



Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga
Ministry of Housing and Urban Development

Exploring Māori housing data sources

Version 1.0

December 2024

Acknowledgements

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We'd also like to thank our many colleagues who work to collect, store, analyse and share data who have read and provided feedback and input to this document.

Purpose

This document has been prepared for researchers, policy analysts and others with an interest in Māori housing data to help you find and understand what data is available.

We hope that it can be used by Crown agencies, tangata Tiriti and tangata whenua to support Māori housing outcomes.

Version history

This document was written in 2024. If you are aware of significant changes, or new sources of Māori housing data or information, please get in touch at hud.insights@hud.govt.nz.

Version	Date published	Key changes
1.0	17 December 2024	

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How to use this document

What we mean by data

When talking about data we refer to quantitative (numbers) and qualitative (narrative) information. For the purposes of this document, we have focused on data that has been gathered for administrative, reporting, monitoring, research and evaluation purposes.

This document divides information sources into three groups.

[Part 1](#) is a summary of the information about key sources in this document. This includes Table 1, which starts on page 7, and describes the sources of mostly quantitative data included in this resource. This is data that includes ethnic group, iwi, hapū, descent or has another connection to Māori. If you're not clear on the source of the data you're looking for this is a good place to start. The first column in this table includes links you can click on to go directly to the section of this document that describes that data source in more detail.

Each resource is categorised under broad kaupapa/topics that the data includes or contributes to. These kaupapa/topics are:

- affordability
- building and development
- crowding
- hāpori (community)
- homelessness
- homeownership
- kaumātua (elders)
- land
- population
- public housing
- rangatahi (young people)
- renting.

[Part 2](#) includes detailed information about key sources. Where possible the descriptions of the data in this resource include how to access the data, examples of the variables included, key caveats or limitations to be aware of with the data, examples of analysis of the data with housing or Māori housing content and contact details for customised requests.

[Part 3](#) describes other helpful sources of information. Page 84 has a table of other housing or land data that does not have ethnicity breakdowns but may still be useful to access to understand housing and/or urban development for Māori.

From page 92 is a table of other helpful sources of information – websites, databases and libraries that include information, particularly qualitative information that may be helpful to explore for further context and research.

Government agency colleagues please note: if you have identified the data of use to you, and found that further information, analysis or breakdowns are needed, please contact your agency's internal data request team before sending any requests directly to other agencies. The data request team may already hold the information you're after or have established relationships with those who hold the data.

Respect the whakapapa of the data

When re-using Māori data, reflect on the people and places from whom this data has been collected and for what purpose. Ensure the link is clear between the use you'd like to put the data to, and a beneficial outcome for those from whom the data was collected.

In navigating Māori data it is important that you are familiar with and consider two key concepts, Māori data sovereignty, and Māori data governance.

Māori data sovereignty refers to the inherent rights and interests that Māori have in relation to the collection, ownership and application of Māori data. The principles of Māori data sovereignty as defined by the Māori data sovereignty network Te Mana Raraunga can be found [in this Te Mana Raraunga Māori Data Sovereignty Network document](#).

Māori data governance refers to the principles, structures, accountability mechanisms, legal instruments and policies through which Māori exercise control over Māori data. It's worth reading through, and considering the actions and examples provided in the [Māori data governance model](#) published by Te Kāhui Raraunga.

The Māori data governance model recommends avoiding 'BADDR' data practices that:

- blame Māori by directly or indirectly situating the dominant group as the ideal group, and/or Māori as being culpable for their poorer outcomes
- aggregate data in ways that misrepresent or miss key aspects of Māori identities and worldview
- decontextualise data, by focusing on Māori individuals and families outside of their social and/or cultural context
- are deficit-based, implying that Māori are inherently deficient
- restrict access to Māori data under the control of statistical agencies and official institutions.

Contextualising the data

There are many factors that need to be considered when using the data shared here, including, but not limited to:

- the history and experience of Māori described through some of the research and claimant kōrero produced for Wai 2750 (see page 79)
- analysis and findings from research and evaluations (see Table 8 from page 92) – ideally produced for, with and by Māori
- data presented here are often drawn from one person – the person who filled in the application form or completed the survey – and are used to describe a household. This means that the ethnic background of the entire household may not be accurately captured; For example, for two whānau with the same ethnic make-up, if in one whānau the Samoan mother fills in the application form, and in the other the Māori father completes the form, then the two whānau may then be described differently – one as Māori and one as non-Māori, despite having the same make-up
- the wider data shared in this document
- the data collection methodology for example, equal explanatory power (producing information on Māori to at least the same depth/breadth as non-Māori)
- ensuring any quantitative and/or qualitative analysis is set in the right frame (for example [Te Maihi o te Whare Māori - Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation \(MAIHI\) Framework for Action](#), the [Whānau Rangatiratanga Framework](#) or [Ngā Tikanga Paihere](#))
- the difference between Māori ethnicity and Māori descent. Māori descent represents a larger group that don't all identify as Māori. While this will present a broader group of those with Māori whakapapa, it may also skew information on the risks and issues that many Māori communities face
- disparities between the age distribution between Māori and non-Māori populations. It is preferable to adjust for this where possible, however while this is more straightforward at the individual level, it is less straightforward at a household level. While the differing age structures of Māori and non-Māori populations account for some of the difference in housing outcomes, the main causes lie elsewhere (see www.stats.govt.nz/reports/changes-in-home-ownership-patterns-1986-2013-focus-on-maori-and-pacific-people).

Part 1: Summary information about key sources of Māori-housing related data

Table 1: Key sources of Māori-housing related data

Pressing the CTRL key on your keyboard and clicking on a link in the first column will take you to the section of this resource that describes that source in more detail. This is also the case for any listed page numbers throughout this document.

Source with link to document content	Short description	Includes hauora wellbeing/ health	Includes rohe area breakdowns	Includes quantitative/ number data	Includes qualitative/ observation/ interview data	Topics/ kaupapa
Kāinga Ora administrative data	Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities provides data to HUD to report through its platforms. This includes first home grants and loans, Kāinga Whenua loans, and public housing	No	Yes	Yes	No	Renting Homeownership Land Public housing

Source with link to document content	Short description	Includes hauora wellbeing/ health	Includes rohe area breakdowns	Includes quantitative/ number data	Includes qualitative/ observation/ interview data	Topics/ kaupapa
Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora administrative data	Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora – Ministry of Social Development (MSD) collects and reports on some housing data, including the housing register, emergency housing special needs grants, accommodation supplement, temporary additional support, income-related rent supplement (IRRS or public housing)	No	Yes	Yes	No	Renting Homelessness Affordability Public housing
HUD administrative data	HUD collects and reports on several programmes and initiatives – some of these in partnership with Te Puni Kōkiri, and Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities (Kāinga Ora)	No	Yes	Yes	No	Homeownership Homelessness Affordability Building and development Public housing
Administrative population Census	Annual time series from 2006 including population, location, family and household data	No	Yes	Yes	No	Rangatahi Kaumātua Population

Source with link to document content	Short description	Includes hauora wellbeing/ health	Includes rohe area breakdowns	Includes quantitative/ number data	Includes qualitative/ observation/ interview data	Topics/ kaupapa
Census	Five yearly Census of population and dwellings includes housing quality, tenure, access to basic amenities, main means of heating, access to telecommunications, sector of landlord and weekly rent, number of rooms, occupancy, and family and household variables	No	Yes	Yes	No	Renting Homeownership Crowding Rangatahi Kaumātua Homelessness Population
Christchurch health and development study	Longitudinal survey of a birth cohort from 1977 in Christchurch. This includes social background, economic and personal circumstances, mental health and related measures	Yes	No	Yes	No	Homeownership Renting

Source with link to document content	Short description	Includes hauora wellbeing/ health	Includes rohe area breakdowns	Includes quantitative/ number data	Includes qualitative/ observation/ interview data	Topics/ kaupapa
Crown property disposals	Properties come into the Treaty settlement landbank when a government department decides it no longer needs them and there is the possibility that they could be used as either cultural or commercial redress in a Treaty settlement	No	Yes	Yes	No	Land
New Zealand Disability Survey	National 10-yearly survey includes data for housing security and tenure, quality and suitability, modifications, safety, and discrimination. The survey is linked to Census, allowing for analysis of disability with housing variables from Census	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Renting Homeownership Crowding Rangatahi Kaumātua Affordability

Source with link to document content	Short description	Includes hauora wellbeing/ health	Includes rohe area breakdowns	Includes quantitative/ number data	Includes qualitative/ observation/ interview data	Topics/ kaupapa
Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Study	An ongoing longitudinal investigation of the health and behaviour of a birth cohort from 1972/73. Includes physical and mental health information, socioeconomic information, upbringing, family structure and relationships and home information	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Population
Estimate of severe housing deprivation	Five yearly estimate derived from Census, administrative and survey data	No	Yes	Yes	No	Homelessness Rangatahi Kaumātua
General social survey	National biennial household survey includes housing quality and affordability variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Affordability Renting Hapori Public Housing

Source with link to document content	Short description	Includes hauora wellbeing/ health	Includes rohe area breakdowns	Includes quantitative/ number data	Includes qualitative/ observation/ interview data	Topics/ kaupapa
Growing up in New Zealand	Longitudinal survey of families from antenatal (2009/10) onwards. This includes housing tenure, affordability, residential mobility, crowding, housing quality, discrimination, neighbourhood safety, deprivation and household variables	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Renting Homeownership Homelessness Crowding Rangatahi Affordability Hapori
Te Haeata	Treaty settlement commitments as recorded in deeds of settlement and settlement legislation	No	Yes	No	Yes	Land
New Zealand health survey	Annual survey of adults and child caregivers, topics include family wellbeing, health service use, household food insecurity, life satisfaction, mental health	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Crowding Rangatahi Kaumātua

Source with link to document content	Short description	Includes hauora wellbeing/ health	Includes rohe area breakdowns	Includes quantitative/ number data	Includes qualitative/ observation/ interview data	Topics/ kaupapa
New Zealand Health, Work and Retirement Study (HWR)	A longitudinal rolling cohort study of people aged 55 years and over. Includes information regarding health and wellbeing, whānau and friends, caregiving, work and retirement, financial wellbeing, cultural identity, and housing variables including type, tenure, condition, needs, and neighbourhood qualities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kaumātua Homeownership Renting Hapori
Hospitalisations	A national collection of public and private hospital discharge information, including coded clinical data for inpatients and day patients.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Homelessness Crowding Rangatahi Kaumātua
Household Income and Living Survey	National annual household survey includes housing quality, household expenditure including rent, income source and decile, material standard of living, life satisfaction and disability	No	Yes	Yes	No	Affordability Crowding Homeownership Renting

Source with link to document content	Short description	Includes hauora wellbeing/ health	Includes rohe area breakdowns	Includes quantitative/ number data	Includes qualitative/ observation/ interview data	Topics/ kaupapa
Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI)	A large research database that includes data about life events, like education, income, benefits, migration, justice, health and housing. Access to the IDI is restricted, however there is published research using IDI data	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Renting Homeownership Homelessness Crowding Rangatahi Kaumātua Affordability Hapori Population
Iwi/Hapū planning documents	Iwi or hapū priorities, including environmental and resource-based objectives, methods and actions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Homeownership Building and development Hapori Land
Kaitiaki Survey – He Tiro Whānui e pā ana ki te Tiaki Taiao	Survey of iwi and hapū to understand significant issues they face, and some of the potential solutions regarding the environment and resource management system	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Land Building and Development

Source with link to document content	Short description	Includes hauora wellbeing/ health	Includes rohe area breakdowns	Includes quantitative/ number data	Includes qualitative/ observation/ interview data	Topics/ kaupapa
Te Kupenga	Five-to-ten yearly survey of Māori wellbeing includes wairuatanga (spirituality), tikanga (Māori customs and practices), te reo Māori (the Māori language), whanaungatanga (social connectedness). The survey is linked to Census, allowing for analysis using the housing variables from Census	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Renting Homeownership Crowding Rangatahi Kaumātua Affordability
Māori land data	Includes data on land blocks held under the Te Ture Whenua Māori act 2023, includes occupation orders, licence to occupy and registered Māori incorporations	No	Yes	Yes	No	Land

Source with link to document content	Short description	Includes hauora wellbeing/ health	Includes rohe area breakdowns	Includes quantitative/ number data	Includes qualitative/ observation/ interview data	Topics/ kaupapa
MAIHI Ka Ora, Ka Mārama – Māori Housing Dashboard	Interactive dashboard with data from 2017 onwards includes public housing, emergency housing special needs grants, housing first, accommodation supplement, sustaining tenancies, temporary additional support, Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga, funding through the Homelessness Action Plan and MAIHI, community housing providers, land for housing, progressive home ownership, first home products, and the Kāinga Whenua Loan scheme	No	Yes	Yes	No	Homelessness Homeownership Renting Building and development Land Public housing
Mental health data	Information on the provision of secondary mental health and alcohol and drug services funded by the government. Includes services provided, diagnosis, discharge and outcomes data, as well as accommodation categories.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Homelessness Rangatahi Kaumātua

Source with link to document content	Short description	Includes hauora wellbeing/ health	Includes rohe area breakdowns	Includes quantitative/ number data	Includes qualitative/ observation/ interview data	Topics/ kaupapa
National climate and environmental data	The National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd (NIWA) holds a breadth of environmental and climate data, including air and water quality, erosion, estuary, solar, rainfall and natural hazards	No	Yes	Yes	No	Land Building and development
National monitoring of the Resource Management Act	Includes summary data regarding the number of councils providing budget for iwi and hapū to participate in planning or consenting matters, and iwi and hapū management plans lodged with local councils	No	Yes	Yes	No	Land
Offender plan and corrections administrative data	Data about those supported to address offending in the justice system. Includes indicative data about those with identified accommodation needs, and data about those referred to supported accommodation	No	Yes	Yes	No	Homelessness

Source with link to document content	Short description	Includes hauora wellbeing/ health	Includes rohe area breakdowns	Includes quantitative/ number data	Includes qualitative/ observation/ interview data	Topics/ kaupapa
Te Puāwaitanga O Ngā Tapuwae Kia Ora Tonu/ Life and Living in Advanced Age, a Cohort Study in New Zealand (LiLACS)	A longitudinal cohort study of Māori and non-Māori aged over 80 years. Variables include physical and mental health and wellbeing, activities and interests as well as financial information and housing and environment variables	Yes	No	Yes	No	Kaumātua Renting Homeownership Hapori
Quality of life project	A two-yearly survey of large council areas, topics include built and natural environment, housing, transport, safety, culture, climate change and economic wellbeing	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Renting Homeownership Affordability Hapori

Source with link to document content	Short description	Includes hauora wellbeing/ health	Includes rohe area breakdowns	Includes quantitative/ number data	Includes qualitative/ observation/ interview data	Topics/ kaupapa
Rental surveys	Two separate online surveys of landlords and renters focused on awareness of healthy homes standards, compliance with the standards, tenancy agreements, tenancy law changes and tenant and landlord engagements. Final surveys ran in 2024	No	No	Yes	No	Renting Affordability
Te Puni Kōiri Māori Housing Network funding	House repairs, papakāinga and new development infrastructure and Sorted Kāinga Ora workshops	No	Yes	Yes	No	Homeownership Building and development
Wai 2750 Housing Policy and Services Kaupapa Inquiry on Māori Homelessness	Kaupapa inquiry briefs of evidence and hearing transcripts describing people's experience and understanding of homelessness	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Homelessness Crowding Rangatahi Kaumātua Affordability Building and development Hapori Land

Source with link to document content	Short description	Includes hauora wellbeing/ health	Includes rohe area breakdowns	Includes quantitative/ number data	Includes qualitative/ observation/ interview data	Topics/ kaupapa
Te Whata	A data platform tailored specifically by iwi for iwi. The base data displayed on Te Whata is sourced from publicly available data, government administrative data or from the IDI according to the iwi classification	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Homeownership Rangatahi Kaumātua
Youth health and wellbeing survey – What-about-me	Survey of young people. Housing data includes the number of homes rangatahi live in, descriptions of their housing and who they live with	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Homelessness Rangatahi Hapori
Youth19	Youth19 is the latest in the Youth2000 series of Aotearoa New Zealand adolescent health and wellbeing surveys, running since 1999. Youth19 includes home and housing variables, including housing deprivation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Homelessness Rangatahi

Part 2: Detailed information about key Māori housing-related data sources

Kāinga Ora administrative data

Kāinga Ora administrative data includes data collected through provision of their services. Kāinga Ora provides some of this data to HUD to report through their platforms (see [Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga administrative data](#) and [MAIHI Ka Ora, Ka Mārama – Māori Housing Dashboard](#)). This includes:

- first home grants
- first home loans
- Kāinga Whenua loans
- public housing.

