

# Quarterly Report

Gore District

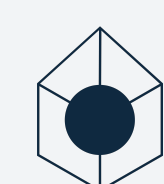
# Summary

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

 Out of region consumer spend

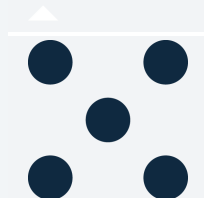
 **26.3%**

During the quarter to March 2023, 26.3% of consumer spending in Gore District came from visitors to the region, with an increase of 9.55% compared with December 2022. 73.7% of consumer spending came from local residents.

 Years to save for a house deposit

 **7.0**

As of March 2023, it would take 7.0 years to save for a 20% home deposit in Gore District, with an increase of 1.51% compared with December 2022.

 Gambling spend per capita

 **\$90.0**

As of December 2022, an average of \$90.0 was spent by individuals over 18 years in Gore District through electronic gaming machines, with a decrease of 1.85% compared with September 2022.

 Crime rate

 **22.6**

In March 2023, Gore District had a crime rate of 22.6 incidents per 10,000 people, with an increase of 0.47% compared with December 2022.

 Deprivation Index


 **4.0**

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

 Job seeker support rate

 **3.8%**

In March 2023, 3.8% of the working population (15-64 years) in Gore District claimed Job Seeker Support, with a decrease of 8.18% compared with March 2022.

 Trending Up  Trending Down  Improving  Worsening  No Change

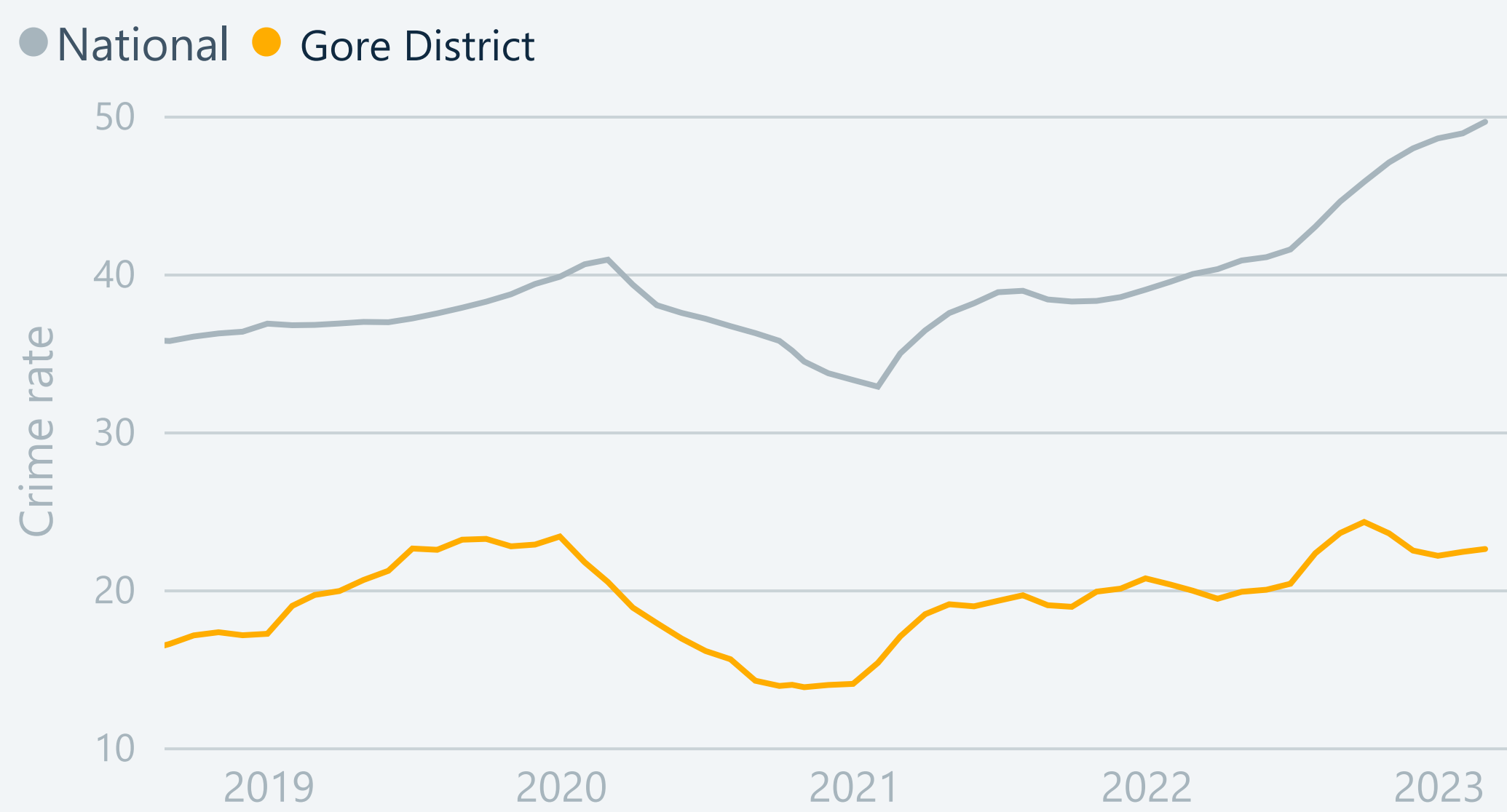
## Key Pillar Changes

**Crime rate** Mar 2023 **22.6** ▲ 0.47% % change is from December 2022

**Crime type with the greatest change in crime rate** Mar 2023 **Sexual Assault** ▲ 33.25% % change is from December 2022

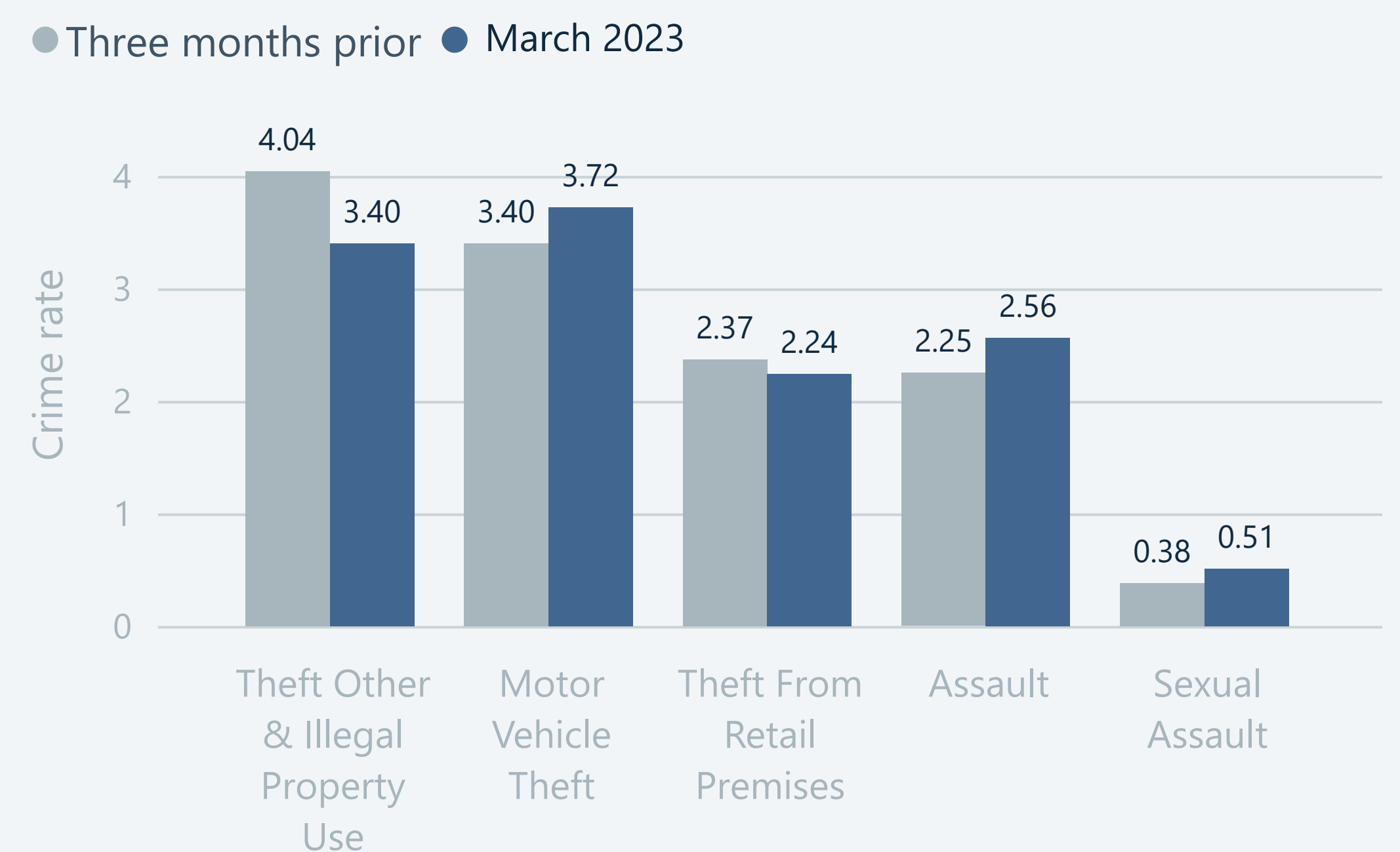
**Community with greatest change in crime rate** Mar 2023 **Gore South** ▼ 24.97% % change is from December 2022

