

# Quarterly Report

Thames-Coromandel District

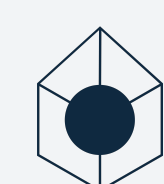
# Summary

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

 Out of region consumer spend

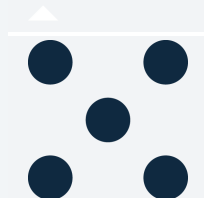
 **53.9%**

During the quarter to March 2023, 53.9% of consumer spending in Thames-Coromandel District came from visitors to the region, with an increase of 11.09% compared with December 2022. 46.1% of consumer spending came from

 Years to save for a house deposit

 **29.0**

As of March 2023, it would take 29.0 years to save for a 20% home deposit in Thames-Coromandel District, with an increase of 0.82% compared with December 2022.

 Gambling spend per capita

 **\$114.0**

As of December 2022, an average of \$114.0 was spent by individuals over 18 years in Thames-Coromandel District through electronic gaming machines, with an increase of 4.17% compared with September 2022.

 Crime rate

 **39.1**

In March 2023, Thames-Coromandel District had a crime rate of 39.1 incidents per 10,000 people, with an increase of 2.5% compared with December 2022.

 Deprivation Index


 **6.0**

As of March 2023, the deprivation within Thames-Coromandel District is 6.0 and this is unchanged since February 2023.

 Job seeker support rate

 **7.2%**

In March 2023, 7.2% of the working population (15-64 years) in Thames-Coromandel District claimed Job Seeker Support, with a decrease of 3.19% compared with March 2022.

 Trending Up  Trending Down  Improving  Worsening  No Change

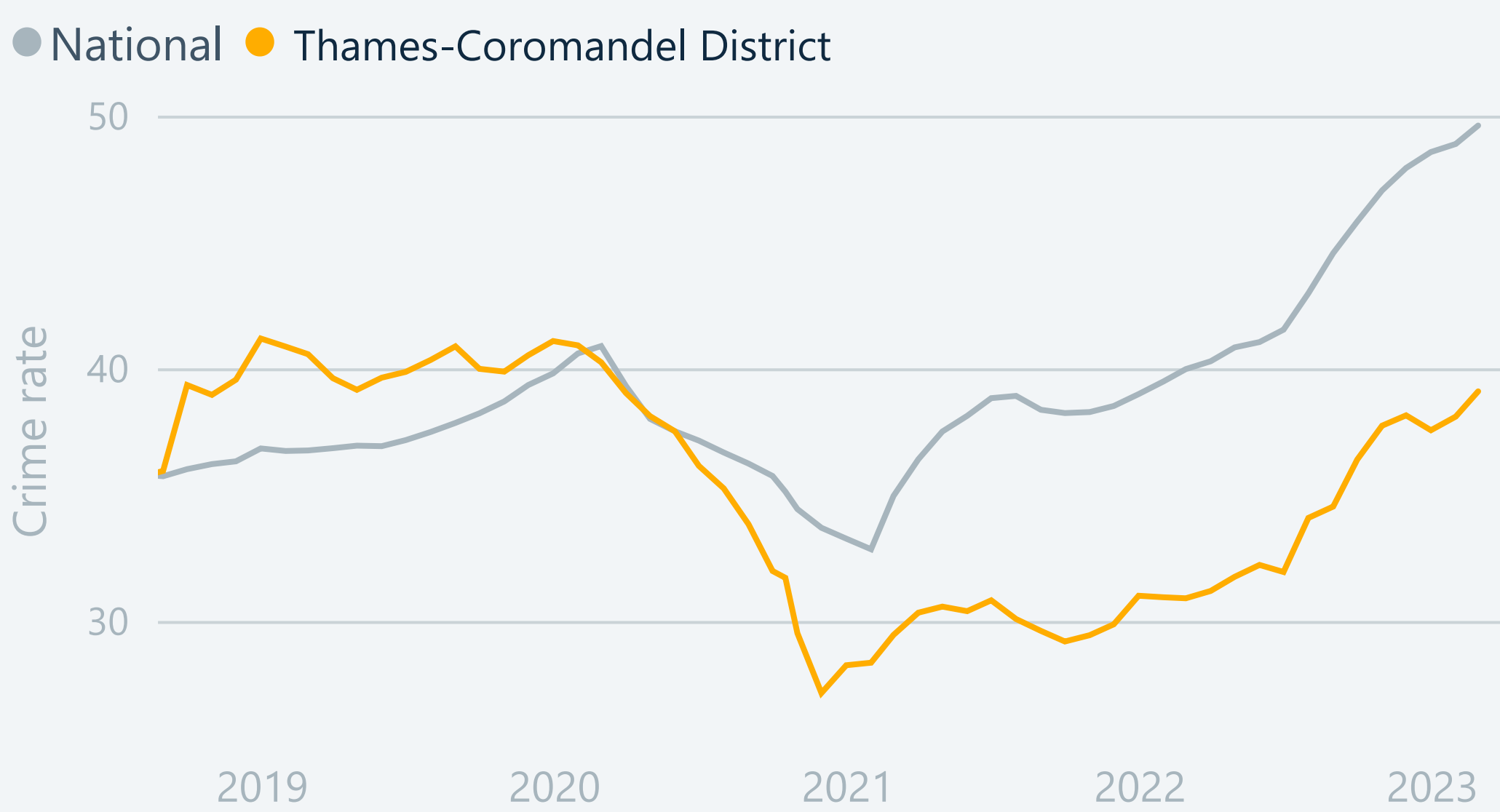
## Key Pillar Changes

**Crime rate** Mar 2023 **39.1** ▲ 2.5% % change is from December 2022

**Crime type with the greatest change in crime rate** Mar 2023 **Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences** ▲ 199.19% % change is from December 2022

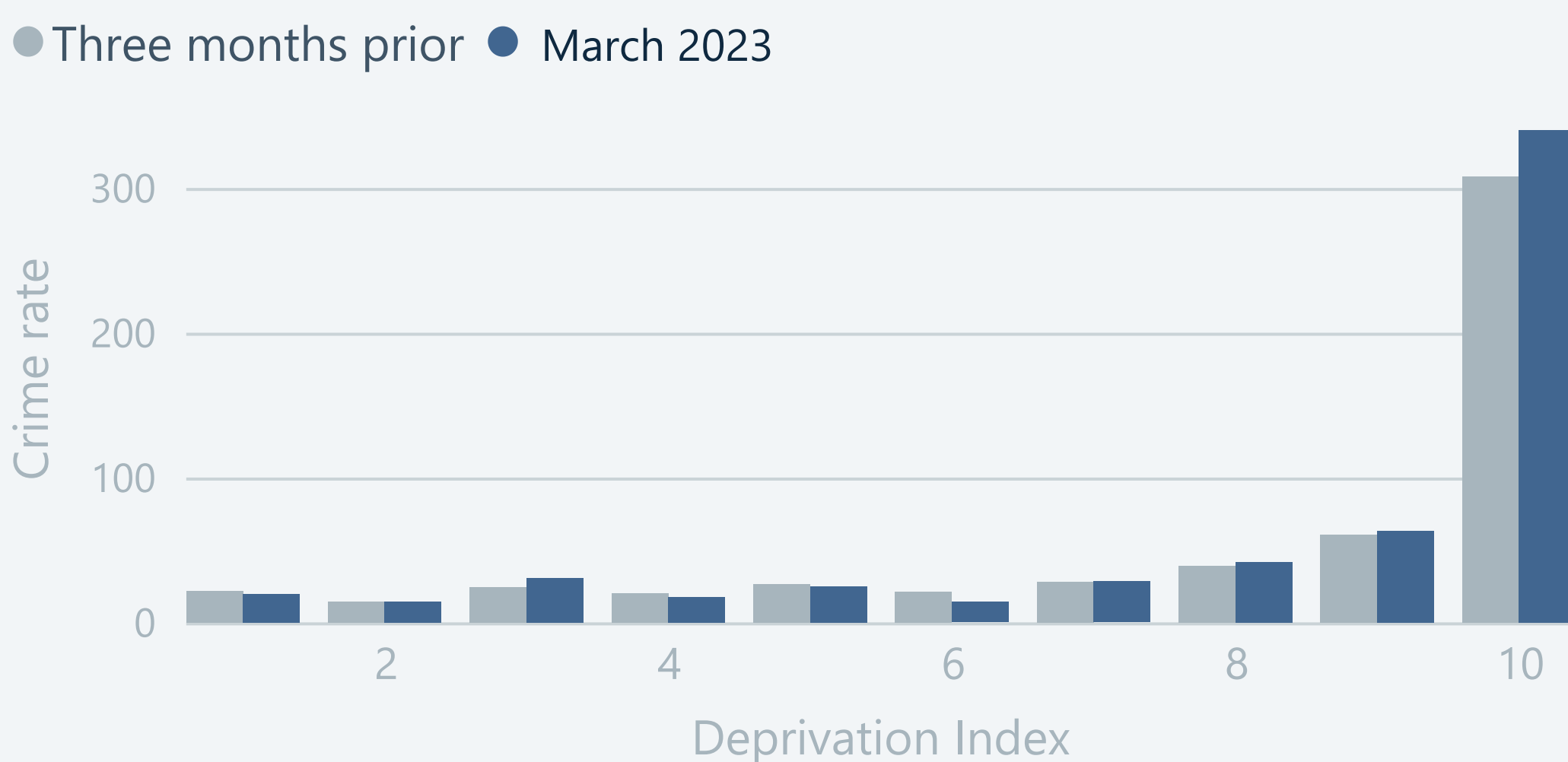
**Community with greatest change in crime rate** Mar 2023 **Totora-Kopu** ▲ 57.67% % change is from December 2022

## Comparison to National Crime Rate



Compared with the same time last year the crime rate in Thames-Coromandel District has increased by 26.5%, and is now 39.1 as at March 2023. The crime rate is 21.2% below the national rate of 49.6.

