

Instructions for Using Cumbria's Interactive Atlas:

Viewing Area Profiles for Electoral Wards within Electoral Divisions

Introduction: The Cumbria Atlas offers a simple but powerful means of exploring a wide range of statistical information about Cumbria using interactive maps, tables and charts. The aim of the Cumbria Atlas is to enable users to better understand the characteristics and needs of areas across the county.

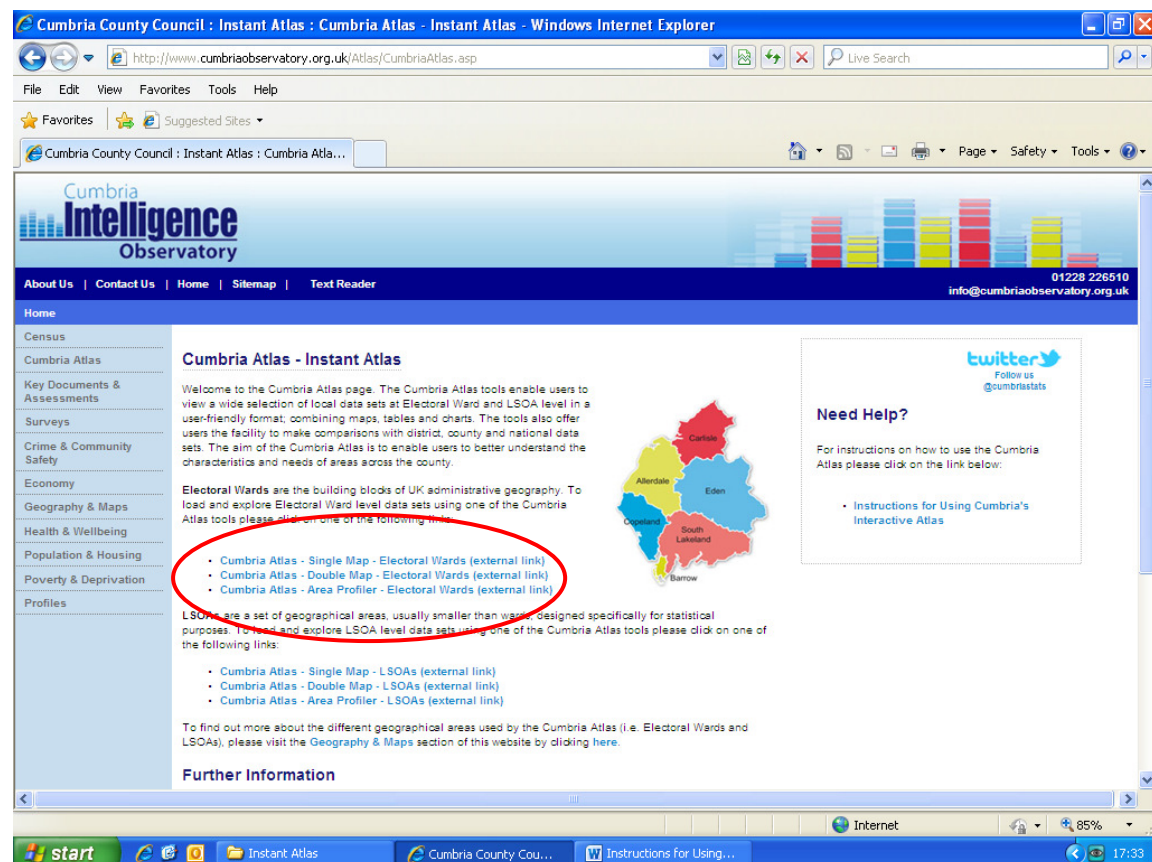
1) Getting Started – Loading an Atlas

The Cumbria Atlas is a web-based tool. To access the Cumbria Atlas, you first need to visit the Cumbria Atlas homepage, which is hosted on the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory website:

<http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Atlas/CumbriaAtlas.asp>

On loading the Cumbria Atlas homepage you will be presented with the page shown below in Figure 1.

Figure 1- The Cumbria Atlas Homepage



The following sections will work through how to explore datasets for Electoral Wards. To load and explore Electoral Ward level data sets, please scroll down the atlas homepage to the three blue links that are circled in red in Figure 1.