## Comparison to National Crime Rate



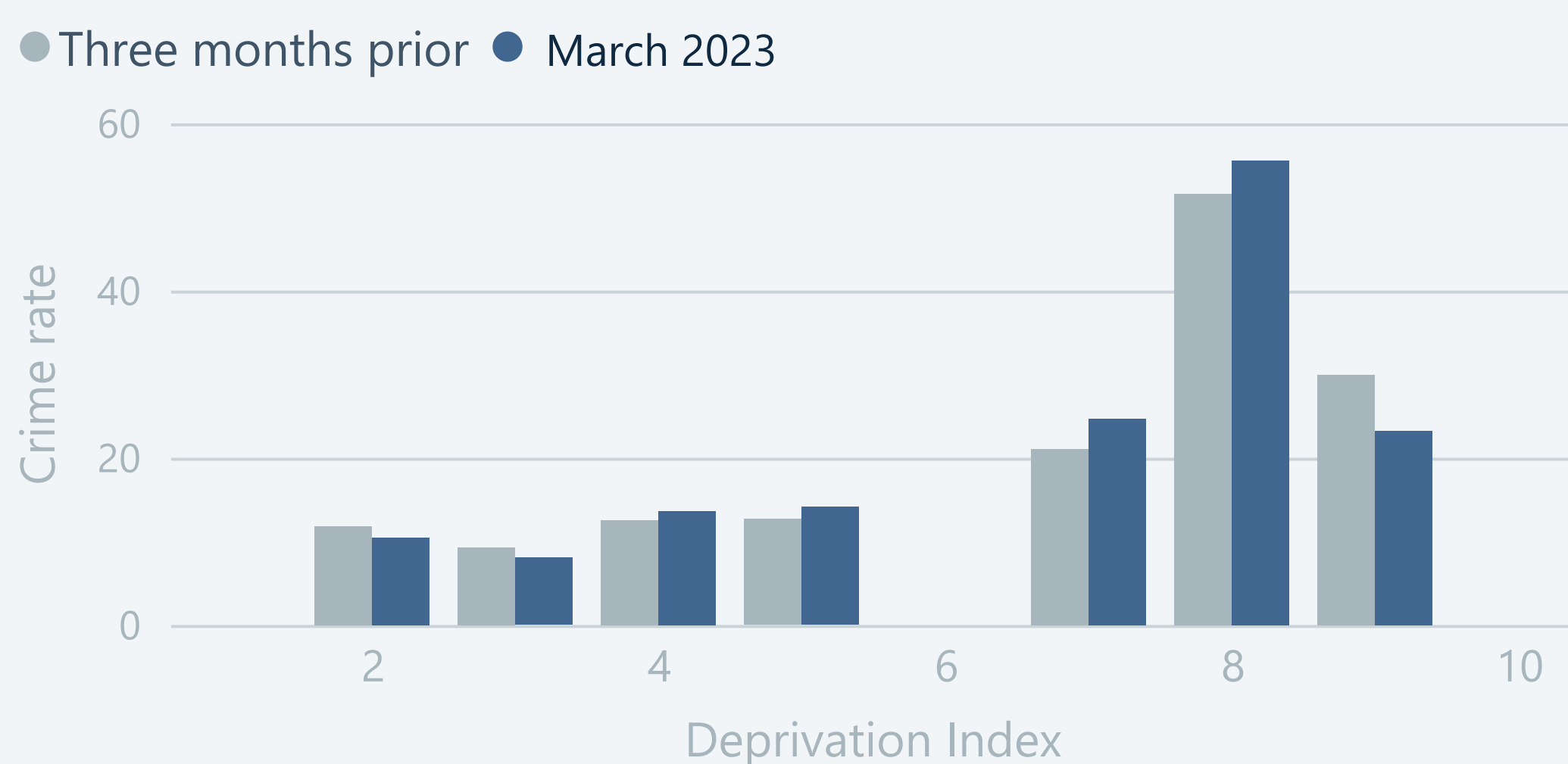
Compared with the same time last year the crime rate in Gore District has increased by 13.3%, and is now 22.6 as at March 2023. The crime rate is 54.5% below the national rate of 49.6.

## Crime Types with the Greatest Change



Within Gore District, the most prevalent type of crime in March 2023 was 'Motor Vehicle Theft and Related Offences'. The type of crime that had the greatest change in the last 3 months was 'Sexual Assault', with an increase of 33.2%.

## Crime Rate by Deprivation Index



In Gore District, communities with a deprivation index of 8 have the highest crime rate. The crime rate in these communities is 6.9 times higher than those with a deprivation index of 3, the group with the lowest crime rate. Communities with a deprivation index of 7 have seen the greatest change in their crime rate over the last 3 months, with an increase of 17.2%.

## Communities with Greatest Change

Community	% Change	Crime rate
Gore South	▼ 24.97	22.1
Gore Main	▲ 17.19	24.7
Mataura	▲ 17.05	23.2
Waimumu-Kaiwera	▼ 15.84	11.2
Gore West	▲ 11.49	14.1

Gore South saw the greatest change in crime rate over the last 3 months in Gore District, with a decrease of -25%.

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

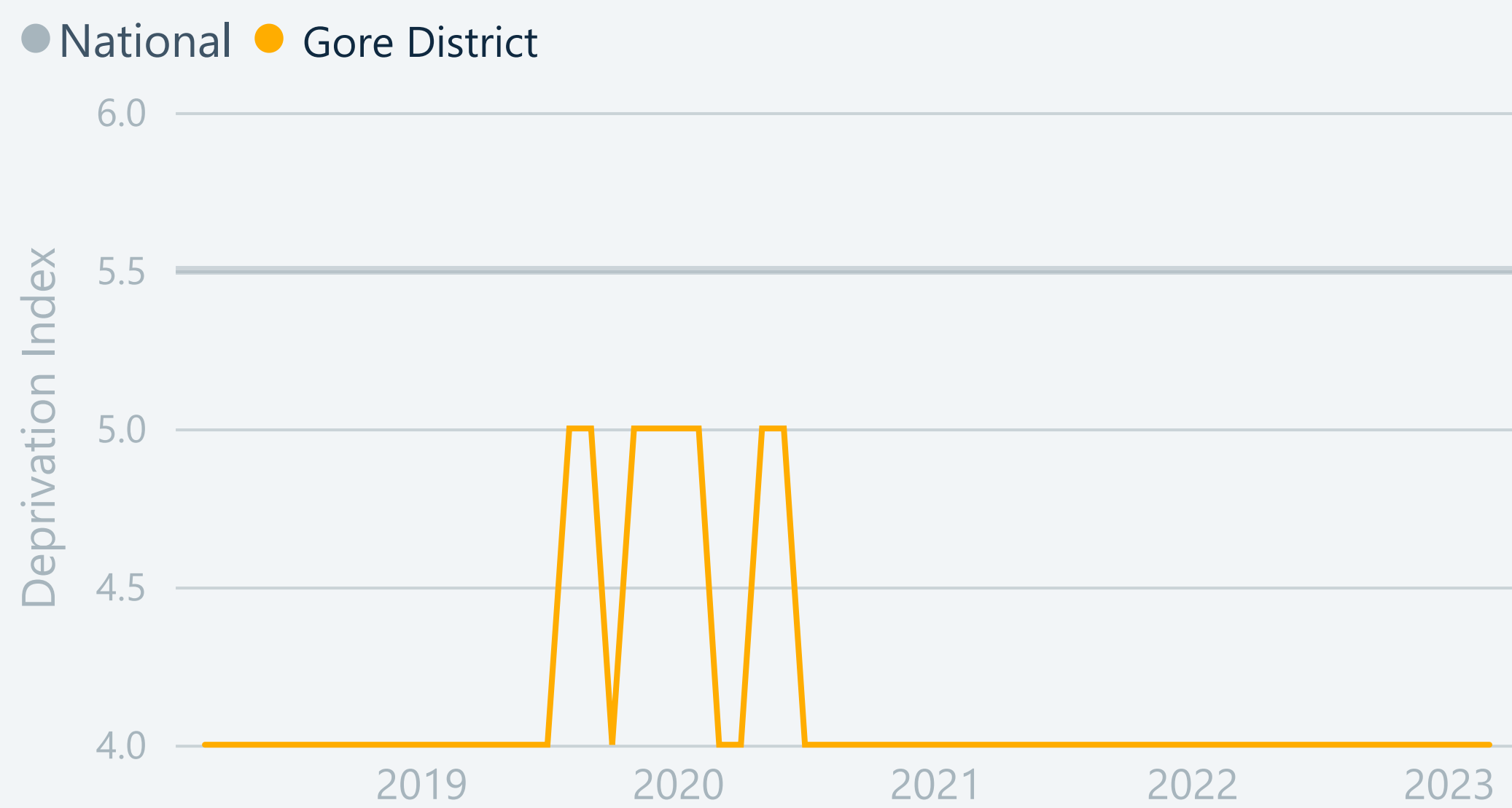
## Key Pillar Changes

Deprivation Index Mar 2023 **4.0** — 0% % change is from February 2023

Community with greatest decrease in deprivation score Mar 2023 **Gore North** ▽ 2.37% % change is from March 2022

