



MINISTRY OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

December 2018

Public Housing Quarterly Report

The Public Housing Quarterly Report is published by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development. It provides the latest facts on public housing supply and demand, housing support, and the movement of people through the public housing system.



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The Public Housing Quarterly Report is released by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

HUD formed on 1 October to deliver the Government's housing and urban development programme to end homelessness, make housing affordable and cities more liveable. The Public Housing Quarterly Report contains information on public housing and housing support from both the Ministry of Social Development (MSD) and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

2018 at a glance

Public Housing Supply

Over the 2018 year, public housing places increased by 1,658. Of those 1,106 were newly build properties brought on by Housing New Zealand (HNZ) and Community Housing Providers (CHP)

New Households in long-term housing

During the 2018 year, 6,324 households not already in public housing were provided with long-term public housing.

Housing First

During 2018, the Housing First programme has expanded from Auckland to provide services in Hamilton, Tauranga and Christchurch, with plans to expand to other cities in 2019 including Rotorua.

The number of people housed by the programme during the year was 345 and overall the programme has housed 521.

Transitional Housing

During the 2018 year, an additional 768 transitional housing places were brought on.

These additional places mean we can support up to another 3,072 households every year.

Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants (EH SNG)

Over the 12 months to December, 9,828 households have used an Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant to meet the cost of warm, dry and safe accommodation while being helped to find suitable long-term housing.

Public Housing Demand

There are currently 10,712 households on the Housing Register waiting for public housing, an increase of 73% or 4,530 households over the same time a year earlier.

Housing Support

Support is provided to anyone who needs assistance with housing. Support ranges from assistance to sustain private housing to subsidised public housing to transitional housing and emergency housing special needs grants.

\$715.2 million

Total housing support provided in the quarter ending 31 December 2018

(\$692.5 million – 30 September 2018)



\$242.4 million

Income-Related Rent
Subsidy



\$407.5 million

Accommodation
Supplement



\$45.1 million

Temporary Additional
Support



\$19.5 million

Emergency Housing
Special Needs Grant



\$0.7 million

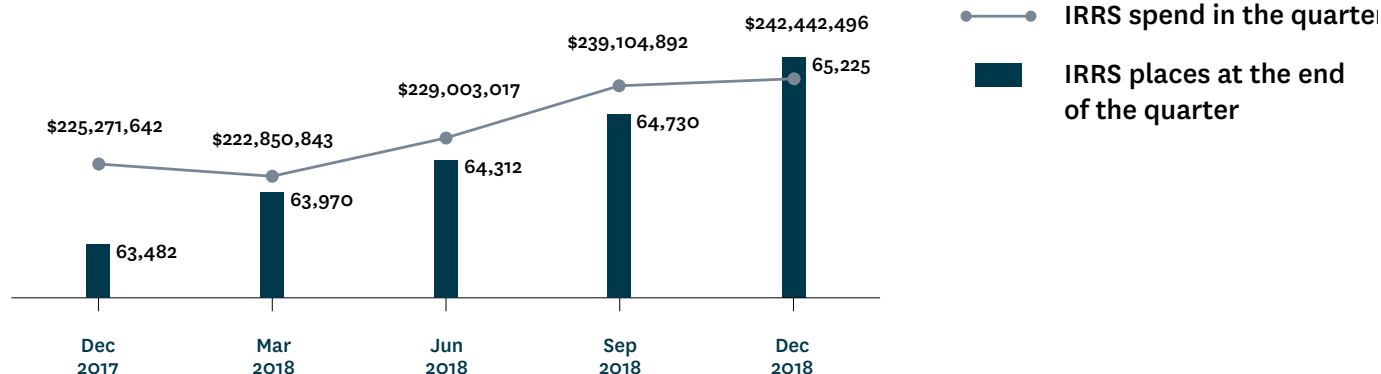
Housing Support
Products

Income-Related Rent Subsidy

Income-Related Rent Subsidy (IRRS) payments for individual households increased from last quarter, with the total number of IRRS tenancies increasing by 495 over the December quarter.

Most tenants in public housing pay an Income-Related Rent (IRR) which limits the amount of rent they pay to 25% of their net income. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development pays IRRS to registered housing providers to cover the balance between the tenant's rental payment and the market rent for the property.

Income-Related Rent Subsidy – Places and Spend



The total number of IRRS places has increased by 3% on the same time last year.

\$18.6 million

IRRS payments per week

(\$18.4 million – 30 September 2018)

Note: The IRRS payment figure is a weekly average based on a quarterly total of \$242 million.

65,225

IRRS places as at 31 December 2018

(64,730 – 30 September 2018)

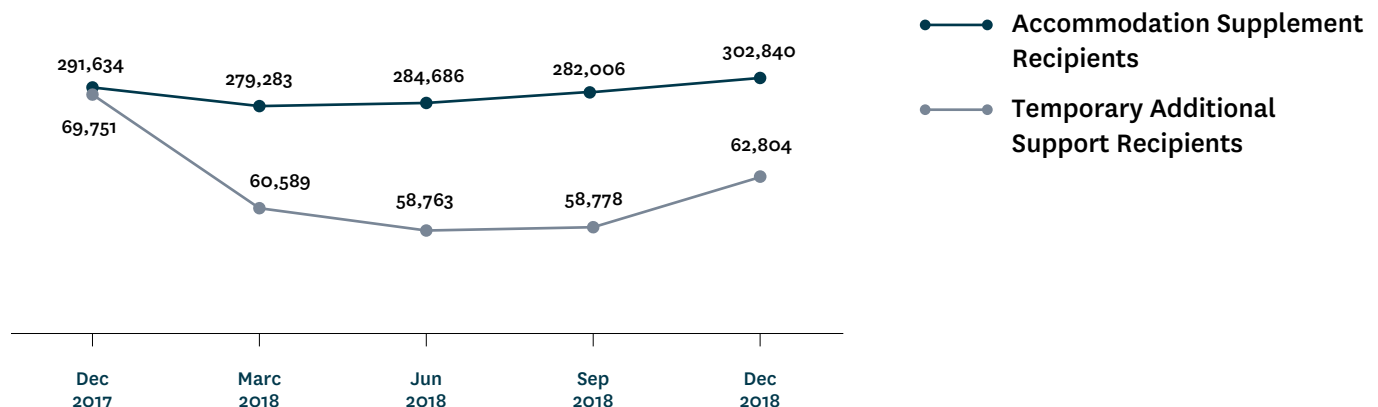
Accommodation Supplement & Temporary Additional Support

The number of people receiving the Accommodation Supplement (AS) and Temporary Additional Support has increased in the December quarter.

