

Quarterly Report

Waikato District

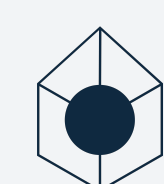
Summary

Below we've presented a summary of Waikato District's key metrics this quarter:

 Out of region consumer spend

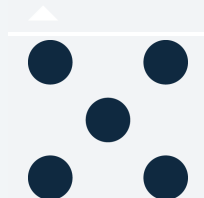
 **69.0%**

During the quarter to December 2022, 69.0% of consumer spending in Waikato District came from visitors to the region, an increase of 1.83% compared with September 2022. 31% of consumer spending came from local residents.

 Years to save for a house deposit

 **14.0**

As of December 2022, it would take 14.0 years to save for a 20% home deposit in Waikato District, a decrease of 1.49% compared with September 2022.

 Gambling spend per capita

 **\$40.0**

As of June 2022, an average of \$40.0 was spent by individuals over 18 years in Waikato District through electronic gaming machines, an increase of 34.72% compared with March 2022.

 Crime rate

 **33.0**

In December 2022, Waikato District had a crime rate of 33.0 incidents per 10,000 people, an increase of 14.15% compared with September 2022.

 Deprivation Index

 **4.0**

As of December 2022, the deprivation within Waikato District is 4.0 and unchanged, with this is unchanged since November 2022.

 Job seeker support rate

 **5.4%**

In December 2022, 5.4% of the working population (15-64 years) in Waikato District claimed Job Seeker Support, a decrease of 12.21% compared with December 2021.

 Trending Up  Trending Down  Improving  Worsening  No Change

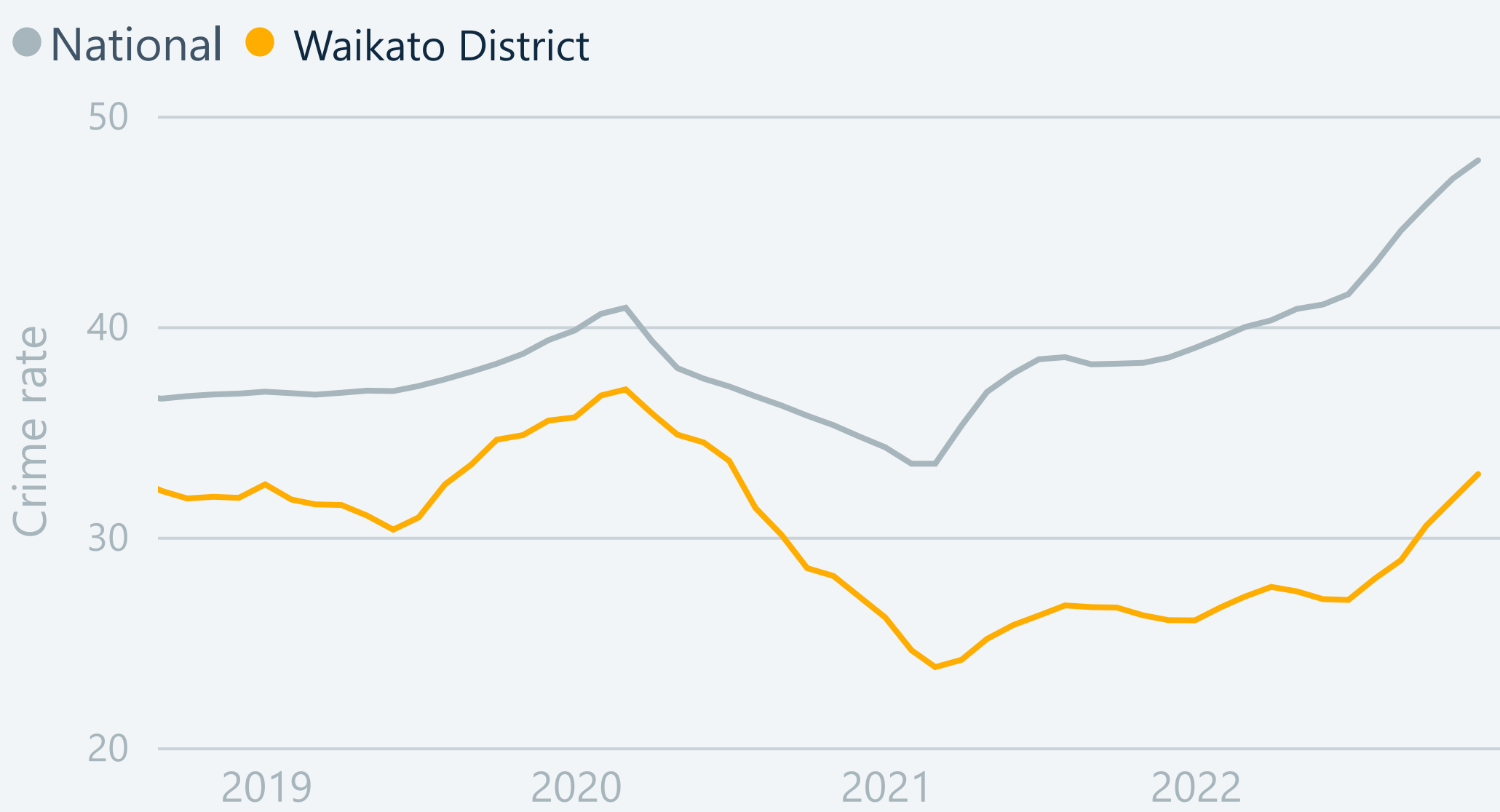
Key Pillar Changes

Crime rate Dec 2022 **33.0** ▲ 14.15% % change is from September 2022

Crime type with the greatest change in crime rate Dec 2022 **Abduction** ▲ 59.57% % change is from September 2022

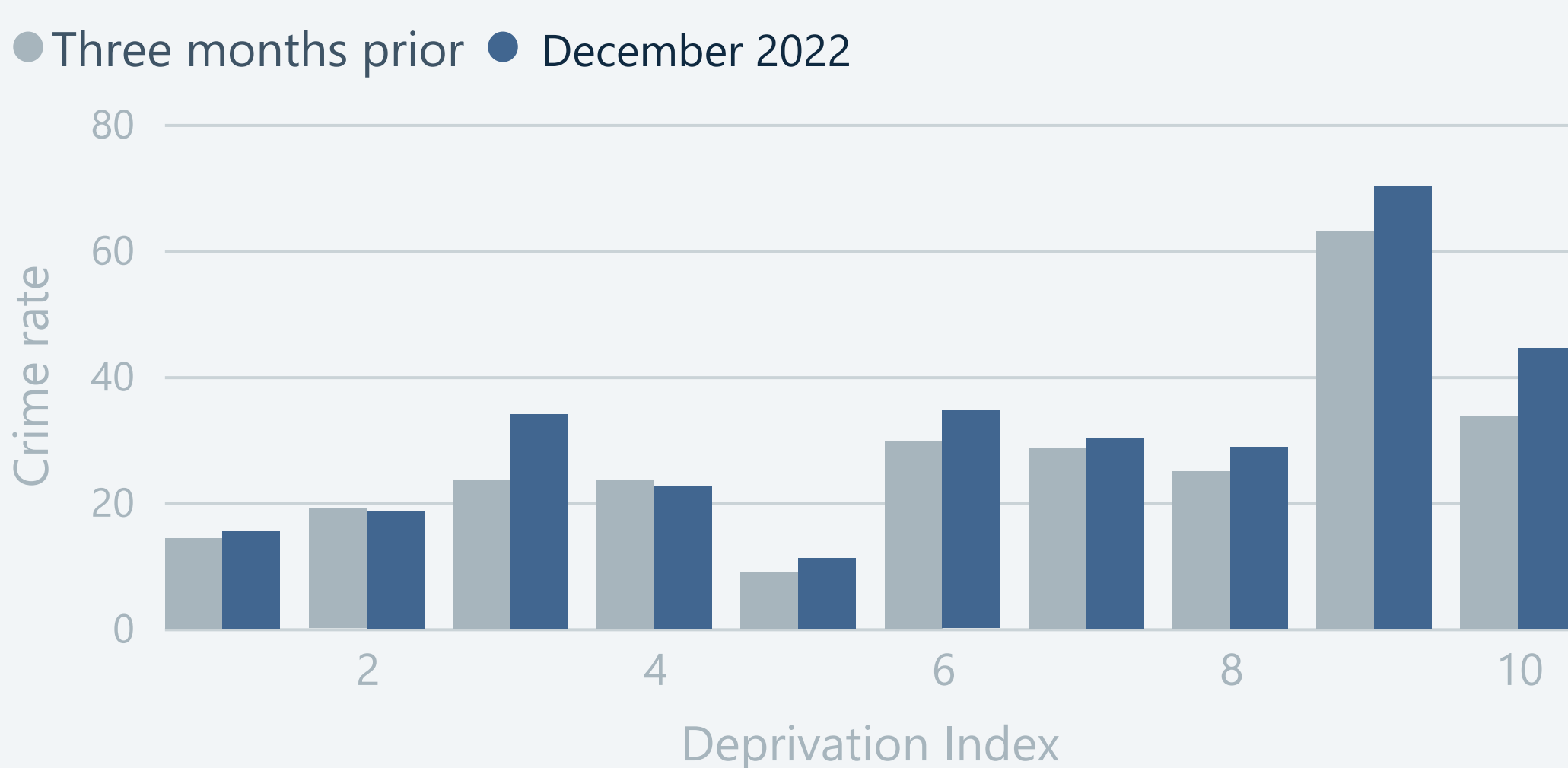
Community with greatest change in crime rate Dec 2022 **Whatawhata West** ▼ 60.48% % change is from September 2022

