

Social vulnerability indicators – Dashboard User Guide

This document explains how to use the social vulnerability indicators dashboard. This dashboard is interactive and online, and can be used to explore a range of social vulnerability indicator data for Aotearoa New Zealand.

About the social vulnerability indicators: Social vulnerability indicators identify populations and geographic areas that are more vulnerable to the negative impacts of natural hazards (like earthquakes and tsunamis), climate-related hazards (like floods and heatwaves) and other emergencies (like pandemics). Vulnerability to hazards includes being more sensitive or susceptible to the impacts of hazard events, and/or being less able to prepare for, cope with, recover from or adapt to a hazard.

The indicators cover the following dimensions of social vulnerability:

- Susceptibility: Children, older adults, health and disability status
- Factors relating to resilience: Having enough money to cope with crises and losses, social connectedness, awareness of hazards, housing, having enough food and water to cope with shortage, decision-making and participation
- Population information: Population counts, ethnic groups and ethnicity, lifecycle age groups, occupation, urban/rural.

About this dashboard: This dashboard is particularly useful for local councils, civil defence emergency management (CDEM) groups, the health sector, and local communities.

Geographies available: You can view data for the following geographies:

- Health districts
- Regional council
- Territorial authority
- Territorial authority and Auckland local board areas
- Statistical Area 3 (SA3s) – groups of suburbs or larger urban areas
- Statistical Area 2 (SA2s) – suburbs or neighbourhoods

Years of data available: Data are generally available for the following Census years:

- 2023
- 2018
- 2013

For more information about the social vulnerability indicators (including indicator metadata), see the [SVI2023 webpage](#).

How to use the SVI dashboard

This section explains the different parts of the dashboard and useful features.

Social vulnerability indicators for climate-related and natural hazards

Indicators to help guide actions to strengthen community resilience

1

Select geography

2

Select domain, topic and indicator

Susceptibility

Children

Children aged 0–4 years

Percent of population

3

Year(s)

2023

4

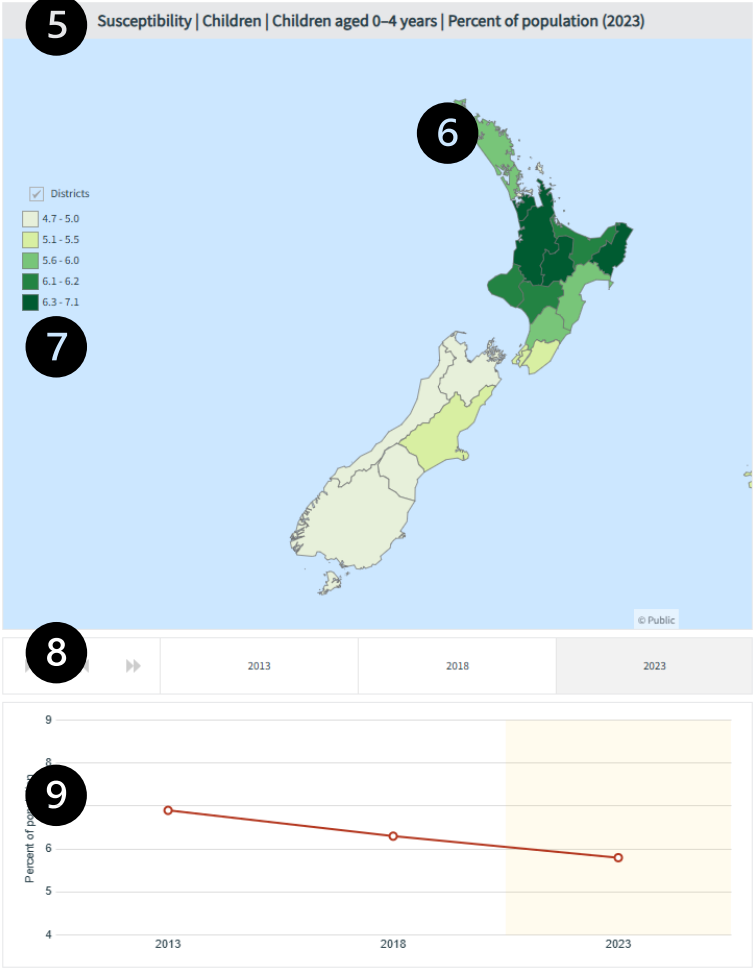
Key Information

Indicator definition: Children aged 0–4 years (among total population)

Rationale: Young children are particularly sensitive to the impacts of hazards. They rely on adults to protect them during a hazard event (such as flood). Young children are also more susceptible to health impacts of hazards (such as heatwaves), as their bodies are still developing and growing.

