

Quarterly Report

Matamata-Piako District

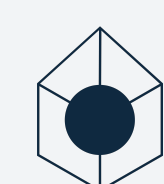
Summary

Below we've presented a summary of Matamata-Piako District's key metrics this quarter:

 Out of region consumer spend

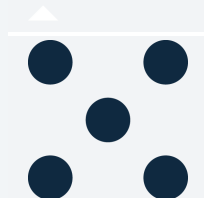
 **35.7%**

During the quarter to December 2022, 35.7% of consumer spending in Matamata-Piako District came from visitors to the region, an increase of 0.62% compared with September 2022. 64.3% of consumer spending came from local residents.

 Years to save for a house deposit

 **15.0**

As of December 2022, it would take 15.0 years to save for a 20% home deposit in Matamata-Piako District, an increase of 1.88% compared with September 2022.

 Gambling spend per capita

 **\$61.0**

As of June 2022, an average of \$61.0 was spent by individuals over 18 years in Matamata-Piako District through electronic gaming machines, an increase of 18.81% compared with March 2022.

 Crime rate

 **42.6**

In December 2022, Matamata-Piako District had a crime rate of 42.6 incidents per 10,000 people, an increase of 7.49% compared with September 2022.

 Deprivation Index


 **5.0**

As of December 2022, the deprivation within Matamata-Piako District is 5.0 and unchanged, with this is unchanged since November 2022.

 Job seeker support rate

 **5.2%**

In December 2022, 5.2% of the working population (15-64 years) in Matamata-Piako District claimed Job Seeker Support, a decrease of 3.39% compared with December 2021.

 Trending Up  Trending Down  Improving  Worsening  No Change

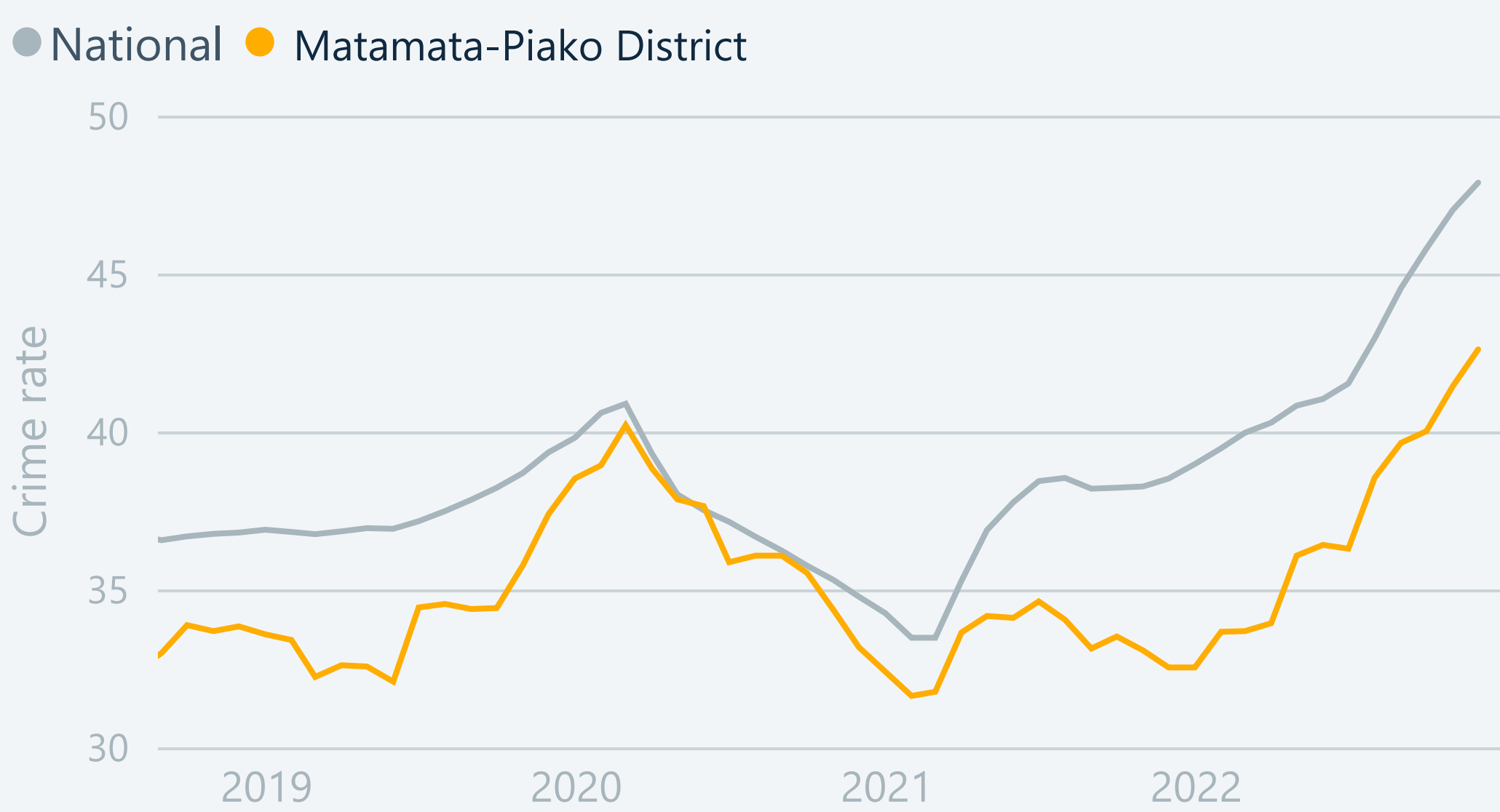
Key Pillar Changes

Crime rate Dec 2022 **42.6** ▲ 7.49% % change is from September 2022

Crime type with the greatest change in crime rate Dec 2022 **Theft From Retail Premises** ▲ 33.11% % change is from September 2022

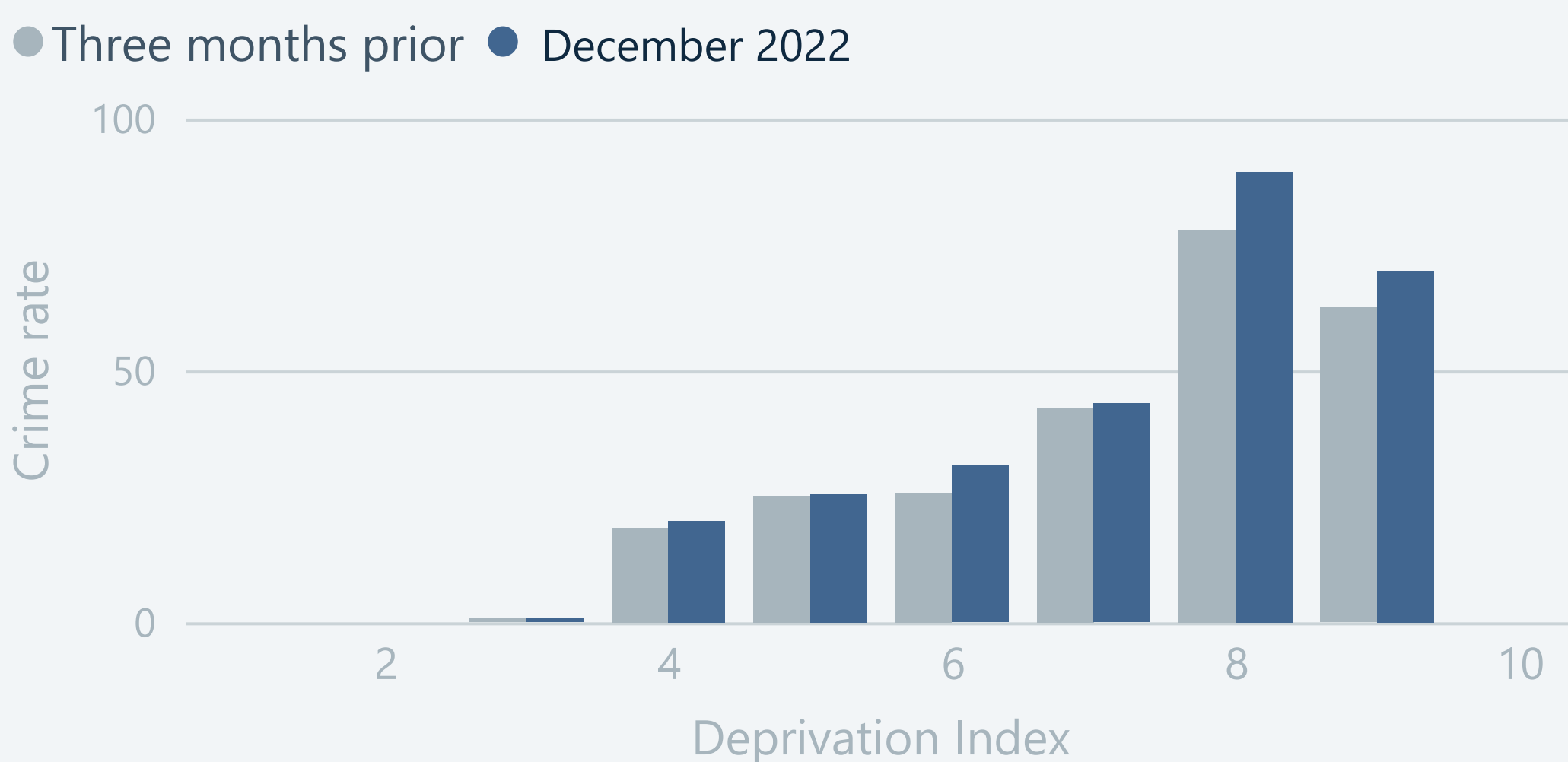
Community with greatest change in crime rate Dec 2022 **Waitoa-Ngarua** ▲ 29.96% % change is from September 2022