The reason that you are presented with a set of three blue links is that the Atlas can be viewed in three different formats; the 'Single Map' format, the 'Double Map' format and the 'Area Profiler' format. All three formats contain the same data sets. However, each format lays out data slightly differently, in order to suit different purposes. The following sections will work through how to explore datasets using only the Area Profiler format.

For a full version of Cumbria Atlas instructions explaining how to explore the Single Map format and the Double Map format, please see:

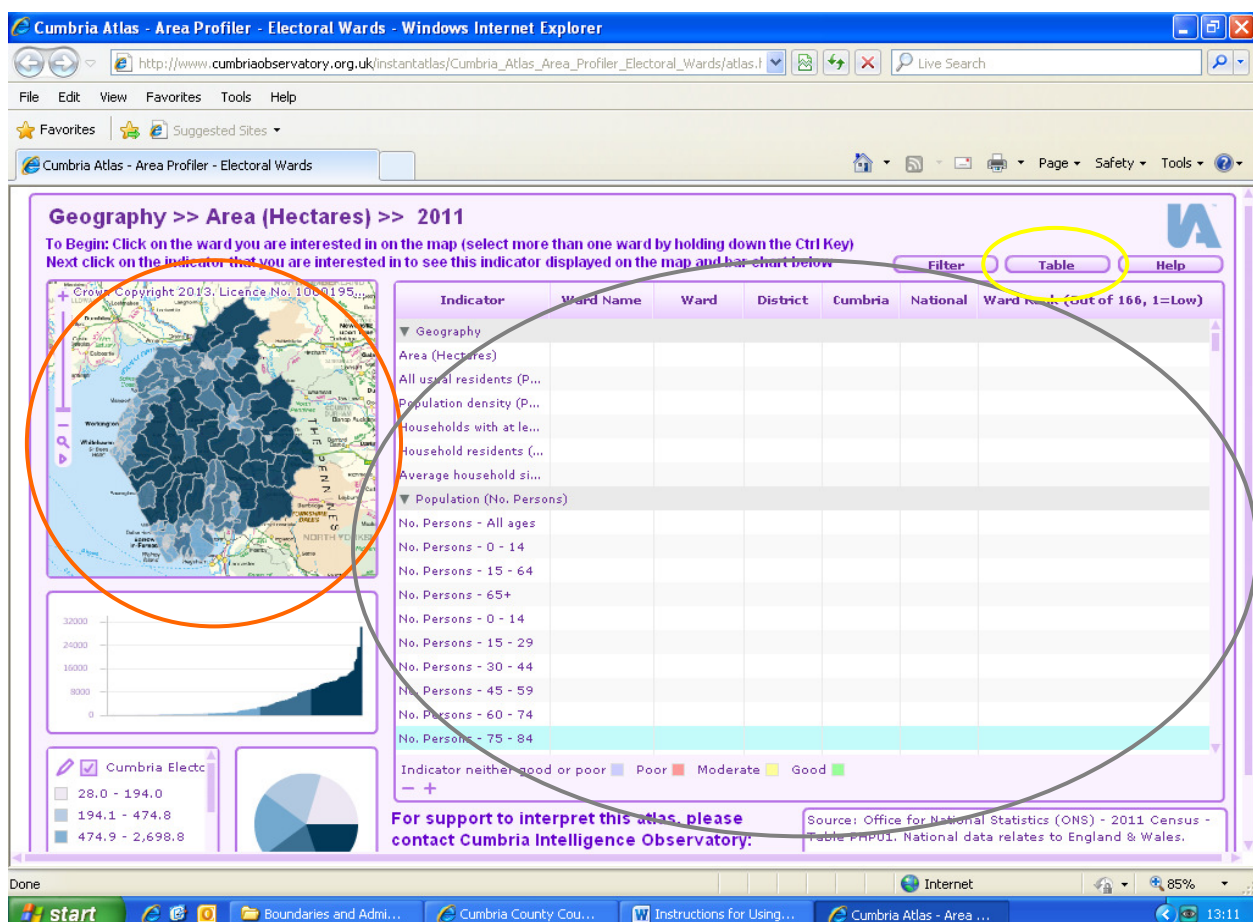
<http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/view.asp?id=44320>

2) The Area Profiler

The Area Profiler allows you to select one ward, or a small number of wards, and view all indicators relating to the ward(s). Looking at data in this way enables you to gain a better understanding of the profile of / issues facing particular areas, such as Electoral Divisions.