Source: New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings

For more information, see the metadata on the [2023 SVI webpage](#).



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Districts	Percent of population (2023)	Count
Auckland	4.8	22,251
Bay of Plenty	6.1	15,984
Canterbury	5.5	32,535
Capital & Coast	5.2	23,775
Counties Manukau	7.0	40,833
Hawke's Bay	5.9	10,395
Hutt Valley	5.2	23,775
Lakes	6.5	7,383
MidCentral	6.0	11,025
Nelson Marlborough	4.7	7,500
Northland	6.0	11,601
South Canterbury	5.0	3,021
Southern	5.0	17,025
Tairāwhiti	7.1	3,615
Taranaki	6.2	7,788
Waikato	6.4	27,888
Wairarapa	5.5	2,736
Waitematā	5.9	37,263
West Coast	4.9	1,623
Whanganui	6.1	4,140

Notes: Full indicator definitions and methods are available in the SVI metadata and on the SVI webpage. Error bars show logical bounds (ie the range within which the actual percentage falls, accounting for missing data). Capital & Coast and Hutt Valley districts have been combined, so values relate to the combined geographic area.

1 Select geography: Select the type of geography you want to see: health district, regional council, territorial authority (with or without Auckland local board areas), Statistical Area 3 (SA3), or Statistical Area 2 (SA2).

2 Select domain, topic and indicator: Select a domain, topic and indicator of interest. Domains and topics cover:

- Susceptibility: Children, older adults, health and disability status
- Factors relating to resilience: Money, social connectedness, awareness of hazards, housing, emergency supplies, and decision-making
- Population information: Population counts, ethnicity, lifecycle age groups, occupation, urban/rural.

For each domain, you can select a specific indicator, and whether to view the indicator as percentages or counts.

3 Year(s): Select the year you are interested in. The default year is the most recent year of data available.

4 Key information: Provides the indicator definition, rationale for the selected indicator, data source, and additional notes.

5 Title: Shows the selected domain and indicator, the type of measurement, and the year, for the data shown on the map, tables and charts.

6 Map: The map shows values for each area. Darker colours represent higher values, while lighter colours represent lower values. Zoom in or out using the plus and minus buttons, or the mouse. Move around the map by clicking and dragging. Hover over an area to see its values. Click on an area to highlight it in the table and charts.

7 Legend: The legend shows the colours used for the five groups (quintiles) that divide the data. Each colour group has about the same number of geographic areas. Click on a coloured box in the legend to highlight all areas on the map, charts, and table that fall in that group.

8 Time slider: Select a year of data by clicking the year buttons, or scroll through the years using the play button ► or the scroll buttons ◀▶.

9 Changes over time: This chart shows changes over time for New Zealand, and any selected geographic area(s). New Zealand appears as a solid red line, while selected geographic areas appear as orange lines. Hover over a data point to show the values.

10 Share and Guide buttons: The share button lets you email the dashboard or embed it into a webpage. The Guide button links to this guide.

11 Data table: The table shows indicator data for each area on the map. Percentages and counts are both shown where appropriate. The shaded circles next to the names match the colours in the bar chart and the map. Click any column header to sort the table by that variable.

12 Bar chart: The bar chart shows values (and associated confidence intervals or logical bounds), with New Zealand shown as a red line for easy comparison. Hover over a bar to see the value. Click a bar to highlight that area on the map and in the table.

