

The Costs of the Troubles Study

**Report on the Northern Ireland Survey:
the experience and impact of violence**

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Aberfoyle House, Northland Road, Derry Londonderry, Northern Ireland
Tel +44 1504 375500

© Mike Morrissey, Marie Smyth & Marie Therese Fay, The Cost of the Troubles Study
Unit 14, North City Business Centre, 2 Duncairn Gardens, Belfast BT15 2GG
Tel/Fax +44 1232 742682 or Tel +44 1232 747470.

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Introduction

The survey presented here was conducted in the context of a larger study, implemented according to participative action research principles, and concerned with establishing the effects of the Northern Ireland “Troubles” on the Northern Ireland population as a whole. The work presented here – a survey of Northern Ireland - is the final research report in a series of reports arising out of the project. Further analysis of the survey data analysed here will be conducted, and this analysis is the baseline analysis on which the further analysis will build.

Background to the work

There has been some disagreement early in the Troubles amongst psychiatrists and psychologists about the extent of exposure to Troubles-related violence and the effect of the Troubles on the population in general. Some, notably Fraser (1971; Fraser et al 1972) maintained that observable effects of exposure to violence had occurred, whilst others such as Lyons (1974) or later Cairns and Wilson (1989) tended to support the view that traumatic symptoms rapidly improved after a violent event and that those exposed to violence of the Troubles coped successfully. Since that early debate, although there has been some investigation of the impact of the Troubles on attitudes and moral development, there has been remarkably little consistent interest in the specific mental health or other effects of the Troubles on the population, nor is there any generally recognised and reliable measure of the general effects of the Troubles on the population of Northern Ireland.¹ It was in this context that the study was established.

¹ Research has been conducted on various sub populations such as children (Cairns, E. Caught in Crossfire: Children and the Northern Ireland Conflict. Belfast, Appletree.), or various groups of people, such as litigants for compensation (Bell, P. Kee, G. Loughrey, R. Roddy, R.J. and Curran, P.S. (1988) “Post-traumatic stress in Northern Ireland.” Acta Psychiatr. Scand. 1988: 77: 166-169, or those affected by the Enniskillen bomb of November 1987: Curran, P.S. Bell, P. Murray, A. Loughrey, G. Roddy, R. & Roche, L.G. (1990) Psychological Consequences of the Enniskillen Bombing. British Journal of Psychiatry (1990) 156: 479-482.

In the wake of cease-fires from 1994 onwards, a group of people from all sections of the population in Northern Ireland who had direct experience of being bereaved or injured in the Troubles were brought together to discuss their position and possible contribution to the new political situation. The widespread determination to have violence permanently ended seemed to be based on the implicit recognition of the damage done by the violence of the Troubles, yet there was no reliable collated evidence of this damage, nor was there documentation of the needs that might have to be met should peace break out. This group formed 'The Cost of the Troubles Study', which became a limited company and a recognised charity. In partnership with academic researchers from the university sector, a study of the effects of the Troubles on the population was planned and initiated.

The research approach

We have documented elsewhere (Smyth & Moore: 1996) concerns about the relationship of researchers to those who participate as "subjects." We wish to resist the practice of using informants or respondents simply as containers of data that must be collected. Our training in research does not necessarily equip us to consider the rights of the respondent, not does it demand that we consider the appropriation of information and the subsequent marginalization of the respondent from the process of analysis as problematic.

Like media coverage, research is usually engaged in the collection of evidence to support or contradict pre-existing ideas about the subject investigated. In neither case does the interviewee or the "subject" exert much influence, if any, on the angle of the journalist or the analysis of researcher. Furthermore, having given consent to being interviewed, filmed or otherwise represented, usually the "subject" exerts no further control over the manner in which the footage, sound-track or data is deployed. This material may be used again, usually without consultation with those who generated it, when documentary media material is being compiled, or in further research.

The research is conducted in accordance with participatory action research principles, which have entailed a management structure involving a range of people with direct experience of the effects of the Troubles. There are ethical considerations related to entering this field of research that confirmed the desirability of this approach. One of the most devastating after-effects of trauma is the sense of disempowerment that it can bring. Working according to a principle of partnership is an attempt to avoid further disempowering those whose lives and experience we set out to research and document. We identified the need to deal responsibly for how we deal with the vulnerabilities of those whose experiences they seek to portray or understand.

Attempting to democratise the research process, by involving individuals from the researched population was one of the strategies we employed in order to attempt to address this issue. The term “participatory action research” has been applied to strategies which attempt to engage the researched population in this way. This approach has been developed in previous work.² In this project, it entails, for example, the democratising the management structure of the project management, as described above. This meant the involvement of lay management in monitoring the ethical aspects of research practices; the involvement of lay people in analysis by discussion and by reviewing our findings and analysis;; a detailed process of providing transcripts to all interviewees; discussion and agreeing of transcripts; collaboration with interviewees on issues such as anonymity, and presentation of findings.

The structure of the project

The project, therefore, contains three groupings: the Board of Directors which is the executive body and the fund-holders; the Board of Directors have legal and executive responsibility for the management of the project. The Board of Directors is composed of many of the people who met after the cease-fires of 1994 and are from both sides of the sectarian divide in Northern Ireland, and all have direct experience of being bereaved or

² See the work of Templegrove Action Research, for example, (1996) *Hemmed In and Hacking It: Word and Images from Two Enclaves in Northern Ireland: Derry Londonderry*. Guildhall Press.

injured in the Troubles. Two of the research team also sat on the Board. The advisory group was a non-executive group which meets regularly with the research team, and was composed of funders, policy-makers and experts in the field. The research team is composed of two full and one part-time staff members (two of whom are also directors). The advisory group played a valuable role in reviewing the survey and questionnaire design, and in commenting on some of the analysis. The research team were responsible for conducting the research, and are supported and advised by the advisory group, while retaining professional autonomy on research issues. The structure of the project offered the possibility of incorporating into the research design, management and analysis the perspectives of those in the researched population.

The scope of the project

The task of the larger study was to document the effects of the Troubles on the population as a whole, and to elucidate any patterns or trends in the way the effects of the Troubles are distributed within the population. The project employed both qualitative and quantitative methods, and people who have been directly affected by the Troubles informed the direction of the research.

Aims of the survey

The aims of the survey are to establish the prevalence of emotional and physical sequelae arising out of the Troubles in Northern Ireland, and to identify the needs (health, emotional, social, financial) of those affected. This involved administering a questionnaire to a representative sample of the population of Northern Ireland. No existing questionnaire was adequate to the task, and it was necessary to develop an instrument for this purpose. To this end, a tripartite research strategy has been employed:

- Phase one of the project identified the full range of self-help groups established by people adversely affected by the violence of the Troubles. A directory of groups and

services available to those experiencing physical or emotional after-effects related to the Troubles was drawn up and made available to all interviewers who could then pass it to respondents where appropriate. Phase one also produced a database of deaths in the Troubles from 1969 to date. This database was used to calculate ward death rates, and an analysis of this database has been published separately (Fay, Morrissey and Smyth, 1998) The database had been compiled originally primarily to provide a sample frame for the survey, and it was also used for this purpose as we will discuss later.

- Phase two involved conducting interviews with approximately 70 people to generate in-depth accounts for qualitative analysis. These data also informed the design of a questionnaire for use the field survey of a representative sample of 3,000 people drawn from the general population.

- Phase three consisted of the conduct and analysis of this survey. We see this as the first of four reports on the survey. Other planned reports are :
 - (1) Household composition & the Troubles
 - (2) Other issues – legal redress, compensation etc.
 - (3) The Most affected wards – these require their own analysis.

Phase three also consisted of the dissemination of the results of all findings of the project.

Objectivity and value-freedom

We have also written earlier (Fay Morrissey and Smyth: 1998) about the issue of professional value freedom, and described how we decided to depart from the professional norm. The ethical concerns arising out of the claim to value-freedom and objectivity must concern researchers investigating violence and its effects. The idea of conducting a survey conjures up an image of anonymity, answers that can be coded numerically, and the routine collection of data door to door. However, we had to consider what we should do if we uncovered distress or unmet needs. Would we simply record this as data and remain detached, or would we attempt to link the person in need with

supportive services? Furthermore, as we had found in working on the database on deaths, daily handling of the tragic and often heartbreaking details of people's lives has a personal impact on the researcher. In earlier stages of the project work, we were constantly reminded of the nature of the data we were handling, and had to deal with our emotional responses. We tried to practice the discipline of remembering that these data represents the suffering and loss of human beings, in the context of a society that often copes with the scale of loss by denying this. Contrary to the old models of scientific or professional distance, and to the silence and denial that is commonly used to cope with the tragedies of the Troubles, we have not denied these responses to each other, - rather, we have discussed our personal responses to the data, and made it part of our interviewer training and support, and ultimately part of our analysis. However, this had implications for the way we set about conducting the survey, as we describe later.

Ethical issues in collecting and analysing data on the Troubles

In the initial stages of the project, we acutely felt the responsibility of holding information on over 3,500 people who had died, and interview material from over 70 people. In relation to the data on deaths in the Troubles, the Board of Directors took the view that, even though some of the personal information on those killed is already in the public arena, (e.g. Sutton, 1993) we would not make available any personal details lest the information be used to invade the privacy of families, or worse, that revenge or other motivations be facilitated.

In relation to the survey, we had anxieties about "cold-calling" at people's homes without warning, so we wrote in advance, informing people that we were intending to call and ask them to complete a questionnaire on their experiences of the Troubles and the effects of the Troubles on them. Our anxiety was that we would invade the privacy of people who had been affected, and cause them distress. When we discuss the response rate to the survey, we will outline the response to our initial letter.

Uncovering need

We were also anticipated that we would discover unmet needs or problems that interviewees in both the survey and the in-depth interviews had, and for which they might require help or support. We therefore compiled a list of agencies and their contact details that offered support or help in this field, and drew up a leaflet which could be distributed to those who wished to have a copy. The remainder of the leaflet, was written in collaboration with two women who had been bereaved and injured in the Troubles. They told us of advice that they wished they had had when they were first affected by the Troubles and we used what they said to draw up the leaflet. We also directly referred people to other agencies where they wished us to do so.

Role of research in the wider society

We have been researching at a time of crucial importance to the future of Northern Ireland, and we are conscious of the responsibility we all have to contribute in positive ways to political progress and peace. The information we handle and present here is not objective or neutral. The bare statistics cannot properly represent the pain and suffering of individuals, families and communities. Presenting such facts and figures in the times we are in is a responsibility we feel acutely. We worry that our work will be used in ways that will contribute to the entrenchment of positions, and more bloodshed and loss of life may indirectly result. There is no possible evasion of this responsibility. Yet we must continue to believe that more and better evidence of the awful cost paid by this community will support, inspire and motivate some people to pursue new ways in which we can peacefully and successfully address our situation. Furthermore, we work in hope that our work will inspire those in authority to devote significant resources where they are most needed in order to redress the damage that has been done by almost thirty years of armed conflict.

We continue to work in hope that some of our work may be useful in shedding light on the legacy of the Troubles, particularly within some of the areas and sub-populations worst affected, and thereby illuminate the routes towards new and effective solutions.

The Costs of the Troubles project undertook two major pieces of primary research, following the construction of the Northern Ireland Troubles-Related Deaths database. These paper reports on one of those exercises, a Northern Ireland wide survey designed to elicit peoples' experience of the Troubles and the impact on their lives.

Why a survey?

Arguably, the rich data on the experiences and effects of the Troubles in this project was collected in the in-depth interviews. However, it was anticipated that policy makers and others with a policy eye on these issues, might find a survey which 'tested' the wider validity and reliability of the qualitative data useful. Therefore, the qualitative data was collected and alongside being analysed and presented as qualitative data, it was used to inform the design of a questionnaire.

In all over 70 interviews were conducted by the end of the project. Since interviews were perceived to have a useful function for some interviewees, we continue to have requests to interview people. Some people feel the need to "tell their story" or have their story acknowledged by someone in a semi-official position, and we have, in part, filled some of this need for some people. However, at the point we designed the questionnaire, not all 70 interviews had been conducted, therefore we will describe the position at the point when the questionnaire was being designed.

The Qualitative Data: The In-Depth Interviews

We embarked on a series of in-depth interviews with a cross section of people throughout Northern Ireland, which were to serve a number of functions. First, they were to provide qualitative data on the range and diversity of people's experience of the Troubles. Second, they were to provide subjective assessments of the effects of the Troubles on the

range of people interviewed. Third, they were to form the basis for the questionnaire design, which was to be used in the survey.

In Northern Ireland, “people affected by the violence” is not a homogenous group: people have been affected in different ways and have different needs as a result. To collect detailed qualitative illustrations of the diversity and range of experience and needs of those affected by the Troubles, we conducted sixty-three in-depth interviews with men and women, old and young, Catholic and Protestant from various parts of Northern Ireland. These interviews provide a wide variety of personal stories of experiences in the Troubles.

Selection of interviewees

In selecting interviewees, we avoided using the personal contacts of the researchers. We chose instead to use the contacts and suggestions from a range of people, some of whom were working in this field, and some were not. We asked to nominate people that they thought should be interviewed, in order to achieve the goal of collecting a cross section of experiences of the Troubles.

With the help our own Board of Directors, other self-help groups, organisations and key individuals throughout Northern Ireland we recruited a group of interviewees from both communities, genders and a range of income groups. Towards the end, people were asked to nominate certain categories of people, such as men over 60, or Protestants from rural areas, who seemed not to be represented in our matrix. We used the database on deaths as a guide to the kind of religious and urban-rural balance we wished to achieve, since the Troubles have disproportionately affected certain groups, and we wanted to reflect this in our qualitative data collection.

Once nominated, letters and information leaflets were sent to all the groups and individuals involved in nominating interviewees, informing them about the work of this study and asking them to identify individuals to be selected for interview. In these

leaflets, we explained who we were, the purpose of the study, the way we handled consent and confidentiality. We offered people who were willing to participate in an interview the opportunity to tell their own story and be listened to carefully and respectfully.

Generally, this recruitment strategy was successful, although in the end, some organisations did not nominate anyone for interview. This appeared to be for organisational reasons, rather than any reluctance to co-operate. Only one organisation approached – an organisation for Loyalist prisoners – did not wish to co-operate, because they said that they were involved in doing their own research. Several organisations approached, did not respond in spite of several reminders, and it is difficult to interpret this: possible explanations are the overburdened nature of many organisations in this field, or a lack of trust in us as a research project. Some organisations that co-operated presented us with other problems. One organisation, who nominated its employees for interview, seemed to us to have briefed their nominated interviewees before we interviewed them, and we got a “party line” in response from all their nominated interviewees. These biased responses reduced the usefulness of the data considerably.

Whilst no set of interviews is going to be complete, we can clearly identify some gaps in the data that we failed to fill. In spite of several attempts through various channels to set up interviews with soldiers’ families, or former soldiers, we did not succeed in obtaining interviews from this cohort. Conversely, in some areas where we were interviewing, people referred themselves for interview, they wanted to tell their stories. In these circumstances, we conducted the interview, even though we had not sought it. We took the view the research and the researchers were committed to being responsive to the communities and individual that we were working with. This happened in the case of four interviews out of the sixty-five we had conducted at this point. It is interesting to note that none of these interviews added any significantly new material to our data set.

Thirty-seven Catholics and twenty-five Protestants were interviewed, thirty-seven of whom were males and twenty-six were female. Twenty-two people from Belfast, fourteen from Derry Londonderry, were interviewed and fifteen from small towns, four from rural areas, three from border regions and five from London

Table 1 Interview matrix	Age 16-20 male	Age 16-20 female	Age 21-40 male	Age 21-40 female	Age 41-60 male	Age 41-60 female	Age 61-80 male	Age 61-80 female	Total
Catholic	0	2	11	3	7	10	2	2	37
Protestant	0	0	5	1	8	6	4	1	25
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	0	2	16	4	15	17	6	3	63
Location									
Belfast	0	1	5	1	2	7	5	1	22
Derry	0	0	2	2	6	3	0	1	14
Small town	0	0	3	1	3	6	1	1	15
Rural	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
Border	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
London	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5
Total	0	2	16	4	15	17	6	3	63
Class									
Professional	0	1	8	1	6	5	3	1	25
Skilled Manual	0	0	3	1	6	2	0	0	12
Unskilled Manual	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Long term Unemployed/ benefits	0	0	5	2	3	9	3	2	24
Total	0	2	16	4	15	17	6	3	63

In terms of socio-economic class, twenty-five people interviewed were classified as professional, twelve were skilled manual workers, two were unskilled manual workers and twenty-four people were either on benefits or were long-term unemployed.

Table 1 shows the numbers interviewed in each category: gender, age, location and employment status.

The most sensitive balance in the qualitative data collection was the balance between the two main traditions in Northern Ireland. We were anxious that the spread of our qualitative data roughly corresponded with the spread of the problem in the general population. The ratio of Catholics to Protestants interviewed was compared with the ratio of Catholics and Protestants killed in the Troubles. The ratio of Catholic to Protestant interviews was 37 Catholic to 25 Protestant, a ratio of 1: 0.68. We wished to compare this to the ratio of Catholics to Protestants killed, using the death rate by religion. However, as can be seen in the following table, there is a wide variety in ratios, depending on how the death rate is calculated.

Ratio of Catholics: Protestants killed	Rate calculated from population figures in 1991 census	Calculated from 1991 census	Calculated from average of 1971, 1981 and 1991 census	Calculated from average of 1971, 1981 and 1991 census
	Catholic	Protestant	Catholic	Protestant
Civilians only	2.48 (37)	1.46 (21)	3.01 (37)	1.26 (15)
Civilians + security forces	2.5 (37)	1.9 (28)	3.1 (37)	1.6 (19)
Excluding deaths caused by	1.9 (37)	1.6 (31)	2.3 (37)	1.4 (22)

own community				
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Since we included security forces in our interviews, and since we did not exclude those Catholics bereaved or affected by Republican violence and those Protestants bereaved or injured by Loyalist violence, the appropriate ratios are the “civilians + security forces” ratios. The most accurate ratio is one calculated on an average of the 1971, 1981 and 1991 census population figures, which suggests that if we interview 37 Catholics, the appropriate number of Protestants to interview would be 19. We actually interviewed 25 Protestants, as can be seen in the previous tables, since we wished to achieve a better overall spread of data, and properly include Protestant experience. Given the overall balance of population in Northern Ireland, and that we also wished to include the experience of those who had relatively little experience of the Troubles, we felt this was justified.

Procedures used in qualitative data collection and management

Interviews were conducted by the Research Officer and the Project Director, both of whom are trained interviewers. Interviewees were provided with information about where to go for advice and help, apprised of voluntary groups that exist for people affected by the troubles, and given a leaflet on self-help where appropriate. Interviews were tape-recorded to broadcast quality. Each interview lasted approximately two and a half hours, and interviews ranged from fifty minutes to four hours in duration.

Consent

Before the tape recorder was switched on the issue of consent was discussed with the interviewees. Each interviewee was asked to complete a consent form on which was a written undertaking of confidentiality and anonymity. However, some interviewees wished their names to be used. The signing of the form signified that the interviewee

understood and accepted the process taking place. This form asked interviewees to indicate with a tick:

- (a) that they agree to be interviewed,
- (b) that they are aware the interview is tape recorded and
- (c) that they will be sent a full transcript of the interview and have the chance to make any changes to the transcript before it can be used in the research.

The interviewees are also given an undertaking that they will be shown the final version of the text of their interview before it is published and they will be consulted about photographs or images put alongside their interview in any publication or exhibition. This issue of confidentiality was regarded as very important issue and the interviewees were guaranteed complete confidentiality. However, interviewees were also given the option of having their names used in any publication and some chose this option. By signing the consent form, interviewees acknowledged that they had been fully informed about the interviews and that they had been given information leaflets and a contact telephone number for The Cost of the Troubles Study. The interviewer also signed the form as a witness on behalf of The Cost of the Troubles Study. The interview data is not analysed or referred to in detail here, but was used to inform the design of the questionnaire, as we shall see later. However, the interview data was used to prepare other publications and at each stage we went back to interviewees to obtain consent, as we were anxious not to increase our informants' sense of vulnerability. A small but significant number of interviewees withdrew their consent at various stages in this process. When this happened, the person's wishes were immediately respected without question, and we made no attempt to dissuade them from their decision. Those interviews, where they had taken place, were not used in the research.

Structure of interviews

Interviews were semi-structured, in that interviewers, having ascertained certain demographic facts about the interviewee, namely age group, gender, marital status,

location and perceived politico-religious identification, asked three basic questions. Interviewees were asked, “What is your experience of the Troubles?” Interviewees were shown a time-line, indicating birth, childhood, teenage years and present age, and asked to review their entire experience in the light of the time-line. Interviewees were then asked, “How do you think the Troubles have affected you?” although some of the effects of the Troubles may have already emerged in the answer to the first question. On both these questions, interviewees were prompted to answer broadly, not just the most traumatic experiences of the Troubles, but early experiences, not just the emotional effects, but the financial, educational, attitudinal effects also. Finally, interviewees were asked how they imagine their lives would have been different if the Troubles had not taken place. In retrospect, this last question was not as useful (or crucial) as the first two, and a significant number of interviewees had difficulty in answering it.