The Area Profiler for Electoral Wards is loaded by visiting the Cumbria Atlas homepage and clicking on the blue link 'Cumbria Atlas – Area Profiler – Electoral Wards' (circled in red in Figure 1). Figure 2 shows the main screen you will be greeted with when you double click on the link to the Area Profiler for Electoral Wards.

Figure 2 – The Main Screen (Area Profiler)



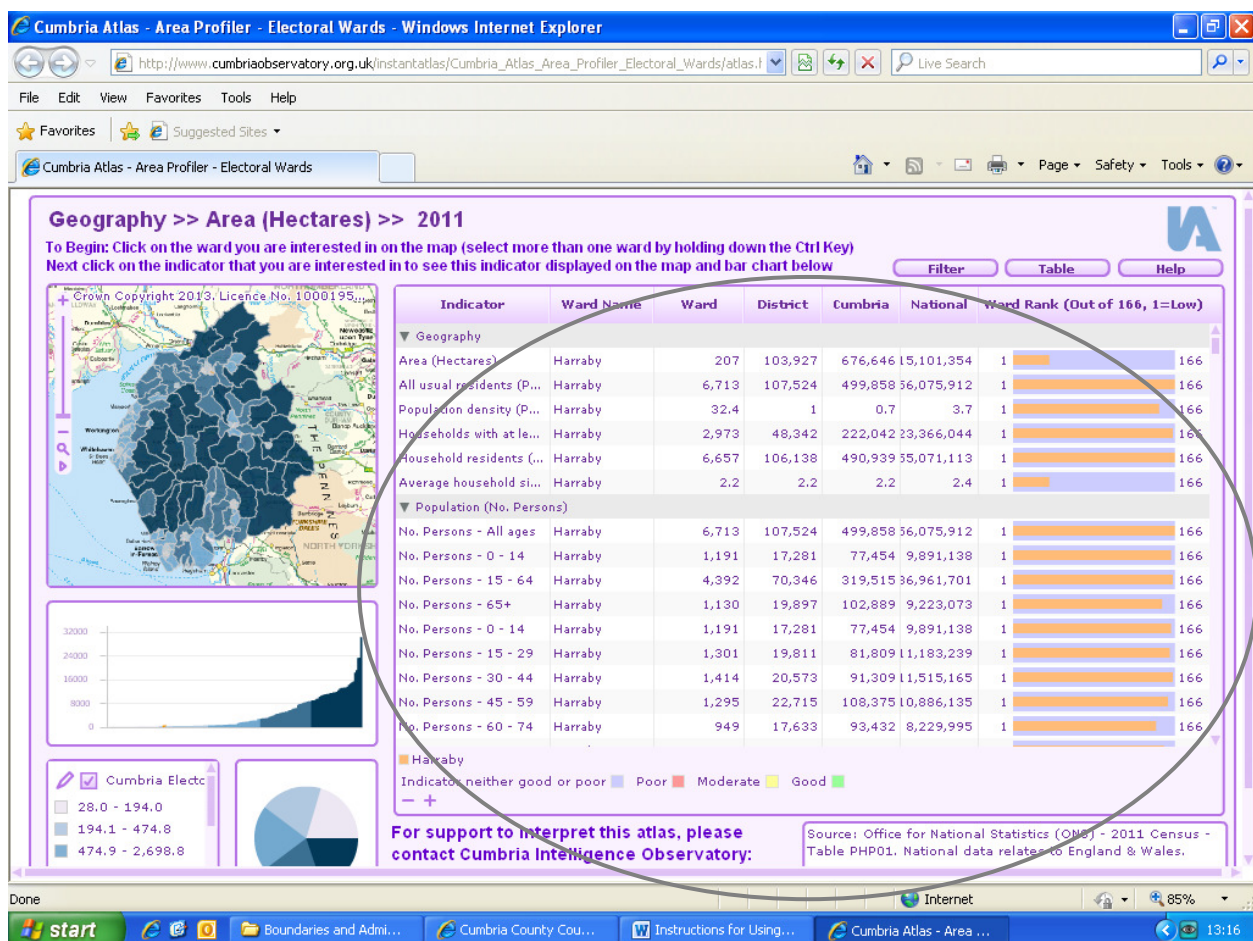
Selecting a Ward

To start exploring using the Area Profiler you first need to select a ward to view data for. You can do this by either clicking on the relevant ward in the map component (circled in orange in Figure 2). Alternatively, if you click the 'table' button (circled in yellow in Figure 2) you will see that the map component changes to a table component which lists Cumbria's 166 electoral wards in alphabetical order. Simply scroll through this list and click on the ward you are interested in. If you click on the table button again the table will switch back to the map component.

