

Experience of Irish culture and heritage by adults in Northern Ireland

Biennial report



Findings from the
Continuous Household Survey 2014/15

DCAL Findings 9/2015-16

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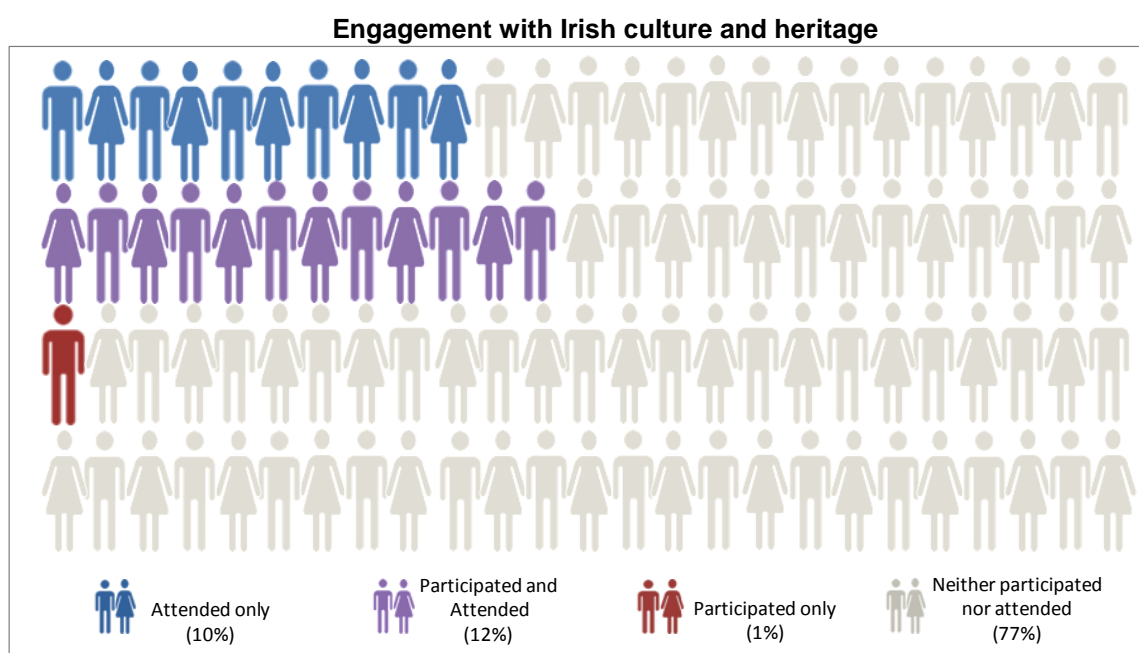
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Key findings

- In 2014/15, 13% of adults participated in an Irish cultural activity and 22% of adults attended an Irish cultural event, resulting in 23% of adults having engaged with Irish culture and heritage within the previous year. This was similar to the engagement proportion when it was last measured in 2012/13.
- Nearly four in every ten Catholic adults (39%) and one in ten Protestant adults (11%) had engaged with Irish culture and heritage within the previous year.
- Twenty-eight per cent of adults living in the most deprived areas had engaged with Irish culture and heritage compared with 16% of adults living in the least deprived areas.
- ‘A festival celebrating Irish’ (5%) and ‘fleadh cheoil’ (4%) were the most frequently cited Irish cultural activities participated in, whereas ‘a festival’, ‘a parade’ and ‘a dance’ were the most frequently cited Irish cultural events attended (all 6%).
- Nearly one in every five adults (19%) said they had a lot of understanding about Irish culture and traditions, while a similar proportion said they had none at all (17%). This was similar to 2012/13.
- More than 8 in every 10 adults (84%) had at least a little respect for Irish culture and traditions, while 7% had none at all.
- Over 9 in every 10 Catholic adults (91%) and nearly 8 in every 10 Protestant adults (79%) had at least a little respect for Irish 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 protect the development of the Irish Language 2015-2035* sets out a roadmap for the Irish language in areas such as education, public services, the community and media, taking account of the needs of the Irish language 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 the knowledge and use of Irish by the adult population in Northern Ireland. The information will be used to help inform policy making.

More information relating to the CHS, methodology and the interpretation of the figures can be found in the Technical notes in Appendix 1.

The data tables are included in Appendix 2 and the Irish questions, which were asked in the 2014/15 CHS, are included in Appendix 3.

Participation in an Irish cultural activity

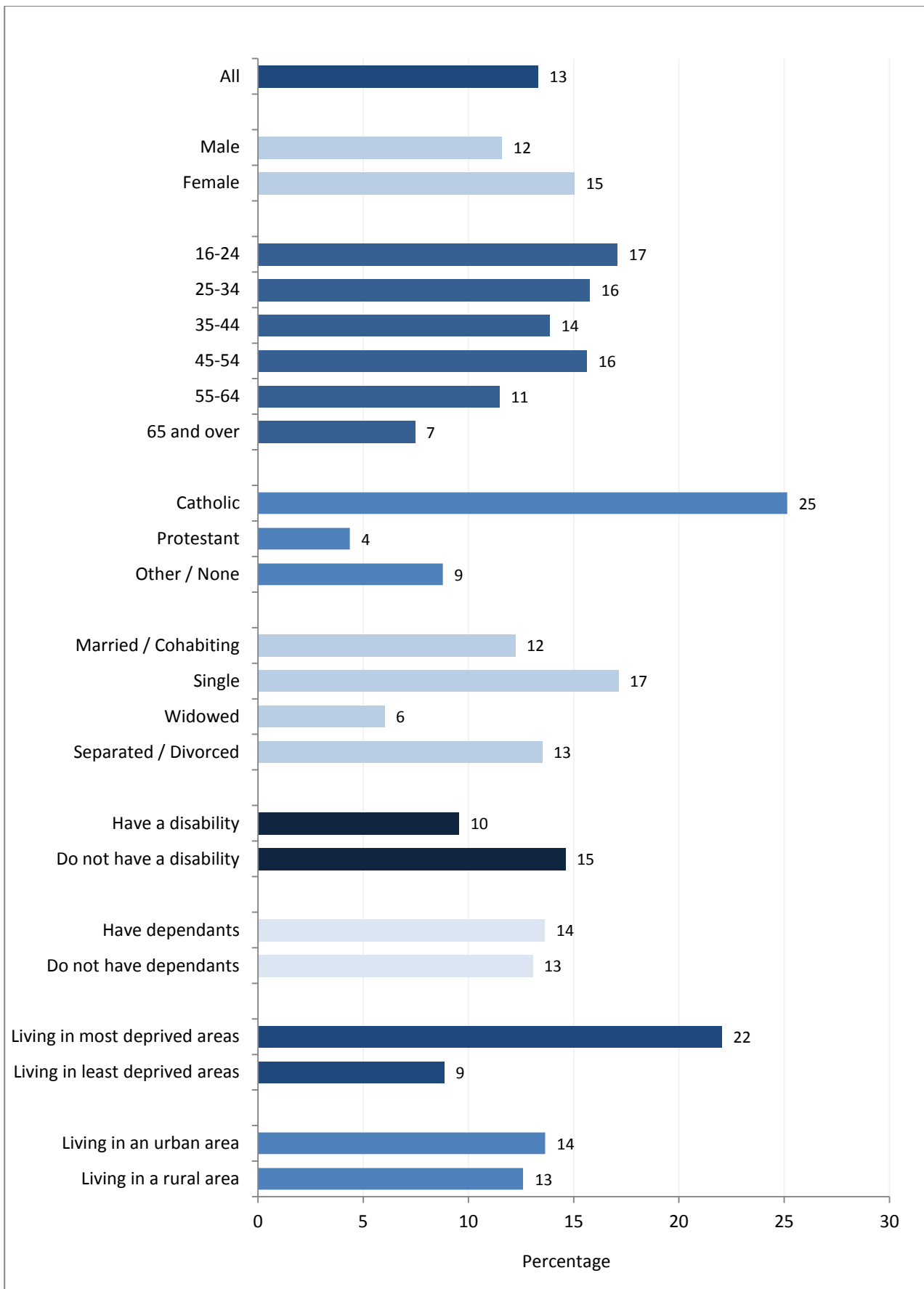
Thirteen per cent of adults participated in an Irish cultural activity within the previous year with women more likely to have done so (15%) than men (12%) (Figure 1). The 13% recorded in 2014/15 represented a decline in the proportion of adults who had participated in an Irish cultural activity when compared to the last time it was measured in 2012/13 (16%).