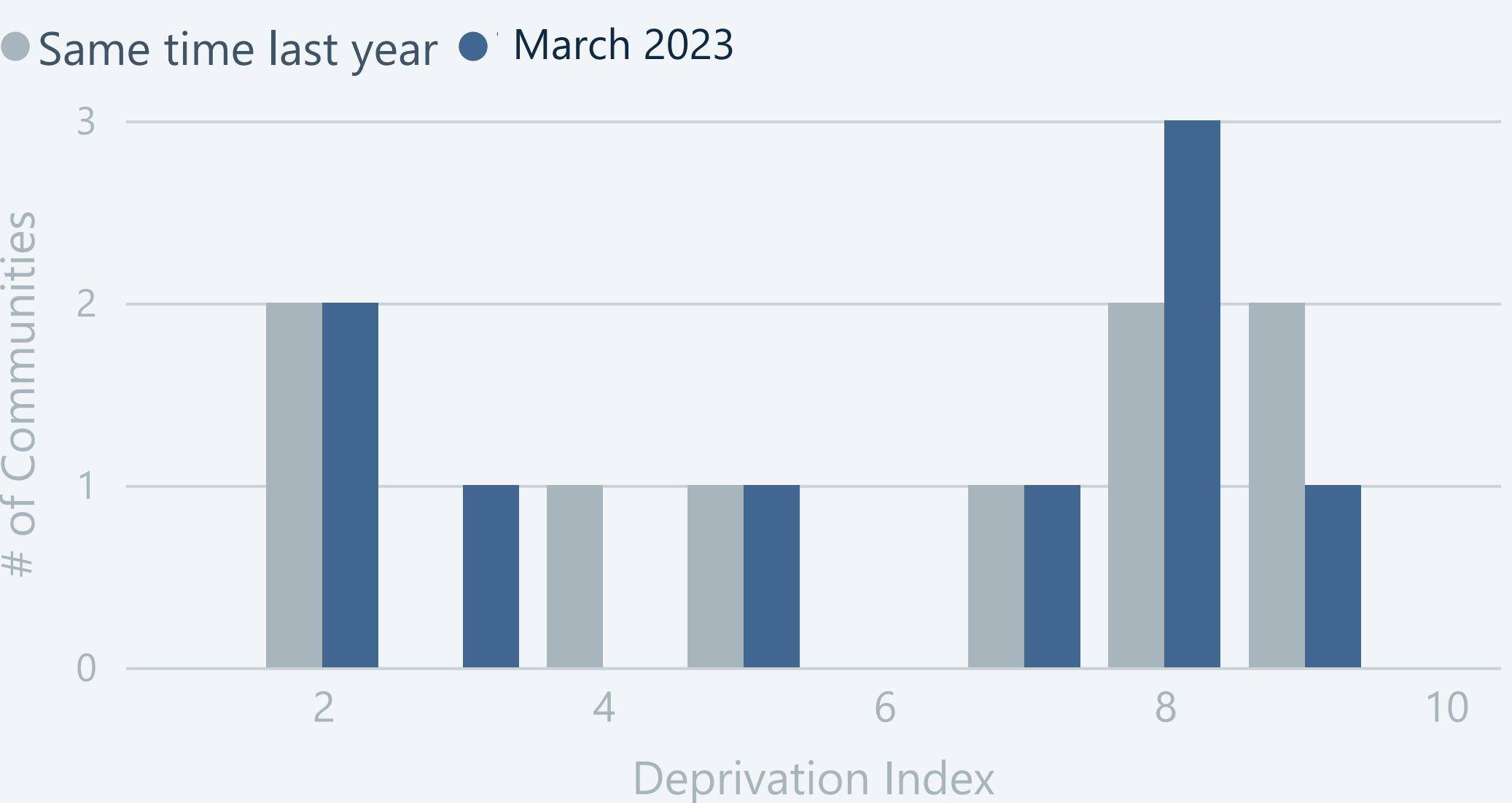
Community with greatest increase in deprivation score Mar 2023 **Waikaka** ▲ 0.8% % change is from March 2022

## 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 March 2023. The deprivation index is 27.3% below the national median index of 5.5.

## Distribution of Deprivation Index



In Gore District, 44.4% 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).

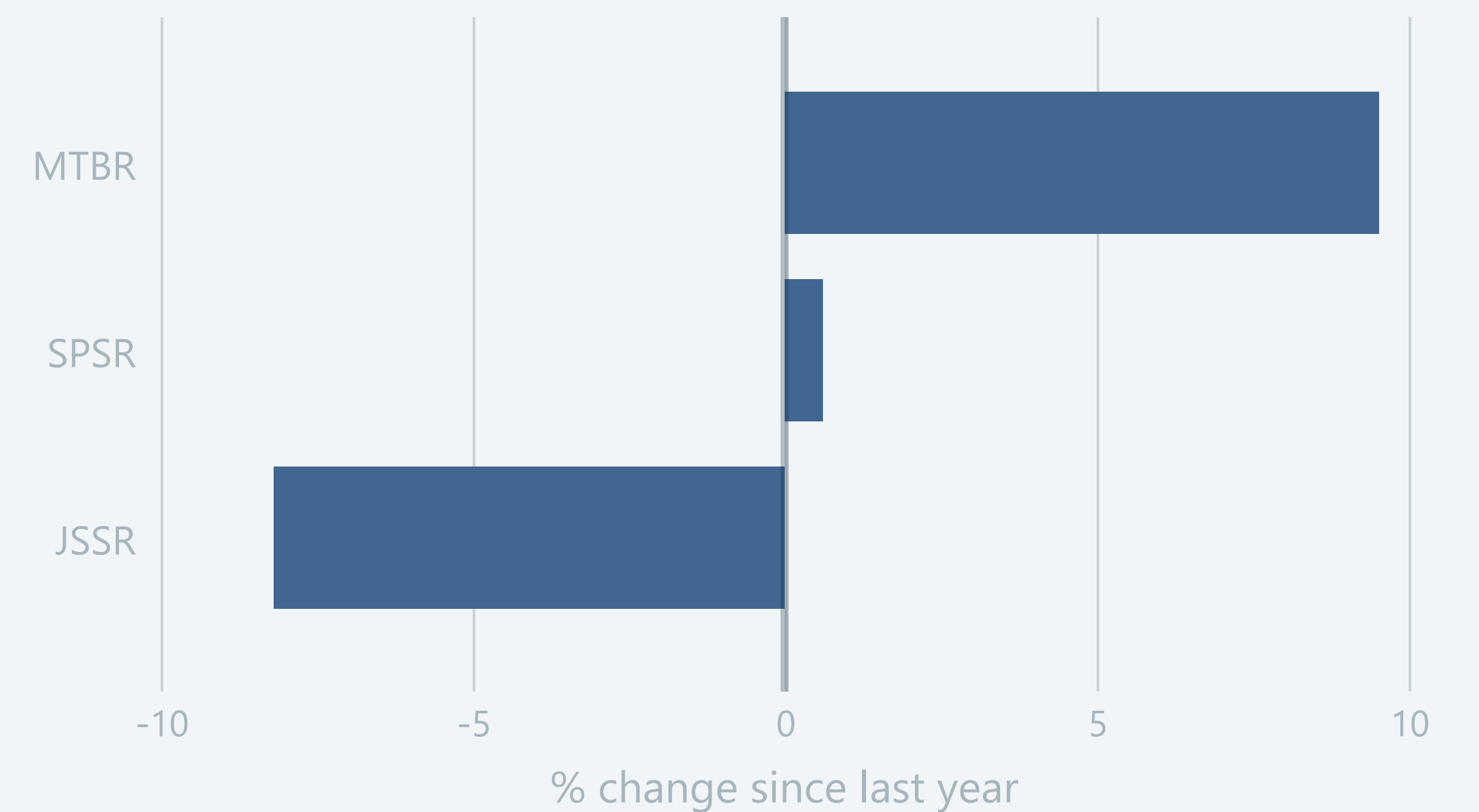
Each month meshblocks are assigned a deprivation score. Meshblocks are then ranked separately into deciles, known as deprivation indices. A deprivation index of 1 represents the least deprived areas and a deprivation of 10 the most deprived.

