

# Northland Regional Council

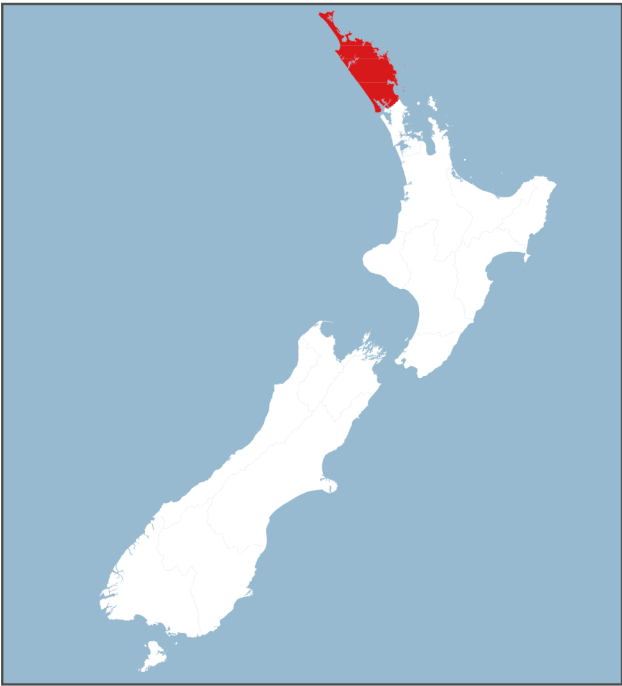
The **2018 New Zealand Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD18)** is a set of tools for identifying concentrations of deprivation in New Zealand. The IMD18 comprises 29 indicators grouped into seven domains of deprivation: Education, Income, Crime, Housing, Health, Education, and Access to Services. IMD18 is the combination of these seven domains, which may be used individually or combined.

IMD18 measures deprivation at the neighbourhood level in custom-designed 2018 Data Zones that have an average population of 761 people. Data Zones are designed to produce better small area information without losing their contents to suppression or confidentiality. In 2018, the New Zealand land mass was divided into 6,181 Data Zones.

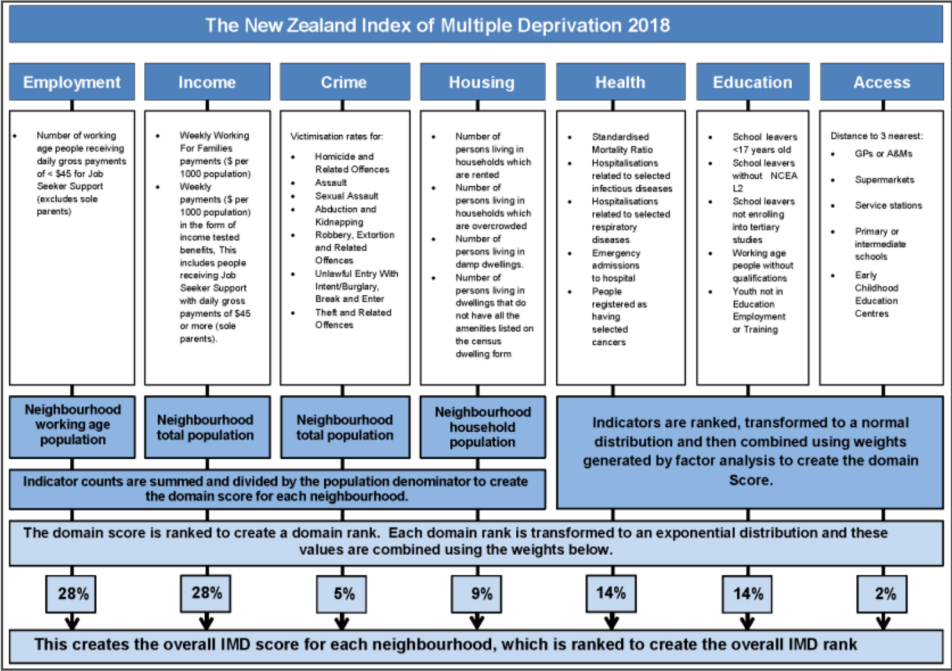
This atlas presents Overall Deprivation and 7 domains of deprivation for the **Northland Regional Council** on the following pages:

- Pg 2. **Overall Deprivation**
- Pg 3. **Employment**
- Pg 4. **Income**
- Pg 5. **Crime**
- Pg 6. **Housing**
- Pg 7. **Health**
- Pg 8. **Education**
- Pg 9. **Access to Services**

The IMD provides a richer, more nuanced view of area level deprivation in New Zealand. Our vision is for the IMD and the data zones to be widely used for community advocacy, research, policy and resource allocation, providing a better measurement of area deprivation in New Zealand.



