

Client

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland

Project

**The Socio-economic Impact of the Traditional Protestant
Parading Sector in Northern Ireland**

Division

Consultancy

May 2013

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Appendices

APPENDIX 1: SURVEY RESULTS – BAND MEMBERS

APPENDIX 2: SURVEY RESULTS – BAND SECRETARY/TREASURER

APPENDIX 3: SURVEY RESULTS – LOYAL ORDERS

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, on behalf of the Loyal Orders and Bands Forum, appointed RSM McClure Watters in association with Dr Dominic Bryan to conduct research into the socio economic impact of the Traditional Protestant Parading Sector in Northern Ireland. The research was led by the Loyal Order and Bands Forum (the Forum) which consisted of representatives from the following bodies:

- Loyal Orange Institution;
- Royal Black Institution;
- Royal Arch Purple Institution;
- Apprentice Boys of Derry;
- Junior Orange Association of Ireland;
- Association of Loyal Orange Women of Ireland;
- Junior Orange Women's Association of Ireland;
- Independent Loyal Orange Institution;
- Confederation of Ulster Bands; and
- Ulster Volunteer Force Memorial Regimental Bands Association.

In 2010, the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure published a report into Marching Bands in Northern Ireland¹. This report gave an insight into the marching band sector which forms part of the Traditional Protestant Parading Sector of Northern Ireland. A number of issues were raised in this report which has formed the basis for further research. The authors identified that one of the major challenges facing the sector and its development "... is the lack of accurate and robust data around the impact the sector makes to the economy, tourism or indeed...how many are directly and indirectly involved". The report went on to state that "in particular, the lack of firm data around the social and economic impact of bands makes building support, attracting funding, developing business cases etc. all the more difficult."

The aim of this current study is to measure, assess and document the socio-economic impact of the Traditional Protestant Parading Sector across Northern Ireland.

¹ DCAL, Marching Bands in Northern Ireland, a study carried out on behalf of the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure, in partnership with the Confederation of Ulster bands, (Belfast, 2010) p.7.

1.2 Methodology

The methodology involved data collection through a range of methods, summarised as follows:

- surveys of Loyal Order secretaries, band members and band secretaries;
- focus groups with Loyal Order members and band members; and
- interviews with various stakeholders such as uniform, regalia and transport providers.

The information collected was analysed to present findings based on the size of the sector and its social and economic impact.

1.3 Size of the sector

Table 1.1 summarises the estimated numbers of Lodges, Clubs, Preceptories, Chapters, Bands and their respective members in Northern Ireland.

Table 1.1: Loyal Order Lodges/Clubs/Preceptories/Chapters and Bands

Loyal Order	No. of Lodges/Clubs/ Preceptories/Chapters ²	Average Membership ³	Approximate Number of Members
Loyal Orange Institution (incl. Independent)	1155	30	34,650 ⁴
Royal Arch Purple Institution	1147	27	30,969 ⁵
Royal Black Institution	477	39	18,603 ⁶
Junior Orange Association (incl. Junior Women's)	84	24	2,016 ⁷
Apprentice Boys of Derry	225	33	7,425 ⁸
Association of Loyal Orange Women of Ireland	106	24	2,544 ⁹
Bands	660	39	¹⁰ 25,740 ¹¹

² Information provided at meeting with the Loyal Order and Bands Forum in November 2012.

³ Based on response to surveys, with exception of Royal Arch Purple (due to low response rate).

⁴ Based on 1155 Lodges (private and independent) with an average membership of 30. Average membership estimated from 84 responses to the survey.

⁵ Based on 1147 Chapters with an average membership of 27 (as informed by GOL).

⁶ Based on 477 Preceptories with an average membership of 39. Average membership estimated from 27 responses to the survey.

⁷ Based on 84 (Junior and Junior Women's) Lodges with an average membership of 24. Average membership estimated from 8 responses to the survey.

⁸ Based on 225 Clubs with an average membership of 33. Average membership estimated from 17 responses to the survey.

⁹ Based on 106 Lodges with an average membership of 24. Average membership estimated from 9 responses to the survey.

¹⁰ The DCAL Marching Bands Study (2010) recorded 47 members on average per band and with 633 bands, had a total figure of 29,751.

¹¹ Based on 660 bands with an average membership of 39. Average membership estimated from 60 responses to the survey.

Table 1.1 above details the private lodges only for each of the Loyal Order Institutions and these figures have been used to give a more realistic assessment of member numbers. Despite this there will be some duplication. In the main report we use the total number of Lodges, Chapters, Preceptories and Clubs which totals 3,606 (this includes the private, district and county figures) as accessed from the GOL.

1.4 Findings

1.4.1 Social Capital

The research shows that the Loyal Orders and Bands contribute an estimated **£38.64m** through provision of facilities, community/volunteer work and fund raising for charities. Much of the community/volunteer and charity work happens on a local basis and is completed without any fanfare or PR.

Social Capital- Bands

Charitable contributions: The majority (58%) of responding band secretaries/treasurers reported that their band is involved in fundraising for charity. The average amount raised was £1.6k per band per year. This equates to an estimated £0.6m raised for charity per annum.

Social Capital: Bands spend £18.7m the equivalent of their time¹² on charity work and community activities and they raise **£0.6m** per year for charity, totalling **£19.3m per annum**.¹³

Social Capital- Loyal Orders

Charitable Contributions: The majority (76%) of the Loyal Orders responding to the survey reported that they were involved in fundraising. The average amount raised in 2012 was £1,375 per Chapter/Preceptory/Club/Lodge per year. Therefore £3.3m was raised for charity in the last year across all Loyal Orders. In addition, there are a number of initiatives operating at head office level, including the Grand Master's Charity Appeal, through the Lord Enniskillen Memorial Orange Orphan Society. This helps children and young people who have lost a parent. A total of £313,550 was granted in 2012. There is also the Sir George A. Clark Bart Memorial Bursary Fund, which assists people through educational bursaries. This fund pays grants to approximately 30 – 50 beneficiaries per year. £14,300 was paid in 2012. There are also charities chosen each year to benefit from Grand Orange Lodge Fundraising and in 2012 the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland raised over £17,000 for the Northern Ireland Children's Hospice.

The combined total for charitable contributions is therefore **£4.1m**.

¹² Based on the average number of hours, reported through survey responses, spent on charitable work and community work, multiplied by the minimum wage of £6.19 per hour.

¹³ 18.7m in community activity including band training.

Community/Voluntary Work: Focus group attendees highlighted that on average 3 members from each Lodge spend 8 hours per week on Lodge related work, with other Lodge members spending variable amounts of time depending on their project interests. This equates to £.9.74m per annum.

The social capital impact of community work and charitable work by Loyal Orders was estimated to be **£13.84m** per annum¹⁴.

1.4.2 Facilities

The Loyal Orders support local communities through the provision of 750 community facilities located throughout Northern Ireland which are used, not only by the Loyal Orders and bands, but also a range of other groups. The Orange Halls provide accommodation for a range of organisations/groups for example: credit unions; crèches/child-care nurseries; women's/young people groups; bands; drama groups; pre-school groups; music and dance classes; ICT/ first aid classes; historical societies and local development/ regeneration groups.

The consultees felt that many communities relied on the Orange Halls to hold activities, either because the groups could not afford the fees of alternative venues (the Orange Halls only require payment for overheads used such as electricity, for certain activities) or because alternative venues did not exist in the local area. If these facilities did not exist Councils and other funders may need to provide additional facilities in some areas. 188 halls are used highly frequently, suggesting that there may not be many other alternatives in these areas. Assuming that these 188 areas had no other facilities available, then it could cost Councils or other funders at least **£5.5m** per year, to find alternatives to the Orange Hall facilities¹⁵.

1.4.3 Tourism

Tourism revenue is generated through two sources. There are those that travel from outside of Northern Ireland to observe or participate in parades. These visitors spend on ferries, car hire, restaurants, bed and breakfast establishments and hotels. In addition, a high percentage of the Northern Ireland band and lodge members attend parades across Northern Ireland, spending money on food and drink at these events.

Accurate estimates of tourist numbers and their resultant spend does not exist. The tourism spend figure will however be significant and systems should be put in place to record visitor numbers and spend especially at the larger parades.

¹⁴ Based on focus group feedback where 3 members per loyal order engaged in charitable and community work for an average of 8 hours per week: See Section 10.5.

¹⁵ The average cost of running a council owned community venue is in the region of £70,000 per annum (this excludes capital costs but includes wages, overheads etc.) divided by 3,300 (approximate average square foot of a council owned community venue) = £21. £21 then multiplied by the average square foot of an Orange Hall (1,400 square feet) x 188 (number of Orange Halls that would need replaced). This would cost approximately £5,527,200 per annum.

1.4.4 Other Economic Impacts

Overall, evidence on the economic benefit of the sector is estimated to be **£15.4m per annum for the sector (excluding tourism figures)**. The following tables show the break down between Bands and Loyal Orders.

The estimated total economic impact of all 660 Bands is £8.2m per annum, from expenditure on goods and services.

Table 1.2: Economic impact of Bands per annum

Area of spend	Average per band per year	% of bands from survey	Number of bands in sector	Total spend by all 660 bands per annum
Band regalia and uniforms	£4,546	100%	660	£3,000,411
Purchasing instruments	£2,081	100%	660	£1,373,460
Maintaining instruments	£1,008	100%	660	£665,280
Outside catering	£1,483	40%	264	£391,512
Training	£2,066	75%	495	£1,022,670
Hired coach	£3,489	78.33%	517	£46,530.00
Hired minibus	£1,628	53.33%	352	£536,800.00
Hired car	£133	5.00%	33	£4,399.89
Public bus	£2,017	9.00%	59	£89,975.00
Train	£1,017	5.00%	33	£33,550.11
Own car	£1,382	96.67%	638	£881,543.74
Own minibus	£1,525	3.33%	22	£35,814.68
Own coach	£1,525	1.67%	11	£38,382.96
Rental of facilities ¹⁶	£1,277	17%	112	£143,024
Total spend by 660 bands per annum				£8,263,353

¹⁶ Note that there is an additional 37% of the survey stated they rent Orange Halls; this is an additional 244 bands in the sector that rent facilities, giving an additional £311,588 that is paid to Loyal Orders in rental. This figure has not been included in the overall impact total as this expenditure is being distributed directly to the wider economy, outside of the Traditional Protestant Parading Sector.

The estimated total economic impact of all 3,606 Loyal Orders is £7.1m per annum from expenditure on goods and services.

Table 1.3: Economic impact of Loyal Orders per annum

Area of spend	Average per Loyal Order per year	% of Loyal Orders from survey	Number of Loyal Orders in sector	Total spend by all Loyal Orders per annum
Regalia	£314	100%	3,606	£1,132,284
Maintaining arches	£596 ¹⁷	-	100 ¹⁸	£59,600
Outside catering	£835	53%	1,911	£1,595,685
Capital works, maintenance or repairs of halls	£9,900	59%	443 ¹	£4,385,700
Total spend by all 3,606 Loyal Orders per annum				£7,173,269
¹ This figure is based on the assumption that 59% of 750 halls carried out capital works, maintenance or repairs of halls.				

1.4.5 Employment

The Loyal Orders do not employ large numbers of people. It is estimated that 53 part – time staff are employed across the 1,275 Lodges (excluding Independent and including Private, District, County and the Grand Orange Lodge¹⁹). In addition, there are a number of projects employing staff outside the Lodges. Brownlow House employs approximately 40 people (Catering and the Stripe Project), the Orange Community Network employs 4 Development Officers, the Grand Lodge Headquarters employs 7 full time staff and Altnaveigh House employs 2 full time staff (Development Officer and Finance Officer).

The bands do not employ any staff, however a number of members spend a considerable amount of time in a voluntary capacity providing leadership and support at a central level to the bands.

1.4.6 Good Relations

Lodges are working to build relations between the two communities. One example is the recent development of a football pitch. It was primarily funded by the Lodge; the council donated the land to build the pitch and donated £150,000 towards construction costs. The pitch is now open to the whole community and is used regularly by the GAA and hosts football tournaments between Protestant and Catholic teams.

¹⁷ Amount calculated by adding average spent as indicated through the survey with insurance costs per year of £140 and engineers certificate cost of £150.

¹⁸ Figure based on information provided by the Grand Orange Lodge.

¹⁹ Information provided by the Grand Orange Lodge, 2012.

The Grand Orange Lodge is running the STRIPE Project (Stepping Towards Reconciliation in Positive Engagement). The STRIPE Project's aim is: "To address the legacy of the 'Troubles' within the Protestant community, particularly in interface and border areas of Northern Ireland and the border counties of the Republic of Ireland and help a confident Orange Family to engage on an equal basis with the wider community".

Bands do not have a formal programme of Good Relations activities in place, but as shown in the main report bands are involved in cross community events and they are keen to be involved in more such events.

1.4.7 Culture and Heritage

The sector provides an opportunity for members to develop their sense of Protestant identity and cultural heritage, which is greatly valued by their members.

1.4.8 Costs

Whilst there are many economic and social benefits, there are also costs associated with the sector, for example policing parades, The Loyal Orders and bands have invested time and resources in training some of their members to acts as stewards at parades, but there are further costs incurred by the Police Service for Northern Ireland, councils and other public authorities.

1.5 The Wider Benefits of Band Membership

The quantitative figures set out under the economic and social impacts in section 1.4 above, do not provide the full picture of the value added to individuals and communities. There are a number of benefits which are difficult to quantify, but are still very important. These include:

Providing a Sense of Purpose

Many band members talked about how being involved in a band, provides them with a purpose, a feeling of belonging and a need to achieve so as to not let others in the band down. One of the band survey respondents summed up how many of the focus group participants feel about the impact of bands on individuals and society: "*Bands are one of the biggest "Youth Clubs" and social movements in Europe. They encourage young people to learn an instrument, integrate with people of different ages and genders and enhance their social and communication skills. In a recent conversation with a young bandsman he told me he had left the band for a period of time but decided to re-join again because he was drinking excessively and ended up in fights at the weekends*". Many focus group participants spoke about the importance of discipline and giving band members a sense of pride and self-confidence.

Skills Development

Band members felt that being part of a band had helped them develop a range of skills. These skills included communicating with others in the band, learning how to compromise and negotiate with others and how to play a musical instrument.

Members who take active roles in the running of the band or the associated parades, also reported learning how to chair weekly meetings, speak to groups in public, manage and organise events, and how to interact with public figures, such as council members.

Training provided by bands covered a range of areas such as marshalling, child protection training, music tuition, first aid, drugs awareness, suicide awareness and alcohol awareness.

1.6 The Wider Benefits of Loyal Order Membership

Membership of Loyal Orders provides a number of benefits to their members and local communities, which are not covered in the quantitative analysis.

Christian Ethos

Loyal Order members highlighted their Christian ethos meant they felt the need to give back to their local communities. This thinking was felt to permeate their meetings and discussions, resulting in members highlighting those that need help and action being taken to provide it in an appropriate way. This could result in members helping a local farmer in need; older people in the community with advise and support on benefits/ filling in forms and many small donations to help fix sheds/ fences for others. This culture was felt to be more representative of what actually happens rather than an ongoing focus on major fundraising events. All felt that their culture was not to promote what they do in these areas.

Lifelong learning

The Loyal Orders provide opportunities for younger members to learn from older and more experienced members, in areas such as how to conduct meetings, public speaking and dealing with people (interpersonal and communication skills). Longstanding members mentioned gaining business knowledge through applying for grants and managing projects (refurbishment of Lodge buildings and/ or community projects). They also acted as mentors to younger members.

Community Integration

Loyal Order Members highlighted that more and more emphasis is being given to building relations across communities. The STRIPE Project supports this by aiming to build the capacity of Protestant communities, to engage with the wider society and build positive relations with those from other communities.

1.7 Overall Summary

The analysis has demonstrated significant economic and social benefits generated by the Protestant Parading Sector, to the level of £54.04m per annum²⁰.

The impact of the sector is much more than the monetary values detailed above. The time and commitment of members to training and supporting the younger members of bands and Loyal Orders is hugely significant. For many young people, the sector provides an important link with their culture and identity. Bands in particular provide an opportunity for members to work with others, develop new skills and provide a sense of purpose for those involved.

The sector provides facilities across Northern Ireland which benefit many groups and organisations and help the delivery of local services especially in rural areas.

The sector is not used to collecting evidence on the impact it is delivering and doing so works against the culture that exists of getting on and delivering support to members and others, but without drawing attention to work completed. This culture needs to change and processes are required to support the collection and analysis.

²⁰ £15.44m of Economic Impact and £38.6m of Social Capital.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

This section sets out and details:

- The rationale and background of this research;
- The funding received for the study;
- The Terms of Reference;
- Our Approach; and
- Format of this Report.

2.2 Rationale and Background of this Research

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, on behalf of the Loyal Orders and Bands Forum, appointed RSM McClure Watters to conduct this research, which was funded by the Department for Social Development. The stakeholders within the Loyal Orders and Band Forums are as follows:

- Loyal Orange Institution;
- Royal Black Institution;
- Royal Arch Purple Institution;
- Apprentice Boys of Derry;
- Junior Orange Association of Ireland;
- Association of Loyal Orange Women of Ireland;
- Junior Orange Women's Association of Ireland;
- Independent Loyal Orange Institution;
- Confederation of Ulster Bands; and
- Ulster Volunteer Force Memorial Regimental Bands Association.

The Protestant Parading Sector has little statistical information to gauge, evaluate and demonstrate the socio-economic impact of its activities to Northern Ireland.

The numbers estimated to be involved in this sector are believed to be over 500,000²¹ each year, either participating directly or watching the celebrations surrounding the Twelfth of July and other parades:

- Over 100,000 people attend the Royal Black Institution's annual celebrations at Scarva;
- An estimated 20,000-30,000 people attend the Apprentice Boys of Derry annual Easter and Relief of Derry commemorations;
- An estimated 200,000 each year, either participating directly or watching the annual 'Last Saturday' celebrations organised by the Royal Black Institution; and
- An estimated 30,000 direct participants in the Marching Band Community in Northern Ireland.

²¹ As stated within the GOL terms of reference 2012.

In 2010 the Department of Culture Arts and Leisure published a report into Marching Bands in Northern Ireland. This report gave an insight into the marching band sector which forms part of the Traditional Protestant Parading Sector of Northern Ireland and its cultural and musical heritage. A number of issues were raised in the report which constitutes the basis for this further research project.

The authors identified that one of the major challenges facing the sector and its development: *"... is the lack of accurate and robust data around the impact the sector makes to the economy, tourism, or indeed... how many are directly and indirectly involved"*. The report went on to state that: *"In particular, the lack of firm data around the social and economic impact of bands makes building support, attracting funding, developing business cases etc. all the more difficult"*.

This study will aim to address a number of qualitative and quantitative gaps that exist in relation to the sector.

2.3 Terms of Reference

The specific terms of reference for this report were specified in May 2012 as being *"to measure, assess and document the Socio-economic impact of the Traditional Protestant Parading Sector across Northern Ireland"*. This was to be carried out within the following themes:

- The Economic Benefit of Parading;
- The Social Benefits of Band Membership;
- The Social Benefits of Loyal Order Membership;
- The Benefits to Wider Society of the Eight Loyal Orders; and
- The Benefits to Wider Society of Band Membership.

(Source: Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland Terms of Reference, May 2012).

2.4 Our Approach

The following seven stage approach was specifically tailored to address the issues highlighted by the Terms of Reference. Each of these stages contributed to the overall aim of measuring, assessing and documenting the socio-economic impact of the Traditional Protestant Parading Sector within Northern Ireland.

- Stage 1: Project Planning and Initiation;
- Stage 2: Policy Context, Desk Research and Communications Planning;
- Stage 3: Questionnaires;
- Stage 4: Focus Group;
- Stage 5: Interviews;
- Stage 6: Analysis; and
- Stage 7: Reporting.

2.5 Format of this Report

As a result of the adopted approach and analysis within the five themes mentioned previously, the rest of this report is structured as follows:

- Section 3: Policies, Desk Research and Literature Review;
- Section 4: Band Member Survey Results;
- Section 5: Band Secretaries Survey Results;
- Section 6: Loyal Orders Survey Results;
- Section 7: Bands Focus Groups;
- Section 8: Loyal Orders Focus Groups;
- Section 9: Interviews; and
- Section 10: Conclusions.

2.6 Acknowledgements

We would wish to thank the band members/secretaries and Loyal Order members/secretaries for their input through the focus groups and the time they took to complete the surveys. We would also wish to thank the Steering Group for their help and guidance over the course of the research. Finally, we would also wish to thank our strategic advisor Dr Dominic Bryan for his help in designing questions for the survey work and reviewing the report.

3 POLICIES, DESK RESEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

This section sets out how the Protestant Parading Sector can contribute to the delivery of key government policies.

3.2 Key Policies and Strategies

3.2.1 Programme for Government 2011-2015

The Programme for Government details the priorities and budgets for the Executive and each Department. The overall aim of this Programme is *building a shared and better future for all*. Priority 4 is to build a strong and shared community, to be achieved through:

- Better relations between communities;
- Promoting volunteering;
- Improving community and personal wellbeing;
- Unlocking the potential of the culture, arts and leisure sectors;
- Increasing participation in sport and physical recreation; and
- Collaborative working.

The research in this report highlights the contribution that the Protestant Parading Sector makes to each of the first three areas.

3.2.2 'Lifetime Opportunities' Governments Anti-Poverty and Social Inclusion Strategy for Northern Ireland (OFMDFM, 2010)

Lifetime Opportunities is the government's Anti-Poverty and Social Inclusion Strategy for Northern Ireland. It aims to provide opportunities for everyone to participate fully in the social and economic life of Northern Ireland.

This research demonstrates that the bands are successful at training/ developing their band members, not only to play a musical instrument, but by helping build self-confidence and developing a sense of pride in their communities.

3.2.3 Programme for Cohesion, Sharing and Integration – Consultation Document (OFMDFM, 2011)

This document contains a number of key aims and objectives for building a shared culture and developing social integration. These include objectives relating to:

- **People and Places:** Specifically it notes that safe and secure shared community spaces should be developed in a culture of fairness, equality, rights, responsibilities and respect;
- **Empowering the next generation:** It emphasises the need to engage young people and the community in long term strategies to reduce prejudice, promote rights and responsibilities, and build a culture of mutual respect; and
- **Respecting Cultures:** Stipulates that there needs to be greater sharing and understanding of the diversity within the community and respect for cultural manifestations where they are compatible with human rights norms.

The importance of community festivals was also highlighted as a means of facilitating participation, involvement and the creation of a sense of identity which are important in contributing to the social wellbeing of a community. It specifically notes that the OrangeFest Initiative, supported by the Department for Social Development, as an example of how work has been carried out to make the Belfast City Centre more inclusive and accessible during the 12th July celebrations.

Our research highlights that the Loyal Orders have 750 halls across Northern Ireland that support approximately 6,500 community groups and organisations across Northern Ireland. It also shows that the Loyal Orders and bands play a significant role in the development of young people and providing them with a way in which to celebrate their culture and build their sense of identity.

3.2.4 Join In, Get Involved: Build a Better Future – A Volunteering Strategy and Action Plan for Northern Ireland’ (DSD, 2012)

The Volunteering Strategy sets out a strategic framework for volunteer development in Northern Ireland.

It has a number of strategic actions, including:

- Recruiting more volunteers;
- Ensuring that everyone has an opportunity to volunteer and that volunteering is representative of the diversity of the community;
- Increasing the number and quality of volunteering opportunities; and
- Encouraging and supporting the development of skills by volunteers.

Our research report details the significant level of volunteering work that goes on across the Loyal Orders and the Bands. In particular, band members spend time tutoring young people and playing at community and social events outside of parades.

3.2.5 Community Development Strategy for Health and Wellbeing (Health and Social Care Board/Public Health Agency, 2012)

The aim of this strategy is to strengthen communities and improve health and social wellbeing by placing an increasing emphasis on community development, prevention and early intervention. The outcome of this should be strong, resilient communities where everyone has good health and wellbeing, creating communities where people look out for each other and have community pride in where they live.

This research demonstrates that the Protestant Parading Sector is closely networked and their work with young people provides a mechanism for ensuring that health and wellbeing issues are being addressed particularly into education of young people on drugs and alcohol. There is evidence especially through the research into the bands, that they provide a route for young people to get involved in their communities, and develop a sense of purpose and wellbeing, which is central to many young people's lives.

3.2.6 Tourism Strategy for Northern Ireland to 2020 (Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, 2010)

This strategy relates to the promotion of tourism within Northern Ireland and how income can be effectively generated from visitors. It outlines 3 themes as priorities for action:

1. People: aiming to develop a visitor experience that is unique and an industry that has pride and professionalism;
2. Product and places: aiming to make Northern Ireland's product and places better for residents and ready to receive the visitors of the future; and
3. Promotion: aiming to bring new visitors, and to welcome back old visitors so they can see a place that is confidently moving on.

Protestant Parading events attract visitors from GB, mainland Europe, Canada, Australia and the States. This study provides anecdotal information on tourism numbers, and this area could be researched further in the future.

3.2.7 Music Industry Strategy for Northern Ireland (DCAL/Invest NI, 2011)

This strategy recognises the importance of the traditional music sector and describes it as one of a relatively small number of areas which present future growth/opportunities for Northern Ireland. Overall it aims to develop *"a creative and vibrant music sector that achieves consistent and sustainable economic growth contributing to wealth creation and to a positive image of Northern Ireland on the world stage"*.

3.2.8 Rural Strategy 2007-2013 (DARD, 2006)

This strategy not only highlights that rural areas face a broad spectrum of challenges and difficulties, but also their potential to contribute to the sustainable development of Northern Ireland as a whole. One of the specific issues for many rural people is the potential to feel isolated. This report highlights the role the Loyal Orders play in reaching out into their communities and helping local people, across Northern Ireland including rural areas.

3.2.9 Cultural Awareness Strategy (DCAL, 2011)

The major aim of the Cultural Awareness Strategy is to address historical tensions in the context of a shared and better future, and to develop greater tolerance, understanding and respect for indigenous cultural traditions. The strategy aims to bring forward and fund projects which will address these historic tensions, and whose activities promote and enhance a specific cultural tradition within Northern Ireland. The main objectives of the strategy and associated funding are to:

- Build understanding of cultural traditions in Northern Ireland; and
- Contribute to a Shared and Better future.

The research demonstrates that the Protestant Parading Sector helps to promote their culture and to increase awareness of how it can benefit the economy and society.

3.2.10 Strategic Framework for Expanding Community Development Activity within Orange Halls in Ireland 2003-2013 (Orange Community Network, 2003)

This strategic framework was developed by the Orange Community Network to outline the current levels of community development in Protestant areas, the potential to expand upon current activities, and recommendations on how these could occur at a local level.

The key vision of the Framework is to *“establish and sustain a network of groups promoting community development in Orange Halls in Ireland”*.

It proposed four possible strategic options to achieve this overall vision:

- **Option 1:** Continue to provide the services and activities already in place and engage with the customers/users already present (The Status Quo Option);
- **Option 2:** Try to encourage existing customers/users to continue to use activities/services and engage and some new ones as well (The Greater Loyalty Option);
- **Option 3:** Try to expand customer/user base and engage new customers/users in the activities/services already provided (The Expand Customer/User Base Option); and
- **Option 4:** Try to attract new customers/users into a new range of activities/services. (The Diversification Option).

Each Hall Custodian was asked to decide on whether option 2, 3 or 4 would suit their individual circumstances and to seek to increase community development activities in their halls. This framework was revisited in 2007/8 with the second framework, aimed at further expanding community development activity on Orange halls.

Our research included focus groups and surveys with Loyal Orders and these highlighted the interest and commitment from members to opening their halls to different communities. There are many groups across Northern Ireland using the halls – such as credit unions, crèches, women's groups, young people's groups etc.

3.3 Other Relevant Research Reports

3.3.1 Introduction

In this section we summarise other recent reports that consider some of the impacts of the traditional Protestant Parading Sector.

3.3.2 OrangeFest Reports (2009/2010/2011)

These reports²² provide feedback from retailers in Belfast City Centre on the economic impact of opening their businesses on 12th July in 2009, 2010 and 2011.

