

Emergency Housing SNGs | Mar 2022

Emergency housing is short-term accommodation (usually in motels) for individuals who have an urgent need because they are unable to remain in their usual place of residence. It is funded through Special Needs Grants that clients apply for when they cannot access accommodation and we've explored all the other options available to them. Grants can cover between 1 and 21 nights accommodation at a time.



Amount granted
Mar 2022

\$37.8M

\$5.8M more than last month

Monthly emergency housing special needs grants

13,122

1,443 more than last month

Current households in emergency housing as at 31 Mar

4,728

3 less than last month

Adults in emergency housing as at 31 Mar

5,367

15 more than last month

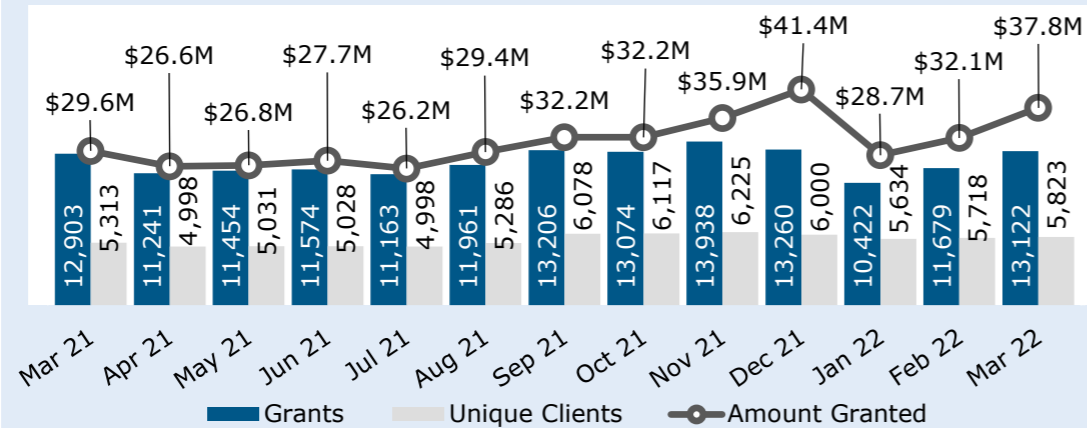
Children in emergency housing as at 31 Mar

