

WEBINAR

Open data as a public good: evidence-based development across territories

data.
europa
academy

13 March 2026

10:00 – 11:30 CET



Rules of the game



The webinar will be recorded and published on the [data.europa academy](https://data.europa.academy)



For questions, please use the ClickMeeting chat



Please reserve 3 min after the webinar to help us improve by filling in our feedback form



Today's speakers



Carlijn de Smet
European Data Portal,
Publications Office of the EU



Solana Larsen
AI Literacy Lead at the
Open Knowledge
Foundation



Johanna Walker
Research and Teaching
Fellow at King's College
London



Patrick Collins
Principal Data Scientist
at Pobal



Agenda

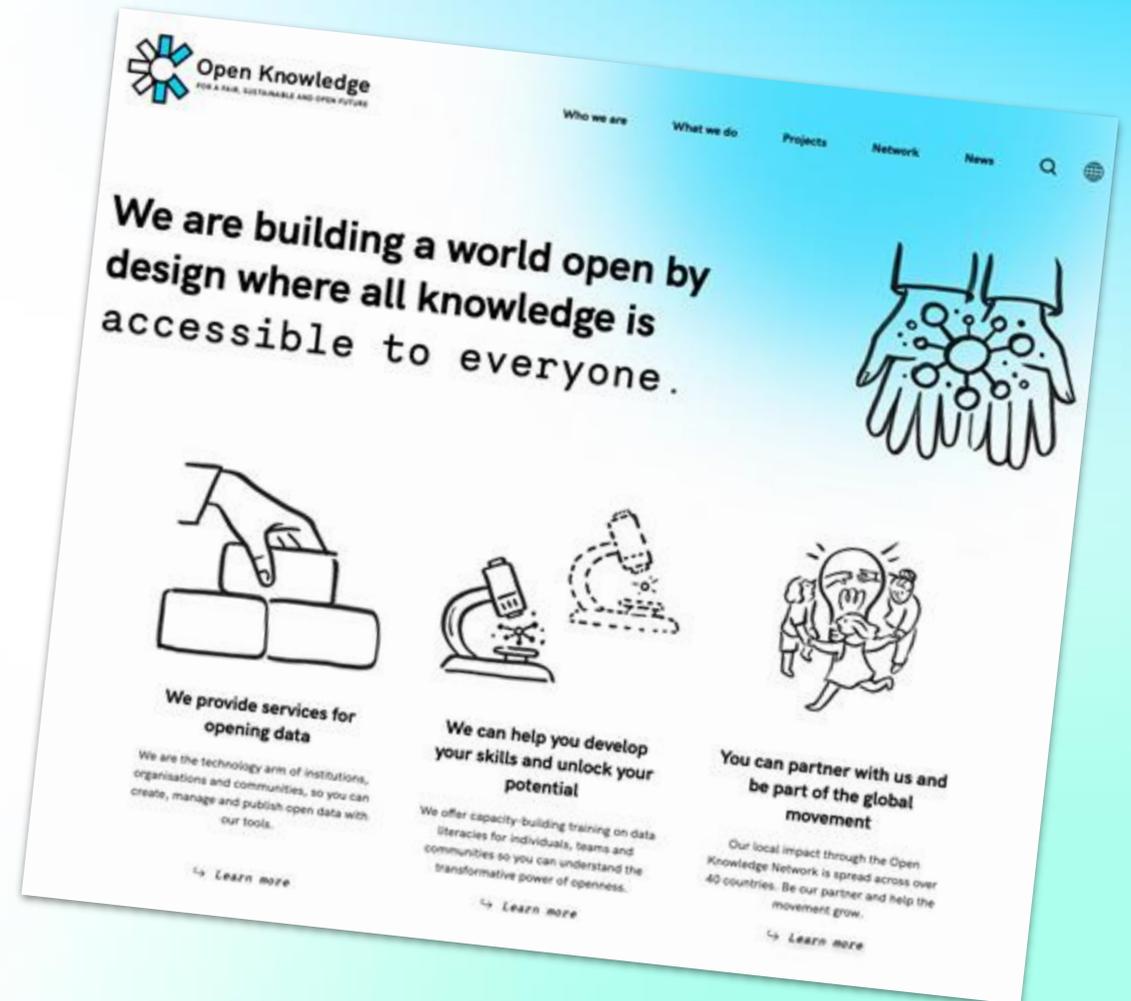
10.00 – 10.05	Opening and introduction – <i>Carlijn de Smet</i>
10.05 – 10.20	Open Knowledge Foundation: global principles and open data reuse – <i>Solana Larsen</i>
10.20 – 10.45	Publishing rural open data in the EU – <i>Johanna Walker</i>
10.45 – 11.10	From Open Data to Deprivation Detection – <i>Patrick Collins</i>
11:10 – 11.30	Q&A session and closing remarks – <i>Carlijn de Smet</i>



Open Knowledge Foundation

Open Data Day
March 7-13, 2026

okfn.org
@okfn



Open Data Day

March 7-13, 2026



Welcome!

113

Events registered



opendataday.org

Defining Open

since 2005

The 'open definition' was first published in 2005 by Open Knowledge and is maintained by an Advisory Council.

Over the years—with a major update in 2015—it has become a standard for open database licensing worldwide.



<https://opendefinition.org/od/2.1/en/>



Open Knowledge Tools



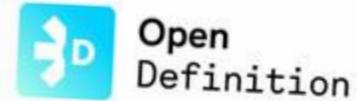
The world's leading open source data management system. CKAN makes it easy to publish, share and discover data. It powers hundreds of data portals worldwide including governments, NGOs, research centers and enterprises.

[↪ Learn more](#)



The home of a set of legal tools and licenses to help you publish, provide and use open data: Open Database License (ODbL), Open Data Commons Attribution License, and Open Data Commons Public Domain Dedication and License (PDDL).

[↪ Learn more](#)



The Open Definition sets out principles that define "openness" in relation to data and content. It makes precise the meaning of "open" in the terms "open data" and "open content" and thereby ensures quality and encourages compatibility between different pools of open material.

[↪ Learn more](#)



Data Package is a standard consisting of a set of simple yet extensible specifications to describe datasets, data files and tabular data. It is a data definition language (DDL) and data API that facilitates findability, accessibility, interoperability, and reusability (FAIR) of data.

[↪ Learn more](#)



No-code application to explore and publish all kinds of data: datasets, tables, charts, maps, stories, and more. Forever free and open source project powered by open standards and generative AI.

[↪ Learn more](#)



Frictionless Data is an open-source toolkit that brings simplicity to the data experience - whether you're wrangling a CSV or engineering complex pipelines.

[↪ Learn more](#)

okfn.org
@okfn

What does «open» mean today?

**There are also
many more
opportunities**

Conversations about «open» have expanded in complexity.

There is a new generation of ideas and critiques around **data extractivism, digital colonialism, economic, racial and gender violences, intersectional inequalities, climate justice, etc.**

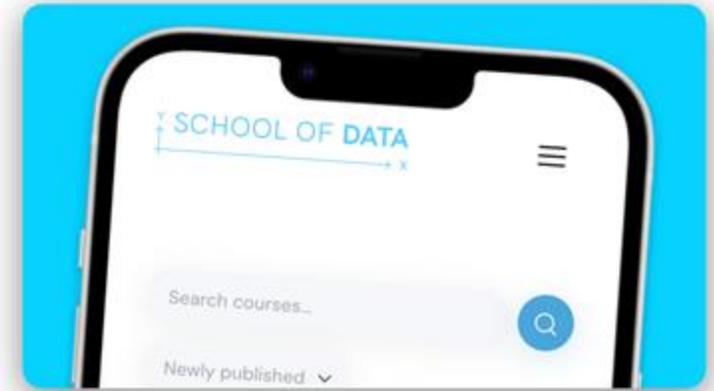


Open Knowledge
FOR A FAIR, SUSTAINABLE AND OPEN FUTURE

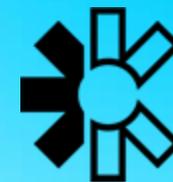


'We need to rethink how we build and govern digital tools that truly work for *us* to ensure that we have options, now and in the future.'

ReadMe | On learning and unlearning



Join the conversation



okfn.org
@okfn





A village is not a small city
are EU members publishing sufficient rural open
data?

Johanna Walker, King's College London

DATA.EUROPA.EU

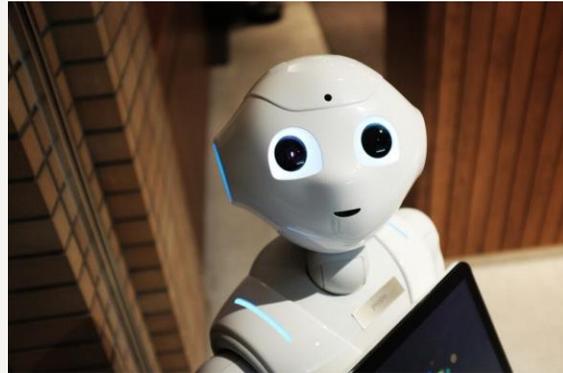
OPEN DATA DAY

2026

Does one size (or initiative) fit all?



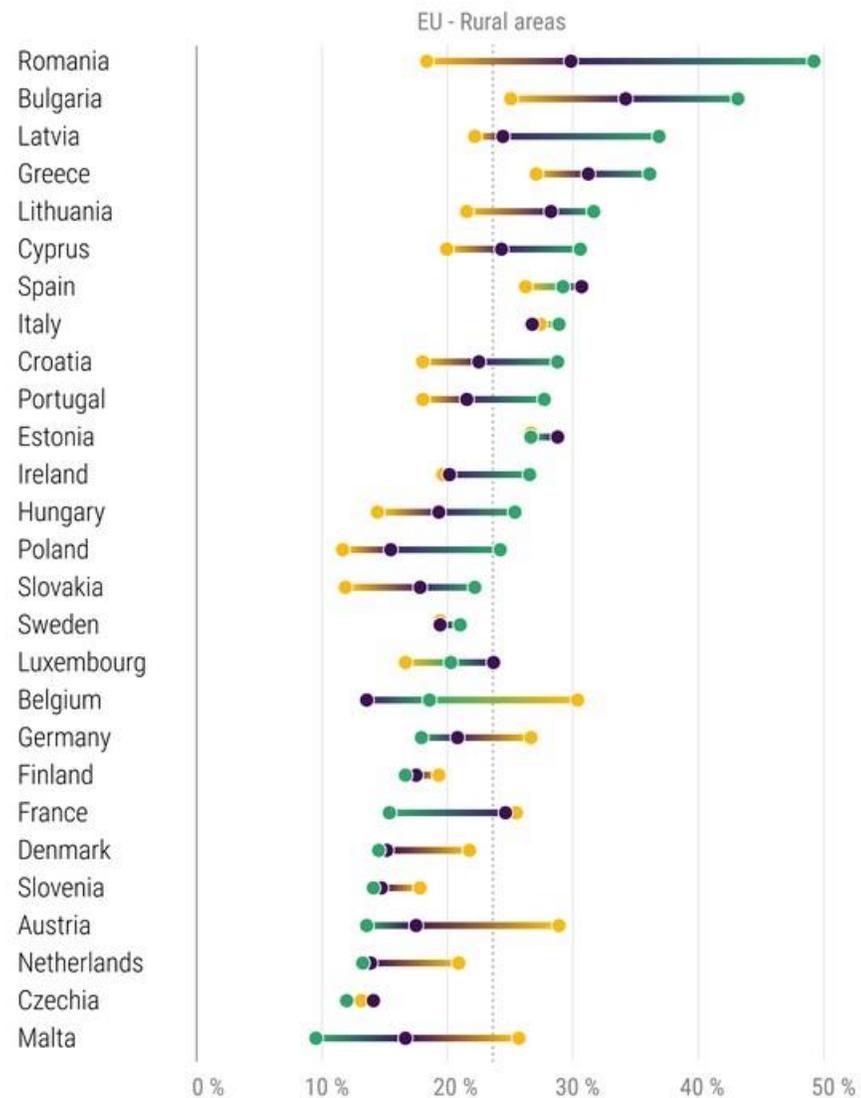
Rural vs urban populations



Are rural areas rich or poor?

Rural poverty risk in 2022

Share (%) of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in rural areas, cities and suburbs.



Rural economic activities



How available is rural open data and how is this changing over time?



Hypothesis 1:
Countries with
more rural
populations are
publishing more
rural data.

How available is rural open data and how is this changing over time?



Hypothesis 2:
EU Member States
with more rural
populations are in
earlier stages of
open data maturity

How available is rural open data and how is this changing over time?