Comparison to National Crime Rate



Compared with the same time last year the crime rate in Matamata-Piako District has increased by 31%, and is now 42.6 as at December 2022. The crime rate is 11% below the national rate of 47.9.

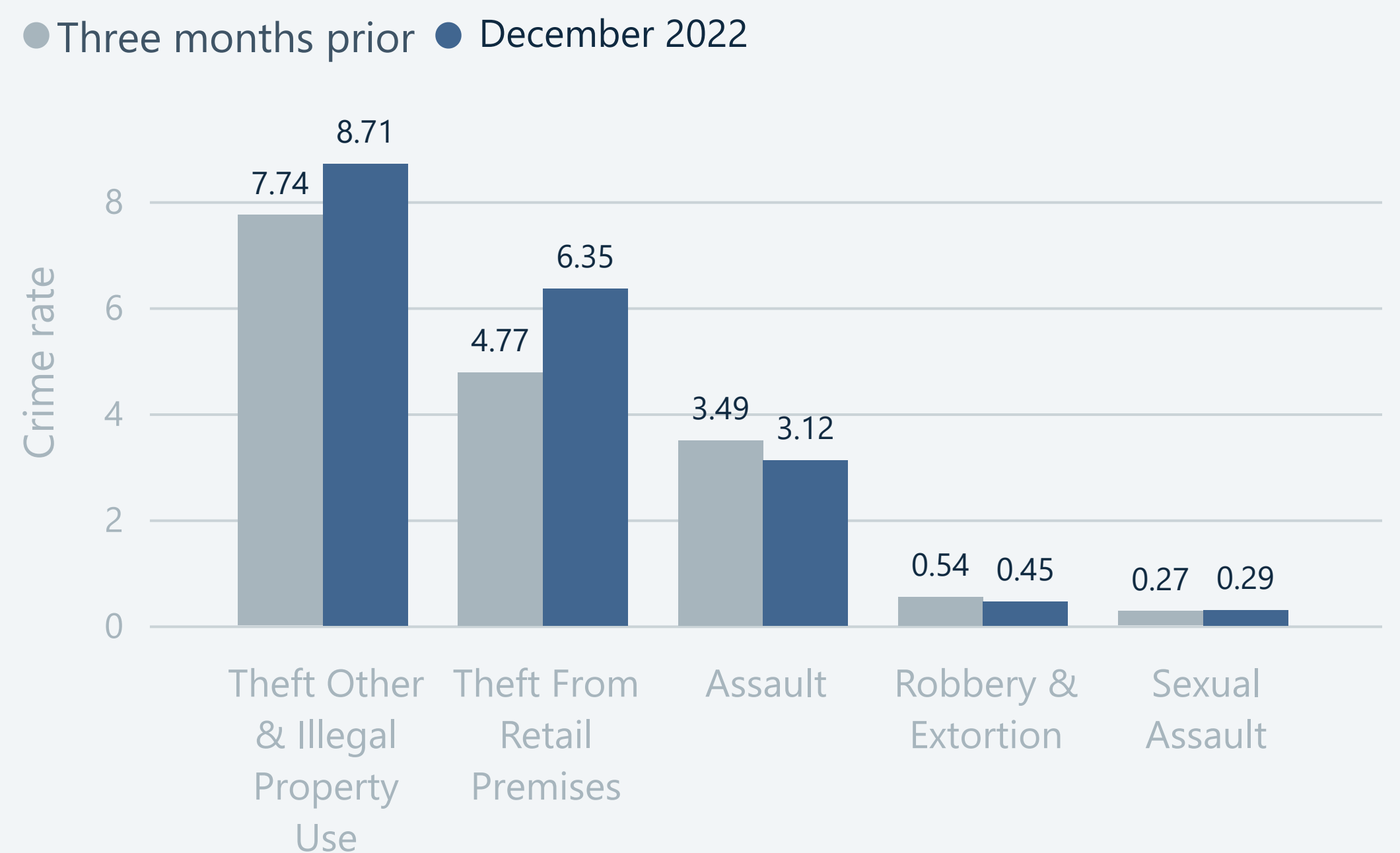
Crime Rate by Deprivation Index



In Matamata-Piako District, communities with a deprivation index of 8 have the highest crime rate. The crime rate in these communities is 102.8 times higher than those with a deprivation index of 3, the group with the lowest crime rate. Communities with a deprivation index of 6 have seen the greatest change in their crime rate over the last 3 months, with an increase of 21.4%.

Crime rate is defined as the the number of victimisations over the last 12 months per 10,000 people

Crime Types with the Greatest Change



Within Matamata-Piako District, the most prevalent type of crime in December 2022 was 'Theft (Except Motor VehiclesRetail) & Illegal Use of Property'. The type of crime that had the greatest change in the last 3 months was 'Theft From Retail Premises', with an increase of 33.1%.

Communities with Greatest Change

Community	% Change	Crime rate
Waitoa-Ngarua	▲ 29.96	17.8
Waihou-Manawaru	▲ 25.36	38.9
Morrinsville West	▲ 23.45	105.4
Okauia	▼ 14.04	13.3
Morrinsville East	▲ 13.39	20.5

Waitoa-Ngarua saw the greatest change in crime rate over the last 3 months in Matamata-Piako District, with an increase of 30%.