More [detailed reporting on first home loans and grants, without ethnicity data](#), can be found on the Kāinga Ora website.

Kāinga Ora also have [data that describes the properties they manage](#). This is updated quarterly.

Important notes about this data:

- Public housing has more than one source – for instance, Ministry of Social Development – Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora (MSD – [see below](#)) holds and maintains data regarding the income-related rent subsidy (IRRS) that subsidises public housing for tenants.
- Registered community housing providers also provide public housing.
- Ethnicity is often based on the ‘primary occupant’ of the tenancy.
- Please read the [descriptions of the different grants, loans and public housing data](#).

To request further data and information from Kāinga Ora, you can [fill out the form or email the relevant group](#).

Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora administrative data

Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora – Ministry of Social Development (MSD) collects and reports on some housing data drawn from the services they provide, including:

- the housing register
- emergency housing special needs grants
- accommodation supplement
- temporary additional support

- IRRS or public homes.

This data is included in the [MAIHI Ka Ora, Ka Mārama - Māori Housing Dashboard](#) (see page 68).

MSD [reports monthly on the public housing register and emergency housing special needs grants](#), including timeseries data (see the Excel tables).

Important notes about this data:

- Ethnicity is often based on the 'primary applicant' of the relevant service.
- Please read the [descriptions of the different data](#).
- MSD usually provide detailed notes about any data they provide. It's important to read these.
- Read about [MSD's ethnicity data reporting](#).

To request data and information from MSD, email msd_data_requests@msd.govt.nz

HUD administrative data

HUD collects and reports on many programmes and initiatives – some of these in partnership with MSD, Te Puni Kōkiri and Kāinga Ora. The main platform HUD uses to share data specific to Māori is the [MAIHI Ka Ora, Ka Mārama – Māori Housing Dashboard](#) (see page 68).

HUD data available on MAIHI Ka Ora, Ka Mārama includes:

- sustaining tenancies
- housing first
- community housing providers
- land for housing
- progressive home ownership
- Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga
- homelessness action plan and MAIHI funds.

Data is shared by place where possible, as well as over time.

MAIHI Ka Ora, Ka Mārama includes a glossary that describes the data, and a tab labelled Ngā Raraunga where users can download the data for their own analysis.

HUD has several other products that include Māori housing monitoring and reporting data:

- [He Oranga Kāinga, He Oranga Hapori – Housing and Urban Development Indicators](#) track progress towards the long-term goals in the Government Policy Statement on Housing and Urban Development and MAIHI Ka Ora – the National Māori Housing Strategy. These indicators are designed to show progress over the next five to ten years and are updated annually.
- [The homelessness outlook](#) brought together data and evidence on homelessness in Aotearoa New Zealand in 2023.- No further releases will be made.
- [Local housing statistics](#) provides Census crowding and Māori individual homeownership data by territorial authority.
- [Annual reports](#) outline HUD's progress each year.
- [Public housing regional factsheets](#) include the community housing providers and transitional housing providers in each area. These quarterly reports and regional factsheets cover from 2018 to the end of 2023. No further releases will be made.

HUD has other data products and reports on other data, that may be useful for understanding and describing the Aotearoa New Zealand housing systems and how Māori might be affected.

- [The Housing Dashboard](#) includes information on transitional housing, and housing supply.
- [Change in Housing Affordability Indicators](#) show how affordability of renting a home, saving for a deposit and servicing a mortgage for people entering the market has changed over time.

Important notes about this data:

- ethnicity is often based on the 'primary applicant' of the relevant service
- please read the [descriptions of the different data](#)
- it's important to note the period the data represents when you're interpreting it. For example, annual snapshot data of the housing register presented 'as at 31 December' will give you the number of people on the housing register for that date each year, whereas annual data 'for the year ended' will give you the number of people who were on the register at any point in the 12 months prior to the date each year. It's important to make sure you're comparing like with like.

To request data and information from HUD, contact HUD.Insights@hud.govt.nz

Administrative population census

The [Stats NZ experimental administrative population census](#) (APC) provides population data. This does not produce ‘official statistics’ as defined by Stats NZ, and they advise caution when using the data. However there’s a [good explainer provided by Māori researchers Professor Tahu Kukutai and Donna Cormack](#) which notes “the overall quality of Māori ethnicity data in the APC is very good”. The authors do note that, while Māori descent information in the APC is very good for those who have this information listed, there are too many people who do not have any Māori descent information (14 percent).

The APC derives census-type information from linked administrative data in the IDI (see page 60) for example, birth registrations, school and tertiary data, health data, benefit data, customs data, Inland Revenue, with some gap-filling by the 2013 Census.

The APC was first released in 2021, with second and third iterations in October 2022 and 2023. The latest APC provides:

- an annual time series from 2006–2022, from underlying longitudinal unit record data
- estimates of the Aotearoa New Zealand resident population
- the following variables:
 - population structure: age, sex, number of children born
 - location: geography: RC, TALB, SA2, SA3, meshblock, address ID; population mobility: address 1 year ago, address 5 years ago, and years at usual residence
 - ethnicity, culture, and identity: ethnicity levels 1– 4, Māori descent, birthplace, years since arrival in Aotearoa New Zealand
 - income: total personal income by income source
 - education and training: highest qualification, field of study, study participation
 - work: employment indicator, employment status, industry, sector of ownership
- estimates of the households in Aotearoa New Zealand
- the following variables about households:
 - household size: number of usual residents in a household, number of usual residents under 15 years old, number of usual residents aged 15 and over, age of youngest person
 - household income: total household income, total household income by income source
 - relationships: between individuals.

The APC data can be accessed via [an interactive tool](#), as well as accompanying spreadsheets and detailed methods.

For iwi and iwi-related groups, tables can be [requested free of charge from Te Ara Takatū](#).

Others can request tables through the [Stats NZ customised data services](#) for a fee. These Stats NZ services can also assist in working through more complex analyses.

The APC can also be accessed through the IDI (see page 60).

Read the detailed data sources, methods and quality of household information in [the \(third iteration\) of the APC](#).

[Searchable details on each variable](#) are available on the Stats NZ website.

For further information, or to discuss any feedback or queries you have about the APC, contact censustransformation@stats.govt.nz

Census

The Census is a (usually) five-yearly point-in-time survey of everyone in Aotearoa New Zealand. It is a survey of population and dwellings. A key strength of Census is that it includes everyone regardless of their living situation. This means results can be looked at for very specific population groups for example, small ethnic groups, and rural areas.

Due to the size and resulting effort involved in this, it does take some time for the data to be available for analysis, and hence the results available to use.

Key gateways to Census:

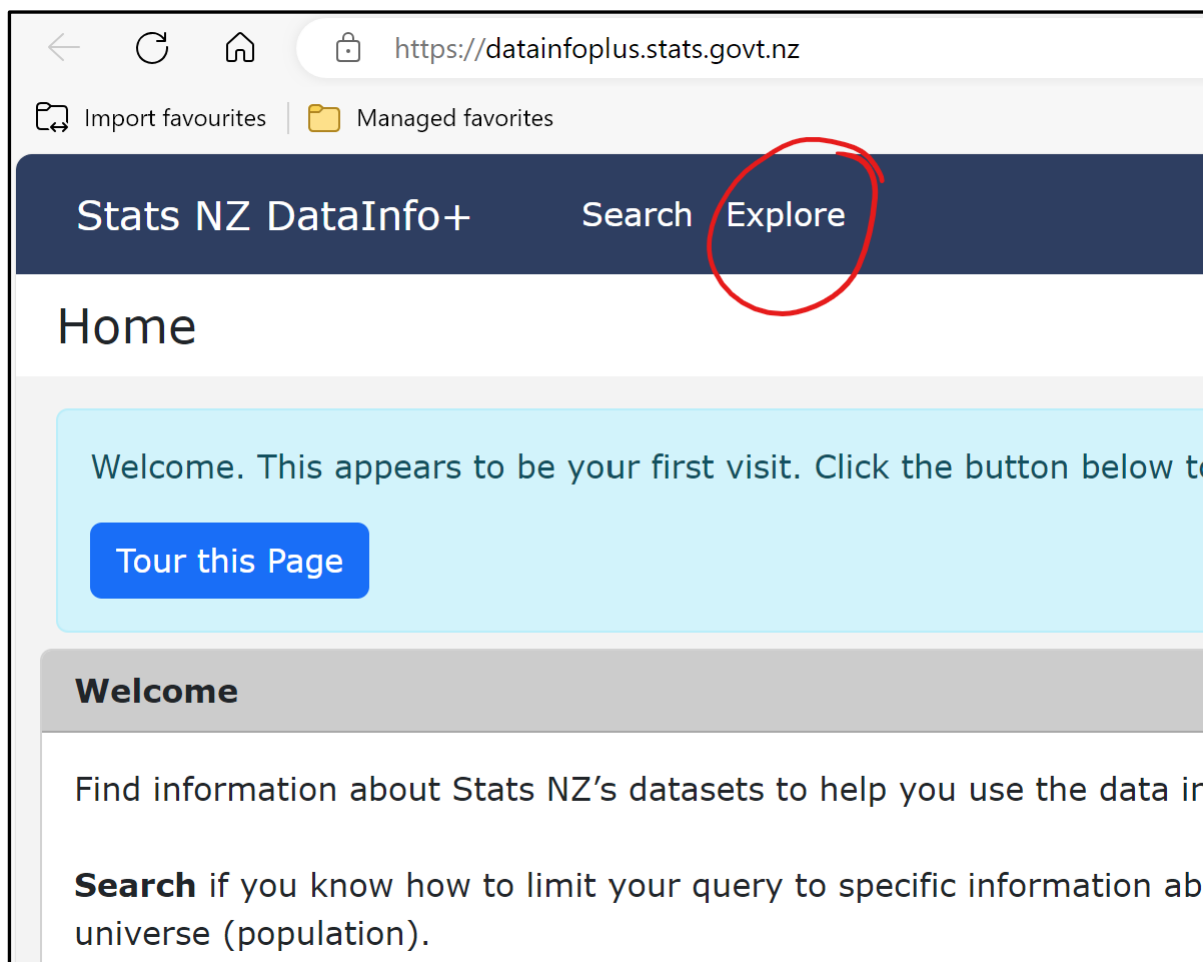
- [2023 Census](#): this provides information about the 2023 Census data and data quality, when new data and statistics will be released, and how the census was designed and delivered.
- [2018 Census](#): this provides links to tools, releases, and methodologies used for the 2018 Census.
- [Previous Censuses](#): provides information regarding previous Censuses.

Census includes numerous variables of interest including:

- ethnicity, age, gender
- iwi affiliation
- Māori descent
- languages spoken
- tenure of household
- sector of landlord

- dwelling, dampness, mould and access to basic amenities
- heating
- occupancy
- family type
- extended family type
- household composition
- activity limitations (disability)
- usual residence (current, one year, five years ago, years at current residence)
- personal and household income.

Stats NZ has a [significant collection of metadata](#). To easily access Census information select 'explore':



Then on the left-hand menu, click on the + next to Census to expand the options and select the topic of interest:

← ↻ 🏠 <https://datainfoplus.stats.govt.nz/explore/concordance?conceptSystemAgency=nz.govt.s>

🔖 Import favourites | 📁 Managed favorites

Stats NZ DataInfo+ Search Explore

- 📁 Agriculture
- 📁 Business
- 📁 Census
 - 📁 Education and training
 - 📁 Ethnicity, culture, and identity
 - 📁 Families and households
 - 📁 Health and disability
 - 📁 **Housing**
 - 📁 Income
 - 📁 Location
 - 📁 Population structure
 - 📁 Transport
 - 📁 Work

Explore by Concept

📅 📊 📈 ? 📖

Select an item on the left.

Welcome. This appears to be your first visit

[Tour this Page](#)

You can then click on one of the variables, for example, 'Dwelling occupancy status' to get a thorough description of the variable and the quality of it for the relevant Census:

Explore by Concept			
<div><div><div><div></div></div><div><div></div></div><div><div></div></div><div><div></div></div><div><div></div></div></div></div>			
Item Name	Population and Dwellings	2018 Census of Population and Dwellings	
	2013 Census of Population and Dwellings	2018 Census of Population and Dwellings	
	2013 Census Information by variable and quality (Published)	2018 Census information by variable and quality (Published)	2018 Census of Population and Dwellings - Individual Variables (Published)
Access to telecommunications	Access to telecommunications	Access to telecommunication systems (information about this variable and its quality)	
Dwelling occupancy status	Dwelling occupancy status	Dwelling occupancy status (information about this variable and its quality)	

Variable Description

Name	Dwelling occupancy status (information about this variable and its quality)
Label	Dwelling occupancy status (information about this variable and its quality)
Description	<p>Dwelling occupancy status classifies each dwelling according to whether it is occupied, unoccupied, or under construction on census night.</p> <p>For census use, a dwelling is defined as occupied if it is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> occupied at midnight on census night, or occupied at any time during the 12 hours following midnight on census night unless the occupant(s) completed a form at another dwelling during this period. <p>This includes occupied dilapidated dwellings and occupied dwellings under construction.</p> <p>For census use, a dwelling is defined as unoccupied if it is unoccupied at midnight and at all times during the next 12 hours following midnight on census night.</p> <p>An unoccupied dwelling is classified as 'empty' if it clearly had no current occupants and new occupants are not expected to arrive or move in on, or before, census night. Unoccupied private dwellings that are being repaired or renovated are defined as empty dwellings, as are baches and holiday homes with no occupants on census night. A dwelling is classified as having 'residents away' where occupants of a dwelling are identified as being temporarily away and are not expected to return by noon on the day after census night.</p> <p>Unoccupied non-private dwellings, such as camping grounds and marae, have been included in the data for the first time in 2018. Unoccupied non-private dwellings are classified as unoccupied empty.</p> <p>Dwelling under construction includes all dwellings that are being built. An existing dwelling that is being altered, repaired, or extended and is unoccupied is coded as an 'unoccupied empty dwelling'. A new dwelling that is under</p>

Census forms can be found in the [Stats NZ store house](#). Use the panels on the left-hand side to filter the results to what you're looking for then click through to the questionnaire you'd like to view. Once this has loaded, click on the page to see the flow-chart clearly and scroll through the content.

As listed in Table 2 there are many ways to access Census data.