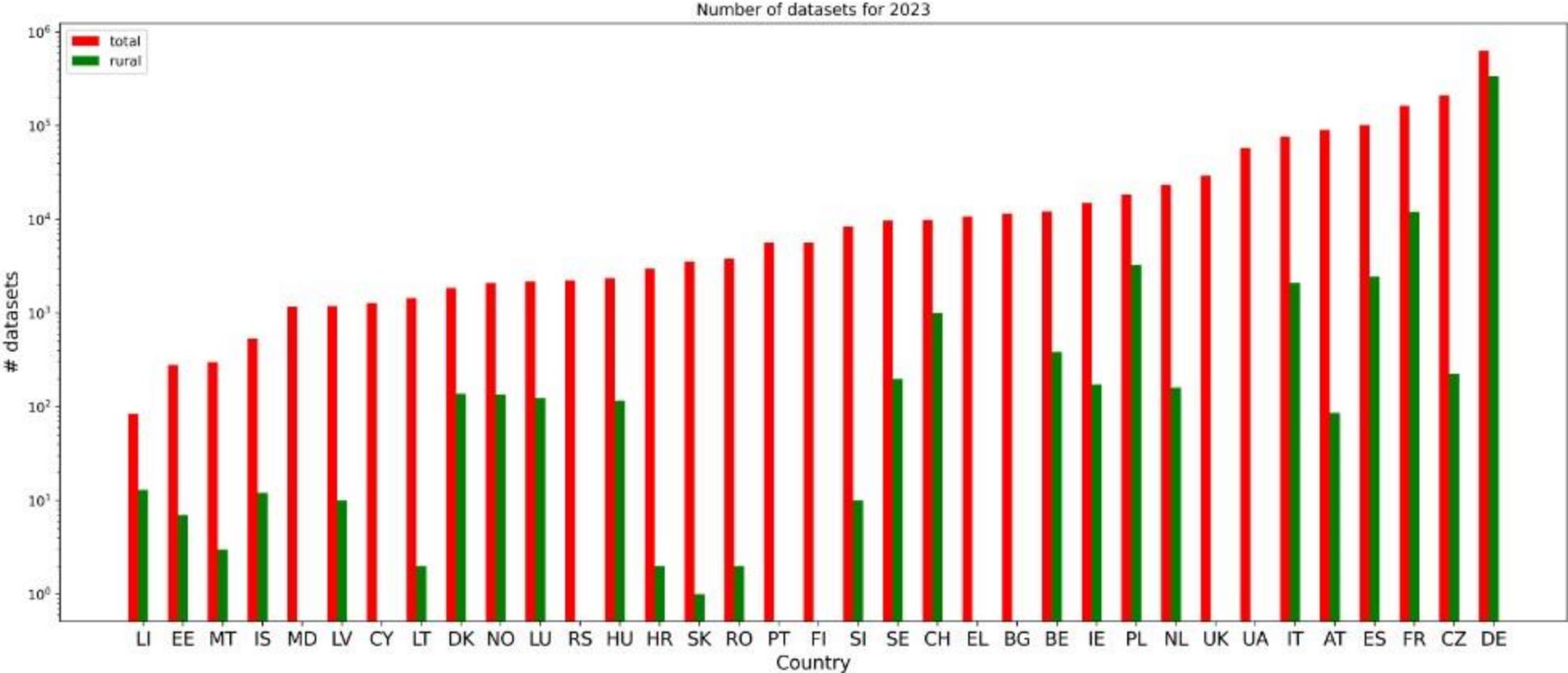


Figure 3. Number of total and rural datasets published by country on data.europa.eu in 2023.

How available is rural open data and how is this changing over time?



Hypothesis 3:
Countries with a higher percentage of their GDP derived from agriculture will publish more agricultural open data sets

NAODP! Greater focus on rural data

The Rural Observatory supports the **knowledge production** and aims at **improving data collection and dissemination** related to **EU rural areas**



GRANULAR: Screened datasets that are relevant to **capture rural diversity** and to **create novel indicators** for rural areas

Thank you

Johanna Walker

Johanna.walker@kcl.ac.uk

'Smart Rural: The Open Data Gap'

From Open Data to Deprivation Detection

The Pobal HP Deprivation index

Pobal Overview



34 years
in existence



800 employees



10 offices



In 2024, a total of
€ 1.316 Billion

was disbursed to local
and national community-
based organisations and
service providers



38 Programmes managed in 2024

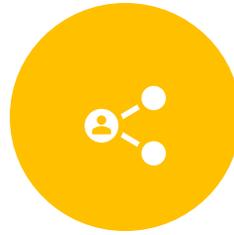
Overview



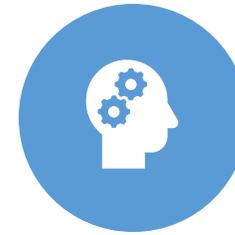
GETTING
THE DATA



MODELLING



SHARING



ANALYSING



ENHANCING

21960 DATASETS **142** PUBLISHERS

IRELAND'S OPEN DATA PORTAL

Promoting innovation and transparency through the publication of Irish Public Sector data in open, free and reusable formats.

EXPLORE DATASETS

ADVANCED DATASET SEARCH

Datasets by Theme

- Agriculture
- Arts, Culture and Heritage
- Justice, Legal System and Public Safety
- Economy and Finance
- Education and Sport
- Energy
- Environment
- Government and Public Sector
- Health
- Housing and Zoning
- Population and Society
- Science and Technology
- Regions
- Transport

Subscribe to our mailing list



LATEST NEWS

DATA.GOV.IE 'HOW TO' GUIDES

Published on 29 January 2026



OPEN DATA TRAINING - SPRING 2026 COURSES

Home / Publishers / Pobal



government supporting communities

Pobal

Pobal works on behalf of Government to support communities and local agencies toward achieving social inclusion and development. [read more](#)

Datasets **6** Total Views **12923**

PUBLISHERS

TAGS

FORMATS

LICENSES

Datasets Activity Stream Suggested Datasets About

Search Datasets

6 Results

Order by Relevance

Pobal HP - Deprivation Index Scores - 2022

Society

Pobal

The 2022 Pobal HP Deprivation Index is the latest in a series of deprivation indices developed by Trutz Haase and Jonathan Pratschke and funded by Pobal. Based on the 2022 Census of Population, the 2022 Pobal HP Deprivation Index shows the level of overall affluence and deprivation. [read more](#)

CSV XLS

★★★★☆

7136 views

SICAP Beneficiary Data 2022

Society

Pobal

SICAP is funded by the Irish Government through the Department of Rural and Community Development and co-funded by the European Union. This data is published by Pobal on behalf of the Department of Rural and Community Development. These datasets provide 2022 profile and output data.

CSV

★★★★☆

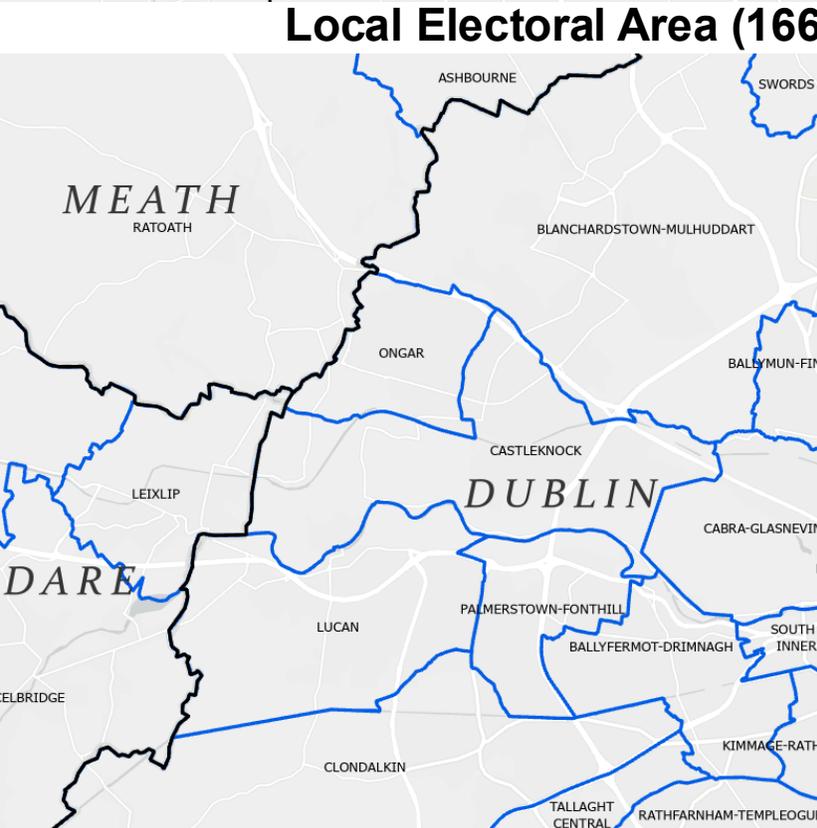
177 views

SICAP Beneficiary Data 2021

Society



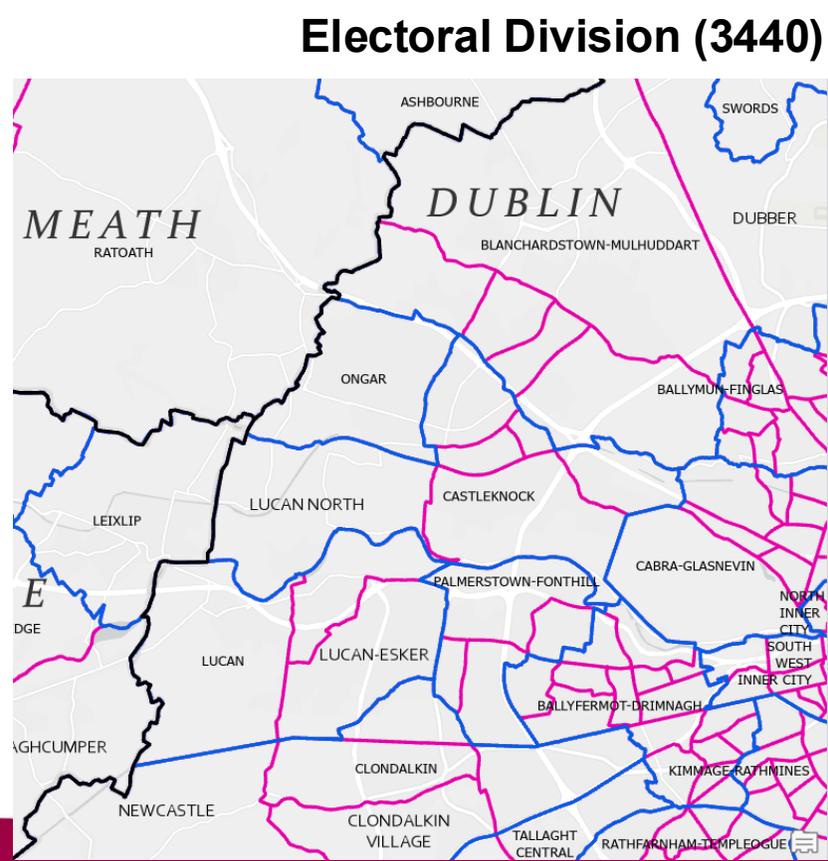
Local Authority (31)



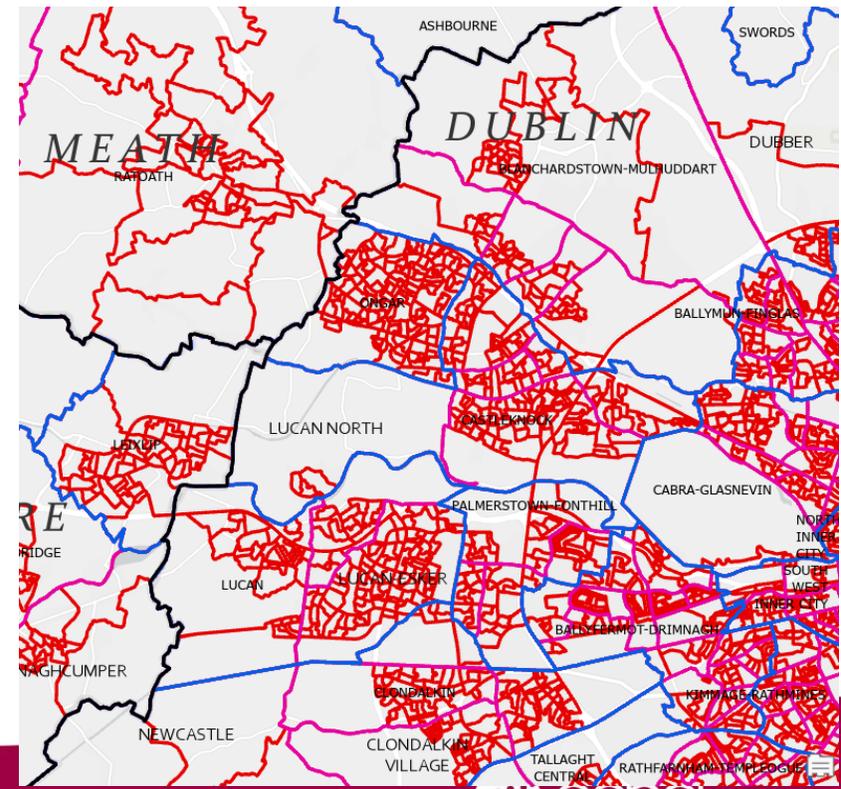
Local Electoral Area (166)

Hierarchical Geographical Units

Lowest statistical geography
80 -120 dwellings



Electoral Division (3440)



Small Area (18,919)

YOU ARE HERE: [HOME](#) / [CENSUS](#) / [CENSUS 2022](#) / CENSUS 2022 SMALL AREA POPULATION STATISTICS

Census 2022 Small Area Population Statistics

Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS)

Small Area Population Statistics are statistics produced for a range of geographical levels from State to Small Areas. Small area data can be accessed through our Interactive Mapping Tool or through data tables at <https://data.cso.ie/>. Small area data can also be downloaded as csv files.

Interactive Mapping Tool

Use the [map](#) to explore detailed census data for a selected area. The application allows users to find their location of interest by searching for an address/area or by pinpointing a location on the map. There is also an option to see the data at various geographical levels, by selecting the boundary type. A user guide is available on the [Census Mapping Resources](#) page.

There are 48 Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) tables organised in the following themes.

Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) Themes

- >Theme 1: Sex, age and marital status
- >Theme 2: Migration, ethnicity and religion
- >Theme 3: Irish language
- >Theme 4: Families
- >Theme 5: Private households
- >Theme 6: Housing
- >Theme 7: Volunteers
- >Theme 8: Principal status
- >Theme 9: Social class and socio-economic group
- >Theme 10: Education
- >Theme 11: Commuting
- >Theme 12: Disability, carers and general health
- >Theme 13: Occupations
- >Theme 14: Industries
- >Theme 15: Motor car availability and internet access

Download Small Area Data and Boundary Files

SAPS data can be downloaded below in csv format. The corresponding boundaries can be downloaded from the [Tailte Éireann - National Mapping Division Open Data Portal](#) at the links below. Generalised versions of the boundary files are also available on the Portal.