A quarter of Catholic adults (25%) participated in an Irish cultural activity within the previous year which was more than Protestant adults (4%) and adults who described their religious background as 'other/ none' (9%). Protestant adults were less likely than any of the religious backgrounds analysed to have participated in an Irish cultural activity.

Older adults aged 55 years and over were less likely to have participated in an Irish cultural activity than those aged 16-54 years (9% and 15%, respectively). Those aged 65 years and over (7%) were less likely to have participated than any other age group analysed (Figure 1).

Adults living in the most deprived areas were more likely to have participated in an Irish cultural activity within the previous year (22%) than adults living in the least deprived areas (9%), while similar proportions of adults living in urban (14%) and rural areas (13%) participated in an Irish cultural activity within the previous year.

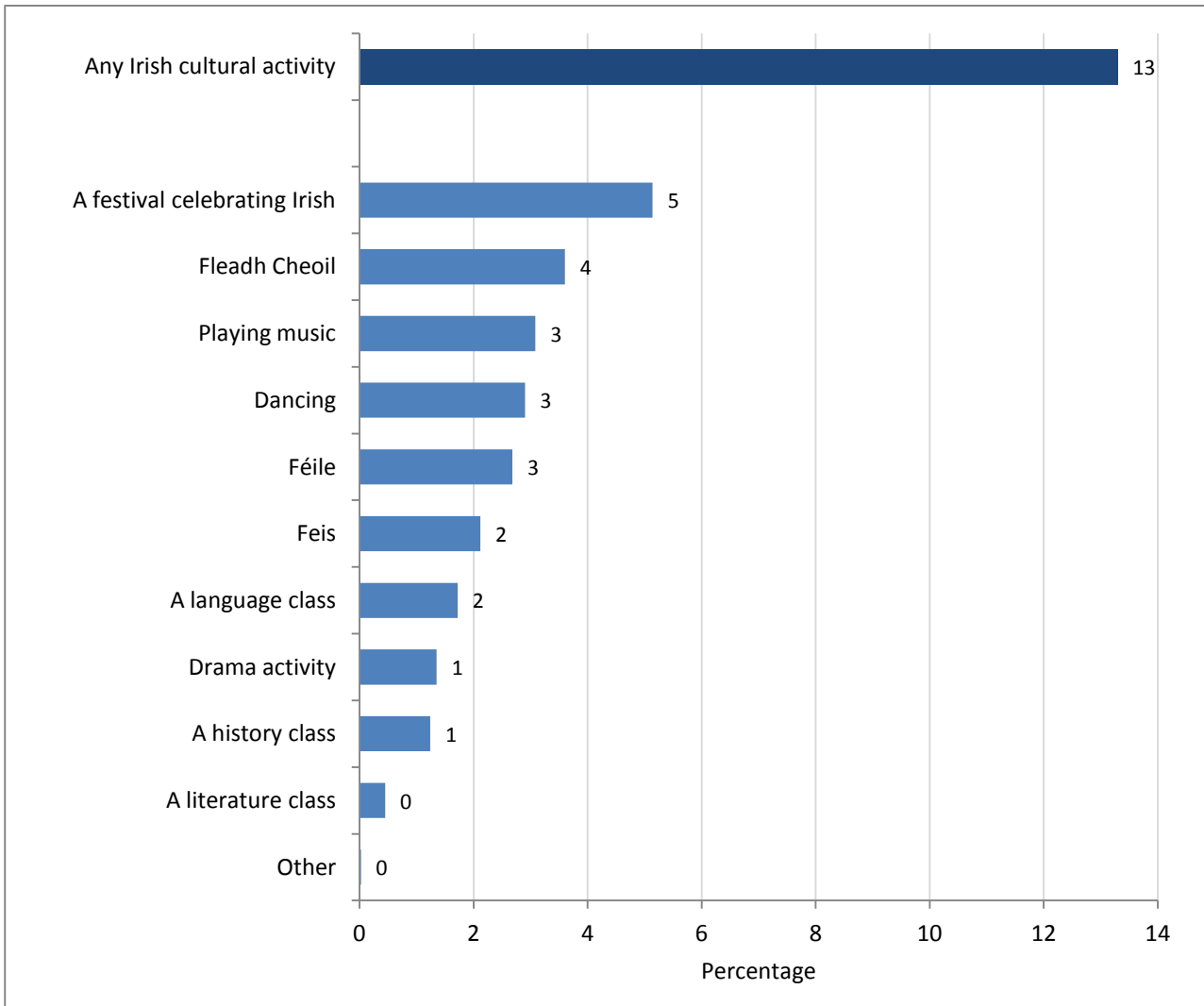
Figure 1 Participation in an Irish cultural activity within the previous year



Types of Irish cultural activity

The most frequently cited Irish cultural activity which adults participated in within the previous year was ‘a festival celebrating Irish’ (5%), followed by ‘fleadh cheoil’ (4%) and ‘playing music’ (3%) (Figure 2).

Figure 2 Types of an Irish cultural activities participated in within the previous year



Percentages less than 0.5 are represented by ‘0’.

