



MINISTRY OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

September 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).

Key facts

1,660 households or individual applicants moved into public housing off the Housing Register during the September 2018 quarter. A further 61 moved from the Transfer Register. This is a combined **13% increase** from the previous quarter.

The total number of public housing tenancies **increased by 451** over the September 2018 quarter. Work continues with the housing sector to deliver around 6,400 more public housing places by June 2022 – 1,600 per year on average.

Housing First services for long-term homeless people in Auckland, Tauranga and Christchurch had housed **413 households or individuals** as of 30 September 2018.

An additional 244 transitional housing places became available in the quarter, **with a total of 2,585 places now tenanted or available for tenanting.**

This quarter the Social Housing Register **increased by 10%** over the previous quarter, and is up 58% on the same time last year.

The number of households granted an Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants (EH SNG) **increased by 33%** over the previous quarter reflecting the heightened demand for emergency accommodation during Winter 2018.

Housing Support

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

\$692.5 million

Total housing support provided in the quarter ending 30 September 2018

(\$646.6 million – 30 June 2018)



\$239.1 million

Income-Related Rent
Subsidy



\$393.0 million

Accommodation
Supplement



\$43.7 million

Temporary Additional
Support



\$15.9 million

Emergency Housing
Special Needs Grant



\$0.8 million

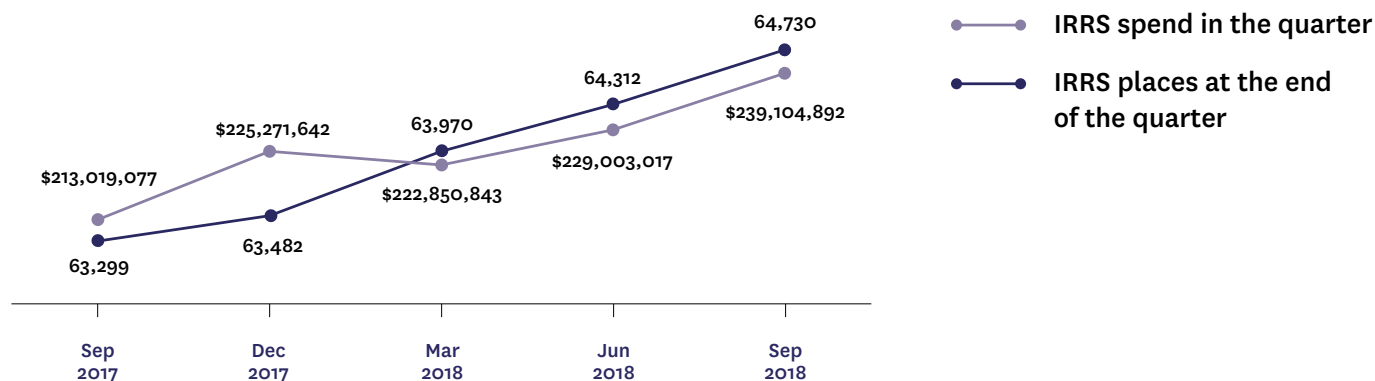
Housing Support
Products

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 418 over the September 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 2% on the same time last year.

\$18.4 million

IRRS payments per week

(\$17.6 million – 30 June 2018)

Note: The IRRS payment figure is a weekly average based on a quarterly total of \$239 million.

64,730

IRRS places as at 30 June 2018

(64,312 – 30 June 2018)

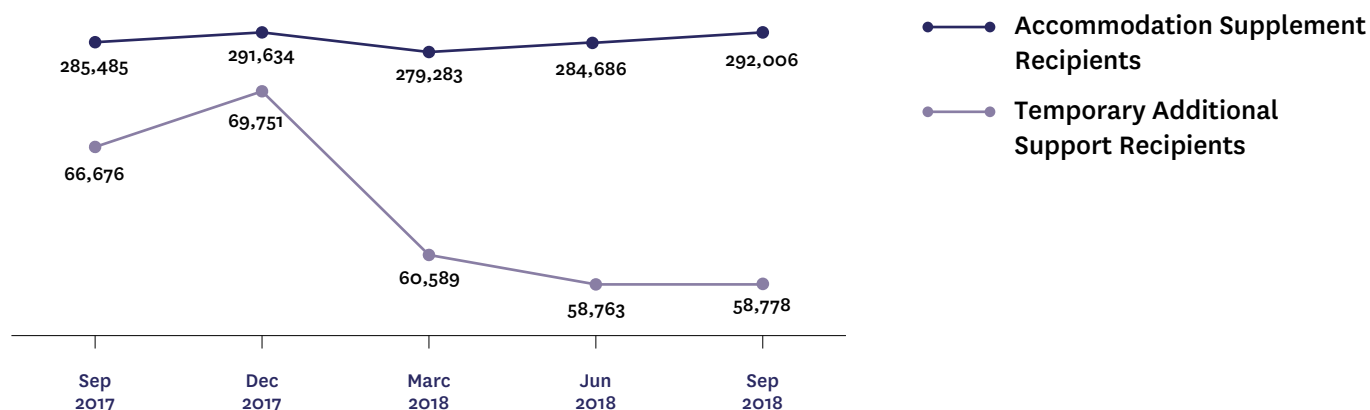
Accommodation Supplement & Temporary Additional Support

The number of people receiving the Accommodation Supplement (AS) and Temporary Additional Support (TAS) from the Ministry of Social Development has increased in the September 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. From 1st April 2018, the AS regional boundaries and maximum payments changed as a result of the Government's Families Package.