Table 2: Access points for Census data

Tool	Description	Link
Te Ara Takatū	Customised iwi data requests free of charge	www.stats.govt.nz/services/customised-data-services/te-ara-takatu-census-data-for-iwi-and-iwi-related-groups
Te Whata	Te Whata (see page 80) is a data platform tailored specifically by iwi for iwi. Te Whata is for iwi members, technicians and leaders – designers and users of data	tewhata.io
Aotearoa Data Explorer	<p>2001-2023 Census data. Aotearoa data explorer is a tool that allows you to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> search and discover detailed statistics about Aotearoa New Zealand's economy, society and environment 	<p>explore.data.stats.govt.nz</p> <p>A user guide is available: www.stats.govt.nz/tools/aotearoa-data-explorer/ade-user-guide</p> <p>Videos that provide a basic overview of how to search, customise and download tables: www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLR</p>

Tool	Description	Link
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • filter and customise data to your own requirements • generate custom tables and charts • view detailed metadata alongside the data • export data in a range of formats such as Excel and CSV • bookmark and share your custom data tables • automatically generate API calls to pull data into your own system. 	crk0Gal8MzVTzhT_8tHYmD5nPDdn3T2
2018 Census commuter data visualisation	Presents travel data regarding how we get to work and education	commuter.waka.app
2018 Census ethnic group summaries	Detailed ethnic group breakdowns – does not include housing	www.stats.govt.nz/tools/2018-census-ethnic-group-summaries
2018 Census household crowding	2018 Census household crowding data by area for total population, Māori and Pacific peoples, 2006, 2013 and 2018	www.stats.govt.nz/news/almost-1-in-9-people-live-in-a-crowded-house
New Zealand STATLAS	A platform showcasing Stats NZ web maps and applications. You can also view and download selected geospatial datasets. Includes 2023 Census maps and data, as well as maps that allow comparison of population and dwellings data for 2018 and 2013 Censuses	maps-by-statsnz.hub.arcgis.com/
2018 Census place	Small area, district and regional summaries	www.stats.govt.nz/tools/2018-census-place-summaries

Tool	Description	Link
summaries		
2023 Census population and dwelling counts	Provides counts of people (by ethnic group, age, and Māori descent) and dwellings for Aotearoa New Zealand and geographic areas	www.stats.govt.nz/2023-census
2018 Census table finder	A downloadable spreadsheet that allows you to quickly navigate to the Census information you'd like by selecting the topic of interest and any key breakdown variables	www.stats.govt.nz/tools/2018-census-table-finder
2023 Census product and release finder	<p>An Excel-based tool which provides easy-to-find data, statistical products, publications and planned release dates in one place for the 2023 Census.</p> <p>In this tool you will be able to find details for Māori descent or iwi affiliation data, product, geographic area, unit count, publishing date, titles and links for 2023 Census publications.</p>	www.stats.govt.nz/tools/2023-census-product-and-release-finder
2018 Census totals by topic – national highlights	National totals of finer details about Aotearoa New Zealand's population and dwellings. It contains information about key variables, including age, birthplace, occupation, and tenure of household	www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/2018-census-totals-by-topic-national-highlights-updated
2018 Census urban accessibility dataset	Data about people and dwellings grouped by urban accessibility and region for selected topics. Tables contain 2006, 2013 and 2018 Census usual	www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/2018-census-urban-accessibility-dataset

Tool	Description	Link
	residence population counts and a range of topics from the 2018 Census. Estimated resident populations for 1996–2020 are also included	
Census household and personal income	Census 2001–2018 household and personal income by areas – regions, territorial authority and Auckland local board	catalogue.data.govt.nz/dataset/census-household-and-personal-income-series
Census rent and household income	Median, lower quartile, upper quartile statistics for household income for renters and rental payments by region (regional council, territorial authority, Auckland local board) and sector of landlord and household composition. Timeseries: 2001, 2006, 2013, 2018	catalogue.data.govt.nz/dataset/census-rent-and-household-income
Census tenure by ethnicity	Tenure of household for people in households – ethnicity by 2018 territorial authority	catalogue.data.govt.nz/dataset/census-2006-2013-2018-tenure-by-ethnicity
Census: rental cost burden	Rental costs as a percentage of household gross income by region (regional council, territorial authority, Auckland local board) and sector of landlord and household composition. Timeseries: 2001, 2006, 2013, 2018	catalogue.data.govt.nz/dataset/stats-nz-census-rental-cost-burden
Customised data service	Useful for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more detailed or older data than what's available online • a different format or layout than we've provided 	www.stats.govt.nz/services/customised-data-services

Tool	Description	Link
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • someone to extract the data for you • one-on-one help from an expert • our team to extract data on your behalf in the IDI. 	
Data lab	Analysis of clean record-level Census data	www.stats.govt.nz/integrated-data/apply-to-use-microdata-for-research
Integrated data infrastructure	Through the IDI (see page 60), researchers can undertake analysis of clean record-level Census data linked up to non-Census data such as MSD payments	www.stats.govt.nz/integrated-data/apply-to-use-microdata-for-research

Key publications that draw on Census data:

- [*Te Pā Harakeke: Māori housing and wellbeing 2021*](#)
- [*Housing in Aotearoa: 2020*](#)
- [*2023 Census severe housing deprivation \(homelessness\) estimates*](#)
- [*Severe Housing Deprivation Estimate: 2018 report*](#)
- [*Changes in home-ownership patterns 1986–2013: Focus on Māori and Pacific people*](#)
- Family and household projections: 2018(base)–2043 - <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/family-and-household-projections-2018base-2043/>

Home ownership

As described in Table 3 there are different measures of homeownership, which is derived from the tenure of household variable, and it's important to understand the strengths and limitations of each.

Table 3: Different measures of homeownership

Description	Comment	Figures (Census 2018)	Definition
Māori living in an owner-occupied dwelling	This is HUD's preferred measure. Housing outcomes tend to be better	Māori 47.2 percent Aotearoa New Zealand European	Whether someone lived in a household that someone who

	for people living in an owner-occupied dwelling. Though it may hide the effects of crowding	70.6 percent Total Aotearoa New Zealand ('general population') 64.3 percent	usually lived in the household owned, or partly owned, or held in a family trust
Māori individual home ownership	HUD does not recommend this measure. For example, New Zealand European population is on average much older than Māori, so this will always show a greater disparity	Māori aged 15 and over 31 percent New Zealand European aged 15 and over 57.9 percent All New Zealand people aged 15 and over 51.8 percent	Whether an individual aged 15 years and over owned or partly owned, or held in a family trust, the dwelling they usually lived in

Population counts

The census night population count of New Zealand is a count of all people present in New Zealand on a given census night. This includes visitors from overseas who are counted on census night but excludes residents who are temporarily overseas on census night.

The census usually resident population count is the sum of all people who usually live in and were present in New Zealand on census night. It excludes overseas visitors and New Zealand residents who are temporarily overseas.

[Māori population estimates – Stats NZ DataInfo+](#)

Māori population estimates are obtained by updating the base population of the Māori ethnic group for births, deaths¹, estimated net migration and estimated inter-ethnic mobility during the ensuing period.

The estimated resident population of the Māori ethnic group is based on the census usually resident population count of the Māori ethnic group with adjustments for Māori residents missed or counted more than once by the census (net census

¹ Births and deaths is a quarterly time series from 1996 which includes fertility and mortality rates, see www.stats.govt.nz/search?Search=births%20and%20deaths&filters=Births%20and%20deaths&sort=4&topicFiltersID=152 and/or use Infoshare - infoshare.stats.govt.nz/?_ga=2.145737148.904037615.1713391930-900287760.1712175390 Subject category: Population; Group: Births – VSB; Group: Birth rates – DFM; Group: Deaths – VSD; Group: Death rates – DMM

undercount), for Māori residents temporarily overseas on census night and for non-response to the census ethnicity question.

Ethnic population projections are produced twice in a five-yearly census cycle. They include population projections for Māori based on different combinations of fertility, mortality¹, migration and inter-ethnic mobility assumptions. Read the [current population projections](#) on the Stats NZ website.

Use the dropdown filters on the left-hand side to select the tables you'd like. You can select these by regional council, territorial authority, age groups and sex. Information about the projections can be found by clicking on the 'i' symbol next to the heading. Change the variables in the table using the Applied filters at the top of the table. Change the table layout, by using the layout button, which is above the table to the right. Download your table in Excel or CSV format by using the download button (next to layout, above the table to the right).

Comparisons over time

See [A history of census-taking in New Zealand](#) and [Historical census collection | Stats NZ](#).

When comparing trends over time for Māori we need to ensure we are comparing like with like and being very clear when this is not the case.

The first Māori Census was undertaken in 1857/58, with most Māori being counted separately until 1951.² Between 1877 and 1926 Māori of mixed Māori and European 'blood' were included in the general population census only if they were living as Europeans, while those who were living as iwi members were excluded from these figures.³ From 1916 to 1951 Māori in the South Island were given the same census forms, and hence counted as Europeans. From 1951 the same census was asked of everyone – with te reo Māori forms for those who requested them.

Before 1986 Māori ethnicity was determined based on an individual's percentage of 'Māori blood' in a process known as blood quantum. Generally, those of half or more 'Māori blood' were considered Māori. This method had the effect of minimising the Māori population and presenting Māori as assimilated into the general population, and results in a skewed picture of how many people had Māori whakapapa during this period. From 1986–1991 this was adjusted to be those who stated their sole ethnic group as Māori. From 1991 onwards Māori are recognised as anyone who

² Kukutai, T., Cormack, C. (2018). Census 2018 and Implications for Māori. New Zealand Population Review, 44, 131-151. Available from <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/326005895.pdf>

³ Kukutai, T. (2012). Quantum Māori, Māori quantum: Representations of Māori identities in the census, 1857/8–2006. In R. McClean, B. Patterson, & D. Swain (Eds), Counting stories, moving Ethnicities: Studies from Aotearoa New Zealand (pp. 27–51). Hamilton, New Zealand: University of Waikato

identifies as belonging to the Māori ethnic group, regardless of their other ethnicities. This ever-shifting conception of Māori identity should be kept in mind when comparing census data throughout time (also see page 6).

It's also important to be aware of and note other key contextual factors that may affect trends in Census data over time for example, significant wars, the global financial crisis, the Christchurch earthquakes, COVID-19 and Cyclone Gabrielle.

Timeliness

The Census is usually held every five years, and it takes 1–2 years for results to be analysed and released. This can result in the perception of Census data that is 4–6 years old being out-of-date. Other data sources, such as the experimental administrative population Census (see page 24) can fill the void.

It's also worth remembering that seeing a change at a population level can take some time. One of the key principles at HUD is taking a long-term view of change in the housing and urban development system, with both the [Government Policy Statement on Housing and Urban Development](#) and [MAIHI Ka Ora – the National Māori Housing Strategy](#) looking forward over thirty years. Five-yearly updates on system progress over 30 years – as long as other measures and insights are heading in the right direction – may be sufficient.

Filling gaps in the Census

There were problems with data collection for the 2018 Census, with lower-than-expected participation rates. This had a significant effect on the quality of information collected, including a likely undercount of the Māori and Pacific populations. To mitigate this, a combined census model was introduced. This uses:

- prior census responses for questions where little change was expected over five or ten years
- administrative data collected by the government or other organisations such as births, tax, health and education records
- imputation – a statistical procedure for entering a value where a response was missing or unusable.

The 2023 Census has been intentionally designed using a combined census model. Read [more about these methods and their use](#).

You can also read this paper from Stats NZ about the [sources and methods used to determine values for Māori descent](#).

To request iwi-specific information from Census:

- [complete the online form](#)
- email iwidatarequests@stats.govt.nz
- phone Stats NZ on their toll-free number, 0508 525 525. you're calling about iwi access to census data.

For any other Census-related requests:

- [complete the online form](#)
- email info@stats.govt.nz
- phone Stats NZ on their toll-free number, 0508 525 525.

Christchurch Health and Development Study

The Christchurch Health and Development Study is a longitudinal study following the lives of 1265 people born in the urban Christchurch area in mid-1977. The cohort has been studied from infancy into childhood, adolescence and adulthood, with 40-year assessment interviews undertaken in 2019.

Topics in the most recent assessment included: social background, economic and personal circumstances, mental health and related measures.

A strength of this survey is that it is longitudinal, however there are limitations to remember as well, for example, the difficulty in retaining participants in the sample, particularly those living in more precarious circumstances. While the sample is more widespread now, it was initially drawn from the Christchurch area. This and the fact it involves a single cohort means that it is important to consider results in the context of the time and place of the participants.

A key report from this study:

Whitehead J, Walker G. Exploring the factors affecting Māori home ownership [Ngā kaihangā, ngā noho, ngā tangata - te tūhura hura i ngā āhuatanga ka kā ki tā te Māori hoko whare]. *New Zealand Population Review*, 2021; 47, 262-304. https://population.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/NZPR_Vol.-47_final_cr.pdf

To contact the team regarding the study and any data and analysis:

- phone 03 372 6706
- email chds.uoc@otago.ac.nz.

Crown property disposals – right of first refusal

Crown agencies hold land and property for a range of reasons. Where the Crown has reached a Treaty settlement with an iwi claimant group, this land may become subject to a Right of First Refusal (RFR) in favour of that iwi. When a government department wants to sell land it no longer needs, it must first make sure it has met any legal and policy obligations the Crown has as the owner of the land.

An RFR is a long-term option for iwi to purchase or lease Crown-owned land and will generally remain in place for 50–170 years (in some cases longer). However, RFR timeframes, processes and their scope can differ from settlement to settlement. In each case, you should check the terms of the settlement you're interested in to work out how the RFR will apply.

The Crown follows a process to dispose of Crown-owned property that is no longer needed.

Toitū te Whenua manages properties in the Treaty Settlements Landbank. Properties come into the landbank when a government department decides it no longer needs them and there is the possibility that they could be used as either cultural or commercial redress in a Treaty settlement. There are more than 900 properties in the landbank, including former prisons, hospitals and schools, as well as houses.

Read more about:

- the [Treaty Settlements Landbank and Māori Protection Mechanism](#)
- [right of first refusal](#)
- the list of [Crown property disposals](#).

For more information contact: disposals@linz.govt.nz

New Zealand Disability Survey

The New Zealand Disability Survey is usually conducted after each Census from 1996–2013. It did not take place in 2018, but again took place in 2023, with results from this likely to become available from late 2024.

The 2013 Disability Survey included a sample of 23,000 children and adults living in private households or group homes (of fewer than five people), and approximately 1,000 adults living in residential care facilities.

[Results of the 2013 Disability Survey that relate to housing conditions](#) can be found on the Stats NZ website.

A [report on Māori results from the 2013 Disability Survey](#) can be found on the National Library of New Zealand website.

The [Disability Survey data package](#) includes data from the 2006 and 2013 Disability Surveys. Note that for these tables, ethnicity is analysed using the prioritised method for instance, Māori are counted once.

Structure of the 2023 Household Disability Survey

Following consultation, substantial changes were made to the disability survey for 2023. [Further information](#) can be found on the Stats NZ website.

Table 4: The final structure and sections of the 2023 Household Disability Survey

Adult	Child
Screening	Screening
Equipment and technology	Equipment and technology
Household and personal support	Household and personal support
Health services	Health services
Housing	Housing
Education	Education
Transport	Transport
Leisure	Leisure
Employment	Child's carer
Wellbeing	

Key housing related variables are:

- housing security
- ease of finding suitable housing
- unmet need for building modifications
- happiness with current house and location

- housing quality
- safety
- discrimination
- all the Census variables (see page 25).

The method by which disabled people were identified in the survey changed significantly between the 2013 and 2023 surveys, reflecting changes in the understanding of disability and approaches to collecting data about disabled people. Significant changes in these screening questions will impact whether comparisons between 2013 and 2023 can be made.

[Questionnaires can be found](#) via the Stats NZ Store House. Use the panels on the left-hand side to filter the results to what you're looking for then click the questionnaire you'd like to view. Once this has loaded up, click on the page to see the flow chart clearly and scroll through the content.

Further breakdowns of data can be analysed via the Stats NZ data lab, or can be requested by:

- emailing: info@stats.govt.nz
- calling 0508 525 525 (or +64 4 931 4600)
- [using the online form](#).

Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Study

The Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Study (the 'Dunedin Study') is an ongoing longitudinal investigation of the health and behaviour of a complete birth cohort that was drawn from the greater Dunedin Metropolitan area (population 120,000). It was established at age 3 when the participants born between 1 April 1972 and 31 March 1973 and still resident in Dunedin were followed up for the longitudinal study. The study has had a very high retention rate of 1037 study participants, 7.5 percent of whom are Māori.

Read an [overview of the Dunedin Study](#).

The Dunedin Study is multidisciplinary, collecting a multitude of physical and mental health information. Measures have also included socioeconomic information, upbringing, family structure and relationships and home information.

[Information about the data available and studies underway](#) and [further research undertaken](#) can be found on the University of Otago website.

A strength of this survey is that it is longitudinal, however the key limitation to remember is that it involves a single cohort, so it is important to consider results in the context of the time and place of the participant families.

The Dunedin Study actively seeks opportunities to collaborate with other reputable researchers, in pursuit of important scientific and/or public policy questions. Researchers can apply to become an Associated Investigator of the Dunedin Study to gain access to data and conduct their research. Information about the process can be found in the [Dunedin Study Policy Statement and Code of Practice for Investigators](#).

An example of a report from this study is:

Sligo, J., McAnally, H.M., Tansley, J.E., Baxter, J., Bolton, A.E., Skillander, K.M., & Hancox, R. J. (2016). The dynamic, complex and diverse living and care arrangements of young New Zealanders: implications for policy. *Kotuitui: New Zealand Journal of Social Sciences Online*, 12(1), 41-55. [DOI: 10.1080/1177083X.2016.1196715](#)

To talk to someone about the Dunedin Study:

- phone 03 479 8507
- email dmhdru@otago.ac.nz.