Attendance at Irish cultural events

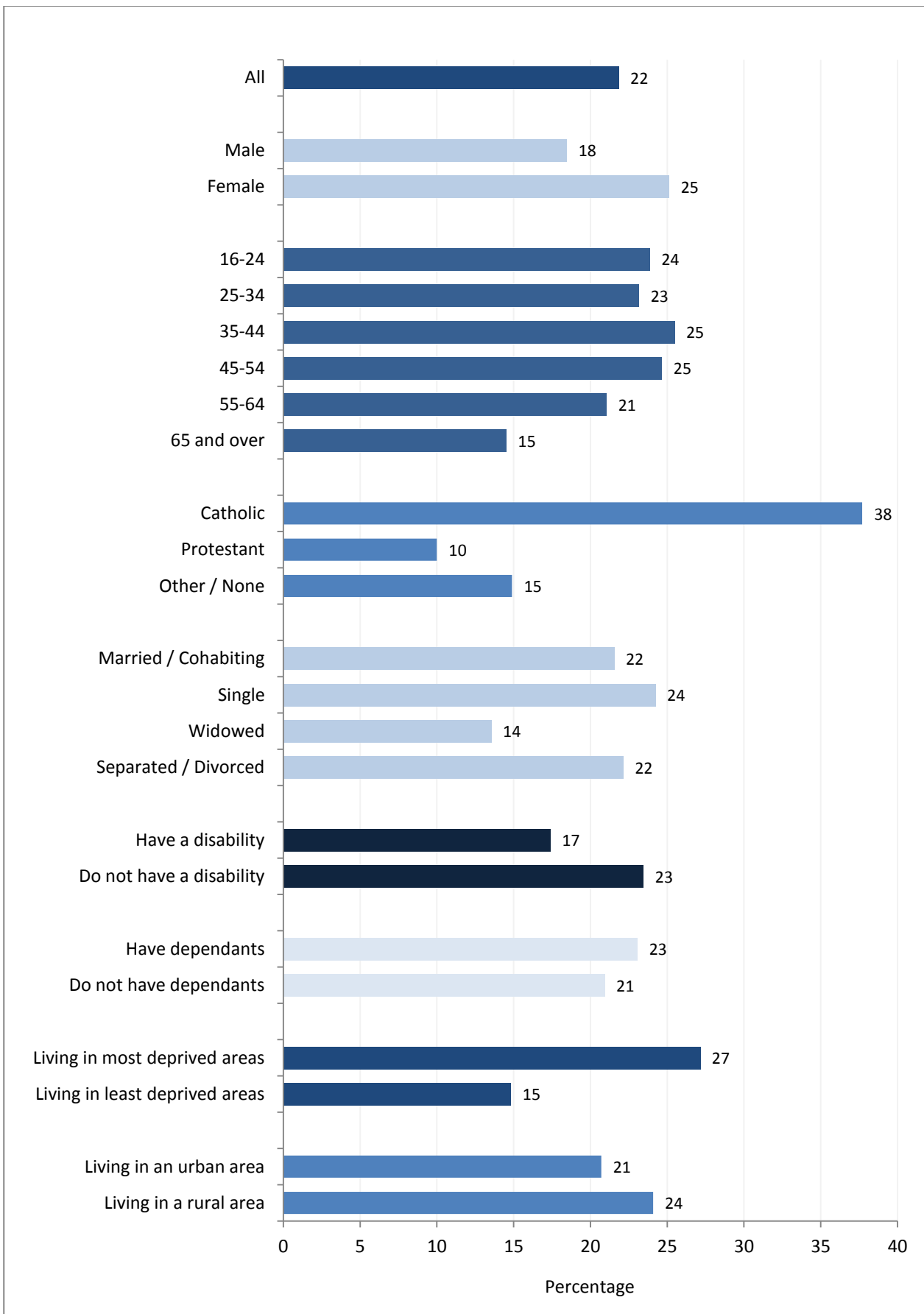
More than one in every five adults (22%) attended an Irish cultural event within the previous year with women (25%) more likely to have done so than men (18%). Overall, there was no difference in the proportion of adults who had attended an Irish cultural event when compared to 2012/13 (21%). Indeed, there were no differences found when any of the demographic groups were compared across the two years (Table 3).

Catholic adults were much more likely to have attended an Irish cultural event (38%) than both Protestant adults (10%) and adults who described their religious background as 'other/ none' (15%).

Adults aged 16- 54 years were more likely to have attended Irish cultural events than those aged 55 years and over (24% and 17% respectively). Similarly, adults who did not have a disability were more likely to have attended an Irish cultural event than those who had a disability (23% and 17% respectively).

Those adults living in the most deprived areas were more likely to have attended an Irish cultural event (27%) than adults living in the least deprived areas (15%), and those living in a rural area (24%) were more likely than those living in an urban area (21%) to have done so (Figure 3).

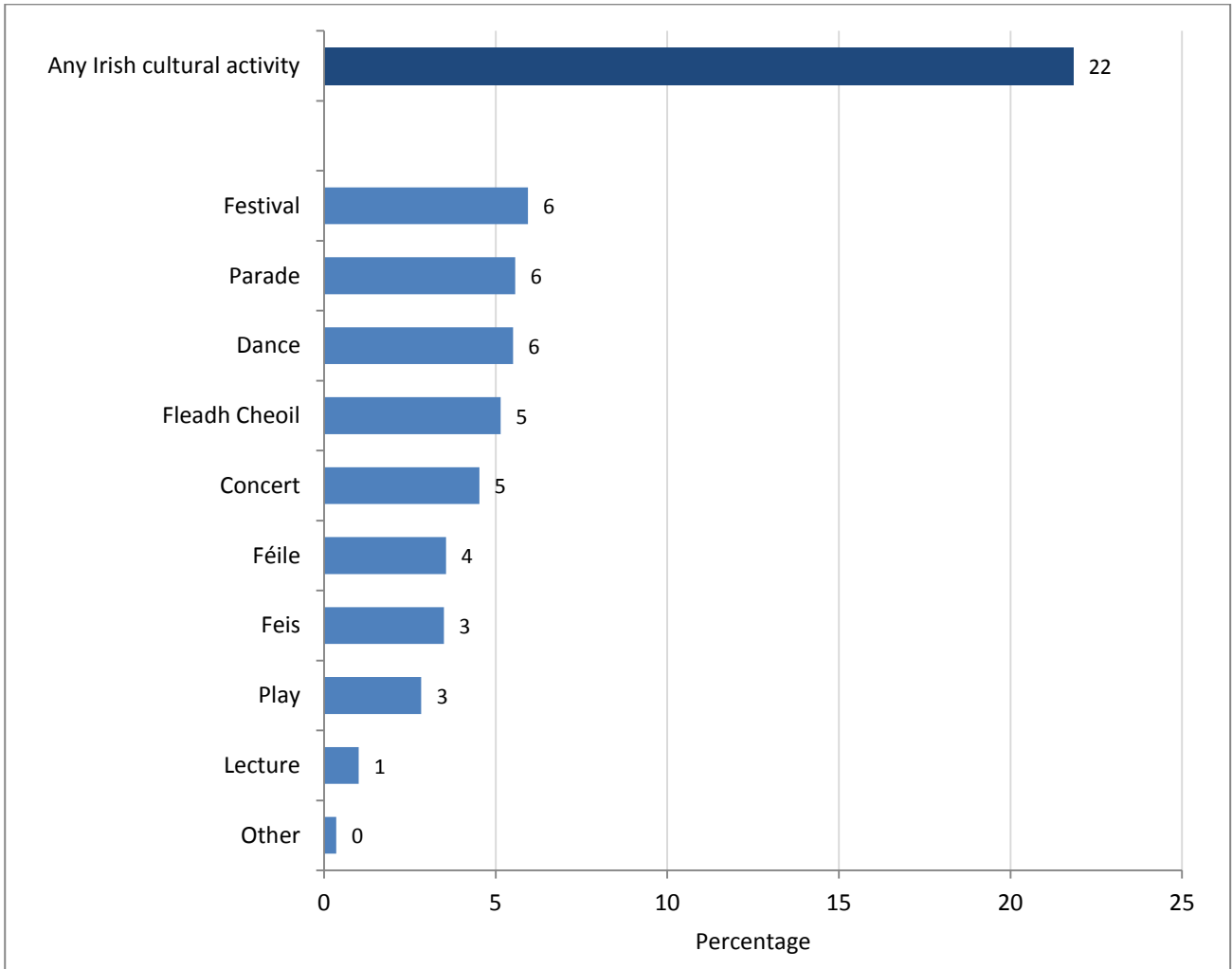
Figure 3 Attendance at an Irish cultural event within the previous year



Types of Irish cultural events

The most frequently cited Irish cultural event that adults attended in the previous year was ‘a festival’, followed closely by ‘a parade’ and ‘a dance’ (all 6%) (Figure 4).