Accommodation Supplement is a weekly payment to assist people who are not in public housing, with their rent, board or the cost of owning a home. A person does not have to be receiving a benefit to qualify for AS.

Temporary Additional Support is a weekly payment that helps to cover essential living costs that cannot be met from their income and through other resources. It is paid for a maximum of 13 weeks, and the recipient does not have to be receiving a benefit to qualify for TAS.

Accommodation Supplement and Temporary Additional Support recipients



Total recipients of the AS increased by 3.8% compared to the same time last year, and increased by 3.7% when compared to last quarter.

Total recipients of TAS decreased by 10% on the same time last year, and increased by 6.8% from last quarter. The increase from last quarter is due to a seasonal increase in recipients that is usually experienced in this quarter.

302,840

People receiving Accommodation Supplement as at 31 December 2018
(292,006 – 30 September 2018)

\$31.3 million

Accommodation Supplement payments per week
(\$30.2 million – 30 September 2018)

62,804

People receiving Temporary Additional Support as at 31 December 2018
(58,778 – 30 September 2018)

\$3.5 million

Temporary Additional Support payments per week
(\$3.4 million – 30 September 2018)

Notes:

- Accommodation Supplement figures excludes Special Benefit (which was replaced by TAS in April 2006, but continues to be grand-parented to clients that were receiving it prior to this date), therefore the figures in this Housing Quarterly Report will differ to those published in MSD's quarterly Benefit Fact Sheets.
- The AS payment figure is a weekly average based on a quarterly total of \$407.5 million.
- The TAS payment figure is a weekly average based on a quarterly total of \$45.1 million.

Public Housing Supply

Public houses are properties owned or leased by Housing New Zealand (HNZ) and registered Community Housing Providers (CHPs) that can be tenanted by people who are eligible for public housing.

Public Houses

There are currently **68,025 public houses** an increase of 607 from the previous quarter (67,418). Of these, 62,010 state houses are provided by Housing New Zealand, and 6,015 community houses are provided by 33 registered Community Housing Providers across New Zealand.



59,290

HNZ IRRS Places
(59,141 – 30 September 2018)



5,935

Registered CHP IRRS Places
(5,589 – 30 September 2018)



380

HNZ Short-term Vacant
(412 – 30 September 2018)



1,467

HNZ Market Renters
(1,408 – 30 September 2018)



80

Registered CHP Market Renters
(97 – 30 September 2018)

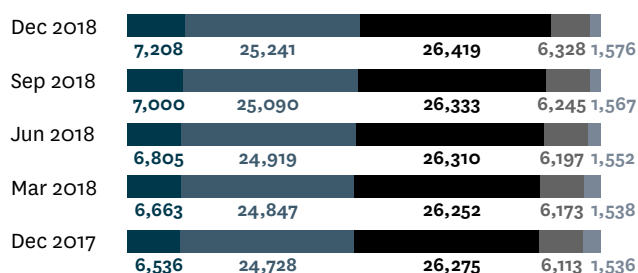


873

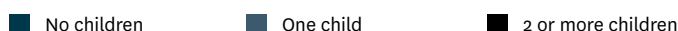
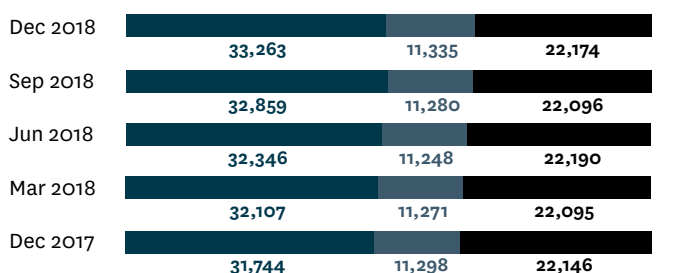
HNZ Long-term Vacant
(771 – 30 September 2018)

Characteristics of public housing tenancies

Bedroom Composition of Public Housing Tenancies



Household composition of Public Housing Tenancies



Notes:

- There may be some variations in HUD, MSD and HNZ reporting. This is due to differences in timing and processes. The MSD data provides a snapshot at a specific point in time, the HNZ data is drawn from an operational database that reflects changes in tenant status.
- HNZ short-term vacant properties are those that are currently between tenancies and are about to be re-tenanted.
- As advised by HNZ, HNZ long-term vacant properties are generally vacant for the following reasons: undergoing major repairs or upgrades, pending redevelopment, or properties that are pending sale, lease expiry or demolition.
- HNZ short-term vacant and HNZ long-term vacant excludes Community Group Housing managed by Housing New Zealand.

Supporting Housing Needs

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Ministry of Social Development (MSD) provide a range of products and services to help people with their housing needs, from addressing homelessness to emergency housing grants and transitional housing.

Housing First

Housing First is a proven, internationally-recognised approach to house and support homeless people with multiple, high and complex needs.

Housing First recognises that it's much easier for people to address complex issues like mental health and addiction once they're housed – rather than expecting them to meet preconditions in order to qualify for housing.

The approach is to provide housing quickly, then offer tailored support for as long as it's needed to help people stay housed and address the issues that led to their homelessness.

Housing First launched in Auckland with Government and Auckland Council funding in March 2017, and expanded to Christchurch, Tauranga and Hamilton in 2018. Housing First Rotorua will be operational in March 2019. The service will be delivered in partnership by Taumata o Ngāti Whakaue Trust, with LinkPeople and Lifewise. The programme is also being expanded to other high need regions and cities.

Housing First Auckland is funded to house and support up to 572 households or people. Across the wider city region, Housing First is delivered by a collective of five providers: Kāhui Tū Kaha, Auckland City Mission, Lifewise, LinkPeople, VisionWest.

As of December 2018, Housing First Auckland has placed 461 people or households into housing with on-going support.

Housing First Christchurch has been operating since May 2018, with a partnership of providers being funded to house and support up to 100 households or people. It is led by the Christchurch Methodist Mission and includes Comcare, Te Whare Roimata, City Mission, Emerge Aotearoa, and Otautahi Community Housing Trust.

As of December 2018, Housing First Christchurch has placed 35 people or households into housing with on-going support.

The People's Project Tauranga has delivered Housing First in Tauranga since May 2018. It is funded to house and support up to 100 households or people.