Comparison to National Crime Rate



Compared with the same time last year the crime rate in Waikato District has increased by 26.7%, and is now 33 as at December 2022. The crime rate is 31.1% below the national rate of 47.9.

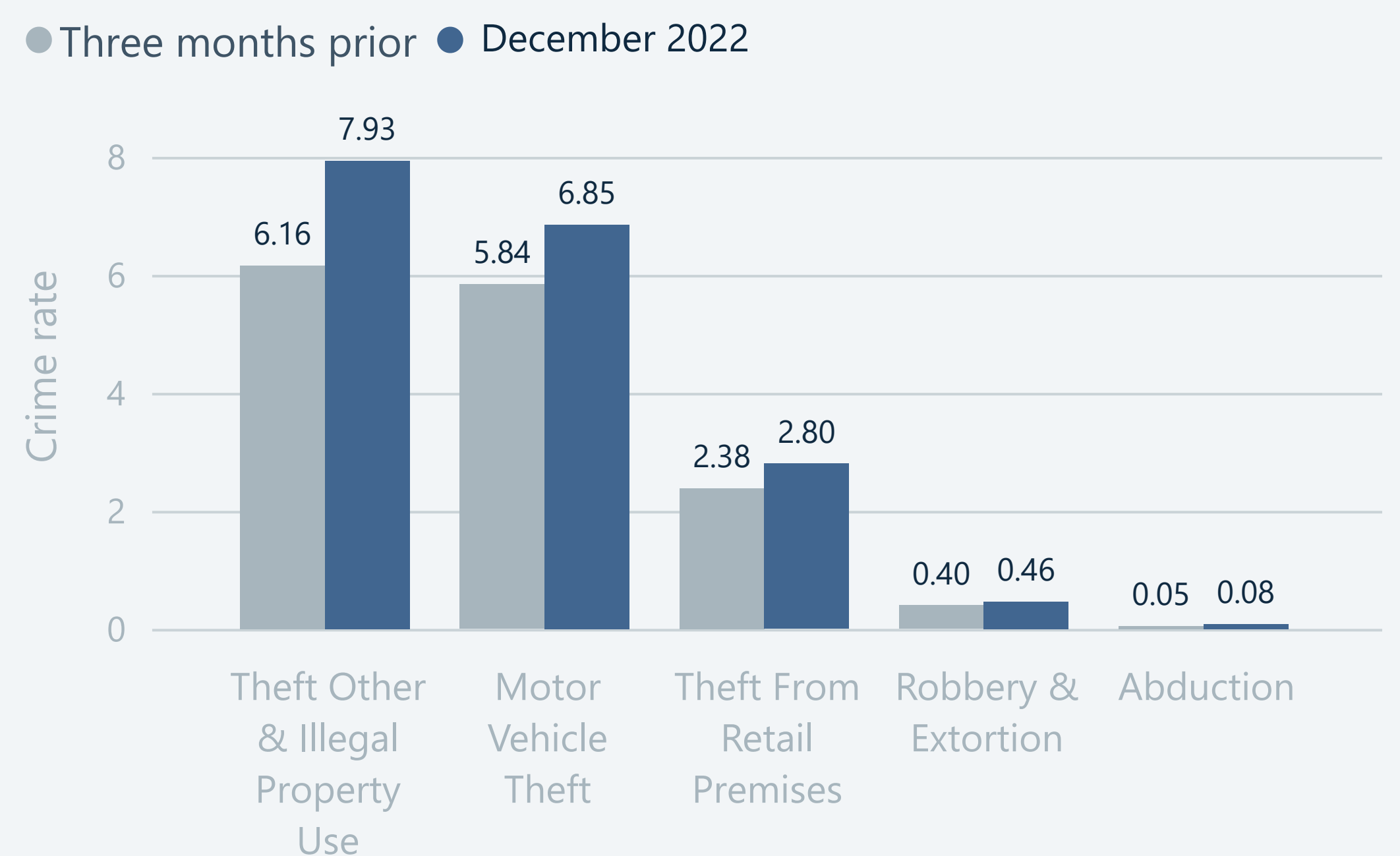
Crime Rate by Deprivation Index



In Waikato District, communities with a deprivation index of 9 have the highest crime rate. The crime rate in these communities is 6.3 times higher than those with a deprivation index of 5, 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 44.9%.

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 Waikato 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 'Abduction', with an increase of 59.6%.

Communities with Greatest Change

Community	% Change	Crime rate
Whatawhata West	▼ 60.48	2.7
Port Waikato-Waikaretu	▲ 58.57	29.2
Te Kauwhata	▲ 57.05	33.7
Kainui-Gordonton	▲ 45.52	134.3
Ngaruawahia North	▲ 39.99	24.4

Whatawhata West saw the greatest change in crime rate over the last 3 months in Waikato District, with a decrease of -60.5%.

