

Driving change for better cities

Data and Love



Social data webinars

15 January–19 February 2026

Online on Zoom

Webinar 1
15/01/2026

URBACT



URBACT



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URBACT is an EU-funded programme supporting sustainable urban development in Europe through:

Networks of European cities

**Capacity building
activities & tools**



**Knowledge uptake
and sharing**



Currently 525 cities involved in 65 networks

URBACT



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URBACT Knowledge hub on social data



Webinar 1
15/01/2026

**What do EU cities
really know?
Social data needs,
challenges and
turning it into policy**

Expert: Mar Santamaria

inspiration from:
Bologna (IT)
Granada (ES)
Sligo (IR)

Webinar 2
22/01/2026

**How to collect and
manage data for
social policies?**

Expert: Sofia Aivalioti

inspiration from:
Kuopio (FI)
**Pentágono Urbano
(PT)**
Lyon (FR)

Webinar 3
29/01/2026

**How to interact and
draft social policies
with data?**

Expert: Zsolt Séra

inspiration from:
Oulu (FI)
Heerlen (NL)

Webinar 4
19/02/2026

**How to measure
the impact of social
policies with data?**

Expert: Liat Rogel

Inspiration from:
Cinisello Balsamo (IT)
Glasgow (UK)



Guidebook

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This webinar

- Webinar as **a workshop**
- Will last until **11.30 h**
- **Recording and slides** available after the webinar
- Hold your questions for the dedicated **Q&A moments**
- Connect to **WooClap** (www.wooclap.com) for interactive exercises with the code **CRXITX**
- Stay until the end to give us your **thoughts about this webinar**

 Time to connect on wooclap.com



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Objective

A focused session to promote the use of **social data** for people-centered, evidence-based and participatory urban policies

Gather more best practices from the assistant (you)

Structure

- **Social data overview**
- **Guest Speakers Q&A**
 - Mar Santamaria, consultant team to the city of Bologna (IT)
 - Ángel Luís Benito (City Council of Granada) (ES)
 - Brían Flynn (Sligo County Council), Gail McGibbon and Edel Doran (Sligo BID) (IR)
- **Summary**

The networks



NextGen YouthWork



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[Why do we talk about data?

Efficiency

It helps us make processes more efficient. Less cost and resources.

Facility

Easy, fast, clear

Citizen-centered data

It connects us with citizens, letting them share insights and **ensuring data truly reflects their reality**. It helps ensure transparency through accurate, reliable data.

No data system is meaningful unless it ultimately serves and reflects the citizen.

Why do we talk about social data?

Social data are data generated by or about people and communities that describe social conditions, behaviors, interactions, and lived experiences, and that can be used to inform and evaluate public policies.

Why do we talk about social data?

Data about citizens

Describes living conditions, needs, behaviours, and inequalities

Contextual and place-based: linked to the local context and lived experience

Dynamic: captures social change over time

Data for citizens

Used to improve policies, services, and quality of life

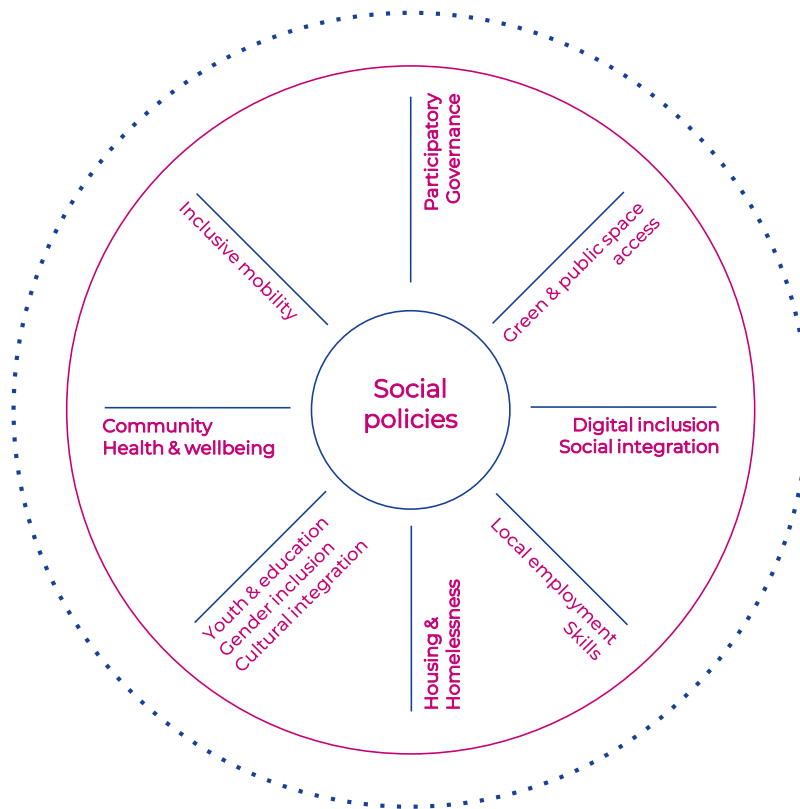
People-centred: focused on real needs, not just averages

Data with citizens

Co-produced through participation, consultation, and engagement

Builds trust, ownership, and legitimacy. Ethical: requires fairness, transparency, and privacy protection

Social data for social policies



Social data
Person + Environment

**In one word, describe your city's
biggest social data challenge**

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[What happened with data in the last 15 years?

Higher **spatial** resolution
Higher **temporal** resolution
More data **sources**

The data acquisition

What **data** is available
and how to **produce** it?

[What data sources do we have nowadays?

by nature (some examples):

Census

- **Population** (size and density, migration background, education level)
- **Housing conditions**
- **Cadastre**

Statistics

- **Poverty and income indicators**
- **Employment and unemployment rates**
- **Health and wellbeing indicators**
- **Quality-of-life indices**

Administrative records

- **Citizen feedback**
- **Public service use**
- **Social benefits and assistance records**
- **Social housing applications**
- **Building permits & licenses**

Sensor data

- **Waste**
- **Air quality**
- **Mobility patterns affecting access to services**

Satellite data

- **European Space Agency**
- **Climate vulnerability**
- **Green space availability**
- **Land use and urban density**
- **Informal/deteriorating housing areas**

Participatory Data

- **Citizen priorities and concerns**
- **Perceived service quality**
- **Community needs**
- **Feedback from vulnerable or underrepresented groups**

[What data sources do we have nowadays?

by topics (some examples):

Demography

- Population count
- Age distribution
- Household size
- Vulnerable population
- Homelessness

Housing

- Housing stock
- Rental prices
- Building permits

Services / Facilities

- Public services (education, health, culture...)
- Public transport
- Parks and recreational areas
- Waste collection points

[How to produce data?

Surveys

Citizen satisfaction survey

Fieldwork

On-site license inspections

Collaborative tools

Open street maps
Collaborative fieldwork

Citizen provided

Citizen reporting

Admin to admin

EU-level/National statistics
Open data portals
Academic or research projects

Casual data

Mobile phone-based mobility
matrix

[How to produce data?

Ready-made

Open and accessible/for a fee

Casual
Admin to admin
Collaborative tools

Custom-made

It requires preparation

Surveys
Fieldwork
Citizen-provided
Collaborative tools

Tools

Web, app, chat, bot...

Very new things, but very old problems...

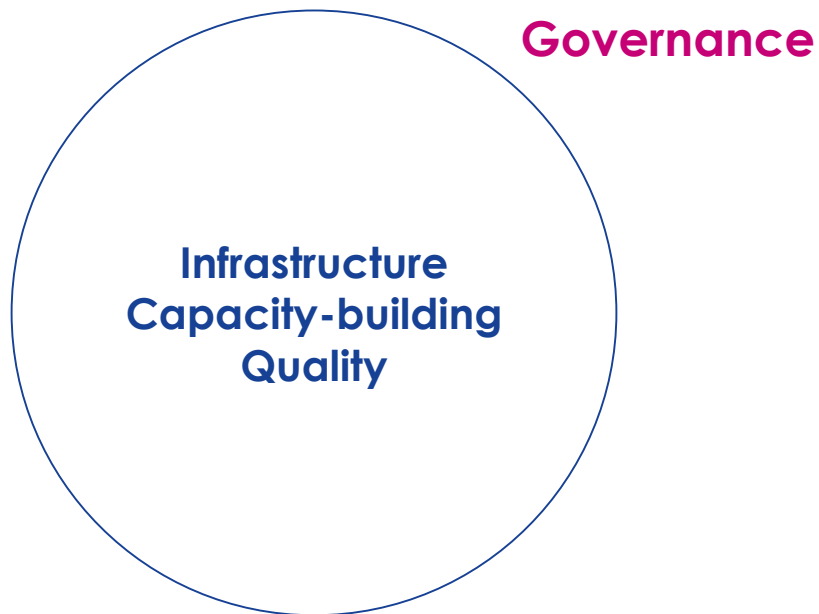
Municipalities used to manage demography and land register/cadaastre
but now they face many more data sources

Yet basic challenges remain

we still don't know people or households well enough which is a challenge
to youth policies, students, and systematic resource allocation.

We have more data than ever
and that means new challenges

The challenges



The challenge of the data infrastructure

How to manage it?
How to store it?

Where are the servers located?
Who supervises them?
Are they encrypted?
Open software or proprietary?
How to integrate different type of data?

The challenge of capacity building

**Human resources challenge
Training new profiles
(skills in encryption, data analysis and visualisation)**

**Breaking silos
Knowledge within administration or outside**

The challenge of quality

Data quality

Accuracy, Completeness, Consistency, Clear ownership, Bias

Data continuity

Long term availability, Interoperability, Resilience to system or staff changes

Protecting personal data

Existing policies, Internal processes, Data handling, Roles and responsibilities

The data analysis and decision-making process

How to **use, analyse, evaluate and publish** the data?

[What are the uses we make of these data?

Literal

Exact counts

Example:
Number of people

Approximate

Estimates

Example:
Citizen satisfaction or NDVI

Casual data

Indirect or proxy data

Example:
**Unemployment inferred from
Social Media**

[How do we analyse/evaluate?

From data to indicator
As a single data or a dataset (mixing)
Assessing what works well and what doesn't
(threshold and ranges)

[How to publish the data?

To citizens

Internally

How to publish the data?