Figure 4 Types of Irish cultural events attended within the previous year

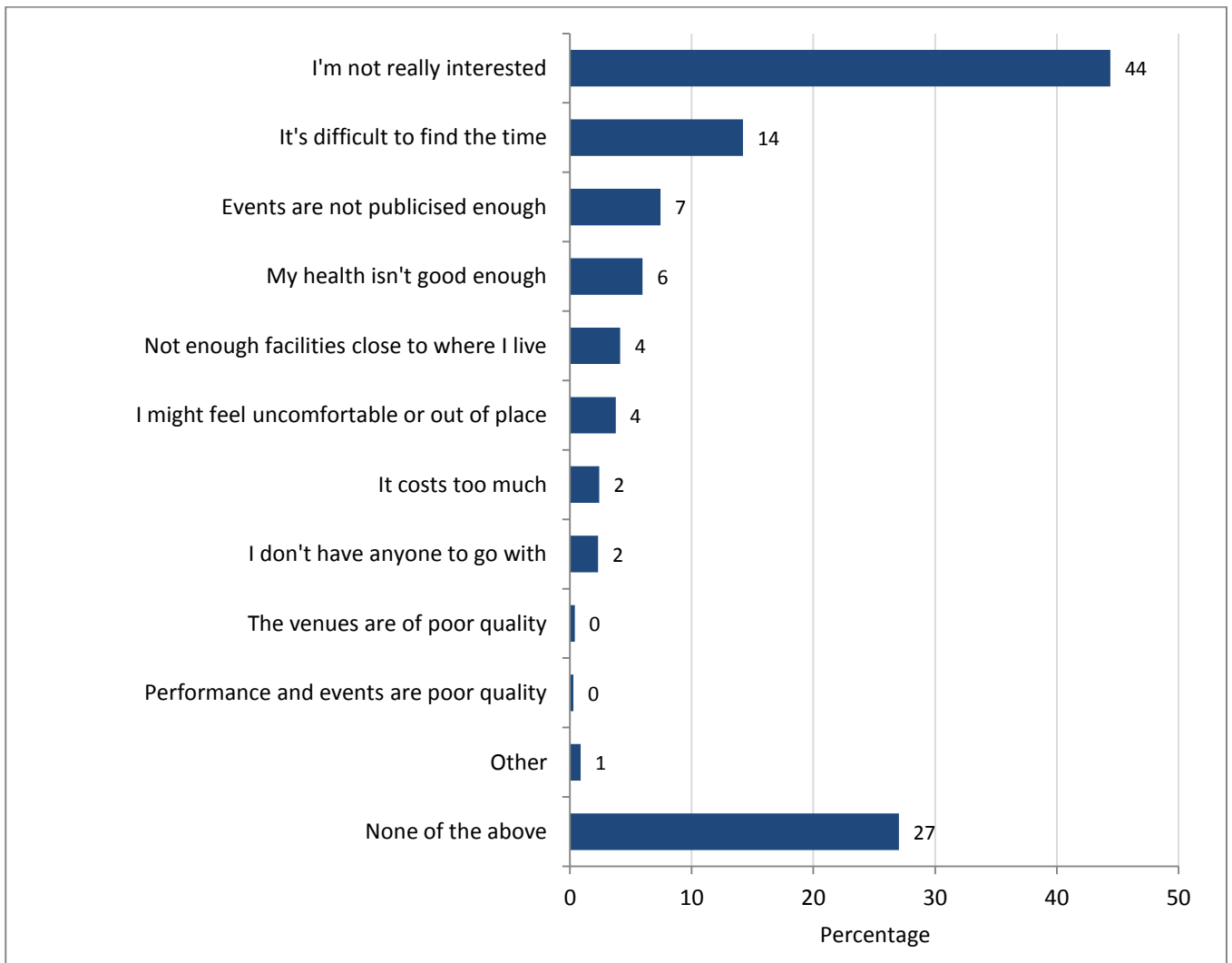


Percentages less than 0.5 are represented by ‘0’.

Barriers to attending more Irish cultural events

The most frequently given reason for not attending more Irish cultural events was 'I am not really interested' (44%). 'It's difficult to find the time' (14%) was the next most frequently given reason, followed by 'events are not publicised enough' (7%) and 'my health isn't good enough' (6%).

Figure 5 Barriers to attending more Irish cultural events



Percentages less than 0.5 are represented by '0'.

Engagement with Irish culture and heritage

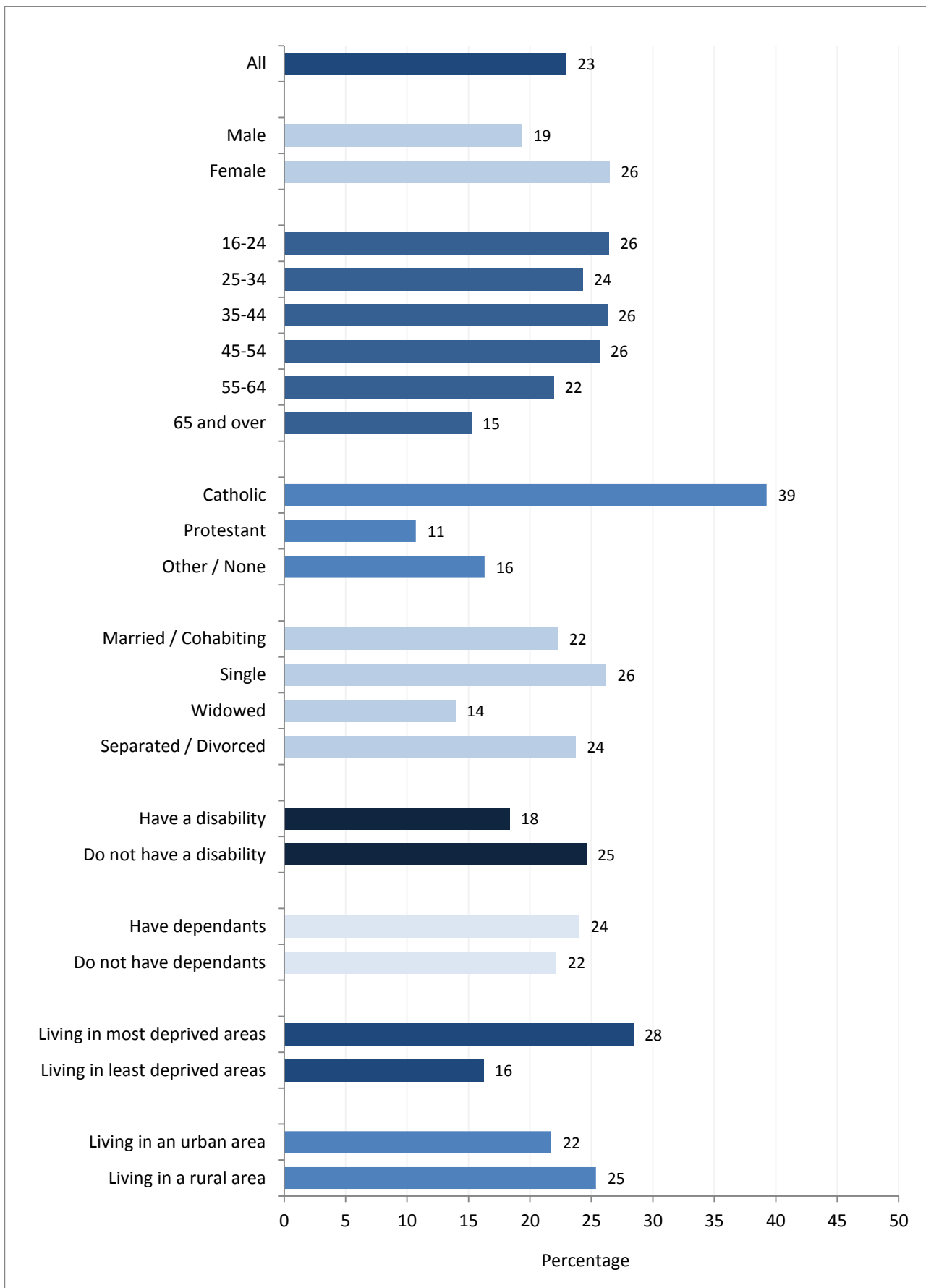
In the context of this report, engagement with Irish culture and heritage is defined as either participating in an Irish cultural activity or attending an Irish cultural event. Almost a quarter of adults (23%) had engaged with Irish culture and heritage within the previous year with women (26%) more likely to have done so than men (19%) (Figure 6).

