Using the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) to Understand Drivers of Deprivation in the Waikato Region

A presentation at the COMPASS Seminar Series

Associate Professor Daniel Exeter and Rachael McMillan (and) Jinfeng Zhao, Michael Browne, Nichola Shackleton, Arier Lee, Sue Crengle

d.exeter@auckland.ac.nz
www.fmhs.auckland.ac.nz/imd
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Acknowledgements

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Outline

• Background
  – What is deprivation, how is it used, by whom

• Developing the Index of Multiple Deprivation
  – Data Zones
  – Indicators, Domains, and the IMD

• How different is the IMD to NZDep?

• Deprivation in the Waikato Region: informing the Waikato Plan
What is deprivation?

• “Deprivation is a state of observable and demonstrable disadvantage relative to the local community or the wider society or nation to which an individual, family or group belongs” (Townsend 1987)

• Deprivation should be applied to conditions and quality of life that are of a lower standard than is ordinary in a particular society

• Living in poverty should refer to a lack of income and resources to obtain the normative standard of living.
There are 7 Domains of deprivation in the IMD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMPLOYMENT</td>
<td>Measure the degree to which working age people are excluded from employment</td>
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<tr>
<td>INCOME</td>
<td>Captures the extent of income deprivation in a data zone by measuring state-funded financial assistance to those with insufficient income</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRIME</td>
<td>Counts victims for 7 major offences per 1000. Counts were collected after 30 days of investigation: Homicide/Assault/Sexual Assault/Abduction/Robbery/Extortion/Unlawful Entry with intent/ Theft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUSING</td>
<td>Proportion of people living in overcrowded housing and the proportion living in rented accommodation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>Identifies areas with a high level of ill health or mortality.</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>Captures youth disengagement, and the proportion of the working age population without a formal qualification</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACCESS</td>
<td>Measures the cost and inconvenience of travelling to access basic services. Supermarkets, GPs, service stations, ECE, primary &amp; intermediate schools.</td>
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</table>
The IMD allows one to look at disadvantage in overall terms, as well as in terms of seven domains of deprivation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMPLOYMENT</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>CRIME</th>
<th>HOUSING</th>
<th>HEALTH</th>
<th>EDUCATION</th>
<th>ACCESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of working age people on Unemployment Benefit</td>
<td>Amount of Working for Families Payment</td>
<td># of Victims of:</td>
<td># of people in rented housing</td>
<td>SMR # of emergency admissions</td>
<td># &lt;17yo school leavers</td>
<td>Distance to nearest 3:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Homicide + RO</td>
<td># of people in overcrowded housing</td>
<td># of people with certain cancers</td>
<td># school leavers w/o NCEA L2</td>
<td>GP/ A&amp;M</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Physical/Sexual Assault</td>
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<td></td>
<td># working age w/o qualifications</td>
<td>Service Station</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Abduction and Kidnapping</td>
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<td># youth not working or in education</td>
<td>Primary + Intermediate Schools</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robbery, extortion + RO</td>
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<td>ECE Centre</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trespassing + RO</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Theft + RO</td>
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<tr>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The seven domains are weighted to reflect the relative importance of each domain in representing the key determinants of socio-economic deprivation, the adequacy of their indicators and the robustness of the data that they use.
Index of Multiple Deprivation

- Data zones - 5,958 neighbourhood-level data zones in New Zealand
- Each IMD data zone has an average population of 712
- Data zones are ranked from the least to most deprived (1 to 5958) and grouped into five quintiles
  - Quintile 1 (Q1) represents the least deprived 20% of data zones
  - Quintile 5 (Q5) represents the most deprived 20% of data zones
The IMD measures deprivation at the neighbourhood level using 5,958 custom designed data zones that were specifically developed for social and health research, particularly to reduce the level of data suppression.

- Data zones that have a mean population of 712 people.
- In urban settings, data zones can be just a few streets long and a few streets wide.

In the maps and diagrams that follow, data zones are ranked from the least to most deprived (from 1 to 5958) and grouped into five quintiles.

- Q1 (light shading) represents the least deprived 20% of data zones in the whole of NZ
- Q5 (dark shading) represents the most deprived 20%

16 data zones (0.3%) in NZ with null for % 65+ compared with 7.2% of CAUs and 18.6% of MBs.

4 data zones (0.07%) in NZ with null for % Maori compared with 6.8% of CAUs and 12.9% of MBs.
IMD compared to NZDep13

We calculated the population weighted average NZDep13 rank for each data zone.

