

Experience of Ulster-Scots culture and heritage by adults in Northern Ireland

Biennial report



Findings from the
Continuous Household Survey 2014/15

DCAL Findings 8/2015-16

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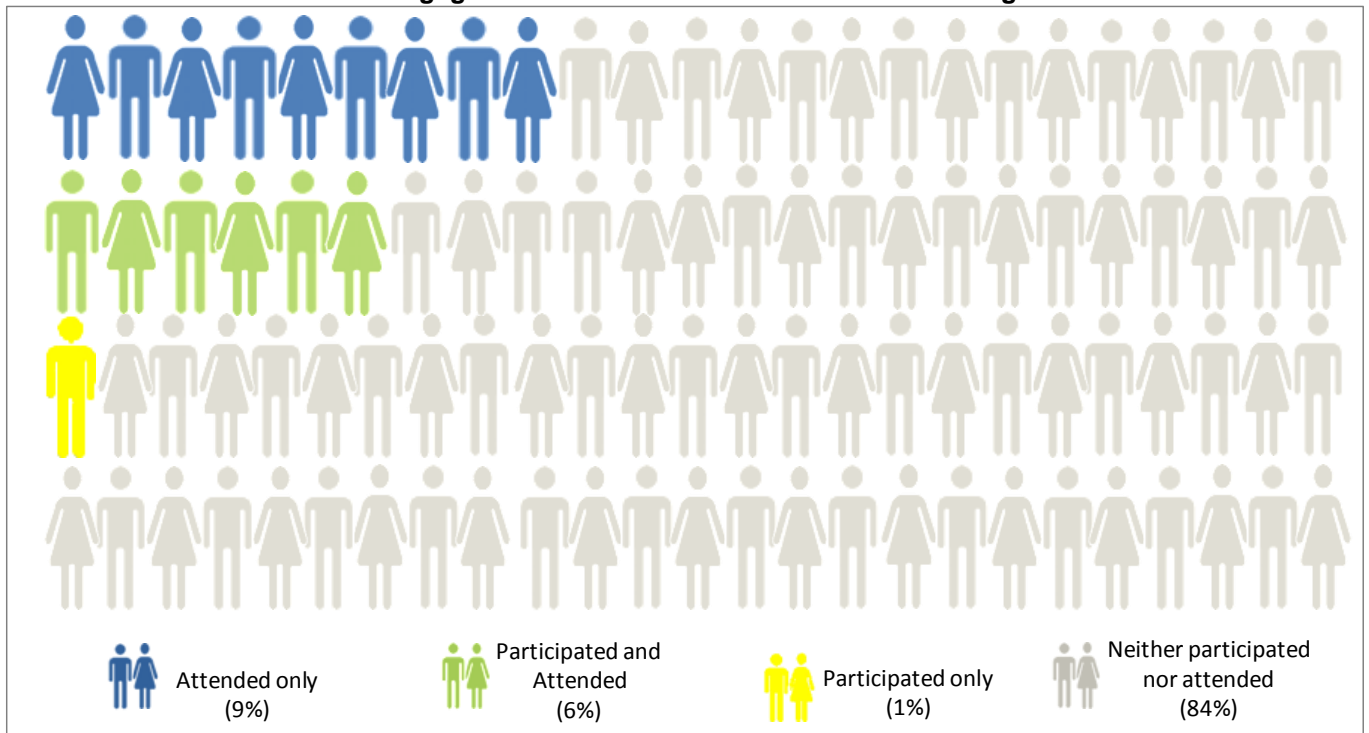
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Key findings

- In 2014/15, 7% of adults participated in Ulster-Scots cultural activities and 16% of adults attended an Ulster-Scots cultural event, resulting in 16% of adults having engaged with Ulster-Scots culture and heritage within the previous year.
- Compared with 2012/13, the proportion of adults engaging with Ulster-Scots culture and heritage increased from 13% to 16%. This was driven by an increase in the proportion of adults attending Ulster-Scots cultural events, which increased from 12% in 2012/13 to 16% in 2014/15.
- Forty-five per cent of adults had at least a little understanding of Ulster-Scots culture and traditions, while 28% stated they had none at all.
- Between 2012/13 and 2014/15 there was an increase in the proportion of Catholic adults who indicated that they had at least a little understanding of Ulster-Scots culture and heritage from 30% in 2012/13 to 35% in 2014/15.
- Four in every five adults (80%) had at least a little respect for Ulster-Scots culture and traditions, while 10% stated they had none at all.
- The proportion of adults who have at least a little respect for Ulster-Scots culture and traditions has increased from 75% in 2012/13 to 80% in 2014/15.

Engagement with Ulster-Scots culture and heritage



Introduction

The Belfast/Good Friday Agreement committed the Government to 'recognise the importance of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to linguistic diversity, including in Northern Ireland, the Irish language, Ulster-Scots and the languages of the various ethnic minority communities, all of which are part of the cultural wealth of the island of Ireland.'

DCAL chairs the Interdepartmental Charter Implementation Group and through this group aims to promote the use of Irish and Ulster-Scots and encourage all departments and their agencies to meet their obligations under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

The Northern Ireland Executive's Programme for Government 2011-2015 included a Strategy for the Irish Language and a Strategy for Ulster Scots as key building blocks under Priority 4 'Building a Strong and Shared Community'. This followed agreements between the British and Irish Governments at St Andrews in 2006, which led to the NI Act 1998 being amended, placing a duty on the Executive to develop such strategies. DCAL published the strategies in January 2015. The *Strategy to enhance and develop the Ulster-Scots Language, Heritage and Culture 2015-2035* sets out a roadmap for the Ulster-Scots language, heritage and culture over the next 20 years in areas such as education, media and culture, taking account of the needs of the Ulster-Scots community and international best practice.

Findings from the Continuous Household Survey (CHS)

This report presents the findings from the 2014/15 Continuous Household Survey (CHS) in relation to engagement with Ulster-Scots culture and heritage by adults in Northern Ireland. More information relating to the Continuous Household Survey, methodology, definitions and the interpretation of the figures can be found in the Technical notes in Appendix 1.

The more detailed data tables are included in Appendix 2 and are also available in Excel format. The questions which were asked in the CHS 2014/15 are included in Appendix 3.

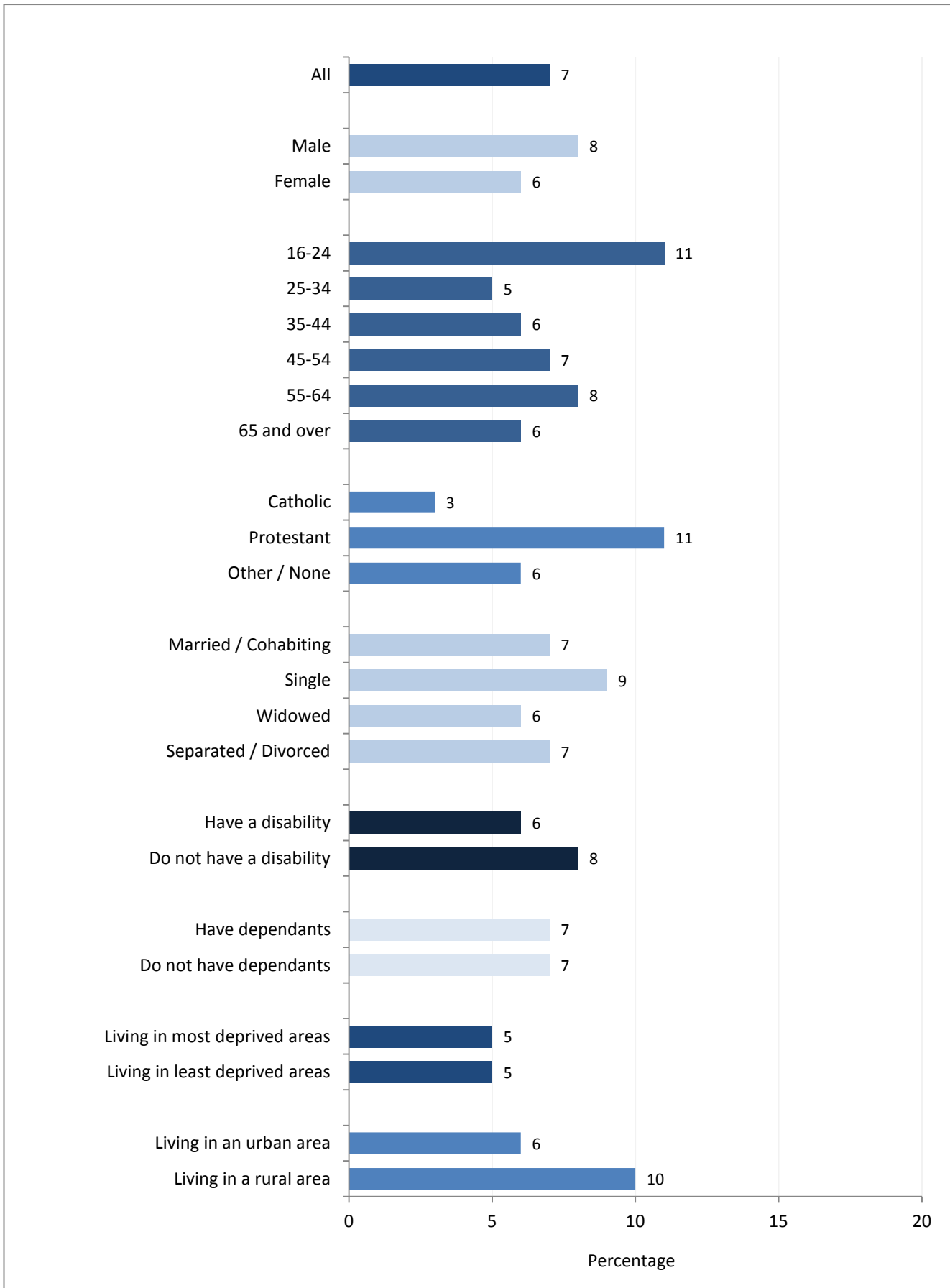
Participation in Ulster-Scots cultural activities

Seven per cent of adults participated in an Ulster-Scots cultural activity within the previous year with women more likely to have done so (8%) than men (6%) (Figure 1). There was no difference found when the proportion of adults who had participated in Ulster-Scots cultural activities was compared to 2012/13 (7%). Indeed, there were no differences found amongst any of the demographic groups analysed between the two years with the exception of an increase among adults living in a rural area (2014/15: 10%; 2012/13: 7%) (Table 1).

