Pobal HP Deprivation Index

Presentation to CYPSC Network

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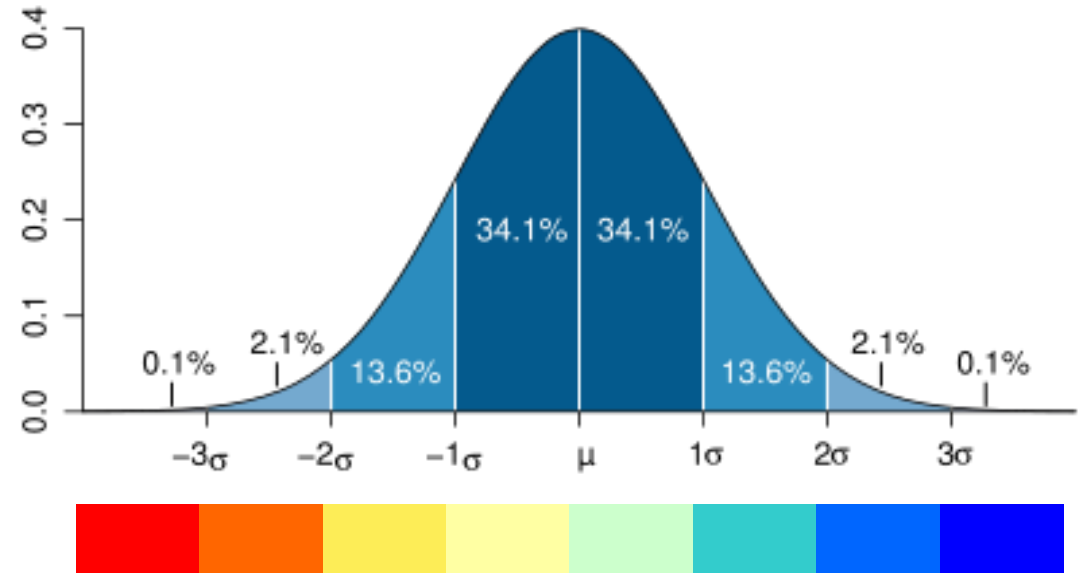Martin Quigley, Director of Data & Analytics

19/03/24

Overview

Alana

- Introduction to Pobal HP Deprivation Index
- How it is constructed
- Findings from 2022 Index

Martin

- Usage
- How it is used for resource allocation
- New Pobal Maps

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What is the Pobal HP Deprivation Index?