4,791

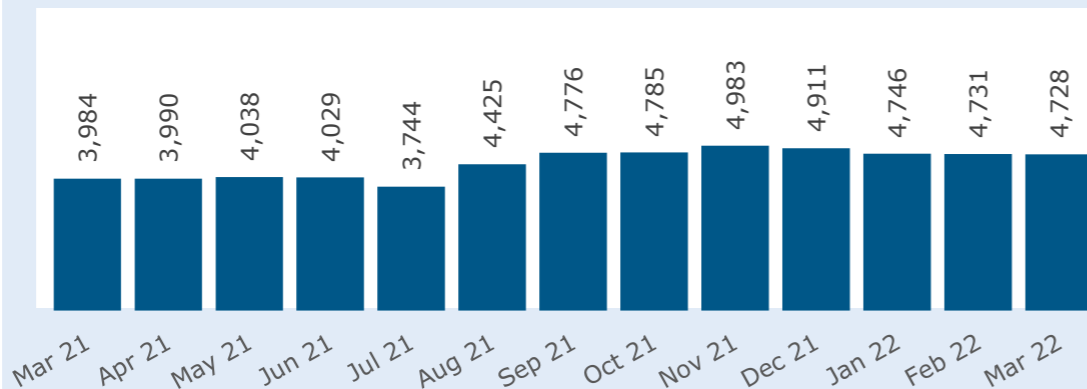
69 more than last month

Emergency Housing – Over the month and historic numbers

1 Grants/clients/amount granted by month



2 Number of households in Emergency Housing – as at the last of each month



Commentary

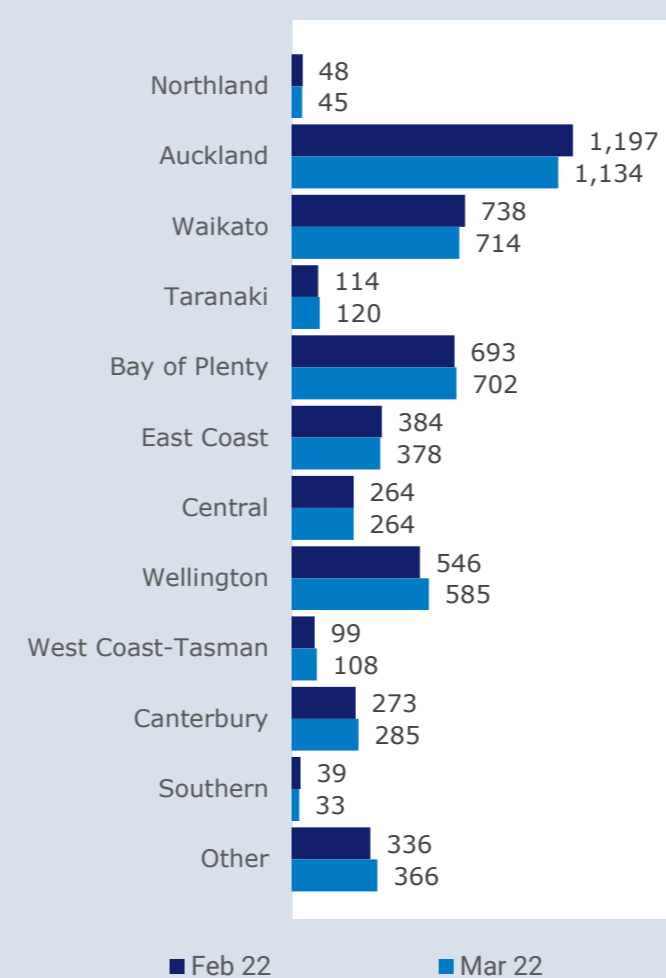
In March, the number of Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants increased 12% to 13,122 grants, while the amount granted increased \$5.8m (18%) to \$37.8m. This is the second highest month for Emergency Housing spend in the last twelve months, after December 2021. This has been driven by an increase in the number of grants, along with growth in the average number of nights funded per grant. These monthly increases reflect seasonal trends, which normally see a small peak in demand throughout March, with numbers reducing again in April.

Since January, the number of households in Emergency Housing has been stable at just over 4,700. However, the number of children increased over the same period, as the proportion of households with children continues to increase, now accounting for 50.7% of current Emergency Housing households.

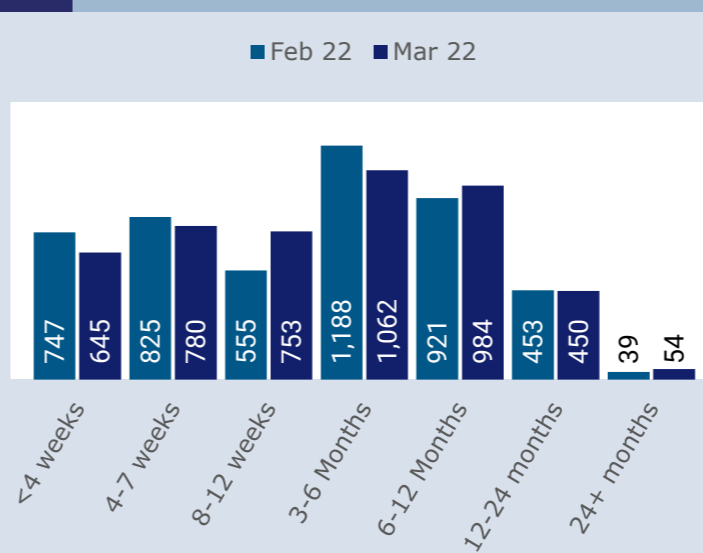
The average duration increased slightly, up to 20.7 weeks from 20.4 weeks in February.

Emergency Housing – At the end of the month

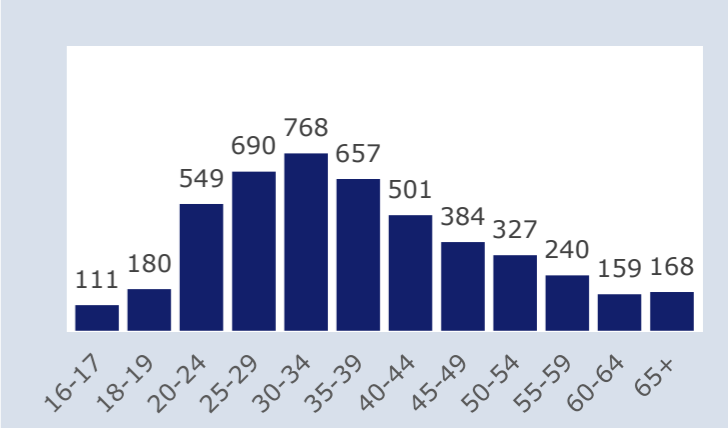
3 Households in Emergency Housing by region – as at end of the month