## Communities with the Greatest Change

Community	% Change	Depr. score
Gore North	▽ 2.37	924.59
Gore Central	▽ 1.94	1,059.45
Gore Main	▽ 1.00	1,010.82
Waikaka	▲ 0.80	908.83
Mataura	▽ 0.57	1,114.22

The community with the greatest change in deprivation score since the same time last year was Gore North, with a 2.4% decrease.

## 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 9.52% increase. The bars above represent Single Parent Support rate (SPSR), Means Tested Benefit rate (MTBR) and Job Seeker Support rate (JSSR).

### Key Pillar Changes

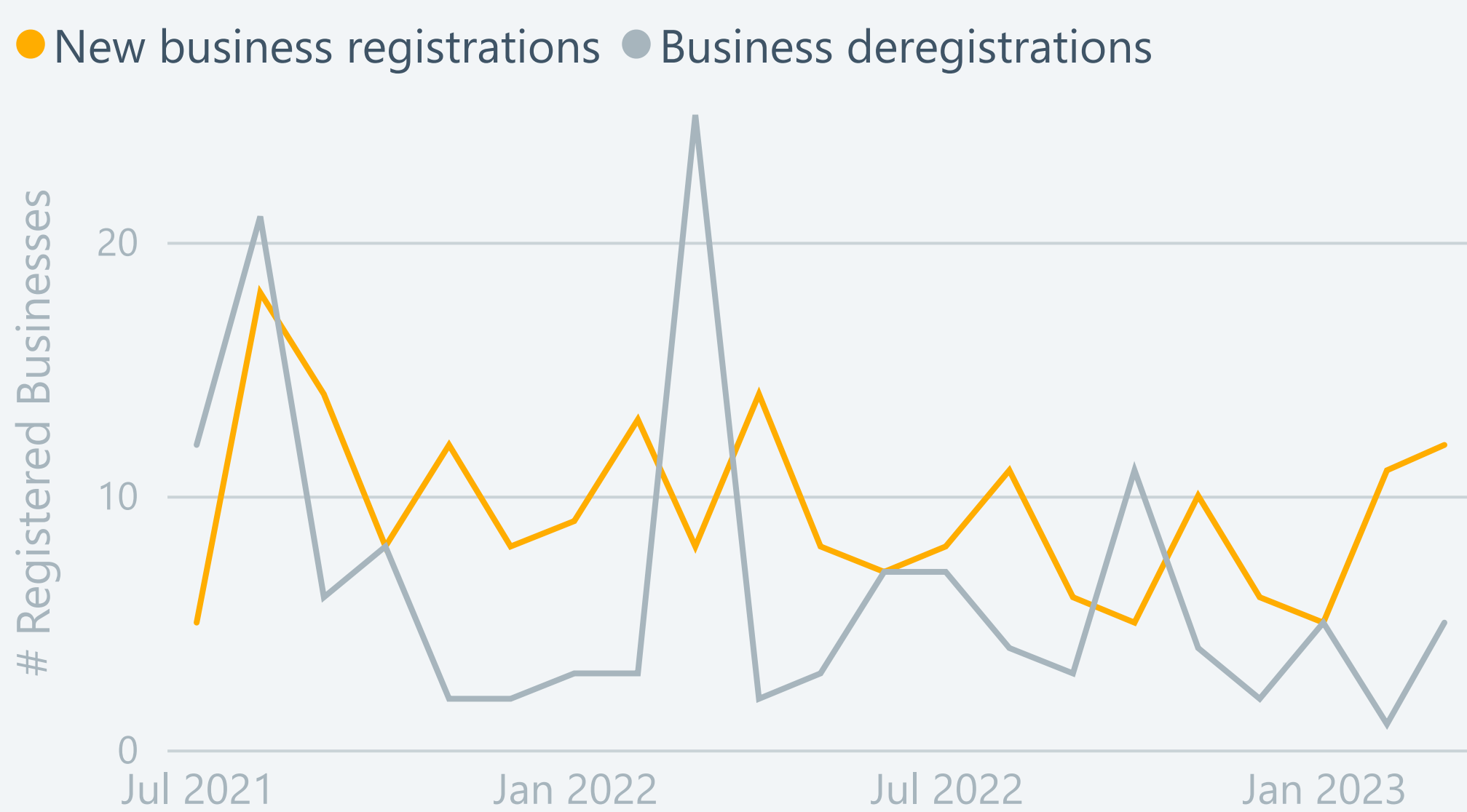
New Business Registrations this month	Mar 2023	<b>12.0</b>	<span>▲</span> 100%	% change is from December 2022
Business Deregistrations this month	Mar 2023	<b>5.0</b>	<span>▲</span> 150%	% change is from December 2022
Out of region consumer spend	Mar 2023	<b>26.3%</b>	<span>▲</span> 9.55%	% change is from December 2022

### Total number of registered businesses



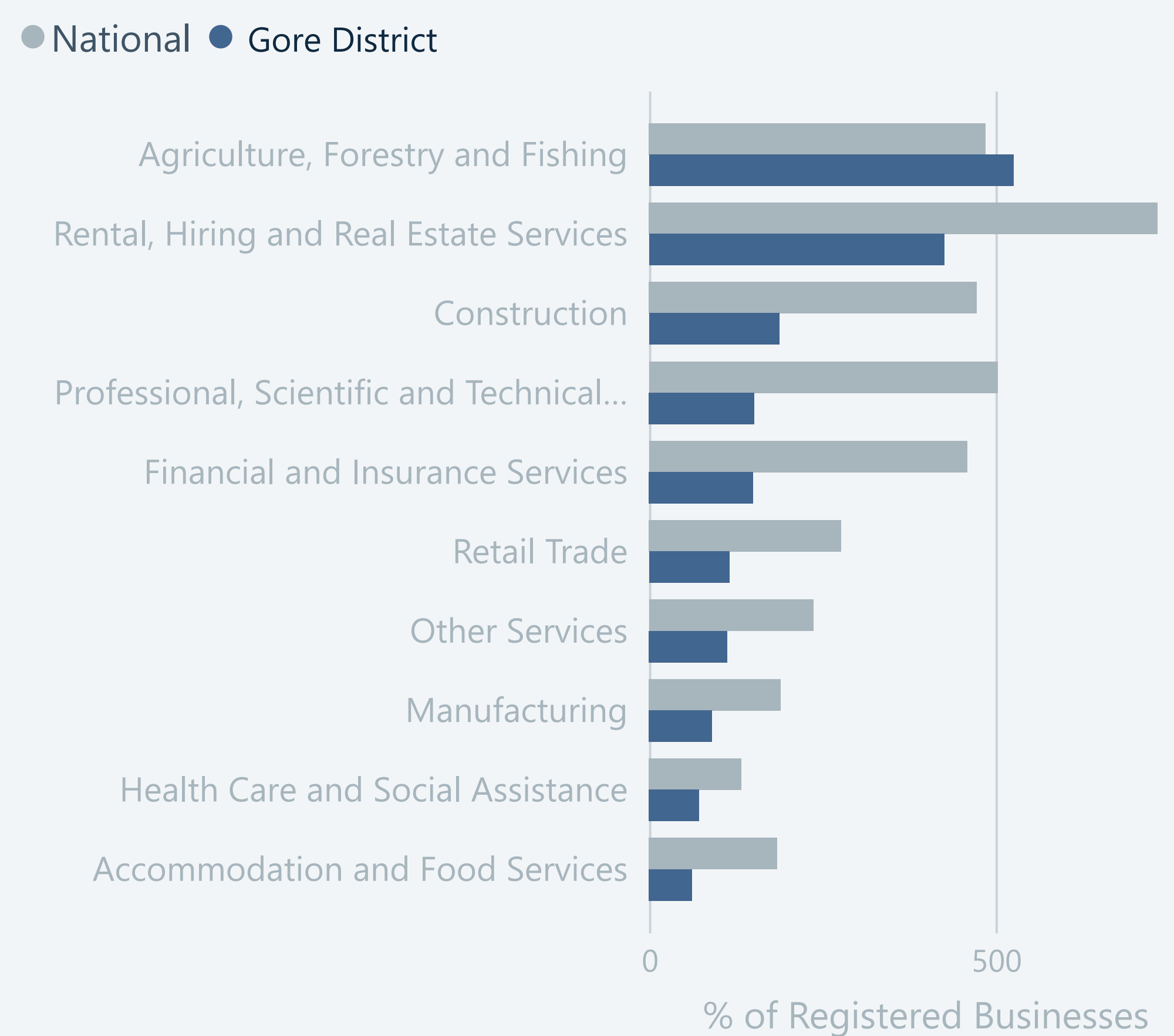
As of March 2023 there were 2134 registered businesses in Gore District. Over the last 12 months the number of registered businesses has increased by 49. Nationally, the number of registered businesses has increased.