Overall, both positive and negative impacts were recorded from retailers. Footfall was perceived to be less than expected, with an average of 64% stating that their expectations for footfall was not met over the three years. Sales were also reported as somewhat disappointing, with an average of 65% of businesses stating that they had underperformed against their target. However, an average of 10% of respondents replied that sales had exceeded expectations, and these tended to be convenience traders such as food outlets and newsagents. In addition, an average of 70% stated that the event had created a 'family friendly' atmosphere, while the 2011 report states that anti-social behaviour was becoming less of a problem year-on-year, with fewer incidents occurring and often no police assistance required. It also suggests that the event contributes to a more positive view of the city for families, visitors and tourists.

It should be noted that other events can have a similar impact on businesses for example a report on the Olympic Torch Relay²³ event in Belfast during the 2nd and 3rd of June 2012, sought to analyse the economic impact on businesses. A survey of local business owners showed that approximately 30% of the respondents perceived a decline in sales versus a regular trading day as a result of the event.

²² OrangeFest Retail Reports over the last 3 Years (2009/2010/2011) by Belfast City Council on retailers in Belfast City Centre.

²³ Olympic Torch Run Event Report, Belfast City Centre Management (BCCM) SR No. 65 Peter Moore accessed via:

<http://www.belfastcentre.com/wp-content/plugins/wp-publication-archive/includes/openfile.php?file=http://www.belfastcentre.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/OLYMPIC-TORCH-EVENT-REPORT.pdf>

Therefore, the reports highlight mixed messages regarding parades which, in common with some other events, can decrease revenues for some shops, but as cultural events they can also create a community atmosphere and promote a positive image of Belfast.

Note: Policing costs associated with parading events are covered later in this report.

3.4 Evaluations

3.4.1 Mid-Term Evaluation of the Collaborative Future Social Regeneration Project (2011)

The Collaborative Future Social Regeneration Project is a County Armagh Community Development (CACD) initiative providing structured training and mentoring for community groups operating out of Orange Halls in the County, with the support of the International Fund for Ireland.

3.4.1.1 Results and Impacts of Project

The evaluation²⁴ highlighted that 60 groups have been supported by the project to date; 33 of these groups were more marginalised.

The project evaluation demonstrated a positive impact on group capacity and confidence, including helping new groups to become established, supporting good governance within groups.

3.5 Literature Review

3.5.1 Marching Bands in Northern Ireland (DCAL, 2010)²⁵

This study was conducted on behalf of the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure to provide information and aid the future development of the marching bands sector in Northern Ireland. It notes that the band tradition had led to a number of significant benefits, such as:

Young People and learning: Young people are given the opportunity to learn as part of a band. This includes learning to play an instrument as well as training in other areas such as child protection, good relations, risk assessment, health and safety, events management, conflict management and charity issues.

Social benefits: Bands are successful in reaching out to traditionally difficult demographic groups such as male teenagers; a group which is usually hard to access and engage in regular cultural and musical practice. It is suggested that they give young people *“a skill, direction and discipline and a sense of belonging, through an interest in music, social events, and even sporting competitions”*. There is also a social element to band membership as it provides the opportunity to meet friends and other groups; meaning that where bands meet

²⁴ Mid-Term Evaluation of the Collaborative Future Social Regeneration Project (2011)

²⁵ DCAL, Marching Bands in Northern Ireland, a study carried out on behalf of the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure, in partnership with the Confederation of Ulster Bands (Belfast, 2010).

and practise is often the “*de facto community centre*”. Other social benefits include greater drug and alcohol awareness, and the discipline required to be part of a marching band.

Family and community links are an integral part of many bands, as they are often the main social outlet in many rural areas where membership is often made up of two or three generations from the same family. The report claims that tradition and culture are inextricably linked for many marching bands, and they believe that they have a very important social function.

Charitable Giving: The charity work completed by bands is also noted in the report, with an estimate that fundraising events and bands festivals regularly raise sums in the order of £20k which benefits a number of charities.

Culture/tourism: The report suggests that the link between marching bands, culture and cultural tourism has become stronger in the last number of years. As a result there is a growing view that there is a “*reimaging programme required, to make the contribution of marching bands more cultural and artistic*”, something that is reflected in the rebranding of the ‘Twelfth’ as ‘OrangeFest’ in Belfast.

Economic Benefits: The economic impacts of band activities are also highlighted, with contributions to the local economy coming from the purchase of instruments and uniforms, tourism, commerce and transport. In addition, businesses such as hot food outlets and licensed premises are noted as having increased business during band parades, which has an important impact upon the local economy. A number of bands travel from Scotland, England and Wales for parades in NI, while a number of people travel to watch the parades, increasing the number of tourists to NI each year and benefitting businesses such as local hotels and restaurants²⁶.

However, the report also notes that the sector has a number of negative issues. It states that disorderly behaviour and paramilitary connections are still attached to marching bands, and this is often the image that is reflected in the media.

3.5.2 Loyal to the Core? Orangeism and the Britishness in Northern Ireland (James W. McAuley, Jonathan Tonge and Andre Mycock, 2011)²⁷

This book examines developments within the Orange Order and draws upon new data taken from its first ever membership survey. The survey was undertaken by the authors as part of a project funded by the Economic and Social Research Council from 2006 to 2008.

It states that the Orange Order plays a crucial role in the organisation of religious, political and social life for many Protestants. This is particularly evident in rural areas where most villages with a significant Protestant population have an Orange Lodge or designated Orange

²⁶ Confederation of Ulster Bands, *The Impact of Parading on Northern Ireland Society in the 21st Century, in Terms of Social Economic Impact, and the International Perspectives of the Country*.

²⁷ McAuley, James W., Tonge, Jonathan & Mycock, Andrew, *Loyal to the Core? Orangeism and Britishness in Northern Ireland* (Dublin, 2011)

Hall. This is seen as being at the centre of many Protestant communities and provides a focus for many community activities.

The role of the Orange Order as the promoter of a distinct history is also emphasised as it passes this on through the generations. Cultural learning is experienced through the reproduction of Orange history, identity and heritage, drawing upon historical reference points, mythology and folklore.

The research highlights that the majority of members see the institution as a cultural rather than a political organisation. Thus it is suggested that membership is a socialisation process, with over four out of every five joiners being asked to be signed up by family or friends. Moreover, it is suggested that the Orange Order offers a cultural dimension to Protestant life in Northern Ireland attracting *“interest and sympathy extending beyond its paid-up members to large numbers of the broader unionist population”*²⁸.

²⁸ McAuley, James W., Tonge, Jonathan & Mycock, Andrew, *Loyal to the Core? Orangeism and Britishness in Northern Ireland* (Dublin, 2011) p.8

4 BAND MEMBER SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

A survey containing 47 questions was drafted and confirmed with the Confederation for Ulster Bands (CUB). The survey was designed to collect information from band secretaries and members on the social and economic impacts delivered by bands.

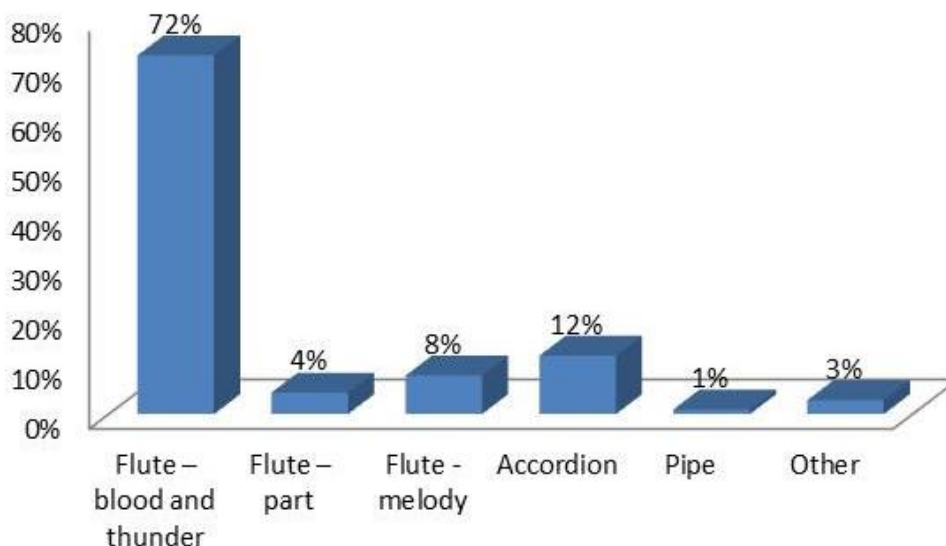
A link to the online survey was provided to the CUB for inclusion on online band forums. A total of 322 band members from Northern Ireland completed the survey. This section summarises their responses.

4.2 Background

The following figures provide background information on the band representatives that responded to the survey, such as the type of band, where and when they meet and the number of hours they spend engaged in band related activities.

The majority (72%) of responding band members were from 'Flute - Blood and Thunder' bands. Accordion bands made up 12% of respondents, followed by 'Flute – Melody bands' (8%). When asked how often they meet, 99% reported that they meet once a week, while the remaining 1% meet monthly.

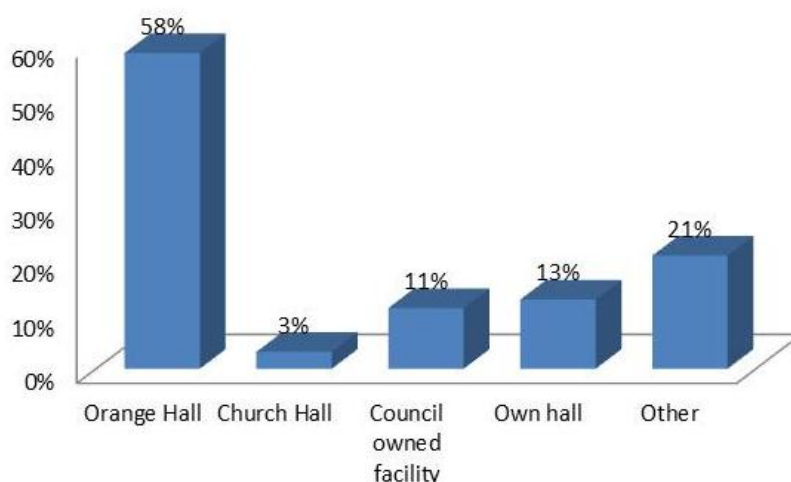
Figure 4.1: What type of band is it? (n=322)



The majority of respondents (58%) meet in Orange Halls for practice, 13% had their own hall specifically for band practice and 11% used council facilities. Common responses from those who reported that they met in an ‘other’ venue included:

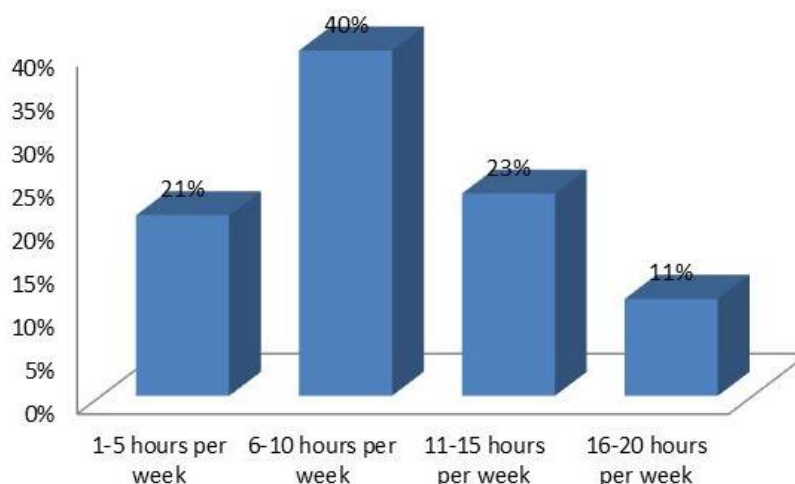
- Local bar/public house;
- Other civic venues such as community centres, community halls, leisure centres etc.;
- Theatres; and
- Sports clubs.

Figure 4.2: Where do you meet/practise? Please tick all that apply (n=321)



Respondents spent varying lengths of time involved in band related activities. Most respondents (40%) stated they spent an average of 6-10 hours a week engaged in these activities, followed by 23% who spent 11-15 hours and 21% who spent 1-5 hours. A further 16% spent over 16 hours per week.

Figure 4.3: How many hours do you spend engaged in band related activity in an average week (practice plus parading etc.) (n=321)



4.3 Charity Work

The majority (56%) of band members who responded to the survey were involved in fundraising for charities through their band. The most commonly reported fundraising activity was a disco, band or concert organised by the band (72%). Street collections and local charity parades accounted for 44% and 41% of responses respectively. Other examples of fundraising included:

- Raffles;
- Quizzes; and
- Sponsored events

Table 4.1: What kind of fundraising? (n=179 on each activity)

Fundraising Activity	Percentage	Frequency
Local charity parade	41.34%	74
Fun day	33.52%	60
Disco/band/concert	72.07%	129
Street collection	44.13%	79
Other	23.46%	42

4.4 Other Charitable Work

Just over a quarter (26%) reported being involved in other charitable work (other than fundraising) as part of their band membership. This involved playing at charitable events organised by others, schools, churches etc.

Respondents reported spending a total of 219 hours on charitable work – an average of 2.7 hours per week for each respondent (based on 80 responses).

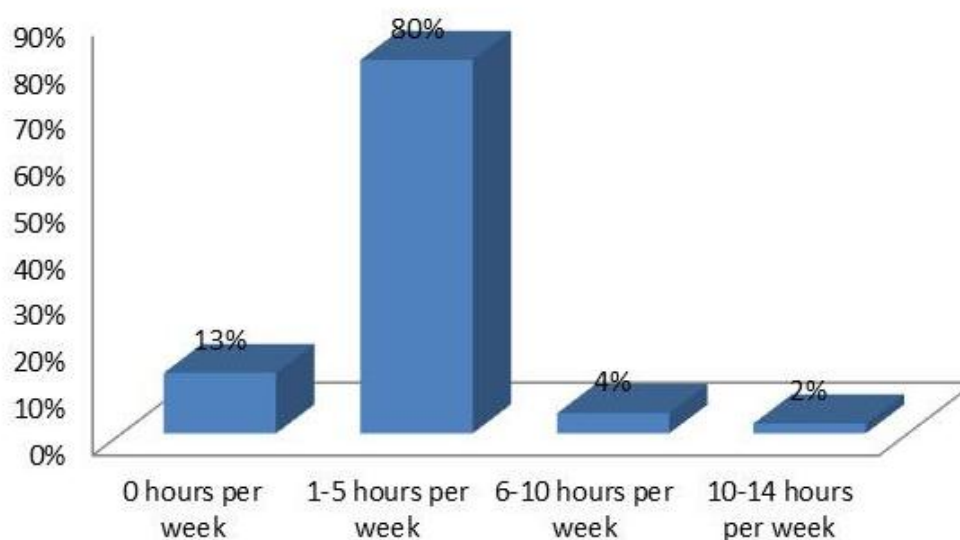
Table 4.2: How much time do you spend per week on other charitable work affiliated with the band? (Hours) (n=80)

	Time Spent (hours)
Total	219 hours
Average per Band	2.7 hours

4.5 Community Work

Almost half (48%) of all respondents also reported participating in community related work through their band – the majority (84%) of whom spend an average of 1-5 hours of their time every week on this. A further 7% spend 6 or more hours per week. The total amount of time spent per week on community work was reported to be 515 hours – an average of 3.9 hours per week for each respondent who spent more than one hour per week on community work (i.e. 132 respondents).

Figure 4.4: How much time do you spend on community work per week through the band? (n=154)



This work involves training / coaching / mentoring band members.

4.6 Essential Skills and Training

Over half (55%) of the respondents reported undertaking training or tuition as part of band membership. This was most commonly reported to be music training (79%) followed by 54% who undertook event marshalling, and 44% who received training in child protection (see table below). Other areas of training reported were:

- Citizenship;
- Discipline and marching;
- Community development;
- Event management, PR and media;
- Food hygiene; and
- Good Relations/cross community.

Table 4.3: What was the training in relation to? (n=178 on each training area)

	Percentage	Frequency
Music tuition	79.21%	141
Marshalling	53.93%	96
Health and safety	26.97%	48
Crowd control	18.54%	33
First aid	30.34%	54
Governance training	3.37%	6
Child protection training	43.82%	78
Vulnerable adults training	10.67%	19
Drugs awareness	17.98%	32
Suicide awareness	7.30%	13
Alcohol awareness	13.48%	24
Mediation	6.18%	11
Cultural awareness	30.90%	55
Other, please specify:	3.93%	7

Respondents were then asked about the transferable skills that could be gained through band membership. The most commonly cited transferable skills were communication skills (86%) followed by leadership skills (84%). Financial management and conflict resolution skills were also cited by 42% and 39% of respondents respectively.

Table 4.4: What transferable skills does membership of the band provide? (n=322)

	Percentage	Frequency
Leadership skills	83.54%	269
Communication skills	86.02%	277
Marketing skills	22.36%	72
First aid	19.57%	63
Financial management	42.24%	136
Media skills	30.12%	97
Conflict resolution skills	39.13%	126
None	6.83%	22
Other, please specify:	8.07%	26

4.7 Tourism

The majority (82%) of band members stated that they were aware of individuals who travelled from outside of Northern Ireland to observe or participate in events or parades.

When asked where people travelled from, the largest proportion (89%) came from Scotland, followed by England (62%) and ROI (31%).

Table 4.5: Where did they travel from? (n=263)

	Percentage	Frequency
England	62.36%	164
Republic of Ireland	30.80%	81
Scotland	88.97%	234
Wales	8.75%	23
Rest of Europe	8.75%	23
Other, please specify:	15.97%	42

Ninety-six percent of respondents reported that these visitors required accommodation while visiting Northern Ireland. The largest proportion (71%) stayed in a hotel, 49% in a bed & breakfast and 63% stayed with friends/relatives as shown in the table below.

Table 4.6: Where did they stay? (n=257)

	Percentage	Frequency
Bed and Breakfast	49.42%	127
Hotel	71.21%	183
Hostel	6.61%	17
Friends/ Relatives	63.42%	163
Unknown	7.78%	20
Other, please specify:	4.28%	11

Respondents were also asked how many nights these visitors typically stayed for. A total of 865 nights were reported by 252 respondents. Therefore, the average stay was 3.4 nights. When asked if the visitors attend every year, the vast majority (92%) of respondents reported that they did.

4.8 Networking

Bands were felt to be a very important way for members to be able to connect and contact others involved in Protestant Parading Sector.

Table 4.7: In what ways does this happen? (n=319, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through involvement in band networks (e.g. a forum)	89.66%	286
Through interaction with loyal orders at events/parades etc.	87.15%	278
Through musical development	64.26%	205
Social interaction with other bands	92.79%	296
Other, please specify:	3.76%	12

The Band Forum was highlighted as particularly important, but equally the events and parades scored highly.

The networking between bands was felt to be very important. It helps bands to communicate with each other and to identify opportunities for development of the sector.

Table 4.8: To what extent do you think networking can improve the community situation generally? (n=318, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Promotes common understanding of issues relating to bands	94.34%	300
Highlights opportunities within the band sector	81.13%	258
Allows bands to lobby as a united front	77.99%	248
Creates opportunities for improving skills for bands	79.56%	253
Creates opportunities to improve media skills and public perceptions	66.98%	213
Other, please specify:	3.77%	12

4.9 Social Integration

The vast majority (94%) of respondents felt that band membership promotes social integration. When asked how it does this, social events were the most commonly cited response (95%), followed by increasing awareness of cultural heritage (86%) and networking and through fundraising events (68% and 65% respectively).

Table 4.9: If yes, how does it do this, (n=302)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through social events	95.03%	287
Networking	67.88%	205
Increases awareness of cultural heritage	86.09%	260
By providing a place in wider society	57.62%	174
Through fundraising events	65.23%	197
Through joining other groups/societies	59.27%	179
Through participation in courses	35.10%	106
Other, please specify:	4.64%	14

The twenty respondents who felt that band membership does not promote social integration were asked why this was. The largest proportion believed that stereotypical views of band members have an adverse effect on social integration. They felt that bands were not accepted in society and stereotypical views were held that band members were out to cause trouble and create disorder after parades.

Table 4.10: If no, why not? (n=20)

	Percentage	Frequency
Perceptions created by statutory bodies can influence wider society (e.g. political parties)	60.00%	12
Media	55.00%	11
Lack of bands being accepted in society	70.00%	14
Lack of unity	15.00%	3
Stereotypical views of people in bands	90.00%	18
Other, please specify:	5.00%	1

A number of suggestions on how social integration could be improved were put forward.

Table 4.11: What more could be done to increase the ways in which social integration takes place? (n=322)

	Percentage	Frequency
Councils to profile work of bands	72.98%	235
Good Relations workshops	44.10%	142
More networking with others outside of sector	47.20%	152
More participation in community events	69.25%	223
More participation in training and increasing skills of Band Members	58.07%	187
Other, please specify:	6.52%	21

The largest proportion of respondents felt that Councils could do more to include bands at events in order to build awareness from other communities of the breadth of music ability and the work of bands outside parades.

4.10 Participation

Bands were felt to promote Protestant culture and heritage in society. Band membership fuelled a sense of pride and of belonging with band members. Band membership also was felt to provide members with standards on how to behave and a discipline which was missing for many outside of the bands.

Table 4.12: If yes, in what ways/how does it do this? (n=311)

	Percentage	Frequency
Knowledge of your culture cultural heritage and thus a sense of belonging in the community	97.11%	302
Better appreciation of wider society	53.70%	167
Provides a Code of Conduct that you feel responsible to uphold	86.17%	268
Creates awareness of issues in your community e.g. alcohol awareness issues, which you can actively aim to help through membership	53.05%	165
Creates pride in your social area and thus a responsibility to better the community	86.17%	268
Creates opportunities to prove yourself e.g. through responsibilities delegated	77.81%	242
Other, please specify:	5.47%	17

Again, the vast majority (96%) of respondents believed that band membership also helps to build good relationships outside of the band. Relationships were built through socialising/networking at band related events and through band competitions.

Table 4.13: Build Good Relationships (n=306 for each element)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through networking with other bands	90.85%	278
Through charity work	37.91%	116
Through socialising at band events	94.12%	288
Through attendance at training courses	31.70%	97
Through band competitions	84.31%	258
Through creating understanding of issues/differences with other bands	69.61%	213
Other, please specify:	4.25%	13

Respondents were asked how band events could raise awareness of the culture and history of the marching community. The largest proportion felt that the traditional music instrument playing was the most important factor to achieve this, followed by having a diverse range of bands (86%).

Table 4.14: How do you think band events raise awareness of the culture and history of the marching community? (n=322)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through traditional instrument playing	91.93%	296
Through the rich, diverse range of bands	85.71%	276
Through historical portrayal e.g. Re-enactments	61.49%	198
Through family orientated events	68.32%	220
Other, please specify:	2.17%	7

4.11 Community Cohesion

The majority of respondents (85%) felt that band membership aided community cohesion. The focus of responses was on how band membership helped promote community cohesion within the Protestant community. Respondents felt this was important in the first instance, although they also welcomed the opportunity to promote the Protestant culture to others and share in their cultures.

Table 4.15: Community Cohesion, in what ways does it do this? (n=270)

	Percentage	Frequency
Creates a united/mutual sense of pride within the Protestant community	92.22%	249
Showcases musical talent which can give the community a sense of pride	92.22%	249
Promote cultural diversity	60.74%	164
Other, please specify:	1.85%	5

When asked how community cohesion and integration could be improved through bands, 85% of respondents believed that there needs to be an increased awareness of bands and their cultural heritage. Just over three quarters (76%) believed that it could be improved with more interaction by local councils and government departments with bands, and 71% felt that increasing the activities or events throughout the year in the local community would help. Forty-four percent were keen to see more activities with mixed communities.

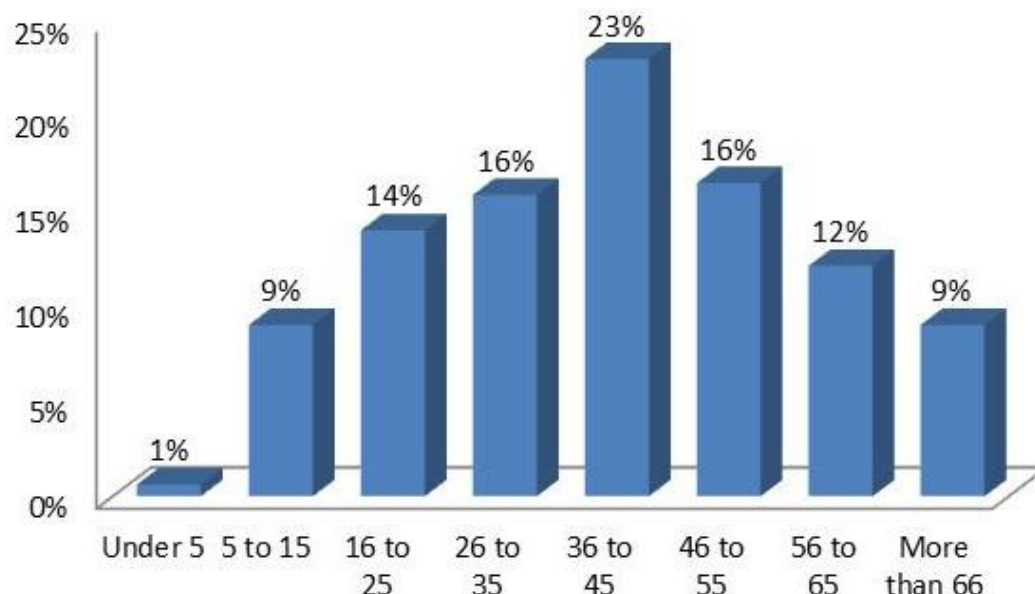
Table 4.16: How could community cohesion and integration be improved through bands? (n=322)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through better/increased interactions with local councils and government departments	76.09%	245
Increased local community activities such as local level events throughout the year	70.81%	228
Increased activities between different communities through events during the year	44.72%	144
Increasing awareness of the bands and the cultural heritage	85.71%	276
Increased charitable activities on both a local and more widespread level	55.28%	178
Other, please specify:	2.48%	8

4.12 Attendance at Events

Band members attend a significant number of parades each year. Just over one fifth (23%) of respondents attended 36-45 parades this year. A further 16% attended 46-55 parades and 16% attended 16-25 parades.

Figure 4.5: How many parades did you attend this year? (n=322)



Any travelling that occurred was most commonly to attend other parades (97%), closely followed by Loyal Order events (91%). 60% also reported travelling to historical events.

Table 4.17: If yes, which events do you travel to? (n=300)

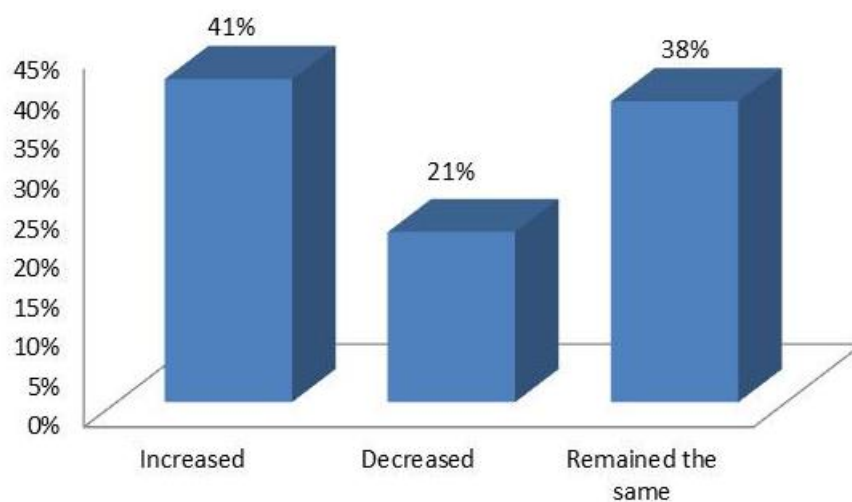
	Percentage	Frequency
Other band parades	97.00%	291
Loyal order events	91.33%	274
Historical events	60.33%	181
Networking events	23.00%	69
Conferences	13.00%	39
Other, please specify:	6.33%	19

Respondents travelled frequently to these events with the largest proportion (37%) travelling more than 26 times per year to attend events or competition. A further 28% travel to these events 5-15 times per year.