More than one in every ten Protestant adults (11%) participated in an Ulster-Scots cultural activity within the previous year, a higher proportion than both Catholic adults (3%) and adults who described their religious background as 'other/ none' (6%). Indeed, Catholic adults were less likely than any of the religious backgrounds analysed to have participated in an Ulster-Scots cultural activity.

Adults who do not have a disability were more likely to have participated in an Ulster-Scots cultural activity within the previous year (8%) than those who have a disability (6%). In addition, adults living in rural areas were more likely to have participated in an Ulster-Scots cultural activity within the previous year (10%) than adults living in urban areas (6%).

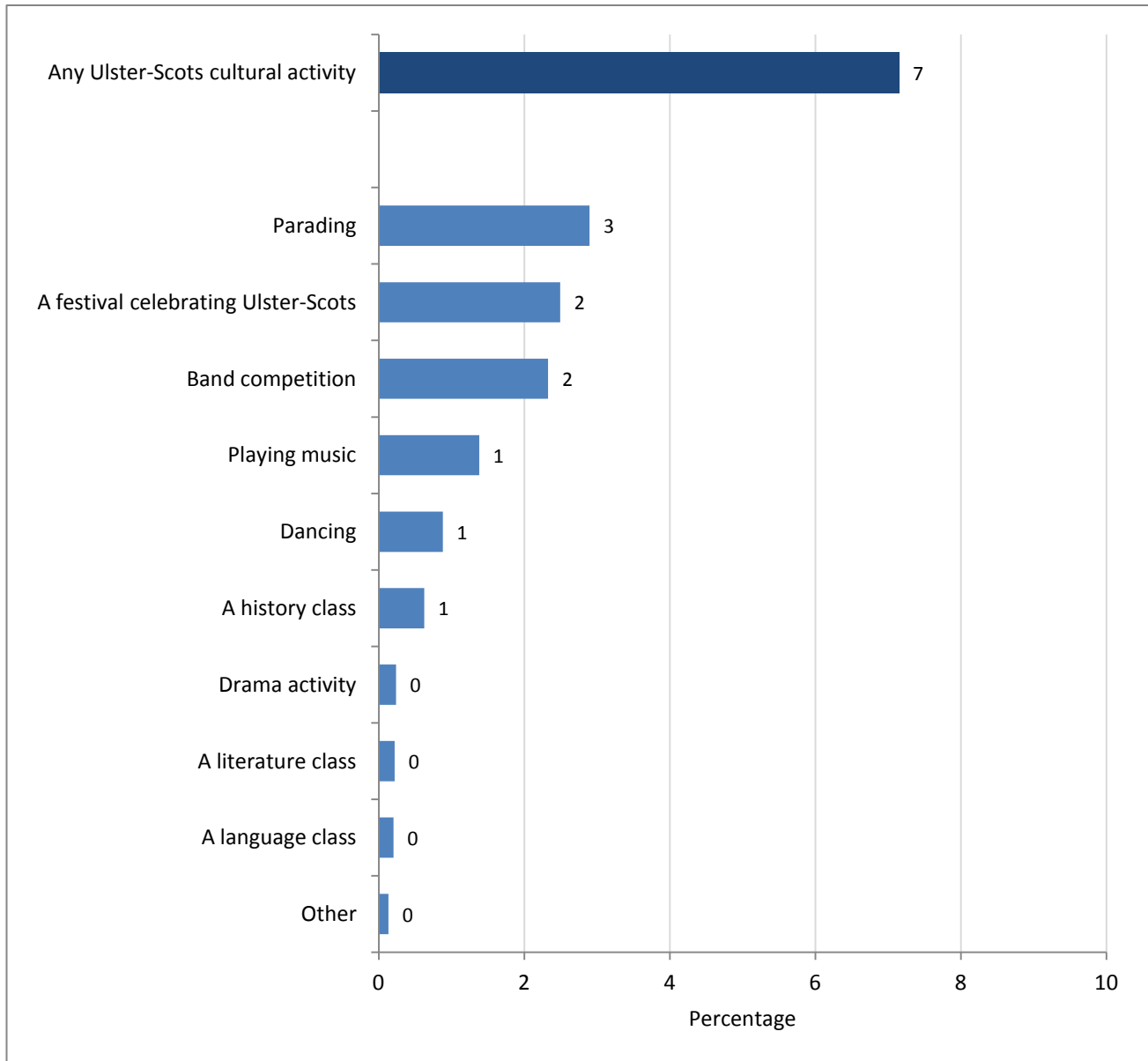
Figure 1 Participation in an Ulster-Scots cultural activity within the previous year



Types of Ulster-Scots cultural activities

The most frequently cited Ulster-Scots cultural activity which adults participated in within the previous year was ‘parading’ (3%), followed by ‘a festival celebrating Ulster-Scots’ (2%) and ‘a band competition’ (2%) (Figure 2).

Figure 2 Types of Ulster-Scots cultural activities participated in within the previous year



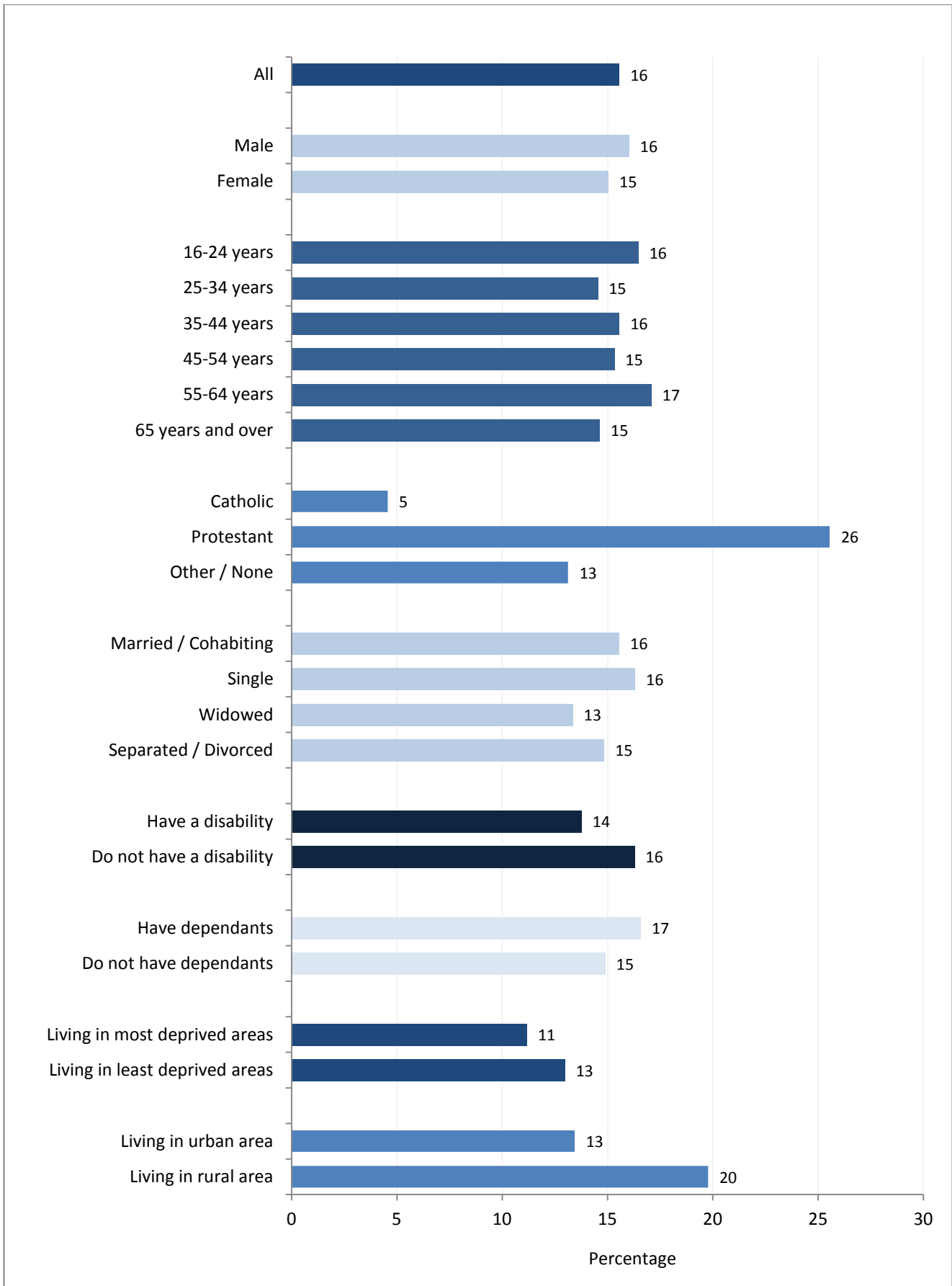
Percentages less than 0.5 are represented by ‘0’.