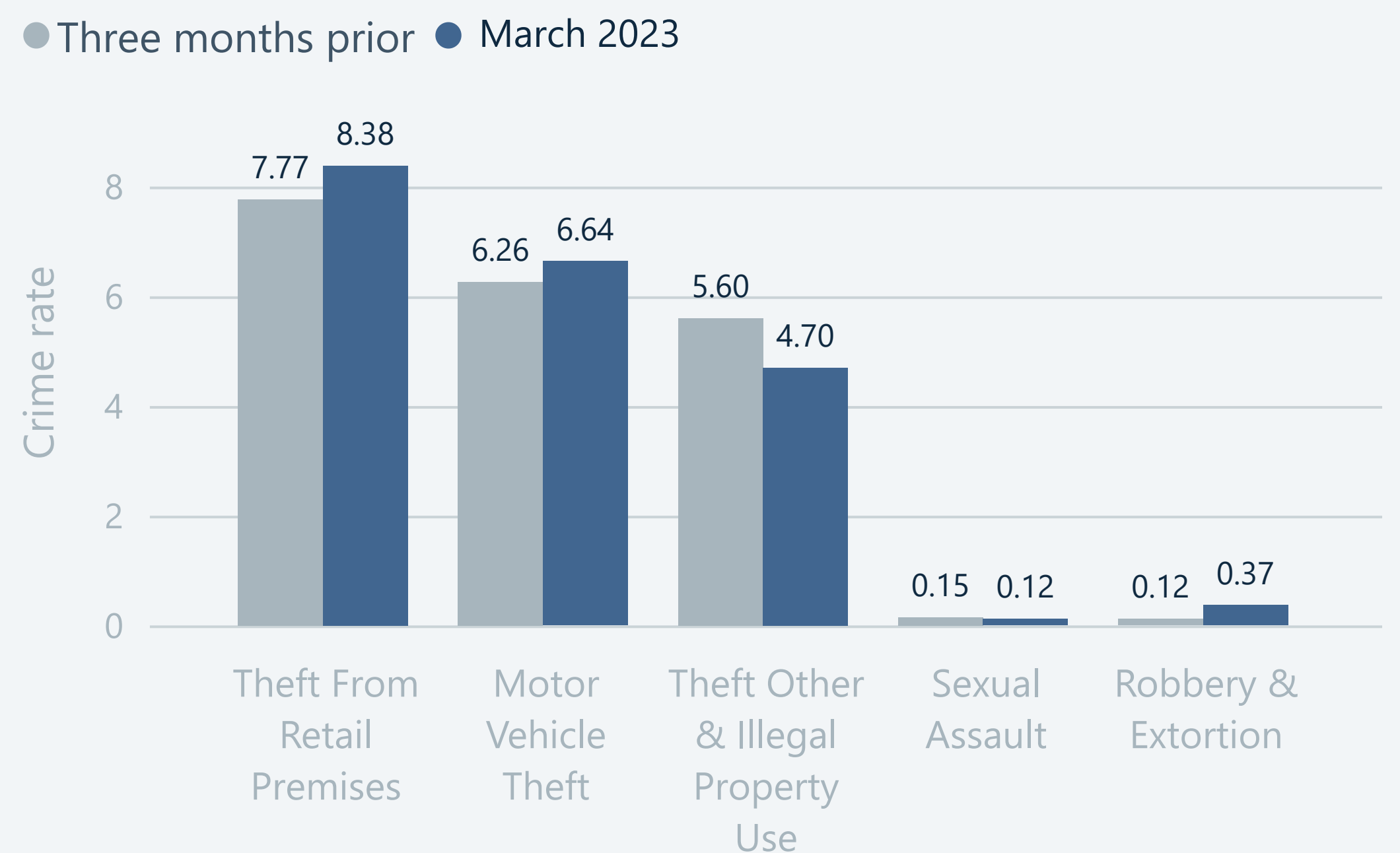
## Crime Rate by Deprivation Index



In Thames-Coromandel District, communities with a deprivation index of 10 have the highest crime rate. The crime rate in these communities is 24.1 times higher than those with a deprivation index of 6, the group with the lowest crime rate. Communities with a deprivation index of 3 have seen the greatest change in their crime rate over the last 3 months, with an increase of 25.7%.

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 Thames-Coromandel District, the most prevalent type of crime in March 2023 was 'Theft From Retail Premises'. The type of crime that had the greatest change in the last 3 months was 'Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences', with an increase of 199.2%.

## Communities with Greatest Change

Community	% Change	Crime rate
Totora-Kopu	▲ 57.67	31.5
Mercury Bay South	▲ 37.83	18.0
Whangamata Rural	▼ 33.76	19.8
Mercury Bay North	▼ 30.11	15.6
Hikuai	▼ 27.82	30.0

Totora-Kopu saw the greatest change in crime rate over the last 3 months in Thames-Coromandel District, with an increase of 57.7%.

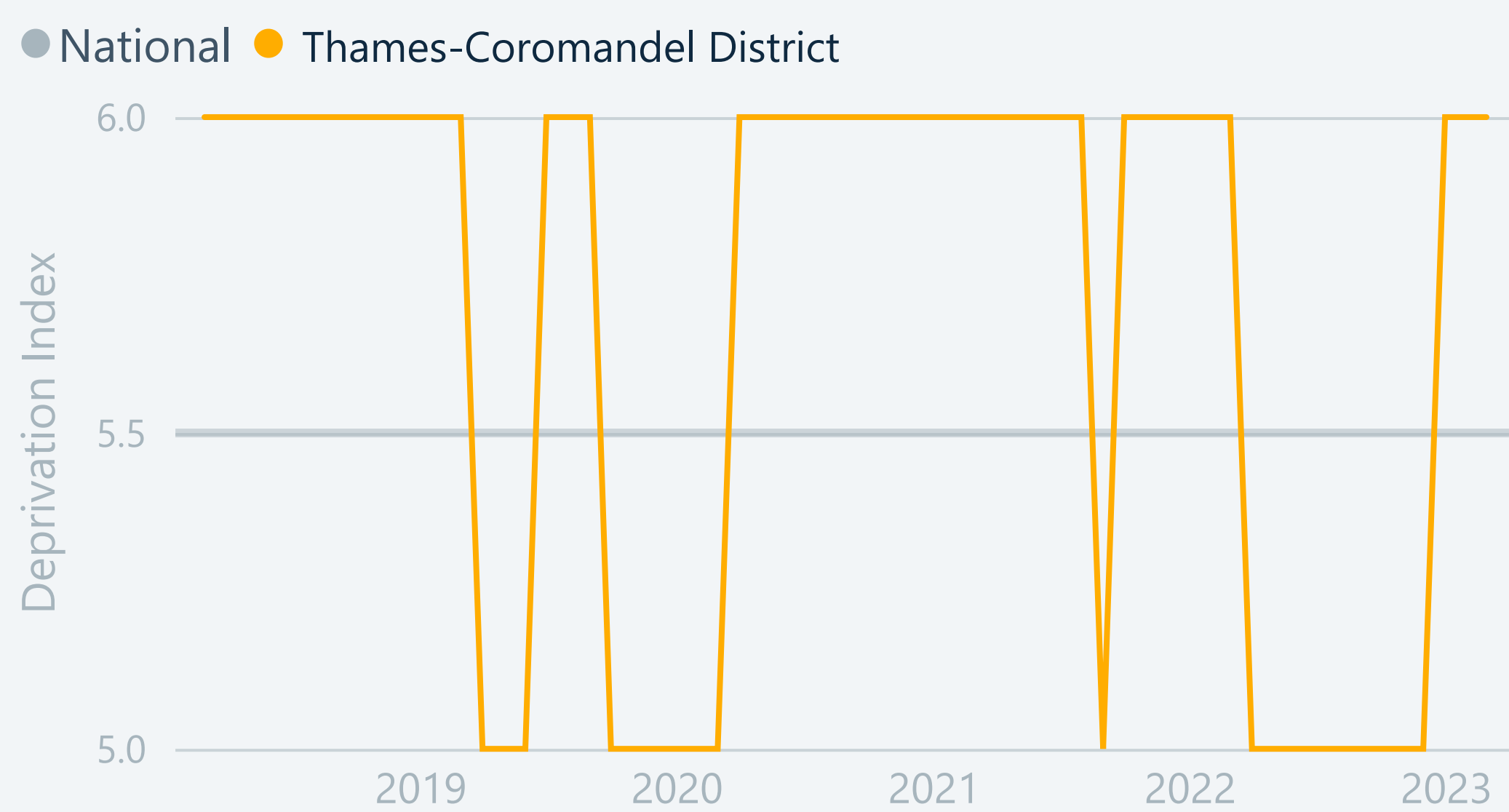
## Key Pillar Changes

Deprivation Index Mar 2023 **6.0** — 0% % change is from February 2023

Community with greatest decrease in deprivation score Mar 2023 **Thames North** ▽ 2.1% % change is from March 2022