A glossary of table variables is available here [SAPS 2022 Glossary \(XLS 34KB\)](#) and in Irish, Staidrimh Daonra um Cheantair Bheaga - [Gluais SDCB 2022 \(XLS 36KB\)](#).

GeoHive Open Data Catalogue

Search, Access and Explore Open Geospatial Data

This is a sub-catalogue of the main [GeoHive](#) site and hosts open geospatial data published via the [GeoHive](#) platform



Deprivation Index conceptual design

Deprivation is of an absence – of essential or desirable attributes, possessions and opportunities which are considered no more than the minimum by that society.

(Coombes et al., 1995)

Deprivation Index conceptual design

Demographic Decline (predominantly rural)

- Population loss and the social and demographic effects of emigration (age dependency, low education of adult population)

Social Class Deprivation (equally rural and urban)

- Job types, education, housing quality

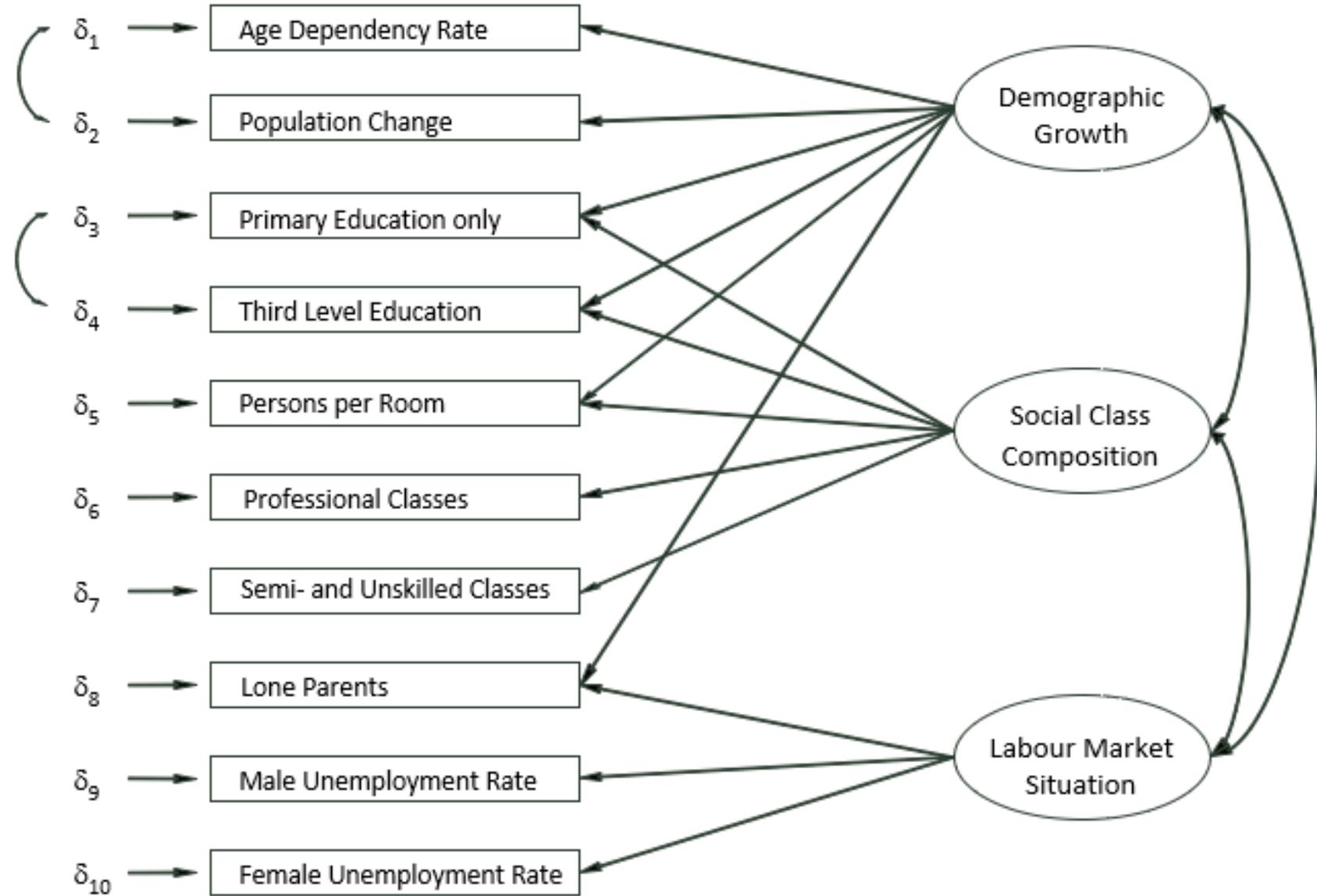
Labour Market Deprivation (predominantly urban)

- Unemployment, lone parents, low skills base

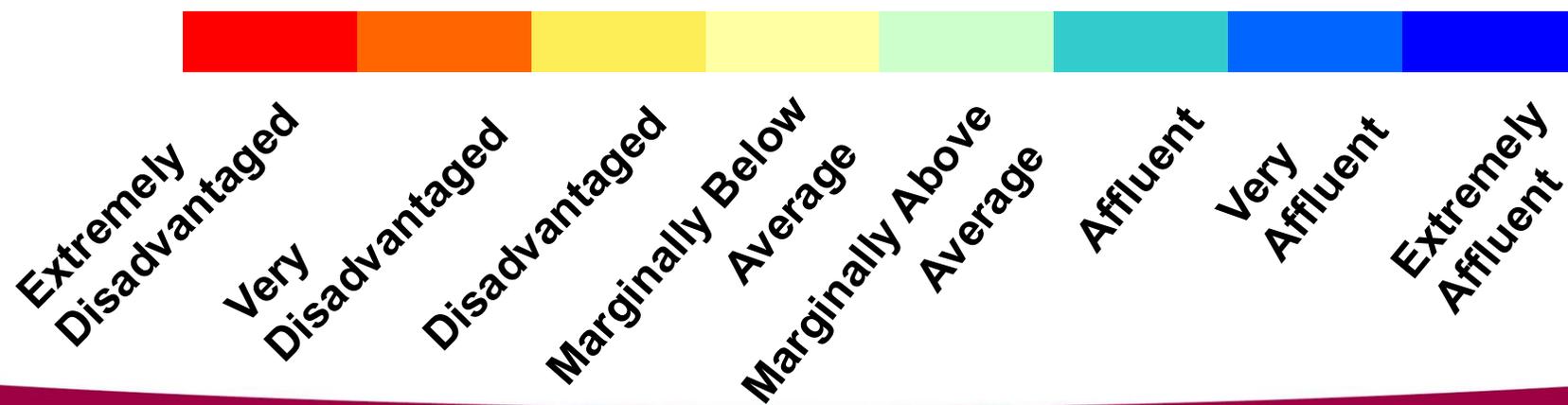
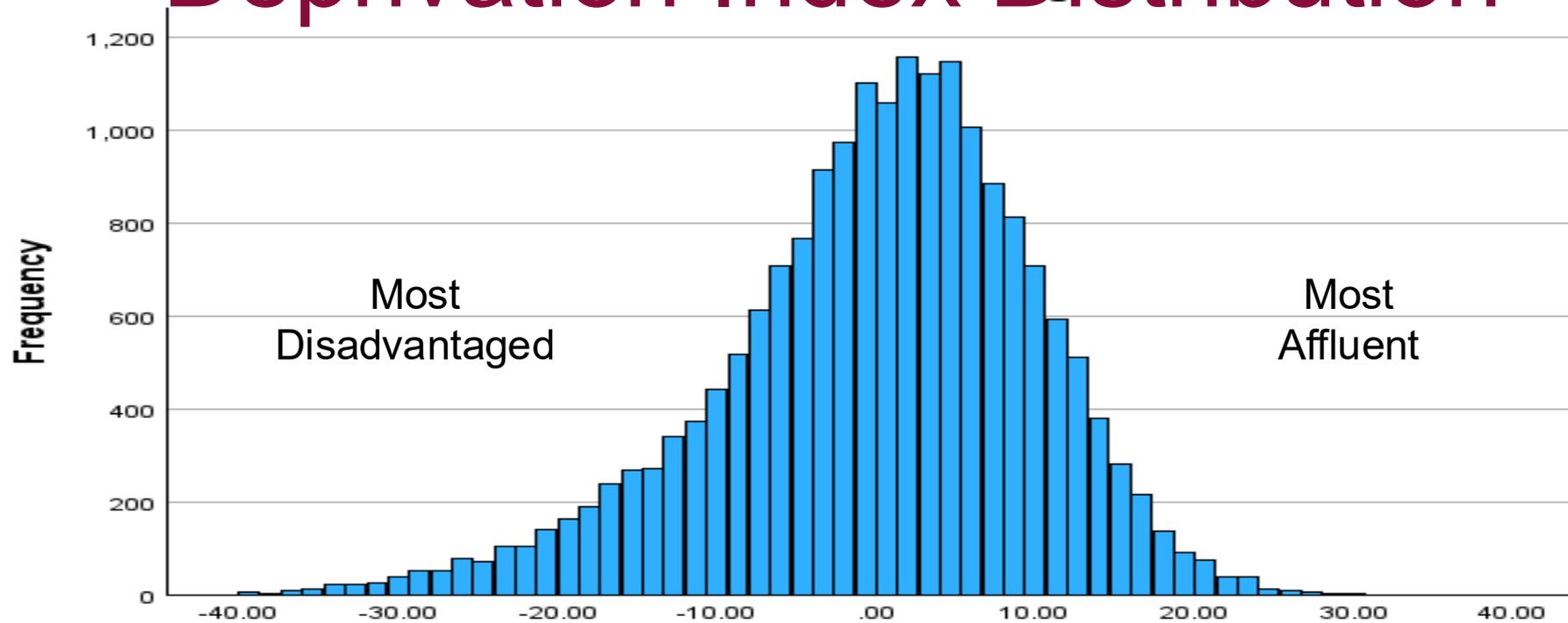
Pobal HP Deprivation Index

Commissioned by
Pobal every 5 years
and constructed by
Trutz Hasse and
Jonathan Pratschke

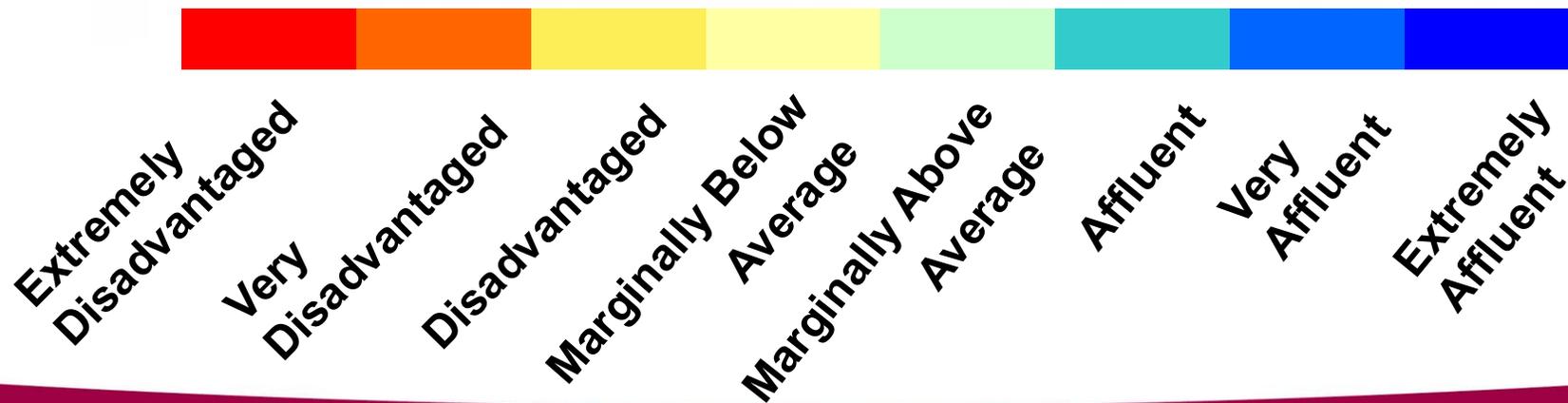
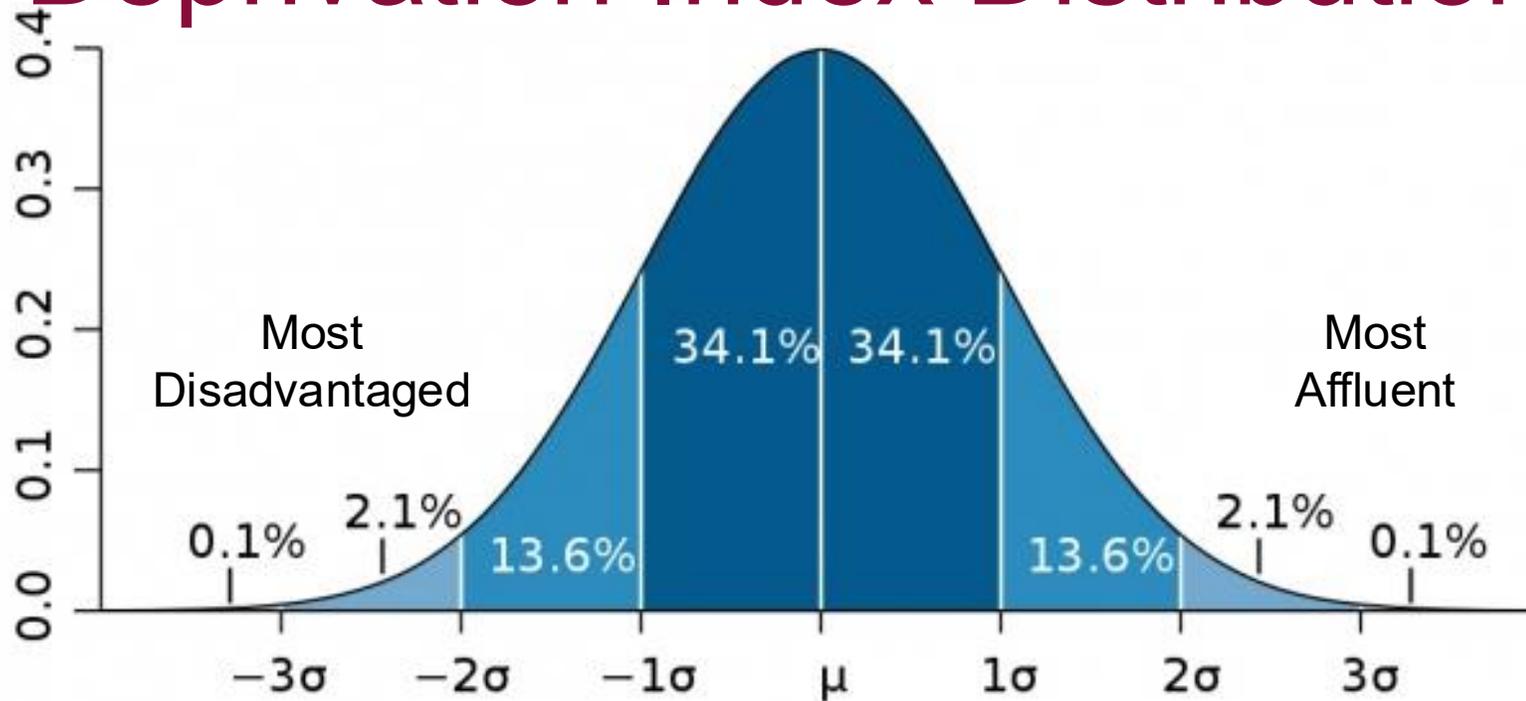
A structural equation
model using
Confirmatory Factor
Analysis.



