

Quarterly Report

Waitomo District

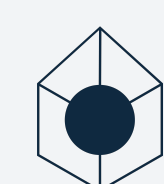
Summary

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

 Out of region consumer spend

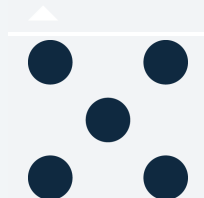
 **54.8%**

During the quarter to December 2022, 54.8% of consumer spending in Waitomo District came from visitors to the region, an increase of 2.83% compared with September 2022. 45.2% of consumer spending came from local residents.

 Years to save for a house deposit

 **9.0**

As of December 2022, it would take 9.0 years to save for a 20% home deposit in Waitomo District, a decrease of 1.61% compared with September 2022.

 Gambling spend per capita

 **\$90.0**

As of June 2022, an average of \$90.0 was spent by individuals over 18 years in Waitomo District through electronic gaming machines, an increase of 45.71% compared with March 2022.

 Crime rate

 **36.3**

In December 2022, Waitomo District had a crime rate of 36.3 incidents per 10,000 people, an increase of 6.09% compared with September 2022.

 Deprivation Index

 **10.0**

As of December 2022, the deprivation within Waitomo District is 10.0 and unchanged, with this is unchanged since November 2022.

 Job seeker support rate

 **6.9%**

In December 2022, 6.9% of the working population (15-64 years) in Waitomo District claimed Job Seeker Support, a decrease of 9.84% compared with December 2021.

 Trending Up  Trending Down  Improving  Worsening  No Change

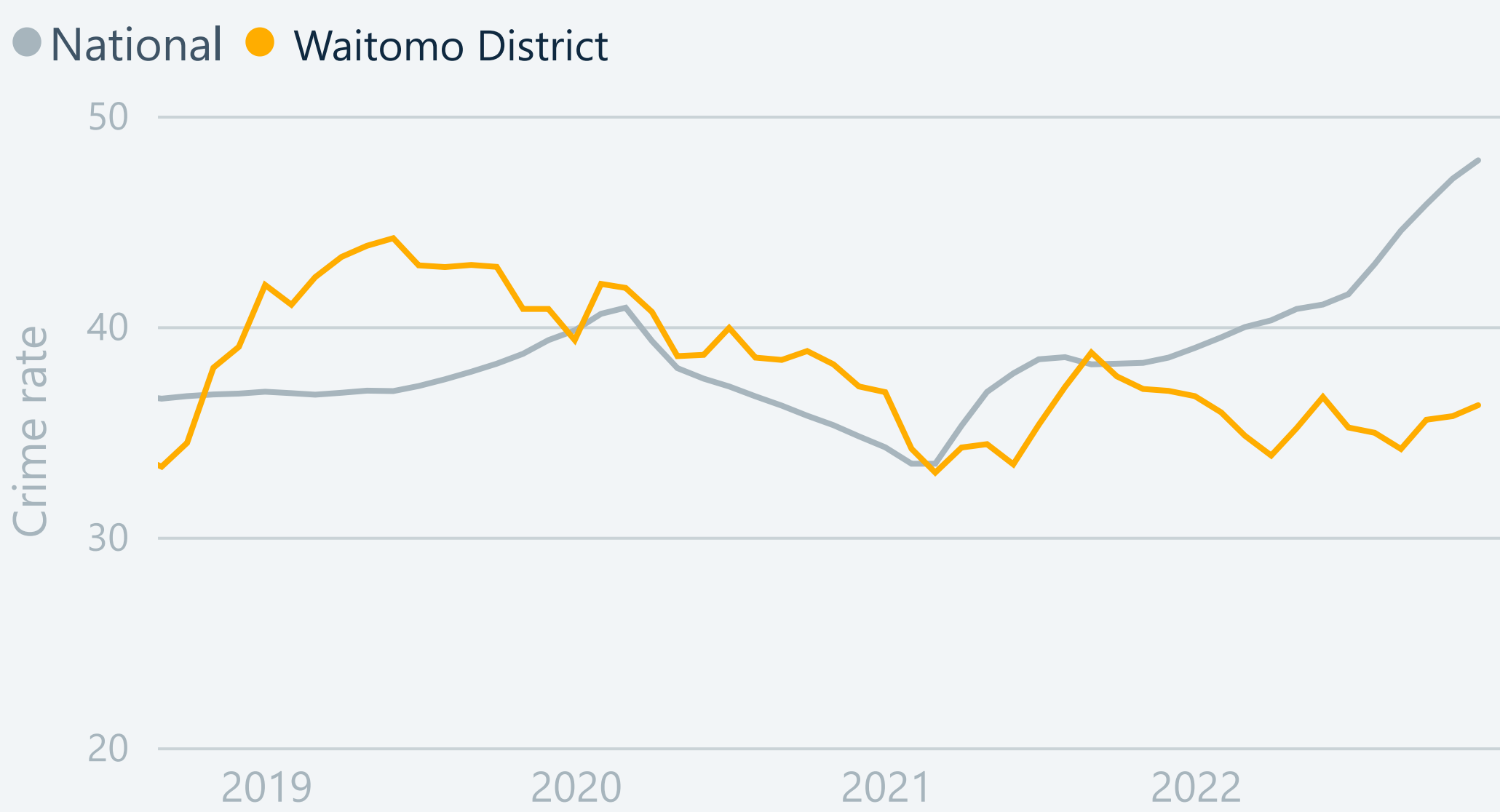
Key Pillar Changes

Crime rate Dec 2022 **36.3** ▲ 6.09% % change is from September 2022

Crime type with the greatest change in crime rate Dec 2022 **Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences** ▲ 200% % change is from September 2022

Community with greatest change in crime rate Dec 2022 **Hangatiki** ▲ 27.03% % change is from September 2022

Comparison to National Crime Rate



Compared with the same time last year the crime rate in Waitomo District has decreased by -1.8%, and is now 36.3 as at December 2022. The crime rate is 24.3% below the national rate of 47.9.