Catholic adults were much more likely to have engaged with Irish culture (39%) than both Protestant adults (11%) and adults who described their religious background as 'other/ none' (16%).

Younger adults aged 16-54 years were more likely to have engaged with Irish culture and heritage than those aged 55 years and over (26% and 18% respectively). Likewise, adults who do not have a disability (25%) were more likely to have engaged with Irish culture and heritage compared with those who have a disability (18%).

Adults living in rural areas were more likely to have engaged with Irish culture and heritage (25%) than those living in urban areas (22%). Similarly, adults living in the most deprived areas were also more likely to have engaged with Irish culture and heritage (28%) than those living in the least deprived areas (16%).

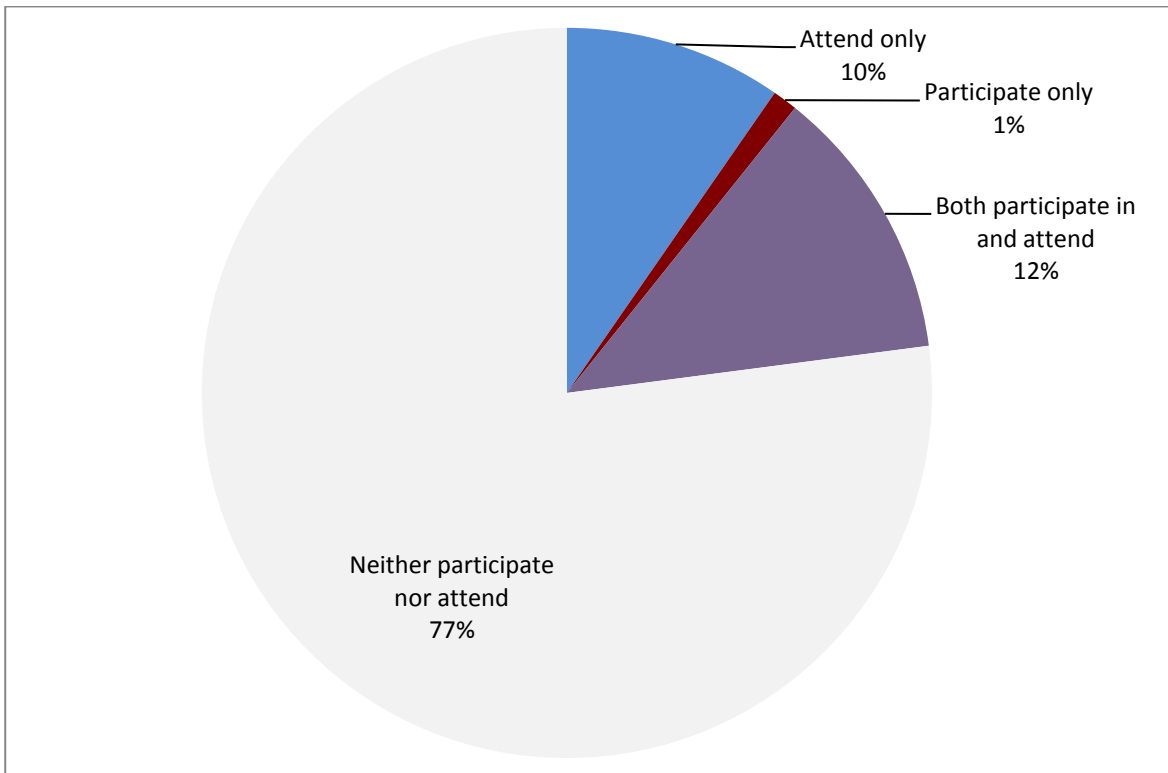
Figure 6 Engagement with Irish culture and heritage within the previous year



Engagement with Irish culture and heritage

Twelve per cent of adults had both participated in an Irish cultural activity and attended an Irish cultural event within the previous year. One in every ten adults (10%) had only attended an Irish cultural event, while just 1% had only participated in an Irish cultural event. More than three-quarters of adults (77%) had not engaged with Irish culture and heritage within the previous year (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Engagement with Irish culture and heritage within the previous year

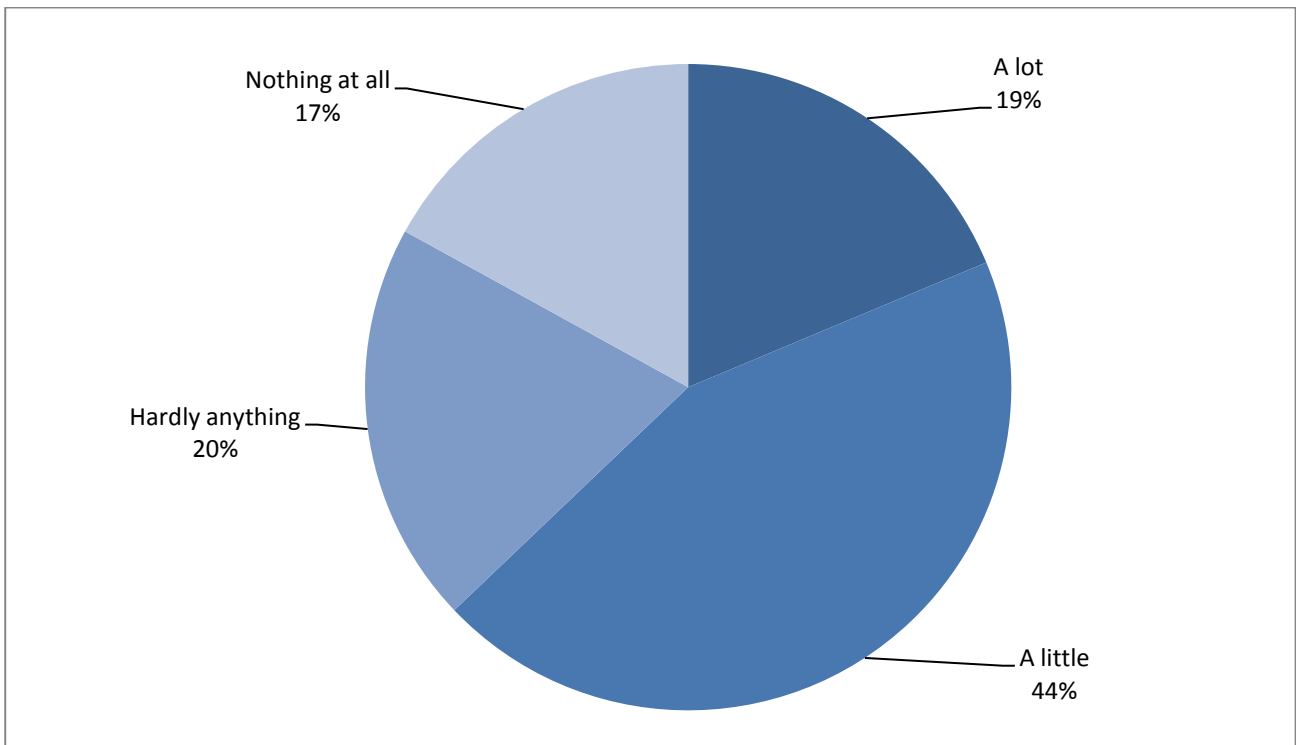


Understanding and respect for Irish culture and traditions

Understanding of Irish culture and traditions

Over six in every ten adults (63%) had at least a little understanding of Irish culture and traditions with close to one in five (19%) stating they understood Irish culture and traditions a lot. One out of every five adults (20%) had hardly any understanding of Irish culture and traditions while 17% of adults stated they understood nothing at all about Irish culture and traditions (Figure 8).