Processing the qualitative data

All interviews were transcribed, and after consents had been obtained, were coded for NUD.IST analysis. A fuller report on the interview data processing and analysis will be provided elsewhere. For the purposes of this publication, we will limit our discussion to the way the data informed the design of the questionnaire.

Distress in interviews

We anticipated that some interviewees would become distressed in the course of interviews, and put in place arrangements for linking interviewees with supportive services should the need arise. Otherwise, the response made to distress on the part of the interviewee was simply to listen sympathetically, and remain with the interviewee until they had recovered some degree of equilibrium. About mid-way through conducting the interviews, it became clear that some interviewees, particularly those who were living with considerable emotional effects of the Troubles, found the process of being interviewed useful in some way. Some interviewees reported this to us, and associates of interviewees approached us wishing to be interviewed. We had also anticipated that the

interviews would be distressing to the interviewers, and this proved to be the case. Formal and informal debriefing of interviewers formed part of the project work. Nonetheless, both interviewers report lasting effects from conducting the interviews.

Confidentiality and anonymity

Standard practices of confidentiality and anonymity had to be amended to ensure that the interviewees identity was concealed, in cases where they wished it to be concealed. In some cases, interviewees divulged information that would be legally or morally impossible to publish, such as naming people allegedly involved in acts of violence who had never been convicted. In such cases we negotiated with the interviewee so that we did not end up holding such information. The agreed interview transcript was then coded for NUD.IST analysis, and a selection of interviews were edited into “poems” which were then used in our exhibition, “Do You Know What’s Happened?” which has toured a number of venues. Other issues arose in the collection of qualitative data, which will be dealt with in more depth in other publications.

Constructing the Questionnaire

The questionnaire was designed in five parts.

1. Cover sheet and introduction

This first section contained the date of the interview, questionnaire serial number, ward and interviewer codes, to be used for response rate monitoring and quality control purposes. A written introduction to the survey was also provided for the interviewer to read to each interviewee. This introduction set out the purpose of the survey, conditions of confidentiality, distress and arrangements for further support and help if required.

2. Demographics

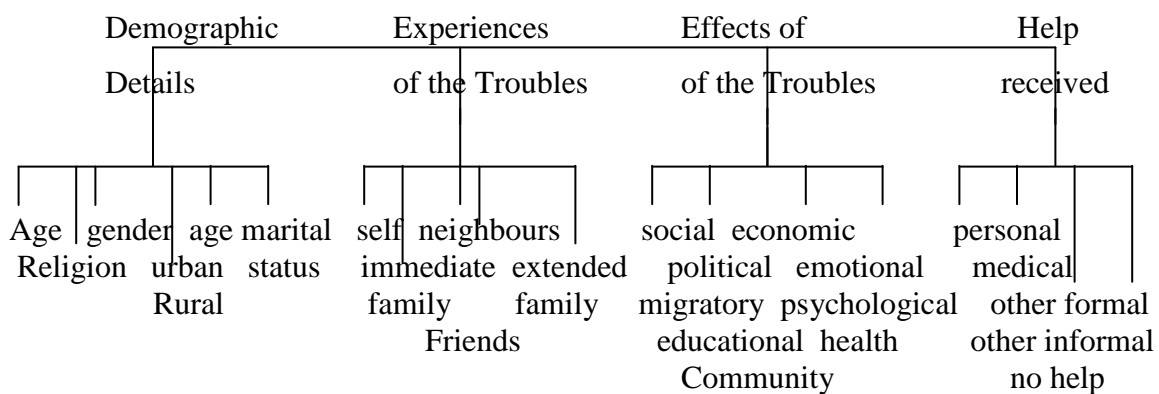
This section aimed at collecting data on household composition, tenure and type of housing, occupation and work status, benefits and income, and religion and ethnic origin.

3. Health and well being

It was decided that a standardised measure of health should be included in the questionnaire. The General Health Questionnaire was considered, but found to collect little data on emotional and psychological health. For this reason, the Short Form 36 (SF36) was considered, since it contained a wider range of data. However, the SF36 comprised 36 questions overall, and since the questionnaire was already lengthy, this was considered a problem. When it was discovered that a shorter version of the SF36 was available, - the SF12, comprising only 12 questions, it was decided to use this instrument. However, one question, shown as Question 33 in the final questionnaire had to be altered to take account of language and cultural differences. The original SF12 question reads, “Have you felt downhearted and blue?” The word “blue” was altered to “depressed.” A further question, Question 36 in the final questionnaire, was added to this section, asking respondents to identify causes, including Troubles-related causes, for changes in their health.

4. Experience of the Troubles

This section and the following section were designed as a result of the analysis of the qualitative data. It was necessary, when analysing the qualitative data to organise it into categories, and a coding tree was devised by which the interview transcripts were coded, and these formed the basis for the main section in the questionnaire. The main sections on this tree were as follows:



At a later stage in the qualitative analysis, other nodes were added to the tree, (nodes 5 onwards – see Appendix 1) but for the purposes of the questionnaire design, the branches illustrated are the key categories that went to form the design of the questionnaire. The two key areas of enquiry are (a) experiences of the Troubles and (b) effects of the Troubles.

Using the data collected in interviews, we ordered questions in the questionnaire, so that they began with relatively common and less distressing experiences of the Troubles and escalated gradually to the more severe and distressing experiences, thus:

- Common experiences
- More direct experiences
- Work experiences/intimidation
- Severe experiences
- Injury or death in the Troubles

To this section we added questions on three other issues:

- Responsibility for Troubles
- Time periods of the Troubles affecting you
- Specific events affecting you

We used issues and comments that had recurred in the interviews to inform the design of the questions on experience of the Troubles.

Similarly, the section on effects of the Troubles was partly informed by data collected in interviews with the exception of the first two sections, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder symptoms and recency, onset and disruption to life caused by these symptoms. The complete contents of this section is shown below:

5. Effects of Troubles on you

- PTSD symptoms
- Recency, onset and disruption to life
- Medication & self medication

Effect on health
Effect on family
Effect on education, work, income
Effect on leisure
Effect on moral attitudes
Effect on political attitudes
Effect on attitude to law and order
Degree of effect
Access to and use of help and support
Compensation
Legal redress

Again, questions were worded to reflect the range of responses that we had encountered in the interview data. A draft questionnaire was designed, and circulated to the advisory group, the Board of Directors and other interested parties for comment. The draft design was amended after each set of suggestions from one source and re-circulated. This process was repeated each time substantial amendments were made. Whilst time consuming and at times frustrating, after approximately 12 drafts, a final version was agreed for piloting.

Field-force, recruitment, training, debriefing

The administration of the questionnaire was subcontracted, although the research team were involved in setting criteria for recruitment of the fieldforce. Graduate interviewers were used, and if possible local graduates from the wards they were interviewing in. Interviewers were provided with training from the research team on the ethical issues involved in the fieldwork, and the range of response likely to be encountered in interviewees. The research team also provided debriefing sessions for interviewers, and were available to take referrals from them, should the need arise to make a referral to a supportive service. The fieldforce were also piloted alongside the questionnaire.

Piloting the questionnaire

The questionnaire was piloted alongside the fieldforce. Each interviewer was given four questionnaires and four addresses in the ward he or she was to work in the main survey. A number of things emerged from the pilot. First, the questionnaire required only minor adjustments to instructions to answer questions, and the working in one or two questions. These adjustments were made. Second, the fieldforce required instruction to fill in all answers, not just the positive responses. Third, the electoral list seemed to have a large number of invalid addresses. Finally, the response rate was low, partly due to the large number of invalid addresses, and partly due to other factors that were not entirely clear. The necessary amendments were made to the questionnaire, and a copy of the final questionnaire is included as Appendix 2. Further briefings were given to the fieldforce on question completion. The difficulties with the electoral list were beyond our control, but we did decide to embark on a vigorous publicity campaign on the survey, in order to maximise the response rate, and lower levels of suspicion in certain wards.

An earlier discussion had taken place about the advisability of using a financial incentive to increase the response rate, but our Board of Directors felt that this was inappropriate given the nature of the survey. Instead, we prepared information leaflets on the survey and on the Cost of the Troubles Study and conducted a mail-shot of over 400 community groups throughout Northern Ireland, through the use of Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action's circulation of Scope magazine. Second, we prepared press releases on the survey and sent them to all newspapers and media outlets. Third, our Chairman, who is a minister of religion, wrote a letter to all churches in the target wards, which we sent out to all denominations of churches, giving information about the survey and asking for co-operation.

From the sample, we also knew that we would probably survey disproportionate numbers of Catholics, since the wards with the highest death rates were disproportionately Catholic. We were concerned about this to begin with, thinking that we had a low response rate amongst Protestants. However, it emerged on analysis of the pilot and of the wards sampled, that it was a feature of the sampling frame. Nonetheless, given the

uncertain political climate at the time, together with the sensitive nature of the survey, we considered it necessary to disseminate as much information as possible, in order to help maximise our response rate. A deterioration in the political situation around Christmas 1997 slowed the fieldwork down, and meant an unforeseeably long period in the field. However, the fieldwork eventually concluded and a clean SPSS file was delivered at the end of April 1998.

Sampling

Given the resource limitations of the project, it was impossible to undertake a very large-scale survey. The initial proposal specified 3,000 attempted questionnaires or roughly one in 500 of the region's population. The challenge was to find a sampling procedure that would adequately reflect the population as a whole while simultaneously generating sufficient cases in those areas most affected by the Troubles to make their analysis worthwhile. In order to do so the following sample procedure was adopted:

From the Deaths database, a calculation was made of the number of residents of each Northern Ireland ward who had died in the Troubles. This was achieved by translating postal codes into ward locations. The procedure ignored the deaths of non-Northern Ireland residents to concentrate exclusively on the regional population. A figure for ward population was constructed by taking the average from each of the 1971, 91 and 91 Censuses in recognition that the deaths occurred over a 30 year period. From these two figures a ward 'death rate' was then constructed and wards were ranked in descending order. Three groups of wards were identified:

- Those with the highest death rates (7 or more deaths per 1,000 population) – ten wards;
- Those with medium death rates (ranging from 2 to 6.9 deaths per 1,000) – 122 wards;
- And, those with low death rates (ranging from 0 to 1.9 deaths per 1,000) – 424 wards.

From each group, 10 wards were selected on a random basis. The sampling fractions were thus 1, .082 and .024. Sampling was thus proportionate to the intensity of politically

motivated deaths. The end result was a sample of 30 wards stratified by death rates. Within each group of wards, 1,000 cases were selected. The number of cases in individual wards was proportionate to the ward's share of its group population and these were also selected randomly from the 1997 electoral register.

Administering the Questionnaire

In total, 57 people of the 3,000 written to contacted our office. Of these, seven wanted to make specific arrangements to meet the interviewer, as they weren't always available. Eighteen wrote letters, mostly saying politely that they did not want to participate; three people wrote saying that they were disabled or infirm and felt it "inappropriate" to participate. One person wrote, putting forward the view that the Troubles were caused by "our departure from the Lord and the Word" and that that was all she wanted to say on the subject. Another wrote, saying that "the following testimony is the only contact I intend to have with the study team per se, and went on, "As with the majority of such studies as yours, your remit begins in the middle and asks all the wrong questions." This correspondent finished, "The theme of the 'troubles' is a string of death, injury, and tears. The "cost of the 'troubles'" is the cost of Eden's apple bite:- knowledge, sorrow, and a taste of freedom!" One letter said simply, "I do not wish to participate in your survey. The troubles has not affected me greatly over the years, as it has done to others. Therefore it would be of more beneficial (sic) to your work if you found someone to else to help you. I do not wish to be contacted further, and I thank you for writing to me in the first place."

The interviewers began work, and reported to debriefing sessions any particular difficulties they were encountering. In more middle class area, or areas least affected by the Troubles interviewers reported lower response rates. An interim report on fieldwork written in December 1997 shows fourteen wards with below ten completed questionnaires. At this stage in the fieldwork management it was necessary to analyse the reasons for low returns in some wards, and rectify any problems. Two hypotheses formed about the difficulties. Either the difficulties were caused by local conditions and resistance in certain wards, or the problem was the performance of the interviewer in that

ward. Reallocations of interviewers who had achieved high return rates in their own wards, to wards with low return rates demonstrated that much of the problem was due to interviewers, and our “super-interviewers” were able to increase the returns in most of the wards where we had concerns. However, two wards, Newtownhamilton and Ballymacarrett, proved to be impossible for even our “super-interviewers” to obtain returns from, both returning less than ten questionnaires. In the case of Newtownhamilton, we subsequently learned that there was a great deal of strong feeling in the area about the effects of the Troubles, witnessed by the formation of a local pressure group in mid 1998. In the case of Ballymacarrett, the cause of the low return rate is unknown.

The following table identifies the 30 wards, indicates the attempted number of interviews and the number of questionnaires actually completed.

Ward Name	Attempted	Achieved	Completion Rate	Ward Pop 91	Achieved as % of Ward Pop
Annagh		43		2353	1.8%
Ardoyne		74		6340	1.2%
Ballee		27		2485	1.1%
Ballymacarret		6		4899	0.1%
Ballysillan		36		4857	0.7%
Carrigatuke		36		2157	1.7%
Charlemont		49		2194	2.2%
Clonard		41		5475	0.7%
Coalisland South		58		2023	2.9%
Corcrain		55		2961	1.9%
Creggan South		45		2361	1.9%
Drumgullion		42		3025	1.4%

Fairy Water		31		1872	1.7%
Falls		58		5215	1.1%
Finaghy		71		6702	1.1%
Fortwilliam		56		5114	1.1%
Gilnahirk		21		2920	0.7%
Glen		56		3038	1.8%
Harmony Hill		24		3839	0.6%
Killycolpy		50		2199	2.3%
Lawrencetown		49		1966	2.5%
NewLodge		50		6385	0.8%
Newtownbutler		62		2285	2.7%
Newtownhamilton		4		2336	0.2%
Randalstown		31		2061	1.5%
Termon		43		2245	1.9%
Upper Springfield		70		6186	1.1%
Valley		24		2316	1.0%
Waterworks		70		5742	1.2%
Whiterock		74		5285	1.4%
Total		1356		108836	

There was significant variation in the numbers of achieved questionnaires and therefore of completion rates amongst this group of wards. *(we need to discuss the actual figures)* This also translates in variation in coverage of ward populations although it should be noted that each questionnaire refers to a household so that some data was collected on over 4,500 individuals. In some wards, completed questionnaires represented over two per cent of the ward population. In others, however, the figure was closer to 0.2 per cent. Nevertheless, certain questionnaire data relate to a higher proportion of the ward population – around 4.0%.

Arguably, the complications of this sampling procedure undermine the survey's claim to be representative of the Northern Ireland population. However, there is no perfect sampling procedure particularly for a survey that wanted to be able to compare those areas where the experience of violence was greatest with those which had no direct experience of it. The end result was 1356 completed questionnaires probing some of the worst experiences of people's lives with just over a third from those areas where the Troubles were most intense. The selected wards represent about six per cent of the region's population

Description of the Sample

Household Size

Although household size varies from one to twenty eight (in our view a rogue figure), 1005 of the respondents (74.3%) are living in one to four person households. The modal group, 334 (24.7%) out of 1352 respondents, were living in two person households. 218 (16.1%) were living alone and 36 (2.7%) were living in households with 8 or more people.

Table 1. How many (inc interviewee) are in the household?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	6	.4	.4	.4
	1.00	218	16.1	16.1	16.6
	2.00	334	24.6	24.7	41.3
	3.00	204	15.0	15.1	56.4
	4.00	250	18.4	18.5	74.9
	5.00	163	12.0	12.1	86.9
	6.00	98	7.2	7.2	94.2
	7.00	43	3.2	3.2	97.3
	8.00	20	1.5	1.5	98.8
	9.00	9	.7	.7	99.5
	10.00	2	.1	.1	99.6
	11.00	4	.3	.3	99.9
	28.00	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1352	99.7	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	4	.3		
	Total	4	.3		
Total		1356	100.0		

When household size is analysed in terms of gender, patterns are fairly similar. There seems to be slightly more single sex female households with 11.8% compared to 10.3% for males. It is significant to note that the one household with 28 people is a single sex

male household – possibly a form of care accommodation. The majority of respondents live in households, which only have either one female or male with 41.3% and 43.2%, respectively.

Table 2. How many females (inc interviewee if app.) are in the household

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	139	10.3	10.3	10.3
	1.00	557	41.1	41.3	51.6
	2.00	350	25.8	25.9	77.5
	3.00	193	14.2	14.3	91.8
	4.00	77	5.7	5.7	97.6
	5.00	23	1.7	1.7	99.3
	6.00	8	.6	.6	99.9
	7.00	2	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1349	99.5	100.0	
	Missing	System Missing	7	.5	
Total		7	.5		
Total		1356	100.0		

Table 3. How many males (inc interviewee if app.) are in the household

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	159	11.7	11.8	11.8
	1.00	581	42.8	43.2	55.0
	2.00	340	25.1	25.3	80.3
	3.00	162	11.9	12.0	92.3
	4.00	75	5.5	5.6	97.9
	5.00	20	1.5	1.5	99.4
	6.00	6	.4	.4	99.9
	7.00	1	.1	.1	99.9
	28.00	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1345	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	11	.8		
	Total	11	.8		
Total		1356	100.0		

Age Structure

Respondents and their households represent a population of 4513. The age structure of the population is similar for both genders. Approximately one fifth of the sample population is below the age of fifteen, with 21.1% and 22.4% of males and 22.4% of females, respectively. In terms of working age, 71.2% of males and 68.5% of females are between 15 to 65yrs. There are slightly more females aged 65 and above 186 (7.9%) compared to that of males with 167 (7.6%).

	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0-4yrs	123	5.6	149	6.4	272	6.0
5-9yrs	157	7.2	176	7.5	333	7.4
10-14yrs	181	8.3	199	8.5	380	8.4
15-19yrs	239	11.0	261	11.2	500	11.1
20-24yrs	291	13.3	248	10.6	539	11.9
25-39yrs	441	20.2	439	18.8	880	19.5
40-59yrs	455	20.9	554	23.8	1009	22.4
60-64yrs	127	5.8	120	5.1	247	5.5
65-79yrs	138	6.3	155	6.6	293	6.5
>80yrs	29	1.3	31	1.3	60	1.3
Total	2181	100	2332	100	4513	100

Out of 1346 respondents, 624 (46.4%) are male and 722 (53.6%) female. With reference to Table5, the age structure of the respondents is proportionately distributed among the different age groups. Two thirds of respondents are between 25 and 59, although there is

a slight majority in the 40-59 age group with 421 (32.3%) respondents. 201 (15.5%) of respondents are below the age of 20 and 172 (13.2%) are aged 65 and above.

Table 5: Age Structure of Respondents.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	15-19	62	4.6	4.8	4.8
	20-24	139	10.3	10.7	15.4
	25-39	409	30.2	31.3	46.7
	40-59	421	31.0	32.3	79.0
	60-64	102	7.5	7.8	86.8
	65-79	138	10.2	10.6	97.4
	80+	34	2.5	2.6	100.0
	Total	1305	96.2	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	51	3.8		
	Total	51	3.8		
	Total	1356	100.0		

With reference to Table 6, the majority of 684 (51.4%) are married and 406 (30.5%) are single. Single parents only constitute 2.2% of respondents.

Table 6: What is your marital status?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	married	684	50.4	51.4	51.4
	single	406	29.9	30.5	81.9
	widowed	104	7.7	7.8	89.7
	single parents	29	2.1	2.2	91.9
	sep/divorced	108	8.0	8.1	100.0
	Total	1331	98.2	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	25	1.8		
	Total	25	1.8		
	Total	1356	100.0		

With reference to Table 7, respondents with no qualifications represent over half the sample population with 51.6%. Out of those with some qualifications, 48.4%, the

majority of 32.5% have ‘O’ or GCSE levels, 21.3% have CSE/NVQ’s and 20.7% have ‘A’ levels or B-Tech. Only 2.5% have a postgraduate degree.

Table 7: What level of educational qualifications have you gained?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	681	50.2	51.6	51.6
	CSE/NVQ	136	10.0	10.3	61.9
	'O' level/GCSE	208	15.3	15.8	77.7
	'A' level/B-tech	132	9.7	10.0	87.7
	Undergrad.Degree	63	4.6	4.8	92.4
	Postgrad. Degree	16	1.2	1.2	93.6
	Profess.Qual.	39	2.9	3.0	96.6
	Other	45	3.3	3.4	100.0
	Total	1320	97.3	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	36	2.7		
	Total	36	2.7		
Total		1356	100.0		

Education & Employment

In relation to employment, 516 (39%) households have no members in either full or part time employment. However, 313 (23.6%) and 346 (26.1%) households have one or two members in either full or part time employment, respectively. 127 (9.5%) households have 3 or 4 people and 22 (1.7%) have 5 to 7 people in either full or part time employment.