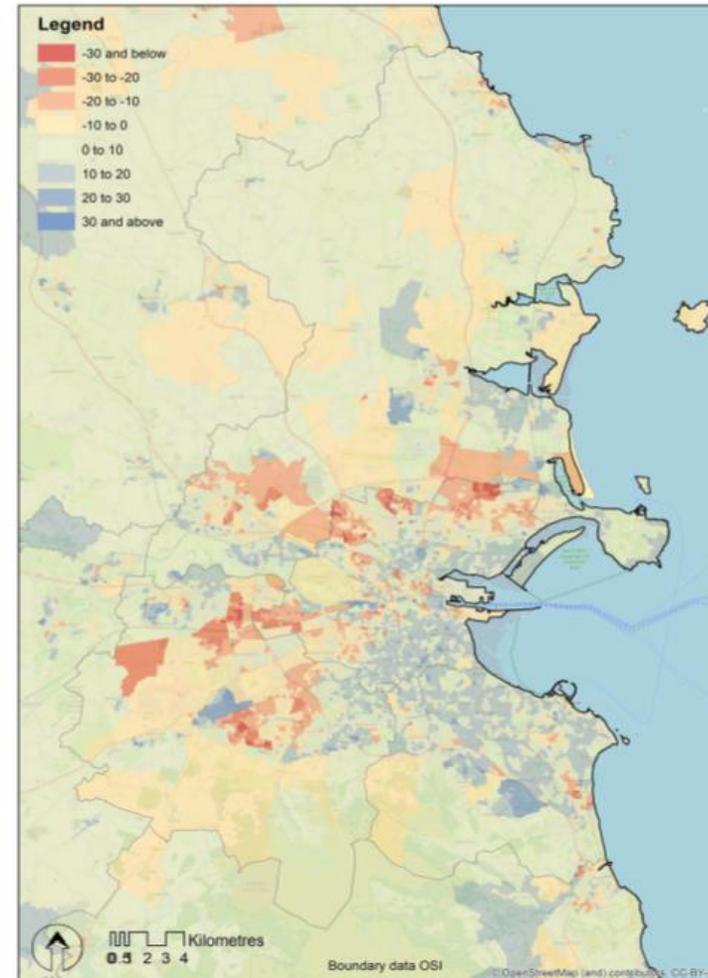
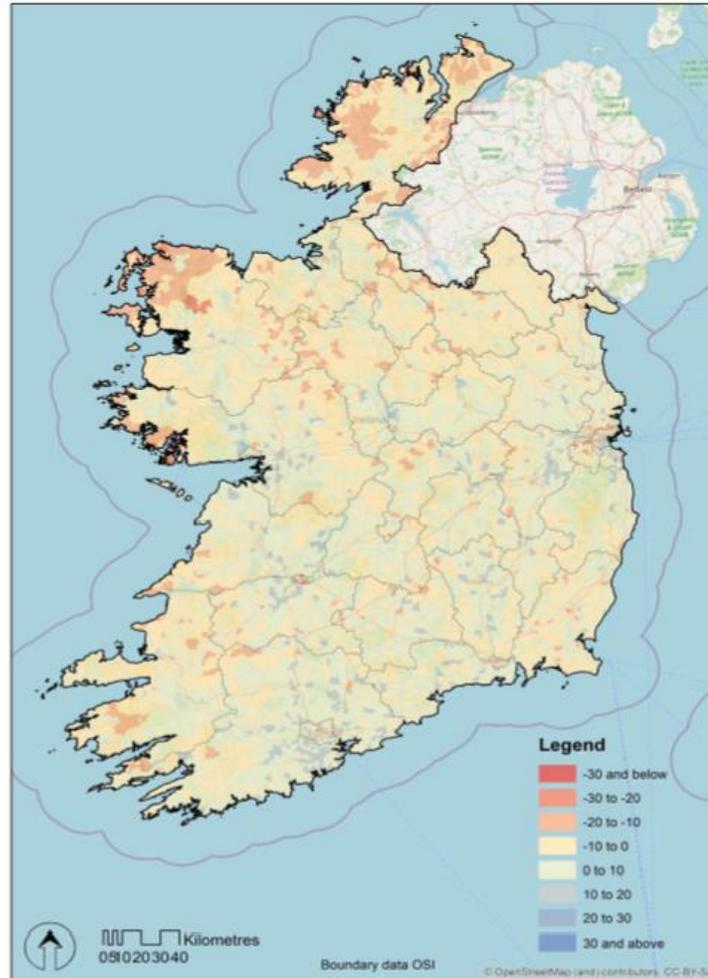
Deprivation Index Distribution