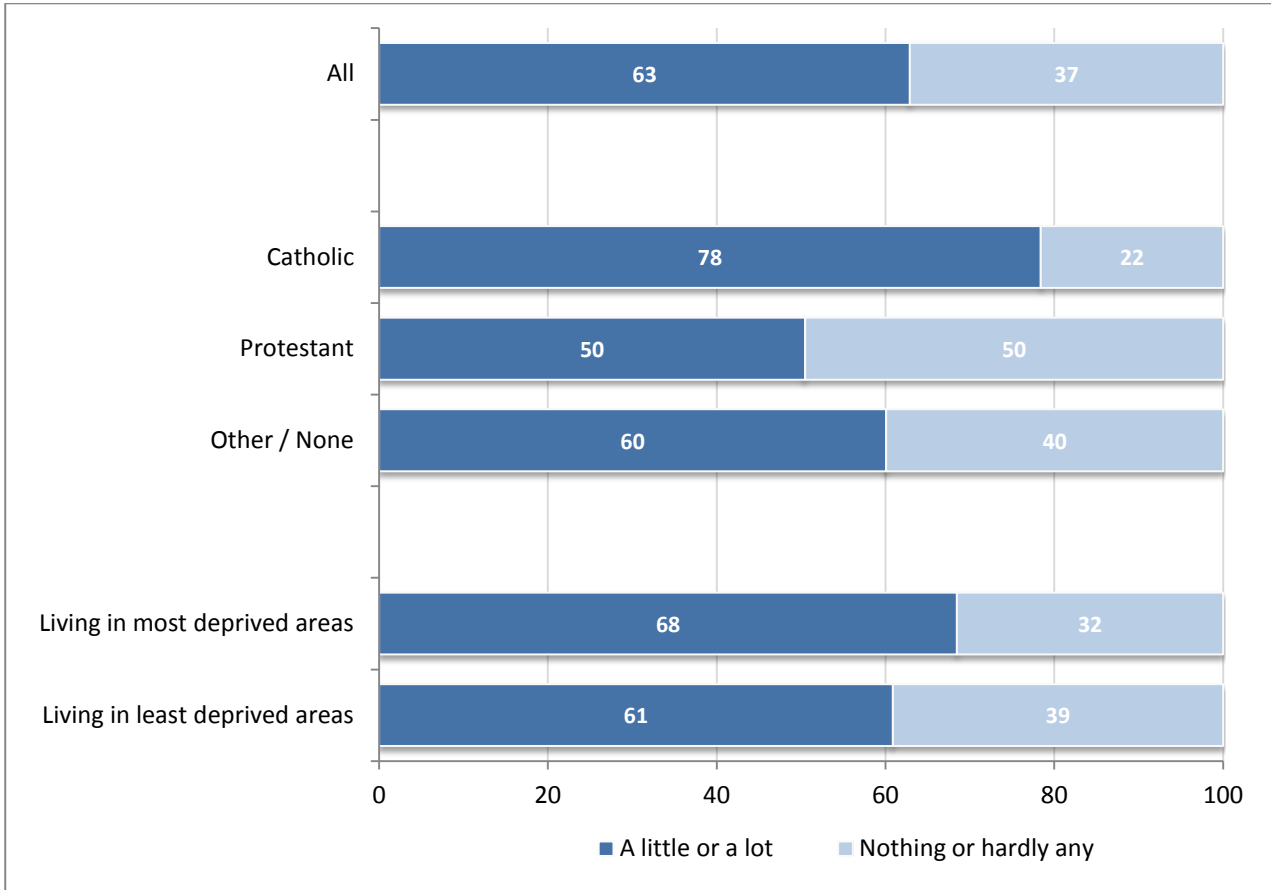
Figure 8 Understanding about Irish culture and traditions



A higher proportion of Catholic adults than Protestant adults or adults who described their religious background as 'other/ none' understood Irish culture and traditions at least a little (78%, 50% and 60% respectively) (Figure 9). In addition, adults living in the most deprived areas were more likely to have at least a little understanding of Irish culture and traditions (68%) compared with those living in the least deprived areas (61%).

Levels of understanding Irish culture and heritage (at least a little understanding) in 2014/15 were compared with 2012/13. No difference was found overall or within any of the demographic groups analysed (Table 7b).

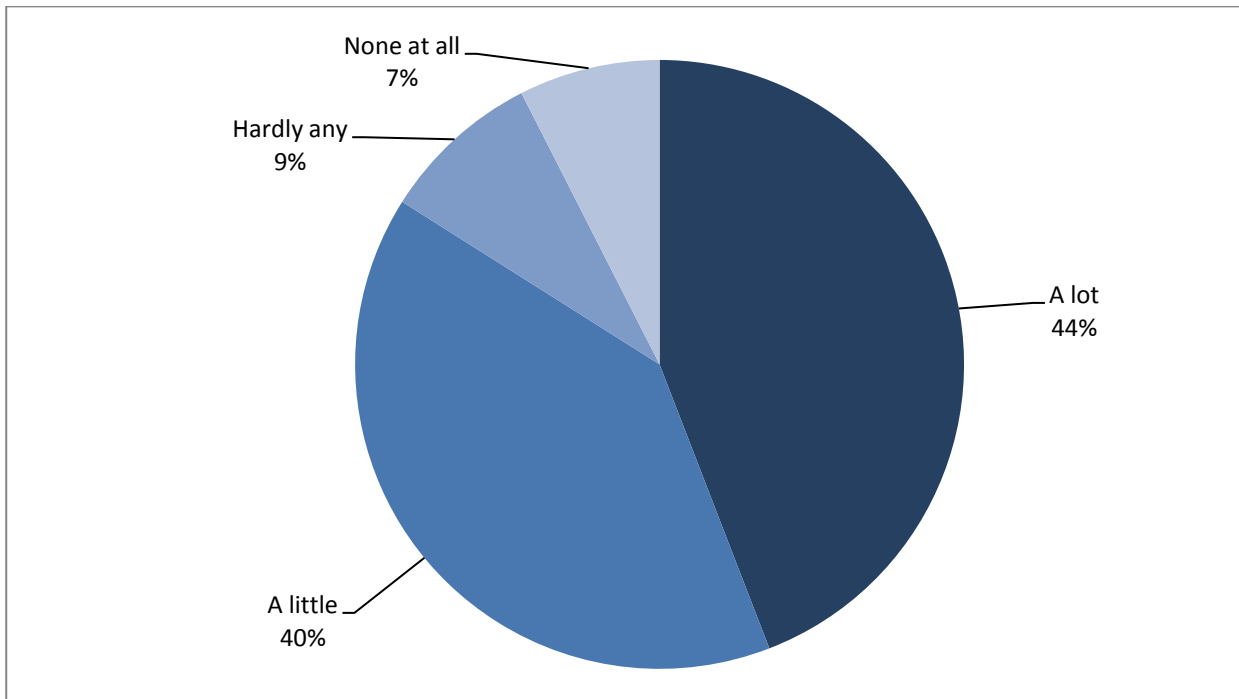
Figure 9 Levels of understanding about Irish culture and traditions



Respect for Irish culture and traditions

More than four in every five adults (84%) had at least a little respect for Irish culture and traditions (Figure 10). Women were more likely to have at least a little respect for Irish culture and traditions (86%) than men (82%) (Table 8).