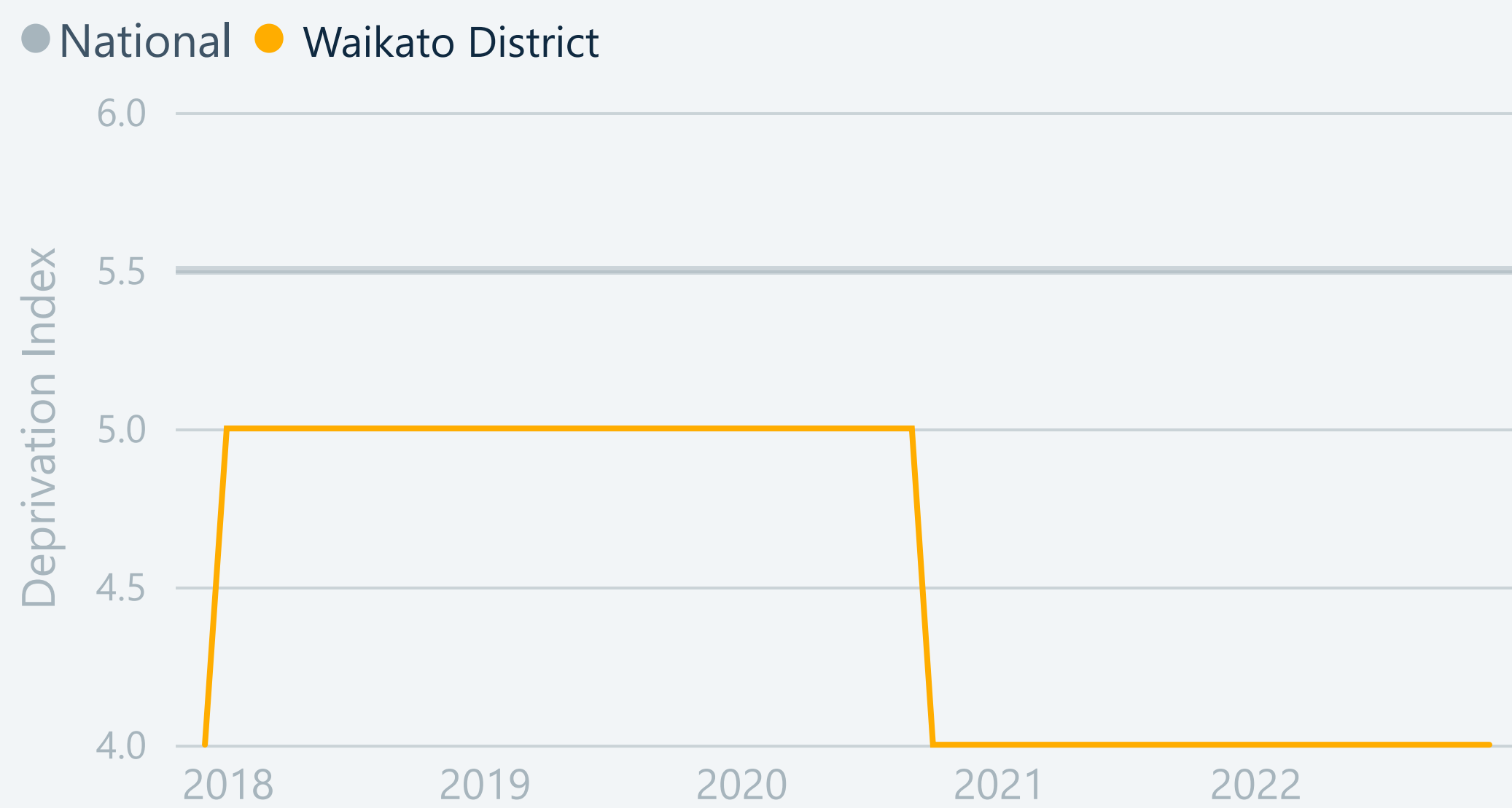
Key Pillar Changes

Deprivation Index Dec 2022 **4.0** — 0% % change is from November 2022

Community with greatest decrease in deprivation score Dec 2022 **Maramarua** ▽ 2.83% % change is from December 2021

Community with greatest increase in deprivation score Dec 2022 **Taupiri-Lake Kainui** ▲ 0.95% % change is from December 2021

Comparison to National Deprivation Index



Compared to the same time last year, the deprivation index of Waikato District has seen no change by 0%, and is now 4 in December 2022. The deprivation index is 27.3% below the national median index of 5.5.

Distribution of Deprivation Index



In Waikato District, 16.2% of the population live in highly deprived communities (deprivation index 8-10), whereas 40.5% live in high socio-economic performing communities (deprivation index 1-3).

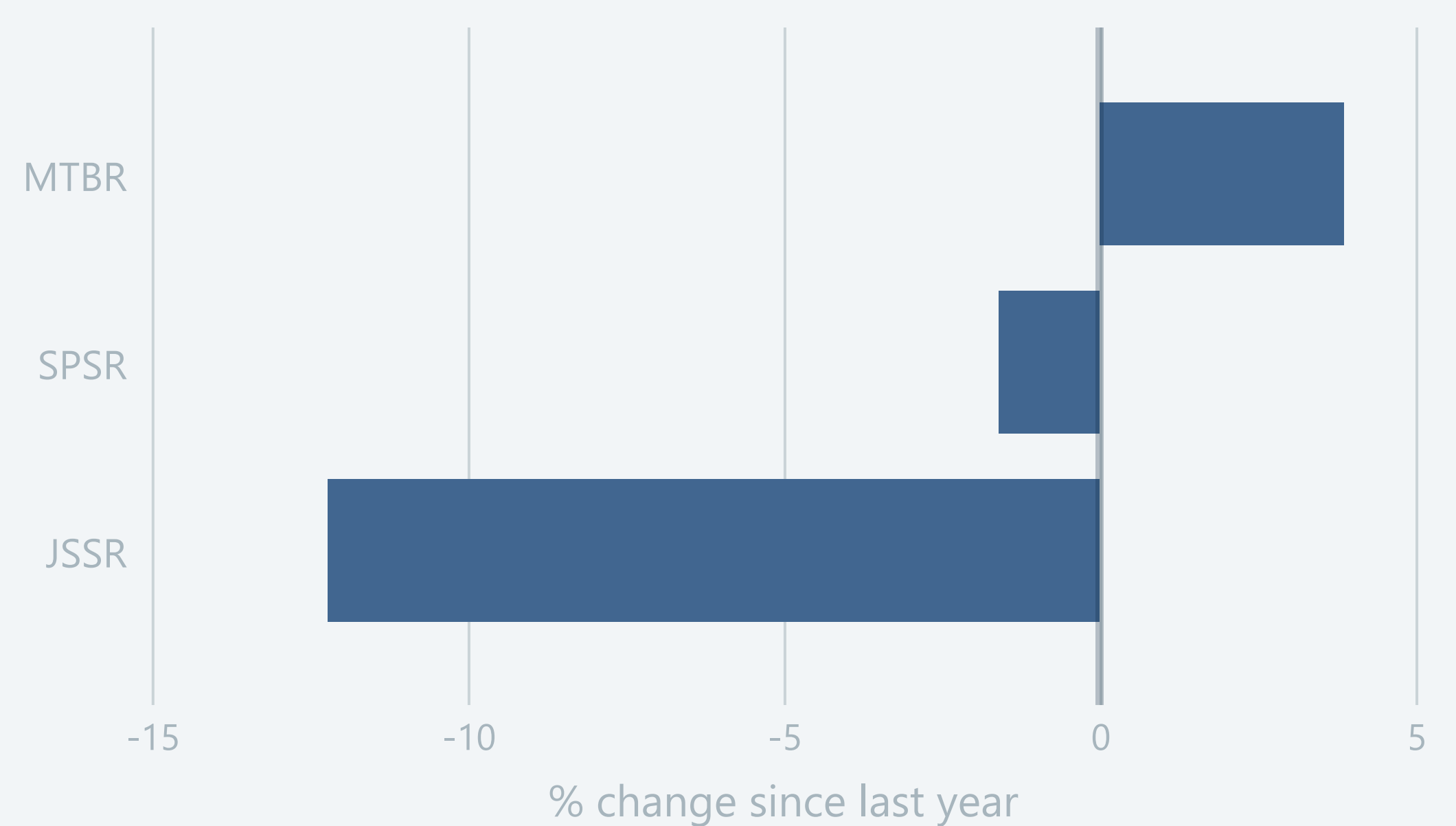
Each month meshblocks are assigned a deprivation score. Meshblocks are then ranked separately into deciles, known as deprivation indices. A deprivation index of 1 represents the least deprived areas and a deprivation of 10 the most deprived.

Communities with the Greatest Change

Community	% Change	Depr. score
Maramarua	▽ 2.83	1,014.46
Whitikahu	▽ 1.99	962.11
Kainui-Gordonton	▽ 1.53	927.32
Huntly West	▽ 1.33	1,245.15
Te Kauwhata	▽ 1.25	1,009.96

The community with the greatest change in deprivation score since the same time last year was Maramarua, with a 2.8% 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 12.21% decrease. The bars above represent Single Parent Support rate (SPSR), Means Tested Benefit rate (MTBR) and Job Seeker Support rate (JSSR).

