COMPASS 12 ◄

Data Analysis : Information Discovery : Mapping Technologies

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Key note presentation - Applications &
business benefits - Technologies strand

COMPASS
INFORMATICS

Pobal Maps

A Gateway for Sharing Data and Working Smarter

John Manning - Pobal

Who are Pobal?

- Pobal is an intermediary that works on behalf of Government to support communities and local agencies toward achieving social inclusion, reconciliation and equality. Pobal is a not-for-profit company with charitable status

- Established in 1992 as Area Development Management

- Manages 15 programmes for various government departments/EU

- Programmes range from specific project remits (childcare, community services, rural transport) to equality measures and area based development programmes.

- In 2011, administered over €257 million to thousands of projects and community groups nationwide

What is <u>Pobal Maps</u>?

- Our GIS system is available freely on the Pobal website (<u>www.pobal.ie</u>)

- It has three main functions for Pobal, for our funded groups and for the public at large:

  ➢ It provides precise boundary information (LCDP, RAPID, LA)

  ➢ It is a tool for mapping our services (childcare, CSP) and providing information on those services

  ➢ It allows the Pobal HP Deprivation Index to be viewed in a way that helps properly target disadvantage

- Pobal maps also functions as a reporting tool, allowing users to download census data and service information to a specific boundary

Boundary Information - RAPID

Service Information - CSP

The Pobal HP Deprivation Index (2011)

- It is a requirement for most Pobal programmes to use the index to target the most disadvantaged areas
- Information on employment, education, housing, age dependency etc across 5 different censuses is provided
- Using this information a 'Relative Index Score' is calculated for each Electoral Division and Small Area
- These range from approx -35, being classified as an extremely disadvantaged area, to +35 being classified as extremely affluent
- This data is available as spreadsheets on the Pobal website, and is given visual form by Pobal maps

Deprivation Index – Small Area
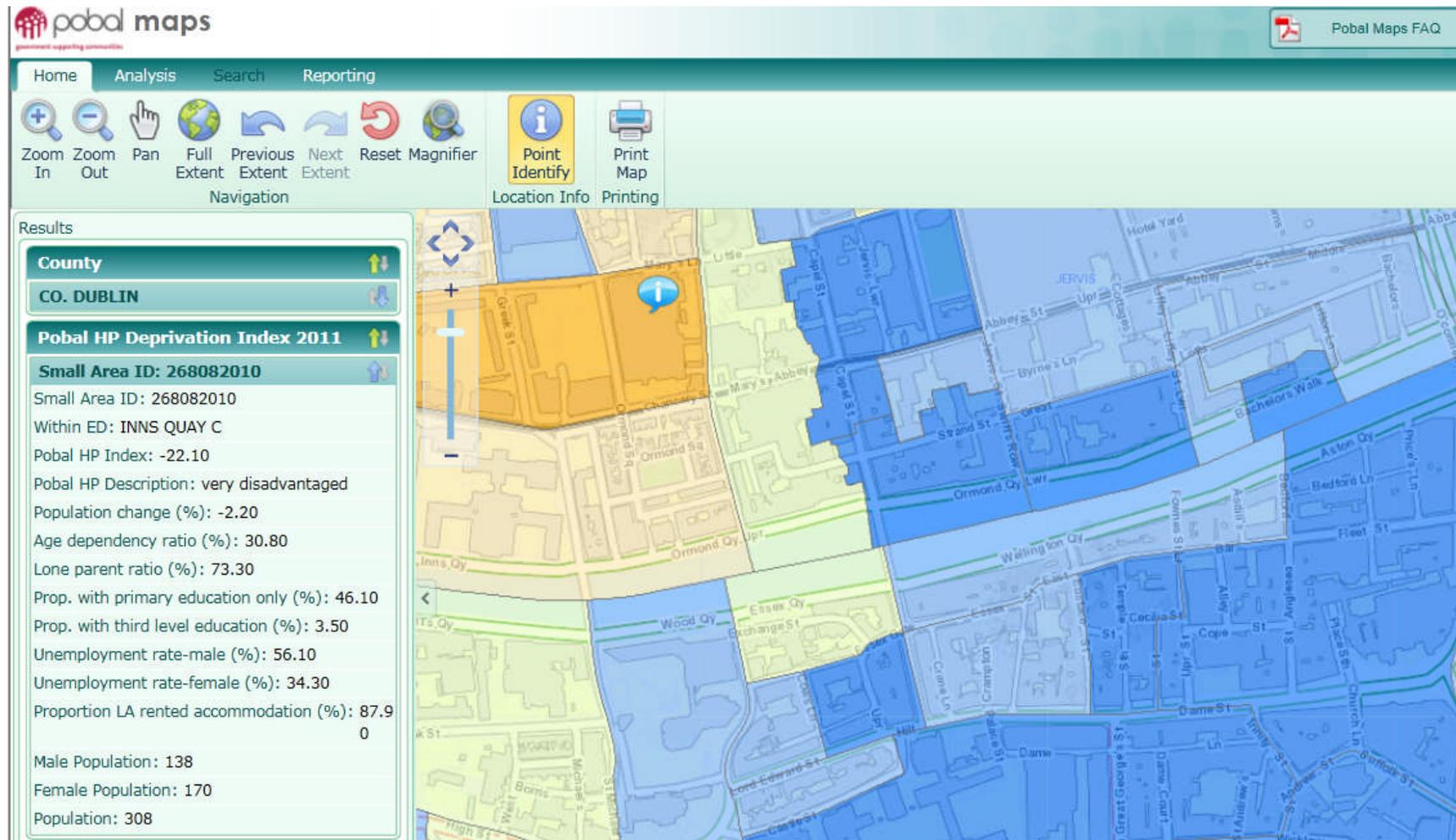
Small Areas