To citizens

Output type	Description	Examples
Open Data Portals / Observatories	Public platforms providing downloadable, machine-readable datasets about city life and policies	City open data portals
Visual Storytelling / Infographics	Data translated into accessible charts, maps, dashboards for easy understanding	Interactive dashboards showing social inclusion indicators
Reports & Policy Briefs	Narrative reports summarizing key insights, trends, and policy implications	Annual social monitoring reports, thematic reports
Survey Results & Citizen Feedback	Results from polls, participatory assessments, or satisfaction surveys	Citizen satisfaction surveys, community consultations
Interactive Maps / GIS Applications	Spatial visualization of social, economic, or environmental indicators	Neighborhood-level access to public services or green spaces

Internally

Output Type	Description	Examples
Dashboards & KPI Panels	Centralized visual interfaces summarizing key indicators and trends	Health, mobility, housing dashboards for internal monitoring
Data Catalogue / Repositories Observatories	Structured storage of datasets for analysis and sharing across departments	Urban social data platforms integrating multiple city services
Analytical Reports & Modeling	Internal reports with deep analytics, scenario modeling, predictive insights	Social inclusion trend analysis, impact forecasts
Alerts & Early Warning Systems	Automated notifications based on real-time data	Alerts on overcrowded schools, mobility disruptions, or environmental risks
Collaborative Tools & APIs	Tools enabling different teams to access, integrate, and analyse data	Internal APIs, collaboration platforms between social services and other department

[How to apply data in social policies?

And now, some examples

Which social policies are you implementing in your local contexts?

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Inspiration from Bologna (Italy)

- Medium city, 390.000 inhabitants
- Gender/digitisation/sustainability as a transversal
- Variety of data sources and collection methodology

Gender maps of the municipality of Bologna



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[From Data Mapping to Gender Data Infrastructure



[From Data Mapping to Gender Data Infrastructure



Connection between existing **databases** and indicators (infrastructure, **climate**, vulnerability, etc.) from a gender perspective.



To integrate the gender dimension into **urban policies**, it is essential first to understand the GAPS we need to bridge.



The intersectoral working group: a tool for **engaging internal stakeholders** as a space for developing and further implementing gender data.



Development of an atlas with **Gender Maps** that allows for the territorial reading of data for better **urban planning**.



The atlas with **gender maps** is in the process of implementation and dynamic updating in steps; **a tool to visually guide policies in the proximity of city areas**.



Development of gender indicators to improve the **monitoring of urban projects**.

[Data and data sources

Existing Datasets

(Open data <https://www.comune.bologna.it/servizi-informazioni/opendata>, Statistical Portal <https://inumeridibolognametropolitana.it/>)

Newly Identified and Collected Datasets

(Existing but outside of the INPS Organization, MEF, Land Registry, etc.)

Analyzed Datasets

(Mobility Management System, IQV, etc.)

Created Datasets

(New information from data processing to create indicators of individual fragility, gender gap, welfare demand, etc.)

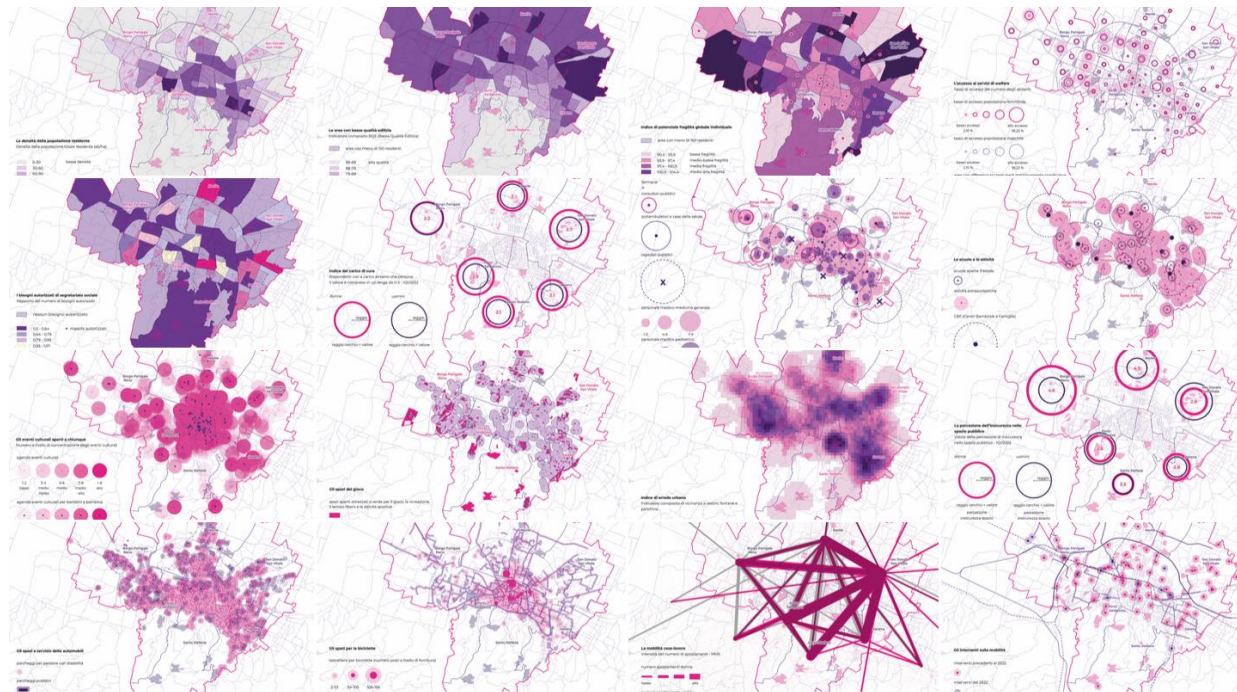
- *Statistical Data: Population, age, IQV...*
- *Urban Data: Bins, sidewalks...*
- *Management Data: Welfare...*
- *Experimental Data: MMS...*

Structure of the Gender Maps Atlas

6 chapters

2 key perspectives

1. The people	4. The City in motion	
2. The structures	5. The Transformations	
3. The Open Spaces	6. Epilogue	



Total Maps in the First

Edition 2023: 65

Total Maps in the New

Edition 2024: 69

Unchanged: 9

Updated: 54

Removed: 2

Other Examples of maps in the atlas

The people

1. Le persone
1.5 Cure e autonomia



1.5.1 Indice del carico di cura

Grazie all'indagine sulla qualità della vita realizzata nel 2022^[7] è stato possibile elaborare un indice che esprime il carico totale dei rispondenti in termini di cura nei confronti di familiari e altre persone a carico. Considerando i rispondenti che hanno responsabilità di cura verso almeno una persona a carico, i valori medi di questo indice nei diversi quartieri mostrano un carico di cura più consistente per le donne che per gli uomini, con alcune differenze territoriali.

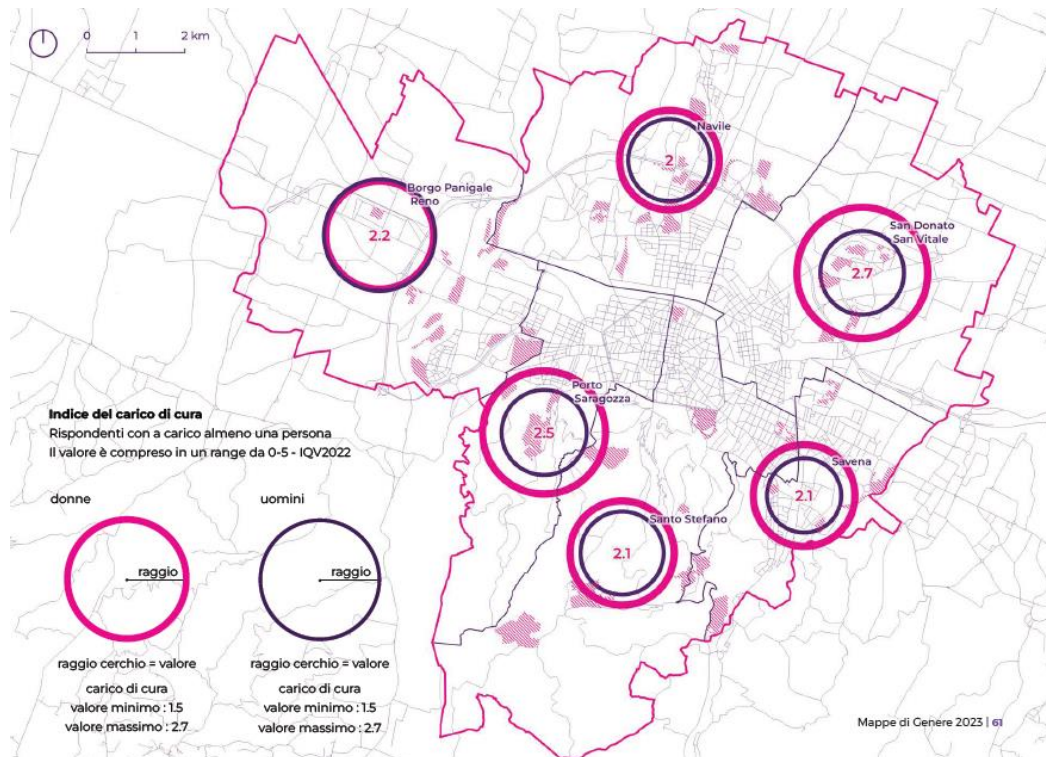


Indice del carico di cura

fonte: Indagine Qualità di Vita 2022 - I numeri di Bologna

<http://inumeridibolognametropolitana.it/analisi-sul-benessere-e-sulla-qualita-della-vita>

[7] <http://inumeridibolognametropolitana.it/analisi-sul-benessere-e-sulla-qualita-della-vita>