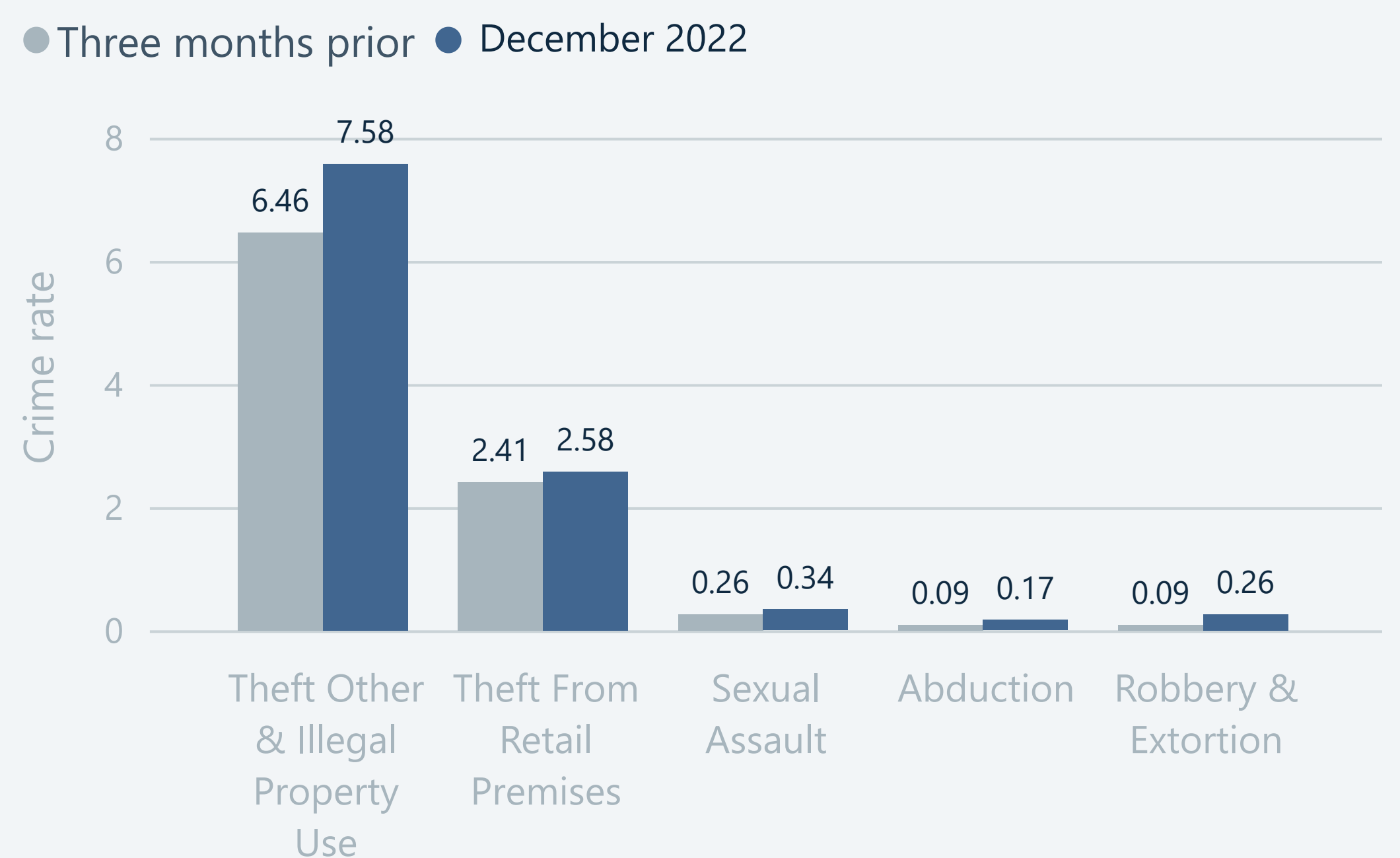
Crime Rate by Deprivation Index



In Waitomo District, communities with a deprivation index of 10 have the highest crime rate. The crime rate in these communities is 2.6 times higher than those with a deprivation index of 9, the group with the lowest crime rate. Communities with a deprivation index of 8 have seen the greatest change in their crime rate over the last 3 months, with an increase of 8.7%.

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 Waitomo District, the most prevalent type of crime in December 2022 was 'Theft (Except Motor Vehicles) Retail) & Illegal Use of Property'. The type of crime that had the greatest change in the last 3 months was 'Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences', with an increase of 200%.

Communities with Greatest Change

Community	% Change	Crime rate
Hangatiki	▲ 27.03	32.0
Herangi	▼ 14.00	19.6
Te Kuiti West	▲ 9.86	44.1
Aria	▼ 7.64	15.4
Te Kuiti East	▲ 5.15	58.6

Hangatiki saw the greatest change in crime rate over the last 3 months in Waitomo District, with an increase of 27%.

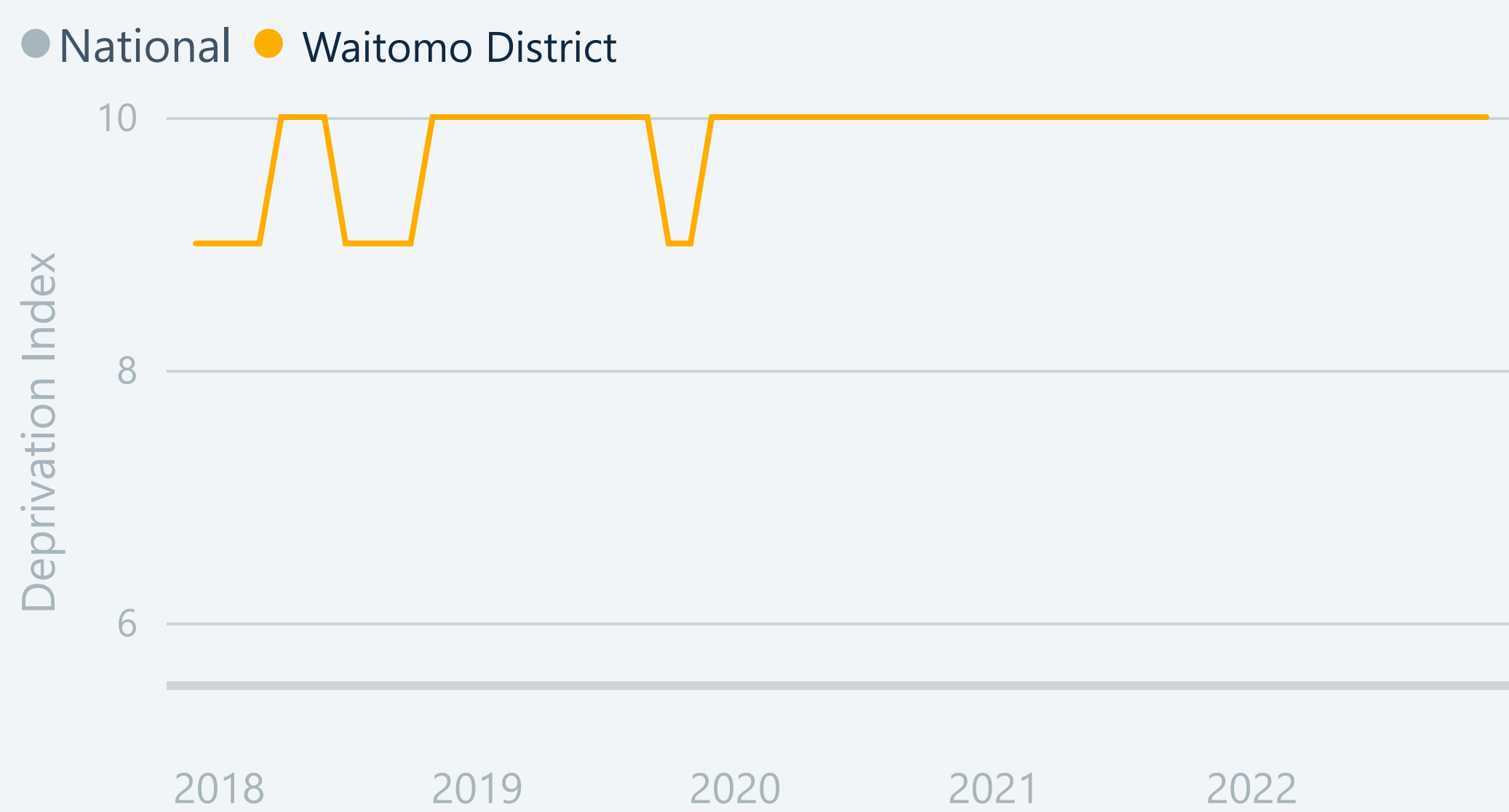
Key Pillar Changes

Deprivation Index Dec 2022 **10.0** — 0% % change is from November 2022

Community with greatest decrease in deprivation score Dec 2022 **Aria** ▽ 0.87% % change is from December 2021