Example: Exploring neighbourhood-level data

Explore neighbourhood-level data by selecting the Statistical Area 2 geography (or Statistical Area 3 for slightly larger geographic areas). Some options include:

- 1 Filter:** Use the 'Geog Filter' button to select a specific geographic area of interest (such as a specific territorial authority). In the example below, the territorial authority of Lower Hutt City has been selected, so only values for this territorial authority are shown.
- 2 Sort by variable:** Sort by smallest or largest value in the data table, by clicking the column header for the variable of interest.
- 3 Select an area:** Click on an area in the map, table or chart, to highlight it in the map and all other boxes.
- 4 Hover over an area:** Hover over an area to see the values for that area.
- 5 Logical bounds:** Some indicators have some missing data, so the logical bounds show the maximum and minimum possible values for the percentages, taking into account missing data.

Social vulnerability indicators for climate-related and natural hazards

Indicators to help guide actions to strengthen community resilience

Select geography

Select domain, topic and indicator

Factors relating to resilience

Awareness of hazards

Households with no access to the internet

Percent of households

Year(s)

2023

Key Information

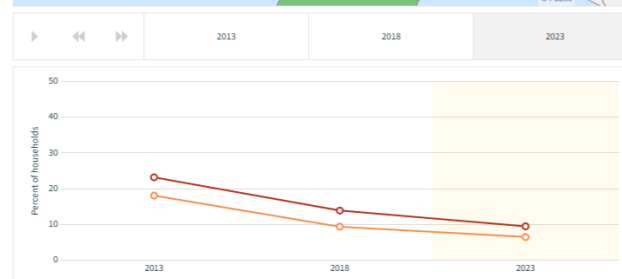
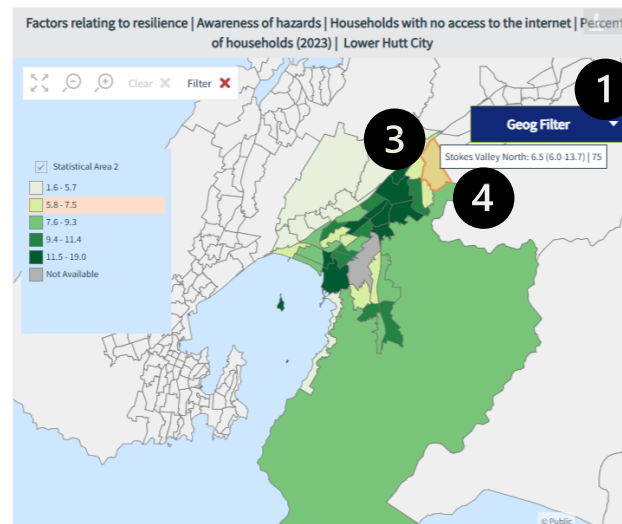
Indicator definition: Households with no access to the internet (among all households stated)

Rationale: People without internet access may struggle to get hazard information, including about emergency preparedness and what to do in a disaster. They will need to rely on other sources, like radio, pamphlets, or word of mouth, for updates. Providing information in various formats, not just online, is crucial, especially for vulnerable communities without internet access.

Source: New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings

Notes: This indicator has some missing data, so counts are likely to be an underestimate and should be treated with caution. Percentages have been calculated among total stated. Logical bounds (shown by vertical bars) indicate the range within which the true percentage must fall, accounting for missing data.

For more information, see the metadata on the [2023 SVI webpage](#).



Statistical Area 2	Percent of households (2023)	Count
Moera	19.0	108
Taita North	15.0	147
Gracefield	15.4	6
Taita South	15.3	153
Naenae North	14.4	111
Avalon East	14.2	120
Naenae Central	14.1	153
Naenae South	12.5	99
Epuni West	11.8	138
Wainuiomata Central	11.1	69
Avalon West	10.7	108
Delaney	10.3	75
Waiwhetu South	9.6	96
Homedale East	9.5	90
Waiwhetu North	9.4	48
Hutt Central North	9.4	39
Epuni East	9.4	99
Petone East	9.3	141
Petone Esplanade	9.3	90
Alicetown-Melling	9.1	87
Pencarrow	8.7	18
Homedale West	8.2	66
Waterloo East	8.0	90
Boulcott	7.9	72
Woburn	7.8	48

Notes: Full indicator definitions and methods are available in the SVI metadata and on the SVI webpage. Error bars show logical bounds (ie the range within which the actual percentage falls, accounting for missing data). Capital & Coast and Hutt Valley districts have been combined, so values relate to the combined geographic area.