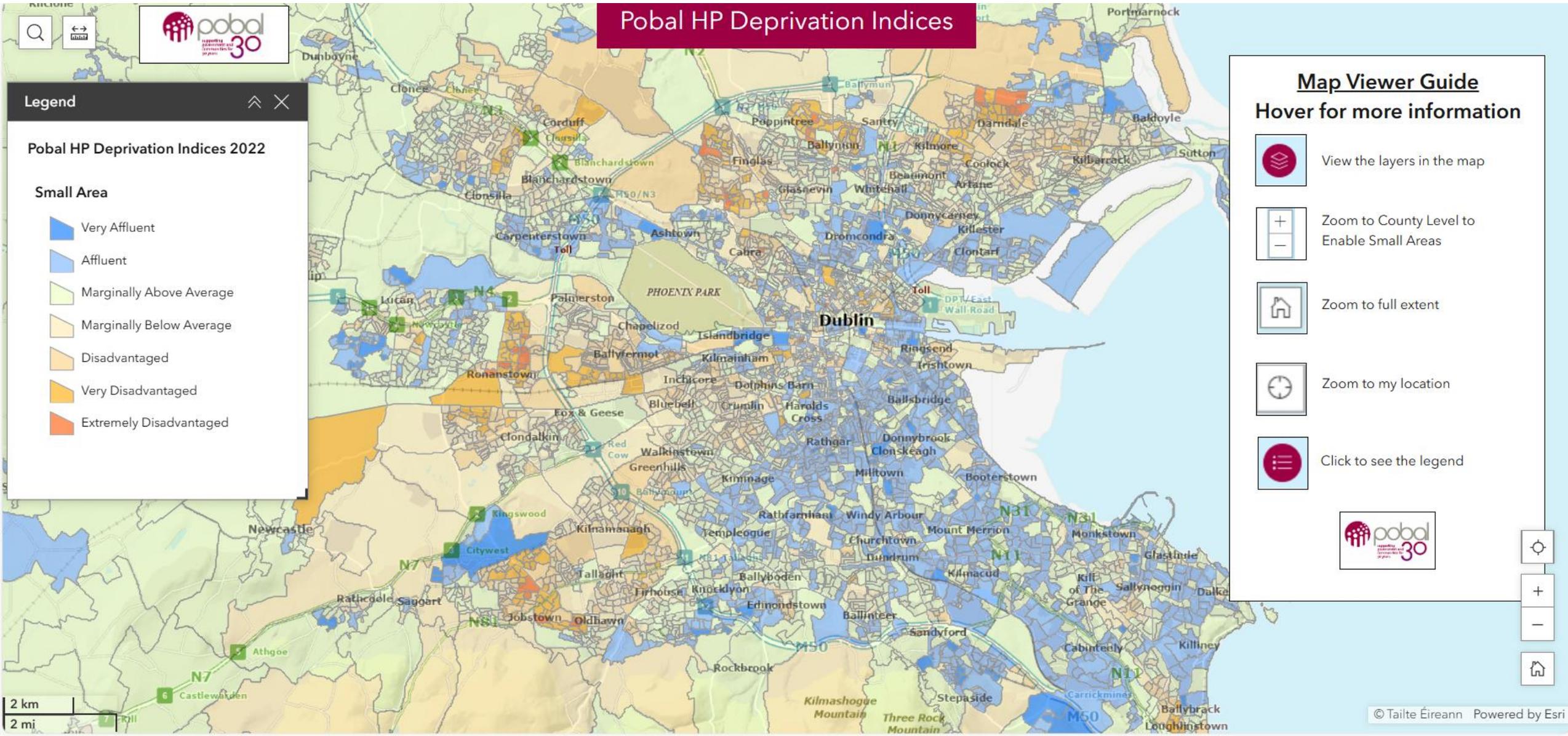
Deprivation Index Distribution



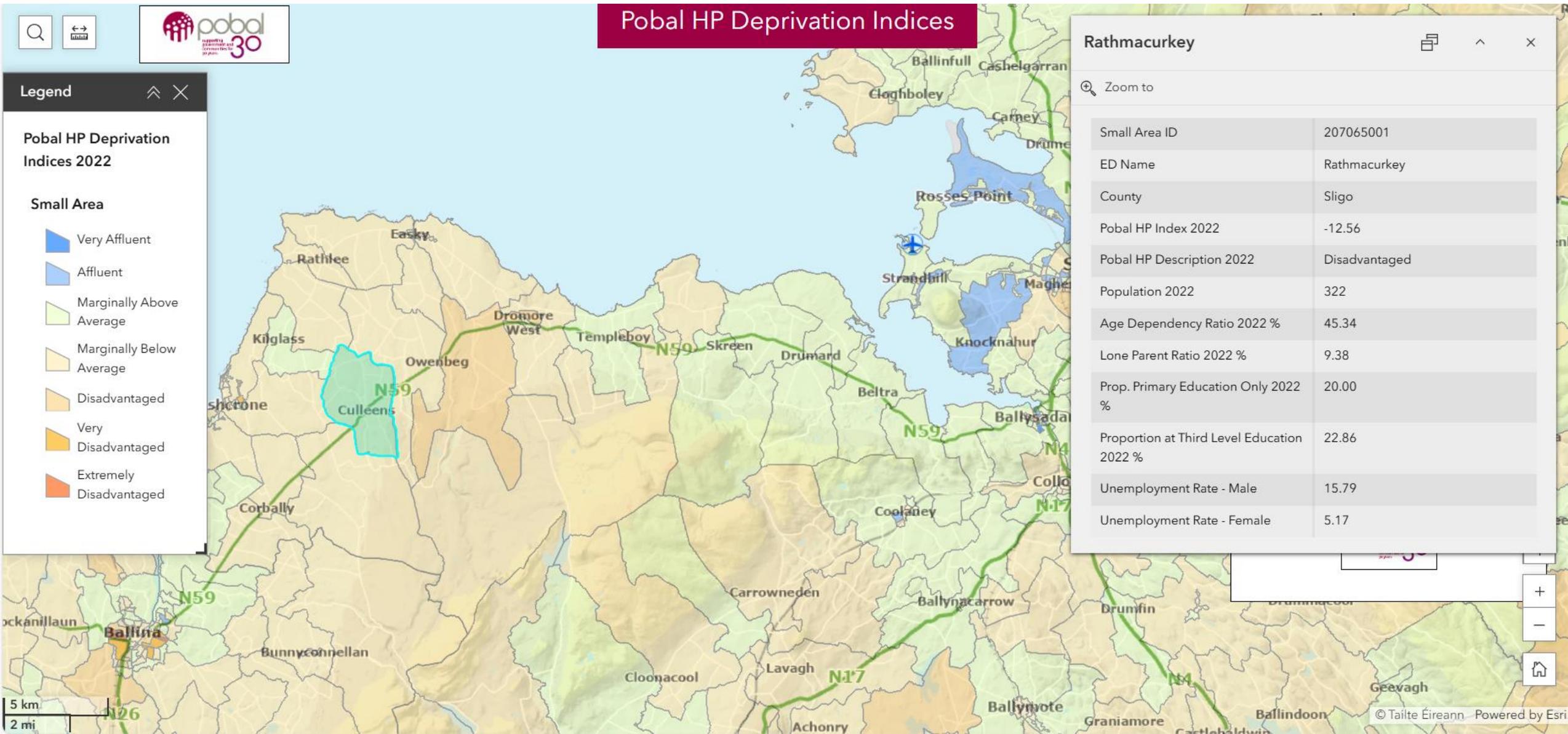
The Pobal HP Deprivation Index



Urban Areas



Rural Areas



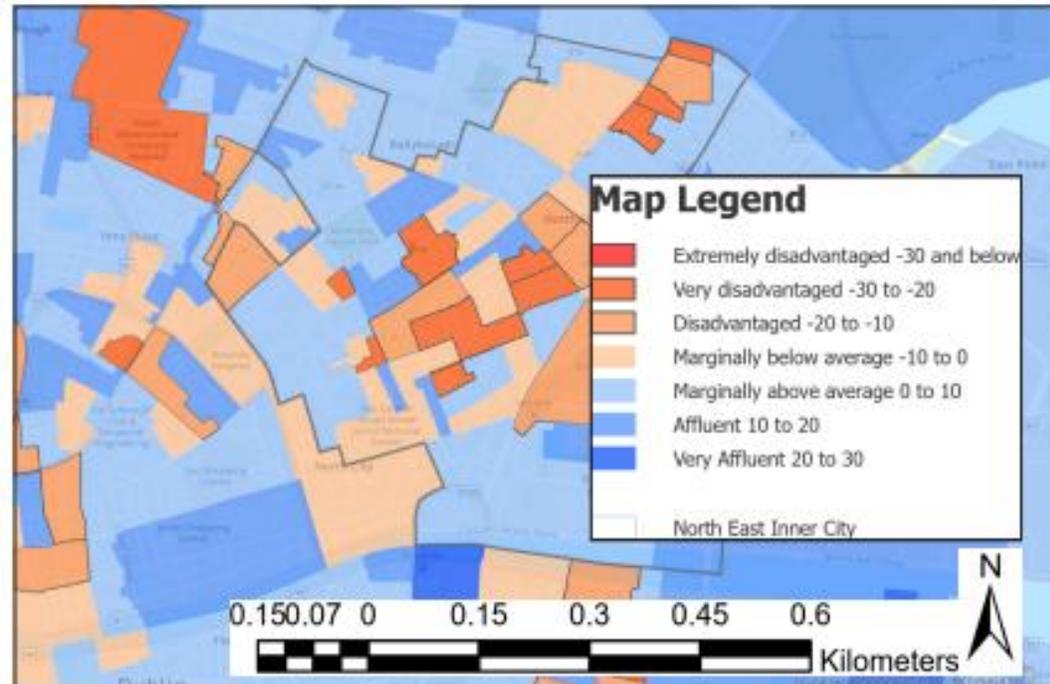
Releasing the data

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	ED_ID_STR	ED_ENGLISH	Index22_ED_std	Index22_ED_std	Index22_ED	Index22_ED_rel_wt_lab	TOTPOP22	AGEDEP22	LONEPA22	EDLOW_22	EDHIGH22	HLPROF22	LCLAS
2	017001	AGHA	9.41	7.22	5.00	Marginally Above Average	419.00	34.13	5.77	7.58	44.32	49.40	
3	017002	BALLINACARRIG	3.21	1.88	5.00	Marginally Above Average	1,122.00	36.72	12.93	7.88	49.01	47.68	
4	017003	BALLINTEMPLE	1.94	0.38	5.00	Marginally Above Average	599.00	34.39	13.56	9.64	38.58	37.40	
5	017004	BALLON	-1.02	-2.43	4.00	Marginally Below Average	788.00	36.42	24.44	10.23	38.14	31.47	
6	017005	BALLYELLIN	-4.41	-5.13	4.00	Marginally Below Average	451.00	37.03	9.30	11.03	32.76	35.25	
7	017006	BALLYMOON	4.70	2.93	5.00	Marginally Above Average	351.00	36.18	10.26	14.23	38.08	37.61	
8	017007	BALLYMURPHY	1.40	0.40	5.00	Marginally Above Average	282.00	37.59	3.13	13.23	34.39	45.39	
9	017008	BORRIS	-7.43	-7.86	4.00	Marginally Below Average	1,084.00	41.97	19.63	10.84	29.39	31.73	
10	017009	BURTON HALL	6.24	4.52	5.00	Marginally Above Average	529.00	36.86	16.67	7.31	43.57	48.96	
11	017010	CARLOW RURAL	-2.21	-3.59	4.00	Marginally Below Average	16,203.00	33.19	24.77	8.76	39.06	32.28	
12	017011	CARLOW URBAN	-8.16	-9.06	4.00	Marginally Below Average	5,049.00	29.69	28.46	14.53	32.08	24.86	
13	017012	CLOGRENAN	1.67	0.07	5.00	Marginally Above Average	1,138.00	34.80	14.60	11.07	35.93	38.84	
14	017013	CLONEGALL	-0.28	-1.54	4.00	Marginally Below Average	1,105.00	37.56	11.01	15.02	32.41	36.74	
15	017014	CLONMORE	-0.42	-1.68	4.00	Marginally Below Average	548.00	35.04	13.21	13.54	31.22	37.23	
16	017015	COONOGUE	-2.77	-3.42	4.00	Marginally Below Average	211.00	36.49	10.53	20.14	36.69	41.71	
17	017016	CORRIES	0.90	-0.32	5.00	Marginally Above Average	560.00	38.39	14.52	12.57	34.43	40.54	
18	017017	CRANEMORE	-3.54	-4.44	4.00	Marginally Below Average	1,218.00	38.67	14.29	12.01	33.80	34.24	
19	017018	FENNAGH	1.02	-0.55	5.00	Marginally Above Average	857.00	37.81	12.84	11.69	37.36	38.86	
20	017019	GARRYHILL	-1.61	-2.77	4.00	Marginally Below Average	648.00	36.88	16.18	11.44	31.58	38.58	
21	017020	GLYNN	-0.64	-1.31	4.00	Marginally Below Average	395.00	39.75	9.30	11.15	36.54	49.11	
22	017021	GRANGEFORD	1.16	-0.22	5.00	Marginally Above Average	589.00	39.90	15.38	10.25	36.84	38.54	
23	017022	HACKETSTOWN	-10.24	-10.69	3.00	Disadvantaged	1,226.00	37.28	24.82	14.11	22.72	26.43	
24	017023	HAROLDSTOWN	-0.60	-2.35	4.00	Marginally Below Average	314.00	34.08	10.34	13.73	30.88	28.34	
25	017024	JOHNSTOWN	4.64	3.17	5.00	Marginally Above Average	610.00	38.85	13.21	10.25	42.00	47.38	
26	017025	KELLISTOWN	3.88	2.41	5.00	Marginally Above Average	982.00	32.89	18.28	9.40	40.53	45.52	
27	017026	KILBRIDE	0.63	-0.35	5.00	Marginally Above Average	458.00	38.86	14.29	11.72	38.62	41.92	
28	017027	KILLEDMOND	0.91	-0.18	5.00	Marginally Above Average	458.00	35.59	12.00	9.84	40.95	52.62	
29	017028	KILLERRIG	8.37	6.25	5.00	Marginally Above Average	395.00	31.65	7.69	6.49	43.51	47.59	
30	017029	KINEAGH	1.92	0.46	5.00	Marginally Above Average	371.00	30.73	12.12	14.11	32.66	39.89	

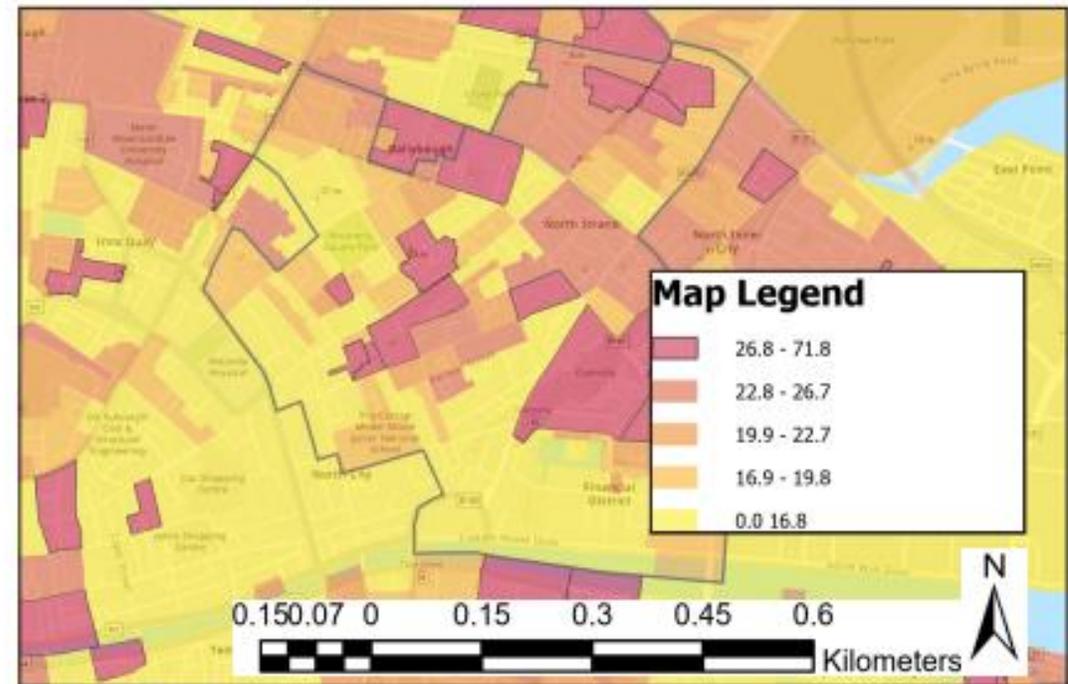
Disability: Spatial Correlations

Dublin Inner City

Map 1: Small Areas with HP Index in Dublin Inner City (Disadvantaged, Very and Extremely Disadvantaged)



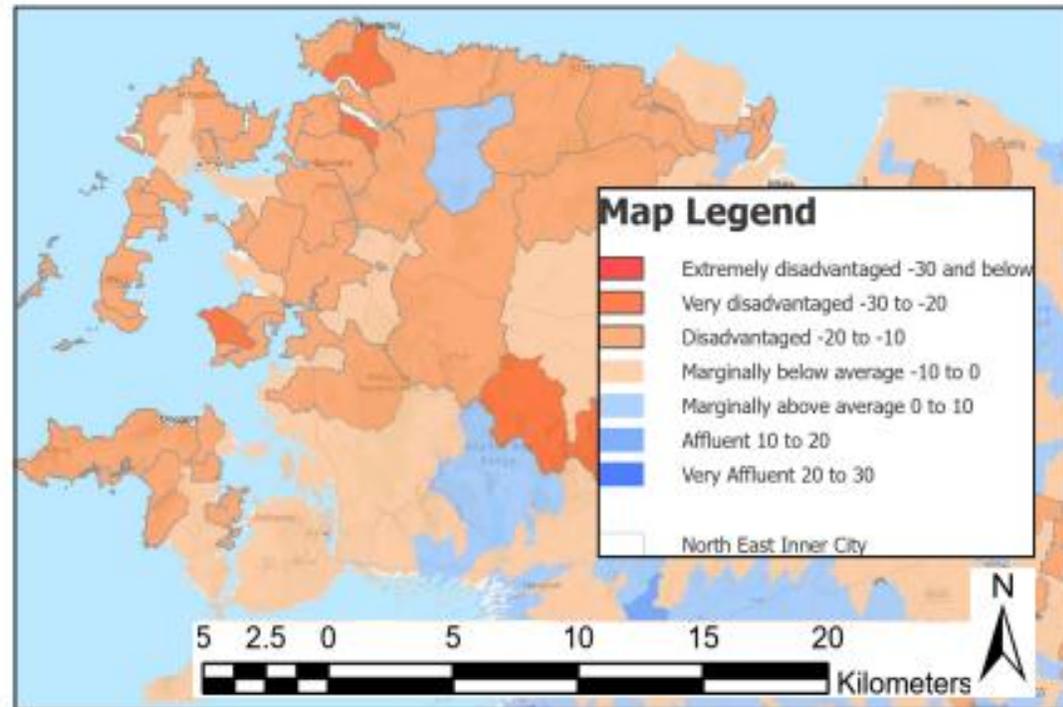
Map 2: Small Areas with Quantile Disability Ratio (%) in Dublin Inner City



