



***2014 Northern Ireland
Life & Times Survey***
DEMENTIA

Teaching Resources

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Introduction

ARK, a joint resource between the two Northern Ireland universities, is dedicated to making social and political information on Northern Ireland available to the widest possible audience. ARK runs a suite of annual attitudinal surveys that aim to provide time-series attitudinal data across age groups.

This document is in two parts: a codebook (data dictionary) and a summary of the 2014 NILT technical report. Please note that this document refers to the NILT teaching datasets only. For the full dataset, please consult the resources at www.ark.ac.uk/nilt.

2014 Northern Ireland Life and Times teaching datasets

- The original dataset contains a large set of variables, therefore two separate teaching datasets have been created, made available in SPSS format:
 - 1) **AGEING**: This dataset contains most of the questions included in the Attitudes to Older People module, which focuses on ageing and ageism.
 - 2) **DEMENTIA**: This dataset contains most of the questions from the Dementia Module. This documentation relates to the DEMENTIA module.
- Both teaching datasets contain background information concerning the respondent, spouse and household.
- The two teaching datasets can be merged by the variable SERIAL.
- Some variables have been constructed and/or simplified for this teaching dataset – notes are provided in the codebook.
- While the teaching datasets contains the total number of respondents, they are intended for teaching purposes only; it is advisable to use the original 2014 dataset for research.

Queries

For queries, please contact Dr Paula Devine, Deputy Director, ARK (p.devine@qub.ac.uk).

Codebook overview

The codebook (data dictionary) aims to provide information on the variables in the teaching dataset. However, it is recommended to consult the questionnaires as well. The NILT has two questionnaires: a Main Questionnaire and a Self-Complete questionnaire (<http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/quests/>).

The codebook has 2 sections:

1. BACKGROUND variables (common to both teaching datasets).
2. DEMENTIA variables (DEMENTIA dataset).

Levels of measurement

The codebook and the teaching datasets have tried to indicate the levels of measurement of all variables, for teaching purposes. SPSS recognises Scale, Ordinal and Nominal measures. However, please note that some of the labelling should be considered with caution. There are also some variables where recoding is necessary for treatment as ordinal variables (marked by asterisk).

Please be aware that in most datasets, the variables are set up as nominal by default and it is up to the researcher to decide the appropriate measure and appropriate analysis.

In order to maximise the number of scale variables in the dataset, we have constructed new variables. For example, the mid-point of each range was used to construct income as a scale variable (see questionnaire for original coding). These new variables are intended for use in teaching rather than for research purposes.

Navigating the codebook (example section)

This column contains the survey question and will usually be included in the *Variable Label* field in SPSS

NB. In the SPSS dataset, the questionnaire section and the question number is often indicated in the *Variable Label* field (B1 = Section B, question 1 etc).

Nominal and ordinal variables will have *Value Labels* (Values field in SPSS).

Scale variables may have value labels for missing values.

This column contains the variable names and corresponds to the *Name* field in SPSS.

The heading will help you find the question in the questionnaire.

This variable has been altered (recoded) from the raw data.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Values	Measure
<i>MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE: Section 1</i>			
HOUSEHLD	Q1. How many people are there in your household, that is, people whose main residence this is and who share at least one meal a day, or share living accommodation with you?	Numeric	Scale
RAGE	Q1. Household grid: Age of respondent	Numeric (years)	Scale
RSEX	Q1. Household grid: Gender of respondent	1 Male 2 Female	Nominal
RMARSTAT (recode)	Q2. Are you... Marital status	1 Single 2 Married 3 Living as married 4 Divorced 5 Separated 6 Widowed 9 Missing	Nominal

This column contains information about the Level of Measurement and corresponds to the *Measure* field in SPSS.