Temporary Additional Support is a weekly payment that helps to cover essential living costs that cannot be met from 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 2.3% compared to the same time last year, and increased by 2.6% when compared to last quarter.

Total recipients of TAS decreased by 11.8% on the same time last year, and increased by 15 recipients from last quarter.

292,006

People receiving Accommodation Supplements as at 30 September 2018
(284,686 – 30 June 2018)

\$28.0 million

Accommodation Supplement payments per week
(\$27.1 million – 30 June 2018)

58,778

People receiving Temporary Additional Support as at 30 September 2018
(58,763 – 30 June 2018)

\$3.0 million

Temporary Additional Support payments per week
(\$3.0 million – 30 June 2018)

Note: TAS 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.

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 **67,418 public houses**, an increase of 190 from the previous quarter (67,228). Of these, 61,732 state houses are provided by Housing New Zealand, and 5,686 community houses are provided by 33 registered Community Housing Providers across New Zealand. The number of houses currently tenanted is 451 more than last quarter.



59,141

HNZ IRRS Places
(58,973 – 30 June 2018)



5,589

Registered CHP IRRS Places
(5,339 – 30 June 2018)



412

HNZ Short-term Vacant
(413 – 30 June 2018)



1,408

HNZ Market Renters
(1,383 – 30 June 2018)



97

Registered CHP Market Renters
(89 – 30 June 2018)



771

HNZ Long-term Vacant
(1,031 – 30 June 2018)

Characteristics of public housing properties

Household composition is the number of adults and children in a public housing tenancy. As at 30 September 2018:

- 17% (11,280 tenancies) of households had one child
- 33% (22,096 tenancies) had two or more children in the household
- 50% (32,859 tenancies) were households with no children in the tenancy, with 65% of those tenancies being for single adults.

The most common type of bedroom composition in a public housing tenancy as at 30 September 2018 was three-bedroom properties (40% or 26,333 tenancies), followed by two-bedroom properties (38% or 25,090 tenancies). One-bedroom properties were 10% (6,581 tenancies) 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 financially based housing products and services to help people with their housing needs, from addressing homelessness to emergency housing grants to transitional housing.



Housing First

Housing First is a proven, internationally-recognised way to house and support people who have been homeless a long time and face multiple and complex issues.

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

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

Housing First in cities and regions

Housing First is delivered by community-based providers in Auckland, Hamilton, Tauranga and Christchurch, and is being expanded to other high need regions and cities.

Housing First has been operating in Hamilton since 2014. It launched in Auckland with government and Auckland Council funding in March 2017.

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 September 2018, Housing First Auckland has placed 376 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, Emerge Aotearoa, and Otautahi Community Housing Trust. As of September 2018, Housing First Christchurch has placed 24 people or households into housing with on-going support.

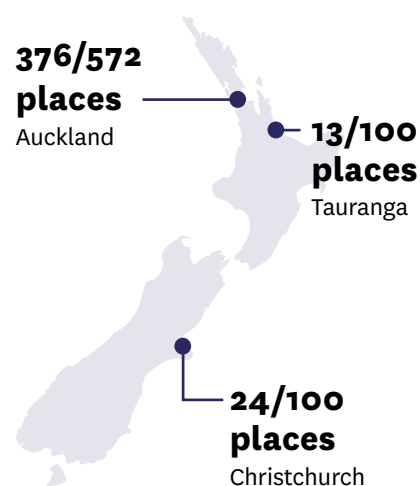
The People's Project Tauranga has delivered Housing First in Tauranga since May 2018. It is funded to house and support up to 100 households or people. As of September 2018, the People's Project Tauranga has placed 13 people or households into housing with on-going support.

Housing First in Rotorua will be delivered in partnership by Taumata o Ngāti Whakaue Trust, with LinkPeople and Lifewise. As of September, the providers were working to establish the service.

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 and the Hutt Valley, Whangarei, Northland, Nelson, Blenheim, Napier and Hastings.