Attendance at an Ulster-Scots cultural event

Approximately one in every six adults (16%) attended an Ulster-Scots cultural event within the previous year, an increase on the 12% reported in 2012/13. Indeed, this increase is reflected across many of the demographic groups analysed, including men and women, Protestants and Catholics, those aged 55 and over and those adults living in rural areas (Table 3).

In 2014/15, adults living in rural areas were more likely to have attended an Ulster-Scots cultural event (20%) than adults living in urban areas (13%). In addition, Protestant adults were more likely to have attended an Ulster-Scots cultural event (26%) than both Catholic adults (5%) and adults who described their religious background as 'other/ none' (13%) (Figure 3).

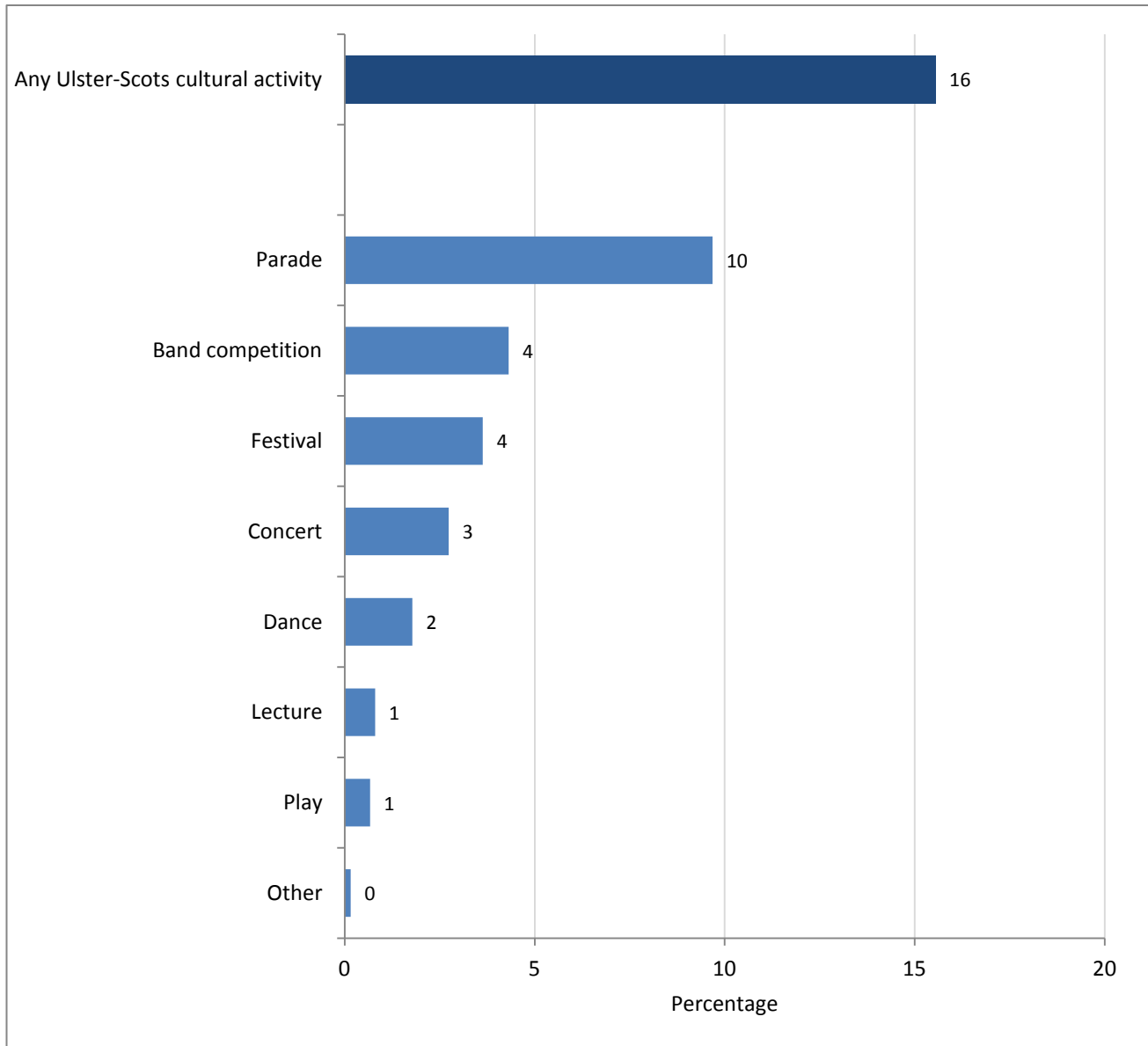
Figure 3 Attendance at an Ulster-Scots cultural event within the previous year



Types of Ulster-Scots cultural events

The most frequently cited Ulster-Scots cultural event that adults attended in the previous year was ‘a parade’ (10%). This was followed by ‘a band competition’ (4%) and ‘a festival’ (4%) (Figure 4).

Figure 4 Types of Ulster-Scots cultural events attended within the previous year

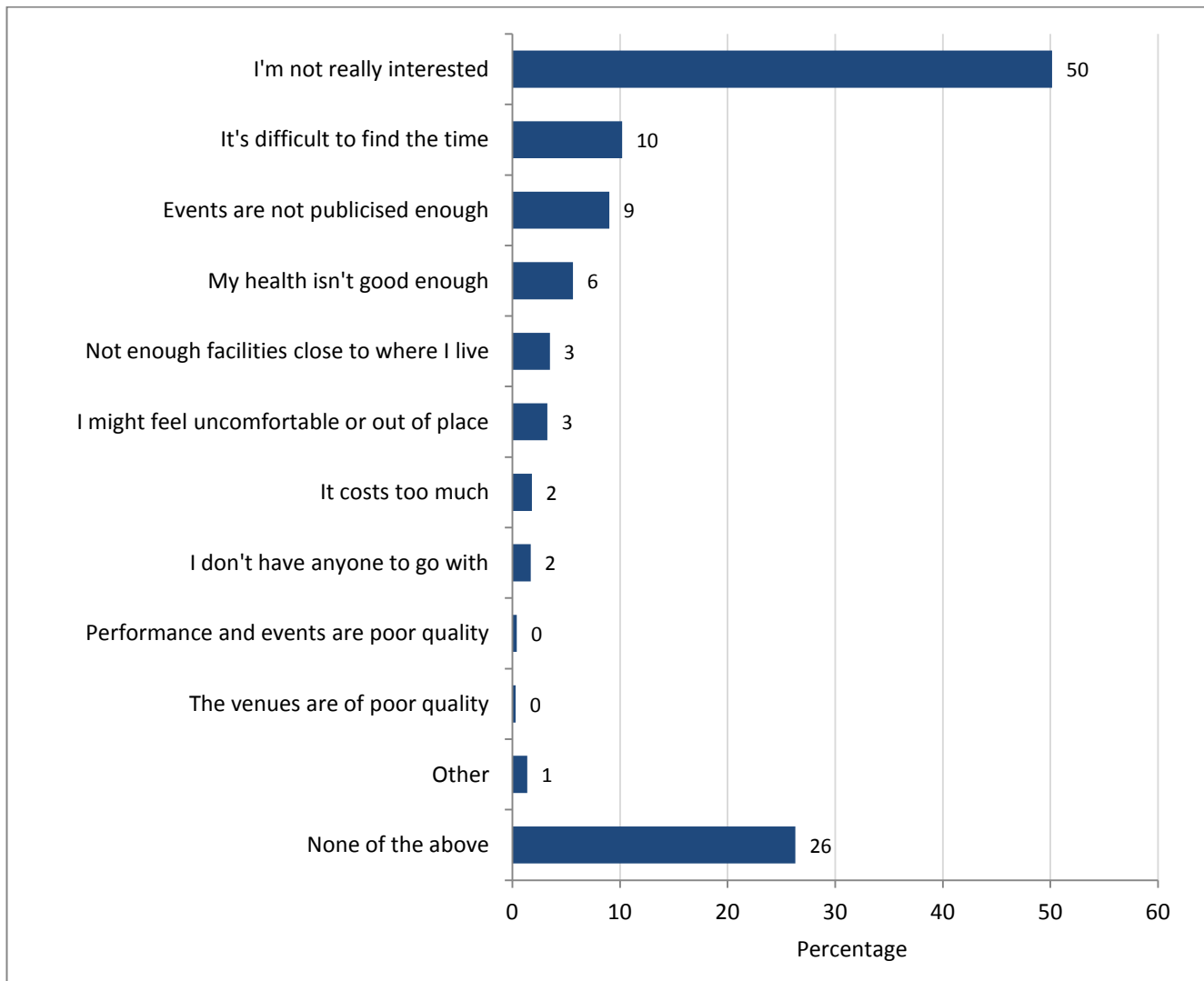


Percentages less than 0.5 are represented by '0'.

Barriers to attending more Ulster-Scots cultural events

The most frequently given reason for not attending more Ulster-Scots cultural events was ‘I am not really interested’ (50%). ‘It’s difficult to find the time’ (10%) was the next most frequently given reason, followed by ‘events are not publicised enough’ (9%) and ‘my health isn’t good enough’ (6%).

