



Northern Ireland
Assembly

Research and Information Service Briefing Note

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NI Bill of Rights Survey

Key Points

- The survey was carried out between November 2020 and February 2021, and achieved a total of 2,346 responses from a wide range of groups and individuals.
- 30% agreed and 61% disagreed with the statement that everyone in Northern Ireland today enjoys the same basic human rights.
- The main reason given for disagreeing with the statement was the existence of inequality (including inequality of access) and discrimination.
- Disability, age, religion, cultural background and ethnic group emerged as the top five areas viewed as needing further protection.
- Human dignity, mutual respect and justice were the top three values that were viewed as making appropriate foundations for rights in Northern Ireland.
- 80% thought that a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland was important or very important, and only 6% thought it was not important at all.
- 88% agreed that a Bill of Rights should include civil and political rights; 82% agreed that a Bill of Rights should include social, economic and cultural rights; and 86% agreed that a Bill of Rights should include the right to a healthy environment.
- Many diverse views were expressed on what should be included in a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland, and a wide range of issues were raised.

1 Introduction

The Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement and St Andrews Agreement provided that the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission should advise government on a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland, which they did in 2008, after extensive consultation and drawing upon the work of the Bill of Rights Forum. However, work on the Bill was not taken forward at that time.

The Ad Hoc Committee on a Bill of Rights was set up following the New Decade, New Approach Agreement in early 2020. The Committee is tasked with considering the creation of a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland. That includes looking at the implications of a Bill of Rights here and what rights it might include. The Committee has discussed and received briefings from a wide range of stakeholders and experts in human rights in recent months. A consultation survey was also conducted to obtain a broader range of views from the public.

2 Methodology

The survey was carried out between November 2020 and February 2021 (see Annex A for a copy of the questionnaire). The Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission provided advice on the development of the questions and Disability Action reviewed the questionnaire to ensure it was accessible.

The Engagement and Communications Teams developed and implemented a communications plan to promote the survey as widely as possible.

Materials were developed to help inform the respondents about why the consultation was happening, what it was about and provided links to the evidence and briefings the Committee had received. Following a virtual launch on 5th November 2020 with over 30 organisations in attendance, this information along with a link to the survey was emailed to 4,000 registered charities, representing all Section 75 groups.

In total, 109 separate pieces of content (individual graphics, text and links) were created for the online campaign and published across our three main social media platforms (Facebook, twitter, and Instagram). Ads were targeted towards audience groups, as identified in the communications plan, focusing on lifestyle by age e.g. 13-17, 18-25, 26-39, 40-55, 55+ and those with an interest in human rights. Social media content (including ads) was seen 380,000 times during the campaign. In addition, the consultation received press coverage in the Belfast Telegraph, NewsLetter, Irish News and BBC Good Morning Ulster. The Communications Team also linked other relevant online communications to the Bill of Rights Survey, including the online campaign for International Day for People with a Disability, which had 101,705 impressions (number of times users saw the IDPWD tweets on twitter), and 1,679 engagements with the tweets (like/click/retweet etc.).

For those unable to answer the survey online, it was available in hard copy and could be completed over the telephone. The survey was available in other languages on request. A number of surveys in Irish were completed.

The Engagement Team worked with Age NI to ensure older people, who were digitally disengaged, could complete the survey. Hard copies were sent to their daycentres for completion and posted back to the Engagement Team to be entered. Hard copies were also sent to food banks. Over 40 hard copy surveys were received. Many Third Sector organisations also ran events throughout December and January to inform those they represent about the Inquiry and encouraged participation in its completion. The survey was also mentioned at over 25 Northern Ireland Assembly training events held by the Engagement Team to encourage participation.

The Section 75 data was monitored and additional information was sent to underrepresented groups, which were contacted directly by email/phone or via social media, to ensure they had the opportunity to have their voice heard.

A total of 2,346 responses were received by the Committee. This report contains a summary of the results of the survey.

3 Results

As the achieved survey sample was derived from a non-random self-selection process (using a combination of self-selection and snowball sampling techniques to obtain information from hard to reach groups), the **results obtained should not be generalised to the wider population**, and should only be seen as a reflection of the views of the groups and individuals who responded.

3.1. Views on Human Rights

In response to the question, '**To what extent do you agree that everyone in Northern Ireland today enjoys the same basic human rights?**' 30% of the survey respondents agreed and 61% disagreed with the statement (Table 1 shows results for different groups. These were derived from responses to Part 5 of the questionnaire, which contained Section 75 questions – a total of 1,862 respondents completed this section).

Table 1. On the statement that everyone enjoys the same basic human rights

	Agree	Disagree
	%	%
Male (n=859)	37	54
Female (n=976)	26	66
Under 35 (n=376)	28	64
35-54 (n=745)	29	64
55+ (n=720)	35	55
British identity only (n=499)	41	51
Irish identity only (n=627)	22	71
Protestant (n=533)	38	52
Roman Catholic (n=539)	23	69
No religion (n=419)	28	65
Disability (n=488)	27	62
No disability (n=1242)	32	60
Nationalist (n=552)	22	71
Unionist (n=542)	42	49
Other (n=406)	29	63
LGB (n=117)	17	71
Heterosexual (n=1629)	32	60
With dependants (n=791)	30	61
No dependants (n=963)	32	59
BAME (n=56)	45	46
White (n=1753)	31	61
All respondents (n=2346)	30	61

Table 2. Reasons for disagreeing with statement

	%
Inequalities/discrimination	51
Anti-abortion	30
Sectarianism	7
Criticism of a political parties	6
Irish language rights denied	4
Victims/legacy issues	3
Pandemic/lockdown	3
Unfair treatment by police	2
Lack of specific services	2
Hate crime/intimidation	1
Erosion of Christianity	1
Other	10
Total No. disagreeing	1,427

Reasons given for agreeing with the statement that everyone enjoyed the same basic human rights, were along the lines of ‘everyone has the same rights’ or ‘everyone is equal’ or ‘the existing legislation is adequate’.