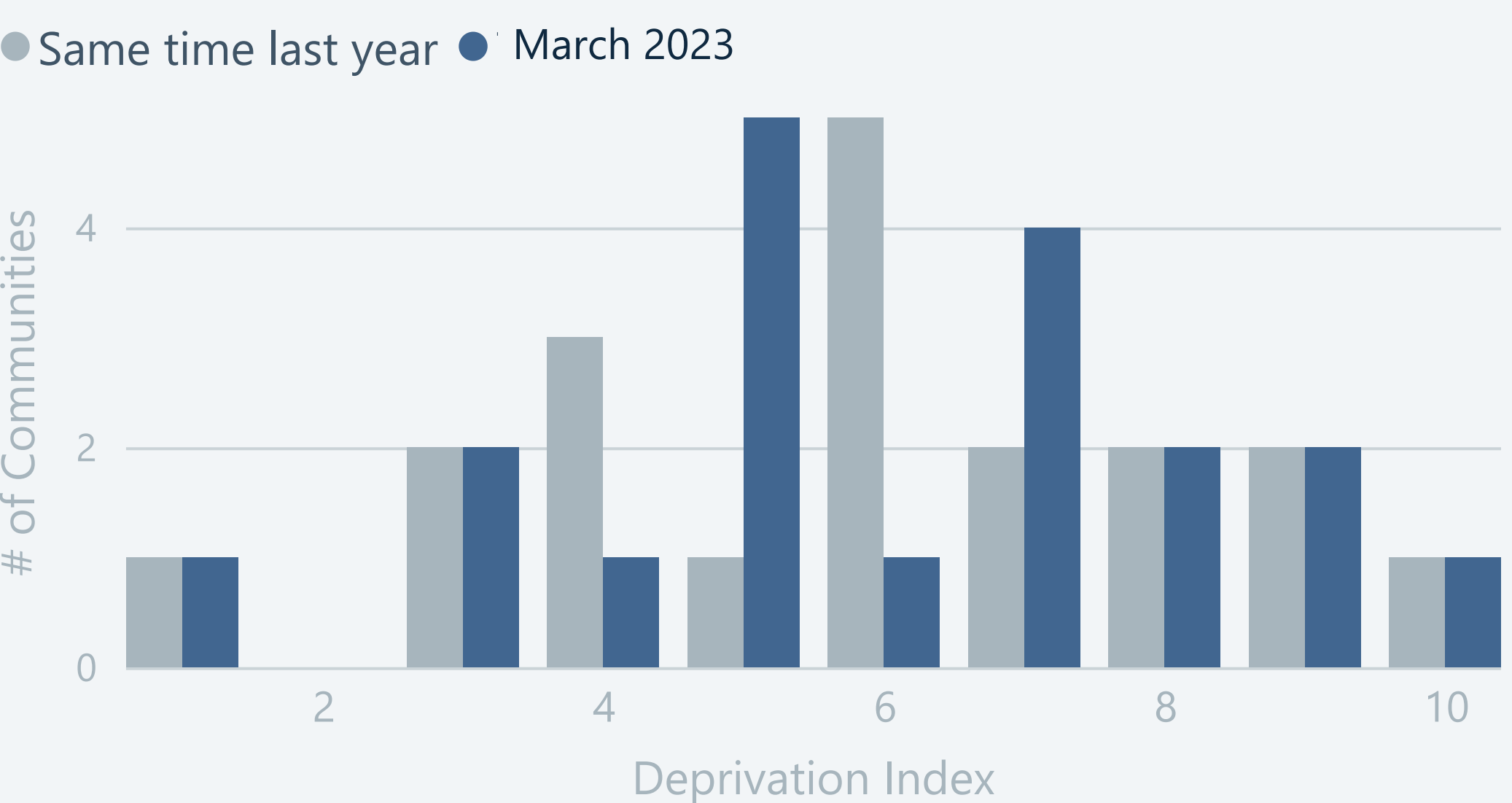
Community with greatest increase in deprivation score Mar 2023 **Whangamatā** ▲ 1.82% % change is from March 2022

## Comparison to National Deprivation Index



Compared to the same time last year, the deprivation index of Thames-Coromandel District has seen no change by 0%, and is now 6 in March 2023. The deprivation index is 9.1% above the national median index of 5.5.

## Distribution of Deprivation Index



In Thames-Coromandel District, 26.3% of the population live in highly deprived communities (deprivation index 8-10), whereas 15.8% live in high socio-economic performing communities (deprivation index 1-3).

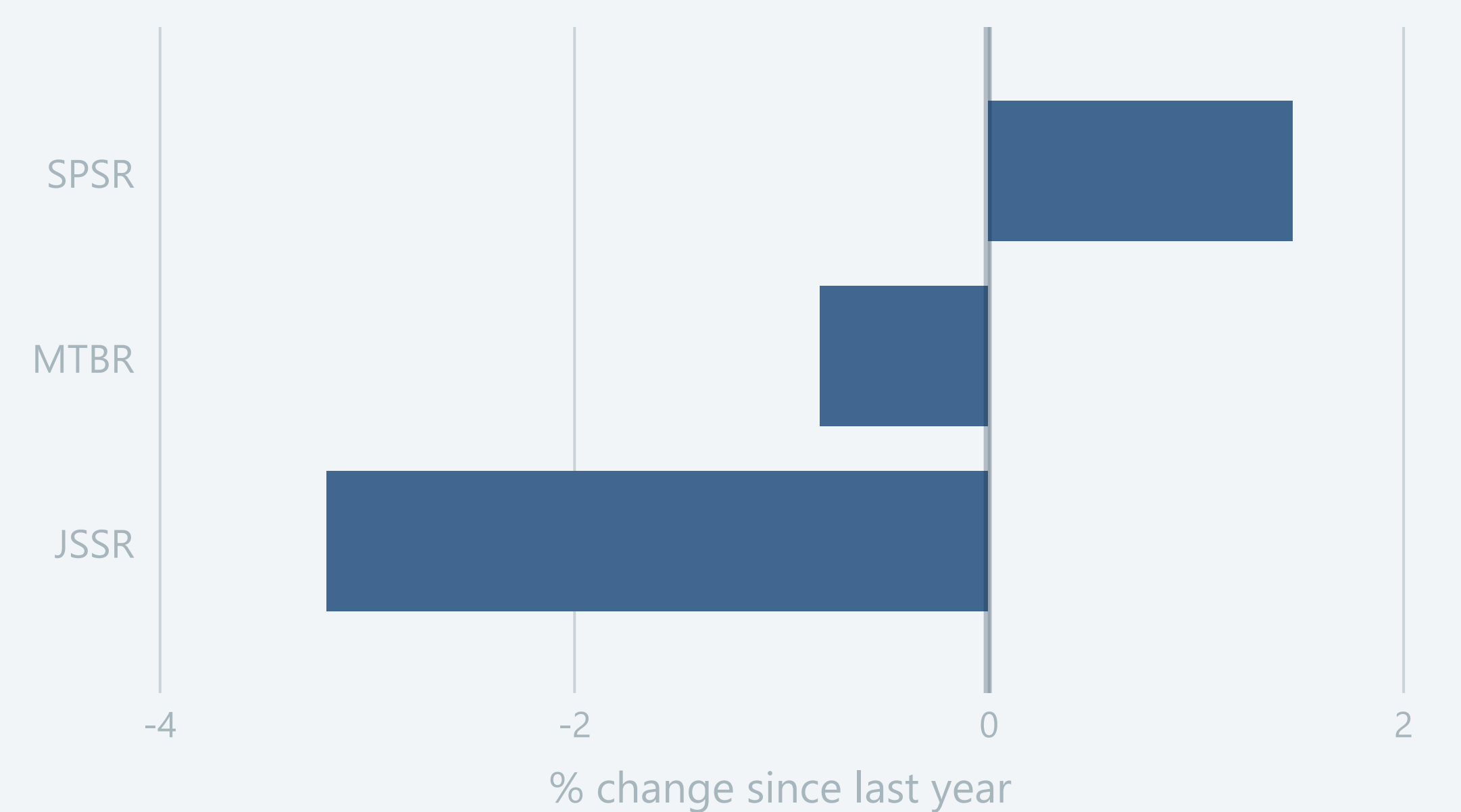
Each month meshblocks are assigned a deprivation score. Meshblocks are then ranked separately into deciles, known as deprivation indices. A deprivation index of 1 represents the least deprived areas and a deprivation of 10 the most deprived.