Figure 5 Barriers to attending more Ulster-Scots cultural events



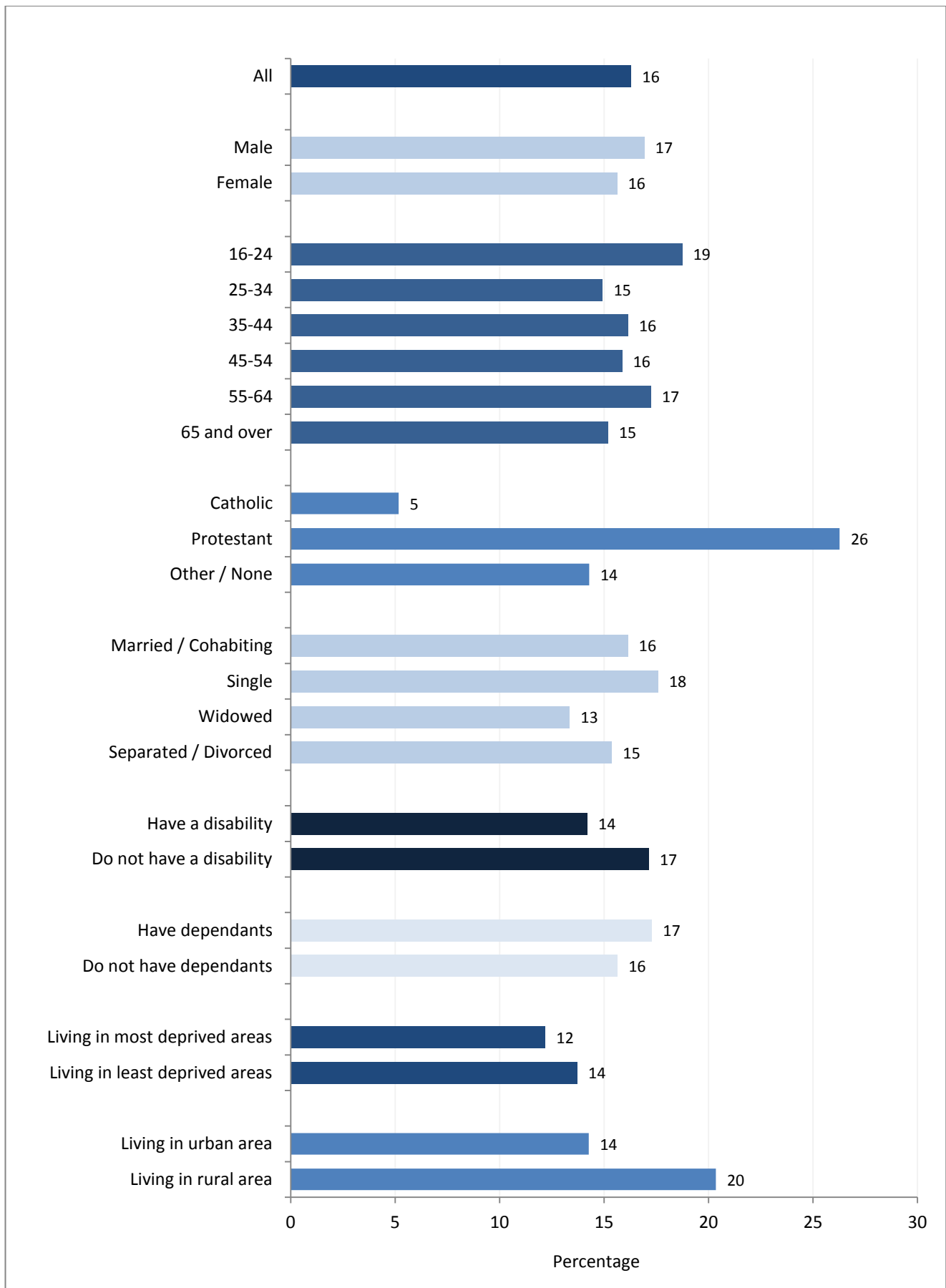
Percentages less than 0.5 are represented by '0'.

Engagement with Ulster-Scots culture and heritage

In the context of this report, engagement with Ulster-Scots culture and heritage is defined as either participating in an Ulster-Scots cultural activity or attending an Ulster-Scots cultural event. Approximately one in every six adults (16%) had engaged with Ulster-Scots culture and heritage within the previous year, an increase on the 13% reported in 2012/13. This overall increase was reflected amongst women, increasing to 16% from 12% in 2012/13. However, no difference was found between the proportion of men who had engaged with Ulster-Scots culture and heritage in 2014/15 (17%) and 2012/13 (15%). Other notable increases were found amongst Protestant adults (2012/13: 22%; 2014/15: 26%) and amongst adults who live in rural areas (2012/13: 15%; 2014/15: 20%) (Table 6).

Looking within the 2014/15 figures, Protestant adults were more likely to have engaged with Ulster-Scots culture (26%) than both Catholic adults (5%) and adults who described their religious background as 'other/ none' (14%). Adults living in rural areas were more likely to have engaged with Ulster-Scots culture and heritage (20%) than those living in urban areas (14%) (Figure 6). This reflects the differences observed in both participation and attendance levels.

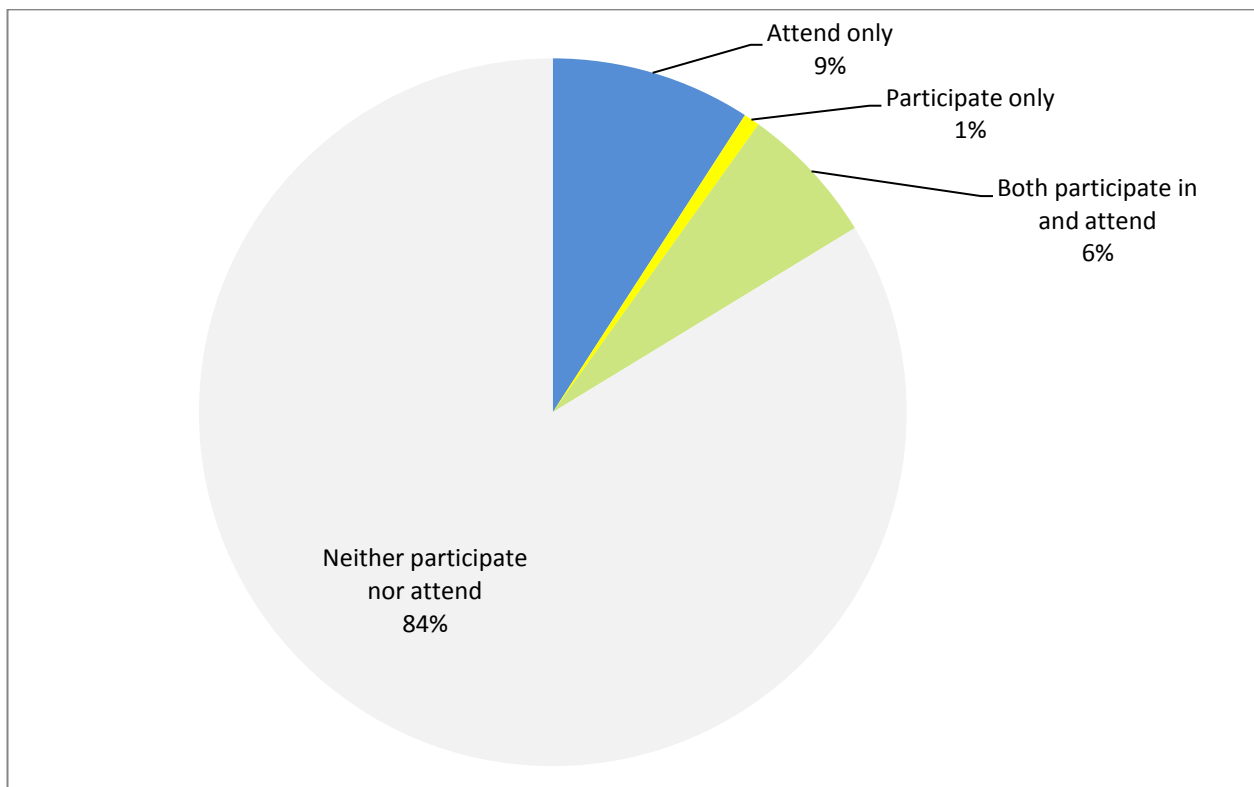
Figure 6 Engagement with Ulster-Scots culture and heritage within the previous year



Engagement with Ulster-Scots culture and heritage

Around one in every ten adults (9%) had attended an Ulster-Scots cultural event only, while just 1% had only participated in an Ulster-Scots cultural event. However, 6% of adults had both participated in an Ulster-Scots cultural activity and attended an Ulster-Scots cultural event within the previous year. More than eight in every ten adults (84%) had not engaged with Ulster-Scots culture and heritage within the previous year at all (Figure 7).