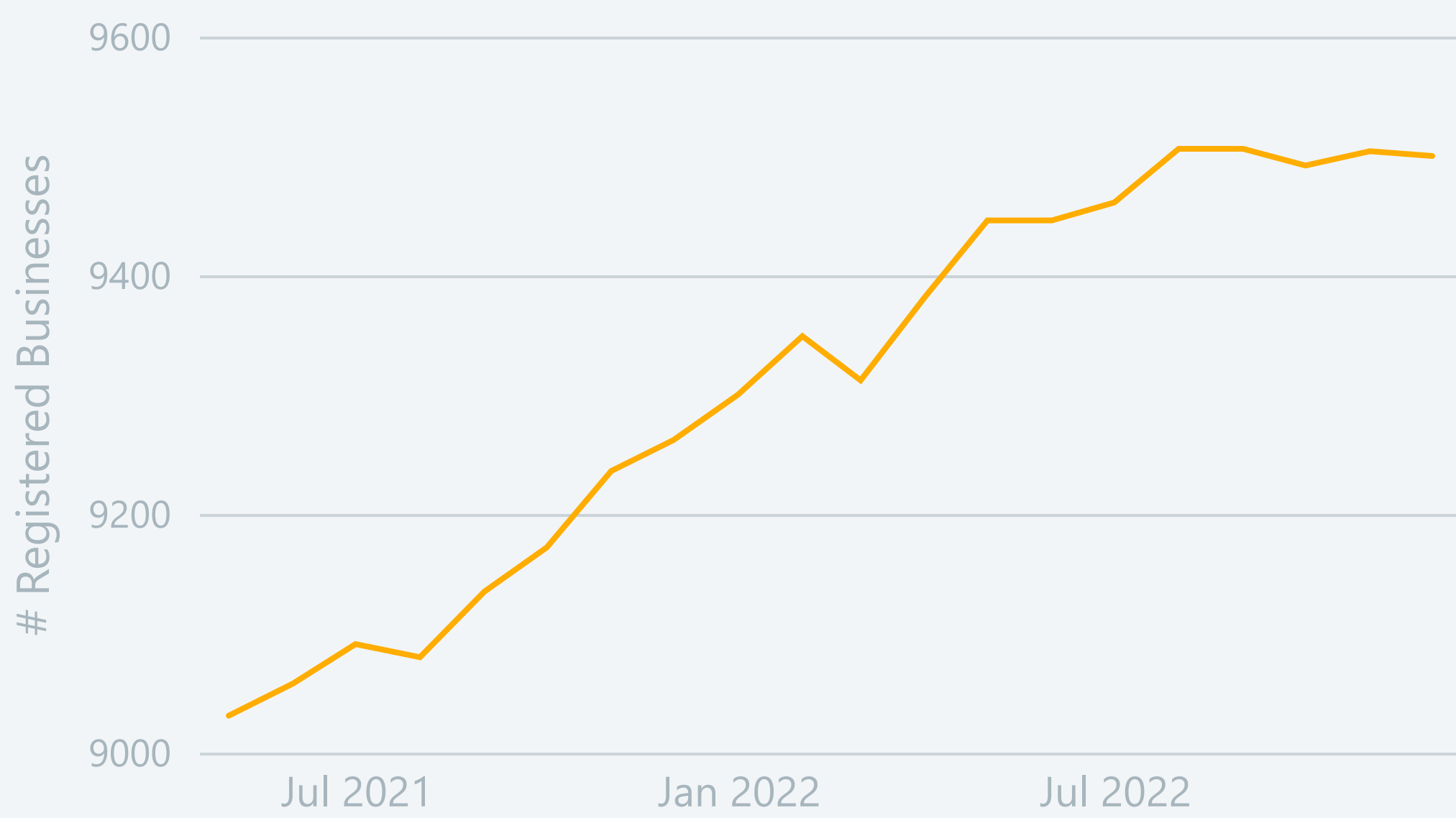
Key Pillar Changes

Business Openings this month Dec 2022 **27.0** ▼ **34.15%** % change is from September 2022

Business Closings this month Dec 2022 **31.0** ▼ **24.39%** % change is from September 2022

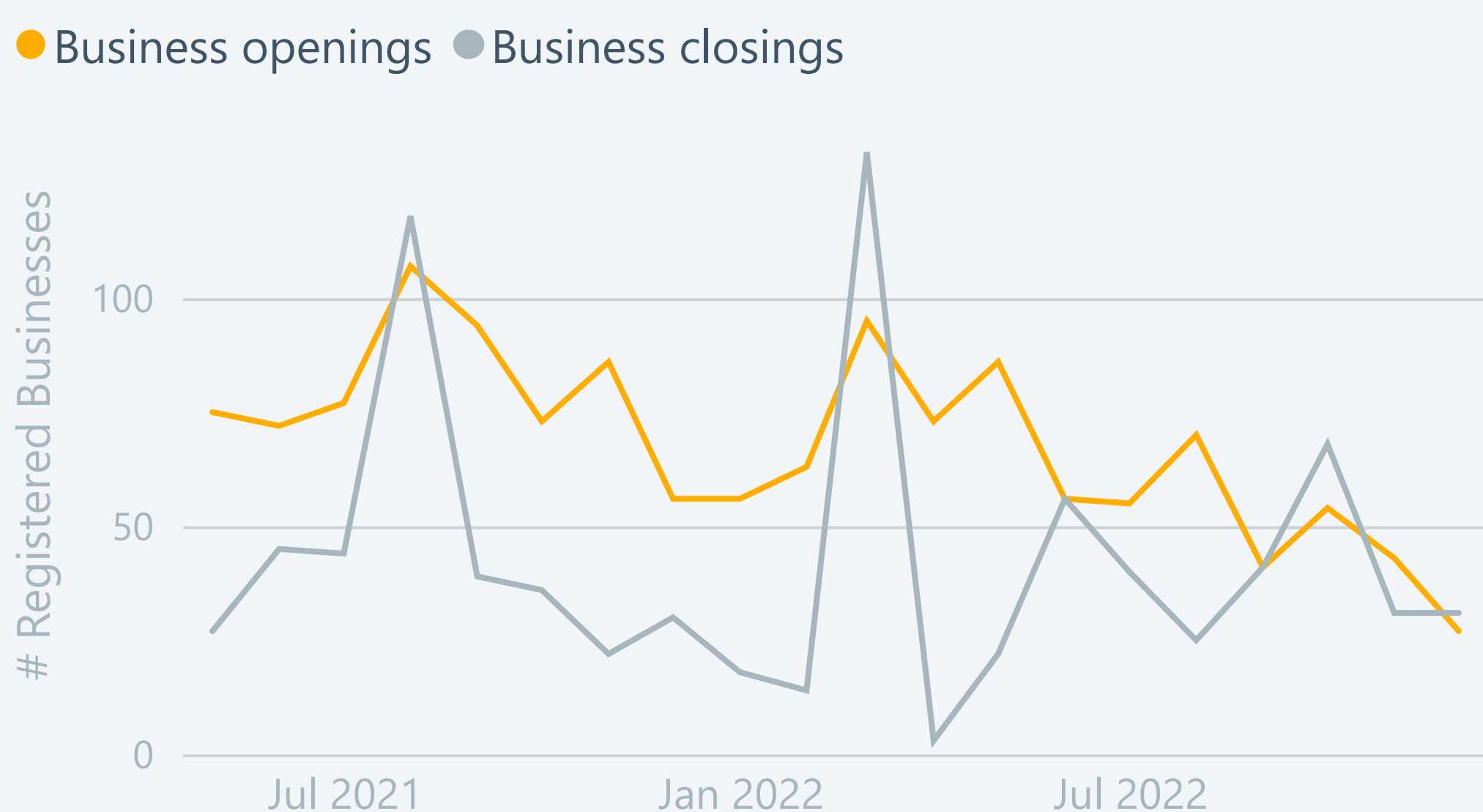
Out of region consumer spend Dec 2022 **69.0%** ▲ **1.83%** % change is from September 2022

