

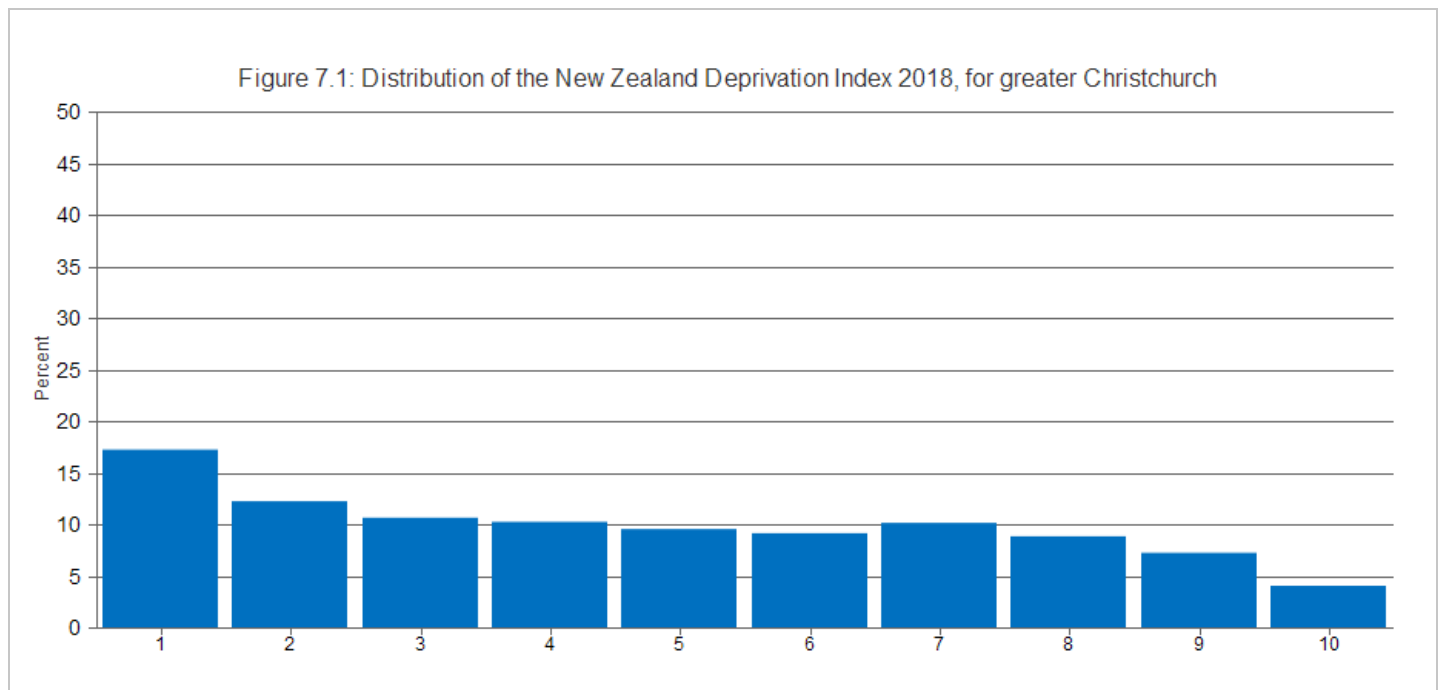
## Our Population: Deprivation – NZDep2018

Downloaded from <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-population/#link-deprivation-nzdep2018> on 09/12/2024 1:08 AM

The New Zealand Deprivation Index 2018 (NZDep2018) is a small-area measure of deprivation used to describe the deprivation experienced by groups of people [6]. NZDep2018 combines nine socio-economic variables from the 2018 Census, which represent eight deprivation factors: income, employment, communication, transport, support, qualifications, living space, and home ownership [7]. A weighted sum of these variables is calculated for the whole of New Zealand and to consider the deprivation distribution of different populations (such as ethnic groups and geographical populations). The NZDep2018 assigns each small-area in New Zealand a deprivation score. Based on these scores, areas are distributed into ten deciles, decile 1 indicates that an area is in the least deprived 10% of areas in New Zealand and decile 10 indicates that an area is in the most deprived 10% of areas in New Zealand. As an area measure of deprivation, NZDep2018 does not measure deprivation at an individual level.

Following the Canterbury earthquakes in 2010–2011, there was unprecedented population movement out of residential red zone areas in Christchurch City, particularly from more deprived areas of the city into less deprived areas. This redistribution may have caused an underrepresentation of deprivation as measured by NZDep2018 for Christchurch/Canterbury. Generally, increasing levels of deprivation are associated with higher mortality rates, and higher rates of many diseases [7].

This indicator presents the New Zealand Deprivation Index (NZDep2018) profile for greater Christchurch and by Territorial Authority.



The figure shows that the deprivation profile for greater Christchurch is skewed towards lower deprivation, with 50.8 percent of the population living in areas that have the least deprived NZDep scores (deciles 1-4) and 30.4 percent living in areas that have the four most deprived NZDep scores (deciles 7-10). Greater Christchurch has a relatively less deprived NZDep18 profile compared to New Zealand overall (for which, all deciles, by design, equal approximately 10%).