- The previous smallest geographical unit for this measurement was Electoral Division (ED)

- These were problematic for consistent relative scoring, as the smallest ED contained just 70 persons, with the largest holding over 32,000

- Comparing scores between such vastly ranging population sizes was therefore not a reliable planning tool

- In 2008 Pobal was the first to use the new Small Area (SA) dataset

- These contain a minimum 65 households (to maintain confidentiality), and an average of 90 households. The country is split into approx 18,000 SAs

- As these are much more consistent in population size, and also being smaller geographically, they allow a much more targeted approach to highlighting and tacking disadvantage

Why does Pobal need GIS?

- It is a monitoring requirement for our Rural Transport Programme (RTP) projects to plot their bus routes, this is why Pobal initially began the project. RTP maintain a separate parallel system, restricted with user logins

- Grew from this becoming a useful tool for plotting the location of our projects, for geographical analysis, planning audit/inspection visits

- For larger programmes with hundreds of funded projects, it provides a contacts and networking database

- The reporting function saves the company time, allowing users to run their own queries

- The main reason is the SA targeting. A spreadsheet of over 18,000 coded small areas cannot be interpreted without visual representation.

Reporting – Dublin City area

Electoral Division(s) within selected boundary

Electoral Division Definition:
Electoral Divisions (EDs) are the smallest legally defined administrative areas in the State of Ireland for which Small Area Population Statistics are published from the Census.

ED Name	ED ID	Population 2006	Population 2011	Deprevation Score 2006	Deprevation Score 2011	Population Change 2006	Population Change 2011	Age Dependency Ratio 2006	Age Dependency Ratio 2011	Lone Parents Ratio 2006	Lone Parents Ratio 2011	Proportion with Primary
AIRPORT	4001	1611	4032	11.92	15.03	265.31	171.88	18.93	18.33	54.24	36.99	4.
ARRAN QUAY A	2001	1502	1555	0.50	4.32	8.06	3.53	20.77	22.51	35.37	34.68	19
ARRAN QUAY B	2002	3692	3861	-4.25	6.78	19.52	4.58	15.30	16.65	38.11	35.74	12
ARRAN QUAY C	2003	3714	4170	2.03	12.71	56.38	12.37	12.04	11.58	53.80	43.36	12
ARRAN QUAY D	2004	3600	3218	-13.58	-0.41	-2.04	-10.61	25.42	21.97	63.87	50.00	26
ARRAN QUAY E	2005	2889	3037	-6.09	3.12	-0.45	5.12	24.61	23.28	48.90	47.20	23
ASHTOWN A	2006	7715	10227	10.07	8.75	13.17	32.56	31.32	28.14	14.66	22.04	15
ASHTOWN B	2007	2537	2560	2.96	3.22	-2.69	0.91	32.87	33.20	17.42	16.59	20
AYRFIELD	2008	5344	5395	-0.48	-2.24	-1.51	0.95	26.12	29.10	26.81	32.96	20
BALDOYLE	4004	5942	7050	3.23	3.98	-6.78	18.65	28.68	31.77	24.00	21.39	19
BALGRIFFIN	4005	911	1966	14.42	12.70	54.41	115.81	33.15	35.91	8.70	10.86	10
BALLYBOUGH A	2009	3624	3482	-19.10	-9.18	7.60	-3.73	28.78	28.37	65.89	62.08	29
BALLYBOUGH B	2010	3215	3349	-8.47	3.07	6.85	4.40	16.11	17.53	40.36	35.86	22
BALLYGALL A	2011	3342	3442	-6.83	-3.79	17.55	2.59	26.90	27.34	33.51	40.14	24

What this means for ourselves, our funded groups, and the general public

- As a freely available resource, the system has been used as a planning, targeting or research tool by students, government bodies and charities
- For programmes such as our Childcare Programme (4,000+ projects), it serves as an important service, contact and information sharing tool
- For our funded groups there is easy access to reliable deprivation data in their locality, justifying their funding allocation
- For Pobal, it is an invaluable tool in appraising applications and annual plans, to ensure that funding is appropriately used
- It allows us to justify the existence of our programmes to government, by clearly demonstrating that projects target the areas most in need

The End

Thank you!