Estimate of severe housing deprivation

Severe housing deprivation is used to estimate homelessness.

The [New Zealand definition of homelessness](#) can be found on the Stats NZ website.

Most of the data for this estimate is sourced from Census.

[Severe housing deprivation \(homelessness\) estimates – updated methodology: 2023 Census](#) details the methodology used to produce the 2023 severe housing deprivation estimates and includes 2018 comparison figures. They are considered estimates because they are constructed from a combination of variables rather than being counted from a single direct question in the census by individuals.

The methodology report describes the limitations regarding the severe housing deprivation estimates and the reason they are considered a lower-bound (or minimum) estimate, as well as why international comparisons are not advised, and

comparisons over time are limited.

[2023 and 2018 estimates of severe housing deprivation](#) can be found on the Stats NZ website.

Tables of data are available from the [Stats NZ Aotearoa Data Explorer](#).

Māori breakdowns are currently available for:

- territorial local authority
- Auckland local area boards
- regional council areas
- health districts
- health regions
- age groups
- genders
- disability status
- LGBTIQ+ indicator.

Sharing accommodation and crowding

The New Zealand definition of homelessness includes ‘sharing accommodation’. From 2023 this has been re-phrased to ‘sharing someone else’s private dwelling’. As noted in the Stats NZ [New Zealand definition of homelessness: update](#):

“Living situations that provide temporary accommodation for people through sharing someone else’s private dwelling are considered ‘sharing accommodation’. The usual residents of the dwelling are not considered homeless.”

“Includes situations where a household invites one or more families to stay in their home. Includes situations in which family members may be split up to be accommodated by several other households.”

“The usually resident household members are not counted as homeless.”

Individuals considered to be ‘sharing someone else’s private dwelling’ are those who meet all these criteria:

- Those living in a permanent private dwelling⁴ with no other address, and the dwelling is severely crowded (with a deficit of two or more bedrooms using Canadian National Occupancy Standard).
- They are ‘temporary residents’ of a dwelling, where a temporary resident is not a ‘host’, and where the ‘host’ of the dwelling is assigned using the following

⁴ Permanent private dwellings are all private dwellings included in the Census Dwelling Type Classification except dwellings in a motor camp, mobile dwelling not in a motor camp, improvised dwellings or shelters, and roofless or rough sleepers.

prioritised order:

- the owner/s of the dwelling (and their family if applicable)
- the person who completed the dwelling form (and their family if applicable)
- all members of the (nuclear) family if the household comprises a single family and no other individuals
- all members of the (nuclear) family if the household comprises a single family and other individuals who are all aged under 18 years
- the individual in a one-person household
- the individual aged 18 or over if a household does not contain a family and only one individual in the household is aged 18 or over.
- They are a member of a family and the family has a low income, or they are not a member of a family and they have a low income as an individual.

For more detail see the [Severe housing deprivation \(homelessness\) estimates – updated methodology: 2023 Census](#).

The proportion of people who are sharing accommodation is a smaller proportion of people than those who are living in severely crowded conditions.

Sometimes the term ‘couch-surfers’ is used to describe this cohort.

People living in severely crowded permanent private dwellings may be more at risk of homelessness, particularly if they are living in these circumstances for affordability reasons. However, they are not defined as homeless under the current Aotearoa New Zealand definition of homelessness.

Further breakdowns of data can be analysed via the Stats NZ data lab, or can be requested by:

- emailing info@stats.govt.nz
- calling 0508 525 525 (or +64 4 931 4600)
- using the [online form](#).

Table 5: Example of two scenarios to demonstrate crowding and sharing accommodation

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
Number of bedrooms	3	3
Sufficient number of bedrooms using Canadian National Occupancy Standard	5	5
Person who completed the	6 (Mum, Dad and four	4 (Mum, Dad and two

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
census dwelling form or online household set-up form and their nuclear family	children)	children)
Other residents (whose income is below the equivalised income threshold)	0	2 (Aunt and cousin)
People living in severely crowded accommodation	6	6
People homeless: Sharing someone else's private dwelling	0	2

General Social Survey

The General Social Survey takes a snapshot of the wellbeing of people in New Zealand, usually every two years. The first survey was in 2008. The target population is the usually resident New Zealand population aged 15 years and over in private dwellings in the North and South islands and Waiheke Island. The survey will not run in 2025/26 while StatsNZ explores other options for collecting wellbeing data.

A limitation for this survey is that the sample excludes many of our more vulnerable households who are not residing in permanent private dwellings.

The survey interviews over 8,000 respondents *kanohi ki te kanohi* (face-to-face) on their experiences and circumstances across a wide range of life domains.

Due to the size of the sample, small area estimates are only possible when multiple years of data are analysed together. However, when the target sample size is reached Stats NZ does produce larger area breakdowns. Analysing these for Māori however, is likely to have higher levels of uncertainty (wider confidence intervals or larger relative standard errors).

The 2020 General Social Survey was postponed to 2021, this was then impacted by the delta COVID-19 outbreak. If you're using data from the 2021 survey, it's [important to read these notes](#).

The primary content of the General Social Survey collects information across 10 core aspects of wellbeing, or domains:

1. overall subjective wellbeing
2. health

3. culture and identity
4. social connectedness
5. civic and human rights
6. material standard of living
7. safety and security
8. housing
9. paid work
10. knowledge and skills.

Since 2014, in addition to the primary content, the General Social Survey includes rotating supplements that enable the survey to collect in-depth information on topics of interest related to wellbeing.

Supplements have included:

- social networks and support (2014)
- civic and cultural participation (2016)
- housing and physical environment (2018)
- language, voluntary work, social networks, cultural participation and social identity (2021).

The 2018 housing and physical environment supplement included:

- additional health indicators
- smoking
- housing maintenance
- cold damp mould
- healthy housing behaviours
- housing suitability
- temperature
- housing tenure security and housing mobility
- access to key public facilities
- quality of neighbourhood
- natural environment.

The easiest way to find the results of this survey is to search for 'Wellbeing Statistics' on the Stats NZ website. Here are some of the results:

- [Wellbeing statistics: 2021](#)
- [Wellbeing statistics: 2021 \(supplementary\)](#)
- [Wellbeing statistics: 2018](#)
- [Renting vs owning in NZ](#)
- [Renters less satisfied with their housing](#)
- [Wai 2750, 3.1.235\(b\) General Social Survey 2018 High-level findings for people with Māori ethnicity](#)

- [Wellbeing time series explorer](#)

For further information about the General Social Survey see the [information in the Stats NZ database](#). [General Social Survey \(GSS\) - Stats NZ DataInfo+](#).

Further information on the [Stats NZ survey programme](#) is available on their website.

Further breakdowns of data can be analysed via the Stats NZ data lab, or can be requested by:

- emailing info@stats.govt.nz
- calling 0508 525 525 (or +64 4 931 4600)
- using the [online form](#).

Growing Up in New Zealand

Growing Up in New Zealand is a longitudinal study following the lives of 6000 young people and their families. The children's mothers first signed up to participate before the children were born in the antenatal data collection wave in 2009 and 2010. Since then, data was collected when the child was at the ages of 6 weeks, 9 months, 16 months, 23 months, 2 years, 3–5 years, 6 years, 8 years and 12 years, with proposed collections at 14 and 16 years. Full details of these [timings, participation, questionnaires, data dictionaries and user guides](#) can be found on the *Growing Up in New Zealand* website.

A strength of this survey is that it is longitudinal, however there are limitations to remember, for example, the difficulty in retaining participants in the sample, particularly those living in more precarious circumstances. While the sample is more widespread now, it was initially drawn from the Auckland and Waikato areas. This, and the fact it involves a single cohort means that it is important to consider results in the context of the time and place of the participant families.

The *Growing Up in New Zealand* study has collected information on a range of topics across the life course related to:

- societal context, neighbourhood and environment
- family and whānau
- culture and identity
- health and wellbeing
- psychological and cognitive development
- education

They have particularly comprehensive data on residential mobility and housing

quality during early and middle childhood.

Measures include:

- housing tenure, including home ownership, and whether rentals are through private landlords or public housing
- housing costs and affordability
- residential mobility and reasons for moving house
- crowding
- housing quality, including heating, mould and mildew presence, dampness and condensation, drinking water source
- living standards and material wellbeing
- material deprivation and stress about finances
- household income, employment, and debt information
- interviewers' objective rating of housing quality and temperature/humidity at several time points and locations on one weekday and one weekend day during the eight-year data collection wave
- information on where the child sleeps
- relationship/household structure and their changes
- discrimination questions, including questions about the neighbourhood and neighbours
- perceptions on neighbourhood safety
- parental mental health and addiction information
- health, disability, wellbeing and education information
- neighbourhood engagement including local resources, services and characteristics.

Examples of some of the derived variables available from the 12-year data collection wave include:

- Dep-17 index of material hardship
- Canadian crowding index
- Simple crowding index
- Food insecurity score
- Modified OECD Scale (equivalised household income)
- Geospatial data (NZDep2018, region, DHB, rurality) household composition
- Child health-related quality of life (KIDSCREEN-10).

The [housing and homelessness snapshot](#) and the [material hardship snapshot](#) from the 12-year data collection wave are available on the *Growing up in New Zealand* website.

Read [all reports from Growing Up in New Zealand](#) from across the data collection wave on their website.

Other reports from this study

Berry, S., Atatoa Carr, P., Kool, B., Mohal, J., Morton, S., & Grant, C. (2017). Housing tenure as a focus for reducing inequalities in the home safety environment: evidence from Growing Up in New Zealand. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, 41(5), 530-534. doi: [10.1111/1753-6405.12695](https://doi.org/10.1111/1753-6405.12695)

Marks, E.J. Somerville-Ryan, M., Walker, C., Develin, M., Chen, R., Carr, P.A., Berry, S., Smith, A., & Morton, S. M. B. (2021). Housing-related experiences of families with young children in contemporary Aotearoa New Zealand: How do these experiences differ for families living in rental or social housing and/or on low incomes? Retrieved from <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/research/housing-related-experiences/index.html>

Morton, S., Lai, H., Walker, C., Cha, J., Smith, A., Marks, E., & Pillai, A. (2021). Keeping our children warm and dry: Evidence from Growing Up in New Zealand. Retrieved from https://d39d3mj7qio96p.cloudfront.net/media/documents/ER58_Final_GUINZ_Report_2_07_2021.pdf

Morton, S. M. B., Walker, C.G., Gerritsen, S., Smith, A., Cha, J., Atatoa Carr, P., Chen, R., Exeter, D.J., Fa'alili-Fidow, J., Fenaughty, J., Grant, C. Kim, H., Kingi, T., Lai, H., Langridge, F., Marks, E.J., Meissel, K., Napier, C., Paine, S., Peterson, E.R., Pillai, A., Reese, E., Underwood, L., Waldie, & K.E. Wall, C. (n.d.). Growing Up in New Zealand: A longitudinal study of New Zealand children and their families. Now We Are Eight. Retrieved from https://assets.website-files.com/63a70013e473f3b2807218ee/6420d943ce09cd73525d1e4f_report%209.pdf

Morton, S.M.B., Grant, C.C., Walker, C.G., Berry, S.D., Meissel, K., Ly, K., Marks, E.J., Underwood, L., Fa'alili-Fidow, J., Wilson, S., Pillai, A., & Kim, H. (2018). Growing Up in New Zealand: A longitudinal study of New Zealand children and their families. Transition to school. Retrieved from https://assets.website-files.com/63a70013e473f3b2807218ee/63cfc45306836d075483f03a_Report08_Transition%20to%20school%20June%202018.pdf

Morton, S.M.B, Grant, C.C., Berry, S.D., Walker, C.G., Corkin, M., Ly, K., de Castro, T.G., Atatoa Carr, P.E., Bandara, D.K., Mohal, J., Bird, A., Underwood, L., & Fa'alili-Fidow, J., 2017. Growing Up in New Zealand: A longitudinal study of New Zealand children and their families. Now We Are Four: Describing the preschool years. Retrieved from https://assets.website-files.com/63a70013e473f3b2807218ee/63cfc4228ead0d434f592024_Report07_Now%20we%20are%20four%20report.pdf

Morton, S. M. B., Atatoa Carr, P. E., Berry, S. D., Grant, C. C., Bandara, D.K., Mohal, J., & Tricker, P. J. (2014). *Growing Up in New Zealand: A longitudinal study of New Zealand children and their families. Residential Mobility Report 1: Moving house in the first 1000 days*. Retrieved from https://assets.website-files.com/63a70013e473f3b2807218ee/63c97ae81184ef7c3a768a41_report05.pdf

Morton, S.M.B., Atatoa Carr, P.E., Grant, C.C., Lee, A.C., Bandara, D.K., Mohal, J., Kinloch, J.M., Schmidt, J.M., Hedges, M.R., Ivory, V.C., Kingi, T.R., Liang, R., Perese, L.M., Peterson, E., Pryor, J.E., Reese, E., Robinson, E.M., Waldie, K.E., & Wall, C.R. (2012). *Growing Up in New Zealand: A longitudinal study of New Zealand children and their families. Report 2: Now we are born*. Retrieved from https://assets.website-files.com/63a70013e473f3b2807218ee/63cfc2abb481df17e6a990b3_report02.pdf

Nichani, V., Dirks, K., Burns, B., Bird, A., & Grant, C. (2017). Green space and depression during pregnancy: Results from the growing up in New Zealand study. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 14(9), 1083. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph14091083>

Riggs, L., Noy, S., Devlin, M., & Howden-Chapman, P. (2021). Housing, Health, and the Well-Being of Children. Retrieved from <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/research/housing-health-wellbeing/index.html>

TinTin, S., Woodward, A., Saraf, R., Berry, S., Atatoa Carr, P., Morton, S. M. B., & Grant, C.C. (2016). Internal living environment and respiratory disease in children: findings from the Growing Up in New Zealand longitudinal child cohort study. *Environmental Health*, 15, 120. [doi: 10.1186/s12940-016-0207-z](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12940-016-0207-z)

Whitehead, J., Prickett, K. C., Paine, S-J., Carr, P.A. (2023). *Moving for good? Patterns of early childhood residential mobility, unmet healthcare needs, and child health in Aotearoa New Zealand*. Retrieved from <https://www.msd.govt.nz/documents/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/research/children-and-families-research-fund/moving-for-good-patterns-of-early-childhood-residential-mobility-unmet-healthcare-needs-and-child-health-in-aotearoa-new-zealand.pdf>

To undertake further analysis, or contact the team to request further analysis then read the information on the *Growing Up in New Zealand* website:

- www.growingup.co.nz/using-data
- www.growingup.co.nz/data-access-application.

If you have a research question related to *Growing Up in New Zealand*, email the research team at researchgrowingup@auckland.ac.nz.

If your query is related to data access, then you can contact the data access co-ordinator: dataaccess@growingup.co.nz.

Te Haeata settlement portal

Te Haeata is a record of Treaty settlement commitments as recorded in deeds of settlement and settlement legislation. It is a tool for Crown agencies, entities, local authorities and post-settlement governance entities to search Treaty settlement commitments. Access is only granted to representatives of these organisations.

Te Haeata allows you to search for commitments by keyword, agency name or commitment type. Deeds and legislation remain the authoritative source of information about Treaty settlements. Te Haeata is a tool to help people find this information more easily.

More [background on Treaty settlements](#), and [deeds of settlement](#) can be found on the Office for Māori Crown Relations – Te Arawhiti website.

[Treaty settlement legislation](#) can be found on the New Zealand legislation website.

Te Haeata includes a link to a glossary in the bottom right-hand corner of the portal.

To contact the team who look after Te Haeata, complete the form on their website: <https://tehaeata.govt.nz/contact>.

New Zealand Health Survey

The New Zealand Health Survey is managed by Manatū Hauora – Ministry of Health and provides information about the health and wellbeing of New Zealanders. The survey became continuous in 2011, enabling the publication of annual updates on the health of New Zealanders.

