

Engagement in culture, arts, heritage and sport by adults in Northern Ireland

Findings from the Continuous Household Survey 2021/22

Annual publication

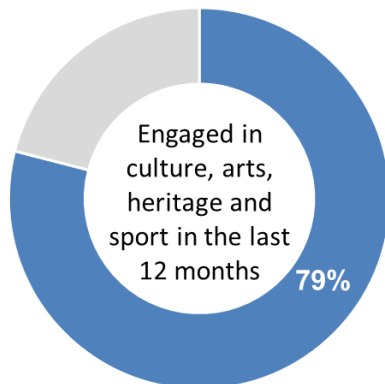
Published: 20 October 2022

Coverage: Northern Ireland

Main stories

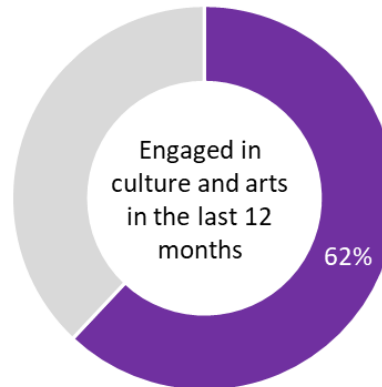
- In 2021/22, almost four out of five adults (79%) had engaged in some way with culture, arts, heritage and sport.
- Over three out of five adults (62%) had engaged in culture and arts in 2021/22.
- In 2021/22, 45% of adults had participated in sport (excluding walking) and 69% had walked for recreation.
- Almost half of all adults (48%) had visited a place of historic interest within the last 12 months.
- In 2021/22, 17% of adults had knowledge of Irish and 16% had knowledge of Ulster-Scots.

Engaged in culture, arts, heritage and sport



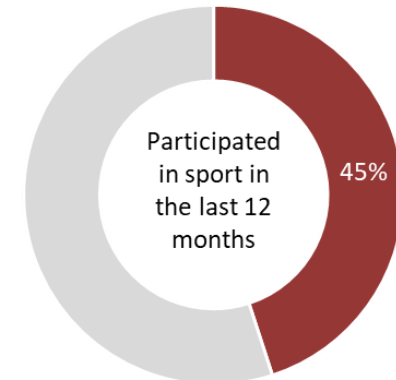
In 2021/22, 79% of adults engaged in culture, arts, heritage and sport.

Engaged in culture and arts



Just over three out five adults (62%) had engaged in culture and arts in 2021/22.

Participated in sport



In 2021/22, 45% of adults had participated in sport .

Note: Due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, data collection for the 2021/22 survey moved from face-to-face interviewing to telephone mode with a reduction in the number of questions. The results from the CHS 2021/22 are not directly comparable to previous years due to the significant changes to the survey in terms of methodology and content. The output from the survey, in terms of the range and depth of topics covered, has been reduced from that of previous years, with the subsequent capacity for detailed analysis constrained.

Contents

Page

Culture, arts, heritage and sport	4
Arts	6
Libraries	10
Museums and Science Centres	11
PRONI	14
Heritage	15
Sport	16
Walking for recreation	19
Volunteering	20
Knowledge of Irish	21
Knowledge of Ulster-Scots	22
Knowledge of Sign language	23
Definitions and technical notes	24

Lead Statistician: Iain Bryson
psu@communities-ni.gov.uk

DfC Press Office: 028 9082 3412
press.office@communities-ni.gov.uk

Published 20 October 2022

Introduction

Among other policy areas, the Department for Communities (DfC) is the lead department for arts and creativity, museums, libraries, public records, sports, heritage and volunteering. This bulletin provides headline analysis on these areas.

Engagement in culture, art, heritage and sport includes:

- Engagement in the arts (includes both arts participation and arts attendance)
- Usage of the public library service
- Visits to museums and science centres
- Visits to the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland
- Visits to a place of historic interest
- Participation in sport

Note: Due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, data collection for the 2020/21 and 2021/22 surveys moved from face-to-face interviewing to telephone mode with a reduction in the number of questions. The results from these years are not directly comparable to previous years due to the significant changes to the survey in terms of methodology and content. The output from the survey, in terms of the range and depth of topics covered, has been reduced from that of previous years, with the subsequent capacity for detailed analysis constrained. More information is available on the [NISRA website](#).

This report presents the findings from the 2021/22 Continuous Household Survey (CHS) in relation to engagement with culture, arts, heritage and sport in Northern Ireland. These findings are used to inform the development, monitoring and evaluation of policy. More information relating to the CHS, methodology, definitions and the interpretation of the figures can be found in the [Definitions and technical notes](#) section. Data tables are available in [Excel](#) and [ODS format](#). The questions that were asked in the CHS 2021/22 are available [here](#).

Engagement in culture, arts, heritage and sport



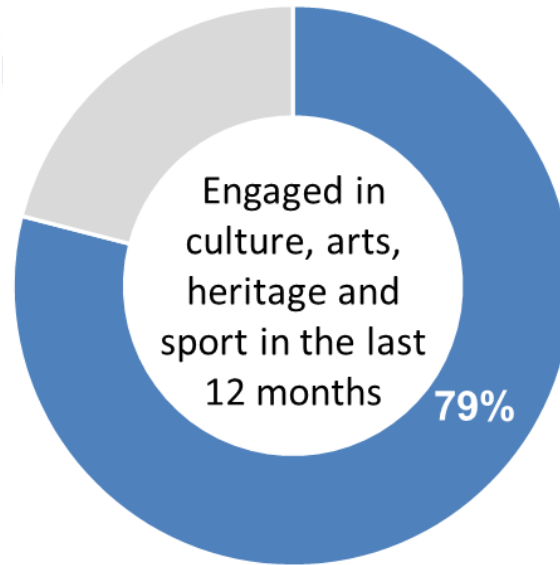
Arts

Arts engagement
57%



Sports

Sports participation
45%



Heritage

Visited a place of historic interest
48%



PRONI

Used PRONI services
3%



Libraries

Used the public library service

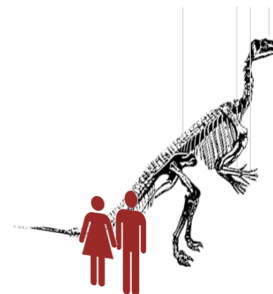
15%



Museums

Visited a museum or science centre

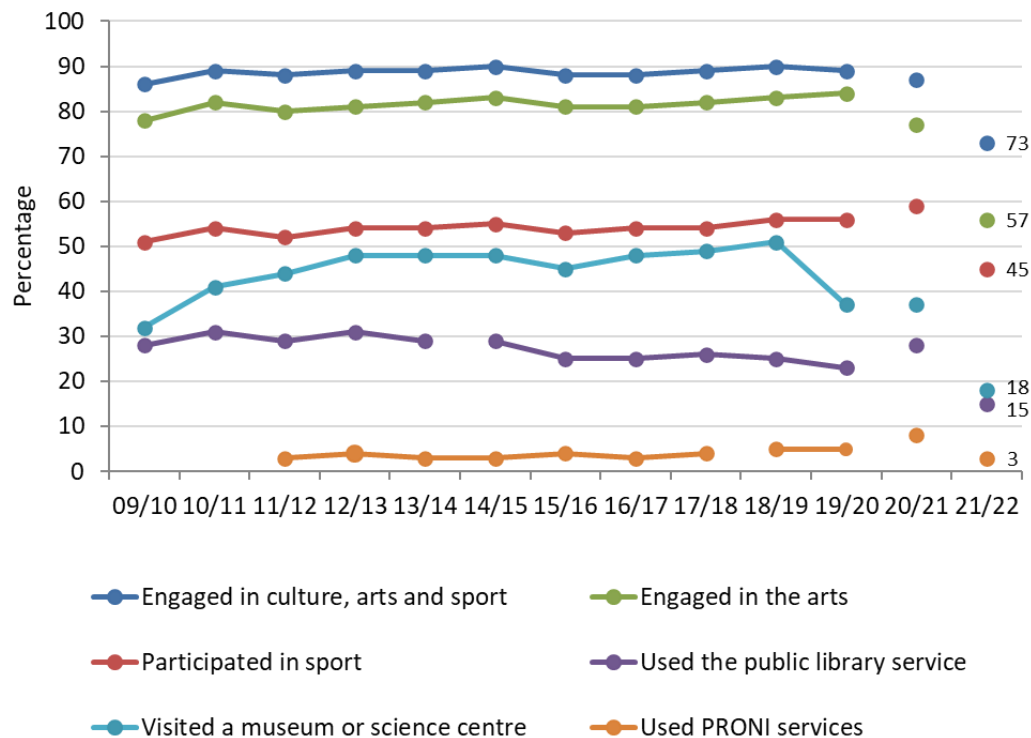
18%



Culture, arts, heritage and sport

Engagement with culture, arts, heritage and sport is defined as engaging in the arts, using the public library service, visiting museums or science centres, visiting a place of historic interest, using PRONI services or participating in sport. In 2021/22, just under four in every five adults (79%) had engaged with culture, arts, heritage and sport over the previous year.

Almost three quarters of adults (73%) had engaged in some way with culture, arts and sport in the previous year. While direct comparisons should not be made with previous years, it is important to note that engagement in 2021/22 will have been negatively impacted by many parts of the culture, arts and sports sectors being closed throughout the period of the COVID19 pandemic.



The results from the CHS 2020/21 and 2021/22 are not directly comparable to previous years due to the significant changes to the survey in terms of methodology and content. Figures for visiting a place of historic interest can only be combined with culture, arts and sport from 2021/22 and are therefore not presented in this chart.

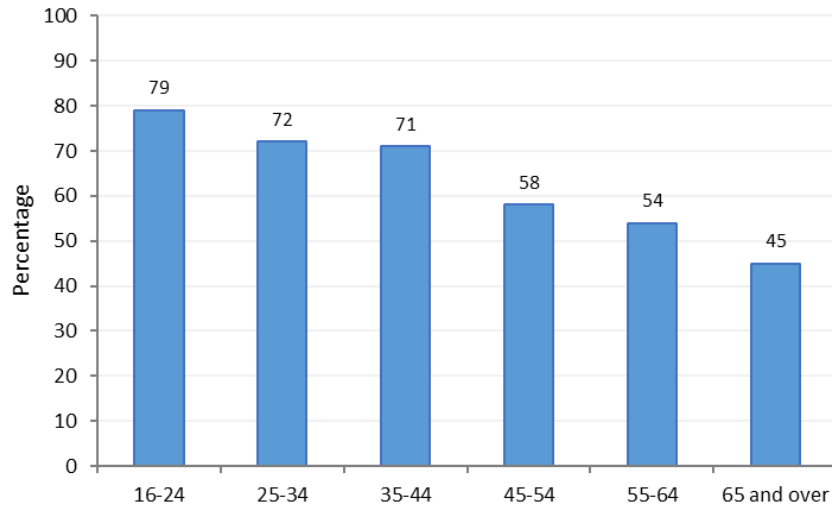
Note: In 2019/20, the questions on visits to museums were revised to include a question to estimate the length of time from the last visit to a museum. As a result of the inclusion of this question, figures for visits to museums in 2019/20 are not comparable with previous years. Although this is one element of the overall culture, arts and sport engagement rate, the impact of the change is lessened by the fact that the majority of those who visit museums also engage in some other way with culture, arts and sport.