Figure 7 Engagement with Ulster-Scots culture and heritage within the previous year

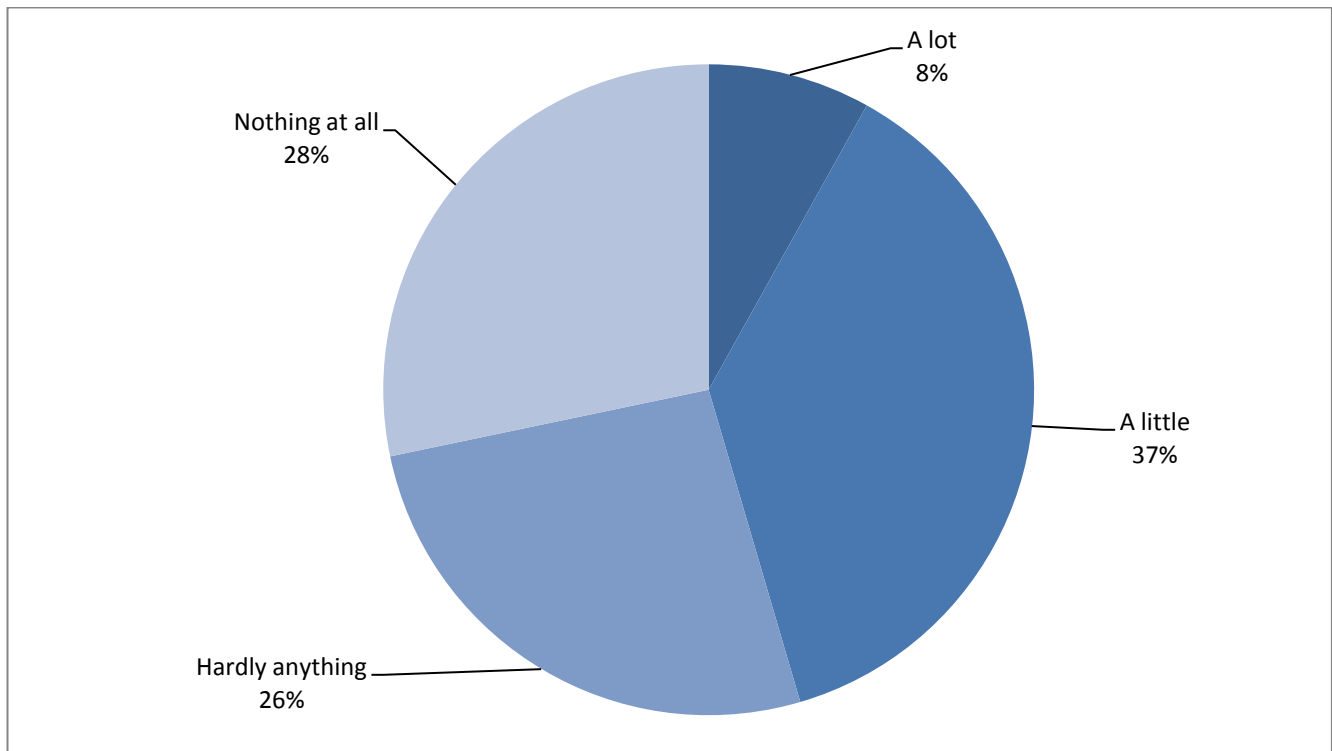


Understanding and respect for Ulster-Scots culture and traditions

Understanding of Ulster-Scots culture and traditions

Over four in every ten adults (45%) indicated that they had at least a little understanding of Ulster-Scots culture and traditions, with 8% of adults stating they understood Ulster-Scots culture and traditions a lot. Over a quarter of adults (26%) had hardly any understanding of Ulster-Scots culture and traditions while 28% stated they understood nothing at all about Ulster-Scots culture and traditions (Figure 8).

Figure 8 Understanding of Ulster-Scots culture and traditions



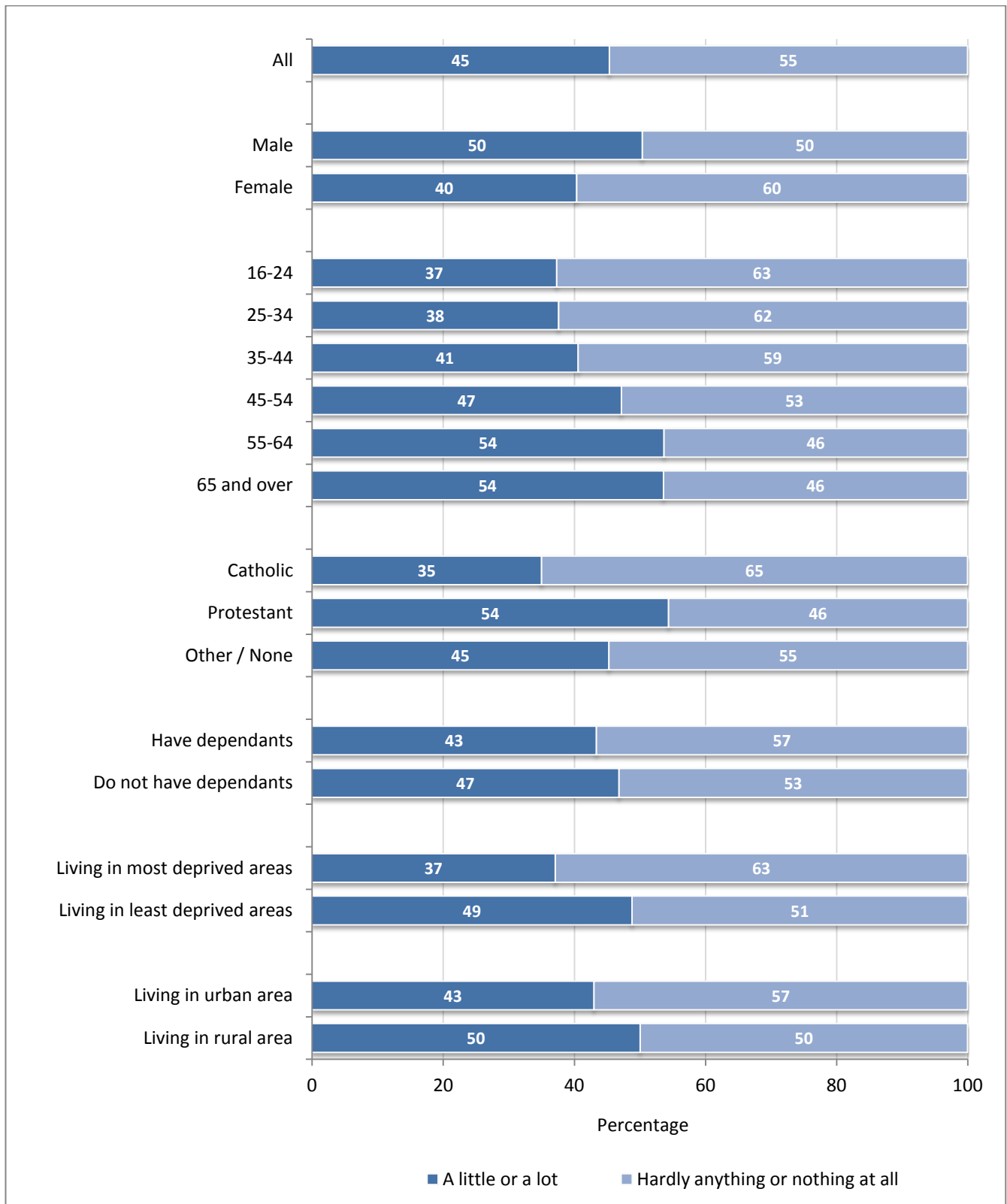
A higher proportion of Protestant adults than Catholic adults or adults who described their religious background as ‘other/ none’ understood at least a little about Ulster-Scots culture and traditions (54%, 35% and 45% respectively) (Figure 9).

Adults living in the least deprived areas were more likely to have at least a little understanding of Ulster-Scots culture and traditions (49%) compared with those living in the most deprived areas (37%).

Trends in understanding of Ulster-Scots culture and heritage

Levels of understanding in 2014/15 were compared with 2012/13 figures in terms of understanding Ulster-Scots culture and heritage at least a little. No difference was found when the overall adult population was considered as a whole (45% and 43% respectively). However, among some demographic groups, having at least a little understanding of Ulster-Scots culture and heritage increased. This was demonstrated among Catholic adults (35% from 30%), widowed people (52% from 43%) and adults who do not have a disability (46% from 43%) (Table 7b).

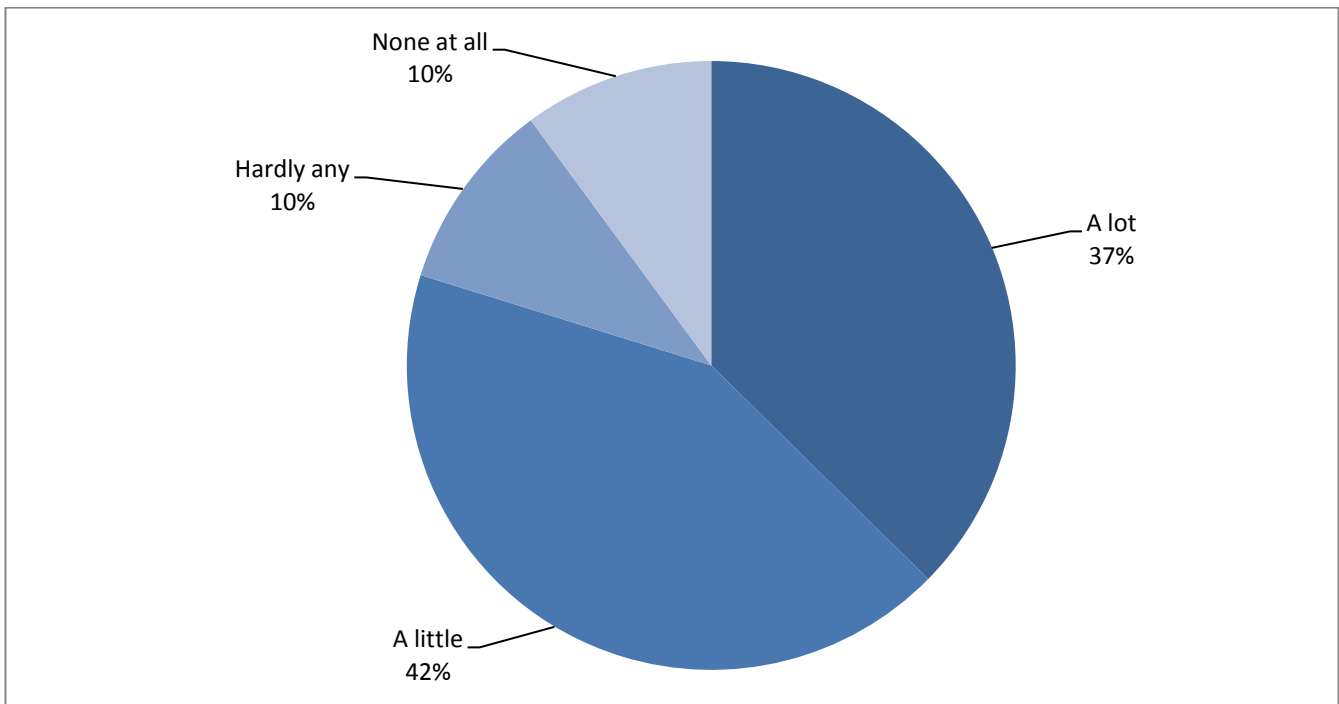
Figure 9 Levels of understanding of Ulster-Scots culture and traditions



Respect for Ulster-Scots culture and traditions

Four in every five adults (80%) had at least a little respect for Ulster-Scots culture and traditions (Figure 10). Protestant adults were more likely to have at least a little respect for Ulster-Scots culture and heritage (85%) than Catholic adults (75%) and adults who described their religion as ‘other/ none’ (76%) (Table 8).

