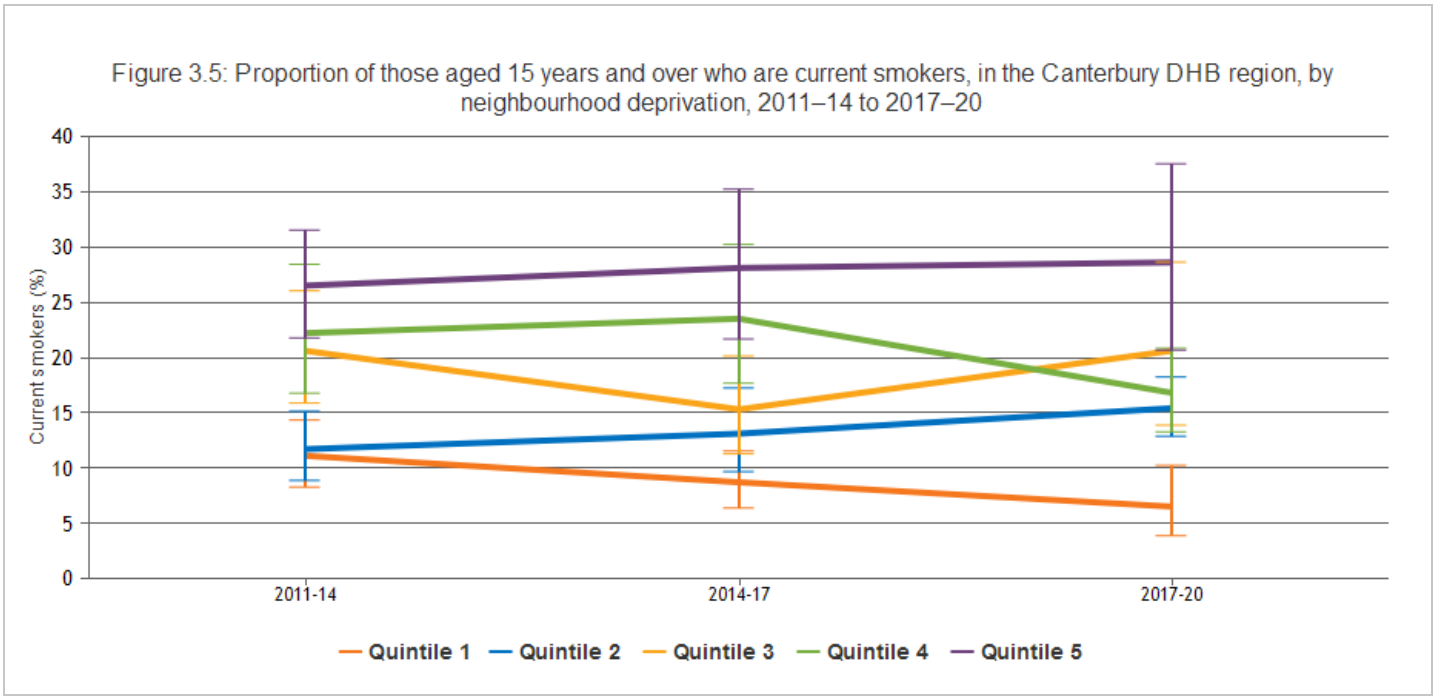
Smoking — Adults: Breakdown by deprivation

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The figure shows that the smoking prevalence for respondents in the Canterbury DHB region is strongly associated with socioeconomic deprivation (i.e. smoking prevalence increases as neighbourhood deprivation increases). The differences in smoking prevalence between Canterbury respondents living in neighbourhoods that have the least deprived NZDep18 scores compared with the most deprived NZDep18 scores are substantial (for 2017–20, Quintile 1, 6.5%; Quintile 2, 15.4%; Quintile 3, 20.6%; Quintile 4, 16.8%; and Quintile 5, 28.6%). For the Canterbury DHB region (and for New Zealand overall, data not shown), smoking prevalence is statistically significantly higher for those living in the most deprived (Quintile 5) neighbourhoods compared to the least deprived (Quintile 1) neighbourhoods (and higher than for Quintile 2 and Quintile 3, in 2014–17).

Data Sources for Smoking — Adults

Source: Ministry of Health.
Survey/data set: New Zealand Health Survey to 2020. Access publicly available data from the Ministry of Health website https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2020-21-annual-data-explorer/_w_224d6220/#!/explore-indicators
Source data frequency: Survey conducted continuously with data reported annually. Regional results (pooled data) released every 3 years.

Metadata for the Smoking — Adults indicator is available at https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/index-data

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