Engagement in culture and the arts

In 2021/22, just over three out of five adults in Northern Ireland (62%) had engaged with culture and the arts at least once within the previous year.

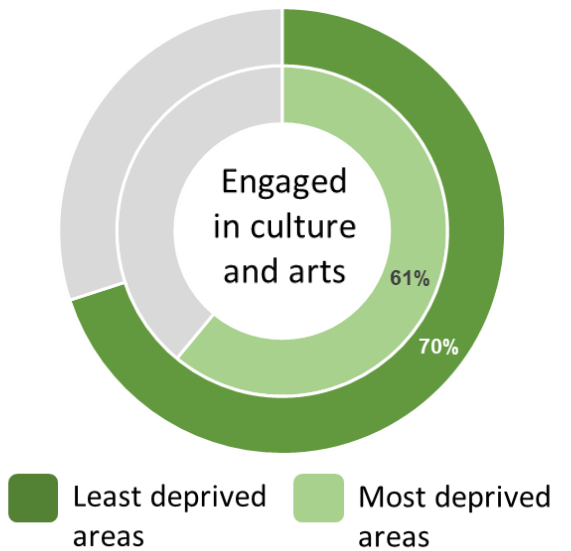
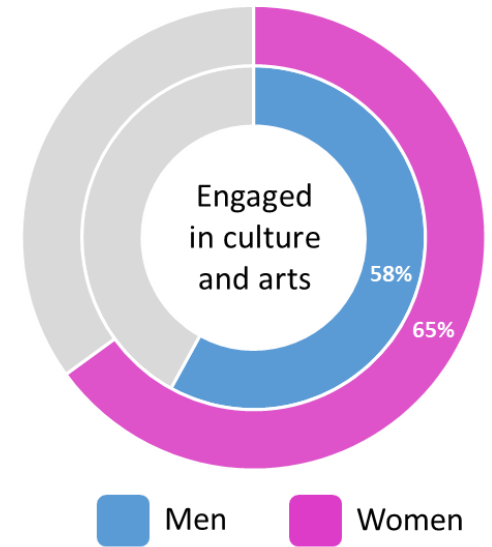
Women were more likely to have engaged with culture and the arts within the last year than men (65% and 58% respectively). The proportions of adults who engaged with culture and the arts generally decreased as age group increased, particularly beyond the 35-44 years age group.

Engaged in culture and arts by age group



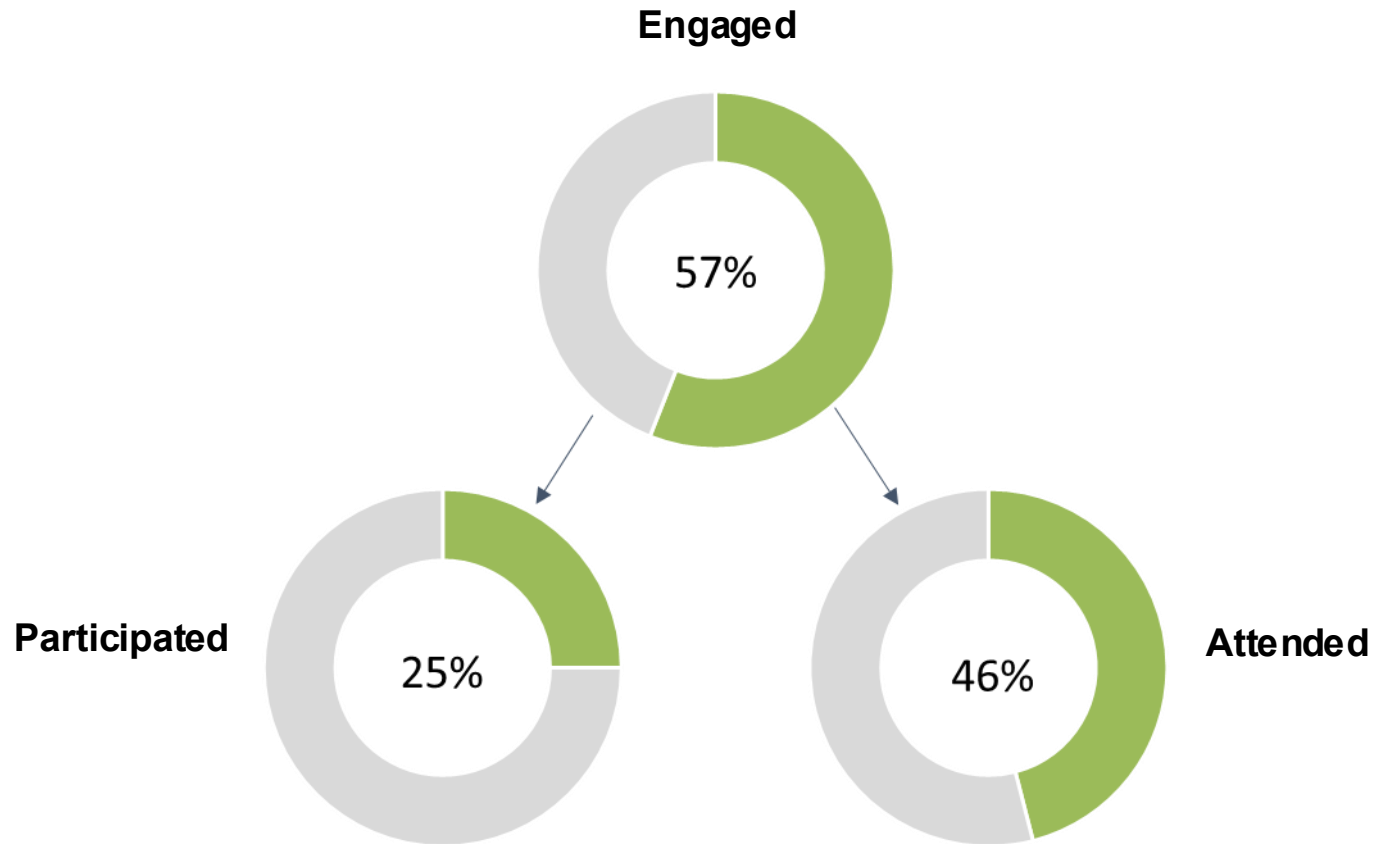
Adults with a disability were less likely to have engaged with culture and the arts compared to those without a disability (54% and 65% respectively). Also, adults living in a rural area (58%) were less likely to engage than those living in an urban area (65%).

Analysis by deprivations levels shows that adults living in the least deprived areas were more likely to have engaged in culture and the arts than those living in the most deprived areas (70% and 61% respectively). However, there was no significant difference in engagement rates between adults with dependants and those without dependants (64% and 61% respectively).



Arts

In 2021/22, almost three out of every five adults (57%) had engaged with the arts within the previous year, with one quarter of adults (25%) participating in arts activities and almost half of adults (46%) attending an arts event.



While direct comparisons should not be made with previous years, it is important to note that engagement in 2021/22 will have been negatively impacted by many parts of the arts sector being closed throughout the period of the COVID19 pandemic.

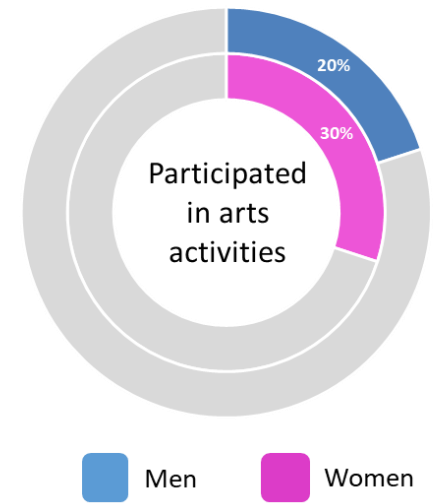
Arts

Participation in arts activities

In 2021/22, one quarter of adults (25%) participated in an arts activity at least once within the previous year.

A higher proportion of females than males participated in arts activities (30% and 20% respectively). In addition, relatively more adults from the Protestant community participated in arts activities within the previous year (28%) than those from the Catholic community (20%). Adults with a disability were more likely to have participated in the arts compared to adults without a disability (28% compared to 24%).

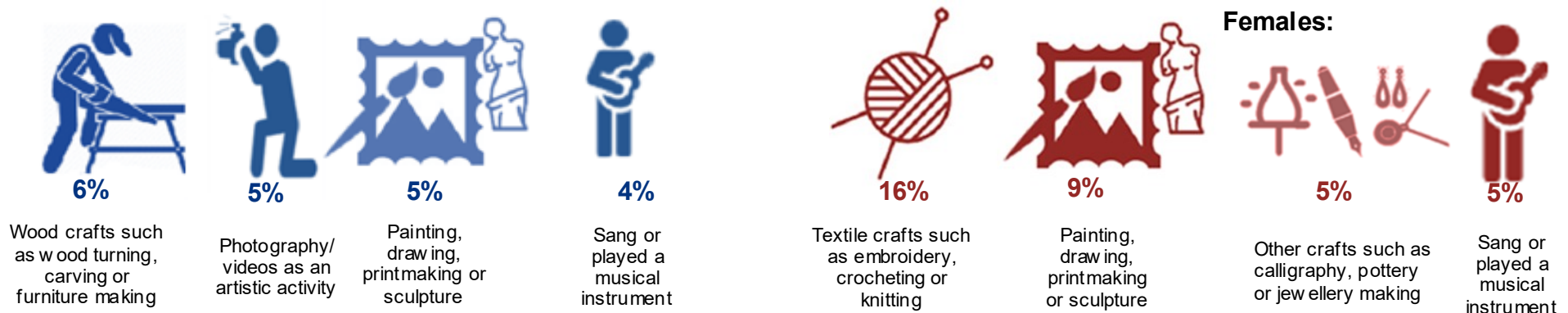
In 2021/22, adults with dependants were less likely to participate in an art activity compared to those without dependants (22% and 28% respectively). In addition, adults living in the most deprived areas were less likely to participate in art activities compared to adults living in the least deprived areas (23% and 30% respectively). A higher proportion of adults living in an urban area participated than adults living in a rural area (27% and 22% respectively).