Figure 10 **Respect for Ulster-Scots culture and traditions**

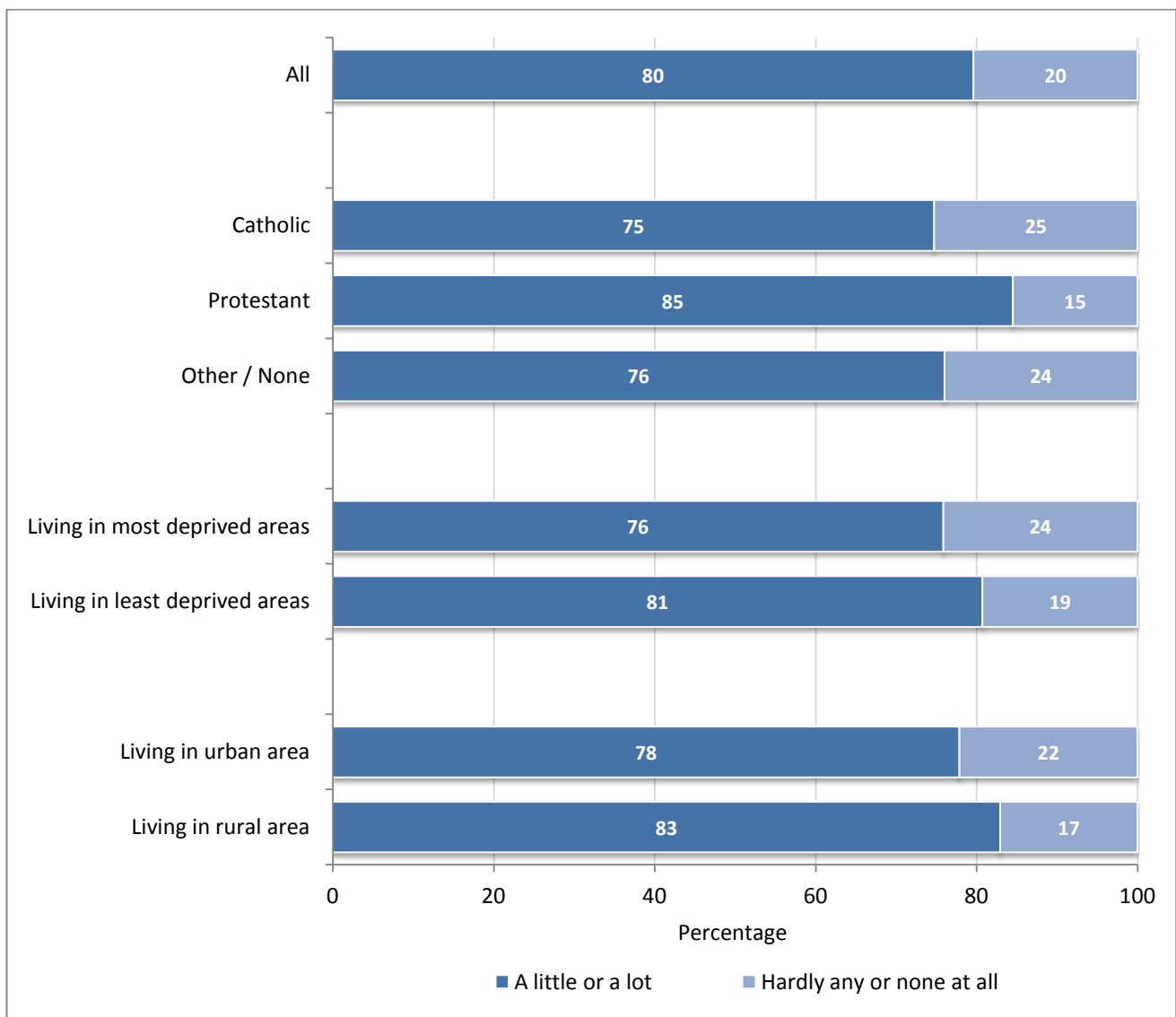


Adults living in rural areas were more likely to have at least a little respect for Ulster-Scots culture and traditions (83%) than those living in urban areas (78%). Also, adults living in the least deprived areas were more likely to have at least a little respect for Ulster-Scots culture and traditions (81%) than adults living in the most deprived areas (76%) (Figure 11).

Trends in respect for Ulster-Scots culture and heritage

Compared with 2012/13 there has been an increase in the proportion of the adult population having at least a little respect for Ulster-Scots culture and heritage from 75% to 80%. This increase was reflected among many of the demographic groups analysed (Table 8b). For example, having at least a little respect for Ulster-Scots culture and heritage has increased among Protestant adults (85% from 82%), Catholic adults (75% from 69%) and adults who described their religious background as 'other/ none' (76% from 68%).

Figure 11 Levels of respect for Ulster-Scots culture and traditions



Appendix 1 Technical notes

Continuous Household Survey

The Continuous Household Survey (CHS) is a Northern Ireland wide household survey administered by Central Survey Unit, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. The 2014/15 survey was based on a random sample of 4,500 domestic addresses drawn from the Land and Property Services list of addresses and interviews were sought with all adults aged 16 and over in these households.

DCAL places questions related to experience of Ulster-Scots and Irish culture and heritage biennially in the CHS. The data derived from the CHS is used for various purposes: to monitor DCAL's Public Service Agreement targets, to help inform policy making, for equality monitoring and contributing to Northern Ireland wide strategies.

The findings reported in this bulletin are based on 3,344 responses who answered the Ulster-Scots culture and heritage module of the survey. The questions relating to this section are included in Appendix 3.

Weighting the DCAL module of the Continuous Household Survey (CHS)

Analysis of the DCAL module of the CHS has been weighted for non-response. A chi square goodness-of-fit test showed that the CHS sample was not representative of the population by age and sex when compared with the Population and Migration Estimates Northern Ireland 2014¹ (NISRA). As a result, three separate weights were produced for age, sex and age and sex combined.

Non-response weighting sometimes increases standard errors and sometimes decreases them, although the impact tends to be fairly small, i.e. the adjustment may be less or greater than 1, but will generally be reasonably close to 1. In the case of the DCAL module of CHS, the values of the adjustment for all three weighting systems are so close to one, it is not necessary to take account of this in the calculation of standard error and confidence intervals.

¹ Population and Migration Estimates Northern Ireland 2014

While weighting for non-response (also called post-stratification) should reduce bias, it must be acknowledged that it will not eliminate bias. The reasons individuals choose to take part in surveys are complex and depend on lots of factors specific to the individual. As a result, the non-response biases in surveys are likely to be complex. Post-stratification works on the assumption that, by aligning the survey to the population along a small number of dimensions such as age and gender, many of these complex biases will reduce. However, it would be misleading to suggest that they will be eliminated.

Comparison with other countries

It is not possible to compare the experience of the Ulster-Scots culture and heritage in Northern Ireland with other parts of the United Kingdom or with the Republic of Ireland because data is not available as the topic is indigenous to Northern Ireland.

Disability – The questions used to ascertain whether or not a person has a disability are harmonised with the definition of disability in the Equality Act 2010. This states that a disabled population is classified on the basis of having a long-lasting physical or mental health condition or illness which restricts day-to-day activities. The disabled population in this report are those who have answered yes to both the questions below:

- Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more?
- Does your condition or illness / do any of your conditions or illnesses reduce your ability to carry out day to day activities?

Dependants – A person is defined as having dependants if they have responsibility for either the care of a child, a person with a disability or an elderly person.

Deprivation – The data have been analysed by whether respondents are living in the 20% most deprived Super Output Areas (SOAs) or in the 20% least deprived SOAs. This is estimated using the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010² which is a weighted combination of seven domains of deprivation. Rank 1 indicates the most deprived SOA, while rank 890 denotes the least deprived SOA.

² Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Report 2010

Urban / rural – The data have also been analysed by whether respondents are living in SOAs that have been categorised as either urban or rural as set out in the Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements report (2005)³. This report classified each settlement in Northern Ireland into one of eight bands (A-H) and recommended that Government and other users should consider defining ‘urban’ and ‘rural’ areas in ways which are appropriate for different programmes and projects. In the absence of a programme-specific definition, Bands A-E can be defined as urban and Bands F-H as rural. This definition was applied in the analysis in this bulletin.

Statistical significance in this report

Any statements in this report regarding differences between groups such as males and females, different age groups, religion, etc., are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. This means that we can be 95% confident that the differences between groups are actual differences and have not just arisen by chance. Both the base numbers and the sizes of the percentages have an effect on statistical significance. Therefore on occasion, a difference between two groups may be statistically significant while the same difference in percentage points between two other groups may not be statistically significant. The reason for this is because the larger the base numbers or the closer the percentages are to 0 or 100, the smaller the standard errors. This leads to increased precision of the estimates which increases the likelihood that the difference between the proportions is actually significant and did not just arise by chance.