413

**Total households placed
as 30 September 2018**
(288 participants housed
as at 30 June 2018)



Emergency Housing

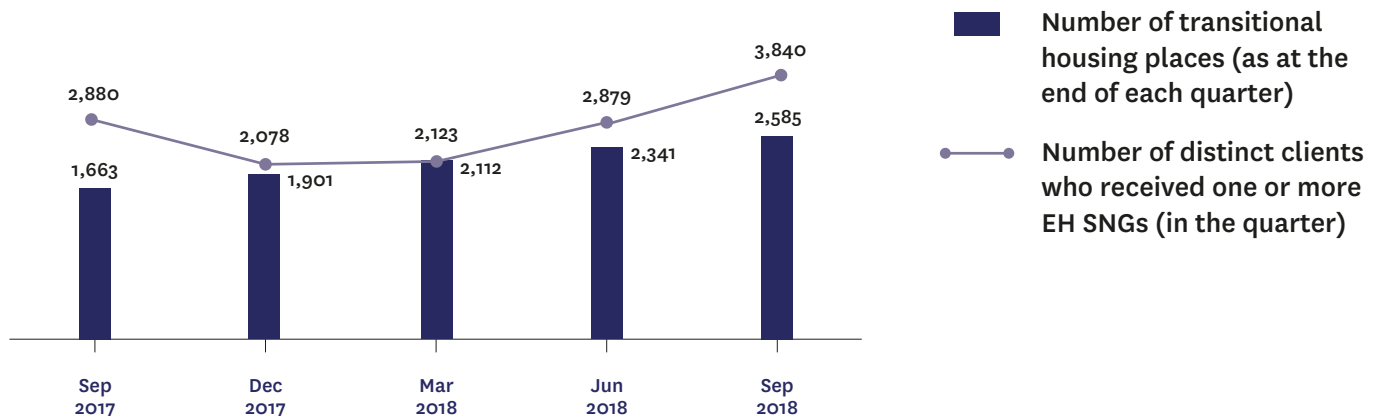
The number of Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants (EH SNGs) increased compared to the last quarter, with a 33% increase in the number of individuals accessing the assistance provided by the Ministry of Social Development.

Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant

The purpose of the EH SNG is to help individuals and families with the cost of staying in short-term accommodation (usually a motel) if they are temporarily unable to access a form of accommodation like public housing, transitional housing or private rental.

The EH SNG pays for short-term accommodation for up to seven days at a time.

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, but where the household has contributed to their own housing need, the EH SNG may be made recoverable at 25% of the applicant's weekly income.

In the September 2018 quarter, 4% of EH SNG grants were recoverable payments. This has reduced from 11% for the September 2017 quarter.

The number of households granted an EH SNG has increased by 33% compared to the September 2017 quarter.

EH SNGs for the September 2018 quarter were typically made to people:

- receiving on-going financial assistance through MSD (12,100 grants, or 87% of grants)
- who are aged between 25 to 39 years old (6,388 grants or 46%), or 40 to 54 years old (3,639 or 26% of grants)
- who identify as Māori (8,201 or 59% of grants), or NZ European (2,709 grants or 19% of grants).

14,017

EH SNGs in quarter ending 30 September 2018
(9,245 – quarter ending 30 June 2018)

3,840

Individual clients granted an EH SNG in quarter ending 30 September 2018
(2,879 – quarter ending 30 June 2018)

\$15.9 million

Total EH SNG amount granted in quarter ending 30 September 2018
(\$10.4 million – quarter ending 30 June 2018)

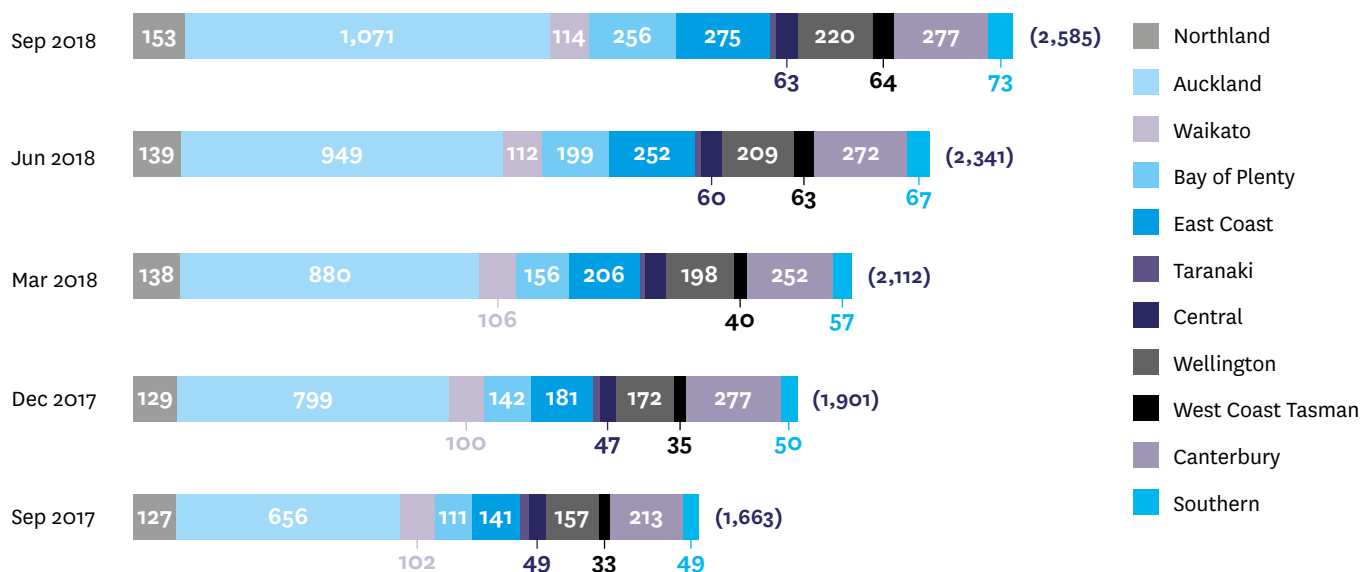
Notes:

- This is a count of grants. A client can have more than one grant in the time period.
- The total amount granted may not be the same as the amount spent.