When employment is analysed by gender, a greater proportion of households have no females in employment compared to that of males with 765 (57.7%) and 654 (49.1), respectively. This may be attributed to a number of reasons such as single sex households and housewives. In terms of female employment, the majority of 460 (34.7%) of households only have one female in employment. This can be compared to that of males which is significantly higher with 534 (40.1%) households.

In terms of benefits, over one third (37.5%) of households do not have any members receiving benefit. 435 (33.3%) and 293 (22.4%) households have one or two members receiving benefit respectively. It is significant to note that there is one household with 28 males all on benefit. When analysed by gender, the greater propensity for males to be in some form of employment may be reflected in the higher number of households with no males on benefits compared to that of females. There are 773 (59.1%) households with no males on benefit compared to 680 (52%) for females. In terms of females, the majority of 555(42.4%) of households only have one female receiving benefit. This can be compared to the male equivalent, which is significantly lower with 460 (35.2%) households.

In relation to households with members at school, the majority of 819 (62.5%) out of 1310 did not have anyone at school. 345 (26.4%) households have one or two members and 89 (6.8%) have three members still at school. When analysed by gender, patterns are similar for both genders. There are slightly more household with no males at school compared to that of females with 962 (73.7%) and 930 (70.9%), respectively. There are also more households with two females at school compared to that of males with 94 (7.2%) and 77 (5.9%), respectively. The same can also be said for households with three members at school, with 30 (2.3%) for females and 17 (1.3%) for males. These figures may to a certain extent reflect the difference in the age structure of the sample population. With reference to the age structure of the household population, there are 700 males between below the age of 20 compared to 785 females.

With reference to full time continuing or higher education, the majority of 1170 (89.8%) of households do not have anyone in higher education. When analysed by gender, there tends to be more females in higher education compared to males. 77 (5.9%) households have one female in higher education compared to 59 (4.5%) for households with one male in higher education.

Tenure and Housing

In terms of tenure, the majority of 738 (54.6%) of respondents own their home. However, in terms of per cent this is only a marginal majority as a significant proportion 611 (45.2%) of respondents also rent their accommodation. Only 3 respondents are living in co-ownership housing.

Tenure is influenced not only the type of accommodation but also whether it is a public or private housing development. With reference to Table 8, the majority of 654 out of 1347, (48.6%) of households live in a whole terraced house or bungalow. It is also significant to note that households which, live in a whole house or bungalow irrespective of whether it is semi-detached, detached or terraced, constitute 95.1% of the sample population. Only 29 (2.2%) households live in a whole flat in a block of flats.

Table 8

What type of accommodation is occupied by this household?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Caravan/Mobile	8	.6	.6	.6
	Whole detached house/bungalow	346	25.5	25.7	26.3
	Whole semi-detached house/bungalow	280	20.6	20.8	47.1
	Whole terraced house/bungalow	654	48.2	48.6	95.6
	Whole flat in commercial building	13	1.0	1.0	96.6
	Whole flat in block of flats	29	2.1	2.2	98.7
	Part of converted/shared hse/bun/flat with separate entrance	4	.3	.3	99.0
	Part of converted/shared hse/bun/flat with shared entrance	13	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	1347	99.3	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	9	.7		
	Total	9	.7		
Total		1356	100.0		

Approximately one half (51.3%) of the households live in current or former NIHE or other public housing. Out of these households, approximately one fifth live in a rural area with the rest being located in a town or city. 266 out of 1320 households (20.2%) live in a private development and the same can also be said for those living in a ‘rural or isolated setting’. Only 16 respondents (1.2%) live in sheltered housing located in a town or city. These patterns are influenced by a combination of factors such as geography and the social and economic environment, all of which determine the type of housing provision in the area from the which the respondents population is located.

Table 9

Which of the following best describes your home?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Part of current/former NIHE/public housing in town/city	561	41.4	42.5	42.5
	Part of current/former NIHE/public in rural	116	8.6	8.8	51.3
	Sheltered housing in town/city	16	1.2	1.2	52.5
	Rural/Isolated setting	266	19.6	20.2	72.7
	Publicly owned house/flat in a village	12	.9	.9	73.6
	In a private development	266	19.6	20.2	93.7
	Not part of an estate or development	64	4.7	4.8	98.6
	Don't Know /No response	7	.5	.5	99.1
	Other	12	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	1320	97.3	100.0	
	Missing	System Missing	36	2.7	
Total		36	2.7		
Total		1356	100.0		

In terms of perceived housing segregation, the majority of 787 out of 1344 respondents (58.6%) did see the area in which they lived as segregated. When crosstabulated with religion, perceived housing segregation tends to be higher amongst Catholics than Protestants. Out of those who perceive their area as segregated, the majority of 81.8% are Catholic.

Occupation and Work

The response rate for the questions in this section is quite poor in comparison to the previous two. Missing values averaged between 50-60 cases for each question. The majority, 56.4% of respondents, have not been involved in any form of paid work in the last seven days at the time of the interview. However, upon further analysis, Table 10, indicates that only 12.8% of respondents are registered unemployed. In addition, a significant proportion of the population are 'retired', 14.4%, 'looking after the home', 13.9% and permanently sick or disabled, 7.3%. Although, the majority, 30.3% of respondents are in full-time employment, those involved in some form of employment represent 40.7% of respondents.

In terms of benefits, a significant proportion of respondents receive Jobseekers Allowance, 14.1%, Income Support 27.1%, Housing Benefit 27.6% and Child Benefit 39.7%. The benefits received by the respondents to a certain extent reflect the age structure and socio-economic status of the respondent population. In some cases, percentages also reflect the main activities of the respondents as indicated in Table 10. For example, 12.8% are registered unemployed and 14.1% receive Jobseekers Allowance. Table 11 shows the percentage of the respondents who receive various types of benefit.

Table 10

Which of these descriptions applies to your main activity in the last week?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Self employed (full-time)	67	4.9	5.1	5.1
	Self employed (part-time >10hrs/w k)	25	1.8	1.9	7.0
	Full-time employment	395	29.1	30.3	37.3
	Part-time employment (>10hrs/w k)	96	7.1	7.4	44.7
	Employment Training	13	1.0	1.0	45.7
	Waiting to take up work	21	1.5	1.6	47.3
	Registered Unemployed	167	12.3	12.8	60.1
	Unemployed but not registered	8	.6	.6	60.7
	Permanently sick/disabled	95	7.0	7.3	68.0
	Retired	188	13.9	14.4	82.4
	Looking after the home	181	13.3	13.9	96.2
	At school/full-time education	32	2.4	2.5	98.7
	Doing something else	17	1.3	1.3	100.0
	Total	1305	96.2	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	51	3.8		
	Total	51	3.8		
Total		1356	100.0		

Table 11. % of Respondents who receive benefits.

	%

Benefit	Yes	No	Don't Know
Jobseekers Allowance	14.1	83.7	2.2
Income Support	27.1	70.1	2.8
One Parent Benefit	8.2	89.3	2.5
Family Credit	6.2	91.3	2.5
Housing Benefit	27.6	69.6	2.8
Sickness Benefit	3.6	94.1	2.3
Incapacity Benefit	12.3	85.5	2.2
Disability Allowance	7.4	90.3	2.3
Widow's Pension	5.9	91.9	2.2
Attendance Allowance (65+)	3.1	94.6	2.3
Severe Disablement Allow.	3.5	94	2.5
Child Benefit	39.7	58.4	1.8
State Retirement Pension	19	78.5	2.5
Industrial Injuries Payment	0.2	97.6	2.2
Invalid Care Allowance	5.2	92	2.9
Other State Benefits	2.3	94.3	3.4

Income

The response rate in this section was quite poor averaging between 45 and 50 percent of the respondent population. Questions relating to income were recoded in order to facilitate analysis. With reference to Table 12, which shows personal income (including benefits), the largest single group of respondents, 30.4%, earns between £100-£250, followed by 27.5% who earn less than £100. When taken together, more than half of the respondents, 440 out of 760 who answered the question (57.9%) earn less than £250. Although substantially less, a significant proportion 68 or 8.9% of respondents earn between £12,000 and £16,000. Only 10 or 1.1% of respondents earn more than £30,000.

Such figures compare unfavourably with the distribution of Household income in Northern Ireland. In 1996, average household income exceeded £300 per week – a quarter of the sample had a weekly income of less than a third of this figure.

The percentage breakdown of income is related to a number of factors such as the proportion of the population who receive benefits, the age sex structure of respondents, employment opportunities and the employability of the respondent population. One of the most important factors, particularly in relation to the two questions enquiring about income, is the period during which the income is received.

Table 12

t is your personal income before tax and national insurance contributio

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	<100	209	15.4	27.5	27.5
	100-249	231	17.0	30.4	57.9
	250-499	39	2.9	5.1	63.0
	500-999	16	1.2	2.1	65.1
	1,000-1,999	16	1.2	2.1	67.2
	2,000-3,999	25	1.8	3.3	70.5
	4,000-5,999	18	1.3	2.4	72.9
	6,000-7,999	17	1.3	2.2	75.1
	8,000-11,999	42	3.1	5.5	80.7
	12,000-15,999	68	5.0	8.9	89.6
	16,000-19,999	28	2.1	3.7	93.3
	20,000-24,999	29	2.1	3.8	97.1
	25,000-29,999	12	.9	1.6	98.7
	30,000-39,999	4	.3	.5	99.2
	40,000-49,999	2	.1	.3	99.5
	>50,000	4	.3	.5	100.0
		Total	760	56.0	100.0
Missing	System				
	Missing	596	44.0		
	Total	596	44.0		
Total		1356	100.0		

With reference to Table 13, more than half 53.9% and 33.7% of respondents gave their weekly and yearly income, respectively. When crosstabulated, the majority of respondents who earn less than £100 and between £100-£250 did so on a weekly basis with 89.9% and 91.4%, respectively.

Table 13

What period does your personal income relate to?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yearly	254	18.7	33.7	33.7
	monthly	48	3.5	6.4	40.1
	weekly	406	29.9	53.9	94.0
	fortnightly	44	3.2	5.8	99.9
	other	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	753	55.5	100.0	
Missing	System	603	44.5		
	Missing				
	Total	603	44.5		
Total		1356	100.0		

In relation to household income, Table 14 shows that 32% of the household population earn between £100-£249. It is important to note that the response rate for this question was poor with only 597 cases, representing 44% of the respondent population. 58.1% of respondents have household income of less than £500 and 20.2% earn more than £20,000. This may be attributed to a combination of factors such the number of people receiving benefit and household size. Earlier it was noted that 24.7% of respondents were living in two person households and 16.1% were living alone.

When analysed in terms of the period, during which household income is earned, Table 15 indicates that the 57.6% of household income is earned weekly, followed by 30.7% which is earned yearly. When crosstabulated, the number of households in the lower

income bracket is significantly higher than that indicated in Table 14, as the majority of households earning more than £2000, do so on a yearly basis.

What is your household income before tax and national insurance contributions?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	<100	75	5.5	12.6	12.6
	100-249	191	14.1	32.0	44.6
	250-499	81	6.0	13.6	58.1
	500-999	25	1.8	4.2	62.3
	1,000-1,999	14	1.0	2.3	64.7
	2,000-3,999	7	.5	1.2	65.8
	4,000-5,999	7	.5	1.2	67.0
	6,000-7,999	6	.4	1.0	68.0
	8,000-11,999	19	1.4	3.2	71.2
	12,000-15,999	37	2.7	6.2	77.4
	16,000-19,999	15	1.1	2.5	79.9
	20,000-24,999	32	2.4	5.4	85.3
	25,000-29,999	26	1.9	4.4	89.6
	30,000-39,999	25	1.8	4.2	93.8
	40,000-49,999	20	1.5	3.4	97.2
	>50,000	17	1.3	2.8	100.0
		Total	597	44.0	100.0
Missing	System				
	Missing	759	56.0		
	Total	759	56.0		
Total		1356	100.0		

Table 15

What period does your household income relate to?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yearly	211	15.6	30.7	30.7
	monthly	40	2.9	5.8	36.5
	weekly	396	29.2	57.6	94.2
	fortnightly	39	2.9	5.7	99.9
	other	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	687	50.7	100.0	
Missing	System	669	49.3		
	Missing				
	Total	669	49.3		
Total		1356	100.0		

Religion and Ethnic Origin

Two thirds of the respondent population are Catholic and one third Protestant. 34 respondents (2.5%) failed to answer the question relating to religion.

Table 16

Members of the two communities in Northern Ireland, are you considered by others to be....

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Catholic	908	67.0	68.7	68.7
	Protestant	392	28.9	29.7	98.3
	other	22	1.6	1.7	100.0
	Total	1322	97.5	100.0	
Missing	System	34	2.5		
	Missing				
	Total	34	2.5		
Total		1356	100.0		

Disability

In terms of a long-standing illness or disability, the majority of 1038 (76.9%) respondents do not have a long standing illness. Out of those who do have a long standing illness i.e. 23.1% of the respondent population, Table 17 shows that there is a slight majority of 27.2% with a mild disability. A significant proportion of the respondent population also has a disability, which has a severe or considerable affect upon their lives with 24.9% and 25.6%, respectively.

Table 17

To what extent does this disability affect your life?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	severe	77	5.7	24.9	24.9
	considerable	79	5.8	25.6	50.5
	moderate	51	3.8	16.5	67.0
	mild	84	6.2	27.2	94.2
	other	18	1.3	5.8	100.0
	Total	309	22.8	100.0	
Missing	System				
	Missing	1047	77.2		
	Total	1047	77.2		
Total		1356	100.0		

Health and Well Being

In terms of health, the majority of respondents are in very good or good health with 28.9% and 29.8%, respectively. 15.7% are in excellent health and 17.1% considered their health to be fair. In general terms, approximately three quarters of the respondent population are in good to excellent health.

The respondents were also asked about the extent to which their health limited them in certain activities. In terms of moderate activities such as housework or moderate sports such as bowling or golf, the majority 963 or 71.4% of respondents, are not limited by their health status. 16.7% and 11.9% are ‘limited a lot’ and ‘limited a little’, respectively.

In terms of climbing a flight of stairs, the majority of 72% of the respondent population are not limited by their state of health.

Respondents were also asked about the state of both their physical and emotional health during the past four weeks from the time of the interview. In relation to the former, when asked if they had ‘accomplished less than they would have liked’, the majority 1028 or 75.8% of respondents replied ‘no’. In addition, the majority of 1007 or 74.8% of respondents had not been limited in doing their work or other daily activities during the past four weeks.

In term of the respondents emotional health during the past four weeks, only 20% had accomplished less than what they would have liked as a result of feeling depressed or anxious. Similarly, 18.2% did not do their work or regular activities as carefully as usual due to the state of their emotional health.

With reference to Table 18, the majority 883 or 65.5% of respondents had not been affected by pain during the past four weeks. 14.3% had been affected a little bit and 5% had suffered extreme pain whilst carrying out their work or other regular activities.

Table 18

**ing the past four weeks, how much did pain interfere with your norrr
work ?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	not at all	883	65.1	65.5	65.5
	a little bit	193	14.2	14.3	79.8
	moderately	98	7.2	7.3	87.0
	quite a bit	107	7.9	7.9	95.0
	extremely	68	5.0	5.0	100.0
	Total	1349	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	7	.5		
	Missing				
	Total	7	.5		
Total		1356	100.0		

In relation to how the respondents have been feeling during the past four weeks, Tables 19 to 22, show that the majority of respondents have been relatively content. Table 19 shows that more than half of respondents (53.2%) had felt calm and peaceful either most or all of the time. Only 5% had felt calm and peaceful none of the time. In terms of having a lot of energy, Table 20 shows that 47.7% have been energetic either all or most of the time and only 7.7% none of the time. Conversely, in terms of feeling depressed (Table 21) over the past four weeks, the majority of 40.8% of respondents had felt depressed none of the time and only 7.3% had felt depressed either all or most of the time.

Table 19

How much time during the past four weeks have you felt calm and peaceful?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	All of the time	140	10.3	10.4	10.4
	Most of the time	574	42.3	42.7	53.2
	A good bit of the time	207	15.3	15.4	68.6
	Some of the time	203	15.0	15.1	83.7
	A little of the time	152	11.2	11.3	95.0
	None of the time	67	4.9	5.0	100.0
	Total	1343	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	13	1.0		
	Total	13	1.0		
Total		1356	100.0		

Table 20

How much time during the past four weeks have you had a lot of energy?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	All of the time	143	10.5	10.7	10.7
	Most of the time	497	36.7	37.1	47.7
	A good bit of the time	203	15.0	15.1	62.9
	Some of the time	198	14.6	14.8	77.6
	A little of the time	197	14.5	14.7	92.3
	None of the time	103	7.6	7.7	100.0
	Total	1341	98.9	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	15	1.1		
	Total	15	1.1		
Total		1356	100.0		

Table 21

How much time during the past four weeks have you felt downhearted depressed?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	All of the time	28	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Most of the time	70	5.2	5.2	7.3
	A good bit of the time	67	4.9	5.0	12.3
	Some of the time	244	18.0	18.2	30.5
	A little of the time	386	28.5	28.8	59.2
	None of the time	547	40.3	40.8	100.0
	Total	1342	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	14	1.0		
	Total	14	1.0		
Total		1356	100.0		

In the majority of 60.2% of cases, physical or emotional problems had not interfered with the respondent's social activities. 12.7% and 14.9% had been affected some or a little of the time, respectively. Only 5.2% had been affected all of the time.

Table 22

During the past four weeks , how much time has your physical or emotional problems interfered with your social activities ?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	all of the time	69	5.1	5.2	5.2
	most of the time	93	6.9	7.0	12.2
	some	169	12.5	12.7	24.8
	a little	199	14.7	14.9	39.8
	none	803	59.2	60.2	100.0
	Total	1333	98.3	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	23	1.7		
	Total	23	1.7		
Total		1356	100.0		

Table 23 shows responses to a number of statements relating to the health status of the respondent population. Generally, the responses indicate that more than half of the respondent population are in good health.

Table 23: How true or false is each of the following statements for you? (%)

	Definitely True	Mostly True	Don't Know	Mostly False	Definitely False
I seem to get sick a little easier than other people	3.6	11.7	17.9	38.9	27.9
I am as healthy as anybody I know	24.2	45.4	13.7	11.4	5.3
I expect my health to get worse	3.5	16.8	40.9	19.8	19
My health is excellent.	19.8	46.2	8.7	15.3	9.9

In relation to changes in the state of health, Table 24 shows the responses to different factors, which may have influenced the respondent’s health over the past five to ten years.

Table 24: If there is a change in your health over the past five to ten years, what in your opinion caused this change?			
	Yes (%)	No (%)	No Response (%)
a). Troubles related trauma e.g., bombings, shootings, intimidation, attacks.	17.4	73.9	8.7
b). Troubles related bereavement.	12	79.9	8
c). Non Troubles related trauma e.g., road accident, accident in home.	11	80.7	8.3
d). Non Troubles related bereavement	22	69.9	8.1
e). Occupational factors e.g., stress	17	74.8	8.2
f). Environmental factors e.g., poor housing.	12.2	79.8	8
g). Genetic disorders/progressive disease	9.1	82.1	8.8
h).Financial worries	26.1	66.7	7.2
I). Loss of job/Unemployment.	13.8	76.6	7.7
j). Isolation	15.5	77	7.5
k). Street disturbances.	19.2	73.8	7
l). Military presence in my area.	22.6	70.8	6.6
m). Other	23.8	64.1	12.1

In the majority of cases, respondents did not attribute changes in the state of their health to the different factors. This may reflect either a healthy respondent population or that the state of health of the respondent population has been fairly consistent over the past five to ten years. However, out of those who did see a change in their health, a significant per

cent of respondents blamed financial worries (26.1%), a military presence in the area (22.6%) and non-Troubles related bereavement (22%) as causing a change in the state of their health. 23 % of respondents blamed other factors.

Experience of the Troubles.

26.7% of respondents have had some experience of the Troubles, followed by 21.2% who have had very little experience of the Troubles. However, a total of 34.4% of respondents have had either a lot or quite a lot of experience. Only 2.9% have had no experience of the Troubles.

Table 25

How much experience would you say you have of the troubles?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	A lot	198	14.6	14.9	14.9
	Quite a lot	260	19.2	19.5	34.4
	Some	356	26.3	26.7	61.1
	A little	198	14.6	14.9	76.0
	Very Little	282	20.8	21.2	97.1
	None	38	2.8	2.9	100.0
	Total	1332	98.2	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	24	1.8		
	Total	24	1.8		
	Total	1356	100.0		

The next few questions dealt with more specific experiences of the Troubles and the extent to which the respondents had experienced them. Table 26 shows the most common experiences related to the Troubles. The response rate this question was very good with only an average of ten missing cases for each event or experience. Out of all the experiences, the highest percentage is in the ‘Very Often’ category - 80.3% of respondents hearing or reading news reports about Troubles related violence. A

significant proportion of respondents also ‘Very Often’ experienced being stopped at a checkpoint and getting stopped and searched by security forces with 38.1% and 27.5%, respectively.