The results provide data for people selected for the survey period from July–June each year. Over 13,000 adults and the parents or primary caregivers of over 4,000 children take part in the survey each year. COVID-19 impacted the collection of survey data from 2020–2023. The number of interviews for 2022/23 is about half the usual sample size (6,799 adults and 2,029 children). This increased in 2023/24 but not to the levels seen prior to COVID-19 (9,719 adults and 3,062 children).

Topics that may be of interest include:

- family wellbeing
- health service use and barriers to access
- household food insecurity
- life satisfaction
- mental health.

Previous modules include:

- housing quality (2013/14)
- disability status and long-term conditions (2013/14)
- living standards (2013/14)
- alcohol and drug use (2012/13, 2018/19, 2019/20)
- racial discrimination (2011/12, 2016/17, 2020/21).

As part of the sociodemographics collected, there are questions about housing to determine crowding, tenure and household composition.

A key limitation here is that the sample excludes many vulnerable households who are not residing in permanent private dwellings.

[Results are available](#) on the Ministry of Health website.

Where respondents have given their consent for data linkage, the New Zealand Health Survey data has also been added to the IDI (see page 60).

Examples of analysis and research using the New Zealand Health Survey

Ministry of Health. (2019). *Wai 2575 Māori Health Trends Report*. Retrieved from <https://www.health.govt.nz/publications/wai-2575-maori-health-trends-report>

Ministry of Health. (2015). *Tatau Kahukura: Māori Health Chart Book 2015 (3rd edition)*. Retrieved from <https://www.health.govt.nz/publications/tatau-kahukura-maori-health-chart-book-2015-3rd-edition>

Craig, E., McDonald, G., Adams, J., Reddington, A., Oben, G., Simpson, J., & Wicken, A. (2012). *Te Ohonga Ake The Health of Māori Children and Young People with Chronic Conditions and Disabilities in New Zealand*. Dunedin: New Zealand Child and Youth Epidemiology Service, University of Otago; 2012. Retrieved from <http://hdl.handle.net/10523/6133>

Researchers can apply to access the Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) from Ministry of Health population surveys after the key survey results have been released. Researchers can apply to access the Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) from the Ministry of Health population surveys after the key survey results have been released. CURFs have had all identifying information about individuals removed and have been modified to protect individual information.

You can view a list of available CURFs at You can view a list of available CURFs at:

- www.health.govt.nz/nz-health-statistics/surveys/access-survey-microdata
- www.health.govt.nz/statistics-research/surveys/access-to-survey-microdata<https://www.health.govt.nz/statistics-research/surveys/access-to-survey-microdata>.

Researcher access to these datasets is managed through Stats NZ. You can [view the eligibility criteria, the protocol for applying for access and the application form to access microdata](#) on their website.

To request more information, or further data analysis of the New Zealand Health Survey email healthsurvey@health.govt.nz

New Zealand Health, Work and Retirement Study

The New Zealand Health, Work and Retirement Study began in 2006, it is a study of people aged 55 years and over who live in Aotearoa New Zealand. The study aims to track and describe factors associated with health, retirement and 'ageing well' in the older New Zealand population. Since beginning in 2006, study methods have included a biennial longitudinal postal survey, face-to-face qualitative and cognitive interviews, an online survey pilot, data linkage with national health and mortality records, and data linkage to ACC records.

The study is a longitudinal rolling cohort study which includes over 11,000 participants, of which nearly half are of Māori descent, the original cohort reaching 71–86 years of age in 2022.

More [information about the study](#) is available on the Massey University website.

Information is collected about health and wellbeing, whānau and friends, caregiving, work and retirement, financial wellbeing and cultural identity as well as many housing-related variables:

- housing type and tenure
- satisfaction
- neighbourhood qualities and trust
- condition
- future housing needs
- ideal living arrangements
- access to government support.

[Questionnaires and technical reports](#), and [further research undertaken](#) can be found on the Massey University website.

The key strengths of this survey are that it is longitudinal and has a high proportion of Māori participants. However, it's important to consider any results in the context of the participants involved.

The survey team are committed to responsible data sharing. They aim to make data available within two years of each survey. You can find more information in their Health and Ageing Research Team (HART) [data access and conditions of use agreement](#) on the Massey University website.

Examples of reports from this study

Butcher, E., & Breheny, M. (2013). *The importance of dependence on place for older Māori on the East Cape. Summary report for the Living Standards for Elders Study*. Palmerston North: Massey University. Retrieved from: https://www.massey.ac.nz/documents/1118/Older_Maori_on_the_East_Cape_LSCA_PE_2014.pdf

Stephens, C., Birchall, M., & Thompson, J. (2021). *Diversity in housing experiences and their correlates for New Zealand adults aged 75+ and 65–74 years. Report for the Commission for Financial Capability June, 2021*. Health and Ageing Research Team, Massey University: Palmerston North. Retrieved from: https://www.massey.ac.nz/documents/1089/CFFC_Report_June_2021.pdf

Szabo, A., Allen, J., Alpass, F., Stephens, C. (2016). *Policy Report: Home Ownership and Wellbeing among Older New Zealanders*. Palmerston North: School of Psychology, Massey University. Retrieved from: https://www.massey.ac.nz/documents/1100/Policy_Report_Housing_Tenure_February_2016.pdf

To talk to someone about the study:

- phone 0800 100 134
- email Hart@massey.ac.nz.

Hospitalisations (National Minimum Dataset)

The National Minimum Dataset (NMDS) is a national collection of public and private hospital discharge information, including coded clinical data for inpatients and day patients.

Data has been submitted electronically in an agreed format by public hospitals since 1993.

The private hospital discharge information for publicly funded events, for example, birth events and geriatric care, has been collected since 1997. Other data is being added as it becomes available electronically.

The NMDS has undergone many changes over the years. Some data subsets have been removed and are now held in separate collections (the Cancer Register and the Mortality Collection). In other cases, additional fields have been included and

events are reported in more detail than in the past. For further details refer to the [NMDS hospital events](#) and [data dictionaries](#).

Private hospital information is also stored in the NMDS. Publicly funded events (primarily maternity and geriatric) and surgical events from some hospitals are up to date. Data describing privately funded events may be delayed.

While events are regularly recorded in the NMDS, it is standard to report on hospitalisations that have been completed or discharged. Some hospitalisations take longer than others to be discharged. Because of this it is better to report on hospitalisations that were discharged six, or even twelve months prior.

Te Whatu Ora provides access to a [hospital events web tool](#) on their website.

It's important to understand the [coding used for hospital events](#) (ICD coding), which can be read on the Te Whatu Ora website.

Several pieces of work have attempted to estimate the number of hospitalisations and/or burden of disease related to housing using the NMDS

Baker, M. G., McDonald, A., Zhang, J., & Howden-Chapman, P. (2013). *Infectious diseases attributable to household crowding in New Zealand: A systematic review and burden of disease estimate*. Wellington: He Kainga Oranga/Housing and Health Research Programme, University of Otago. Retrieved from https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE17277642

Baker, M. G., Zhang, J., & Howden-Chapman, P. (2010). *Health impacts of social housing: Hospitalisations in Housing New Zealand Applicants and Tenants, 2003–2008*. (2010). Wellington: He Kainga Oranga/Housing and Health Research Programme, University of Otago. Retrieved from <https://www.healthyhousing.org.nz/sites/default/files/2022-01/Microsoft-Word-Health-Impacts-of-Social-Housing-June-2010-FINAL%20%281%29.pdf>

Baker, M. G., Telfar-Barnard, L., Zhang, J., Verrall, A., & Howden-Chapman, P. (2010). *Close-contact infectious diseases in New Zealand: Trends and ethnic inequalities in hospitalisations, 1989–2008*. Retrieved from: <https://www.healthyhousing.org.nz/sites/default/files/2022-02/Close-Contact-IDs-in-NZ-June-2010.pdf>

Baker, M. G., McDonald, A., Zhang, J., & Howden-Chapman, P. (2013) *Infectious diseases attributable to household crowding in New Zealand: A systematic review and burden of disease estimate*. Wellington: He Kainga Oranga/ Housing and Health Research Programme, University of Otago. Retrieved from https://ndhadeliver.natlib.govt.nz/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE17277642

Baker, M.G., Zhang, J., & Howden-Chapman, P. (2010). *Health impacts of social housing: Hospitalisations in Housing New Zealand Applicants and Tenants, 2003–2008*. Wellington: He Kainga Oranga/Housing and Health Research Programme, University of Otago. Retrieved from <https://www.healthyhousing.org.nz/sites/default/files/2022-01/Microsoft-Word-Health-Impacts-of-Social-Housing-June-2010-FINAL%20%281%29.pdf>

Baker, M.G., Zhang, J., Howden-Chapman P., Blakely, T., Saville-Smith, K., & Crane, J. (2006). *Housing, Crowding and Health Study: Characteristics of cohort members and their hospitalisations*. Wellington: He Kainga Oranga/Housing and Health Research Programme, University of Otago. Retrieved from <https://www.healthyhousing.org.nz/sites/default/files/2022-01/Housing-Crowding-and-Health-Characterisations-of-Cohort-Members-and-their-Hospitalisations1.pdf>

NMDS data can be accessed using the Stats NZ IDI (see page 60), or can be requested by:

- emailing: data-enquiries@health.govt.nz
- calling +64 4 496 2000.

Household Income and Living Survey (formerly the Household Economic Survey)

The Household Income and Living Survey is run from July to June each year and is designed to measure the economic wellbeing of New Zealanders. While the survey measures household income and housing costs every year, Stats NZ collect wealth and detailed expenditure data every three years. The survey is undertaken *kanohi ki te kanohi* (face-to-face), with some interviews via phone.

A limitation of this survey is that the sample excludes many vulnerable households who do not live in permanent private dwellings.

The Household Income and Living Survey has been running in various forms since 1972/73. It aims to collect information from 20,000 households each year. The core survey (income) collects information on annual income from all sources at both the individual and household levels, showing the contribution of each source of income to overall household income. It also collects information on material standard of living – including dampness or mould and heating or keeping a house warm in winter – and housing costs, including rent, mortgages, rates and building-related insurance.

The Household Income and Living Survey has two regular supplements which are undertaken on three-year rotations – expenditure, which includes a detailed expenditure questionnaire and diary; and savings which collects information on assets and liabilities.

The core Household Income and Living Survey is designed to give robust estimates of household income and housing costs at the national level and for 12 regional council areas. It also allows for analysis of income and non-monetary wellbeing by ethnicity, particularly for Māori and Pacific communities, by disability status and by gender.

[Detailed information about the Household Income and Living Survey](#) can be found on the Stats NZ database.

[Questionnaires are available](#) on the Stats NZ Store House. Use the panels on the left-hand side to filter the results, then click through to the questionnaire you'd like to view. Once this has loaded, click on the page to see the flowchart clearly and scroll through the content.

The easiest way to find results for this survey is to search the Stats NZ website for 'household expenditure statistics'.

The figures are usually available in March each year, with the [June 2022 figures](#) available on the Stats NZ website. These were affected by COVID-19 restrictions, limiting the sample size to 8,900 households.

In the downloadable Excel spreadsheet for 2022 damp or mould, heating, and crowding can be found in table 13 with the 'all income groups' columns providing the figures for all households (*not* individuals). Tenure of households can be found in table 5 of the 2022 spreadsheet. HUD usually includes dwellings held in a family trust by usual residents in owner-occupied (see Table 3).

[Customised data outputs from the Household Income and Living Survey](#) requested by HUD are published on data.govt

Table 6: Products using housing-related data from the Household Income and Living Survey

Product	Description	Link
Change in Housing Affordability Indicators	Produced by HUD, these show how affordability of renting a home, saving for a deposit, and servicing a mortgage for people entering the market has changed over time. They provide insight into affordability nationally, regionally and by Territorial Authority	www.hud.govt.nz/stats-and-insights/change-in-housing-affordability-indicators
Household incomes report	Produced by Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora – Ministry of Social Development and is made up of two parts: <i>International Comparisons of Housing Affordability for Renters</i>	www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/monitoring/household-incomes/index.html

Product	Description	Link
	<p><i>and Owners as</i></p> <p><i>The material wellbeing of New Zealand households: trends and relativities using non-income measures</i></p> <p>This second one includes data for Māori</p>	
Child and youth wellbeing strategy annual report	The annual report details progress towards achieving the outcomes, as measured against the strategy's indicators. The relevant section for housing-related data is that children and young people have what they need. It includes specific information on outcomes for Māori and Pacific children and young people, and for other population groups where data is available	www.childyouthwellbeing.govt.nz/measuring-success/reporting
Child poverty statistics	Child poverty statistics provide estimates of low income and material hardship rates for measures listed in the Child Poverty Reduction Act 2018 .	www.stats.govt.nz Enter the words: Child poverty statistics into the search tool then sort by newest first

Further breakdowns of data can be analysed via the Stats NZ data lab, or can be requested by:

- emailing: info@stats.govt.nz
- calling 0508 525 525 (or +64 4 931 4600)
- [using the online form](#).

Integrated Data Infrastructure

Managed by Stats NZ, the IDI is a large research database. It holds de-identified microdata about people and households.

The data includes life events like education, income, benefits, migration, justice and health. It comes from government agencies, Stats NZ surveys and non-government organisations (NGOs). The data is linked together, or integrated, to form the IDI.

To integrate datasets, Stats NZ links information from surveys, government agencies and NGOs together using identifiable data, including first and last name, date of birth, age, sex and country of birth. At this stage, the data is not accessible for analysis or research.

Before data is made available to approved researchers, all personal identifiers have been either removed or encrypted (replaced with another number) to ensure the data records are not associated with named individuals.

There are eight broad categories in the IDI:

- **Health data:** one of the largest categories of data available for research in the IDI. Health spans a wide range of datasets cancer registrations, chronic conditions, B4 school checks, pharmaceuticals, mental health and addiction, laboratory claims, mortality, the New Zealand Health Survey and more.
- **Education and training data:** includes education levels from early childhood education participation, through primary, secondary, tertiary, adult competency assessments and industry training.
- **Benefits and social services data:** includes data on benefits, youth services, superannuation, Working for Families, Child, Youth and Family, ACC injury claims, student loans and allowances and family start.
- **Justice data:** includes microdata from Ara Poutama Aotearoa – Department of Corrections (see page 72), Ministry of Justice and police records.
- **People and communities data:** includes data from Auckland City mission and transportation (drivers licences and motor vehicle registrations), as well as data from Immigration New Zealand's migrant surveys, Longitudinal Immigration Survey of New Zealand, General Social Survey (see page 44), Disability Survey (see page 38), and Te Kupenga (see page 63).
- **Population data** – contains information on border movements, visa applications, departure and arrival cards, as well as personal details such as births, deaths, marriages and civil unions.
- **Income and work data:** includes microdata on tax and income, as well as survey data on income (from New Zealand income survey); household labour force; family, income, and employment; and household economics (see page 57).
- **Housing data:** includes tenancy and social housing information (see page 21).

A more [detailed list and data dictionaries](#) and [more information about the IDI](#) can be found on the Stats NZ website.

Stats NZ ensures a thorough process for protecting individuals' data, including checking all outputs from the IDI to ensure they're not identifiable.

You can search for [research undertaken using the IDI](#) using the Stats NZ store house.

There is a thorough process to access the IDI, this includes:

- becoming an approved researcher and undertaking the training required for this through Stats NZ
- a pre-application meeting with Stats NZ
- charges
- a review process.

Applications to access the IDI are reviewed on a six-week cycle. Find out more about the [process to access the IDI](#) on the Stats NZ website.

To talk to someone at Stats NZ about the IDI, email:
access2microdata@stats.govt.nz.

Iwi/hapū planning documents

If appropriately resourced, iwi/hapū and related entities prepare documents to inform their and other's decisions. When planning to engage with an iwi/hapū it is sensible to review documents where they have already described their views.

These may include:

- iwi/hapū management plans lodged with local authorities
- housing strategies
- submissions.

Iwi/hapū management plans

A Hapū/Iwi resource management plan is a document developed and approved by hapū and/or iwi. These plans describe resource management issues of importance to them as tangata whenua.

The plans may also contain information relating to specific cultural values, historical accounts, descriptions of areas of interest (hapū/iwi boundaries/rohe) and

consultation/engagement protocols for resource consents and/or plan changes.

These may be found on the website of a local authority, or on the hapū or iwi website.