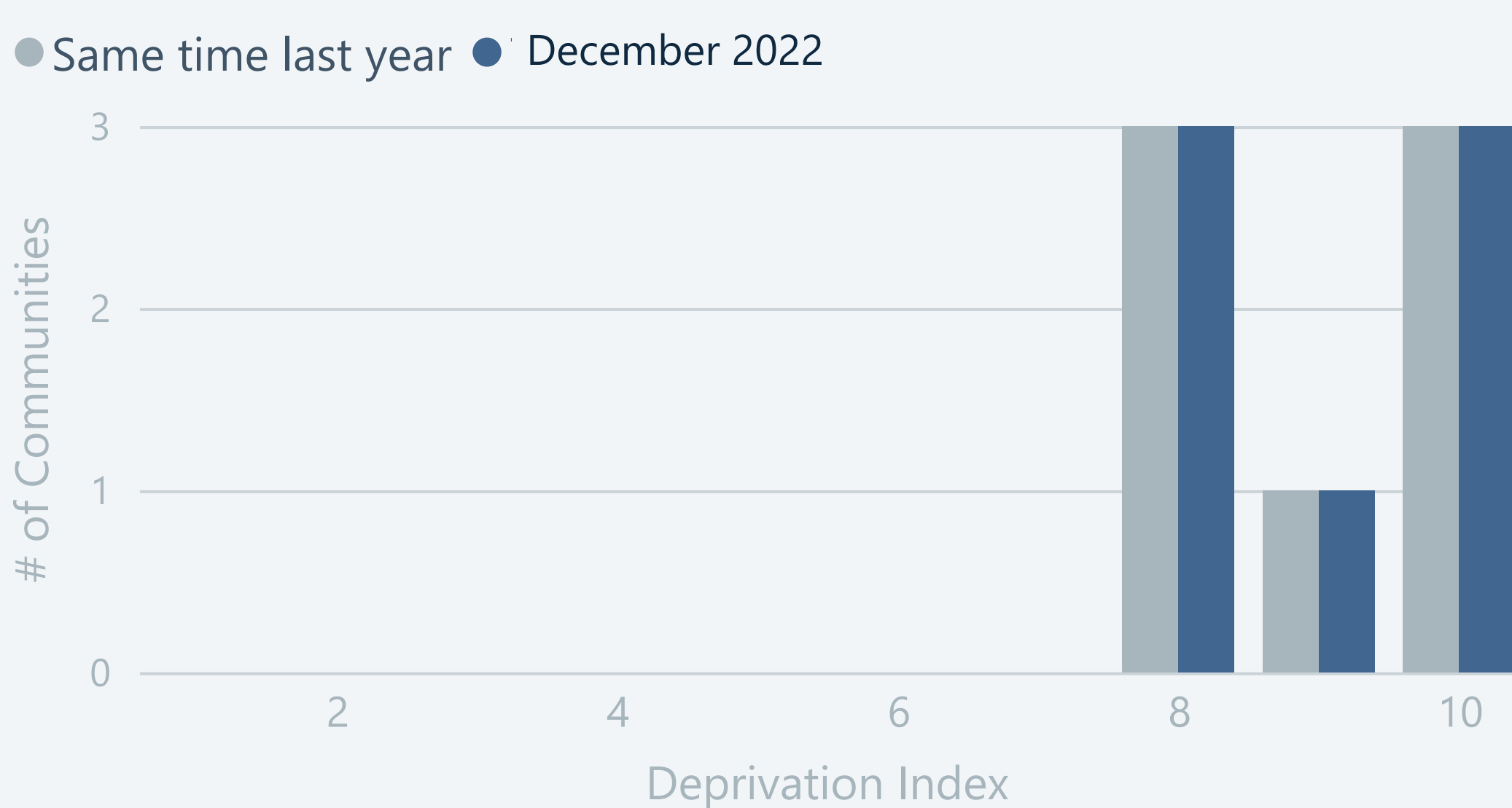
Community with greatest increase in deprivation score Dec 2022 **Hangatiki** ▲ 1.22% % change is from December 2021

Comparison to National Deprivation Index



Compared to the same time last year, the deprivation index of Waitomo District has seen no change by 0%, and is now 10 in December 2022. The deprivation index is 81.8% above the national median index of 5.5.

Distribution of Deprivation Index



In Waitomo District, 100% 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).

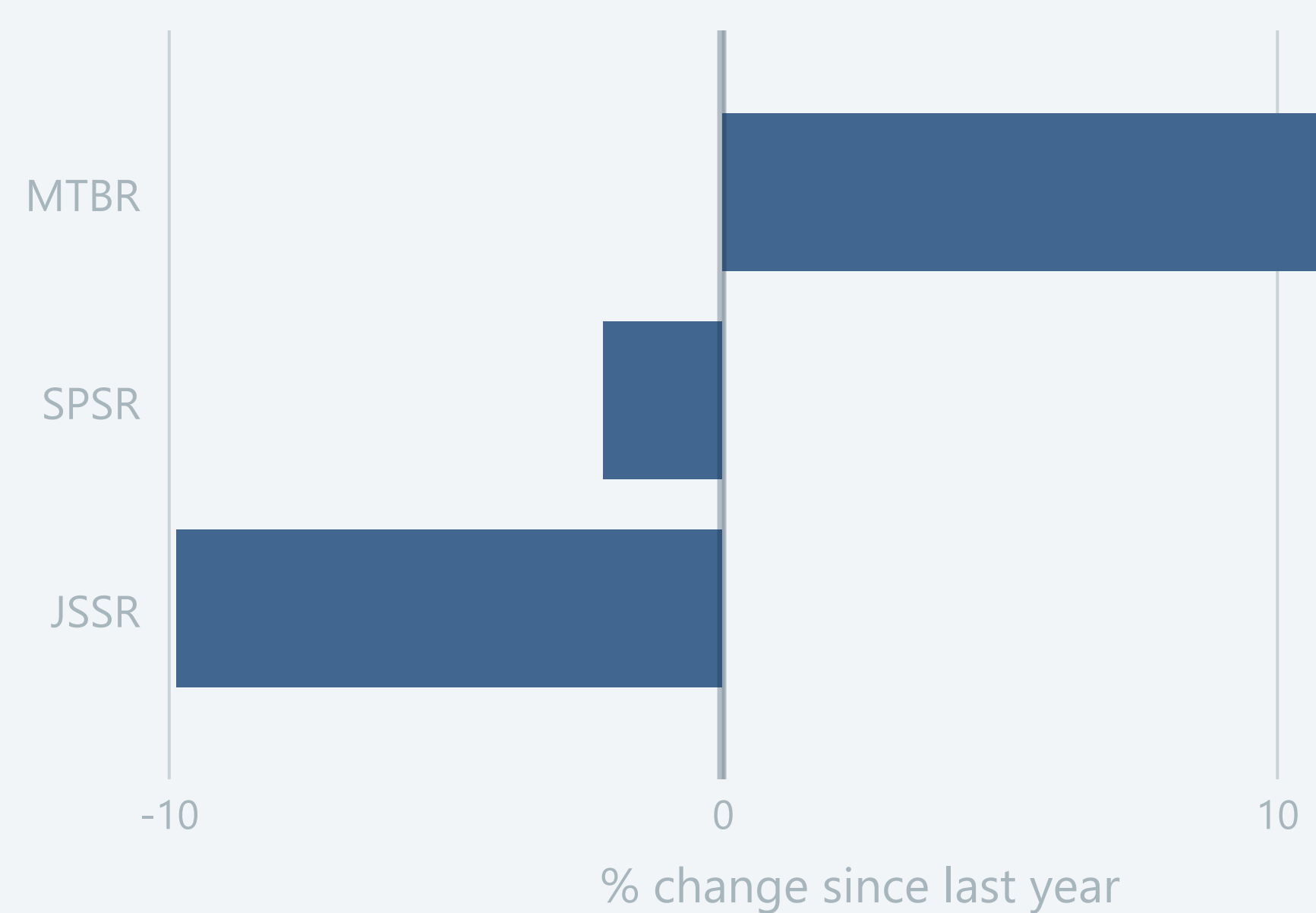
Each month meshblocks are assigned a deprivation score. Meshblocks are then ranked separately into deciles, known as deprivation indices. A deprivation index of 1 represents the least deprived areas and a deprivation of 10 the most deprived.