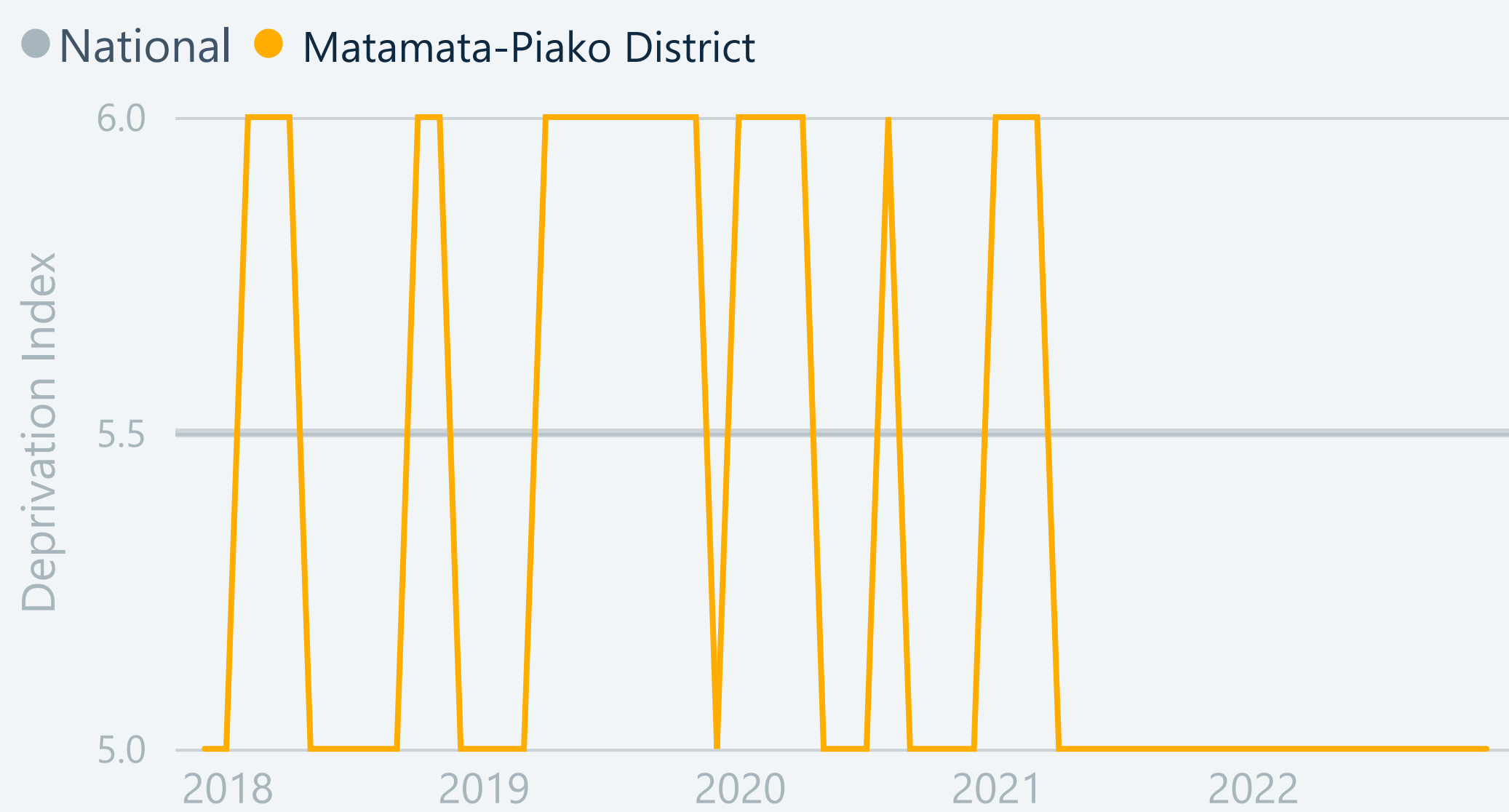
Key Pillar Changes

Deprivation Index Dec 2022 **5.0** — 0% % change is from November 2022

Community with greatest decrease in deprivation score Dec 2022 **Te Poi** ▽ 1.86% % change is from December 2021

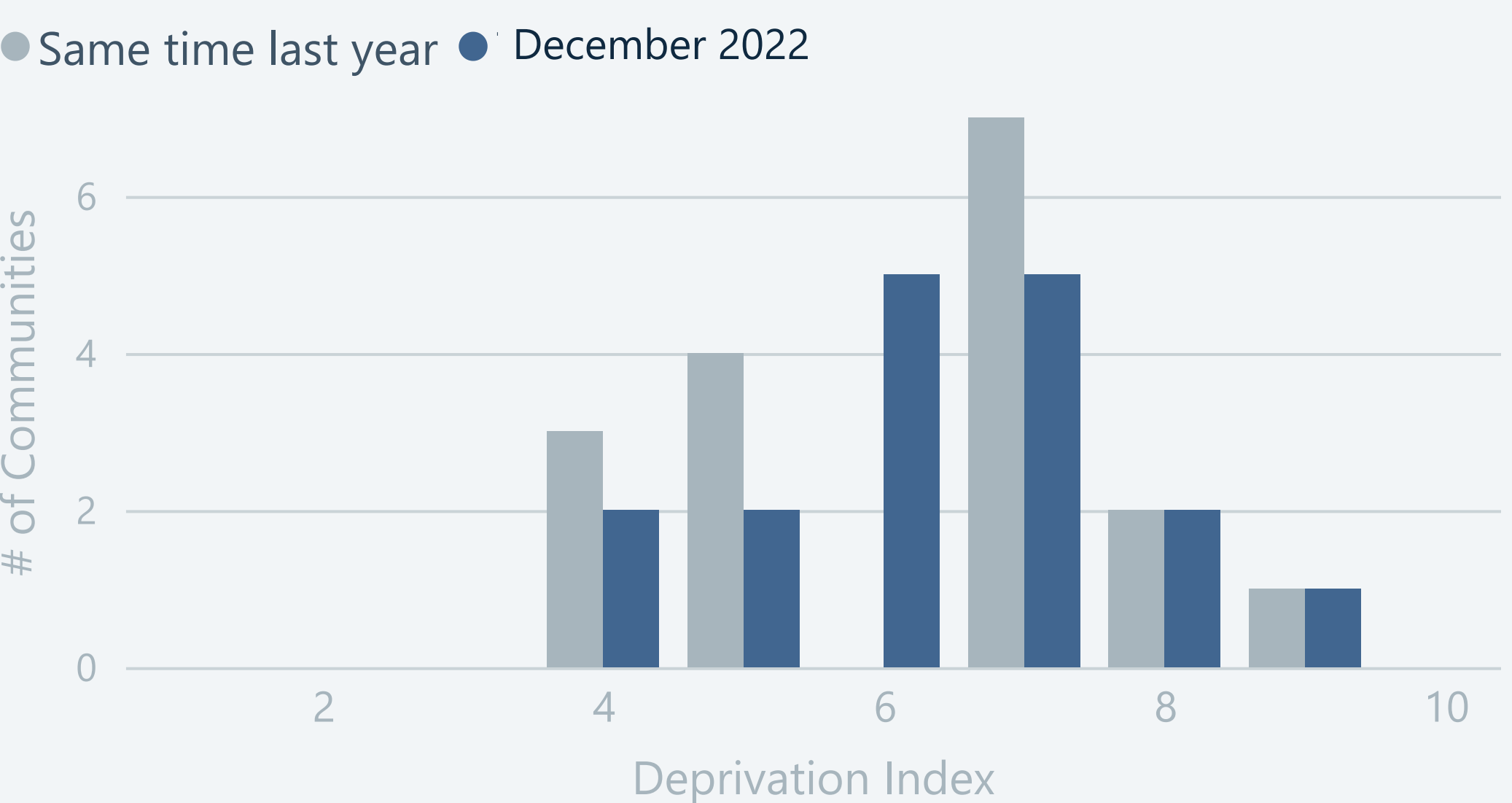
Community with greatest increase in deprivation score Dec 2022 **Hinuera** ▲ 1.62% % change is from December 2021

Comparison to National Deprivation Index



Compared to the same time last year, the deprivation index of Matamata-Piako District has seen no change by 0%, and is now 5 in December 2022. The deprivation index is 9.1% below the national median index of 5.5.

Distribution of Deprivation Index



In Matamata-Piako District, 17.6% of the population live in highly deprived communities (deprivation index 8-10), whereas 0% live in high socio-economic performing communities (deprivation index 1-3).

