Impact and Context Report: Ballina Centre of Mission

Church Army’s Research Team

## Introduction

This short report provides an overview of the work that’s been taking place at Ballina Centre of Mission (CoM) throughout the financial year 2022-2023, then situates that work within its local context using national census data.

The first section of this report summarises data provided by Church Army evangelists in order to describe the activities undertaken by the CoM, as well as the CoM’s social impact and the ways in which people are exploring and developing faith through the work of the CoM.

The second section of the report uses data from the *Central Statistics Office’s* 2022 census of the Republic of Ireland to describe the population who live within the area local to the CoM.

## Section 1: Activities and impact

The data in this section of the report summarise the Centre of Mission’s activity between November 2022 and March 2023.

### CoM Activities

This year Ballina CoM has facilitated over 1219 hours of activity for approximately 481 people - an average of 123 hours per month. Activities coordinated by Ballina CoM include:

* Pastoral visits by Marian and Rosemonde (to a mix of elderly/medically vunerable/socially vunerable)
* Pastoral Care to the elderly, single mums, Traveller women, Ukrainian refugees
* St Vincent de Paul (volunteering shop/foodbank)
* The Gathering (Tuesdays)
* Prayer walking
* Alpha course

## Growing faith

Growing faith can’t always be seen and is tricky to measure, but there have been some encouraging developments at Ballina CoM, including:

* There are at least 20 people growing in faith
* There are at least 15 people actively exploring faith
* One person has made a recommitment of faith

### Food provision

Ballina CoM have provided 0 food parcels over the course of the year. Details of this provision are given in the table below.

| Food provision | No. boxes/parcels/meals | Details |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Through St Vincent de Paul | — | Volunteeering in the Charity Shop and weekly home visits to ascertain need. |
| Individual need | — | If a need is seen we respond |

### Other essentials

As well as food, the CoM also provided the following essential items or services:

| Provision | No. Items/parcels | Details |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Activity bags/gift bags (monthly) | 300 | Marian delivers seasonal material to families on Greenhills, Millview and St Patricks estates and some individuals. |
| Always have faith books/leaflets to hand out during pastoral encounters on street | — | Give out something twice a week |
| Gift bags delivered to families | 240 | 6 deliveries to over 40 households |

### Volunteers

There are 11 volunteers at Ballina CoM. The church backgrounds of these volunteers are shown in the table below:

| Church background | % |
| --- | --- |
| Regular church-goer | 50% |
| Occasional church-goer | 20% |
| Historical church-goer | 20% |
| Never church-goer | 10% |

## Section 2: Local context

This section of the report describes, at a high level, the characteristics of the area in which the CoM operates. Since many Centres of Mission are set up via a partnership between Church Army and a host diocese, each CoM’s area of operation is compared to the population profiles of the local diocese as well as the nation as a whole.

The tables and figures in this section describe the CoM’s area of operation in terms of:

* Age
* Ethnicity
* Religion
* Self-reported general health
* Household composition

All the data in this section of the report were collected in the *Central Statistics Office’*s 2022 census of the Republic of Ireland.

### Methodology

Researchers consulted the lead evangelist at each CoM in order to determine the specific geographical areas in which the CoM operates. These might include, for example, the specific estate on which a CoM runs its activities, or a particular area of housing inhabited by regular attendees of the CoM’s activities. The population characteristics of these areas were approximated via a weighted summation of the populations of the small areas of statistical geography (i.e. output areas) that intersected the area described by the lead evangelist. The weights for this summation were the respective relative intersections of each small area with the area under consideration.

### Age

[Figure 1](#fig-age) and [Table 1](#tbl-age) respectively show the ages of the population at the local, diocesan and national level.

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| Figure 1: Population ages in 10 year bands |

Table 1: Population ages in 10 year bands

|  | CoM | Diocese | Republic-of-ireland |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0-9 years old | 14% | 12% | 12% |
| 10-19 years old | 12% | 14% | 14% |
| 20-29 years old | 10% | 11% | 12% |
| 30-44 years old | 21% | 20% | 22% |
| 45-59 years old | 19% | 20% | 20% |
| 60-69 years old | 11% | 11% | 10% |
| 70+ years old | 13% | 12% | 10% |

### Ethnicity

[Figure 2](#fig-ethnicity) and [Table 2](#tbl-ethnicity) show, at a very high level, the self-reported ethnicity of the population across each geography.

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| Figure 2: Population ethnicities |

Table 2: Population ethnicities

|  | CoM | Diocese | Republic-of-ireland |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| White (Irish) | 80% | 79% | 77% |
| White (other) | 9% | 9% | 10% |
| White (Irish traveller) | 5% | 1% | 1% |
| Not stated | 3% | 6% | 6% |
| Asian | 2% | 2% | 3% |
| Other | 2% | 3% | 3% |

### Religion

[Figure 3](#fig-religion) and [Table 3](#tbl-religion) show the religious beliefs of the population across each geography.

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| Figure 3: Population religions |

Table 3: Population religions

|  | CoM | Diocese | Republic-of-ireland |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Catholic | 82% | 74% | 69% |
| No religion | 9% | 12% | 15% |
| Other religion | 6% | 7% | 10% |
| Not stated | 3% | 7% | 7% |

### General health

[Figure 4](#fig-general-health) and [Table 4](#tbl-general-health) show the self-reported general health of the population across each geography.

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| Figure 4: Population self-reported general health |

Table 4: Population self-reported general health

|  | CoM | Diocese | Republic-of-ireland |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Very bad | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Bad | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Fair | 12% | 10% | 9% |
| Good | 34% | 33% | 32% |
| Very good | 51% | 55% | 57% |

### Household composition

Household composition can be summarised in a variety of ways. This report gives a high-level overview of households before considering several sub-sections of all households in more detail.

### Overview of household composition

[Figure 5](#fig-household-composition-grouped) and **?@tbl-household-composition-grouped** give a summary of the prevalence of different kinds of household across all geographies. These are: Households comprised of a single occupant, households with dependent children and all other households.

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| Figure 5: Population household distribution overview |

**?(caption)**

### Couples

**?@fig-household-composition-couples** and **?@tbl-household-composition-couples** show the distribution of households comprised of a couple, with or without children. These couples may be cohabiting, married, or living in a civil partnership. These households may also include one member in addition to the couple and their children, such as a lodger or a grandparent. Couple-households in which all members are over the age of 65 are considered separately to these households.

NULL

**?(caption)**

### Lone occupants and single parents

**?@fig-household-composition-lone** and **?@tbl-household-composition-lone** show the distribution of households comprised of either a single occupant or a single parent living with their children (who may or may not be dependent children). Lone occupants over the age of 65 are considered separately to other lone occupants.

NULL

**?(caption)**

### Other

**?@fig-household-composition-other** and **?@tbl-household-composition-other** show the distribution of households not described in previous subsections. These include households comprised of:

NA

NULL

**?(caption)**

## Local Deprivation

[Figure 6](#fig-deprivation-map) shows a map of relative deprivation of the local area. Small areas that are coloured in red are in the 5% most deprived areas nationally, those coloured orange are in the 10% most deprived, and those coloured yellow are in the 20% most deprived. Transparent areas are outside of the 20% most deprived areas in the nation.

Relative deprivation data is sourced from the 2017 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measures (NIMD). If you would like to know more about NIMD, you can find out about it [here](https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/NIMDM17-%20with%20ns.pdf).

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| Figure 6: fig-cap: Map of local deprivation (NIMD2017) |