Communities with the Greatest Change

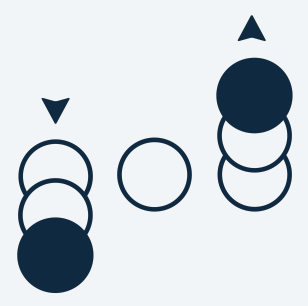
Community	% Change	Depr. score
Hangatiki	▲ 1.22	1,061.51
Aria	▽ 0.87	1,065.43
Te Kuiti East	▲ 0.78	1,225.84
Te Kuiti West	▲ 0.78	1,148.70
Waipa Valley	▽ 0.54	1,060.13

The community with the greatest change in deprivation score since the same time last year was Hangatiki, with a 1.2% increase.

Benefit Deprivation Indicators



The benefit deprivation indicator that has changed the most in the last year is Means Tested Benefit Rate (MTBR) which saw a 14.06% 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 **4.0** ▲ **33.33%** % change is from September 2022

Business Closings this month Dec 2022 **0.0** ▼ **100%** % change is from September 2022

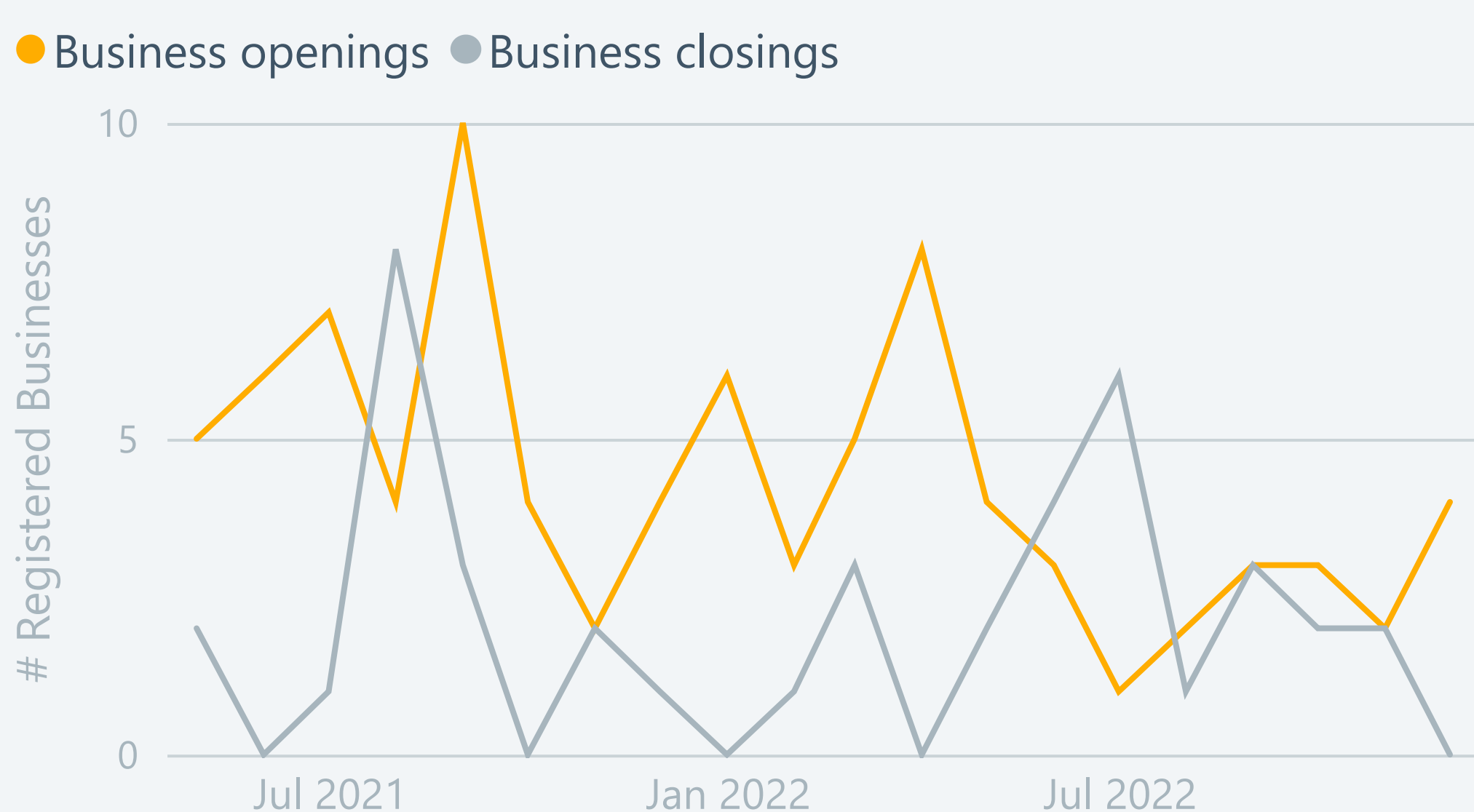
Out of region consumer spend Dec 2022 **54.8%** ▲ **2.83%** % change is from September 2022

