#### **FACTSHEET SEPTEMBER 2019**



### **Housing and Urban Development Initiatives**

There is a plan to help all New Zealanders; from people sleeping on the streets, families living in cars, people who need state housing to get back on their feet, and renters and young families locked out of the dream of home ownership.

#### . Homelessness

Housing First
Preventing and
Reducing Homelessness
Transitional Housing
Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants

# Kāinga Ora

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Public Housing Landlord
Supply of affordable housing
Large-Scale Projects

# 2 Public Housing

Public Houses

Community

Housing Providers

Stopped sell off of State Homes

6,400 more

# Māori Housing

Whenua-based Housing
Papakāinga Housing
Iwi and Māori

Partnership programme

# Rental Market

Residental Tenancy
Act Reform
Healthy Homes
Standards
Banning Letting Fees
Families Package
Housing Support Products

### System Settings

Speculators
Brightline Test extended
Loss ring fencing

**Banning Overseas** 

of rental properties

#### <del>I</del> Home Owners

KiwiBuild

Progressive Home Ownership

First Home Loan

First Home Grant

### Urban Growth

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Urban Growth Agenda RMA Reform Urban Growth Partnerships

Improving the wellbeing of New Zealanders and their families



#### **FACTSHEET SEPTEMBER 2019**





## **Housing and Urban initiatives**

Homelessness The 2013 Census estimates there are 41,000 New Zealanders in severe housing deprivation. Close to ten percent (4,200) individuals were without shelter or in uninhabitable housing. Housing First is the primary response to chronic homelessness. For others, transitional housing provides warm, safe and dry short-term accommodation and tailored support services, delivered by providers who are skilled in supporting tenants with a range of social and tenancy-related needs.

**Public Housing** The demand for public housing assistance continues to rise sharply, driven in part by a shortage of housing, inadequate housing, homelessness, and insecurity of tenure. An extra 2,178 public houses have been delivered which is part of a fully funded pipeline of 6,400 additional public housing places

#### **Rental Market**

Nearly 600,000 households now rent in New Zealand, and our rental stock is of poorer quality than owner-occupied homes and is less affordable. The healthy homes standards have been set for rental housing around heating, insulation, ventilation and moisture. A review of the Residential Tenancies Act is looking at changes to make life better for renters. We've already banned letting fees.

# **Homeownership**

Home ownership rates are at their lowest in nearly 60 years, while house prices have

increased over the last 10 years, outstripping income growth. The government is increasing support for progressive ownership schemes to help address both the deposit barrier and mortgage servicing and helping households who have been priced out of the market. KiwiBuild will continue to deliver more affordable housing for New Zealanders.

### Kāinga Ora-Homes and Communities

Kāinga Ora is being established to respond to the need for an integrated and prioritised approach to housing and urban development. Kāinga Ora will bring together knowledge and experience from Housing New Zealand, HLC, and KiwiBuild to create one centre of capability. Kāinga Ora will contribute to the Government's priorities for housing and urban development by leading small to large-scale urban development projects and acting as a public housing landlord.

### **Māori Housing**

Māori have an opportunity to re-shape and drive the future of Māori housing and change what

the poor statistics tell us today. The government is supporting and enabling hapū, iwi and Māori groups to ensure Māori have fair and equal access to housing and opportunities for home ownership.

#### **System settings** The Overseas Investment

Amendment Act stops overseas speculators from buying up Kiwi homes and driving up property prices. The Brightline test was also extended from

#### **Urban Growth**

two to five years.

8 The Urban Growth Agenda will deliver medium to long-term changes needed to urban system settings to create the conditions for the market to respond to growth, bring down the high cost of urban land to improve housing affordability and support thriving communities.