Iwi/hapū housing strategies

Sometimes an iwi, hapū or related entity develops a housing strategy. These can inform planning for housing – whether for iwi/hapū members, using particular areas of land, or for financial investment. A strategy might be used to accompany funding, grant or loan applications or business proposals. Housing strategies are sometimes available publicly on a website, or upon request from the relevant entity.

Iwi/hapū submissions

Submissions from iwi, hapū and related entities to consultations are sometimes made public – either by the entity themselves, via their website, or through the consultation process.

Submissions provide information as to whether the submitters agree, disagree or have suggested amendments to what is proposed. They can be a useful source of information to understand the perspective of the iwi or hapū, for example, their considerations regarding the district plan for a certain area.

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe guidance

[Mana Whakahono ā Rohe](#) is a tool designed to assist tangata whenua and local authorities discuss, agree and record how they will work together under the Resource Management Act. This publication was developed by Ministry for Environment.

He Tiro Whānui e pā ana ki te Tiaki Taiao – kaitiaki survey

The Ministry for the Environment and Te Puni Kōkiri use the Kaitiaki Survey to hear directly from iwi and hapū conservation/kaitiaki organisations about the issues they face, and potential solutions. This helps to build a better understanding about how iwi and hapū conservation/kaitiaki organisations are involved in the environmental and resource management system. The survey was conducted in 2012 and 2019.

Aims of the 2019 survey were to:

- build on the 2012 baseline information and identify trends
- identify whether the sector is using new tools/processes and whether these are more useful
- track the progress of iwi/hapū-council relationships
- identify opportunities and barriers to improving the sector

- understand whether the Treaty settlement process influences participation in the sector.

The 2019 survey includes information about:

- whānau involvement in environmental management
- inclusion of mātauranga in Resource Management Act processes
- time spent on Resource Management Act and other environmental work
- successful environmental initiatives
- funding
- engagement and relationships with local councils.

The 2019 survey was completed by 77 iwi and hapū groups out of 202 who were contacted to participate. The low response rate for the 2019 survey has an impact on its validity in terms of trend data.

The [2012 report](#) can be found on the Te Puni Kōkiri website, while the [2019 report](#) can be found on the Ministry for the Environment website.

Questions regarding these surveys can be directed to info@mfe.govt.nz or phone 0800 499 700.

Te Kupenga

Te Kupenga is the Stats NZ survey of Māori wellbeing. The survey provides key statistics on four areas of Māori cultural wellbeing:

- wairuatanga (spirituality)
- tikanga (Māori customs and practices)
- Te reo Māori (the Māori language)
- whanaungatanga (social connectedness).

The survey's content recognises practices and wellbeing outcomes that are specific to Māori culture, such as the knowledge and use of the Māori language, connection to marae and whānau wellbeing.

Te Kupenga is a post-censal survey. This means the survey sample was selected from people aged 15 years or over who identified as having Māori ethnicity and/or descent on their census form. It also means that the housing variables collected in Census (see page 25) are available for analysis as part of Te Kupenga.

Te Kupenga was first run in 2013, with most of its content retained for the 2018 survey. The biggest changes to Te Kupenga 2018 were an increase in the number of

people surveyed (from around 5,500 in 2013 to almost 8,500 in 2018) and a new set of questions about kaitiakitanga (guardianship). [Full details of the changes made](#) are available on the Stats NZ website.

Given that a lower proportion of Māori people completed the 2018 Census than anticipated, Stats NZ undertook an [investigation to understand the impact on Te Kupenga](#). The investigation found some bias in the sample frame (the group of people who could have been selected to participate) compared with the total Māori population. However, this bias was small, and most of the effect of the bias was removed through the statistical weighting process.

Results from Te Kupenga are available as regional and urban/rural breakdowns.

The 2018 Te Kupenga results were published on the Stats NZ website in [English](#) and [te reo Māori](#). The 2013 Te Kupenga results were published on the Stats NZ website in [English](#) and [te reo Māori](#).

Analysis of 2018 housing data can be found in [Te Pā Harakeke: Māori housing and wellbeing 2021](#), a report which weaves together data from Te Kupenga and the General Social Survey, as well as housing data from the Census of Population and Dwellings.

Analysis of housing data for 2013 can be found in the [Families and Whānau Status Report 2018](#).

[Questionnaires](#) can be found using the Stats NZ Store House. Use the panels on the left-hand side to filter the results to what you're looking for then click through to the questionnaire you'd like to view. Once this has loaded, click on the page to see the flowchart clearly and scroll through the content.

Further breakdowns of data can be analysed via the Stats NZ data lab (see IDI, page 60), or can be requested by:

- emailing info@stats.govt.nz
- calling 0508 525 525 (or +64 4 931 4600)
- using the [online form](#).

Māori land data

Māori freehold land is land where Māori customary interests have been converted to freehold title by the Māori Land Court or its predecessors by a freehold order. This land has therefore never been out of Māori ownership. Māori freehold land continues to be Māori land until the Māori Land Court changes its status.

Māori customary land is land that is held by Māori in accordance with tikanga Māori that was never converted to Māori freehold land by the land courts, so that Māori have the same title to it as they had in 1840.

General land owned by Māori means ordinary privately-owned freehold land that is now beneficially owned either by one Māori person, or by a group of people the majority of whom are Māori.

There are several sources for accessing data and information regarding whenua Māori.

These include:

- Te Kooti Whenua Māori – the Māori Land Court
- Toitū Te Whenua – Land Information New Zealand
- Tupu.nz
- whenua Māori visualisation tool.

Te Kooti Whenua Māori – the Māori Land Court

Te Kooti Whenua Māori – the Māori Land Court provides [information and data about whenua Māori](#) on their website. This includes an annual Māori Land Update and other detailed Māori land information.

The Māori Land Update is usually released annually and provides:

- the number of customary and freehold titles of Māori land
- the number and types of management structures and the size of the land they are responsible for managing
- other statistics including averages of area and beneficial owners with management structures.

It does not include information about Crown land, Crown land reserved for Māori, general land owned by Māori or land blocks under internal review.

The Māori Land Court also makes information about whenua Māori available through an online portal, Pātaka Whenua.

Pātaka Whenua

Pātaka Whenua is an online portal that enables users to [search and access Māori land information, submit an enquiry and file a Court application](#). This information shows the location, size and ownership of land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act.

To make a specific request regarding Māori Land Court data you can:

- search block information using Pātaka Whenua
- submit an enquiry using Pātaka Whenua
- [contact your local office](#)
- email mlctewaharoa@justice.govt.nz.

Toitū Te Whenua – Land Information New Zealand

[Land records registered with LINZ](#) can be ordered via their website.

You can search for, customise and obtain New Zealand land and seabed data from the LINZ Data Service. The types of data include:

- [aerial imagery](#)
- Crown land
- elevation
- property ownership and boundary
- resilience and climate change
- road, address and places
- sea level
- suburbs and localities
- [topographic](#) – features of the land
- geodetic – shape and orientation.

Find out more about [accessing and using the LINZ data service](#) on their website.

Read the [relevant guidance](#) to ensure you understand the data available through LINZ.

Any queries about LINZ data can be sent to linzdataservice@linz.govt.nz

Tupu.nz

[Tupu.nz](#) is a tool from Te Puni Kōkiri Whenua Māori Service. The purpose of Tupu.nz is to support whānau aspirations for Māori freehold land – enabling whānau development through whenua.

Watch the [guide to using Tupu.nz](#) on YouTube.

You can use Tupu.nz to [search for a block of whenua by block, trust or incorporation name to see it a on a map](#) and get information about the environment, economy and climate in that rohe.

To talk to someone about Tupu.nz you can call 0800 875 663 or email whenuainfo@tpk.govt.nz

Whenua Māori Visualisation tool

The [Whenua Māori Visualisation tool](#) is intended to help Māori land owners and managers find out more about the physical characteristics, constraints and potential of their whenua Māori. It provides up-to-date environmental and land resource data from Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research.

Watch the [video guide to using the Whenua Māori Visualisation tool](#) or [read the written guide](#).

You can enter a land block ID or registered name or part name into the search box, or use the zoom function on the map to select the whenua block you're interested in. From there select more details, then use the 'add an overlay' drop-down box to view information about the land including the land use capability, the suitability for different uses or protection, the land cover and soil drainage.

It's important to [read the glossary](#) for information about the different terms that are used.

To contact someone about the tool, click on [Whakapā mai | Make an Enquiry](#) on the Maanaki Whenua website.

MAIHI Ka Ora, Ka Mārama

[MAIHI Ka Ora, Ka Mārama](#) is a Māori housing dashboard collated and hosted by HUD.

The data presented is administrative data held by the Crown that is updated regularly. This includes data sourced from HUD (see page 22), MSD (see page 21), TPK (see page 79) and Kāinga Ora (see page 21).

[He Kura Te Tangata](#) includes programme data that supports Māori housing aspirations:

- Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga
- funding through the Homelessness Action Plan and MAIHI
- community housing providers
- land for housing
- progressive home ownership
- first home products
- Kāinga Whenua Loan scheme.

This data is presented for the total population and Māori. Some of this data is presented by area.

[He Arotahinga](#) includes data that describes the disproportionate effects of the housing crisis on Māori:

- public housing
- Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant
- housing first
- accommodation supplement
- sustaining tenancies
- temporary additional support.

Where possible this data is available over time from 2017, or programme start date. The various metrics are available for the total population and Māori, by area.

[Data can also be downloaded](#) for analysis from the HUD website, and there is a [full glossary of terms and links to further information](#). It's important to read the descriptions of the data provided when you hover over it in MAIHI Ka Ora, Ka Mārama, these as well as the glossary information help to ensure the data is interpreted correctly.

For any customised data requests, email HUD.Insights@hud.govt.nz

Mental health data

The Programme for the Integration of Mental Health Data (PRIMHD) is a national database of information collated by Te Whatu Ora to support policy formation, monitoring and research. It is stored in the PRIMHD datamart which is part of the Te Whatu Ora national data warehouse.

PRIMHD collects information on the provision of secondary mental health and alcohol and drug services funded by the government. This includes secondary inpatient, residential, outpatient and community services provided by Te Whatu Ora and NGOs. PRIMHD includes details of services provided, as well as demographic variables (such as sex, age and ethnicity), diagnosis, legal status, referral/discharge and outcomes data. Accommodation is collected in three categories – homeless, supported and independent.

PRIMHD does not include information on the provision of primary mental health care, for example from general practitioners (GPs).

Read [detailed information about the PRIMHD](#), [top line statistics](#) or [access the web tool](#). Accommodation status for Māori can be found via this tool as part of the supplementary consumer records data.

It's important to note that this is administrative data, and hence, only reflects information for those who have accessed secondary mental health and alcohol and drug services.

Some work has been undertaken looking at mental health service use of those who have experienced homelessness including:

Fraser, B., Chun, S., Pehi, T., Jiang, T., Johnson, E., Ombler, J., McMinn, C., & Pierse, N. (2022). Post-housing first outcomes amongst a cohort of formerly homeless youth in Aotearoa New Zealand. *Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand* 53(5), 656–672. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03036758.2022.2088572>

Pierse, N., Ombler, J., Chun, S., Fraser, B., White, M., Aspinall, C., McMinn, C., Howden-Chapman, P., Nelson, J., Hawkes, K., Jiang, T., & Atatoa-Carr, P. (2022). Two-year post-housing outcomes for a housing first cohort in Aotearoa New Zealand. *European Journal of Homelessness* 16(2), 121–144. Retrieved from https://www.feantsaresearch.org/public/user/Observatory/2022/EJH_16-2/EJH_16-2_A5.pdf

PRIMHD data can be accessed via IDI (see page 60), or can be requested directly from Te Whatu Ora by:

- emailing: data-enquiries@health.govt.nz
- calling +64 4 496 2000.

National climate and environmental data

The National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd (NIWA) conducts and reports on environmental science to enable sustainable management of natural resources.

NIWA holds a breadth of environmental and climate data and information which may be of value to those working in housing and urban development, including:

- weather and climate
- high intensity rainfall return intervals
- climate change projections
- air quality
- coastal erosion and estuary information
- solar energy calculator
- stormwater quality
- rainfall
- water quality
- natural hazards.

Most of NIWA's data is available at a very fine level of detail. Explore the [services and research](#) and [online tools](#) available from NIWA on their website.

In addition, Aotearoa New Zealand's seven Crown Research Institutes (CRIs) have created the National Environmental Data Centre (NEDC) website to make the environmental information held by CRIs more accessible to all. [Explore the datasets](#) available on the NEDC website.

Te Kūwaha, NIWA's National Centre for Māori Environmental Research is a dedicated Māori research team, with a vision to work in partnership with others to enable complementary knowledge systems to support kaitiakitanga and provide environmental research excellence that enhances the social, environmental and economic aspirations of whānau, hapū and iwi, Māori communities and Māori business.

Explore the [work being undertaken and produced with Te Kūwaha](#).

Key publications produced by Te Puni Kōkiri using NIWA data

Understanding climate hazards for hapori Māori – Insights for policy makers report:

<https://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/o-matou-mohiotanga/climate/understanding-climate-hazards-for-hapori-maori-ins>

Climate Resilience Web Application – interactive maps to support hapori Māori in building resilience against climate change: <https://www.tpk.govt.nz/en/o-matou-mohiotanga/climate/climate-resilience-web-application>

Te Kūwaha team at NIWA can be contacted by:

- using the [web form](#)
- calling +64 4 386 0366 or 0800 746 464 and asking to speak to Dr Erica Williams (Te Arawa, Ngāti Whakaue, Ngāti Pikiao, Te Whānau ā Apanui).

National monitoring of the Resource Management Act

Manatū Mō Te Taiao – Ministry for the Environment collect information from local authorities on their implementation of the Resource Management Act (RMA) through the national monitoring system. This information is used to improve policy and practice at the national and local level.

The national monitoring system is a spreadsheet that councils fill in annually and submit to the Ministry.

Councils are asked to provide detailed information on:

- every plan or policy statement worked on
- every resource consent issued
- other functions, tools and processes that councils are responsible for under the RMA.

This includes iwi and hapū participation within the resource management system including the number of councils providing budget for iwi and hapū to participate in planning or consenting matters and the number of iwi management plans or iwi planning documents endorsed.

Most of the questions asked in the national monitoring system are the same from year to year. Some are added or dropped as information requirements change. The

Ministry has compiled and published this information as a national dataset for each financial year since 2014/15.

[Information, data and reports from the national monitoring system](#) can be found on the Ministry's website.

If you have any questions about, or requests of, the national monitoring system, email nms@mfe.govt.nz or phone 022 517 3280.

Offender plan and Corrections administrative data

Ara Poutama Aotearoa – the Department of Corrections collects data about those they support to address their offending. Ara Poutama regularly reports on prison statistics, sentences and orders being served in the community and many other things. Among the data collected is indicative data about those with identified accommodation needs, and data about those referred to supported accommodation. This data is not currently reported on systematically however it can be requested.

Ara Poutama Aotearoa also commissions or undertakes evaluations of the rehabilitation programmes it runs, and these may include information about availability and access to accommodation for those released into the community.

Ara Poutama Aotearoa supports a variety of [research and values evidence-based insights and practice](#).

Ara Poutama Aotearoa work with people in the community, in prison and on remand. While there are overlaps in these populations, it is important to be clear as to who is represented in the data you are analysing and/or describing.

Some examples of work using accommodation data from Ara Poutama Aotearoa

Morrison, B., & Bowman, J. (2017). What happens beyond the gate? Findings from the post-release employment study. *Practice: The New Zealand Corrections Journal*, 5(1). Retrieved from https://www.corrections.govt.nz/resources/research/journal/volume_5_issue_1_july_2017/what_happens_beyond_the_gate_findings_from_the_post-release_employment_study

Administrative data from Ara Poutama Aotearoa can be requested by:

- emailing
- info@corrections.govt.nz
- writing to Ministerial Services, Department of Corrections, PO Box 1206, Wellington 6140.