Transitional Housing

An additional 244 transitional housing places became available in the quarter, with a total of 2,585 places secured for tenanting.

Transitional Housing Places



Notes:

- Data labels have been excluded where the number of places is fewer than 30.
- The graph above shows Transitional housing places by the Housing regions which are used elsewhere in this report. Previously the graph showed Territorial Land Authorities (TLA) of interest.

What is transitional housing?

Transitional housing provides warm, dry and safe short-term accommodation and support 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.

The number of contracted providers across New Zealand has increased to 52 providers up from 50 in the previous quarter.

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.

2,585

Places secured for tenanting
as at 30 September 2018
(2,341 – 30 June 2018)

\$354 million

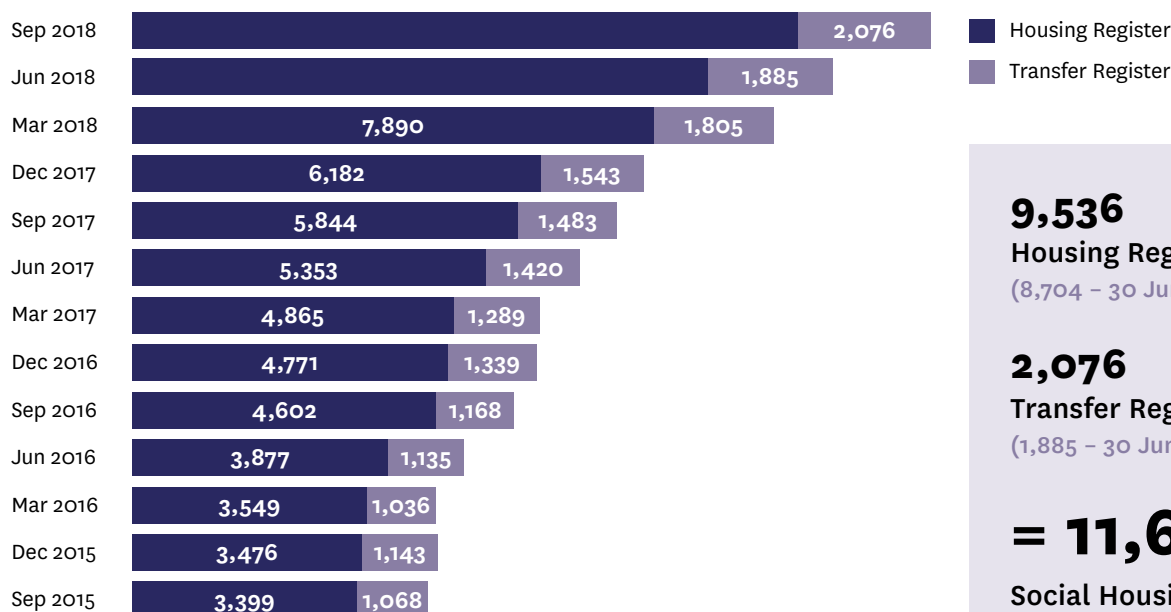
Funding from 2016 to 2020

Public Housing Demand

The number of people eligible for housing support on the Social Housing Register is 11,612 an increase of 10% compared to last quarter.

Social Housing Register

When New Zealanders are in need of public housing, their needs are recorded on the Social Housing Register, which is comprised of a Housing Register and a Transfer Register.



9,536
Housing Register
(8,704 – 30 June 2018)

2,076
Transfer Register
(1,885 – 30 June 2018)

= 11,612
Social Housing Register
(10,589 – 30 June 2018)

The Social Housing Register increase of 10% this quarter is a similar increase to the 9% increase experienced in the June 2018 quarter. During the September 2018 quarter, there were 5,170 entries onto the Social Housing Register and 2,154 exits. The increase between the September 2017 quarter and the September 2018 quarter is 58% or 4,285 applicants.

The increase in demand can be contributed to a number of factors:

- Public awareness of support available through increased media and stakeholder engagement activities
- Increasing financial barrier and the impact of aging population
- Tenancy Reviews have not yet resumed

Despite this, the rate at which people are placed into housing has been steady over time. This is driven partly by:

- Increase in the housing support provided, ranging from emergency housing special needs grants and transitional housing to financial assistance with housing related costs
- An increase of available public housing stock provided by HNZ and community housing providers (increased by 190 in September 2018 quarter compared to June 2018 quarter)
- Winter 2018 response provided an additional 1,742 places compared to the end of 2017.

Applicants on the Housing and Transfer registers are ranked by priority. Priority A applicants are considered to be 'at risk' and include households with a severe and persistent housing need that must be addressed immediately. Priority B applicants are people who have a 'serious housing need' and include households with a significant and persistent need.