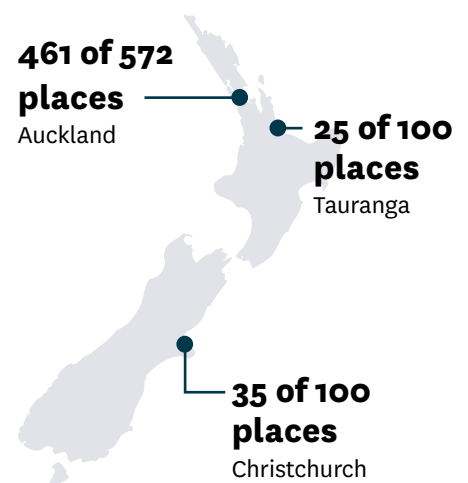
As of December 2018, the People's Project Tauranga has placed 25 people or households into housing with on-going support.

In other regions and cities, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development is working with potential providers and stakeholders to establish Housing First programmes. Locations include Wellington, Whangarei, Northland, Nelson, Blenheim, Napier and Hastings.

521

**Total households placed
as at 31 December 2018**

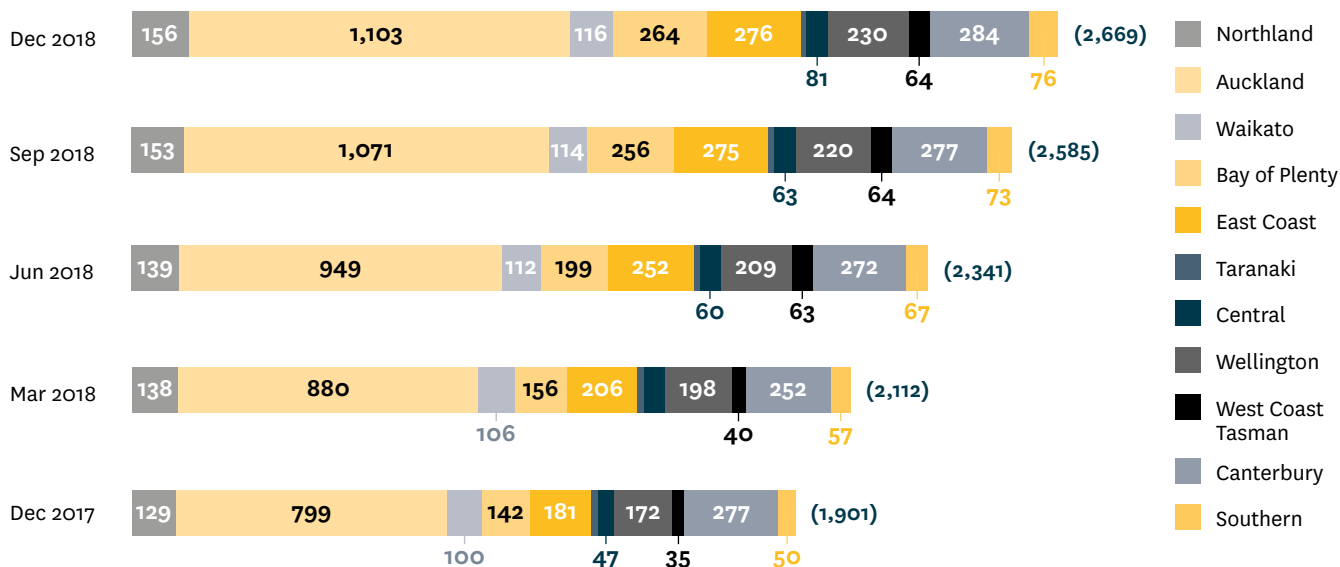
(413 households housed
as at 30 September 2018)



Transitional Housing

An additional 84 transitional housing places became available in the quarter, with a total of 2,669 places secured for tenanting. An additional 768 places have been brought on in the year to December 2018. This is an increase of 40% compared to December 2017.

Transitional Housing Places



Notes:

- Data labels have been excluded where the number of places is fewer than 30.

What is transitional housing?

Transitional housing provides warm, dry and safe short-term accommodation for people in need. It is managed by contracted providers, who are skilled in supporting tenants with a range of tailored social support, tenancy-related services, and are also responsible for maintaining the properties.

The transitional housing programme is led by HUD in collaboration with MSD and Housing New Zealand (HNZ), transitional housing providers, and the wider housing sector.

There are 51 contracted providers across New Zealand.

People living in transitional housing pay rent of up to 25% of their income, which is in line with income-related rents for public housing. The balance is subsidised to providers by HUD.

2,669

Places secured for tenanting
as at 31 December 2018
(2,585 – 30 September 2018)

\$585 million

Funding from 2016 to 2022

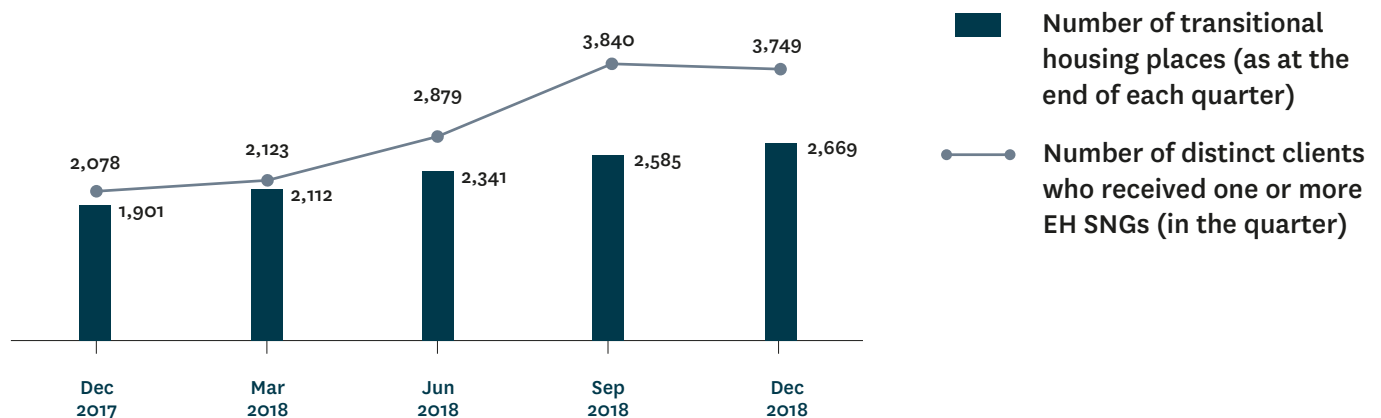
Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant

The number of Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants (EH SNGs) increased compared to the last quarter, although there was a 2% decrease in the number of individuals assisted.

Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant

MSD provides EH SNGs to help individuals and families meet the cost of short-term accommodation (usually a motel) if they are unable to access other housing.

Transitional Housing places vs EH SNG recipients



Every applicant for an EH SNG must make reasonable efforts to find secure accommodation. For most applicants, this includes applying for transitional housing and public housing.