### Business openings and closings in the last year



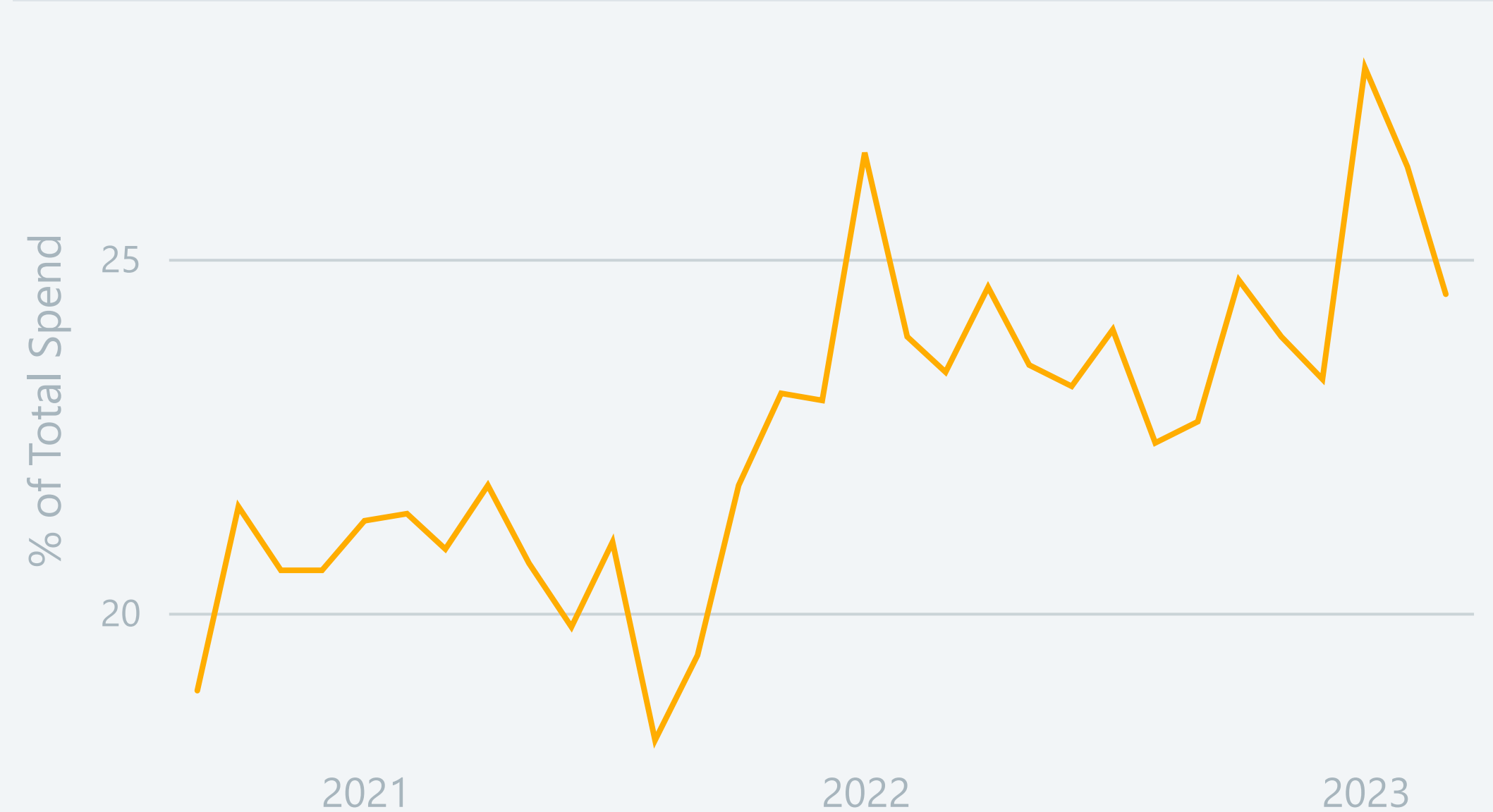
Comparing March 2023 with March 2022 Gore District has seen an increase in the number of new business registrations of 50% and a decrease in the number of business deregistrations of 80%.

### Distribution of Registered Businesses by Industry



Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing is the largest industry operating in Gore District and makes up 24.6% of all currently registered businesses.

### Out of Region Visitor Spend



In March 2023, 24.5% of Eftpos spending in Gore District came from people living outside of the district. This is an increase of 4.7% since the same time last year.

