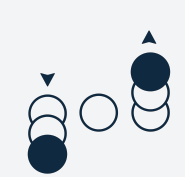


# Quarterly Report

Gore District

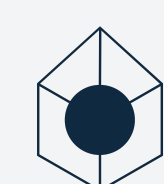
# Summary

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

 Total tourism spend this quarter

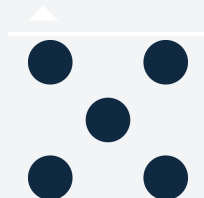
 **\$22.1M**

During the quarter to June 2023, \$22.1M was spent in Gore District by New Zealanders living outside of the district and international tourists, with a decrease of 2.87% compared with March 2023.

 Years to save for a house deposit

 **7.0**

As of June 2023, it would take 7.0 years to save for a 20% home deposit in Gore District, with an increase of 0.27% compared with March 2023.

 Gambling spend per capita

 **\$88**

As of March 2023, an average of \$88.0 was spent by individuals over 18 years in Gore District through electronic gaming machines, with a decrease of 2.45% compared with December 2022.

 Crime rate

 **24.5**

In June 2023, Gore District had a crime rate of 24.5 incidents per 10,000 people, with an increase of 7.6% compared with March 2023.

 Deprivation Index

 **4.0**

As of June 2023, the deprivation within Gore District is 4.0 and this is unchanged since May 2023.

 Job seeker support rate

 **4.4%**

In June 2023, 4.4% of the working population (15-64 years) in Gore District claimed Job Seeker Support, with an increase of 2.63% compared with June 2022.

 Trending Up  Trending Down  Improving  Worsening  No Change

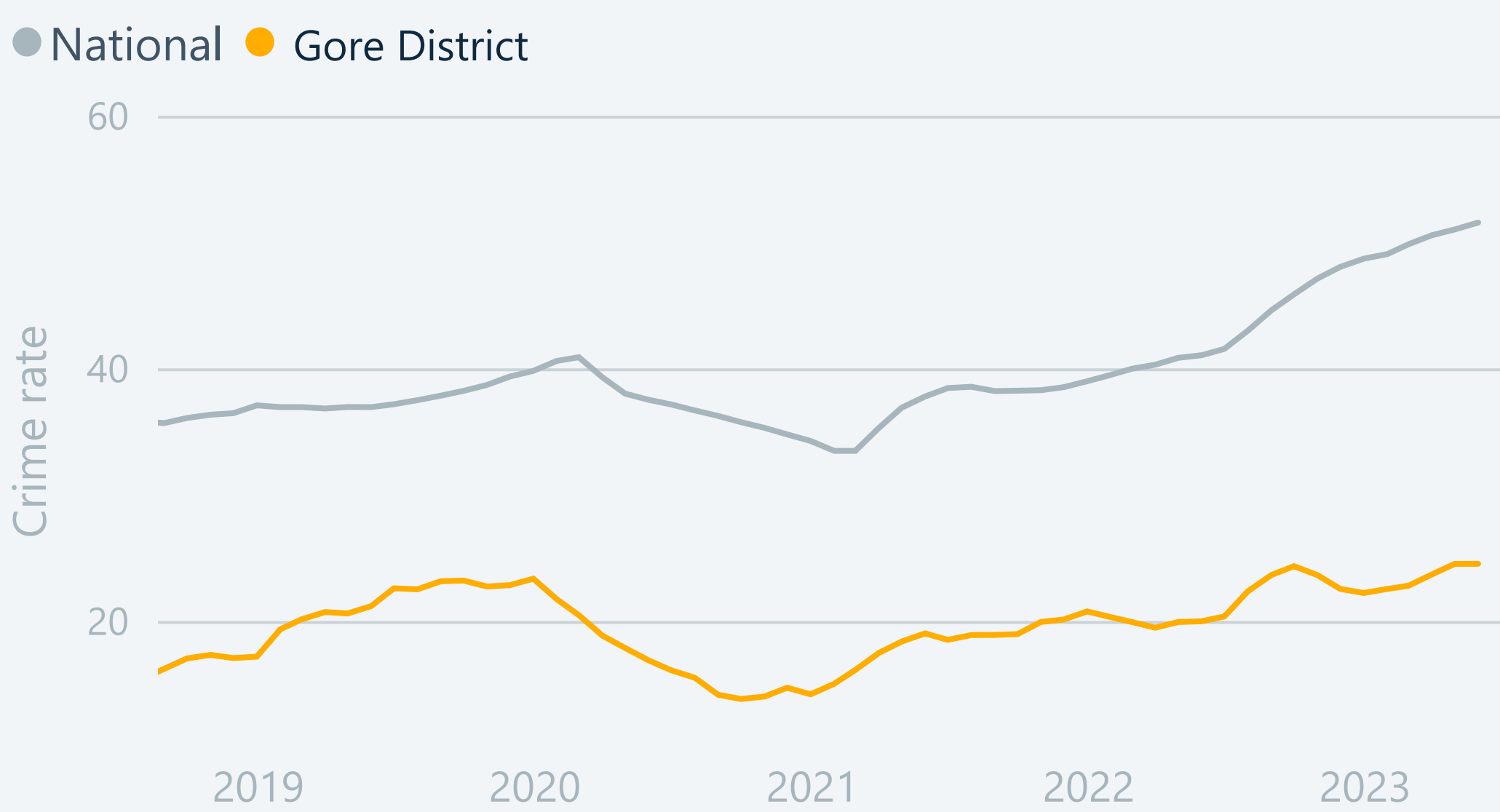
## Key Pillar Changes

**Crime rate** Jun 2023 **24.5** ▲ 7.6% % change is from March 2023

**Crime type with the greatest change in crime rate** Jun 2023 **Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences** ▲ 50.78% % change is from March 2023

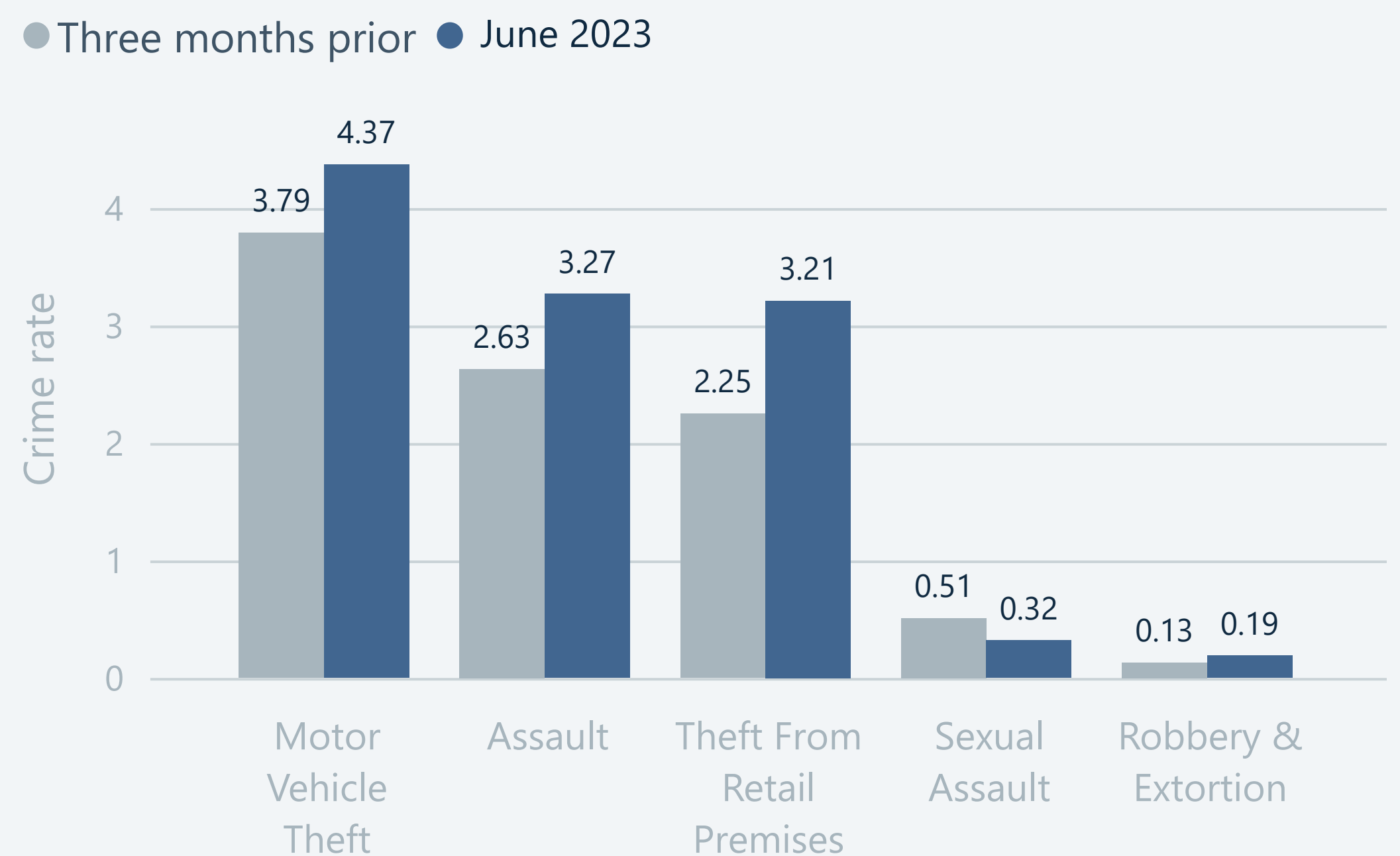
**Community with greatest change in crime rate** Jun 2023 **Waikaka** ▲ 34.85% % change is from March 2023