Other notes

The following should be noted when interpreting figures and tables:

- Percentages less than 0.5% are denoted by ‘0’ and where there are no responses, they are denoted by ‘-’.
- Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.
- Percentages may not add to 100% for questions where multiple responses are allowed.
- Detailed tabulations are not provided where the number of respondents is too small to allow meaningful analysis.
- The base number of responses to each question, which is shown in each table, is the unweighted count. The base may vary due to some respondents not answering certain questions.

³ [Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements 2005 Report](#)

Appendix 2 Data tables

Table 1 Participation in an Ulster-Scots cultural activity within the previous year

| Profile of respondent | 2014/15 | | 2012/13 | | Significant difference from 2012/13? |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| | % | Base | % | Base | |
| All | 7 | 3,343 | 7 | 3,620 | - |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 8 | 1,433 | 8 | 1,569 | - |
| Female | 6 | 1,910 | 5 | 2,051 | - |
| Age bands | | | | | |
| 16-24 | 11 | 276 | 7 | 323 | - |
| 25-34 | 5 | 515 | 6 | 583 | - |
| 35-44 | 6 | 577 | 8 | 684 | - |
| 45-54 | 7 | 583 | 6 | 655 | - |
| 55-64 | 8 | 548 | 7 | 533 | - |
| 65 and over | 6 | 844 | 6 | 842 | - |
| Religious background | | | | | |
| Catholic | 3 | 1,351 | 3 | 1,456 | - |
| Protestant | 11 | 1,651 | 10 | 1,834 | - |
| Other / None | 6 | 308 | 5 | 305 | - |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Married / Cohabiting | 7 | 2,012 | 6 | 2,132 | - |
| Single | 9 | 737 | 7 | 833 | - |
| Widowed | 6 | 267 | 5 | 296 | - |
| Separated / Divorced | 7 | 327 | 7 | 359 | - |
| Disability | | | | | |
| Have a disability | 6 | 984 | 6 | 1,023 | - |
| Do not have a disability | 8 | 2,347 | 7 | 2,592 | - |
| Dependants | | | | | |
| Have dependants | 7 | 1,402 | 6 | 1,467 | - |
| Do not have dependants | 7 | 1,934 | 7 | 2,148 | - |
| Level of deprivation | | | | | |
| Living in most deprived areas | 5 | 595 | 5 | 731 | - |
| Living in least deprived areas | 5 | 648 | 6 | 685 | - |
| Urban or rural | | | | | |
| Living in an urban area | 6 | 2,198 | 6 | 2,420 | - |
| Living in a rural area | 10 | 1,145 | 7 | 1,200 | ↑ |

Table 2 Types of Ulster-Scots cultural activities participated in within the previous year

| Activity | 2014/15 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| | % |
| Any Ulster-Scots cultural activity | 7 |
| Parading | 3 |
| A festival celebrating Ulster-Scots | 2 |
| Band competition | 2 |
| Playing music | 1 |
| Dancing | 1 |
| A history class | 1 |
| Drama activity | 0 |
| A literature class | 0 |
| A language class | 0 |
| Other | 0 |
| Base | 3,343 |

Percentages less than 0.5 are represented by '0', while no responses are represented by '-'.

Percentages do not sum to 100 because multiple responses to the question were allowed.

Table 3 Attended an Ulster-Scots cultural event within the previous year

| Profile of respondent | 2014/15 | | 2012/13 | | Significant difference from 2012/13? |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| | % | Base | % | Base | |
| All | 16 | 3,344 | 12 | 3,620 | ↑ |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 16 | 1,433 | 13 | 1,569 | ↑ |
| Female | 15 | 1,911 | 11 | 2,051 | ↑ |
| Age bands | | | | | |
| 16-24 | 16 | 276 | 13 | 323 | - |
| 25-34 | 15 | 516 | 13 | 583 | - |
| 35-44 | 16 | 577 | 12 | 684 | - |
| 45-54 | 15 | 583 | 11 | 655 | - |
| 55-64 | 17 | 548 | 13 | 533 | ↑ |
| 65 and over | 15 | 844 | 11 | 842 | ↑ |
| Religious background | | | | | |
| Catholic | 5 | 1,352 | 3 | 1,456 | ↑ |
| Protestant | 26 | 1,651 | 21 | 1,834 | ↑ |
| Other / None | 13 | 308 | 9 | 305 | - |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Married / Cohabiting | 16 | 2,013 | 13 | 2,132 | ↑ |
| Single | 16 | 737 | 12 | 833 | ↑ |
| Widowed | 13 | 267 | 9 | 296 | - |
| Separated / Divorced | 15 | 327 | 12 | 359 | - |
| Disability | | | | | |
| Have a disability | 14 | 984 | 12 | 1,023 | - |
| Do not have a disability | 16 | 2,348 | 12 | 2,592 | ↑ |
| Dependants | | | | | |
| Have dependants | 17 | 1,403 | 12 | 1,467 | ↑ |
| Do not have dependants | 15 | 1,934 | 12 | 2,148 | ↑ |
| Level of deprivation | | | | | |
| Living in most deprived areas | 11 | 596 | 11 | 731 | - |
| Living in least deprived areas | 13 | 648 | 12 | 685 | - |
| Urban or rural | | | | | |
| Living in an urban area | 13 | 2,199 | 12 | 2,420 | - |
| Living in a rural area | 20 | 1,145 | 13 | 1,200 | ↑ |

Table 4 Types of Ulster-Scots cultural events attended within the previous year

| Activity | 2014/15 |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| | % |
| Any Ulster-Scots cultural activity | 16 |
| Parade | 10 |
| Band competition | 4 |
| Festival | 4 |
| Concert | 3 |
| Dance | 2 |
| Lecture | 1 |
| Play | 1 |
| Other | 0 |
| Base | 3,344 |

Percentages less than 0.5 are represented by '0', while no responses are represented by '-'.

Percentages do not sum to 100 because multiple responses to the question were allowed.

Table 5 Barriers to attending more Ulster-Scots cultural events

| Barriers | All |
|---|-------|
| | % |
| I'm not really interested | 50 |
| It's difficult to find the time | 10 |
| Events are not publicised enough | 9 |
| My health isn't good enough | 6 |
| Not enough facilities close to where I live | 3 |
| I might feel uncomfortable or out of place | 3 |
| It costs too much | 2 |
| I don't have anyone to go with | 2 |
| Performance and events are poor quality | 0 |
| The venues are of poor quality | 0 |
| Other | 1 |
| None of the above | 26 |
| Base | 3,341 |

Percentages less than 0.5 are represented by '0', while no responses are represented by '-'.

Percentages do not sum to 100 because multiple responses to the question were allowed.

Table 6 Engagement with Ulster-Scots culture within the previous year

| Profile of respondent | 2014/15 | | 2012/13 | | Significant difference from 2012/13? |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| | % | Base | % | Base | |
| All | 16 | 3,342 | 13 | 3,620 | ↑ |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 17 | 1,433 | 15 | 1,569 | - |
| Female | 16 | 1,909 | 12 | 2,051 | ↑ |
| Age bands | | | | | |
| 16-24 | 19 | 276 | 14 | 323 | - |
| 25-34 | 15 | 514 | 13 | 583 | - |
| 35-44 | 16 | 577 | 14 | 684 | - |
| 45-54 | 16 | 583 | 13 | 655 | - |
| 55-64 | 17 | 548 | 14 | 533 | - |
| 65 and over | 15 | 844 | 13 | 842 | - |
| Religious background | | | | | |
| Catholic | 5 | 1,350 | 4 | 1,456 | - |
| Protestant | 26 | 1,651 | 22 | 1,834 | ↑ |
| Other / None | 14 | 308 | 10 | 305 | - |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Married / Cohabiting | 16 | 2,012 | 14 | 2,132 | - |
| Single | 18 | 736 | 13 | 833 | ↑ |
| Widowed | 13 | 267 | 10 | 296 | - |
| Separated / Divorced | 15 | 327 | 13 | 359 | - |
| Disability | | | | | |
| Have a disability | 14 | 984 | 13 | 1,023 | - |
| Do not have a disability | 17 | 2,346 | 14 | 2,592 | ↑ |
| Dependants | | | | | |
| Have dependants | 17 | 1,402 | 13 | 1,467 | ↑ |
| Do not have dependants | 16 | 1,933 | 14 | 2,148 | ↑ |
| Level of deprivation | | | | | |
| Living in most deprived areas | 12 | 594 | 12 | 731 | - |
| Living in least deprived areas | 14 | 648 | 14 | 685 | - |
| Urban or rural | | | | | |
| Living in urban area | 14 | 2,197 | 13 | 2,420 | - |
| Living in rural area | 20 | 1,145 | 15 | 1,200 | ↑ |