- A tool to identify geographic disadvantage based on census data

- Available on Pobal Maps

- Used by us, other Departments & State Agencies and researchers

- Data available for download at Electoral Division level on data.gov.ie, and at Small Area level on license with authors
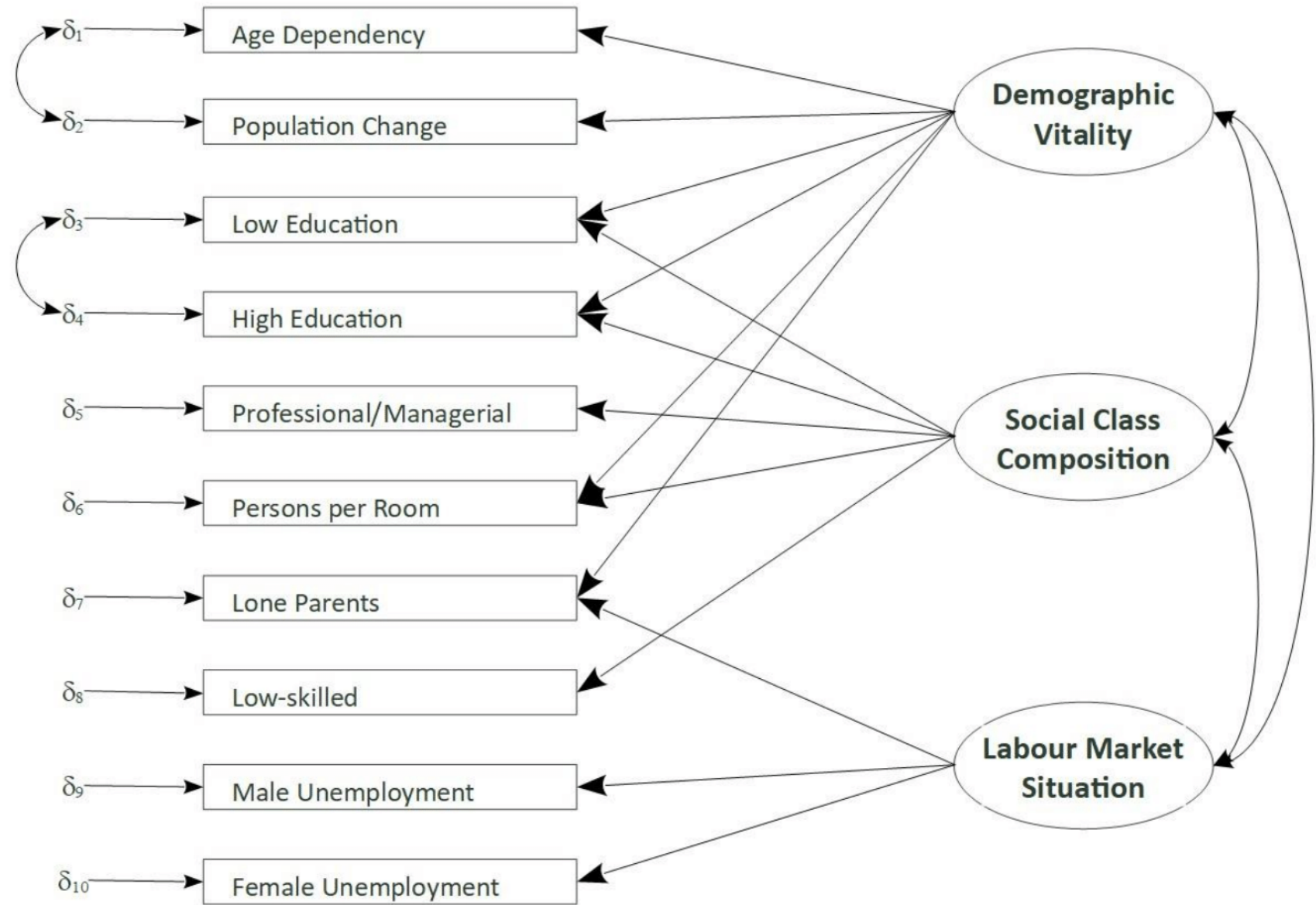

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Definition

*The fundamental implication of the term deprivation is of **an absence** – of **essential or desirable attributes, possessions and opportunities** which are considered no more than the minimum by that society.*
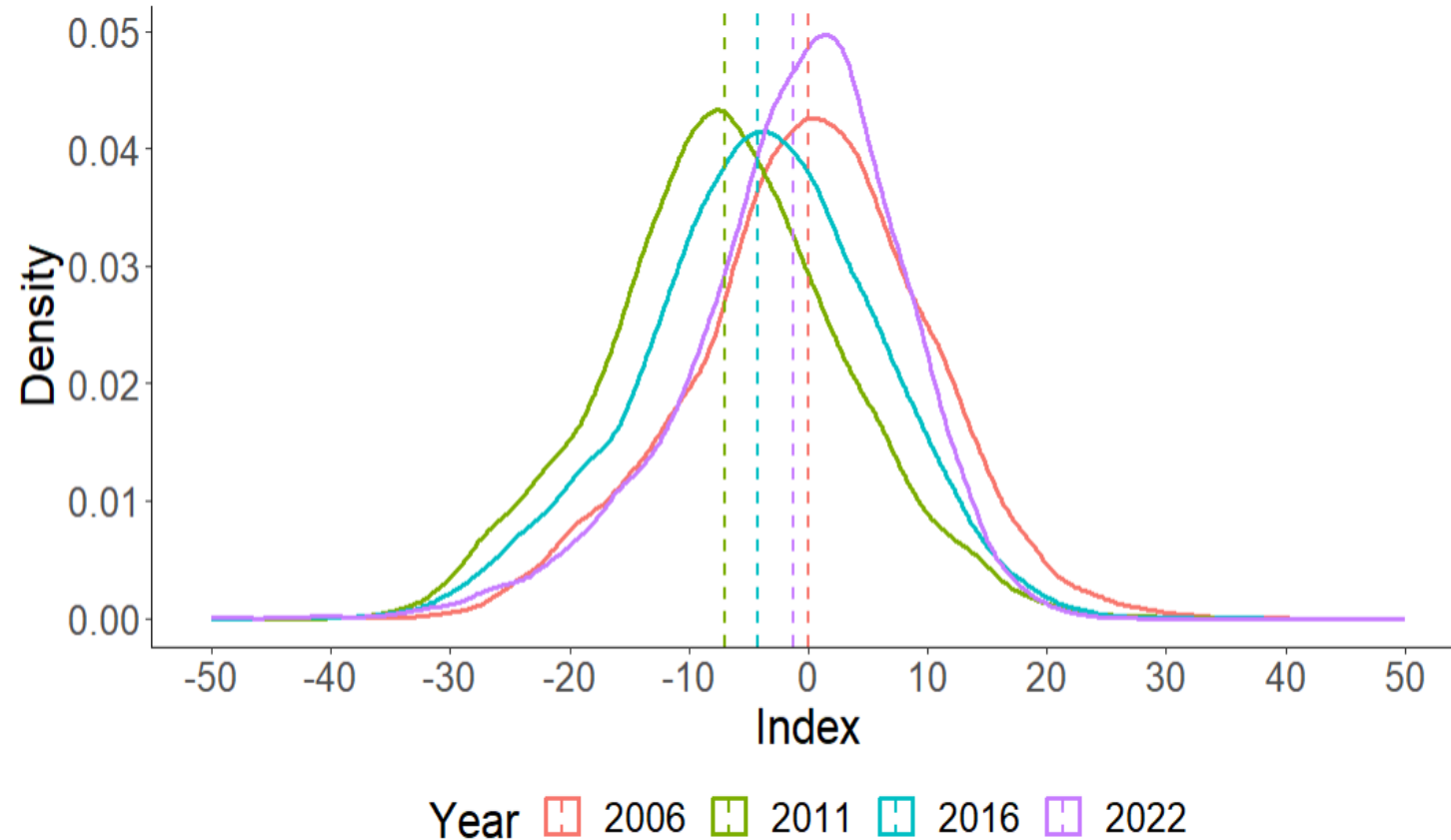
(Coombes et al., 1995)