Section I: Background/common variables¹

Variable Name	Variable Label	Values	Measure
MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE: Section A			
SERIAL	Serial number of respondent.	Numeric	Scale
HOUSEHLD	How many people are there in your household, that is, people whose main residence this is and who share at least one meal a day, or share living accommodation with you?	Numeric (number of people)	Scale
RAGE	Household grid: Age of respondent.	Numeric (years) -999 Not answered	Scale
SPAGE	Household grid: Age of respondent's spouse/partner.	Numeric (years) -9 Non Applicable -999 Not answered/refused	Scale
RSEX	Household grid: Gender of respondent.	1 Male 2 Female	Nominal
NADULT (compute)	Household grid: Number of adults aged 18 years or over living in the household.	Numeric (number of people) -99 Don't know	Scale
NKIDS (compute)	Household grid: Number of children aged under 18 years living in the household.	Numeric (number of people) -99 Don't know	Scale
NELDERLY (compute)	Household grid: Number of adults aged 65 years or over living in the household.	Numeric (number of people) -99 Don't know	Scale
NFAMILY (compute)	Household grid: Number of people living in the household who are related to the respondent	Numeric (number of people) -99 Don't know	Scale
RMARSTAT (recode)	A2. Marital/civil partnership status.	1 Single (never married) 2 Married/civil partnership 3 Living as married 4 Separated 5 Divorced/dissolved civil partnership 6 Widowed -99 Don't know -999 Not answered/refused	Nominal
LIVEAREA	A3. How long have you lived in the town (city, village) where you live now?	Numeric (years) 0 Less than 1 year	Scale
PLACELIV	A4. Would you describe the place where you live as...?	1 A big city 2 The suburbs or outskirts of a big city 3 A small city or town 4 A country village 5 A farm or home in the country -99 Don't know	Ordinal
HINCPAST	A6. Looking back over the last year or so, would you say that your household's income has...?	1 Fallen behind the prices 2 Kept up with prices 3 Gone up by more than prices -99 Don't know	Ordinal

¹ The Background/common variables are found in **both** 2014 NILT teaching datasets.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Values	Measure
INTWWW	A7. Does anyone have access to the internet or World Wide Web from this address?	1 Yes 2 No -99 Don't know	Nominal
MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE: Section 5			
UMINETH	E1. Do you consider yourself to be a member of a minority ethnic community?	1 Yes 2 No -99 Don't know	Nominal
MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE: Section D			
	D3E. Equality laws have been drawn up in Northern Ireland to make sure that everyone is treated equally. In your view, are any of the groups on this card generally treated unfairly when compared with other groups?		
EQNOW1	a Catholics.	1 Yes 2 No -999 Not answered/refused	Nominal
EQNOW2	b Protestants.		
EQNOW3	c Gays/lesbians/bisexuals.		
EQNOW4	d Disabled people.		
EQNOW5	e Elderly people.		
EQNOW6	f Travellers.		
EQNOW7	g Other ethnic minorities.		
EQNOW8	h Women.		
EQNOW9	i Men.		
EQNOW10	j Children.		
EQNOW11	k Transgender people.		
MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE: Section G			
TENSHORT (compute)	Derived from G1 – G3 Housing tenure status.	1 Own it outright 2 Buying with help of a mortgage or loan 3 Pay part rent and part mortgage (Co ownership) 4 Rent – Housing Executive 5 Rent – Housing Association 6 Rent – Private landlord 7 Other -999 Not answered/refused	Nominal
HIGHQUAL (recode)	Derived from G5-G6 Highest Educational qualification.	1 Degree level or higher 2 Further education 3 GCE A level or equivalent 4 GCSE A-C or equivalent 5 GCSE D-G or equivalent 6 No qualifications 7 Other, level unknown 9 Unclassified	Nominal
TEA	G6. How old were you when you completed your continuous full-time education?	1 15 or under 2 16 3 17 4 18 5 19 or over 6 Still at school 7 Still at college or university 8 Other -99 Don't know -999 Not answered/refused	Nominal

Variable Name	Variable Label	Values	Measure
WORK (compute)	Derived from G10-G14 Work status.	1 Employee 2 Foreperson or supervisor 3 Self-employed 4 Manager -9 Non applicable/refused	Nominal
RHOURSWK	G9b. How many hours per week do you normally work in your job?	Numeric (hours per week) -9 Non applicable -999 Not answered/refused	Scale
RSUPER	G11. In your job, do/did you have formal responsibility for supervising the work of other employees?	1 Yes 2 No -9 Non applicable -999 Not answered/refused	Nominal
RMANY	G11a. How many people do/did you supervise?	Numeric (number of people) -9 Non applicable	Scale
RSECT	G11b. Do/did you work in the public, private or voluntary sector?	1 Public sector 2 Private sector 3 Voluntary/ charity sector 4 Other -9 Non applicable -99 Don't know -999 Not answered/refused	Nominal
ANSSECA (compute)	Derived from G9c – G9e Social class (NS SEC).	1.2 Higher professional occupations 2 Lower managerial and professional occupations 3 Intermediate occupations 4 Small employers and own account workers 5 Lower supervisory and technical occupations 6 Semi-routine occupations 7 Routine occupations 8 Never worked and long-term unemployed 9 Not classified -999 Not answered/refused	Nominal
SHOURSWK	G16b. How many hours a week does your partner/spouse normally work in their job?	Numeric (hours per week) -9 Non applicable -999 Not answered/refused -9999 Other answer	Scale
SSUPER	G18. In their job, did your partner/spouse have formal responsibility for supervising the work of other employees?	1 Yes 2 No -9 Non applicable -99 Don't know -999 Not answered/refused	Nominal
SMANY	G18a. How many people do/did your partner/spouse supervise?	Numeric (number of people) -9 Non applicable -99 Don't know -999 Not answered/refused	Scale