## Comparison to National Crime Rate



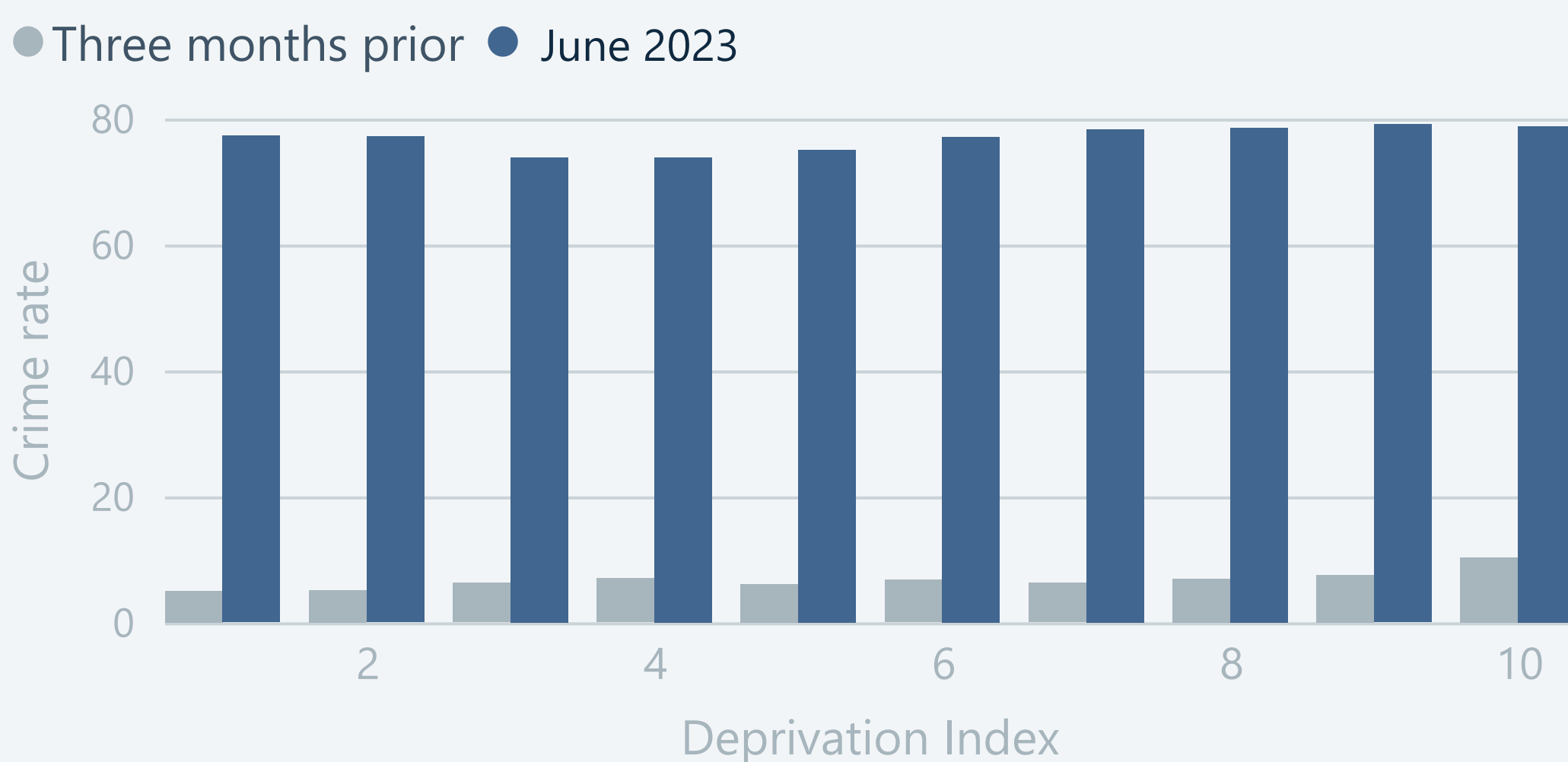
Compared with the same time last year the crime rate in Gore District has increased by 22.8%, and is now 24.5 as at June 2023. The crime rate is 52.4% below the national rate of 51.5.

## Crime Types with the Greatest Change



Within Gore District, the most prevalent type of crime in June 2023 was 'Motor Vehicle Theft and Related Offences'. The type of crime that had the greatest change in the last 3 months was 'Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences', with an increase of 50.8%.

## Crime Rate by Deprivation Index



In Gore District, communities with a deprivation index of 9 have the highest crime rate. The crime rate in these communities is 1.1 times higher than those with a deprivation index of 4, the group with the lowest crime rate. Communities with a deprivation index of 1 have seen the greatest change in their crime rate over the last 3 months, with an increase of 1442.4%.

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

## Communities with Greatest Change

Community	% Change	Crime rate
Waikaka	▲ 34.85	11.7
Waimumu-Kaiwera	▼ 18.20	9.1
Gore South	▼ 16.91	18.4
Gore Central	▲ 15.00	479.2
Gore West	▲ 12.49	15.9

Waikaka saw the greatest change in crime rate over the last 3 months in Gore District, with an increase of 34.9%.

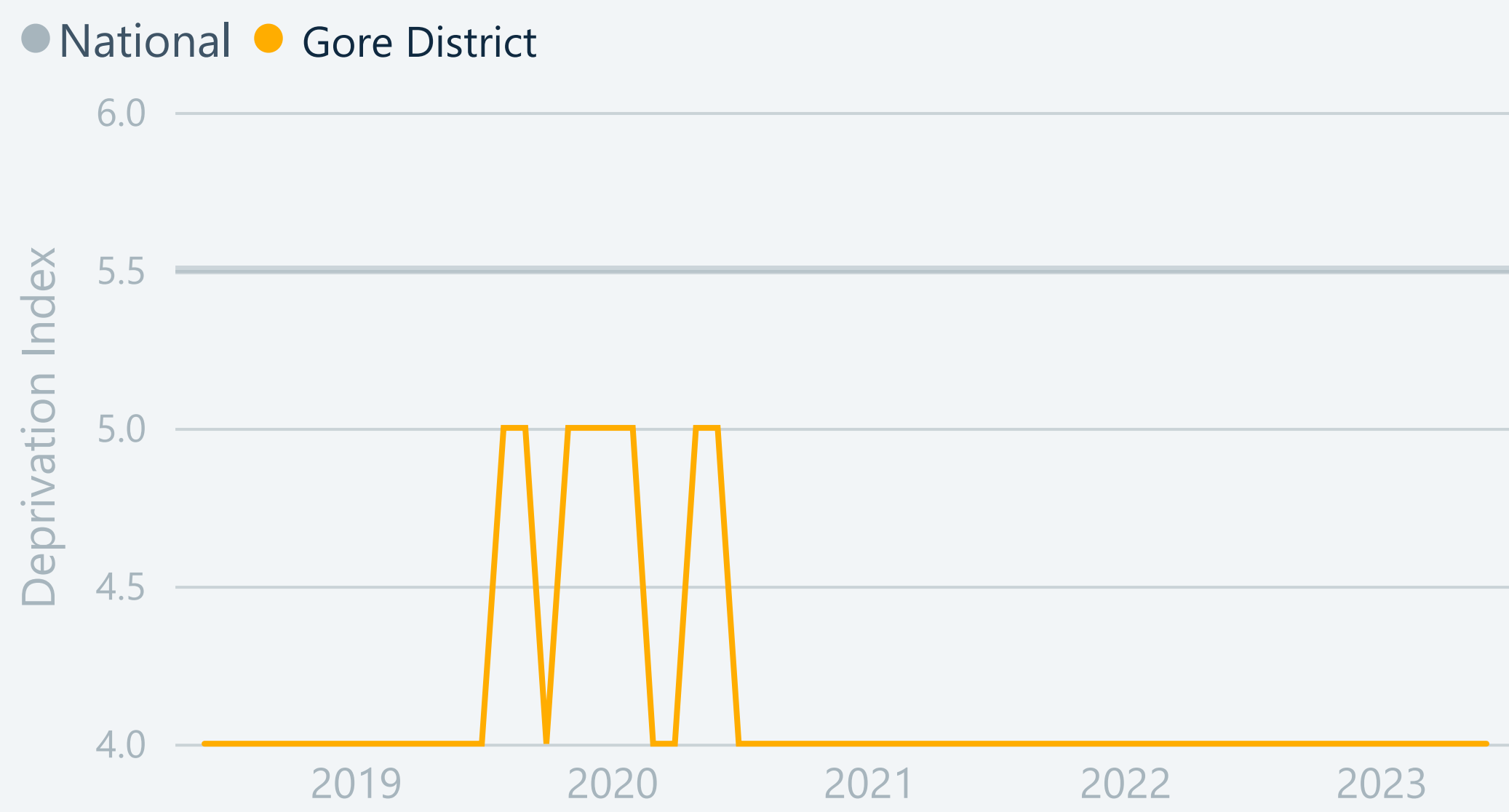
## Key Pillar Changes

Deprivation Index Jun 2023 **4.0** — 0% % change is from May 2023

Community with greatest decrease in deprivation score Jun 2023 **Gore North** ▽ 2.65% % change is from June 2022

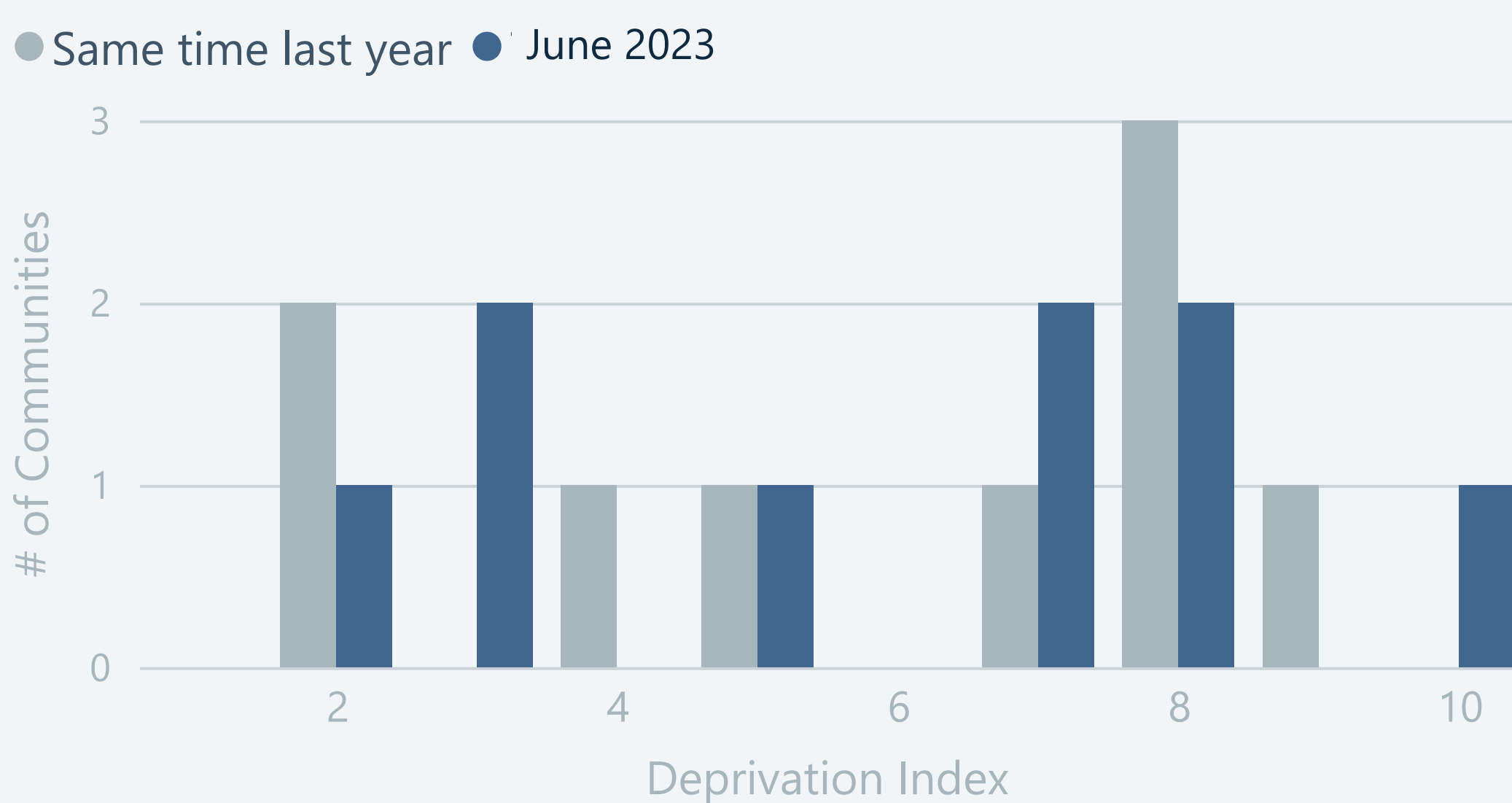
Community with greatest increase in deprivation score Jun 2023 **Mataura** ▲ 1.73% % change is from June 2022

## Comparison to National Deprivation Index



Compared to the same time last year, the deprivation index of Gore District has seen no change by 0%, and is now 4 in June 2023. The deprivation index is 27.3% below the national median index of 5.5.