Total number of registered businesses



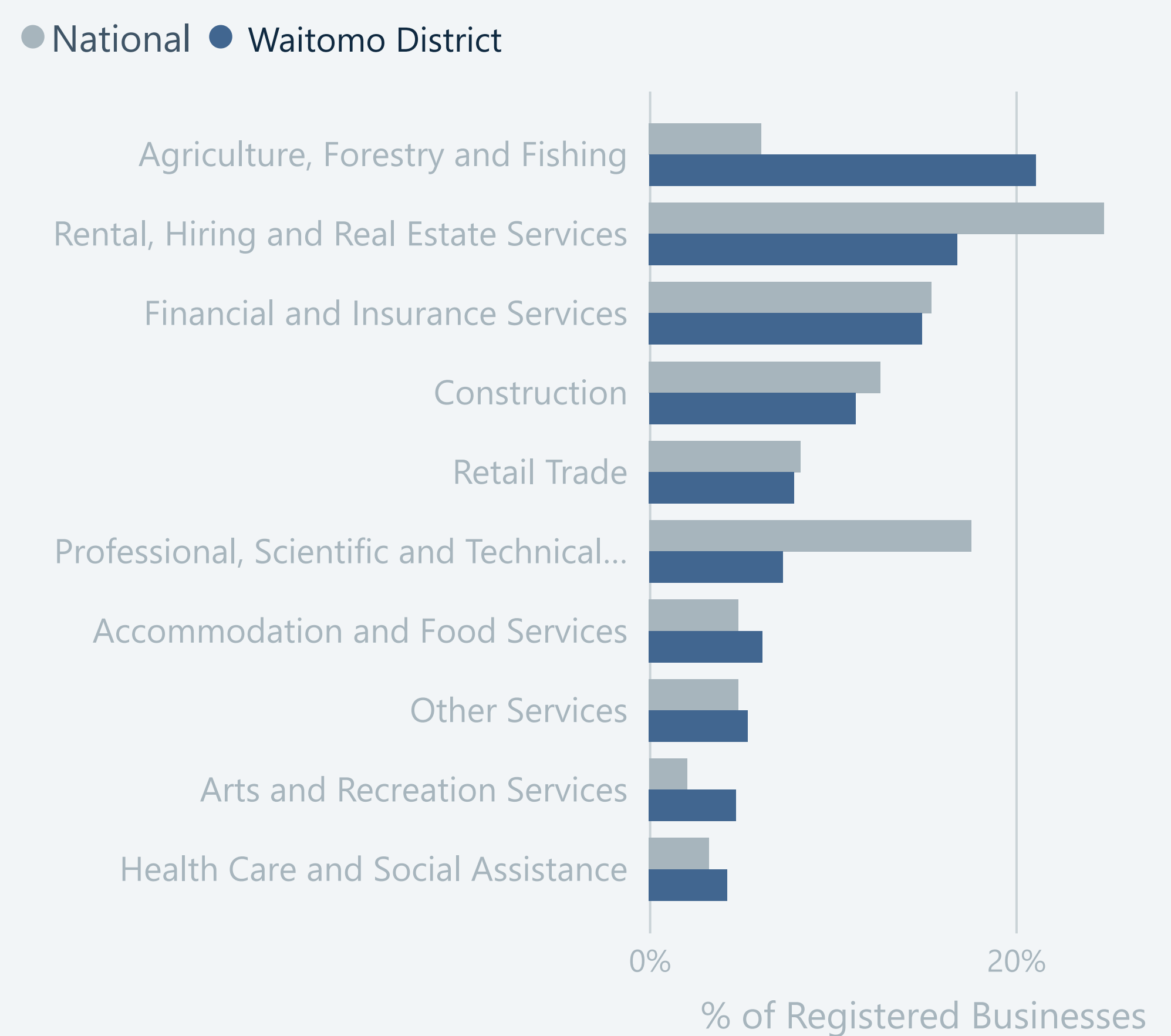
As of December 2022 there were 808 registered businesses in Waitomo District. Over the last 12 months the number of registered businesses has increased by 20. Nationally, the number of registered businesses has increased.

Business openings and closings in the last year



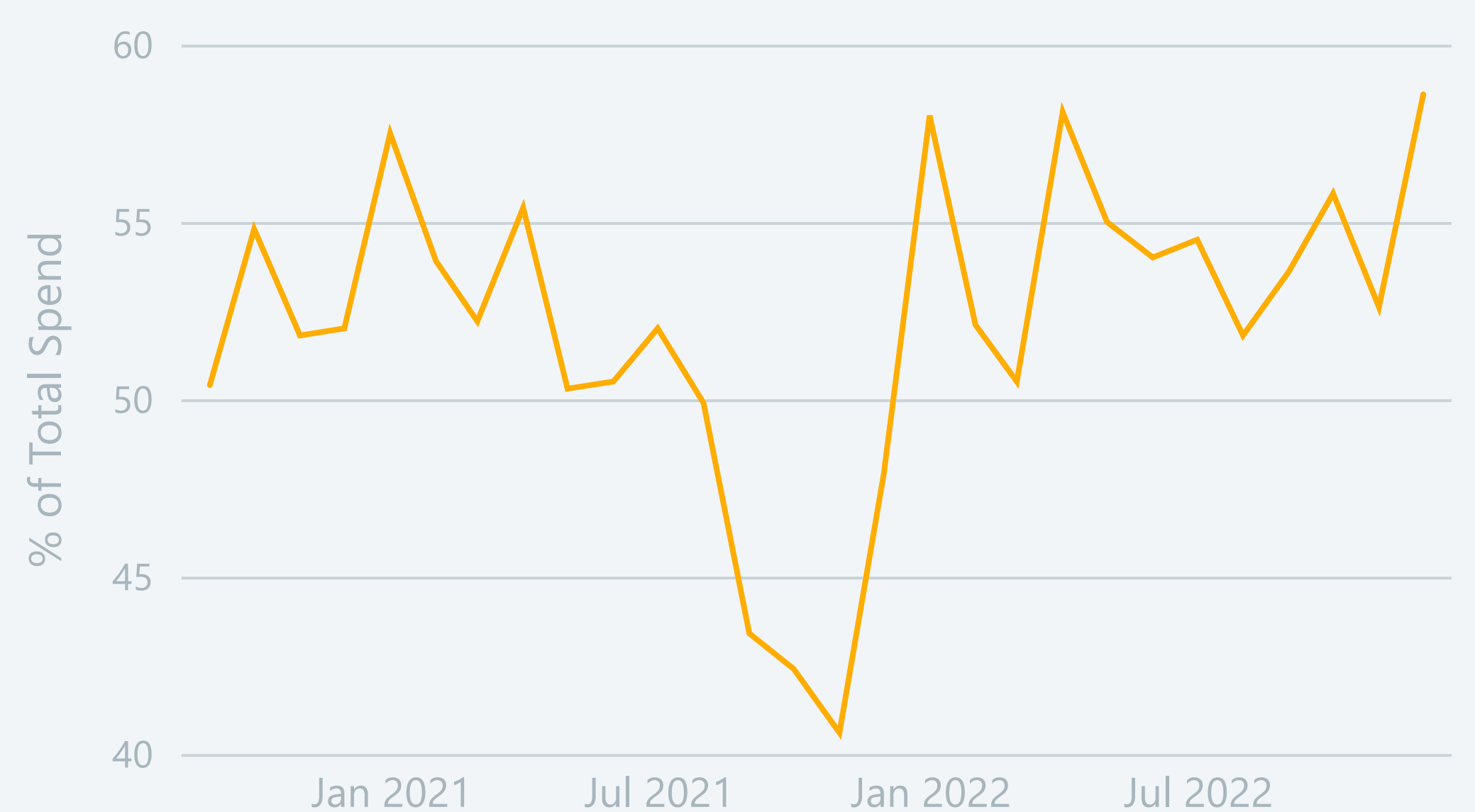
Comparing December 2022 with December 2021 Waitomo District has seen no change in the number of registered businesses opening of 0% and a decrease in the number of registered businesses closing of 100%.

Distribution of Registered Businesses by Industry



Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing is the largest industry operating in Waitomo District and makes up 18.4% of all registered businesses.

Out of Region Visitor Spend



In December 2022, 58.6% of Eftpos spending in Waitomo District came from people living outside of the district. This is an increase of 22.3% since the same time last year.