Variable Name	Variable Label	Values	Measure
SSECT (recode)	G18b. Do/did your partner/spouse work in the public, private or voluntary sector?	1 Public sector 2 Private sector 3 Voluntary/ charity sector 4 Other -9 Non applicable -99 Don't know -999 Not answered/refused	Nominal
RELIGCAT (recode)	Derived from G21 Do you regard yourself as belonging to any particular religion?	1 Catholic 2 Protestant 3 No religion -999 Not answered/Other	Nominal
FAMRELIG (recode)	Derived from G22 In what religion, if any, were you brought up?	1 Catholic 2 Protestant 3 No religion -999 Not answered/Other	Nominal
PRTNRRLG (recode)	Derived from G23 Does your husband/wife/partner regard themselves as belonging to any particular religion?	1 Catholic 2 Protestant 3 No religion -9 Non applicable -999 Not answered/Other	Nominal
CHATTND2	G24. Apart from special occasions such as weddings, funerals, baptisms and so on, how often nowadays do you attend services or meetings connected with your religion?	1 Several times a week 2 Once a week 3 2 or 3 times a month 4 Once a month 5 Several times a year 6 Once a year 7 Less frequently 8 Never -9 Non applicable/Skip from RELIGCAT -99 Don't know	Ordinal
CAREHOME	G28. Is there anyone living with you who is sick, disabled or elderly whom you look after or give special help to (for example a sick, disabled or elderly relative, wife, husband, partner , child, friend)?	1 Yes 2 No -99 Don't know	Nominal
CARESEP	G29. Do you provide some regular service or help for any sick, disabled or elderly relative, friend or neighbour not living with you?	1 Yes 2 No -99 Don't know	Nominal
ANYHCOND	G30. Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more?	1 Yes 2 No -999 Not answered/refused	Nominal
HCONDUCT	G31. Does your condition or illness/do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry-out day-to-day activities? (Only asked if response to ANYHCOND is 'Yes')	1 Yes, a lot 2 Yes, a little 3 Not at all -9 Non applicable/Skip from ANYHCOND	Ordinal

Variable Name	Variable Label	Values	Measure
PERSINC2 (compute)	G32. What is your personal income before tax and national insurance contributions?	Numeric (£ per year, computed from midpoint of income band) -999 Not answered/refused	Scale
HHLDINC2 (compute)	G33. And what is the total income of your household from all sources before tax and national insurance contributions?	Numeric (£ per year, computed from midpoint of income band) -999 Not answered/refused	Scale
PERCAP11 (compute)	Total household income divided by all the people living in the household.	Numeric (£ per year, computed from midpoint of income band) -999 Not answered/refused -9999 Not enough information	Scale
PERCAP12 (compute)	Total household income divided by all the adults (aged 18 years or over) living in the household who are related to the respondent.	Numeric (£ per year, computed from midpoint of income band) -999 Not answered/refused -9999 Not enough information	Scale
MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE: Section 6			
POLPART2	F1c. If there were a general election tomorrow, which political party do you think you would be most likely to support?	1 DUP 2 Sinn Féin 3 UUP 4 SDLP 5 Alliance 6 Other answer/party 7 None of these -99 Don't know -999 Not answered/refused	Nominal
SELF COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRE			
ORIENT	SCI3. Can you tell me which of these best describes you? Sexual orientation.	1 I am heterosexual or straight 2 I am gay or lesbian (homosexual) 3 I am bi-sexual 4 Other -999 Not answered/refused	Nominal