The EH SNG payment normally does not need to be paid back by the applicant. In exceptional circumstances the EH SNG may be made recoverable at 25% of the applicants weekly income.

Compared to the December quarter last year, 80% more clients received an EH SNG.

15,676

EH SNG Grants in
quarter ending
31 December 2018
(14,017 – quarter ending
30 September 2018)

3,749

Individual clients granted
an EH SNG in quarter
ending 31 December 2018
(3,840 – quarter ending
30 September 2018)

\$19.5 million

Total EH SNG amount
granted in quarter ending
31 December 2018
(\$15.9million – quarter ending
30 September 2018)

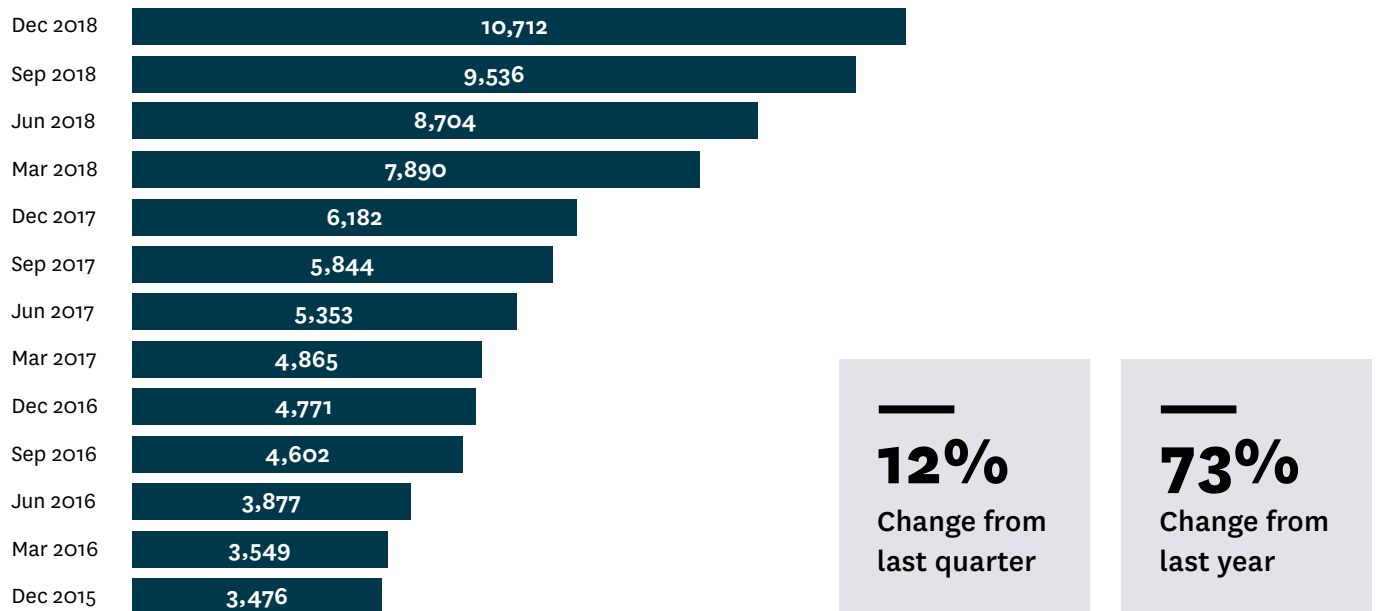
Notes:

- This is a count of grants. A client can have more than one grant in the time period.
- Emergency Housing assistance payments are granted as Special Needs Grants.
- The total amount granted may not be the same as the amount spent.

Housing Demand

Housing Register

The Housing Register captures the housing requirements of people who have applied for public housing through MSD.



The increase in demand may be attributed to a number of factors:

- Public awareness of support available through increased media and stakeholder engagement activities
- Increasing competition for private rental properties
- Fewer exits from public housing into other accommodation

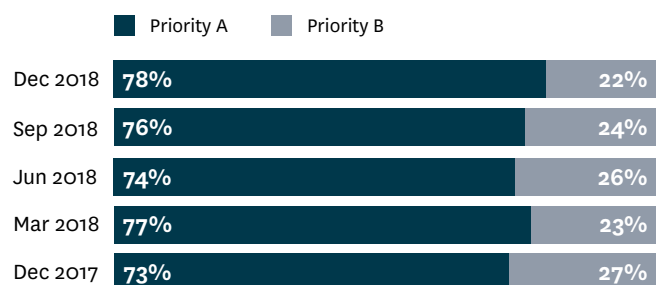
Priority of applicants on the Housing Register

The Housing Register is prioritised by need into priority A and priority B.

Priority A applicants are considered to be 'at risk' and include households that have a severe and persistent housing need that must be addressed immediately. Priority B applicants are those with a 'serious housing need' and include households with a significant and persistent need.

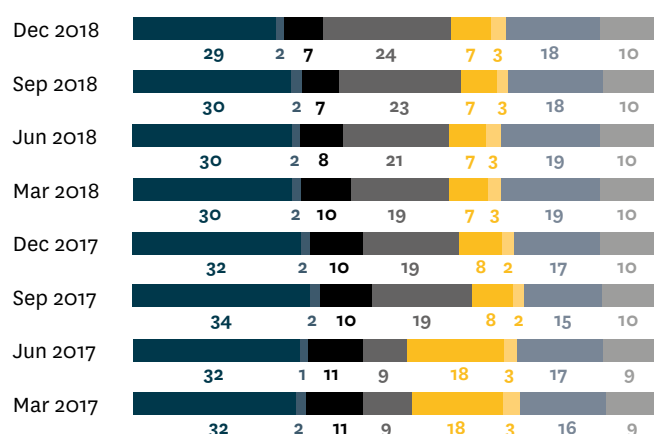
In the December quarter, Priority A applicants on the Housing Register increased to 78% (from 76%) and Priority B applicants shifted to 22% (from 24%).