In terms of experiencing Troubles related events occasionally or on a seldom basis, the majority of 33.9% and 28.6% of respondents experienced ‘being stopped at a checkpoint’ and ‘getting in a bomb scare, respectively. The events which have never been experienced by the respondents, related to having to change normal routines and taking extra safety precautions at home or work with 61% and 57.3%, respectively.

In addition, the percentage breakdown for the experiences relating to each of the different events is influenced by a number of factors. The age/sex structure of respondents, their activity patterns, the area in which they live and also the frequency at which the listed events occur all have an influence upon the extent the respondent population has experienced them.

Table 26: Would you tell me how often, if at all, you have had the experience?				
Event/Experience	Very Often (%)	Occasionally (%)	Seldom (%)	Never (%)
a). Hearing/reading news reports about Troubles related violence.	80.3	16.4	2.5	0.8
b).Getting caught in a bomb scare	7.6	26.9	28.6	36.9
c).Straying into an area where I didn't fell safe	9.1	24.4	28.5	38
d).Getting stopped and searched by the security forces	27.5	26.3	21.1	25.1
e).Being stopped at a checkpoint	38.1	33.9	19.8	8.2
f).Feeling unable to say what I think because of safety issues	18.2	28.7	23.7	29.3
g). Being wary in the presence of	12.4	24.4	26.2	37

people from the other community				
h). Having to take extra safety precautions to secure my home or workplace	12.6	13.3	16.8	57.3
D). Having to change my normal routes, routines, habits because of safety.	11.2	12.2	15.7	61

Table 27 shows the respondent’s more direct more experiences of the Troubles. In all cases, the majority of respondents have never experienced the listed events. The highest per cent in the ‘Never’ category is 99.3% of respondents who have never paid protection money to a paramilitary. This is followed by 86.6% who have never had to do anything against their will and 86% who have never had any experience of military organisations acting as punishment agencies.

In terms of events which have been experienced very often by the respondents, those most common related to respondents ‘having to listen to their tradition being criticised’ with 19.7% and ‘having to avoid going into certain areas because of the Troubles’ with 18.3%. A significant proportion of respondents also experienced the same events on an occasional basis with 29.1% and 30%, respectively.

Table 27: Can I ask if you have had any of these experiences and if so how often?				
Event/Experience	Very Often (%)	Occasionally (%)	Seldom (%)	Never (%)
a). Being called sectarian names	8.6	21	17.9	52.6
b).Having to conceal things about myself because of safety	9.8	20.2	16.2	53.9
c). Having to listen to my tradition being criticised or abused	19.7	29.1	19.7	31.6

d). Feeling blamed or being blamed for the Troubles	11.2	14.7	13.7	60.4
e). Having to end friendships or having relationships disrupted because of the sectarian divide	3.6	10.1	13.6	72.7
f). Having to turn down work opportunities because of Troubles related danger	5.8	13.9	12.7	67.6
g). Getting into physical fights about the Troubles	2.1	5.3	8	84.6
h). Having to avoid going into certain areas because of the Troubles	18.3	30	18.9	32.9
D). Having my schooling disrupted because of the Troubles	3.6	8.8	9.6	77.9
j). Being forced to do things against my will	3	4.7	5.7	86.6
k). Had experience of military organisations acting as punishment agencies	1.3	4	8.6	86
l). Having to pay protection money to a paramilitary	0.1	0.1	0.5	99.3
m). Being so afraid that I thought of leaving Northern Ireland	3	7.5	8.4	81.1

In relation to the workplace, Table 28 describes the respondent's working environment. Approximately 20% of respondents omitted this question due to having no work experience. The majority of 31.8% of respondents worked in an equally mixed environment. This is followed by 21.9% who work in a mixed environment, which consists more of their own community. A significant per cent (15.3%) work in an environment which is not mixed and consists all of their own community. Only 1.3% work in an environment which is not mixed and consists of members from the other community.

Table 28

ould you tell me which of the following best describes your workplac

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Mixed 50/50	346	25.5	31.8	31.8
	Mixed, more of my community	238	17.6	21.9	53.6
	Mixed, less of my community	105	7.7	9.6	63.3
	Hardly mixed, very few of other community	74	5.5	6.8	70.1
	Not Mixed, all of my community	167	12.3	15.3	85.4
	Hardly mixed, very few of my community	32	2.4	2.9	88.3
	Not mixed, all of other community	14	1.0	1.3	89.6
	Don't Know	113	8.3	10.4	100.0
	Total	1089	80.3	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	267	19.7		
	Total	267	19.7		
Total		1356	100.0		

In relation to intimidation at work, Table 29 shows the respondents experiences in the workplace. The experiences indicate that the majority of respondents are content in their working environment. In all the negative experiences listed the majority of respondents have never had to endure them. 93.5% of respondents have never felt unsafe because of physical attacks and 92.5% have never left because of threats. The only experience with the majority in the 'Very Often' category is 'feeling confident that all of us were respected and safe, inspite of our differences' with 50.6%. A significant per cent of

respondents also feel confident on an occasional or seldom basis with 21.5% and 10.2%, respectively.

Although the majority of respondents have never experienced intimidation at work, out of those who have, the most common experiences are ‘feeling outnumbered’, ‘feeling out of place by the atmosphere at work’ and ‘feeling unsafe because of attitudes or events at work’. The first has 3.7% of respondents in the ‘Very Often’ category and 10.1% in the ‘Occasional’ category. 10.6% of respondents have felt out of place at work and 13% have felt unsafe by some of the attitudes or events at work either very often or occasionally.

Table 29: Did you have any of the following experiences at work?					
Event/Experience	Very Often (%)	Occasionally (%)	Seldom (%)	Never (%)	Total (100%)
a). Feeling uncomfortable with the attitudes or behaviour of colleagues from my own community	21 (1.9)	101 (9.2)	121 (11.1)	852 (77.8)	1095
b). Feeling confident that all of us were respect and safe, inspite of our differences.	551 (50.6)	234 (21.5)	111 (10.2)	192 (17.6)	1088
c). Feeling outnumbered	41 (3.7)	110 (10.1)	106 (9.7)	837 (76.5)	1094
d). Feeling out of place and alienated by the atmosphere at work	25 (2.3)	91 (8.3)	102 (9.4)	872 (80)	1090
e). Feeling unsafe or threatened by some of the attitudes or events at work.	24 (2.2)	118 (10.8)	83 (7.6)	869 (79.4)	1094
f). Feeling unsafe because of direct verbal threats made	10 (0.9)	38 (3.5)	57 (5.2)	992 (90.4)	1097

against me.					
g). Feeling unsafe because of physical attacks on me or my property	10 (0.9)	26 (2.4)	35 (3.2)	1026 (93.5)	1097
h). Having to leave because of feeling unsafe or because of threats.	16 (1.5)	30 (2.7)	36 (3.3)	1014 (92.5)	1096

In relation to more direct and distressing experiences of the Troubles, Table 30 indicates that again, the majority of respondents have never experienced them. However, upon further analysis, the experiences with the lowest per cent in the ‘Never’ category are ‘being close to bomb explosion with 50.3% and ‘having to leave my home temporarily’ with 78.8%. With reference to the former, a significant per cent also experienced this on an occasional and seldom basis with 20% and 25.5%, respectively.

However, it is also significant to note that ‘being close to a bomb explosion’ also has the highest percent in the ‘Very Often’ category with 4.3% of respondents. Other events which have been experienced on an occasional or seldom basis include ‘having my home attacked’, ‘having to leave my home temporarily’ and ‘having my workplace or business attacked’.

Table 30: Can I ask if you have had any of these experiences of the Troubles and if so how often?					
Event/Experience	Very Often (%)	Occasionally (%)	Seldom (%)	Never (%)	Total (100%)
a). Having my workplace or business attacked	21 (1.6)	87 (6.5)	113 (8.5)	1114 (83.4)	1335
b). Having my workplace or	8 (0.6)	25 (1.9)	70 (5.3)	1230 (92.3)	1333

Table 30: Can I ask if you have had any of these experiences of the Troubles and if so how often?					
business destroyed					
c). Having my home attacked	26 (1.9)	133 (9.9)	88 (6.5)	1097 (81.6)	1344
d). Having to leave my home temporarily	20 (1.5)	131 (9.8)	132 (9.9)	1057 (78.9)	1340
e). Having to leave my home permanently	7 (0.5)	22 (1.6)	36 (2.7)	1277 (95.2)	1342
f). Having my home destroyed	15 (1.1)	37 (2.8)	47 (3.5)	1243 (92.6)	1342
g). Having my car hijacked/stolen because of the Troubles	8 (0.6)	49 (3.6)	100 (7.4)	1187 (88.3)	1344
h). Being close to a bomb explosion	57 (4.3)	268 (20)	341 (25.5)	673 (50.3)	1339

In relation to experiences involving situations where people have been injured or killed, Table 31 shows that the majority of respondents have not experienced the listed events. 'Being caught up in a riot has the highest per cent for 'Several Times' and the lowest for 'Never' with 18.4% and 56.4%, respectively. Although significantly less, 4.8% of respondents have witnessed a shooting several times and 4.3% have been physically attacked several times.

In terms of experiencing the listed events once or more, the most common experiences relate to 'having a neighbour attacked' and 'having a neighbour killed' with 30% and 30.3%, respectively. Other events with a significant per cent in these categories relate to 'being caught up in a riot', 'seeing people killed or seriously injured', 'having a close friend killed' and 'being physically attacked due to the Troubles'. The events with the highest per cent in the 'Never' category are 'being injured in a shooting' and 'having a member of my immediate family injured' with 97.1% and 97.5%, respectively.

Table 31: Can I ask if you have had any of these experiences of the Troubles and if so how often?

Event/Experience	Several Times (%)	More than Once (%)	Once (%)	Never (%)	Total (100%)
a) Being caught up in a riot	247 (18.4)	211 (15.7)	127 (9.5)	758 (56.4)	1343
b). Witnessing a shooting	64 (4.8)	110 (8.2)	126 (9.4)	1038 (77.6)	1338
c). Having a work colleague attacked	26 (1.9)	81 (6)	114 (8.5)	1119(83.5)	1340
d). Having a work colleague killed	20 (1.5)	45 (3.4)	105 (7.8)	1169 (87.2)	1340
e). Having a neighbour attacked	38 (2.8)	182(13.6)	220 (16.4)	900 (67.2)	1340
f). Having a neighbour killed	48 (3.6)	175 (13)	232 (17.3)	888 (66.1)	1343
g). Seeing people killed and seriously injured	52 (3.9)	140 (10.4)	179 (13.3)	971 (72.4)	1342
h). Having a close friend killed	42 (3.1)	110 (8.2)	206 (15.4)	979 (73.2)	1337
I). Being physically attacked due to the Troubles	58 (4.3)	180 (13.4)	201 (15)	900 (67.2)	1339
j). Being injured in a bomb explosion.	32 (2.4)	102 (7.6)	107 (8)	1102 (82.1)	1343
k). Being injured in a shooting		7 (0.5)	32 (2.4)	1305 (97.1)	1344
l).Having a member of my immediate family injured	2 (0.1)	5 (0.4)	26 (1.9)	1308 (97.5)	1341
m).Having a member of my immediate family killed	20 (1.5)	65 (4.9)	193 (14.4)	1061 (79.2)	1339
n). Having another relative injured	10 (0.7)	20 (1.5)	113 (8.4)	1195 (89.2)	1339
o).Having another relative killed.	15 (1.1)	83 (6.2)	159 (11.9)	1081 (80.8)	1338

With reference to Table 32, which shows the respondent’s viewpoint on those who are responsible for the Troubles, approximately one fifth of the respondents did not know how much each of the parties were responsible for the Troubles. In terms of those thought most responsible, loyalist paramilitaries and the British government have the highest per cent of responses with 30.5% and 30%, respectively. 26.7% of respondents thought republican paramilitaries were most responsible whilst a significant per cent also blaming the RUC (21.5%), the British army (21.2%), British politicians (21.8) and Loyalist politicians (21.6%).

In terms of those thought ‘Responsible’, nearly half of respondents blamed Loyalist paramilitaries and Loyalist politicians with 49.6% and 49.7%, respectively. It is significant to note that 80.1% of respondents thought Loyalist paramilitaries were either the ‘most responsible’ or ‘responsible’ for the Troubles compared to 61.9% for Republican paramilitaries. Only 3.9% of respondents thought Loyalist paramilitaries were the least responsible compared to 18.6% for Republican paramilitaries. A similar pattern is also evident when the responses are compared for both Republican and Loyalist politicians and the British and Irish government. The more extreme responsibility for the Troubles directed at Loyalist paramilitaries, politicians and the British government reflects the religious affiliation of the respondent population which consists of two thirds Catholic and one third Protestant.

In relation to those least responsible, the churches (56.2%), the silent majority in Northern Ireland (43.7%) and people living in hard line areas of Northern Ireland (41.7%) received the majority of responses in this category. Other significant parties were the RUC (31.2%) and the British army (33.1%).

Table 32: How much do you think each of the following are responsible for the Troubles?					
	Most Responsible (%)	Responsible (%)	Least Responsible	Don't Know (%)	Total (100%)

			e (%)		
a). Republican paramilitaries in general	356 (26.7)	469 (35.2)	260 (19.5)	248 (18.6)	1333
b). Loyalist paramilitaries in general	408 (30.5)	662 (49.6)	52 (3.9)	214 (16)	1336
c). The RUC	286 (21.5)	423 (31.8)	415 (31.2)	207 (15.6)	1331
d). The RIR/UDR	276 (20.8)	423 (31.9)	398 (30)	230 (17.3)	1327
e). The British Army	281 (21.2)	406 (30.6)	439 (33.1)	199 (15)	1325
f). Republican politicians	174 (13.2)	527 (39.9)	366 (27.7)	253 (19.2)	1320
g). Loyalist politicians	284 (21.6)	654 (49.7)	158 (12)	221 (16.8)	1317
h). British politicians	288 (21.8)	610 (46.2)	202 (15.3)	221 (16.7)	1321
I). Irish politicians	133 (10.1)	569 (43.2)	361 (27.4)	255 (19.3)	1318
j). All politicians	189 (14.4)	623 (47.3)	226 (17.2)	278 (21.1)	1316
k). British government	398 (30)	537 (40.5)	201 (15.1)	191 (14.4)	1327
l). Irish government	155 (11.8)	530 (40.3)	403 (30.6)	227 (17.3)	1315
m). The churches	70 (5.3)	266 (20.2)	740 (56.2)	240 (18.2)	1316
n). The silent majority in NI	82 (6.2)	353 (26.8)	576 (43.7)	308 (23.4)	1319
o). People living in hard line areas in NI.	74 (5.6)	381 (29.1)	546 (41.7)	309 (23.6)	1310

Respondents were asked about the extent to which certain periods of the Troubles had affected them. The age sex structure of respondents had a strong influence upon the responses to this question. In relation to 1969 and the 1970's, the majority of 28.5% of respondents stated that this period had a strong effect upon them. 26.7% were too young to remember this period of the Troubles.

With reference to the 1980's, the respondents have mixed feelings about the extent to which the Troubles have affected them. Responses are fairly evenly distributed amongst

the first three categories. 14.5% of respondents were of the opinion that the 1980's did not affect them at all and 8.2% were too young to remember.

The effects of the Troubles during the early 1990's seem to be less extreme when compared to the previous two periods. The majority of 33.8% of respondents were of the opinion that this period only had a slight effect upon them. Similarly, in relation to the most recent period, the majority of 31.3% and 24.3% were of the opinion that this period had a slight and moderate effect upon them, respectively.

Table 33: Indicate the extent to which the following periods of the Troubles have affected you.

	Strong Effect (%)	Moderate Effect (%)	Slight Effect (%)	None (%)	Don't Remember, too Young (%)	Total (100%)
a). 1969 & 1970's	381 (28.5)	200 (15)	214 (16)	185 (13.8)	357 (26.7)	1337
b). 1980's	350 (26.1)	342 (25.5)	346 (25.8)	194 (14.5)	110 (8.2)	1342
c). Early 1990's	263 (19.6)	364 (27.1)	453 (33.8)	252 (18.8)	9 (0.7)	1341
d). 1994 to present	293 (21.9)	326 (24.3)	419 (31.3)	300 (22.4)	1 (0.1)	1339

In terms of more specific experiences, Table 34 shows the responses in relation to the certain events during the Troubles. With reference to the first three events, a significant per cent of respondents did not remember. However, nearly half of respondents were moderately affected by the Loyalist general strikes. In relation to feuds within Republican and Loyalist paramilitaries, 72.4% and 79% of respondents were least affected, respectively. It is significant to note that these two events had the most extreme

distribution of responses with only 4.6% and 2.8% of respondents who were strongly affected by these two events.

With reference to sectarian assassinations of Catholics and Protestants, the percentage distribution reflects the religious affiliation of the respondent population. 47.2% of respondents were strongly affected by the assassination of Catholics and only 23.5% were least affected. Conversely, in relation to the assassination of Protestants, 23.3% of respondents were strongly affected compared to 44.4% who were least affected.

Responses for punishment beatings and shootings by Republicans and Loyalists are similar with approximately two thirds of respondents being least affected by these events. Respondents who were least affected by the Loyalist and Republican cease-fires were 54% and 38.4% respectively. Approximately two thirds of respondents were least affected by the signing of the Anglo-Irish agreement and only 9.3% were strongly affected. In relation to the alleged shoot to kill policy of the RUC and the Loyalist bombings in the Republic of Ireland, significant proportions of respondents were least affected with 44.6% and 55.7%, respectively.

Table 34: To what extent have the following events in the affected you?					
	Affected me strongly (%)	Moderately affected me (%)	Affected me least (%)	Don't remember (%)	Total (100%)
a). The civil rights campaigns	184 (13.8)	227 (17)	440 (33)	483 (36.2)	1334
b). Internment	290 (21.7)	230 (17.2)	421 (31.6)	393 (29.5)	1334
c). The Loyalist general strikes	269 (20.2)	347 (46.2)	342 (25.7)	374 (28.1)	1332
d). IRA bombing campaign	390 (29.5)	454 (34.3)	383 (28.9)	96 (7.3)	1323
e). Republican targeting of RUC and security forces	334 (25.4)	432 (32.8)	484 (36.8)	66 (5)	1316
f). Feuds within Republican	60 (4.6)	181 (13.8)	946 (72.4)	120 (9.2)	1307

paramilitaries					
g). Feuds within Loyalist paramilitaries	37 (2.8)	97 (7.4)	1032 (79)	141 (10.8)	1307
h). The hunger strikes	394 (29.7)	269 (20.3)	527 (39.7)	136 (10.3)	1326
i). Sectarian assassination of Catholics by Loyalist paramilitaries	625 (47.2)	344 (26)	312 (23.5)	44 (3.3)	1325
j). Sectarian assassination of Protestants by Republican paramilitaries	306 (23.3)	348 (26.4)	584 (44.4)	78 (5.9)	1316
k). Intimidation in housing	276 (20.9)	162 (12.3)	737 (55.9)	144 (10.9)	1319
l). Conflicts over parades and marching	539 (40.6)	322 (24.3)	405 (30.5)	61 (4.6)	1327
m). Punishment beatings and shootings by Republicans	196 (15)	234 (17.9)	785 (60)	93 (7.1)	1308
n). Punishment beatings and shootings by Loyalists	157 (12)	188 (14.4)	864 (66)	101 (7.7)	1310
o). The Loyalist cease fire	263 (20)	267 (20.3)	710 (54)	76 (5.8)	1316
p). The Republican cease fire	404 (30.6)	359 (27.2)	508 (38.4)	51 (3.9)	1322
q). Signing of Anglo-Irish agreement.	122 (9.3)	189 (14.4)	792 (60.2)	212 (16.1)	1315
r). The alleged shoot to kill policy of RUC	381 (28.7)	265 (20)	592 (44.6)	88 (6.6)	1326
s). Loyalist bombings in the Republic of Ireland	235 (17.8)	225 (17)	736 (55.7)	126 (9.5)	1322

Effects of the Troubles.

This section deals with the after effects of the respondent's experience of the Troubles. With reference to Table 35, the majority of respondent's have not experienced any of the

listed after effects as a result of the Troubles. The majority of 78% of respondents have never felt guilty or ashamed about surviving event in the Troubles compared to 2.4 & who have felt guilty on a frequent basis.

The most common after effects felt on a frequent basis are ‘feeling more jumpy or startled than usual’ with 14.8% and ‘having trouble sleeping’ with 10.5%. In relation to the former after effect, a significant per cent also experienced feeling jumpy occasionally with 18.4%.

Furthermore, 15.9% of respondents occasionally had painful memories of their experiences. Out of those who do not remember, 6.1% of respondents don’t remember feeling ashamed or guilty about surviving events in the Troubles.