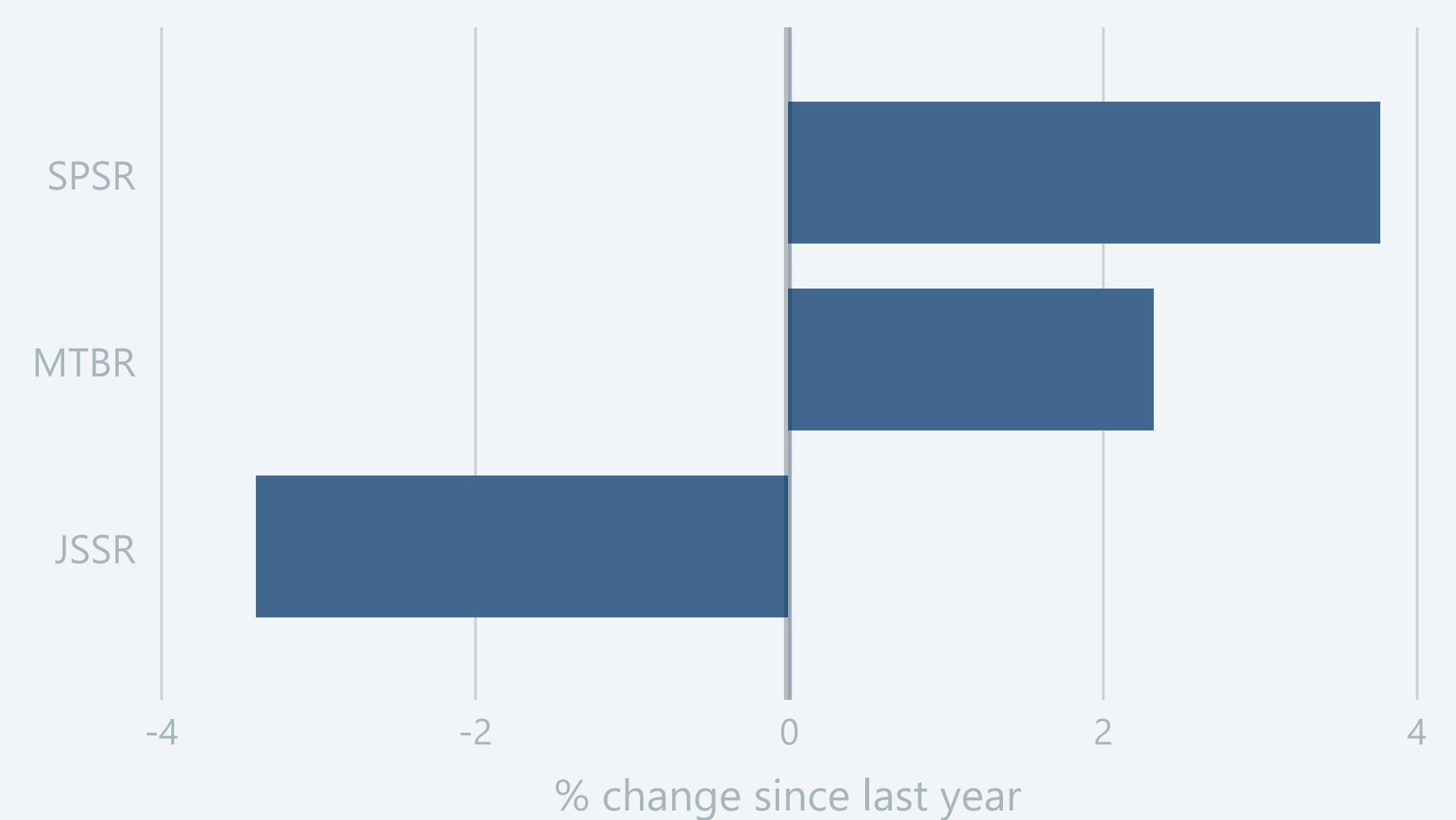
Each month meshblocks are assigned a deprivation score. Meshblocks are then ranked separately into deciles, known as deprivation indices. A deprivation index of 1 represents the least deprived areas and a deprivation of 10 the most deprived.

Communities with the Greatest Change

Community	% Change	Depr. score
Te Poi	▽ 1.86	1,002.07
Hinuera	▲ 1.62	967.32
Waharoa-Peria	▲ 1.41	1,061.30
Okauia	▲ 1.40	952.61
Te Aroha East	▲ 1.20	1,092.99

The community with the greatest change in deprivation score since the same time last year was Te Poi, with a 1.9% decrease.

Benefit Deprivation Indicators



The benefit deprivation indicator that has changed the most in the last year is Single Parent Support Rate (SPSR) which saw a 3.77% increase. The bars above represent Single Parent Support rate (SPSR), Means Tested Benefit rate (MTBR) and Job Seeker Support rate (JSSR).

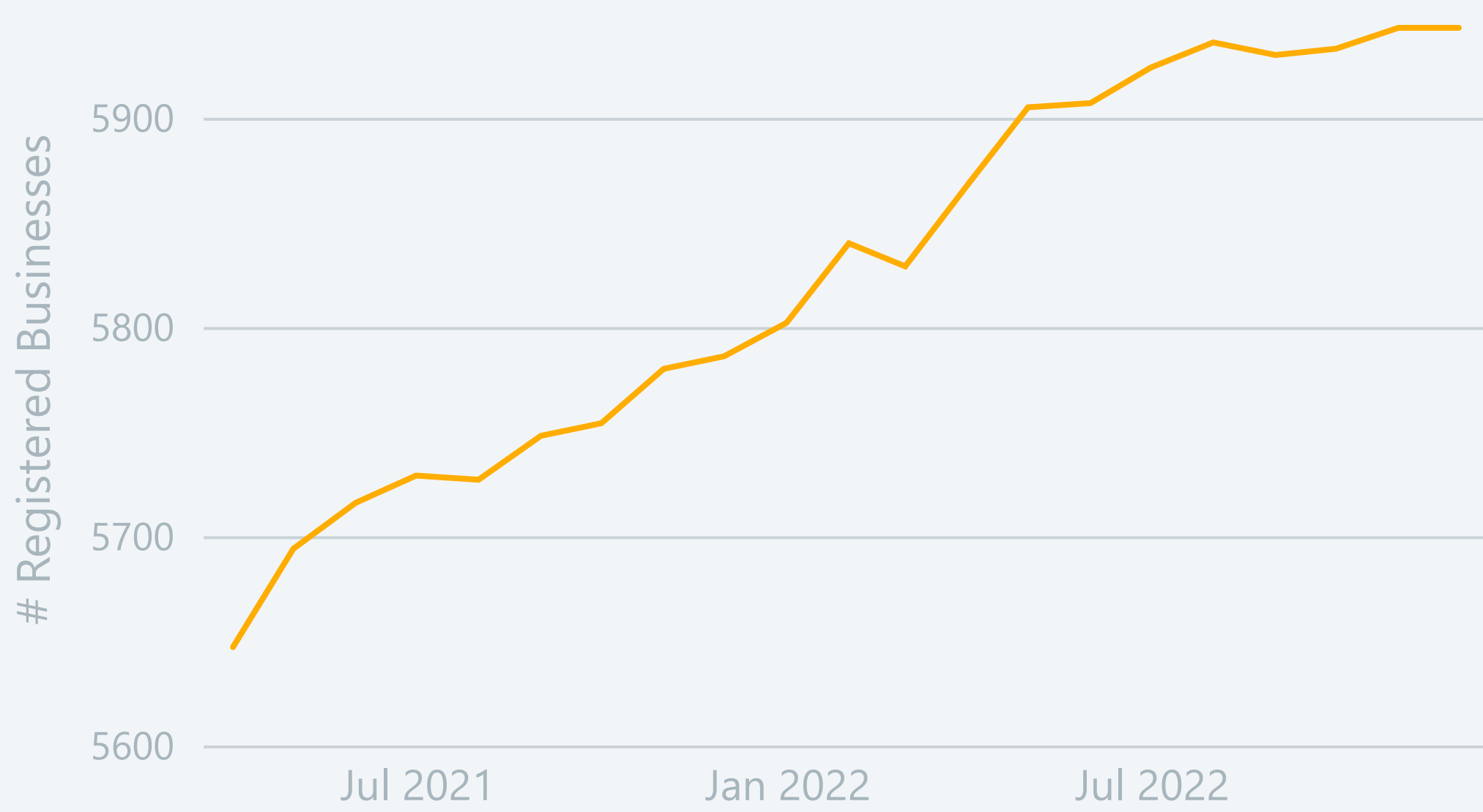
Key Pillar Changes

Business Openings this month Dec 2022 **13.0** ▼ **50%** % change is from September 2022