1. Northland Regional Council



2. Overview of IMD2018 Domains

## 2018 New Zealand Index of Multiple Deprivation

## Northland Regional Council



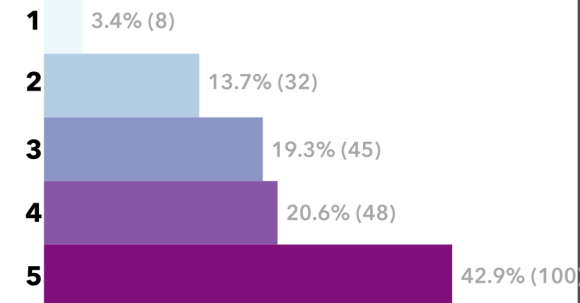
## Overall Deprivation

Rank: 15 / 17

(1 = least deprived, 17 = most deprived)

## REGC Deprivation Profile

## LEAST DEPRIVED



## MOST DEPRIVED

## About this map

This map shows relative overall deprivation in the **Northland Regional Council** by 2018 Data Zone (DZ). In 2018, DZs have an average population of around 760 people. The coloured bars above match those on the map, and show the proportion of DZs in Northland Regional Council that fall within each national deprivation quintile.

Data Zones in Quintile 1 are among the 20% least deprived in NZ, while DZs in Quintile 5 are among most deprived 20%. "Rank" shows how Northland Regional Council compares with other Regional Councils in New Zealand, based on the proportion of data zones that are within the most deprived 30% nationally. It is important to keep in mind that there will be many people living in the most deprived areas who may not be deprived. Conversely, there will be people living in less deprived areas who are deprived.

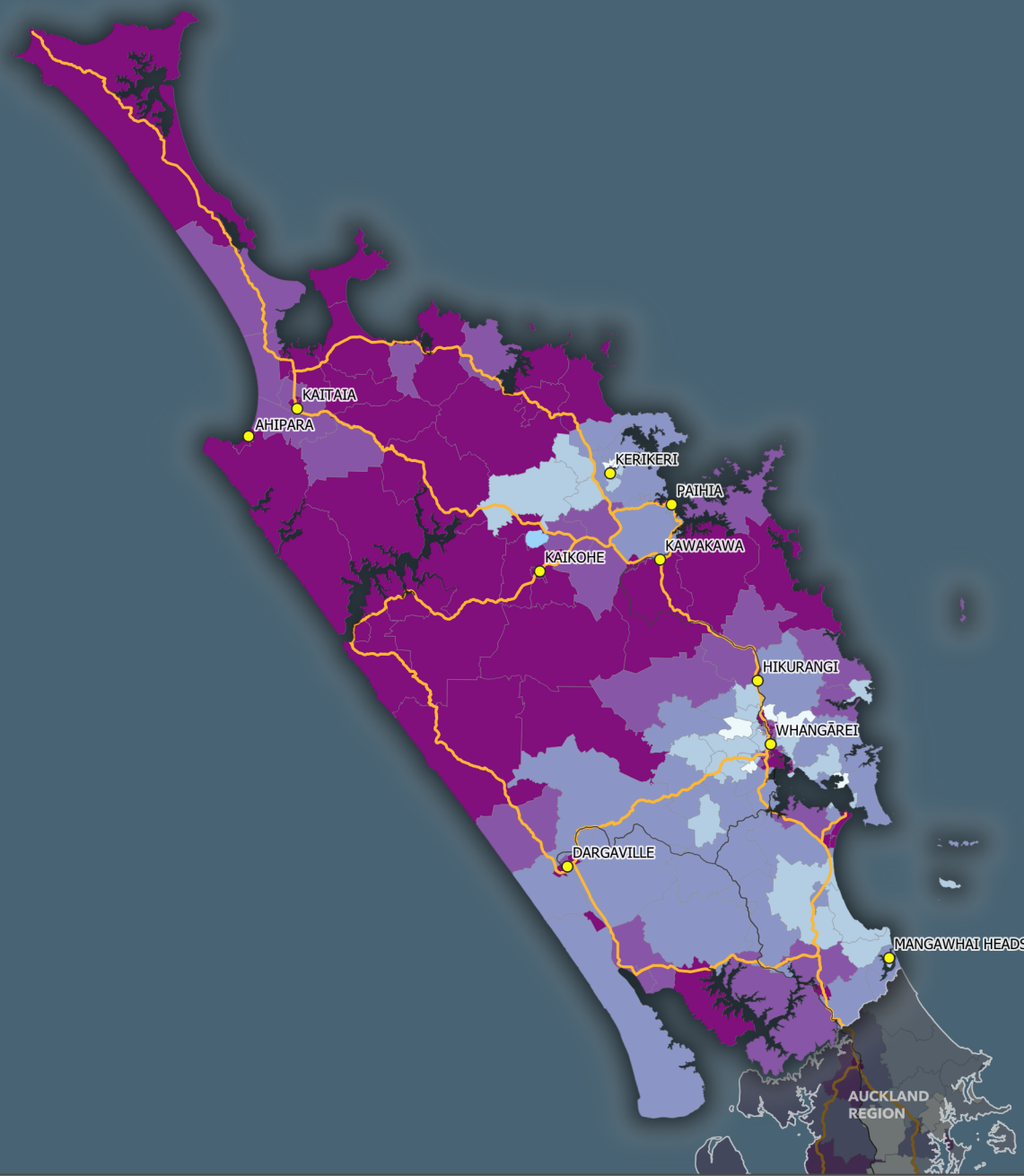
For more information on the NZ Index of Multiple Deprivation, visit the project website:

<https://hgd.auckland.ac.nz/imd18/>



Source: with thanks to Dr Robert Berry for sharing the code for his atlas based on the Welsh IMD ([https://rpubs.com/rural\\_gis/634674](https://rpubs.com/rural_gis/634674))

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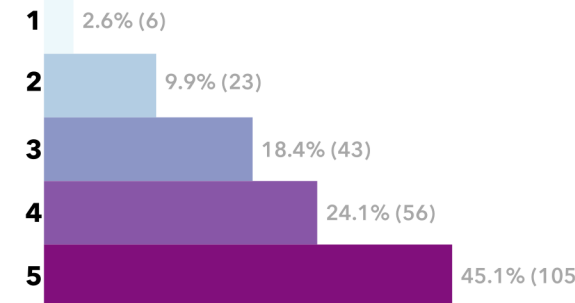
## Employment

### Rank: 17 / 17

(1 = least deprived, 17 = most deprived)

## REGC Deprivation Profile

### LEAST DEPRIVED



### MOST DEPRIVED

## About this map

This map shows relative employment deprivation in the **Northland Regional Council** by 2018 Data Zone (DZ). In 2018, DZs have an average population of around 760 people. The coloured bars above match those on the map, and show the proportion of DZs in Northland Regional Council that fall within each national deprivation quintile.

The **Employment Domain** provides valuable insights into enforced exclusion from employment. 