Total number of registered businesses



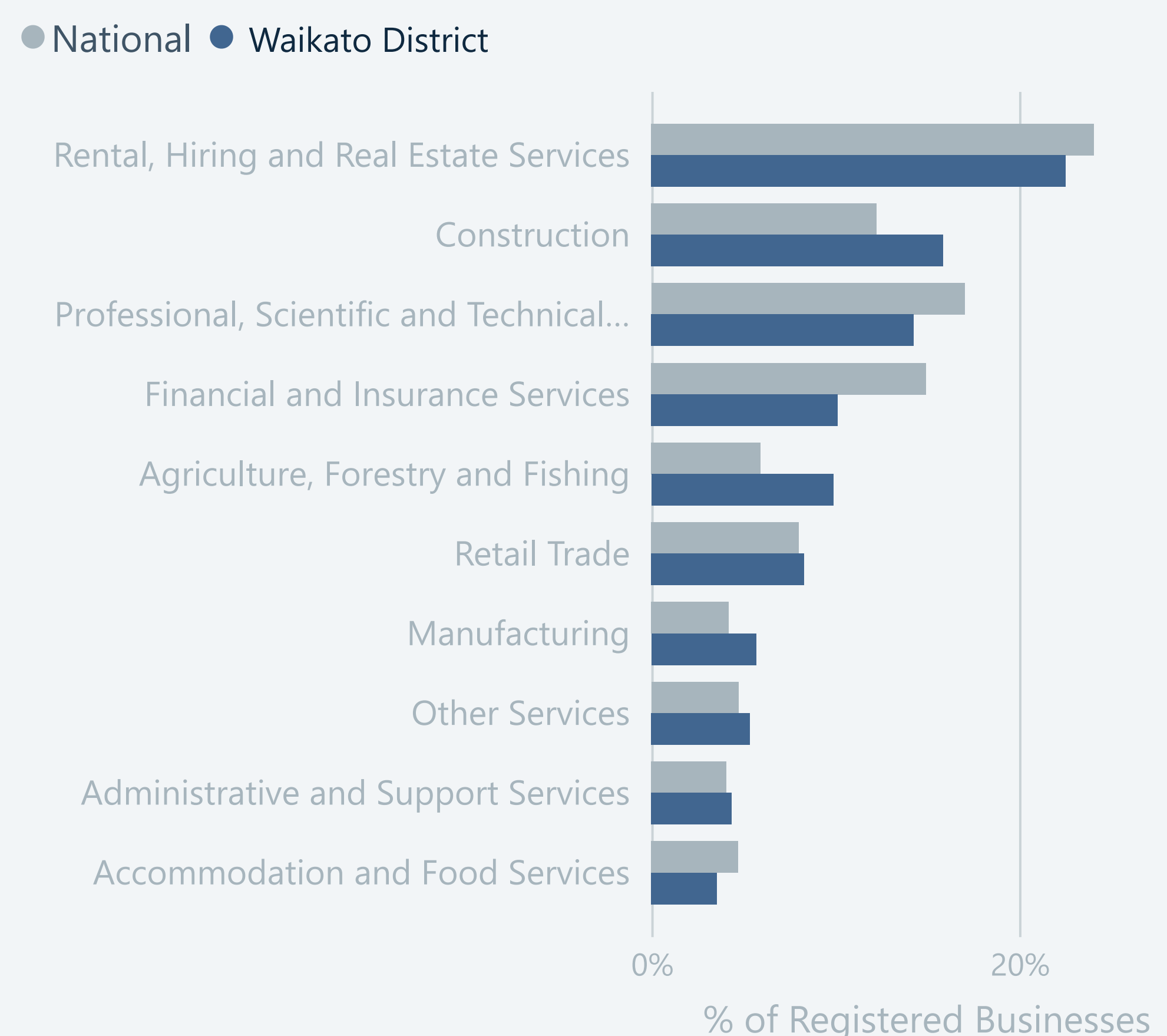
As of December 2022 there were 9500 registered businesses in Waikato District. Over the last 12 months the number of registered businesses has increased by 238. Nationally, the number of registered businesses has increased.

Business openings and closings in the last year



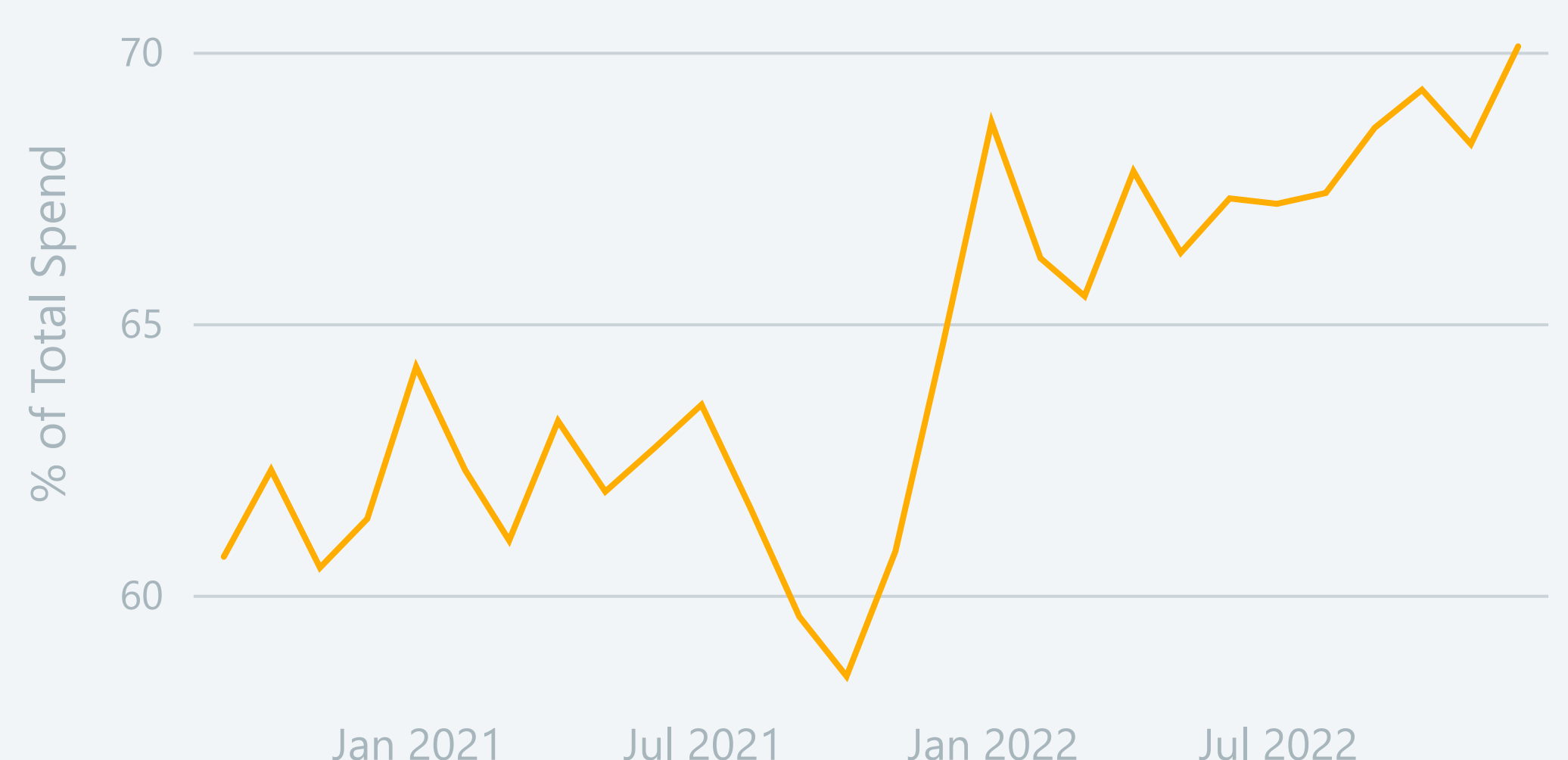
Comparing December 2022 with December 2021 Waikato District has seen a decrease in the number of registered businesses opening of 51.8% and an increase in the number of registered businesses closing of 3.3%.