Te Puāwaitanga O Ngā Tapuwae Kia Ora Tonu/ Life and Living in Advanced Age, a Cohort Study in New Zealand

Te Puāwaitanga O Ngā Tapuwae Kia Ora Tonu/ Life and Living in Advanced Age, a Cohort Study in New Zealand (LiLACS), is a longitudinal cohort study of New Zealanders living in advanced age. It aims to determine the predictors of successful advanced ageing and understand the trajectories of health and wellbeing in advanced age in a Māori and non-Māori New Zealand population.

LiLACS began in 2010 and consists of Māori and non-Māori investigators based at the University of Auckland as well as community partners in Tauranga, Rotorua, Whakatāne, Opotiki and Te Kaha. Participants recruited in 2010–2011 included 421 Māori aged 80–90 years and 516 non-Māori aged 85 years from the Bay of Plenty and Lakes (excluding Taupō) districts.

[Information about LiLACS](#) can be found on the University of Auckland website.

LiLACS collects information about respondents' physical and mental health, wellbeing, activities and interests as well as financial information and housing and environment variables.

Some strengths of this survey are that it is longitudinal and the high proportion of Māori participants. However, it's important to ensure any results are considered in the context of the time and where participants reside.

[Questionnaires, further research undertaken](#) and [information regarding the use of LiLACS data](#) can be found on the University of Auckland website.

Examples of reports from this study

Kēpa, M., McPherson, M., & Manu'atu, L. (2015). Your home? Yes Ours. In: *Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga Edited Collection* (pp. 190–206). Wellington: Huia Publishers.

Dyall, L., Kēpa, M. (2015). At Home: Ageing, health & diversity advantage. In: *Nga Pae o te Māramatanga Edited collection* (pp. 151–168). Wellington: Huia Publishers.

To talk to someone about LiLACS:

- phone 027 439 3788
- email n.kerse@auckland.ac.nz.

Quality of Life Project – Rangahau te Korou o te Ora

The Quality of Life Project began over 20 years ago in response to concerns about the impacts of urbanisation on the wellbeing of residents and communities. It occurs every two years.

Information obtained from the survey is used to help inform local government policy and to undertake monitoring of progress towards strategic social, cultural, environmental and economic goals.

The 2022 survey was a partnership between Auckland Council, Hamilton, Tauranga, Wellington, Porirua, Hutt, Christchurch and Dunedin City Councils and Wellington Regional Council. These are large urban areas and account for over half (57 percent) of New Zealand's total population.

The 2022 survey measured the perceptions of almost 7000 New Zealanders. Topics included:

- overall quality of life
- built and natural environment
- housing
- transport
- health and wellbeing
- crime, safety and local issues
- community, culture and social networks
- climate change
- economic wellbeing
- council processes

- impact of COVID-19.

[Survey results](#) are available on the Quality of Life Project website.

Technical reports are available for Auckland and Dunedin, while Hutt Valley has released a dashboard for 2022 which can be filtered by ethnic group to see more detailed information.

It's important to note that in some council areas the numbers of responses from Māori are small and therefore the margin of error can be quite large. In 2022 there were a total of 1288 completed responses from Māori respondents, across all eight city council areas. Auckland had the largest number at 441, and Christchurch the smallest at 73. The published results are weighted to be representative of the general population. As with any surveys it is important to read the technical reports to ensure that any comparisons over time are comparing like with like. It is also important to appreciate that the total results for this survey reflect mostly urban-dwelling populations.

Information on [how to access the data for further research](#) and [contact details for the project team](#) can be found on the Quality of Life Project website.

Rental surveys

Healthy Homes Guarantee Act monitoring

HUD commissioned a series of surveys of renters and landlords in 2020, to help HUD and Hīkina Whakatutuki – Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) monitor the implementation of the Healthy Homes Guarantee Act. These surveys were conducted yearly from 2020 until 2024. There are no further surveys planned.

These surveys are designed to track the awareness of and compliance with healthy home standards through a yearly online survey of renters and landlords from across the country.

The Healthy Homes Guarantee Act monitoring includes two online surveys:

- a sample of renters aged 18 and over living in a rental property owned by a private person, business or entity (for instance, not owned by Kāinga Ora or a registered community housing provider)
- a sample of landlords who receive rental payments from tenants living in a residential property that the landlord owns.

Tenant data were weighted by age within gender, ethnicity, region and household income by household size to match Census population characteristics of renters in privately-owned dwellings nationwide.

For landlords with multiple properties, many of the questions were asked with respect to each property they own. Therefore, survey results for these questions are based on properties – rather than landlords.

The topics collected and reported on in the topline monitoring reports include:

- awareness of healthy homes standards
- compliance with the standards
- tenancy agreements
- tenancy law changes
- tenant and landlord engagements.

The [monitoring reports](#) can be found on the HUD website.

Reports

Colmar Brunton. (2020). *Healthy Homes Guarantee Act monitoring: Baseline research 2020 Topline report*. Retrieved from:
<https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Healthy-Homes-Guarantee-Act-monitoring-baseline-research-2020-topline-report.pdf>

Kantar Public. (2021). *Healthy Homes Guarantee Act monitoring: Wave 2 research 2021 Topline report*. Retrieved from:
<https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Healthy-homes-topline-report-2021-report-updated-05.04.22.pdf>

Kantar Public. (2022). *Healthy Homes Guarantee Act monitoring: Wave 3 research 2022 Topline report*. Retrieved from:
<https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Pulse-survey-reports-published-March-2023/Healthy-Homes-Guarantee-Act-monitoring-Topline-Report-Wave-3-Dec-2022.pdf>

Data requests can be made to HUD.Insights@hud.govt.nz

Residential Tenancies Act monitoring – pulse surveys

HUD led the systematic monitoring of rental legislation including the Residential Tenancies Act amendments (2018) and beyond. These ‘pulse’ surveys of renters and landlords were performed twice a year to help inform HUD’s understanding of the impacts of legislative changes on the residential rental market. The surveys provide monitoring information from 2020–2023.

The renter’s surveys include approximately 1,500 renters. It is an online survey, and data is weighted by age within gender and region to match Census population characteristics of renters. Topics include:

- tenancy characteristics
- rental payments and government support
- moving
- home buying
- relationships with landlords
- demographics including ethnicity.

The landlord’s surveys include approximately 700 landlords who currently receive rental payments for residential property or properties they own. Topics include:

- property management
- rental payments
- buying, selling and ending a tenancy
- financials
- relationships with tenants
- ethnicity and other descriptors.

The [landlord and renter pulse survey reports](#) can be found on the HUD website.

Current reports for these surveys

Colmar Brunton. (2021). *Renters Pulse Survey – topline report: Wave 1, 2021*. Retrieved from <https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Pulse-survey-reports-published-March-2023/Renters-Pulse-Survey-Topline-Report-Wave-1-May-2021.pdf>

Colmar Brunton. (2021). *Landlords Pulse Survey – topline report: Wave 1, 2021*. Retrieved from <https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Pulse-survey-reports-published-March-2023/Landlords-Pulse-Survey-Topline-Report-Wave-1-May-2021.pdf>

Kantar Public. (2021). *Renters Pulse Survey – topline report: Wave 2, 2021*. Retrieved from <https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Pulse-survey-reports-published-March-2023/Renters-Pulse-Survey-Topline-Report-Wave-2-Oct-2021.pdf>

Kantar Public. (2021). *Landlords Pulse Survey – topline report: Wave 2, 2021*. Retrieved from <https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Pulse-survey-reports-published-March-2023/Landlords-Pulse-Survey-Topline-Report-Wave-2-Oct-2021.pdf>

Kantar Public. (2022). *Renters Pulse Survey – topline report: May 2022*. Retrieved from <https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Pulse-survey-reports-published-March-2023/Renters-Pulse-Survey-Topline-Report-Wave-3-May-2022.pdf>

Kantar Public. (2022). *Landlords Pulse Survey – topline report: May 2022*. Retrieved from <https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Pulse-survey-reports-published-March-2023/Landlords-Pulse-Survey-Topline-Report-Wave-3-May-2022.pdf>

Kantar Public. (2022). *Renters Pulse Survey Topline report: November 2022*. Retrieved from <https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Pulse-survey-reports-published-March-2023/Renters-Pulse-Survey-Topline-Report-Wave-4-Nov-2022.pdf>

Kantar Public. (2022). *Landlords Pulse Survey Topline report: November 2022*. Retrieved from <https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Pulse-survey-reports-published-March-2023/Landlords-Pulse-Survey-Topline-Report-Wave-4-Nov-2022.pdf>

Kantar Public. (2023). *Renters Pulse Survey Topline report: May 2023*. Retrieved from <https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Pulse-survey-reports-published-March-2023/Renters-Pulse-Survey-Topline-Report-Wave-1-May-2023.pdf>

Kantar Public. (2023). *Landlords Pulse Survey Topline report: May 2023*. Retrieved from <https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents/Pulse-survey-reports-published-March-2023/Landlords-Pulse-Survey-Topline-Report-Wave-1-May-2023.pdf>

Data requests can be made to HUD.Insights@hud.govt.nz

Te Puni Kōkiri Māori Housing Network funding

Te Puni Kōkiri has delivered a range of Māori housing initiatives, and provided support to individuals, whānau, hapū, iwi and rūpū Māori since the inception of the Māori Housing Network in 2015.

[Data is available](#) on the Te Puni Kōkiri website.

Summary data is provided by Te Puni Kōkiri region from 2017/18 to 2021/22 for:

- number of new houses contracted on papakāinga developments and amount committed
- number of repairs contracted for existing homes and amount committed
- funding invested into capability building programmes including Sorted Kāinga Ora
- number of feasibility studies contracted and amount committed.

Information regarding funding recipients can be downloaded for each financial year from 2015/16, including a short description of what was funded, the region, and amount funded.

Data requests can be made to TPKinfo@tpk.govt.nz or call 0800 875 663.

Wai 2750 Housing Policy and Services Kaupapa Inquiry

Waitangi Tribunal kaupapa inquiries deal with nationally significant issues affecting Māori. The Wai 2750 inquiry will hear claims from Māori who have been affected by the Crown's housing policy and services. Many of the claims raise issues about housing that have been brought on behalf of whānau, hapū and iwi from across Aotearoa New Zealand.

Stage one of the Wai 2750 inquiry focused on the Crown's policies, legislation, practices, actions and alleged omissions, from 1 August 2009 to the present day, related to a national strategy addressing issues of Māori homelessness.

A wealth of information was provided as evidence to stage one – homelessness of the Wai 2750 inquiry, and more will be provided as the inquiry progresses. Inquiry

documents include transcripts of the hearings which detail peoples' descriptions of evidence and responses to questions.

[More information](#), including any documents and reports on Wai 2750, can be accessed via the Waitangi Tribunal website.

Other sources of Wai 2750 information include:

- a [collation of documents and livestream links](#) shared by Te Matapihi
- [research commissions and final reports, as well as research and statistics](#) submitted by HUD
- the [Tribunal report on stage one](#)
- [evidential factsheets prepared by Crown agencies](#) detailing programmes and policies.

If you have a query about Wai 2750 that HUD may be able to help you with, please email wai_2750@hud.govt.nz.

To request any inquiry-related documents email WT_Requests@justice.govt.nz.

Te Whata

A whata is a non-carved storehouse of sustenance and can refer to a platform to display the hakari, or feast, following a long deliberation by a group about the future. By analogy [Te Whata](#) represents the importance of data as a tool for deliberation, sustenance and wellbeing.

Te Whata is a data platform tailored specifically by iwi for iwi. Te Whata is for iwi members, technicians and leaders – designers and users of data. It allows iwi information managers to input and align iwi strategy and goals with key indicators, providing a picture and narrative that is relevant to the dynamics and needs of each iwi. These indicators can be configured to provide a coherent picture according to the different priorities of each iwi. Iwi control what this looks like and how it is configured.

As [described on the Te Whata website](#), the data on the site is collected [according to the statistical iwi classification](#). If an iwi is on the classification, then their data will appear on Te Whata. Te Kāhui Raraunga Charitable Trust does not own the data itself, just the site. The data is provided to Te Kāhui Raraunga under a Mana Orite relationship agreement between Data Iwi Leaders Group and Stats NZ and data sharing agreements between Te Kāhui Raraunga and relevant government agencies.

The base data displayed on Te Whata is either sourced from publicly available data, government administrative data or the IDI (see page 60) according to the iwi classification.

You do not need to be a member of the National Iwi Chairs Forum to nominate an iwi information manager. This tool is for all iwi.

To understand [how to best use and navigate Te Whata](#), visit their website.

If you have questions about the Te Whata website, email tewhata@kahuiraraunga.io

Youth health and wellbeing survey – What-About-Me?

The Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey called What-About-Me? surveyed 7,209 rangatahi/young people in years 9–13 in their schools during 2021. Another 502 rangatahi of the same age range completed surveys in their communities (for example, at alternative education). What-About-Me? captures data and insights from rangatahi to inform decisions and policies to support youth wellbeing.

Housing data includes the number of homes rangatahi live in, descriptions of their housing, and who they live with.

You can find [results and reports from the survey](#) on the Ministry of Social Development (MSD) website and [general information](#) on the survey website.

The MSD site includes links to multiple sets of data tables, and a Rangatahi Māori report.

The survey data can be accessed via the Stats NZ data lab (see Integrated Data Infrastructure on page 60).

For queries about this data, email msd_data_requests@msd.govt.nz

Youth19

Youth19 is the latest in the Youth2000 series of New Zealand adolescent health and wellbeing surveys. Since 1999, the Youth2000 series has included over 36,000 young people in Aotearoa New Zealand. Youth2000 surveys were conducted by the Adolescent Health Research Group in 2001, 2007 and 2012 (Clark et al., 2013; Denny et al., 2011).

Youth19 was conducted in 2019 in the Auckland, Northland and Waikato regions (accounting for 47 percent of the total secondary school population) by researchers from the University of Auckland, Victoria University of Wellington, University of Otago and Auckland University of Technology. Youth19 combines core Youth2000 questions with an added focus on rangatahi wellbeing.

In Youth19, a representative sample of 7,721 year 9–13 students in 49 secondary schools were surveyed, including four kura kaupapa Māori. A total of 1,508 rangatahi Māori participated in the secondary school surveys.

In addition, 92 alternative education students were surveyed, 47 (51.6 percent) were Māori ([view the report](#)) and 78 young people who were not in education, training or employment, 33 (39.3 percent) of whom were Māori ([view the report](#)).

View the [methods report for the Youth19 Rangatahi Smart Survey](#).

A [simplified version of the questionnaire](#) listing all the Youth19 questions and response options, and the [data dictionary](#), are on the survey website.

A key piece of work out of the Youth19 data is a [Youth19 – Housing deprivation brief](#). This describes the five housing deprivation indicators (inadequate housing, serious housing deprivation, housing financial stress, families splitting up due to inadequate housing, frequently moving house) included in the survey and the analysis and results of these – separately and combined. Twenty-nine percent of youth reported that their families experienced some kind of housing deprivation. It is important to note the recall period for this is 12 months (compared to severe housing deprivation as derived from Census (see page 40) which is a point in time estimate – focused on one night).

Other [reports using the Youth19 data that describe housing insecurity](#) include reports for rainbow rangatahi Māori, rangatahi Māori with a disability or chronic condition, youth who are not in employment, education or training, young people who have been involved with Oranga Tamariki, Pacific rainbow young people and Pacific young people with a disability or chronic condition.

It's important to note that the Youth19 results are drawn from those in the upper

North Island, although this population sampling accounts for 47 percent of the total secondary school population. In addition, the data have been calibrated to generalize to the total population (see the [methodology paper](#)).

You can also read the [guidelines for accessing the data](#).

For comments or questions regarding Youth19, you can:

- email Terryann Clark t.clark@auckland.ac.nz
- email Terry Fleming terry.fleming@vuw.ac.nz
- [use the contact form](#) on the Youth19 website.

Part 3: Other helpful sources of information

Table 7 lists data sources that do not have ethnicity breakdowns. These may still be useful by themselves, or in combination with other information in understanding the Māori housing system.

Table 8 lists some of the other key sources for accessing research and evaluation information related to Māori housing.