Table 35: Can I ask if you have had after effects as a result of your experiences of the Troubles?

<i>Have you had a period of time when you.....</i>	Frequently (%)	Occasionally (%)	Rarely (%)	Never (%)	Don't Remember (%)	Total (100%)
a). kept having painful memories of your experiences.	106 (7.9)	213 (15.9)	200 (14.9)	779 (58)	45 (3.4)	1343
b).had repeated dreams or nightmares	80 (6)	146 (10.9)	169 (12.6)	904 (67.4)	43 (3.2)	1342
c). found yourself in a situation which made you feel as though it was happening all over again	77 (5.7)	191 (14.2)	164 (12.2)	860 (64.1)	49 (3.7)	1341
d). lost interest in activities which meant a lot to you before.	68 (5.1)	157 (11.7)	181 (13.5)	891 (66.4)	44 (3.3)	1341

e). were very jumpy or more easily startled or felt that you had to be on your guard all the time.	198 (14.8)	246 (18.4)	149 (11.1)	718 (53.6)	29 (2.2)	1340
f). had more trouble than usual with sleeping	141 (10.5)	169 (12.6)	146 (10.9)	843 (63)	39 (2.9)	1338
g). felt ashamed or guilty about surviving events in the Troubles.	32 (2.4)	60 (4.5)	121 (9)	1044 (78)	82 (6.1)	1339

Although the majority of respondents have had no after effects as a result of the Troubles, 14.8% have suffered effect within the last 6 months. A significant percentage, (12.6%), has had symptoms for up to the last five years. One hundred respondents did not answer this question.

Table 36

How recently have you had the symptoms described in Table 35?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Within 6 months	186	13.7	14.8	14.8
	6 months - 1 yr	59	4.4	4.7	19.5
	1-5 yrs	158	11.7	12.6	32.1
	5 - 10 yrs	99	7.3	7.9	40.0
	10 + yrs	75	5.5	6.0	45.9
	No symptoms	679	50.1	54.1	100.0
	Total	1256	92.6	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	100	7.4		
	Total	100	7.4		
Total		1356	100.0		

The majority (52.1%) of respondents have experienced no after effects due to the Troubles. However, 34.6% of respondents noticed their symptoms within 6 months. In terms of the interference that these effects have had upon the respondent's way of life, Table 38 shows that apart from those with no symptoms, the after effects experienced by 11.7% of respondents do not interfere in their lives. Only 7.3% and 8.8% of respondents have had severe and moderate interference in their lives as a result of their experiences of the Troubles.

Table 37

How long after the events did the symptoms described start?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Within 6 months	426	31.4	34.6	34.6
	6 months - 1yr	56	4.1	4.6	39.2
	1 -5 yrs	40	2.9	3.3	42.4
	5 - 10 yrs	14	1.0	1.1	43.6
	10 + yrs	9	.7	.7	44.3
	No symptoms	641	47.3	52.1	96.4
	Don't Know	44	3.2	3.6	100.0
	Total	1230	90.7	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	126	9.3		
	Total	126	9.3		
Total		1356	100.0		

Table 38

Have the symptoms interfered in any way with your life?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Severe Interference	92	6.8	7.3	7.3
	moderate	112	8.3	8.8	16.1
	In the past but not present	130	9.6	10.3	26.3
	Sometimes	130	9.6	10.3	36.6
	No interference	148	10.9	11.7	48.3
	No symptoms	656	48.4	51.7	100.0
	Total	1268	93.5	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	88	6.5		
	Total	88	6.5		
Total		1356	100.0		

Medication

This section aims to determine the ways in which respondents have tried to deal with their symptoms as a result of the Troubles. Although 84.8% of respondents do not have any symptoms nor take any prescribed medication, 37.5% of those who do are on medication permanently. A significant percentage has also been taking medication occasionally and between 1 month to 1 year with 16.3% and 13.3%, respectively. The duration which respondents have been taking medication can be seen in Table 39.

Table 39

If yes, how long have you taken medication?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ocasionally/single dose	33	2.4	16.3	16.3
	One/several days	14	1.0	6.9	23.2
	Tw o weeks or less	10	.7	4.9	28.1
	Tw o weeks to 1 month	9	.7	4.4	32.5
	1 month - 1 yr	27	2.0	13.3	45.8
	1 - 5 yrs	20	1.5	9.9	55.7
	More than 5 yrs	14	1.0	6.9	62.6
	Permanently	76	5.6	37.4	100.0
	Total	203	15.0	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	1153	85.0		
	Total	1153	85.0		
Total		1356	100.0		

With reference to Table 40, which shows the reasons for prescribing medication, it can be seen that the main reasons were to help the respondents sleep or to calm them down with 63.4% and 67.9%, respectively. A significant per cent of respondents (43.8%) also took tablets in order to give them a lift in mood. It is also important to note that the majority of respondents do not take prescribed medication and the response rate in Table 40 represents approximately 15% of the total respondent population.

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (100%)
a). Help you sleep	142 (63.4)	82 (36.6)	224
b). To calm you down	150 (67.6)	72 (32.4)	222
c). To give you a lift in mood	92 (43.8)	118	210

		(56.2)	
d). To even out your moods	74 (36.1)	131 (63.9)	205
e). To kill pain	79 (38.7)	125 (61.3)	204
f). To keep away the memories	47 (26.1)	133 (73.9)	180
g). To treat a physical condition	55 (30.4)	126 (69.6)	181
h). Other	12 (8.1)	136 (91.9)	148

In terms of self-medication with alcohol, Table 41 shows the drinking habits of respondents as a result of the Troubles. Approximately two thirds of respondents have not noticed any changes in their drinking as a result of the Troubles. However, 10.1% of respondent felt that their alcohol consumption had increased. Those who have always or recently abstained represent 23.4% of the respondent population.

Table 41

Do you think your drinking has changed as a result of the troubles ?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	no	855	63.1	64.2	64.2
	yes increased	134	9.9	10.1	74.3
	yes decreased	29	2.1	2.2	76.5
	always abstained	267	19.7	20.1	96.5
	abstain now	46	3.4	3.5	100.0
	Total	1331	98.2	100.0	
	Missing	System Missing	25	1.8	
	Total	25	1.8		
Total		1356	100.0		

In addition, the majority of 82.7% of respondents have not had a period of high alcohol consumption due to a particular experience related to the Troubles. Out of those who have, more than half, 56.5% drank a lot of alcohol for less than 6 months. A significant per cent (21.3%) also drank a lot for a period between 1 and 5 years.

In terms of the interference medication or alcohol has had upon the respondent's lives, the majority 72.5% did not find this question applicable. Only 3.1% and 5% experienced severe and moderate interference, respectively.

Table 42

How have you been taking medication or using alcohol to help with the effects of the troubles, to what extent has it affected you?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
severe interference	37	2.7	3.1	3.1
moderate interference	59	4.4	5.0	8.1
mild interference	109	8.0	9.3	17.4
no interference	119	8.8	10.1	27.5
not applicable	854	63.0	72.5	100.0
Total	1178	86.9	100.0	
Missing				
System Missing	178	13.1		
Total	178	13.1		
Total	1356	100.0		

The effects of medication or alcohol are also analysed in terms of the extent to which they have affected different aspects of the respondent's lives. With reference to Table 43, the average response was only 58% of respondents. Although the majority of respondent's did not remember the effects of their medication or alcohol, a significant per cent were affected in terms of their home and social life. Medication or alcohol strongly affected 4.8% and 4.2% of respondent's social and home life, respectively. Only 0.8% of respondents were affected in terms of their education or training.

Table 43: Has medication or alcohol ever affected?					
	Affected me strongly (%)	Moderately affected me (%)	Affected me least (%)	Don't remember (%)	Total (100%)
a). Your schooling, education or training	6 (0.8)	16 (2)	68 (8.6)	700 (88.6)	790
b). Your home life, family relationships	34 (4.2)	64 (8)	108 (13.5)	595 (74.3)	801
c). Your social life, hobbies and leisure	38 (4.8)	73 (9.1)	88 (11)	600 (75.1)	799
d). Your other activities such as driving	20 (2.5)	27 (3.4)	61 (7.7)	688 (86.4)	796

In terms of the extent to which the Troubles have affected the respondent's health and well being, the responses shown in Table 44 are fairly mixed. In relation to causing emotional distress a similar per cent agree and disagree with 29.7% and 28.9%, respectively. The same can also be said with respect to the Troubles making respondents feeling helpless with 31.4% and 34%. 'Caused me not to want to have anything to do with the other community' provoked the most extreme response with 67.5% of respondents who either disagree or strongly disagree. Only 3.7% strongly agreed with this statement. In addition 57.4% of respondents either strongly agree or agree that the Troubles have provoked strong feelings of rage in them.

Table 44: Do you agree/ disagree that the Troubles have?						
	Strongly agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neither agree nor disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly disagree (%)	Total (100%)
a). Caused me a great deal of distress & emotional upset	192 (14.3)	399 (29.7)	248 (18.5)	388 (28.9)	115 (8.6)	1342
b). Made violence more a part of my life	158 (11.8)	476 (35.4)	156 (11.6)	383 (28.5)	170 (12.7)	1343
c). Made it difficult for me to trust people in general	96 (7.2)	391 (29.2)	240 (17.9)	470 (35)	144 (10.7)	1341
d). Left me feeling helpless	110 (8.2)	421 (31.4)	255 (19)	455 (34)	98 (7.3)	1339
e). Provoked strong feelings of rage in me	262 (19.5)	508 (37.9)	222 (16.5)	290 (21.6)	60 (4.5)	1342
f). Shattered my illusion that the world is a safe place	158 (11.8)	430 (32)	284 (21.2)	345 (25.7)	125 (9.3)	1342
g). Caused me not to want to have anything to do with the other community.	49 (3.7)	163 (12.2)	224 (16.7)	606 (45.2)	299 (22.3)	1341

Table 45 shows the respondent’s viewpoint on how the Troubles have affected their families. The majority of respondents disagreed in all but two of the listed statements. These are ‘caused me to worry a lot about rearing my children with 57.9% of respondents who either strongly agree or agree. Similarly, 55.3% of respondents either strongly agree or agreed that the Troubles have ‘Made me fearful of my own and my family’s safety’.

One of the most extreme responses related to ‘Divided members of my family against one another with 85.6% of respondents who either strongly disagree or agree. Only 7.2% of respondents strongly agree or agree with this statement. The effect of the Troubles in

‘influencing where the respondents have chosen to live’ received a mixed response where 39.5 % of respondents agree compared to 51.7% who disagree.

	Strongly agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neither agree nor disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly disagree (%)	Total (100%)
a). Completely ruined my life	34 (2.5)	51 (3.8)	175 (13)	720 (53.7)	361 (26.9)	1341
b). Damaged my health	42 (3.1)	138 (10.3)	162 (12.1)	656 (48.9)	343 (25.6)	1341
c). Caused to loose loved ones through death	98 (7.3)	273 (20.4)	115 (8.6)	570 (42.6)	283 (21.1)	1339
d). Physically damaged me/my family	68 (5.1)	199 (14.8)	134 (10)	630 (46.9)	311 (23.2)	1342
e). Severely altered the path my life would have taken	79 (5.9)	288 (21.5)	177 (13.2)	553 (41.3)	241 (18)	1338
f).Led me/my family leaving our home through intimidation or fear of attack	50 (3.7)	139 (10.4)	123 (9.2)	673 (50.2)	355 (26.5)	1340
g). Influenced where I have chosen to live	151 (11.3)	378 (28.2)	118 (8.8)	488 (36.4)	205 (15.3)	1340
h). Caused me to worry a lot about rearing my children	342 (25.8)	426 (32.1)	178 (13.4)	254 (19.2)	126 (9.5)	1326
I). Made members of my family and/or me emigrate	54 (4)	155 (11.6)	89 (6.6)	739 (55.1)	304 (22.7)	1341
j). Made members of my family and/or me consider emigration	84 (6.3)	233 (17.4)	101 (7.5)	652 (48.6)	272 (20.3)	1342

Table 45: Do you agree/disagree that the Troubles have?						
	Strongly agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neither agree nor disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly disagree (%)	Total (100%)
k). Divided members of my family against one another	28 (2.1)	69 (5.1)	97 (7.2)	744 (55.5)	403 (30.1)	1341
l). Made me extremely fearful of my own and my family's safety	374 (27.9)	368 (27.4)	140 (10.4)	308 (23)	152 (11.3)	1342

In terms of how the Troubles have affected the respondent's lives in relation to their education, work and income, Table 46 shows that with the exception of two statements, the majority of respondent's disagree to some extent. Over 80% disagree or strongly disagree that the Troubles have 'seriously damaged my livelihood/job/business', 'have created employment opportunities for me and members of my family' and 'caused damaged or loss to my property'. The statements relating to the respondent's activity patterns in terms of the areas where they work and shop received a mixed response. Although the majority of respondent's agree with these two statements, 37.5% and 35.1%, respectively, a significant per cent also disagree with 28.6% and 31.4%, respectively.

In relation to employment, 20.3% of respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that the Troubles have had an influence upon their kind of work. Only 0.8% of respondents strongly agreed and 4.3% agreed that the Troubles 'have created employment opportunities for me and members of my family'.

Table 46 : Do you agree/disagree that the Troubles have:						
	Strongly agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neither agree nor disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Total (100%)
a). Seriously damaged my livelihood/job/business	36 (2.7)	93 (7)	115 (8.6)	744 (55.6)	350 (26.2)	1338
b). Influenced the kind of work I do	45 (3.4)	226 (16.9)	123 (9.2)	629 (47)	315 (23.5)	1338
c). Interrupted my educational opportunities	21 (1.6)	119 (8.9)	128 (9.6)	723 (54.2)	344 (24.8)	1335
d). Restricted the number of areas I am prepared to go into for work	165 (12.3)	502 (37.5)	135 (10.1)	382 (28.6)	153 (11.4)	1337
e). Led me to shop in certain areas or businesses and not in others	142 (10.6)	470 (35.1)	122 (9.1)	421 (31.4)	184 (13.7)	1339
f). Have created employment opportunities for me and members of my family	11 (0.8)	57 (4.3)	115 (8.6)	747 (55.8)	408 (30.5)	1338
g). Caused damage or loss to my property	37 (2.8)	101 (7.5)	84 (6.3)	753 (56.3)	363 (27.1)	1338

With reference to Table 47 which shows how the Troubles have affected the way in which the respondent's spend their leisure time, the majority of 24.9% disagree that the Troubles have affected their leisure pursuits. However, upon further analysis it can be seen that a total of 48.3% either strongly agree or agree compared to only 37.6% who

either strongly disagree or disagree that the Troubles have affected how and where they spend their leisure time.

Table 47

would you agree or disagree that the troubles have affected you leisure suits in terms of restricting how and where you spend your leisure time?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agree	324	23.9	24.1	24.1
	agree	325	24.0	24.2	48.3
	neither	189	13.9	14.1	62.4
	disagree	335	24.7	24.9	87.3
	strongly disagree	170	12.5	12.7	100.0
	Total	1343	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	13	1.0		
	Total	13	1.0		
	Total	1356	100.0		

Table 48 gives an indication of the perceived general effects of the Troubles. One of the most extreme responses related to the statement that the ‘Troubles have nothing to do with me’ where a total of 58.5% of respondents either strongly disagree or disagree compared to only 26.6% who either strongly agree or agree. Conversely, the majority of respondents agree that the ‘Troubles have severely impacted on the area I live in’ with 53.5% compared to 37% who disagree. The remaining two statements received a mixed response each with only a marginal majority.

Table 48: In general, would you agree/disagree that the Troubles have:						
	Strongly agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neither agree nor (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Total (100%)

			disagree (%)		(%)	
a). Nothing to do with me	73 (5.5)	283 (21.1)	199 (14.9)	650 (48.5)	134 (10)	1339
b). Have not affected me very much at all	81 (6.1)	439 (32.9)	181 (13.5)	524 (39.2)	113 (8.4)	1338
c). Caused me a great deal of distress and upset	155 (11.6)	382 (28.5)	279 (20.8)	441 (32.9)	83 (6.2)	1340
d). Severely impacted on the area I live in	414 (30.9)	303 (22.6)	126 (9.4)	362 (27.1)	133 (9.9)	1338

With reference to Table 49, the effects of the Troubles can be seen in terms of how they have affected the respondent's lives in relation to the kind of person they are. Some statements received more extreme responses than others, for example, 81.6% of respondents either strongly disagree or disagree that the Troubles have led them to find a path of religious beliefs that they didn't have before. Similarly, over 70% disagree to some extent in relation to statements such as 'the Troubles have led me to support activities that I would otherwise think wrong', 'the Troubles have made me ashamed of being from Northern Ireland' and 'the Troubles have caused me to question or lose my faith'.

Respondents generally agree that the Troubles have taught them the pointlessness and dangers of wanting revenge. Although 67.9% agree to some extent, this statement received the relative majority in the 'strongly agree' category with 15.4%. A significant per cent of respondents also agree that the Troubles have made them more understanding of people's difficulties with 69.8%. However, only 8.7% strongly agree with this statement. In terms of expressing opinions and letting people know personal details, approximately two thirds of the respondent's generally agree that the Troubles have made them more cautious in this respect.

In addition over two thirds, 63.5% of respondents agree that the Troubles have made them feel powerless to stop what was happening. The statement ‘led me to stick to the company of those from my own community’ received the most mixed response with 42.3% who agree to some extent compared to 43.7% who disagree. Over a fifth of respondents strongly disagree that the Troubles have them angry with God and 48.5% disagree to some extent that the Troubles have strengthened their faith.

Table 49: Would you agree/disagree that the Troubles have:						
	Strongly agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neither agree nor disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Total (100%)
a). Led me to support activities that I would otherwise think wrong	54 (4.1)	183 (13.7)	151 (11.3)	606 (45.5)	338 (25.4)	1332
b). Made me ashamed of being from Northern Ireland	37 (2.8)	186 (13.9)	137 (10.3)	660 (49.4)	315 (23.6)	1335
c). Made me very careful about expressing an opinion in case I offend someone.	100 (7.5)	697 (52.1)	160 (12)	310 (23.2)	70 (5.2)	1337
d). Made me wary of letting people know details about my life	130 (9.7)	674 (50.4)	148 (11.1)	284 (21.2)	101 (7.6)	1337
e). Made me bitter	66 (4.9)	314 (23.5)	217 (16.2)	536 (40.1)	203 (15.2)	1336
f). Made me more understanding of other people's difficulties	116 (8.7)	815 (61.1)	248 (18.6)	137 (10.3)	17 (1.3)	1333

Table 49: Would you agree/disagree that the Troubles have:						
	Strongly agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neither agree nor disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Total (100%)
g). Have taught me the pointlessness and dangers of wanting revenge	205 (15.4)	699 (52.5)	241 (18.1)	155 (11.6)	31 (2.3)	1331
h). Led me to stick to the company of those from my own community	102 (7.6)	464 (34.7)	186 (13.9)	462 (34.6)	122 (9.1)	1336
I). Caused me to question or lose my faith	25 (1.9)	113 (8.5)	222 (16.7)	701 (52.7)	270 (20.3)	1331
j). Made me feel powerless to stop what was happening	201 (15.1)	645 (48.4)	223 (16.7)	218 (16.4)	45 (3.4)	1332
k). Strengthened my faith	43 (3.2)	248 (18.6)	394 (29.6)	498 (37.4)	148 (11.1)	1331
l). Led me to find a path of religious beliefs I didn't have before.	12 (0.9)	46 (3.5)	186 (14.1)	789 (59.7)	289 (21.9)	1322
m). Made me angry with God.	19 (1.4)	186 (14)	197 (14.9)	631 (47.7)	291 (22)	1324

In terms of how the Troubles have affected political attitudes, Table 50 shows the responses to a number of statements. The most extreme response relates to the distrust of politicians, where 80.2% of respondents agree, over one quarter of these respondents strongly agree. Only 7.2% disagree with this statement. Similarly, 78.2% of respondents agree that the Troubles have shown that those in to be lacking in the will to sort this

conflict out. A significant per cent of respondents agree with the Troubles making them more determined to resist being pushed around politically with 67.1%. Two thirds of respondents agree that Troubles have led them to avoid political discussions and to keep their opinions to themselves.

Respondents are in general disagreement in relation to the statement ‘the Troubles have shown dialogue and negotiation to be a dangerous waste of time’ with 55.1%. In terms of mixed responses, ‘provoked me to great determination that things have to change and I will make a contribution to bringing about that change’ received a mixed response with 33.3% who disagree compared to 28.9% who disagree. 37.8% of respondents were undecided. The majority of respondents also disagree that the Troubles have led them to have negative feelings about the other community with 38.4% and 10.9% who disagree and strongly disagree, respectively.