The number of applicants on the Housing Register and on the Transfer Register fluctuates. This is because people are constantly moving on and off the registers, or because their personal circumstances change in ways which influence their priority rating.

Housing Register

The Housing Register is prioritised by need and consists of applicants who have been assessed as being eligible for public housing.

The Housing register has increased by 10% from the June quarter. 30% of applicants say their 'Current accommodation is inadequate or unsuitable' as being the primary reason for being on the register followed by 'Homelessness' 23% and 'Tenancy ending/eviction' 18%.

Priority of applicants on the Housing Register

In the September quarter, Priority A applicants on the Housing Register increased to 76% (from 74%) and Priority B applicants shifted to 24% (from 26%). Over the past 12 months the number of applicants on the housing register has increased by 63%.

Secure and Insecure Housing

MSD monitors each applicant's current housing situation as to whether they are in secure housing or insecure housing. As of 30 September, just over half (5,057) of all applicants on the Housing Register were in secure housing.

Since September 2017, the proportion of applicants in insecure housing has increased from 42% to 47% (4,479) of all applicants on the Housing Register in September 2018. The majority of these applicants are supported through either a place in transitional housing or are using an emergency housing special needs grant for a short term stay in a motel.

Secure housing includes private housing, boarding or public housing. Insecure housing means the applicant is not in a long-term home, and can include transitional housing, emergency accommodation such as motels, temporary sharing, being homeless, living in a car, or temporary arrangements like a hospitals or rehabilitation centres.

Transfer Register

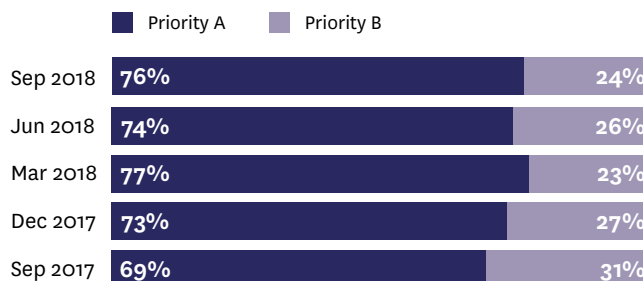
The Transfer Register is prioritised by need and consists of applicants who are already in public housing, but have requested and are eligible for a transfer to another public housing property.

The Transfer Register has increased in the September quarter by 10% compared to June 2018. Over the past 12 months the number of applicants requesting a change to their housing situation has increased by 40%.

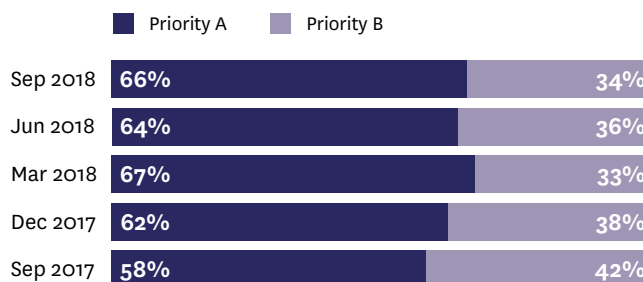
Priority of applicants on the Transfer Register

In the September quarter, Priority A applicants on the Transfer Register increased slightly to 66% (from 64%) and Priority B applicants shifted to 34% (from 36%).

Priority of applicants



Priority of applicants



Regional Overview

Social Housing supply and demand increased in most regions in the September quarter and increased compared to the September 2017 quarter. Compared with last September, there was an increase in the number of Social Housing Register applicants in Auckland (up 1,665, 53%), Wellington (up 491, 52%) and Canterbury (up 382, 56%).

The three largest increases in Social Housing register applicants in the other housing regions over the last year were Waikato (up 422, 92%), East Coast (up 319, 56%), and Bay of Plenty (up 235, 60%). The Northland, Taranaki, Central, West Coast Tasman and Southern housing regions all experienced growth in the number of applicants with increases ranging from 76 to 224.

Northland



Number of applicants
on the Social Housing
Register

454 (365)

Public Housing
tenancies

2,055 (2,016)

Transitional
Housing places

153 (139)

Number of EH SNG approved

364 (406)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$276,553 (\$298,908)

Auckland



Number of applicants
on the Social Housing
Register

4,818 (4,458)

Public Housing
tenancies

30,363
(29,960)

Transitional
Housing places

1,071 (949)

Number of EH SNG approved

5,867 (4,099)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$8,071,793 (\$5,969,545)

Waikato



Number of applicants
on the Social Housing
Register

882 (727)

Public Housing
tenancies

4,391
(4,351)

Transitional
Housing places

114 (112)

Number of EH SNG approved

1,382 (610)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$1,938,087 (\$675,763)

Bay of Plenty



Number of applicants
on the Social Housing
Register

629 (628)

Public Housing
tenancies

2,663
(2,634)

Transitional
Housing places

256 (199)

Number of EH SNG approved

1,609 (585)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$1,387,852 (\$490,238)

East Coast



Number of applicants
on the Social Housing
Register

884 (771)

Public Housing
tenancies

4,018
(3,979)

Transitional
Housing places

275 (252)