Priority of applicants



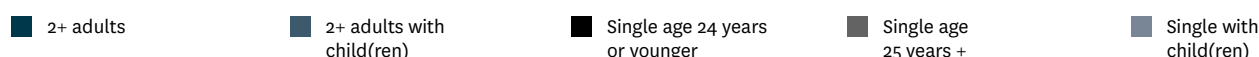
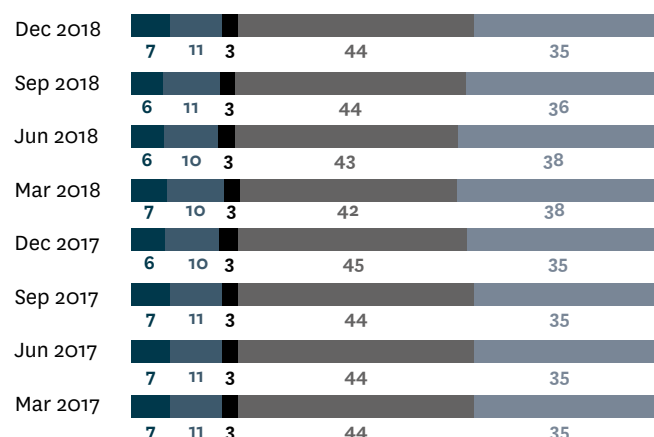
Characteristics of the Applicants on the Housing Register

Main reason for application (%)



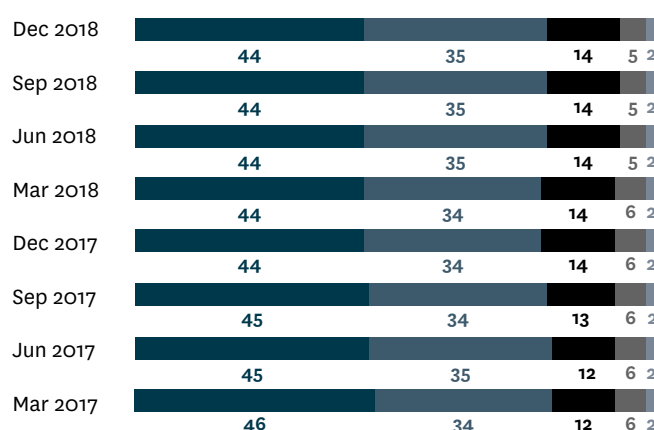
- The main reason for applying for public housing is captured during the application process. 'Current accommodation is inadequate or unsuitable' was the most common reason given for applying for public housing as at December 2018. This accounted for 3,056 applicants (29%).
- The second most common reason given for applying for the Housing Register as at 31 December 2018 was 'Homelessness' – this accounts for 2,566 applicants (24%) of the Housing Register, and is closely followed by 'Tenancy ending/eviction' – this accounts for 1,985 applicants (18%).

Household composition (%)

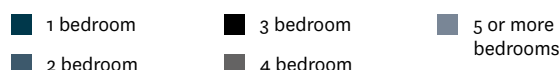


- Household composition describes the relationship of people to be housed with an applicant. This may include extended family or boarders who are permanent members of the household, and who provide or receive financial, physical and emotional support.
- The most common type of applicants on the Housing Register as at 31 December 2018 continued to be single adult households (5,074 applicants or 44%) followed by single adult with children households (4,379 applicants or 35%).

Bedrooms required (%)

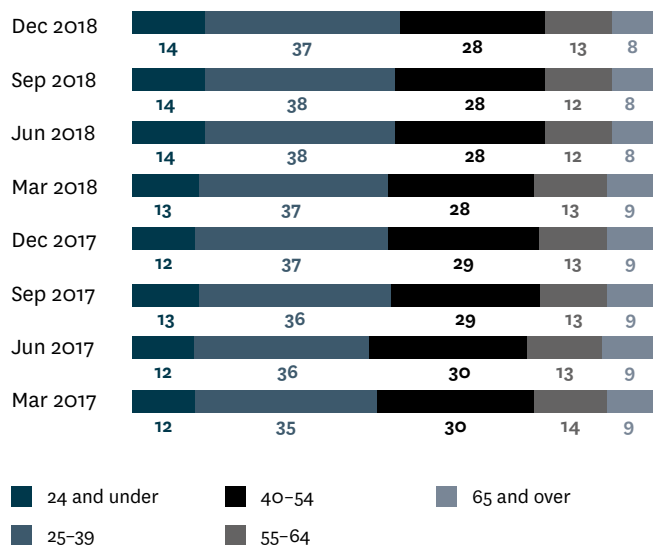


- Number of bedrooms required is based on the composition of the household.
- The most common number of bedrooms needed for applicants on the Housing Register as at 31 December 2018 continued to be one bedroom (4,796 applicants or 44%), followed by two bedrooms (3,726 applicants or 35%).



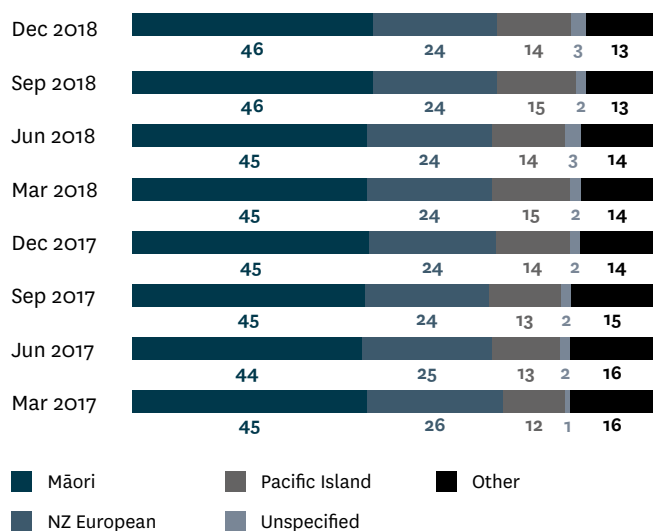
Characteristics of the Housing Register continued...

Age of main applicant (%)



- The age group data in this report is for the main applicant only, and does not include any other individuals associated with the application.
- The most common age group of main applicants on the Housing Register as at 31 December 2018 continued to be 25 to 39 years (3,974 applicants or 37%), followed by 40 to 54 years (2,927 applicants or 28%).
- Overall, the proportion of applicants across all age groups remains relatively unchanged over the past 12 months.

Ethnicity of main applicant (%)



- The following ethnicity data is self-reported and multiple ethnicities may be chosen by an individual as fits their preference. Multiple selected ethnicities are then prioritised into a hierarchy. Ethnic groups do not currently align with Statistics New Zealand ethnicity groupings.
- The most commonly reported ethnicity on the Housing Register as at 31 December 2018 continued to be Māori, who made up 46% (4,954 applicants), followed by New Zealand European (2,531 applicants or 24%).