4.13 Police Presence

When asked about the police presence at events, the largest proportion of respondents felt that it had increased (41%) or stayed the same as previous years (38%), while 21% felt it had decreased.

Figure 4.6: Did you notice police presence at events? (n=322)



5 BAND SECRETARIES SURVEY

5.1 Introduction

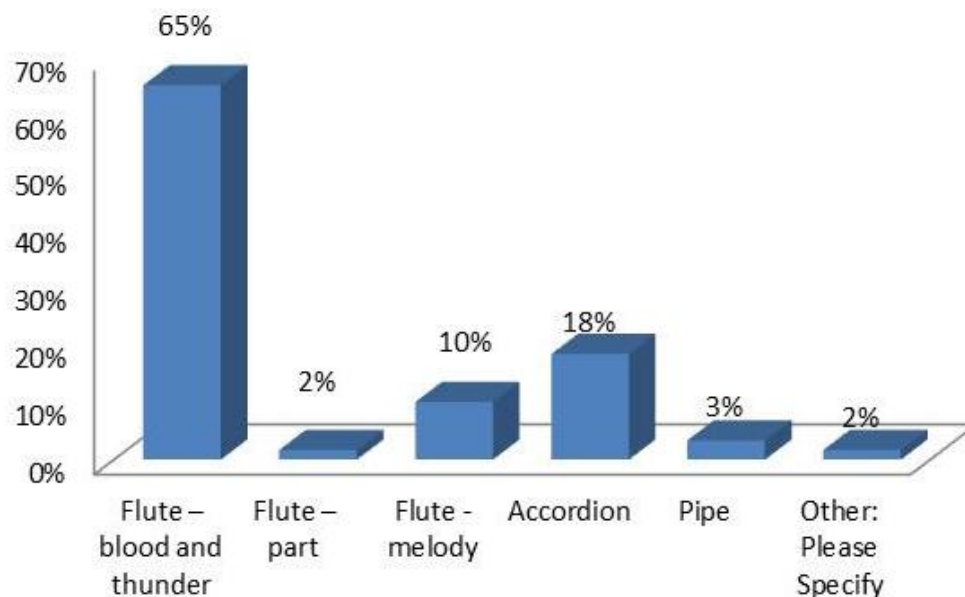
A survey containing 84 questions was drafted and finalised with the Confederation for Ulster Bands (CUB). A link to the online survey was provided to the CUB for inclusion on band forums. A total of 60 band secretaries from Northern Ireland completed the survey. The primary purpose of this questionnaire was to collect financial and economic data from band secretaries who hold this information. This section presents an overview of their responses.

5.1.1 Background

The following figures provide background information on the bands that the respondent secretaries were involved in. This includes the type of band, where and when they meet and the number of hours they spend engaged in band related activities.

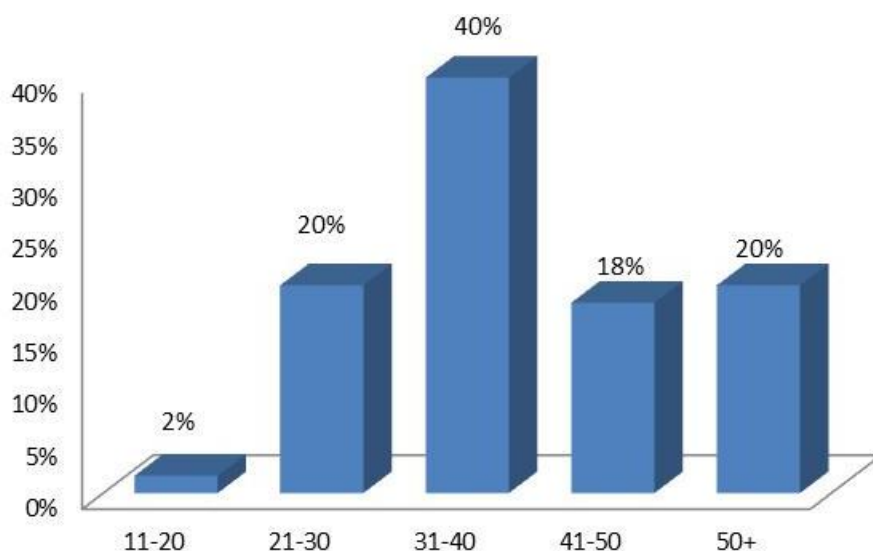
The majority (65%) of responses were from Band secretaries involved in ‘Flute - Blood and Thunder’ bands. Accordion bands made up 18% followed by ‘Flute – Melody bands’ (10%).

Figure 5.1: What type of band is it? (n=60)



The largest proportion of responding bands (40%) had 31-40 members; one fifth (20%) had 21-30 members, and 18% had 41-50 members.

Figure 5.2: How many members? (n=60)



5.1.2 Demographics of band members

The proportion of male and female band members is shown in the table below. One quarter (25%) of the bands who responded had 31-40 male members, followed by 18% with 21-31 male members, and 17% with 11-20 male members. The majority (80%) of bands who responded had 0-10 female members, followed by 16% with 11-20 members, and 4% with 21-40 members.

Table 5.1: Proportion of male and female band members

Proportion	Male Percentage (n=60)	Female Percentage (n=58)
0-10	3.33%	80.00%
11-20	16.67%	16.67%
21-30	18.33%	1.67%
31-40	25.00%	1.67%
41-50	11.67%	0.00%
50+	11.67%	0.00%
Other: please specify:	13.33%	-
Total	100	100

The age group of male and female members is shown in the table below. The majority of members of both genders are under the age of 35 (64% of males and 75% of females).

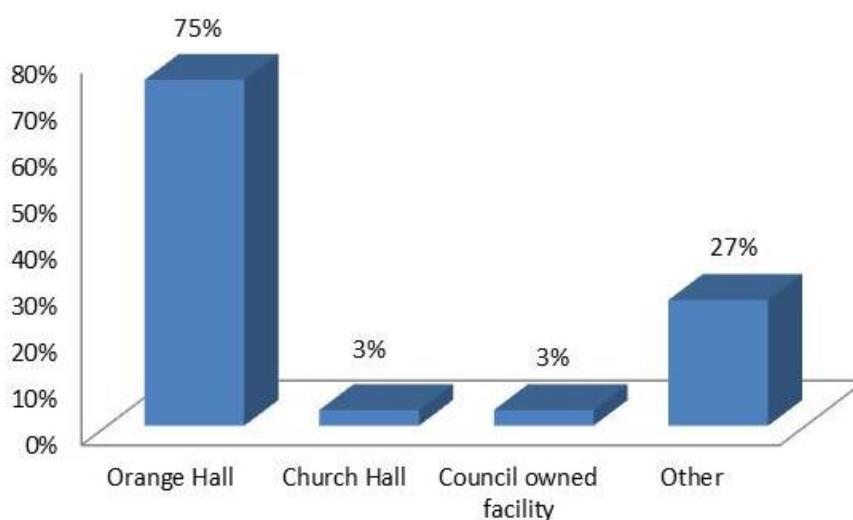
Table 5.2: Of these members, how many are in each age group?

	Male Percentage	Female Percentage
4-11	13.40%	12.20%
12-19	16.60%	25.70%
20-27	15.70%	25.70%
28-34	15.70%	11.50%
35-42	14.80%	8.10%
43-50	13.70%	8.80%
50+	10.20%	8.10%
Total	100	100

5.1.3 Band meetings

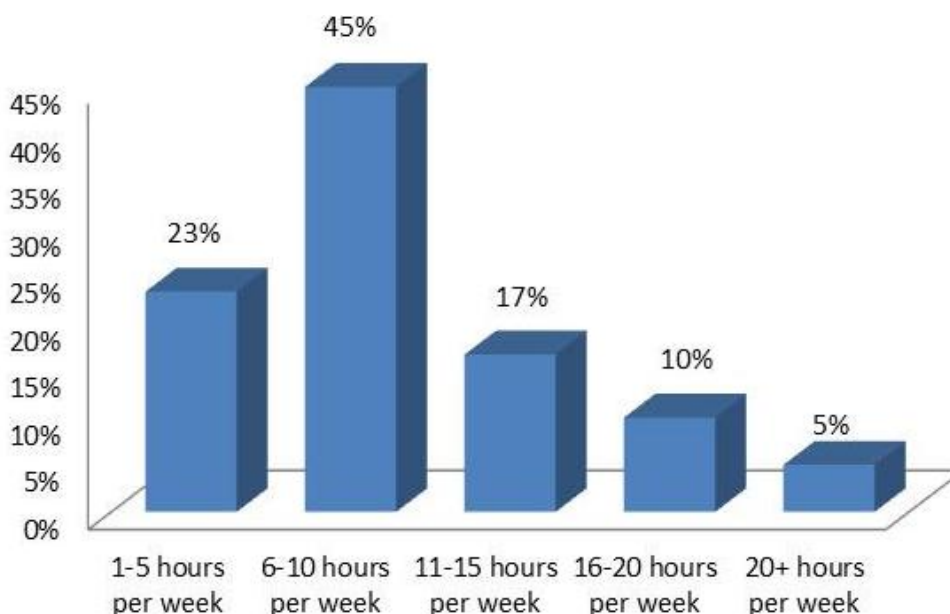
The majority (90%) of responding bands reported meeting on a weekly basis, 82% meet twice per week, with the remaining 2% stating that they meet twice a month. The largest proportion (75%) of responding bands practised in Orange Halls. One quarter (27%) responded ‘other’ – this category consisted of 3 who stated they met in a community hall, 4 who met in a local social club and 3 who met in their own band hall. The remaining 6 met in, an old school, Ulster Scots centre or a band member’s house.

Figure 5.3: Where do you practise? Please tick all that apply (n=59)



Respondents spent varying lengths of time on band related activities. Most respondents (45%) stated they spent on average 6-10 hours a week engaged in band related activities, followed by 23% who spent 1-5 hours and 17% who spent 11-15 hours. A further 16% spent over 16 hours per week.

Figure 5.4: How many hours do you spend engaged in band related activity in an average week? (n=60)



5.2 Expenditure on Regalia

Respondents were asked about their expenditure on regalia²⁹. Most respondents (55%) reported spending an average of £1,000-£4,999 on regalia each year. The accumulated total spend between 2007-2012 was £1,391,100 – an average of £4,546 per year for each band that spent money on regalia (i.e. 51).

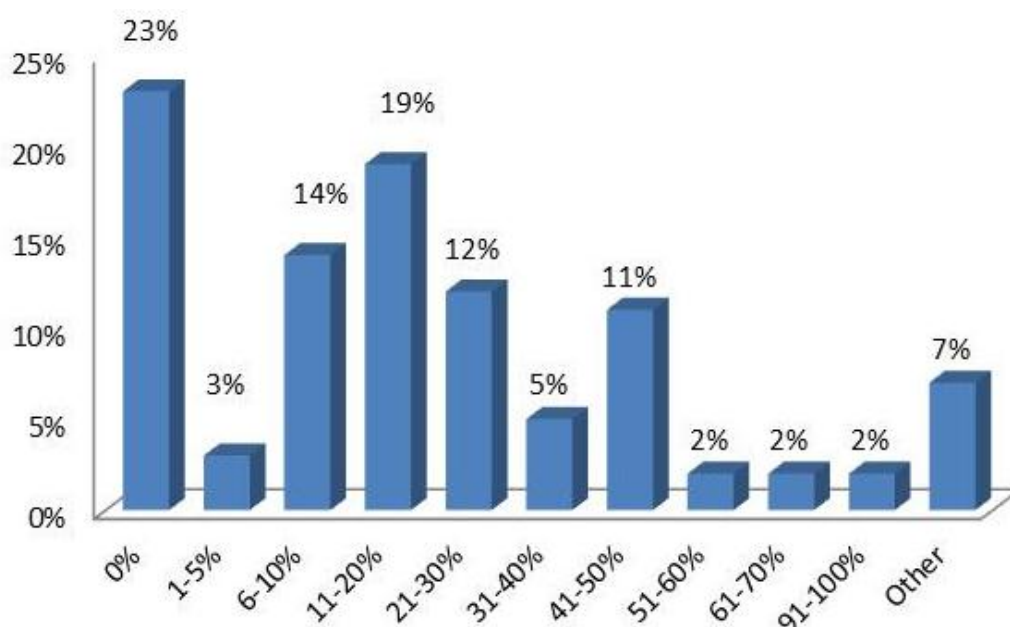
Table 5.3: How much has your band spent, on average, on band regalia and uniforms over the last six years? (n=51)

	Amount (£)
Total (2007-2012)	£1,391,100
Average per Band per year	£ 4,546

²⁹ For the purpose of this report, regalia includes uniforms, banners, bannerettes, ornaments worn or carried.

Nearly one quarter (23%) of the responding bands do not require their members to contribute to the cost of regalia or uniforms. The majority (70%) do require their members to contribute towards a proportion of the costs - 19% contribute 11-20% of the cost, followed by 14% who contribute 6-10%. Only 2% (1 band) contributed between 91-100%. (Note: the 7% who fell into the category 'other' had given an incorrect answer in pounds as opposed to percentage).

Figure 5.5: How much do band members contribute to purchasing regalia and uniforms every year? (n=58)



The largest proportion of responding bands (47%) reported changing their uniforms every 3-5 years. This increased to every 1-2 years for children and those under 17 (57%).

Table 5.4: How often, on average does your band change or replace their uniform for band members? (all band n=60, children/young people n=58)

	All band members		Children/young people (17 and under)	
	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency
Every 1-2 years	1.67%	1	56.90%	33
Every 3-5 years	46.67%	28	25.86%	15
Every 6-9 years	33.33%	20	3.45%	2
Other	18.33%	11	13.79%	8
Total	100	60	100	58

5.3 Expenditure on instruments

Responding bands were asked their expenditure on instruments from 2007-2012. The total amount spent on purchasing instruments over this six-year period was £649,350 – an average of £2,081 for each responding band per year. The total amount spent maintaining instruments over this six-year period was £314,800 - an average of £1,008 per year for each responding band.

Table 5.5: How much does your band spend on purchasing/maintaining instruments, on average, per year? (n=52)

	Purchasing instruments	Maintaining instruments
Total (2007-2012)	£649,350	£314,800
Average per Band per year	£2,081	£1,008

5.4 Transport

Respondents were asked how important access to transport, both public and private, was for their band. The majority (91%) felt it was very important, 7% not very important and 2% not at all important. Respondents were then asked what mode of transport their members use to travel to and from parades and/or competitions. Ninety-seven percent reported that their members used their own car while 78% travelled by coach and 53% travel by hired mini bus.

Table 5.6: How do your members travel to/from parades and/or competitions? Please tick all that apply. (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Own car	96.67%	58
Hired Car	5.00%	3
Public bus	9.00%	6
Own minibus	3.33%	2
Hired minibus	53.33%	32
Own coach	1.67%	1
Hired coach	78.33%	47
Train	5.00%	3

Respondents were asked to estimate how much they would spend on each form of transport per year. The total amount and average per band, spent across all forms of transport for the past 12 months are shown in the table below.

Table 5.7: How much does your band spend on travelling to parades, competitions and/or events related to the band, per year? (n=52)

	Total spend (£)	Average per band (£)
Own car	71,850	1,381.73
Hired car	400	133.33
Public bus	12,100	2,016.67
Own minibus	6,100	1,525.00
Hired minibus	55,350	1,627.94
Own coach	3,050	1,525.00
Hired coach	164,000	3,489.36
Train	450	90.00
Other	3,050	1,016.67
Total	£316,350.00	£1,422.86

5.5 Catering

Forty percent of bands hire outside catering when organising an event³⁰. The total amount spent on hiring outside catering for events was £34,100 - an average of £1,483 for each of the 23 bands who hire outside catering.

5.6 Facilities rental

Over half (53%) of the bands who responded reported that they rented facilities for band practice. Three quarters (75%) rent an Orange Hall while one quarter use a venue in the 'other' category, such as:

- Community centres;
- Local Social Clubs; and
- Old school buildings.

Table 5.8: Facilities? (n=32)

	Percentage	Frequency
Orange Hall	75.00%	24
Church Hall	3.13%	1
Council owned facility	3.13%	1
Other, please specify:	25.00%	8

³⁰ This does not include freelance caterers that may turn up at events un-booked.

Seventy-two percent rent facilities once a week, while 16% rent twice a week and 9% more than twice a week. Respondents were asked how much they had spent on these facilities in the last year. The total amount spent was £40,850 – an average of £1,277 for each of the 32 bands who rent facilities.

Funding for the rental of these venues comes from a variety of sources – as shown in the table below. Over 80% through fundraising with the rest coming from member contributions or grants.

Table 5.9: How do you raise money to pay for rent? (n=32 multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
By the band (through fundraising etc.)	84.38%	27
Through member contribution/fees	62.50%	20
Through a grant	37.50%	12
Other, please specify:	3.13%	1

5.7 Fundraising for Charity

The majority (58%) of responding bands are involved in fundraising and raise money for a large range of charities. Methods of fundraising most commonly reported were discos, bands playing or holding concerts (73%), 47% hold local charity parades and 38% hold street collections.

Table 5.10: What kind of fundraising? (n=34, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Local charity parade	47.06%	16
Fun day	35.29%	12
Disco/band/concert	73.53%	25
Street collection	38.24%	13
Other	23.53%	8

The accumulated total raised over the period 2010-2012 was £104,000 – an average of £1,576 per band per year (based on 22 respondents).

Table 5.11: How much has your band raised for charity over the period 2010-2012? (n=22)

	Amount (£)
Total (2010-2012)	£104,000.00
Average per Band per year	£1,575.76

5.8 Other Charitable Work

Nearly half (47%) of responding bands stated that they were involved in charity work other than fundraising. This included the following activities:

- Playing at residential or care home (n=22);
- Playing at community events (n=6);
- Playing at church or church-related events (n=6);
- Playing at charity events (n=2);
- Playing at local schools (n=2);
- Playing for their legion (n=2);
- Playing at hospitals (n=2); and
- Providing marshalling training for community groups (n=2).

Two thirds (66%) of these respondents reported spending 1-5 hours per week on other charity work affiliated with the band while 3% reported spending over 15 hours per week.

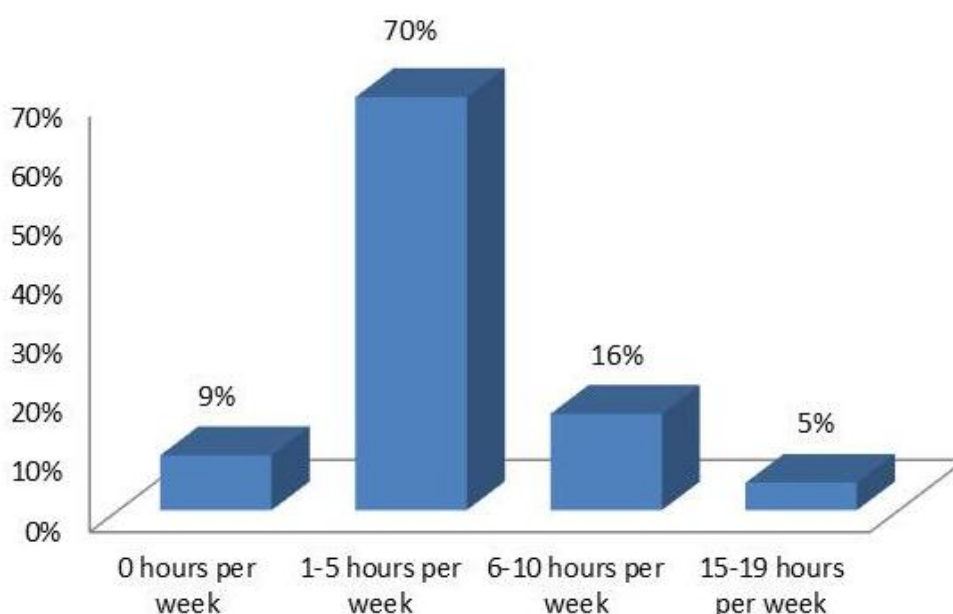
The total number of hours spent by respondents on charitable work was 84 hours – an average of 4 hours per week for each responding band (i.e. 21 respondents).

5.9 Community Work

Nearly three quarters (72%) of all respondents reported that their band was involved in community work. Most (70%) of those involved reported spending 1-5 hours per week, while 21% spent 6-19 hours per week.

Bands reported spending 260 hours – an average of 5 hours per week for each responding band (i.e. 43 respondents).

Figure 5.12: How much time is spent on community work by the band per week? (n=43)



5.10 Essential Skills and Training

Three quarters (75%) of responding bands reported that they facilitate training for their band members. Training is provided in a range of areas (as shown in the table below), but the most commonly reported training provided was marshalling (82%) followed by child protection training (80%) and informal music tuition (78%). Other areas of training were:

- Conflict management; and
- Media training & monitoring courses.

Table 5.12: What training is provided per year? (n=45 multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Formal music tuition (taught by an external tutor via the band)	51.11%	23
Informal music tuition (taught by another band member)	77.78%	35
Marshalling Events	82.22%	37
Health and safety	42.22%	19

	Percentage	Frequency
Crowd control	28.89%	13
First aid	57.78%	26
Governance training	13.33%	6
Child protection training	80.00%	36
Vulnerable adults training	26.67%	12
Drugs awareness	35.56%	16
Suicide awareness	22.22%	10
Alcohol awareness	33.33%	15
Mediation	4.44%	2
Cultural awareness	40.00%	18
Other, please specify:	4.44%	2

Respondents were asked how much it costs each year to provide this training. A total cost of £78,500 was reported to be spent in a year, resulting in an average cost per band of £2,066 (based on 38 respondents).

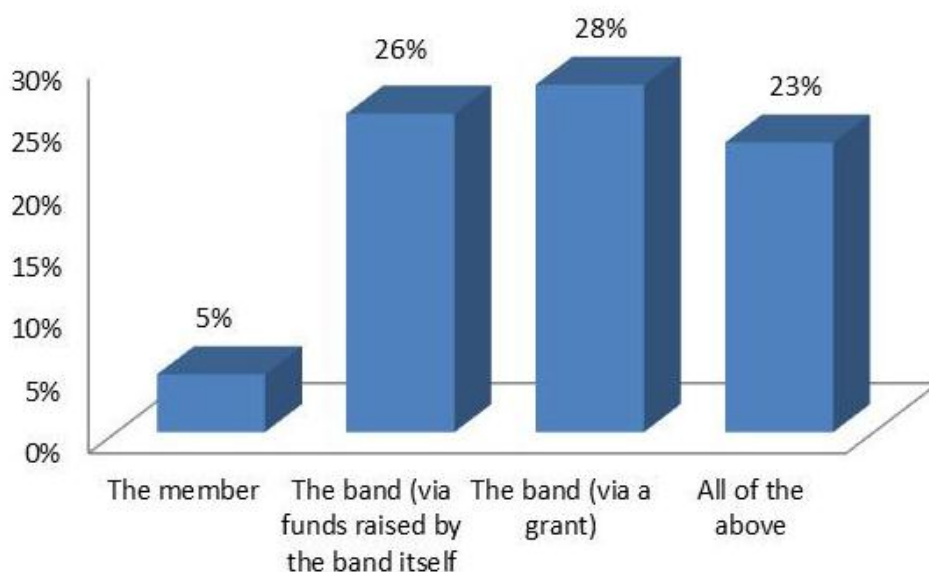
Table 5.13: How much does this training cost, per year? (n=38)

	Amount (£)
Total per year	£78,500
Average per band per year	£2,066

Funding of training came from a number of sources, including grants, fundraising and monies paid by band members. Other sources of funding reported were:

- Bands forum;
- The tutor provides this service for free; and
- Local council courses.

Figure 5.15: Funding the training (n=43)



Respondents were asked if being a member of a band developed skills for those involved. The most commonly cited skills were leadership skills (88%) and communication skills (85%). Other skills reported were:

- Community leadership;
- Teamwork;
- Supporting younger and vulnerable people;
- Musical skills;
- Relationship skills;
- Discipline and deportment;
- Child protection awareness;
- International friendships; and
- Travel experience.

Table 5.14: What transferable skills does membership of the band provide? Please tick all that apply (n=60, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Leadership skills	88.33%	53
Communication skills	85.00%	51
Marketing skills	21.67%	13
First aid	36.67%	22
Financial management	38.33%	23
Media skills	33.33%	20

	Percentage	Frequency
Conflict resolution	36.67%	22
None	8.33%	5
Other, please specify:	6.67%	4

5.11 Contribution to Local Economy

Just over one third (35%) of the responding bands reported that they help to create or sustain employment in their community. When asked how they do this, all (100%) reported that they source instruments and uniforms from local suppliers and use local transport companies. The category 'other' included those who were band members and provided professional music teaching, or who were involved in the local community centre.

Table 5.15: How does the band contribute towards creating jobs in the area? (n=21)

	Percentage	Frequency
Sourcing local suppliers for instruments	100.00%	21
Sourcing local suppliers for uniforms	95.24%	20
Using local transport companies	100.00%	21
Social Enterprise	42.86%	9
Other, please specify:	19.05%	4

5.12 Hotels

The majority (85%) of respondents were aware of individuals who travelled from outside of Northern Ireland to participate in or observe parades or events. Respondents were then asked to estimate how many people were involved; the total number reported was 265 – an average of 5 visitors for each of the 53 respondents. The majority (86%) of these respondents also reported that these people visit parades or events every year.

These visitors came from Scotland, England and ROI. Other category included Australia, America, Canada and Norway.

Table 5.16: Where did they travel from? (n=51 multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
England	60.78%	31
Republic of Ireland	49.02%	25
Scotland	90.20%	46
Wales	5.88%	3
Rest of Europe	11.76%	6
Other, please specify:	19.61%	10

Ninety-two percent of respondents reported that these visitors require overnight accommodation. When asked where they stay, the most commonly cited response was in hotels (76%), followed by friends or relatives (70%) and bed and breakfast (61%). Respondents estimated that these visitors stay for an aggregate of 174 nights – an average of 3.78 nights per visitor.

Table 5.17: Where did they stay? (n=46 multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Bed and Breakfast	60.87%	28
Hotel	76.09%	35
Hostel	6.52%	3
Friends/Relatives	69.57%	32
Unknown	2.17%	1
Other, please specify:	6.52%	3

5.13 Networking

Ninety-five percent of all respondents believed that being part of a band improved their awareness of the traditional Protestant Parading Sector. They believed this was primarily achieved through involvement in band networks such as the forums (95%), interaction with Loyal Orders at events and parades (89%) and through general social interaction with other bands (88%).

Table 5.18: In what ways does this happen? (n=57, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through involvement in band networks (e.g. a forum)	94.74%	54
Through interaction with loyal orders at events/parades etc.	89.47%	51
Through musical development	75.44%	43
Social interaction with other bands	87.72%	50
Other, please specify:	5.26%	3

Similarly, 97% of respondents believed that being part of a band provided opportunities for networking. This led to a number of benefits – the most commonly reported was promotion of an understanding of band issues (97%), ability to widen contact base and lobby as a united front (95%) and develop musical skills and talents.

Table 5.19: What benefits do you think this networking brings for the band? (n=58 multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Promotes understanding of issues relating to bands	96.55%	56
Highlights opportunities within the band sector, such as fundraising opportunities	91.38%	53
Allows bands to lobby as a united front	94.83%	55
Creates opportunities for improving skills through meeting musicians	89.66%	52
Improves communication	79.31%	46
Other, please specify:	3.45%	2

5.14 Social Integration

All respondents believed that band membership promotes social integration and helps members integrate into society. When asked how does it help social integration, they responded that this happens through attendance at social events and helping to provide awareness of the Protestant culture.

Table 5.20: If yes, do bands help achieve this? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through social events	100.00%	60
Networking	76.67%	46
Increases awareness of cultural heritage	91.67%	55
By providing a place in wider society	68.33%	41
Through fundraising events	75.00%	45
Through joining other groups/societies	66.67%	40
Through participation in courses	53.33%	32
Other, please specify:	5.00%	3

Respondents were asked what more could be done to increase social integration. Respondents felt that bands needed to be more visible, seen at more events not only Protestant parades, but other events especially those being organised by Councils in their local areas. Participants also felt that they would also benefit from more Good Relations training and more skills training.