Number of EH SNG approved

1,483 (902)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$1,570,272 (\$967,681)

Central



Number of applicants
on the Social Housing
Register

546 (496)

Public Housing
tenancies

2,271
(2,279)

Transitional
Housing places

63 (60)

Number of EH SNG approved

435 (287)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$330,867 (\$201,633)

Taranaki



Number of applicants
on the Social Housing
Register

182 (168)

Public Housing
tenancies

1,227
(1,224)

Transitional
Housing places

19 (19)

Number of EH SNG approved

148 (90)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$82,768 (\$47,076)

Wellington



Number of applicants
on the Social Housing
Register

1,441 (1,444)

Public Housing
tenancies

8,422
(8,399)

Transitional
Housing places

220 (209)

Number of EH SNG approved

1,309 (1,077)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$1,388,337 (\$1,055,040)

West Coast Tasman



Number of applicants
on the Social Housing
Register

427 (375)

Public Housing
tenancies

1,422
(1,417)

Transitional
Housing places

64 (63)

Number of EH SNG approved

304 (274)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$236,991 (\$198,838)

Canterbury



Number of applicants
on the Social Housing
Register

1,065 (893)

Public Housing
tenancies

7,504
(7,388)

Transitional
Housing places

277 (272)

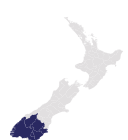
Number of EH SNG approved

835 (659)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$459,443 (\$333,167)

Southern



Number of applicants
on the Social Housing
Register

277 (239)

Public Housing
tenancies

1,845
(1,837)

Transitional
Housing places

73 (67)

Number of EH SNG approved

240 (216)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$142,906 (\$138,471)

Other/ unknown

Number of applicants on
the Social Housing Register

7 (25)

Public Housing tenancies

54 (300)

Number of EH SNG approved

41 (40)

Amount of EH SNG approved

\$45,322 (\$38,581)

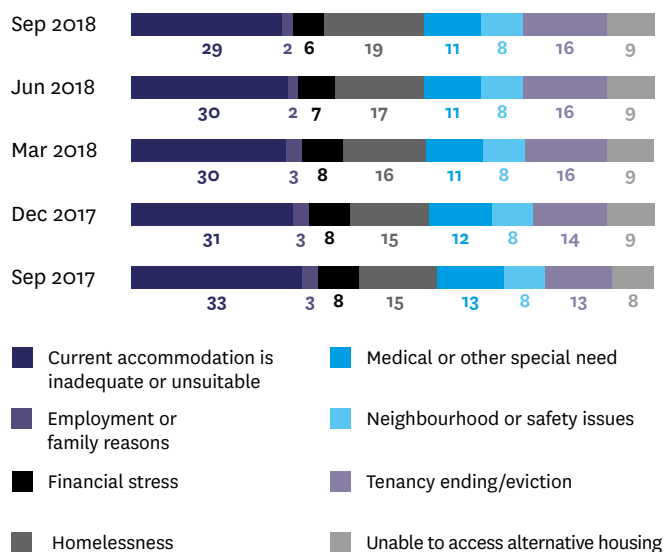
Note: These applicants have a primary address that is not geo-coded so cannot be attributed to a specific Territorial Local Authority.

Notes:

- Numbers in brackets denote previous quarter figure.
- Social Housing Register includes both the Housing Register and Transfer Register as at 30 September 2018.
- Transitional Housing – Actual is at 30 September 2018, and regional figures targets are adjusted based on demand.
- Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant – Number of EH SNG approved is the number of grants approved in a housing region for the quarter ending 30 September 2018.
- Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant – Amount of EH SNG is the total value of grants issued in the quarter ending 30 September 2018, per housing region.
- Public Housing Tenancies includes Housing New Zealand and community housing provider tenanted properties that are either subsidised through Income-Related Rent Subsidy or the tenant is paying market rent, and is at 30 September 2018.

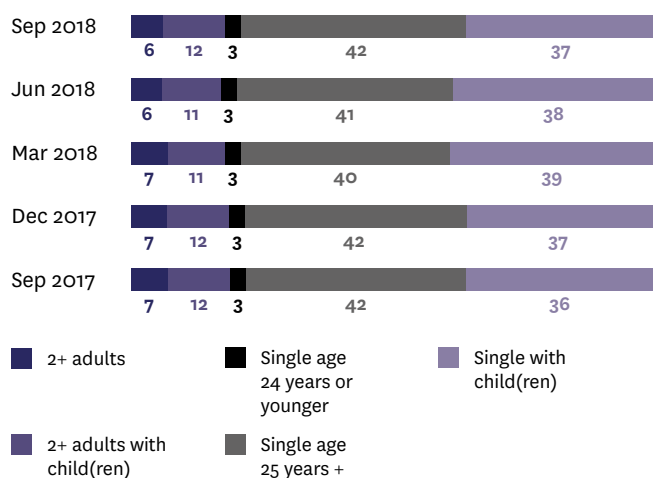
Characteristics of Applicants on the Social Housing Register

Main reason for application (%)