Business Closings this month Dec 2022 **13.0** ▼ **59.38%** % change is from September 2022

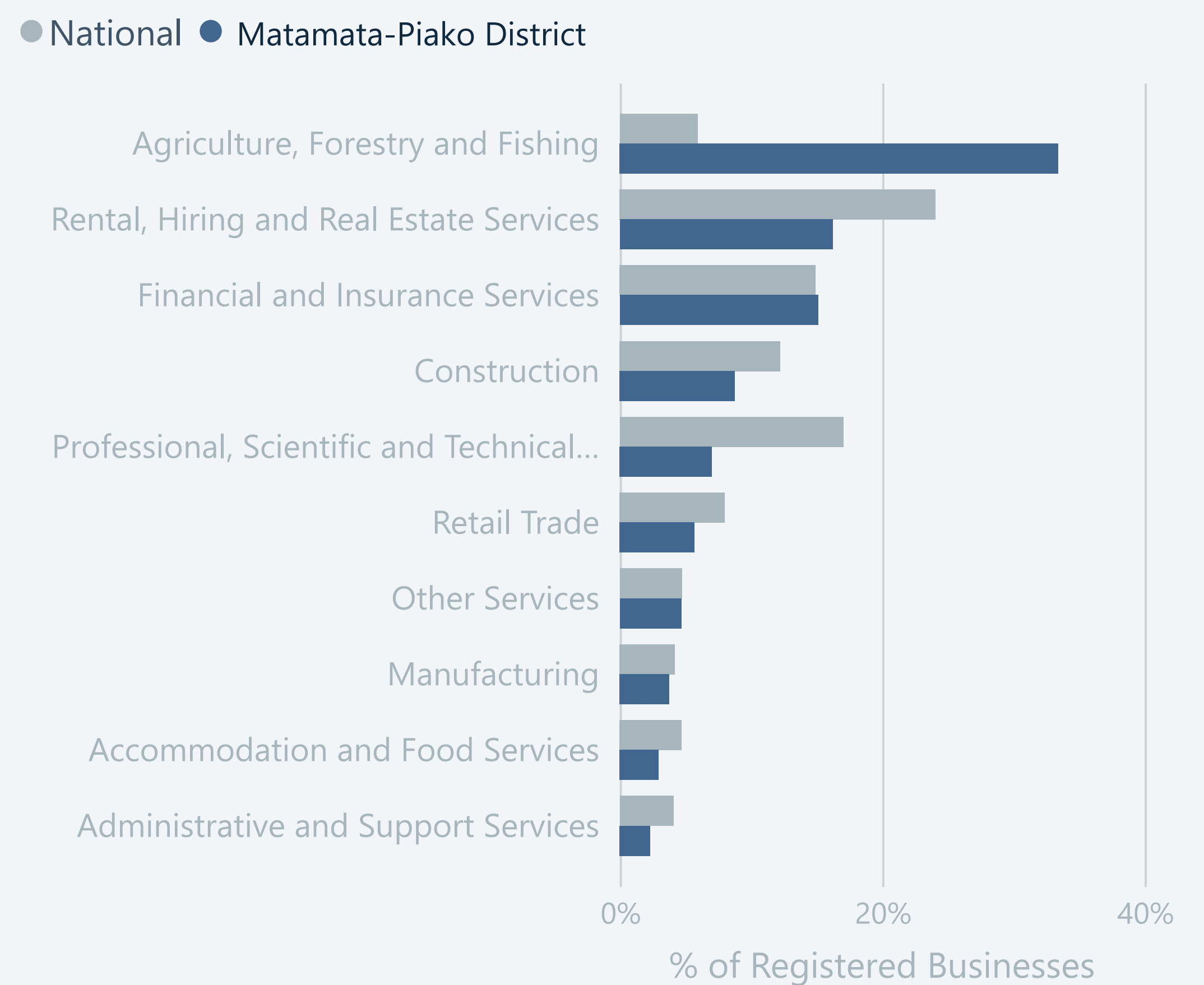
Out of region consumer spend Dec 2022 **35.7%** ▲ **0.62%** % change is from September 2022

Total number of registered businesses



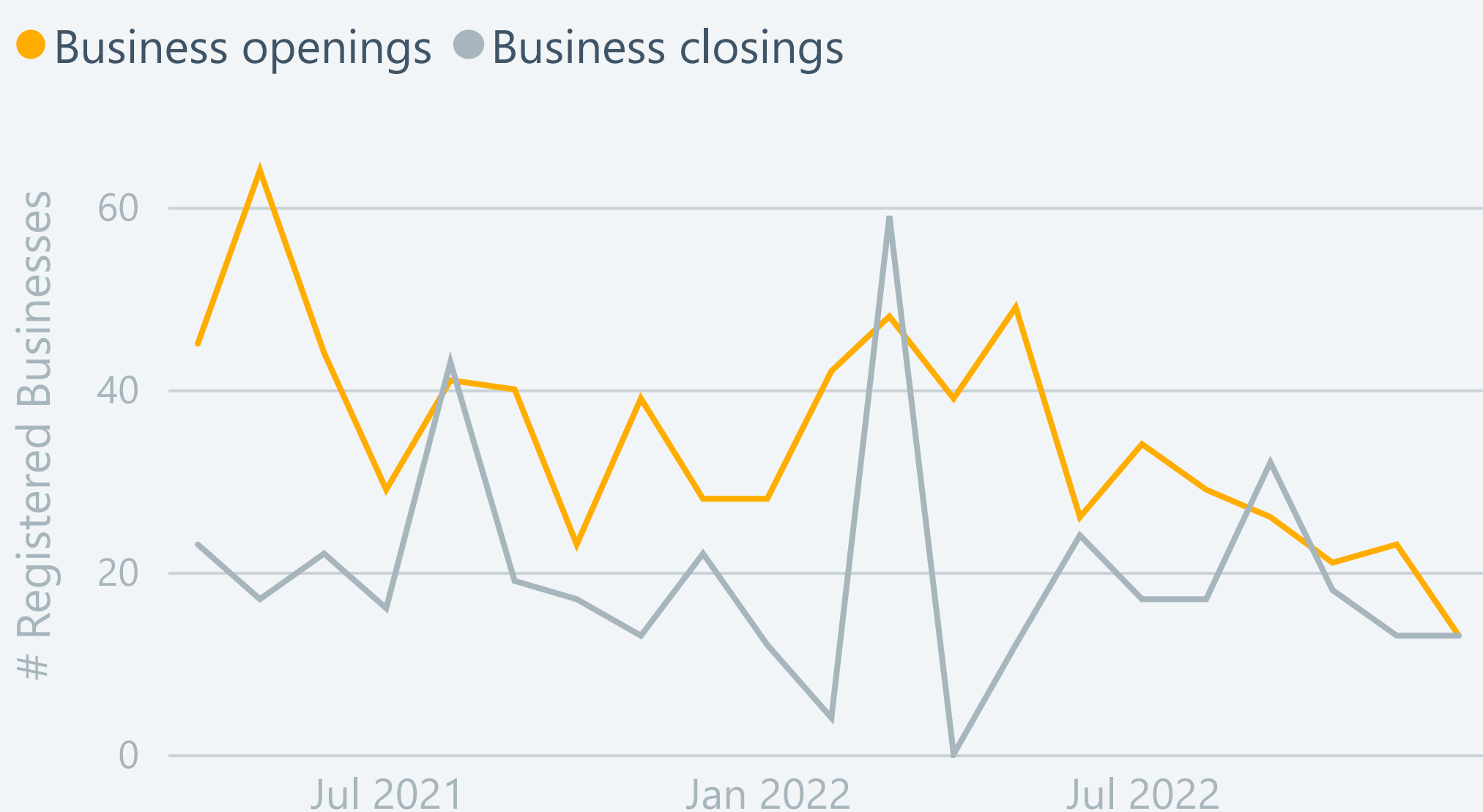
As of December 2022 there were 5943 registered businesses in Matamata-Piako District. Over the last 12 months the number of registered businesses has increased by 157. Nationally, the number of registered businesses has increased.