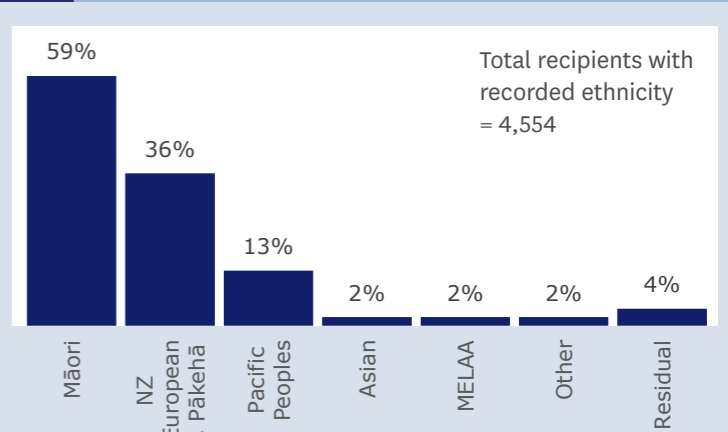
4 Households by duration in Emergency Housing – as at end of the month



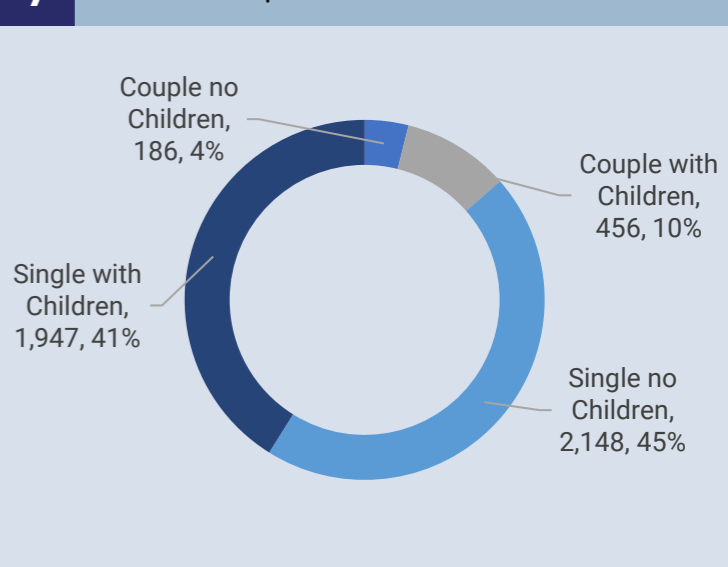
5 Age distribution of primary applicants in Emergency Housing – as at end of the month



6 Ethnicity¹ of primary applicant in Emergency Housing – as at end of the month



7 Household composition – as at end of the month



Note: Households living in Contracted Emergency Housing in Rotorua are not included in this reporting. The new model is being piloted in Rotorua. Reporting of the number of households in Contracted EH is currently unavailable.

Random rounding has been applied to these figures. Figures in tables may not add up to the total due to random rounding.