Distribution of Registered Businesses by Industry



Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services is the largest industry operating in Waikato District and makes up 19.4% of all registered businesses.

Out of Region Visitor Spend



In December 2022, 70.1% of Eftpos spending in Waikato District came from people living outside of the district. This is an increase of 8.5% since the same time last year.

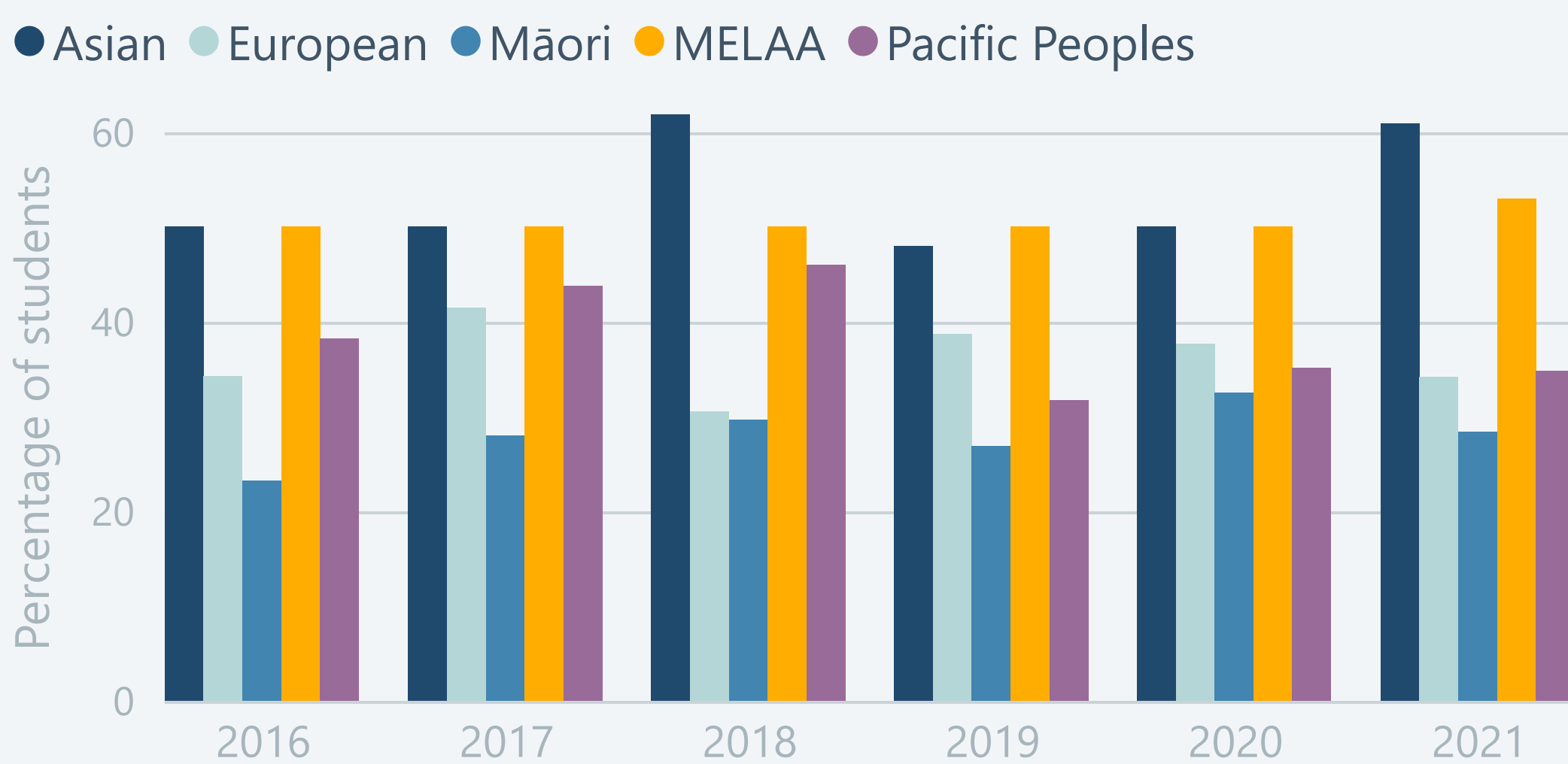
Key Pillar Changes

Secondary school retention Jan 2021 **64.0%** ▽ 0.61% % change is from January 2020

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

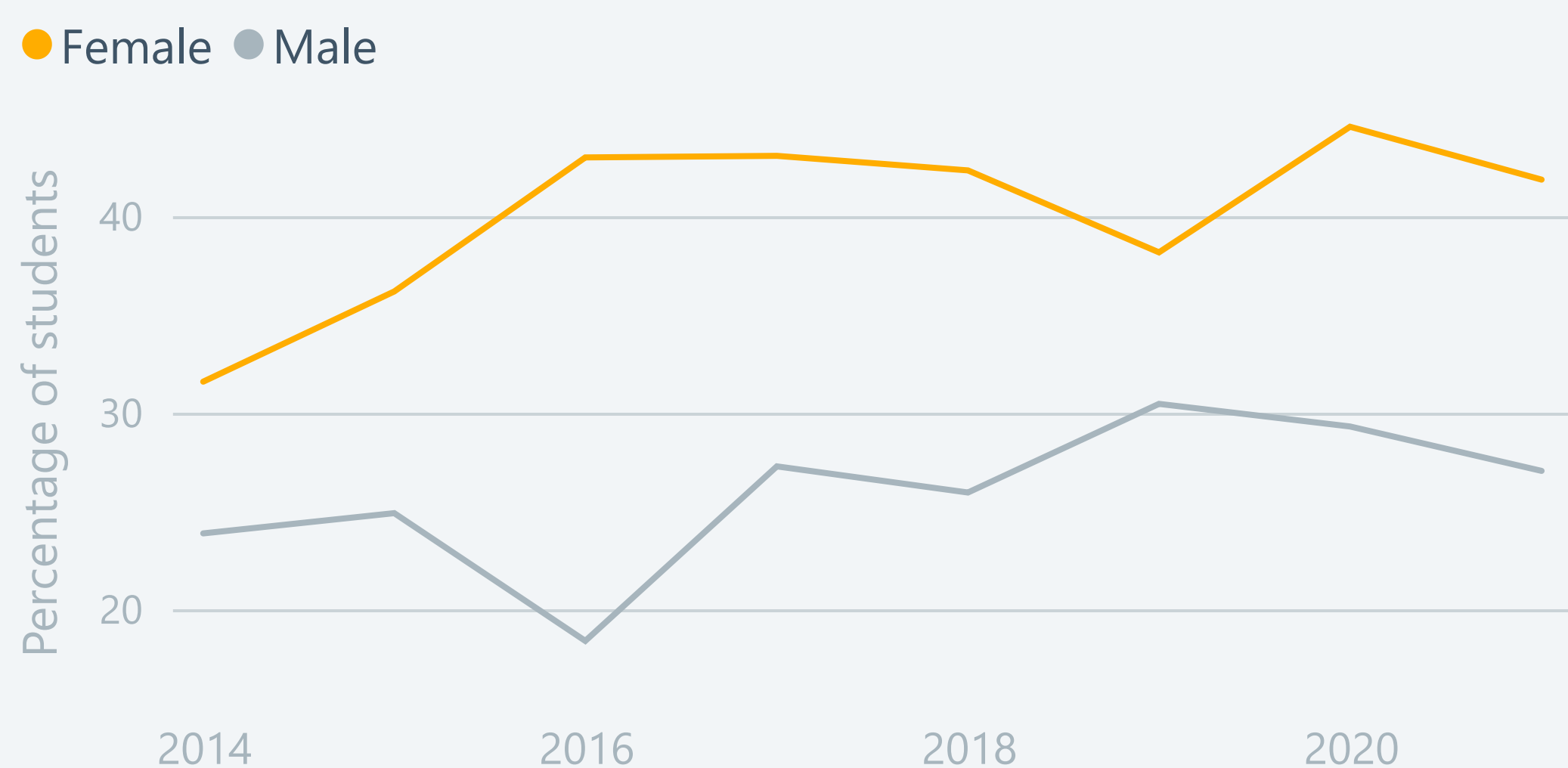
Ethnicity with greatest change in secondary school retention Jan 2021 **Pacific Peoples** ▲ 51.41% % change is from January 2020