Section 2: Dementia variables²

Variable Name	Label	Values	Measure
MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE: Section C			
DEMKNOW (compute)	Derived from C1. Know someone with dementia	1 Yes 2 No -99 Don't know	Nominal
DEMWORK (compute)	Derived from C1. Job related to dementia	1 Yes 2 No -99 Don't know	Nominal
DEMCARE (compute)	Derived from C10. Is/was a regular carer for someone with dementia	1 Is/was a carer for someone with dementia 2 Never a carer for someone with dementia -99 Don't know	Nominal
C2. We are interested in what people think of dementia. Could you tell me whether you think the following statements are true or false?			
DEMBRAIN	Dementia is a disease of the brain	1 True 2 False -99 Don't know	Nominal
DEMMNTAL	Dementia is a mental illness		
DEMNORM	Dementia is part of the normal process		
DEMALZH	Dementia is another term for Alzheimer's disease		
C3. Which, if any, of the words and phrases on this card would you use to describe the way that someone who has had dementia for a long time appears?			
DUNPRED	Unpredictable	1 Yes 2 No -99 Don't know	Nominal
DFUN	Fun		
DCONFUSE	Confused		
DKIND	Kind		
DTRAPPED	Trapped		
DANGRY	Angry		
DSAD	Sad		
DPATH	Pathetic		
DGENTLE	Gentle		
DFRIGHT	Frightened		
DLOST	Lost		
DDANGER	Dangerous		
DHAPPY	Happy		
C4. Here are some things that have been said about people with dementia. How much do you agree or disagree with each of these?			
DEMKEEP	There comes a time when all you can do for someone with dementia is to keep them clean, healthy and safe.	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree -99 Don't know -999 Not answered/refused	Ordinal
DEMDECSN	Other people take over making decisions for people with dementia far too much.		
DEMDISAP	Once they have dementia the person you knew eventually disappears.		

² These variables are found in the Dementia teaching dataset only.

Variable Name	Label	Values	Measure
DEMHUMAN	As soon as someone is diagnosed with dementia they are not treated like a thinking human being any more.		
DEM WORTH	For people with really bad dementia I don't think life is worth living.		
DEMCHILD	People with dementia are like children and need cared for as you would a child.		
C5. And here are some other statements about people with dementia. How much do you agree or disagree with each of these?			
DEMRESID	It is better for people with dementia and their families if they are cared for in a residential unit or a nursing home.	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree -99 Don't know -999 Not answered/refused	Ordinal
DEMNOTEL	There is little or no benefit to be gained from telling someone they have dementia.		
DEMNODEC	People who have just been diagnosed with dementia are unable to make decisions about their own care.		
C6. Thinking about someone who has <u>early-stage dementia</u> . Choosing your answer from this card, do you think in most cases they should...			
DEMALONE2	Continue to live alone?	1 Definitely 2 Probably 3 It depends 4 Probably not 5 Definitely not -99 Don't know -999 Not answered/refused	Ordinal
DEMMEDIC2	Continue to manage their own medication?		
DEMDRIVE2	Continue to drive?		
DEMELECT2	Have an electronic device fitted so that they can be located if they wander?		
C7. And what about someone who has <u>had dementia for a long time</u> ? Again choosing your answer from this card, do you think that in most cases they should...			
DEMALONE2	Continue to live alone?	1 Definitely 2 Probably 3 It depends 4 Probably not 5 Definitely not -99 Don't know -999 Not answered/refused	Ordinal
DEMMEDIC2	Continue to manage their own medication?		
DEMDRIVE2	Continue to drive?		
DEMELECT2	Have an electronic device fitted so that they can be located if they wander?		
C8. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each statement			
RISKHBP	High blood pressure increases your chances of getting dementia	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree -99 Don't know -999 Not answered/refused	Ordinal
RISKPARE	If one of your parents gets dementia, you are more likely to get it too		
RISKSMOK	Smoking has nothing to do with dementia		
RISKDIET	If you eat a healthy diet you are less likely to get dementia		
RISKALC	People who drink heavily are more likely to get dementia		

Variable Name	Label	Values	Measure
	C9. I'm now going to read out some things people have said about caring for a family member with dementia. Taking your answer from this card, I'd like you to tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of these statements.		
CARELONE	Caring for someone with dementia is often very lonely	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Neither agree nor disagree 4 Disagree 5 Strongly disagree -99 Don't know -999 Not answered/refused	Ordinal
CAREREWA	Caring for someone with dementia is often very rewarding		
CAREHEAL	Caring for someone with dementia often means your own health suffers		

Technical report summary

Please note that this is a summary technical report designed to accompany the teaching resources. For the full documentation, please see www.ark.ac.uk/nilt.