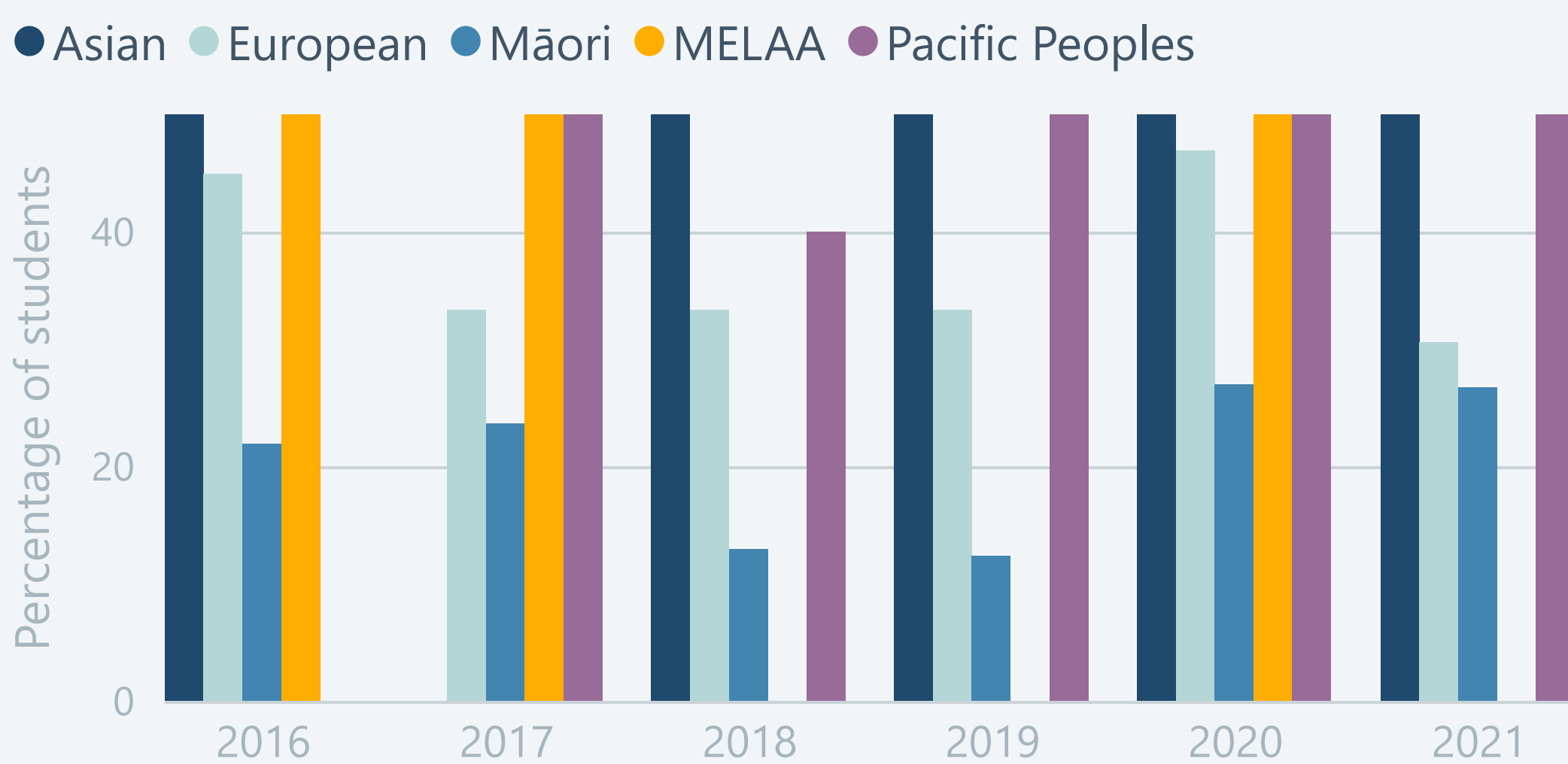
Key Pillar Changes

Secondary school retention Jan 2021 **60.0%** ▽ 12.87% % change is from January 2020

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

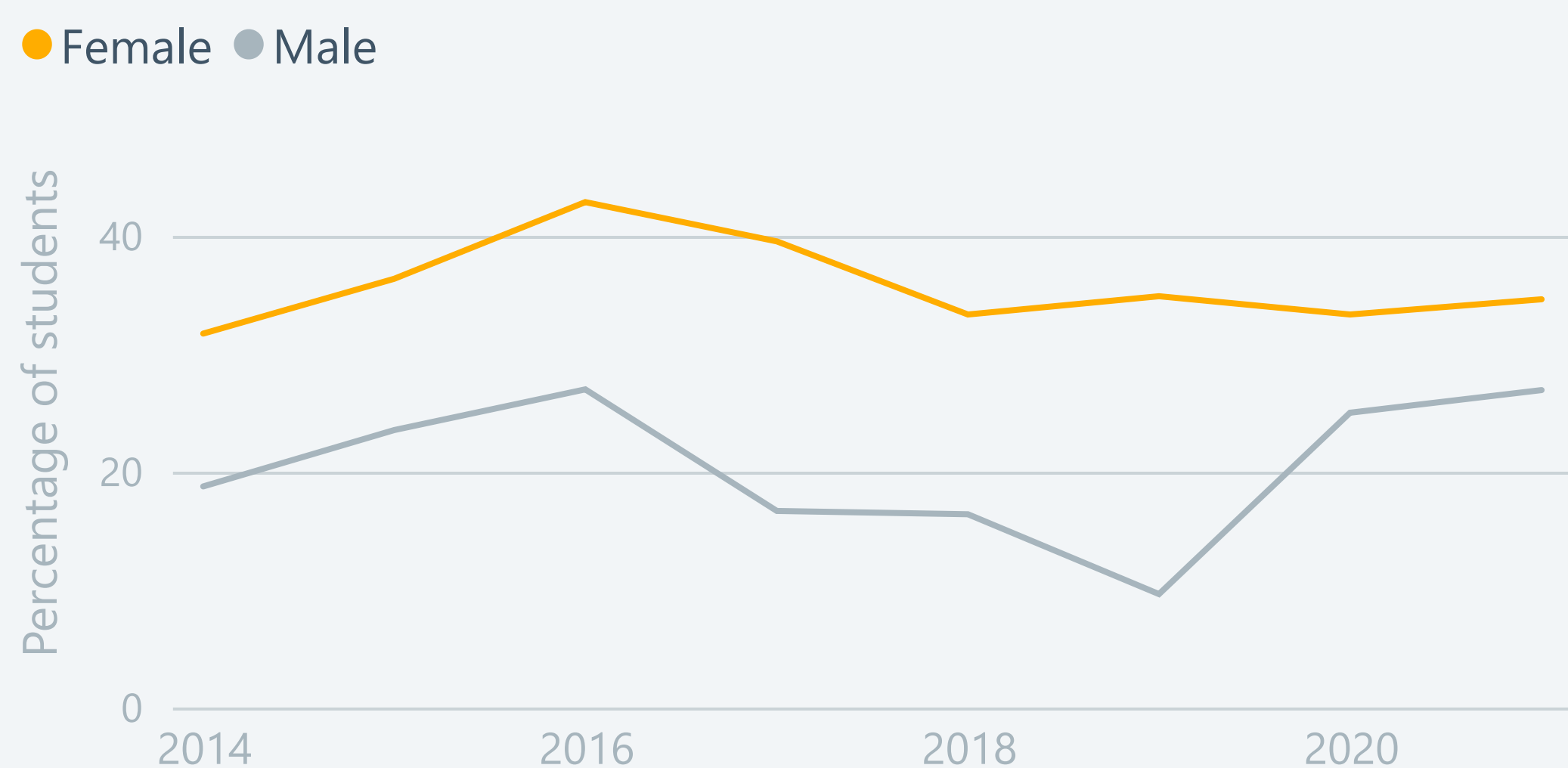
Ethnicity with greatest change in secondary school retention Jan 2021 **MELAA** ▽ 100% % change is from January 2020

School leavers with NCEA3 level by ethnicity



In 2021, multiple ethnicities students in Waitomo District had the greatest proportion of students leaving with NCEA3. This is 1.87 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 119.2%. Māori NCEA Level 3 pass rates in Waitomo District are 67% of National Māori rates.