Distribution of Registered Businesses by Industry



Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing is the largest industry operating in Matamata-Piako District and makes up 30.5% of all registered businesses.

Business openings and closings in the last year



Comparing December 2022 with December 2021 Matamata-Piako District has seen a decrease in the number of registered businesses opening of 53.6% and a decrease in the number of registered businesses closing of 40.9%.

Out of Region Visitor Spend



In December 2022, 39% of Eftpos spending in Matamata-Piako District came from people living outside of the district. This is an increase of 10.2% since the same time last year.

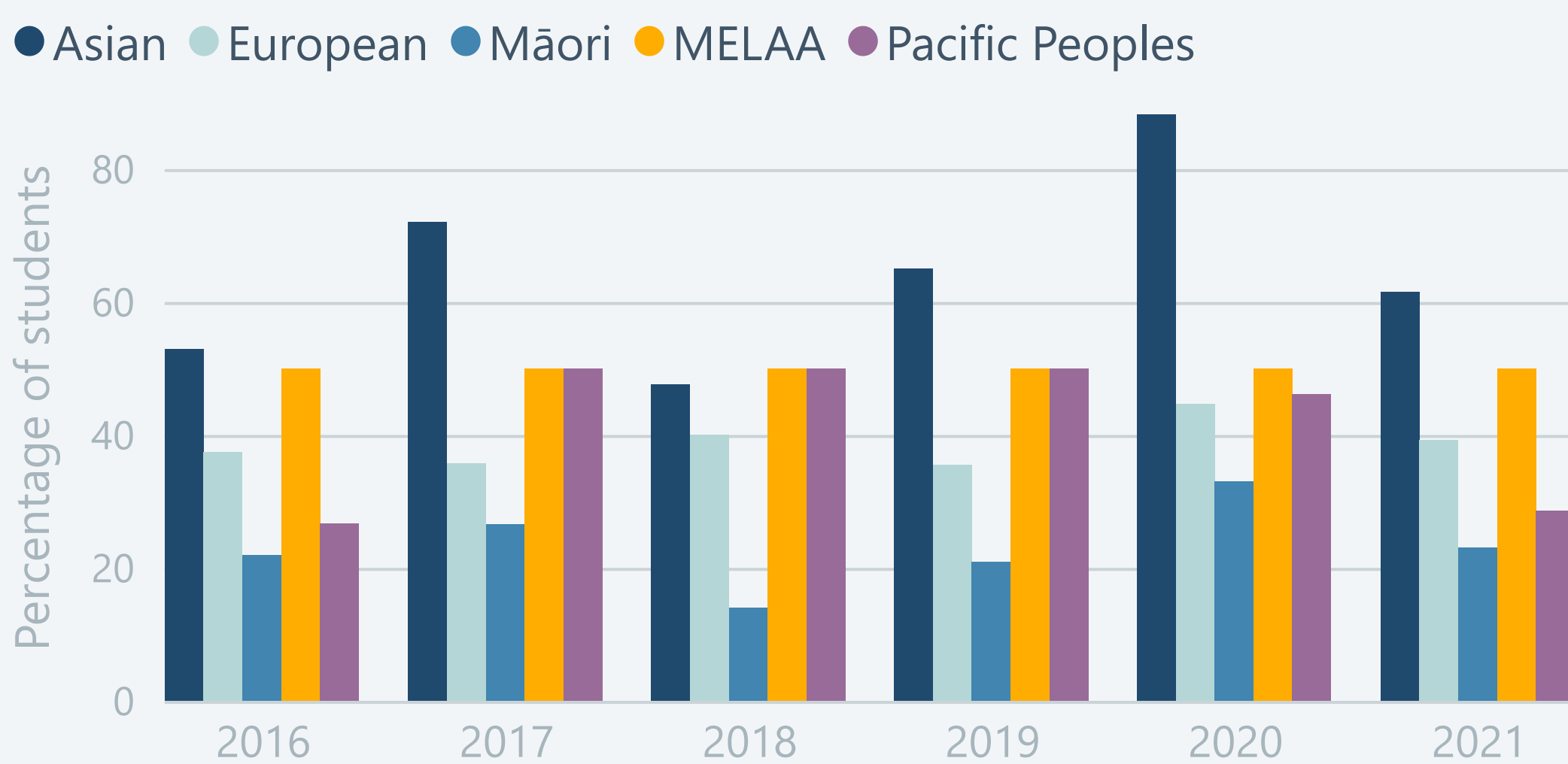
Key Pillar Changes

Secondary school retention Jan 2021 **70.0%** ▽ 2.18% % change is from January 2020

Secondary school with highest proportion of students leaving with NCEA level 3 Jan 2021 **Morrinsville College**

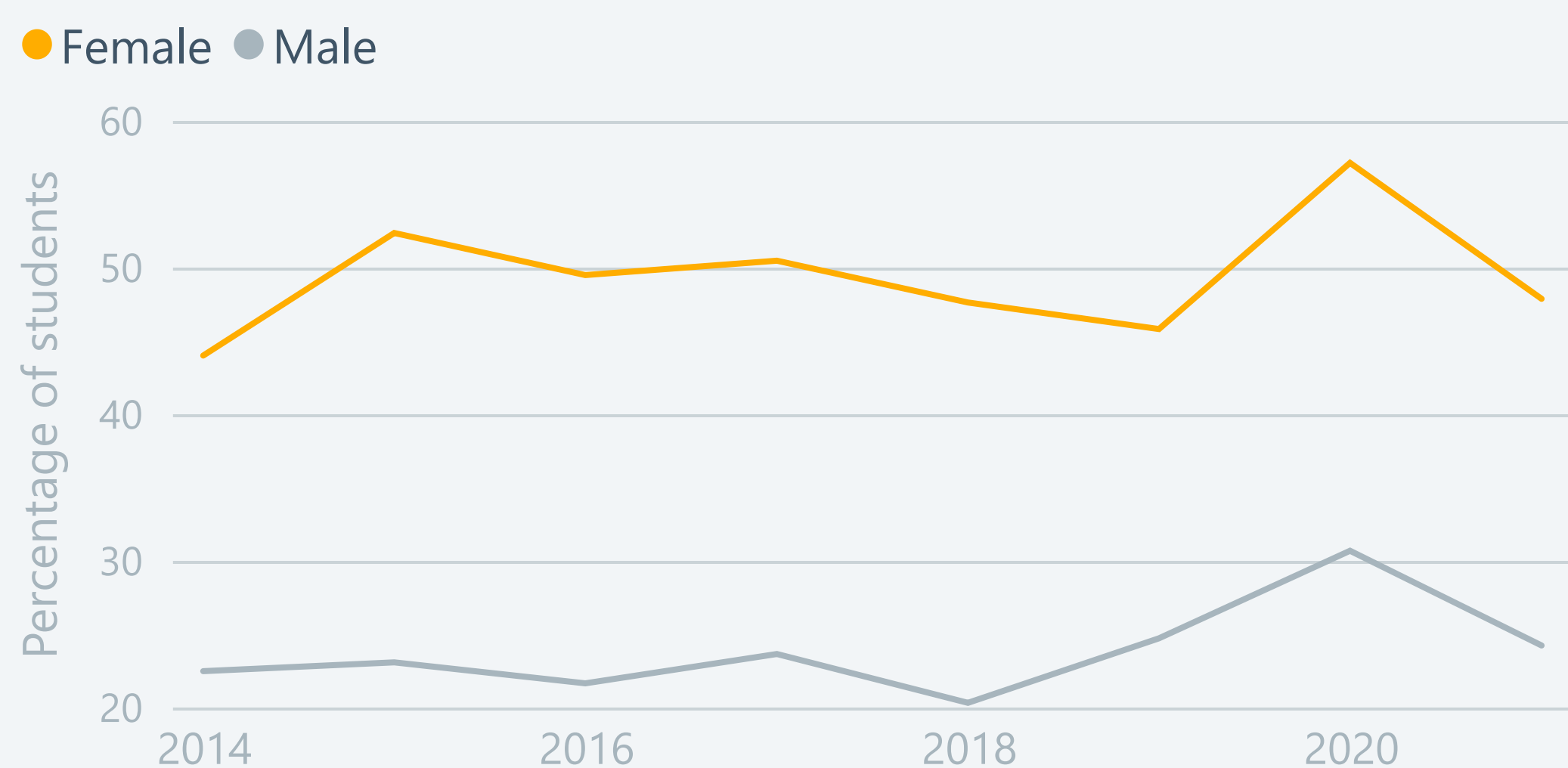
Ethnicity with greatest change in secondary school retention Jan 2021 **Pacific Peoples** ▲ 13.49% % change is from January 2020

School leavers with NCEA3 level by ethnicity



In 2021, Asian students in Matamata-Piako District had the greatest proportion of students leaving with NCEA3. This is 2.67 times larger than Māori students, who have the lowest proportion of students leaving with NCEA Level 3. Māori students have seen the greatest change in NCEA Level 3 pass rates, with an increase of 58.6%. Māori NCEA Level 3 pass rates in Matamata-Piako District are 57% of National Māori rates.