Other Examples of maps in the atlas

The structure

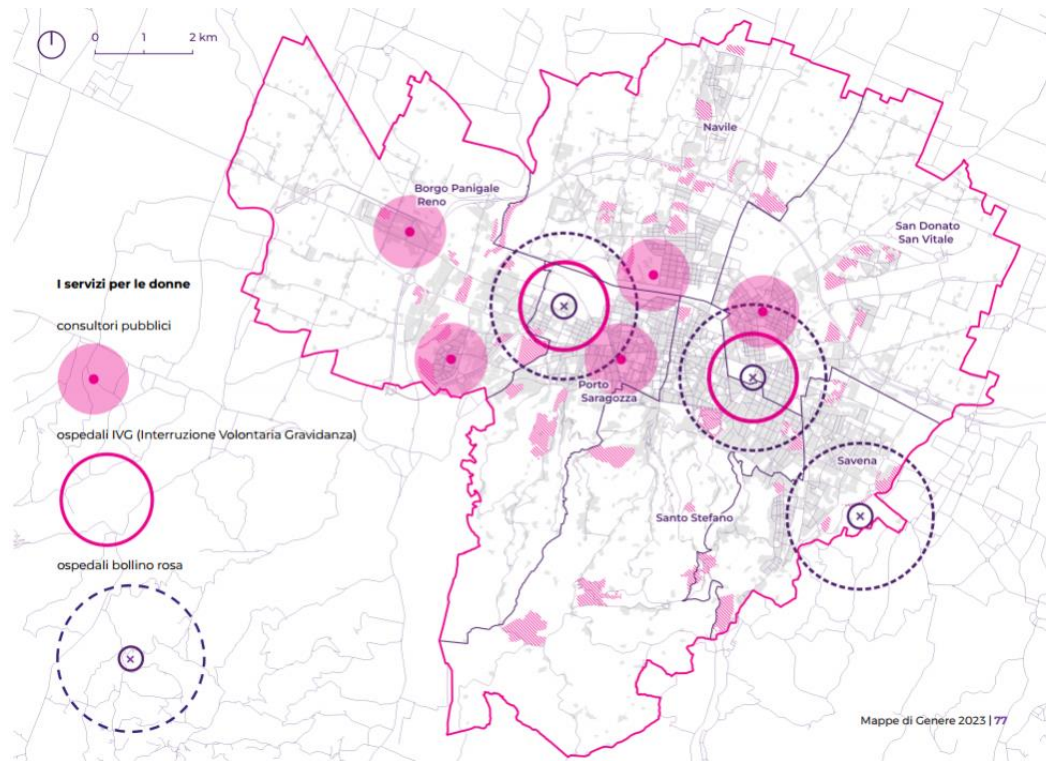
2. Le strutture

2.1 Strutture per l'assistenza sociale



2.1.2 I servizi per le donne

La seguente mappa mostra i servizi specializzati per le donne, siano essi gli ospedali riconosciuti come Bollino Rosa, gli ospedali IVG (Interruzione Volontaria Gravidanza) ed i consultori, in cui è possibile ottenere la pillola anticoncezionale.



Other Examples of maps in the atlas

The Open Spaces

3. Gli spazi aperti

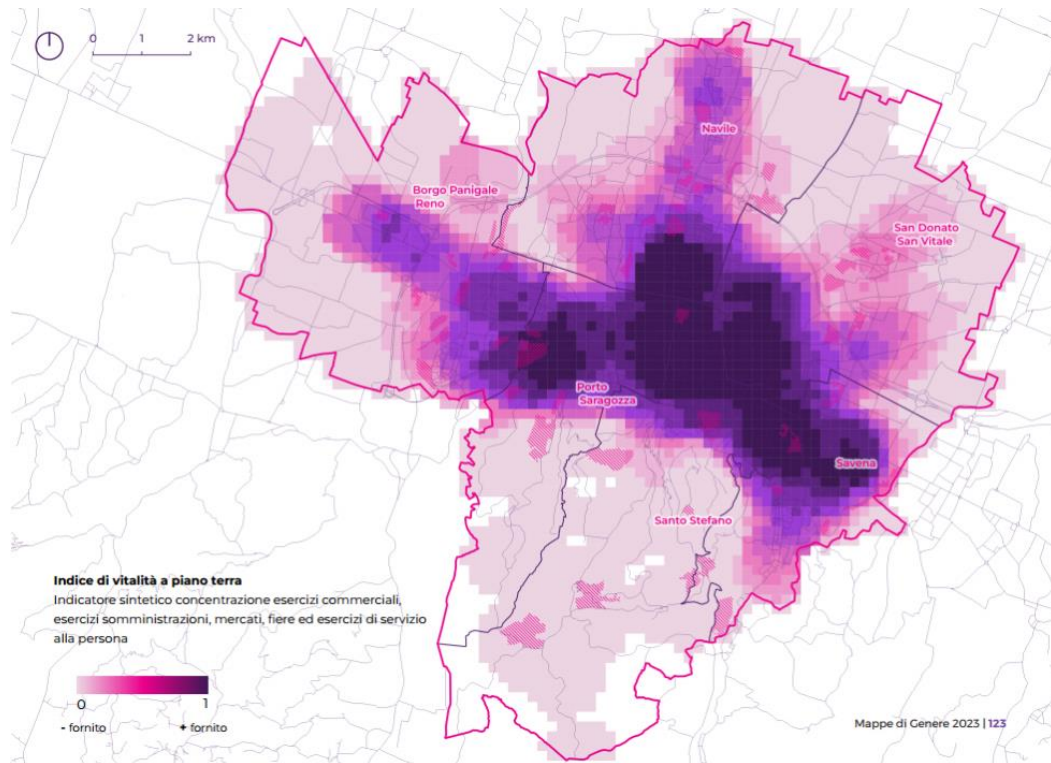
3.1 Spazi aperti ed attrezzati



3.1.5 Indice di vitalità a piano terra

La seguente mappa mostra un indicatore sintetico realizzato a partire dalle informazioni per le diverse attività al piano terra. L'indice mostra la concentrazione di esercizi commerciali, somministrazioni, mercati, fiere ed esercizi di servizio alla persona, misurando (approssimativamente) la vitalità del piano terra, promuovendo la camminabilità ed il controllo sociale dello spazio pubblico, che si traduce in autonomia e sicurezza nell'uso dello spazio pubblico oltre a rendere più facile la gestione della vita quotidiana.

L'indice misura per ogni centro di una griglia di 200 metri il numero di strutture menzionate a una distanza di 400 metri.



Other Examples of maps in the atlas

The City in motion

4. La città in movimento

4.2 Mobilità del lavoro, delle cure e dello svago



4.2.4 La mobilità casa-lavoro

Grazie alla piattaforma di Mobility Management System^{MMS} del Comune ogni azienda della città può raccogliere direttamente dai suoi lavoratori e dalle lavoratrici informazioni legate alla mobilità che permettono di fare una descrizione molto precisa degli spostamenti relativi all'origine e destinazione degli spostamenti da casa al luogo di lavoro.

In seguito, mostriamo una rappresentazione della matrice di mobilità generata grazie a queste informazioni che nelle mappe successive raggiungeranno un dettaglio maggiore.

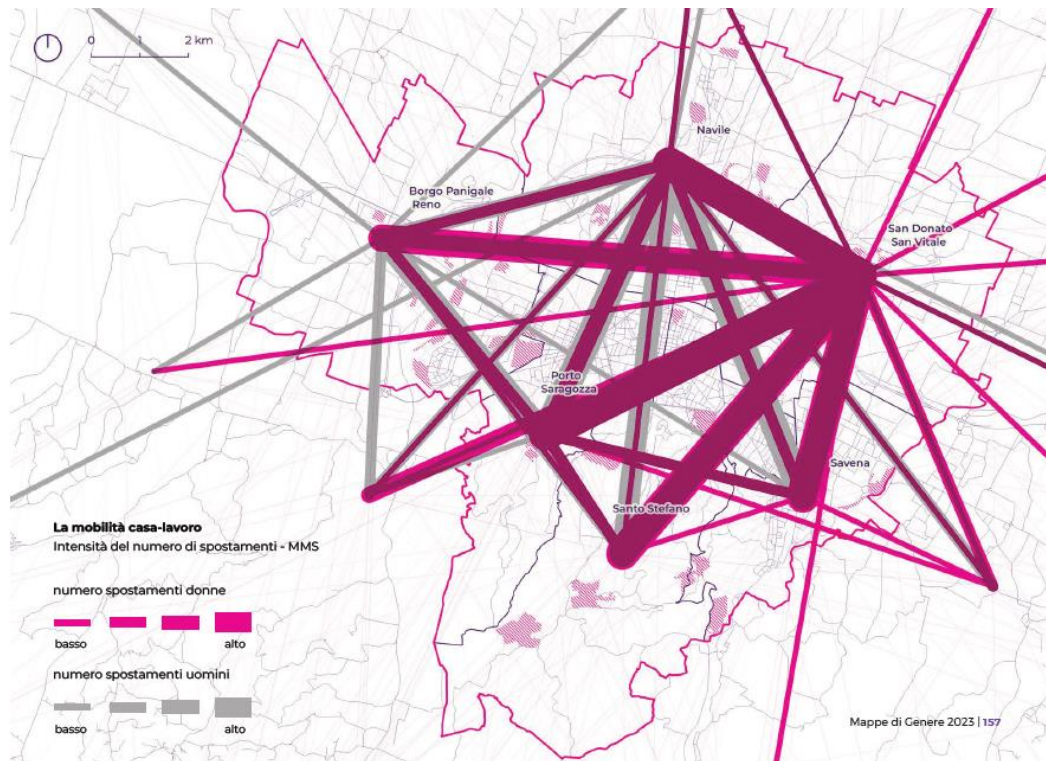


Matrice mobilità casa-lavoro

fonte: MMS - Comune di Bologna

<https://www.comune.bologna.it/servizi-informazioni/mobility-management>

[28] <https://www.comune.bologna.it/servizi-informazioni/mobility-management>



Other Examples of maps in the atlas

The transformation

5. Le trasformazioni

5.1 Interventi sulle strutture



5.1.4 Gli interventi nei servizi sanitari e sociali

La seguente mappa mostra gli interventi rilevanti realizzati dal Comune per il miglioramento dei servizi sociali e sanitari.

Il database utilizzato "Atlante delle Trasformazioni Territoriali" ha permesso di mostrare i principali interventi inerenti alla categoria dei servizi sociali e sanitari (ovvero le trasformazioni che riguardano il miglioramento, l'ampliamento, la messa in sicurezza e nuove costruzioni di tali strutture e servizi) attuati, promossi, coordinati o autorizzati dall'amministrazione comunale.