Table 50: Would you agree/disagree that the Troubles have:						
	Strongly agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neither agree nor disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Total (100%)
a). Shown those in power to be lacking in the will to sort this conflict out	411 (30.9)	630 (47.3)	178 (13.4)	101 (7.6)	11 (0.8)	1331
b). Restricted my opportunities to get to know and understand people from the other community	150 (11.3)	584 (43.8)	171 (12.8)	362 (27.2)	66 (5)	1333
c). Led to distrust politicians	342 (25.7)	726 (54.5)	170 (12.8)	81 (6.1)	14 (1.1)	1333
d). Led me to avoid political discussions and keep my opinions to myself	169 (12.7)	651 (49.1)	208 (15.7)	253 (19.1)	46 (3.5)	1327

e). Led me have more negative feeling about the other community	57 (4.3)	371 (27.8)	249 (18.7)	512 (38.4)	145 (10.9)	1334
f). Made me more determined to resist being pushed around politically	169 (12.7)	592 (44.4)	343 (25.8)	203 (15.2)	25 (1.9)	1332
g). Provoked me to great determination that things have to change and I will make contribution to bringing about that change	100 (7.6)	340 (25.7)	499 (37.8)	353 (26.7)	29 (2.2)	1321
h). Confirmed my belief about the mess made of this country by the older generation	156 (11.7)	480 (36.1)	277 (20.9)	281 (21.2)	134 (10.1)	1328
D). Shown dialogue and negotiation to be a dangerous waste of time.	60 (4.5)	260 (19.6)	272 (20.5)	510 (38.4)	226 (17)	1328

In terms of how the Troubles have affected the respondent's attitudes in relation to law and order, Table 51 indicates that the majority of respondents are generally critical of the police and the law and court system. Over half of the respondents agree to some extent that the Troubles have made them more critical of the police. Similarly, the majority of 57.6% of respondents disagree to some extent that the Troubles have made them believe more in the law and court system. A significant percentage of respondents neither agree nor disagree and only 14.6% agree with this statement.

In addition, the majority of respondents do not feel sympathetic towards the police and security forces with 30.2% and 18.3% of respondents who disagree and strongly disagree, respectively. The most extreme response related to the statement 'the Troubles have meant that many people who would not normally go to prison have been or are still in prison'. 75.2% of respondents agree to some extent compared to only 9.6% who disagree.

Table 51: Would you agree/disagree that the Troubles have:						
	Strongly agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neither agree nor disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Total (100%)
a). Made me more critical of the police	319 (23.9)	393 (29.4)	203 (15.2)	302 (22.6)	118 (8.8)	1335
b). Made me believe more in the law and court system	32 (2.4)	163 (12.2)	370 (27.8)	554 (41.6)	213 (16)	1332
c). Put paramilitaries in a position of having to police communities	144 (10.8)	421 (31.7)	353 (26.6)	298 (22.4)	112 (8.4)	1328
d). Has meant that many people who would not normally go to prison have been or are still in prison.	474 (35.6)	528 (39.6)	203 (15.2)	105 (7.9)	22 (1.7)	1332
e). Made me feel sympathetic towards the police and the security forces	111 (8.4)	284 (21.4)	289 (21.7)	402 (30.2)	243 (18.3)	1329

Table 52

Overall how much do you think your experience of the troubles have affected you?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	complete change	99	7.3	7.4	7.4
	radical change	119	8.8	8.9	16.3
	some change	521	38.4	39.0	55.4
	small impact	474	35.0	35.5	90.9
	not at all	122	9.0	9.1	100.0
	Total	1335	98.5	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	21	1.5		
	Total	21	1.5		
Total		1356	100.0		

With reference to Table 52, which shows how the Troubles have affected the respondents generally, it can be seen that the majority of respondents have noticed some change or a small impact with 39% and 35.5%, respectively. Only 7.4% and 9.1% of respondents noticed a complete change and no impact, respectively as a result of the Troubles.

Help and Support

This section is concerned with the type of help and support which respondents have sought and received as a result of the effects, which the Troubles have had upon them. Table 53 lists the type of trained help, which has been received by the respondents.

Table 53: Have you ever seen a trained helper about the effects of the Troubles on you or on a member of your family?				
		Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)

Table 53: Have you ever seen a trained helper about the effects of the Troubles on you or on a member of your family?

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)
a). Psychiatrist	63 (4.8)	1238 (95.2)	1301
b). Clinical psychologist	18 (1.4)	1282 (98.6)	1300
c). GP & local doctor	268 (20.5)	1042 (79.5)	1310
d). Community Nurse	77 (5.9)	1222 (94.1)	1299
e). Alternative health practitioner	10 (0.8)	1290 (99.2)	1300
f). Chemist/pharmacist	174 (13.4)	1129 (86.6)	1303
g). Social worker	51 (3.9)	1249 (96.1)	1300
h). Child guidance	10 (0.8)	1287 (99.2)	1297
I). Support through school welfare	17 (1.3)	1280 (98.7)	1297
j). Teacher	41 (3.2)	1257 (96.8)	1298
k). Counsellor	36 (2.8)	1262 (97.2)	1298
l). Self help group	47 (3.6)	1252 (96.4)	1299
m).Marriage/Relationship counsellor	5 (0.4)	1294 (99.6)	1299
n).Social Security Agency	108 (8.3)	1192 (91.7)	1300
o).Citizen's Advice Bureau	74 (5.7)	1225 (94.3)	1299
p). The Samaritans	6 (0.5)	1293 (99.5)	1299
q). Minister or priest	116 (8.9)	1185 (91.1)	1301
r).Faith healer	8 (0.6)	1285 (99.4)	1293
s). Lawyer or solicitor	135 (10.4)	1160 (89.6)	1295
t). Personnel depart. within my employment	16 (1.2)	1278 (98.8)	1294
u). Accountant	4 (0.3)	1289 (99.7)	1293

Table 53: Have you ever seen a trained helper about the effects of the Troubles on you or on a member of your family?			
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)
v). Local politician	146 (11.3)	1145 (88.7)	1291
w). Community worker	130 (10.1)	1163 (89.9)	1293
x). Other voluntary organisation.	100 (7.7)	1193 (92.3)	1293

Although, the majority of respondents have not seen any of the listed help, a significant per cent of respondents have sought help from their GP or local doctor. One fifth of respondents have seen their GP or local doctor as a result of the Troubles. Similarly, other sources of help have been from the chemist/pharmacist, 13.4%, lawyer or solicitor, 10.4%, local politician, 11.3% and community worker, 10.1%. The least popular or applicable sources of help were accountants, 0.3%, The Samaritans, 0.5% and marriage or relationship counsellors, 0.4%.

Table 54 gives an indication of whether the respondents thought the help available was satisfactory. Although, this did not apply to the majority of respondents, out of those who had sought help, 23.5% thought the help available to them was sympathetic and helpful. 6.3% thought the help available to them was only adequate. Only 1% of respondents stated that they could not find help and 0.6% thought the help received was harmful to them.

Table 54: Do you think the help available to you was satisfactory?				
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Not Applicable (%)	Total (100%)

a). Yes, it was sympathetic and helpful	298 (23.5)	57 (4.5)	911 (72)	1266
b). It was adequate only	78 (6.3)	133 (10.7)	1037 (83.1)	1248
c).It was insensitive	14 (1.1)	189 (15.2)	1040 (83.7)	1243
d). It was harmful	7 (0.6)	196 (15.8)	1040 (83.7)	1243
e). It was judgemental	18 (1.4)	186 (15)	11040 (83.6)	1244
f). It was critical of me	14 (1.1)	188 (15.1)	1040 (83.7)	1242
g). I couldn't find help.	13 (1)	177 (14.2)	1054 (84.7)	1244

With reference to Table 55, which gives an indication of where respondents received the best help, it shows that 39.5% received appropriate help from noone. A significant percentage thought the best source of help was from their spouse followed by their parents with 17.1% and 13.8%, respectively. However, the response rate to this question was generally poor with only 65% of respondents. In general, respondents seem to seek help mainly from their families or close friends rather than outside help.

Table 55

Where, if from anywhere, did you receive the best help?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Spouse	151	11.1	17.1	17.1
	Children	31	2.3	3.5	20.7
	Parents	122	9.0	13.8	34.5
	Other close family	103	7.6	11.7	46.2
	Close friends	41	3.0	4.7	50.9
	Neighbours	8	.6	.9	51.8
	Work colleagues	3	.2	.3	52.1
	Those in similar position to myself	18	1.3	2.0	54.1
	Local doctor	20	1.5	2.3	56.4
	Phychiatrist	6	.4	.7	57.1
	Alternative health practitioner	1	.1	.1	57.2
	Chemist	1	.1	.1	57.3
	Social worker	1	.1	.1	57.4
	School welfare/educational psychologist	1	.1	.1	57.5
	Teacher	1	.1	.1	57.7
	Counsellor	4	.3	.5	58.1
	Self help group	1	.1	.1	58.2
	CAB	1	.1	.1	58.3
	Minister/priest	12	.9	1.4	59.7
	Lawyer/solicitor	6	.4	.7	60.4
	Personnel Dept within my employment	1	.1	.1	60.5
	I received appropriate help from no-one	348	25.7	39.5	100.0
	Total	881	65.0	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	475	35.0		
	Total	475	35.0		
Total		1356	100.0		

Table 56 gives an indication of the main reasons why the respondents found it difficult to find appropriate help. Although, the majority of respondents did not find this question applicable, out of those who did, over a third did not believe anything could help them at the time. 42.3% of respondents stated other reasons for finding it difficult to get help and 14.6% did not know where to look for appropriate help.

Table 56

If you found it difficult to get help, was this mainly because ?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Didn't know where to look	73	5.4	14.6	14.6
	Unable to find satisfactory help to meet needs	24	1.8	4.8	19.4
	Not able to look	11	.8	2.2	21.6
	Didn't believe anything could help at the time	181	13.3	36.1	57.7
	Other	212	15.6	42.3	100.0
	Total	501	36.9	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	855	63.1		
	Total	855	63.1		
Total		1356	100.0		

Compensation

In terms of compensation for injuries and losses due to the Troubles, only 9.4% of respondents have received compensation. Out of these respondents, the majority of 87.3% do not think the compensation was adequate. With reference to Table 57, although there was only a 63% response rate, the majority of 73.1% of respondents are not aware

of any problems in relation to compensation. 7.7% of respondents think that the main problem with compensation is the inadequate amount of money and 6.5% of respondents think the delays in payment cause financial problems to businesses.

Table 57

at problems, if any are you aware of with the compensation questic

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not enough money	66	4.9	7.7	7.7
	Not fair	38	2.8	4.4	12.2
	Delays in payment	56	4.1	6.5	18.7
	No appeal	14	1.0	1.6	20.4
	Asked a lot of intrusive questions	54	4.0	6.3	26.7
	Not aware of any problems	625	46.1	73.1	99.8
	Other	2	.1	.2	100.0
	Total	855	63.1	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	501	36.9		
	Total	501	36.9		
Total		1356	100.0		

Legal Redress

With reference to Table 58, which shows the respondent’s opinion when asked about the effectiveness of the law in dealing with the Troubles, the response is very mixed. It is also important to note that between 20-30% of respondents neither agree nor disagree with each of these issues relating to the effectiveness of the law.

Over half the respondents, 56.5% disagree to some extent with the first statement i.e. ‘Yes, the law does enough’ and nearly one third of respondents neither agree nor disagree. Out of those who disagree, almost half strongly disagree. Conversely, the majority of 57.3% of respondents agree to some extent in relation to the need for stiffer sentences and 54.7% agree that not enough effort is made to catch those responsible. The majority of 43% of respondents agree and 16% strongly agree that the law does not protect innocent people.

Table 58: Do you agree/disagree that the law does enough to deal with the effects of the Troubles?

	Strongly agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neither agree nor disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Total (100%)
a). Yes, the law does enough	18 (1.4)	166 (12.5)	392 (29.6)	522 (39.4)	226 (17.1)	1324
b). No, stiffer sentences are required for those who kill and injure people	343 (25.8)	419 (31.5)	403 (30.3)	112 (8.4)	53 (4)	1330
c). No, not enough effort to catch those responsible	206 (15.5)	521 (39.2)	442 (33.3)	140 (10.5)	19 (1.4)	1328
d).No, the law does not protect innocent people	213 (16)	580 (43.6)	333 (25.1)	188 (14.1)	15 (1.1)	1329
e). No, the law victimises people further	188 (14.2)	429 (32.4)	376 (28.4)	302 (22.8)	30 (2.3)	1325
f). No, there are two laws, one for us and one for them.	274 (20.6)	448 (33.7)	290 (21.8)	259 (19.5)	58 (4.4)	1329
g). I have no faith in the law here	229 (17.2)	396 (29.8)	290 (21.8)	356 (26.8)	58 (4.4)	1329

Table 58: Do you agree/disagree that the law does enough to deal with the effects of the Troubles?

	Strongly agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neither agree nor disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)	Total (100%)
h). The law is not suited to dealing with the Troubles, something else is needed.	342 (25.7)	536 (40.3)	281 (21.1)	153 (11.5)	18 (1.4)	1330

The statement which received the most extreme response, related to the suitability of the law in dealing with the Troubles and the fact that something else was needed. 66% of respondents agree to some extent including over a third who strongly agree. Only 1.4% of respondents strongly disagrees and thinks that the law is suited to dealing with the Troubles. One fifth of the respondents neither agree nor disagree with this statement.

Analysis

Previous analysis of violence in Northern Ireland undertaken by the Costs of the Troubles highlighted the significance of certain key variables – religion, age and location. It has been demonstrated that these three have crucially determined one’s experience of the Troubles. In addition, the majority of direct causalities of violence have been male. It would thus appear that the Troubles have been a predominantly male experience. This section of the report explores each of these variables. The predominant form of analysis is crosstabulation given the categorical character of the variables concerned. For each of the crosstabulations, Chi Square tests were performed to ensure that the differences recorded were not random. The intention was to use a significance level of .05. However, given the large number of crosstabulations, this was increased to .005. (*ask Allen about this, I am worried about errors of omission*)

Gender

Respondents were asked to report on the frequency of their their experience of the Troubles

	Male	Female	Total
A lot	105	93	198
%	17.2%	13.1%	15.0%
Quite a lot	124	136	260
%	20.3%	19.2%	19.7%
Some	182	173	355
%	29.7%	24.4%	26.9%
A little	82	114	196
%	13.4%	16.1%	14.8%
Very Little	106	169	275

%	17.3%	23.8%	20.8%
None	13	25	38
%	2.1%	3.5%	2.9%
Total	612	710	1322
%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Although the analysis of deaths suggested that males have been the primary victims, the survey data suggests a different picture. Certainly, a higher proportion of men claimed to have experience of the Troubles, but here the relative differences are much less stark. 37.5% of men claimed to have experienced the Troubles ‘a lot’ or ‘quite a lot’ compared to 22.3% of women. Correspondingly, just fewer than 20% of men and just over a quarter of women claimed very little or no experience.

Arguably, the term ‘experience’ is subject to wide interpretation. Does living in Northern Ireland and seeing nightly news bulletin constitute an experience of the Troubles. When questioned about the nature of that experience, certain differences in the male/female experience emerged. Here only the category ‘very often’ is analyzed. This response suggests that the Troubles were pervasive in individual lifestyle. It is here that male/female differences are most likely to emerge. Very high proportions of both had ‘very often’ encountered the Troubles in news reports. When it comes to areas of individual active involvement such as being in a bomb scare, or straying into an area where the person feels unsafe, or being stopped and searched by the security forces or feeling that they had to change normal routines, men experienced these rough 50% more than women. It should be noted that in every case, this constituted a minority of the sample although more than a third of males had been stopped and searched by the security forces.

Table 60 Types of Experience of the Troubles		
	male	female
News Reports		
very often	510	564

Table 60 Types of Experience of the Troubles		
	male	female
%	82.3	78.7
Bomb Scare		
very often	56	47
%	9.0	6.7
Unsafe Area		
very often	77	45
%	12.5	6.3
Stopped/Searched		
very often	227	144
%	36.6	20.0
Stopped/Checkpoint		
very often	286	226
%	46.1	35.1
Unable to Say what Think		
very often	126	119
%	20.4	16.6
Being Wary		
very often	86	81
%	13.9	11.3
Extra security precautions at home		
very often	91	79
%	14.7	11.0
Change Normal routines		
very often	83	68
%	13.4	9.5

A more serious set of experiences was explored in question 39. There seem to be a set of experiences that both genders have had in common – listening to their own tradition being abused – feeling blamed for the Troubles – ending relationships because of the Troubles – having schooling disrupted – experience of paramilitary punishments (though not directly). For some of these variables, the proportion of women claiming to have experienced them very often was actually greater than for men. In other issues, where the tension or conflict is interactive – being called sectarian names and, most of all getting into physical fights, the process has been more a male experience.

	male	female
Being called sectarian names		
very often	71	44
%	11.5	6.1
Concealing things for safety reasons		
very often	79	53
%	12.7	7.4
Having to listen to own tradition being abused		
very often	135	129
%	21.8	18.0
Feeling blamed for the Troubles		
very often	66	85
%	10.7	11.8
having to end relationships because of community divide		
very often	25	23
%	4.0	3.2
Turn down work because of danger		
very often	44	34

Table 61 Other Experiences of the Troubles		
	male	female
%	7.1	4.8
Getting in physical fights because of the Troubles		
very often	23	5
%	3.7	0.7
Avoiding certain areas		
very often	133	113
%	21.5	15.8
Having schooling disrupted		
very often	19	29
%	3.1	4.1
Being forced to do things against my will		
very often	23	17
%	3.7	2.4
Experience of paramilitaries acting as punishment agencies		
very often	9	9
%	1.5	1.3
Paying protection money		
very often	1	1
%	0.2	0.1
So afraid, thought of leaving northern Ireland.		
very often	23	17
%	3.7	2.4

In terms of the most direct experiences of the Troubles, gender differences existed, although, frequently the percentage values were low. For example, 26.7 per cent of men

reported witnessing a shooting compared to 18.8 per cent of women. Very similar percentages reported that a member of the immediate family had been injured or killed.

These responses suggest that while the analysis of the deaths database was concerned predominantly with men, that women have also seriously experienced the Troubles. The exact nature of that experience has tended to be different from men but women are also substantially affected.

Table 62 Effect on People's Lives by Gender

	male	female
complete change	45	54
%	7.3	7.6
radical change	69	50
%	11.2	7.1
some change	241	278
%	39.1	39.2
small impact	195	272
%	31.7	38.4
not at all	66	55
%	10.7	7.8

As can be seen in table 62, differences between respondents by gender on the degree to which the Troubles affected their lives differ only marginally by gender. Several crosstabulations were generated to explore other effects of the Troubles on different genders. Unfortunately, the analysis only affected about 200 cases. Chi-Square tests demonstrated that observed gender differences had an unacceptable probability of occurring by chance. *(This is where a better understanding of the Chi-Square tests is crucial)*

Religion

All the analysis of the Troubles indicates that in both absolute and relative terms, catholics have been more affected by violence. They make up the majority of all fatalities and the death rates for the Region's Catholic population have been consistently higher than for the Protestant population. This has implications for the survey. The sampled

wards had a majority of Catholics and this fact has an influence on the nature of responses. However, allowing for such difficulties, the next set of crosstabulations analyses the experience of the Troubles by religion.

Table 63

QE20 * QH37 Crosstabulation

			QH37					Total
			A lot	Some	A little	Very Little	None	
QE20	Catholic	Count	169	254	113	134	20	894
		% within QE20	18.9%	28.4%	12.6%	15.0%	2.2%	100%
		% within QH37	87.1%	73.0%	60.4%	48.9%	55.6%	68.8%
		% of Total	13.0%	19.6%	8.7%	10.3%	1.5%	68.8%
	Protestant	Count	20	90	71	135	14	383
		% within QE20	5.2%	23.5%	18.5%	35.2%	3.7%	100%
		% within QH37	10.3%	25.9%	38.0%	49.3%	38.9%	29.5%
		% of Total	1.5%	6.9%	5.5%	10.4%	1.1%	29.5%
	other	Count	5	4	3	5	2	22
		% within QE20	22.7%	18.2%	13.6%	22.7%	9.1%	100%
		% within QH37	2.6%	1.1%	1.6%	1.8%	5.6%	1.7%
		% of Total	.4%	.3%	.2%	.4%	.2%	1.7%
Total		Count	194	348	187	274	36	1299
		% within QE20	14.9%	26.8%	14.4%	21.1%	2.8%	100%
		% within QH37	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%	100%
		% of Total	14.9%	26.8%	14.4%	21.1%	2.8%	100%

Although the respondent population consists of two thirds Catholic and one third Protestant, the table above indicates that there is a relationship between religion and the experience of the Troubles. Out of the 14.9% who have a lot of experience of the

Troubles, it can be seen that the majority - 87.1% - are Catholic compared to 10.3% Protestant. Similarly, out of the one fifth of respondents who have quite a lot of experience, the majority of 78.5% is Catholic compared to 20.4% Protestant. In four out of the five categories of experience of the Troubles Catholics are in the majority. However, in terms of very little experience of the Troubles, percentages are similar with 48.9% for Catholics and 49.3% for Protestants.