Table 5.21: What more could be done to increase social integration? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Increased local council interaction	76.67%	46
Introduction of Good Relations workshops	60.00%	36
More networking	71.67%	43
More participation in events	76.67%	46
More participation in training and increasing skills	70.00%	42
Other, please specify:	10.00%	6

5.15 Sense of Purpose

All respondents felt that band membership increases members' sense of purpose, increased their knowledge of the Protestant cultural heritage (98%) and builds pride in their local area. Being a band member also creates the opportunity to take on more responsibility (95%). Band membership is also felt to build discipline in members and many mentioned the Code of Conduct that exists regarding behaviour.

Table 5.22: What other benefits does band membership bring? (n=59 multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Provides you with more knowledge of your cultural heritage and thus a sense of belonging in the community	98.31%	58
Better appreciation of wider society	74.58%	44
Provides a Code of Conduct that you feel responsible to uphold	91.53%	54
Creates awareness of issues in your community e.g. alcohol awareness issues, which you can actively aim to help through membership	69.49%	41
Creates pride in your social area and thus a responsibility to better the community	94.92%	56
Creates opportunities to prove yourself e.g. through responsibilities delegated	86.44%	51
Other, please specify:	5.08%	3

5.16 Good Relations

Band members felt that they had built good relationships outside of their own band mainly with other bands. They reported that this was achieved through socialising at band events (100%), networking with other bands (98%) and through band competitions (86%).

Table 5.23: How are relationships built? (n=59, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through networking with other bands	98.31%	58
Through charity work	62.71%	37
Through socialising at band events	100.00%	59
Through attendance at courses	57.63%	34
Through band competitions	86.44%	51
Through creating understanding of issues/differences with other bands	71.19%	42
Other, please specify:	3.39%	2

5.17 Attendance at Events

When asked about attendance at events and parades, the majority of respondents (63%) had attended more than 35. A large proportion of respondents (44%) believed the police presence at parades had decreased this year compared to previous years, while 27% believed it had increased and 29% believed it had remained the same.

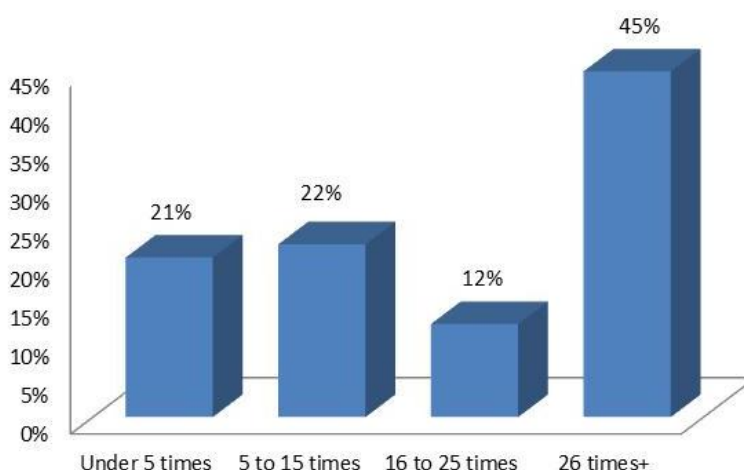
All respondents stated that they travelled to other events, parades or marches in other parts of the country or in other countries. Loyal Order events (95%) were the most commonly travelled to, followed by other band parades (92%) and historical events (66%).

Table 5.24: Which events do you travel to? (n=58 multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Other band parades	91.38%	53
Loyal order events	94.83%	55
Historical events	65.52%	38
Networking events	32.76%	19
Conferences	27.59%	16
Other, please specify:	6.90%	4

Respondents travelled frequently to attend these events. The largest proportion (45%) reported travelling 26 times or more to other events each year while a further 12% travelled 16-25 times per year. Respondents were also asked what expenditure they incur whilst at these events/parades. The total amount reported was £53,550 - an average of £2,328 per person (based on the 23 respondents who provided an estimate).

Figure 5.26: How often do you travel per year to events such as those mentioned? (n=58)



5.18 Community Cohesion and Integration

The vast majority (93%) of respondents believed that band membership aids community cohesion and integration. This was most commonly reported to be achieved through showcasing musical talent and creating a sense of pride within local communities as to the showcasing of this talent.

Table 5.25: If yes, in what ways does it do this? (n=55, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Creates a sense of pride within the community	92.73%	51
Showcases musical talent which can give the community a sense of pride	98.18%	54
Helps share cultural diversity	69.09%	38
Networking with other bands allows different communities to unite over shared interests	85.45%	47
Networking with the same community increases shared interests and experiences	74.55%	41
Shared society within and between communities	58.18%	32
Other, please specify:	5.45%	3

Respondents were then asked how community cohesion and integration could be improved through bands. Respondents were most likely to report that this could be achieved through an increased awareness of the cultural heritage attached to bands (97%) and Councils involving bands in more mixed community activities.

Table 5.30: How could community cohesion and integration be improved through bands? (n=59, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Increased use of bands by Councils and others (at events)	83.05%	49
Increased local community activities such as local level events throughout the year	79.66%	47
Increased activities between different communities through events during the year	50.85%	30
Increasing awareness of the bands and the cultural heritage	96.61%	57
Increased charitable activities on both a local and more widespread level	59.32%	35
Other, please specify:	5.08%	3

Respondents were asked how band events helped to raise awareness of the culture and history of the marching community.

Table 5.31: How do you think band events raise awareness of the culture and history of the marching community? Please tick all that apply (n=59, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through traditional instrument playing	94.92%	56
Through the rich, diverse range of bands	91.53%	54
Through historical portrayal e.g. Re-enactments	62.71%	37
By highlighting the discipline that comes with being a band member	88.14%	52
Through family orientated events	77.97%	46
Through educational awareness of communities	72.88%	43
Other	1.69%	1

A number of reasons were given as to why band events helped increased awareness of the culture of the marching community. The most common reasons were traditional instrument playing, the range of band types available and by being able to highlight the discipline involved in being a band member.

6 LOYAL ORDERS SURVEY

6.1 Introduction

A paper-based survey was posted to 450 secretaries across all Loyal Orders. The survey covered a range of topics including:

- Spend on regalia and uniforms;
- Spend on transport;
- Spend on catering;
- Charitable and community activities; and
- Social aspects of membership.

A total of 191 surveys were returned. The table below shows the number of surveys sent to each Loyal Order and the number that responded. The seven groups have been analysed together.

Table 6.1: Response rate

	Number of Surveys Sent	Number of Surveys Returned
District Lodges	113	43
Private and Independent Lodges	197	84
Royal Arch Purple Chapters	5	3
Royal Black Preceptories	50	27
Ladies Lodges	21	9
Junior Lodges	24	8
Apprentice Boys Clubs	40	17
Total	450	191

6.2 Background

Most Loyal Orders reported that they had fewer than 100 members (76%); 9% reported that they had between 101-200 members and the remaining 15% stated they had more than 200 members.

Table 6.1: How many members are there? (n=188)

	Percentage	Frequency
0-100	76%	145
101-200	9%	18
201-300	5%	8
301-400	4%	7
401-500	3%	5
500+	3%	5
Total	100%	188

The largest proportion (40%) of Loyal Orders reported spending an average of 1-5 hours per month engaged in Lodge related work; 27% reported spending 6-10 hours per month. The remaining 33% spent 11 or more hours per month involved in Lodge related work.

Table 6.2: How many hours do you spend working on Loyal Order related business per month? (n=191)

	Percentage	Frequency
1-5 hours per month	40%	77
6-10 hours per month	27%	51
11-15 hours per month	9%	18
16-20 hours per month	8%	15
20+ hours per month	14%	27
Not answered	2%	3
Total	100%	191

6.3 Expenditure on Regalia

Respondents were asked about their expenditure on regalia³¹. Fifty-three percent of respondents reported spending an average of £100-£499 on regalia each year. A further 30% spent £99 or under. The accumulated total spent each year on average was £54,238. This is an average of £314 per year for each responding Loyal Order that did spend money on regalia (i.e. 173 respondents).

Table 6.3: How much on average would your Chapter/Preceptory/Club/Lodge spend on regalia³² every year? (n=173)

	Amount (£)
Total	£54,238
Average per respondent	£314

A major item of expenditure for Lodges is the cost of a banner or bannerette, but they only purchased infrequently.

Loyal Orders were asked when they had most recently purchased a banner or bannerette. The majority (70%) had purchased one between 1990 and 2012. The remaining 30% had purchased their last banner or bannerette between 1950 and 1989. The largest proportion (39%) of Loyal Orders reported spending £1000-£1,999 on their banner or bannerette. The majority (60%) of these respondents reported changing their banners and bannerettes every 20-29 years on average.

Only 14% (i.e. 17) of responding Loyal Orders reported spending money annually on the maintenance of an arch. The total spent on maintaining arches was reported as £5,200 – on average £306 per Lodge. There is also an additional £140 spent per annum on insurance for arches and £150 (minimum) per annum on an engineer's certificate.

Table 6.4: How much on average does this maintenance cost annually? (n=17)

	Amount (£)
Total	£5,200
Average per respondent	£306

³¹ For the purpose of this report regalia includes uniforms, ornaments worn or carried

³² Regalia covers collarettes, sashes, certificates and presentations.

6.4 Transport

In total, 83% of all responding Loyal Orders reported that they had spent money on transport. The largest proportion (39%) of respondents reported spending an average of £100-£499, and a further 22% reported spending £500-£999 on transport in the last 12 months. The total amount spent on all transport in the past 12 months was £153,650 – an average of £972.

Half (50%) of responding Loyal Orders reported that they would hire a coach or bus only once a year while 21% hired one twice a year and 16% more than 3 times a year. Responses in the 'other' category included "on special occasions" and "once every four years".

Table 6.5: How many times a year would you hire a coach/bus? (n=183)

	Percentage	Frequency
0	9%	17
1-5	84%	153
6-10	1%	2
N/A	4%	7
Other	2%	4
Total	100%	183

6.5 Catering

Over a quarter (29%) of Loyal Orders had spent nothing on outside catering in the last 12 months, while 28% reported spending £100-£499. Twenty-seven percent spent more than £500 over the last year. The total spend was £84,300 – an average of £835 per Lodge.

Table 6.6: How much have you spent on outside catering over the last 12 months? (n=101)

	Amount (£)
Total	£84,300
Average per respondent	£835
Total	101

6.6 Tuition

Respondents were asked what training opportunities were provided for members and a range of answers were provided.

The main training provided was music tuition, marshalling at parades, dancing, first aid, child protection awareness and IT.

Table 6.7: What training opportunities were provided to members? (n=147)

	Percentage	Frequency
Music tuition	41%	61
Marshalling	20%	29
Dancing	10%	14
First aid	7%	10
Child protection	5%	7
IT	5%	7
Food hygiene	4%	6
Horticultural courses	4%	6
Speaking skills	3%	5
Working with Kids Groups	1%	1
AA	1%	1
Total	100%	147

Table 6.8: How many people benefit from training on average per year? (n=114)

	Percentage	Frequency
0	4%	5
1-19	32%	37
20-99	40%	46
100-130	9%	10
150-600	12%	14
601+	1%	1
Don't Know	1%	1
Total	100%	114

6.7 Charitable Contribution

Just over three quarters (76%) of Loyal Orders are involved in fundraising for charity. The total raised in the last year was £181,450 – an average of £1,375 per Loyal Order.

Table 6.9: How much was raised for charity over the previous year by your Loyal Order?

	Previous year (n=127)
Total per year	£181,450
Average per Loyal Order per year	£1,375
Total	132

Below, examples of other charitable donations are detailed:

Banbridge Bible and Crown Defenders LOL 423

This Banbridge Lodge raised over £60,000 in 2011 for the Help for Heroes charity, by bringing a Lambeg drum from Brixham to the Boyne. Brethren in England and Scotland participated in this venture and the drum was carried from Carrickfergus to the Boyne.

Newtownards Ex-Servicemen LOL 1952

The Lodge undertook a hill climb in the Mourne Mountains from Bloody Bridge, ascending Slieve Donard and ending at Bryansford Country Park, where all Lodge members camped overnight. Approximately 20 members took part in the walk. The Lodge raised £3,200 for the Northern Ireland Children's Hospice in May 2011.

Sterritt Memorial LOL 257

This Lodge raised £6,886 for the Monaghan Orange Hall Repair Fund in 2009/10. The money was raised from donations from Orange Lodges from across Counties Down and Armagh. The brethren from LOL 257 made personal donations, raised money through sponsorship and completed a sponsored walk.

6.7.1 Community Work

One third (33%) of respondents reported that they were involved in community work. The majority (55%) of these respondents were not sure how long was spent on community work per week. However, 17% stated they spent between 1-5 hours per week and 17% spent 6 hours or more per week. The average per week spent on community work per Loyal Order was 8 hours (based on 65 responses).

Table 6.10: How many hours do you spend per week on community work affiliated with the Loyal Order? (n=65)

	Time Spent (hours)
Total	520
Average per Loyal Order	8

6.8 Facilities/Halls Managed and Run by Lodges

Only District, Private and Independent Lodges were asked a question relating to facilities and halls (n=127). The majority of these respondents (76%) reported that organisations other than their Lodge meet in their Orange Hall. Of these other groups, just over half (51%) paid rent when they used it.

Respondents were asked how much it costs to run their facilities/halls each year (i.e. utilities, rents etc.). The total annual cost of running the hall for all responding Lodges was £572,600 – an average of £5,843 (based on 98 responses).

Table 6.11: How much does it cost to run the Orange Hall each year (n=98)

	Amount (£)
Total per year	£572,600
Average per Loyal Order per year	£5,843

Most (60%) of all respondents stated that there were insurance costs associated with running their hall. The cost of this is shown in the table below. Forty-three percent paid between £1,000-£1,999 per annum. Thirty-four percent paid between £500-£999. A further 18% paid over £2,000 per annum for insurance.

Table 6.12: How much does it cost to insure the Orange Hall? (n=79)

	Percentage	Frequency
£0-99	1%	1
£100-£499	4%	3
£500-£999	34%	27
£1,000-£1,999	43%	34
£2,000-£4,999	10%	8
£5,000-£9,999	4%	3
£10,000-£14,999	3%	2
£15,000-£20,000	1%	1
Total	100%	79

6.8.1 Capital Costs/Development

Over half (59%, n=70) stated that they had spent money on capital works, maintenance or repairs of their hall over the last ten years. The amount spent by the responding Lodges was £6,930,224 over last ten years – an average of £9,900 per Lodge per year (based on 70 responses).

6.8.2 Job Creation

Nine percent of respondents had people employed in their hall. When asked how many were employed, only 8 responses were received; 5 reported that one person was employed and 3 reported that 2 people were employed. The people were employed as:

- Caretaker;
- General manager;
- Maintenance worker.

6.9 Publications

Eleven percent of responding Loyal Orders produced publications over the last ten years. The cost of producing these publications varied (as shown in the figure below). The total cost over all Loyal Orders in the last ten years was £17,810 – an average of £81 per year for each Lodge.

Table 6.13: How much was spent on publications in the last year? (n=27)

	Percentage	Frequency
£1-99	7%	2
£100-199	4%	1
£200-499	15%	4
£500-999	26%	7
£1,000-5,000	30%	8
Unknown	4%	1
Other	15%	4
Total	100%	27

6.10 Tourism

Fifty-eight percent of Loyal Order Secretaries knew individuals who travelled from outside of Northern Ireland to participate in or observe Loyal Order parades or events. The majority of visitors came from GB and Ireland with 44% from Scotland, 24% from England and 16% from ROI. Over one tenth (13%) of respondents knew individuals who travelled from Australia, Canada and mainland Europe.

Table 6.14: Where did the tourists travel from? (n=27 multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Scotland	44%	40
England	24%	22
ROI	16%	14
Australia	7%	6
Canada	5%	5
Wales	3%	2
Mainland Europe	1%	1

Most (85%) of these respondents stated that the visitors required overnight accommodation when they visited Northern Ireland.

Table 6.15: Did they require overnight accommodation? (n=109)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	85%	93
No	15%	16
Total	100%	109

When asked how long do the visitors generally stay in Northern Ireland for- 32% of respondents noted that the tourists they were aware of had stayed 2-3 nights; a further 23% said that they stayed 3-4 nights, while 19% said that they stayed for 4 nights or more.

6.11 Attendance at Events and Cultural Tourism

Eighty-eight percent of respondents travel to other Loyal Order parades/events. When asked how frequently they travel each year, the largest proportion (56%) travelled 1-5 times a year. A further 22% travelled between 6-10 times a year and 16% travelled more than 10 times a year to Lodge events and parades.

Table 6.16: How often do you travel per year? (n=162)

	Percentage	Frequency
1-5	56%	90
6-10	22%	35
11-15	6%	9
16-20	3%	5
20-30	2%	4
30+	5%	8
Varies	7%	11
Total	100%	162

Those respondents who travelled to other Loyal Order events or parades were asked to approximate the distance they travelled. The majority (70%) travelled up to 200 miles, while the remaining 30% travelled further than this.

Table 6.17: How far do you travel per year to these events? (n=119)

	Percentage	Frequency
10-100	46%	55
101-200	24%	28
201-300	1%	2
500-1000	21%	25
1000+	8%	9
Total	100%	119

6.12 Lifelong Learning

Respondents were asked what skills they thought membership of a Loyal Order provided. A range of skills were reported. The most commonly cited skills were leadership (22%), communication (22%), organisation (22%) and citizenship (13%).

Table 6.18: What skills does membership of a Lodge provide? (n=158, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Leadership	22%	35
Communication	22%	35
Organisation	20%	31
Citizenship	13%	20
Integration	5%	8
Public speaking	5%	8
Confidence	2%	3
Finance	2%	3
Property management	2%	3
Christian beliefs	2%	3
Administration	2%	3
Literacy & numeracy	2%	3
Team work	1%	2

7 BANDS FOCUS GROUPS

7.1 Introduction

Five focus groups were conducted with bands. The aim of these groups was to gather qualitative information on the benefits of band membership. The focus groups highlighted that band members felt that bands have a very important role to play in local communities.

The key benefits were stated as being skills development; integration of bands people with others in their local areas, charity and community work and economic benefits.

7.2 Skills Development

In relation to skills, emphasis was placed on the influence that getting involved in the band had on quieter members. Focus group participants stated that, in their experience, many of the younger members found it difficult to “*open up*” and that joining the band had “*brought them out of themselves*”, giving them the confidence to participate and have “*banter*” with other members.

Team working was felt to be a core skill developed by all band members. Each member is made aware how their skills, dedication and behaviour can impact on the overall band’s performance.

Members were also provided with the opportunity to develop organisation and management skills. These were developed through organising parades, participating in competitions, and holding and organising meetings and trips to other areas.

Band membership provided young members in particular the opportunity to travel, across Northern Ireland and further afield.

Members also spoke about the music training they received from outside tutors. In addition the bands have members trained to mentor others in the band how to play a musical instrument. One participant explained that there are many instruments in one band, and between each instrument there are three methods of being taught; numbers, letters and reading the notes. “*One of these three methods may be used differently for each instrument and requires someone who can translate the music from one method to another*”. Accordion music in particular was highlighted as it needs to be transferred from brass or flute music before it can be read.

Additionally, some members who were not able to learn music at school through traditional methods found that they were able to learn how to play by watching more longstanding members play. This provided these students with the opportunity to learn in a way that suited them. Many of these members go on to learn music in the more traditional way, once their confidence has been developed. For those undertaking musical exams in school, they felt the practice gave them an advantage over their non band member school colleagues.

The discipline involved in being part of a band was an issue every focus group mentioned. Focus group members highlighted the importance of members recognising the responsibility that came with being a band member- learning the music, practising, turning up on time at band meetings and parades and wearing the uniform in the correct way.

Focus group participants noted that they practised at least two or three times a week and regularly competed in competitions at weekends.

Family tradition was one of the main influences on band membership. Members often wanted to learn the same musical instrument as family members to carry on the same tradition.

One band member stated his grandfather had been the first member of his family to join a band in Northern Ireland and today 22 members of his family are involved in bands.

7.3 Community Integration

Band members felt that membership provided the opportunity to meet and interact with people from different social classes, all age groups and in some cases from different countries.

Many spoke about the lack of activities which were going on in their community and that joining a band gave young people a sense of purpose. Older members suggested that being part of a band provided a development pathway for younger members, focusing them on developing their music skills through practice and as a result preventing them from getting involved in anti-social behaviour. Many band members agreed that if they had not needed to attend band practice they would have taken more alcohol and got involved in anti-social behaviour, through boredom.

During the focus groups, longstanding members of the band were often spoken about like father figures, providing help, advice and guidance. Long standing members stated that they often realised when younger members were having problems before their families, due to the amount of time spent with them. They believed that being part of the band provided them with a lifeline, a social circle, and people to discuss problems with.

7.4 Charity/Fundraising/ Community Work

All focus group participants provided detail on a range of charity and fundraising events from concerts, discos, raft races/walks etc.

They also detailed examples of getting involved in community work such as cleaning out the local rivers, litter picking and helping older/vulnerable people in the area with gardening or other small jobs.

These activities were as well as playing music at old peoples' homes and community events. All focus group participants welcomed the opportunity to play music at events outside of Protestant Parading events and felt that these were key to building awareness of their musical talent outside of their own community.

Many felt that Protestant band members were often stereotyped as people who would get drunk after band parades and cause public disorder. However, focus group attendees felt this was only true for a very small minority of members.

The band members wished to see Councils and other government bodies include bands in their events in order to help develop awareness of the sector outside of the Protestant community.

7.5 Economic Impacts

Focus group participants felt that there were a number of positive economic impacts from the festivals and parades during the year. They suggested that hotels/ B+B's and caravan parks were booked out for main events, due to people travelling from the UK, ROI, Canada, Australia and the US. They also highlighted that revenue is generated for shops, food outlets and public houses. Band members noted that they spend at least £20 (up to £40) per person on food and drink when travelling to events. This expenditure goes to local cafes and shops.

7.6 Summary

Band membership provides important development opportunities for young people in particular with regard to music skills, taking responsibility and team working. The focus groups highlighted examples of how membership in a band helped many young people to develop skills and abilities with regard to music skills but also in taking responsibility and team working.

Moreover, it was highlighted that the bands were often a means through which younger members could focus their time and energy, when they are based in communities with little else going on. Being a member of a band often provided a support network for more vulnerable individuals.

Charity and community work was emphasised as being core to band activities, as performing at residential care homes, community events, or other fund raising events being part of the normal practice routine.

8 LOYAL ORDER FOCUS GROUPS

8.1 Introduction

Thirteen focus groups were conducted with the Loyal Orders. The aim of these groups was to gather qualitative information on the benefits of Loyal Order membership.

Members highlighted a range of benefits including providing an opportunity to demonstrate their Protestant identity and culture, skills development, charity and community work and economic benefits.

8.2 Sense of identity

Participants stated that they participated in the Loyal Orders to help keep the traditions of Protestantism alive. One member spoke about joining the Orange Order because *“the history of Protestantism was not provided in school”*. Many participants stated that they joined the Loyal Order due to family ties. They all agreed that membership had helped them to develop their Protestant identity.

Focus group participants feared that their identity and history would be lost if the Loyal Orders didn't exist.

8.3 Lifelong learning and Skills

Every Loyal Order member that participated in the focus groups spoke about the contribution membership had on developing their skills. Members who undertook active roles in their Loyal Orders, or that were in positions of seniority (i.e. office bearers) reported:

- Learning how to chair weekly meetings;
 - Public speaking;
 - Managing and organising events; and
 - Dealing with public figures such as council members.
- Other development included leadership, learning the importance of diplomacy when expressing opinions, and the need to take other's feelings and opinions into account.

One focus group participant (a senior member) talked about a new member who was very shy when he joined the Lodge. He decided to give him a role and watched his confidence grow as he took an interest in doing a good job: *“He has now progressed to becoming a Deputy Master that the other members now look up to for advice”*.

Senior members organised events and courses within the Loyal Orders, but they also had an unofficial role as mentors for new members. They highlighted the wide range of skills development opportunities available such as first aid, catering, risk assessment, food hygiene, marshalling, health and safety and many more.

Members talked about the opportunity for continuous development. One member had recently taken on responsibility for managing the Hall – this involved making sure insurance forms were completed and applying for funding to develop the Hall. He stated that he is still learning and that being part of the Lodge has allowed him to “*broaden his business knowledge*”.

Another member talked about the skills gained from taking on a project to build a new football pitch for the community. He felt he had learnt a lot about how to apply for funding/grants and work in partnership with others to submit funding applications. At the time of the focus group he was in the process of initiating another build project using these skills, and he felt that it was something he could pass on to other members of the Lodge.

Junior members spoke about being able to learn from other more experienced members. They valued the opportunity to learn how to communicate with others and to work as part of a group.

8.4 Church/religion

The ‘Christian ethos’ was seen as central to the Loyal Orders. Focus group participants spoke about the importance of the church in their decision to join the Orange Institution. Many highlighted that meetings provided an opportunity to learn more about the bible and church teachings. This ethos was felt to drive the willingness of members to help people in the local communities, and to support charities.

8.5 Community

All focus groups mentioned family as a reason for joining their respective Loyal Order. One participant spoke about joining because they saw the “*Orange Institution as part of family life*”. Another stated that he “*grew up in the lodge like other members of his family*”. Not only was family connection a primary reason for joining but many participants referred to Lodges, Chapters and Clubs as providing “*an instant connection, an instant bond*” between members who have stayed in touch years later.

This family mentality was illustrated by the Loyal Order members’ support for older, past members who were now in residential care. Loyal Orders hold functions for them to ensure they are able to remain part of the community. Current members keep in touch with the past members, many of whom may not have family living locally.

All focus groups spoke about encouraging integration between younger and older members. More elderly members stayed involved with the Lodge, telling stories and keeping traditions alive, and younger members received mentoring from these members.

Seven out of nine focus groups also mentioned integration between the Catholic and Protestant communities through activities organised in Orange Halls. One participant explained that they held an evening to inform all those in the community about benefits they were entitled to. From this evening, older people applied for and received grants for heating

fuel, new windows and carbon monoxide detectors. A number spoke about the STRIPE³³ project (Stepping Towards Reconciliation in Positive Engagement). A number of participants spoke about attending 'Catholic' events; for example attending the Fleadh Cheoil (Catholic musical event) and youth club events organised on a cross community basis.

One Lodge member highlighted his involvement in a new football pitch built by their Lodge. It was part funded by the Lodge; the council donated the land to build the pitch and donated a further £150,000 towards construction costs. The pitch is now open to the whole community and is used regularly by the GAA and hosts football tournaments between Protestant and Catholic teams.

Orange Halls hold many functions other than providing a meeting place for members. Every focus group spoke extensively about the Orange Hall as the "*centre of the community*". Examples were given of activities held by Lodges which were attended by the families from both community backgrounds such as birthday parties, anniversaries, dances, drama groups, Scottish dancing, pre-school groups and even wakes. During special times of the year they also held carol services, Burns nights, Halloween and New Year's Eve parties, BBQs and annual dinner dances.

The Lodges felt that many communities relied on the Orange Halls as a venue for activities, either because the groups could not afford the fees of alternative venues (the Orange Halls only required payment for overheads used such as electricity), or because alternative venues did not exist in the local area.

³³ Its aim is: "To address the legacy of the 'Troubles' within the Protestant community, particularly in interface and border areas of Northern Ireland and the border counties of the Republic of Ireland and help a confident Orange Family to engage on an Equal basis with the wider community". They aim to increase community cohesion through the use of Orange Halls and the establishment of community groups such as those involved in the following activities:

- Cultural (music and dance);
- Skills Development (I.T classes, first aid, good relations, cultural diversity, understanding rights);
- Women's groups;
- Historical Societies;
- Development/Regeneration group;
- Bands; and
- Drama Groups.

(Source: www.stripe-project.org).

8.6 Focus on Young People

A key theme for all focus groups was the need to support and develop younger members. Focus groups talked about the opportunities for travel provided by membership of the Lodge. Orange Institutions from around the world meet annually to exchange ideas for the development of their Lodges, to make connections and to socialise. In 2011 they met in Northern Ireland and in Australia in 2012. Examples were given where Junior Orange Order members were given the opportunity to travel to Australia and to London for the Queen's Jubilee parade - this was a first-time experience for some members who had never travelled abroad before. There are also opportunities for members to visit other Lodges on an annual basis in London, Liverpool and Scotland. Members of one Lodge this year visited contentious parades in the Basque region of Spain.