School leavers with NCEA3 level by gender



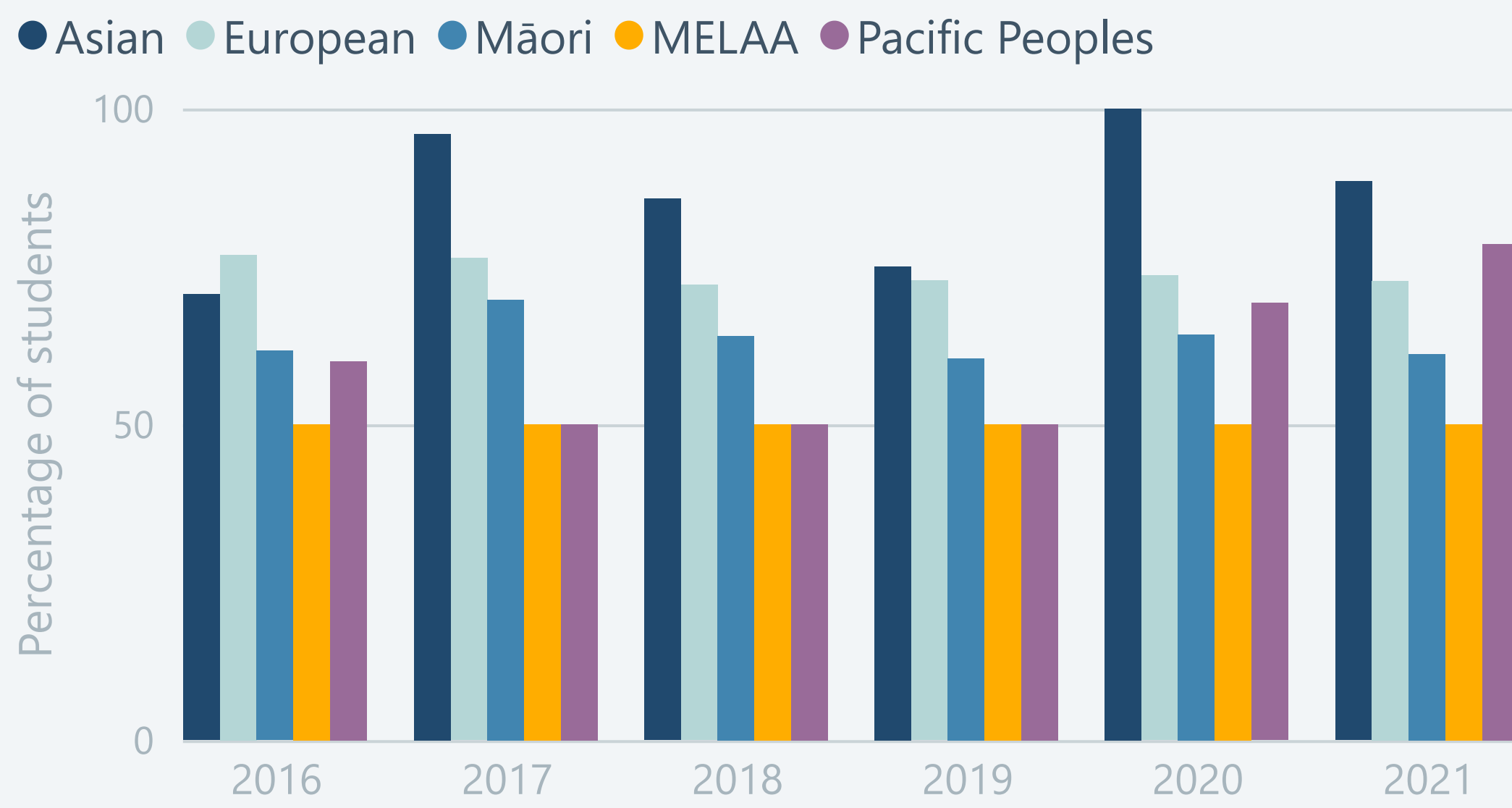
Since 2014, on average the percentage of students leaving with NCEA Level 3 in Matamata-Piako District for female students has been 2.07 times larger than male students. In 2021, the percentage of students leaving with NCEA Level 3 for female students compared with male students was less than average. Compared to national figures, in 2021 the pass rate in Matamata-Piako District were lower for both females and males.

Schools with greatest change in NCEA3 pass rate

In 2021, the school with the greatest change in the percentage of students leaving with NCEA Level 3 (pass rate) since 2020 was Te Aroha College, with a 14.52% decrease. Note that the table includes only those schools with more than 50 students.

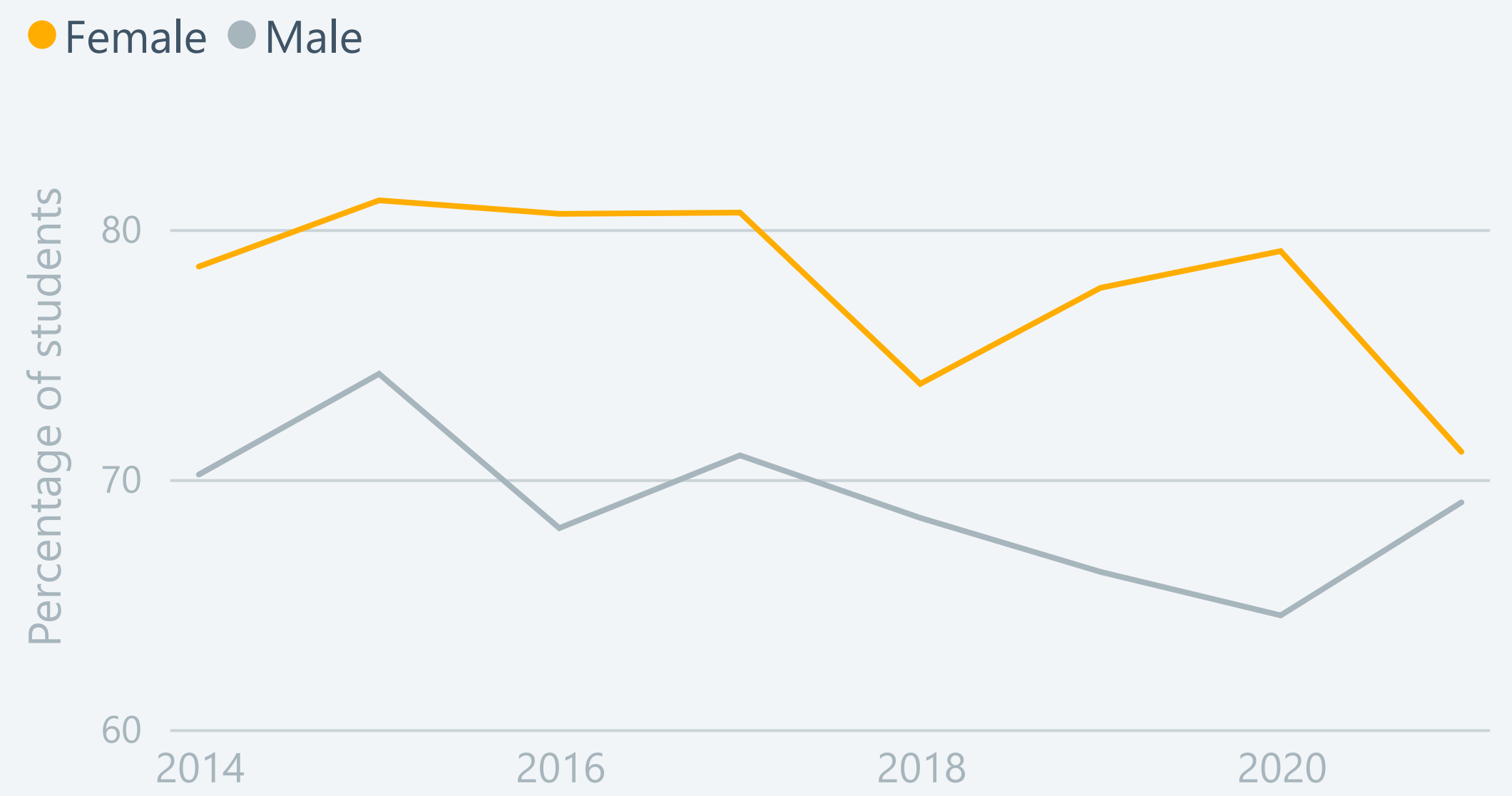
School	% Change	Pass Rate
Te Aroha College	▽ 14.52	34.29
Morrinsville College	▽ 7.19	43.17
Matamata College	▽ 1.42	31.91