Types of arts activities

The five most popular arts activities that adults participated in within the previous year were: 'Textile crafts such as embroidery, crocheting or knitting' (9%), 'Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture' (7%), 'Took photographs or made films or videos as an artistic activity' (5%), 'Sang or played a musical instrument to an audience or rehearsed for performance (4%)' and 'wood crafts such as wood turning, carving and furniture making' (4%)

When analysed by gender the four most popular art activities were:



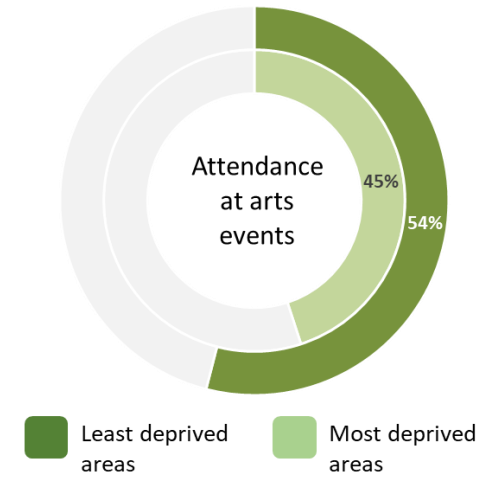
Arts

Attendance at arts events

In 2021/22, almost half (46%) of all adults had attended at least one arts event over the previous year. A similar proportion of women and men had attended an arts event (46% and 45% respectively). There is a relationship between arts attendance and age, with attendance generally decreasing as age increases.

Adults from a Protestant background were less likely to attend an art event than adults from a Catholic background (41% and 46% respectively). Similarly, adults with a disability were less likely to attend an art event than adults without a disability (35% and 51% respectively). However, a higher proportion of adults with dependants attended art events than those without dependants (50% and 44% respectively).

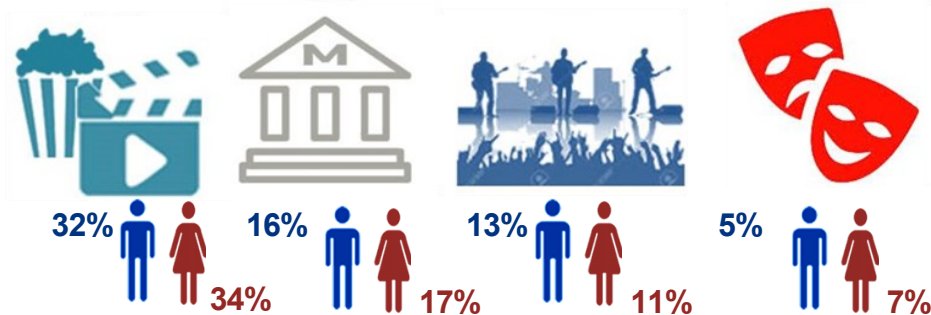
Adults who lived in the least deprived areas were more likely to have attended an arts event (54%) than those who live in the most deprived areas (45%). Also, those adults who lived in urban areas were more likely to have attended an arts event than those who lived in rural areas (48% compared to 44%).



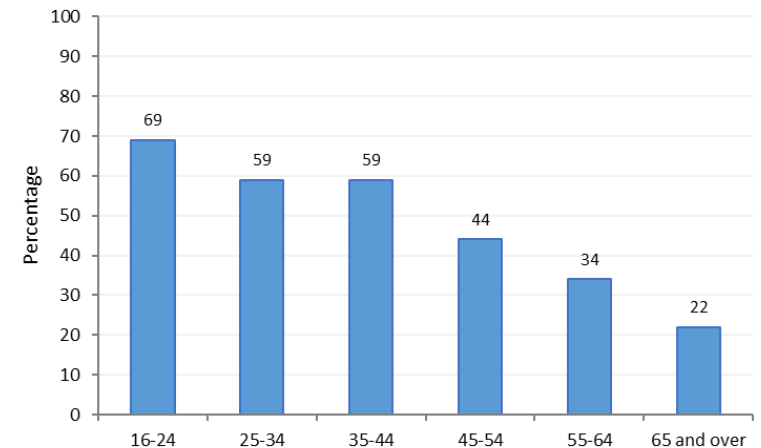
Types of arts events

The most popular arts events attended by adults over the last year were 'Film at cinema or other venue' (33%), 'Visited a national or local museum' (16%) 'A live music performance' (12%), 'A play, drama other theatre performance' (6%).

The same four events were analysed by gender:



Attendance at arts events by age



Arts

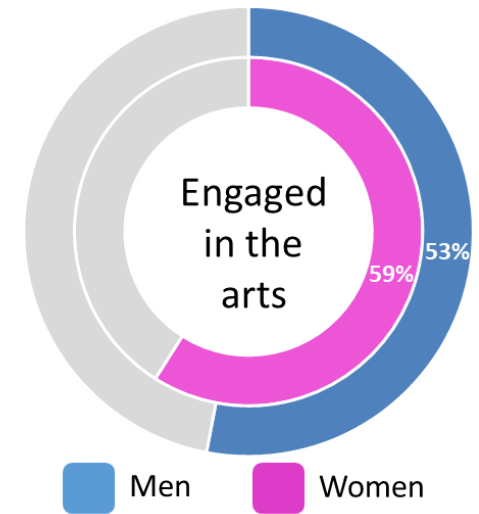
Engagement in the arts

In 2021/22, almost three out of every five adults (57%) in Northern Ireland engaged with the arts, i.e. either participated in arts activities or attended arts events.

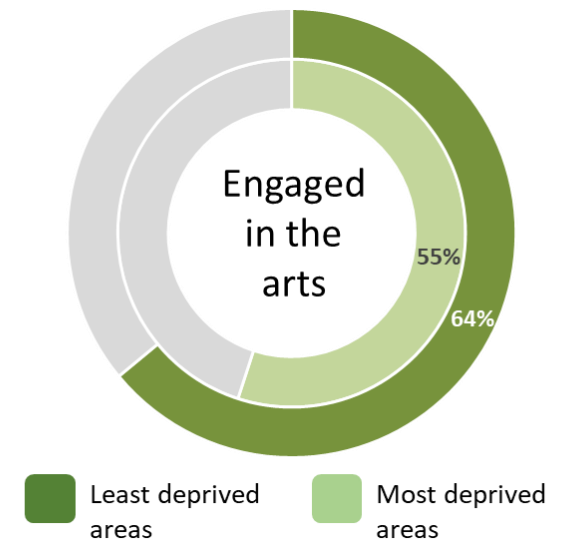
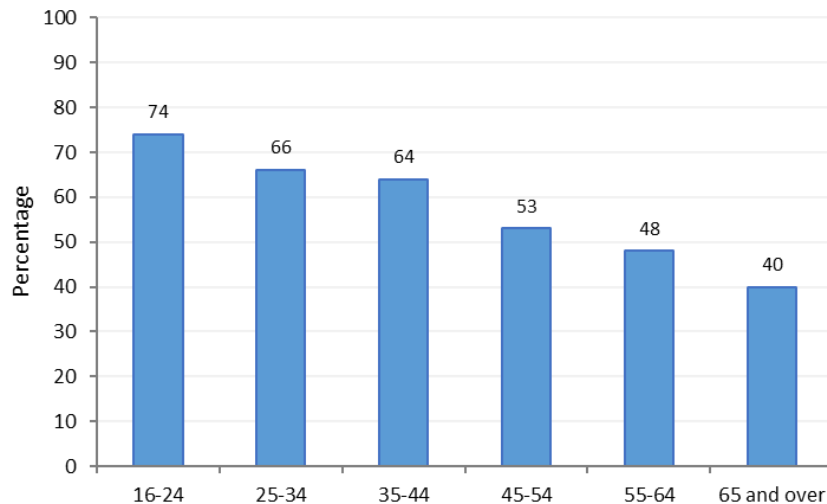
Females were more likely to have engaged with the arts compared with males (59% and 53%). Regarding age, the trend was similar to that for attending arts events, engagement rates tended to drop as age increased. Adults that do not have a disability were more likely to engage in the arts (60%) than adults with a disability (49%).

The same proportions of adults from a Catholic background and those from a Protestant background engaged with the arts (both 54%).

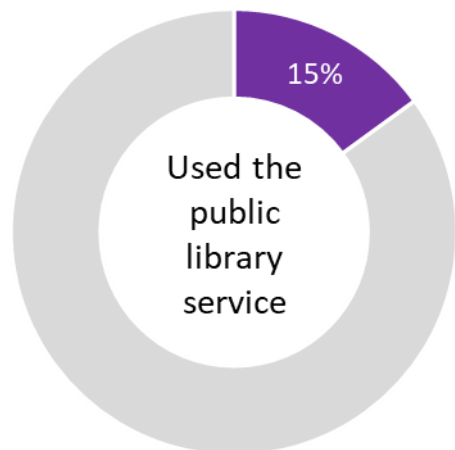
Adults who lived in the least deprived areas were more likely to have engaged with the arts in the previous year than those who lived in the most deprived areas (64% and 55% respectively). Also those living in an urban area were more likely to engage in the arts compared to those living in a rural area (59% and 52% respectively).



Engagement in the arts by age



Libraries



Used the public library service

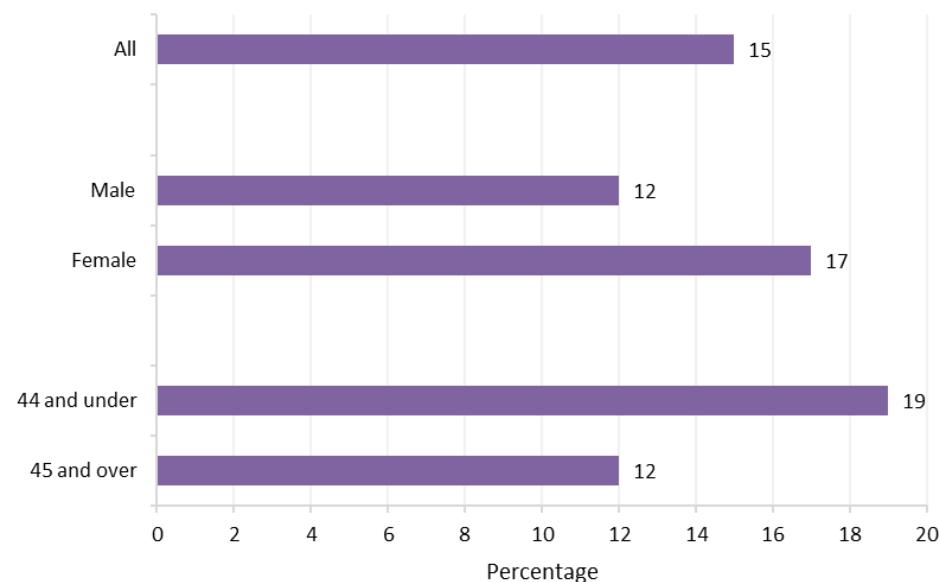
In 2021/22, 15% of the adult population had used the public library service at least once within the last 12 months.

While direct comparisons should not be made with previous years, it is important to note that usage of the public library service in 2021/22 will have been negatively impacted by a reduction in the services available throughout the period of the COVID19 pandemic.