Travelling to other Lodges in Northern Ireland was more commonly cited by focus group participants than the international trips. These local trips provide members the opportunity to meet and socialise with other Loyal Order members.

Longstanding Lodge members believed it is important that younger members have the stability and support that the Lodge provides. They felt that participation in the Lodge gives young people a sense of purpose, achievement and structure reduces the likelihood of them being involved in anti-social behaviour. Focus group participants were clear that this behaviour is not tolerated and the young people understand that there are consequences of being banned from Lodge activities if they participate in it.

8.7 Fundraising and Community Work

All Lodges that participated in the focus groups had fundraised for charities. Many examples were mentioned and they are too numerous to detail. For example, one group had raised £225,700 for Cancer Research in one year. Another raised £8,000 for Action Cancer and Macmillan Nurses. A tractor run held annually had raised £500 last year for the Hospice and a further £10,000 was donated by the Orange Institution in Northern Ireland to the Children's Hospice. Two Lodges had also contributed more than £2,000 to the Irish Guards, the Royal Irish Guards and the Scottish Guards in the last year. All participants mentioned many small amounts of approx. £200-£500 donated to local people, because of specific incidents or difficulties they were going through (i.e. to pay for oil, fix fences etc.), and these were seen as ways in which the Lodges could help, however small. None of these amounts are recorded.

A percentage of the members' dues is also donated to the Lord Enniskillen appeal and Northern Ireland Children's Hospice each year.

Specific examples were also noted of fundraising for international events. For example, in 2004, £42,000 was raised for a minibus in Togo. A total of 18 volunteer tradesmen travelled to build houses beside a Christian hospital in Uganda. Another Lodge sent 800 medical bags and parcels to the soldiers in Afghanistan in the last two years.

All focus groups made the point that fundraising was not done for recognition or praise, but it was carried out to help either those in need in the local community and/or specific charities. Much of the fundraising was also donated to the Lodge's local church. One focus group mentioned contributing to the upkeep of their church and raising money to allow the church to establish a weekly Bible study for the young people in the community.

Focus group participants also spoke of the many forms of charity attached to the Loyal Orders. The Orange Distress Fund was set up to provide a 'financial gift' to those who needed additional help during hard times. Donations have been given to families where a parent had died or in other circumstances where homes had flooded or other similar tragedies. Members also visit widows at Christmas, bringing them a small gift to remind them of the support they have within the Loyal Orders.

Focus group participants highlighted the Lord Enniskillen Memorial Orange Orphan Society which provides funding for deceased brethren's children, until he or she decides they want to leave school. If they decide to progress to third level education, the Orange Institution has also set up the 'Sir George Clark Memorial Fund' which is a grant of between £1,000-£2,000 to provide extra financial help each year. They had helped 253 children to date in 2011. Similarly if they want to attend a Higher Education institute they can apply for a grant of £700 and they are in the process of setting up a bursary for those applying to do an apprenticeship.

The Lord Enniskillen Fund: Additional Information

This fund awards grants to approximately 280 orphans every year. The table overleaf shows the total paid each year from 2005-2012. The total for these eight years was £1,972,672.

Table 8.1: Grants paid per year form Lord Enniskillen Fund

Year	Amount Paid
2005	£160,910
2006	£157,060
2007	£193,402
2008	£288,100
2009	£289,100
2010	£277,900
2011	£292,650
2012	£313,550
Total	£1,972,672

Source: Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland.

Sir George A Clark Bursary Fund: Additional Information

The Sir George A Clark Bursary Fund pays grants to approximately 30–50 beneficiaries per year. The table below demonstrates the amounts paid per year from 2008. The total paid for the last five years was £66,100.

Table 8.2: Grants paid per year form Sir George A Clark Bursary Fund

Year	Amount Paid
2008	£9,600
2009	£13,350
2010	£15,250
2011	£13,600
2012	£14,300
Total	£66,100

Source: Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland.

Focus group members highlighted the importance of working to help people in their local communities. At their meetings, there will often be discussions about those in need locally and people will be dispatched to help or there will be a small collection and money offered to the person. All focus group participants felt this was part of their Christian ethos and that it formed a large part of the work they completed as a Loyal Order member. Most felt that this work shouldn't be promoted and that it should remain at present, good deeds completely quietly and in a way that supports local people when they need it most.

8.8 Summary

The focus groups highlighted the importance of the Loyal Orders in helping members keep and develop their sense of Protestant identity. Members also emphasised the importance of their Christian faith and helping others in need, either in their local communities or in fundraising for charities.

Family has a major part to play in membership of the Loyal Orders, and is often the reason as to why people join. The Loyal Orders network with each other and as a result, most members will be meeting other Loyal Order members. There are examples, however, of the Lodges working at a cross-community level and there is recognition that the Orange Halls are central to many local communities.

Members also highlighted that lifelong skills are achieved through the activities they participate in within the Loyal Orders. In many cases, members develop organisation skills, public speaking and communication skills. All of these are skills that can also be applied to life outside the Loyal Orders.

9 INTERVIEWS

9.1 Introduction

A number of telephone consultations and interviews were carried out with stakeholders to gather evidence relating to the 'economic benefits of parading', including transport providers, suppliers of uniforms, instruments and regalia, suppliers of portable toilets, suppliers of public address systems and entertainment equipment, banner painters, the Police Service of Northern Ireland, The Northern Ireland Tourist Board and community development officers. In addition, Coleraine Borough Council, Derry City Council and Belfast City Council were contacted to obtain figures on street trade licenses issued on key Loyal Order parading dates.

9.2 Uniform and Instrument Suppliers

Feedback from Protestant Parading Sector suppliers is demonstrated in the table below. Company names have been excluded for commercial reasons.

Table 9.1: Feedback from Consultations with Suppliers to Protestant Parading Sector

Supplier	What they provide	% of business obtained from Protestant Parading Sector	Impact on business if sector did not exist
Supplier A	Uniforms	99%	Sector is critical to business
Supplier B	Uniforms and accessories	75%	Major impact
Supplier C	Uniforms, hats, custom clothing etc.	50-60%	Major impact
Supplier D	Musical Instruments	60%	Major impact
Supplier E	Everything; uniforms instruments etc.	90%	Massive; company is entirely dependent on sector to stay in business
Supplier F	Regalia	100%	Business is entirely dependent on the sector.
Supplier G	Drums	90%	Massive; dependent on sector.
Supplier H	Regalia	60%	Major impact
Supplier I	Banners and Lambeg drums	100%	Major impact; entirely reliant on sector
Supplier J	Portable toilets	60%	Major impact

9.3 Transport Providers

Seven transport providers provided information. They did not wish to provide detailed information on revenues for commercial reasons. However, information provided in confidence correlated to the information coming through from the band and Loyal Order Secretaries regarding key revenues from events such as the 12th July.

Providers indicated the significance of the 6th July to the 8th July period for marching bands visiting Scotland from Northern Ireland, as well as the local dates for parades and events regarding Northern Ireland bands and Lodges travelling within Northern Ireland. An abnormality for 2012 was the increase in bookings around the 28th and 29th of September, which was due to the Covenant parade.

9.4 Council Street Licenses

Street trade license figures were obtained from Belfast City Council and Derry City Council on key Protestant Parading dates. In Londonderry/Derry, 40 street licences³⁴ were issued for the Apprentice Boys March (August)³⁵. In Belfast on the 12th July in 2010, 32 temporary licenses were issued, with the same number also issued in 2011. In 2012, 38 temporary licenses were issued. Belfast City Council also noted that they have not refused any licenses requested for the 12th July. This gives an average of 34³⁶ temporary street trade licenses per year.

This shows that the Protestant Parading Sector can help businesses generate income through the facilitation of trading opportunities at events, as well as provide a means to increase sales of street trade licenses for councils across Northern Ireland.

³⁴ Costs to apply for street trade vary according to the council in which trade will be conducted. Derry City Council charge £50 for an application with additional fees depending on the receptacle used (car, van or stall etc.). This means that on average, per year, there is £2,000 for applications for the Apprentice Boys March.

³⁵ Based on figures provided by Derry City Council. The average for the Apprentice Boys March is based on figures for 2011 and 2012.

³⁶ There is an application fee of £120 for each license plus additional fees per day ranging from £26 for Monday to Friday, £36 on a Saturday and £45 on a Sunday or public holiday. As 12th July is a public holiday, there is an average of £5,79036 per year paid to Belfast City Council for temporary street trade licenses.

9.5 Tourism Statistics

The surveys and interviews with band members and Loyal Order members highlighted that they felt the sector has a significant impact on tourism at key parading dates throughout the year. They highlighted that Loyal Order Members travelled from Scotland, Ireland and much further afield for events on an annual basis (Amsterdam and Canada). In addition, Loyal Order and band members travel in large numbers to events and they spend £20-£40 each.

We spoke to NITB and others, but unfortunately this there is no specific record of the impact of parades on tourism.

9.6 Policing and Other Costs

Whilst there are many economic and social benefits associated with the sector as detailed in this report, there are also costs associated with the sector which cannot be ignored. For example, the Police Service for Northern Ireland estimate that the total cost of policing parades and associated public disorder for the period 01/04/12 - 31/08/12 was £6.185m, of which £5.496m refers to the policing of Loyalist parades. This figure includes the costs of policing any opposition to Loyalist parades, as well as the parade.

Clearly Policing cost is a significant issue and needs to be taken into account when considering the sector overall. However, the focus for this specific research is on the social and economic benefits of the sector and therefore whilst they are referenced, they are not developed in any further detail.

9.7 Summary

A number of telephone consultations and interviews were carried out with stakeholders to gather evidence relating to the 'economic benefits of parading'.

From these interviews, the following is evident:

- The sector generates revenue for a wide range of businesses from transport, regalia businesses, musical instrument providers and street traders to name but a few; and
- There is anecdotal evidence that the sector contributes significantly to tourism in Northern Ireland. Visitors travel from Scotland and Ireland to attend events and parades on a regular basis. In addition, band members and Loyal Order members, highlighted that visitors travel from Canada, Australia and the States to attend major events.

10 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 Introduction

Overall, the Protestant Parading Sector plays a significant role in the lives of members whether these are Loyal Order members or band members. This includes a range of social and economic impacts and benefits for members and wider society.

This information is not collated by either the bands or the Loyal Orders; therefore we surveyed a sample of both to access data on these impacts. These survey findings have been aggregated to estimate the **total impact of the sector** for the 660 bands and 3,606 Lodges/Clubs/Preceptories/Chapters across Northern Ireland.

This section concludes and summarises the findings from this research and explore these impacts in greater detail. Firstly, however, it summarises the potential contribution of Loyal Order and band related activities to key policies and strategies.

10.2 Contribution to Key Policies and Strategies

10.2.1 Programme for Government 2011-2015

The Programme for Government sets out the priorities and budgets for the Executive and each Department. The overall aim of this Programme is *building a shared and better future for all*. One of the main priorities (priority 4) is to build a strong and shared community, to be achieved through:

- Better relations between communities;
- Promoting volunteering;
- Improving community and personal wellbeing;
- Unlocking the potential of the culture, arts and leisure sectors;
- Increasing participation in sport and physical recreation; and
- Collaborative working.

The research in this report highlights the contribution that the Protestant Parading Sector makes to each of the first three areas and this is after taking into consideration the policing costs involved with parades.

10.2.2 'Lifetime Opportunities' Governments Anti-Poverty and Social Inclusion Strategy for Northern Ireland (OFMDFM, 2010)

Lifetime Opportunities is the government's Anti-Poverty and Social Inclusion Strategy for Northern Ireland and is structured around a number of general challenges which are to become the priorities for future policy and action. It includes eliminating social exclusion. This priority aims to provide opportunities for everyone to participate fully in the social and economic life of the Northern Ireland community. This includes participation through employment, skills development and cultural and social activities. This research demonstrates that the bands in particular can be successful at developing their band

members, not only to play a musical instrument, but by equipping them with a sense of pride and responsibility to deliver/present music and themselves well for their band.

10.2.3 Programme for Cohesion, Sharing and Integration – Consultation Document (OFMDFM, 2011)

This Programme set goals which aim to achieve a shared and better future for all people living in Northern Ireland. It contains a number of key aims and objectives for building a shared culture and developing social integration. These include objectives relating to:

- **People and Places:** Specifically it notes that safe and secure shared community spaces should be developed in a culture of fairness, equality, rights, responsibilities and respect;
- **Empowering the next generation:** This places an emphasis on engaging young people and the community in long term strategies to reduce prejudice, promote rights and responsibilities, and build a culture of mutual respect; and
- **Respecting Cultures:** Stipulates that there needs to be greater sharing and understanding of the diversity within the community and respect for cultural manifestations where they are compatible with human rights norms.

The importance of community festivals was also highlighted as a means of facilitating participation, involvement and the creation of a sense of identity which are important in contributing to the social wellbeing of a community. It specifically notes that the OrangeFest Initiative, supported by the Department for Social Development, is an example of how work has been carried out to make Belfast City Centre more inclusive and accessible during the 12th July celebrations (OrangeFest Reports are summarised in section 3.3.2).

Tourism is also part of this wider initiative. Cultural tourism can have a positive impact on the wider community and specifically make an important contribution to the economy.

Key aims in relation to culture include:

- Building a peaceful climate of fairness, equality, rights, responsibilities and respect;
- Working with and supporting the local community to resolve contentious cultural issues;
- Promoting greater understanding of cultural diversity and expressions of cultural identity;
- Encouraging greater engagement with, and understanding of, cultural diversity and intercultural relations;
- Working to eliminate attacks on cultural, sporting and other symbolic property and monuments; and
- Promoting cultural exchanges, joint events and tourism initiatives.

Our research in this current document highlights that the Orange Order has approximately 750 halls across Northern Ireland that support approximately 6,500 community groups and organisations. This support within the community increases cohesion within and between communities. The Loyal Order and band members also highlighted (through this research) their desire to promote their culture and heritage whilst also making others aware of the social and economic contribution they make to society.

10.2.4 Join In, Get Involved: Build a Better Future – A Volunteering Strategy and Action Plan for Northern Ireland’ (DSD, 2012)

The Volunteering Strategy sets out a new strategic framework for volunteer development in Northern Ireland.

The five key objectives for volunteering, as set out in the strategy are:

1. Recognising the Value and Promoting the Benefits;
2. Enhancing Accessibility and Diversity;
3. Improving the Experience;
4. Supporting and Strengthening the Infrastructure; and
5. Delivering the Strategy.

To implement these it states a number of strategic actions, including:

- Recruitment of more volunteers;
- Ensuring that everyone has an opportunity to volunteer and that volunteering is representative of the diversity of the community;
- Increasing the number and quality of volunteering opportunities; and
- Encouraging and supporting the development of skills by volunteers.

This research report details the level of volunteering work that goes on across the Loyal Orders and the Bands. In particular, band members spend time tutoring young people and playing at community and social events outside of parades.

10.2.5 Community Development Strategy for Health and Wellbeing (Health and Social Care Board/Public Health Agency, 2012)

The Board and Agency see community development as a key instrument in improving health and wellbeing, and establishing health and social wellbeing equality between different communities.

The aim of this strategy is to strengthen communities and improve health and social wellbeing by placing an increasing emphasis on community development, prevention and early intervention. The outcome of this should be strong, resilient communities where everyone has good health and wellbeing, creating communities where people look out for each other and have community pride in where they live.

This research demonstrates that the Protestant Parading Sector is closely networked and their work with young people provides a mechanism for ensuring that health and wellbeing issues could be addressed through utilising their networks and relationships. There is evidence especially through the research into the bands, that they provide a route for young people to get involved in their communities, and develop a sense of purpose and wellbeing.

10.2.6 Tourism Strategy for Northern Ireland to 2020 (Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, 2010)

This strategy relates to the promotion of tourism within Northern Ireland and how income can be effectively generated from visitors. It outlines 3 themes as priorities for action:

1. People: aiming to develop a visitor experience that is unique and an industry that has pride and professionalism;
2. Product and places: aiming to make Northern Ireland's product and places better for residents and ready to receive the visitors of the future; and
3. Promotion: aiming to bring new visitors, and to welcome back old visitors so they can see a place that is confidently moving on.

It is envisaged that this strategy will result in many benefits including:

- 4.5m visitors, of which 3.1m are Out of State;
- Income of £1bn;
- Tourism sector direct GVA contribution of 2.6%;
- 50% of visitors from closer to home markets and 2% from emerging markets; and
- 1.4m visits made by NI residents throughout the year.

Overall it aims to foster a sense of pride, significantly improve tourism education and training, identify and develop local talent and help indigenous businesses to flourish.

Protestant Parading events provide an opportunity to attract visitors. The study only provides anecdotal information on this area, and this area could be researched further in the future.

10.2.7 Music Industry Strategy for Northern Ireland (DCAL/Invest NI, 2011)

It recognises the importance of the traditional music sector and describes it as one of a relatively small number of areas which present future growth/opportunities for Northern Ireland. Overall it aims to develop *“a creative and vibrant music sector that achieves consistent and sustainable economic growth contributing to wealth creation and to a positive image of Northern Ireland on the world stage”*.

A separate study is underway by DCAL in reviewing the music opportunities.

10.2.8 Rural Strategy 2007-2013 (DARD, 2006)

This strategy not only highlights that rural areas face a broad spectrum of challenges and difficulties, but also their potential to contribute to the sustainable development of Northern Ireland as a whole. One of the specific issues for many rural people is the potential to feel isolated. This report highlights the role the Loyal Orders can play in reaching out into their communities and helping local people.

10.2.9 'Our Children and Young People – Our Pledge: Ten Year Strategy for Children & Young People in Northern Ireland 2006-2016 (OFMDFM, 2006)

The overall aim of this strategy is to deliver on a shared vision for all our children and young people over the next ten years, and ensure that by 2016 all children and young people are fulfilling their potential. After ten years, success will be measured by assessing if children and young people are:

- Healthy;
- Enjoying, learning and achieving;
- Living in safety and with stability;
- Experiencing economic and environmental well-being;
- Contributing positively to community and society; and
- Living in a society which respects their rights.

Two of the main pledges stated are that the strategy will:

- Support communities in playing a supportive role for the benefit of children and young people; and
- Ensure that children and young people are supported to grow together in a shared, inclusive society where they respect diversity and difference.

It states that, by producing positive impacts for all parts of society, the strategy will have particular importance for children and young people through the creation of sustainable relationships, built on trust between individuals and communities, to ensure a peaceful and prosperous future.

This report shows that the Bands and the Loyal Orders are involved with young people, and therefore have the opportunity to influence them as they develop and grow.

10.2.10 Cultural Awareness Strategy (DCAL, 2011)

The major aim of the Cultural Awareness Strategy is to address historical tensions in the context of a shared and better future, and to develop greater tolerance, understanding and respect for indigenous cultural traditions. The strategy aims to bring forward and fund projects which will address these historic tensions, and whose activities promote and enhance a specific cultural tradition within Northern Ireland. The main objectives of the strategy and associated funding are to:

- Build understanding of cultural traditions in Northern Ireland; and
- Contribute to a Shared and Better future.

The research demonstrates that the Protestant Parading Sector helps to promote their culture and to increase awareness of how it can benefit the economy and society.

10.3 The Economic Impact of Band Membership

10.3.1 Job creation and local economic impact

Just over one third (35%) of the responding bands secretaries/treasurers reported that they help to create or sustain employment in their community. When asked how they do this, all (100%) reported that they source instruments from local suppliers and use local transport companies. A high proportion (95%) also stated that they use local suppliers for their uniforms.

The total amount spent per annum on regalia and purchasing/maintaining instruments by bands is shown in the table below. This shows that all 660 bands in Northern Ireland contribute an estimated £3,000,411 to the local economy through buying band regalia and uniforms, and a further estimated £2,038,740 per annum on purchasing (£1,373,460) and maintaining (£665,280) instruments.

Table 10.1: Amount spent on band regalia and purchasing/maintaining instruments per annum

	Average per band per year	Total spend by all 660 bands per annum
Spend on band regalia and uniforms	£4,546	£3,000,411
Spend on purchasing instruments	£2,081	£1,373,460
Spend on maintaining instruments	£1,008	£665,280
Total	-	£5,039,151

Bands secretaries/treasurers also reported that they help to create or sustain employment in their community by using local transport companies. The amount spent per annum on transport by bands is shown the table below.

This consists of £587,730 per annum on vehicle hire (i.e. coaches, minibuses and cars), a further £123,525 on public transport (i.e. public buses and trains) and £955,741 on petrol etc. for privately owned vehicles (i.e. cars, minibuses and coaches).

Table 10.2: Amount spent on transport per annum

	Average per band per year	% of bands from survey	Number of bands in sector	Total spend by all 660 bands per annum
Hired coach	£3,489.36	78.33%	517	£46,530.00
Hired minibus	£1,627.94	53.33%	352	£536,800.00
Hired car	£133.33	5.00%	33	£4,399.89
Public bus	£2,016.67	9.00%	59	£89,975.00

	Average per band per year	% of bands from survey	Number of bands in sector	Total spend by all 660 bands per annum
Train	£1,016.67	5.00%	33	£33,550.11
Own car	£1,381.73	96.67%	638	£881,543.74
Own minibus	£1,525.00	3.33%	22	£35,814.68
Own coach	£1,525.00	1.67%	11	£38,382.96
Total	£14,732.37	-	-	£1,666,996

Bands also make a contribution to the economy through hiring outside catering for events and renting facilities for band-related activities. The total amount spent by bands on outside catering³⁷ per annum is estimated at £391,512.

Table 10.3: Amount spent on catering & facilities per annum

	Average per band per year	% of bands from survey	Number of bands in sector	Total spend by all 660 bands per annum
Spend on outside catering	£1,483	40%	264	£391,512

10.3.2 Essential Skills and Training

Three quarters (75%) of all responding band secretaries/treasurers reported that they provide training for their band members. The average amount spent per annum was £2,066. Assuming that three quarters of all 660 bands provide training for their members, this results in an estimated aggregate spend of £1,022,670 on skills development.

Table 10.4: Amount spent on training per annum

	Amount (£)
Average per Band per year	£2,066
Number of bands providing training	495
Total spent per annum by those providing training	£1,022,670

³⁷ This excludes caterers that may turn up un-booked at events.

10.3.3 Charitable contribution

The majority (58%) of responding band secretaries/treasurers reported that their band is involved in fundraising for charity. The average amount raised was £1,576 per band per year. This results in an estimated total of £603,516 raised for charity across all bands.

Table 10.5: Amount raised for charity per annum

	Amount (£)
Average per Band per year	£1,575.76
Number of bands involved in fundraising	383
Total raised per annum by those involved in fundraising	£603,516

10.3.4 Social Capital

Almost half (48%) of all band members surveyed reported participating in community related work through their band. Band members were asked to estimate the amount of time they spent on community work per week. This figure was aggregated for all band members assumed to be involved in community work and calculated per annum. This was then multiplied by a proxy measure (the national minimum wage) to determine the economic impact of band members' time. This resulted in a figure of £18,691,893 per annum (as shown in the table below).

Table 10.5.1: Economic impact of band members' community work

Total number of band members	25,740
Number of band members in sector engaged in community work, including band training and events.	14,890
Average number of hours engaged in community work per week	3.9 hours
Total no. of hours per week engaged in community work	58,071 hours
Total no. of hours per annum engaged in community work	3,019,692 hours
Cost of volunteer hour (national min wage)	£6.19
Total economic impact per annum of community work	£18,691,893.48

Just over a quarter (26%) of all band members surveyed also reported being involved in other charitable (other than fundraising). The economic impact of their time spent on this charitable work was £8,826,271 per annum (as shown in the next table).

Table 10.5.2: Economic impact of band members' charitable work

Total number of band members	25,740
Number of band members in sector engaged in charitable work	8,065
Average number of hours engaged in charitable work per week	3.4 hours
Total no. of hours per week engaged in charitable work	27,421 hours
Total no. of hours per annum engaged in charitable work	1,425,892 hours
Cost of volunteer hour (national min wage)	£6.19
Total economic impact per annum of charitable work	£8,826,271.48

10.3.5 Tourism

The majority (82%) of band members surveyed stated that they were aware of individuals who travelled from outside of Northern Ireland to observe or participate in events or parades in relation to traditional Protestant parades.

Band member respondents were asked to estimate how many individuals they knew who visited every year, where they stayed, and the average duration of their stay. Band members each know an average of 6 visitors who visit annually, who stay an average of 3.4 nights. These visitors stay in a combination of hotels, bed and breakfasts, hostels and with friends/relatives.

10.4 The Social Benefits of Band Membership

Evidence gathered through this research highlights that bands make a significance difference to the lives of those involved in terms of providing a sense of team working, purpose and pride. Furthermore, bands impact on wider society through the work of their members. The following sections summarise some of the key social benefits of band membership.

10.4.1 Sense of Purpose

One of the band survey respondents summed up how many of the focus group participants feel about the impact of bands on individuals and society: *"Bands are one of the biggest "Youth Clubs" and social movements in Europe. They encourage young people to learn an instrument, integrate with people of different ages and genders and enhances their social and communication skills. In a recent conversation with a young bandsman he told me he had left the band for a period of time but decided to re-join again because he was drinking excessively and ended up in fights at the weekends"*. Many respondents spoke about the importance of discipline and giving band members a sense of pride and self-confidence.

All (100%) band secretary/treasurer survey respondents and the vast majority (97%) of all band member survey respondents also believed that being part of a band increased their sense of responsibility and purpose. They reported that it does this through providing a sense of belonging through culture and heritage, by providing a code of conduct and by giving members a sense of pride in their community.

10.4.2 Essential and Transferable Skills

All focus groups spoke about the contribution membership had on developing their skills, regardless of age. These skills included social interaction skills such as how to compromise and negotiate, and how to form their own opinions. Members who take active roles also reported learning more practical skills such as how to chair weekly meetings, public speaking to large audiences, managing and organising events and dealing with public figures.

Three quarters (75%) of surveyed band secretaries/treasurers reported that they provide training for their band members. This was in a range of areas such as marshalling, child protection training and music tuition. Over half (55%) of the surveyed band members reported undertaking training or tuition as part of band membership. Again, this was most commonly in music training, marshalling, and child protection. However, other areas of training reported such as citizenship; community development; event management, PR and media

Band member survey respondents also reported gaining a number of transferable skills through band membership. These were in areas such as communication skills, leadership skills, financial management and conflict resolution skills.

10.4.3 Networking

The majority of all survey respondents believed that being part of a band provided opportunities for networking, particularly with other bands and the Loyal Orders.

10.4.4 Community Integration

All band secretary/treasurer survey respondents and the vast majority (99%) of band member respondents believed that band membership promotes social integration. This is achieved through attendance at social events, by increasing awareness of cultural heritage, and networking through fundraising events.

However, a minority of band member survey respondents felt that stereotypical views of band members have an adverse effect on social integration and believed that the perception of bands created by statutory bodies also had a negative impact on social integration. Band secretary/treasurer respondents believed that increased local council interaction and more participation in events would improve social integration.

10.4.5 Existing Good Relations

Again, all (100%) band secretary/treasurer survey respondents and the majority (96%) of band member respondents believed that band membership helps to build good relationships outside the band. They reported that this was achieved through socialising at band related events, networking with other bands and through band competitions.

10.4.6 Community Cohesion

The majority of all survey respondents believed that band membership aids community cohesion and integration. This was reported to be achieved through showcasing musical talent to give the community a sense of pride, and by networking with other bands.

When asked how community cohesion and integration could be improved through bands, most survey respondents believe that there needs to be an increase in awareness of bands and cultural heritage, and increased interaction between local councils and government departments with bands.

10.4.7 Wider Social Benefits of Bands

There are a number of wider social benefits of the sector. Most notable is the charity work completed by bands and their members. A large number of charities regularly benefit from the fundraising activities arranged by bands.

Almost half (48%) of all band members surveyed reported participating in community related work through their band (e.g. visiting residential homes). Just over a quarter (26%) of all band members surveyed also reported being involved in other charitable work such as volunteering, marshalling events, teaching children and helping older members of the community.

Charity work, and fundraising in particular, was also highlighted in all the focus groups as an important aspect of band membership. Participants made the point that fundraising was not done for recognition or praise, but was carried out to help the local community and those who needed extra help.