Secondary school retention by ethnicity



In 2021, Asian students in Matamata-Piako District had the greatest retention rate. This is 1.77 times larger than MELAA students, who have the lowest retention rate. Pacific Peoples students have seen the greatest change in retention, with an increase of 38.5%. Māori retention rates in Matamata-Piako District are 89% of National Māori rates.

Secondary school retention by gender



On average, since 2014, the retention rate in Matamata-Piako District of female students has been 1.13 times larger than male students. In 2021, the retention rates of female students compared with male students was less than average. Compared to national figures, in 2021 the retention rates in Matamata-Piako District were lower for both females and males.

Schools with greatest change in retention

In 2021, the school with the greatest change in retention rate since 2020 was Morrinsville College, with a 3.92% decrease. Note that the table includes only those schools with more than 50 students.

Community		% Change	Retention rate
Morrinsville College	▼	3.92	73
Te Aroha College	▼	2.86	69
Matamata College	▲	1.76	69

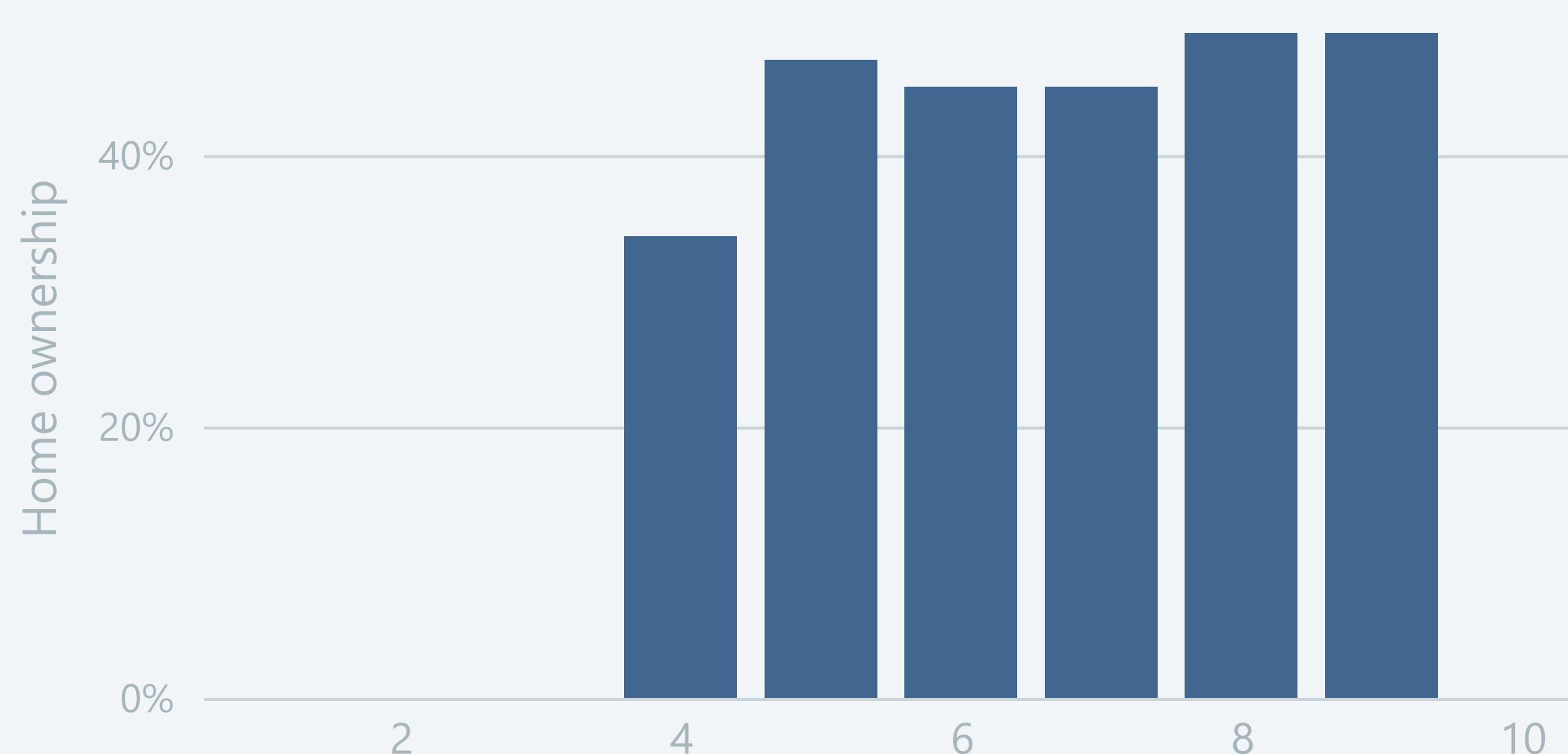
Key Pillar Changes

Years to save for a house deposit Dec 2022 **15.0** ▲ 1.88% % change is from September 2022

Rental affordability (% of income spent on rent) Dec 2022 **30.0%** ▲ 1.09% % change is from September 2022

Purchasing affordability (% of income spent on mortgage repayments) Dec 2022 **11.8%** ▲ 1.05% % change is from September 2022

Home Ownership by Deprivation Index



In Matamata-Piako District, multiple communities have the highest rates of home ownership. The home ownership rate in these communities is 1.4 times greater than those communities with a deprivation index of 4 (the deprivation decile with the lowest home ownership rate). Deprivation and home ownership are as at March 2018.

Greatest Change in Rental Affordability

Richmond Downs-Wardville saw the greatest change in the percentage of income spent on rent over the last 3 months, with a 21.16% increase. Of these communities, Te Aroha East was the most unaffordable in December 2022, with 44.2% of annual household income spent on rent.

Community	% Change	Rental Affordability
Matamata South	▲ 0.84	35.90
Morrinsville East	▲ 0.69	29.30
Morrinsville West	▲ 1.69	36.00
Richmond Downs-Wardville	▲ 21.16	22.90
Te Aroha East	▼ 3.91	44.20

Purchasing affordability is based on purchasing at a median house price with a 20% deposit over 30 years assuming a fixed interest rate of 4%. Both purchasing and rental affordability is based on annual household income.

Greatest Change in Purchasing Affordability

Multiple communities saw the greatest change in the percentage of income spent on mortgage repayments, with a % unchanged over the last 3 months. Of these communities, Tatuani was the most unaffordable in December 2022, with 13.9% of annual household income spent on mortgage repayments.

Community	% Change	Purchasing Affordability
Mangaiti		12.30
Morrinsville East		12.10
Tahuna-Mangateparu		12.10
Tahuroa		13.70
Tatuani		13.90