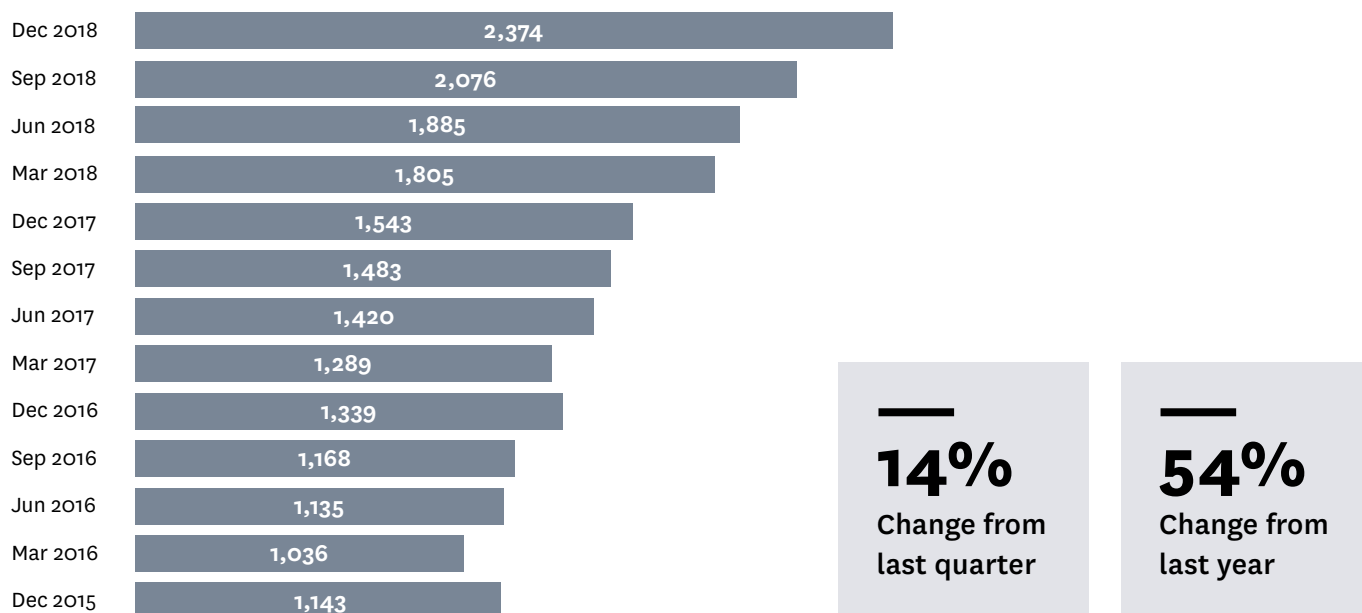
Notes:

Previous quarterly reports have shown the characteristics of all applicants on the Public Housing Register. The information above is not directly comparable as Housing and Transfer Registers have been separated to provide a more granular view of each register.

Transfer Register

The Transfer Register is prioritised by need and consists of applicants who are already in public housing, but have requested a transfer to another public housing property.

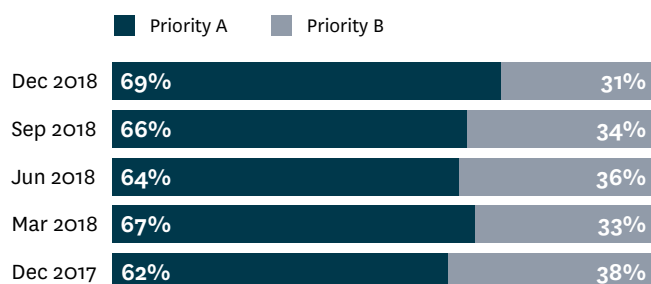
The Transfer Register has increased in the December quarter by 14% or 298 applicants compared to September 2018. Over the past 12 months the number of applicants requesting a change to their housing situation has increased by 54%.



Priority of applicants on the Transfer Register

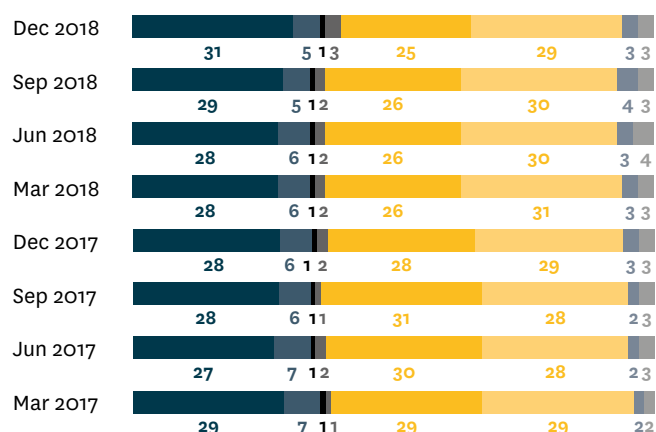
In the December quarter, the number of Priority A applicants on the Transfer Register increased slightly to 69% (from 66%) and Priority B applicants has moved to 31% (from 34%).

Priority of applicants



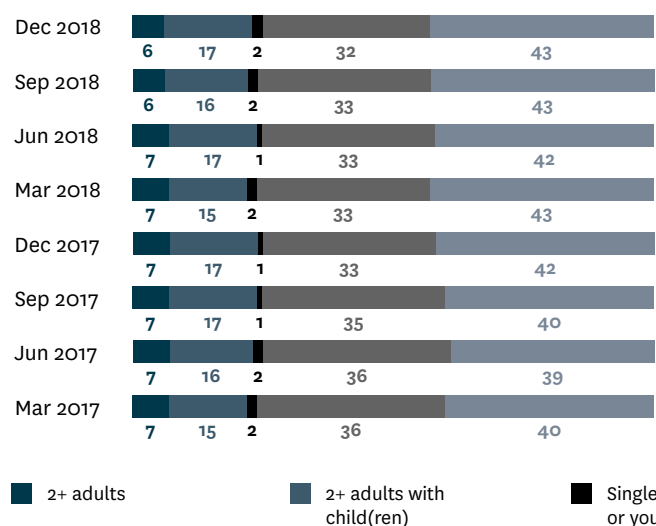
Characteristics of the applicants on the Transfer Register

Main reason for application (%)



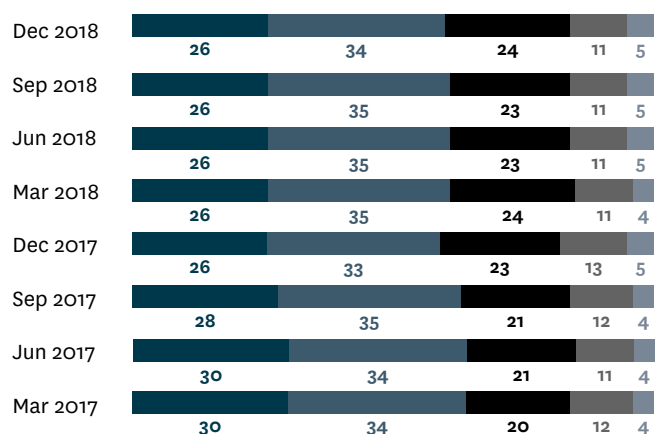
- The most common reason for applicants to request a transfer from their current public house is 'Current accommodation is inadequate or unsuitable'. This was 746 or 31% of applicants.
- The second most common reason given for applying for the Transfer Register as at 31 December 2018 was 'Neighbourhood or safety issues' – this accounts for 690 applicants or 29% of the Transfer Register, and is closely followed by 'Medical or other special needs' – this accounts for 588 applicants or 25% of the Transfer Register.