Women were more likely to have used the public library service than men (17% and 12% respectively). Similarly, adults aged 44 and under were more likely to have used the public library service (19%) than those aged 45 and over (12%).

Adults with dependants were more likely to have used the public library service (18%) compared to adults who do not have dependants (13%). In addition, adults living in an urban area were more likely to have used the public library service than those living in a rural area (16% and 13% respectively).

There were no differences in the use of public library services when comparing the least deprived with the most deprived areas or adults who have a disability against those who do not have a disability.



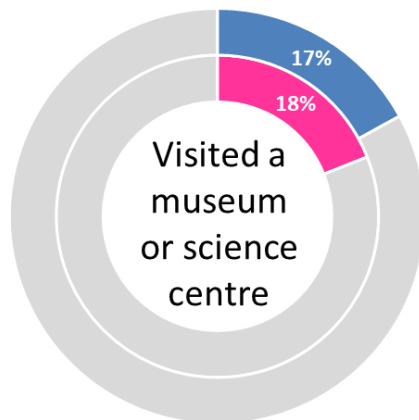
Museums and science centres

In 2021/22, 18% of adults had visited a museum or science centre within the last 12 months, with one in ten adults (10%) having visited a national museum. While direct comparisons should not be made with previous years, it is important to note that visits to museums and science centres in 2021/22 will have been negatively impacted by closures throughout the period of the COVID19 pandemic.

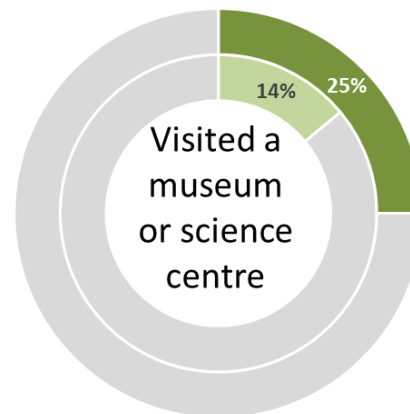
There were no differences between the proportions of males and females who had visited a museum or science centre during the past 12 months (17% and 18% respectively). However, adults aged 45 and over were less likely to have visited a museum or science centre (14%) than those aged 44 and under (22%) within the previous year.

Adults from a Protestant background were more likely to visit a museum or science centre than adults from a Catholic background (19% and 13% respectively). In addition, adults with dependants were more likely to have visited than adults without dependants (20% and 16% respectively).

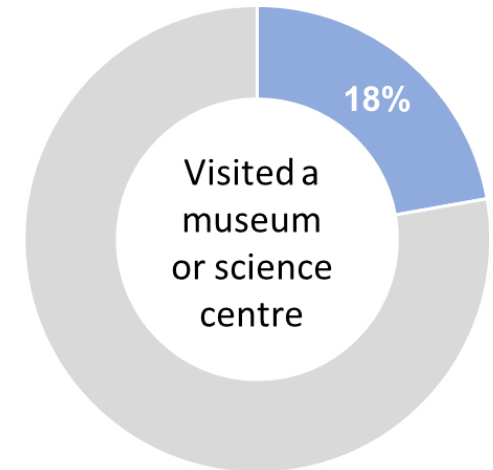
Adults who lived in the least deprived areas were more likely to have visited a museum or science centre (25%) than those who lived in the most deprived areas (14%). Also, adults who lived in urban areas were more likely to visit a museum or science centre (19%) than those living in rural areas (16%).



Men Women



Least deprived areas Most deprived areas



Museums and science centres

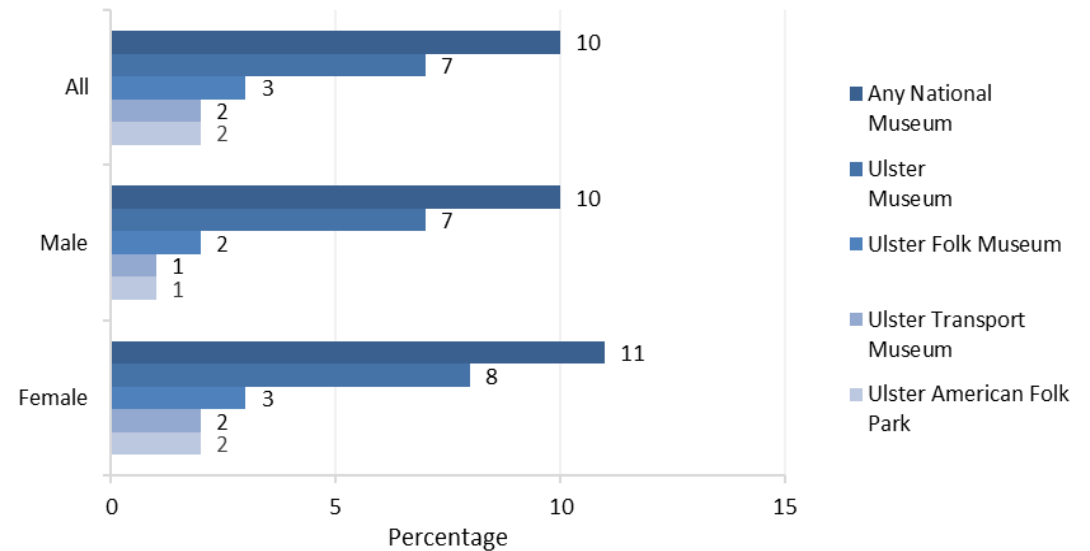
Visited a National Museums Northern Ireland museum

National Museums Northern Ireland (NMNI) has four museums across Northern Ireland. One in ten adults (10%) had been to a NMNI museum within the last year, with similar proportions of males and females visiting (10% and 11% respectively).

Adults aged 45 and over were less likely to have visited a national museum (7%) than those aged 44 and under (14%). Similarly, adults with a disability were less likely to visit a national museum (9%) than adults without a disability (11%).

Those adults with dependants were more likely to have visited a national museum in the past 12 months than adults without dependants (12% and 8% respectively).

Adults living in the least deprived areas were more likely to have visited a national museum (15% compared to 9% for most deprived areas). Those in urban areas were also more likely to have visited a national museum (12% compared to 7% for rural areas).



Visited a science centre

Only 3% of adults had visited a science centre at least once within the last year.

Women were more likely to have visited a science centre than men (3% and 2% respectively), as were those adults with dependants (5%) compared to those without dependants (2%).

There was no significant difference in visits to science centres between disability, level of deprivation or living in an urban or rural area.

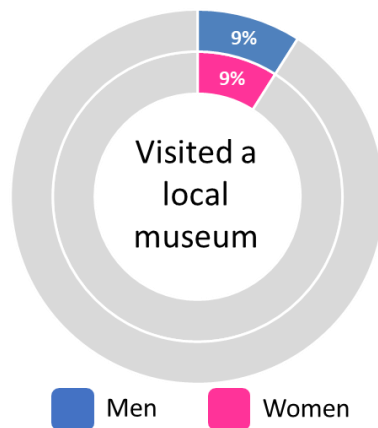
Museums and science centres

Visited a local museum

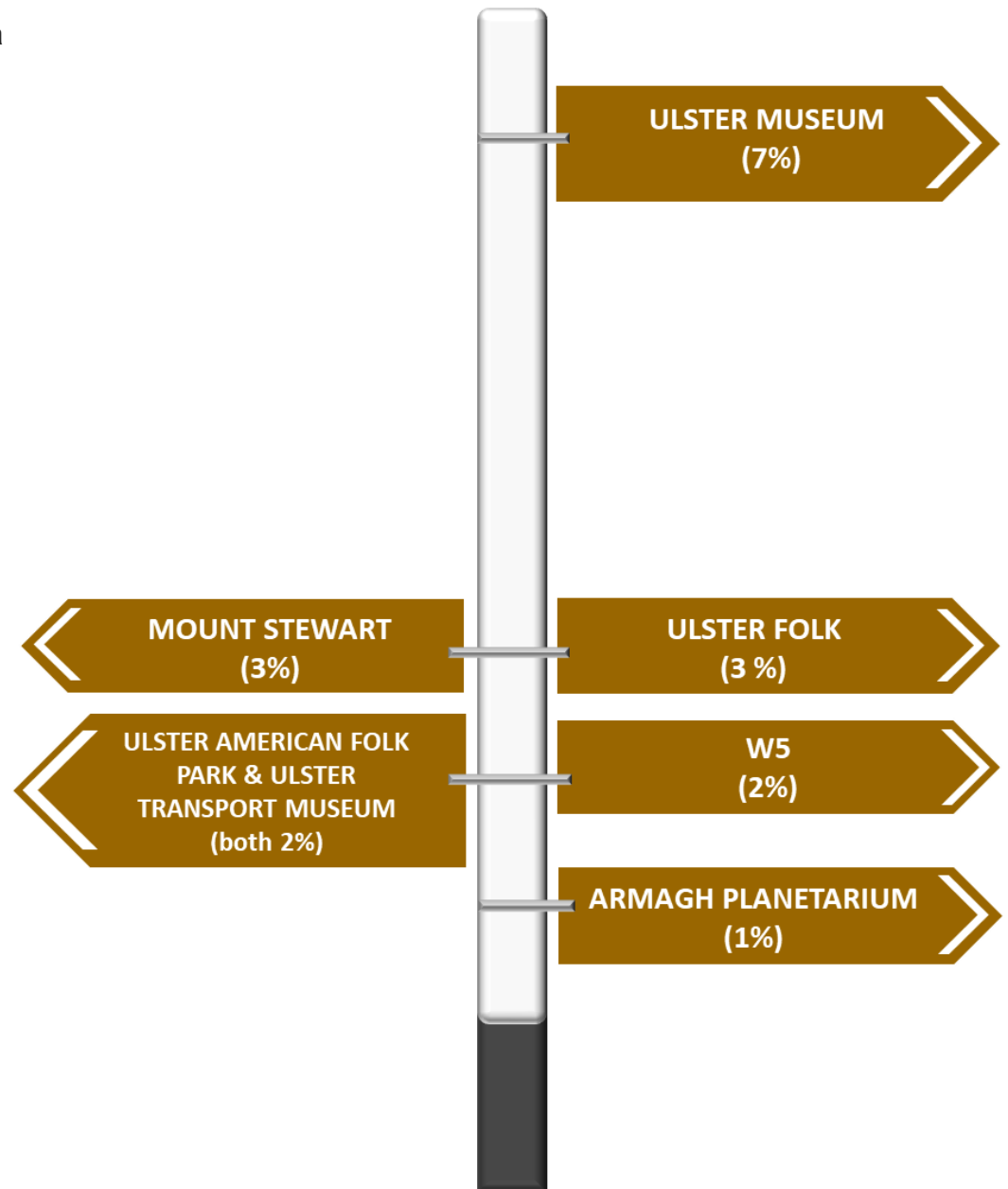
Almost one in every ten adults (9%) in Northern Ireland had visited a local museum at least once within the last year. There was no difference between the proportions of women and men who had visited a local museum in the last year (both 9%).