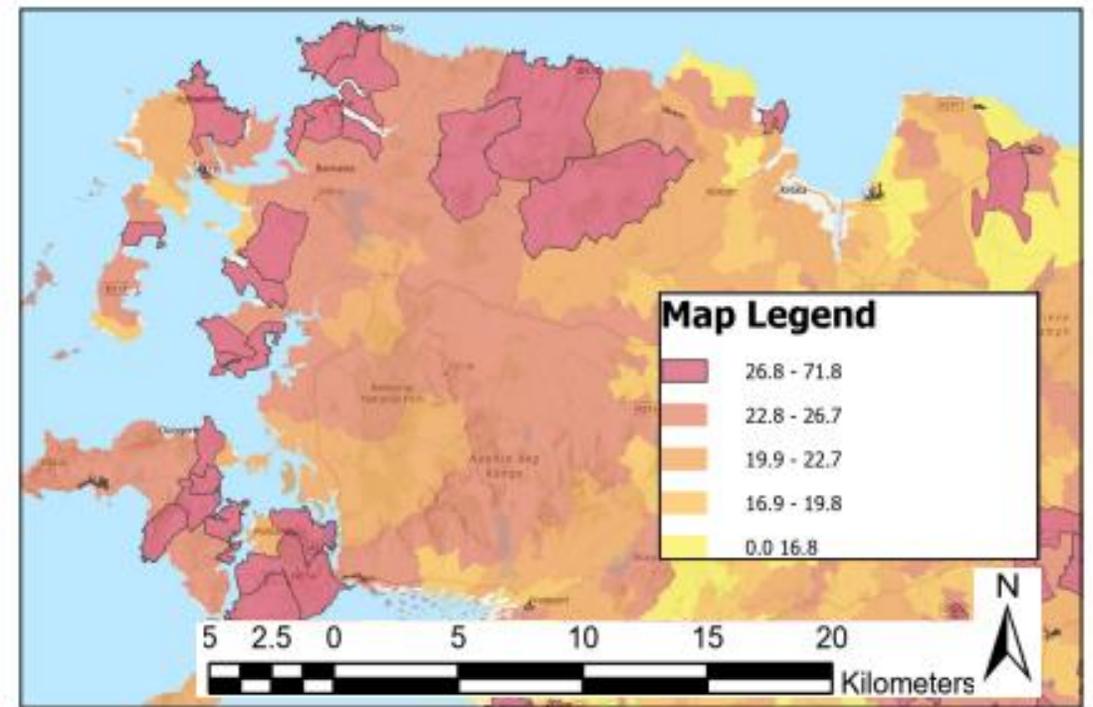
Disability: Spatial Correlations

Rural Mayo

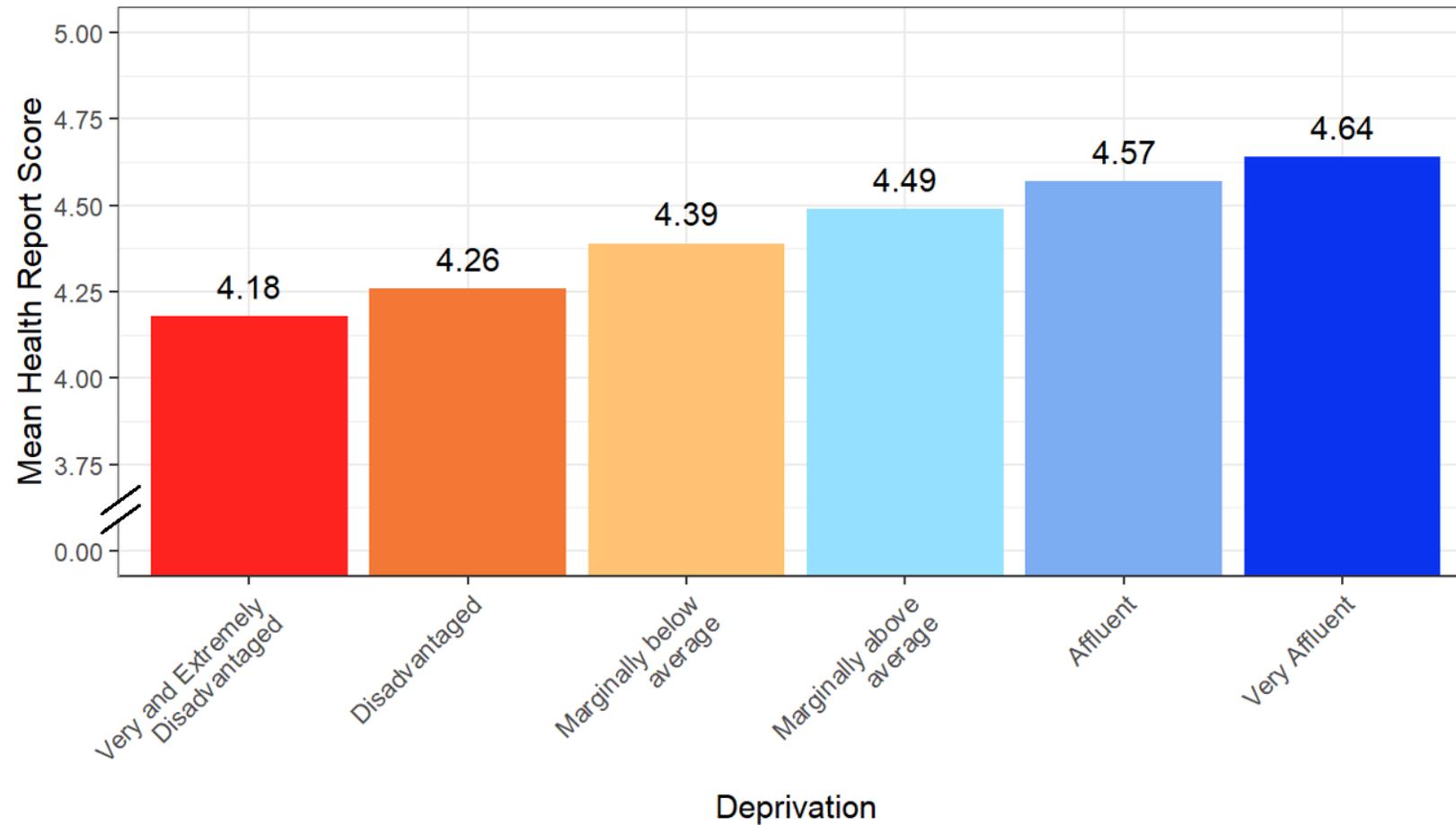
Map 3: Small Areas with HP Index in County Mayo (Disadvantaged, Very and Extremely Disadvantaged)



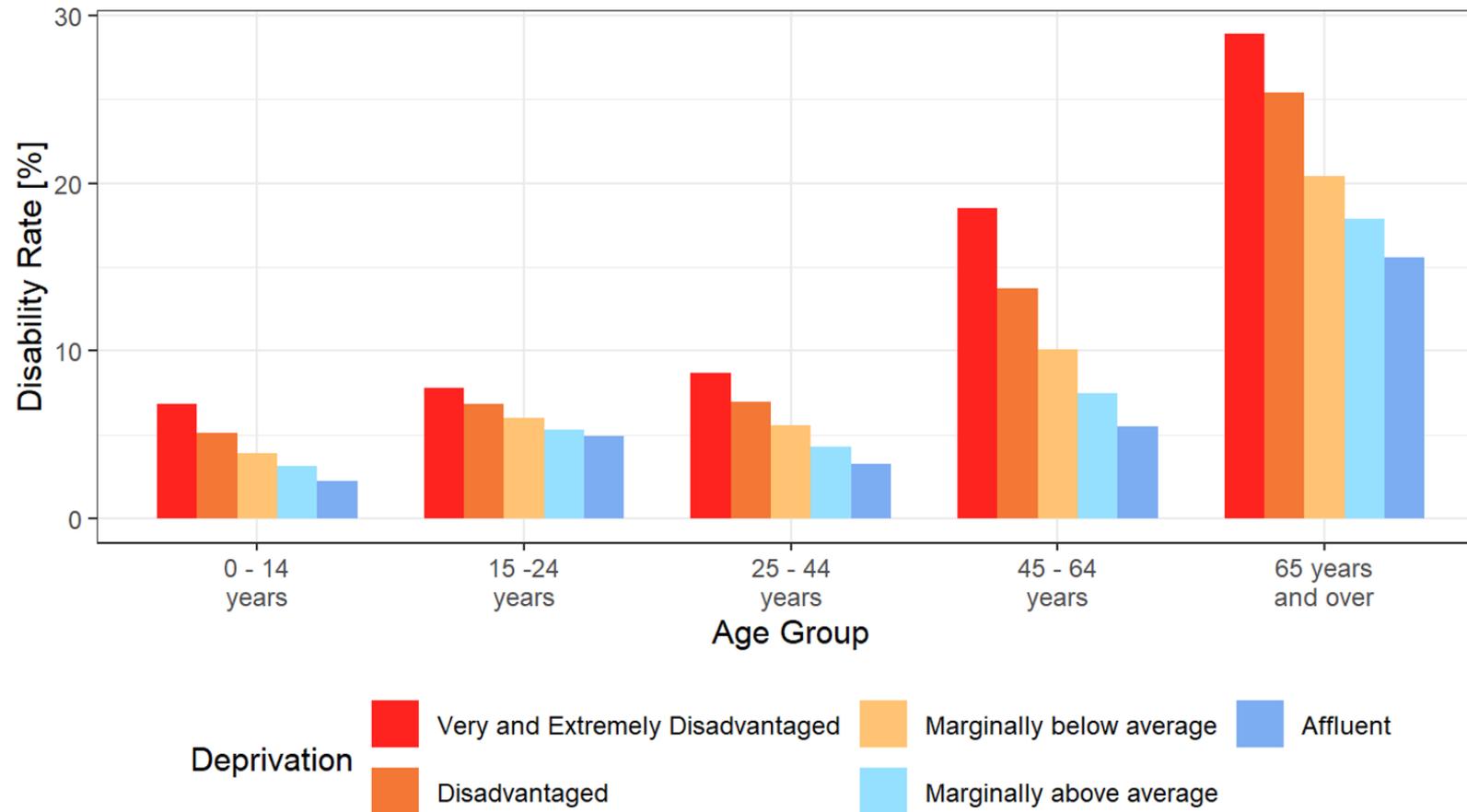
Map 4: Small Areas with Quantile Disability Ratio (%) in County Mayo



Self Reported Health Correlations

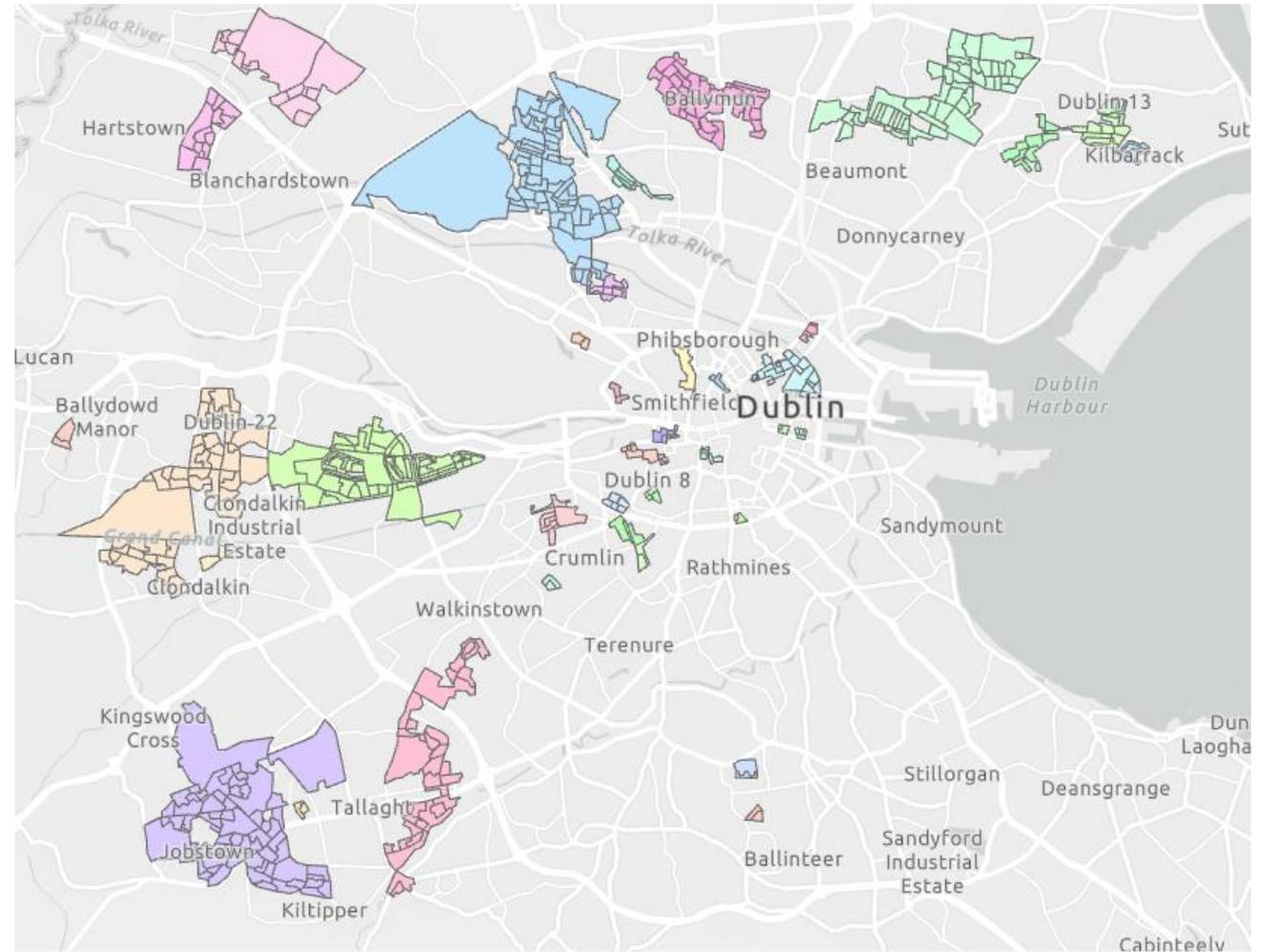
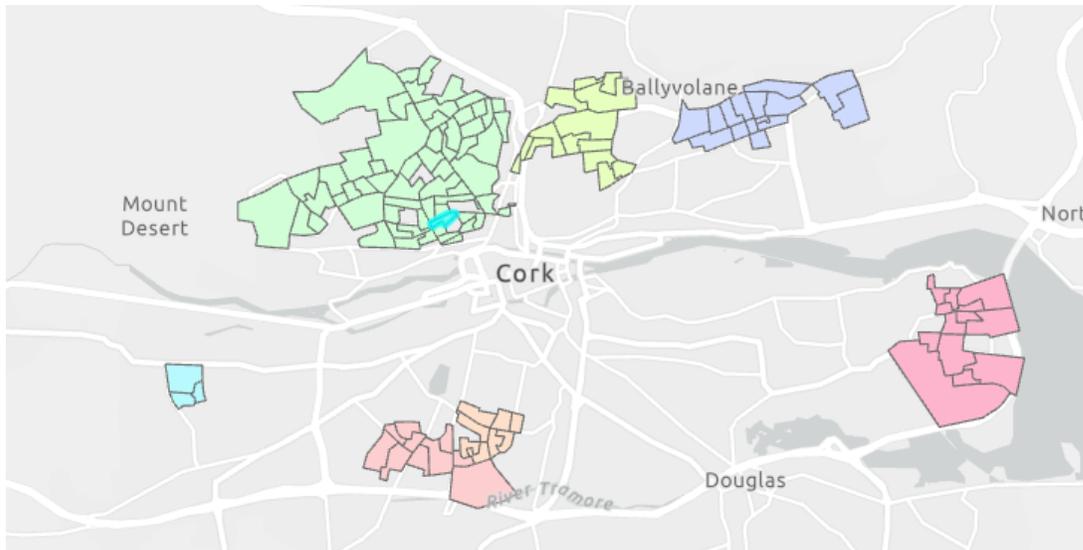