The main reason given for disagreeing with the statement was the existence of inequality (including inequality of access) and discrimination (Table 2). Some examples of comments made on this are as follows:

- “Because people with mental illness are treated differently, stigmatised and that includes by how they are treated by agencies or professionals within their role”
- “There is a huge number of people living in poverty and who are still subject to violence (whether it be sectarian, racist, or homophobic.) The number of those who are homeless is also on the rise. Children in less affluent areas are also being drawn into violence and do not have the same opportunities in their lives, nor the support from the government to better themselves”

- “I believe that our unequal society results in discrimination contrary to basic human rights”
- “Working for a Foodbank I help to meet the needs of those who appear not to enjoy the same 'rights' as most of us”
- “There is still discrimination on the basis of religion, gender, race and sexual orientation”
- “Inequalities in jobs available, services etc. for those with additional needs”
- “While human rights are equal for everyone, it is not the case that everyone is able to "enjoy" their rights to the same extent. Disability, poverty and discrimination can prevent the realisation and enjoyment of rights”
- “People of wealth and influence take priority”
- “I don't think everyone enjoys the same basic human rights. As an immigrant and asylum seeker, I don't enjoy the things citizens enjoy. I can't say everyone enjoys the same human rights whatsoever. As an immigrant, we are not asked about our needs or how we're coping during the pandemic. Immigrants are not included in conversations about access to healthcare. And how we manage our lives. In difficult times, immigrants can be looked over. The government needs to put aside 'if you qualify' and treat everyone equally (such as food parcels/food banks). We also don't have the right to work during this difficult time”
- “There are two main communities in Northern Ireland and society is very divided. Ethnic minority groups that fall outside of this are often forgotten about and treated less favourably. I think that society is not set up to be multicultural in Northern Ireland. An example of this is seeking employment. I think it is difficult in the recruitment process for jobs if you are not from Northern Ireland. A reason for this is there is less opportunity to network and know others in businesses and companies in Belfast. I think that in some recruitment processes they seek to recruit a certain percentage of people from a particular community background if they are underrepresented. However, this doesn't really consider ethnic minorities that fall outside of this and are underrepresented in the workforce at all levels”

Opposition to abortion was also a strong theme with many of the respondents. There were many comments similar to the following:

- “I strongly disagree because unborn babies do not enjoy the most basic human rights - the right to life”

Many of the comments relating to sectarianism involved the perception of being 'treated like second class citizens' because of their religion. Interestingly, both sides seemed to hold this view.

Some respondents voiced criticism of the behaviour or policies of particular political parties. The denial of Irish language rights, and unresolved victims/legacy issues were also frequently mentioned. As might be expected, under the current circumstances, the denial of rights due to lockdowns also received quite a few mentions.

Some respondents also felt that the police were biased in their treatment of different groups. Others were concerned about the lack of specific services for particular health conditions or lack of abortion services. Racially motivated hate crime, intimidation by paramilitaries and the erosion of Christian beliefs and values were also mentioned.

'Other' reasons included domestic abuse, human trafficking, denial of voting rights for asylum seekers, denial of marching rights, display of flags and emblems, criticisms of the benefit system, and Brexit.

3.2. Protections

In response to the question '**In your view, do people in Northern Ireland need more protection for their human rights in relation to any of the following areas?**' disability, age, religion, cultural background and ethnic group emerged as the top 5 listed areas needing further protection (Table 3). The top five listed areas varied for different groups (see Tables 4-12 below and Annex B for more detailed results on this).

Table 3. Areas where respondents felt more human rights protection needed

	%	Rank
Disability	55.1	1
Age	46.6	2
Religion or belief	45.6	3
Cultural background	41.8	4
Ethnic group	41.3	5
Pregnancy and maternity	41.2	6
Caring responsibilities	40.8	7
Economic status or income	38.9	8
Sexual orientation	37.8	9
Gender	35.9	10
Community background	35.8	11
National identity	35.8	11
Health status	35.3	13
Political or other opinion	29.3	14
Language	28.2	15
Family or civil status	25.7	16
Criminal record	16.2	17
Property	15.5	18
Other	3.6	
No. of Respondents	2,346	

Table 4. Top 5 listed protection areas by Gender

Rank	Male	Female
1	Disability	Disability
2	Religion or belief	Age
3	Cultural background	Caring responsibilities
4	Age	Ethnic group
5	Ethnic group	Pregnancy and maternity

Table 5. Top 5 listed protection areas by Age

Rank	Under 35	35-54	55+
1	Disability	Disability	Disability
2	Economic status or income	Religion or belief	Age
3	Cultural background	Age	Religion or belief
4	Sexual orientation	Caring responsibilities	Ethnic group
5	Ethnic group	Ethnic group	Caring responsibilities

Table 6. Top 5 listed protection areas by National Identity

Rank	British	Irish
1	Disability	Disability
2	Religion or belief	Ethnic group
3	Age	Sexual orientation
4	Cultural background	Cultural background
4	Caring responsibilities	
5		Economic status or income

Table 7. Top 5 listed protection areas by Religion

Rank	Protestant	Roman Catholic	No Religion
1	Disability	Disability	Disability
2	Religion or belief	Age	Sexual orientation
3	Age	Ethnic group	Ethnic group
4	Cultural background	Religion or belief	Gender
5	Caring responsibilities	Pregnancy and maternity	Economic status or income

Table 8. Top 5 listed protection areas by with/without Disability

Rank	No Disability	Disability
1	Disability	Disability
2	Age	Age
3	Religion or belief	Health status
4	Ethnic group	Caring responsibilities
5	Cultural background	Economic status or income

Table 9. Top 5 listed protection areas by Political Opinion

Rank	Nationalist	Unionist
1	Disability	Disability
2	Ethnic group	Religion or belief
3	Sexual orientation	Age
4	Cultural background	Cultural background
5	Economic status or income	Caring responsibilities

Table 10. Top 5 listed protection areas by Sexual Orientation

Rank	LGB	Heterosexual
1	Sexual orientation	Disability
2	Ethnic group	Age
3	Gender	Religion or belief
4	Disability	Cultural background
5	Cultural background	Ethnic group
5		Caring responsibilities

Table 11. Top 5 listed protection areas by with/without Dependants

Rank	With Dependants	No Dependants
1	Disability	Disability
2	Age	Ethnic group
3	Caring responsibilities	Age
4	Religion or belief	Cultural background
5	Pregnancy and maternity	Economic status or income

Table 12. Top 5 listed protection areas by Ethnicity

Rank	BAME	White
1	Ethnic group	Disability
2	Disability	Age
3	Religion or belief	Religion or belief
4	Cultural background	Cultural background
4	National identity	Ethnic group

'Other' protection areas included the following:

- "Reasonable accommodation; freedom of expression"
- "Immigration status. Issue of destitution - how it is addressed"
- "There should be more consideration for those who are gender-neutral, politically neutral, religiously neutral. People should be protected to have their own opinions and make their own decisions without having to fall into a limited category that only covers Protestantism/Catholicism or Male/Female/Other. Religion shouldn't be used as a form of politics or identifier. Views in NI are still very polarised – there is no political party which represents the views of the people, the neutral"
- "I think more protection is needed in terms of property rights and housing. I have experienced delays in accessing these rights and that has impacted negatively upon my family. We live in a property with limited space that does not comply with guidelines on housing conditions"
- "I think anyone that identifies as a minority should be protected"
- "I also think that unaccompanied minors that arrive in Northern Ireland without any family need extra protection because they are particularly vulnerable due to their age and need safeguarded to ensure they can enjoy their human rights"
- "Ability to get interpreters. Asylum seekers and insecure immigration status to be included"
- "I think all of these rights are already covered. I think people are well protected and it is important that they continue to be protected regardless of which category they fit in to, everything should be equal"
- Victims of crime
- Asylum seekers
- "Social security; adequate standard of living; housing; education; transport; access to the internet; people in rural areas; access to reproductive health care; etc."
- "The challenge is not to think how many rights groups we can identify but how competing rights should be treated"
- "The unborn and their right to life"
- "Right to life - termination of pregnancy"
- Freedom of speech
- Employment

- “Availability of Integrated Education”
- “The right to freedom and never ever be locked up by the government again”
- “Environment/Climate Change/Future Generations”
- “Introducing human rights based on characteristics or groups that people define themselves as belonging to, has a divisive impact. Such an approach means that the narrow interests of particular groups are pitted against one another rather than looking for the common good of society as a whole”
- “Domestic abuse or history of familial abuse”
- “Some of the areas covered above have some protection in domestic law under articles of the European Convention on Human Rights already incorporated in the Human Rights Act 1998. The mandate under the Belfast/Good Friday Agreement was to incorporate these rights in a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland and add supplementary rights...The starting point should therefore be to incorporate ECHR rights within a local Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland. By doing so there would be enhanced layer of protection created for many of the rights above. In addition, there are numerous areas of rights (including many of those ticked above) which are detailed in existing international standards, most specifically the core international human rights instruments of ICERD, ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CAT, CRC, ICMW, CPED and CRPD. The protections in these instruments correlate with many of the areas listed above and various others but have not been adopted in domestic law and therefore people in Northern Ireland are unable to access these protections directly. We believe that their incorporation within a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland is necessary to provide protection for many of the areas listed above and give appropriate access and effect to international standards in these areas”
- “The right to freely practice their religion”

3.3. Values

In response to the question, ‘**In your view, which of the following values, if any, would make appropriate foundations for rights in Northern Ireland?**’ human dignity, mutual respect and justice were the top three listed values (Table 13).

Table 13. Foundation values for Bill of Rights

	%	Rank
Human dignity	80.8	1
Mutual respect	64.6	2
Justice	61.6	3
Respect for culture, etc.	57.5	4
Fairness	57.0	5
Freedom and democracy	56.6	6
Peace and reconciliation	50.9	7
Parity of esteem	47.5	8
Community	32.5	9
Other	3.0	
No. of Respondents	2,346	

‘Other’ values included the following:

- Respect for international human rights
- “Right to life from conception to natural death”
- Freedom from coercion
- Economic equality
- “Respect for majority’s wishes”
- “Rights for the unborn”
- “None – we have enough legislation which already covers these areas”
- “Christianity and foundations found in the Bible”
- “Our right to decide our nationality must be protected”
- Right to freedom of speech
- “No requirement for further Human rights”
- “Social justice. Equality”
- “We do not need further legislation”
- “Acceptance of people from different backgrounds, race. More open to believing people's stories. There is a bias against Asylum Seekers and their stories are not believed”
- “No destitution. Funds for basic living needs”

- “Refused Asylum Seekers/ Asylum Seekers/ Refugees: they should all be offered more protection. People should listen to their stories instead of believing they don’t need support because of how they are dressed or how their experience differs to someone else’s. There should be official organisations where you can go for legal advice without fear of judgement, where they will listen and support you – without having to rely on multiple charities, there should be one place where you can get all your advice and access support. There should be opportunities to stand up and be listened to and heard- someone official to hear about the issues encountered without fear of not receiving your papers”

3.4. Views on Bill of Rights

In response to the question, ‘**How important, if at all, do you think a bill of rights is for Northern Ireland?**’ 80% thought that it was important or very important, and only 6% thought it was not important at all (Table 14 shows results for different groups).

Table 14. Importance of a bill of rights for Northern Ireland

	Important/ Very Important	Not Important
	%	%
Male (n=859)	77	9
Female (n=976)	88	3
Under 35 (n=376)	87	3
35-54 (n=745)	84	5
55+ (n=720)	79	7
British identity only (n=499)	73	9
Irish identity only (n=627)	90	2
Protestant (n=533)	74	9
Roman Catholic (n=539)	89	2
No religion (n=419)	85	6
Disability (n=488)	85	5
No disability (n=1242)	82	5
Nationalist (n=552)	90	3
Unionist (n=542)	73	10
Other (n=406)	83	3
LGB (n=117)	93	2
Heterosexual (n=1629)	82	5
With dependants (n=791)	84	5
No dependants (n=963)	82	5
BAME (n=56)	93	4
White (n=1753)	83	5
All respondents (n=2346)	80	6

On what should be included in a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland: 80% agreed that it should set out an aspirational vision based on guiding or foundational values; 88% agreed that it should include civil and political rights (Table 15); 82% agreed it should include social, economic and cultural rights (Table 16); and 86% agreed that it should include the right to a healthy environment (Table 17).

Table 15. To what extent, if at all, do you agree that a bill of rights for Northern Ireland should include civil and political rights?

	Agree	Disagree
	%	%
Male (n=859)	88	5
Female (n=976)	91	2
Under 35 (n=376)	93	2
35-54 (n=745)	90	4
55+ (n=720)	87	4
British identity only (n=499)	86	5
Irish identity only (n=627)	95	1
Protestant (n=533)	86	5
Roman Catholic (n=539)	93	2
No religion (n=419)	91	4
Disability (n=488)	89	4
No disability (n=1242)	90	3
Nationalist (n=552)	95	2
Unionist (n=542)	85	5
Other (n=406)	90	4
LGB (n=117)	94	2
Heterosexual (n=1629)	89	4
With dependants (n=791)	89	4
No dependants (n=963)	90	3
BAME (n=56)	91	5
White (n=1753)	90	3
All respondents (n=2346)	88	4

Table 16. To what extent, if at all, do you agree that a bill of rights for Northern Ireland should include social, economic and cultural rights?