Survey respondents also believe that band events help to raise awareness of the culture and history of the marching community through traditional instrument playing and by highlighting discipline and awareness.

The opportunity to travel was raised in the focus groups. This was considered to be particularly important for younger members who may have limited opportunities to travel otherwise. Travel was also highlighted as an opportunity to network, make connections and to socialise.

10.5 The Economic Impact of Loyal Orders

10.5.1 Job creation and Local Economic Impact

The total amount spent per annum on regalia and arches by the Loyal Orders is shown in the table below. This shows that Loyal Orders contribute an estimated £1,132,284 to the local economy through buying regalia and a further estimated £59,600 per annum maintaining arches.

Table 10.6: Amount spent on regalia and purchasing/maintaining arches per annum

	Average per Loyal Order per year	% of Loyal Orders from survey	Number of Loyal Orders in sector	Total spend by all Loyal Orders per annum
Spend on regalia	£314	100%	3,606	£1,132,284
Spend on maintaining arches	£596 ³⁸	-	100 ³⁹	£59,600
Total	-	-	-	£1,191,884

The Loyal Orders also make a contribution to the economy through hiring outside catering for events and renting facilities for their activities. The total amount spent on outside catering per annum is estimated at £1,595,685.

Table 10.7: Amount spent on outside catering

	Average per Loyal Order per year	% of Loyal Orders from survey	Number of Loyal Orders in sector	Total spend by all Loyal Orders per annum
Spend on outside catering	£835	53%	1,911	£1,595,685

A further estimated £4.3m is spent per annum on capital works, maintenance, or repairs of the 750 halls owned by the sector.

Table 10.8: Amount spent on capital works and maintenance/repair of Halls

	Average per Loyal Order per year	% of Loyal Orders from survey	Number of Halls	Total spend by all Loyal Orders per annum
Spend on capital works, maintenance or repairs of halls	£9,900	59%	443 ¹	£4,385,700

¹ This figure is based on the assumption that 59% of 750 Halls carried out capital works, maintenance or repairs of halls

³⁸ Amount calculated by adding average spent as indicated through the survey with insurance costs per year of £140 and engineers certificate cost of £150.

³⁹ Figure based on information provided by the Grand Orange Lodge.

10.5.2 Charity contributions

The majority (76%) of the Loyal Orders reported that they were involved in fundraising for charity. The average amount raised was estimated at £1,375 per Lodge per year. This results in a total estimated amount of £3,768,875 raised for charity across all the Loyal Orders in the last year alone.

Table 10.9: Amount raised for charity

Average per Loyal Order per year	% of Loyal Orders from survey	Number of Loyal Orders in sector	Total spend by all Loyal Orders per annum
£1,375	76%	2,741	£3,768,875

In addition, there are a number of initiatives running at head office level. This includes the Grand Master's Charity Appeal, through the Lord Enniskillen Memorial Orange Orphan Society. This helps children and young people who have lost a parent. It provides grants to approximately 280 orphans per year. A total of £313,550 was granted in 2012, with a total of £1,972,672 having been paid over the last eight years (2005-2012).

There is also the Sir George A. Clark Bart Memorial Bursary Fund which assists people through educational bursaries. This fund pays grants to approximately 30–50 beneficiaries per year. £14,300 was paid in 2012, with a total of £66,100 having been paid over the last five years (2008-2012).

There are also charities chosen each year to benefit from Grand Orange Lodge Fundraising and in 2012 the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland raised over £17,000 for the Northern Ireland Children's Hospice. The money raised will be used to pay for Children's Hospice community nurses who provide specialist care to children and young people in their own homes, across Northern Ireland.

10.5.3 Social Capital

Feedback from focus groups demonstrated that approximately 3 members per order were involved in approximately 8 hours of community and charitable work per week. As shown in the following table, the social capital impact of this is £9,741,376 per annum.

Table 10.11: Impact of Loyal Order members' community and charitable work

Approximate number of Loyal Orders involved in charitable and community work	1,261
Average number of members per order engaged in community and charitable work	3
Number of members in sector engaged in community and charitable work ⁴⁰	3,783
Average number of hours engaged in community and charitable work per week	8
Total no. of hours per week engaged in community and charitable work	30,264 hours
Total no. of hours per annum engaged in community and charitable work	1,573,278 hours
Cost of volunteer hour (national min wage)	£6.19
Total economic impact per annum of community and charitable work	£9,741,376

10.6 Social Benefits of Loyal Order Membership

Focus groups highlighted the sense of identity that membership of the Loyal Orders instils in members. Whilst they provide a network for socialising and support, they also provide mentoring in the traditional Protestant culture, music, religion, and they encourage the development of basic life skills. The sections below display the main social benefits of membership in the Loyal Orders.

10.6.1 Christian Ethos

Religion was referred to within focus groups as an important influence in becoming a member of a Lodge. Many members felt it allowed them to feel part of a wider network of people with a similar Christian outlook, and this was important in their decision to remain a member, and to maintain the Protestant culture for future generations.

⁴⁰ Includes the 1155 Loyal Orange Institutions and Association of Loyal Orange Women of Ireland. Excludes other Institutions to avoid any duplication, as membership is non-exclusive.

10.6.2 Cultural Tourism

Every year Lodges provide funding for travel to allow members to participate in competitions and parades which attract tourism from Scotland, England and Canada. Lodges also provide funding for uniforms and regalia for their members, and associated bands in many cases.

10.6.3 Lifelong Learning

Skills and training were something that every focus group mentioned and was stated to benefit all age groups. Longstanding members gained business knowledge from applying for grants and initiating projects. They also acted as mentors to younger members. 57% of those who replied to the Loyal Orders survey reported that 1-99 members benefited every year from the training and tuition they received through their membership. 40% from the same survey also believed that those aged 17 and above benefited the most. This was highlighted in the focus groups, which emphasised social interaction with peers and confidence that young members gained participating in competitions or taking on positions of responsibility.

10.6.4 Networking

88% of those who responded to the Loyal Orders survey travelled to other parts of the country to participate in lodge events. The majority (53%) travelled 1-5 times a year, and similarly, the majority (53%) travelled up to 200 miles. Focus groups also highlighted the opportunities available to members to travel abroad for annual Lodge meetings, special events such as the Queen's Jubilee, and visiting contentious and cultural events such as parades in the Basque region of Spain.

In times of recession the networking opportunities facilitated by the Lodges provided connections to employment through word of mouth.

10.6.5 Encouraging participation

Participation was mentioned in different capacities. Feeling like part of a family was something that all focus groups talked about as reasons for joining the Lodge. Longstanding and elderly members stated that it was important to give young members stability and a sense of purpose and structure, in turn helping to prevent them from becoming involved in anti-social behaviour.

10.6.6 Community Integration

Activities organised through the Loyal Orders were considered to be positive methods to allow those from different backgrounds to make friends and integrate with those not part of their usual social circle. Sports facilities and football pitches provided by Lodges were considered to be somewhere the whole community had access to, and provided a common opportunity for interaction.

Traditions are passed on by longstanding and elderly members through story-telling and their experience of events, business and life-lessons. Young members encourage growth of the lodge and new perspectives.

10.6.7 Charitable Work

The survey highlighted that 17% of respondents reported spending 1-5 hours on community related work each week, with an additional 17% spending more than 6 hours a week. Focus groups and Loyal Order Secretaries further detailed by noting that at minimum 3 members from each Lodge/Preceptory/Club spend 8 hours per week on voluntary / community work with other members spending varying levels of time. Taking the minimum level of time spent equates to £9.74m when calculated at the minimum wage.

10.6.8 Community Halls

The Loyal Orders have approximately 750 halls based across Northern Ireland. They estimate that approximately 6,500 organisations meet in these halls. The facilities are used by the Loyal Orders and the bands, and are also used by credit unions, nurseries and community groups. The focus groups spoke extensively about the community activities and groups which use their halls, including birthday parties, dinner dances, children's groups, women's groups and drama groups, along with yearly events such as New Year's Eve and Halloween parties. Most spoke about the need for halls which provided space they could not afford to rent elsewhere and the function of the hall as a meeting place for all age groups and backgrounds.

Halls and facilities provided by the Loyal Orders provide an excellent resource for local groups, and around a quarter (approximately 188) Orange Halls are used frequently. If they didn't exist, councils and other funders would need to consider providing additional facilities in some areas and this would cost approximately £5,527,200 per annum⁴¹.

10.7 Wider Social Benefits of the Loyal Orders

As previously mentioned, the Protestant ethic and practice of faith is translated to the wider community through the community and charity work that members participate in. This takes the form of fundraising and voluntary work, and facilitating community cohesion through allowing halls to be used as community venues and building sports facilities.

⁴¹ Based on: average net cost of running a council owned community venue per annum at £70,000 (this excludes capital costs but includes wages, overheads etc.) divided by 3,300 (approximate average square foot of a council owned community venue) = £21. £21 then multiplied by the average square foot of an Orange Hall (1,400 square feet) x 188 (number of Orange Halls that would need replaced).

10.8 Overall Economic Benefit

Overall, evidence on the economic benefits of the sector is estimated to be **£15.4m** per annum for the sector as a whole (excluding tourism figures). The following tables show how this is broken down between bands and Loyal Orders.

The estimated total economic impact of all 660 bands is £8,866,869 per annum.

Table 10.10: Economic impact of Bands per annum

Area of spend	Average per band per year	% of bands from survey	Number of bands in sector	Total spend by all 660 bands per annum
Band regalia and uniforms	£4,546	100%	660	£3,000,411
Purchasing instruments	£2,081	100%	660	£1,373,460
Maintaining instruments	£1,008	100%	660	£665,280
Outside catering	£1,483	40%	264	£391,512
Training	£2,066	75%	495	£1,022,670
Hired coach	£3,489	78.33%	517	£46,530.00
Hired minibus	£1,628	53.33%	352	£536,800.00
Hired car	£133	5.00%	33	£4,399.89
Public bus	£2,017	9.00%	59	£89,975.00
Train	£1,017	5.00%	33	£33,550.11
Own car	£1,382	96.67%	638	£881,543.74
Own minibus	£1,525	3.33%	22	£35,814.68
Own coach	£1,525	1.67%	11	£38,382.96
Rental of facilities ⁴²	£1,277	17%	112	£143,024
Total spend by all 660 bands per annum				£8,263,353

The estimated total economic impact of all 3,606 Loyal Orders is £7.1m per annum.

⁴² Note that there is an additional 37% of the survey stated they rent Orange Halls; this is an additional 244 bands in the sector that rent facilities, giving an additional £311,588 that is paid to Loyal Orders in rental. This figure has not been included in the overall impact total as this expenditure is being distributed directly to the wider economy, outside of the Traditional Protestant Parading Sector.

Table 10.11: Economic impact of Loyal Orders per annum

Area of spend	Average per Loyal Order per year	% of Loyal Orders from survey	Number of Loyal Orders in sector	Total spend by all Loyal Orders per annum
Regalia	£314	100%	3,606	£1,132,284
Maintaining arches	£596 ⁴³	-	100 ⁴⁴	£59,600
Outside catering	£835	53%	1,911	£1,595,685
Capital works, maintenance or repairs of halls	£9,900	59%	443 ¹	£4,385,700
Total spend by all 3,606 Loyal Orders per annum				£7,173,269
¹ This figure is based on the assumption that 59% of 750 Halls carried out capital works, maintenance or repairs of halls.				

These figures do not take into account the impact the sector has on tourism. Further research is needed to get an accurate picture of this impact, but anecdotal evidence is that there is significant impact.

The majority (82%) of band members surveyed through this research stated that they were aware of individuals who travelled from outside of Northern Ireland to observe or participate in events or parades in relation to traditional Protestant parades. This tourist activity contributes towards significant economic impact for Northern Ireland, as there is the potential contribution of £31,456,125 per annum. This figure has not been included in the overall total however as there may be some double counting of visitors.

The suppliers consulted with reported that the parading sector is critically important to their business. Three suppliers reported that their business is entirely dependent on the sector, while the remaining reported that the sector accounts for between 60% and 90% of their business.

10.8.1 Social Capital

The **£15.4m** per annum is not the full picture as the sector contributes a significant level of “social capital⁴⁵” in the form of community work such as volunteering and playing concerts at residential homes etc.

If this time spent on community and charitable activities was to be valued (using the national minimum wage of £6.19 per hour as a proxy measure) it would total **£18.7m** for band members and **£9.74m** for lodge members per annum. All this time invested by Loyal Orders and Band Members is provided free of charge.

⁴³ Amount calculated by adding average spent as indicated through the survey with insurance costs per year of £140 and engineers certificate cost of £150.

⁴⁴ Figure based on information provided by the Grand Orange Lodge.

⁴⁵ Social capital is the expected economic equivalent from time spent on voluntary and community work.

Additionally, there are a number of initiatives running at head office level, including the Grand Master's Charity Appeal, through the Lord Enniskillen Memorial Orange Orphan Society. This helps children and young people who have lost a parent. It provides grants to approximately 280 orphans per year. A total of £313,550 was granted in 2012, with a total of £1,972,672 having been paid over the last eight years (2005-2012).

There is also the Sir George A. Clark Bart Memorial Bursary Fund, which assists people through educational bursaries. This fund pays grants to approximately 30 – 50 beneficiaries per year. £14,300 was paid in 2012, with a total of £66,100 having been paid over the last five years (2008-2012).

There are other charities chosen each year to benefit from Grand Orange Lodge Fundraising and in 2012 the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland raised over £17,000 for the Northern Ireland Children's Hospice. The money raised will be used to pay for Children's Hospice community nurses who provide specialist care to children and young people in their own homes, across Northern Ireland.

Halls and facilities provided by the Loyal Orders provide an excellent resource for local groups, and around a quarter (approximately 188) Orange Halls are used frequently. If they didn't exist, councils and other funders would need to consider providing additional facilities in some areas. This would cost approximately £5,527,200 per annum⁴⁶.

10.9 Summary

In summary the report shows that the Protestant Parading Sector has an economic impact (excluding tourism which will increase the figure significantly) of **£15.4m** per year. In addition the sector plays a central role in local communities through volunteer work and this can be valued at **£29m**. Fundraising amounts to **£4m-£5m** per annum and facilities **£5.5m** per annum. The total value created by the sector is therefore in the region of **£55m** per annum.

⁴⁶ Based on: average net cost of running a council owned community venue per annum at £70,000 (this excludes capital costs but includes wages, overheads etc.) divided by 3,300 (approximate average square foot of a council owned community venue) = £21. £21 then multiplied by the average square foot of an Orange Hall (1,400 square feet) x 188 (number of Orange Halls that would need replaced).

APPENDIX 1: SURVEY RESULTS – BAND MEMBERS

Table 10.12: Type of band? (n=322)

	Percentage	Frequency
Flute – blood and thunder	72.36%	233
Flute – part	4.35%	14
Flute - melody	7.76%	25
Accordion	11.80%	38
Pipe	0.93%	3
Silver	0.00%	0
Other:	2.80%	9
Total	100%	322

Others included:

- Military Blood and Thunder;
- Old Traditional;
- Accordion - Blood and Thunder;
- Flute – Traditional;
- Melody Flute and Traditional Flute Band;
- Traditional Flute; and
- First flute.

Table 10.13: How often do you meet? (n=321)

	Percentage	Frequency
Weekly	99.07%	318
Monthly	0.93%	3
Yearly	0.00%	0
Total	100%	321

Table 10.14: Where do you practise? Please tick all that apply (n=341)

	Percentage	Frequency
Orange Hall	58.26%	187
Church Hall	3.12%	10
Council owned facility	11.21%	36
Own hall	12.77%	41
Other	20.87%	67
Total	100%	341

- Apprentice Boys Memorial Hall;
- Various football clubs;
- Public bar;
- School car park; and
- Community centres.

Table 10.15: How many hours do you spend engaged in band related activity in an average week? (n=321)

	Percentage	Frequency
0 hours per week	0.00%	0
1-5 hours per week	20.87%	67
6-10 hours per week	39.88%	128
11-15 hours per week	23.36%	75
16-20 hours per week	11.21%	36
20+ hours per week	4.67%	15
Total	100	321

Table 10.16: Are you involved in fundraising for charity through your band? (n=322)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	55.90%	180
No	44.10%	142
Total	100	322

Table 10.17: What kind of fundraising? Please tick all that apply: (n=143, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Local charity parade	41.34%	74
Fun day	33.52%	60
Disco/band/concert	72.07%	129
Street collection	44.13%	79
Other	23.46%	42

Examples:

- All day darts tournaments;
- Community days;
- Charity darts competitions;
- Sponsored events - waxing etc.;
- Football tournaments;
- Fancy dress sponsored walks;
- Ballymoney and Garvagh Cancer research parades, numerous charity and Church concerts and Charity donations from our parade;
- Night at the races;
- Donation to a charity each year; and
- Parades.

Table 10.18: Are you involved in other charitable work through your band (other than fundraising)? (n=321)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	28.66%	92
No	71.34%	229
Total	100	321

Table 10.19: How much time do you spend on other charitable work affiliated with the band? (n=92)

	Percentage	Frequency
0 hours per week	13.04%	12
1-5 hours per week	80.43%	74
6-10 hours per week	4.35%	4
10-14 hours per week	2.17%	2
15-19 hours per week	0.00%	0
20+ hours per week	0.00%	0
Total	100%	92

Table 10.20: How much time do you spend on other charitable work affiliated with the band? (hours) (n=80)

	Total			Average		
	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
Per year	118	219	438	1.5	2.7	5.5

Table 10.21: Are you involved in any community work through your band? (n=322)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	47.83%	154
No	52.17%	168
Total	100	322

Table 10.22: How much time do you spend on community work per week through the band? (n=154)

	Percentage	Frequency
0 hours per week	9.01%	14
1-5 hours per week	83.77%	129
6-10 hours per week	5.84%	9
10-14 hours per week	1.30%	2

	Percentage	Frequency
15-19 hours per week	0.00%	0
20+ hours per week	0.00%	0
Total	100%	154

Table 10.23: How much time do you spend on community work per week through the band? (Hours)

	Total			Average		
	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
Per year	203	515	763	1	4	5

Essential Skills and Training

Table 10.24: Have you undertaken any training opportunities through membership of the band? (n=320)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	55.00%	176
No	45.00%	144
Total	100	320

Table 10.25: What was the training in relation to? (n=178, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Music tuition	79.21%	141
Marshalling	53.93%	96
Health and safety	26.97%	48
Crowd control	18.54%	33
First aid	30.34%	54
Governance training	3.37%	6
Child protection training	43.82%	78
Vulnerable adults training	10.67%	19

	Percentage	Frequency
Drugs awareness	17.98%	32
Suicide awareness	7.30%	13
Alcohol awareness	13.48%	24
Mediation	6.18%	11
Cultural awareness	30.90%	55
Other, please specify:	3.93%	7

Examples included:

- Citizenship;
- Discipline and marching;
- Community development;
- Event management, PR and media;
- Food hygiene; and
- Good relations/cross community.

Table 10.26: What transferable skills does membership of the band provide? Please tick all that apply. (n=322, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Leadership skills	83.54%	269
Communication skills	86.02%	277
Marketing skills	22.36%	72
First aid	19.57%	63
Financial management	42.24%	136
Media skills	30.12%	97
Conflict resolution skills	39.13%	126
None	6.83%	22
Other, please specify:	8.07%	26

Examples included:

- Community building and values development;
- Team work, mediation, working to deadlines and within timescales;
- General management skills/people skills;
- Musical skills;
- Risk assessments;

- Cultural expression, learning of history and religious worship through church services/parades;
- Minute taking/administrative skills;
- Confidence building;
- Management of volunteers and running of organisation;
- Social interaction/community interaction are transferable skills lacking in communities which bands can teach members to help them play a fuller role in their local community's everyday life;
- Instilling confidence;
- Socialization of younger members;
- Creativity skills;
- We train mainly young people to play a musical instrument. All are working class and are mainly failed by the school in this area. We also teach them responsibility, to look after others, and to understand discipline in society. In some cases we provide a mentoring role for those in single parent families;
- Team building skills;
- Organisational skills;
- Time management;
- Business management; and
- Getting on with others.

Table 10.27: Are you aware of any individuals from outside Northern Ireland who travel to participate in/observe events related to the bands or general traditional Protestant parades? (n=321)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	81.93%	263
No	18.07%	58
Total	100	321

Table 10.28: Where did they travel from? (n=263, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
England	62.36%	164
Republic of Ireland	30.80%	81
Scotland	88.97%	234
Wales	8.75%	23
Rest of Europe	8.75%	23
Other, please specify:	15.97%	42

Examples:

- America;
- Canada;
- Australia;
- Brazil;
- Uganda;
- Tonga;
- New Zealand;
- Norway; and
- South Africa.

Table 10.29: Did they require overnight accommodation? (n=262)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	95.80%	251
No	4.20%	11
Total	100	262

Table 10.30: Where did they stay? (n=257, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Bed and breakfast	49.42%	127
Hotel	71.21%	183
Hostel	6.61%	17
Friends/relatives	63.42%	163
Unknown	7.78%	20
Other, please specify:	4.28%	11

- Band members houses;
- Local campsites; and
- Brownlow House.

Table 10.31: How many nights did they stay for? (n=252)

Total	865
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Table 10.32: Do they attend every year? (n=260)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	91.54%	238
No	8.46%	22
Total	100	260

Table 10.33: Does membership of the band improve your awareness of other bands and organisations involved in the traditional Protestant Parading Sector? (n=322)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	99.07%	319
No	0.93%	3
Total	100	322

Table 10.34: In what ways does this happen? (n=319, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through involvement in band networks (e.g. a forum)	89.66%	286
Through interaction with loyal orders at events/parades etc.	87.15%	278
Through musical development	64.26%	205
Social interaction with other bands	92.79%	296
Other, please specify:	3.76%	12

- Community festivals;
- The Ulster Bands Forum provides an excellent medium for band members to build relationships and debate;
- Sharing of music; and.
- Parades throughout the year.

Table 10.35: To what extent do you think networking can improve the community situation generally? (n=318, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Promotes common understanding of issues relating to bands	94.34%	300
Highlights opportunities within the band sector	81.13%	258
Allows bands to lobby as a united front	77.99%	248
Creates opportunities for improving skills for bands	79.56%	253
Creates opportunities to improve media skills and public perceptions	66.98%	213
Other, please specify:	3.77%	12

- Creates opportunities to educate those that do not fully understand what the band scene in Northern Ireland is about; and
- Shows a united front, and highlights the views of the broader band scene.

Social Integration

Table 10.36: Does membership of the band promote social integration? (n=322)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	93.79%	302
No	6.21%	20
Total	100	322

Table 10.37: If yes, how does it do this? (n=302, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through social events	95.03%	287
Networking	67.88%	205
Increases awareness of cultural heritage	86.09%	260
By providing a place in wider society	57.62%	174
Through fundraising events	65.23%	197
Through joining other groups/societies	59.27%	179
Through participation in courses	35.10%	106
Other, please specify:	4.64%	14

Specific quotations from the respondents:

- It is a hobby that brings the people in the village together, and gives young people a chance to get out and about and mix across generations;
- Gives young lads an interest, and helps them improve their socialising skills;
- Takes young members from socially disadvantaged backgrounds off the streets and away from drugs and anti-social behaviour. It teaches them discipline and pride in their community;
- It is an excellent way to promote and teach other communities about our own culture. Most other communities would be curious as to what the marching band fraternity is, so when asked, this allows us to educate other communities about marching and Protestant culture in general;
- Possible avenue for others to see if a person is in social need: membership in bands can be a place problems can be identified and shared;
- Our band runs open evenings to discuss religion, ethics etc. These are open to all and are funded by the band;
- Membership of the band has built the confidence of a few teenagers we've had in the band, and no doubt in my mind the confidence will help them through life, and I don't see where it would have come from, if not through the social interaction with the band; and
- It gives a people a reason to leave the house, something to look forward to and a chance to socialise.

Table 10.38: If no, why not? (n=20, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Perceptions created by statutory bodies can influence wider society (e.g. political parties)	60.00%	12
Media	55.00%	11
Lack of bands being accepted in society	70.00%	14
Lack of unity	15.00%	3
Stereotypical views of people in bands	90.00%	18
Other, please specify:	5.00%	1

Table 10.39: What more could be done to increase the ways in which social integration takes place? (n=322, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Increased local council interaction	72.98%	235
Introduction of good relations workshops	44.10%	142
More networking	47.20%	152
More participation in events	69.25%	223
More participation in training and increasing skills	58.07%	187
Other, please specify:	6.52%	21

Examples:

- Media image of bands is very stereotypical and needs to be changed;
- Could be hugely improved with the help of local council or other government bodies involving the Protestant Bands more in events;
- Acceptance by wider society that bands (and Loyal Orders) are an integral part of communities and society in general. Negative perceptions of bands are preventing some sections of the community from engaging meaningfully with bands;
- Permanent staff based across Northern Ireland are needed to assist band leaders in the growing social needs and work with youth that has taken place for generations; and
- Open educational programmes that educate on what, who, and how bands function, along with how they actually contribute to the local community i.e. by interaction and teaching youth discipline and self-pride, as well as promoting a feeling of self-worth and involvement at core community.

Table 10.40: Does band membership create/increase your sense of responsibility and purpose? (n=322)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	96.89%	312
No	3.11%	10
Total	100	322

Table 10.41: If yes, how does it do this? Please tick all that apply. (n=311, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Provides you with more knowledge of your cultural heritage and thus a sense of belonging in the community	97.11%	302
Better appreciation of wider society	53.70%	167
Provides a Code of Conduct that you feel responsible to uphold	86.17%	268
Creates awareness of issues in your community e.g. alcohol awareness issues, which you can actively aim to help through membership	53.05%	165
Creates pride in your social area and thus a responsibility to better the community	86.17%	268
Creates opportunities to prove yourself	77.81%	242
Other, please specify:	5.47%	17

Specific quotations from band members:

- Being in the band means local people will judge the band by your actions. Also, carrying the village name gives us pride in our local area and community events;
- Brings people together; not just Protestants; there are still quite a few Catholics who enjoy coming out to watch parades, something which was widespread years ago before resident groups began to try to create division;
- Provides me with responsibility for passing on the teachings of our culture and heritage
- It provides a sense of achievement that you can make a difference in a community that feels it is being left behind and outside the political process;

- Provides a leadership role and a desire to develop members' standards of playing to the best of their ability. Also sets a standard by which hopefully the members will aspire to;
- Keeps the younger kids off the streets, and gives them an interest and purpose in life;
- Creates a schedule to work by;
- Having to learn music by a certain date;
- Keeping time aside to go to practices etc.; and
- Sets example to other young people encouraging self-pride and community pride.

Good Relations

Table 10.42: Does band membership help build good relationships outside the band? (n=322)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	95.65%	308
No	4.35%	14
Total	100	322

Table 10.43: If yes, in what ways does this happen? (n=306, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through networking with other bands	90.85%	278
Through charity work	37.91%	116
Through socialising at band events	94.12%	288
Through attendance at courses	31.70%	97
Through band competitions	84.31%	258
Through creating understanding of issues/differences with other bands	69.61%	213
Other, please specify:	4.25%	13

Specific quotations from respondents:

- Build good relations with other bandsmen and members of the loyal orders;
- Develop Lifelong friends;
- Build Social networks, e.g. forums, band Facebook groups etc.;
- Adhering to band rules put a massive emphasis on being a respectful member of society;

- Attend Cross-community events such as Christmas concerts etc.;
- The band community represents a huge variety of people. Band events bring together people from across the country that would not otherwise interact;
- A lot of younger members of bands would rarely have the chance to develop friendships with people of their grandparents' generation; but bands allow members to do this. Band membership allows younger members to gain experience from the older members' and develop more respect for them that might otherwise not occur.