For a list of which wards fall fully or partially within each Electoral Division, please see: <http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/elibrary/view.asp?id=53714>

Once you have selected a ward you will see that the 'Spine Chart' component (circled in grey in Figure 2) will change to present data relating to your chosen ward, so that your screen resembles Figure 3 (see how the Spine Chart Component, also circled in grey in Figure 3, now contains data).

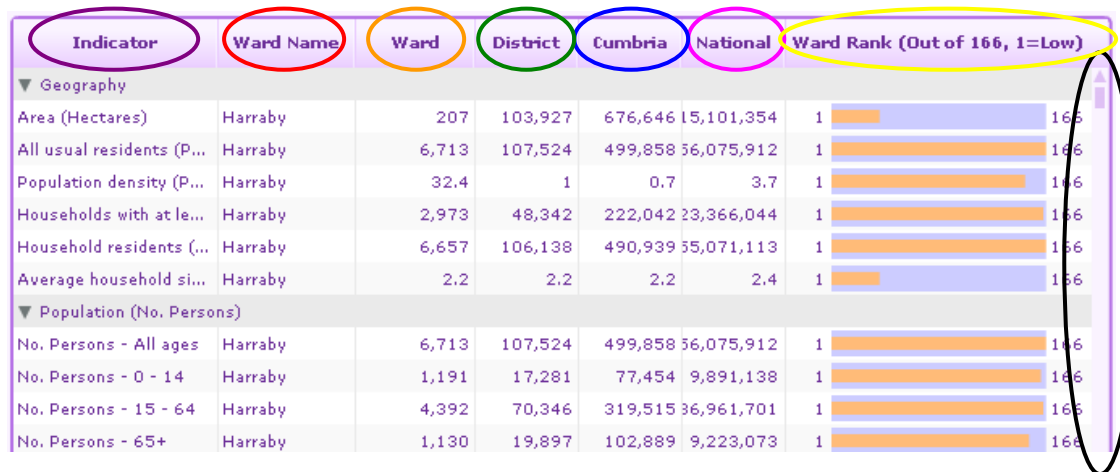
Figure 3 – Populating the Spine Chart (Area Profiler)



The Spine Chart Component

The Spine Chart component (circled in grey in Figure 3) contains a number of columns. Figure 4 gives a close up view of the top of the spine chart component. Working from left to right, the first column is the 'Indicator' column (circled in purple in Figure 4). The Indicator column lists all the indicators that are loaded into the Cumbria Atlas. There are more indicators than the spine chart can show on the screen in one go, so you can scroll down the spine chart, using the scroll bar to the right of the chart (circled in black in Figure 4) to view the indicators not initially shown. Some indicator names are long and do not fully appear in the indicator column. To view these indicator names in full, either hover your mouse over the indicator name or click on and keep hold of the column title and drag it to the right.

Figure 4 – The Spine Chart Columns (Area Profiler)



The second column on the spine chart is the 'Ward Name' column (circled in red in Figure 4). This column shows the name of the ward that you have selected; in Figure 4 you can see that Harraby ward in Carlisle has been selected.

The following four columns to the right of the Ward Name column give the value for each indicator going down the spine chart in relation to:

- Your chosen ward (provided in the 'ward' column, circled in orange);
- The district that your chosen ward is in (provided in the 'district' column, circled in dark green);
- Cumbria (provided in the 'Cumbria' column, circled in blue); and,
- Nationally (provided in the 'national' column, circled in pink).

Using the example provided by Figure 4 in relation to the indicator 'No. Persons 65+', we can see that:

- a) The ward of Harraby has 1,130 persons age 65+;
- b) The district that Harraby ward sits in (Carlisle) has 19,897 persons age 65+;
- c) The county has 102,889 persons age 65+;
- d) Nationally there are 9,223,073 persons age 65+.