	Agree	Disagree
	%	%
Male (n=859)	80	9
Female (n=976)	88	3
Under 35 (n=376)	90	2
35-54 (n=745)	87	5
55+ (n=720)	81	8
British identity only (n=499)	76	10
Irish identity only (n=627)	93	2
Protestant (n=533)	76	10
Roman Catholic (n=539)	93	2
No religion (n=419)	90	6
Disability (n=488)	88	5
No disability (n=1242)	85	6
Nationalist (n=552)	93	3
Unionist (n=542)	76	11
Other (n=406)	88	4
LGB (n=117)	95	3
Heterosexual (n=1629)	85	6
With dependants (n=791)	86	5
No dependants (n=963)	85	5
BAME (n=56)	95	4
White (n=1753)	86	5
All respondents (n=2346)	82	6

Table 17. To what extent, if at all, do you agree that a bill of rights for Northern Ireland should include the right to a healthy environment?

	Agree	Disagree
	%	%
Male (n=859)	85	7
Female (n=976)	92	2
Under 35 (n=376)	89	4
35-54 (n=745)	89	5
55+ (n=720)	88	4
British identity only (n=499)	82	6
Irish identity only (n=627)	93	3
Protestant (n=533)	84	5
Roman Catholic (n=539)	91	3
No religion (n=419)	91	4
Disability (n=488)	90	2
No disability (n=1242)	88	5
Nationalist (n=552)	92	3
Unionist (n=542)	82	6
Other (n=406)	90	4
LGB (n=117)	94	2
Heterosexual (n=1629)	89	4
With dependants (n=791)	89	4
No dependants (n=963)	89	4
BAME (n=56)	91	4
White (n=1753)	89	4
All respondents (n=2346)	86	5

There were many diverse views on which rights should be included in a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland. In addition to general rights, such as freedom of speech, freedom of campaign, the right to a fair trial, the right to privacy, the right to peaceful protest, and freedom of expression, a wide range of specific issues were raised.

These included: sectarianism; racism; poverty and deprivation; discrimination; inequality; abortion; housing; Immigration status; destitution; gender neutral/trans issues; treatment of asylum seekers; travellers' rights; Irish language; victims of crime; transport; access to the internet; people in rural areas; access to reproductive health care; social security benefits; integrated education; domestic abuse; climate change; lockdown; disability access; voting age; access to healthcare; rural issues; access to the justice system; employment rights; level of income; harassment; cultural identity; religion; childcare; parades; flags and emblems; hate crime; intimidation; paramilitaries; border poll; border controls; social and community care; marriage rights; carers; victims/legacy issues; homelessness; mental health; care of the elderly; nutritional food for children; environmental pollution; period poverty; euthanasia; and transparency in government. This list is by no means exhaustive.

It is also worth noting that many of the respondents expressed a desire for the right not to be labelled or identified as belonging to a particular social, political or cultural group. In response to the questions on national identity and on ethnic group, for example, quite a few respondents described themselves as 'human'. Many people expressed a desire to get away from the orange/green and unionist/nationalist identities, and to simply strive towards greater equality and freedom from discrimination.

The following is a small sample of the wide ranging views that were expressed:

- "Protection for the unborn"
- "Equal parenting"
- "Freedom of assembly, freedom of speech"
- "Freedom of expression and freedom from discrimination"
- "Protection for the political views of all sections of the community, with the exception of any position which denies other people's rights (such as racists / bigots). Protection for civil rights for all people, genders, races, etc."
- "More equality for disabled people to access the world around them. More help from social care in line with UK"
- "Equality, freedom of expression, right to constitutional change"
- "Sexual orientation, Housing, employment, religion, free from sectarianism, racism. Right to join a trade Union, right to strike, equal pay, end of precarious work. Greater legislation on Minimum Wages. Sufficient amount of welfare payment to avoid poverty allied to stiffer penalties for those who abuse welfare"

rights and paying their taxes through tax avoidance schemes. Right to free education up to and including third level”

- “That all political viewpoints are considered and evaluated, and that equality of opportunity exists for all”
- “The right to access voting and electoral procedures, the right to access justice on an equal basis with others, the right to equality before the law including the recognition of particular groups including disabled people and that the ability to obtain these rights is accessible to disabled people including affordability, access to the built environment, supported decision making (the right to legal capacity)”
- “That the political establishment can never override the bill of rights regardless of any reason”
- “The Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement commitment to replicate ECHR rights within a Bill of Rights should be realised. Further, the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and other relevant standards should be incorporated. Of particular interest to LCNI’s work is the right to an effective remedy as enshrined in Article 2 ICCPR and Article 6 ECHR. Access to justice is both a human right and a means to protect other recognised human rights. However, LCNI’s experience is that, for many reasons, many persons struggle to access justice or to navigate the justice system: this applies across our work areas including social security, immigration and employment. Accordingly, LCNI considers that a Bill of Rights should explicitly protect the right to an effective remedy”
- “The right for pregnant people to access safe, legal and free abortions. The right for trans people to be recognised as their gender without discrimination. The right for trans people to access gender-affirming healthcare. The right to not be forced to conform to stereotypes, i.e. the right to a choice between trousers or a skirt in school or the workplace”
- “Police should investigate vulnerable people having been subjected to crime. Disability should always be taken into account when dealing with vulnerable people”
- “I would like to see hate speech deemed a crime. No person should be allowed to use their personal religious or political beliefs to oppress, discriminate or abuse others”
- “Replication of the ECHR in a Bill of Rights alongside the incorporation of the provision of other relevant standards from International law e.g. UN Convention on Rights of the Child, UN Convention of Rights of Persons with Disabilities etc.”