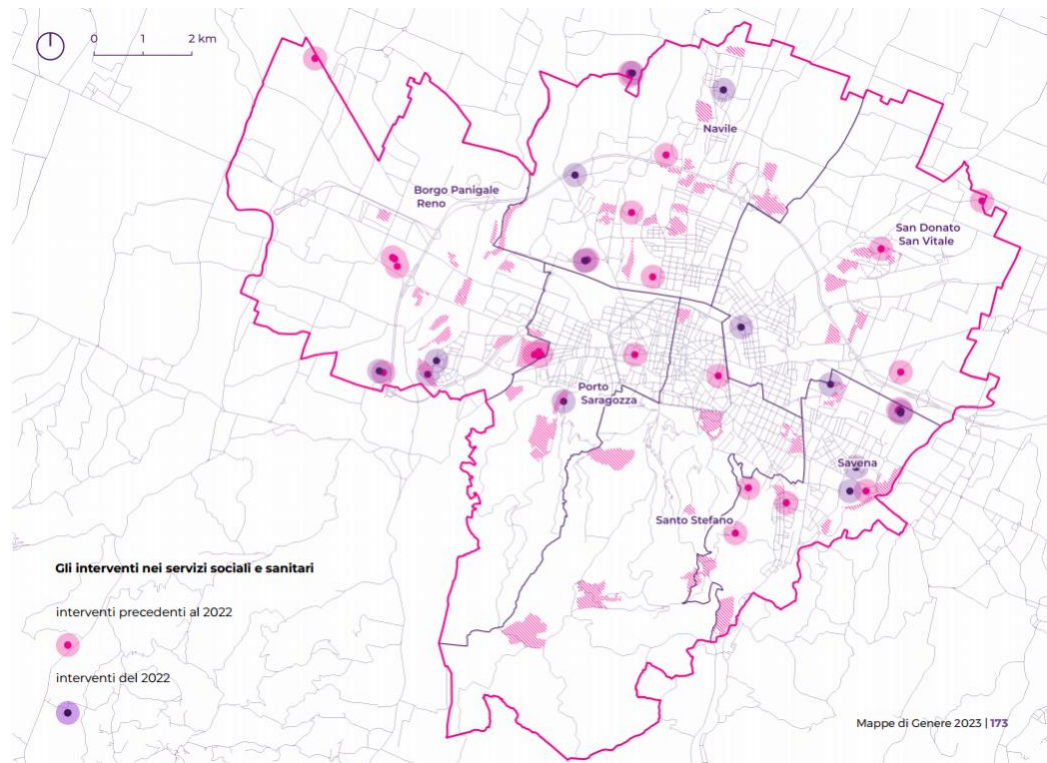
I dati vengono raccolti, organizzati e georeferenziati dall'Ufficio di Statistica del Comune di Bologna e aggiornati con cadenza annuale al 31 dicembre. Inoltre le informazioni sono state rappresentate differenziate secondo due fasce temporali di riferimento, considerando gli interventi appartenenti al 2022 e gli interventi precedenti al 2022.



Interventi servizi sanitari e sociali

fonte : Atlante trasformazioni territoriali - I numeri di Bologna

<http://numeri.dibolognametropolitana.it/notizie/atlan-de-llie-trasformazioni-territoriali-4>



Other Examples of maps in the atlas

Climate Risk and Gender Fragility

6. Epilogo

6.1 Il rischio climatico in chiave di genere



6.1.2. La fragilità microclimatica e la fragilità globale individuale significativa con divario di genere

Nella seguente mappa si sovrappone la fragilità microclimatica, mostrata precedentemente e la fragilità globale individuale nelle aree statistiche in cui il valore della fragilità è superiore alla media e dove il divario di genere rispetto a tale fragilità è sfavorevole per le donne. In questo modo la mappa esemplifica l'intersezione di due informazioni fondamentali per il processo decisionale in città, ovvero i rischi climatici e il divario di genere



Fragilità microclimatica

fonte: Resilienza e Ambiente PUG - SIT Comune di Bologna

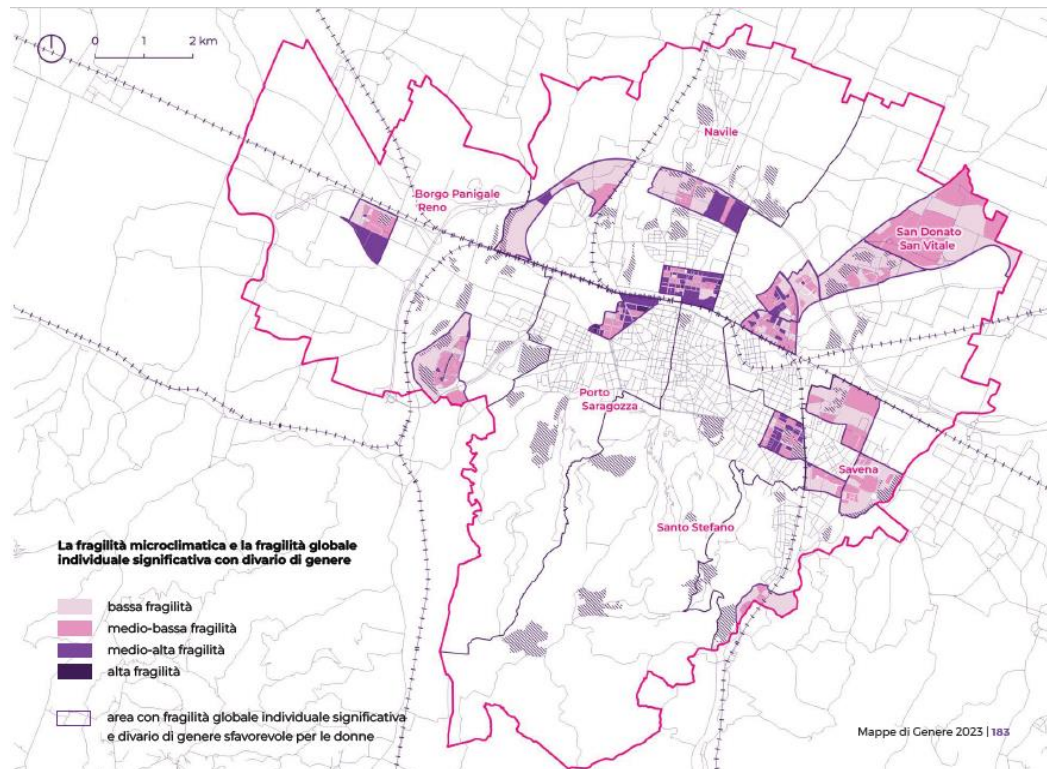
<http://sitmappe.comune.bologna.it/pugviewer/#/app/map/default>



Fragilità globale individuale e divario di genere

fonte: La fragilità individuale e la disparità di genere - 2023

<http://numeridibolognametropolitana.it/studi-e-ricerche/la-fragilita-individuale-e-la-disparita-di-genere>

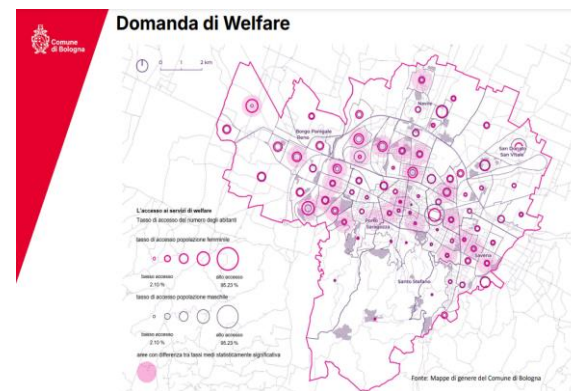
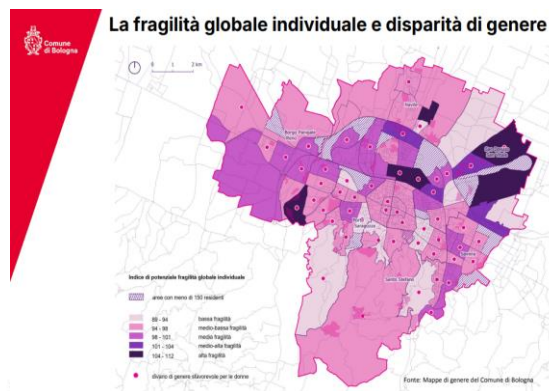
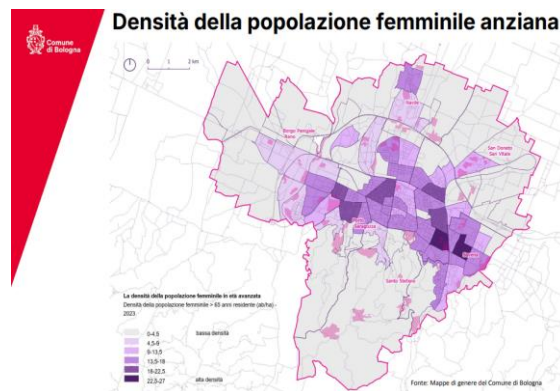


Mappe di Genere 2023 | 183

Example of Using Maps in Documents Supporting the Planning and Programming of the Entity

Data Analysis Report on the Needs of the Elderly and Disabled Population (September 2024)

<https://inumeridibolognametropolitana.it/notizie/report-di-analisi-dati-fabbisogno-popolazione-anziana-e-con-disabilita>