Table 7: Key housing and urban related products or data that are not specific to Māori

Data or product	Description	Where to access or find further information
Buyer classification	<p>This describes what proportion of buyers are first home buyers, multiple property owners or movers. CoreLogic's buyer classification series is based off transfers of Records of Title (previously called Certificates of Title) not property sales, which is a larger and more varied group</p> <p>HUD recommends using proportions rather than raw numbers of transfers</p>	<p>Core Logic releases a quarterly update as a part of its first home buyer report: www.corelogic.co.nz/news-research/reports/fhb-report</p>
Construction price inflation	<p>The consumers price index uses the Stats NZ quarterly survey of construction. This collects prices for construction of a new dwelling. The survey asks building companies to provide a quote for a typical house plan that they build. Large building companies (based on the number of buildings constructed) are asked for two such plans, while small building companies are asked to provide one plan. They are also asked to provide reasons for price changes.</p>	<p>This is released quarterly (for example, in mid-October for end of September data), and the latest release can be found here, the measure is described as 'Purchase of housing class' (for September 2024 this was table 15.01 in the first spreadsheet download listed) www.stats.govt.nz/topics/consumers-price-index/</p>

Data or product	Description	Where to access or find further information
	Using this, the CPI measure tracks the cost to purchase a newly constructed dwelling – excluding the cost of the land	
Dwelling and household estimates	Dwelling and household estimates are available at the national level. Estimated private dwellings is a measure of the private dwelling stock in Aotearoa New Zealand and includes occupied and unoccupied dwellings. Estimated household is a measure of the number of households usually living in private dwellings in Aotearoa New Zealand	<p>These are released quarterly and can be found here: www.stats.govt.nz/topics/?categoryFiltersID=139&dateFiltersID=37&filters=Households%20CInformation%20releases%20CDwelling%20and%20household%20estimates&start=0&topicFiltersID=154</p> <p>Alternatively, use: https://infoshare.stats.govt.nz/</p> <p>Subject category: Population Group: Demography dwelling and household estimates – DDE</p> <p>There are six series for this data – as at quarter ended, mean quarter ended, and mean year ended, for both dwellings and households. Choose the series you wish to view, and then select the variables required (for the latest data, choose the top quarter shown). Tables can be downloaded/saved by choosing the relevant option under the ‘Save table’ drop-down box</p>
Housing consents	Building consent statistics are about the number, floor area and value of new homes, non-	www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/?dateFiltersID=11&fil

Data or product	Description	Where to access or find further information
	<p>residential buildings and alterations approved for construction</p> <p>Building consent data is one of the key indicators of construction sector activity. It reflects an intention to build only</p> <p>Experimental estimates of how many home consents are completed and how long that takes are also available</p>	<p>ters=Building%20consents%20issued</p> <p>www.hud.govt.nz/stats-and-insights/the-government-housing-dashboard/home-building/#tabset</p> <p>Experimental building indicators are available from Stats NZ: www.stats.govt.nz/experimental/?categoryFiltersID=493&filters=Experimental%2CBuilding&topicFiltersID=155</p>
Immigration	<p>Monthly international migration statistics describe how New Zealand's population is changing due to the arrival and departure of New Zealanders and overseas nationals (excluding tourists or short-term visitors/arrivals)</p> <p>The monthly results are provisional and revised each month until they are finalised 16 months later – with increasing reliability as revisions progress towards the 16-month mark</p>	<p>www.stats.govt.nz/topics/migration/</p>
Land Resource Information System	<p>Holds data on general land characteristics and land and soil data related to environmental, climate, land management and production attributes. Including: land use capability, land resource</p>	<p>www.landcareresearch.co.nz/tools-and-resources/databases/lris-portal-support-and-guides/</p>

Data or product	Description	Where to access or find further information
	inventory, soil layers and data, land cover and land environments	
Mortgages	<p>Residential mortgage lending by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • loan-to-value ratio • borrower type • payment type • purpose • debt-to-income purpose use • borrower gross income <p>As well as change due to increases in drawdowns and interest, and repayments and cashflows</p>	www.rbnz.govt.nz/statistics/series/lending-and-monetary
Number of days listed for sale	Real Estate Institute of New Zealand (REINZ) records this as an indicator of market activity	www.reinz.co.nz/Research-and-reports?hkey=f4f4b5aa-543f-4a24-8d7b-d648573de76f
Property titles	<p>Toitū te Whenua – Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) is the authoritative source of land title and cadastral survey records for New Zealand. These records contain information about property ownership and boundaries and are essential to maintain property rights across the country</p> <p>A Record of Title is a record of a property's owners, legal description and the rights and responsibilities registered against the title</p>	<p>www.linz.govt.nz/products-services/data/types-linz-data/property-ownership-and-boundary-data</p> <p>To access property ownership information on a small number of properties, visit the LINZ Land Record Search service - https://lrs.linz.govt.nz/search/</p> <p>If you require access to bulk property ownership data see: https://www.linz.govt.nz/products-services/data/licensing-and-using-data/linz-licence-personal-data</p> <p>Other property related</p>

Data or product	Description	Where to access or find further information
		<p>datasets are freely available on the LINZ Data Service (https://www.linz.govt.nz/products-services/data/linz-data-service see page 66, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • property title and title memorials • parcels (such as lots, sections, easements, covenants or marginal strips) • survey marks, observations, plans, adjustments and land districts.
Rating valuations	Rating data collated by Toitū te Whenua – Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) from local authorities around the country	<p>LINZ has signed a Data Supply Agreement www.linz.govt.nz/products-services/data/licensing-and-using-data/government-agencies-access-properties-data) with individual Territorial Authorities to use this district valuation roll data. It is available to local and central government agencies via the LINZ Data Service – linzdataservice@linz.govt.nz (see page 66)</p> <p>For non-local and central government, the data can be requested directly from a local authority. Some local authorities make this data available via www.data.govt.nz/ for example, Gisborne District Council: https://catalogue.data.govt.nz/</p>

Data or product	Description	Where to access or find further information
		<p>dataset/rating-and-valuation-assessments</p> <p>Palmerston North City Council https://catalogue.data.govt.nz/dataset/pncc-valuations4</p> <p>Others make the data available from their websites for example, Far North District Council www.fndc.govt.nz/Our-services/Rates/Rating-Information-Database</p> <p>Porirua City Council https://porirua.govt.nz/services/rates-property/property-search/</p>
REINZ House Price Index (HPI)	House price indexes (HPIs) measure price change over time. The REINZ HPI is mostly based on one month of sales data (unconditional, not settled) supplied by real estate agents each month to REINZ, their professional association. The benefit of this is it makes the REINZ measure more reactive and timely, reflecting current market conditions. The downside is it makes it more volatile month to month	www.reinz.co.nz/Web/Web/Data-and-Products/REINZ-HPI-Report.aspx
Rental price index	The rental price index (RPI) flow measure shows changes in price inflation for recently tenanted private-sector housing rentals. The method quality adjusts for changes in the mix of property sizes and types.	This is released monthly by Stats NZ as part of their selected price index series: www.stats.govt.nz/release-calendar

Data or product	Description	Where to access or find further information
	<p>The 'flow' measure of rents captures rental price inflation only for dwellings that have a new bond lodged against them in the reference period. Flow measurements are useful for showing turning points in the market and are an indicator of seasonal patterns in the rental market as they represent how current market prices are moving.</p> <p>The 'stock' measure shows rental price change across the whole rental population – including renters currently in tenancies.</p>	
Sub-national population estimates	This yearly series provides measures of the components of population growth (natural increase, internal and international migration) living in regions, territorial authority areas, Auckland local board areas, and statistical area 2 areas.	<p>Currently these are released in October each year for estimates ending June of that year.</p> <p>www.stats.govt.nz/release-calendar</p>
Tenancy bond data	<p>Based on bonds lodged by private landlords for rentals (these do not include rented homes where a bond has not been lodged). The bond data reflects private tenancies only and can be broken down to Territorial Authority area level.</p> <p>Bond data can be used to measure things like the growth in active tenancies and rents.</p>	<p>Bond data is reported by HUD in the Local Housing Statistics Dashboard: Key data - Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga - Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (hud.govt.nz)</p> <p>It can also be found here: www.tenancy.govt.nz/about-tenancy-services/data-and-statistics/rental-bond-data/</p>
Tenancy Tribunal	Every quarter, Tenancy Services publishes a high-level	www.tenancy.govt.nz/about-tenancy-services/data-and-statistics/rental-bond-data/

Data or product	Description	Where to access or find further information
applications	summary of the volume of dispute resolution applications received, and the types of disputes detailed in those applications. Data includes applications made to Mediation, Tenancy Tribunal and FastTrack Resolution. ⁵	statistics/
Value of building work	Value of building work statistics estimate the value and volume of work put in place on construction jobs in New Zealand including residential and non-residential	<p>Available from Stats NZ quarterly: www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/?dateFiltersID=125&filters=Value%20of%20building%20work%20put%20in%20place</p> <p>Use http://infoshare.stats.govt.nz for timeseries data and building work put in place: Subject category: Industry sectors Survey name: Building activity survey – BAS Related survey: Building consents – BLD</p>

⁵ FastTrack Resolution is a service provided by Tenancy Services to help landlords and tenants formalise an agreement that's been reached after a dispute. See www.tenancy.govt.nz/disputes/disputes-process

Table 8: Other sources of Māori housing information

Source	Description	Where to access or find further information
Building Research Association of New Zealand (BRANZ)	BRANZ, along with other research organisations, carries out research to better understand the issues affecting New Zealand's building and construction sector. BRANZ publications include research reports, good practice guidance, fact sheets and practical information for builders, architects, designers, building officials and tradespeople	www.branz.co.nz/pubs/
Community research	Provides digital resources and opportunities for the sector to connect and share	https://communityresearch.org.nz/
Council pages	Local authorities often undertake and/or commission strategies, monitoring, report, research or evaluations relevant to housing and urban development in their areas	Search local authority websites One example is Auckland Council's Research and Evaluation Unit, RIMU: https://knowledgeauckland.org.nz/
Data.govt	Data.govt.nz helps people discover, collect, manage, use, share, re-use data. Data.govt.nz is an all of government website that aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable and encourage government organisations to raise their data capability and align data practices • demonstrate the value of data as a tool for empowerment, growth, and decision making • improve the stewardship, visibility, access, and reuse 	www.data.govt.nz

Source	Description	Where to access or find further information
	of government data in or for Aotearoa New Zealand	
Government department and Crown entity websites	Government departments often publish research, evaluations, monitoring and reporting data to their own websites. Often they have specific resources or publications space, otherwise try some search terms	<p>Some worth checking out include:</p> <p>www.hud.govt.nz/</p> <p>www.msd.govt.nz/research-insights/index.html</p> <p>www.corrections.govt.nz/resources/research</p> <p>www.tpk.govt.nz/en/omatou-mohiotanga</p> <p>www.mbie.govt.nz/data-and-analysis/</p> <p>https://environment.govt.nz/facts-and-science/</p> <p>www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/</p> <p>https://www.orangatamariki.govt.nz/about-us/research/</p> <p>www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/research-and-commentary</p> <p>www.stats.govt.nz/</p> <p>www.productivity.govt.nz/</p> <p>https://tewaihanga.govt.nz/our-work/research-insights</p>

Source	Description	Where to access or find further information
		https://tikatangata.org.nz/our-work
He Kāinga Whakamana Tangata Whakamana Taiao – Building Better Homes, Towns and Cities (BBHTC) National Science Challenge	Since being launched in 2016, BBHTC endeavours to encompass comprehensive research applicable to builders, homeowners, regulators, and communities alike. BBHTC research delves into the integration of innovation and technology within the New Zealand building sector	www.buildingbetter.nz/
Iwi/hapū pages	Iwi, hapū and related entities often have a website. Sometimes these include information about housing and strategy or annual report documents that are underpinned by data and information	Search for sites of interest. For example https://ngatiwhatuaorakei.com/media/1wcpfhie/whatua_ahurutanga_website.pdf
Kia manawaroa – Ngā Ākina o Te Ao Tūroa – Resilience to Nature’s Challenges National Science Challenge	Working closely with research users, the challenge is developing technical resilience solutions and applying them in high-priority geographic and economic settings. This includes developing Māori-specific tools and business strategies to make communal assets more resilient and enhance kaitiakitanga	https://resiliencechallenge.nz/resource-finder/
Living Standards Framework Dashboard	Provides indicators that measure the concepts in the Living Standards Framework. Housing is one of the domains and the data is presented by ethnic group	https://lsfdashboard.treasury.govt.nz/
Local libraries	Your local library may have books or documents, or	Contact your local library, if you work in a different

Source	Description	Where to access or find further information
	subscriptions to research databases that may be worth searching	area from where you live, you may also be eligible to membership with the library in the area you work. This is the case for Wellington libraries
Motu Research	Motu Research is an independent, public good-focused economics and policy research institute.	www.motu.nz/
National Library	<p>The library:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> collects: New Zealand's documentary taonga in words, sounds and pictures are collected, protected and accessible connects: New Zealanders can easily access national and international resources through knowledge networks co-creates: New Zealanders working together to turn knowledge into value. 	<p>Search the library's catalogue here https://natlib.govt.nz/</p> <p>Te Puna Search is a web-based search service giving access to what is held in Aotearoa New Zealand libraries and worldwide. Te Puna Search is the view of the combined catalogue of New Zealand libraries on WorldCat, so customers can limit their search to the holdings of Aotearoa New Zealand libraries or widen their search to include worldwide library holdings.</p> <p>The search of libraries worldwide includes open access material from Hathi Trust, the internet archive, and Google Scholar. https://natlib.govt.nz/librarians/te-puna/te-puna-search</p>

Source	Description	Where to access or find further information
		DigitalNZ is the search site for all things New Zealand. The NZ Research section of this is specific to research (see tertiary institutions below for specific sites). https://digitalnz.org/nzresearch
New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse	Provides access to high quality research and information on family and whānau violence	www.nzfvc.org.nz/
Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga	New Zealand's Māori Centre of Research Excellence. The centre's research is driven by its vision of creating the foundations for flourishing Māori futures and it is focused on bringing positive change and transformation to the nation, and the wider world	www.maramatanga.co.nz/
Social Investment Agency Hub	The Hub is the repository for New Zealand government social science research	https://thehub.sia.govt.nz/
Stats NZ Store House	Stats NZ Store House contains digitised publications, survey questionnaire forms, research, and older publications that are no longer on their main website	https://statsnz.contentdm.oclc.org/
Te Kāhui Mangai	Provides basic information about iwi, hapū and marae. You can identify iwi authorities that have an interest in a local authority district or region	www.tkm.govt.nz
Te Kōmata o Te Tonga – the Deep South National Science Challenge	The Deep South National Science Challenge is working to understand the role of the Antarctic and Southern Ocean in determining New Zealand's future climate and how the	https://deepsouthchallenge.co.nz/

Source	Description	Where to access or find further information
	impact this role has on key economic sectors, infrastructure and natural resources. This will enable New Zealanders to adapt, manage risk and thrive in a changing climate.	
Te Matapihi He Tirohanga Mo Te Iwi Trust ('Te Matapihi')	The independent national peak body for Māori housing established by the Māori housing sector in 2010 as 'a window offering a vision to the people'.	Information and presentations from the biennial National Māori Housing Conference www.tematapihi.org.nz/national-conference Videos showcasing Māori-led housing solutions www.tematapihi.org.nz/ki-a-hua-te-whare-maori Reporting and publications www.tematapihi.org.nz/reporting-publications
Te Whatu Ora pages	Local health areas (previously district health boards) often publish reporting, monitoring, research or evaluations about the health and wellbeing in their areas. Housing is a critical component for wellbeing, so often this is useful information	Search local Te Whatu Ora pages One of note is the Canterbury Wellbeing Index - www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/
Tertiary institution libraries and databases	If you're associated with an institution, these can be a valuable resource and many of our institutions provide affordable membership options for alumni as well. Some of them also have open access platforms for work produced through their institutions	www.researchbank.ac.nz/ https://researchcommons.waikato.ac.nz/ https://openrepository.aut.ac.nz/home https://research-hub.auckland.ac.nz/home

Source	Description	Where to access or find further information
		www.massey.ac.nz/study/library/researcher-support/find-and-manage-research-literature/find-these-and-research-reports/ https://openaccess.wgtn.ac.nz/ https://ir.canterbury.ac.nz/home https://ourarchive.otago.ac.nz/ www.healthyhousing.org.nz/ https://researcharchive.lincoln.ac.nz/home https://whitireia.libguides.com/MPPthesesCollection