Attendance at Events

Table 10.44: How many events/parades did you attend this year? (n=322)

	Percentage	Frequency
Under 5	0.62%	2
5 to 15	9.01%	29
16 to 25	13.98%	45
26 to 35	15.84%	51
36 to 45	22.98%	74
46 to 55	16.46%	53
56 to 65	12.11%	39
More than 66	9.01%	29
Total	100	322

Table 10.45: Did you notice police presence (increased/decreased/remained the same)? (n=322)

	Percentage	Frequency
Increased	40.68%	131
Decreased	21.43%	69
Remained the same	37.89%	122
Total	100	322

Table 10.46: Do you travel to other parades/marches/events? (n=322)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	93.17%	300
No	6.83%	22
Total	100	322

Table 10.47: If yes, which events do you travel to? (n=300, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Other band parades	97.00%	291
Loyal order events	91.33%	274
Historical events	60.33%	181
Band Networking events	23.00%	69
Conferences	13.00%	39
Other, please specify:	6.33%	19

Examples:

- Sporting events involving bands;
- Band competitions;
- Band concerts (both organised by bands and other organisations);
- International travel to Norway's constitution day;
- Lord Mayors Parade London;
- Concert in Grangemouth, Scotland;
- Concerts, fundraising events, church services, family fun days; and.
- Broxburn Loyalist parade.

Table 10.48: How often do you travel per year to band? (n=299)

	Percentage	Frequency
Under 5 times	19.06%	57
5 to 15 times	28.43%	85
16 to 25 times	15.38%	46
26 times+	37.12%	111
Total	100	299

Table 10.49: How do you think band events raise awareness of the culture of the marching community? (n=322, multiple answers)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through traditional instrument playing	91.93%	296
Through the rich, diverse range of bands	85.71%	276
Through historical portrayal of events e.g. re-enactments	61.49%	198
By highlighting discipline that exists within bands	72.67%	234
Through family orientated events	68.32%	220
Through building educational awareness of bands	63.35%	204
Other, please specify:	2.17%	7

Community Cohesion

Table 10.50: Does band membership aid community cohesion and integration? (n=322)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	83.85%	270
No	16.15%	52
Total	100	322

Table 10.51: If yes, in what ways does it do this? (n=270, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Creates a mutual sense of pride within the community	92.22%	249
Showcases musical talent	92.22%	249
Helps integrate and share cultures	60.74%	164
Networking with other bands allows different communities to unite over shared interests	74.81%	202
Networking with the same community increases shared interests and experiences	69.26%	187
Supports the development of a shared society within and between communities	39.63%	107
Other, please specify:	1.85%	5

Examples of responses:

- There are older members e.g. 35+ years old and younger members 16+ years old in the band. Bands allow for integration across the generations;
- Participation in the parading tradition gives people knowledge of their cultural heritage and an ownership of that heritage. The band scene often provides a focal point for communities, giving them a symbol of their area and something to be proud of. Communities feel an ownership of the band from their area, even though they may not have direct links to the band;
- It gives an outlet for members of the community to express their culture. A large section of the Community would be cut lose without the marching bands; and
- Helps people to respect the ability of others and become more tolerant of other traditions.

Table 10.52: How could community cohesion and integration be improved through bands? (n=322, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Councils and Government need to recognise the benefits bands bring to society	76.09%	245
Increased local community activities such as local level events throughout the year	70.81%	228
Increased activities between different communities through events during the year	44.72%	144
Increasing awareness of the bands and the cultural heritage	85.71%	276
Increased charitable activities on both a local and more widespread level	55.28%	178
Other, please specify:	2.48%	8

Examples of the comments:

- “I've been involved in bands and loyal orders since I was 6 years old, I've enjoyed every second of it and its give me a real sense of loyalty and family I don't think I could have got from anywhere else;
- Being in a band has definitely given me a better sense of understanding, culturally and historically, more discipline, more tolerance;
- Band forums should be wider established and co-ordinated;
- Bands are a huge network that could be used as a massive benefit to councils or other organisations out there. They provide great benefits and keep young people busy, often keeping them off the streets, educating them and training them, which could mean less crime, no drugs, and giving them a future. I hope other organisations accept this and work with us in future by providing funding to keep these organisations going, and also to improve young people's skills;
- We need more or better education at primary and secondary school level of our Protestant faith and heritage. Teachers and even church ministers need to teach youngsters to have a sense of pride in their faith and heritage;
- Being a member of a band for 25 years I can say that it has been the most positive thing in my life. Our bands are undervalued for all the good work they do with in our communities. We deserve more help;
- It seems to be the case bands do not get the correct recognition from statutory bodies for the impact they have in society. It is not treated as a legitimate cultural tradition;
- In my perception for the number of participants and size of the movement, I feel the band sector doesn't get enough funding compared to other cultural activities, especially the Irish culture;
- Bands in NI do so much more for society than simply providing musical entertainment at parades. They provide an opportunity for youth to learn traditional musical equipment, provide a social environment for youth; they provide a sense of belonging to a particular community and also provide an opportunity for discipline and to learn life skills;
- Bands are one of the biggest "Youth Clubs" and social movements in Europe. They encourage young people to learn an instrument, integrate with people of different ages and genders and enhance their social and communication skills. In a recent conversation with a young bandsman he told me he had left the band for a period of time but decided to re-join again because he was drinking excessively and ended up in fights at the weekends. Surely this demonstrates that bands help to curtail these types of behaviours. Bands are a bright and vibrant part of Northern Ireland culture that is continually ignored and slated because there is a minority who taint the Loyalist parading band name. It's about time that people began to sit up and take notice of the time, dedication, hours of endless effort and extortionate sums of money that go into producing a successful marching band today;

- More could be done educationally through the bands. For example, we should encourage our younger members to learn their history and culture if it is not being taught at home or in school;
- The band community provides an essential forum for communities within Northern Ireland. Our own band charges an unbelievable fee of 50p or £1 per week of practice, for which they provide each member with an instrument, uniform and tuition to a high standard. It also participates in over 60 events per year, at which members get to experience a wide variety of musical styles of the other bands and/or 'acts' taking part;
- There is also a religious element to a lot of the parades and we promote a Christian ethos;
- As a band member I should feel proud to wear my uniform in public rather than be stereotyped badly. The marching band fraternity offers an outlet for Protestant men, women and children to express their culture, learn an instrument and should be on a level such as how the GAA integrates the Roman Catholic community;
- Playing in the band is an amazingly important part of my life. As a Christian, I find that people do not understand this. It seems that, to outsiders, one cannot be a both a Christian and a band member. Parading needs to be supported more thoroughly by the PSNI. It seems that parades are a burden to them. It seems that they do not have an interest or do not understand that if our tradition of marching dies away that it will be lost forever. Bands take part in all sorts of community events. For example, our band goes to Ulster Scots and charity events where we play for the crowd, and a small group from the band are very involved in the local table quiz circuit. The band is very much a part of our local community;
- I feel that being in a band has helped me grow as a person and made me more aware of my culture and realise it's not just about religion I hope the council and government bodies can attempt to put more money into these type of bands because our next generation will need the same guidance that I received;
- Being in a band helps young people especially by allowing them to develop friendships with others. It places responsibility on those who have certain roles like the bandmaster and through these roles important skills and qualities can be developed. It allows people to meet and chat about many things and it brings enjoyment to everyone, both in the band and the wider community; and
- I have met many lifelong friends in many parts of Northern Ireland and Scotland that I would not know if I had not been a member of the band movement".

APPENDIX 2: SURVEY RESULTS – BAND SECRETARY/TREASURER

Table 10.53: Type of Band? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Flute – blood and thunder	65.00%	39
Flute – part	1.67%	1
Flute - melody	10.00%	6
Accordion	18.33%	11
Pipe	3.33%	2
Silver	0.00%	0
Other: please specify	1.67%	1
Total	100	60

Table 10.54: Number of Band Members? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
0-10	0.00%	0
11-20	1.67%	1
21-30	20.00%	12
31-40	40.00%	24
41-50	18.33%	11
50+	20.00%	12
Total	100	60

Table 10.55: Of these members, how many are male? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
0-10	3.33%	2
11-20	16.67%	10
21-30	18.33%	11
31-40	25.00%	15
41-50	11.67%	7
50+	11.67%	7
Other: please specify:	13.33%	8
Total	100	60

Table 10.56: Of these male members, how many are in each age group, as set out below? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
4-11	13.40%	46
12-19	16.60%	57
20-27	15.70%	54
28-34	15.70%	54
35-42	14.80%	51
43-50	13.70%	47
50+	10.20%	35

Table 10.57: How many members are female? (n=58)

	Percentage	Frequency
0-10	80.00%	36
11-20	16.67%	10
21-30	1.67%	1
31-40	1.67%	1
41-50	0.00%	0
50+	0.00%	0
Total	100	58

Table 10.58: Of these female members, how many are in each age group? (n=43)

	Percentage	Frequency
4-11	12.20%	18
12-19	25.70%	38
20-27	25.70%	38
28-34	11.50%	17
35-42	8.10%	12
43-50	8.80%	13
50+	8.10%	12

Table 10.59: How often do you meet? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Weekly	90.00%	54
Bi-monthly	1.67%	1
Monthly	0.00%	0
Yearly	0.00%	0
Other. please specify:	8.33%	5
Total	100	60

- At least twice a week - includes practices and performances;
- Sometimes twice a week;
- Weekly from February - June. Beginners classes start earlier, possibly November and also run into June; and
- 2 or 3 times a week.

Table 10.60: Where do you practise? (n=64)

	Percentage	Frequency
Orange Hall	68.75%	44
Church Hall	3.125%	2
Council owned facility	3.125%	2
Other, please specify:	25%	16
Total	-	64

Examples of others:

- Community centre;
- Local social club;
- Old Public Elementary school (now disused); and
- Ulster Scots Centre.

Table 10.61: How many hours do you spend per week engaged in band related activity? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
0 hours per week	0.00%	0
1-5 hours per week	23.33%	14
6-10 hours per week	45.00%	27
11-15 hours per week	16.67%	10
16-20 hours per week	10.00%	6
20+ hours per week	5.00%	3
Total	100	60

Table 10.62: How much has your band spent, on average, on band regalia and uniforms over the last six years? (frequency)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
n	46	51	51	55	54	54
(£0-£99)	1	3	0	2	3	3
(£100-£499)	7	9	7	8	5	9
(£500-£999)	6	12	11	6	12	9
(£1,000-£4,999)	21	18	22	26	25	18
(£5,000-£9,999)	4	5	3	4	3	6
(£10,000-£14,999)	2	1	2	3	4	3
(£15,000-£19,999)	2	0	2	3	0	1
(£20,000-£24,999)	0	1	0	2	0	3
(£25,000-£29,999)	1	1	1	0	0	4
(£30,000-£34,999)	0	0	1	0	1	0
(£35,000-£40,000)	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table 10.63: How much has your band spent, on average, on band regalia and uniforms over the last six years? (£)

	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
2007	119,700.00	187,150.00	254,556.00
2008	104,900.00	165,850.00	226,750.00
2009	183,200.00	256,350.50	329,451.00
2010	164,800.00	250,000.00	335,146.00
2011	116,500.00	190,650.00	264,747.00
2012	258,400.00	341,100.00	423,744.00
Total	947,500.00	1,391,100.50	1,834,394.00
Average	157,916.67	231,850.08	305,732.33
Average per band per year	3,096.41	4,546.08	5,994.75

Table 10.64: How much would band members contribute to purchasing regalia and uniforms every year? Please specify an approximate percentage contribution below: (n=57)

	Percentage	Frequency
0	23	13
1-5	3	2
6-10	14	8
11-20	19	11
21-30	12	7
31-40	5	3
41-50	11	6
51-60	2	1
61-70	2	1
91-100	2	1
Other	7	4
Total	100	57

Table 10.65: How often, on average does your band change their uniform for all band members? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Every 1-2 years	1.67%	1
Every 3-5 years	46.67%	28
Every 6-9 years	33.33%	20
Other, please specify (e.g. Never):	18.33%	11
Total	100	60

Table 10.66: How often, on average does the band change the uniform for children/young people? (17 and under) (n=58)

	Percentage	Frequency
Every 1-2 years	56.90%	33
Every 3-5 years	25.86%	15
Every 6-9 years	3.45%	2
Other, please specify (e.g. Never):	13.79%	8
Total	100	58

Table 10.67: Where are these purchased from? Please state the suppliers name: (n=58)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various suppliers - used to inform the supplier survey. 	
Total	58

Table 10.68: How much does your band spend on PURCHASING instruments, on average, per year? (approximate figures)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
n	44	50	50	50	52	49
(£0-£99)	6	10	8	4	6	5
(£100-£499)	7	8	12	11	12	15
(£500-£999)	7	10	8	8	14	10
(£1,000-£4,999)	16	16	15	20	17	12
(£5,000-£9,999)	6	6	7	6	3	7
(£10,000-£14,999)	1	0	0	1	0	0
(£15,000-£19,999)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(£20,000-£24,999)	1	0	0	0	0	0
(£25,000-£29,999)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(£30,000-£34,999)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(£35,000-£40,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not sure/No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10.69: How much does your band spend on PURCHASING instruments, on average, per year? (£)

	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
2007	80,200.00	135,650.00	191,056.00
2008	51,800.00	103,400.00	154,950.00
2009	55,200.00	107,500.00	159,750.00
2010	65,100.00	127,000.00	188,850.00
2011	40,200.00	87,900.00	135,548.00
2012	40,200.00	87,900.00	135,548.00
Total	332,700.00	649,350.00	965,702.00
Average per year	55,450.00	108,225.00	160,950.33
Average per band per year	1066.35	2081.25	3095.20

Table 10.70: How much does your band spend on MAINTAINING instruments, on average, each year? (approximate figures)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
n	44	50	50	50	52	49
(£0-£99)	6	7	1	3	2	0
(£100-£499)	22	24	32	26	27	31
(£500-£999)	14	11	12	15	13	12
(£1,000-£4,999)	5	9	10	10	12	14
(£5,000-£9,999)	0	0	0	0	1	1
(£10,000-£14,999)	1	0	0	0	0	0
(£15,000-£19,999)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(£20,000-£24,999)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(£25,000-£29,999)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(£30,000-£34,999)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(£35,000-£40,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not sure/No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10.71: How much does your band spend on MAINTAINING instruments, on average, each year? (£)

	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
2007	24,200.00	44,900.00	65,552.00
2008	16,900.00	42,800.00	68,649.00
2009	19,200.00	48,650.00	78,045.00
2010	20,100.00	49,200.00	78,246.00
2011	26,200.00	61,450.00	96,645.00
2012	28,100.00	67,800.00	107,442.00
Total	134,700.00	314,800.00	494,579.00
Average per year	22,450.00	52,466.67	82,429.83
Av per band per year	431.73	1,008.97	1,585.19

Table 10.72: Where do you go for this service/these services? Please name the provider: (n=57)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various suppliers detailed and these were used to inform the survey of suppliers. 	
Total	57

Table 10.73: How do your members travel to/from parades and competitions? (n=60, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Own car	96.67%	58
Hired car	0.00%	0
Public bus	9.00%	6
Own minibus	3.33%	2
Hired minibus	53.33%	32
Own coach	1.67%	1
Hired coach	78.33%	47
Train	5.00%	3

Table 10.74: How much would your band spend on travelling to parades, competitions and events related to the band, on average, per year? (Multiple response question)

	Own car	Hired car	Public bus	Own minibus	Hired minibus	Own coach	Hired coach	Train	other
n	52	3	6	4	34	2	47	5	3
(£0-£99)	6	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	1
(£100-£499)	16	1	0	0	9	0	3	1	0
(£500-£999)	5	0	2	0	6	0	6	0	0
(£1,000-£4,999)	21	0	1	2	16	1	27	0	1
(£5,000-£9,999)	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	0

	Own car	Hired car	Public bus	Own mini-bus	Hired mini-bus	Own coach	Hired coach	Train	other
(£10,000-£14,999)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
(£15,000-£19,999)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(£20,000-£24,999)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(£25,000-£29,999)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(£30,000-£34,999)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(£35,000-£40,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not sure/No answer	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Table 10.75: How much would your band spend on travelling to parades, competitions and events related to the band, on average, per year? (£)

	Total			Average		
	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
Own car	25,100.00	71,850.00	118,552.00	482.69	1,381.73	2,279.85
Hired car	100.00	400.00	697.00	33.33	133.33	232.33
Public bus	7,000.00	12,100.00	17,194.00	1,166.67	2,016.67	2,865.67
Own mini-bus	2,000.00	6,100.00	10,196.00	500.00	1,525.00	2,549.00
Hired mini-bus	19,900.00	55,350.00	90,766.00	585.29	1,627.94	2,669.59
Own coach	1,000.00	3,050.00	5,098.00	500.00	1,525.00	2,549.00
Hired coach	85,300.00	164,000.00	242,653.00	1,814.89	3,489.36	5,162.83
Train	100.00	450.00	796.00	20.00	90.00	159.20
other	1,000.00	3,050.00	5,098.00	333.33	1,016.67	1,699.33

Table 10.76: How important is access to transport, both public and private, for your band? Please tick one only. (n=59)

	Percentage	Frequency
Very	91.53%	54
Not very	6.78%	4
Not at all	1.69%	1
Total	100	59

- It's essential as a lot of our band don't drive.

Table 10.77: When organising a social event, do you hire outside catering? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	40.00%	24
No	60.00%	36
Total	100	60

Table 10.78: How much has your band spent on outside catering over the last 12 months? (n=23)

	Percentage	Frequency
£0-99	4.35%	1
£100-499	26.09%	6
£500-999	30.43%	7
£1,000-4,999	39.13%	9
Total	100	23

Table 10.79: How much has your band spent on outside catering over the last 12 months? (£)

	Total			Average		
	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
2011-12	13,100.00	34,100.00	55,077.00	569.57	1,482.61	2,394.65

Table 10.80: Do you rent any facilities to practise? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	53.33%	32
No	46.67%	28
Total	100	60

Table 10.81: Which facilities are these? (n=32, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Orange Hall	75.00%	24
Church Hall	3.13%	1
Council owned facility	3.13%	1
Other, please specify:	25.00%	8

Examples:

- Community centre;
- Local social club;
- Old school building;
- Ulster Scots Centre; and
- Local resource centre.

Table 10.82: How often do you rent these facilities? (n=32)

	Percentage	Frequency
Once a month	0.00%	0
Once a fortnight	0.00%	0
Once a week	71.88%	23
Twice a week	15.63%	5
More than twice a week	9.38%	3
Other, please specify:	3.13%	1
Total	100	32

Table 10.83: How much do you spend on these facilities per year? (n=32)

	Percentage	Frequency
£0-99	3.13%	1
£100-499	18.75%	6
£500-999	50.00%	16
£1,000-4,999	28.13%	9
Total	100	32

Table 10.84: How much do you spend on these facilities per year (£)

	Total			Average		
	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
2011-12	17,600.00	40,850.00	64,068.00	550.00	1,276.56	2,002.13

Table 10.85: How is this funded? (n=32, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
By the band (through fundraising etc.)	84.38%	27
Through member contribution/fees	62.50%	20
Through a grant	37.50%	12
Other, please specify:	3.13%	1
Total	-	32

- Our Orange Lodge pay for it.

Table 10.86: Is the band involved in fundraising for charity? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	58.33%	35
No	41.67%	25
Total	100	60

Table 10.87: What kind of fundraising? (n=34, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Local charity parade	47.06%	16
Fun day	35.29%	12
Disco/band/concert	73.53%	25
Street collection	38.24%	13
Other, please specify:	23.53%	8
Total	100	34

Others:

- Dart competition;
- We have donated to local charities from the band funds;
- Table quiz;
- Collecting whilst playing in shopping centre;
- Sponsored walk/fancy dress;
- Sponsored parades or walks; and
- BBQ, pub quiz.

Table 10.88: Which charities? Please list. (n=33)

Which Charities?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help for Heroes • Royal Irish Benevolent Fund • British Legion • Local Churches • Northern Ireland Children to Lapland Trust • Bann rescue services in Stranocum • Causeway Trust for old folks home • Action Cancer • UDR Benevolent Fund • British Legion local good causes • Children's Hospice • British Heart Foundation • Alzheimer's Society • Cancer Research • UDR Benevolent Fund

Which Charities?

- Local
- Children in Need
- Royal Irish Regiment
- Royal British Legion
- Newry Hospice
- Marie Curie
- UDR Association
- Local people needing funding for life changing things
- Dungiven Cancer Research
- Church Missionary Funds
- Church Building Funds
- ZuluFadder Project (house building trip to Africa)
- Local charities, compass advocacy, Carryduff house, drop inn ministries, Salvation Army, Cancer Research, Kidney Research, Cheers youth club
- Roddensvale School
- Arch Committee
- M.E.
- Meningitis Research
- Ceara Special Needs School
- Antrim Cancer Unit
- Army Fund
- Riverside special school
- Diabetes UK, Help for Heroes
- Shining Light
- Diabetes UK
- Buddy Bear Trust, Parkinson's Disease, Cystic Fibrosis, BLESMA, Learning Disabilities
- R.N.L.I.
- Tiny Life
- Chest Heart and Stroke
- Respite Care in Londonderry

Table 10.89: How much has been raised within the last:

	Past year	Past 2 years	Past 3 years
n	22	18	18
(£0-£99)	1	0	0
(£100-£499)	10	4	5
(£500-£999)	5	3	3
(£1,000-£4,999)	6	10	9
(£5,000-£9,999)	0	1	1
(£10,000-£14,999)	0	0	0
(£15,000-£19,999)	0	0	0
(£20,000-£24,999)	0	0	0
(£25,000-£29,999)	0	0	0
(£30,000-£34,999)	0	0	0
(£35,000-£40,000)	0	0	0
Not sure/No answer	0	0	0

Table 10.90: How much has been raised within the last year? (£)

	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
2012	9,500.00	24,800.00	40,078.00
2011	16,900.00	40,950.00	64,982.00
2010	16,000.00	38,250.00	60,482.00
Total	42,400.00	104,000.00	165,542.00
Average per year	14,133.33	34,666.67	55,180.67
Average per band per year	642.42	1,575.76	2,508.21

Table 10.91: Is your band involved in other charitable work (other than fundraising)? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	46.67%	28
No	53.33%	32
Total	100	60

Table 10.92: How much time is spent on other charitable work affiliated with the band? (n=29)

	Percentage	Frequency
0 hours per week	31.03%	9
1-5 hours per week	65.52%	19
6-10 hours per week	0.00%	0
10-14 hours per week	0.00%	0
15-19 hours per week	3.45%	1
20+ hours per week	0.00%	0
Total	100%	29

Table 10.93: How much time is spent on other charitable work affiliated with the band? (hours)

	Total			Average		
	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
2011-12	34	84	114	2	4	6

Table 10.94: Please provide brief details of this work and list any other charities or people that benefit: (n=22)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playing for local senior citizens, ex-service persons, care homes etc. • Performing at charity events throughout the area e.g. garden parties, coffee mornings etc. • Playing at local nursing homes, along with community events such as Boys Brigade, local community associations and resident's groups. • Playing music to residents of a care home. • Providing music for Royal British Legion acts of remembrance.
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Table 10.95: Is the band involved in any community related work? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	71.67%	43
No	28.33%	17
Total	100	60

Table 10.96: How much time is spent on community work by the band (yourself and members) per week? (n=43)

	Percentage	Frequency
0 hours per week	9.3%	4
1-5 hours per week	69.77%	30
6-10 hours per week	16.28%	7
10-14 hours per week	0.00%	0
15-19 hours per week	4.65%	2
20+ hours per week	0.00%	0
Total	100%	43

Table 10.97: How much time is spent on community work per week? (hours)

	Total			Average		
	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
2011-12	102	199	258	3	5	7

Table 10.98: Do your members undertake any training facilitated by the band? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	75.00%	45
No	25.00%	15
Total	100	60

Table 10.99: What is this training in relation to? (n=45, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Formal music tuition (taught by an external tutor via the band)	51.11%	23
Informal music tuition (taught by another band member)	77.78%	35
Marshalling	82.22%	37
Health and safety	42.22%	19
Crowd control	28.89%	13
First aid	57.78%	26
Governance training	13.33%	6
Child protection training	80.00%	36
Vulnerable adults training	26.67%	12
Drugs awareness	35.56%	16
Suicide awareness	22.22%	10
Alcohol awareness	33.33%	15
Mediation	4.44%	2
Cultural awareness	40.00%	18
Other, please specify:	4.44%	2
Total	-	45

- Conflict management; and
- Media training.

Table 10.100: How many members have benefited from this training/tuition in the last 3 years (2009-2011)? And how many hours would these members spend learning in an average week?

	n	Approximate total number over last 3 years % (n)	Number of hours tuition in an average week % (n)
Formal music tuition (taught by an external tutor via the band)	49	51.0% (25)	49.0% (24)
Informal music tuition (taught by another band member)	74	50.0% (37)	50.0% (37)
Marshalling	50	64.0% (32)	36.0% (18)
Health and safety	34	55.9% (19)	44.1% (15)
Crowd control	23	60.9% (14)	39.1% (9)
First aid	43	58.1% (25)	41.9% (18)
Governance training	17	58.8% (10)	41.2% (7)
Child protection training	58	58.6% (34)	41.4% (24)
Vulnerable Adults training	28	57.1% (16)	42.9% (12)
Drugs awareness	29	58.6% (17)	41.4% (12)
Suicide awareness	18	55.6% (10)	44.4% (8)
Alcohol awareness	26	57.7% (15)	42.3% (11)
Mediation	4	50.0% (2)	50.0% (2)
Cultural awareness	30	53.3% (16)	46.7% (14)
Other	8	50.0% (4)	50.0% (4)

Table 10.101: Which members benefit the most from tuition/training opportunities (e.g. specific age groups or gender?) (n=39)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of respondents said young males aged 15 to 35 • All the younger members for tuition, but more senior members are trained in marshalling

Table 10.102: How much does this cost, per year? (n=38)

	Percentage	Frequency
£0-99	18%	7
£100-499	8%	3
£500-999	24%	9
£1,000-4,999	42%	16
£5,000 or more	8%	3
Total	100	38

Table 10.103: How much does this cost, per year? (£)

	Total			Average		
	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
Per year	35,800.00	78,500.00	121,162.00	942.11	2,065.79	3,188.47

Table 10.104: Who pays for this? (n=43)

	Percentage	Frequency
The member	4.65%	2
The band (via funds raised by the band itself)	25.58%	11
The band (via a grant)	27.91%	12
All of the above	23.26%	10
Other, please specify:	18.60%	8
Total		43

- Grant from ulster scots agency and the rest are from the band via funds raised.
- Bands Forum; and
- The tutor provides this service free.

Table 10.105: What transferable skills does membership of the band provide? Please tick all that apply. (n=60, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Leadership skills	88.33%	53
Communication skills	85.00%	51
Marketing skills	21.67%	13
First aid	36.67%	22
Financial management	38.33%	23
Media Skills	33.33%	20
Conflict resolution skills	36.67%	22
None	8.33%	5
Other, please specify:	6.67%	4
Total	-	60

- Community leadership;
- Teamwork;
- Working as part of a team, team playing, supporting younger and vulnerable people; and
- Musical Skills, relationship skills, discipline and deportment, child protection awareness, international friendships and travel experience.

Table 10.106: Does the band contribute towards creating/sustaining of jobs in the area? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	35.00%	21
No	65.00%	39
Total	100	60

Table 10.107: How? Please tick all that apply. (n=21, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Sourcing local suppliers for instruments	100.00%	21
Sourcing local suppliers for uniforms	95.24%	20
Using local transport companies	100.00%	21
Social Enterprise	42.86%	9
Other, please specify:	19.05%	4
Total	-	21

- Drum tuners are also local and paid for their work; and
- Tutors paid to train the band (professional music teacher).

Table 10.108: Are you aware of any individuals who travel from outside Northern Ireland to participate in/observe Protestant Parading Sector events? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	85.00%	51
No	15.00%	9
Total	100	60

Table 10.109: If yes, how many approximately in the last year? (n=47 different bands)

	Frequency
Total number reported to have travelled from outside NI	6974

Table 10.110: Where did they travel from? (n=51, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
England	60.78%	31
Republic of Ireland	49.02%	25
Scotland	90.20%	46
Wales	5.88%	3
Rest of Europe	11.76%	6
Other, please specify:	19.61%	10

- Canada, USA, Australia, New Zealand; and
- Norway.

Table 10.111: Did they require overnight accommodation? (n=50)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	92.00%	46
No	8.00%	4
Total	100	50

Table 10.112: Where did they stay? (n=46, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Bed and breakfast	60.87%	28
Hotel	76.09%	35
Hostel	6.52%	3
Friends/relatives	69.57%	32
Unknown	2.17%	1
Other, please specify:	6.52%	3

- Campsite;
- Own holiday home ; and
- Protestant Hall.