The final column in the spine chart is the 'Ward Rank' column (circled in yellow in Figure 4). The orange bars running from left to right in the Ward Rank column show, for each indicator going down the spine chart, how your chosen ward ranks in relation to Cumbria's 166 electoral wards. A rank of 1 is assigned to the ward with the lowest value for an indicator and a rank of 166 is assigned to the ward with the highest rank for the indicator.

The further to the left and closer to number '1' an orange bar is, the lower your chosen ward ranks in relation to the county's 166 wards. The further to the right and closer to the number '166' an orange bar is, the higher your selected ward ranks in relation to Cumbria's 166 wards. If you hover over any of the orange bars a text box will appear to tell you exactly where your ward ranks.

If you scroll down the spine chart you will see that some of the orange bars in the Ward Rank column have different coloured shades behind them; an example of this is given in Figure 5. The coloured shading is used when a high or low rank for an indicator can be said to be 'good' or 'poor'. For these indicators, if the orange rank bar falls into the green shaded area, this means that your chosen ward is amongst the 'best' 25% of Cumbria's 166 wards. Inversely, if the orange rank bar falls into the red shaded area, this means that your chosen ward is amongst the 'worst' 25% of Cumbria's 166 wards.

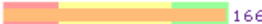

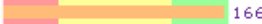

Indicator	Ward Name	Ward	District	Cumb...	Natio...	Ward Rank (Out of 166, 1=Low)
▼ Household Income						
Mean Household Income (£)	Wetheral	42,796	33,384	32,641	35,992	1  166
Median Household Income (£)	Wetheral	35,445	26,357	25,524	28,413	1  166
Lower Quartile Household Income...	Wetheral	19,092	13,560	13,254	14,312	1  166
% Households - 0-10k	Wetheral	8	16	16	15	1  166

Figure 5 – The Ward Rank Column (Area Profiler)

In figure 5, Wetheral ward has been selected and we can see that the orange bars for mean, median and lower quartile household income fall into the green shaded area, as does the bar for % households with annual income less than £10k. This shows that Wetheral ward is amongst the best 25% of Cumbria's wards for these indicators.

Selecting Multiple Wards

To select more than one ward at a time within the spine chart (i.e. all the wards within an electoral division), keep hold of the 'Ctrl' key on your keyboard when clicking on the relevant wards in the map component (circled in orange in Figure 2) or the table component (loaded via 'table' button: circled in yellow in Figure 2). The Area Profiler will allow you to load up to eight wards at any one time. If you wish to view data for more than eight wards, it is likely that the Single Map Atlas is a more appropriate tool for you. To load the Single Map Atlas, please see the full version of Cumbria Atlas instructions which can be viewed via the following link:

<http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/view.asp?id=44320>

The Map, Bar Chart, Pie Chart and Metadata Components

It is very important to note that the map, bar chart, pie chart and metadata* components within the Area Profiler will, by default, refer to the first indicator in the spine chart (Area - Hectares). **If you want these components to refer to another indicator, you must click on the name of the indicator in the Indicator Column.** The title bar at the top left of your screen will show you what indicator the map, chart and metadata components are referring to and what timeframe the indicator relates to.

*The metadata component at the bottom right of the screen displays useful information about indicators (i.e. the source of the data). For information about how to interpret the map, bar chart, pie chart and metadata components, please see the full version of Cumbria Atlas instructions which can be viewed via the following link: <http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/view.asp?id=44320>

3) Data: All the data that drives the Cumbria Atlas is stored in a database which is updated by the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory team. For the most recent copy of any of the data in this database, please contact the team (contact details below).

4) Further Help: Cumbria Intelligence Observatory team are more than happy to talk you through using the Atlas over the phone or face to face. Training sessions for small groups can also be arranged. For further information or for help using any other data source, please contact: info@cumbriaobservatory.org.uk or 01228 226309

Caveats: Every effort has been made to ensure data is accurate and up to date. However, since it has been gathered from a number of sources, occasionally errors can be made or data may not reflect the most up to date available. Furthermore, some data may be misleading due to small numbers. As a result of all these factors, caution should be used in interpretation of the available data.