'Employment deprived' people are defined as working age people who want to work but are unable to do so. Data from the Ministry of Social Development was used to measure the proportion of working age (aged 15-64) people in each neighbourhood who were receiving Jobseeker Support at a rate of \$44.99 per day or less in March 2018 (the threshold excludes caregivers of older dependent children). Proportions for data zones are ranked in order of increasing employment deprivation.

- City
- Town
- State Highway
- Railway

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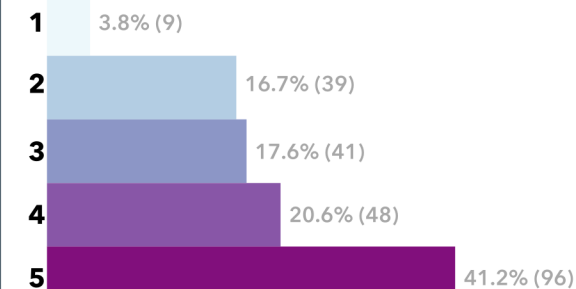
## Income

**Rank: 17 /17**

(1 = least deprived, 17 = most deprived)

### REGC Deprivation Profile

#### LEAST DEPRIVED



#### MOST DEPRIVED

### About this map

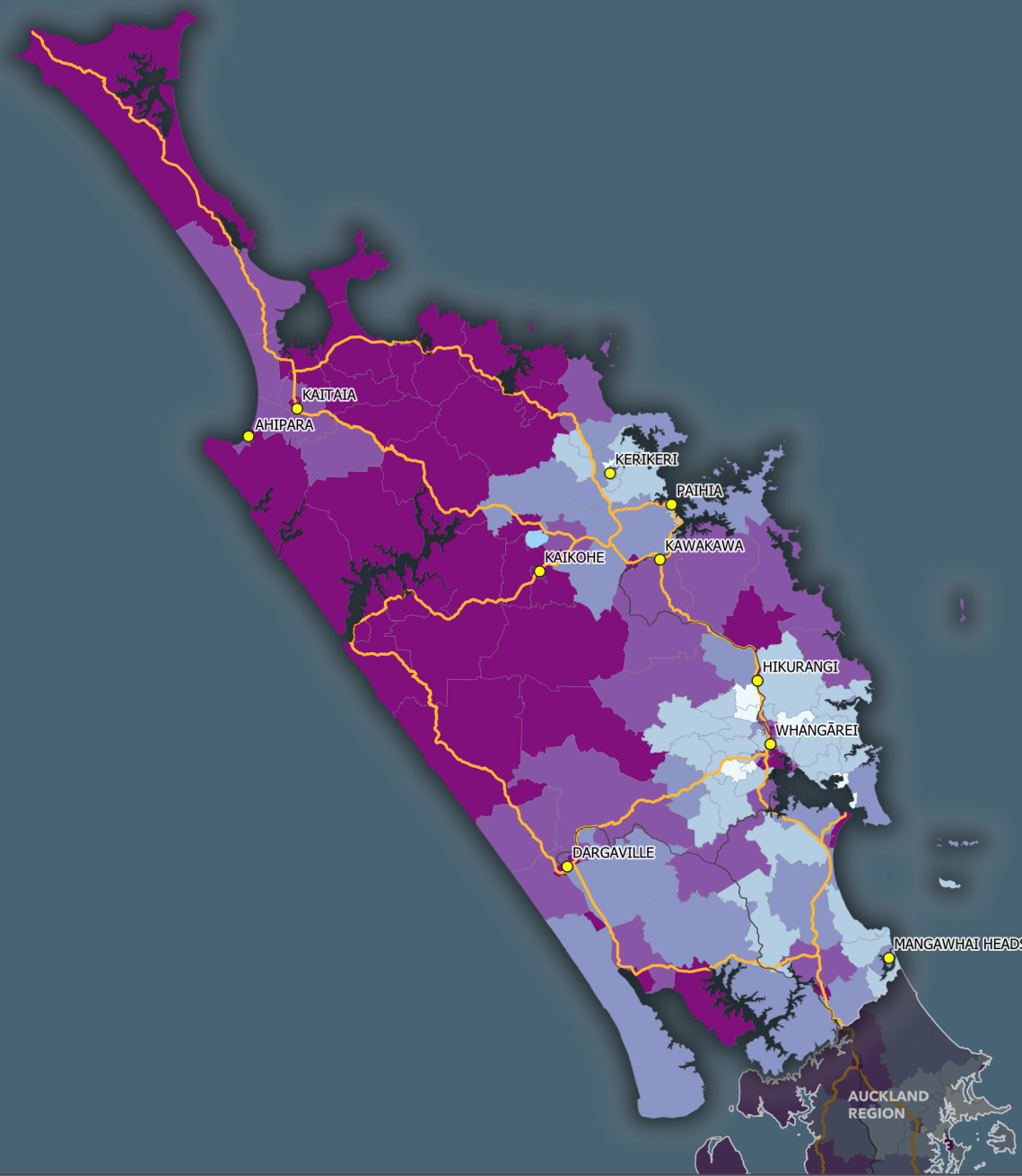
This map shows relative income deprivation in the **Northland Regional Council** by 2018 Data Zone (DZ). In 2018, DZs have an average population of around 760 people. The coloured bars above match those on the map, and show the proportion of DZs in Northland Regional Council that fall within each national deprivation quintile.