Figure 10 **Respect for Irish culture and traditions**

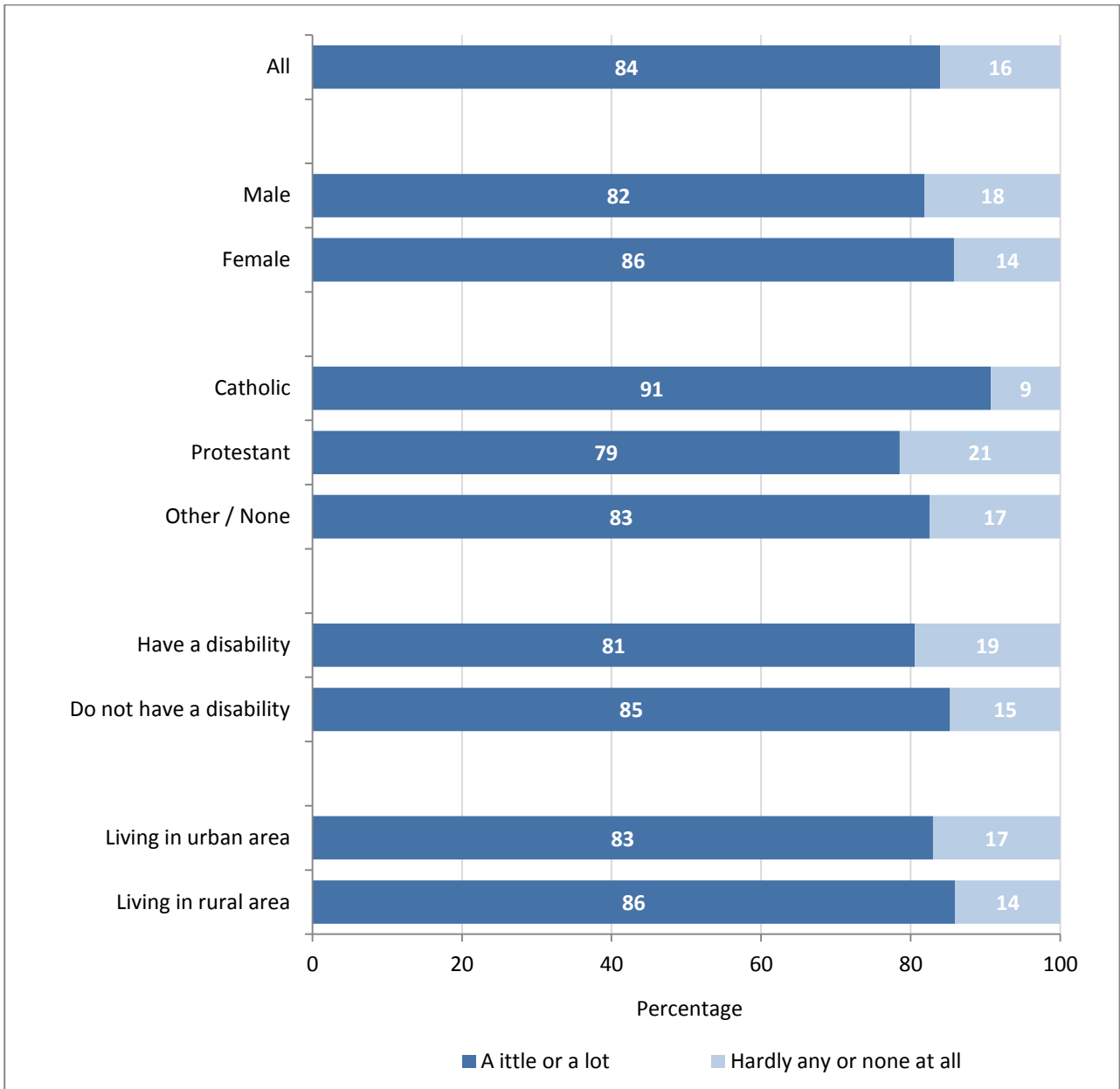


More than nine in ten Catholic adults (91%) and nearly eight in ten Protestant adults (79%) had at least a little respect for Irish culture and traditions.

A higher proportion of adults who do not have a disability (85%) stated they had at least a little respect for Irish culture and traditions than adults who have a disability (81%). In addition, a higher proportion of adults living in rural areas (86%) had at least a little respect for Irish culture and traditions than adults living in urban areas (83%) (Figure 11).

Levels of respect for Irish culture and traditions (at least a little respect) in 2014/15 were compared with 2012/13 figures. There was no difference found overall, although there was an increase among the 'widowed' marital status group (2014/15: 85%; 2012/13: 78%) (Table 8b).

Figure 11 Levels of respect for Irish 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 Irish and Ulster-Scots 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 Irish 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 Irish 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.

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

² [Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Report 2010](#)

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

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.

Appendix 2 Data tables

Table 1 Participation in an Irish cultural activity within the previous year

Profile of respondent	2014/15		2012/13		Significant difference from 2012/13?
	%	Base	%	Base	
All	13	3,343	16	3,621	↓
Gender					
Male	12	1,433	15	1,570	↓
Female	15	1,910	17	2,051	-
Age bands					
16-24	17	275	21	323	-
25-34	16	516	19	584	-
35-44	14	577	20	684	↓
45-54	16	583	16	655	-
55-64	11	548	12	533	-
65 and over	7	844	10	842	-
Religious background					
Catholic	25	1,352	29	1,456	↓
Protestant	4	1,650	6	1,835	↓
Other / None	9	308	12	305	-
Marital status					
Married / Cohabiting	12	2,012	15	2,133	↓
Single	17	737	20	833	-
Widowed	6	267	9	296	-
Separated / Divorced	13	327	21	359	↓
Disability					
Have a disability	10	984	12	1,023	-
Do not have a disability	15	2,347	18	2,593	↓
Dependants					
Have dependants	14	1,402	17	1,468	↓
Do not have dependants	13	1,934	16	2,148	↓
Level of deprivation					
Living in most deprived areas	22	595	21	732	-
Living in least deprived areas	9	648	11	685	-
Urban or rural					
Living in an urban area	14	2,198	16	2,421	↓
Living in a rural area	13	1,145	16	1,200	↓

Table 2 Types of Irish cultural activities participated in within the previous year

Activity	2014/15
	%
Any Irish cultural activity	13
A festival celebrating Irish	5
Fleadh Cheoil	4
Playing music	3
Dancing	3
Féile	3
Feis	2
A language class	2
Drama activity	1
A history class	1
A literature 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 Irish cultural event within the previous year

Profile of respondent	2014/15		2012/13		Significant difference from 2012/13?
	%	Base	%	Base	
All	22	3,344	21	3,620	-
Gender					
Male	18	1,433	20	1,570	-
Female	25	1,911	23	2,050	-
Age bands					
16-24	24	275	26	323	-
25-34	23	517	26	583	-
35-44	25	577	26	684	-
45-54	25	583	21	655	-
55-64	21	548	17	533	-
65 and over	15	844	14	842	-
Religious background					
Catholic	38	1,353	37	1,455	-
Protestant	10	1,650	9	1,835	-
Other / None	15	308	18	305	-
Marital status					
Married / Cohabiting	22	2,012	20	2,133	-
Single	24	738	25	832	-
Widowed	14	267	12	296	-
Separated / Divorced	22	327	23	359	-
Disability					
Have a disability	17	984	16	1,023	-
Do not have a disability	23	2,348	23	2,592	-
Dependants					
Have dependants	23	1,402	24	1,468	-
Do not have dependants	21	1,935	20	2,147	-
Level of deprivation					
Living in most deprived areas	27	596	26	732	-
Living in least deprived areas	15	648	15	685	-
Urban or rural					
Living in an urban area	21	2,199	21	2,420	-
Living in a rural area	24	1,145	23	1,200	-

Table 4 Types of Irish cultural events attended within the previous year

Activity	2014/15
	%
Any Irish cultural activity	22
Festival	6
Parade	6
Dance	6
Fleadh Cheoil	5
Concert	5
Féile	4
Feis	3
Play	3
Lecture	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 Irish cultural events

Barriers	All
	%
I'm not really interested	44
It's difficult to find the time	14
Events are not publicised enough	7
My health isn't good enough	6
Not enough facilities close to where I live	4
I might feel uncomfortable or out of place	4
It costs too much	2
I don't have anyone to go with	2
The venues are of poor quality	0
Performance and events are poor quality	0
Other	1
None of the above	27
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 6 Engagement with Irish culture within the previous year