Structure & Measures
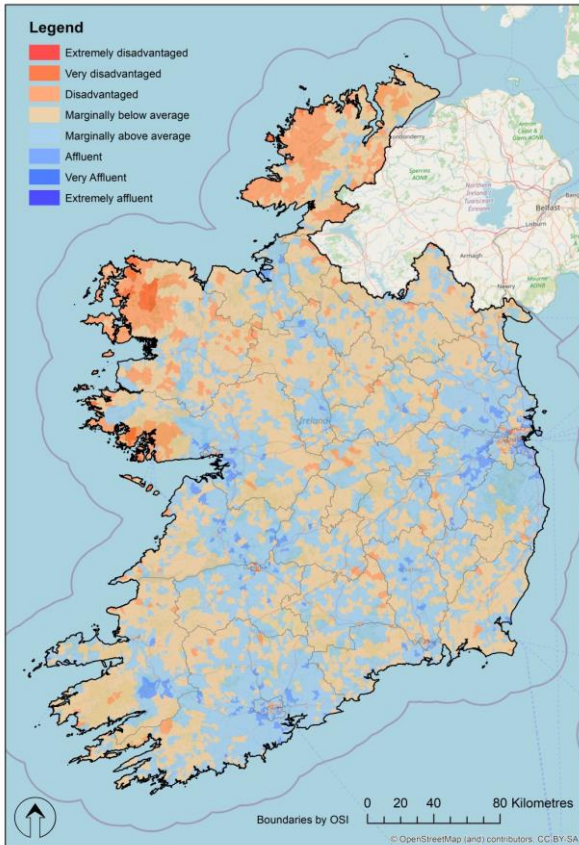
2022 Findings: Improvement of average

The average scores reflect periods of affluence (2006), recession (2011), partial recovery (2016) and return to previous levels (2022) driven mainly by:

- **Lower unemployment**
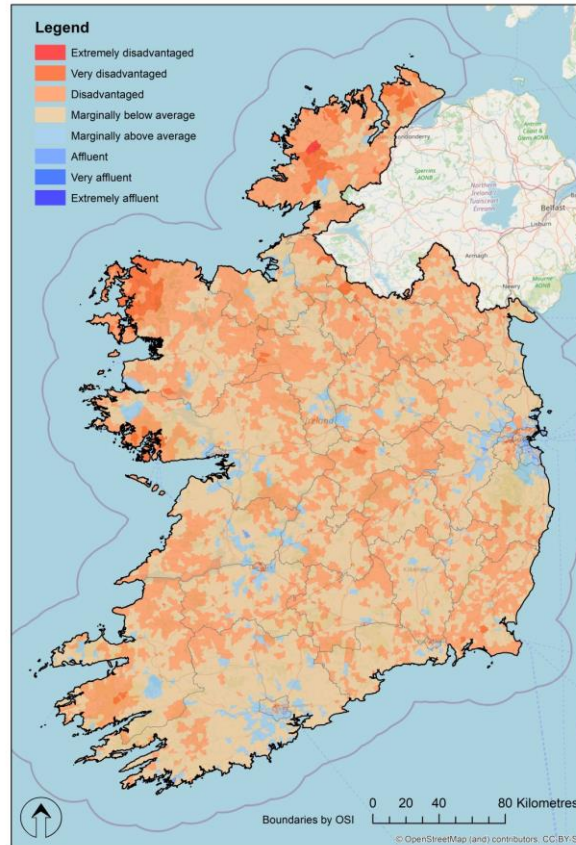
- **Expansion of managerial/professional positions**
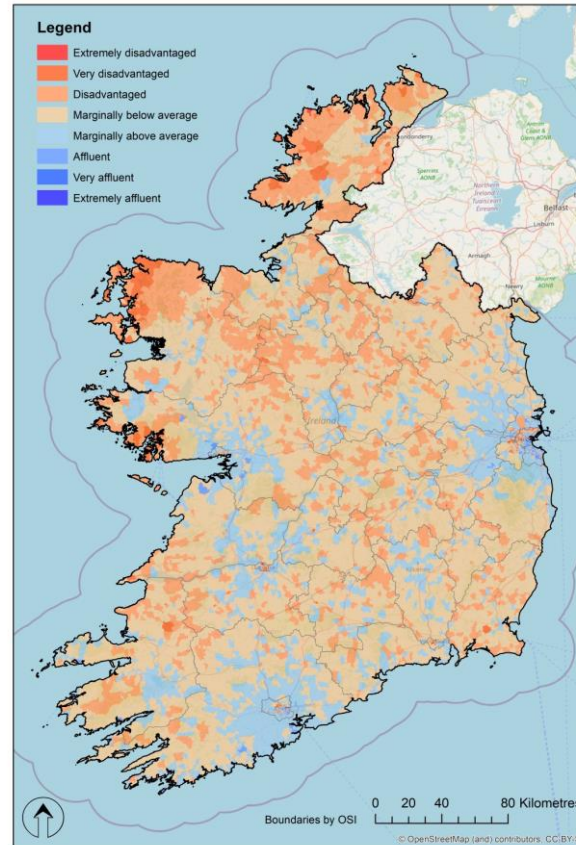
- **Population Growth**