## Communities with the Greatest Change

Community	% Change	Depr. score
Thames North	▽ 2.10	1,045.11
Thames Central	▽ 2.02	1,139.23
Thames South	▽ 1.99	1,057.55
Whangamatā	▲ 1.82	966.73
Thames Coast	▲ 1.27	1,032.25

The community with the greatest change in deprivation score since the same time last year was Thames North, with a 2.1% decrease.

## Benefit Deprivation Indicators



The benefit deprivation indicator that has changed the most in the last year is Job Seeker Support Rate (JSSR) which saw a 3.19% decrease. The bars above represent Single Parent Support rate (SPSR), Means Tested Benefit rate (MTBR) and Job Seeker Support rate (JSSR).

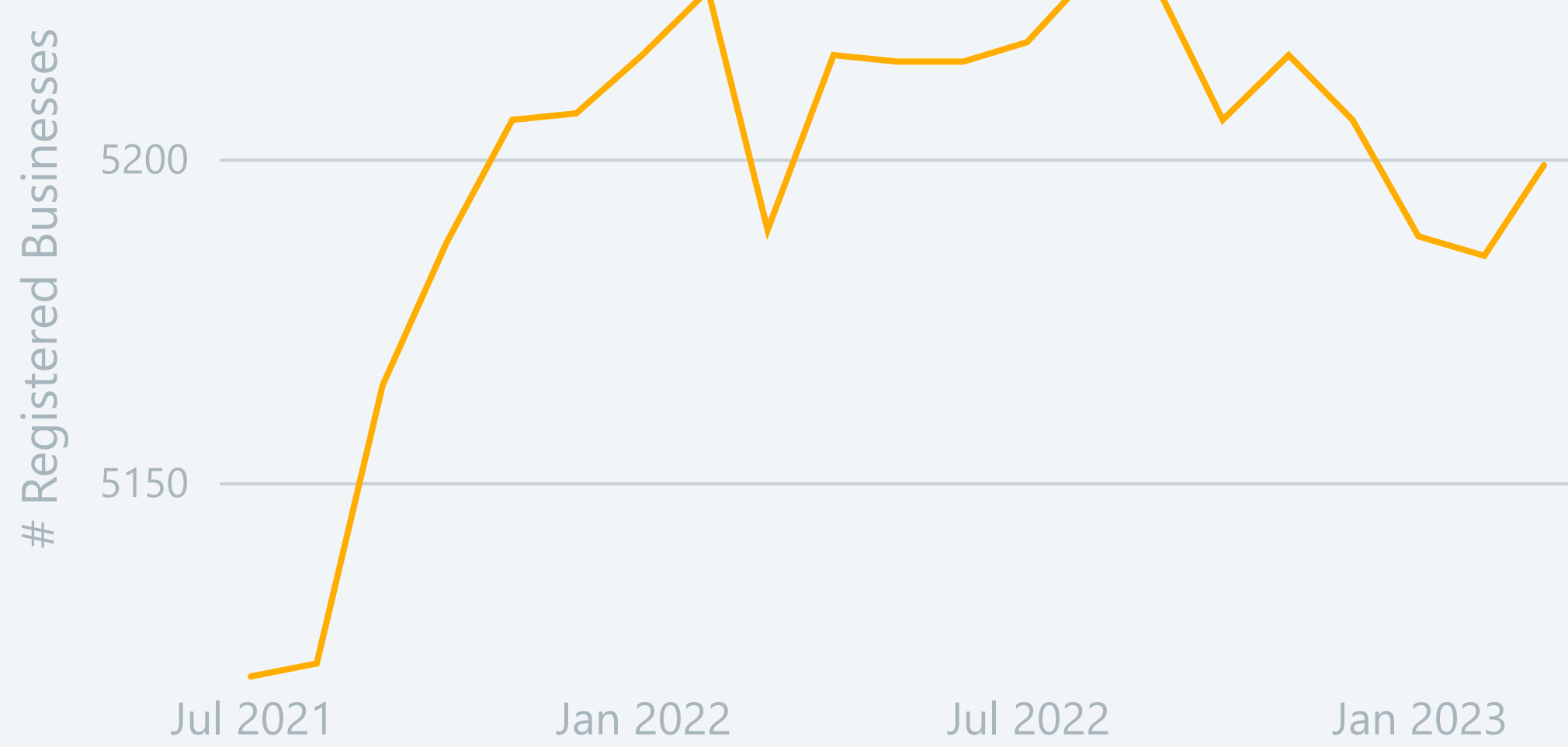
### Key Pillar Changes

**New Business Registrations this month** Mar 2023 **20.0** ▲ 81.82% % change is from December 2022

**Business Deregistrations this month** Mar 2023 **6.0** ▼ 71.43% % change is from December 2022

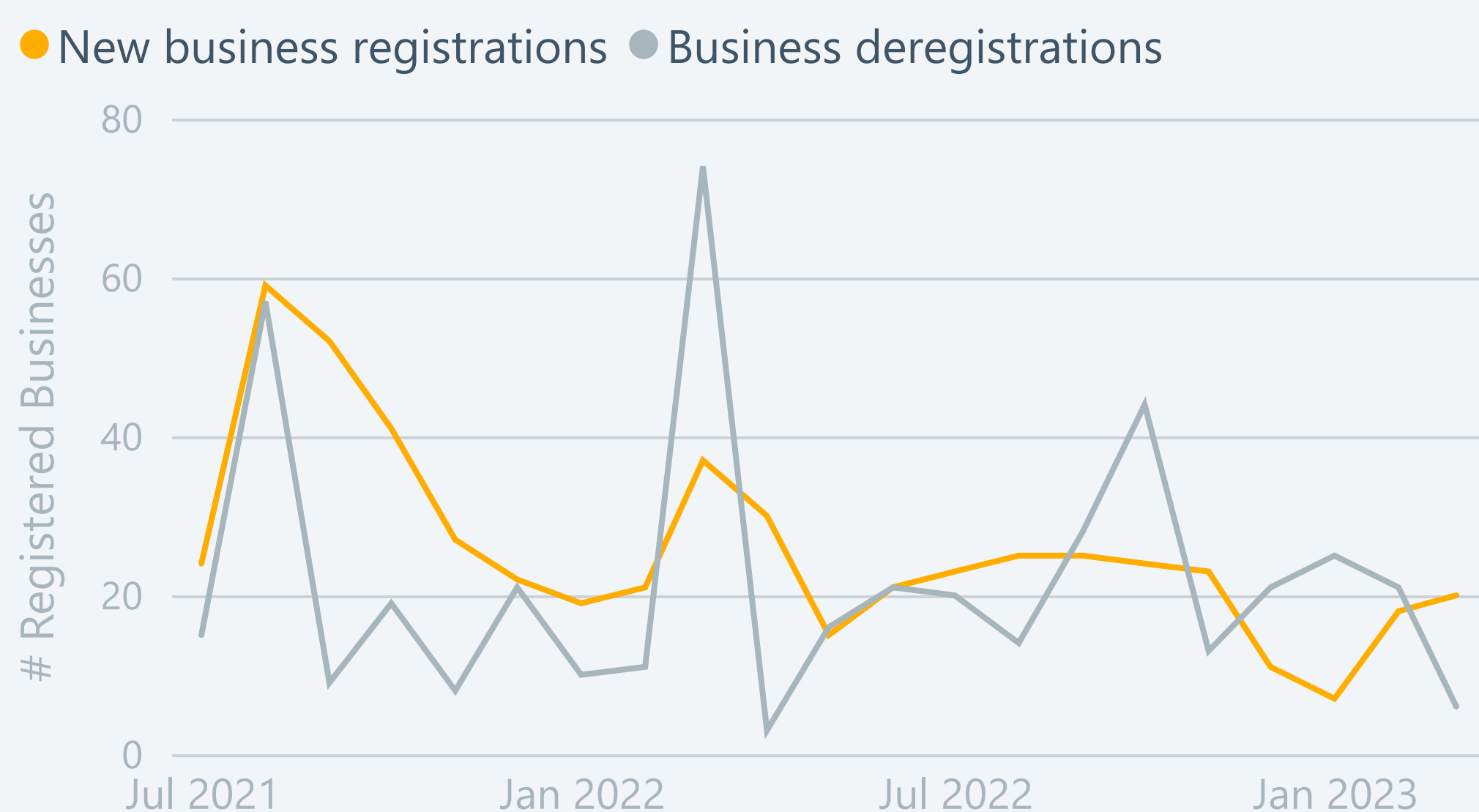
**Out of region consumer spend** Mar 2023 **53.9%** ▲ 11.09% % change is from December 2022