## Distribution of Deprivation Index



In Gore District, 33.3% of the population live in highly deprived communities (deprivation index 8-10), whereas 33.3% live in high socio-economic performing communities (deprivation index 1-3).

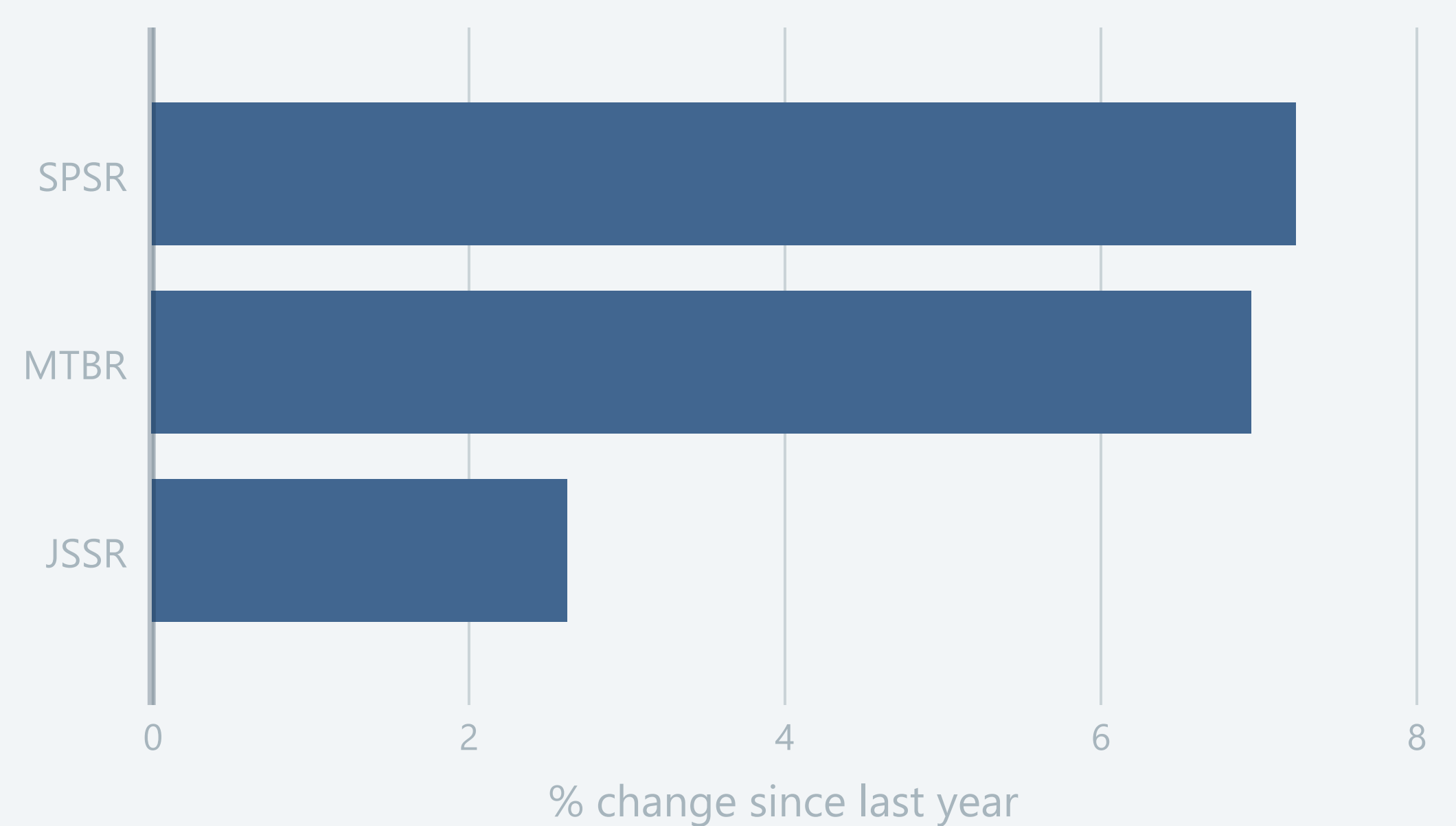
**i** Each month, small geographical areas are assigned a deprivation score. These areas are then assigned a deprivation index through deciles. A deprivation index of 1 represents the least deprived areas and a deprivation of 10 the most deprived.

## Communities with the Greatest Change

Community	% Change	Depr. score
Gore North	▽ 2.65	915.01
Gore Central	▽ 2.09	1,054.55
Mataura	▲ 1.73	1,141.17
Waikaka	▲ 1.12	915.41
Gore West	▲ 1.10	971.31

The community with the greatest change in deprivation score since the same time last year was Gore North, with a 2.7% 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 7.24% increase. The bars above represent Single Parent Support rate (SPSR), Means Tested Benefit rate (MTBR) and Job Seeker Support rate (JSSR).

### Key Pillar Changes

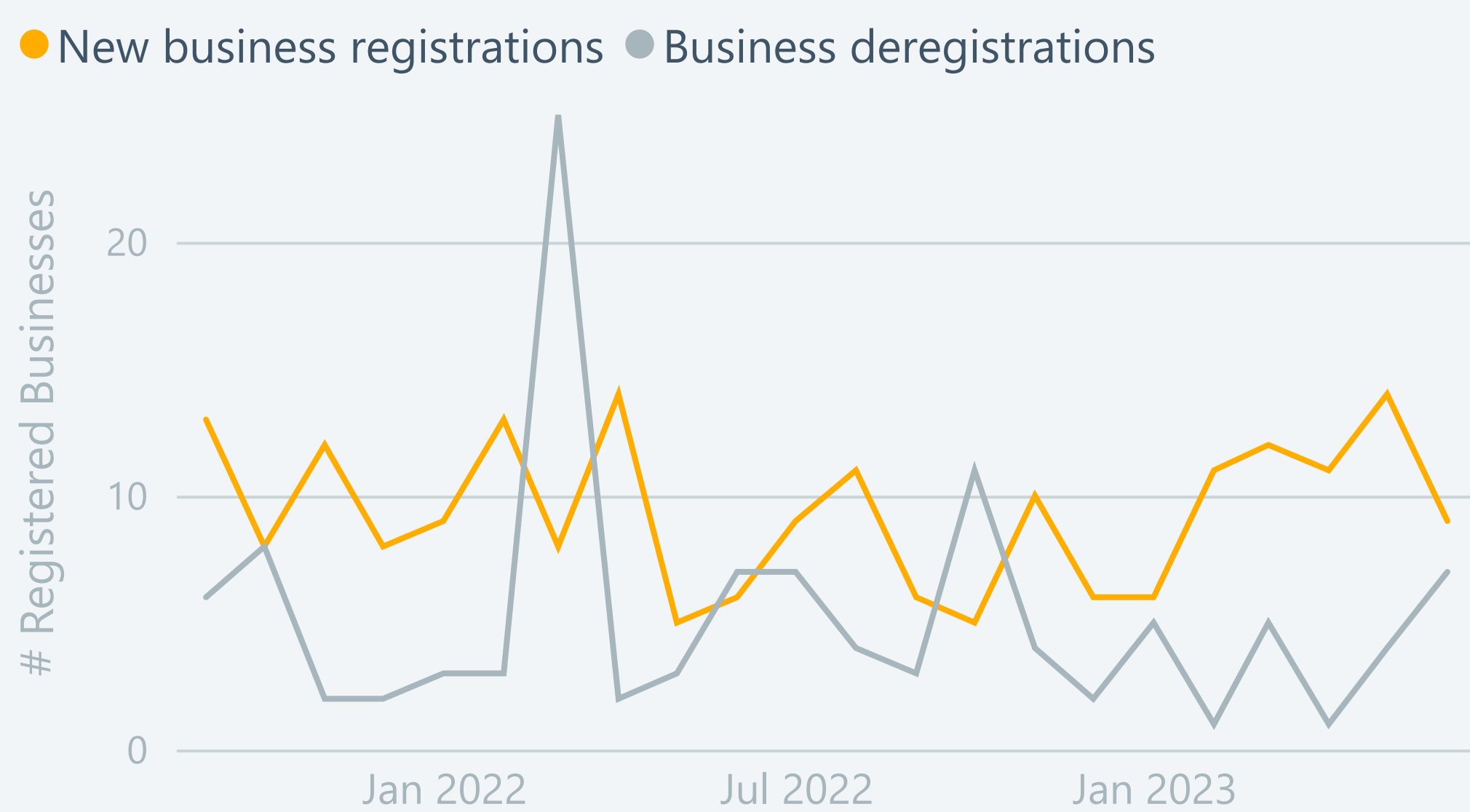
New Business Registrations this month	Jun 2023	<b>9.0</b>	<span>▼</span> 25%	% change is from March 2023
Business Deregistrations this month	Jun 2023	<b>7.0</b>	<span>▲</span> 40%	% change is from March 2023
Total tourism spend this quarter	Jun 2023	<b>\$22.1M</b>	<span>▼</span> 2.87%	% change is from March 2023