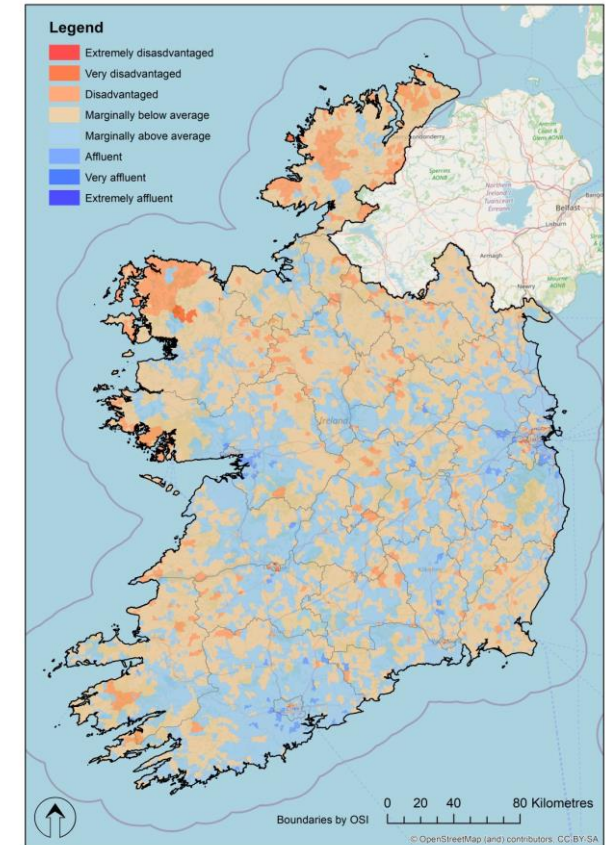# Absolute Scores

2006　　　　2011　　　　2016　　　　2022

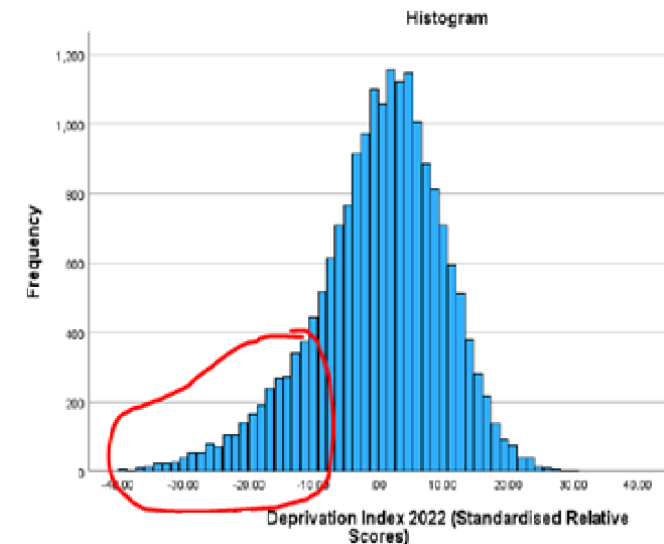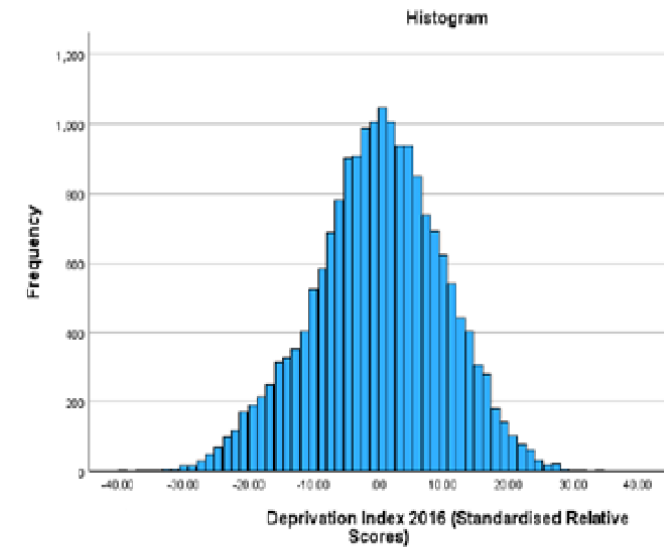# Disadvantaged areas are further from the average

- 2016: 143,506 people (3.0%)

- 2022: 195,734 people (3.8%)

Geographical Differences

Disadvantage remains a spatially entrenched phenomenon

- Parts of Dublin's inner city, north and west suburbs
- Parts of Cork, Limerick & Waterford
- Housing estates in a number of rural towns

Many new estates are highly affluent

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Major Uses

Resource Allocation

- SICAP, LEADER
- CCC funding
- HSE Resource Allocation
- Sports Capital
- DEIS School Designation
- HEA funding model
- Equal Participation Model