Profile of respondent	2014/15		2012/13		Significant difference from 2012/13?
	%	Base	%	Base	
All	23	3,343	23	3,621	-
Gender					
Male	19	1,433	22	1,570	-
Female	26	1,910	24	2,051	-
Age bands					
16-24	26	275	29	323	-
25-34	24	516	27	584	-
35-44	26	577	27	684	-
45-54	26	583	23	655	-
55-64	22	548	19	533	-
65 and over	15	844	15	842	-
Religious background					
Catholic	39	1,352	40	1,456	-
Protestant	11	1,650	10	1,835	-
Other / None	16	308	18	305	-
Marital status					
Married / Cohabiting	22	2,012	22	2,133	-
Single	26	737	27	833	-
Widowed	14	267	13	296	-
Separated / Divorced	24	327	25	359	-
Disability					
Have a disability	18	984	17	1,023	-
Do not have a disability	25	2,347	25	2,593	-
Dependants					
Have dependants	24	1,402	25	1,468	-
Do not have dependants	22	1,934	22	2,148	-
Level of deprivation					
Living in most deprived areas	28	595	28	732	-
Living in least deprived areas	16	648	17	685	-
Urban or rural					
Living in an urban area	22	2,198	22	2,421	-
Living in a rural area	25	1,145	24	1,200	-

Table 7 Level of understanding of Irish culture and traditions

Profile of respondent	2014/15				Base
	A lot	A little	Hardly anything	Nothing at all	
	%	%	%	%	
All	19	44	20	17	3,333
Gender					
Male	19	44	20	17	1,427
Female	18	44	20	17	1,906
Age bands					
16-24	18	39	23	21	274
25-34	19	44	18	19	515
35-44	22	42	19	16	575
45-54	17	47	21	15	580
55-64	21	47	19	13	547
65 and over	16	45	21	18	842
Religious background					
Catholic	35	44	12	10	1,350
Protestant	6	44	28	22	1,648
Other / None	14	46	17	23	307
Marital status					
Married / Cohabiting	19	46	19	16	2,006
Single	20	40	21	20	736
Widowed	13	45	26	16	266
Separated / Divorced	21	45	20	15	325
Disability					
Have a disability	18	42	20	19	982
Do not have a disability	19	45	20	16	2,341
Dependants					
Have dependants	18	45	20	17	1,398
Do not have dependants	19	44	20	17	1,930
Level of deprivation					
Living in most deprived areas	26	43	17	15	593
Living in least deprived areas	14	47	23	17	646
Urban or rural					
Living in urban area	19	44	20	18	2,190
Living in rural area	19	45	20	16	1,143

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

Profile of respondent	2014/15		2012/13		Significant difference from 2012/13?
	%	Base	%	Base	
All	63	3,333	64	3,621	-
Gender					
Male	63	1,427	64	1,570	-
Female	62	1,906	64	2,051	-
Age bands					
16-24	56	274	60	323	-
25-34	63	515	62	584	-
35-44	65	575	67	684	-
45-54	64	580	68	655	-
55-64	68	547	69	533	-
65 and over	61	842	60	842	-
Religious background					
Catholic	78	1,350	78	1,456	-
Protestant	50	1,648	53	1,835	-
Other / None	60	307	61	305	-
Marital status					
Married / Cohabiting	65	2,006	66	2,133	-
Single	59	736	63	833	-
Widowed	59	266	54	296	-
Separated / Divorced	66	325	65	359	-
Disability					
Have a disability	60	982	63	1,023	-
Do not have a disability	64	2,341	65	2,593	-
Dependants					
Have dependants	63	1,398	64	1,468	-
Do not have dependants	63	1,930	64	2,148	-
Level of deprivation					
Living in most deprived areas	68	593	65	732	-
Living in least deprived areas	61	646	60	685	-
Urban or rural					
Living in an urban area	62	2,190	63	2,421	-
Living in a rural area	64	1,143	66	1,200	-

Table 8 Level of respect for Irish culture and traditions

Profile of respondent	2014/15				Base
	A lot	A little	Hardly any	None at all	
	%	%	%	%	
All	44	40	9	7	3,285
Gender					
Male	42	40	10	8	1,406
Female	46	40	8	6	1,879
Age bands					
16-24	47	35	8	10	266
25-34	48	38	6	8	500
35-44	47	37	8	8	565
45-54	41	42	11	6	578
55-64	44	41	10	6	542
65 and over	40	44	9	7	834
Religious background					
Catholic	59	32	5	4	1,334
Protestant	33	46	11	10	1,628
Other / None	39	44	11	6	296
Marital status					
Married / Cohabiting	43	42	9	7	1,987
Single	46	36	8	10	715
Widowed	42	43	8	7	263
Separated / Divorced	49	36	9	6	320
Disability					
Have a disability	42	38	10	10	969
Do not have a disability	45	40	8	7	2,307
Dependants					
Have dependants	45	41	9	6	1,373
Do not have dependants	44	39	9	8	1,907
Level of deprivation					
Living in most deprived areas	49	33	11	7	579
Living in least deprived areas	41	43	8	9	637
Urban or rural					
Living in urban area	45	38	9	8	2,151
Living in rural area	43	43	8	6	1,134

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

Profile of respondent	2014/15		2012/13		Significant difference from 2012/13?
	%	Base	%	Base	
All	84	3,285	83	3,537	-
Gender					
Male	82	1,406	83	1,539	-
Female	86	1,879	84	1,998	-
Age bands					
16-24	82	266	82	314	-
25-34	86	500	84	562	-
35-44	84	565	83	665	-
45-54	83	578	85	638	-
55-64	84	542	85	525	-
65 and over	83	834	82	833	-
Religious background					
Catholic	91	1,334	90	1,435	-
Protestant	79	1,628	78	1,787	-
Other / None	83	296	81	293	-
Marital status					
Married / Cohabiting	85	1,987	84	2,089	-
Single	82	715	84	810	-
Widowed	85	263	78	290	↑
Separated / Divorced	85	320	83	348	-
Disability					
Have a disability	81	969	82	1,003	-
Do not have a disability	85	2,307	84	2,529	-
Dependants					
Have dependants	85	1,373	83	1,427	-
Do not have dependants	83	1,907	84	2,105	-
Level of deprivation					
Living in most deprived areas	82	579	82	710	-
Living in least deprived areas	84	637	81	671	-
Urban or rural					
Living in an urban area	83	2,151	82	2,348	-
Living in a rural area	86	1,134	86	1,189	-

Appendix 3 Questions

Ask all

[IRISH1]

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

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Dancing | 7. A festival celebrating Irish |
| 2. Playing music | 8. Féile |
| 3. A language class | 9. Feis |
| 4. A history class | 10. Fleadh Cheoil |
| 5. A literature class | 11. Other -> [IRIS1OTH] |
| 6. Drama activity | 12. None of the above |

[IRIS1OTH]

Please describe this other activity

Ask all

[IRISH2]

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

CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Dance | 7. Féile |
| 2. Parade | 8. Feis |
| 3. Concert | 9. Fleadh Cheoil |
| 4. Lecture | 10. Other -> [IRIS2OTH] |
| 5. Play | 11. None of the above |
| 6. Festival | |

[IRIS2OTH]

Please describe this other event

[IRISH3]

Do any of these things prevent you from attending more Irish 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 -> [IRIS3OTH] |
| 6. I don't have anyone to go with | 12. None of these |

[IRIS30TH]

Please specify other
Ask all

Ask all

[ATTITUDE2]

How much do you understand about Irish culture and traditions?

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

Ask all

[ATTITUDE4]

How much respect do you have for Irish culture and traditions?

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