### Total number of businesses registered to date



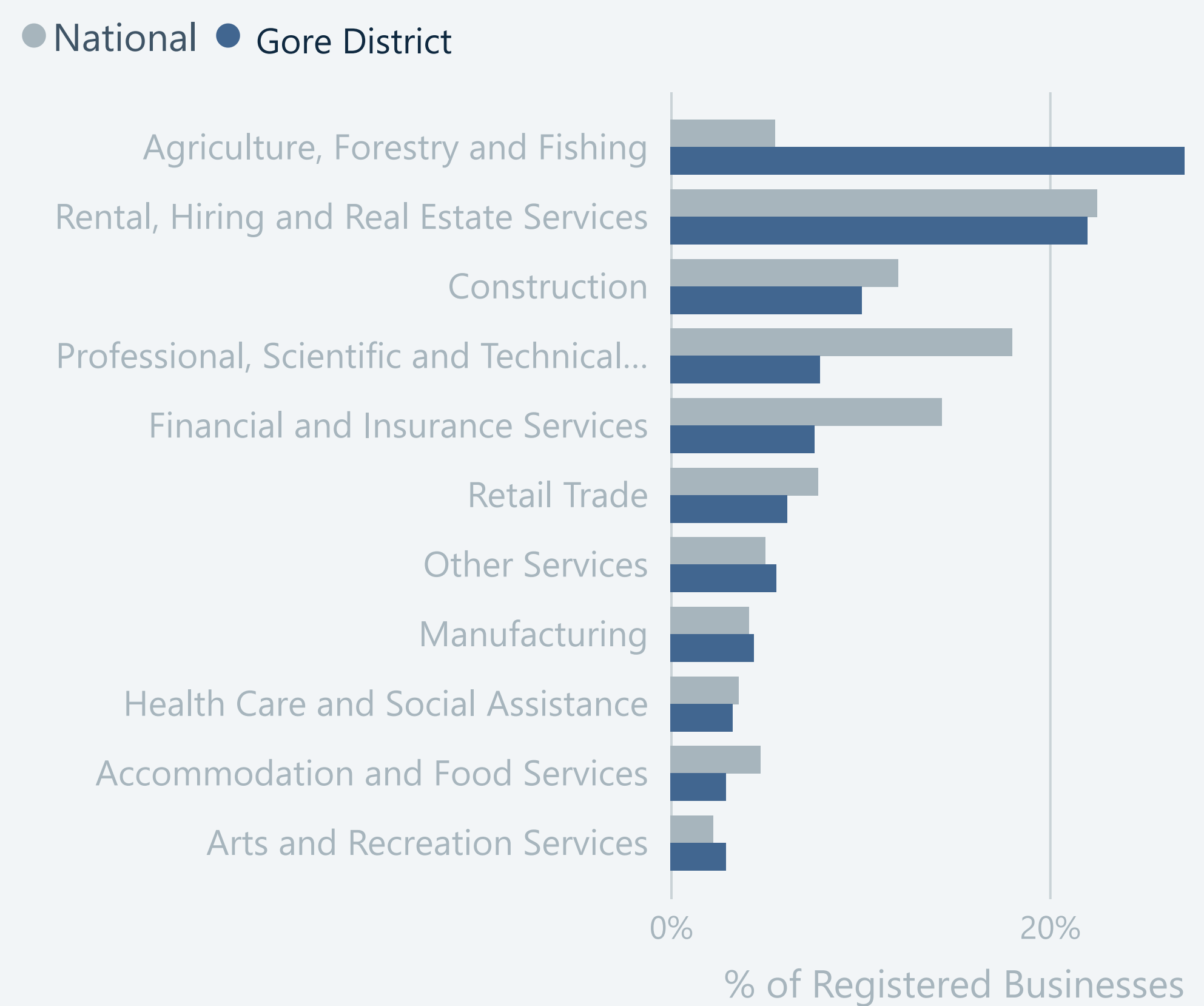
As of June 2023 there were 2131 registered businesses in Gore District. Over the last 12 months the number of registered businesses has increased by 56. Nationally, the number of registered businesses has increased by 1.7%.

### Business openings and closings in the last year



Comparing June 2023 with June 2022 Gore District has seen an increase in the number of new business registrations of 50% and no change in the number of business deregistrations of 0%.

### Distribution of registered businesses by industry



Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing is the largest industry operating in Gore District and makes up 24.8% of all currently registered businesses.

### Tourism spend this quarter



In June 2023, \$7.1M was spent in Gore District from domestic and international visitors to the district. Domestic tourism made up 97.7% of total tourism spend, and has increased by 6.29% since the same time last year, whereas international tourism has increased by 108.25% in the same time period.

### Visiting countries with the greatest spend

Visiting country	\$ Change	Spend
Australia	▲ \$60K	\$246K
Rest of Asia	▲ \$44K	\$59K
Rest of Europe	▲ \$24K	\$31K
United Kingdom	▼ \$3K	\$38K
United States of America	▲ \$72K	\$127K

This quarter, the largest spend from international tourists visiting Gore District came from Australia, with tourists spending \$246K. This represents an increase of \$60K since the same quarter last year.

### Visiting regions with the greatest spend

Visiting region	\$ Change	Spend
Canterbury	▲ \$58K	\$1.6M
Southland	▲ \$793K	\$11M
Auckland	▲ \$11K	\$308K
Waikato	▲ \$44K	\$403K
Otago	▲ \$203K	\$7.3M

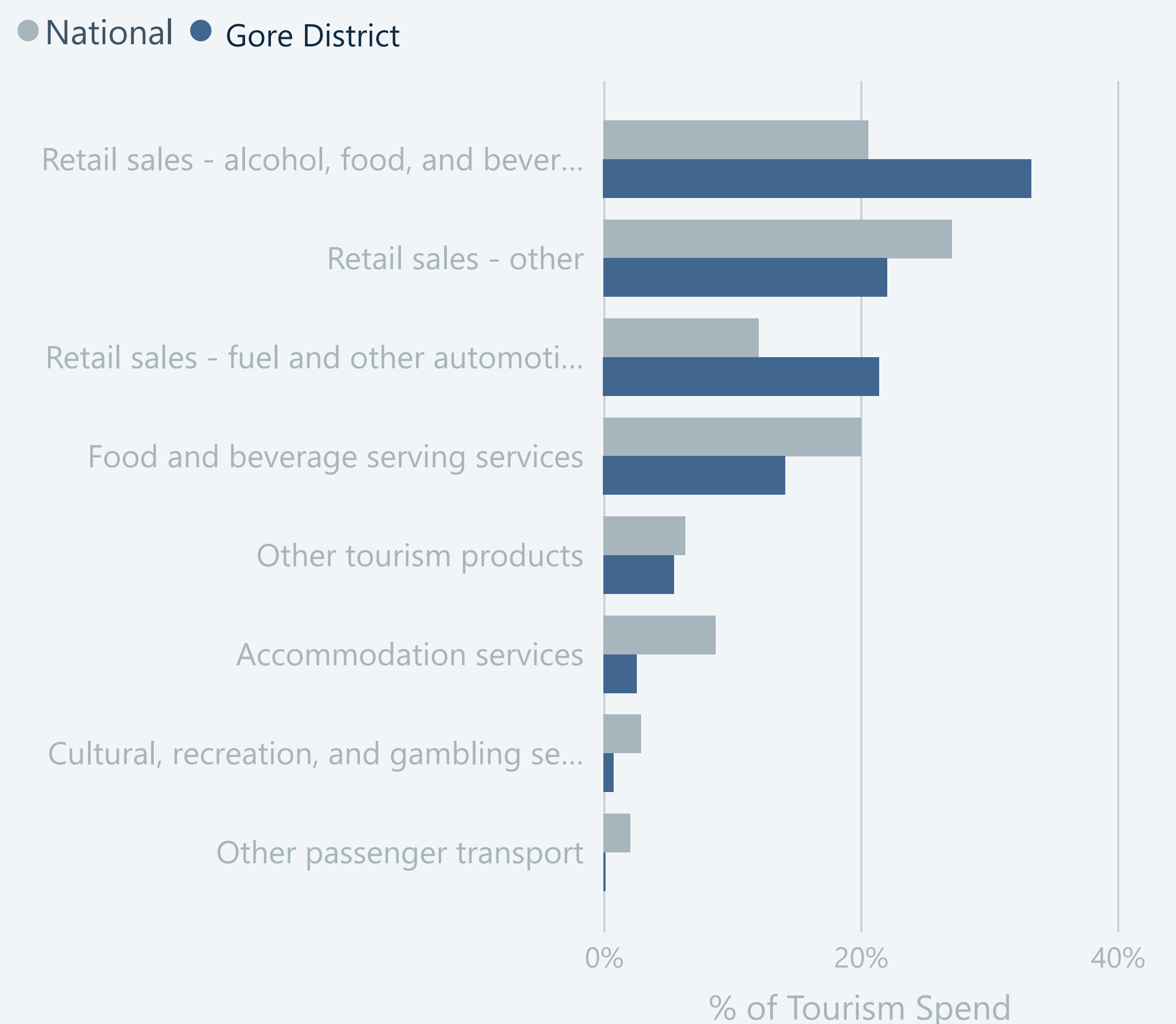
This quarter, the largest spend from domestic tourists visiting Gore District came from the Southland region, with tourists spending \$11M. This represents an increase of \$793K since the same quarter last year.

### Visiting countries with the greatest % change

Visiting country	\$ Change	Spend
China	▲ \$9K	\$9K
Korea	▲ \$570	\$630
Rest of Americas	▲ \$4K	\$4K

This quarter, Gore District saw the greatest % change in international tourism spend from those visiting from Rest of Americas since the same quarter last year, with a \$4K increase in spend.

### Tourism spend by industry



In Gore District tourists spent the most on Retail sales - alcohol, food, and beverages this quarter, which was 33.3% of all tourism spend. This is 61.7% larger than the national proportion.

### Visiting regions with the greatest % change

Visiting region	\$ Change	Spend
Bay of Plenty	▼ \$68K	\$119K
Marlborough	▲ \$23K	\$67K
Nelson	▲ \$13K	\$35K

This quarter, Gore District saw the greatest % change in domestic tourism spend from those visiting from the Nelson region since the same quarter last year, with a \$13K increase in spend.

**i** Domestic tourism spend is calculated using the monthly spend of in-person electronic card transactions in the district, which come from individuals living outside of the district and whose own home district's largest urban centre is at least 40km away.

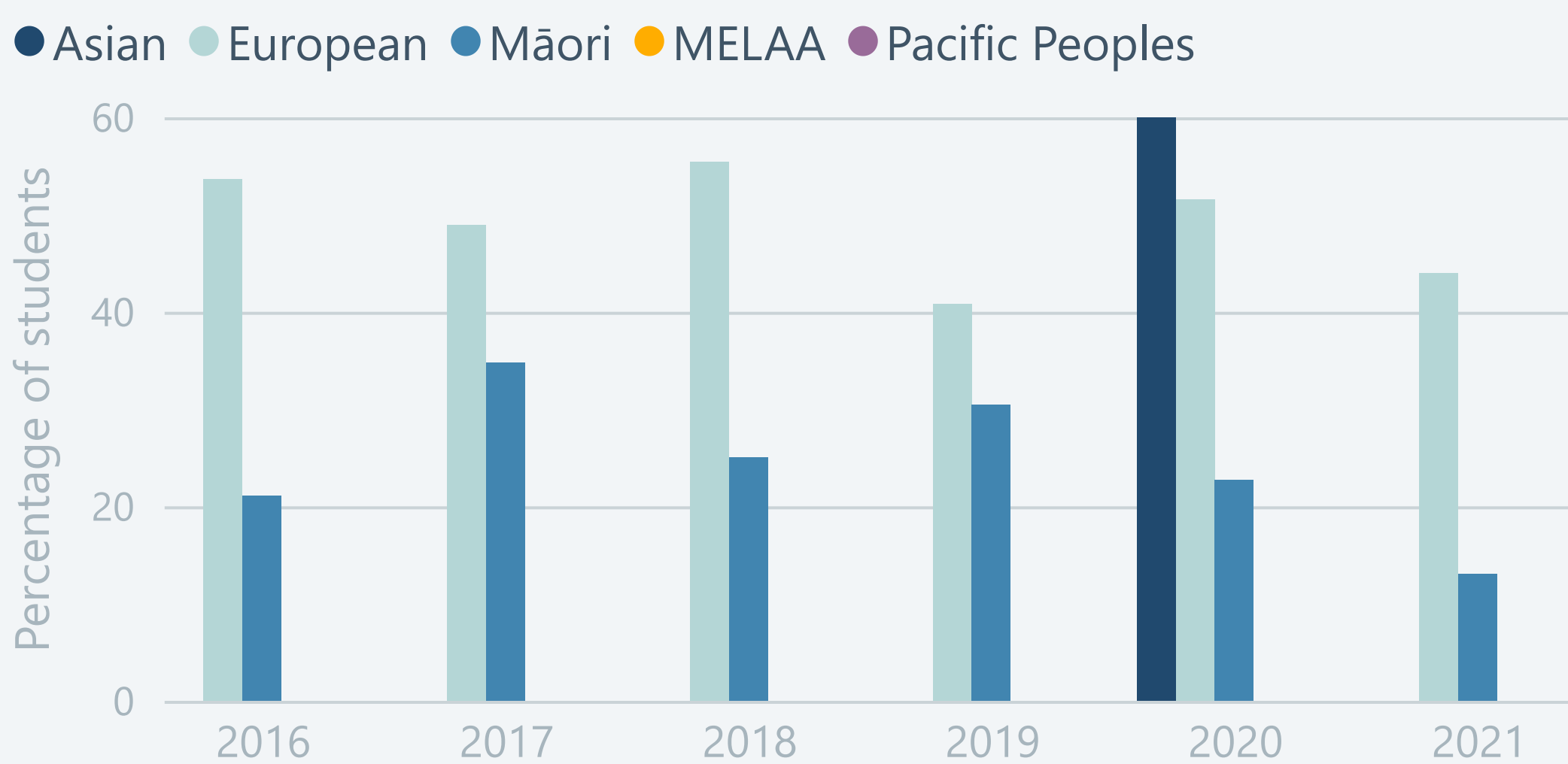
## Key Pillar Changes

Secondary school retention Jan 2021 **77.0%** ▽ 2.73% % change is from January 2020