Disability Correlations



Disadvantaged Community Detection

Application of Graph Theory
Deprivation of -10 and less



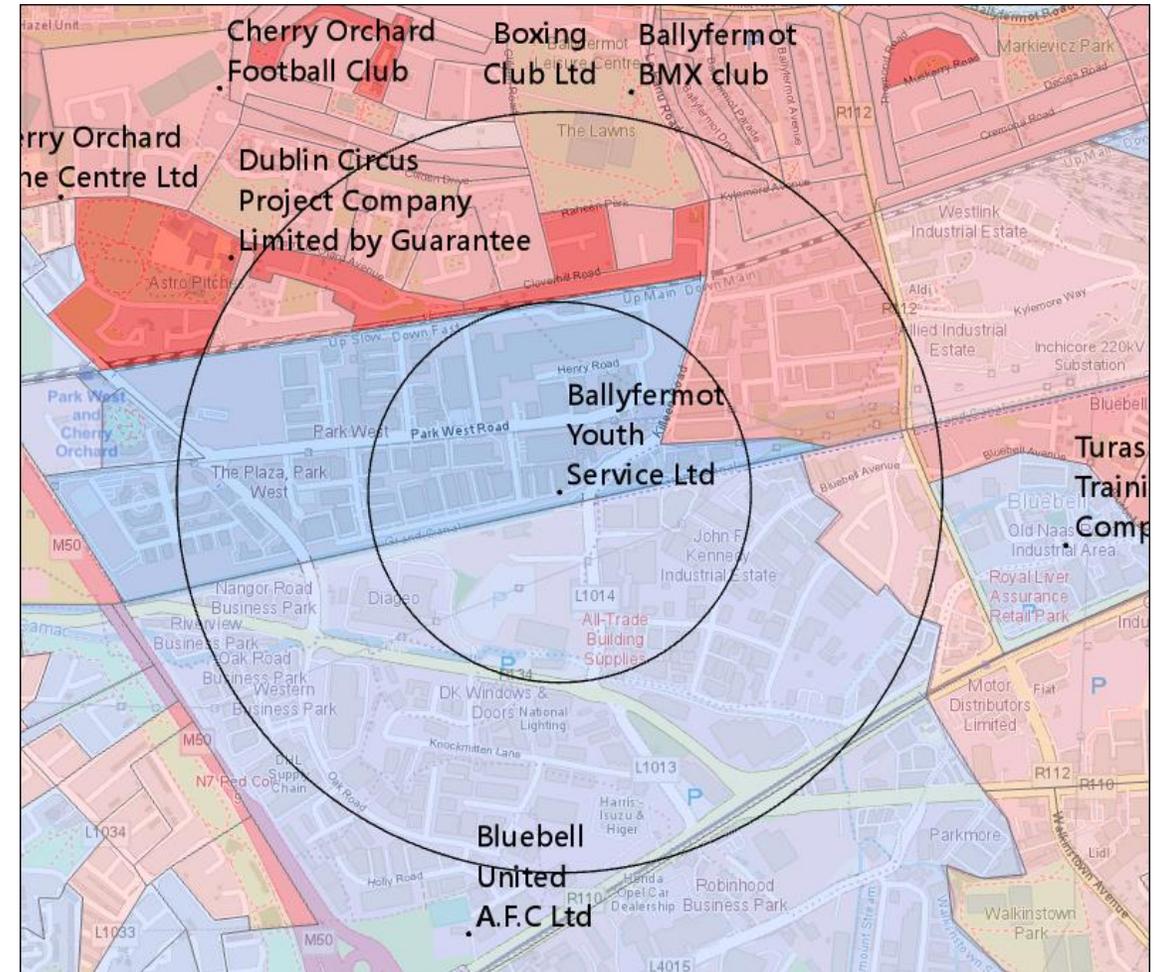
Bespoke Radial Model

Change from Small Area score to Bespoke area

Bespoke areas that uses distance-based boundaries and population density

Remove arbitrary nature of human drawn boundaries

Fairer deprivation representation



Deprivation is Part of the Allocation Model

Multiple parameters in an allocation model include deprivation ensure disadvantages areas are recognised.

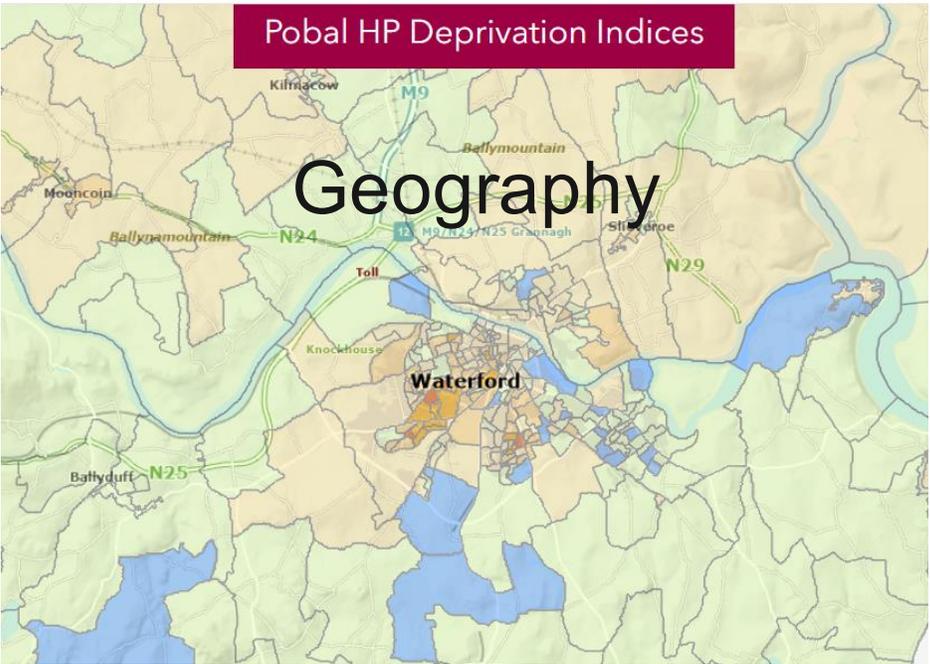
JTF_Region	Employment	Population	Bog Area	Deprivation	Environmental
North West	5.5%	5.2%	12.9%	5.8%	10.7%
North East	2.2%	16.7%	15.7%	10.8%	5.0%
West	0.0%	16.1%	3.7%	14.7%	23.5%
West Midlands	8.0%	8.2%	13.4%	10.4%	13.1%
East	48.9%	14.5%	34.0%	17.6%	9.9%
East of England	14.7%	12.3%	7.0%	10.8%	13.8%
Yorkshire	17.9%	10.1%	6.2%	14.0%	10.9%
West Midlands	2.7%	16.8%	7.1%	15.9%	13.1%

The Open Data Loop

	A	E	DR	DS	DT
1	GUID	UR_Category	T1_2TF	T1_2SGLT	T1_2MART
2	4c07d11e-11d3-851c	4. Rural area:	209	205	186
3	4c07d11e-123a-851c	4. Rural area:	167	151	167
4	4c07d11e-14b1-851c	3. Independe	183	182	126
5	bf640964-28f3-4ccf-	4. Rural area:	234	206	198
6	4c07d11d-f709-851d	5. Rural area:	131	117	114
7	4c07d11e-1237-851c	5. Rural area:	178	149	164
8	4c07d11e-0a04-851c	5. Rural area:	167	183	118
9	4c07d11e-1234-851c	6. Highly rura	104	99	75
10	4c07d11e-1493-851c	5. Rural area:	123	126	113
11	4c07d11e-10d9-851c	6. Highly rura	124	107	104
12	4c07d11e-10d7-851c	6. Highly rura	105	102	88
13	4c07d11d-f701-851d	4. Rural area:	168	165	161
14	4c07d11d-f663-851d	5. Rural area:	123	140	128
15	4c07d11e-10d6-851c	4. Rural area:	163	167	184
16	4c07d11e-0a22-851c	6. Highly rura	155	149	104
17	4c07d11e-1d96-851c	6. Highly rura	216	213	130
18	4c07d11e-1246-851c	4. Rural area:	140	148	113
19	4c07d11e-14cf-851d	5. Rural area:	121	122	108
20	4c07d11e-14af-851d	5. Rural area:	109	115	87
21	4c07d11e-1da6-851c	3. Independe	151	174	85
22	4c07d11e-1242-851c	5. Rural area:	141	122	137
23	4c07d11e-14cc-851c	3. Independe	149	141	134
24	4c07d11e-0a25-851c	3. Independe	207	346	80
25	4c07d11e-1da5-851c	3. Independe	139	160	109
26	4c07d11e-0a1e-851c	3. Independe	147	220	77

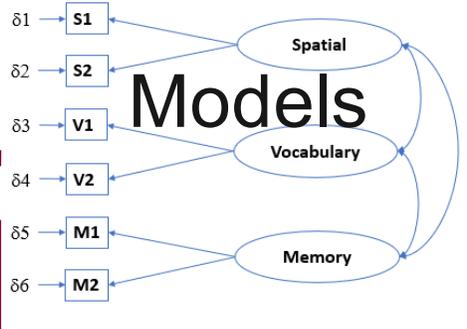
Open
Data

The Open Data Loop

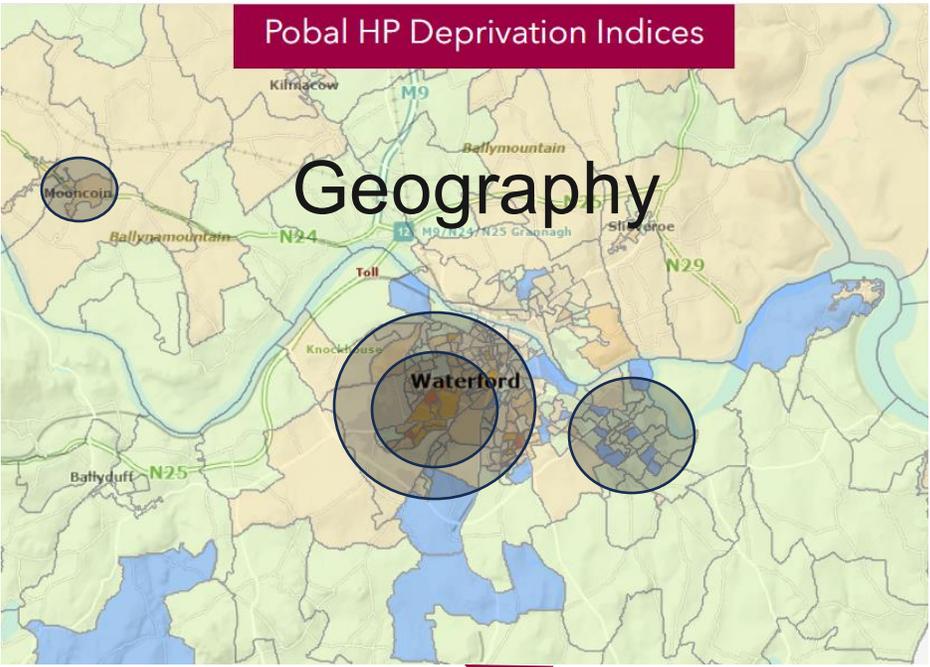
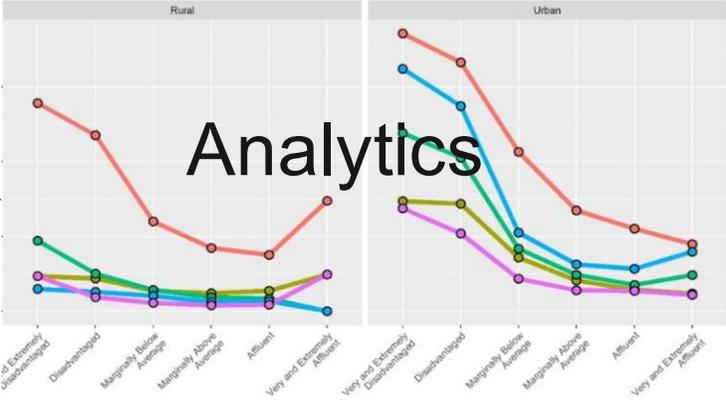