The **Income Domain** uses two indicators to capture the extent of income deprivation in a neighbourhood by measuring the financial assistance provided by the State to those whose income is insufficient. One indicator measures financial assistance provided to beneficiaries by the Ministry of Social Development (MSD) in the form of income-tested benefits and Working for families (WFF) Tax Credits. The other indicator measures financial assistance provided to working people by Inland Revenue in the form of WFF tax Credits, Child Tax Credits and Paid Parental Leave.

- City
- Town
- State Highway
- Railway

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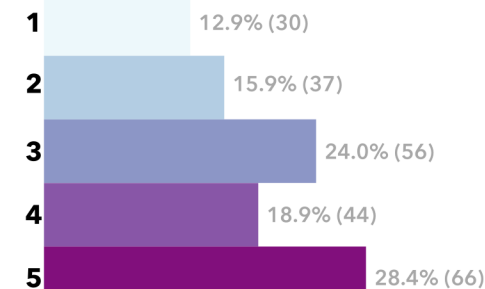
## Crime

**Rank: 15 / 17**

(1 = least deprived, 17 = most deprived)

### REGC Deprivation Profile

#### LEAST DEPRIVED



#### MOST DEPRIVED

### About this map

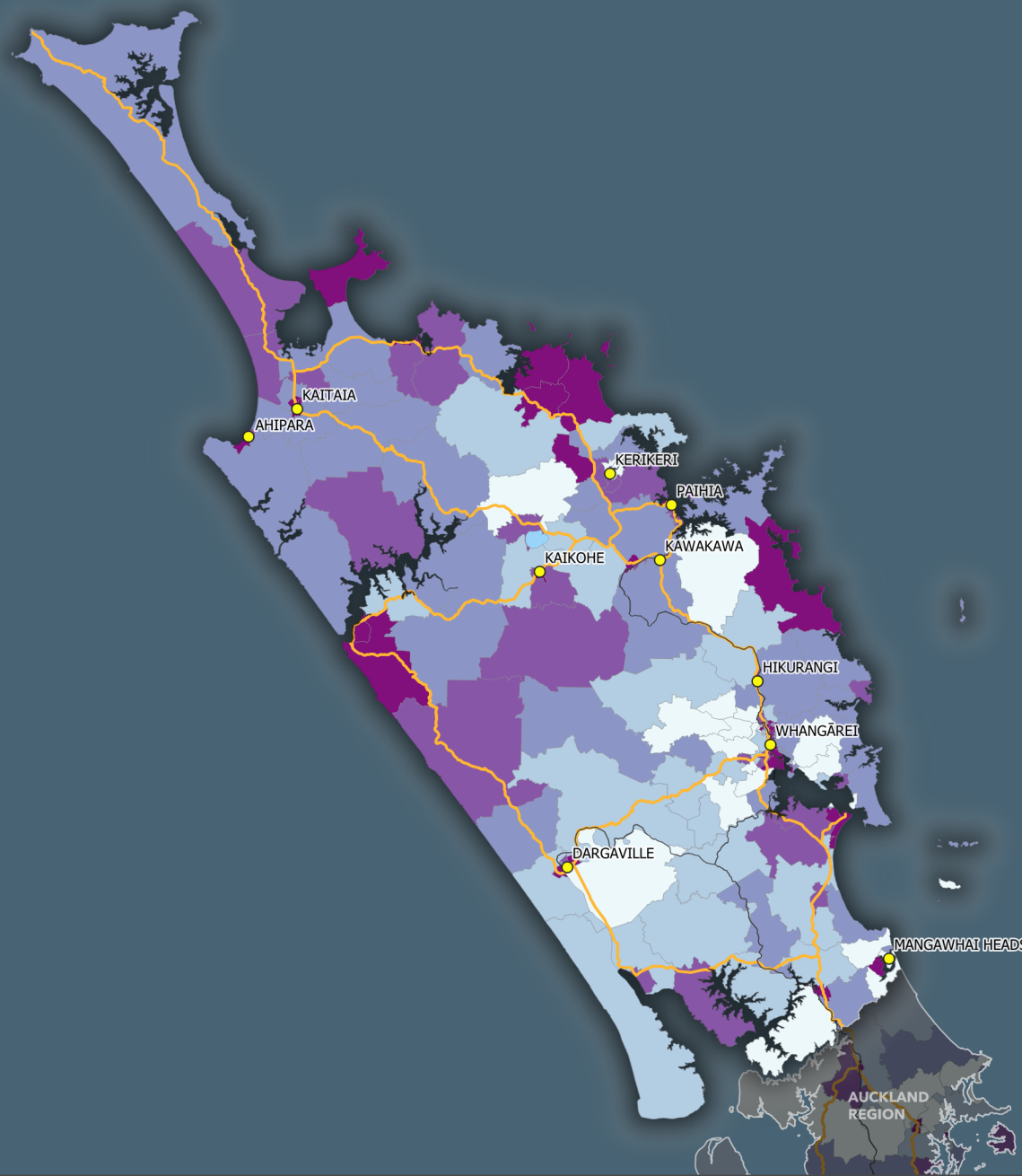
This map shows relative crime deprivation in the **Northland Regional Council** by 2018 Data Zone (DZ). In 2018, DZs have an average population of around 760 people. The coloured bars above match those on the map, and show the proportion of DZs in Northland Regional Council that fall within each national deprivation quintile.

The **Crime Domain** was constructed using data from the NZ Police's Recorded Crime Victimization Statistics (RCVS) dataset, which counts victims for the following seven major offence types: homicide, assault, sexual assault, abduction, robbery, burglary, and theft. Counts of victimisation were collected after 30 days of investigation and subsequently allocated to data zones using the Meshblock of the scene of the offence. An overall victimisation rate (per 1,000) was calculated for each data zone and then ranked in order of increasing victimisations.

- City
- Town
- State Highway
- Railway

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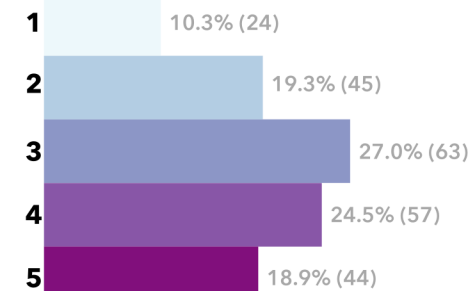
## Housing

**Rank: 15 / 17**

(1 = least deprived, 17 = most deprived)