Secondary school with highest proportion of students leaving with NCEA level 3 Jan 2021 **St Peter's College (Gore)**

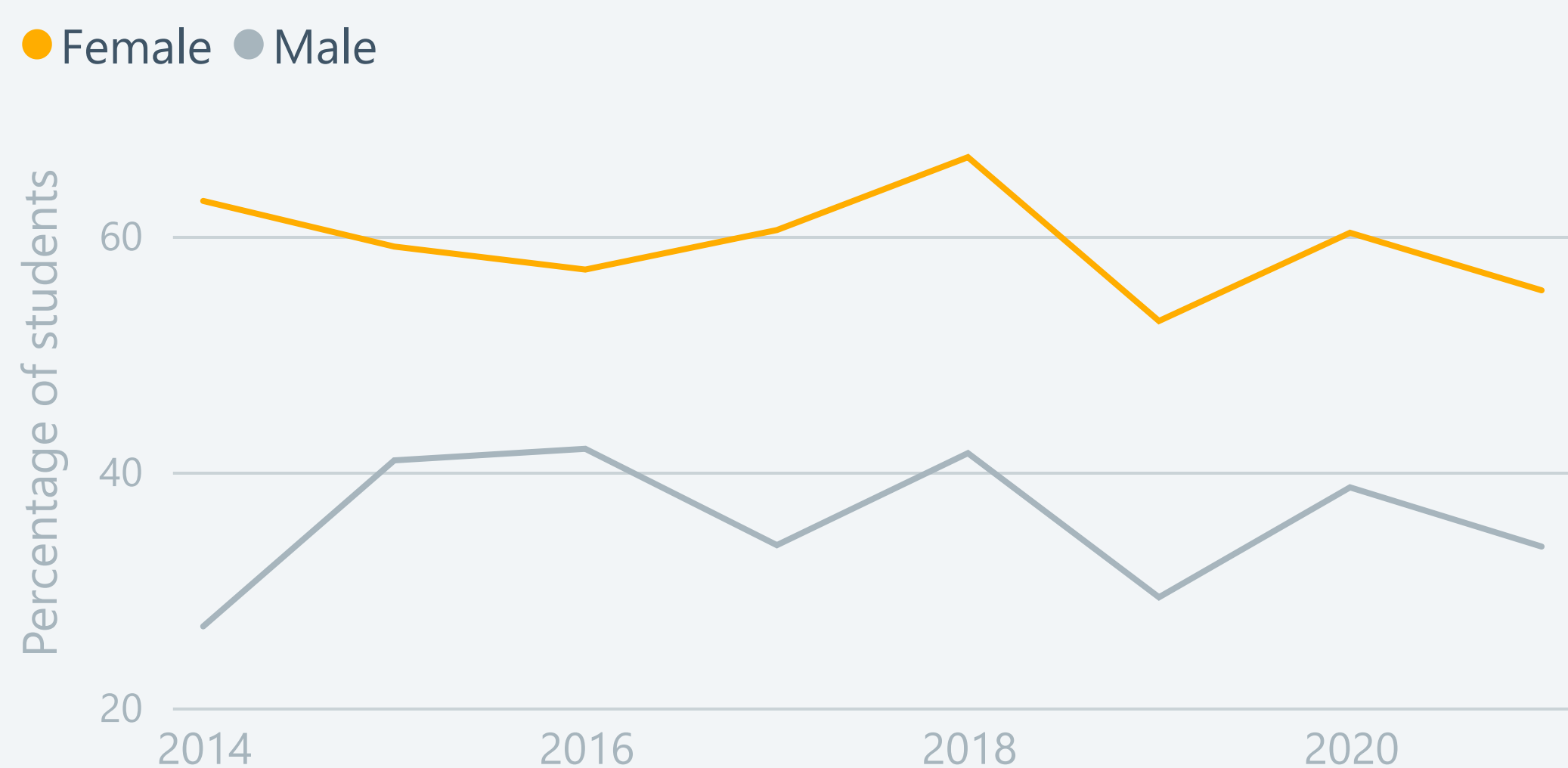
Ethnicity with greatest change in secondary school retention Jan 2021 **Asian** ▽ 100% % change is from January 2020

### School leavers with NCEA3 level by ethnicity



In 2021, European students in Gore District had the greatest proportion of students leaving with NCEA3. This is 3.37 times larger than Māori students, who have the lowest proportion of students leaving with NCEA Level 3. European students have seen the greatest change in NCEA Level 3 pass rates, with an increase of 26.3%. Māori NCEA Level 3 pass rates in Gore District are 33% of National Māori rates.

### School leavers with NCEA3 level by gender



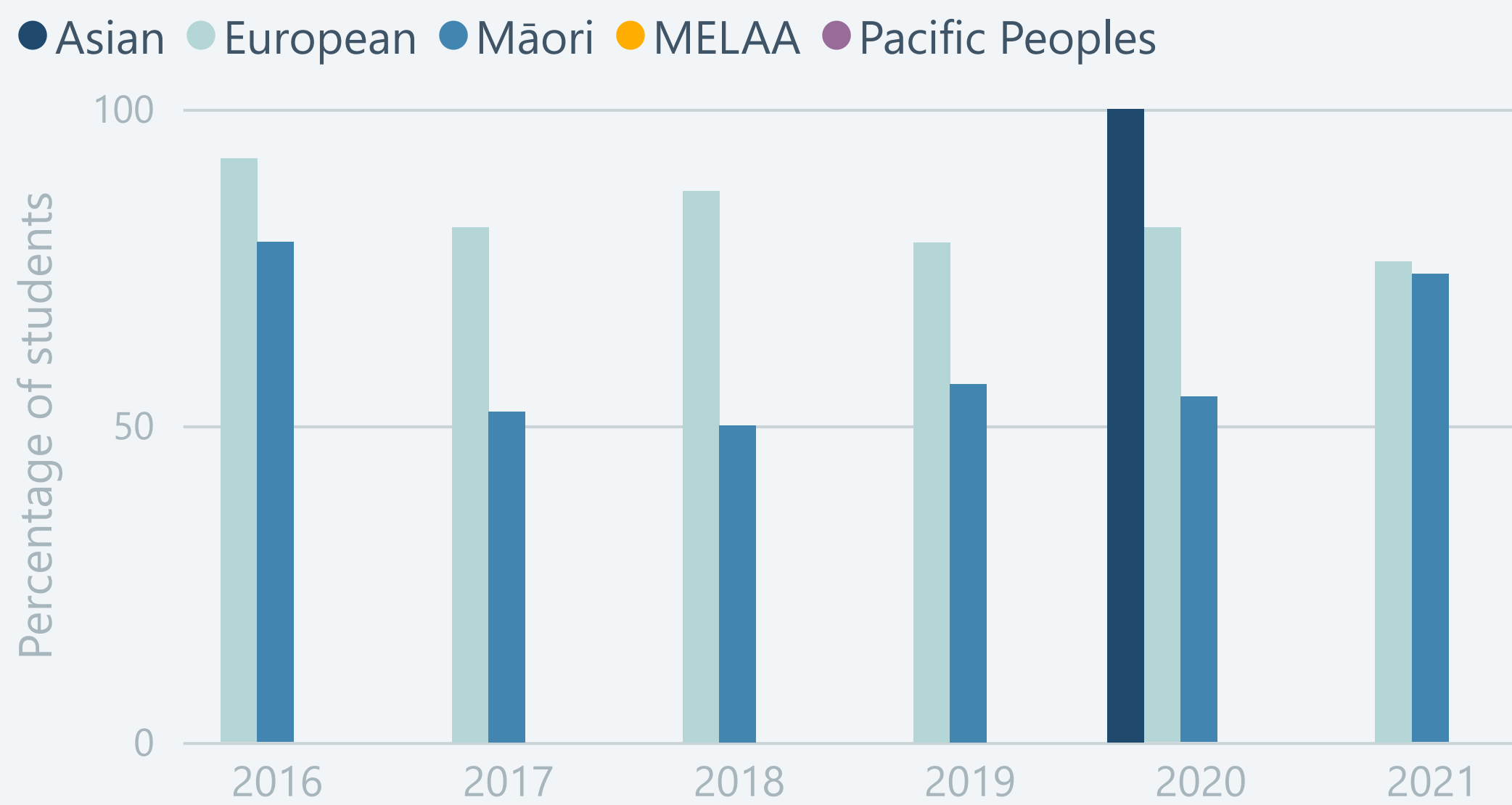
Since 2014, on average the percentage of students leaving with NCEA Level 3 in Gore District for female students has been 1.66 times larger than male students. In 2021, the percentage of students leaving with NCEA Level 3 for female students compared with male students was less than average. Compared to national figures, in 2021 the pass rate in Gore 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 Gore High School, with a 9.01% decrease. Note that the table includes only those schools with more than 50 students.