School leavers with NCEA3 level by gender



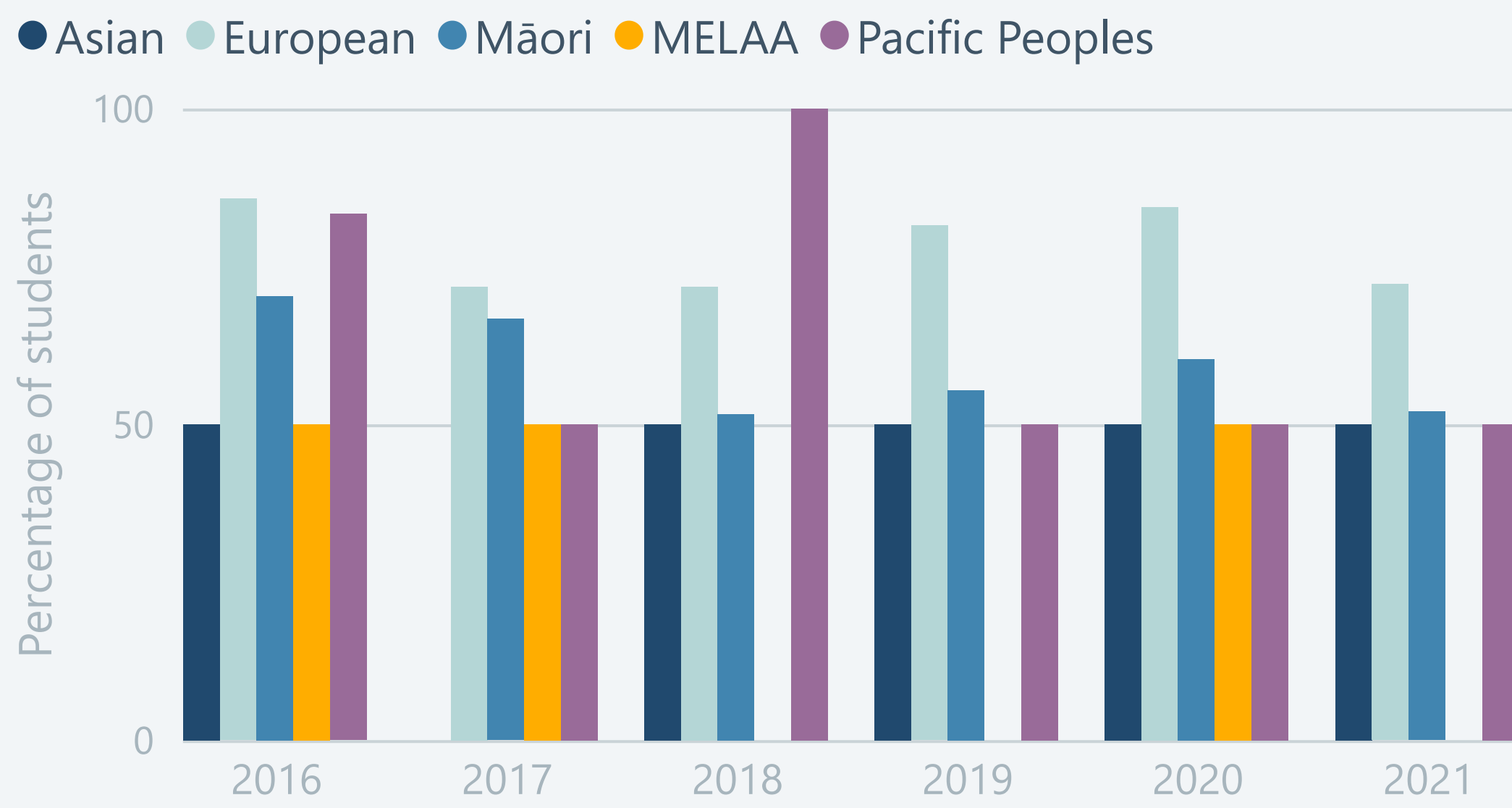
Since 2014, on average the percentage of students leaving with NCEA Level 3 in Waitomo District for female students has been 1.75 times larger than male students. In 2021, the percentage of students leaving with NCEA Level 3 for female students compared with male students was less than average. Compared to national figures, in 2021 the pass rate in Waitomo 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 Kuiti High School, with a 9.68% increase. Note that the table includes only those schools with more than 50 students.

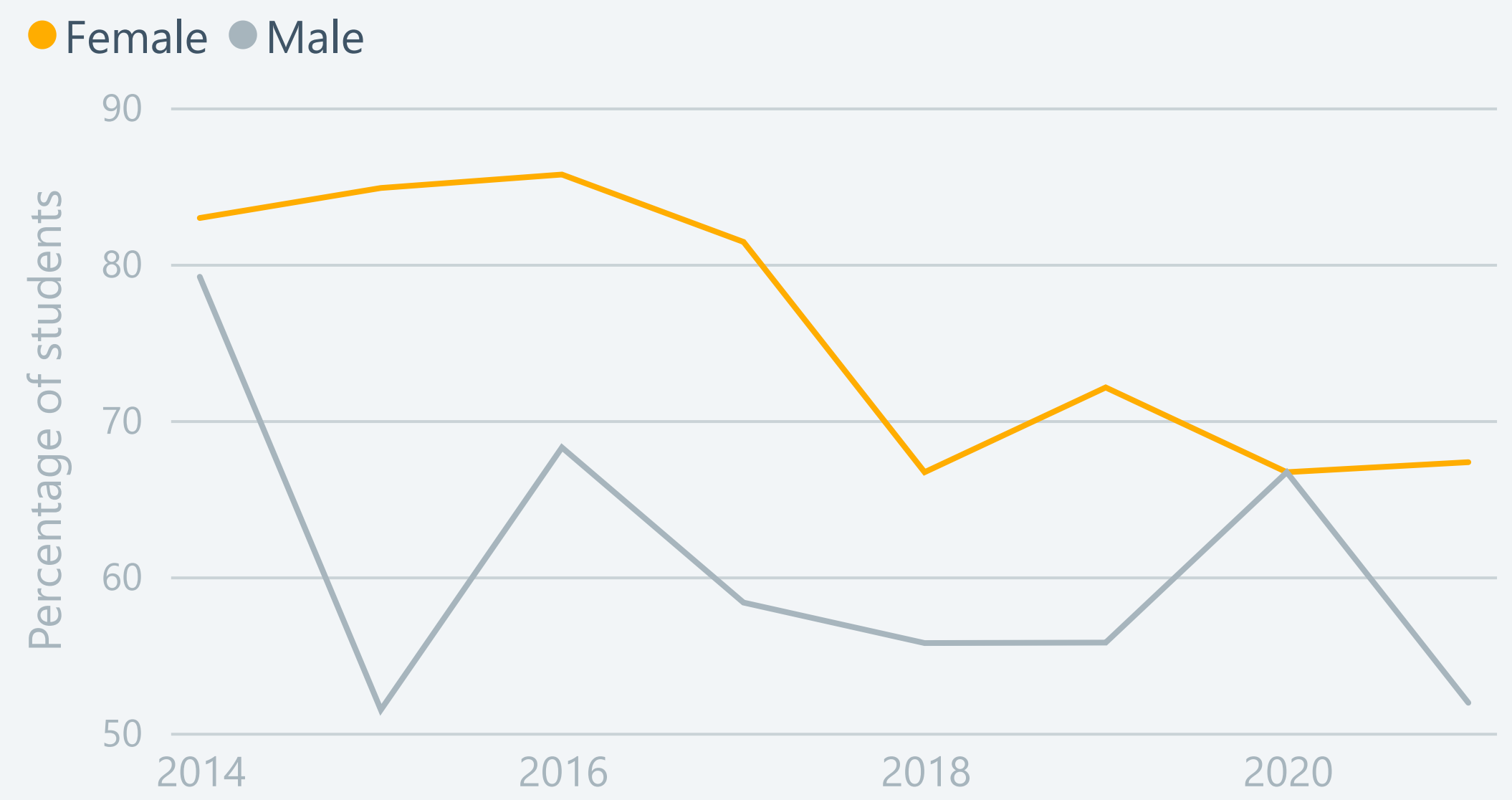
School	% Change	Pass Rate
Te Kuiti High School	9.68	37.10