Figure 7.2: Distribution of the New Zealand Deprivation Index 2018, for Christchurch City

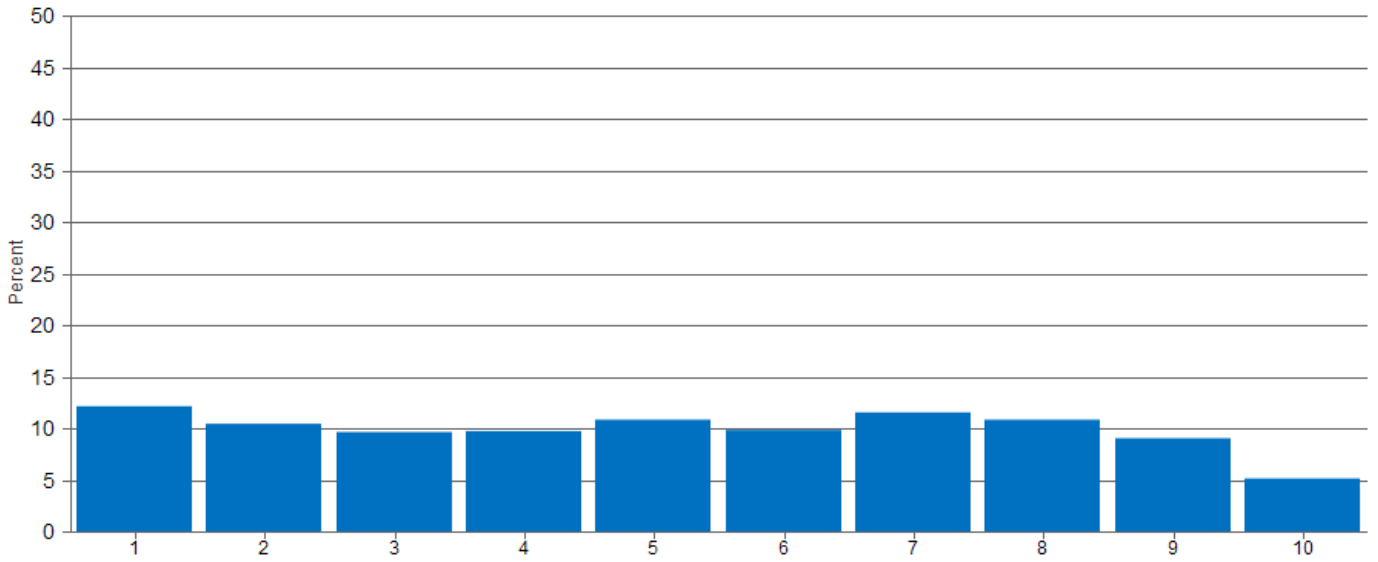


Figure 7.3: Distribution of the New Zealand Deprivation Index 2018, for Selwyn District