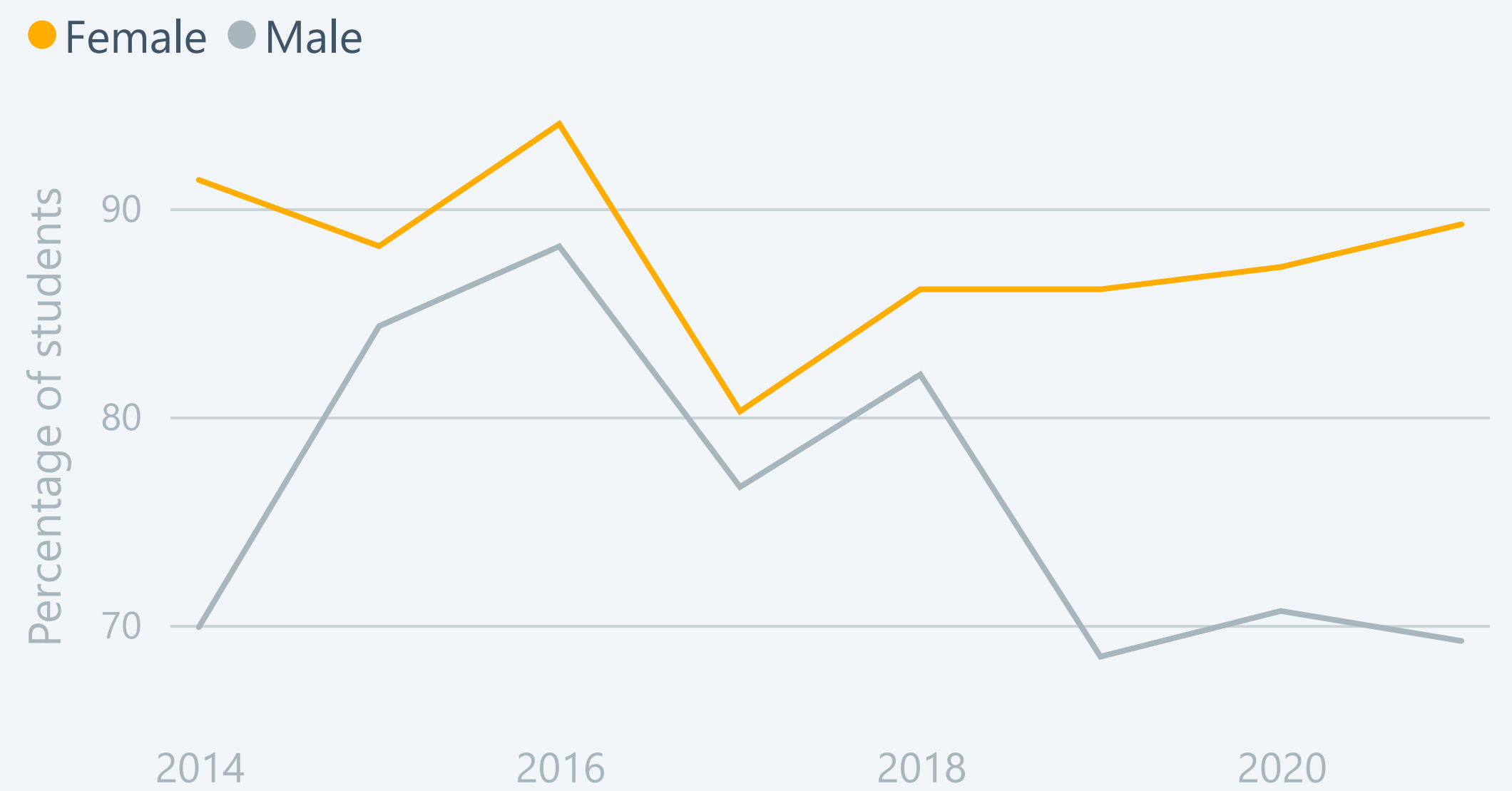
School	% Change	Pass Rate
Gore High School	▽ 9.01	32.48
St Peter's College (Gore)	▲ 0.75	63.46

## Secondary school retention by ethnicity



In 2021, European students in Gore District had the greatest retention rate. This is 1.03 times larger than Māori students, who have the lowest retention rate. European students have seen the greatest change in retention, with an increase of 3%. Māori retention rates in Gore District are 107% of National Māori rates.

## Secondary school retention by gender



On average, since 2014, the retention rate in Gore District of female students has been 1.15 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 Gore District were higher for females and lower for males.

## Schools with greatest change in retention

In 2021, the school with the greatest change in retention rate since 2020 was St Peter's College (Gore), with a 4.17% increase. Note that the table includes only those schools with more than 50 students.

Community		% Change	Retention rate
St Peter's College (Gore)	▲	4.17	92
Gore High School	▼	3.32	70

! Education data is released by Education Counts at the end of each year, and pertain to the year prior to release.

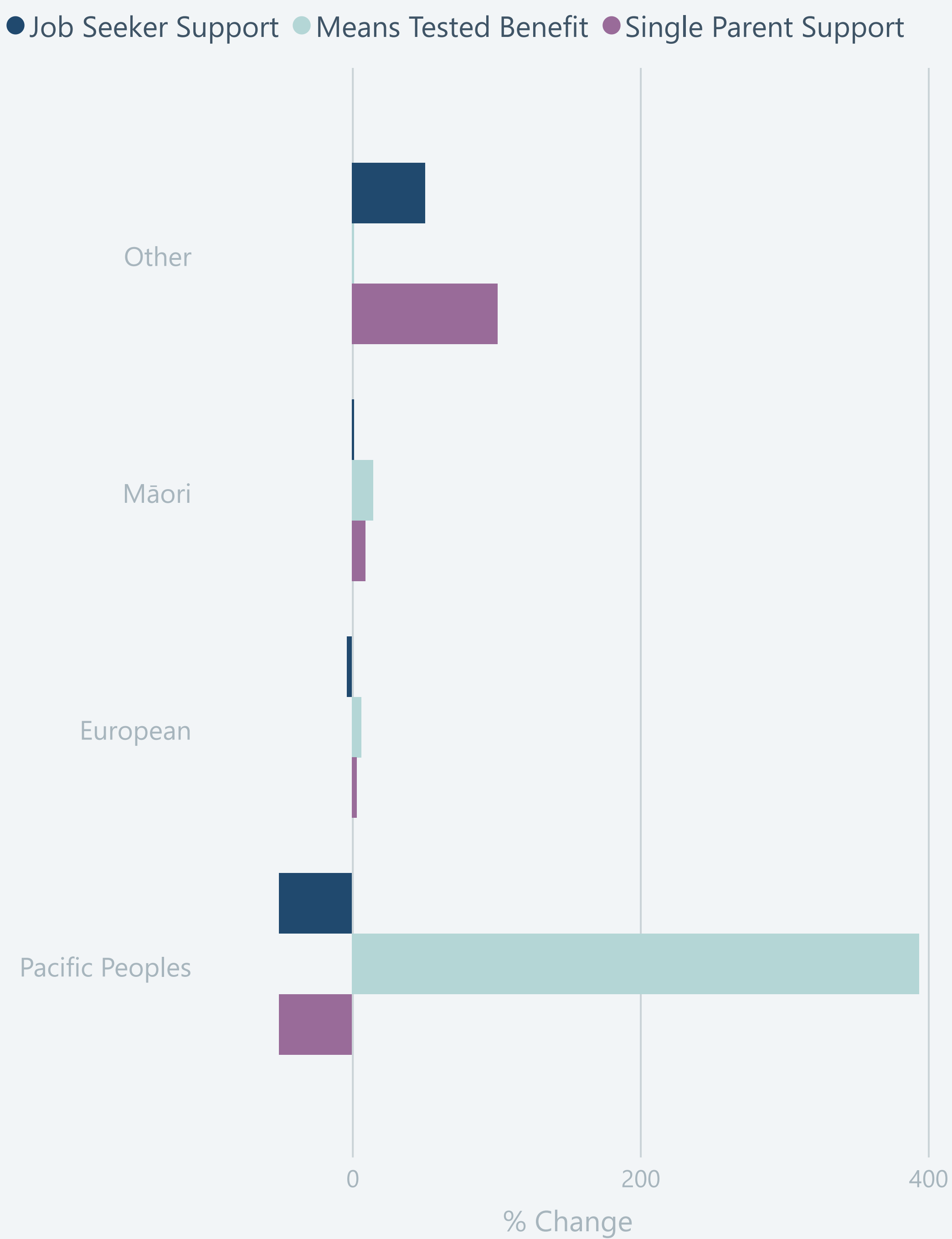
i Secondary school retention is defined as the percentage of secondary school leavers who are at least 17 years of age.



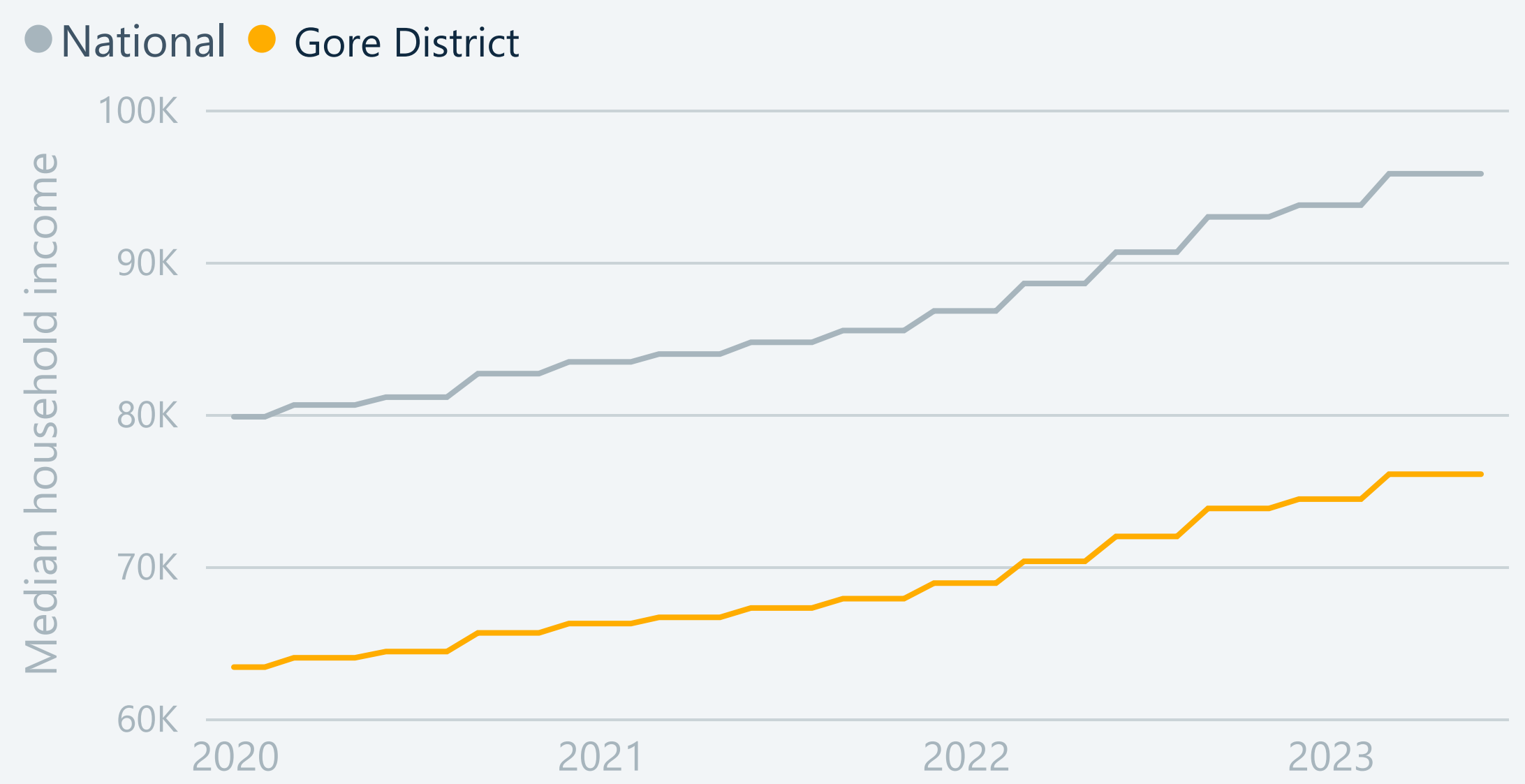
## Key Pillar Changes

Job seeker support rate	Jun 2023	<b>4.4%</b>	<span>▲</span> 2.63%	% change is from June 2022
Means tested benefit rate	Jun 2023	<b>3.5%</b>	<span>▲</span> 6.96%	% change is from June 2022
Sole parent support rate	Jun 2023	<b>2.7%</b>	<span>▲</span> 7.24%	% change is from June 2022

## Change in benefit rates by Ethnicity



## Median Household Income over time



As of June 2023, the median household income (adjusted for inflation) in Gore District was \$76,045. This is 20.6% less than the national median.