Secondary school retention by ethnicity



In 2021, European students in Waitomo District had the greatest retention rate. This is 1.44 times larger than multiple ethnicities students, who have the lowest retention rate. Māori students have seen the greatest change in retention, with an increase of 8.9%. Māori retention rates in Waitomo District are 76% of National Māori rates.

Secondary school retention by gender



On average, since 2014, the retention rate in Waitomo District of female students has been 1.25 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 Waitomo 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 Te Kuiti High School, with a 1.61% decrease. Note that the table includes only those schools with more than 50 students.

Community	% Change	Retention rate
Te Kuiti High School	▼ 1.61	61

Secondary school retention as defined as the percentage of secondary school leavers who are at least 17 years of age.

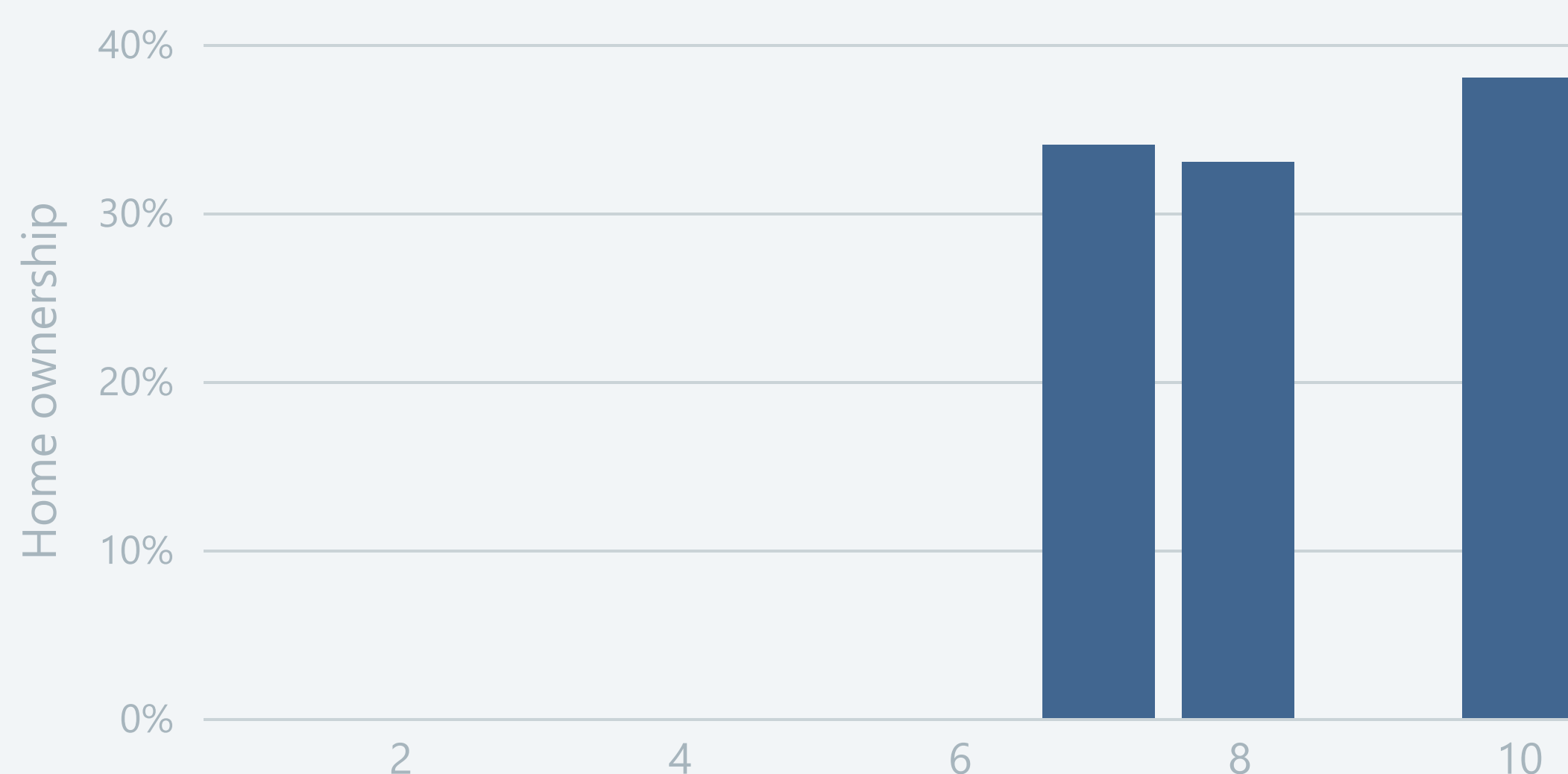
Key Pillar Changes

Years to save for a house deposit Dec 2022 **9.0** ▽ 1.61% % change is from September 2022

Rental affordability (% of income spent on rent) Dec 2022 **28.5%** ▲ 6.17% % change is from September 2022

Purchasing affordability (% of income spent on mortgage repayments) Dec 2022 **7.4%** ▽ 4.22% % change is from September 2022

Home Ownership by Deprivation Index



In Waitomo District, communities with a deprivation index of 10 have the highest rates of home ownership. The home ownership rate in these communities is 1.2 times greater than those communities with a deprivation index of 8 (the deprivation decile with the lowest home ownership rate). Deprivation and home ownership are as at March 2018.

Greatest Change in Rental Affordability

Te Kuiti East saw the greatest change in the percentage of income spent on rent over the last 3 months, with a 6.13% increase. Of these communities, Te Kuiti East was the most unaffordable in December 2022, with 34.6% of annual household income spent on rent.

Community	% Change	Rental Affordability
Aria	— 0.00	9.80
Hangatiki	— 0.00	17.90
Te Kuiti East	▲ 6.13	34.60
Te Kuiti West	▲ 1.86	32.90
Waipa Valley	— 0.00	13.40

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, Te Kuiti West was the most unaffordable in December 2022, with 9.4% of annual household income spent on mortgage repayments.

Community	% Change	Purchasing Affordability
Aria		5.20
Hangatiki		4.90
Herangi		7.60
Te Kuiti East		8.10
Te Kuiti West		9.40