Outputs and impact

Outputs

Atlas

New datasets in the open data portal

New datasets for internal use

Public servants engagement

Tableau dashboards

Impacts

Economic performance of BEI investment

Support public space guidelines

Reports within the administration

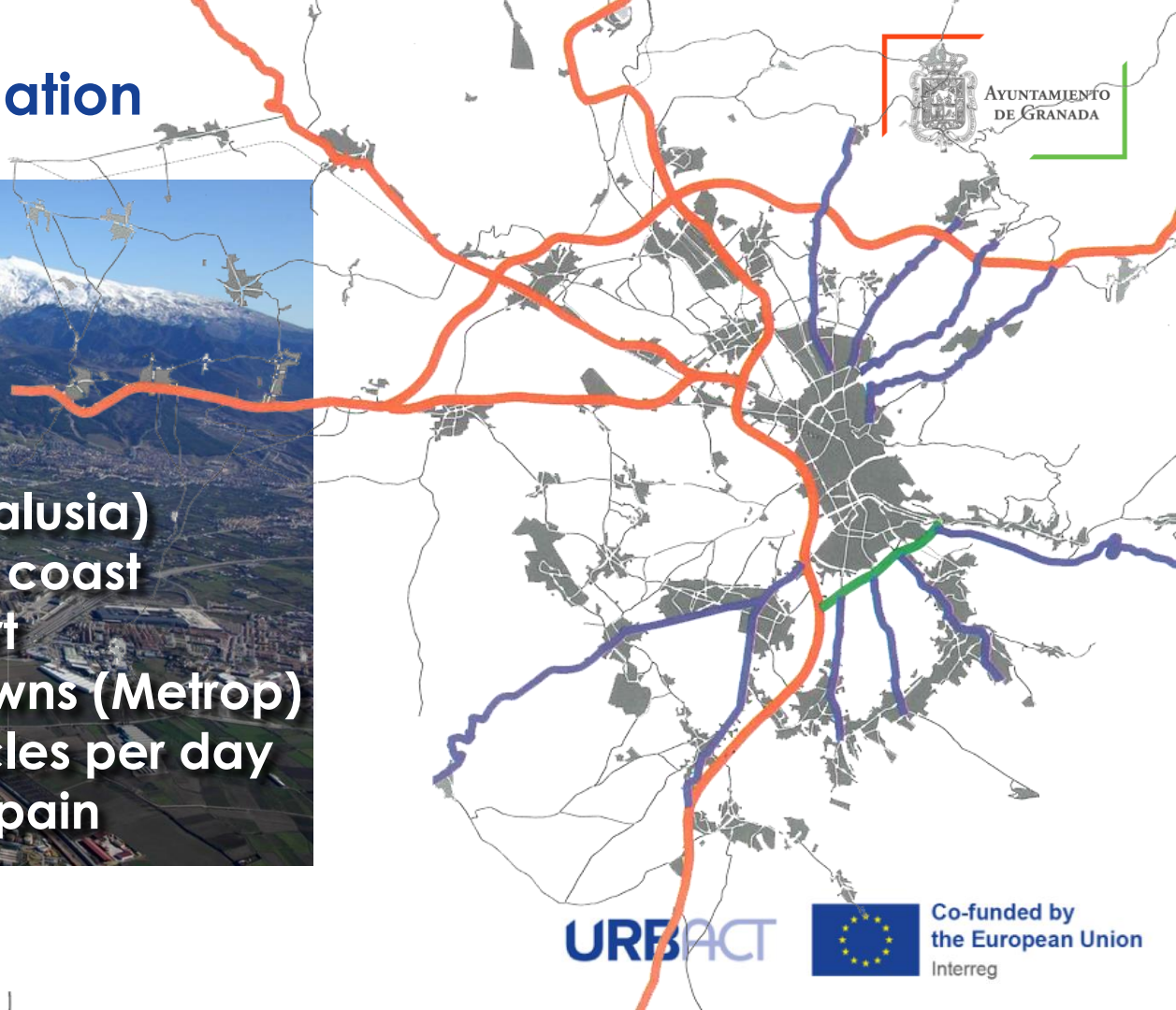
Inspiration from Granada (Spain)

- Medium city in Spain, 235.000 inhabitants
- Long tradition in participatory processes
- Strong collaboration between departments

City of GRANADA



Granada intro: Location

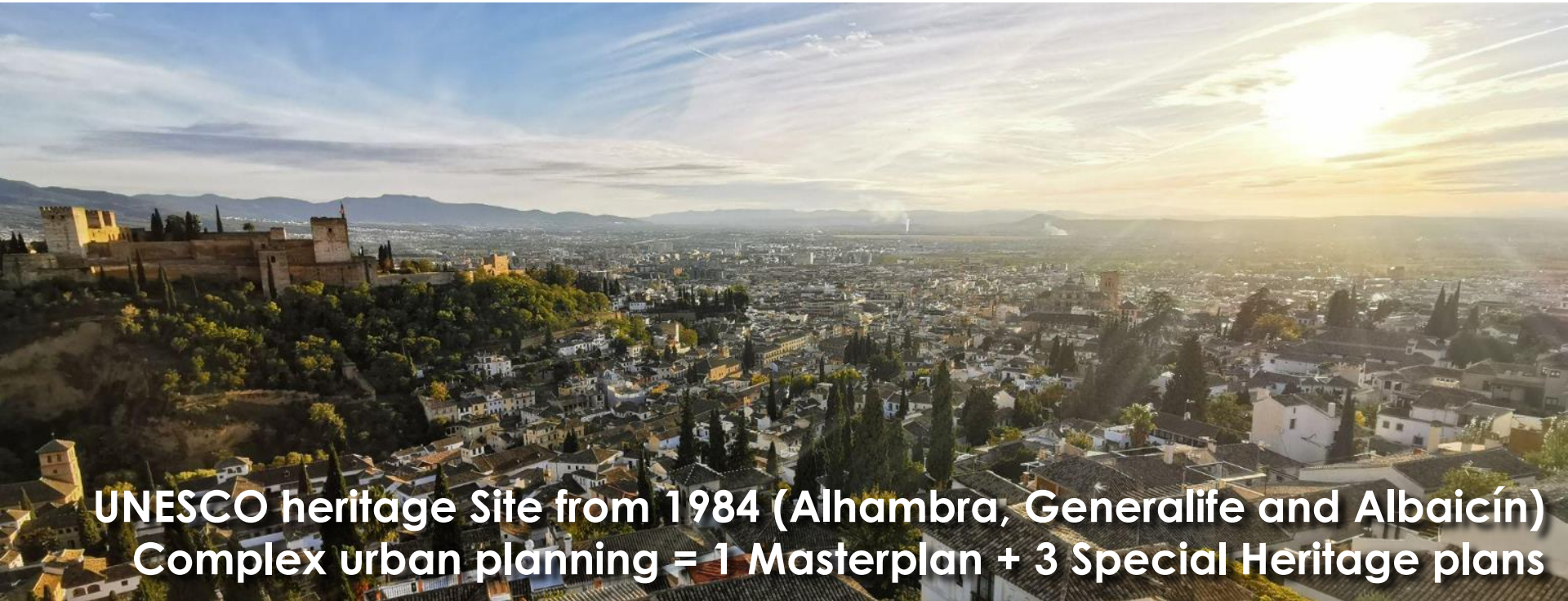


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Granada intro: Heritage



UNESCO heritage Site from 1984 (Alhambra, Generalife and Albaicín)
Complex urban planning = 1 Masterplan + 3 Special Heritage plans

Granada in rough numbers

AREA:



88 km²

25 km² urban 

8 districts 

RESIDENTS:



232.717

registered inhabitants



FLOATING POPULATION:



>60K University
Students

+ 5M tourists





ECONOMY:



>80% Service



 **8%** Agriculture

 **3%** Industry



7% Industry









5% Construction

Data collection: Available datasets

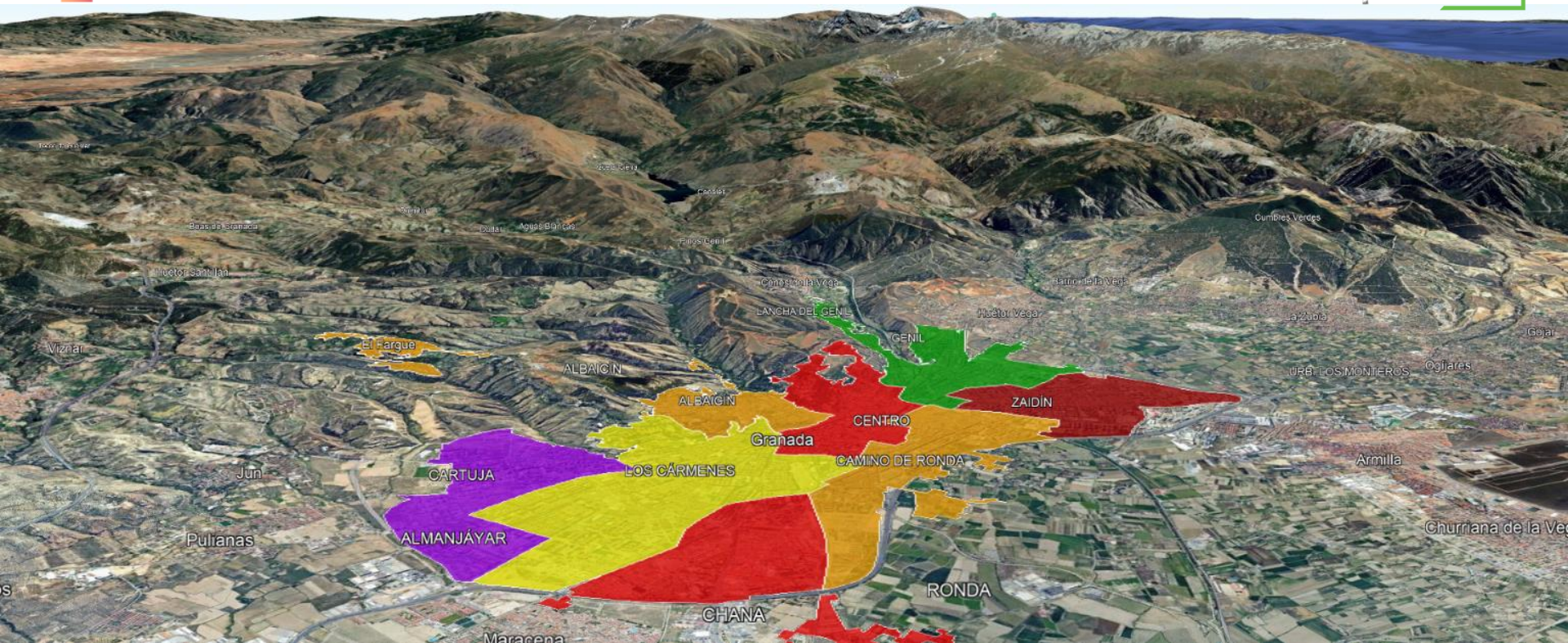
National and Regional Government

-  Census
-  Cadastre
-  Socioeconomic (INE)
-  Air quality (Junta de Andalucía)
-  Climate (AEMET)
-  Risks & Emergency

Municipality

-  Mobility (LEZ)
-  Noise control (ZAS)
-  Waste collection (PAYT)
-  Land use
-  Building activity
-  Citizen participation

Data collection: Territorial approach (Districts)



Citizen participation: Municipality structure

Official organization for participation and data collection:

Structure

- 1 Deputy Mayor



- 8 District Mayors



- 8 Civic centers



- 45 employees



Tasks

- Public consultations



- Participatory budget



- Civic centers



- Decentralized registry



- Neighborhood festivals



Tools

- District Monthly Boards



- Citizens Plenary



- Social Council



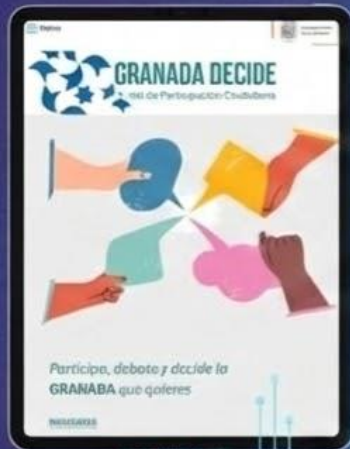
- Sectorial Councils



- GranadaDecide website



Citizen participation: Digital tools



Granada Decide (Granada Decides)

 Participatory portal

 Participatory budgeting
 Public consultations
 Citizen initiatives

 ERDF Funded (EDUSI)

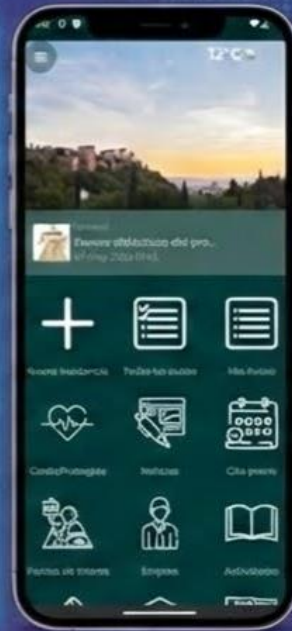
Granada Mejora (Granada Improves)

 Mobile app for reporting

 Urban incidents (3 clicks)

 Municipal services
 >20.000 incidents/year

 Improved by AI



Chasing data: Challenges

Official channels are mandatory and effective for official and regulatory purposes, but...
...a tailored strategy is needed to achieve greater scope.

Challenges



Young people



Non-politics meetings



Fluent data processing

Tasks



Tailor made strategy



Appropriate format

Tools



Events & meetings



Simple collecting

Chasing data: Sustainable Urban Development



AYUNTAMIENTO
DE GRANADA

OBJECTIVE

Action Plan for SUD Strategy and cohesion urban local policy

STRATEGY

On-site district meetings, Citizens plenary, Instagram dissemination and on-line survey (>1000 inputs)



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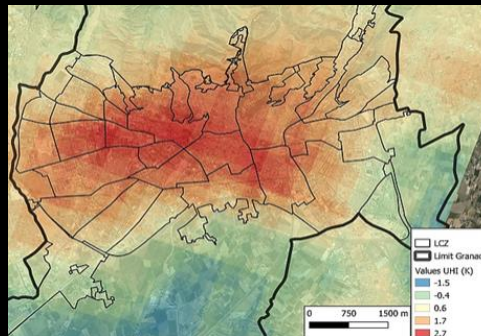
Chasing data: Greening

OBJECTIVE

Gathering data for regreening strategy in Granada (Green Ring) and urban interventions

STRATEGY

Popular plantations and on-site survey with participants (>300 per year)



Chasing data: City Center management

OBJECTIVE

Collecting inputs for strategic planning (URBACT IAP Cities@Heart)

STRATEGY

First ever neighbourhood festival (Verbena) and on-site photobooth (200 interviews)



Chasing data: Mobility

OBJECTIVE

Shaping Low Emissions Zone policy for traffic restrictions and air quality improvement

STRATEGY

AI-assisted cameras and awareness campaigns



Chasing data: Waste management

OBJECTIVE

Implementation of PAYT waste management tax in Granada (first in Andalusia)

STRATEGY

Public QR codes on bins, tracked itineraries and waste analysis



Chasing data: Youth

OBJECTIVE

Check feedback about urban needs and sustainability from young people

STRATEGY

Dance & Sport event with on-site QR survey, and photography workshops



Chasing data: Awareness

OBJECTIVE

Improving sustainability dissemination and engagement strategy

STRATEGY

Sustainable festival and city gymkhana with on-site feedback surveys (>500 participants)



Processing data

PRESENT

Cloud data storage and
spreadsheets self-processing

FUTURE

iQuantum: Demonstrator center for
AI applied to urban management
(End of 2026)



Learnings

PERFECTION is the ENEMY of GOOD

Accept 'good enough' to keep moving forward.



You're always missing someone

Continuously seek to include new voices.



Everybody has something interesting to say

(Find the right question).



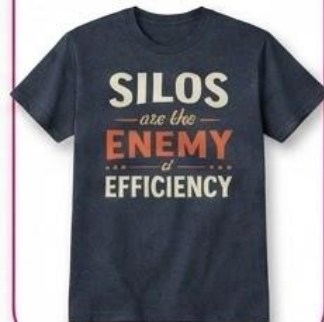
All queries must be previously informed

Provide context for better feedback.



SILOS are the ENEMY of EFFICIENCY

Break down barriers for better collaboration.





See you in Granada!!

Ángel Luis Benito Pérez

Department for Sustainability, Urban Agenda and European Funds

albenito@granada.org

Inspiration from Sligo (Ireland)

- Small city, 20,000 inhabitants
- Public and private collaboration
- Addressing from data collection to evaluation



BACKGROUND

Population 20,000

North West of Ireland

Home of Sligo Business
Improvement District (BID)
700+ Business Members



Partnership Projects including Cities@Heart
between private and public sector with Sligo
County Council & Sligo BID

Small core team usually 3-4 people working on
projects to benefit the Citizens of Sligo

How can we improve the Five Levers for the Citizens of Sligo?

Eat

Drink

Shop

Be Entertained

Socialise

THE CORE MANTRA



What do you need to
know?

Where is the data in
your place that is
going to help you
answer that question?

"What gets measured, gets managed"

Peter Drucker

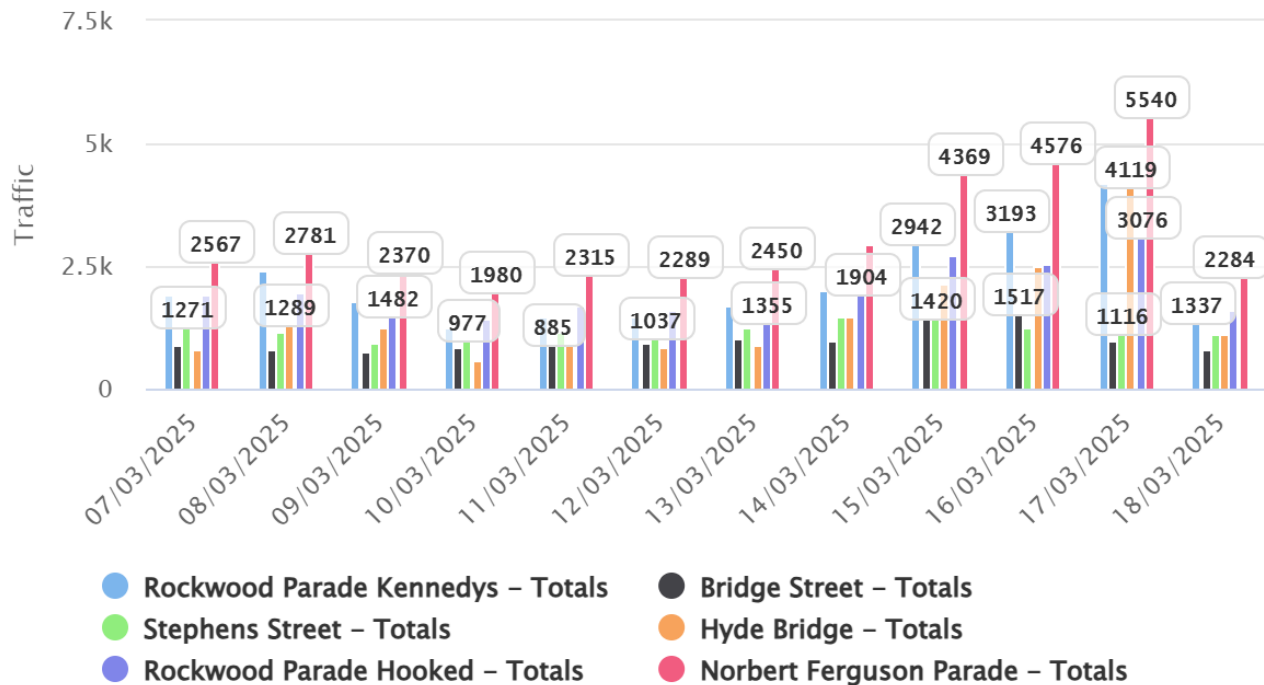
THE DATA CHALLENGE



FOOTFALL

Daily Totals

7th March 2025 to 18th March 2025



CITIZEN SENTIMENT AND SPEND



NTE BUSINESS AUDIT

NTE Business Composition



SOCIAL MEDIA METRICS & MEDIA COVERAGE



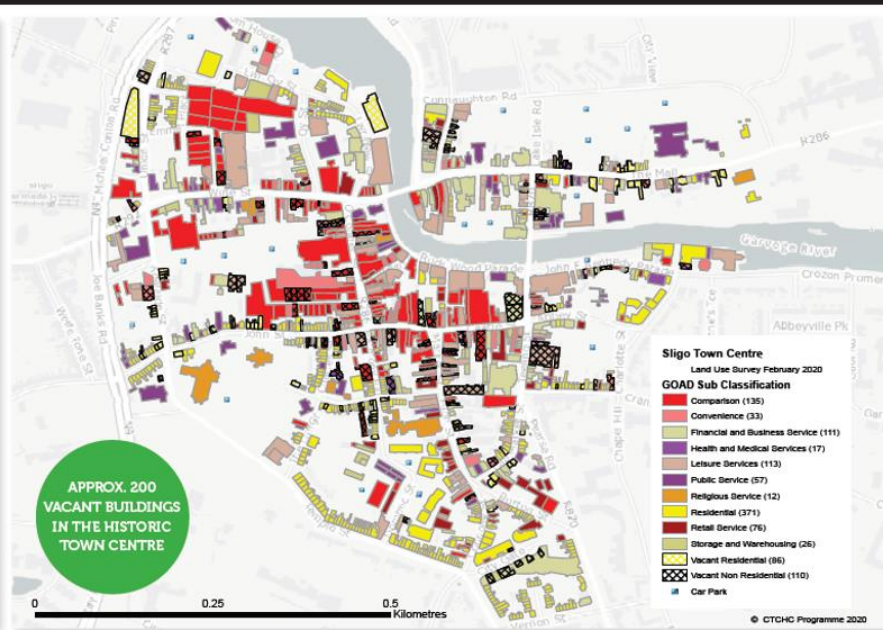
BUILDING OCCUPANCY RATES

Sligo Land Use Survey

17%
TOTAL
VACANCY
RATE

83%
OCCUPANCY
RATE

18.4%
RETAIL
VACANCY
RATE



Residential	32%	Vacancy (total landuse)	17%	Letsure services	10%	Health and medical	2%	Religious service	1%
Retail	21%	Financial and business	10%	Public service	5%	Storage	2%		