### Total number of registered businesses



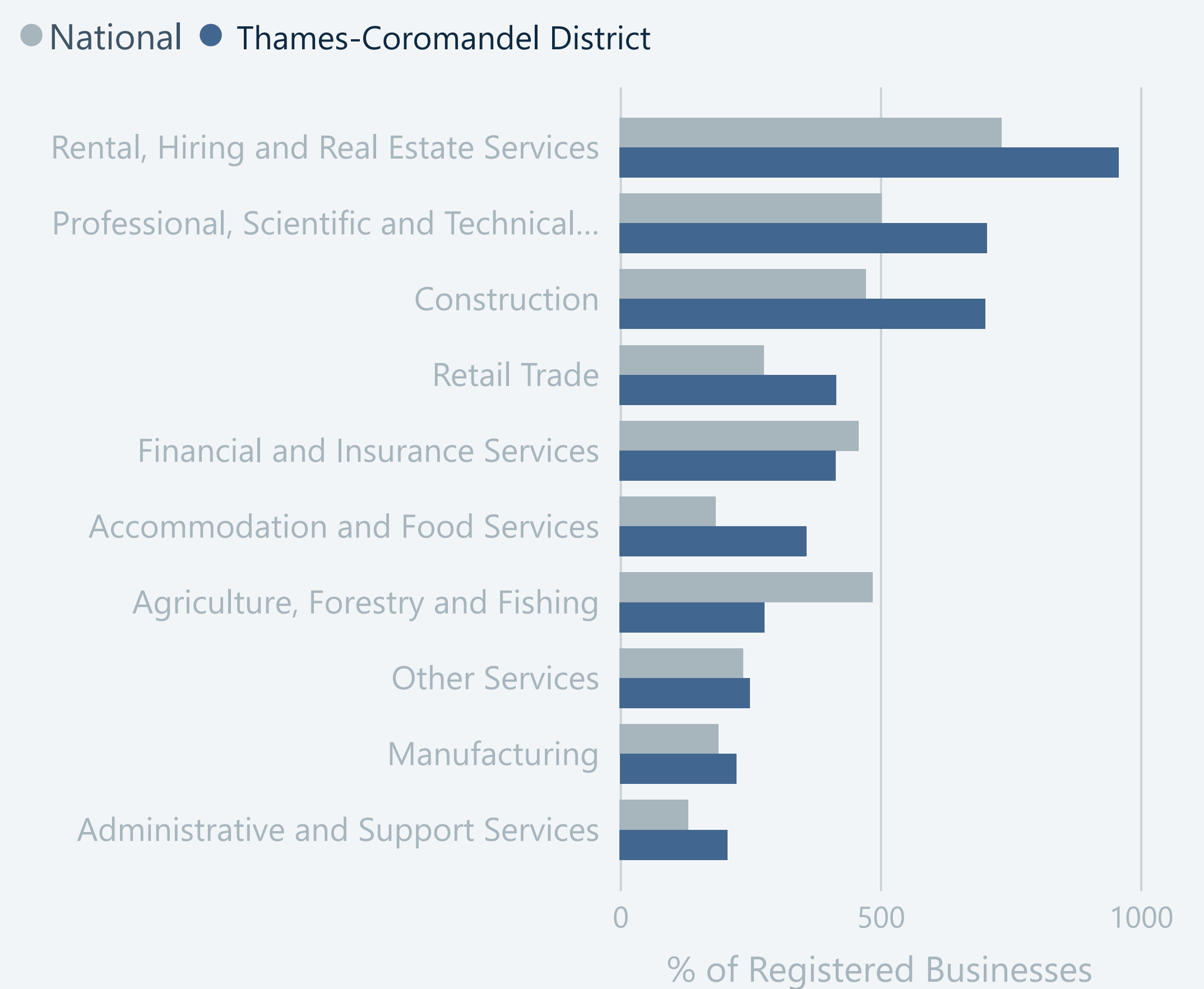
As of March 2023 there were 5199 registered businesses in Thames-Coromandel District. Over the last 12 months the number of registered businesses has increased by 10. Nationally, the number of registered businesses has increased.

### Business openings and closings in the last year



Comparing March 2023 with March 2022 Thames-Coromandel District has seen a decrease in the number of new business registrations of 45.9% and a decrease in the number of business deregistrations of 91.9%.

### Distribution of Registered Businesses by Industry



Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services is the largest industry operating in Thames-Coromandel District and makes up 18.4% of all currently registered businesses.

### Out of Region Visitor Spend



In March 2023, 46.4% of Eftpos spending in Thames-Coromandel District came from people living outside of the district. This is a decrease of -6.5% since the same time last year.

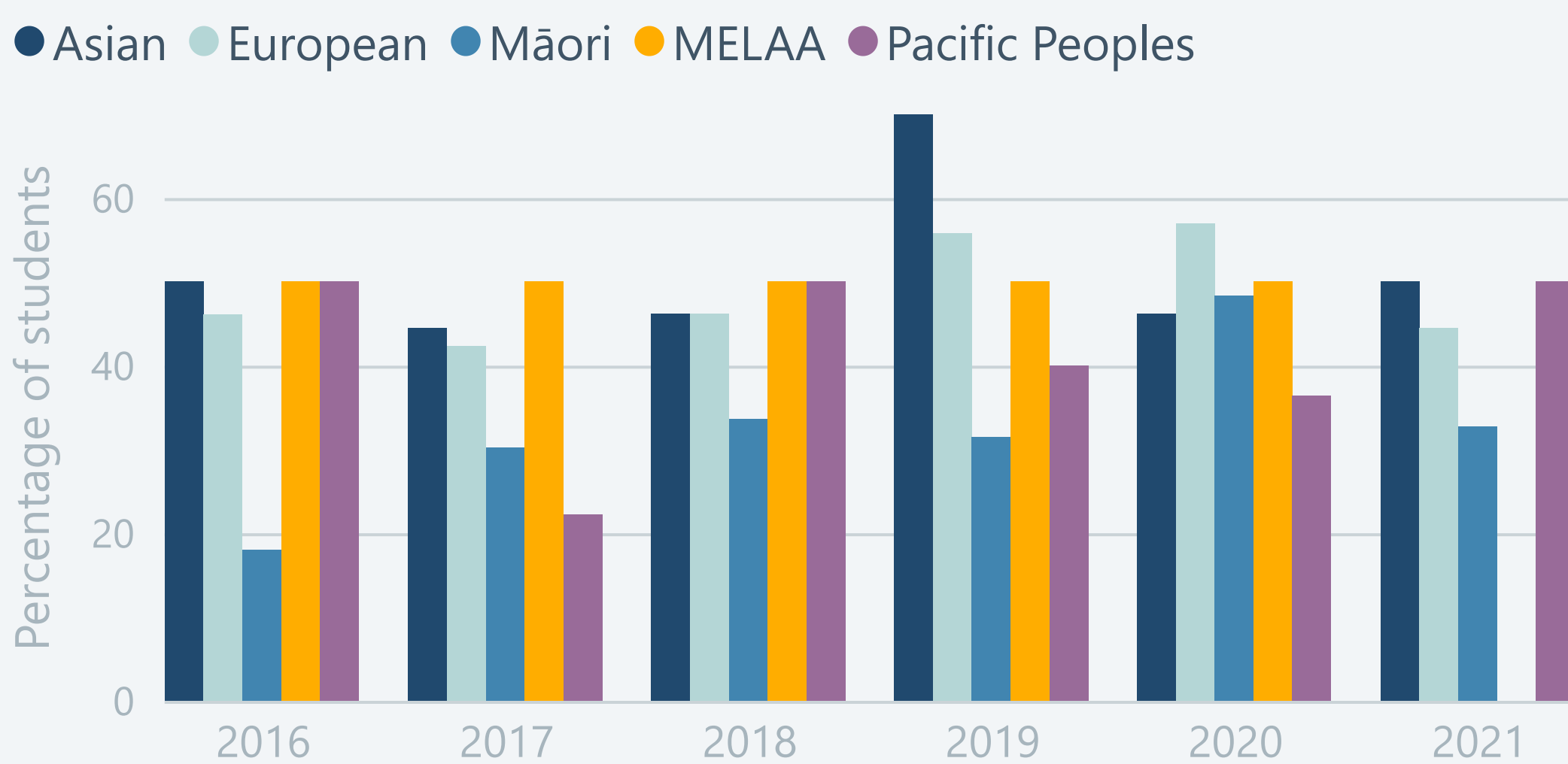
## Key Pillar Changes

Secondary school retention Jan 2021 **75.0%** ▽ 10.43% % change is from January 2020

Secondary school with highest proportion of students leaving with NCEA level 3 Jan 2021 **Thames High School**