However, percentages are misleading due to the disproportionate representation of Catholics and Protestants in the respondent population. Therefore, if the percentages are analysed in terms of religion, which takes into account the disproportionate religious composition of respondents, it can be seen that out of the 68.8% who are Catholic, 18.9% and 22.8% have a lot and quite a lot of experience, respectively. This can be compared to that of Protestants with 5.2% and 13.8% who had a lot and quite a lot of experience, respectively. It is also significant to note that the majority of 38.9% of Protestant have very little experience of the Troubles compared to 15% of Catholics for the same category. The majority of Catholics have some experience of the Troubles.

Despite the relatively large number of Catholics within the sample, the percentages claiming experience of the Troubles were higher still, suggesting, in line with the literature, that Catholic experience of conflict has been disproportionate.

This is reinforced by the findings of the next table which compares the effect of the Troubles on peoples lives by religion.

Table 64 Religion by the Effect of the Troubles

QE20 * QJ71 Crosstabulation

			QJ71					Total
			complete change	radical change	some change	small impact	not at all	
QE20	Catholic	Count	90	96	368	288	52	894
		% within QE20	10.1%	10.7%	41.2%	32.2%	5.8%	100.0%
		% within QJ71	90.9%	85.7%	73.0%	61.4%	44.1%	68.7%
		% of Total	6.9%	7.4%	28.3%	22.1%	4.0%	68.7%
	Protestant	Count	8	14	128	174	62	386
		% within QE20	2.1%	3.6%	33.2%	45.1%	16.1%	100.0%
		% within QJ71	8.1%	12.5%	25.4%	37.1%	52.5%	29.6%
		% of Total	.6%	1.1%	9.8%	13.4%	4.8%	29.6%
	other	Count	1	2	8	7	4	22
		% within QE20	4.5%	9.1%	36.4%	31.8%	18.2%	100.0%
		% within QJ71	1.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	3.4%	1.7%
		% of Total	.1%	.2%	.6%	.5%	.3%	1.7%
Total	Count	99	112	504	469	118	1302	
	% within QE20	7.6%	8.6%	38.7%	36.0%	9.1%	100.0%	
	% within QJ71	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	7.6%	8.6%	38.7%	36.0%	9.1%	100.0%	

In terms of the effects of the Troubles, Catholics are the majority in four out of the five categories. It is significant to note that out of those experiencing a complete change 90.9% are Catholic compared to only 8.1% Protestant. Indeed, one in ten Catholic respondents reported that the Troubles had effected a complete change in their lives. In contrast, a majority of 52.5% of those in the ‘Not at All’ category are Protestant compared to 44.1% Catholic. In general, Catholics have experienced more extreme effects of the Troubles with percentages skewed towards the upper end of the scale i.e. complete or radical change. In contrast, the effect of the Troubles has generally led to some change or a small impact upon Protestants.

In terms of religion, out of all Catholics, 41.2% and 32.2% have experienced some change or a small impact respectively. 45.1% of Protestants have experienced a small impact. Although, the majority for both Catholics and Protestants are fairly similar, the contrast between the two ends of the spectrum reflects the general trend that the Catholics interviewed experienced more the extreme effects of the Troubles compared to that of Protestants. 10.1% of Catholics and 2.1 % of Protestants in the 'Complete Change' category and 5.8% of Catholics and 16.1% of Protestants in the 'Not at All' category. It is also important to note that two thirds of the sample population are Catholic.

It is difficult to specify exactly what have been the differential impacts. On the assumption that the Troubles have had negative health impact, one comparison would be long-standing illness between the two religions

Table 65 Religion by Long-Standing Illness

QE20 * QF21 Crosstabulation

			QF21		Total
			yes	no	
QE20	Catholic	Count	189	715	904
		% within QE20	20.9%	79.1%	100.0%
		% within QF21	61.8%	70.7%	68.6%
		% of Total	14.4%	54.3%	68.6%
	Protestant	Count	112	279	391
		% within QE20	28.6%	71.4%	100.0%
		% within QF21	36.6%	27.6%	29.7%
		% of Total	8.5%	21.2%	29.7%
	other	Count	5	17	22
		% within QE20	22.7%	77.3%	100.0%
		% within QF21	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%
		% of Total	.4%	1.3%	1.7%
Total	Count	306	1011	1317	
	% within QE20	23.2%	76.8%	100.0%	
	% within QF21	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	23.2%	76.8%	100.0%	

Out of the total sample population, 76.8% do not have a longstanding illness irrespective of religion. However, out of those who do have a longstanding illness, the majority of 61.8% are Catholic compared to 36.6 % Protestant. However, this result may reflect the large proportion of Catholics in the sample population. Therefore, if percentages are analysed in terms of religion, the breakdown for both Catholics and Protestants are fairly similar with approximately, three quarters of the sample population with no longstanding illness. This suggests that Catholics do not have a greater propensity of developing a longstanding illness. Out of those who do have a longstanding illness, the Catholic majority reflects the religious breakdown of the sample population and also the fact that

the most socially and economically deprived areas tend to be predominantly Catholic. It is also significant to note that out of those with no longstanding illness, the majority of 70.7% are also Catholic. The proposition that Catholics because of their greater exposure to the troubles might record greater concentrations of long-standing illness was not proved by this test. Nevertheless, other sharp and significant differences are observable between religions

Table 66 Painful Memories of the Troubles by Religion

Crosstab

			QE20			Total
			Catholic	Protestant	other	
Q47	frequently	Count % within Q47	82 78.1%	22 21.0%	1 1.0%	105 100.0%
	occasionally	Count % within Q47	173 82.0%	36 17.1%	2 .9%	211 100.0%
	rarely	Count % within Q47	172 86.0%	22 11.0%	6 3.0%	200 100.0%
	never	Count % within Q47	431 57.5%	305 40.7%	13 1.7%	749 100.0%
	don't remember	Count % within Q47	40 88.9%	5 11.1%		45 100.0%
Total		Count % within Q47	898 68.5%	390 29.8%	22 1.7%	1310 100.0%

Catholics accounted for over 80 per cent of those suffering frequent and occasional painful memories of the Troubles. Just over 28 per cent of Catholics answered in these categories compared to just over 14 per cent of Protestants. Across a range of similar questions, including dreams of the troubles, unexpected recall of events, losing interest in normal activities and feelings of insecurity and jumpiness, showed similarly significant differences. Such feeling also embraced guilt at surviving. In this case, however, the differences between the two religions were more marginal, 7.7 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively

Table 67 Feelings of Shame and Guilt at Surviving the Troubles by religion

Crosstab

			QE20			Total
			Catholic	Protestant	other	
Q53	frequently	Count % within Q53	23 71.9%	9 28.1%		32 100.0%
	occasionally	Count % within Q53	46 78.0%	12 20.3%	1 1.7%	59 100.0%
	rarely	Count % within Q53	109 90.8%	10 8.3%	1 .8%	120 100.0%
	never	Count % within Q53	646 63.8%	348 34.4%	19 1.9%	1013 100.0%
	don't remember	Count % within Q53	72 87.8%	9 11.0%	1 1.2%	82 100.0%
Total	Count % within Q53	896 68.6%	388 29.7%	22 1.7%	1306 100.0%	

Referring to such effects, respondents were asked if they had interfered with their lives. Almost 20 per cent of Catholics replied severe or moderate interference compared to nine per cent of Protestants.

In short, the evidence of greater catholic experience of the Troubles is supplemented by evidence of more severe and long-term effects.

Location

Previous analysis of the impact of the Troubles has commented on its uneven spatial effects. Certain areas have disproportionately suffered violence. This patterning of the

conflict was the primary reason for the choice of sample procedure used in the survey. In order to analyse the role of location in the Troubles, a new variable was created with just three values: wards with the highest intensity of violence; wards with medium intensity of violence and wards with low intensity. Ideally, analysis by individual ward would have reveal further detail in the distribution of Troubles' effects. However, since some wards have very low returns, the analysis only works at the level of ward group.

It should be said at the onset that these groups of wards are distinguished by more than just their level of violence. Table 66 records reported weekly household income for each of the three groups of wards.

£ per Week	Highest Intensity	Middle Intensity	Least Intensity
<100	24.5	12.6	5.3
100-249	45.6	38.2	18.5
250-499	15.0	13.5	12.8
500-999	4.8	4.3	3.7
N	147	207	243

The group with the highest intensity of violence was also characterised by households with extremely low incomes. Almost a quarter reported household income of less than £100 per week. 70 per cent has incomes less than £250 per week. Indeed for the lower income categories, household income varies inversely with degree of violence. Thus, the wards with least violence had the lowest proportion of households in the bottom income categories. While not shown on the table, they also had the highest proportion in the upper income categories.

The mapping paper argues that the correlation between deprivation and level of violence throughout Northern Ireland was low. It was hypothesised that the relationship was

obscured by the inclusion of deaths of members of the security forces who tended not to live in areas of acute deprivation. Here, however, the selection of the group of wards with highest death rates for local residents also involved selecting some of the region’s most deprived.

While this is to be expected, it also complicates the analysis. Looking for specifically Troubles’ related effects requires separating out other factors like deprivation. In practice, this is rarely easy to accomplish. Of course, it has been argued that deprivation and violence are intimately related – that grievance at inequality and discrimination fuel violence. However, such arguments could be equally applied to peripheral housing estates in Britain where poverty and squalor are linked to local crime. Some of the difficulties in identifying the impact of the Troubles will emerge in this analysis.

	Highest Intensity	Middle Intensity	Least Intensity
A lot	25.9	11.9	5.5
Quite a lot	28.9	16.6	12.0
Some	24.2	29.6	26.3
A little	10.2	17.9	16.8
Very Little	9.9	20.3	35.3
None	0.9	3.6	4.3
N	463.0	469	400

Given how these wards were sampled, it is unsurprising that the ‘highest intensity’ wards should record such scores. Nevertheless, almost 55 per cent of respondents reported a lot or quite a lot experience of the Troubles. A further quarter reported some experience. Such finding suggest that for almost 30 years in certain places in Northern Ireland, the Troubles was almost a way of life.

Interestingly, when respondents were asked to specify the nature of their experience, a smaller proportion in the highest intensity wards referred to news reports. This might that the Troubles were more a lived reality than a series of media events. The kinds of experience that were reported more frequently in these wards were ‘being stopped and

searched by the security forces’, ‘being wary in the presence of people from the other community’, ‘having to take extra security precautions to secure my home or workplace’ ‘having to change normal routes, routines or habits because of safety’. With other questions, for example, ‘being stopped at a checkpoint’, the frequency of the experience was no higher than for the other two groups of wards. For the group of health questions in the questionnaire, those in wards with the most intense violence, consistently reported more health problems than in other wards. Although this may reflect health problems associated with deprivation, a third of respondents indicated that troubles related incidents had an effect on their general health and a fifth reported similarly for troubles related bereavement. There is thus some evidence that the troubles have impacted negatively on health, particularly in wards with the highest levels of violence.

For other types of experience of the Troubles, the highest intensity wards stood out. The following tables relate to direct experience of the Troubles

Table 70 The experience of having to conceal things because of safety by location

Crosstab

			Location			Total
			Highest Intensity	Middle Intensity	Least Intensity	
QH39A	very often	Count	71	30	14	115
		% within Location	15.2%	6.4%	3.4%	8.6%
	occasionally	Count	188	59	35	282
		% within Location	40.2%	12.6%	8.6%	21.0%
seldom	Count	90	75	75	240	
	% within Location	19.2%	16.0%	18.4%	17.9%	
never	Count	119	305	283	707	
	% within Location	25.4%	65.0%	69.5%	52.6%	
Total	Count	468	469	407	1344	
	% within Location	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

The high intensity wards reported in the very often category more than twice as much as in middle intensity wards and more than four times than from low intensity wards. A similar picture emerges for the experience of ‘having to listen to my tradition being criticised or abused’.

Table 71 Experience of having to listen to my tradition being criticised or abused

Crosstab

			Location			Total
			Highest Intensity	Middle Intensity	Least Intensity	
QH39C	very often	Count	172	62	30	264
		% within Location	36.8%	13.2%	7.4%	19.7%
	occasionally	Count	192	125	74	391
		% within Location	41.1%	26.6%	18.2%	29.1%
seldom	Count	48	93	123	264	
	% within Location	10.3%	19.8%	30.3%	19.7%	
never	Count	55	190	179	424	
	% within Location	11.8%	40.4%	44.1%	31.6%	
Total		Count	467	470	406	1343
		% within Location	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This patterns is repeated across almost all the variables for direct experience of the Troubles. Indeed, feeling very often blamed for the Troubles scored ten times higher in highest intensity, compared to least intensity wards. 28 per cent reported having their home attacked very often or occasionally – 10 per cent reported that they had had their home destroyed!

Table 72 Experience of being Caught Up in a Riot by Location

Crosstab

			Location			Total
			Highest Intensity	Middle Intensity	Least Intensity	
QH43A	several times	Count % within Location	180 38.5%	58 12.4%	9 2.2%	247 18.4%
	more than once	Count % within Location	129 27.6%	44 9.4%	38 9.4%	211 15.7%
	once	Count % within Location	47 10.0%	38 8.1%	42 10.3%	127 9.5%
	never	Count % within Location	112 23.9%	329 70.1%	317 78.1%	758 56.4%
Total		Count % within Location	468 100.0%	469 100.0%	406 100.0%	1343 100.0%

In this group of wards, almost 40 per cent of respondents reported being caught up in riots several times, almost three quarters had been in a riot at least once.

Table 73 Experience of having a Neighbour Killed by Location

Crosstab

			Location			Total
			Highest Intensity	Middle Intensity	Least Intensity	
QH43F	several times	Count % within Location	31 6.6%	13 2.8%	4 1.0%	48 3.6%
	more than once	Count % within Location	76 16.2%	48 10.3%	51 12.5%	175 13.0%
	once	Count % within Location	134 28.6%	69 14.7%	29 7.1%	232 17.3%
	never	Count % within Location	227 48.5%	338 72.2%	323 79.4%	888 66.1%
Total	Count % within Location	468 100.0%	468 100.0%	407 100.0%	1343 100.0%	

Over half of respondents in these wards reported having a neighbour killed, compared to one in five in the least intensity wards. Just less than half reported having a friend killed. More than a third reported having a member of the immediate family injured. A fifth had a member of their immediate family killed.

In terms of attributing the responsibility for the Troubles, those in wards least affected by the Troubles tended to blame republican and loyalist paramilitary organisations with combined scores between 75 and 80 per cent for ‘responsible’ or ‘most responsible’. Wards with highest intensity tended to blame loyalist, though not republican, paramilitaries. Most of all, however, they tended to blame, the RUC, the British Army, loyalist politicians and British Politicians with scores in excess of 75 per cent for each.

Moreover, individuals living in these wards felt more strongly that their lives had been altered by the Troubles

Table 74 The Extent to which Experience of the Troubles Affected Individual lives by Location

QJ71 * Location Crosstabulation

			Location			Total
			Highest Intensity	Middle Intensity	Least Intensity	
QJ71	complete change	Count	81	12	6	99
		% within Location	17.4%	2.6%	1.5%	7.4%
	radical change	Count	51	42	26	119
		% within Location	10.9%	9.0%	6.5%	8.9%
	some change	Count	198	199	124	521
% within Location		42.5%	42.4%	31.0%	39.0%	
small impact	Count	113	171	190	474	
	% within Location	24.2%	36.5%	47.5%	35.5%	
not at all	Count	23	45	54	122	
	% within Location	4.9%	9.6%	13.5%	9.1%	
Total	Count	466	469	400	1335	
	% within Location	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Just over 28 per cent reported either a ‘radical change’ or a ‘complete change’ compared to 11.6 per cent in wards of next intensity. The proportion reporting some form of change was almost twice as high as in the least intensity wards.

Indeed, when it came to reporting particular effects, the following is illustrative of the sharp differences amongst these groups of wards:

- Over a third of respondents in wards of highest intensity reported painful memories compared to a fifth in the middle intensity group;
- Over a quarter reported dreams and nightmares compared to an eighth in the middle intensity group;
- A third reported involuntary recall compared to an eighth in the middle intensity group;
- 30 per cent felt some form of guilt at surviving compared to 11 per cent in the middle intensity group;

- Almost a quarter had taken some form of medication for such effects compared to just under an eighth in middle intensity wards;
- 22 per cent reported an increase in alcohol consumption related to the Troubles compared to just over four per cent in middle intensity wards.

Indeed for ever 'effects' variable, differences of this order are observable. Differential experience and effects of the Troubles would seem to be conditioned more by location than either gender or religion. These responses suggest that there have been three key dimensions to life in the areas most affected by the Troubles:

- first, there is the much greater exposure to violence both from paramilitary organisations and the security forces – a set of experiences almost unmatched in the rest of Northern Ireland (this group of wards regularly reported experience of Troubles' related activity at twice the rate for middle wards and four times the rate for least intensity wards);
- second, there are insecurities and fears in being outside one's own area and an acute wariness of outsiders, for example reflected in efforts to conceal where one lives;
- third there is a strong pattern of segregation – over a quarter of those from highest intensity wards who were employed, worked only with members of their own community.

As mentioned previously, these findings might seem to be an artefact of the sampling procedure. However, they are exactly what the sampling procedure was designed to illustrate, the stark and pervasive differences in people's lives resulting from continued proximity to violence.

Crosstab

			Age01						Total	
			15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	60-64	65-79		80+
QH38C	very often	Count	4	9	46	46	7	7	2	121
		% within Age01	6.6%	6.5%	11.3%	11.1%	7.0%	5.1%	6.1%	9.4%
	occasionally	Count	18	35	104	120	20	17	2	316
		% within Age01	29.5%	25.2%	25.5%	29.0%	20.0%	12.4%	6.1%	24.5%
	seldom	Count	22	41	130	100	26	32	13	364
		% within Age01	36.1%	29.5%	31.9%	24.2%	26.0%	23.4%	39.4%	28.2%
	never	Count	17	54	128	148	47	81	16	491
		% within Age01	27.9%	38.8%	31.4%	35.7%	47.0%	59.1%	48.5%	38.0%
Total		Count	61	139	408	414	100	137	33	1292
		% within Age01	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Crosstab

			Age01						Total	
			15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	60-64	65-79		80+
QH38G	very often	Count	8	18	59	63	9	5	1	163
		% within Age01	12.9%	13.0%	14.5%	15.1%	8.9%	3.6%	3.0%	12.6%
	occasionally	Count	18	38	115	100	21	19	4	315
		% within Age01	29.0%	27.5%	28.2%	23.9%	20.8%	13.9%	12.1%	24.3%
seldom	Count	21	36	94	109	24	37	12	333	
	% within Age01	33.9%	26.1%	23.0%	26.1%	23.8%	27.0%	36.4%	25.7%	
never	Count	15	46	140	146	47	76	16	486	
	% within Age01	24.2%	33.3%	34.3%	34.9%	46.5%	55.5%	48.5%	37.5%	
Total	Count	62	138	408	418	101	137	33	1297	
	% within Age01	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Crosstab

			Age01							Total
			15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	60-64	65-79	80+	
QH38I	very often	Count	4	19	61	53	6	2	1	146
		% within Age01	6.5%	13.7%	14.9%	12.7%	5.9%	1.5%	3.0%	11.2%
	occasionally	Count	6	13	55	57	16	9	1	157
		% within Age01	9.7%	9.4%	13.4%	13.6%	15.8%	6.6%	3.0%	12.1%
	seldom	Count	11	24	66	54	12	23	4	194
		% within Age01	17.7%	17.3%	16.1%	12.9%	11.9%	16.9%	12.1%	14.9%
	never	Count	41	83	227	254	67	102	27	801
		% within Age01	66.1%	59.7%	55.5%	60.8%	66.3%	75.0%	81.8%	61.7%
Total		Count	62	139	409	418	101	136	33	1298
		% within Age01	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Crosstab

			Age01						Total	
			15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	60-64	65-79		80+
QH39I	very often	Count	3	8	24	12			1	48
		% within Age01	4.8%	5.8%	5.9%	2.9%			3.3%	3.7%
	occasionally	Count	14	30	49	21	1	1		116
		% within Age01	22.6%	21.6%	12.1%	5.0%	1.0%	.7%		9.0%
	seldom	Count	11	14	63	26	6	5		125
		% within Age01	17.7%	10.1%	15.5%	6.3%	6.1%	3.7%		9.7%
	never	Count	34	87	270	357	92	130	29	999
		% within Age01	54.8%	62.6%	66.5%	85.8%	92.9%	95.6%	96.7%	77.6%
Total		Count	62	139	406	416	99	136	30	1288
		% within Age01	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

(My Chi-Square test knocks out 38K i.e. experience of paramilitary punishment, but only just .007. You may want to include)