Adults from a Protestant background were more likely to visit a local museum than adults from a Catholic background (11% and 6% respectively). In addition, adults in the least deprived areas were more likely to have visited a local museum in the past 12 months than adults from the most deprived areas (14% and 4% respectively).

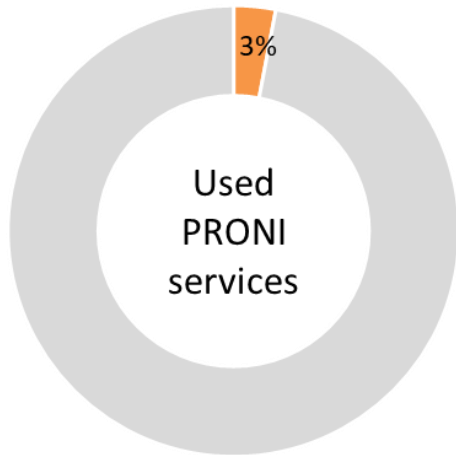
There were no differences in visiting local museums when comparing disability, dependants or living in urban and rural areas.



Popular museums and science centres



PRONI

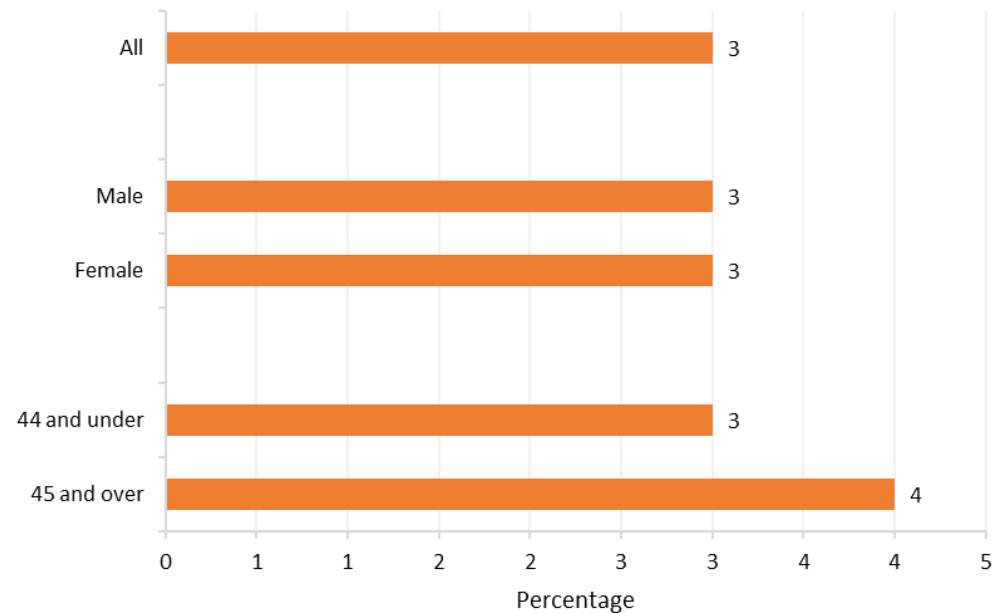


In 2021/22, only 3% of adults had used PRONI services within the last 12 months. Use of PRONI services includes visiting PRONI, the use of the PRONI website to access the online catalogue or other applications, contacting PRONI by email to request information and engaging with PRONI through social media or viewing a PRONI exhibition at another public building.

While direct comparisons should not be made with previous years, it is important to note that usage of PRONI services in 2021/22 will have been negatively impacted by closures throughout the period of the COVID19 pandemic.

Those living in the least deprived areas were more likely to have used PRONI in the last 12 months than those living in the most deprived areas (5% and 2% respectively). In addition, adults with a disability were more likely to have used PRONI in the last 12 months compared to adults without a disability (4% and 2% respectively).

There were no differences in the use of PRONI services for gender, older and younger adults, adults with and without dependants or living in urban and rural areas.



Heritage

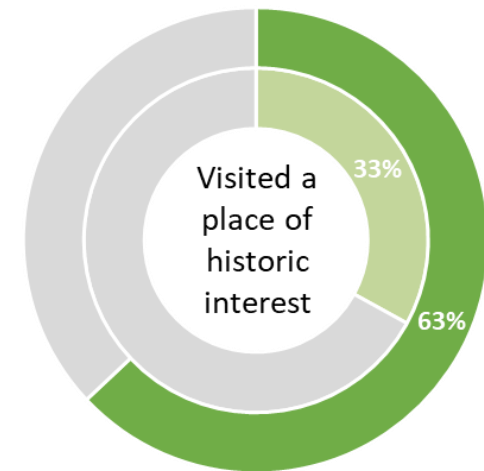
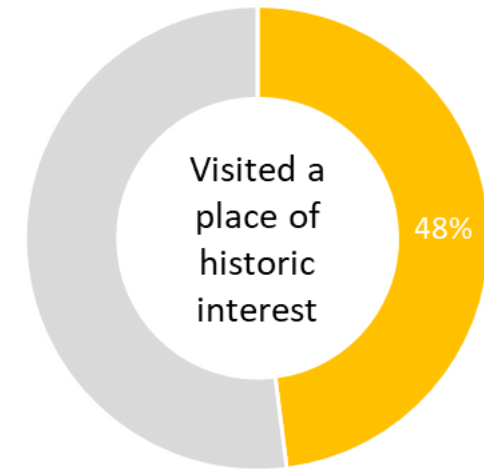
In 2021/22, nearly half (48%) of adults in Northern Ireland had visited a place of historic interest within the last 12 months.

Similar proportions of men and women visited places of historic interest in the previous year (48% and 47% respectively). However, analysis by age shows that adults aged 44 and under were more likely to have visited a place of historic interest than those aged 45 and over (56% and 40% respectively).

Adults from the Protestant community were more likely to visit a place of historic interest (51%) in 2021/22 compared to those from the Catholic community (40%). Similarly, a higher proportion of adults who have dependants (52%) visited a place of historic interest compared to those who do not have dependants (45%).

Adults who have a disability were less likely to visit a place of historic interest in the previous 12 months (40%) compared to those who do not have a disability (51%).

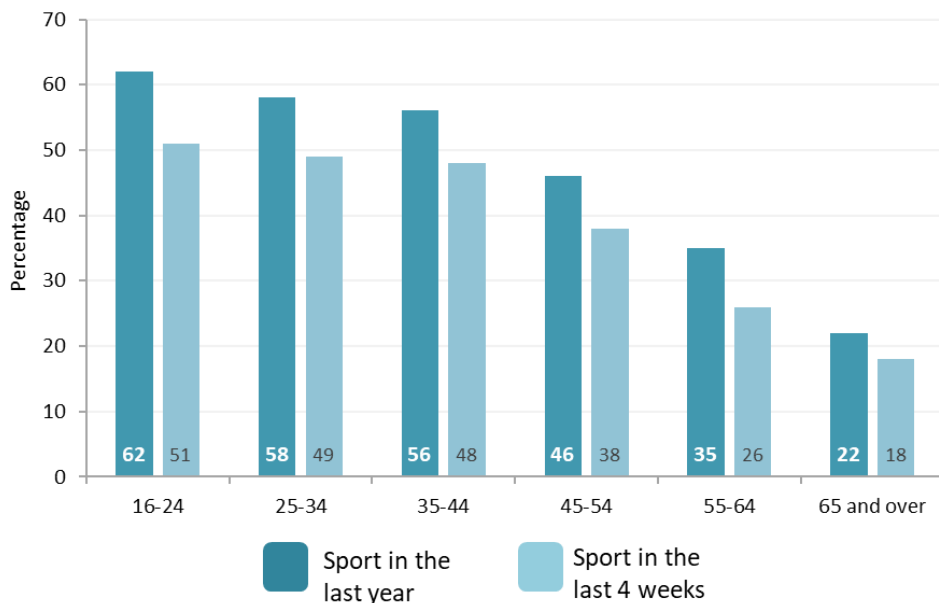
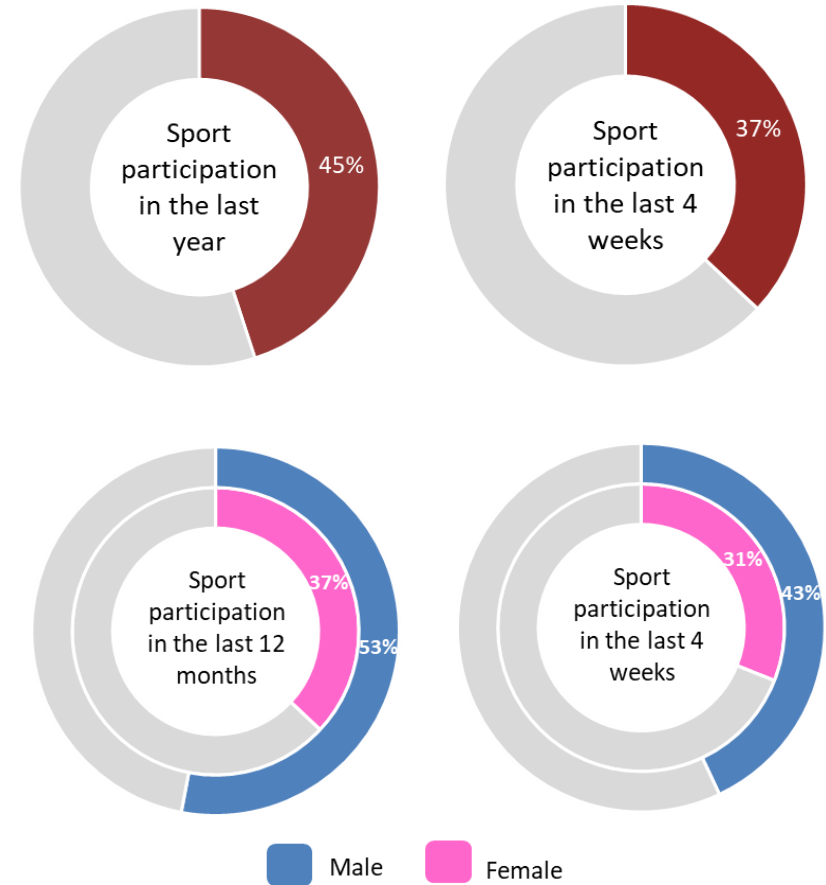
Nearly two-thirds (63%) of adults who lived in the least deprived areas visited a place of historic interest within the previous year compared a third (33%) of adults who lived in the most deprived areas. In addition, adults living in urban areas were more likely to have visited a place of historic interest (49%) compared to those living in rural areas (45%).