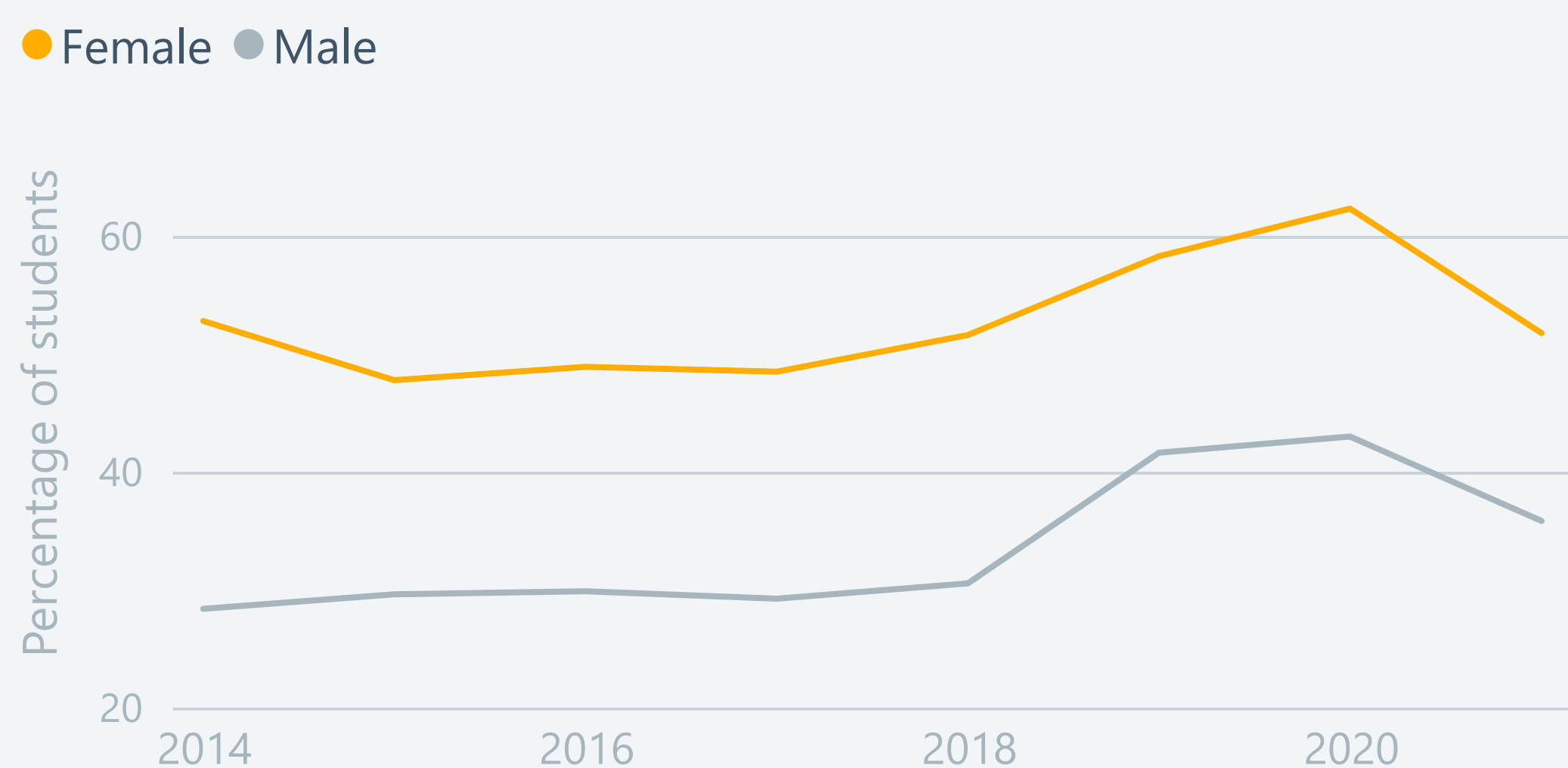
Ethnicity with greatest change in secondary school retention Jan 2021 **MELAA** ▽ 100% % change is from January 2020

### School leavers with NCEA3 level by ethnicity



In 2021, multiple ethnicities students in Thames-Coromandel District had the greatest proportion of students leaving with NCEA3. This is 1.53 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 53.7%. Māori NCEA Level 3 pass rates in Thames-Coromandel District are 82% of National Māori rates.

### School leavers with NCEA3 level by gender



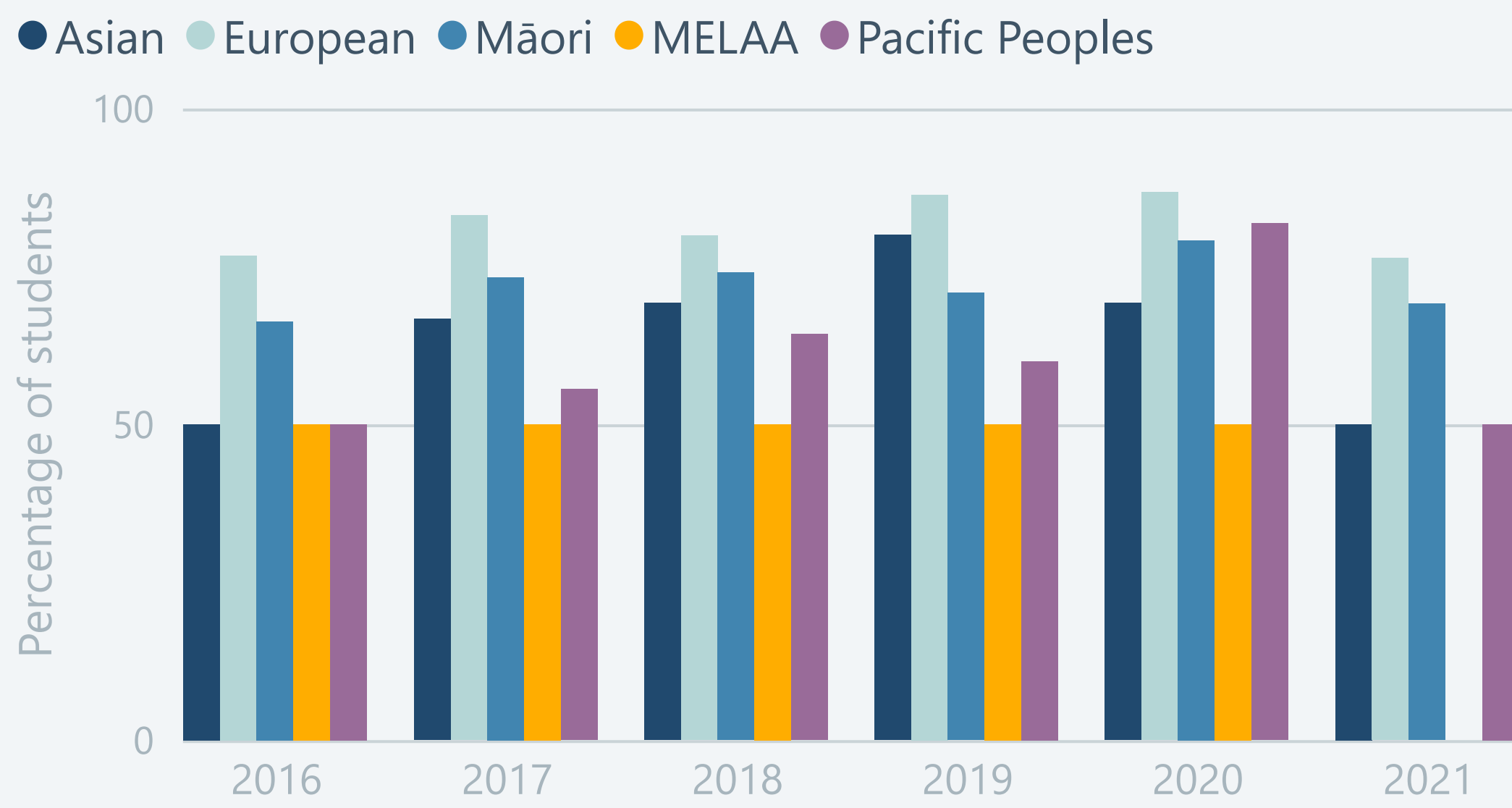
Since 2014, on average the percentage of students leaving with NCEA Level 3 in Thames-Coromandel District for female students has been 1.57 times larger than male students. In 2021, the percentage of students leaving with NCEA Level 3 for female students compared with male students was less than average. Compared to national figures, in 2021 the pass rate in Thames-Coromandel 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 Thames High School, with a 20.58% decrease. Note that the table includes only those schools with more than 50 students.