- “Right to justice/full and transparent investigation Transparency and responsibility from political leaders”
- “Equality of opportunity for ALL in society regardless of disability, caring responsibilities, sex etc.”
- “A new Bill of Rights is not necessary, but if one is being legislated then it must include: - Freedom of worship and freedom of assembly. This must include freedom for churches and religious organisations to operate without being compelled to act against their religious beliefs. - Freedom to educate one's children in accordance with one's religious and philosophical beliefs. - Freedom of speech and freedom from compelled speech. This must include freedom to criticise the beliefs and practices of others. - Freedom to hold peaceful protest. - Liberty of conscience. This must include freedom from being compelled to act against one's core religious beliefs either in business or in public life”
- “The right to expect timely and appropriate communication, when required, a priority from Government as a public service for all citizens rather than relying mainly on social media (which excludes non-users) and the media. (e.g. Covid Comms)”
- “Freedom from harassment”
- “The right to have your native language promoted in civil society”
- “That we must respect one another no matter what our views are. Live and let live”
- “A right to child care even if working full time. It doesn't pay to work”
- “The right to celebrate my culture”
- “The right to never lock down the citizens of this country ever again”
- “Right to parade without restriction”
- “Freedom to choose health care”
- “Language rights similar to those available in Wales”
- “Protection for LGBT individuals against discrimination and trans rights- including the right to self-ID”
- “An acknowledgement that we are now a multi-cultural society and need to move beyond Nationalist/Unionist identity as they only traditions that contribute to Northern Ireland. Stronger hate crime laws. Women should have control over their own bodies”
- “Fairness and not judging people on what they have or the way they look Everyone deserves to be treated fairly”

- “Tolerance for minorities”
- “Replication of the ECHR and the incorporation of relevant standards drawn from International Law. We should aim to be a world leader of rights and not just have an 'aspirational' Bill of Rights. It should be something that tangibly protects rights and prevents corruption”
- “No border controls”
- “The right to access appropriate social and community care”
- “Right to own view”
- “Religious tolerance and respect for all faiths”
- “I would like to see a similar bill of rights as used in the USA using Biblical principles”
- “The Right to full Irish and EU citizenship”
- “Right to have adequate funding to lift all areas to the same level. Rights to have both symbols of identity, a shared one or none”
- “Accountability for aggressive and fraudulent employers and organisations who support them”
- “Bill of rights not required. Rights are enforceable in courts”
- “The right to universal healthcare for ALL”
- “Asylum seeker detention and deportation. There needs to be a community alternative to immigration detention. Larne House Short Term Holding Facility needs shut down. No immigration detention in NI Prisons. No sharing of data between policing and Home Office. Police stop and search of children needs to end. There needs to be a right to work for people arriving in NI, and 'no recourse to public funds' should not feature in NI society”
- “Gender Equality in the workplace. Workplace transparency- for dispute resolution”
- “We are extremely concerned about the dilution of Christian principles and the side-lining of Christian values in our society - these have been for the good of all, and do not deny any holders of other religion (or none) their views”
- “More protections for marriage rights and housing rights”
- “Carers to receive a living wage”
- “We need less rules in order to increase freedom. Not more”
- “The right to a say in where tax payers' money is used”

- “Right to happiness/wellbeing”
- “Members of the community who were imprisoned during the conflict should have equal access in application for jobs, education etc.”
- “More rights for disabled people”
- “That all children are given an education which prepares them for life rather than just for scholastic high achievements”
- “The right to safe housing. The right to freedom from violence. The right to freedom from discrimination based on racial, sexual or gender identity. The right to a fair, free and, if necessary, private trial for the pursuit of justice. (Rape survivors are still often forced to drop charges under threat of public defamation). The right to identity expression, to parity of marriage and to safe and legal abortions”
- “The right to not be identified or labelled in any category”
- “More focus on meeting people's basic needs”
- “The right of our country to self-determination through the democratic process”
- “There is a huge number of people living in poverty and who are still subject to violence (whether it be sectarian, racist, or homophobic.) The number of those who are homeless is also on the rise. Children in less affluent areas are also being drawn into violence and do not have the same opportunities in their lives, nor the support from the government to better themselves”
- “End to age discrimination”
- “Parity of esteem, equality and fair treatment of those seeking refugee status, immigrants and those that live in impoverished conditions”
- “A political right that if any politician deliberately lies/misleads the public that they should be prosecuted”
- “Zero tolerance on any form of discrimination. A move away from party politics & clear focus on the economy, health, education & peace. Better provision for childcare so women can work. A mental health policy that supports the most vulnerable from an early age. A review of elderly care - the cost of care homes is staggeringly at odds with what people can afford in old age”
- “This list is by no means exhaustive, but protections, which would safeguard the rights of everybody to be a full part of the political process no matter of their background. This would include: the right to protest, the right to engage fully in the political life in NI, including that of standing for office. A bill of rights should seek to strengthen the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission, to

safeguard these rights and to monitor the delivery of fundamental rights by the executive”

- “I think it needs to consider the paradox of intolerance. Being part of a tolerant society does not mean tolerating hate speech and the suppression of the rights of minorities”
- “Freedom from paramilitary oppression”
- “The right to vote at 16”
- “I believe a bill of rights of this nature is likely to cause more division and lead to years of disputes as interested parties try to enforce their ‘rights’”
- “More protection for people having to work or live in an area and not being uncomfortable because of their political views. Police and political parties should do more for people that are feeling threatened in certain areas”
- “The right to good living standards, equality for the Irish identity, the right to live free from intimidation and discrimination”
- “I would like to see the rights of minority/ fringe Political Parties have their voice heard by way of a Civic Forum”
- “The right to an education free from any religion. The right to live free from paramilitary terrorism (intimidation, flags, graffiti, violence)”
- “Right to nutrition. This includes free school breakfasts for children and a push on food banks”
- “I believe that the right to vote is important. It is not universal in Northern Ireland and it should be. As a refugee, asylum seeker or anyone in prison cannot vote. Commonwealth countries can vote. However a refugee or asylum seekers from Somali cannot vote. I think refugees should be able to vote in local elections. I would like the opportunity to vote in elections to influence which political representatives represent my community. I think that the political system in Northern Ireland does not enable effective representation for ethnic minorities because it is highly polarised. I do not think there is a party currently that represents my views”
- “Homelessness needs to be addressed as a priority, as does hygiene and period poverty”
- “Clean air; productive soils; clean waterways; access to greenspace”
- “People with a learning disability have the right to a life and to be able to enjoy things that other people take for granted. For instance access to the world they live in”