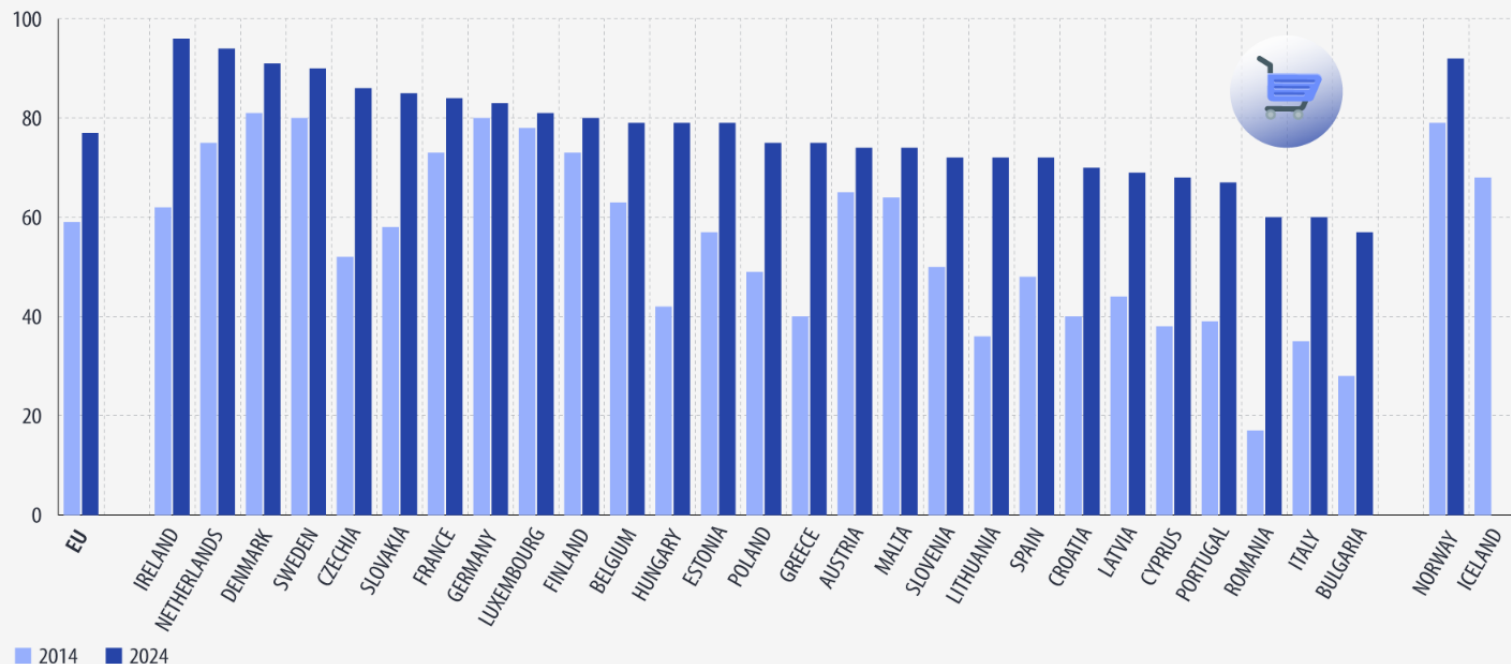


EXAMPLE ONE

**ONLINE RETAIL &
IMPACT ON IRISH
TOWN & CITY
CENTRES**

Internet users who bought or ordered goods or services for private use, 2014 and 2024

(% of individuals who used internet in the previous 12 months)



■ 2014 ■ 2024

Iceland: data for 2024 not available. Estonia and Romania: break in time series for 2014.
Countries ranked based on 2024 data, highest to lowest values.

September 25, 2025

Ireland on course for 100% of population to shop online by end of 2025

Ireland is on track to become a fully digital shopping nation by the end of this year, according to new findings published today. Forecasts show that 100% of the population aged 16–74 will be e-shoppers before the close of 2025, marking a historic milestone in consumer behaviour.

The report highlights that 85% of Irish internet users made online purchases in 2024, a sharp increase from 78% in 2023. Growth is being driven by younger generations, rising adoption among older demographics, and greater digital integration by Irish retailers. Total online spend is also forecast to exceed €16.5 billion in 2025, with further growth expected in 2026 as e-commerce cements its role as the default shopping channel for Irish consumers.

responsibilities, po

Archives

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Digital retail on the rise as Irish shoppers go online

Online shopping becomes a preferred choice for Irish consumers seeking ease and savings

Published: 10 Jul 2025

Online shopping grows by 29% amongst consumers shopping for clothing/household items over the last 12 months

EXAMPLE ONE



LOVE SLIGO GIFT CARD

- Data driven response to global online spending trend to increase footfall into town and multi store use card in Sligo
- 266 Businesses
- Zero cost to Businesses
- €2.3 Million in Sales in 22 months

www.lovesligocard.com



EXAMPLE ONE

- 70,000+ In Store Transactions
- City Pride Built
- Our solution now provides an additional Data Point
- Our solution helps us provide a new incentive for data gathering
- Sligo BID investment of €70,000



EXAMPLE ONE

Irish Independent

News Opinion Business Sport Life Style Enter

Sligo

News Sport Business Lifestyle Local Notes

Sligo's gift card tops €2m in sales giving a real boost to the local economy



COMMERCIAL & RESIDENTIAL CITY CENTRE VACANCIES

Sligo is reported to have the highest nationally commercial vacancy rate of 20.5%, coupled with a lack of central accommodation.

EXAMPLE TWO



County Sligo in top five nationally for commercial vacancy rates



Vacant premises at High Street, Sligo.

Sligo Champion

Thu 20 Mar 2025 at 12:32



[Home](#) > [News](#) > County Sligo continues to have highest commercial vacancy rate