Sport

In 2021/22, more than two out of five adults (45%) had participated in sport at least once within the last year (excluding walking), while almost two out of every five adults had participated in sport over the last 4 weeks (37%). While direct comparisons should not be made with previous years, it is important to note that sport participation in 2021/22 will have been negatively impacted by closures throughout the period of the COVID19 pandemic.

Females were less likely to have taken part in sport at least once within the last year than males (37% and 53% respectively). Similarly, when looking at participation rates over the previous four weeks, just under a third of females (31%) stated that they had taken part in sport compared to over two-fifths of all males (43%).



Sport participation declines with age among adults. The 16-24 age group participated the most in sport within the last year (62%) compared to the 65 year and over group who participated the least in sport (22%). Similar results were found among age groups when looking at sport participation over the last 4 weeks.

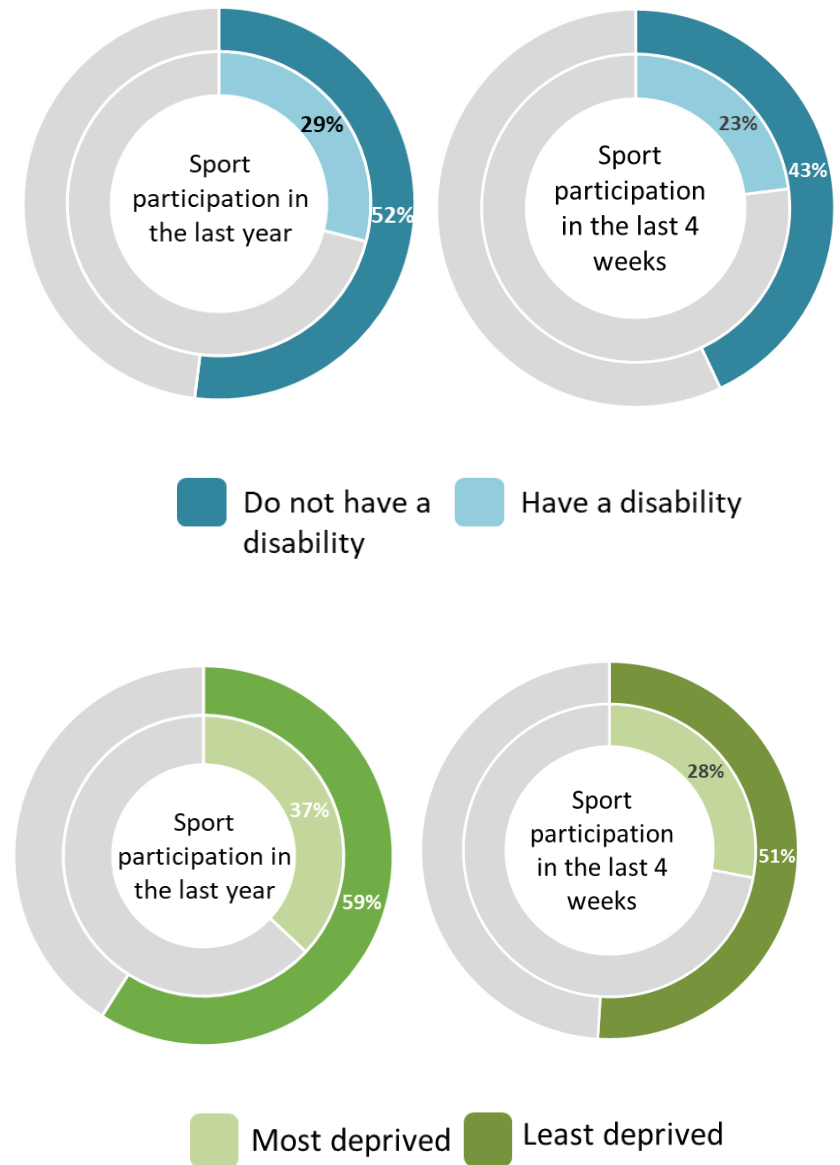
Sport

Adults with a disability were less likely to participate in sport in the last year (29%) compared to adults without a disability (52%). Similarly, when looking at participation rates over the previous four weeks, less than a quarter (23%) of those with a disability had taken part in sport compared to more than two-fifths of adults without a disability (43%).

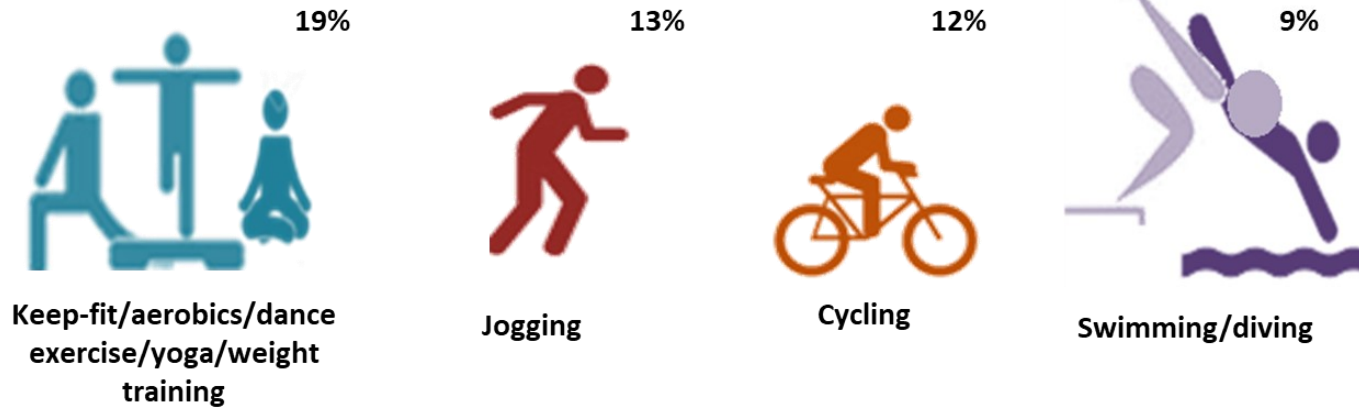
Adults with dependants were more likely to participate in sport in the last year than those without dependants (49% and 43% respectively). Similarly, over the previous four weeks those with dependants were more likely than those without dependants to participate in sport (41% compared to 35%).

Adults living in the most deprived areas were less likely to have participated in sport within the previous year (37%) or within the last four weeks (28%) than those adults living in the least deprived areas (59% and 51% respectively).

Similarly, those living in a rural area were less likely to participate in sports in the last year than adults living in urban areas (43% and 47% respectively). Analysis of sport participation rates over the previous four weeks shows that adults living in rural areas were less likely to have participated in sport than those who lived in the urban areas (34% and 39% respectively).



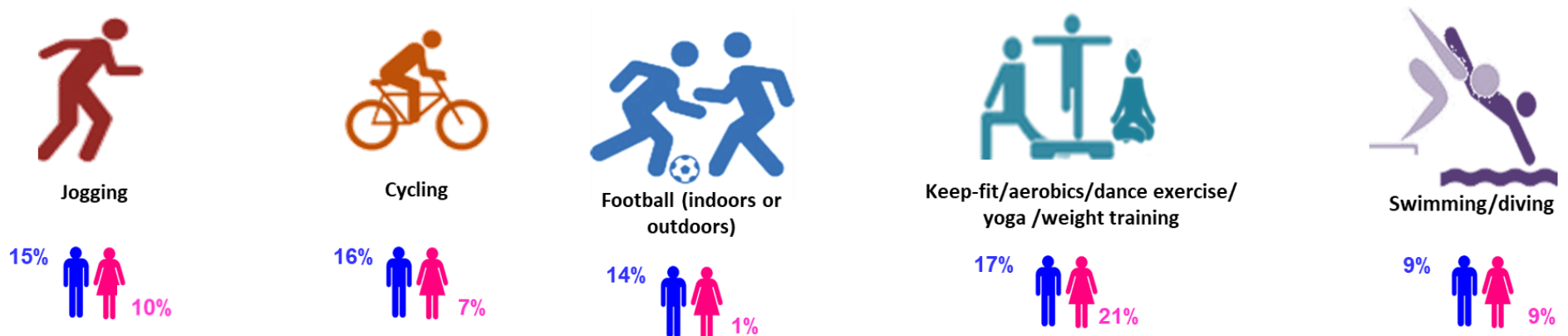
Most Popular Sports



Keep-fit, aerobics, dance exercise, yoga, weight training (19%) was the most popular sporting activity amongst adults within the previous year. Jogging (13%), cycling (12%) and swimming or diving (9%) were the next most popular sporting activities.

Sport preferences amongst males and females

There were differences in the types of sports males and females participated in within the last year. A higher proportion of males participated in most of the sports listed, however women were more likely than men to have participated in keep-fit, aerobics, dance exercise, yoga, weight training (21% compared to 17%). Swimming or diving showed no significant difference in participation between males and females.



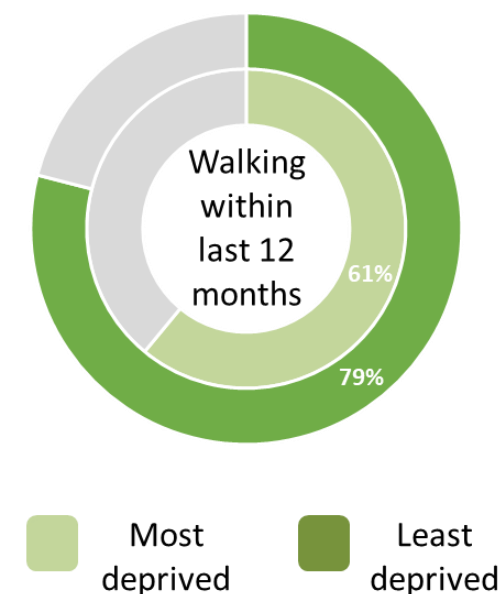
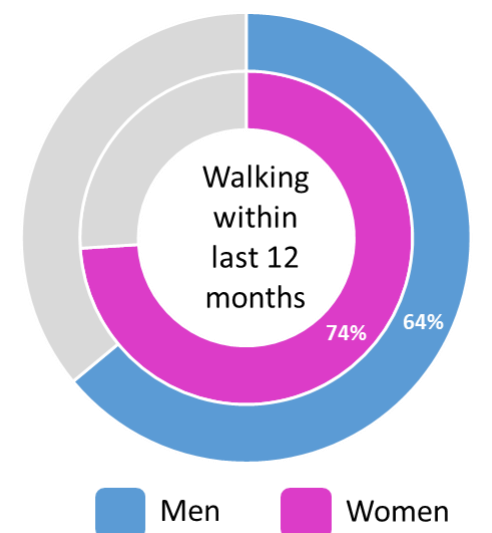
Walking for recreation

Walking for recreation is not included in the overall sport participation figures. More than two out of three adults (69%) had walked for recreation within the previous year. In contrast to the demographic pattern seen with the overall sport participation rates, a higher proportion of females (74%) than males (64%) had walked for recreation.