Table 7 Level of understanding of Ulster-Scots culture and traditions

| Profile of respondent | 2014/15 | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| | A lot | A little | Hardly anything | Nothing at all | Base |
| | % | % | % | % | |
| All | 8 | 37 | 26 | 28 | 3,333 |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 11 | 40 | 25 | 25 | 1,428 |
| Female | 5 | 35 | 28 | 32 | 1,905 |
| Age bands | | | | | |
| 16-24 | 6 | 32 | 25 | 38 | 274 |
| 25-34 | 6 | 32 | 27 | 36 | 514 |
| 35-44 | 7 | 33 | 28 | 31 | 576 |
| 45-54 | 7 | 40 | 29 | 24 | 581 |
| 55-64 | 9 | 44 | 25 | 21 | 546 |
| 65 and over | 12 | 42 | 24 | 22 | 842 |
| Religious background | | | | | |
| Catholic | 4 | 31 | 27 | 38 | 1,348 |
| Protestant | 10 | 44 | 27 | 19 | 1,648 |
| Other / None | 11 | 35 | 22 | 33 | 307 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Married / Cohabiting | 8 | 40 | 28 | 24 | 2,005 |
| Single | 7 | 32 | 25 | 37 | 736 |
| Widowed | 8 | 44 | 24 | 24 | 266 |
| Separated / Divorced | 7 | 34 | 24 | 36 | 326 |
| Disability | | | | | |
| Have a disability | 10 | 35 | 25 | 30 | 982 |
| Do not have a disability | 7 | 38 | 27 | 28 | 2,341 |
| Dependants | | | | | |
| Have dependants | 8 | 36 | 28 | 29 | 1,397 |
| Do not have dependants | 8 | 39 | 25 | 28 | 1,930 |
| Level of deprivation | | | | | |
| Living in most deprived areas | 5 | 32 | 22 | 40 | 594 |
| Living in least deprived areas | 9 | 40 | 28 | 23 | 645 |
| Urban or rural | | | | | |
| Living in urban area | 8 | 35 | 26 | 31 | 2,189 |
| Living in rural area | 9 | 41 | 27 | 23 | 1,144 |

Table 7b Trend in understanding of Ulster-Scots culture and traditions (at least a little understanding)

| Profile of respondent | 2014/15 | | 2012/13 | | Significant difference from 2012/13? |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| | % | Base | % | Base | |
| All | 45 | 3,333 | 43 | 3,619 | - |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 50 | 1,428 | 47 | 1,568 | - |
| Female | 40 | 1,905 | 39 | 2,051 | - |
| Age bands | | | | | |
| 16-24 | 37 | 274 | 35 | 323 | - |
| 25-34 | 38 | 514 | 35 | 584 | - |
| 35-44 | 41 | 576 | 39 | 684 | - |
| 45-54 | 47 | 581 | 45 | 655 | - |
| 55-64 | 54 | 546 | 52 | 532 | - |
| 65 and over | 54 | 842 | 52 | 841 | - |
| Religious background | | | | | |
| Catholic | 35 | 1,348 | 30 | 1,454 | ↑ |
| Protestant | 54 | 1,648 | 55 | 1,835 | - |
| Other / None | 45 | 307 | 41 | 305 | - |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Married / Cohabiting | 49 | 2,005 | 46 | 2,133 | - |
| Single | 39 | 736 | 37 | 833 | - |
| Widowed | 52 | 266 | 43 | 295 | ↑ |
| Separated / Divorced | 41 | 326 | 45 | 358 | - |
| Disability | | | | | |
| Have a disability | 45 | 982 | 44 | 1,021 | - |
| Do not have a disability | 46 | 2,341 | 43 | 2,593 | ↑ |
| Dependants | | | | | |
| Have dependants | 43 | 1,397 | 40 | 1,468 | - |
| Do not have dependants | 47 | 1,930 | 45 | 2,146 | - |
| Level of deprivation | | | | | |
| Living in most deprived areas | 37 | 594 | 35 | 730 | - |
| Living in least deprived areas | 49 | 645 | 49 | 685 | - |
| Urban or rural | | | | | |
| Living in an urban area | 43 | 2,189 | 42 | 2,419 | - |
| Living in a rural area | 50 | 1,144 | 46 | 1,200 | - |

Table 8 Level of respect for Ulster-Scots culture and traditions

| Profile of respondent | 2014/15 | | | | Base |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------|------------|----------------|-------|
| | A lot | A little | Hardly any | Nothing at all | |
| | % | % | % | % | |
| All | 37 | 42 | 10 | 10 | 3,216 |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 36 | 42 | 11 | 11 | 1,392 |
| Female | 38 | 43 | 9 | 10 | 1,824 |
| Age bands | | | | | |
| 16-24 | 37 | 42 | 7 | 13 | 257 |
| 25-34 | 39 | 40 | 11 | 9 | 481 |
| 35-44 | 37 | 38 | 11 | 15 | 557 |
| 45-54 | 34 | 45 | 12 | 9 | 564 |
| 55-64 | 38 | 43 | 9 | 10 | 532 |
| 65 and over | 37 | 45 | 10 | 7 | 825 |
| Religious background | | | | | |
| Catholic | 34 | 41 | 12 | 13 | 1,285 |
| Protestant | 40 | 44 | 7 | 8 | 1,616 |
| Other / None | 35 | 41 | 14 | 10 | 289 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Married / Cohabiting | 36 | 45 | 10 | 9 | 1,957 |
| Single | 38 | 39 | 10 | 13 | 690 |
| Widowed | 41 | 46 | 6 | 8 | 258 |
| Separated / Divorced | 40 | 36 | 10 | 14 | 311 |
| Disability | | | | | |
| Have a disability | 37 | 41 | 11 | 11 | 944 |
| Do not have a disability | 37 | 43 | 10 | 10 | 2,264 |
| Dependants | | | | | |
| Have dependants | 38 | 42 | 10 | 10 | 1,348 |
| Do not have dependants | 37 | 43 | 10 | 10 | 1,864 |
| Level of deprivation | | | | | |
| Living in most deprived areas | 40 | 36 | 10 | 14 | 544 |
| Living in least deprived areas | 37 | 44 | 9 | 10 | 632 |
| Urban or rural | | | | | |
| Living in urban area | 37 | 41 | 10 | 12 | 2,090 |
| Living in rural area | 37 | 46 | 10 | 8 | 1,126 |

Table 8b Trend in respect for Ulster-Scots culture and traditions (at least a little respect)

| Profile of respondent | 2014/15 | | 2012/13 | | Significant difference from 2012/13? |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| | % | Base | % | Base | |
| All | 80 | 3,216 | 75 | 3,502 | ↑ |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 78 | 1,392 | 74 | 1,533 | ↑ |
| Female | 81 | 1,824 | 76 | 1,969 | ↑ |
| Age bands | | | | | |
| 16-24 | 80 | 257 | 68 | 312 | ↑ |
| 25-34 | 80 | 481 | 75 | 549 | - |
| 35-44 | 75 | 557 | 75 | 661 | - |
| 45-54 | 79 | 564 | 75 | 631 | - |
| 55-64 | 81 | 532 | 81 | 520 | - |
| 65 and over | 83 | 825 | 79 | 829 | ↑ |
| Religious background | | | | | |
| Catholic | 75 | 1,285 | 69 | 1,404 | ↑ |
| Protestant | 85 | 1,616 | 82 | 1,785 | ↑ |
| Other / None | 76 | 289 | 68 | 292 | ↑ |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Married / Cohabiting | 80 | 1,957 | 77 | 2,068 | ↑ |
| Single | 77 | 690 | 72 | 802 | ↑ |
| Widowed | 86 | 258 | 76 | 288 | ↑ |
| Separated / Divorced | 76 | 311 | 78 | 344 | - |
| Disability | | | | | |
| Have a disability | 78 | 944 | 76 | 992 | - |
| Do not have a disability | 80 | 2,264 | 75 | 2,505 | ↑ |
| Dependants | | | | | |
| Have dependants | 80 | 1,348 | 75 | 1,404 | ↑ |
| Do not have dependants | 80 | 1,864 | 76 | 2,093 | ↑ |
| Level of deprivation | | | | | |
| Living in most deprived areas | 76 | 544 | 70 | 696 | ↑ |
| Living in least deprived areas | 81 | 632 | 75 | 665 | ↑ |
| Urban or rural | | | | | |
| Living in an urban area | 78 | 2,090 | 73 | 2,319 | ↑ |
| Living in a rural area | 83 | 1,126 | 80 | 1,183 | - |

Appendix 3 Questions

Ask all
[ULSTER1]

In the last 12 months, which, if any, of the Ulster-Scots cultural activities listed on this showcard have you participated in?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Dancing | 7. Parading |
| 2. Playing music | 8. Band competition |
| 3. A language class | 9. A festival celebrating Ulster-Scots |
| 4. A history class | 10. Other -> [ULST1OTH] |
| 5. A literature class | 11. None of the above |
| 6. Drama activity | |

[ULST1OTH]
Please describe this other activity

Ask all
[ULSTER2]

In the last 12 months, which, if any, of the Ulster-Scots cultural events have you attended?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- | | |
|------------|------------------------|
| 1. Dance | 6. Band competition |
| 2. Parade | 7. Festival |
| 3. Concert | 8. Other -> [ULST2OTH] |
| 4. Lecture | 9. None of the above |
| 5. Play | |

[ULST2OTH]
Please describe this other event
Ask all

[ULSTER3]
Do any of these things prevent you from attending more Ulster-Scots events?

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Performance and events are poor quality | 7. Not enough facilities close to where I live |
| 2. The venues are of poor quality | 8. My health isn't good enough |
| 3. It's difficult to find the time | 9. I might feel uncomfortable or out of place |
| 4. It costs too much | 10. Events are not publicised enough |
| 5. I'm not really interested | 11. Other -> [ULST3OTH] |
| 6. I don't have anyone to go with | 12. None of these |

[ULST3OTH]
Please specify other

Ask all

[ATTITUDE1]

How much do you understand about Ulster-Scots culture and traditions?

1. A lot
2. A little
3. Hardly anything
4. Nothing at all

Ask all

[ATTITUDE3]

How much respect do you have for Ulster-Scots culture and traditions?

1. A lot
2. A little
3. Hardly any
4. None at all