Public Housing Register as at 31 Mar

32,277

624 more than last month

Housing Register

26,868

540 more than last month

Transfer Register²

5,409

84 more than last month

New applications that entered the Register

1,893

303 more than last month

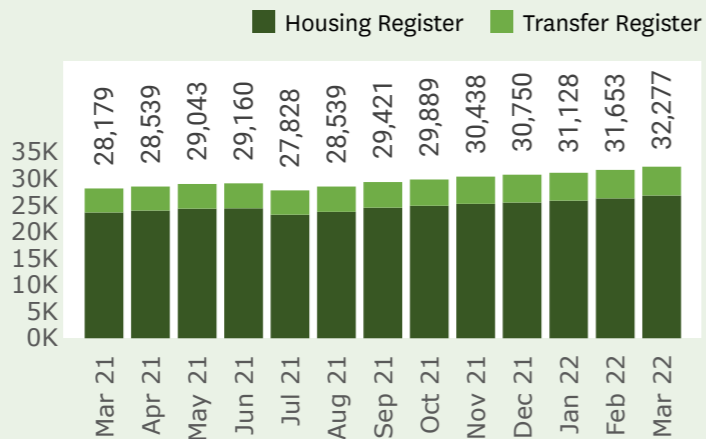
Housed in public housing

546

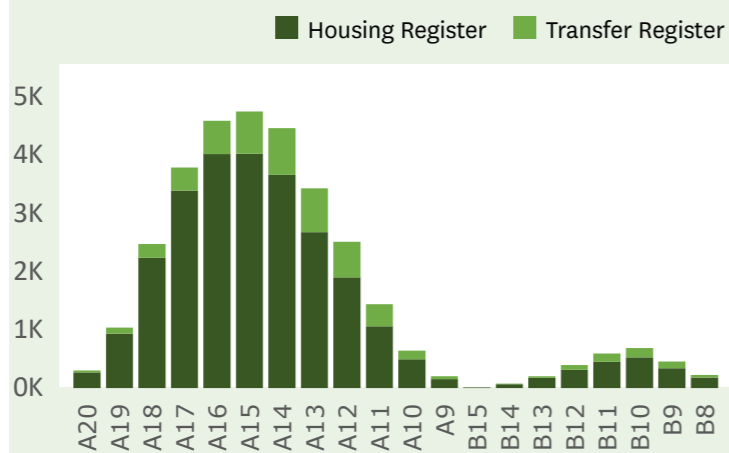
93 more than last month

Public housing – Register numbers

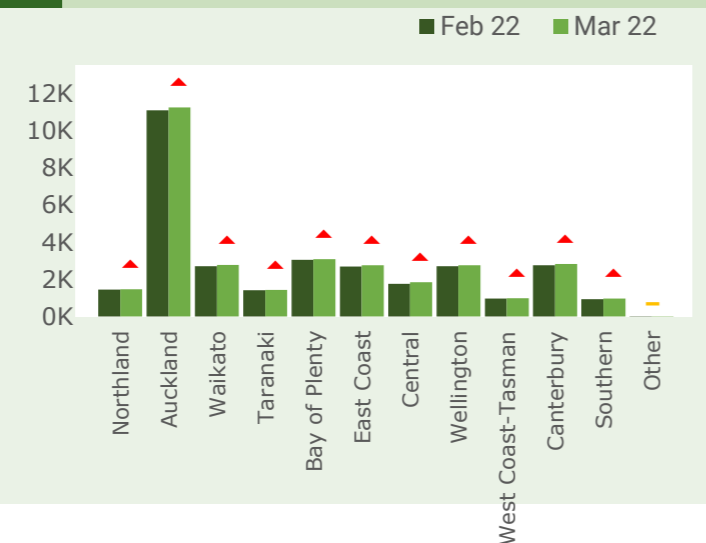
8 Applications live on the Public Housing Register – as at end of the month



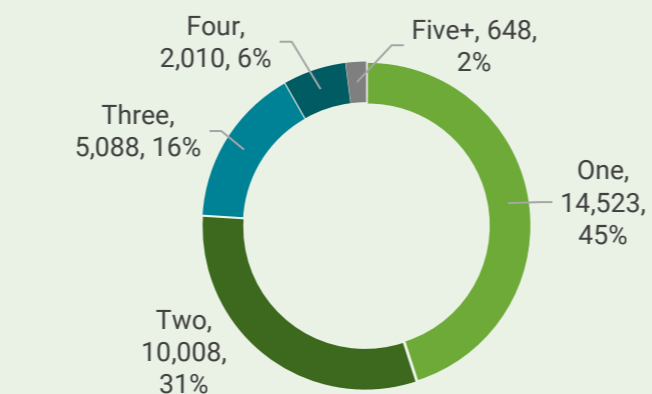
9 Applications by priority³ – as at end of the month



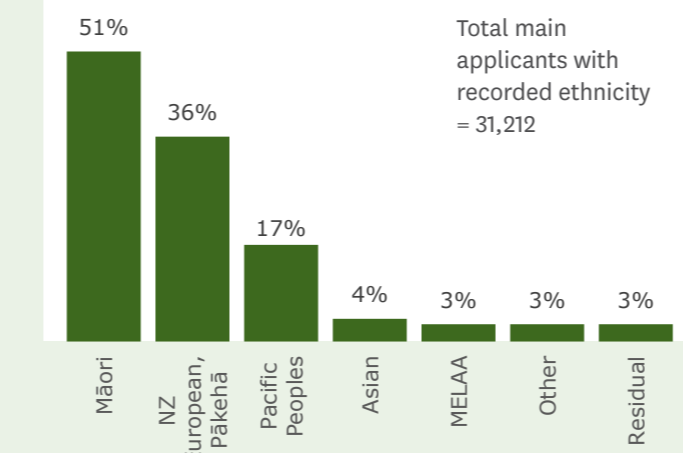
10 Register applications by region – as at end of the month