Over a third of adults (34%) had not participated in sport but had walked for recreation within the previous year. As with the previous results, a higher proportion of non-sport participating females (42%) had walked for recreation than non-sport participating males (26%).

Adults with a disability were less likely to have walked for recreation in the previous year than adults without a disability (61% and 73% respectively). However, adults with dependants were more likely to have walked for recreation compared to those without dependants (74% and 66% respectively).

Analysis by deprivation shows that relatively fewer adults living in the most deprived areas walked for recreation in the previous year (61%) compared to those living in the least deprived areas (79%). In contrast, adults living in urban areas were more likely to walk for recreation compared to those living in rural areas (71% and 66% respectively).



Volunteered

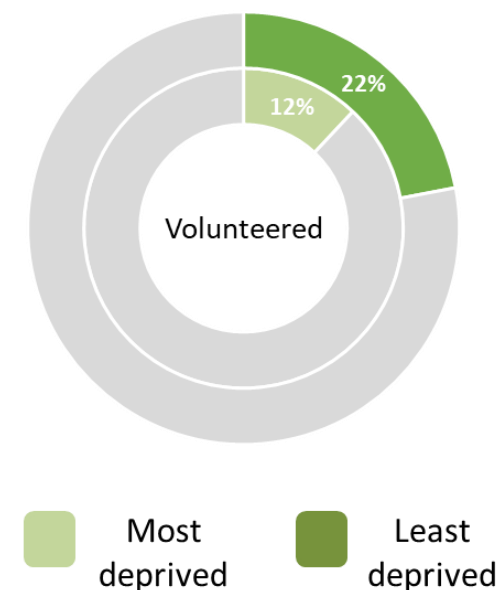
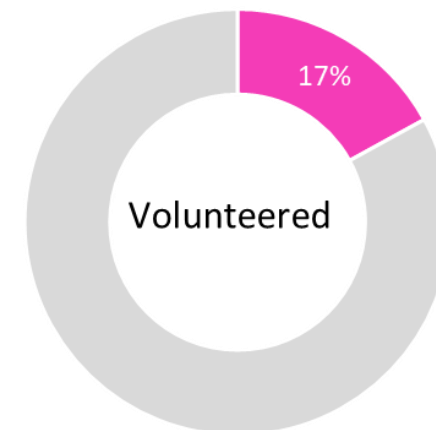
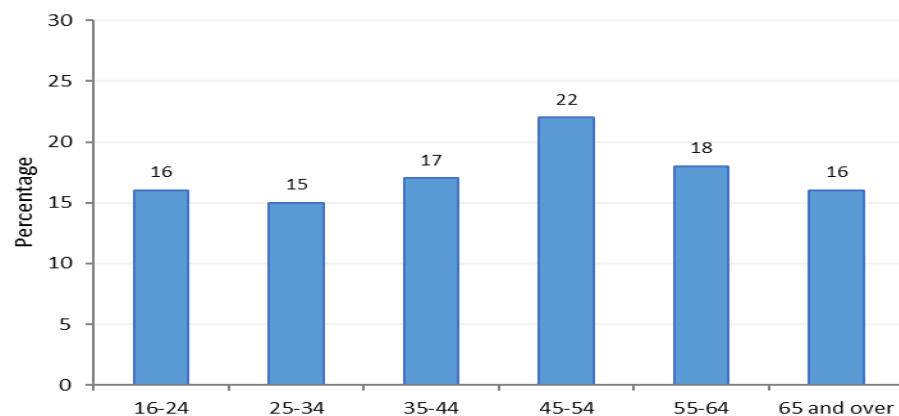
In 2021/22, 17% of the adult population participated in volunteering within the previous 12 months. While direct comparisons should not be made with previous years, it is important to note that levels of volunteering in 2021/22 will have been impacted by many parts of the culture, arts and sports sectors being closed throughout the period of the COVID19 pandemic.

There were no significant differences in the proportions of males and females volunteering within the last 12 months (18% and 17% respectively). Similarly, for the proportions of those aged 45 and over and those aged 45 and under (18% and 16% respectively).

Adults from the Protestant community were more likely to volunteer (20%) than those from the Catholic community (16%). Similarly, adults who have dependants were more likely to volunteer (20%) than those without dependants (16%). However, adults with a disability were less likely to have volunteered within the last 12 months than adults without a disability (15% and 19% respectively).

Higher proportions of those who lived in the least deprived areas (22%) volunteered in the last 12 months compared to those who lived in the most deprived areas (12%). Similarly, adults living in a rural area were more likely to volunteer compared to adults living in an urban area (21% and 15% respectively).

Volunteering by age group



Knowledge of Irish language

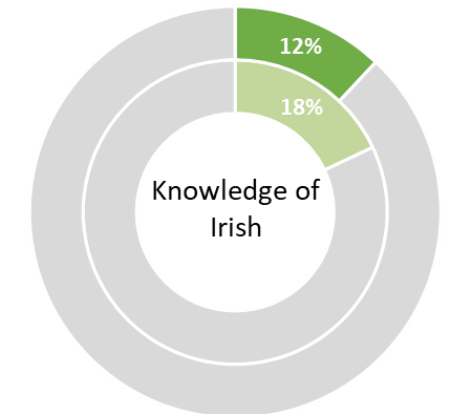
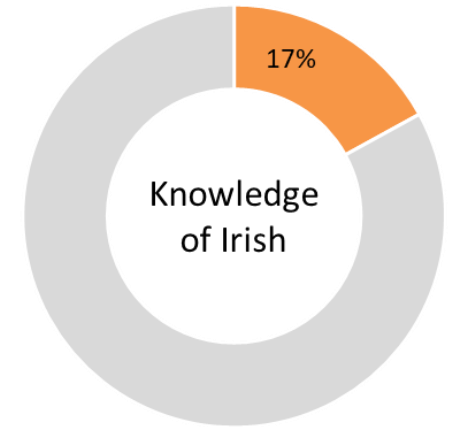
The proportion of adults in 2021/22 who had some knowledge of Irish (i.e. who can understand, speak, read or write Irish or any combination of these skills) was 17%.

There was no difference in the proportions of males and females who had some knowledge of Irish (both 17%). Knowledge of Irish decreases as the population age increases. Adults aged 44 and under were more likely to have some knowledge of Irish (19%) compared to those aged 45 and over (14%).

A higher proportion of adults from the Catholic community (35%) had some knowledge of Irish compared to adults from the Protestant community (2%). In addition, adults who have dependants were more likely to have some knowledge of Irish compared to those who do not have dependants (19% and 15% respectively).

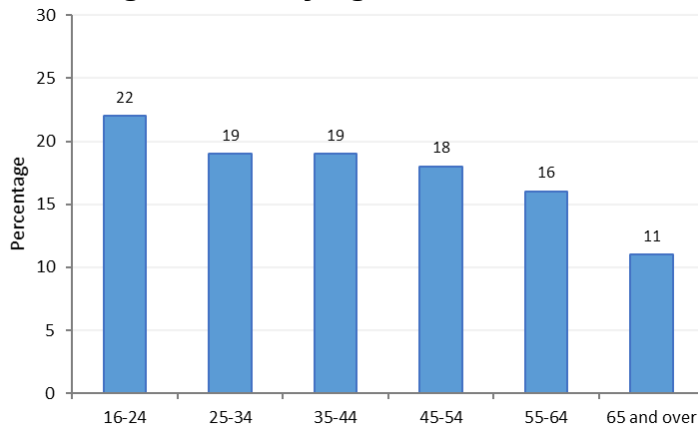
In 2021/22, adults living in the least deprived areas were less likely to have some knowledge of Irish than those living in the most deprived areas (12% and 18% respectively). Similarly, adults who live in urban areas were less likely than those living in rural areas to have some knowledge of Irish (16% and 19% respectively).

There was no significant difference in knowledge of Irish between adults who have a disability and those who do not (16% and 17% respectively).



■ Most deprived
 ■ Least deprived

Knowledge of Irish by age



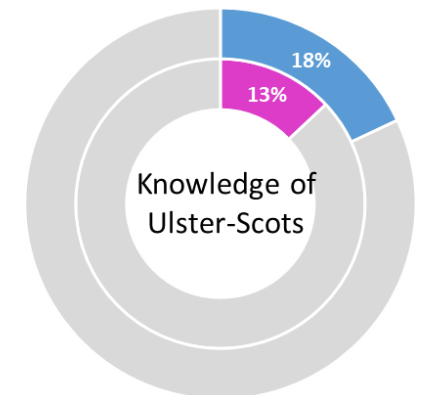
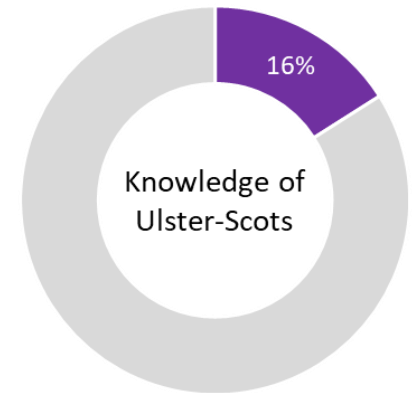
Knowledge of Ulster-Scots language

The proportion of adults in 2021/22 who had some knowledge of Ulster-Scots (i.e. who can understand, speak, read or write Ulster-Scots or any combination of these skills) was 16%.

Males were more likely to have some knowledge of Ulster-Scots (18%) than females (13%). Knowledge of Ulster-Scots generally increases with age, with adults aged 45 and over were more likely to have some knowledge of Ulster-Scots compared to adults aged 44 and under (20% and 11% respectively).

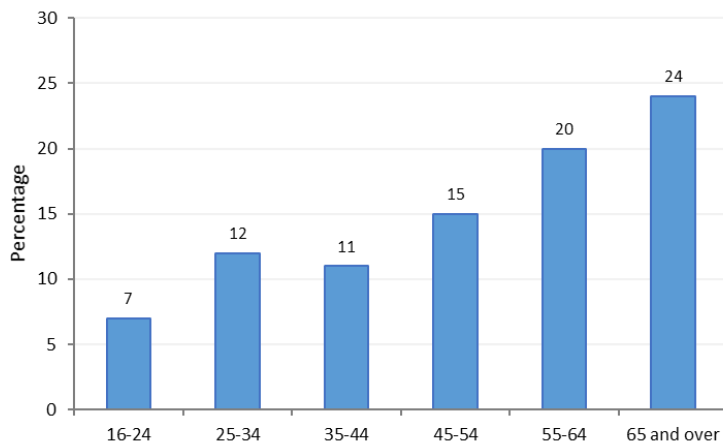
A higher proportion of adults from a Protestant background (23%) had some knowledge of Ulster-Scots compared to those from a Catholic background (9%). In addition, adults with a disability were more likely to have some knowledge of Ulster-Scots compared to those without a disability (19% and 14% respectively). However, adults with dependants were less likely to have some knowledge of Ulster-Scots compared to those without dependants (14% and 17% respectively).