### REGC Deprivation Profile

#### LEAST DEPRIVED



#### MOST DEPRIVED

### About this map

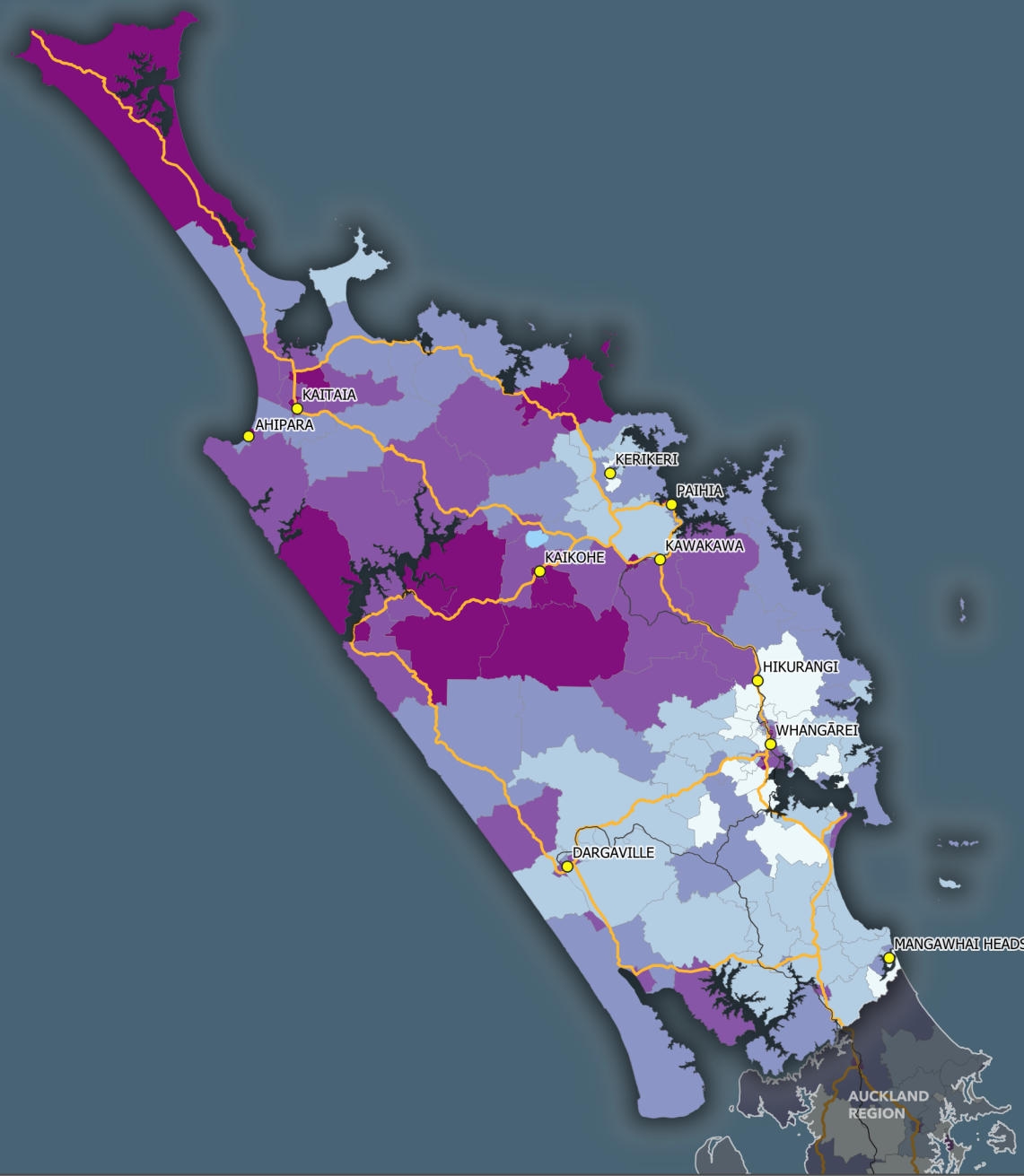
This map shows relative housing deprivation in the **Northland Regional Council** by 2018 Data Zone (DZ). In 2018, DZs have an average population of around 760 people. The coloured bars above match those on the map, and show the proportion of DZs in Northland Regional Council that fall within each national deprivation quintile.

The **Housing Domain** comprises of four indicators derived from 2018 Census Data: the proportion of the household population living in (1) overcrowded households, (2) rented accommodation, (3) damp dwellings, and (4) dwellings lacking basic amenities. The indicators were combined using weightings based on exploratory factor analysis to form a domain score, which was then ranked.

- City
- State Highway
- Town
- Railway

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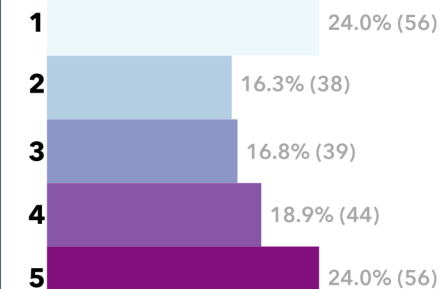
## Health

**Rank: 8 / 17**

(1 = least deprived, 17 = most deprived)