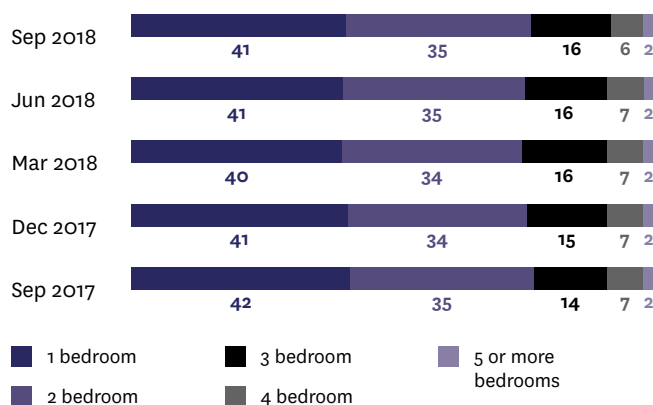
- The main reason for application is captured at the initial application for public housing through an assessment. The main reason given for applying for the Social Housing Register as at 30 September 2018 was 'current accommodation being inadequate or unsuitable' – this accounts for 3,420 applicants or 29% of applicants on the Social Housing Register.
- The second most common reason given for applying for the Social Housing Register as at 30 September 2018 was 'homelessness' – this accounts for 2,186 applicants or 19% of the Social Housing Register, and is closely followed by 'Tenancy ending/eviction' – this accounts for 1,832 applicants or 16% of the Social Housing Register.

Household composition (%)



- Household composition describes the people who will be housed with the applicant. This may include extended family or boarders who are permanent members of the household, and provide or receive financial, physical and emotional support.
- The most common type of applicants on the Social Housing Register as at 30 September 2018 continued to be single adult households (5,217 applicants or 45%) followed by single adult households with children (4,313 applicants or 37%).
- The increase in the Social Housing Register since 30 September 2017 was led by an increase in the number of single adult without children households (up 1,921).

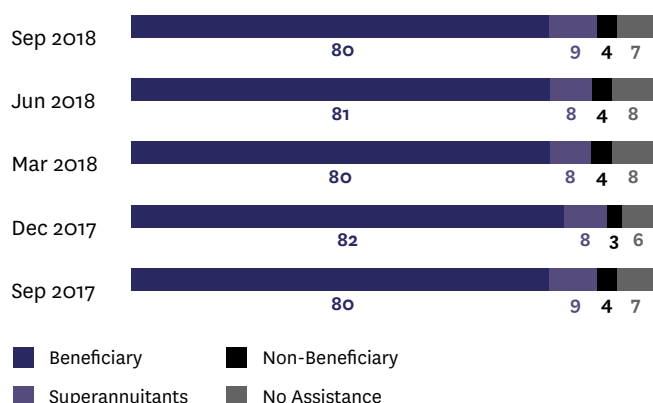
Bedrooms required (%)



- Number of bedrooms required is the number of bedrooms assessed as being required based on the number and composition of the people that will be housed with the applicant.
- The most common number of bedrooms needed for applicants on the Social Housing Register as at 30 September 2018 continued to be one bedroom (4,792 applicants or 41%), followed by two bedrooms (4,034 applicants or 35%).
- The high demand for one or two bedroom properties continues to align with the household composition data over the last 12 months, which showed that around 82% of applicants on the Social Housing Register were for single adults with child(ren) or single adults.

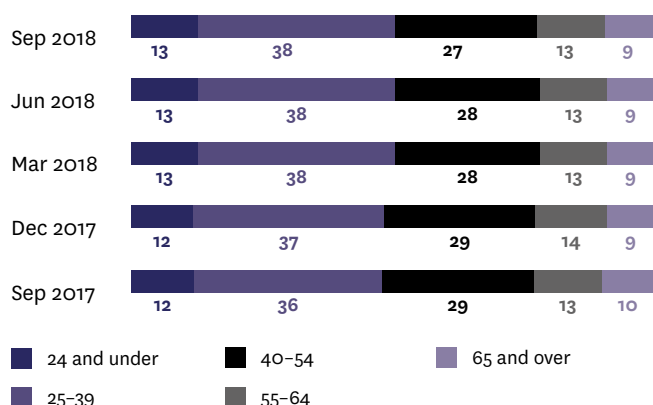
Characteristics of Applicants on the Social Housing Register continued...

Household income type (%)



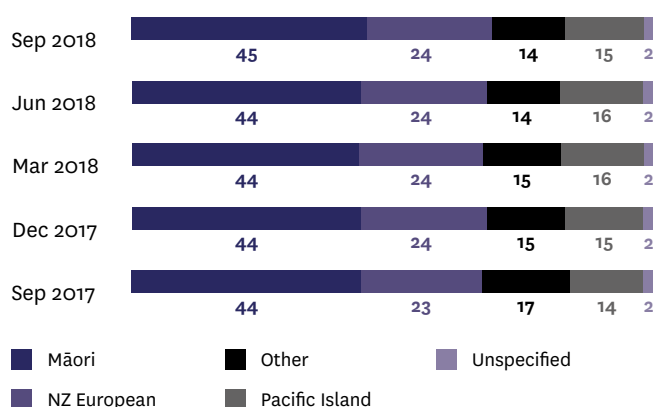
- A large majority (80%) of applicants on the Social Housing Register as at 30 September 2018 received a main benefit. The most common benefit received continued to be Jobseeker Support (JS), which made up 33% of applicants (3,781), followed by Sole Parent Support (SPS), (2,719 applicants or 23%), and Supported Living Payment (SLP) (2,488 applicants or 21%).
- The number of applicants not receiving regular financial assistance from MSD increased from September 2017 (up 58% to 837 applicants).