- “Protection of hate crimes against immigrants or people from different cultures. Ensuring every family or individual has access to basic needs during economic hardship”
- “The right to food and food security. Also, the right to shelter, the right to access health and mental health services, the right to a standard of living, the right to education. The right to access social security if unemployed or made redundant. For victims, the right to mental and physical support if needed and also to justice. The right to have official documents available in your own language. The right to access mental health services. For females, the right to sanitary products. For children, the right to access free meals of a good nutritional standard if needed even if it is outside school term time. For our elderly, the right to dignity and the right to equal access to medical services as younger people. For people with disabilities, the right to access help and care as much as they need to fulfil their personal needs. The right to get married. The right to not be discriminated against financially if you have a long term partner but are not married and they die. For carers, the right to access similar medical services for the person they are caring for as people in care homes”
- “Minimum level of income, right to social as well as health care”
- “Social needs for the most deprived, no-one should be sleeping outside. A duty of care!!”
- “The right to farm land without intimidation”
- “Northern Ireland is becoming more multicultural, which is great in many ways, however it is very important not to lose our identity in the midst of many emerging identities. As a result I would like to see a protection of Christianity in the education systems, in hospitals, in the marketplace, in churches, in speech etc.”
- “None required. It’s a lawyers’ and politicians’ charter. And it encourages greed and an overburdened justice system”
- “All - see South African Bill of Rights as guide”
- “I think a healthy environment is important but that a bill of rights is not the place to take that forward. The biggest problem with modern rights is that we all try to impose our own values on others. A bill of rights must protect the right to think differently from whoever the majority is at any point in time”
- “I lived in 6 other countries and returned to NI twelve years ago. I think that we in this country need to begin to really look at ourselves here, not to be always saying that "we are a great wee country", "we are very friendly/hospitable", "we are not racist" etc. Such thinking needs to be challenged, right from nursery school, and a more open manner of thinking taught/encouraged. I have a faith -

Christian - but I really believe that ALL our schools need to be fully integrated, with NO RELIGIOUS TEACHING AT ALL ON THE CURRICULUM. That should be dealt with at home or within the religious community. In schools, learning the facts about all faiths, including humanism and atheism, and not learning about all the aspects of any faith which actively exclude certain people and teach fear and a sense of superiority. Learning to live for the common good is vitally important. History too should be taught in a balanced and honest factually manner”

- “We won't shape the future by living in the past”
- “People have been talking about a Bill of Rights for more than 20 years. The fact that it is still not in place speaks volumes”

ANNEX A. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Have your say: Human Rights in Northern Ireland

Consultation on the creation of a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland

This consultation was set up by the Northern Ireland Assembly's Ad Hoc Committee on a Bill of Rights. The Committee wants to hear your views and understand how you feel about the creation of a Bill of Rights in Northern Ireland.

Why was the Ad Hoc Committee on a Bill of Rights set up?

The Ad Hoc Committee on a Bill of Rights was set up following the New Decade, New Approach Agreement in early 2020. The Committee is tasked with considering the creation of a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland. That includes looking at the implications of a Bill of Rights here and what rights it might include. The Committee has discussed and received briefings from a wide range of stakeholders and experts in human rights in recent months, but a crucial part of its evidence-gathering is listening to those who are directly affected – you.

What is the consultation about?

This consultation is about the Committee getting your views, listening to what you think and taking on board how you feel about the creation of a Bill of Rights in Northern Ireland. The results of the consultation will provide valuable information to the Committee and help inform its forward work programme. The survey is completely anonymous and confidential. If you choose to provide contact details, so you are kept informed of the Committee's work, these details will not be linked to your responses.

Why should I get involved?

This is your chance to say what you think and how you feel. Your views and opinions are as important as anyone's. To get an understanding of what people who live here think about the creation of a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland, we need to hear from lots of different people. By getting involved you'll help to ensure that the Committee's report is reflective of society across Northern Ireland.

How do I get involved?

You can complete the consultation survey attached.

Complete our survey

This short survey should take less than ten minutes to complete. The results will provide valuable information to the Committee.

The survey is completely anonymous and confidential. If you choose to provide contact details they will not be linked to your responses.

1. Views on Human Rights

This first set of questions looks at your general view on human rights.

a. To what extent do you agree that everyone in Northern Ireland today enjoys the same basic human rights?

- A. Strongly agree
- B. Agree
- C. Neither agree nor disagree
- D. Disagree
- E. Strongly disagree
- F. Don't know

b. Why do you feel this way?

2. Protections

In your view, do people in Northern Ireland need more protection for their human rights in relation to any of the following areas?

Choose as many as you like.

- A. Age
- B. Caring responsibilities
- C. Community background
- D. Criminal record
- E. Cultural background
- F. Disability
- G. Economic status or income
- H. Ethnic group
- I. Family or civil status
- J. Gender
- K. Health status
- L. Language
- M. National identity
- N. Political or other opinion
- O. Pregnancy and maternity
- P. Property
- Q. Religion or belief
- R. Sexual orientation
- S. Don't know
- T. None of the above
- U. Other

If you selected 'Other', please let us know what other areas you think should be included:

3. Values

In your view, which of the following values, if any, would make appropriate foundations for rights in Northern Ireland?

Choose as many as you like.

- A. Community
- B. Human dignity (everyone deserves respect)
- C. Fairness
- D. Freedom and democracy
- E. Justice
- F. Mutual respect (respect for each other)
- G. Parity of esteem (valuing all traditions equally)
- H. Respect for culture, identity, traditions and aspirations
- I. Peace and reconciliation
- J. Don't know
- K. Other

If you selected 'Other', please let us know what other foundations you think should be included:

4. Bill of Rights

Human rights are freedoms and protections belonging to everyone. A bill of rights contains human rights protections for everyone - it is a list of the laws a country agrees to make to protect all the people who live there.

a. How important, if at all, do you think a bill of rights is for Northern Ireland?

- A. Very Important
- B. Important
- C. Moderately important
- D. Slightly important
- E. Not important at all
- F. Don't know

b. To what extent, if at all, do you agree that a bill of rights for Northern Ireland should set out an aspirational vision based on guiding or foundational values?

- A. Strongly agree
- B. Agree
- C. Neither agree nor disagree
- D. Disagree
- E. Strongly disagree
- F. Don't know

c. Civil and political rights can include freedom from discrimination; the right to privacy; freedom of expression, assembly, religion and movement; and the right to a fair trial. To what extent, if at all, do you agree that a bill of rights for Northern Ireland should include civil and political rights?

- A. Strongly agree
- B. Agree
- C. Neither agree nor disagree
- D. Disagree
- E. Strongly disagree
- F. Don't know

d. What, if any, political and civil rights would you like to see in a bill of rights for Northern Ireland?

e. Social and economic and cultural rights can include rights around standards of living, health, social security, victims, education and language. To what extent, if at all, do you agree that a bill of rights for Northern Ireland should include social, economic and cultural rights?