Within Gore District, the benefit rate by ethnicity with the greatest increase in the last 12 months was Means Tested Benefit for Pacific Peoples, up 393.89% to a value of 6.1 claimants per 100 working adults (15-64yrs). Comparatively, Job Seeker Support (and other benefits) for Pacific Peoples saw the greatest decrease over the last 12 months, down 50.61% to 3.66 claimants per 100 working adults.

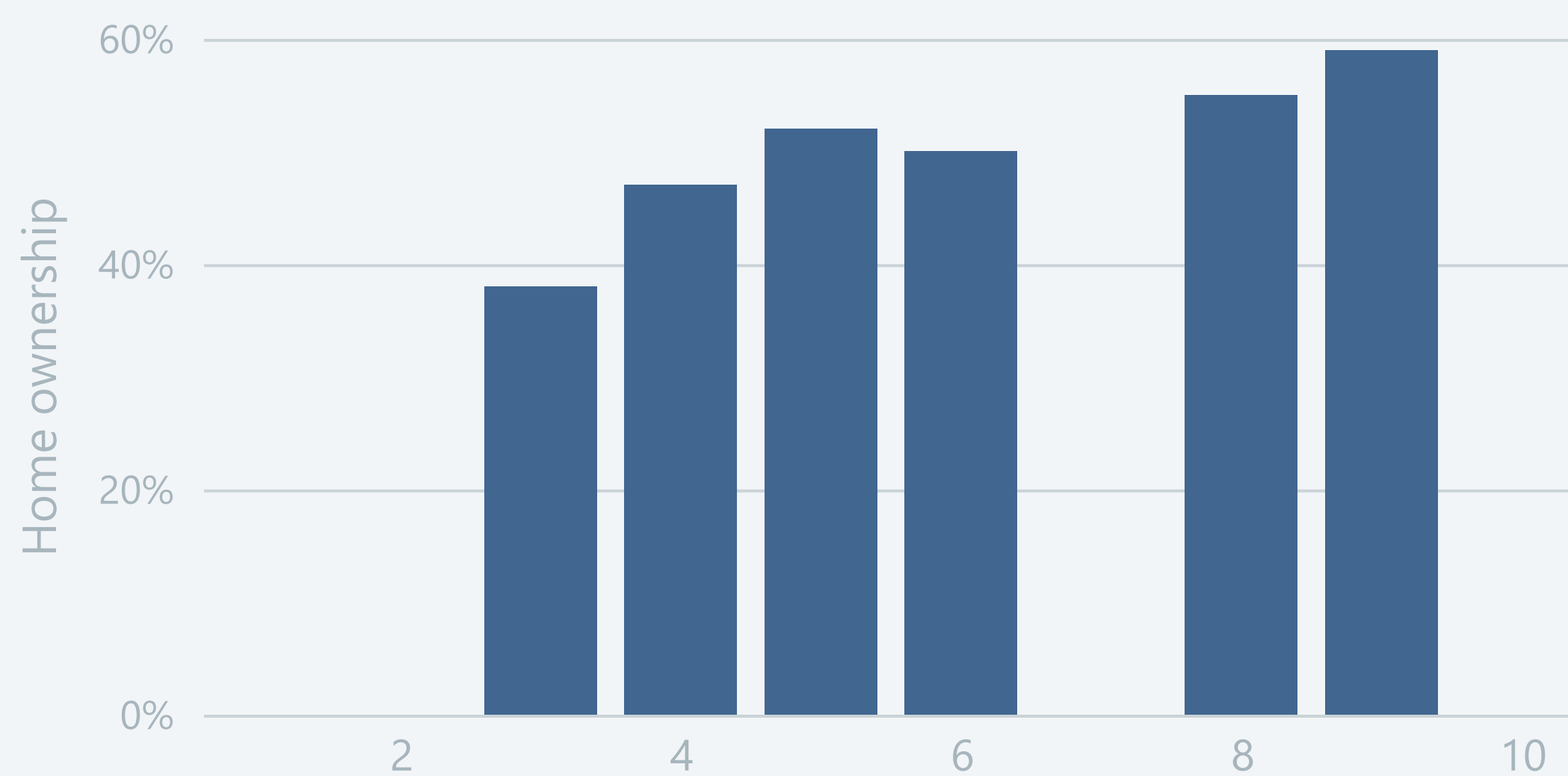
## Key Pillar Changes

Years to save for a house deposit Jun 2023 **7.0** ▲ 0.27% % change is from March 2023

Rental affordability (% of income spent on rent) Jun 2023 **23.5%** ▲ 1.22% % change is from March 2023

Purchasing affordability (% of income spent on mortgage repayments) Jun 2023 **6.2%** ▼ 0.1% % change is from March 2023

## Home Ownership by Deprivation Index



In Gore District, communities with a deprivation index of 9 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 3 (the deprivation decile with the lowest home ownership rate). Deprivation and home ownership are as at March 2018.

## Greatest Change in Rental Affordability

Multiple communities saw the greatest change in the percentage of income spent on rent over the last 3 months, with a 0% unchanged. Of these communities, Gore North was the most unaffordable in June 2023, with 25.8% of annual household income spent on rent.

Community	% Change	Rental Affordability
East Gore	— 0.00	23.70
Gore North	— 0.00	25.80
Gore West	— 0.00	25.60
Waikaka	— 0.00	12.30
Waimumu-Kaiwera	— 0.00	11.30

## Greatest Change in Purchasing Affordability

Gore South saw the greatest change in the percentage of income spent on mortgage repayments, with a 3.4% decrease over the last 3 months. Of these communities, Gore Central was the most unaffordable in June 2023, with 11.1% of annual household income spent on mortgage repayments.

Community	% Change	Purchasing Affordability
East Gore	▲ 1.72	5.90
Gore Central	▼ 1.77	11.10
Gore South	▼ 3.39	5.70
Mataura	▲ 1.79	5.70
Waimumu-Kaiwera	▼ 1.19	8.30

**i** Purchasing affordability is the percentage of annual median household income that would be spent on mortgage repayment (based on purchasing at the median house price with a 20% deposit over 30 years assuming a fixed interest rate of 4%). Rental affordability is also based on the median annual household income.