### REGC Deprivation Profile

#### LEAST DEPRIVED



#### MOST DEPRIVED

### About this map

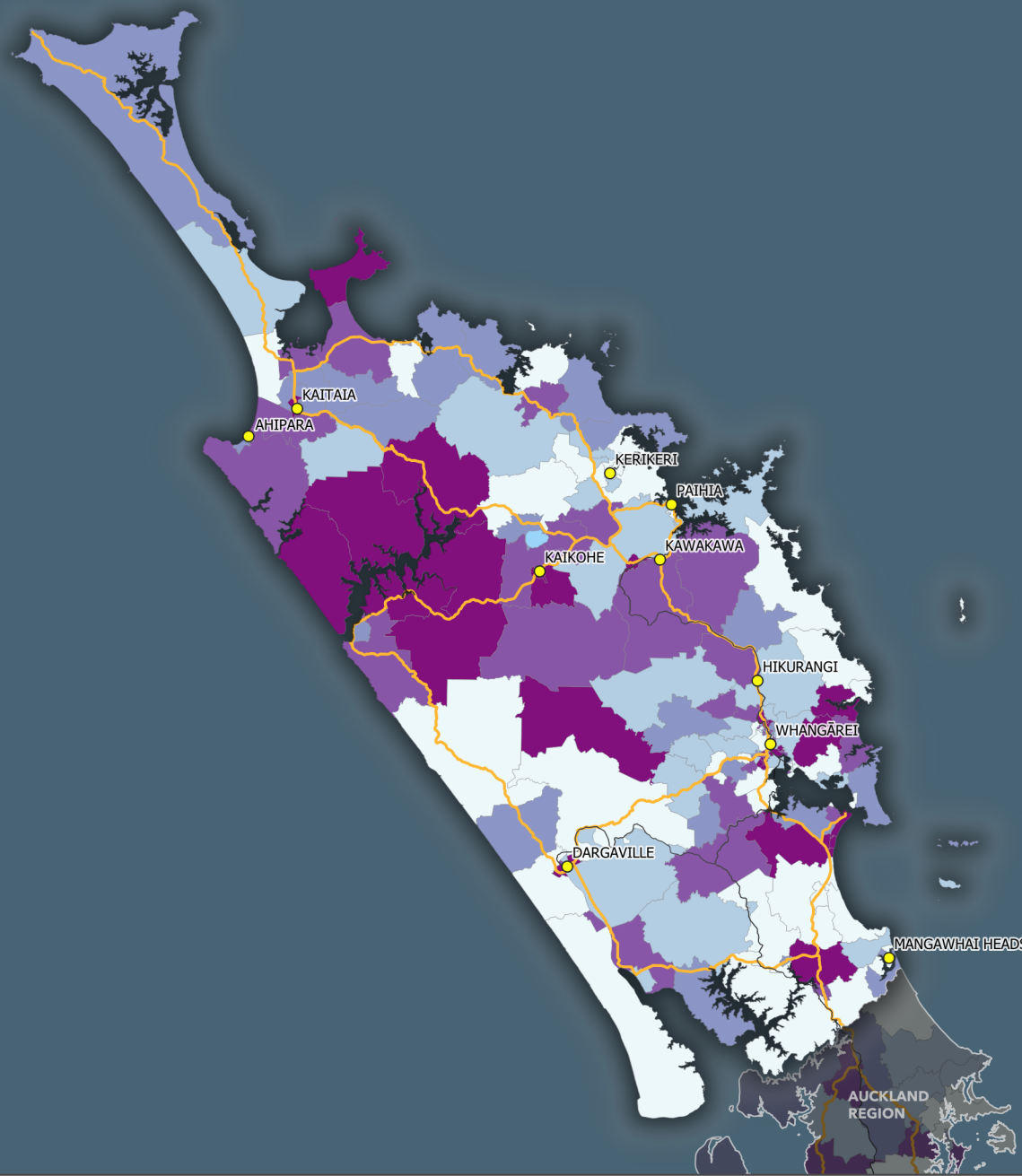
This map shows relative health deprivation in the **Northland Regional Council** by 2018 Data Zone (DZ). In 2018, DZs have an average population of around 760 people. The coloured bars above match those on the map, and show the proportion of DZs in Northland Regional Council that fall within each national deprivation quintile.

The purpose of the **Health Domain** is to identify areas with a higher than expected level of ill-health or mortality using routinely collected data from the Ministry of Health. Five indicators were given different weightings using exploratory factor analysis: (1) Emergency Department admissions to hospital, (2) Acute Hospitalisations related to respiratory diseases with a social gradient, (3) Acute Hospitalisations related to infectious diseases with a social gradient, (4) Standardised Mortality Ratio, and (5) Registrations for cancers with a social gradient.

- City
- Town
- State Highway
- Railway

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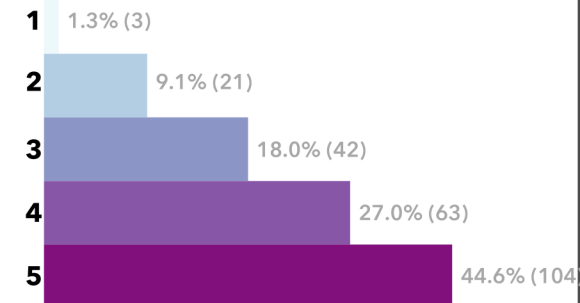
## Education

### Rank: 16 / 17

(1 = least deprived, 17 = most deprived)