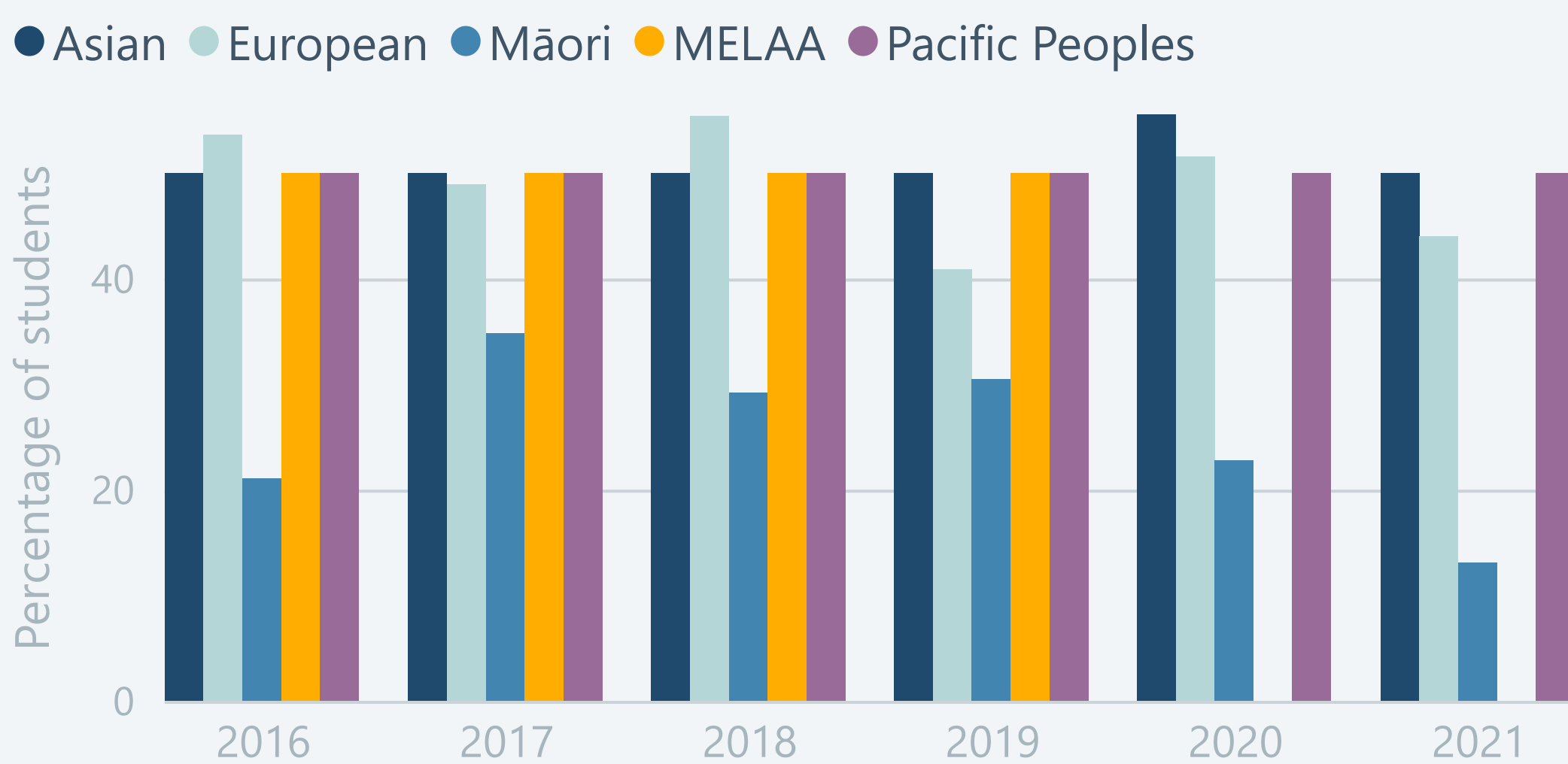
## Key Pillar Changes

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)**

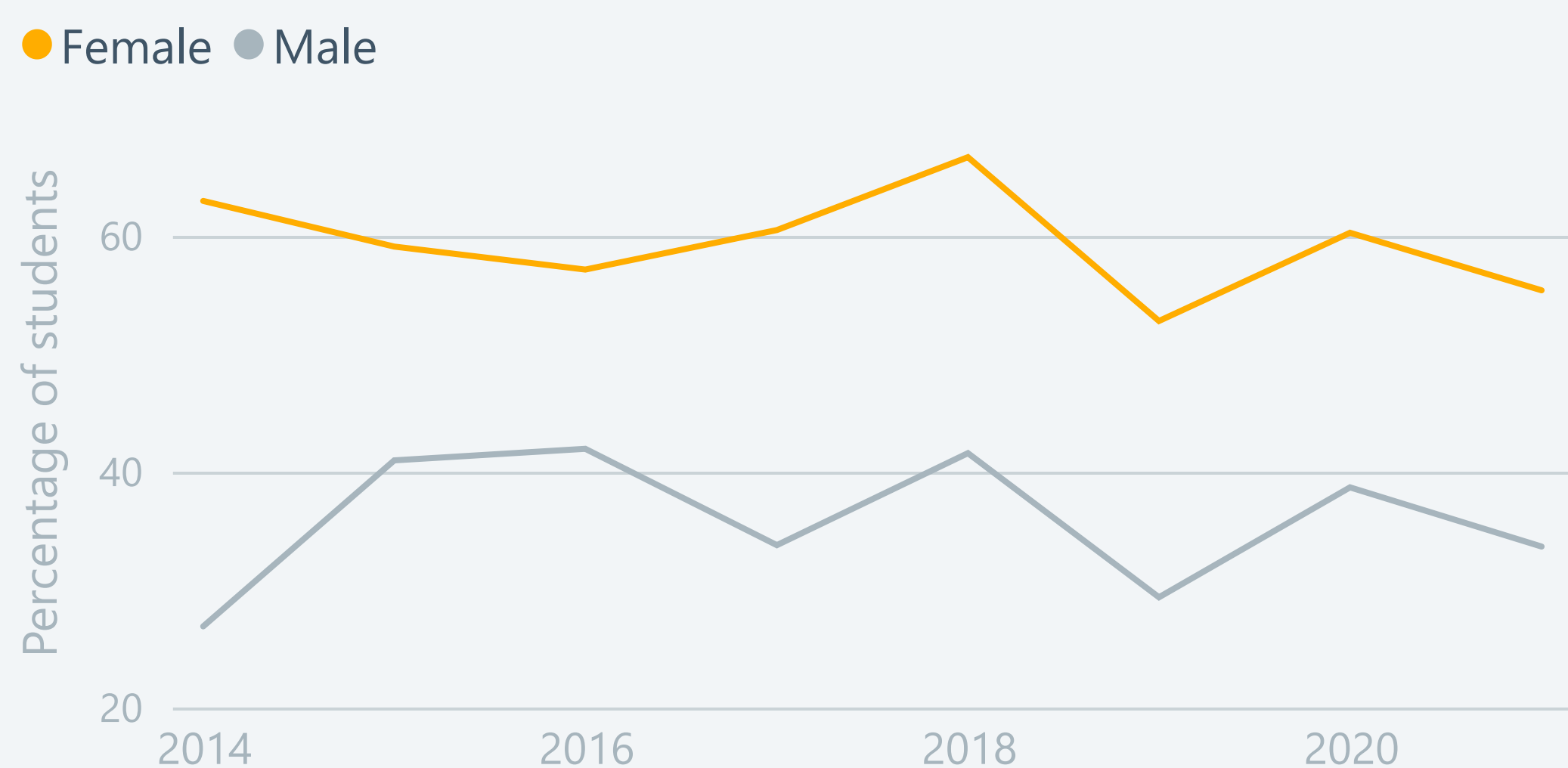
Ethnicity with greatest change in secondary school retention Jan 2021 **Asian** ▽ 35.71% % change is from January 2020

### School leavers with NCEA3 level by ethnicity



In 2021, multiple ethnicities students in Gore District had the greatest proportion of students leaving with NCEA3. This is 3.83 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



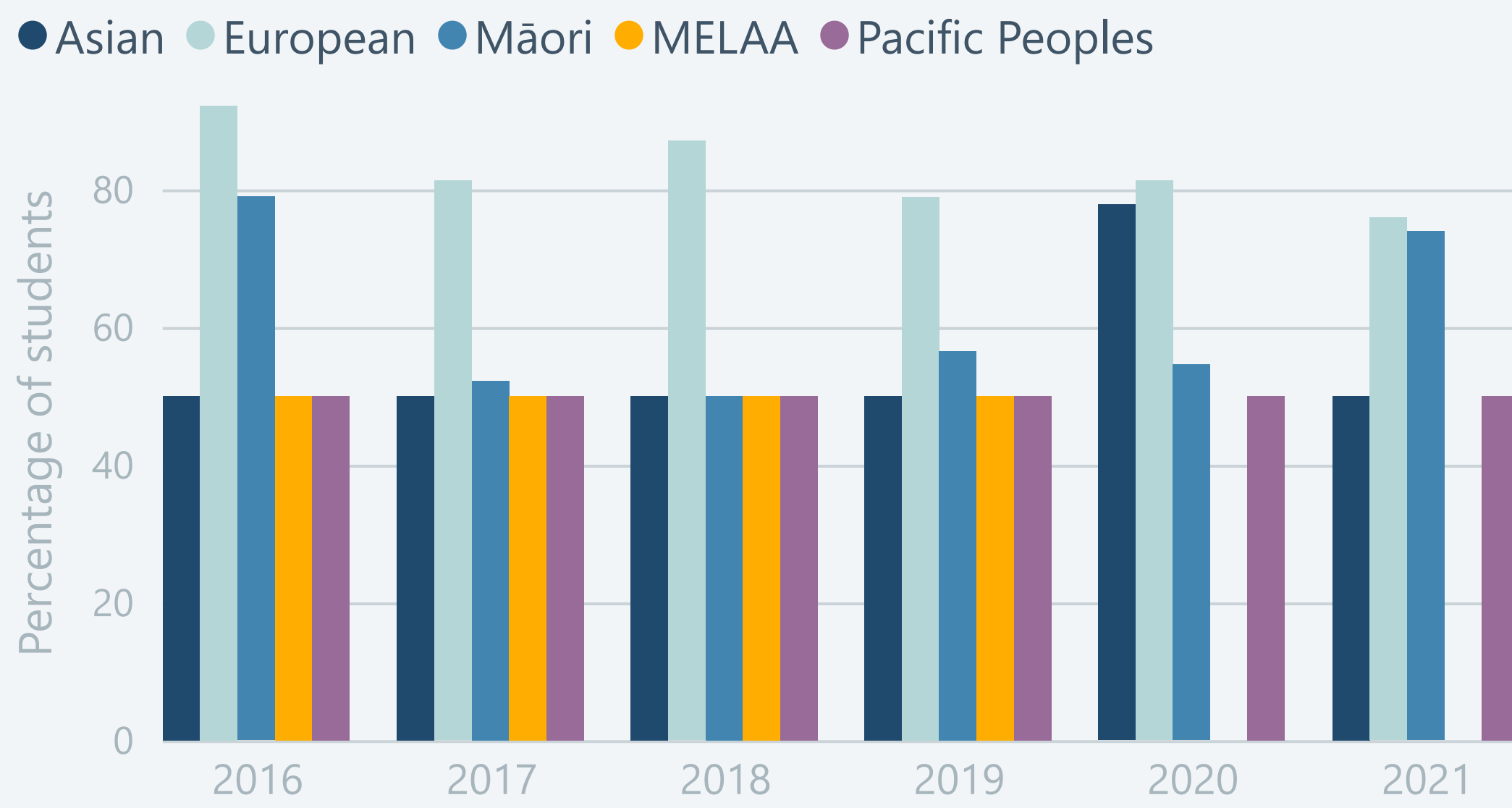
Since 2014, on average the percentage of students leaving with NCEA Level 3 in Gore District for female students has been 1.66 times larger than male students. In 2021, the percentage of students leaving with NCEA Level 3 for female students compared with male students was less than average. Compared 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.