School	% Change	Pass Rate
Thames High School	▽ 20.58	39.42
Mercury Bay Area School	▽ 8.62	38.55

## Secondary school retention by ethnicity



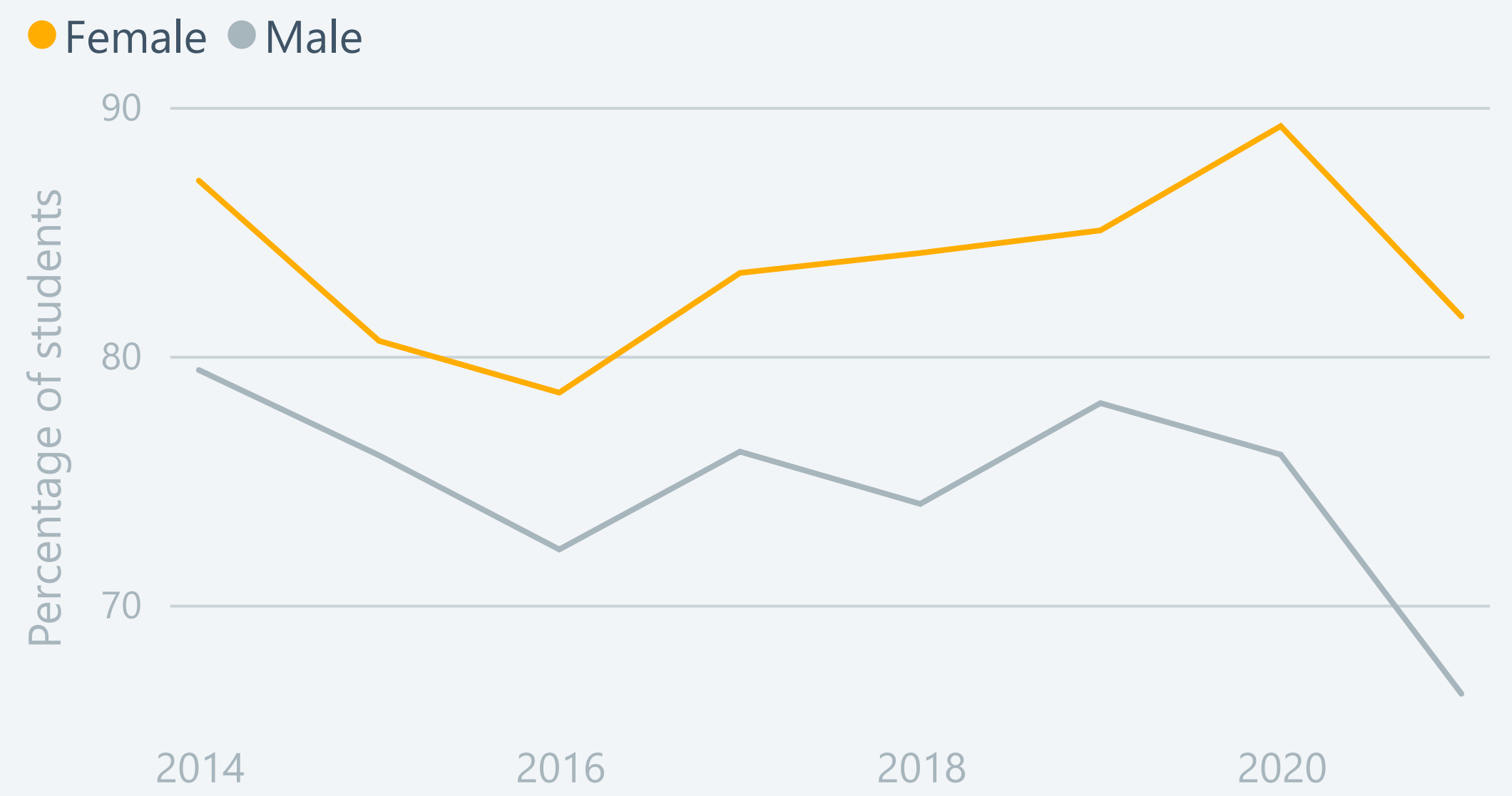
In 2021, European students in Thames-Coromandel District had the greatest retention rate. This is 1.53 times larger than multiple ethnicities students, who have the lowest retention rate. Pacific Peoples students have seen the greatest change in retention, with an increase of 36.4%. Māori retention rates in Thames-Coromandel District are 101% of National Māori rates.

## Schools with greatest change in retention

In 2021, the school with the greatest change in retention rate since 2020 was Mercury Bay Area School, with a 10.63% decrease. Note that the table includes only those schools with more than 50 students.

Community		% Change	Retention rate
Mercury Bay Area School	▼	10.63	77
Thames High School	▼	9.96	71

## Secondary school retention by gender



On average, since 2014, the retention rate in Thames-Coromandel District of female students has been 1.12 times larger than male students. In 2021, the retention rates of female students compared with male students was higher than average. Compared to national figures, in 2021 the retention rates in Thames-Coromandel District were lower for both females and males.

## Key Pillar Changes

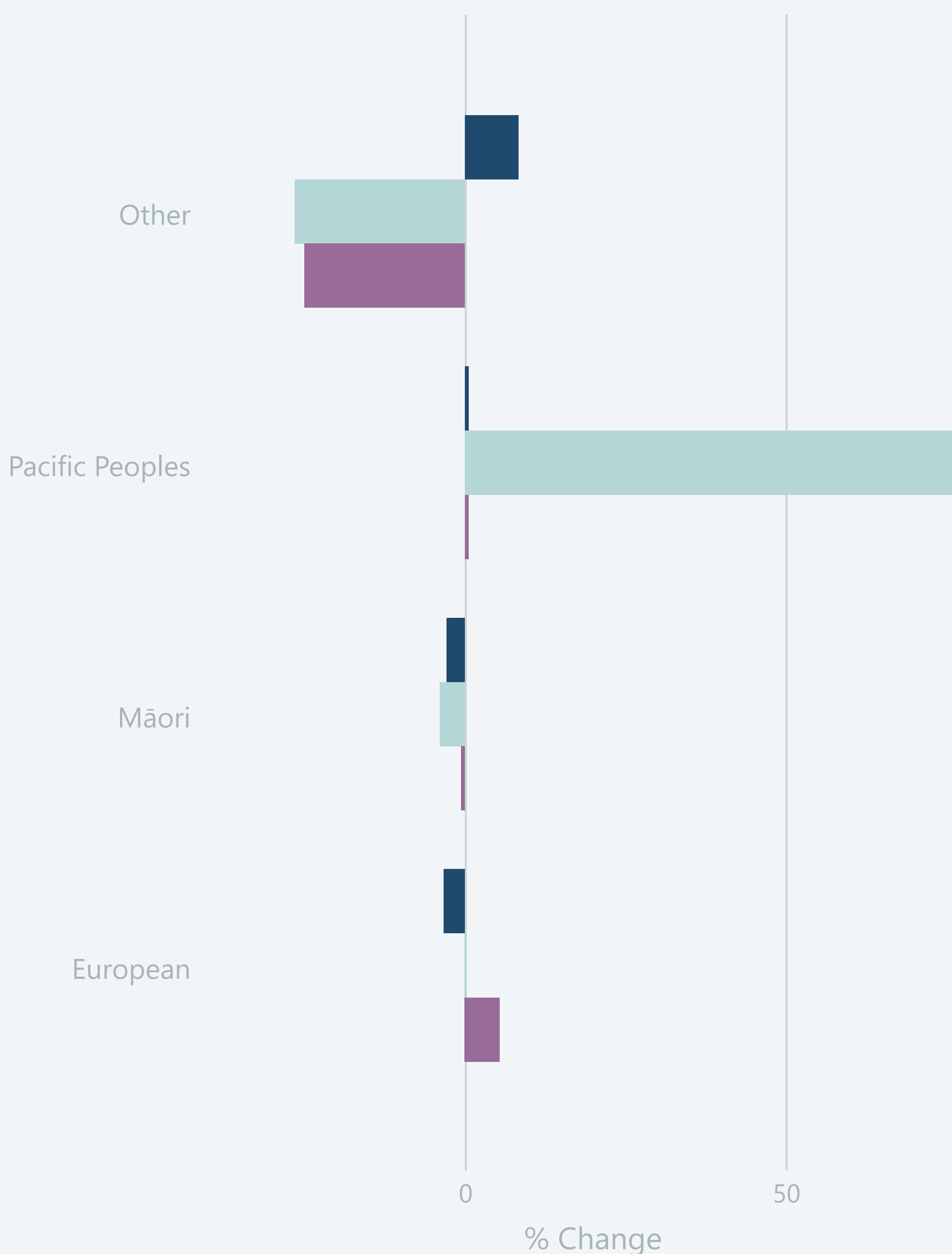
**Job seeker support rate** Mar 2023 **7.2%** ▽ 3.19% % change is from March 2022