Crosstab

			Age01						Total	
			15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	60-64	65-79		80+
QH43G	several times	Count % within Age01	2 3.2%	1 .7%	21 5.1%	22 5.3%	4 4.0%	1 3.1%	51 3.9%	
	more than once	Count % within Age01	6 9.7%	21 15.1%	35 8.6%	53 12.8%	6 5.9%	14 10.1%	1 3.1%	136 10.5%
	once	Count % within Age01	15 24.2%	18 12.9%	71 17.4%	45 10.9%	11 10.9%	13 9.4%		173 13.4%
	never	Count % within Age01	39 62.9%	99 71.2%	282 68.9%	293 70.9%	80 79.2%	111 80.4%	30 93.8%	934 72.2%
Total	Count % within Age01	62 100.0%	139 100.0%	409 100.0%	413 100.0%	101 100.0%	138 100.0%	32 100.0%	1294 100.0%	

Crosstab

			Age01						Total	
			15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	60-64	65-79		80+
QH43J	several times	Count	3	2	8	15	1			29
		% within Age01	4.8%	1.4%	2.0%	3.6%	1.0%			2.2%
	more than once	Count	2	21	44	30	2	1		100
		% within Age01	3.2%	15.1%	10.8%	7.2%	2.0%	.7%		7.7%
	once	Count	5	15	41	29	2	6		98
		% within Age01	8.1%	10.8%	10.0%	7.0%	2.0%	4.4%		7.6%
	never	Count	52	101	315	341	96	130	32	1067
		% within Age01	83.9%	72.7%	77.2%	82.2%	95.0%	94.9%	100.0%	82.5%
Total		Count	62	139	408	415	101	137	32	1294
		% within Age01	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Crosstab

			Age01							Total
			15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	60-64	65-79	80+	
QJ60	no	Count	40	97	299	250	63	62	13	824
		% within Age01	65.6%	69.8%	73.6%	60.8%	63.6%	45.6%	43.3%	64.3%
	yes	Count	5	14	54	49	4	3	2	131
	increased	% within Age01	8.2%	10.1%	13.3%	11.9%	4.0%	2.2%	6.7%	10.2%
	yes	Count	1	2	7	13	1	5		29
	decreased	% within Age01	1.6%	1.4%	1.7%	3.2%	1.0%	3.7%		2.3%
	always	Count	12	23	39	78	29	61	14	256
	abstained	% within Age01	19.7%	16.5%	9.6%	19.0%	29.3%	44.9%	46.7%	20.0%
	abstain	Count	3	3	7	21	2	5	1	42
	now	% within Age01	4.9%	2.2%	1.7%	5.1%	2.0%	3.7%	3.3%	3.3%
Total		Count	61	139	406	411	99	136	30	1282
		% within Age01	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 1: additional tables

4. Experience of the Troubles (QH37) by Effect of the Troubles

QH37 * QJ71 Crosstabulation

			QJ71					Total
			complete change	radical change	some change	small impact	not at all	
QH37	A lot	Count	49	37	87	20	5	198
		% within QH37	24.7%	18.7%	43.9%	10.1%	2.5%	100.0%
		% within QJ71	49.5%	31.9%	16.9%	4.3%	4.1%	15.0%
		% of Total	3.7%	2.8%	6.6%	1.5%	.4%	15.0%
Quite a lot	Quite a lot	Count	41	35	132	43	5	256
		% within QH37	16.0%	13.7%	51.6%	16.8%	2.0%	100.0%
		% within QJ71	41.4%	30.2%	25.7%	9.2%	4.1%	19.5%
		% of Total	3.1%	2.7%	10.0%	3.3%	.4%	19.5%
Some	Some	Count	6	29	174	127	17	353
		% within QH37	1.7%	8.2%	49.3%	36.0%	4.8%	100.0%
		% within QJ71	6.1%	25.0%	33.9%	27.3%	13.9%	26.8%
		% of Total	.5%	2.2%	13.2%	9.7%	1.3%	26.8%
A little	A little	Count	1	7	67	103	18	196
		% within QH37	.5%	3.6%	34.2%	52.6%	9.2%	100.0%
		% within QJ71	1.0%	6.0%	13.0%	22.2%	14.8%	14.9%
		% of Total	.1%	.5%	5.1%	7.8%	1.4%	14.9%
Very Little	Very Little	Count	1	8	53	154	61	277
		% within QH37	.4%	2.9%	19.1%	55.6%	22.0%	100.0%
		% within QJ71	1.0%	6.9%	10.3%	33.1%	50.0%	21.0%
		% of Total	.1%	.6%	4.0%	11.7%	4.6%	21.0%
None	None	Count	1		1	18	16	36
		% within QH37	2.8%		2.8%	50.0%	44.4%	100.0%
		% within QJ71	1.0%		.2%	3.9%	13.1%	2.7%
		% of Total	.1%		.1%	1.4%	1.2%	2.7%
Total	Total	Count	99	116	514	465	122	1316
		% within QH37	7.5%	8.8%	39.1%	35.3%	9.3%	100.0%
		% within QJ71	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	7.5%	8.8%	39.1%	35.3%	9.3%	100.0%

In general, the more experience of the Troubles, the greater the probability of 'complete change'. Out of those who noted a complete change, the majority of 49.5% had a lot of experience of the Troubles. However, it is significant to note that the 'complete change' category only constitutes 7.5% of the total sample population, 74.4% had noted either 'some change' or a 'small impact'. Out of these two categories, 33.9% and 33.1% had some and very little experience of the Troubles. Out of those who had noted no change, half had very little experience of the Troubles.

5. Effect of the Troubles (QJ71) by Damage to Health (QJ64B).

In general, the stronger the sample population agree that the Troubles have damaged their health, the more extreme the perceived affects of the Troubles. For example, out of those who noted a complete change, 64.7% either strongly agree or agree that the Troubles have damaged their health. Furthermore, out of those who only perceive 'some change', the majority of 71.6% either strongly disagree or disagree that the Troubles have damaged their health. Although, 64.5% of the total sample population either disagree or strongly disagree that the Troubles have damaged their health, out of those who strongly agree, 66.7% noted a 'complete change'. Conversely, out of those who strongly disagree, the majority of 52.6% only noted a 'small impact'. In addition, out of those (12.1%) who neither, agree or disagree that the Troubles have damaged their health, over half perceive 'some change' as a result of the Troubles.

QJ71 * QJ64B Crosstabulation

			QJ64B					Total
			strongly agree	agree	neither	disagree	strongly disagree	
QJ71	complete change	Count	28	36	22	9	4	99
		% within QJ71	28.3%	36.4%	22.2%	9.1%	4.0%	100.0%
		% within QJ64B	66.7%	26.7%	13.7%	1.4%	1.2%	7.4%
		% of Total	2.1%	2.7%	1.7%	.7%	.3%	7.4%
	radical change	Count	10	32	23	45	9	119
		% within QJ71	8.4%	26.9%	19.3%	37.8%	7.6%	100.0%
		% within QJ64B	23.8%	23.7%	14.3%	6.9%	2.6%	8.9%
		% of Total	.8%	2.4%	1.7%	3.4%	.7%	8.9%
	some change	Count	3	62	83	288	85	521
		% within QJ71	.6%	11.9%	15.9%	55.3%	16.3%	100.0%
		% within QJ64B	7.1%	45.9%	51.6%	44.0%	25.0%	39.1%
		% of Total	.2%	4.7%	6.2%	21.6%	6.4%	39.1%
small impact	Count	1	5	25	262	179	472	
	% within QJ71	.2%	1.1%	5.3%	55.5%	37.9%	100.0%	
	% within QJ64B	2.4%	3.7%	15.5%	40.1%	52.6%	35.4%	
	% of Total	.1%	.4%	1.9%	19.7%	13.4%	35.4%	
not at all	Count			8	50	63	121	
	% within QJ71			6.6%	41.3%	52.1%	100.0%	
	% within QJ64B			5.0%	7.6%	18.5%	9.1%	
	% of Total			.6%	3.8%	4.7%	9.1%	
Total	Count	42	135	161	654	340	1332	
	% within QJ71	3.2%	10.1%	12.1%	49.1%	25.5%	100.0%	
	% within QJ64B	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	3.2%	10.1%	12.1%	49.1%	25.5%	100.0%	

6. Housing segregation (QB12) by Religion (QE20).

QB12 * QE20 Crosstabulation

			QE20			Total
			Catholic	Protestant	other	
QB12	yes	Count	637	135	7	779
		% within QB12	81.8%	17.3%	.9%	100.0%
		% within QE20	70.8%	34.7%	31.8%	59.4%
		% of Total	48.6%	10.3%	.5%	59.4%
	no	Count	263	254	15	532
		% within QB12	49.4%	47.7%	2.8%	100.0%
		% within QE20	29.2%	65.3%	68.2%	40.6%
		% of Total	20.1%	19.4%	1.1%	40.6%
Total		Count	900	389	22	1311
		% within QB12	68.6%	29.7%	1.7%	100.0%
		% within QE20	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	68.6%	29.7%	1.7%	100.0%

In general, perceived housing segregation tends to be higher amongst Catholics compared to that of Protestants. Out of the total sample population, 59.4% perceive the area in which they lived as segregated, the majority (81.8%) of which are Catholic. In order to account for the 2:1 ratio of Catholic to Protestant, when percentages are analysed in terms of religion, it can be seen that Catholics are more than twice than likely to see there area as segregated compared to Protestants and vice versa. 70.8% of Catholics perceive their area as segregated compared to only 34.7% of Protestants. In contrast, 65.3% of Protestants do not see the area in which they live as segregated compared to only 29.2% of Catholics.

7. Health (QG23) by Religion (QE20).

QG23 * QE20 Crosstabulation

			QE20			Total
			Catholic	Protestant	other	
QG23	excellent	Count	152	56	1	209
		% within QG23	72.7%	26.8%	.5%	100.0%
		% within QE20	16.8%	14.5%	4.5%	15.9%
		% of Total	11.6%	4.3%	.1%	15.9%
very good	Count	Count	273	101	8	382
		% within QG23	71.5%	26.4%	2.1%	100.0%
		% within QE20	30.2%	26.1%	36.4%	29.1%
		% of Total	20.8%	7.7%	.6%	29.1%
good	Count	Count	253	122	8	383
		% within QG23	66.1%	31.9%	2.1%	100.0%
		% within QE20	28.0%	31.5%	36.4%	29.1%
		% of Total	19.3%	9.3%	.6%	29.1%
fair	Count	Count	144	83	1	228
		% within QG23	63.2%	36.4%	.4%	100.0%
		% within QE20	15.9%	21.4%	4.5%	17.4%
		% of Total	11.0%	6.3%	.1%	17.4%
poor	Count	Count	83	25	4	112
		% within QG23	74.1%	22.3%	3.6%	100.0%
		% within QE20	9.2%	6.5%	18.2%	8.5%
		% of Total	6.3%	1.9%	.3%	8.5%
Total	Count	Count	905	387	22	1314
		% within QG23	68.9%	29.5%	1.7%	100.0%
		% within QE20	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	68.9%	29.5%	1.7%	100.0%

In general, in terms of the sample population, there is no differentiation between the level of health and religion. 75% of Catholics and 72.1% of Protestants are in good to excellent health. If the percentages are analysed in terms of health, figures reflect the religious composition of the sample population.

Appendix 1 NUD.IST coding tree for interview data

(1) experiences:

(1 1) self

- (1 1 1) injured
- (1 1 2) hijacked
- (1 1 3) partner's death
- (1 1 4) son ,daughter injured
- (1 1 5) dead son, daughter
- (1 1 6) injured sibling
- (1 1 7) dead sibling
- (1 1 8) extended family injury
- (1 1 9) dead extended family
- (1 1 10) other people I know injured
- (1 1 11) other people I know dead
- (1 1 12) self assaulted
- (1 1 14) been in premises when bombed
- (1 1 15) bystander in bomb explosion
- (1 1 16) directly involved in shooting incident
- (1 1 17) bystander in shooting incident
- (1 1 18) house raids in my home
- (1 1 19) have been arrested
- (1 1 20) have been in prison
- (1 1 21) family member imprisoned
- (1 1 22) have received threats
- (1 1 23) have lost my home in the Troubles
- (1 1 24) have been victim of workplace intimidation
- (1 1 26) have been caught up in rioting
- (1 1 28) have been made to do something against will
- (1 1 29) have been in bomb scare
- (1 1 30) have been involved in helping family members in such situations
- (1 1 31) Involved in legitimate politics
- (1 1 32) verbal abuse by 'other side'
- (1 1 33) involved in community action
- (1 1 34) involved in paramilitary
- (1 1 35) victim of discrimination
- (1 1 36) victim of harassment
- (1 1 37) upset by distress of close family members friends
- (1 1 38) aware of cultural difference
- (1 1 39) unaware of culture of other community
- (1 1 40) have been involved in identifying dead body
- (1 1 41) lived in mixed area
- (1 1 42) victim of punishment beatings
- (1 1 43) live in an enclave area
- (1 1 44) been victim of harassment outside Northern Ireland
- (1 1 45) death of father or mother in Troubles
- (1 1 46) suffered abuse or harassment by own side

- (1 1 47) had direct negative experience with Orange Order
- (1 2) neighbours**
- (1 2 2) death of neighbours
- (1 2 3) physical assault of neighbours
- (1 2 4) neighbours bombed
- (1 2 8) house raids on neighbours
- (1 2 11) neighbours threatened
- (1 2 12) neighbours lost home
- (1 3) immediate family**
- (1 3 1) injured
- (1 3 2) death of immediate family member
- (1 3 3) physical assault of immediate family member
- (1 3 4) immediate family in premises which were bombed
- (1 3 5) immediate family bystander at bomb
- (1 3 6) directly involved in shooting incident
- (1 3 7) bystander at shooting incident
- (1 3 8) immediate family had house raids on home
- (1 3 9) immediate family being imprisoned
- (1 3 10) immediate family being arrested
- (1 3 12) immediate family lost their home
- (1 3 15) immediate family involved or caught up in riot
- (1 3 18) distress or psychological disturbance to immediate family
- (1 3 19) immediate family had to identify dead body
- (1 3 20) immediate family involved in paramilitary
- (1 3 21) affected political opinions of immediate family
- (1 3 22) punishment beatings of immediate family
- (1 4) extended family**
- (1 4 1) injured
- (1 4 2) dead
- (1 4 3) physical assault on extended family
- (1 4 4) extended family bombed
- (1 4 6) extended family involved in shooting
- (1 4 9) extended family arrested
- (1 4 10) extended family imprisoned
- (1 4 15) extended family involved in riot
- (1 4 18) extended family had to identify body
- (1 4 19) distress or psychological disturbance of extended family
- (1 5) friends**
- (1 5 1) friends injured
- (1 5 2) friends dead
- (1 5 3) friends assaulted
- (1 5 6) friends involved in shooting
- (1 5 10) friends imprisoned
- (1 5 11) friends had threats made to them
- (1 5 13) friends had workplace intimidation
- (2) effects of the troubles**
- (2 1) social**
- (2 1 1) restricted my social circle
- (2 1 2) made me isolated, lonely

- (2 1 3) I do not go out
- (2 1 4) Troubles has improved social circle
- (2 1 5) felt my identity changed
- (2 2) economic**
- (2 2 1) lost income
- (2 2 2) got into debt
- (2 2 4) lost my career
- (2 2 5) got no compensation for losses
- (2 2 6) got compensation for losses
- (2 3) political**
- (2 3 1) given me hatred of other side
- (2 3 2) made me anti-violence
- (2 3 3) made me support violence
- (2 3 4) makes me blame British Government
- (2 3 5) makes me blame politicians
- (2 3 6) makes me respect other tradition
- (2 3 7) makes me feel that others do not want to listen
- (2 3 8) gives me sympathy for politicians
- (2 3 9) interviewee offers solution
- (2 3 10) points out advantages of peace
- (2 4) emotional effects**
- (2 4 1) fear
- (2 4 2) grief
- (2 4 3) rage
- (2 4 4) hatred
- (2 4 5) depression
- (2 4 6) hopelessness
- (2 4 7) powerlessness
- (2 4 8) guilt
- (2 4 9) devastation
- (2 4 10) anger
- (2 4 11) need to blame
- (2 4 12) bitterness
- (2 4 14) jealousy
- (2 4 15) bitterness towards 'other side'
- (2 4 16) stunned
- (2 4 17) forgiveness
- (2 4 18) personal growth
- (2 4 19) sadness
- (2 4 20) other
- (2 4 22) worry
- (2 4 23) feel need to give strong protection of children
- (2 4 24) suspicious of others
- (2 4 25) I can't talk about it
- (2 4 26) bewildered and confused
- (2 4 27) strong feelings about perpetrators
- (2 5) migratory**
- (2 5 1) I wish to leave
- (2 5 2) I have left
- (2 5 4) I am committed to stay

- (2 5 5) I left and came back
- (2 5 6) went for holiday break
- (2 6) psychological**
- (2 6 1) intrusions
- (2 6 2) panic attacks
- (2 6 3) lost memory
- (2 6 5) numbing
- (2 6 6) survivor guilt
- (2 6 7) avoidance
- (2 6 8) denial
- (2 6 9) vulnerable
- (2 6 10) shaking
- (2 6 11) sleep problems
- (2 6 12) nervous breakdown or nerves
- (2 6 13) deep shock
- (2 6 14) suicidal
- (2 6 15) nightmares
- (2 6 16) flashbacks
- (2 6 17) other
- (2 7) educational**
- (2 7 1) education interrupted
- (2 7 2) created educational opportunity
- (2 7 3) deepened understanding
- (2 7 4) restricted understanding
- (2 7 5) educated in a one sided way
- (2 8) health**
- (2 8 1) chronic pain
- (2 8 2) hair loss
- (2 8 3) weight loss
- (2 8 4) ulcers
- (2 8 6) asthma
- (2 8 7) intestinal problems
- (2 8 10) physical disability
- (2 8 11) diabetes
- (2 8 12) other
- (2 9) community**
- (2 9 1) increased polarisation and distance
- (2 9 2) tokenism in relation to cross community
- (2 9 3) commitment to cross community work
- (2 9 5) cynicism and distrust of authorities
- (2 9 6) militarisation of local area
- (2 9 7) community trauma
- (2 9 8) family division
- (2 9 9) the issue of parades/marching season
- (2 9 10) community tension
- (4) demographics**
- (4 1) age**
- (4 1 1) 15-17
- (4 1 2) 18-20

(4 1 3) 21-24

(4 1 4) 25-30

(4 1 5) 31-40

(4 1 6) 41-50

(4 1 7) 51-60

(4 1 8) 61-70

(4 1 9) 71-80

(4 2) gender

(4 2 1) male

(4 2 2) female

(4 3) religion

(4 3 1) Protestant

(4 3 2) Catholic

(4 3 3) other

(4 4) urban rural

(4 4 1) Belfast

(4 4 2) Derry Londonderry

(4 4 3) town

(4 4 4) rural

(4 4 5) London

(4 7) marital status

(4 7 1) single

(4 7 2) married

(4 7 3) separated

(4 7 4) divorced

(4 7 7) widowed

(5) Help Received

(5 1) Personal

(5 1 1) my children

(5 1 2) parents

(5 1 3) other close family

(5 1 4) neighbours

(5 1 5) friends

(5 2) Medical

(5 2 1) Local GP

(5 2 2) Psychiatrist

(5 2 3) psychiatric nurse

(5 2 4) psychiatric institution

(5 3) Other-Formal

(5 3 1) Social worker

(5 3 5) Counsellor

(5 3 8) Probation Officer

(5 4) Other-Informal

(5 4 1) CAB

(5 4 3) Church

(5 4 8) Self Help Groups

(5 5) Other Coping Strategies

(5 5 2) Creative writing and art classes

(5 6) No Help

(6) coping measures

(6 1) short term prescribed drugs

(6 2) prescribed drugs long term

(6 3) short term non prescribed drugs

(6 5) crisis use of alcohol

(6 6) long term alcohol use

(6 11) religion

(6 12) refused to take any drugs

(6 13) enrolled in courses

(6 14) talking in your own organisation

(6 15) work helped me cope

(6 16) hobbies helped me cope

(6 17) forming groups or organisations helped me cope

(7) Media

(7 1) anger at media

(7 2) media intrusion

(7 4) media bias

(7 7) being manipulated by the media

(7 8) using media

(8) Security Forces

(8 1) awareness of security forces

(8 2) experience with security forces

(8 3) harassment by security forces

(8 4) breaking of sexual boundaries by security forces

(8 5) physical attack by security forces

(8 6) lack of help

(8 7) afraid to call security forces

(8 8) anger and blame at security forces

(8 9) manipulation of evidence

(8 10) refusal to co-operate

(8 11) sympathy for security forces

(8 13) harassment outside Northern Ireland

(9) Story analysis

(9 1) trouble free past

(9 2) class division before 1969

(9 3) class division after 1969

(9 4) I am not a bigot

(9 5) I have been guilty of “innocent sectarian”

Appendix 2
Questionnaire