Others

- CSO Sampling
- Local Property Tax
- SOLAS FE monitoring
- CSP Appraisals
- Policy analysis, routing
- HRB – NDTRS
- Research in hospitals, universities, institutes etc.
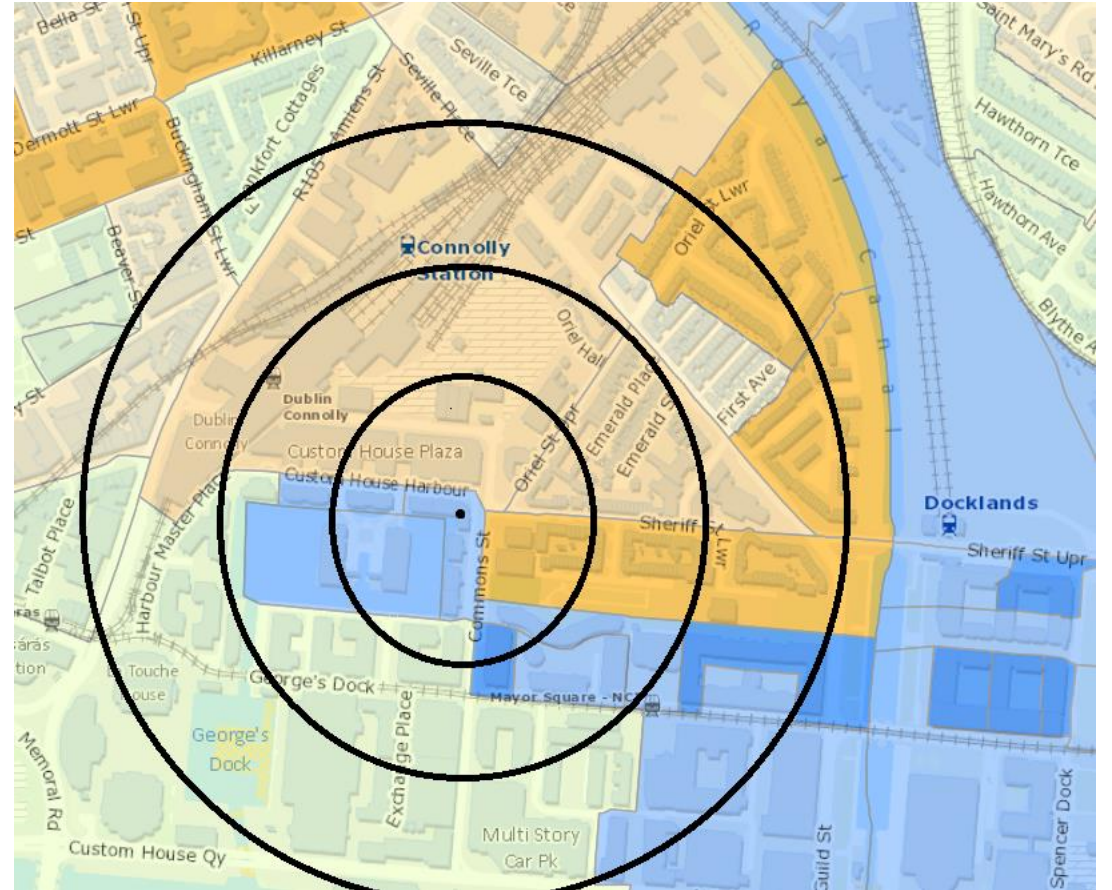
Resource Allocation Models

- Optimization of allocation of a fixed sum of money across a set of predefined geographic areas.

- Often uses deprivation as one input alongside others such as population, urban / rural designation, or bespoke measures such as square meterage of bogland.

Usage – National Resource Allocation Models

County	Total Population	Population Percentage	Deprivation index score	Disadvantaged population	Disadvantaged population	Allocation %	Allocation amount (Base)	Allocation amount (min threshold)
County 1	76176	14.6%	-3	10463	9.9%	12.7%	€ 6,345,760.60	€ 6,038,466.10
County 2	159192	30.4%	-6.4	47435	44.8%	36.2%	€ 18,095,192.30	€ 17,218,929.65
County 3	32044	6.1%	-3.2	4616	4.4%	5.4%	€ 2,709,972.68	€ 5,000,000.00
County 4	128884	24.6%	-3	25123	23.7%	24.3%	€ 12,139,369.23	€ 11,551,518.29
County 5	61386	11.7%	-3.2	7901	7.5%	10.0%	€ 5,013,395.89	€ 4,770,621.37
County 6	65535	12.5%	-1.6	10255	9.7%	11.4%	€ 5,696,309.29	€ 5,420,464.58
Grand Total	523217	100.0%	n/a	105793	100%	100.0%	€ 50,000,000.00	€ 50,000,000.00

Total Budget	€50,000,000.00

Minimum Allocation	€ 5,000,000.00

Weighting (Must = 1)	
Population	0.6
Deprivation	0.4

Usage - Setting specific scoring

- Where each applicant is given a score as part of appraisal process

- Can be score of boundary, or bespoke calculation

- Challenges when used too simplistically

Pobal Maps Demonstration

Further reading

- More info

    - [Conceptual Model and technical description](#)

    - [Briefing on 2022 Findings](#)

    - [Pobal Maps](#)

    - [Electoral Division level dataset](#)

    - Informal enquiries or access to Small Area level data – pobalmaps@pobal.ie