- A. Strongly agree
- B. Agree
- C. Neither agree nor disagree
- D. Disagree
- E. Strongly disagree
- F. Don't know

f. What, if any, social, economic and cultural rights would you like to see in a bill of rights for Northern Ireland?

g. To what extent, if at all, do you agree that a bill of rights for Northern Ireland should include the right to a healthy environment?

- A. Strongly agree
- B. Agree
- C. Neither agree nor disagree
- D. Disagree
- E. Strongly disagree
- F. Don't know

h. Do you have any other comments?

5. About You - Section 75

This section contains Section 75 questions. These questions allow us to ensure that we are carrying out our work with due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity and good relations in respect of religious belief, political opinion, gender, race, disability, age, marital status, dependants and sexual orientation.

You do not need to complete this section but the more information we can collect the better we are able to monitor our responses.

All information will be kept completely anonymous and confidential. If you choose to provide contact details they will not be linked to your responses.

Only complete this section if you are happy to answer the Section 75 questions.

a. What is your gender?

- A. Female
- B. Male
- C. Prefer not to say

b. Age Group

- A. Under 18
- B. 18 - 24
- C. 25 - 34
- D. 35 - 44
- E. 45 - 54
- F. 55 - 64
- G. Over 65
- H. Prefer not to say

c. How would you describe your national identity?**Choose as many as you like**

- A. British
- B. Irish
- C. Northern Irish
- D. English
- E. Scottish
- F. Welsh
- G. Prefer not to say
- H. Other

If you selected 'Other', please let us know how you would describe your national identity:

d. What is your ethnic group?**Select one only.**

- A. White
- B. Chinese
- C. Irish Traveller
- D. Roma
- E. Indian
- F. Filipino
- G. Black African
- H. Black Other
- I. Mixed ethnic group
- J. Prefer not to say
- K. Other

If you selected 'Other', please let us know your ethnic group:

e. Religious Belief

- A. Protestant
- B. Roman Catholic
- C. Other Christian
- D. No religious belief
- E. Prefer not to say
- F. Other

If you selected 'Other', please let us know your religious belief:

f. In terms of political outlook would you describe yourself as broadly...

- A. Nationalist
- B. Unionist
- C. Prefer not to say
- D. Other

If you selected 'Other', please let us know how you would describe your political outlook:

g. Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation?

- A. Heterosexual/Straight
- B. Gay or Lesbian
- C. Bisexual
- D. Prefer not to say
- E. Other

If you selected 'Other', please let us know how you would describe your sexual orientation:

h. Disability

A person has a disability if s/he has “a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his/ her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities” (Disability Discrimination Act 1995).

Choose as many as you like.

- A. I have a physical disability
- B. I have a sensory disability

- C. I have a learning disability
- D. I do not have a disability
- E. I have a mental health condition
- F. I have a long-term health condition
- G. Prefer not to say

i. Dependants

Choose as many as you like.

- A. I have personal responsibility for the care of a child (or children)
- B. I have personal responsibility for the care of a person with a disability
- C. I have personal responsibility for the care of a dependent older person
- D. I do not have any dependants
- E. Prefer not to say

7 - Are you willing to be contacted again (for example, to take part in further consultation)?

- Y. YES
- N. NO

If 'Yes', please enter your email below. We will only use your email to contact you in relation to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Bill of Rights.

ANNEX B

Table B.1. Areas where respondents felt more human rights protection needed by Gender

	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	Rank	Rank
Disability	51.0	65.8	1	1
Religion or belief	48.2	45.4	2	6
Cultural background	46.8	43.0	3	8
Age	44.1	52.5	4	2
Ethnic group	43.9	46.7	5	4
National identity	43.1	35.6	6	13
Sexual orientation	41.6	42.2	7	9
Community background	41.0	37.0	8	12
Economic status or income	39.6	45.4	9	6
Gender	37.7	41.5	10	11
Pregnancy and maternity	35.9	46.2	11	5
Political or other opinion	35.6	27.8	12	16
Caring responsibilities	35.3	51.4	13	3
Health status	33.6	41.8	14	10
Language	31.9	29.4	15	15
Family or civil status	24.8	29.6	16	14
Criminal record	17.8	16.9	17	17
Property	16.6	16.7	18	18
Other	3.7	2.3		
No. of Respondents	859	976		

Table B.2. Areas where respondents felt more human rights protection needed by Age

	Under 35	35-54	55+	Under 35	35-54	55+
	%	%	%	Rank	Rank	Rank
Disability	67.3	56.1	57.6	1	1	1
Economic status or income	59.6	39.1	38.1	2	8	7
Cultural background	59.0	40.8	42.1	3	7	6
Sexual orientation	58.8	38.7	36.9	4	9	10
Ethnic group	56.4	42.0	43.8	5	5	4
Gender	55.3	36.5	35.8	6	11	11
Pregnancy and maternity	52.4	41.9	35.1	7	6	13
Community background	50.3	35.0	37.1	8	13	9
Religion or belief	49.7	47.5	44.0	9	2	3
Age	47.3	45.8	51.7	10	3	2
National identity	47.3	38.3	35.6	10	10	12
Language	45.5	26.6	27.4	12	16	15
Caring responsibilities	44.4	44.0	43.5	13	4	5
Health status	44.4	36.1	37.2	13	12	8
Political or other opinion	38.8	31.4	27.9	15	14	14
Family or civil status	34.6	27.2	24.0	16	15	16
Criminal record	26.1	14.6	16.4	17	18	17
Property	24.5	14.9	15.0	18	17	18
Other	3.2	3.6	2.5			
No. of Respondents	376	745	720			

Table B.3. Areas where respondents felt more human rights protection needed by National Identity

	British	Irish	British	Irish
	%	%	Rank	Rank
Disability	46.1	66.5	1	1
Religion or belief	44.7	48.2	2	13
Age	43.3	53.3	3	8
Caring responsibilities	34.3	49.8	4	11
Cultural background	34.3	56.6	4	4
Community background	29.7	50.9	6	9
Pregnancy and maternity	28.5	48.8	7	12
Health status	28.1	43.2	8	14
National identity	27.3	53.4	9	7
Economic status or income	26.5	55.8	10	5
Political or other opinion	23.8	39.2	11	15
Ethnic group	21.8	60.9	12	2
Gender	18.6	54.1	13	6
Sexual orientation	18.0	58.2	14	3
Family or civil status	17.8	33.7	15	16
Language	10.6	50.9	16	9
Criminal record	9.4	25.0	17	17
Property	9.2	20.4	18	18
Other	3.0	0.8		
No. of Respondents	499	627		