Household composition (%)



- The most common type of households on the Transfer Register as at 31 December 2018 continued to be single adults with children (1,028 applicants or 43%) followed by single adults (80 applicants or 32%).
- The increase in the Transfer Register since 31 December 2017 was led by an increase in the number of single adult without children households (up 385).

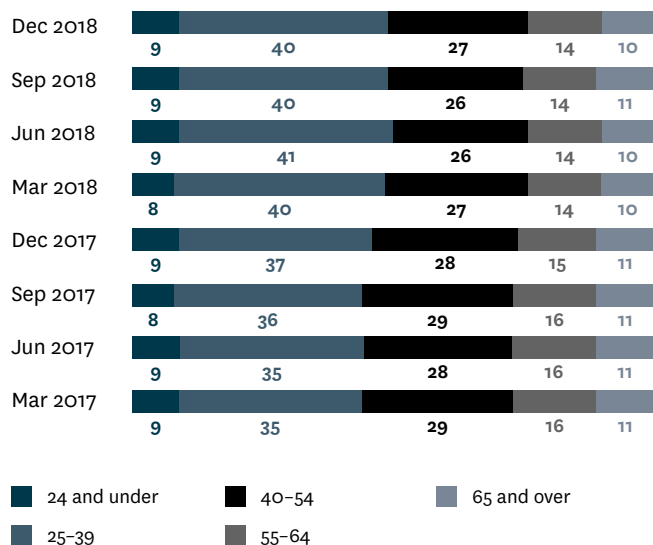
Bedrooms required (%)



- The most common type of accommodation needed for applicants on the Transfer Register as at 31 December 2018 continued to be two bedroom (799 applicants or 34%), followed by one bedrooms (604 applicants or 26%).

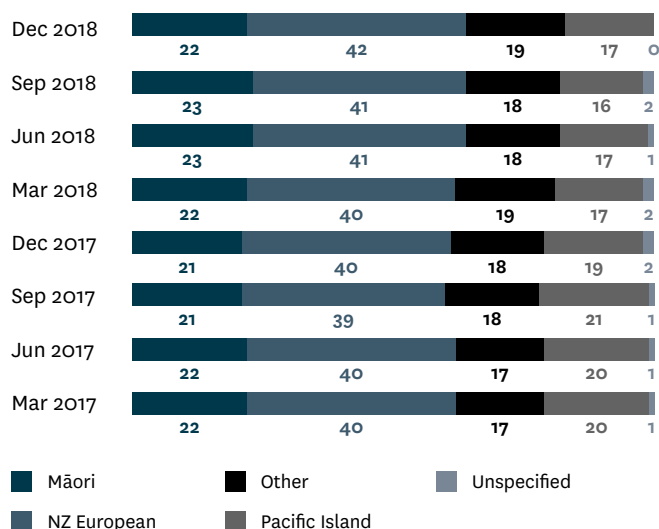
Characteristics of the Transfer Register continued...

Age of main applicant (%)



- The most common age group of main applicants on the Transfer Register as at 31 December 2018 continued to be 25 to 39 years (965 applicants, 40%), followed by 40 to 54 years (639 applicants, 27%).
- Overall, the proportion of applicants across all age groups remains relatively unchanged over the past 12 months.

Ethnicity of main applicant (%)



- The most commonly self-reported ethnicity on the Transfer Register as at 31 December 2018 continued to be Māori, who made up 42% (990 applicants), followed by New Zealand European (513 applicants, 22%).
- In the last 12 months the greatest growth in the Transfer Register was driven by increased numbers of Māori (up 374 applicants) and NZ European (up 189 applicants).

Notes:

Previous quarterly reports have shown the characteristics of all applicants on the Public Housing Register. The information above is not directly comparable as we have now separated the Housing and Transfer Registers to provide a more granular view of each register.

Regional Overview

The demand for public housing has increased in all housing regions during the December quarter and compared to December 2017. The top five increases by percentage on the Housing register compared to December 2017 were Waikato (132% or 510 applicants), Southern (129% or 155 applicants), Northland (117% or 224 applicants), Central (94% or 267 applicants), and West Coast Tasman (86% or 188 applicants).

Northland



Applicants on the Housing Register

415 (362)

Applicants on the Transfer Register

77 (65)

Public Housing tenancies

2,043 (2,055)

Transitional Housing places

156 (153)

Number of EH SNG approved

322 (364)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$221,174 (\$276,553)

Auckland



Applicants on the Housing Register

4,363 (3,921)

Applicants on the Transfer Register

1,116 (924)

Public Housing tenancies

30,754 (30,363)

Transitional Housing places

1,103 (1,071)

Number of EH SNG approved

6,093 (5,867)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$8,875,412 (\$8,071,793)

Waikato



Applicants on the Housing Register

896 (741)

Applicants on the Transfer Register

148 (141)

Public Housing tenancies

4,406 (4,391)

Transitional Housing places

116 (114)

Number of EH SNG approved

2,214 (1,382)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$3,333,107 (\$1,938,087)

Bay of Plenty



Applicants on the Housing Register

618 (560)

Applicants on the Transfer Register

81 (69)

Public Housing tenancies

2,682 (2,663)

Transitional Housing places

264 (256)

Number of EH SNG approved

2,173 (1,609)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$2,371,177 (\$1,387,852)

East Coast



Applicants on the Housing Register

876 (771)

Applicants on the Transfer Register

117 (113)

Public Housing tenancies

4,048 (4,018)

Transitional Housing places

276 (275)

Number of EH SNG approved

926 (1,483)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$982,642 (\$1,570,272)

Central



Applicants on the Housing Register

552 (462)

Applicants on the Transfer Register

101 (84)

Public Housing tenancies

2,272 (2,271)

Transitional Housing places

81 (63)

Number of EH SNG approved

584 (435)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$516,703 (\$330,867)

Taranaki

Applicants on the Housing Register

171 (159)

Applicants on the Transfer Register

33 (23)

Public Housing tenancies

1,236 (1,227)