In 2021/22, adults living in the least deprived areas were more likely to have some knowledge of Ulster-Scots than those living in the most deprived areas (19% and 10% respectively). Similarly, adults who live in rural areas were more likely than those living in urban areas to have some knowledge of Ulster-Scots (18% and 14% respectively).



Men Women

Knowledge of Ulster-Scots by age



Knowledge of Sign language

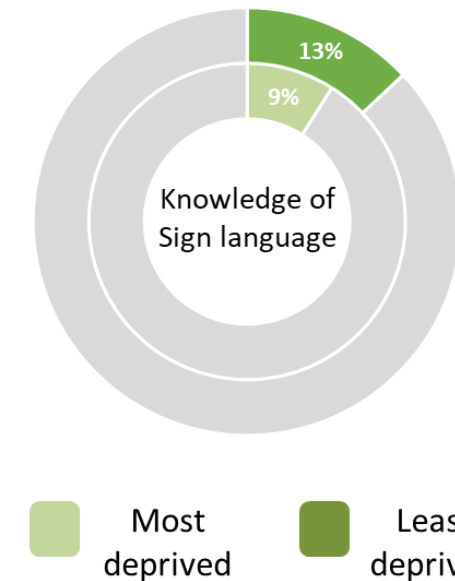
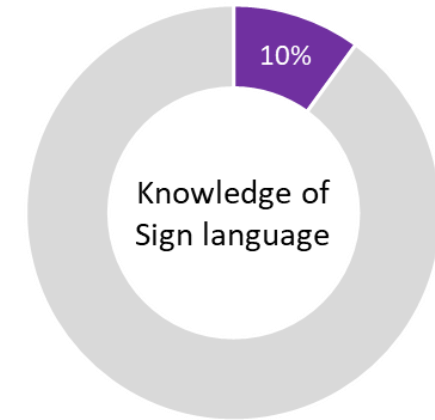
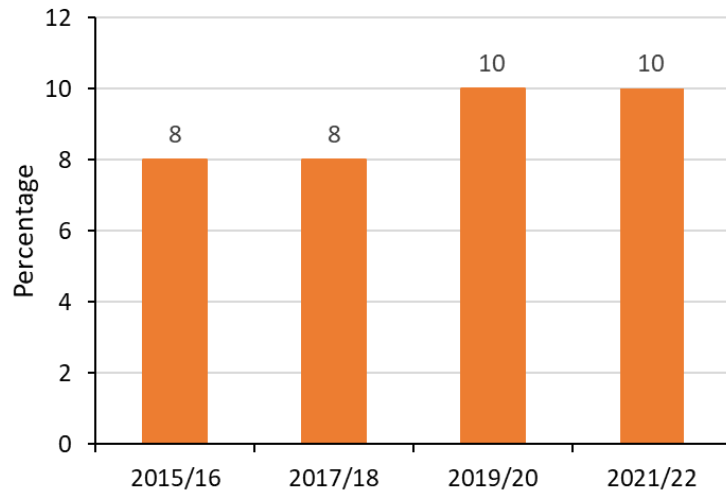
In 2021/22, one out of ten adults (10%) in Northern Ireland were able to communicate using Sign language. Females (13%) were more likely to have knowledge of Sign language than males (7%).

Adults who have dependants were more likely to have knowledge of Sign language compared to those who do not have dependants (13% and 9% respectively).

In 2021/22, adults living in the least deprived areas were more likely to have knowledge of Sign language than those living in the most deprived areas (13% and 9% respectively).

There was no significant difference found between adults who live in rural areas compared to urban areas regarding knowledge of Sign language (10% and 11% respectively). Similarly, no significant difference was found between adults who have a disability and those who do not have a disability (12% and 10% respectively).

Knowledge of Sign language 2015/16 - 2021/22



Definitions and technical notes

Continuous Household Survey

The Continuous Household Survey is a Northern Ireland wide household survey administered by Central Survey Unit, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. The sample for this survey consists of a systematic random sample of 9,000 addresses selected from the Land and Property Service's list of private addresses. The findings reported for 2021/22 are based on 4,103 respondents, aged 16 and over.

Note: As with 2020/21, due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, data collection for the 2021/22 survey moved from face-to-face interviewing to telephone mode with a reduction in the number of questions. The results from the CHS 2021/22 are not directly comparable to previous years due to the significant changes to the survey in terms of methodology and content. The output from the survey, in terms of the range and depth of topics covered, has been reduced from that of previous years, with the subsequent capacity for detailed analysis constrained. More information is available on the [NISRA website](#).

Weighting the Continuous Household Survey (CHS)

Analysis of the culture, arts and sport modules of the CHS have been weighted for non-response. A chi square goodness-of-fit test showed that the CHS sample (4,103) was not representative of the population by age and sex when compared with the 2020 Mid Year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland ([NISRA 25 June 2021](#)). As a result, separate weights were produced for age, sex and age and sex combined.

Non-response weighting sometimes increases standard errors, 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 culture, arts and sport modules of the 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.

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, gender and MDM, many of these complex biases will reduce. However, it would be misleading to suggest that they will be eliminated.

Engaged in culture, arts, heritage and sport - Have done at least one of the following in the 12 months prior to the CHS:

- Participated in sport.
- Engaged in the arts.
- Used the public library service.
- Visited a museum or science centre.
- Visited a place of historic interest.
- Used PRONI services.

Engaged in culture and arts - Have done at least one of the following in the 12 months prior to the CHS:

- Engaged in the arts.
- Used the public library service.
- Visited a museum or science centre.
- Used PRONI services.

Sport participation - Participated in at least one of the following activities in the 12 months prior to the CHS:

- Football (indoors or outdoors).
- Gaelic games (football, hurling, camogie).
- Racket sports (tennis, badminton, squash).
- Basketball or netball.
- Jogging.
- Cycling for recreation.
- Walking for recreation.
- Bowls (indoor or outdoor) or tenpin bowling.
- Swimming or diving.
- Angling or fishing.
- Keep fit/aerobics/yoga/dance exercise/weight training.
- Snooker or pool.
- Golf or pitch and putt.
- Other.

Arts engagement – Either participated in arts activities or attended arts events in the 12 months prior to the CHS.

Arts participation – Participated in at least one of the following arts activities in the 12 months prior to the CHS:

- Ballet or any other type of dance (traditional or modern but not keep fit).
- Sang or played a musical instrument to an audience or rehearsed for a performance (not karaoke).
- Written music/songs (including creating music digitally).
- Rehearsed or performed in a play, a drama, or an opera.
- Painting, drawing, printmaking or sculpture.
- Took photographs or made films or videos as an artistic activity (not family or holiday snaps/videos).
- Used a computer to create original artworks or animation.
- Textile crafts such as embroidery, crocheting or knitting.
- Wood crafts such as wood turning, carving or furniture making.

Arts attendance – Attended at least one of the following arts events in the 12 months prior to the CHS:

- Film at cinema or other venue.
- Exhibition or collection of art, photography or sculpture or crafts.
- Event connected with books or writing (such as poetry reading or storytelling).
- A circus or carnival.
- An arts or community festival.
- A play, drama other theatre performance (such as musical or pantomime).
- A live music performance (opera, classical, rock, pop, jazz, folk or world music).
- A live dance performance (ballet, Irish dance performance or other dance event).
- Visited a national or local museum.

Used the public library service – Used the public library service at least once in the 12 months prior to the CHS:

- Visited a public library or mobile library.
- Used the Libraries NI website.
- Attended a library event outside a library.
- Downloaded free eBooks/eMagazines/audiobooks.

A national museum - visited any of the following museums in the past 12 months

- Ulster Museum, Belfast.
- Ulster Folk Museum, Cultra.
- Ulster Transport Museum, Cultra.
- Ulster American Folk Park, Omagh.

A local museum - visited any of the following museums in the past 12 months

- Andrew Jackson & US Rangers Centre.
- Ardress House.
- Armagh County Museum.
- Armagh Robinson Library.
- Ballycastle Museum.
- Ballymoney Museum.
- Barn Museum.
- Carrickfergus Museum.
- Castle Ward.
- Coleraine Museum.
- Craigavon Museum Services.
- Down County Museum.
- Downpatrick & Co. Down Railway Museum.
- F E McWilliam Gallery and Studio.
- Fermanagh County Museum.
- Flame - The Gasworks Museum of Ireland.
- Florence Court.
- Garvagh Museum & Heritage Centre.
- Green Lane Museum.
- Hezlett House.
- Irish Linen Centre & Lisburn Museum.
- Limavady Museum.
- Linen Hall Library.
- Mid Antrim Museum.
- Milford House Collection.
- Mount Stewart.
- Museum at the Mill.
- Newry & Mourne Museum.
- North Down Museum.
- Northern Ireland War Memorial.
- Police Museum.
- Royal Irish Fusiliers Museum.
- Royal Ulster Rifles Museum.
- Sentry Hill.
- Somme Museum.
- Springhill.
- The Argory.
- The Inniskillings Museum.
- Tower Museum.
- Whitehead Railway Museum.

Visited a museum or science centre – Visited a museum or science centre in Northern Ireland in the last 12 months prior to CHS:

- A national museum.

Or

- A local museum.

Or

Which, if any, of the following science centres have you visited in the last 12 months?

- W5.
- Armagh Planetarium.

Used PRONI services – Have done one of the following in the 12 months prior to the CHS:

- Visited the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) to carry out personal research.
- Visited PRONI for a talk/event or as part of an organised group.
- Used the PRONI website to search the online catalogue or to use another application (e.g. Will Calendars, Valuation Revision Books, etc.).
- Contacted PRONI by email to request information.
- Engaged with PRONI through social media, e.g. Facebook, YouTube, Flickr.
- Viewed a PRONI exhibition at another public building, e.g. a library, museum or community centre.
- Engaged with PRONI in some other way.

Heritage – have you visited any of these places 12 months prior to the CHS:

- A city or town with historic character.
- A historic building open to the public (non-religious).
- A historic park or garden open to the public.
- A place connected with industrial history or historic transport system.
- A historic place of worship attended as a visitor (not to worship).
- A monument such as a castle, fort or ruin.
- A site of archaeological interest.
- A site connected with sports heritage (not visited for the purposes of watching sport).

Knowledge of Irish - Can either understand, speak, read or write Irish (or a combination of these skills).

Knowledge of Ulster-Scots - Can either understand, speak, read or write Ulster-Scots (or a combination of these skills).

Knowledge of Sign language - Can communicate in British, Irish or other sign language.

Volunteering

Volunteering is defined as *'the commitment of time and energy, for the benefit of society and the community, the environment, or individuals outside (or in addition to) one's immediate family. It is unpaid and undertaken freely and by choice.'*

Have you carried out any voluntary work or activity in the 12 months prior to the CHS? Replies should only refer to unpaid work or activities.

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 2017](#) 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.

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.