Age of main applicant (%)



- The following 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 for main applicants on the Social Housing Register as at 30 September 2018 continued to be those aged 25 to 39 years (4,405 applicants or 38%), followed by those aged 40 to 54 years (3,169 applicants or 27%).
- Overall, the proportion of applicants across all age groups remains relatively unchanged over the past 12 months, with no significant changes or trends across any age group.

Ethnicity of main applicant (%)



- The following ethnicity data is self-identified 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 Social Housing Register as at 30 September 2018 continued to be Māori, who made up 45% (5,234 applicants), followed by New Zealand European (2,757 applicants or 24%).
- In the last 12 months the greatest growth in the Social Housing Register was driven by increased numbers of Māori (up 2,027 applicants) and NZ European (up 1,038 applicants).

Transitions

Over the quarter, 1,721 applicants from the Social Housing Register were housed, an increase of 13% from the last quarter. The median time to house applicants was 86 days, which is 9 days longer than last quarter.

Applications Housed

Over the September quarter, 1,660 applicants from the Housing Register were housed, and 61 applicants from the Transfer Register were re-housed. The majority of applicants housed from both registers were for Priority A applicants (1,605 compared to 116 Priority B applicants). A majority of the housed applicants went into Housing New Zealand properties (1,331, while 390 were housed in community housing provider properties).

Time to House

Time to house is defined as the average number of days it takes from the time an application is first registered on the Housing Register or Transfer Register, to the day a tenancy commences for that application. To provide a better measure of central tendency we also include the median time to house (days).

Applications housed	Mean time to house (days)	Median time to house (days)
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
Sep 2017 1,876	105.5	50

Notes:

- Time to house is defined as the number of calendar days between the date an application is first confirmed on the Social Housing Register as an 'A' or 'B' priority and the date a tenancy is activated for that application. 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 in.
- Applications housed may have been housed with Housing New Zealand or with a Community Housing Provider.

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 increased by 22% from last quarter. The value of HSP increased by \$166,919 to \$831,778.

\$559,965 Bond Grants (\$441,642)	\$63,118 Letting Fees (\$45,423)	\$56,062 Moving Assistance (\$49,452)	\$103,747 Rent in Advance (\$85,868)	\$15,287 Tenancy Costs Cover (\$12,695)	\$33,600 Transition to Alternative Housing Grant (\$29,779)
= 862					
Grants for 464 distinct clients (total \$831,778) (704 grants for 379 distinct clients, total \$664,859 – 30 June 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 Overview

The information below illustrates Public Housing entries and exits for the September 2018 quarter, with the numbers in brackets showing the June 2018 quarter.

10,589

Existing applications from June quarter

5,170

New entries over September 2018 quarter
(4,752 over June 2018 quarter)



● **4,624** (4,336)
Housing Register

● **546** (416)
Transfer Register



● **4,099** (3,751)
Priority A

● **1,071** (1,001)
Priority B

11,612

Current applications at 30 September 2018
(10,586 at 30 June 2018)



● **9,536** (8,704)
Housing Register

● **2,076** (1,885)
Transfer Register



● **8,611** (7,632)
Priority A

● **3,001** (2,957)
Priority B

2,154

Register exits over September 2018 quarter

In the June quarter, the 1,828 exit reasons were:

432 (471)

Change in household circumstances

724 (771)

Moved to private accommodation

23 (37)

Declined offer of public housing

10 (7)

Moved to existing public housing tenancy

13 (9)

Moved to emergency housing

370 (463)

No longer eligible for public housing

256 (212)

Self exit – no longer requires public housing

1,721

Applications housed over September 2018 quarter
(1,527 over June 2018 quarter)

1,660 (1,463) Housing Register

61 (64) Transfer Register

1,605 (1,446) Priority A applicants

116 (81) Priority B applicants

1,331 (1,221) housed in HNZ properties

390 (306) housed in CHP properties

86

Median time to house (days) over September 2018 quarter
(77 over June 2018 quarter)

83 (76) days

160 (104) days

89 (76) days

49 (79) days

95 (78) days

62 (70) days

1,792

Tenancies ended over September 2018 quarter

In the June quarter, the 1,690 tenancy end reasons were:

284 (283)

Moved to private accommodation

566 (630)

Change in household circumstances

546 (526)

Moved to new public housing tenancy

- (-)

Moved as a result of a Tenancy Review

18 (22)

Moved to emergency housing

276 (269)

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 Social 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 (June), with a comparative to the previous quarter (March) shown in brackets. Change in household circumstances includes relationship changes, deceased, imprisonment, left NZ, entered residential care, or changes in living arrangements.