We excluded 86 (1.4%) data zones with MBs without an NZDep13 score.

Spearman Correlation Coefficient: 0.92 (p < .0001)
Regions of New Zealand

- **Auckland Region**: 1,923
- **Bay of Plenty Region**: 376
- **Canterbury Region**: 767
- **Gisborne Region**: 64
- **Hawke's Bay Region**: 220
- **Manawatu-Wanganui**: 325
- **Marlborough Region**: 62
- **Nelson Region**: 65
- **Northland Region**: 225
- **Otago Region**: 279
- **Southland Region**: 131
- **Taranaki Region**: 156
- **Tasman Region**: 69
- **Waikato Region**: 576
- **Wellington Region**: 671
- **West Coast Region**: 48
Territorial Authorities of New Zealand
The Waikato Plan

http://waikatoplan.co.nz/about-the-plan/

• The first time councils and agencies in the Waikato have worked together to create one plan provides a collective voice about important issues 2018-2048 and beyond.

• Two guiding principles:
  1. Together we are stronger. Collaboration builds strength and understanding, fills gaps, and cuts duplication.
  2. To succeed as a region, all parts of the Waikato must be as successful as they can be.

• Does not over-ride statutory documents or the functions of statutory bodies/committees.

• A multi-agency agreement that provides strategic guidance and advocacy, prepared within the framework provided by the Local Government Act 2002.
Purpose

- Understanding drivers of deprivation is important for:
  - Helping the Waikato Plan to determine our action priorities and areas to target
  - Promoting more effective engagement between the Waikato Plan and various community agencies in the Waikato
  - Helping local governments in the Waikato Region to further understand their communities to address their own unique mix of deprivation drivers
  - Harnessing government funding opportunities to help address inequalities
Deprivation in the Waikato

Comparison of deprivation indices:

➢ The New Zealand Deprivation Index (NZ Dep):
  o Official statistics – Census
  o 9 indicators in 8 domains
  o Data set from 1991 to 2013 currently
  o Good for showing broad changes over time, comparison between regions

➢ Index of Multiple Deprivation:
  o Released in 2017
  o Snapshot of 2013
  o Not official statistics - uses IDI – integrated data infrastructure – routinely collected data from govt and census
  o 28 indicators in 7 domains
  o Good for drilling down into the drivers of deprivation at small level
Rachael has written a detailed report on deprivation for each District in the Waikato Region.

In addition, Rachael has presented findings specific to relevant District Councils, Mayoral Forums, Senior Leadership Team.

This is a selection of some of those findings.

A personal word of thanks to Rachael for her role in being an IMD champion in the sector.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain of deprivation</th>
<th>NZ Dep indicators</th>
<th>IMD Description of variable (in order of decreasing weight in the index)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>People aged 18-64 unemployed</td>
<td>No. of working age people receiving the Unemployment Benefit No. of working age people receiving the Sickness Benefit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>People aged 18-64 receiving a means tested benefit People living in equivalised* households with income below an income threshold</td>
<td>Weekly Working for Families payments ($ per 1000 population) Weekly payments ($ per 1000 population) in the form of income related benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td>Standardised Mortality Ratio Hospitalisations related to selected infectious diseases Hospitalisations related to selected respiratory diseases Emergency admissions to hospital People registered as having selected cancers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>People aged 18-64 without any qualifications</td>
<td>School leavers &lt;17 years old School leavers without NCEA L2 School leavers not enrolling into tertiary studies Working age people without qualifications Youth not in Education Employment or Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>People living in equivalised* households below a bedroom occupancy threshold People not living in own home</td>
<td>No. of persons in households which are rented No. of persons in households which are overcrowded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td></td>
<td>Victimisation rates for: • Homicide and Related Offences • Assault • Sexual Assault • Abduction and Kidnapping • Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences • Unlawful Entry with Intent/Burglary, Break and Entre • Theft and Related Offences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>People with no access to a car People aged &lt;65 with no access to the Internet at home</td>
<td>Distance to 3 nearest: • GPs or Accident and Medical • Supermarkets • Service stations • Primary or intermediate Schools • Early childhood education centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>People aged &lt;65 living in a single parent family</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Most deprived districts in North Island (NZDep2013)
The most deprived districts by % of the district’s population living in the NZDep quintile 5 areas are:

1. Bay of Plenty - Kawerau (89%)
2. Bay of Plenty - Opotiki (66%)
3. Hawkes Bay - Wairoa (64%)
4. **Waikato - South Waikato (51%)**
5. Northland - Far North (50%)
6. Gisborne - Gisborne (47%)
7. Manawatu-Wanganui - Horowhenua (47%)
8. Manawatu-Wanganui - Ruapehu (44%)
9. Auckland - Papakura (41%)
10. Manawatu-Wanganui - Wanganui (41%)
11. Auckland - Manukau (40%)
12. **Waikato - Hauraki (40%)**
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN EACH DEPRIVATION QUINTILE BY DISTRICT – NZDEP 2013

1 (least deprived) 2 3 4 5 (most deprived)

THAMES COROMANDEL Hauraki Waikato Matamata-Piako Hamilton Waipa Otorohanga South Waikato Waitomo Taupo

14 2 24 6 22 27 12 26 10 21 39 21 14 6 24 17 25 28 25 13 24 7 11
## Comparing the Waikato to NZ

### Median district deprivation ranking per domain – Waikato Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domains</th>
<th>Median district deprivation rank per domain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>2968, 0.2% (12 ranks) <strong>better</strong> than the NZ median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>3190, 3.5% (211 ranks) <strong>worse</strong> than the NZ median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>3208, 3.9% (231 ranks) <strong>worse</strong> than the NZ median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>3376, 6.6% (396 ranks) <strong>worse</strong> than the NZ median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>3429, 7.5% (449 ranks) <strong>worse</strong> than the NZ median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>3792, 13.6% (812 ranks) <strong>worse</strong> than the NZ median</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>3826, 14.2% (846 ranks) <strong>worse</strong> than the NZ median</td>
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<tr>
<td>NZ Median</td>
<td>2979</td>
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Waikato: he reo kotahi
Waikato: one voice
District example - Hauraki
Waikato District data zone example
Hamilton data zone example
Employment domain

Percentage of total district population that live in areas that are Q5 for employment - 2013

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80%

Thames-Coromandel
Hauraki
Waikato
MPDC
Hamilton
Waipa
Otorohanga
South Waikato
Waitomo
Taupo
Income domain

Percentage of total district population that live in areas that are Q5 for income - 2013

- Thames-Coromandel
- Hauraki
- Waikato
- MPDC
- Hamilton
- Waipa
- Otorohanga
- South Waikato
- Waitomo
- Taupo
Health domain

Percentage of total district population that live in areas that are Q5 for health - 2013

- Thames-Coromandel
- Hauraki
- Waikato
- MPDC
- Hamilton
- Waipa
- Otorohanga
- South Waikato
- Waitomo
- Taupo
Crime domain

Percentage of total district population that live in areas that are Q5 for crime - 2013

- Thames-Coromandel
- Hauraki
- Waikato
- MPDC
- Hamilton
- Waipa
- Otorohanga
- South Waikato
- Waitomo
- Taupo
Housing domain

Percentage of total district population that live in areas that are Q5 for housing - 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>5%</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>15%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>25%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>35%</th>
<th>40%</th>
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<td>Thames-Coromandel</td>
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<td>Waikato</td>
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<td>MPDC</td>
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<td>South Waikato</td>
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</table>

Waikato : he reo kotahi
Waikato : one voice
Implications

- Resource allocation
- Service provision – where do you put facilities?
- Ability to fund - rating?
- Social equity?
Deprivation Report Summary

- No two communities are the same
- It is simplistic to assess deprivation at a regional level
- Each data zone has a different mix of drivers across each district
- Policy implications for considering use of place based versus blanket policies to improve social outcomes
Where to from here?

• Various Territorial Authorities in the Region are interested in learning more about the IMD and its use in planning for their communities

• Local Government Think Tank working to build advocacy for place-based initiatives to support the Living Standards Framework

• *Similar reports for different regions??!!*

  *** funding needed ****
Get the IMD and Data Zones!

• We have a [website](www.fmhs.auckland.ac.nz/imd) that includes links to:

• MB2013 to Data Zone concordance files
• Data Zone to IMD concordance files
• Data Zone and IMD shapefiles

• [Interactive online maps](www.fmhs.auckland.ac.nz/imd)

• [Papers, reports](www.fmhs.auckland.ac.nz/imd), DHB profiles, API for geocoding in surveys

• [www.fmhs.auckland.ac.nz/imd](www.fmhs.auckland.ac.nz/imd)