School leavers with NCEA3 level by ethnicity



In 2021, Asian students in Waikato District had the greatest proportion of students leaving with NCEA3. This is 2.14 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 21.1%. Māori NCEA Level 3 pass rates in Waikato District are 71% of National Māori rates.

School leavers with NCEA3 level by gender



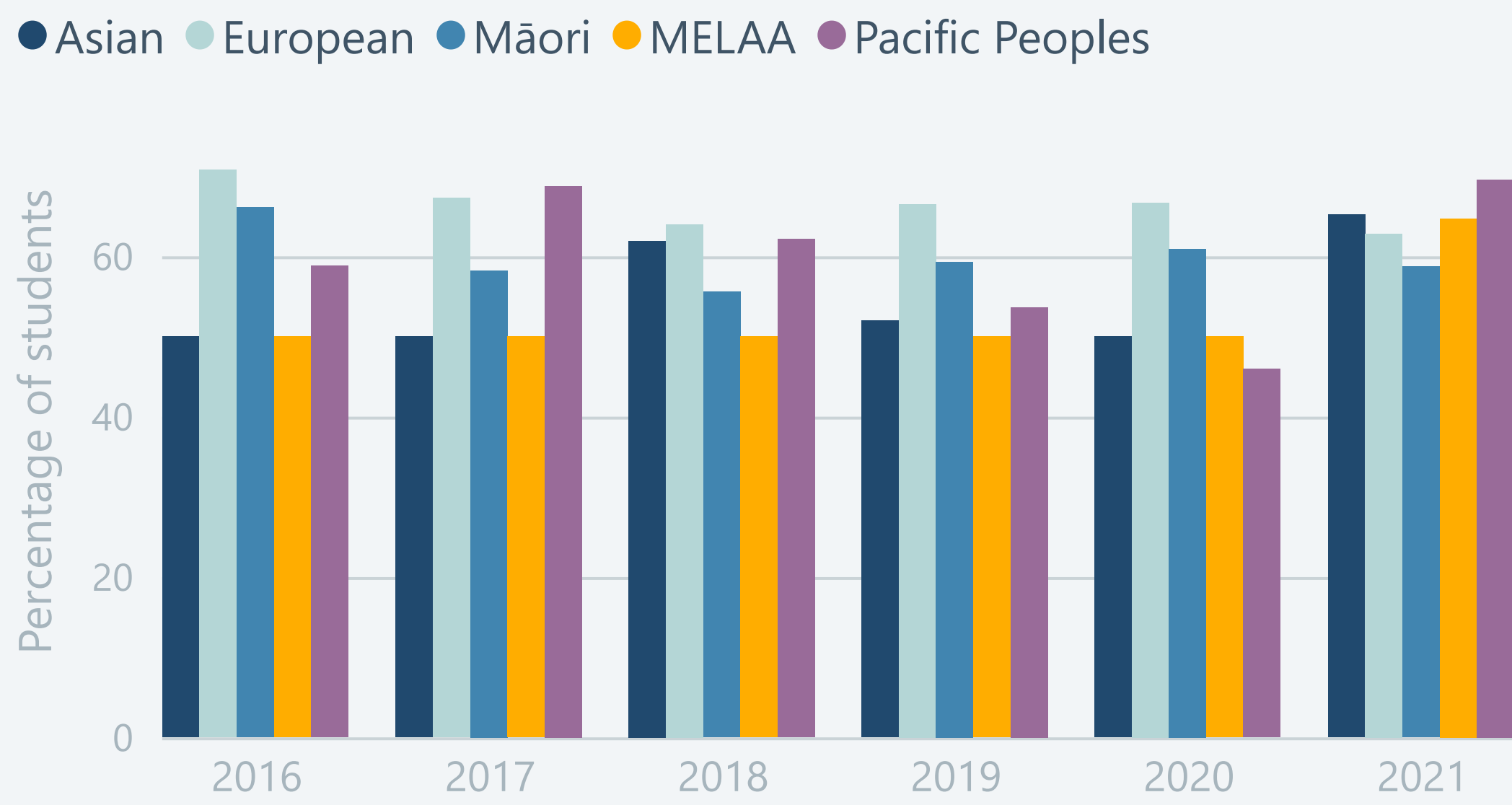
Since 2014, on average the percentage of students leaving with NCEA Level 3 in Waikato District for female students has been 1.55 times larger than male students. In 2021, the percentage of students leaving with NCEA Level 3 for female students compared with male students has remained the same as the average. Compared to national figures, in 2021 the pass rate in Waikato 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 Kauwhata College, with a 9.47% increase. Note that the table includes only those schools with more than 50 students.

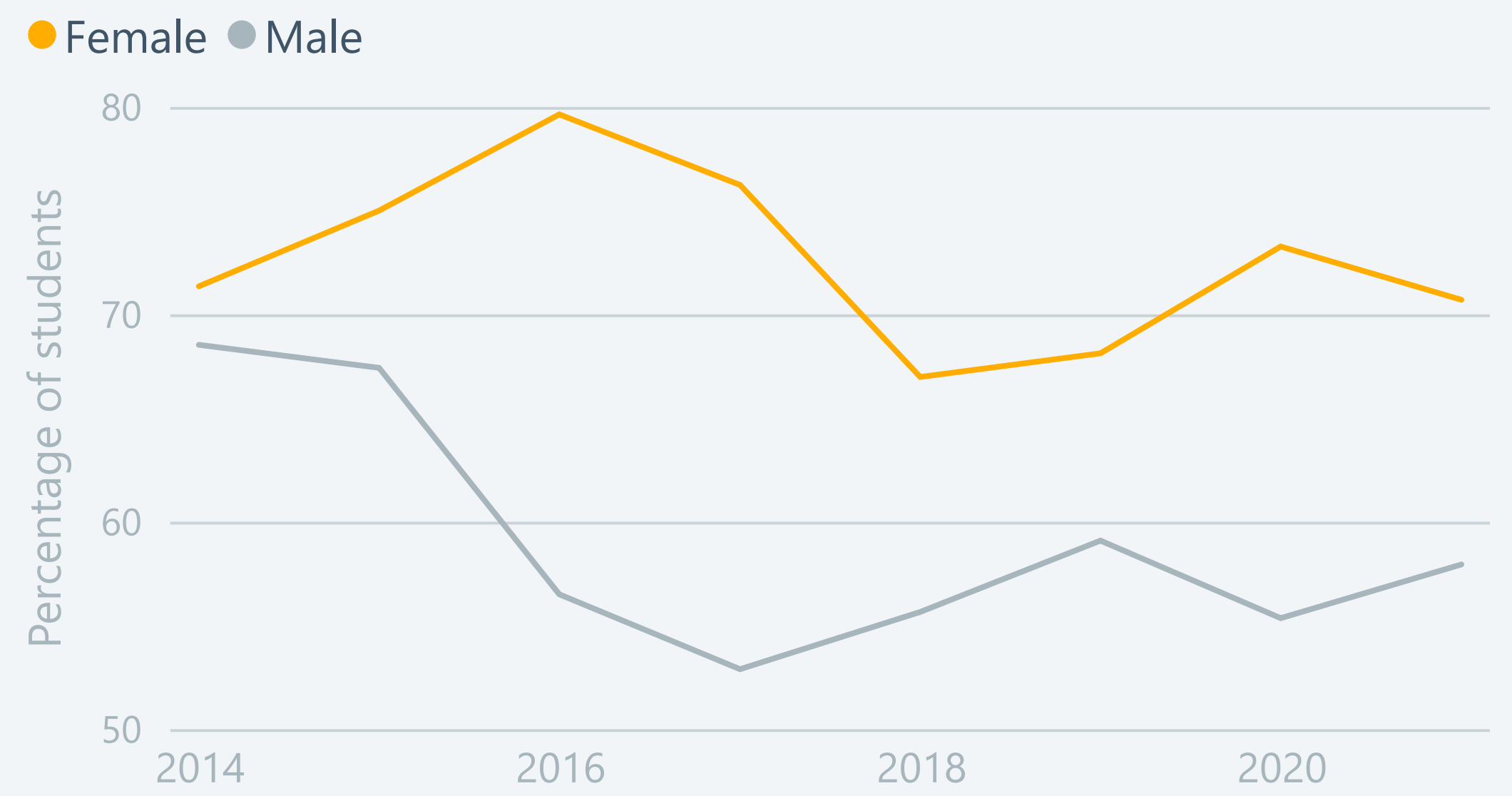
School	% Change	Pass Rate
Te Kauwhata College	▲ 9.47	24.66
Huntly College	▼ 9.43	25.00
Ngaruawahia High School	▼ 4.68	25.32
Tuakau College	▼ 1.61	38.83