Table 10.113: How many nights did they stay for? (n=49)

Total	174
Average	3.78
Total	49

Table 10.114: Do they attend every year? (n=50)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	86.00%	43
No	14.00%	7
Total	100	50

Table 10.115: Does membership of the band improve awareness of other bands and organisations involved in the traditional Protestant Parading Sector? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	95.00%	57
No	5.00%	3
Total	100	60

Table 10.116: In what ways does this happen? (n=57, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through involvement in band networks (e.g. a forum)	94.74%	54
Through interaction with loyal orders at events/parades etc.	89.47%	51
Through musical development	75.44%	43
Social interaction with other bands	87.72%	50
Other, please specify:	5.26%	3

- Council, Police, community relation groups;
- At band parades; and
- International and national visits.

Table 10.117: Does involvement with the band provide networking opportunities? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	96.67%	58
No	3.33%	2
Total	100	60

Table 10.118: What benefits do you think this networking has? (n=58, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Promotes understanding of issues relating to bands	96.55%	56
Highlights opportunities within the band sector, such as fundraising opportunities	91.38%	53
Allows bands to widen contacts base and lobby as a united front	94.83%	55
Creates opportunities for improving skills for bands, for example through meeting musicians with other skills	89.66%	52
Creates opportunities to improve communication and media skills	79.31%	46
Other, please specify:	3.45%	2

- Networking through the band you are a member of and with other bands can often lead to work opportunities and employment.

Table 10.119: Did you attend any band conferences this year that have facilitated networking? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	43.33%	26
No	56.67%	34
Total	100	60

Table 10.120: Please list those that your band attended (n=26)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ulster-Scots Agency Events • The Confederation of Ulster Bands Conference • South Down Bands Forum • Fermanagh Bands Forum • West Ulster Bands Forum • Armagh Bands Forum • Lisburn Bands Forum • Flute Band Association Events • Ulster-Scots Network information night • Bands Forum meetings • Numerous Parades • Ulster-Scots Agency bands tuition seminars, regular NIBA and Flute Band Association NI meetings • Good relations week workshops • Many cultural day events

Table 10.121: Where there any fees associated with this? (n=26)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	50.00%	13
No	50.00%	13
Total	100	26

Table 10.122: How much were these fees? (n=13)

	Percentage	Frequency
£10 per year membership	53.85%	7
£20 per year membership	30.77%	4
£15 per year membership	7.69%	1
£50 per year membership	7.69%	1
Total	100	13

Table 10.123: Does, in your opinion, membership of the band promote social integration? (n=60)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	100.00%	60
No	0.00%	0
Total	100	60

Table 10.124: If yes, how does it do this? (n=60, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through social events	100.00%	60
Networking with other bands	76.67%	46
Increases awareness of cultural heritage	91.67%	55
By providing a sense of purpose and a sense of place in wider society	68.33%	41
Through fundraising events for those in need	75.00%	45
Through joining other groups/societies	66.67%	40
Through participation in training courses	53.33%	32
Other, please specify:	5.00%	3

- Through music and culture; and
- Often I have seen shy young people gain friendships and develop social skills by being involved in a band that lasts through their life

Table 10.125: What more could be done to increase the ways in which social integration takes place? (n=60, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Increased local council interaction with bands	76.67%	46
Good relations workshops	60.00%	36
More networking	71.67%	43
More participation in events	76.67%	46
More participation in training	70.00%	42
Other, please specify:	10.00%	6

- Better PR of the positives of band membership and its place in society;
- Less negative media;
- Getting recognition from local councils of the role bands play in developing young people and decreased amount of social behaviour;
- Getting recognition from government that bands make a significant contribution to society and need to be better supported/funded; and
- Removing negative and distorted media coverage of bands.

Table 10.126: Does, in your opinion, band membership create/increase members sense of responsibility and purpose? (n=59)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	100.00%	59
No	0.00%	0
Total	100	59

Table 10.127: If yes, in what ways/how does it do this? (n=59, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Increases knowledge of your cultural heritage and thus a sense of belonging in the community	98.31%	58
Provides a Code of Conduct for band members	91.53%	54
Creates awareness of issues in your community e.g. alcohol awareness issues, which you can actively aim to help through membership	69.49%	41
Creates pride in your social area and thus a responsibility to improve the community	94.92%	56
Creates opportunities to prove yourself	86.44%	51
Other, please specify:	5.08%	3

- Creates a sense of belonging for younger members, and gives them something to be proud of and feel a part of.

Table 10.128: Does band membership help build good relationships outside the band? (n=59)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	100.00%	59
No	0.00%	0
Total	100	59

Table 10.129: If yes, in what ways does this happen? (n=59, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through networking with other bands	98.31%	58
Through charity work	62.71%	37
Through socialising at band events	100.00%	59
Through attendance at courses	57.63%	34
Through band competitions	86.44%	51
Through creating understanding of issues/differences with other bands	71.19%	42
Other, please specify:	3.39%	2

- Working with local business and forums;
- Some of our band members are directors in local community groups; and
- Band members meet a wide range of people at events and social gatherings.

Table 10.130: How many events/parades did you attend this year? Please tick one. (n=59)

	Percentage	Frequency
Under 5	0.00%	0
5 to 15	6.78%	4
16 to 25	10.17%	6
26 to 35	20.34%	12
36 to 45	23.73%	14
46 to 55	22.03%	13
56 to 65	13.56%	8

	Percentage	Frequency
More than 66	3.39%	2
Total	100	59

Table 10.131: Compared to previous years, do you think the number of police present at parades has increased, decreased, or remained the same? Please tick one. (n=59)

	Percentage	Frequency
Increased	27.12%	16
Decreased	44.07%	26
Remained the same	28.81%	17
Total	100	59

Table 10.132: Do you travel to other parades / marches / events in other parts of the country or in other countries? (n=59)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	100.00%	59
No	0.00%	0
Total	100	59

Table 10.133: If yes, which events do you travel to? Please tick all that apply. (n=58, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Other band parades	91.38%	53
Loyal order events	94.83%	55
Historical events	65.52%	38
Networking events	32.76%	19
Conferences	27.59%	16
Other, please specify:	6.90%	4

- Scotland;
- Norwegian Constitution Day; and
- Parades in Scotland and England.

Table 10.134: How often do you travel per year to events such as those mentioned? (n=58)

	Percentage	Frequency
Under 5 times	20.69%	12
5 to 15 times	22.41%	13
16 to 25 times	12.07%	7
26 times+	44.83%	26
Total	100	58

Table 10.135: What costs do you incur whilst at events/parades? (n=57)

	Percentage	Frequency
£0-99	21.05%	12
£100-499	7.02%	4
£500-999	1.75%	1
£1,000-4,999	3.51%	2
£5,000-£9,999	3.51%	2
£10,000-£14,999	1.75%	1
£30,000-£34,999	1.75%	1
Not specified	57.89%	33
Not sure	1.75%	1
Total	100	57

Table 10.136: How do you think band events raise awareness of the culture of the marching community? (n=59, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through traditional instrument playing	94.92%	56
Through the rich, diverse range of bands	91.53%	54
Through historical portrayal e.g. Re-enactments	62.71%	37
By highlighting discipline that exists in being a member of a band	88.14%	52
Through family orientated events	77.97%	46

	Percentage	Frequency
Through educational awareness of bands role in society	72.88%	43
Other, please specify:	1.69%	1
Total	100	59

- Through attendance of band parade and loyal order events.

Table 10.137: Does band membership aid community cohesion and integration? (n=59)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	93.22%	55
No	6.78%	4
Total	100	59

Table 10.138: If yes, in what ways does it do this? (n=55, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Creates a mutual sense of pride within the community	92.73%	51
Showcases musical talent	98.18%	54
Helps integrate and share cultural diversity	69.09%	38
Networking with other bands allows different communities to unite over shared interests	85.45%	47
Networking with the same community increases shared interests and experiences	74.55%	41
Developing a shared society within and between communities	58.18%	32
Other, please specify:	5.45%	3

- Band members have a wide range of friends across NI, ROI and Scotland through the band movement;
- Competing with local rivals inspires a positive drive to better ourselves and take pride in what we deliver;
- Builds confidence and allows members to engage with the wider community; and
- Music is a band that travels across different communities.

Table 10.139: How could community cohesion and integration be improved through bands? (n=59, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Through increased interactions with local councils and government departments	83.05%	49
Increased local community activities such as local level events throughout the year	79.66%	47
Increased activities between different communities through events during the year	50.85%	30
Increasing awareness of the bands and the cultural heritage	96.61%	57
Increased charitable activities on both a local and more widespread level	59.32%	35
Other, please specify:	5.08%	3

- Negative media coverage needs to be removed and more TV programmes covering positive side of banding;
- Increased recognition of charitable donations made by bands;
- There needs to be increased awareness of the bands to society; and
- There needs to be more cross community events and bands from different communities need invited to these.

Table 10.140: Any final/additional comments: (n=14)

Please detail your final/additional comments:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bands are very badly portrayed by the media; all too often they report on negative issues. Any charity work or events that highlight the great work from the banding world never gets any airtime either on TV or radio. I would like to see a lot more investment into local bands from local government, also maybe a weekly radio/TV programme to showcase our musical culture! • I feel that membership of the bands helps provide a sense of purpose for the younger members and gives them an activity which they can look forward to, thus keeping them out of bother, and it stops them getting involved in drugs. • I am in a band to play music to the best of my ability and enjoy playing with other musicians. The media constantly ignores the musical aspect of bands and only focuses on bands leading Loyal Order parades. This is only a small part of what bands do; we also can play classical music, entertain our communities, play Christmas carols, play during wedding services, but media doesn't want to know this as it is not sensational enough. • Over the years the band/marching culture within Northern Ireland has helped to give people a sense of pride, belonging and discipline. This has been sadly overlooked by

Please detail your final/additional comments:

the media in particular. This needs to be addressed.

- **The media is often misleading. Band parades do not cause violence; intolerance does and that should be listed as a hate crime.**
- **Bands need more recognition for the work they actually do in their local communities. This should be realised by politicians and the local and international media.**
- **Our band is from a very rural area in Northern Ireland. There are very limited activities for the youth in our area. Our band provides an opportunity for those young people to learn a musical instrument, learn about and promote their cultural heritage, and participate in social and community events.**

APPENDIX 3: SURVEY RESULTS – LOYAL ORDERS

Table 10.141: Where are you based? (n=191)

	Percentage	Frequency
Antrim	27%	51
Armagh	14%	26
Down	33%	63
Fermanagh	7%	13
Londonderry	10%	19
Tyrone	8%	16
N/A	2%	3
Total	100%	191

Table 10.142: How many members are there in your Lodge/Chapter/Preceptory? (n=188)

	Percentage	Frequency
0-100	76%	145
101-200	9%	18
201-300	5%	8
301-400	4%	7
401-500	3%	5
500+	3%	5
Total	100%	188

Table 10.143: How many hours do you spend working on Orange related business per month? (n=188)

	Percentage	Frequency
1-5 hours per month	40%	77
6-10 hours per month	27%	51
11-15 hours per month	9%	18
16-20 hours per month	8%	15
20+ hours per month	14%	27
N/A	2%	3
Total	100%	188

Table 10.144: How much on average would your Chapter/Preceptory/Club/Lodge spend on regalia every year (i.e. colarettes, sashes jewels, certificates, presentations etc.)? (n=173)

	Percentage	Frequency
0-99	33%	57
100-499	60%	103
500-999	5%	9
1000-4999	2%	4
Total	100%	173

Table 10.145: How much did you spend on regalia?

Total			Average		
Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
£18,625.00	£54,237.50	£85,677.35	£107.66	£313.51	£495.24

Table 10.146: When did you purchase your last banner/bannerette? (n=184)

	Percentage	Frequency
1950-1959	2%	3
1960-1969	2%	3
1970-1979	4%	7
1980-1989	14%	26
1990-1999	26%	47
2000-2009	34%	62
2010-present	13%	23
N/A or unknown	7%	12
Other	1%	1
Total	100%	184

- Other = It was a gift.

Table 10.147: How much did your banner/bannerette cost? (n=182)

	Percentage	Frequency
0-99	1%	2
100-499	13%	23
500-999	27%	50
1000-1999	41%	74
2000-2999	6%	11
3000-3999	1%	2
N/A or unknown	11%	20
Total	100%	182

Table 10.148: How often do you purchase a banner/bannerette? (Years) (n=181)

	Percentage	Frequency
10-39	62%	112
40-69	10%	18
70-99	1%	2
Never	2%	3
N/A or unknown	12%	22
When Required	13%	23
Other	1%	1
Total	100%	181

- Other = Bannerette 15, banner 25.

Table 10.149: Where did you purchase your banner/bannerette?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 suppliers; names removed for commercial reasons.

Table 10.150: Do you maintain an arch? (n=127)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	85%	19
No	15%	108
Total	100%	127

Table 10.151: How much does your arch cost to maintain annually? (n=18)

	Percentage	Frequency
0	6%	1
1-99	28%	5
100-499	50%	9
500-999	17%	3
Total	100%	18

Table 10.152: How much does this maintenance cost annually?

Total			Average		
Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
£2,400.00	£5,200	£7,983.00	£141.18	£306	£469.59

Table 10.153: How much has your Lodge/Club/Preceptory/Chapter spent on transport over the last 12 months?

	Percentage	Frequency
0	14%	26
1-99	4%	8
100-499	40%	75
500-999	21%	40

	Percentage	Frequency
1000-1999	10%	18
2000-2999	4%	7
3000-3999	3%	5
4000-4999	1%	2
5000-5999	1%	1
6000-9999	1%	1
10000-14999	1%	1
Unknown/blank	2%	4
Total	100%	188

Table 10.154: How much has your Lodge/Preceptory/Chapter etc. spent on transport over the last 12 months?

Total			Average		
Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
£103,508	£153,650	£196,142	£655	£972	£1,241

Table 10.155: How many times a year would you hire a coach/bus? (n=183)

	Percentage	Frequency
0	9%	17
1-5	84%	153
6-10	1%	2
N/A	4%	7
Other	2%	4
Total	100%	183

- Other = on special occasions and once every four years.

Table 10.156: Who do you hire from? (n=176)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names removed for commercial reasons.

Table 10.157: Where do you source catering from (if required)? (n=184)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names removed for commercial reasons.

Table 10.158: How much have you spent on outside catering over the last 12 months? (n=167)

	Percentage	Frequency
0	29%	49
1-99	6%	10
100-499	28%	46
500-999	14%	24
1000-1999	11%	18
2000-2999	1%	2
3000-3999	1%	1
N/A	10%	16
Other	1%	1
Total	100%	167

- Other = usually only spend money on catering every seven years.

Table 10.159: How much have you spent on outside catering over the last 12 months?

Total			Average		
Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
£58,600.00	£84,300	£109,900.00	£580.20	£835	£1,088.12

Table 10.160: What training opportunities exist? (n=147, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Music tuition	41%	61
Marshalling	20%	29
Dancing	10%	14
First aid	7%	10
Child protection	5%	7
IT	5%	7
Food hygiene	4%	6
Horticultural courses	4%	6
Speaking skills	3%	5
Kids group	1%	1
AA	1%	1

Table 10.161: How many people benefit from this training, on average per year? (n=135)

	Percentage	Frequency
0	4%	5
1-19	27%	37
20-99	34%	46
100-130	7%	10
150-600	10%	14
601+	1%	1

	Percentage	Frequency
Don't Know	1%	1
N/A	15%	20
Other	1%	1
Total	100%	135

- Other = as need arises

Table 10.162: Who benefits the most (i.e. age or gender)? (n=112)

	Percentage	Frequency
Men and women	20%	23
Men only/mostly men	18%	20
Women only	3%	3
All Ages	5%	6
17+	51%	57
Only under 17	3%	3
Total	100%	112

Table 10.163: How much have you raised in the last year? (n=156)

	Percentage	Frequency
1-99	5%	8
100-499	49%	76
500-999	13%	21
1000-5000	16%	25
5000-9999	1%	1
60,000	1%	1
Unknown	15%	24
Total	100%	156

Table 10.164: How much have you raised in the last ten years? (n=155)

	Percentage	Frequency
0-99	1%	1
100-499	3%	4
500-999	9%	14
1000-1999	14%	22
2000-2999	16%	25
3000-3999	9%	14
4000-4999	7%	11
5000-5999	6%	10
6000-9999	5%	8
10,000-14999	5%	8
15000-19999	3%	5
20000-29999	3%	4
50000	1%	1
90000	1%	1
Unknown/inapplicable	17%	27
Total	100%	155

Table 10.165: How much has been raised for charity?

	Total			Average		
	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
Previous year	£48,100.00	£181,450	£194,669.00	£364.39	£1,375	£1,474.77
Last 10 years	£536,400.00	£1,094,750	£997,978.00	£4,223.62	£8,620	£7,858.09

Table 10.166: Is the Lodge/Preceptory/Chapter/Club involved in other charitable work (other than fundraising)?(n=189)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	20%	38
No	80%	151
Total	100%	189

Table 10.167: Which other charitable work? (n=37)

- Support Alzheimer's.
- Red Cross, Suicide Groups, Advice Groups, Cancer Support Groups, Children's Meetings.
- Gifts to widows and long term sick members. Voluntary support for EU Immigrants moving into the area.
- Voluntary work at local credit union, Sunday school teaching and youth groups and sports teams.
- Concert in winter for senior citizens, gospel events and missions in local community.
- Care of widows and orphans of former members.
- Maintaining flower beds in village.
- Marshalling at charity events.
- Volunteering - Bag Pack annually.
- City of Belfast Orange Widows fund, one member helps run a charity for the blind, RAF- British Legion.
- Regular contribution to Lord Enniskillen Orange Orphans Society via Collections at Church services.
- The Victims Support Group in the district offering advice on benefits and organising workshops and trips.

- Local private lodge level members regularly provide their services free of charge to the elderly, disabled and those with illnesses. Also provide services to act as guides, leaders, marshals and supervisors in their community and churches.
- Volunteering for Samaritans Purse Shoebox appeal.
- Providing Pensioner outings, dinners, children’s parties.
- Royal Irish Benevolent Fund. Royal British Legion. Help for Heroes.
- Fundraising for other Lodges and Orange Halls that have been attacked.
- Support for widows and their families as a consequence of the Troubles.
- Supporting district charity - Cancer Research.
- Charity dances for Chest Heart and Stroke.
- Volunteering for Army Benevolent Fund, membership of County Social and Charitable Committee.
- Charitable walks.
- Members involved in various youth organisations in churches; others involved in hospice shops.

Table 10.168: Is the Lodge/Preceptory/Chapter/Club involved in any other community related work? (n=189)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	33%	63
No	67%	126
Total	100%	189

Table 10.169: Please detail this community work (n=37)

- Building work at local Orange Hall.
- Helping local charities on fair days, putting up stalls, helping with first aid.
- Providing furniture and household needs and transport, assistance in completing government forms, and outings to places of interest for older people in the community.
- On the board of local community groups.
- Involved in running and building new community halls.
- Assist with festival on Loyal Orders.
- Working within local nursing homes as volunteers.

- **Members work as Church officers, Sunday school teachers, volunteer for the local credit union, some members involved in local housing associations.**
- **Members provide social clubs.**
- **Dancing classes, computer courses, photography and walking clubs all operating from and in the halls.**
- **Senior citizens bowling, old time dance groups.**
- **Housing Executive Shared Neighbour Programme, Ballynafeigh Shared Neighbour Programme, European Heritage Day.**
- **Many members work within the community through their church activities, including visiting the elderly and disabled people in surrounding areas.**
- **W.M. is heavily involved in local community recently awarded second prize for community work, over many years (supported by the Lodge when required).**
- **Assisting with the community association in organising special events.**
- **Community development - dance classes, computer & IT, digital photography, craft classes.**
- **We take part in an annual exhibition to educate and entertain people in our local community. We help with events at our local C.O.I. Church.**
- **Children's parties, gospel concerts, football club training.**
- **The secretary of the Lodge is treasurer of the Orchard credit union.**
- **Cultural education events, Ulster-Scots events.**
- **Support several groups that meet in the hall - rural development group, Ulster-Scots, West African mission, flute band, Women's Institute.**
- **Organise charity concerts and functions.**
- **Assist with local community centre through providing fun days.**
- **Members volunteer to upkeep Brownlow House in Lurgan.**
- **Hold cookery and craft classes, runs event for all the community's age groups.**
- **Welfare work within the community.**
- **Culture club.**
- **Sports Village regeneration scheme.**
- **Floral displays in villages.**
- **Band playing to church services and concerts.**
- **Table quizzes, fashion show, beetle drive, jumble sales.**

Table 10.170: How much time is spent on community work per week (hours)? (n=90)

	Percentage	Frequency
0 hours per week	28%	25
1-5 hours per week	36%	32
6-10 hours per week	12%	11
11-14 hours per week	12%	11
15-19 hours per week	2%	2
20+ hours per week	9%	8
Other	1%	1
Total	100%	90

- Other = 6-10 hours per year

Table 10.171: How much time is spent on community work per week? (hours)

Total			Average		
Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
503	701	808	6	8	9

Table 10.172: Do any other organisations meet in your halls? (n=126)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	23%	97
No	77%	29
Total	100%	126

Table 10.173: Which organisations? (n=110)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit unions • Lodge • Bands • Community groups • Women's groups • Junior lodge

Table 10.174: Do they pay rent? (n=108)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	60%	65
No	39%	42
Not sure	1%	1
Total	100%	108

Table 10.175: If yes, how much? (n=63)

Various sums mentioned from:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £15 per night • £100 per year.

Table 10.176: How much does it cost to run facilities/halls managed and run by the District Lodge each year? (i.e. utilities, rent etc.)? (n=114)

	Percentage	Frequency
0-99	2%	2
100-499	14%	16
500-999	13%	15
1000-4999	48%	55
5000-9999	4%	5
10000-14999	2%	2
20000+	3%	3
No Hall	3%	3
Unknown/inapplicable	11%	12
Other	1%	1
Total	100%	114

- Other pay £100 to rent Hall not owned

Table 10.177: How much does it cost to run facilities/halls managed and run by the Lodge each year? (I.e. utilities, rent etc.)

Total			Average		
Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	Mid-point estimate	High estimate
£348,200.00	£572,600	£716,907.00	£3,553.06	£5,843	£7,315.38

Table 10.178: Are there insurance costs associated with halls? (n=123)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	72%	89
No	27%	33
Other	1%	1
Total	100%	123

- Included in payments

Table 10.179: If yes, how much? (n=79)

	Percentage	Frequency
£0-99	1%	1
£100-£499	4%	3
£500-£999	34%	27
£1,000-£1,999	43%	34
£2,000-£4,999	10%	8
£5,000-£9,999	4%	3
£10,000-£14,999	3%	2
£15,000-£20,000	1%	1
Total	100%	79

- Other = hall committee and included in rent.

Table 10.180: Have you spent on monies on capital works, maintenance or repairs within the last 10 years? (n=125)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	59%	74
No	41%	51
Total	100%	125

Table 10.181: If yes, how much? (n=74)

	Percentage	Frequency
<200	0%	0
200-449	5%	4
500-999	3%	2
1000-1999	5%	4
2000-4999	15%	11
5000-9999	15%	11
10000-14999	16%	12
15000-19999	8%	6
20000-24999	1%	1
25000-29999	3%	2
30000-34999	3%	2
35000-39999	1%	1
40000-44999	1%	1
45000-50000	1%	1
>50000	16%	12
Unknown/inapplicable	4%	3
Other	1%	1
Total	100%	74

- Other = thousands spent in last 5 years.

Table 10.182: Have you produced any publications within the last 10 years? (n=187)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	14%	27
No	86%	160
Total	100%	187

Table 10.183: How much did the publications cost? (n=27)

	Percentage	Frequency
1-99	7%	2
100-199	4%	1
200-499	15%	4
500-999	26%	7
1000-5000	30%	8
Unknown	4%	1
Other	15%	4
Total	100%	27

Table 10.184: Is anyone employed in your hall? (n=126)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	9%	11
No	91%	115
Total	100%	126

Table 10.185: How many are employed? (n=8)

	Percentage	Frequency
1	63%	5
2	37%	3
Total	100%	8

Table 10.186: What is their job role? (n=8)

	Percentage	Frequency
Caretaker	63%	5
General manager	13%	1
Maintenance (employed from catering company)	13%	1
Work for the Hall Committee/Trustees	13%	1
Total	100%	8

Table 10.187: Are you aware of any individuals who travel to participate in or observe Loyal Order and/or related events? (n=183)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	58%	106
No	42%	77
Total	100%	183

Table 10.188: If yes, how many approximately within the last year? (n=93)

	Percentage	Frequency
1-54	77%	72
55-99	2%	2
100-154	4%	4
155-199	0%	0
200-254	3%	3
255-299	0%	0
300-354	1%	1
355-399	0%	0
400-454	1%	1
455-499	0%	0
500+	1%	1
Unknown	3%	3
Other	6%	6
Total	100%	93

Table 10.189: Where did they travel from? (n=27, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Scotland	44%	40
England	24%	22
ROI	16%	14
Australia	7%	6
Canada	5%	5
Wales	3%	2
Europe	1%	1

Table 10.190: Did they require overnight accommodation? (n=109)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	85%	93
No	15%	16
Total	100%	109

Table 10.191: Where did they stay? (n=100)

	Percentage	Frequency
Hotel	25%	25
Bed and breakfast	5%	5
Mix of hotel, B&B, friends and relatives	34%	34
Friends or relatives	32%	32
Unknown	4%	4
Total	100%	100

Table 10.192: How long do they generally stay for? (n=83)

Total	414
Average per respondent	5

Table 10.193: Do they attend every year? (n=107)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	74%	79
No	26%	28
Total	100%	107

Table 10.194: Do you travel to other parades/events? (n=190)

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	88%	167
No	12%	23
Total	100%	190

Table 46: How often per year? (n=162)

	Percentage	Frequency
1-5	56%	90
6-10	22%	35
11-15	6%	9
16-20	3%	5
20-30	2%	4
30+	5%	8
Varies	7%	11
Total	100%	162

Table 10.195: How often do you travel per year? (n=119)

	Percentage	Frequency
10-100	46%	55
101-200	24%	28
201-300	1%	2
500-1000	21%	25
1000+	8%	9
Total	100%	119

Table 10.196: What lifelong learning skills does membership of the District Lodge provide? (n=157, multiple response question)

	Percentage	Frequency
Leadership	22%	35
Communication	22%	35
Organisation	20%	31
Citizenship	13%	20
Integration	5%	8
Public speaking	5%	8
Confidence	2%	3
Finance	2%	3
Property management	2%	3
Christian beliefs	2%	3
Administration	2%	3
Literacy & numeracy	2%	3
Teamwork	1%	2

Table 10.197: How are these skills acquired? (n=151)

- Acquired by involvement and progress through the different roles.
- Acquired from peers who are more experienced, or who may have gained skills from their employment.
- Active participation at meetings and events.
- Administration of Lodges, taking part in debates, being active in district Lodges.
- As a public speaker for City Grand Chapter, as WM and WDM, and registrar.
- As secretary you have to be organised, good communication skills, learn forward planning, filling out forms, time management.

Table 10.198: How are these skills applied to life outside the Loyal Order? (n=124)

- Communication and organisation skills are needed in the workplace.
- Treating people with respect is a skill needed in work and home life.
- Public speaking and communication is essential in most work environments.
- Being diplomatic and respectful needed at work and at home.

Table 10.199: Are these skills applied by members through community and voluntary work? (n=140)

- Skills are needed in a wide range of organisations.
- Active involvement with BB, cubs, scouts, church youth groups, football at all levels and various other sports, voluntary work in charity shops, helping to build houses, hospitals and install fresh water mains in Africa.
- Mostly church and related groups, youth clubs, OAP forums/societies, Royal British Legions and many more.
- Applied by some members to coaching of rugby and football teams, and in the local community development association.
- Church - committee members and session members, Young Farmer clubs - office bearers.

Table 10.200: Has police presence decreased, increased or remained the same over the last 5 years? (n=187)

	Percentage	Frequency
Decreased	55%	102
Increased	20%	38
Remained the same	25%	47
Total	100%	187