**Means tested benefit rate** Mar 2023 **4.2%** ▽ 0.81% % change is from March 2022

**Sole parent support rate** Mar 2023 **2.4%** ▲ 1.47% % change is from March 2022

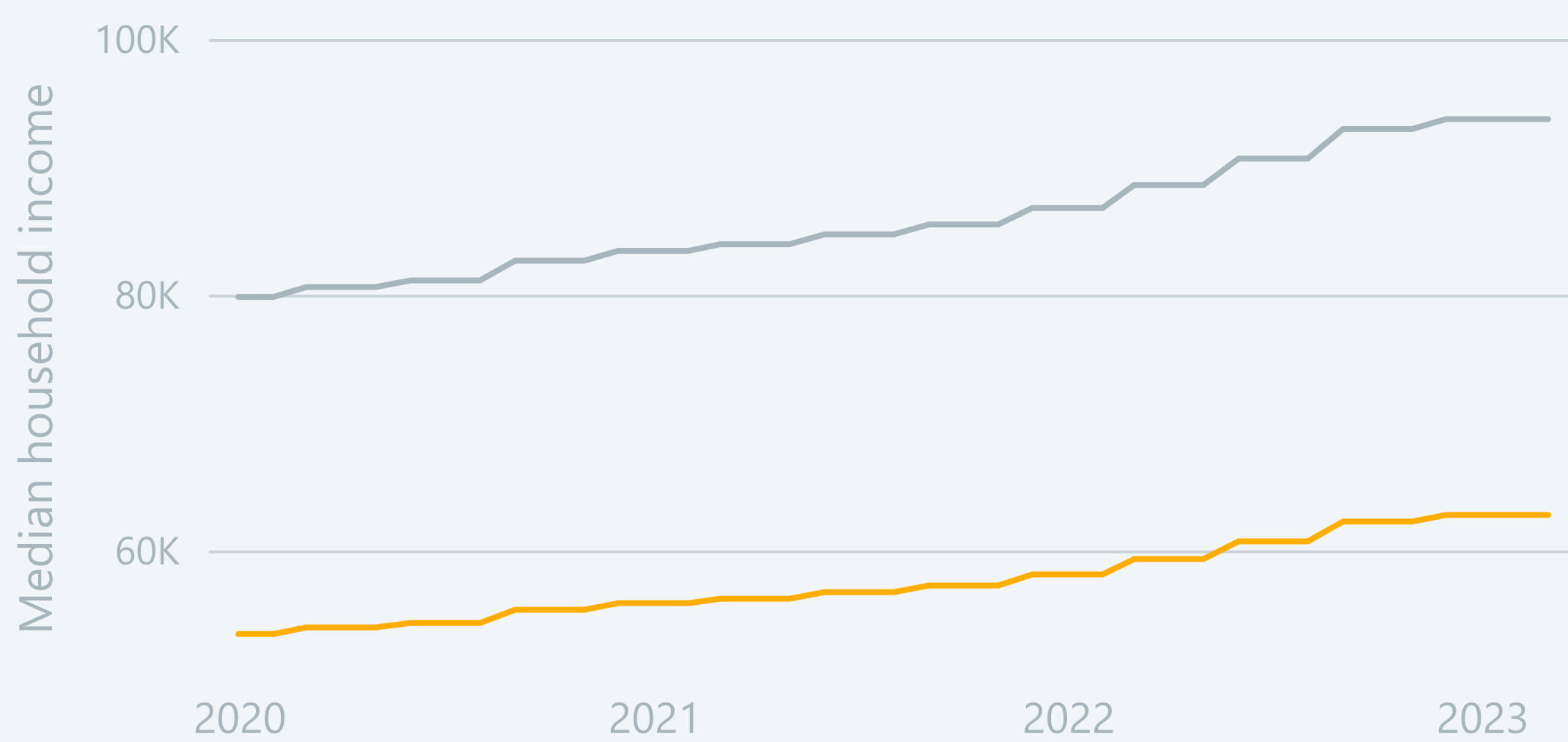
## Change in benefit rates by Ethnicity

● Job Seeker Support
● Means Tested Benefit
● Single Parent Support



## Median Household Income over time

● National
● Thames-Coromandel District



As of March 2023, the median household income (adjusted for inflation) in Thames-Coromandel District was \$62,771. This is 33% less than the national median.

Within Thames-Coromandel District, the benefit rate by ethnicity with the greatest increase in the last 12 months was Means Tested Benefit for Pacific Peoples, up 75.99% to a value of 1.98 claimants per 100 working adults (15-64yrs). Comparatively, Means Tested Benefit for Other ethnicities (Asian, MELAA and other) saw the greatest decrease over the last 12 months, down 26.47% to 2.98 claimants per 100 working adults.



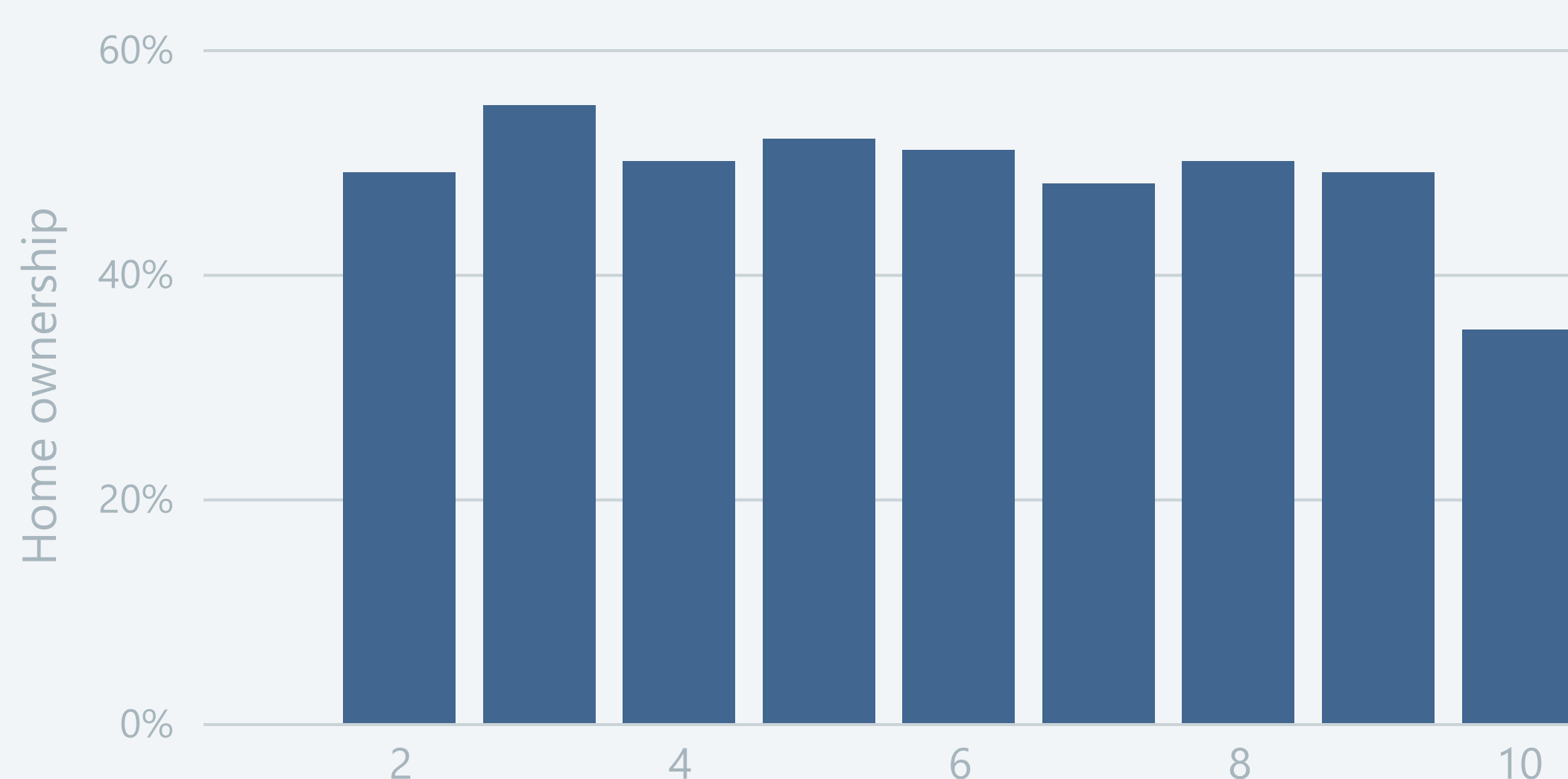
## Key Pillar Changes

Years to save for a house deposit Mar 2023 **29.0** ▲ 0.82% % change is from December 2022

Rental affordability (% of income spent on rent) Mar 2023 **39.0%** ▲ 3.08% % change is from December 2022

Purchasing affordability (% of income spent on mortgage repayments) Mar 2023 **20.6%** ▼ 1.07% % change is from December 2022

## Home Ownership by Deprivation Index



In Thames-Coromandel District, communities with a deprivation index of 3 have the highest rates of home ownership. The home ownership rate in these communities is 1.6 times greater than those communities with a deprivation index of 10 (the deprivation decile with the lowest home ownership rate). Deprivation and home ownership are as at

## Greatest Change in Rental Affordability

Thames Coast saw the greatest change in the percentage of income spent on rent over the last 3 months, with a 6.29% decrease. Of these communities, Whangamata was the most unaffordable in March 2023, with 45.3% of annual household income spent on rent.

Community	% Change	Rental Affordability
Coromandel	▲ 1.84	38.80
Tairua	▲ 1.78	34.40
Thames Coast	▼ 6.29	43.20
Whangamata	▲ 2.26	45.30
Whitianga South	▲ 0.77	39.50

## Greatest Change in Purchasing Affordability

Matatoki-Puriri saw the greatest change in the percentage of income spent on mortgage repayments, with a 8.4% decrease over the last 3 months. Of these communities, Hikuai was the most unaffordable in March 2023, with 20.2% of annual household income spent on mortgage repayments.

Community	% Change	Purchasing Affordability
Colville	▼ 6.19	19.70
Hikuai	▼ 4.72	20.20
Kauaeranga	▼ 7.69	13.20
Matatoki-Puriri	▼ 8.40	12.00
Thames Coast	▼ 4.37	17.50

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.