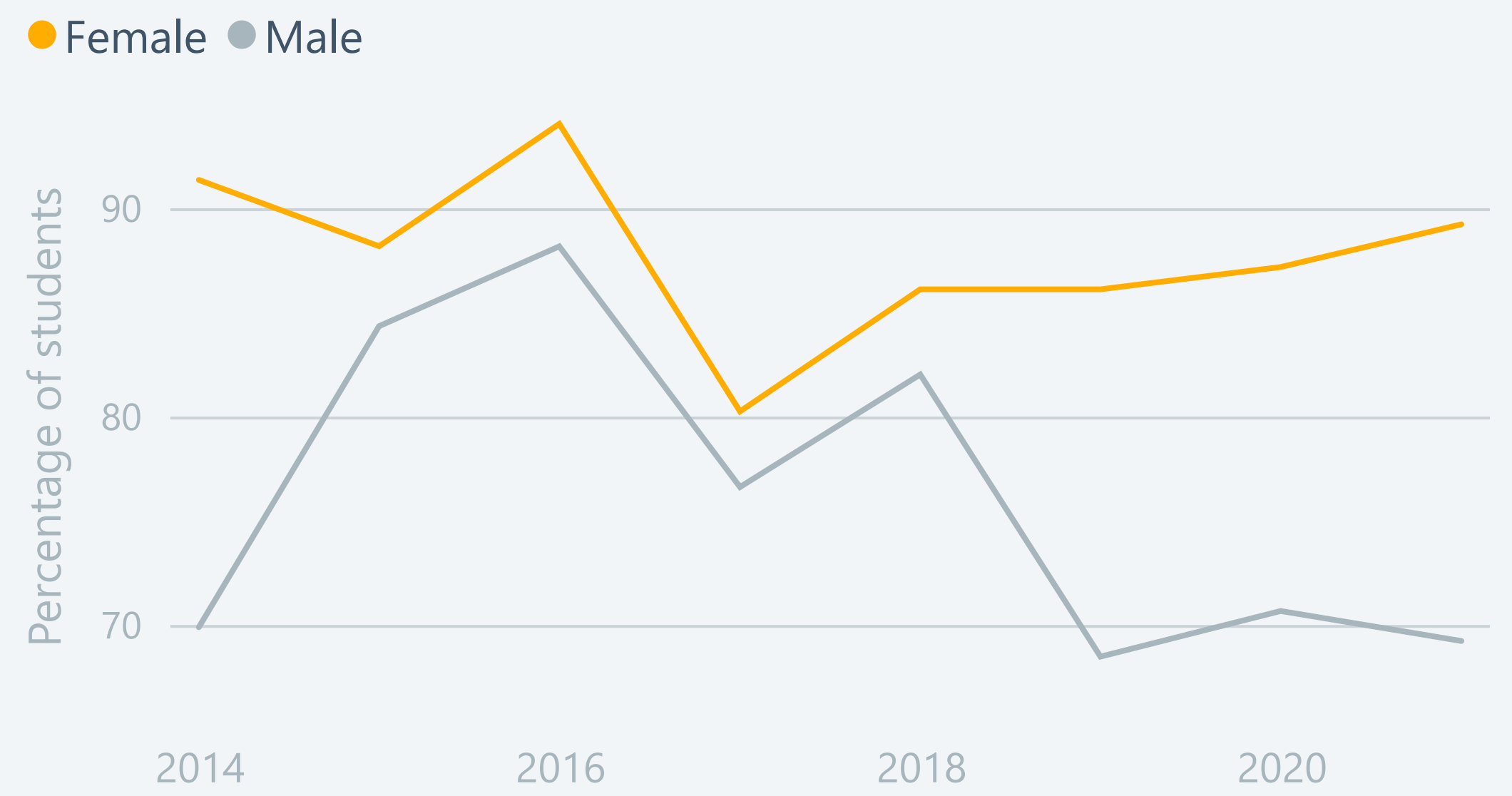
School	% Change	Pass Rate
Gore High School	<span>▽</span> 9.01	32.48
St Peter's College (Gore)	<span>▲</span> 0.75	63.46

## Secondary school retention by ethnicity



In 2021, European students in Gore District had the greatest retention rate. This is 1.52 times larger than multiple ethnicities students, who have the lowest retention rate. Asian students have seen the greatest change in retention, with an increase of 55.6%. Māori retention rates in Gore District are 108% 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

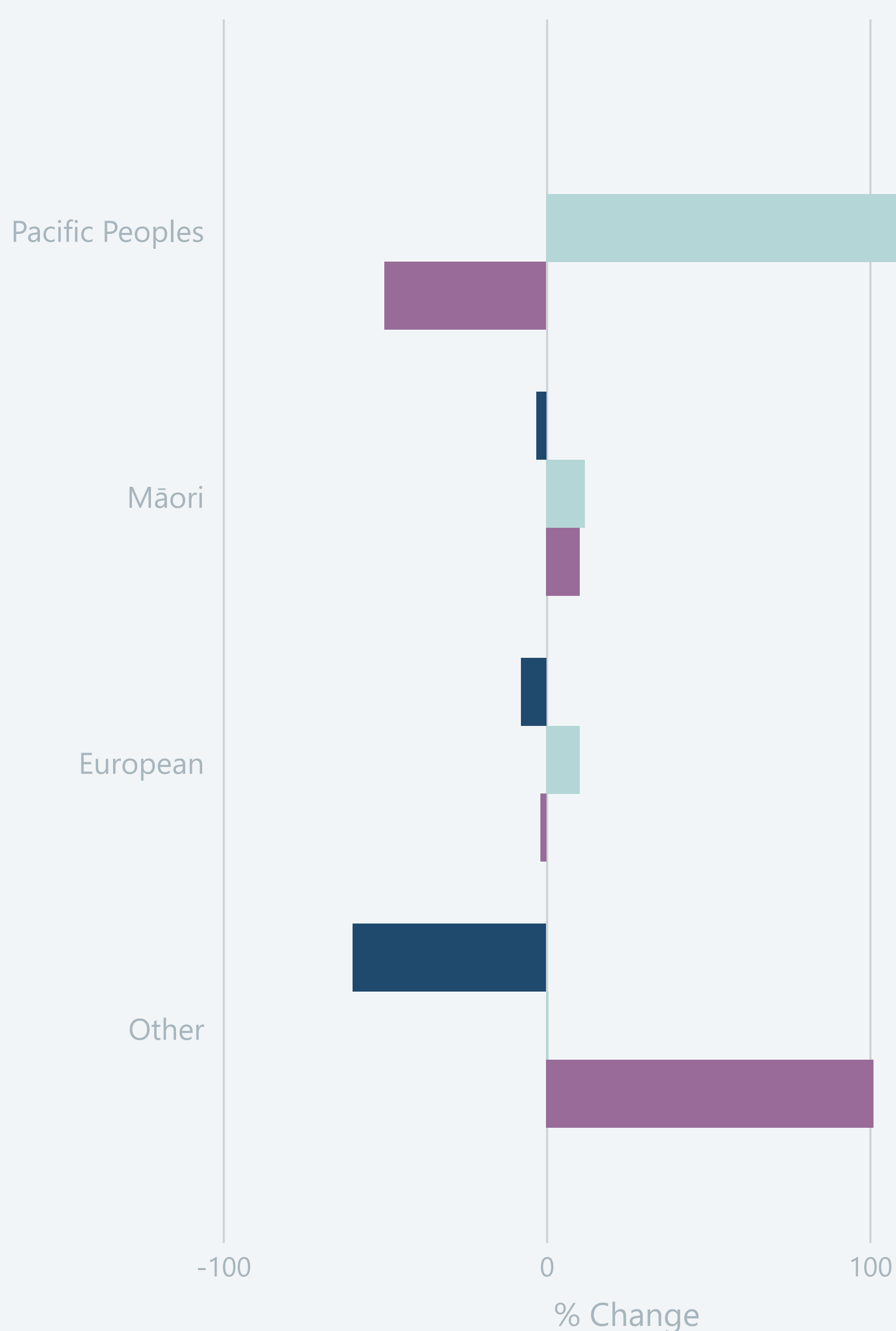
Secondary school retention as defined as the percentage of secondary school leavers who are at least 17 years of age.