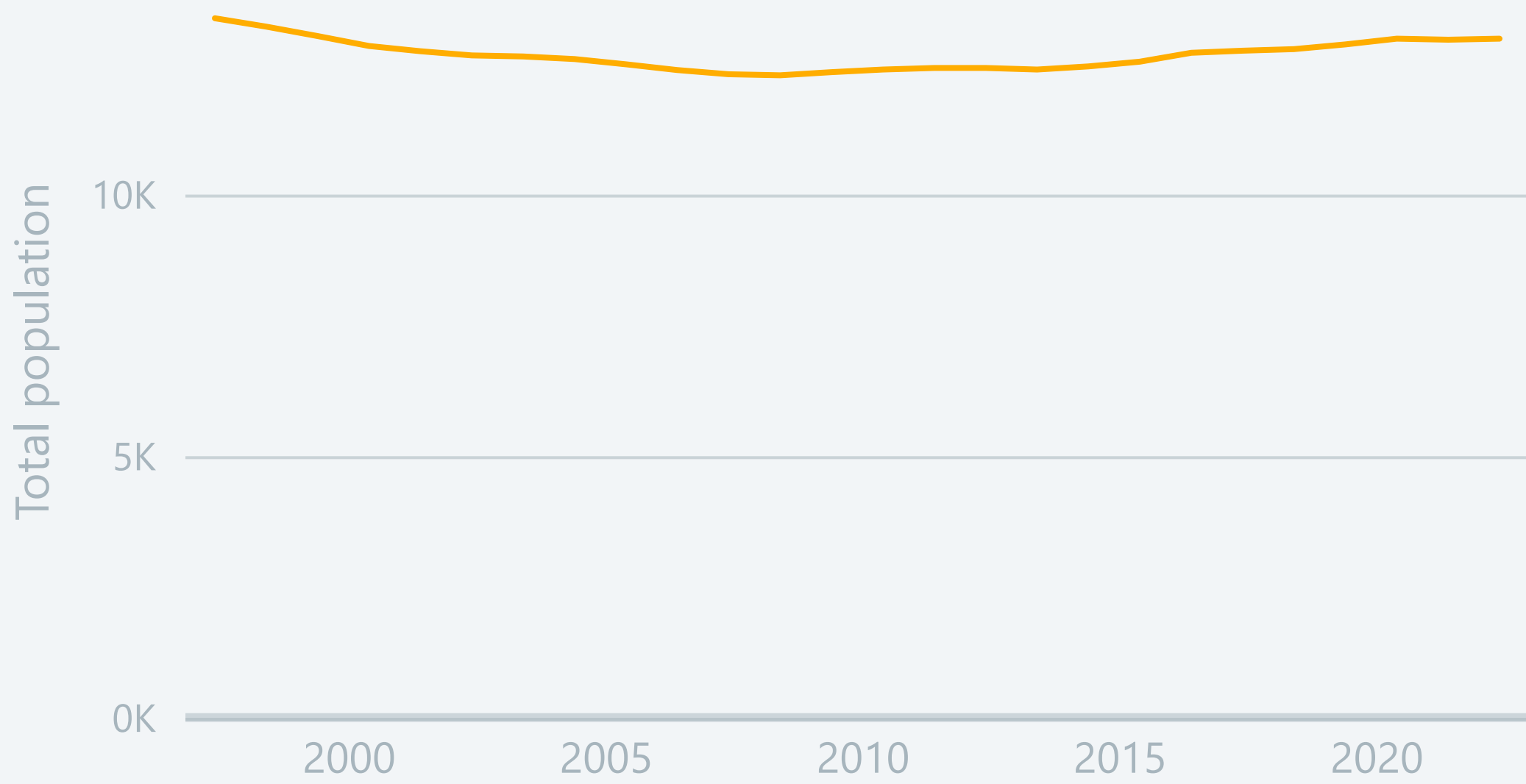


# Demographics

## Estimated population

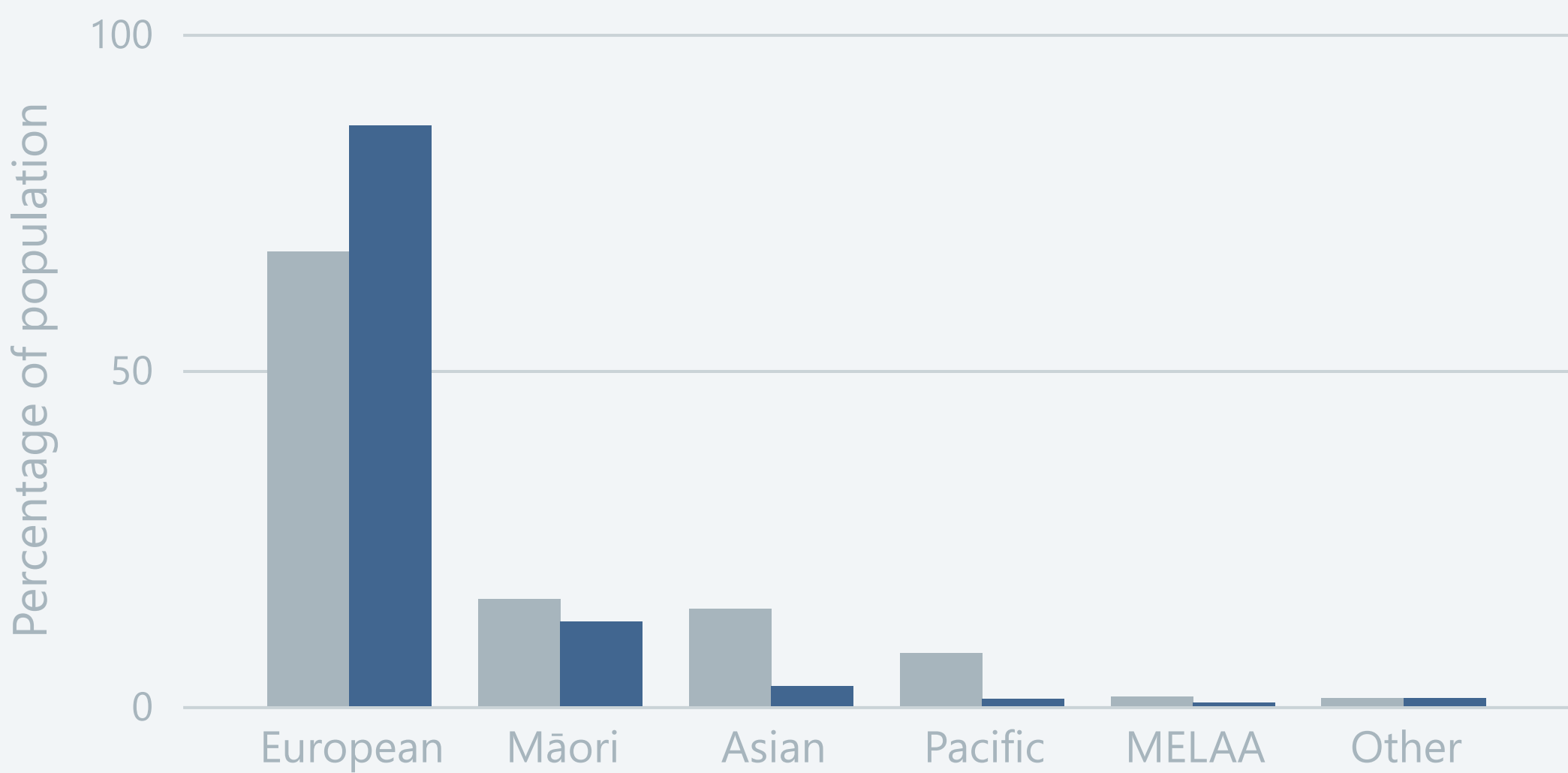
# 12.98K

Is the estimated total population in Gore District in 2022. The population in the area has increased by 0.15% or 20 people since 2021.



## Ethnic distribution

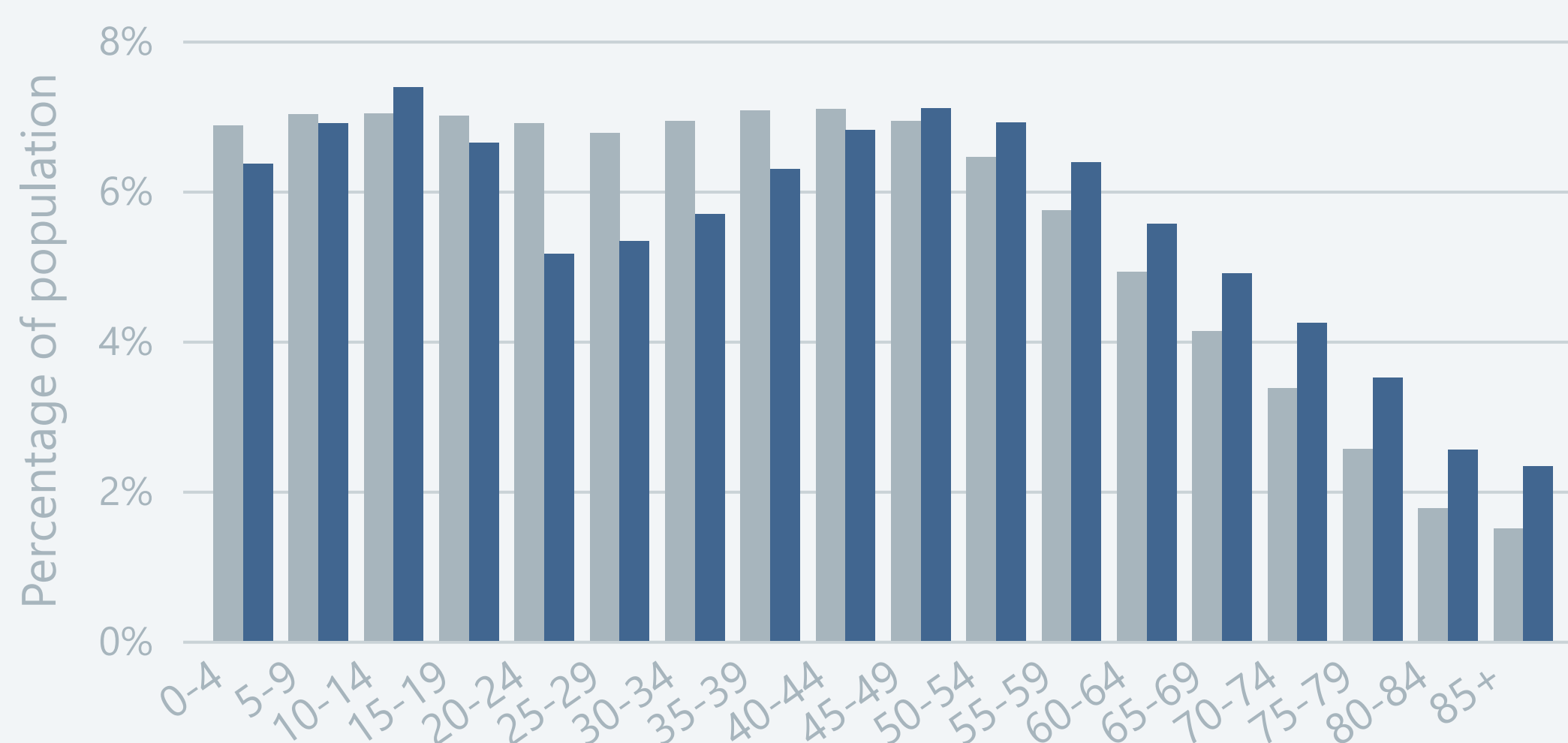
● National ● Gore District



As of March 2018 the largest ethnic group in Gore District is European (86.4%), 27.8% larger than the national percentage. The ethnicity that has had the greatest change since March 2013 is Asian, increasing by 75%.

## Age distribution

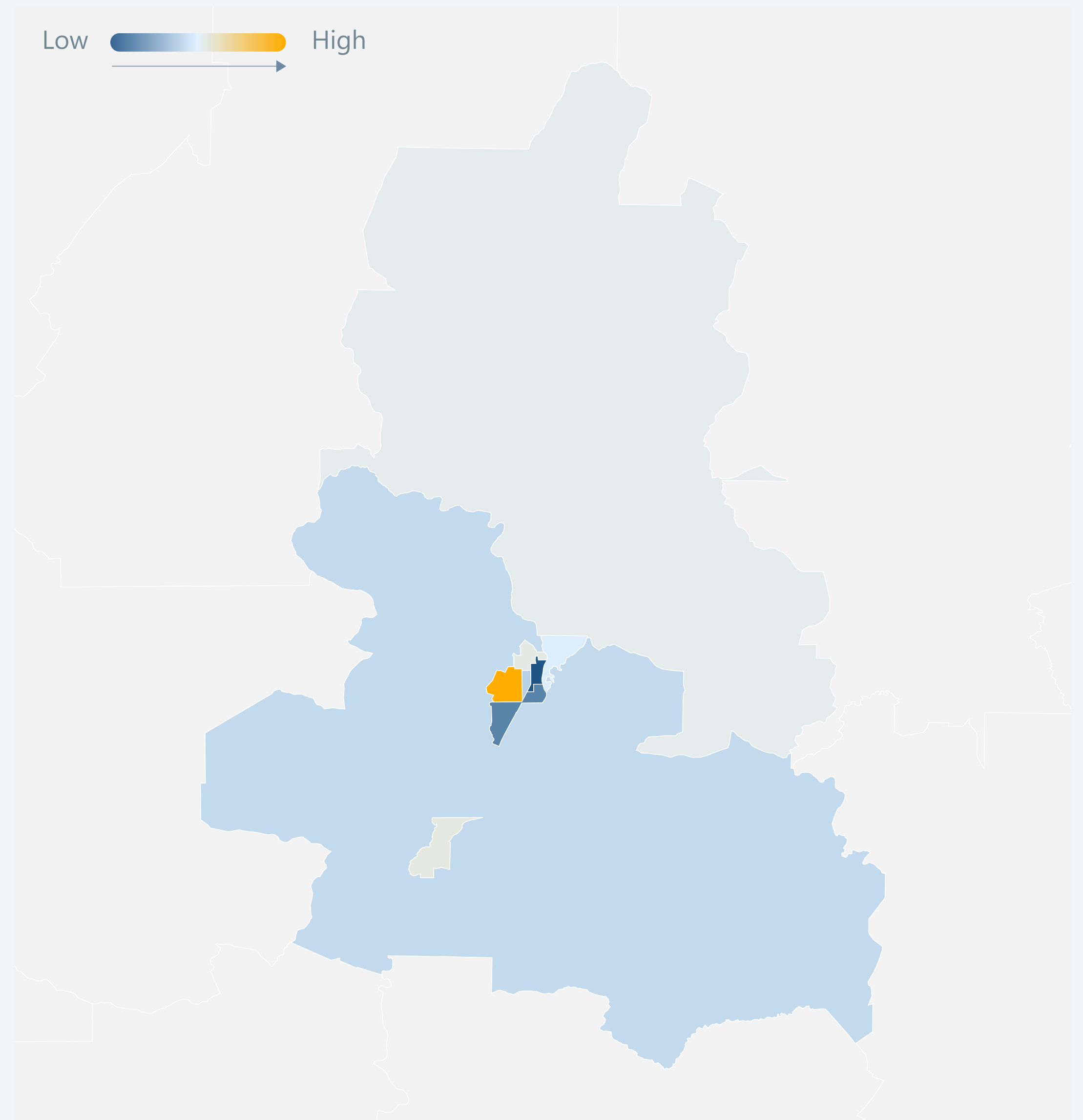
● National ● Gore District



As of June 2022 the largest age band in Gore District is 55-59 (7.6%), 21% larger than the national distribution. The age band that has had the greatest change since June 2021 is 80-84, increasing by 7.8%.

## Population distribution

Low → High



In June 2022, Gore Main saw the greatest change in population, with a decrease of 0.8% since June 2021.