	A	E	DR	DS	DT
1	GUID	UR_Category	T1_2TF	T1_2SGLT	T1_2MART
2	4c07d11e-11d3-851c	4. Rural area:	209	205	186
3	4c07d11e-123a-851c	4. Rural area:	167	151	167
4	4c07d11e-14b1-851c	3. Independe	183	182	126
5	bf640964-28f3-4ccf	4. Rural area:	234	206	198
6	4c07d11d-f709-851d	5. Rural area:	131	117	114
7	4c07d11e-1237-851c	5. Rural area:	178	149	164
8	4c07d11e-0a04-851c	5. Rural area:	167	183	118
9	4c07d11e-1234-851c	6. Highly rura	104	99	75
10	4c07d11e-1493-851c	5. Rural area:	143	126	113
11	4c07d11e-10d9-851c	6. Highly rura	124	107	104
12	4c07d11e-10d7-851c	6. Highly rura	105	102	88
13	4c07d11d-f701-851d	4. Rural area:	168	165	161
14	4c07d11d-f663-851d	5. Rural area:	123	140	128
15	4c07d11e-10d6-851c	4. Rural area:	163	167	184
16	4c07d11e-0a22-851c	6. Highly rura	155	149	104
17	4c07d11e-1d96-851c	6. Highly rura	216	213	130
18	4c07d11e-1246-851c	4. Rural area:	140	148	113
19	4c07d11e-14cf-851d	5. Rural area:	121	122	108
20	4c07d11e-14af-851d	5. Rural area:	109	115	87
21	4c07d11e-1da6-851c	3. Independe	151	174	85
22	4c07d11e-1242-851c	5. Rural area:	141	122	137
23	4c07d11e-14cc-851c	3. Independe	149	141	134
24	4c07d11e-0a25-851c	3. Independe	207	346	80
25	4c07d11e-1da5-851c	3. Independe	139	160	109
26	4c07d11e-0a1e-851c	3. Independe	147	220	77

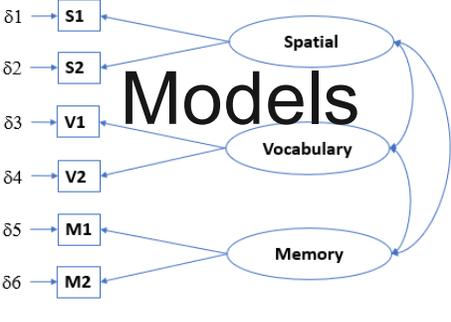
Open Data



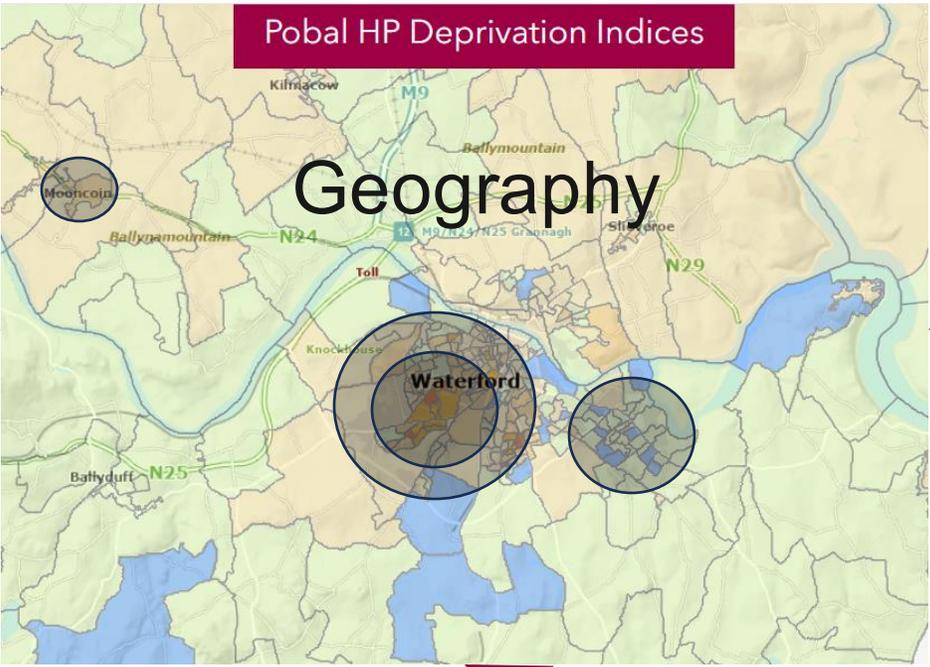
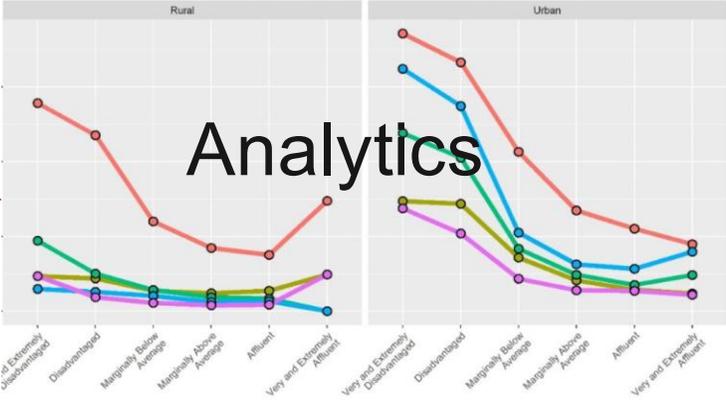
The Open Data Loop



	A	E	DR	DS	DT
1	GUID	UR_Category	T1_2TF	T1_2SGLT	T1_2MART
2	4c07d11e-11d3-851<4	Rural area:	209	205	186
3	4c07d11e-123a-851<4	Rural area:	167	151	167
4	4c07d11e-14b1-851<3	Independ	183	182	126
5	bf640964-28f3-4ccf-4	Rural area:	234	206	198
6	4c07d11d-f709-851d5	Rural area:	131	117	114
7	4c07d11e-1237-851<5	Rural area:	178	149	164
8	4c07d11e-0a04-851<5	Rural area:	167	183	118
9	4c07d11e-1234-851<6	Highly rura	104	99	75
10	4c07d11e-1493-851<5	Rural area:	144	126	113
11	4c07d11e-10d9-851<6	Highly rura	124	107	104
12	4c07d11e-10d7-851<6	Highly rura	105	102	88
13	4c07d11d-f701-851d4	Rural area:	168	165	161
14	4c07d11d-f663-851d5	Rural area:	123	140	128
15	4c07d11e-10d6-851<4	Rural area:	163	167	184
16	4c07d11e-0a22-851<6	Highly rura	155	149	104
17	4c07d11e-1d96-851<6	Highly rura	216	213	130
18	4c07d11e-1246-851<4	Rural area:	140	148	113
19	4c07d11e-14cf-851d5	Rural area:	121	122	108
20	4c07d11e-14af-851d5	Rural area:	109	115	87
21	4c07d11e-1da6-851<3	Independ	151	174	85
22	4c07d11e-1242-851<5	Rural area:	141	122	137
23	4c07d11e-14cc-851<3	Independ	149	141	134
24	4c07d11e-0a25-851<3	Independ	207	346	80
25	4c07d11e-1da5-851<3	Independ	139	160	109
26	4c07d11e-0a1e-851<3	Independ	147	220	77

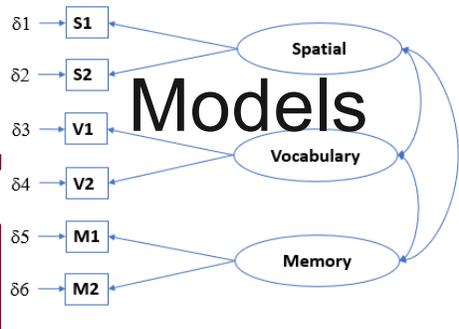


The Open Data Loop



Insights through experimentation

	A	E	DR	DS	DT
1	GUID	UR_Category	T1_2TF	T1_2SGLT	T1_2MART
2	4c07d11e-11d3-851c	4. Rural area:	209	205	186
3	4c07d11e-123a-851c	4. Rural area:	167	151	167
4	4c07d11e-14b1-851c	3. Independe	183	182	126
5	bf640964-28f3-4ccf-	4. Rural area:	234	206	198
6	4c07d11d-f709-851d	5. Rural area:	131	117	114
7	4c07d11e-1237-851c	5. Rural area:	178	149	164
8	4c07d11e-0a04-851c	5. Rural area:	167	183	118
9	4c07d11e-1234-851c	6. Highly rura	104	99	75
10	4c07d11e-1493-851c	5. Rural area:	140	126	113
11	4c07d11e-10d9-851c	6. Highly rura	124	107	104
12	4c07d11e-10d7-851c	6. Highly rura	105	102	88
13	4c07d11d-f701-851d	4. Rural area:	168	165	161
14	4c07d11d-f663-851d	5. Rural area:	123	140	128
15	4c07d11e-10d6-851c	4. Rural area:	163	167	184
16	4c07d11e-0a22-851c	6. Highly rura	155	149	104
17	4c07d11e-1d96-851c	6. Highly rura	216	213	130
18	4c07d11e-1246-851c	4. Rural area:	140	148	113
19	4c07d11e-14cf-851d	5. Rural area:	121	122	108
20	4c07d11e-14af-851d	5. Rural area:	109	115	87
21	4c07d11e-1da6-851c	3. Independe	151	174	85
22	4c07d11e-1242-851c	5. Rural area:	141	122	137
23	4c07d11e-14cc-851c	3. Independe	149	141	134
24	4c07d11e-0a25-851c	3. Independe	207	346	80
25	4c07d11e-1da5-851c	3. Independe	139	160	109
26	4c07d11e-0a1e-851c	3. Independe	147	220	77



What Open Data Has Enabled Us To Do?

- Provide data for mathematical models of area-based deprivation.
- Creates an unbiased, objective view of an area.

Helps us

- Spot areas that need support
- Guide policy decisions
- See correlations with other independent variables
- Find patterns in the data

Pobal Maps

Welcome to Pobal Maps, a free interactive Geographical Information System produced and developed by Pobal. Pobal Maps includes tools and datasets designed to clearly display information, statistics and details relating to programmes and schemes funded by the Government of Ireland and the Pobal HP Deprivation Index.



Pobal HP Deprivation Indices

The Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Haase and Pratschke, 2017) is the core index for the Republic of Ireland and covers the small areas (SA) of the 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2022 Censuses.

The index is based on the combination of three dimensions of relative affluence and deprivation: Demographic Profile, Social Class Composition, Labour Market Situation.

[Learn More](#)



Deprivation Comparison

The Pobal HP Deprivation Index shows the level of overall affluence and deprivation of areas, and is updated for each census.

This map-based swipe tool allows users to visually compare the HP Deprivation Index for 2022 against the 2016 HP Deprivation Index even if there has been changes to boundaries



Pobal Community Profile

Pobal has created an interactive infographic that allows users to explore the Pobal HP Deprivation Index and access the underlying data for different geographical regions. You can choose from options such as County, Electoral District, or Small Area to explore the index and its associated data.



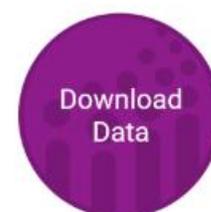
Social Inclusion Maps

Pobal provides management and support services to over 39 programmes on behalf of Government. The Pobal Social Inclusion Map consists of the following layers to visualise and explore:



Early Years Maps

Pobal administers a range of funding programmes and supports for the Early Learning and Care and School Aged Childcare sector on behalf of the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (DCEDIY).



Download Data

This app is Pobal's Content Library which enables users to download all publicly available datasets. Datasets can be previewed, filtered and downloaded in multiple formats.

Come and Visit

Pobal.ie
&
Maps.pobal.ie

Thank you

Q&A session



Carlijn de Smet
European Data Portal,
Publications Office of the EU



Solana Larsen
AI Literacy Lead at the
Open Knowledge
Foundation



Johanna Walker
Research and Teaching
Fellow at King's College
London



Patrick Collins
Principal Data Scientist
at Pobal



Stay up-to-date on our
2026 activities!

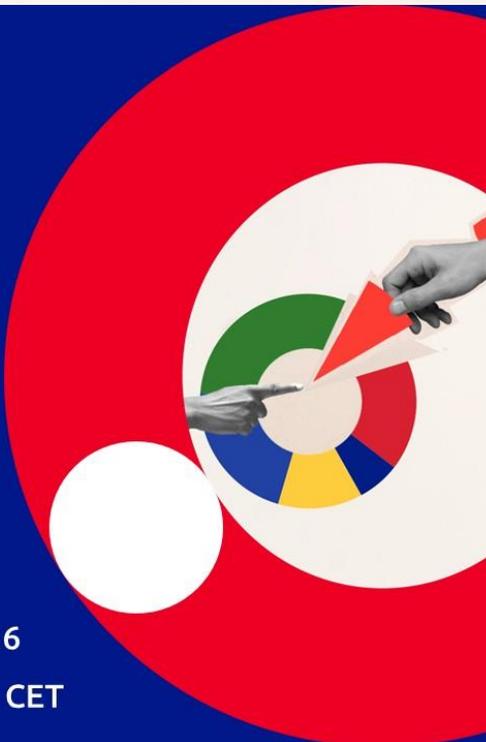
The logo for Data Europa Academy is located in the bottom left corner. It consists of the words "data", "europa", and "academy" stacked vertically in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font. The word "data" has a small orange dot above the 'a', and "europa" has a small orange dot above the 'o'. The word "academy" is in a smaller font size. The logo is set against a dark blue circular background, which is part of a larger graphic design featuring overlapping purple and blue circles.

data.
europa
academy

Register for our upcoming webinar!

WEBINAR

**Open data,
academia, and
ethics: fostering
trust through data-
based reasoning**



**data.
europa
academy**

27 March 2026
10.00 – 11.00 CET

**data.
europa
academy**



Continue the discussion after the webinar!

Open data as a public good: evidence-based development across territories

Submitted by [Hannah KROKER](#) on Thu, 26/02/2026 - 15:56

Topic: [Academy webinars](#)

You have watched our **webinar on open data as a public good** and want to **celebrate the Open Data Day** with us? Share your thoughts on the topic of rural development and data in the comments below!

While the focus often lies on data use in urban areas, such as smart cities, data also plays a crucial role for rural populations. In our webinar, we heard about the **importance of strengthening its collection and reuse in rural areas** and how it can be used to combat health inequalities through initiatives like Pobal.

Have you come across or participated in initiatives that leverage open data in rural areas? What challenges do such projects face and how could they be overcome?

Let us know in the comments below!



Your opinion is important to us



Thank you!