## Key Pillar Changes

Job seeker support rate	Mar 2023	<b>3.8%</b>	<span>▽</span> 8.18%	% change is from March 2022
Means tested benefit rate	Mar 2023	<b>3.5%</b>	<span>▲</span> 9.52%	% change is from March 2022
Sole parent support rate	Mar 2023	<b>2.6%</b>	<span>▲</span> 0.61%	% change is from March 2022

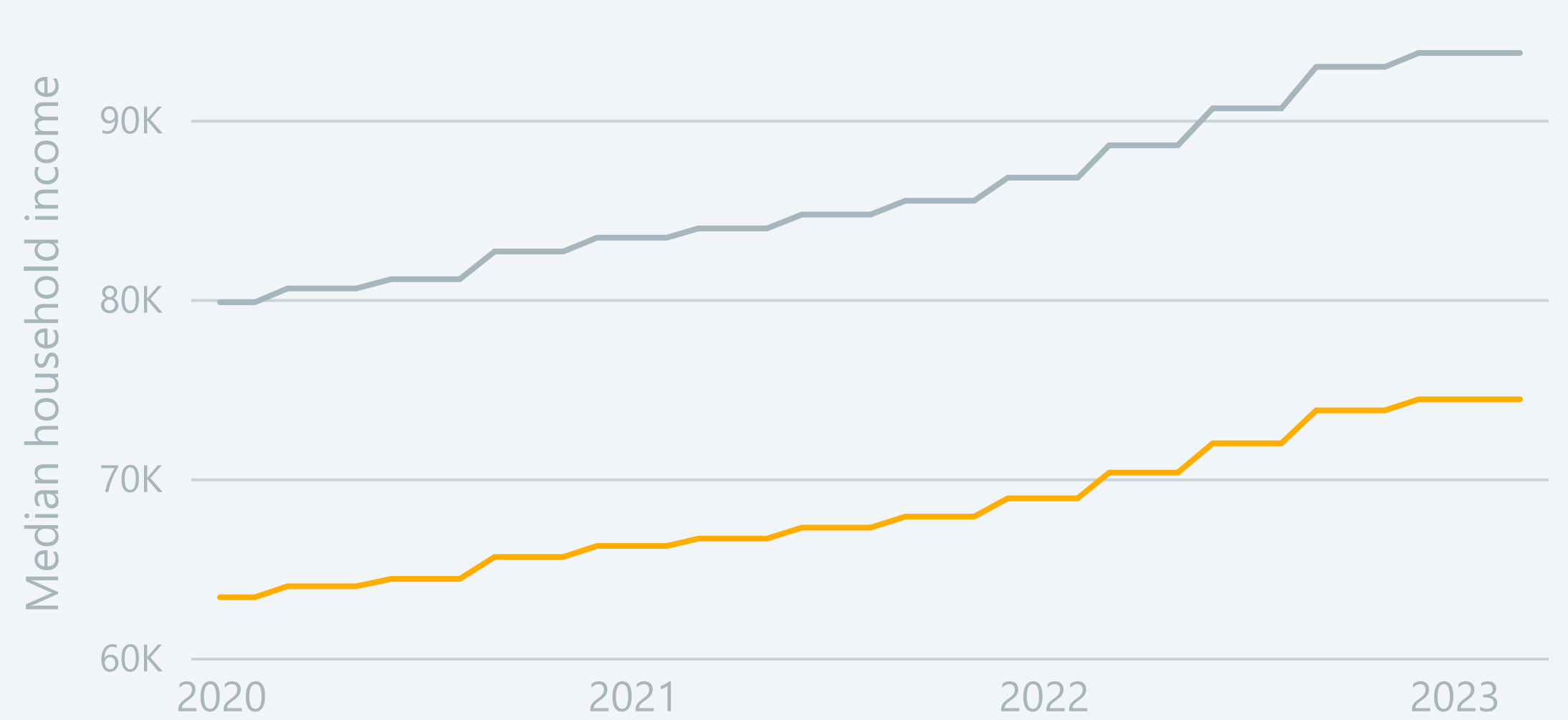
## Change in benefit rates by Ethnicity

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



## Median Household Income over time

● National ● Gore District



As of March 2023, the median household income (adjusted for inflation) in Gore District was \$74,410. 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 150% to a value of 6.17 claimants per 100 working adults (15-64yrs). Comparatively, Job Seeker Support for Other ethnicities (Asian, MELAA and other) saw the greatest decrease over the last 12 months, down 59.76% to 1.78 claimants per 100 working adults.



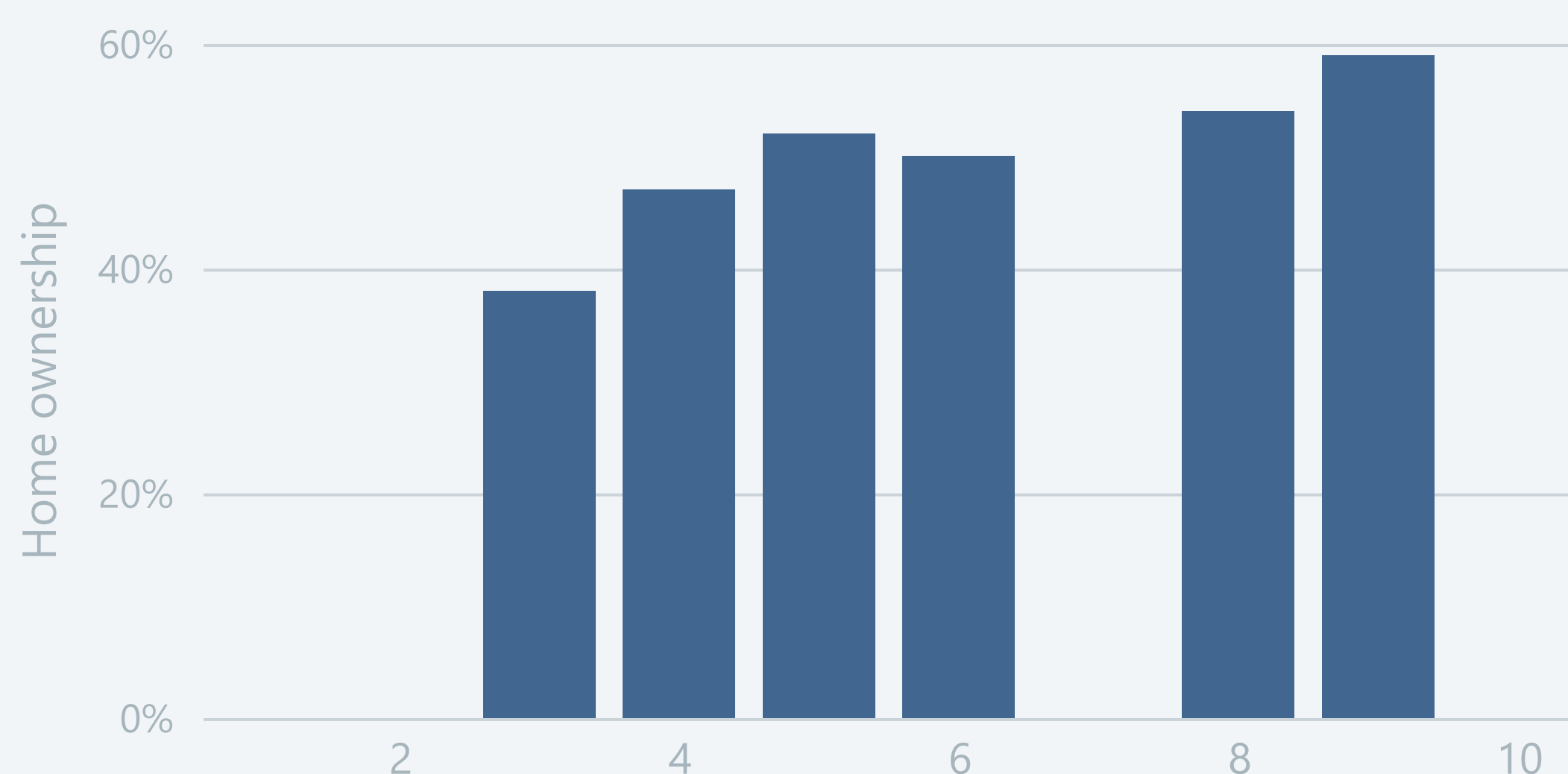
## Key Pillar Changes

Years to save for a house deposit Mar 2023 **7.0** ▲ 1.51% % change is from December 2022

Rental affordability (% of income spent on rent) Mar 2023 **23.6%** ▲ 1.09% % change is from December 2022

Purchasing affordability (% of income spent on mortgage repayments) Mar 2023 **6.4%** ▲ 1.18% % change is from December 2022

## 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

Mataura saw the greatest change in the percentage of income spent on rent over the last 3 months, with a 2.8% increase. Of these communities, Gore Main was the most unaffordable in March 2023, with 35.3% of annual household income spent on rent.

Community	% Change	Rental Affordability
Gore Main	▼ 0.84	35.30
Gore North	▲ 1.15	26.40
Gore South	▲ 1.99	20.50
Gore West	▲ 0.78	25.80
Mataura	▲ 2.80	25.70

*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

Mataura saw the greatest change in the percentage of income spent on mortgage repayments, with a 3.6% increase over the last 3 months. Of these communities, Waimumu-Kaiwera was the most unaffordable in March 2023, with 8.6% of annual household income spent on mortgage repayments.

Community	% Change	Purchasing Affordability
Gore South	▲ 1.69	6.00
Gore West	▲ 1.47	6.90
Mataura	▲ 3.64	5.70
Waikaka	▲ 1.67	6.10
Waimumu-Kaiwera	— 0.00	8.60