Secondary school retention by ethnicity



In 2021, Pacific Peoples students in Waikato District had the greatest retention rate. This is 1.18 times larger than Māori students, who have the lowest retention rate. Māori students have seen the greatest change in retention, with an increase of 2.7%. Māori retention rates in Waikato District are 86% of National Māori rates.

Secondary school retention by gender



On average, since 2014, the retention rate in Waikato District of female students has been 1.23 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 Waikato 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 Huntly College, with a 9.86% decrease. Note that the table includes only those schools with more than 50 students.

Community	% Change	Retention rate
Huntly College	▼ 9.86	57
Tuakau College	▲ 9.44	76
Te Kauwhata College	▲ 8.17	58
Ngaruawahia High School	▼ 6.84	53

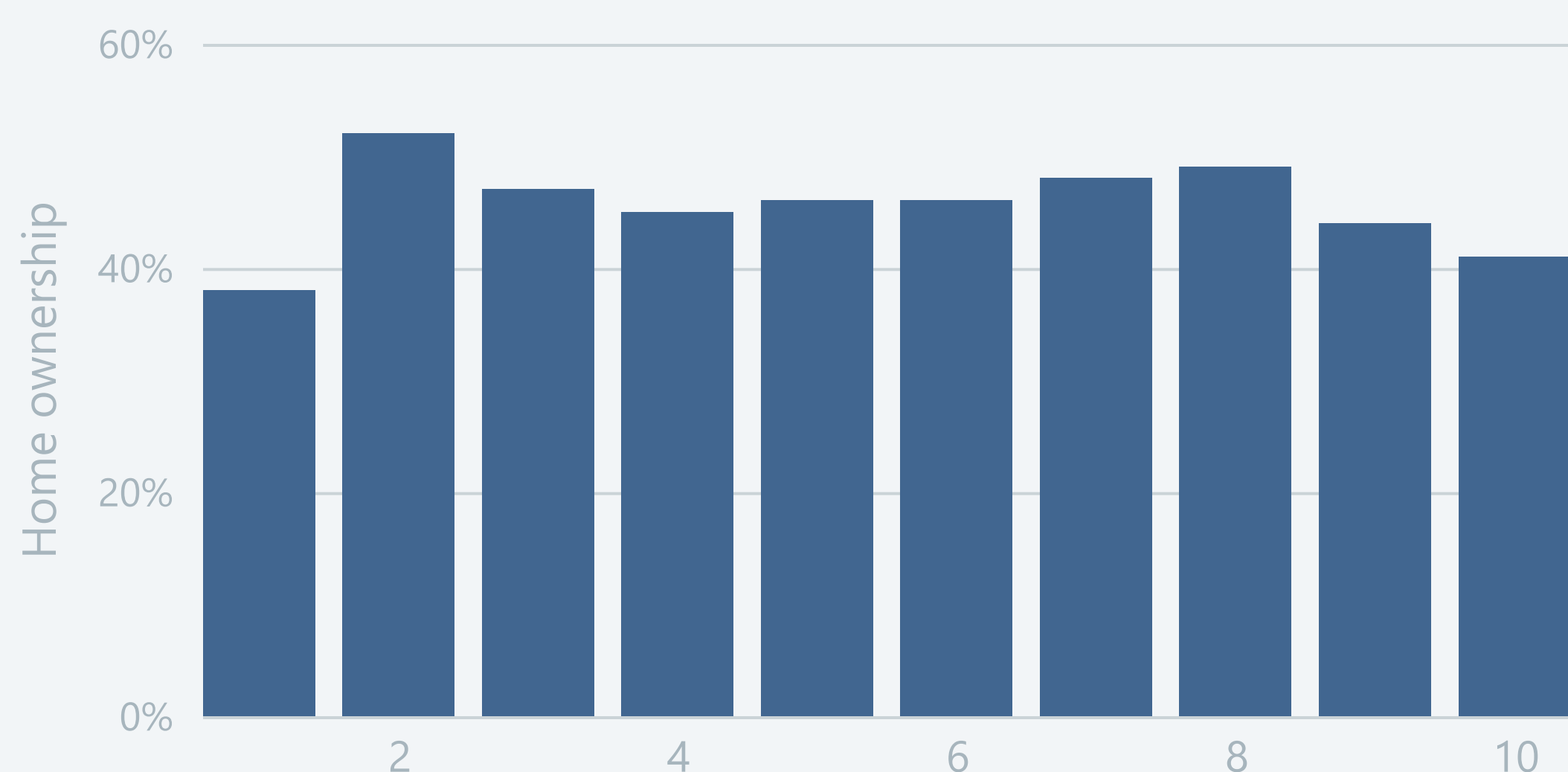
Key Pillar Changes

Years to save for a house deposit Dec 2022 **14.0** ▽ 1.49% % change is from September 2022

Rental affordability (% of income spent on rent) Dec 2022 **25.8%** ▲ 0.26% % change is from September 2022

Purchasing affordability (% of income spent on mortgage repayments) Dec 2022 **12.0%** ▽ 2.01% % change is from September 2022

Home Ownership by Deprivation Index



In Waikato District, communities with a deprivation index of 2 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 1 (the deprivation decile with the lowest home ownership rate). Deprivation and home ownership are as at March 2018.

Greatest Change in Rental Affordability

Te Akau saw the greatest change in the percentage of income spent on rent over the last 3 months, with a 7.82% decrease. Of these communities, Te Akau was the most unaffordable in December 2022, with 28.3% of annual household income spent on rent.

Community	% Change	Rental Affordability
Eureka-Tauwhare	▲ 5.26	20.00
Pokeno Rural	▲ 5.60	26.40
Tamahere North	▲ 5.26	16.00
Taupiri-Lake Kainui	▲ 7.23	26.70
Te Akau	▽ 7.82	28.30

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, Tuakau Rural was the most unaffordable in December 2022, with 16% of annual household income spent on mortgage repayments.

Community	% Change	Purchasing Affordability
Aka Aka		13.40
Mangatangi		12.70
Onewhero		11.80
Tuakau North		10.20
Tuakau Rural		16.00

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.