Transitional Housing places

19 (19)

Number of EH SNG approved

137 (148)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$99,148 (\$82,768)**Wellington**

Applicants on the Housing Register

1,222 (1,115)

Applicants on the Transfer Register

358 (326)

Public Housing tenancies

8,414 (8,422)

Transitional Housing places

230 (220)

Number of EH SNG approved

1,508 (1,309)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$1,930,318 (\$1,388,337)**West Coast
Tasman**

Applicants on the Housing Register

407 (356)

Applicants on the Transfer Register

77 (71)

Public Housing tenancies

1,438 (1,422)

Transitional Housing places

64 (64)

Number of EH SNG approved

481 (304)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$396,368 (\$236,991)**Canterbury**

Applicants on the Housing Register

912 (836)

Applicants on the Transfer Register

232 (229)

Public Housing tenancies

7,564 (7,504)

Transitional Housing places

284 (277)

Number of EH SNG approved

1,003 (835)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$609,087 (\$459,443)**Southern**

Applicants on the Housing Register

275 (246)

Applicants on the Transfer Register

34 (31)

Public Housing tenancies

1,852 (1,845)

Transitional Housing places

76 (73)

Number of EH SNG approved

232 (240)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$154,672 (\$142,906)**Other/
unknown**

Applicants on the Housing Register

5 (7)

Applicants on the Transfer Register

-

Public Housing tenancies

63 (54)

Transitional Housing places

-

Number of EH SNG approved

3 (41)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$5,160 (\$45,322)**Notes:**

- Numbers in brackets denote previous quarter figure.
- Emergency Housing – Amount of EH SNG is the total value of grants approved in the quarter ending 31 December 2018, in each housing region.
- Public Housing (PH) Tenancies includes Housing New Zealand & community housing provider tenanted properties that are either subsidised through Income-Related Rent Subsidy or the tenant is paying market rent, and is at 31 December 2018.
- Due to an error in the underlying data, there was a minor discrepancy in the Auckland and Northland register figures reported in the September 2018 Quarterly report. That error has been corrected in the figures above.

People Housed

Over the quarter, 1,771 applicants from the Public Housing Register were housed, an increase of 3% from the last quarter. The median time to house these applicants was 98 days this is 12 days longer than last quarter.

Over the December quarter, 1,669 applicants from the Housing Register were housed, and 102 applicants from the Transfer Register were re-housed. The majority of applicants housed from both registers were for Priority A applicants (1,679 compared to 92 Priority B applicants). The majority were housed in Housing New Zealand properties (1,306, while 465 were housed in a Community Housing Provider Property).

Time to House

Time to house is defined as the number of calendar days between the date an application is first confirmed on the Public Housing Register as an 'A' or 'B' priority and the date a tenancy is activated for that application.

Applications housed	Mean time to house (days)	Median time to house (days)
Dec 2018 1,771	157.5	98
Sep 2018 1,721	143.1	86
Jun 2018 1,527	136.7	77
Mar 2018 1,568	121.2	64
Dec 2017 1,673	122.4	58

Notes:

- Mean is an average of a set of numbers and median is the central value of a set of numbers. The date a tenancy is activated may differ from the tenancy start date.
- This table includes both A and B priority applications.
- The quarter in which the tenancy was activated is the quarter in which the application has been reported as housed.

Housing Support Products

Housing Support Products (HSPs) consist of a range of products designed to assist people to achieve or sustain accommodation in the private housing.

The use of HSP decreased by 15% from last quarter. The value of HSP decreased by \$127,655 to \$704,123.

\$459,976 Bond Grants (\$559,965)	\$39,653 Letting Fees (\$63,118)	\$55,389 Moving Assistance (\$56,062)	\$96,574 Rent in Advance (\$103,747)	\$6,158 Tenancy Costs Cover (\$15,287)	\$46,374 Transition to Alternative Housing Grant (\$33,600)
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= 735

Grants for 407 distinct clients (total \$704,123)
(862 grants for 464 distinct clients, total \$831,778 – 30 September 2018)

Notes:

- A client may have multiple grants during the period for different purposes, but will only be counted once in the overall total of distinct clients.
- Numbers in brackets denote previous quarter figure.

Public Housing System Overview – December 2018

The information below illustrates the entries on and off the Public Housing Register for the December 2018 quarter, with the numbers in brackets showing September 2018 quarter.

11,612

Existing applications from September quarter

5,100

New entries over December 2018 quarter
(5,170 over September 2018 quarter)



● **4,503** (4,624)
Housing Register

● **597** (546)
Transfer Register



● **4,111** (4,099)
Priority A

● **989** (1,071)
Priority B

13,086

Current applications at 31 December 2018
(11,612 at 30 September 2018)



● **10,712** (9,536)
Housing Register

● **2,374** (2,076)
Transfer Register



● **9,953** (8,611)
Priority A

● **3,133** (3,001)
Priority B

2,171

Register exits over December 2018 quarter

In the September quarter there were 2,154 exits. There reasons were:

528 (432)

Change in household circumstances

833 (724)

Moved to private accommodation

26 (23)

Declined offer of public housing

16 (10)

Moved to existing public housing tenancy

23 (13)

Moved to emergency housing

409 (370)

No longer eligible for public housing

319 (256)

Self exit – no longer requires public housing

1,771

Applicants housed over December 2018 quarter
(1,721 over September 2018 quarter)

1,669 (1,660) Housing Register

102 (61) Transfer Register

1,679 (1,605) Priority A applicants

92 (116) Priority B applicants

1,306 (1,331) housed in HNZ properties

465 (390) housed in CHP properties

98

Median time to house (days) over December 2018 quarter
(86 over September 2018 quarter)

98 (83) days

113 (160) days

97 (89) days

138 (49) days

104 (95) days

80 (62) days

1,871

Tenancies ended over December 2018 quarter

In the September quarter 1,792 tenancy ended. The reasons were:

301 (284)

Moved to private accommodation

620 (562)

Change in household circumstances

609 (546)

Moved to new public housing tenancy

- (-)

Moved as a result of a Tenancy Review

22 (18)

Moved to emergency housing

240 (280)

Unknown

Note: The difference in register flow and outcomes is generally due to tenancy transfers where a tenancy is ended and a household is housed but do not originate from the Public Housing Register. Register exit and tenancy end reasons are measured 28 days after the register exit or tenancy end, to ensure an accurate outcome, and are therefore shown for the previous quarter (September), with a comparative to the previous quarter (June) shown in brackets. Change in household circumstances includes relationship changes, deceased, imprisonment, left NZ, entered residential care, or changes in living arrangements.