Aims and objectives

The Northern Ireland Life and Times (NILT) Survey was launched in 1998. Its mission is to monitor the attitudes and behaviour of people in Northern Ireland and provide a time-series of how attitudes and behaviour develop on a wide range of social policy issues. The survey is run on a modular format and while two modules are repeated every year (Political Attitudes and Community Relations) the rest of the survey varies annually, with all the modules designed to be repeated in years to come.

Links with other surveys

NILT is a direct descendent of the Northern Ireland Social Attitudes Survey (NISA) which ran from 1989 to 1996. NISA was a sister survey to the British Social Attitudes Survey (BSA) and therefore provided a time-series of social attitudes allowing comparisons with Britain. Now, NILT carries on the tradition of a time-series of attitudes but has shifted the focus away from comparisons with Britain although every year includes a substantial component which either continues an old NISA time-series, or replicates a BSA module.

Ethical approval

The 2014 NILT received ethical approval from the Ethics Committee of the School of Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work, Queen's University Belfast, where the survey coordinator is based.

Survey content

The full 2014 NILT survey consists of a number of different modules, each based on a specific topic. The complete modules included in the 2014 survey are:

- Background information on the respondents
- Attitudes to older people
- Attitudes to dementia
- Community relations (*this module is not included in the teaching datasets*)
- Attitudes to minority ethnic people and migrant workers (*this module is not included in the teaching datasets*)
- Political attitudes

Technical details

Sampling design

The sample for the 2014 survey consisted of a systematic random sample of addresses selected from the Postcode Address File database of addresses. This is the most up-to-date

and complete listing of addresses. Private business addresses were removed from the database prior to sample selection. A total of 2350 addresses were selected for interview with 189 ineligible (e.g. vacant or derelict), leaving 2161 eligible respondents.

While the Postcode Address File provides a good sampling frame of addresses, it does not contain information about the number of people living at an address. Further selection stages were therefore required to convert the listing of addresses to a listing of individuals from which one person (the 'selected respondent') is chosen to complete the questionnaire.

The person to be interviewed was randomly selected using the 'next birthday' rule. The interviewer asked the householder to list the birthdays of all members of the household eligible for inclusion in the sample (all persons aged 18 or over living at the address). The person with the next birthday, at the time of the call, was the person with whom the interview was to be conducted. Where the selected respondent was not available, an appointment was made to call back to interview them at a more suitable time.

Fieldwork

The 2014 NILT involved 1211 face-to-face interviews with adults aged 18 years or over.

An advance letter was issued to all sampled addresses prior to the interviewer calling at each address. The letter explained the purpose and rationale for the survey as well as contact details for the staff managing the project. All interviews were conducted in the respondents' homes. The main stage of the fieldwork was carried out during the period 22nd September to 26 December 2014. The main interview was carried out using computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and the respondent was then asked to complete a self-completion questionnaire using CASI (Computer Assisted Self-Interviewing) questionnaire.

On agreeing to complete the CASI questionnaire, the respondent was shown how to use the interviewer's iPad to enter answers by completing some example questions. If a respondent did not wish to complete the self-completion questionnaire on the iPad they were given the option to complete a paper version. The paper self-completion questionnaire was completed and handed back to the interviewer at the time of the main interview. If a respondent could not complete the self-completion questionnaire on the iPad or by paper, due to literacy or health issues, the interviewer completed the self-completion questionnaire on the iPad where consent was granted by the respondent.

Response rate

The response rate, expressed as a percentage, is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Response rate} = \frac{\text{number of useable questionnaires}}{\text{number of actual eligible respondents}} \times 100$$

The response rate for the 2014 survey is 56% (see Table I for more details).

Table 1: Response rate

	N	%
Total number of useable questionnaires	1211	56
Refusal to co-operate	469	22
Non-contact	481	22
Total	2126	100

Notes: Total does not add up to 100% owing to cell rounding.

Weighting

Please note that all analyses of the adult data should be weighted in order to allow for disproportionate household size. The weighting variable is named WTFactor. The only exceptions are the few household variables (for example, tenure and household income), which do not need to be weighted.

Confidentiality

In order to maintain confidentiality, demographic variables relating to other people in the household are excluded from the dataset, as is the RACE2 variable. Variables relating to religion are also excluded, and are replaced by the recoded versions. Tables of results for the original variables can be found on the NILT website (www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/2014).