Table B.4. Areas where respondents felt more human rights protection needed by Religion

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	No Religion	Protestant	Roman Catholic	No Religion
	%	%	%	Rank	Rank	Rank
Disability	46.5	64.2	67.5	1	1	1
Religion or belief	45.4	49.9	36.8	2	4	16
Age	40.2	55.5	48.4	3	2	8
Cultural background	36.0	48.6	56.1	4	6	6
Caring responsibilities	35.5	48.2	51.6	5	7	7
Community background	31.1	47.5	44.4	6	9	11
National identity	30.8	47.3	43.4	7	11	12
Economic status or income	30.0	48.2	58.9	8	7	5
Pregnancy and maternity	28.7	49.5	43.4	9	5	12
Health status	27.4	40.8	47.5	10	13	9
Political or other opinion	25.3	36.2	37.0	11	15	15
Ethnic group	25.0	50.3	65.6	12	3	3
Gender	21.6	44.5	60.6	13	12	4
Sexual orientation	20.6	47.5	67.3	14	9	2
Family or civil status	17.8	29.7	37.5	15	16	14
Language	11.3	40.3	45.8	16	14	10
Property	10.7	17.6	21.5	17	18	18
Criminal record	9.6	20.0	26.0	18	17	17
Other	3.2	1.7	1.0			
No. of Respondents	533	539	419			

Table B.5. Areas where respondents felt more human rights protection needed by Disability

	No Disability	Disability	No Disability	Disability
	%	%	Rank	Rank
Disability	54.5	71.9	1	1
Age	47.7	52.5	2	2
Religion or belief	47.4	43.6	3	10
Ethnic group	45.7	46.1	4	6
Cultural background	45.1	45.7	5	7
Pregnancy and maternity	42.7	38.9	6	13
Sexual orientation	41.8	44.5	7	8
Caring responsibilities	41.6	51.6	8	4
Economic status or income	41.5	49.6	9	5
Gender	38.7	44.5	10	8
National identity	38.3	42.8	11	11
Community background	37.9	42.6	12	12
Health status	33.5	51.8	13	3
Language	31.2	29.3	14	16
Political or other opinion	30.5	34.2	15	14
Family or civil status	25.0	33.4	16	15
Criminal record	17.5	16.8	17	18
Property	15.9	19.9	18	17
Other	3.5	2.0		
No. of Respondents	1242	488		

Table B.6. Areas where respondents felt more human rights protection needed by Political Opinion

	Nationalist	Unionist	Nationalist	Unionist
	%	%	Rank	Rank
Disability	65.9	45.4	1	1
Ethnic group	61.4	23.2	2	12
Sexual orientation	58.2	17.5	3	15
Cultural background	56.5	35.4	4	4
Economic status or income	55.1	26.6	5	9
National identity	54.5	28.4	6	7
Community background	52.9	27.3	7	8
Gender	52.7	20.3	8	13
Age	52.5	40.4	9	3
Language	51.3	8.5	10	17
Caring responsibilities	49.1	31.2	11	5
Religion or belief	48.0	44.3	12	2
Pregnancy and maternity	47.8	29.7	13	6
Health status	43.1	26.0	14	10
Political or other opinion	40.9	23.4	15	11
Family or civil status	33.3	17.9	16	14
Criminal record	24.8	8.3	17	18
Property	19.4	9.4	18	16
Other	1.3	3.1		
No. of Respondents	552	542		

Table B.7. Areas where respondents felt more human rights protection needed by Sexual Orientation

	LGB	Heterosexual	LGB	Heterosexual
	%	%	Rank	Rank
Sexual orientation	88.0	38.7	1	9
Ethnic group	73.5	43.2	2	5
Gender	72.6	37.3	3	12
Disability	71.8	57.3	4	1
Cultural background	68.4	43.5	5	4
Economic status or income	61.5	41.4	6	7
Community background	56.4	37.8	7	10
National identity	55.6	37.8	8	10
Age	54.7	47.5	9	2
Language	49.6	29.0	10	15
Health status	47.0	37.1	11	13
Religion or belief	47.0	46.3	11	3
Pregnancy and maternity	46.2	40.9	13	8
Caring responsibilities	45.3	43.2	14	5
Family or civil status	43.6	26.3	15	16
Political or other opinion	41.0	30.8	16	14
Criminal record	32.5	16.1	17	17
Property	25.6	16.0	18	18
Other	1.7	3.1		
No. of Respondents	117	1629		

Table B.8. Areas where respondents felt more human rights protection needed by Dependants

	With Dependants	No Dependants	With Dependants	No Dependants
	%	%	Rank	Rank
Disability	58.7	60.2	1	1
Age	47.8	48.9	2	3
Caring responsibilities	47.2	42.2	3	9
Religion or belief	47.0	46.9	4	7
Pregnancy and maternity	42.7	41.2	5	10
Cultural background	42.2	48.4	6	4
Ethnic group	41.0	50.7	7	2
Economic status or income	39.4	47.0	8	5
National identity	38.7	40.0	9	12
Sexual orientation	38.2	47.0	10	5
Community background	37.8	40.7	11	11
Health status	37.8	39.0	11	13
Gender	37.0	43.7	13	8
Political or other opinion	30.1	33.4	14	15
Family or civil status	28.1	27.9	15	16
Language	27.3	34.1	16	14
Property	15.5	18.3	17	18
Criminal record	14.8	20.2	18	17
Other	3.4	2.5		
No. of Respondents	791	963		

Table B.9. Areas where respondents felt more human rights protection needed by Ethnicity

	BAME	White	BAME	White
	%	%	Rank	Rank
Ethnic group	71.4	44.8	1	4
Disability	69.6	58.9	2	1
Religion or belief	67.9	45.8	3	3
Cultural background	58.9	44.8	4	4
National identity	58.9	38.6	4	12
Age	53.6	48.3	6	2
Health status	53.6	37.8	6	13
Political or other opinion	51.8	31.1	8	14
Economic status or income	48.2	43.0	9	7
Gender	48.2	39.9	9	10
Pregnancy and maternity	48.2	41.0	9	9
Sexual orientation	48.2	42.0	9	8
Language	46.4	30.3	13	15
Caring responsibilities	44.6	43.8	14	6
Community background	44.6	38.9	14	11
Family or civil status	42.9	27.3	16	16
Property	39.3	16.2	17	18
Criminal record	30.4	17.2	18	17
Other	21.4	2.4		
No. of Respondents	56	1753		