# Our Population: Deprivation — IMD

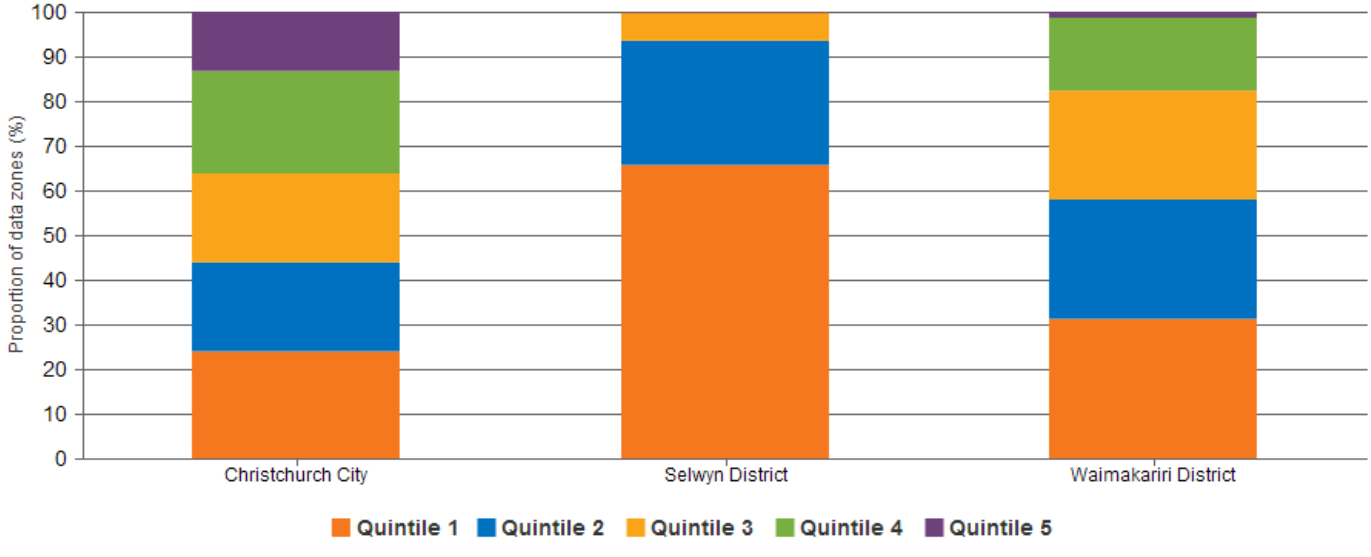
Downloaded from https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-population/#link-deprivation-imd on 30/03/2024 3:27 AM

The New Zealand Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures deprivation at the neighbourhood level using custom-designed data zones (on average a data zone has a population of 761 people) [8]. The IMD consists of seven domains of deprivation (income, employment, crime, housing, health, education, and access to services) and includes 28 indicators which have been created using routinely-collected data from government agencies, as well as census data [9]. The seven domains are weighted based on their relative importance to socioeconomic deprivation, adequacy of their indicators, and robustness of the data they use [9].

Data zones are ranked from 1 (least deprived) to 6,181 (most deprived) and grouped in five quintiles (quintile 1 represents the 20% least deprived data zones in New Zealand; while quintile 5 represents the 20% most deprived data zones in New Zealand) [8]. A strength of the IMD is that domains can be used in combination or individually, therefore users are able to see what health or social outcomes are driving deprivation within a given geographical area [9]. Like the New Zealand Deprivation Index (NZDep), the IMD is a small-area measure of deprivation: it does not measure the deprivation circumstances of individuals, and therefore not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived [9]. However, a particular strength of the IMD is that users can compare areas that share the same level of overall deprivation (for example Quintile 5) in a geographical area and explore whether the drivers of deprivation (such as the domains) are the same or different.

This indicator presents the proportion of data zones in each quintile of deprivation by overall IMD rank for Christchurch City, Selwyn District, and Waimakariri District.

Figure 8.1: Proportion of data zones in each quintile of deprivation by overall IMD rank for Christchurch City, Selwyn District, and Waimakariri District, 2018




The figure shows that Selwyn and Waimakariri districts had low levels of overall IMD deprivation with zero percent and 17.5 percent of data zones in those districts falling into the two most deprived quintiles (quintiles 4 and 5), respectively. More than a third (36.0%) of data zones in Christchurch City fell into quintiles 4 and 5, which was less than the national proportion (40%).

Selwyn District had the highest proportion of data zones in the least deprived quintiles (quintiles 1 and 2) at 93.6 percent, followed by Waimakariri District (58.1%) and Christchurch City (44.1%).

### Data Sources

**Source:** The University of Auckland.
**Survey/data set:** Index of Multiple Deprivation developed by Exeter et al 2017 and licensed by The University of Auckland for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence. Access publicly available data from the University of Auckland website www.fmhs.auckland.ac.nz/en/soph/about/our-departments/epidemiology-and-biostatistics/research/hgd/research-themes/imd18.html
**Source data frequency:** The 2018 IMD will be updated following the 2023 Census.

Metadata for this indicator is available at https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/index-data

© Crown copyright 2024 

# REFERENCES

This is the full reference list for **Our Population**.


1 New Zealand Treasury, McLeod K (2018) *Where we come from, where we go – describing population change in New Zealand: Analytical paper 18/02*. Wellington: New Zealand Treasury.

2 Statistics New Zealand (2018) Frequently asked questions - population statistics updated 25 September 2018. Retrieved 15 November 2018 from www.stats.govt.nz

3 Ministry of Health (2016) *Health and independence report 2016: The Director-General of Health's annual report on the state of public health*. Wellington: Ministry of Health.

4 Statistics New Zealand (2014) *2013 Census QuickStats about greater Christchurch*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.

5 Statistics New Zealand (2013) *New Zealand Census of population and dwellings*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.

6 Salmond CE, Crampton P (2002) *NZDep2001 index of deprivation*. Wellington: Department of Public Health, Wellington School of Medicine and Health Science.

7 Atkinson J, Salmond, C., & Crampton, P. (2019) *NZDep2018 Index of Deprivation, final research report, December 2020.* Wellington: Department of Public Health, University of Otago.

8 Exeter D, Browne M, Chiang A, Crengle S, Zhao J, Lee A (undated) The 2018 New Zealand Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD18): Indicators for social and health research in New Zealand. Brief report. Auckland: The University of Auckland.

9 Exeter DJ, Zhao J, Crengle S, Lee A, Browne M (2017) The New Zealand Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD): A new suite of indicators for social and health research in Aotearoa, New Zealand. *PLoS One* 12.

10 CERA (2012) *CERA Wellbeing Survey 2012 Report, prepared by AC Nielsen for the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority.* AC Nielsen and the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority.

11 Canterbury DHB (2018) *Canterbury Wellbeing Survey, June 2018: Report prepared by Nielsen for the Canterbury District Health Board and partnering agencies.* Christchurch: Canterbury District Health Board.

12 Statistics New Zealand (2014) Disability Survey: 2013. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.


© Crown copyright 2024 