Variable information

Missing values

Respondents may not always provide answers to all the questions included in the survey: we can say that they are “missing” for the particular question. There are various reasons for missing values in the survey. Some questions are non-applicable to particular respondents (for example, if the respondent does not have a spouse, the spousal-related questions are non-applicable). Respondents may refuse to answer a question. Alternatively, respondents may not know the answer to a particular question. Where possible, the reasons for the missing value have been included in the teaching dataset and codebook.

In the 2014 NILT teaching dataset, missing values have generally been set as follows³:

- -9 Non applicable/Skip from previous question
- -99 Don't know/unsure
- -999 Not answered/refused/refused
- -9999 Not enough information

However, please note that for reasons of anonymity or computation, the different types of missing value have not been differentiated for all the variables in the teaching datasets.

³ Please note that this differs from the missing value coding found in the questionnaires.

In the teaching datasets, missing values have been set as **negative numbers** so that it is harder to confuse with “real” data. However, every dataset will have its own conventions with regards missing values.⁴

Social class construction

Occupational information was derived using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2010. The SOC2010 information was also used to derive the National Statistics Socio-Economic (NS SEC) and the ISCO 88 COM variables.

Categorisation of Religion

At the back of this documentation is a list of other variables on the dataset. This includes the variable RELIGCAT, which categorises the variable RELIGION into 3 groups: Catholic, Protestant and No religion. The original RELIGION variable has been removed from the dataset in order to protect anonymity of respondents. The Protestant category within the RELIGCAT variable was created by grouping together the following denominations:

- Church of Ireland/Anglican/Episcopal
- Baptist
- Methodist
- Presbyterian
- Free Presbyterian
- Brethren
- United Reform Church (URC)/Congregational
- Pentecostal
- Church of Scotland
- Elim Pentecostal
- Reformed Presbyterian
- Non-subscribing Presbyterian
- Salvation Army
- Church of Nazarene
- Jehovah’s Witness
- Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints (Mormon)
- Other Protestant
- Other Christian
- Protestant – no denomination
- Christian – no denomination

⁴ In SPSS, there is another type of missing data called system-missing. You might encounter this when you recode/compute new variables: system missing is noted in the data view as a dot.

Finding out more about NILT results

There are a number of ways of finding out about the results from the NILT surveys.

- Consult the range of ARK policy briefs/research reports available here: <http://www.ark.ac.uk/publications/>
- Consult the online tables/charts: <http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/results/>
- Download the original data from here: <http://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/datasets/>
 - The surveys are available to download in SPSS portable file format. To open in SPSS, **change** the file extension from .por to .sav.

Appendix

Sampling errors and confidence intervals

Table 2 sets out sampling errors and confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level relating to a Systematic Random Sample design as used in the survey. Note that the margin of error for all sample estimates is within the parameters of + 2.8%.

Table 2: Sampling errors and confidence intervals for key variables (unweighted data)

	Percentage (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Limits
<i>Age</i>			
18 – 24	9.6	0.8	7.9 - 11.3
25 – 34	15.4	1.0	13.4 - 17.4
35 – 44	16.4	1.0	14.3 - 18.5
45 – 54	16.1	1.0	14.0 - 18.2
55 – 64	15.4	1.0	13.4 - 17.4
65 plus	27	1.2	24.5 - 29.5
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	44.0	1.4	41.2 - 46.8
Female	56.0	1.4	53.2 - 58.8
<i>Religion</i>			
Catholic	41.3	1.4	38.5 - 44.1
Protestant	39.1	1.4	36.4 - 41.9
None	16.6	1.0	14.5 - 18.7
Other	1.5	0.3	0.8 - 2.2

Comparison with other surveys (selected variables)

Table 3: Comparison of individual characteristics (weighted data)

	NILT 2014	CHS 2013/14 18+	NI Census 2011
<i>Gender</i>			
	Per cent (%)		
Male	46	47	49
Female	54	53	51
<i>Age</i>			
18-24	13	12	13
25-34	15	15	18
35-44	16	18	18
45-54	17	19	18
55-64	15	14	14
65 and over	23	22	19
<i>n</i>	1,211	5,032	1,380,100
<i>Marital Status</i>			
Single	29	30	36
Married/Civil Partner	52	54	48
Widowed	8	7	7
Divorced/Separated	10	9**	9
Refused/ Don't know	0		
<i>n</i>	1,211	5,032	1,431,540
<i>Religion</i>			
Protestant	38	49	48
Catholic	44	42	45
Other or no religion***	17	8	6
Missing/refused	2	-	1
<i>n</i>	1211	6,943	1,108,63

*The percentage of respondents aged 45 to 64

**Includes those divorced, separated and widowed