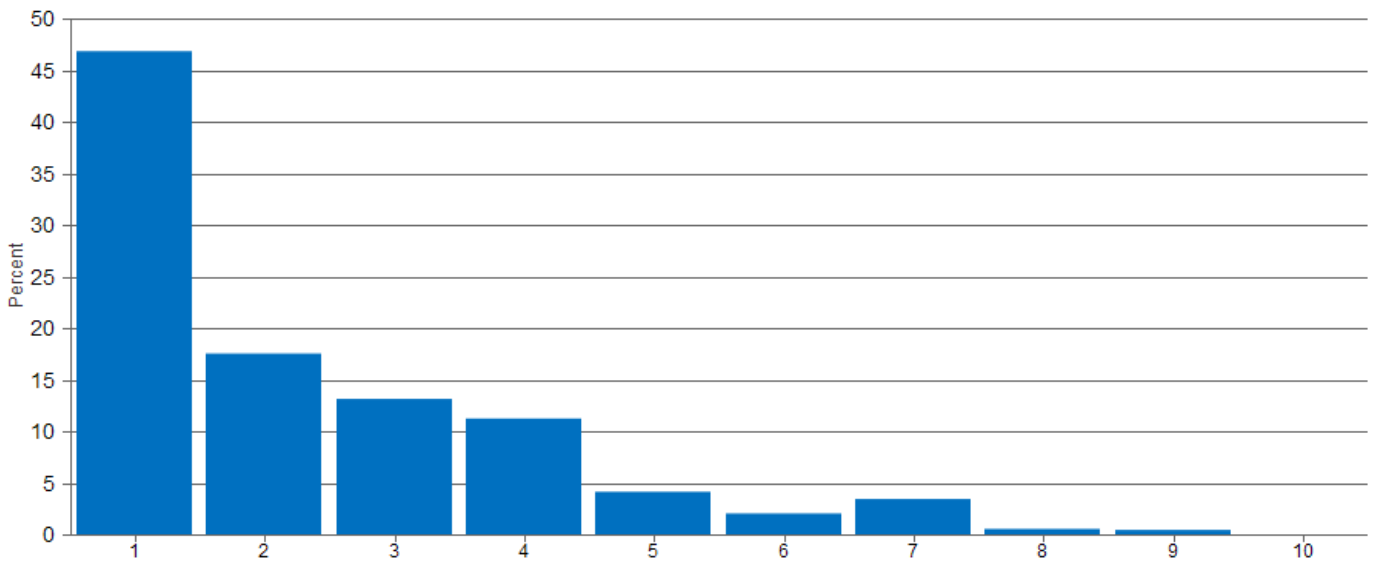
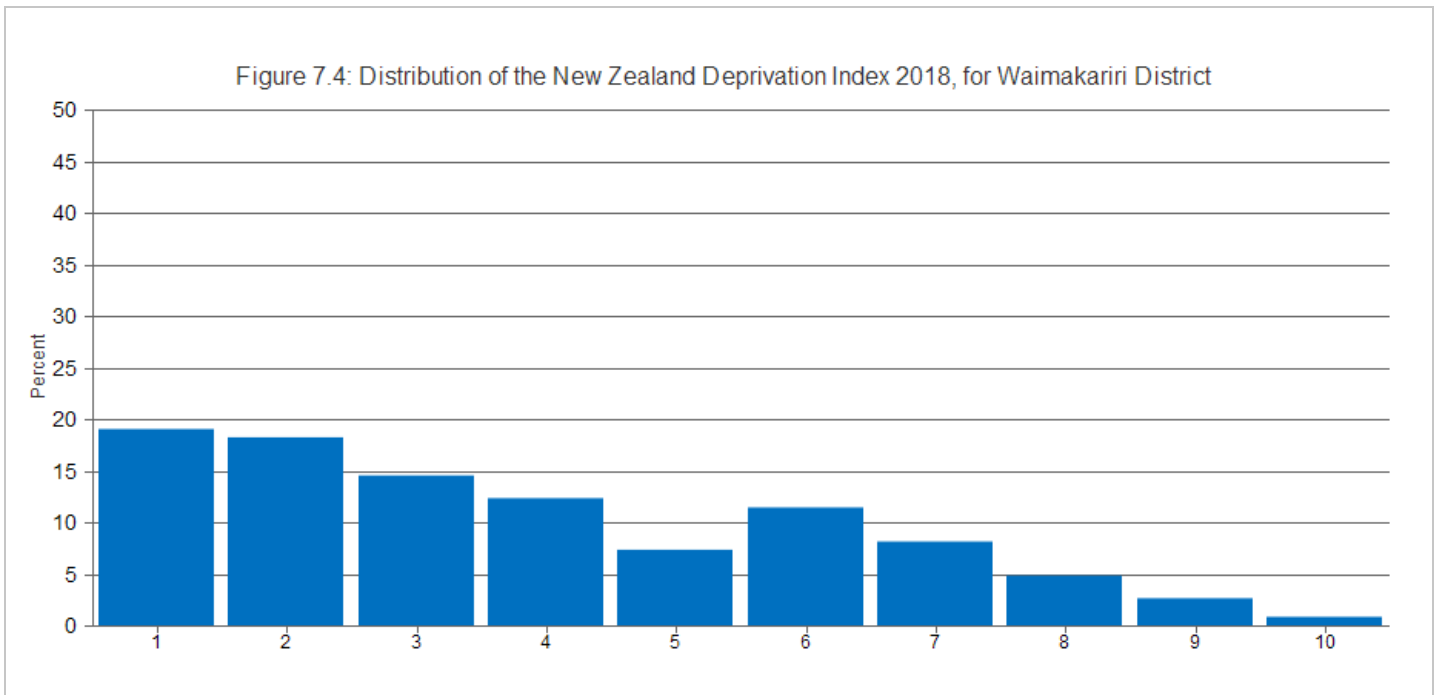


Figure 7.4: Distribution of the New Zealand Deprivation Index 2018, for Waimakariri District



Figures 7.2 to 7.4 show that in 2018, a large proportion of residents from Selwyn District (89.0%) and Waimakariri District (64.4%) were living in areas with the four least deprived NZDep scores (deciles 1-4), along with much lower proportions living in areas with the four most deprived NZDep scores (deciles 7-10), at 4.6 percent and 16.7 percent, respectively. Christchurch City had a more even distribution across the deciles, with under half (42.3%) of the population living in areas falling into the four most deprived deciles and just over a third (36.9%) living in areas falling into the four least deprived deciles.

#### Data Sources

**Source:** University of Otago.

**Survey/data set:** NZDep2018 Index of Deprivation, developed by Atkinson J., Salmond C. and Crampton P. 2014. Access publicly available data from the University of Otago website [www.otago.ac.nz/wellington/departments/publichealth/research/hirp/otago020194.html](http://www.otago.ac.nz/wellington/departments/publichealth/research/hirp/otago020194.html)

**Source data frequency:** Updated 5 yearly.

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

## 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](http://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.