County Sligo continues to have highest commercial vacancy rate

September 25, 2025, 07:21



PERCEPTION

=

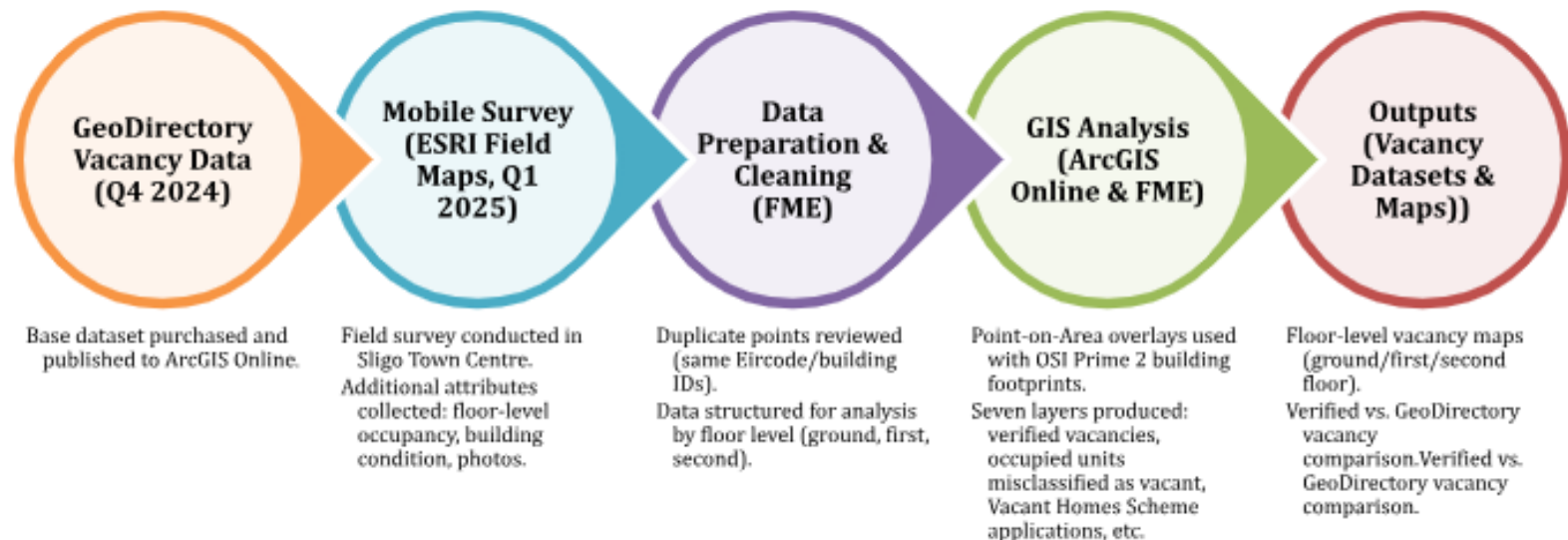
REALITY

€490 COST TO
CHALLENGE THIS
PERCEPTION

**EXAMPLE
TWO**



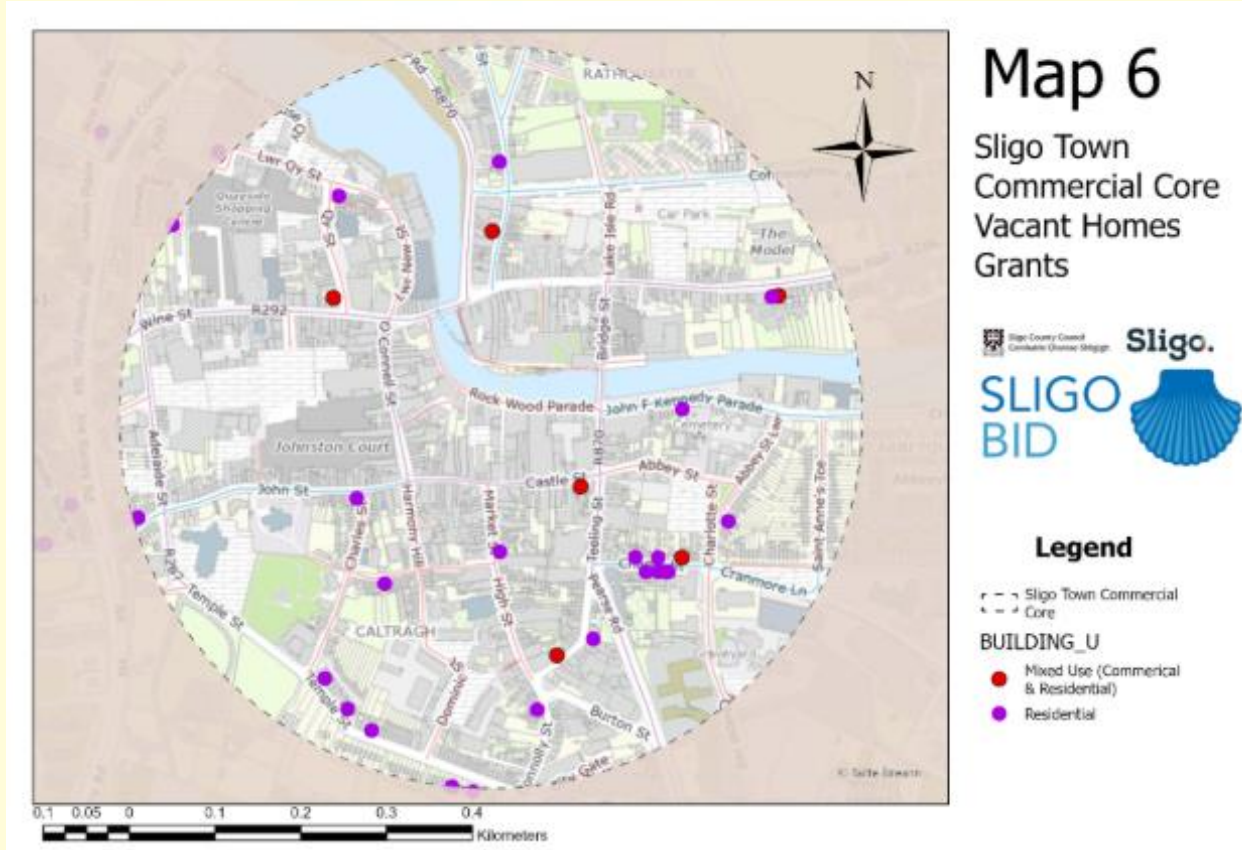
DATA INTERROGATION



EXAMPLE DERELICT SITE



EXAMPLE MAPPING



EXAMPLE TWO

Sligo

News Sport Business Lifestyle Local Notes

Figures portraying Sligo as having worst rate of vacant commercial premises described as 'outrageous'



 gov.ie

News Departments

Press release

Minister Browne announces continuation of Vacant Property Refurbishment Grant targeting 'above shop' vacancy

From: [Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage](#)

Published on: 16 December 2025

Last updated on: 16 December 2025

Improvements to scheme including introduction of a 'Vacant Above the Shop' Grant

QUEEN MAEVE SQUARE SLIGO'S NEW PUBLIC REALM & EVENT SPACE

Assessing the social
and economic impact
of Queen Maeve
Square

EXAMPLE THREE



Sligo

News Sport Business Lifestyle Local Notes

Work begins on transforming a Sligo car park into Queen Maeve Square



EXAMPLE
THREE





€4.5 Million Investment
Event Capacity of 5000

SAMPLE- SLIGO ON ICE 2024 & 2025



CITIZEN SENTIMENT AND SPEND VIA POST EVENT SURVEYS

25,000 Attendees for 2024

Example Public Survey

69.8% arrived at the event by car. 25.6% arrived by walking.

83.7% ate, drank or shopped while in town for the event.

58.1% spent 2-4 hours in town while attending the event.

96.5% felt safe at all times during the event.

29.1% spent less than €50 while in town, 36% spent €50-100 while in town and 34.9% spent more than €100 while in town.



BUSINESS SENTIMENT POST EVENT SURVEYS

Example Business Survey

52.9% are Food/Beverage Providers.

81.3% reported that the event increased footfall to their business.

On average, customers typically spent less than €50 in the business during the event (70.6% of respondents)

6 businesses shared a percentage increase to their business during the event. The average increase was 14%.

93.8% felt the event was well run, safe and family friendly.





THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Gail McGibbon

gail@sligobid.ie

Brían Flynn

brflynn@sligococo.ie

Edel Doran

edel@sligobid.ie



Q&A

Do you have other examples to share with us?

 Time to connect on wooclap.com



1

Go to wooclap.com

2

Enter the event code in the top banner

Event code
CRXITX



Enable answers by SMS

URBACT



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Externalities

Positive

Integration

Data enables collaboration across departments and policy areas.

Making social realities visible

Data helps reveal inequalities, needs, and emerging trends

More targeted and territorialised policies

Evidence supports place-based, adaptive, and effective interventions.

Transparency and sovereignty

Shared data strengthens accountability and citizen engagement.

Negative

What isn't measured is invisible

Non-quantifiable aspects may be overlooked.

The citizen becomes virtualized

People risk being reduced to data points, losing context.

Bias and exclusion risks

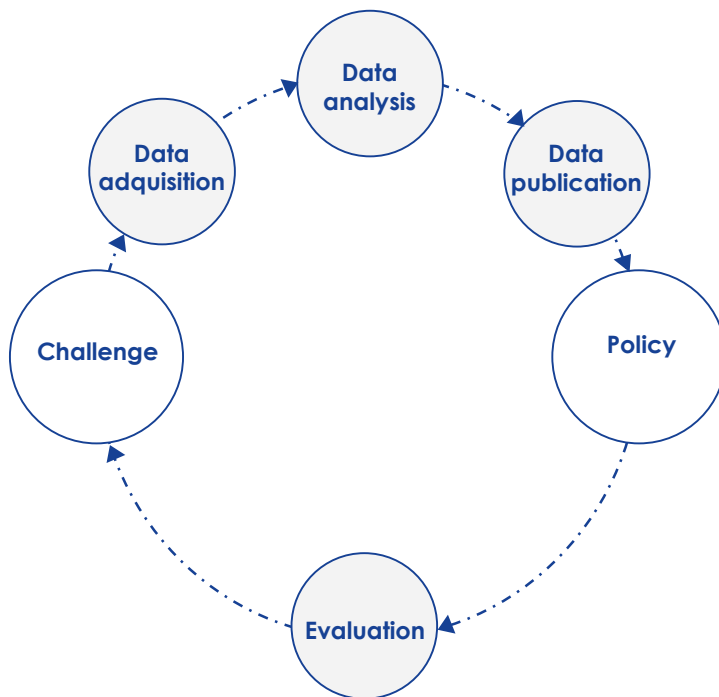
Data can reproduce or amplify existing inequalities and blind spots.

Privacy and trust concerns

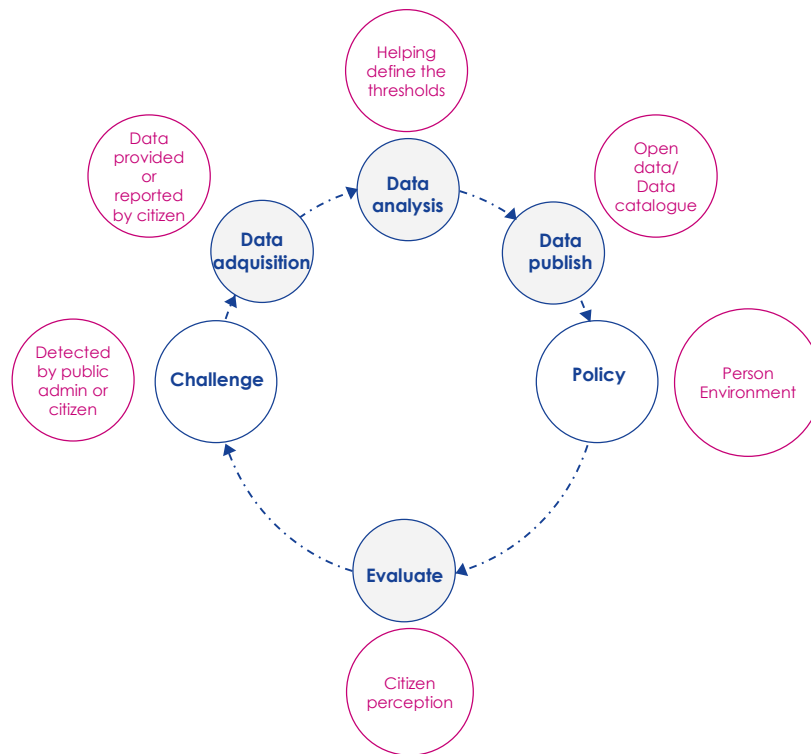
Poor data governance can undermine citizens' trust.

[Data cycle in policy-making

From diagnosis
to evaluation



Data cycle in policy-making



From diagnosis
to evaluation

URBACT Knowledge hub on social data



Webinar 1
15/01/2026

**What do EU cities
really know?
Social data needs,
challenges and
turning it into policy**

Expert: Mar Santamaria

inspiration from:
Bologna (IT)
Granada (ES)
Sligo (IR)

Webinar 2
22/01/2026

**How to collect and
manage data for
social policies?**

Expert: Sofia Aivalioti

inspiration from:
Kuopio (FI)
**Pentágono Urbano
(PT)**
Lyon (FR)

Webinar 3
29/01/2026

**How to interact and
draft social policies
with data?**

Expert: Zsolt Séra

inspiration from:
Oulu (FI)
Heerlen (NL)

Webinar 4
19/02/2026

**How to measure
the impact of social
policies with data?**

Expert: Liat Rogel

Inspiration from:
Cinisello Balsamo (IT)
Glasgow (UK)



Guidebook

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**Before you go,
has this webinar increased your
knowledge?**

THANK [u] FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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