## REGC Deprivation Profile

### LEAST DEPRIVED



### MOST DEPRIVED

## About this map

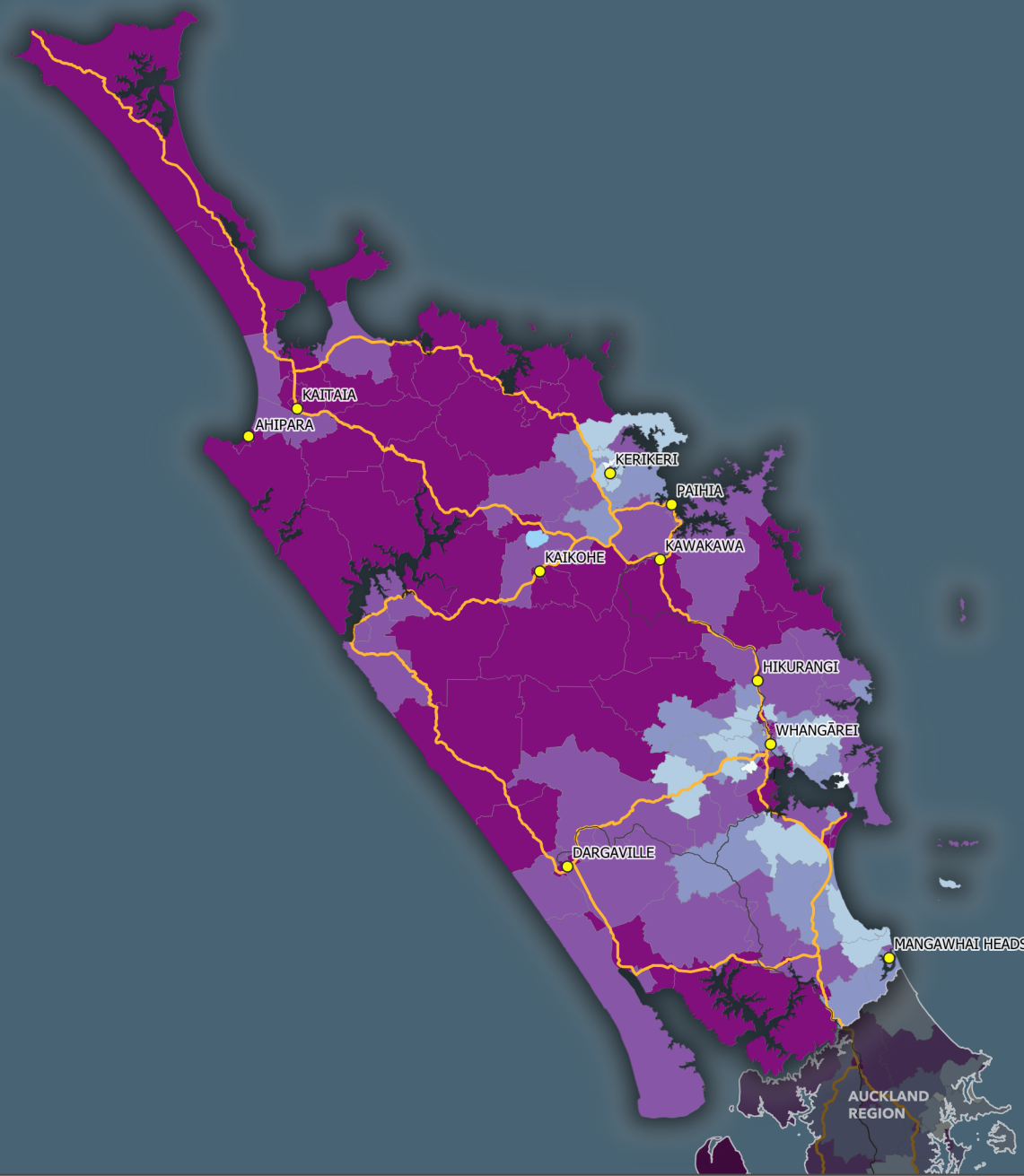
This map shows relative education deprivation in the **Northland Regional Council** by 2018 Data Zone (DZ). In 2018, DZs have an average population of around 760 people. The coloured bars above match those on the map, and show the proportion of DZs in Northland Regional Council that fall within each national deprivation quintile.

The **Education Domain** consists of five indicators. Three use Ministry of Education data and measure school leavers who; left before they were 17; left without an NCEA level 2 equivalent; did not enrol in tertiary studies within 3 years of leaving school. The other two indicators use 2018 census data and measure the proportion of youth (15-24) Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) and the proportion of the working age population without a formal qualification. Exploratory factor analysis using the maximum likelihood method was then applied to the five indicators to generate weights which were used to combine indicators to form a domain score, which was then ranked.

- City
- Town
- State Highway
- Railway

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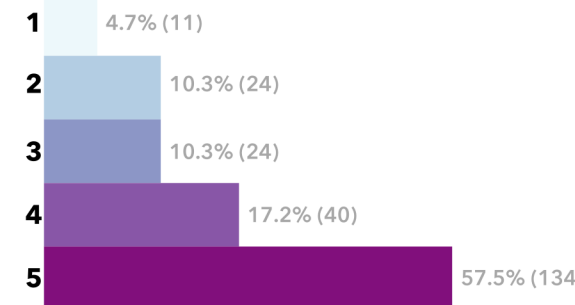
## Access to Services

**Rank: 15 /17**

(1 = least deprived, 17 = most deprived)

### REGC Deprivation Profile

#### LEAST DEPRIVED



#### MOST DEPRIVED

### About this map

This map shows relative accessibility deprivation in the **Northland Regional Council** by 2018 Data Zone (DZ). In 2018, DZs have an average population of around 760 people. The coloured bars above match those on the map, and show the proportion of DZs in Northland Regional Council that fall within each national deprivation quintile.

The **Access Domain** measures the cost and inconvenience of accessing basic services, and includes five indicators: supermarkets, primary health care providers, service stations, early-childhood centres, and schools. The distance to the nearest three localities of a given service was measured and converted to a score following a negative exponential distribution. The scores of the three nearest localities for each service were summed and ranked. Exploratory factor analysis was then applied to the five ranked indicators to generate weights which were used to combine indicators to form access deprivation scores, which were then ranked.

- City
- Town
- State Highway
- Railway

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