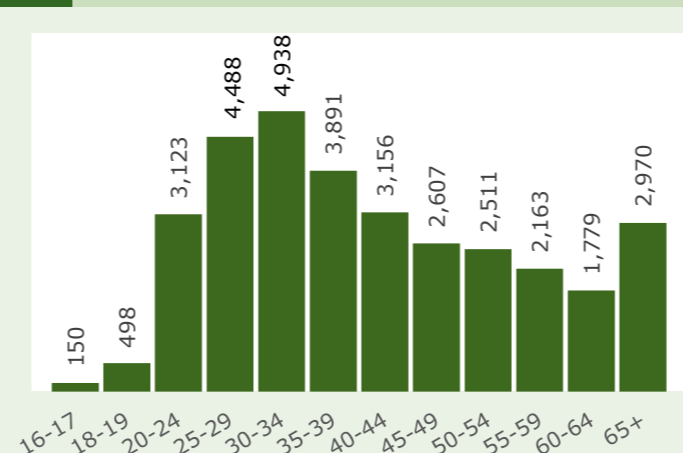
11 Percentage of applications by bedrooms required – as at end of the month



12 Percentage of main applicants, by ethnicity¹ – as at end of the month

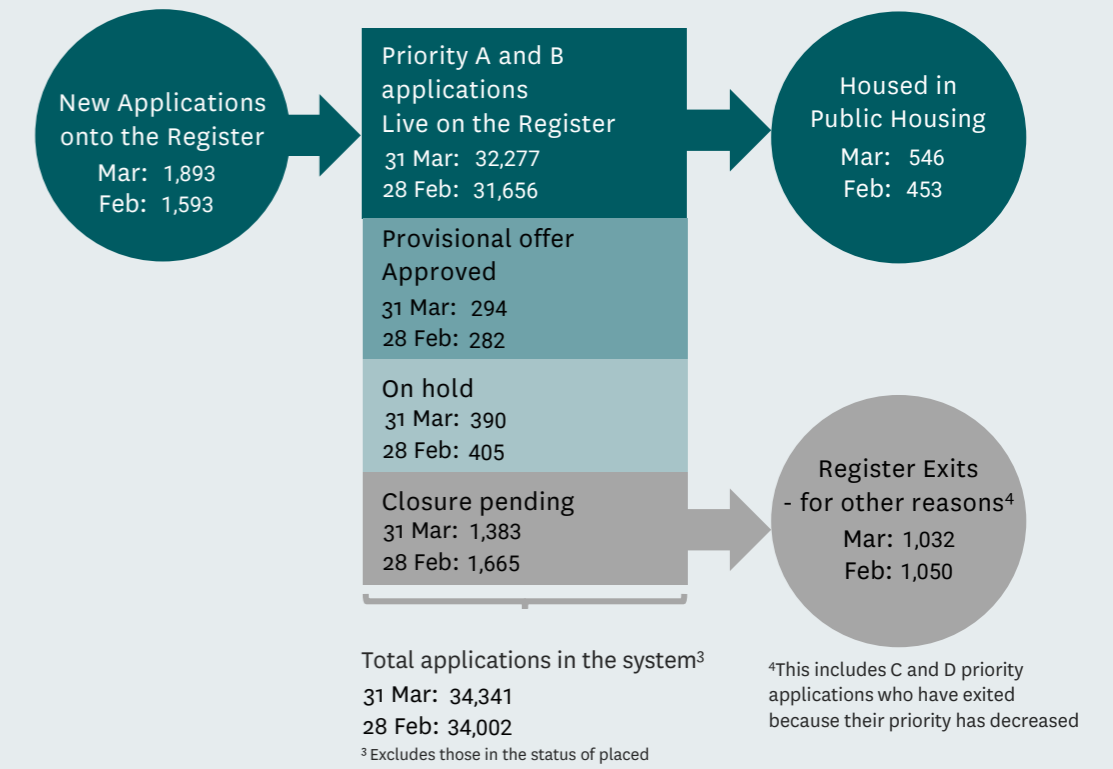


13 Age of main applicant – as at end of the month



Public housing – Register flow

14 Register flow data – as at end of the month



Commentary

The overall number of applications live on the Public Housing Register continues to increase, up from 31,653 in February to 32,277 in March. All Regions saw increases in March.

New entries to the Register grew by 19% this month. However, we also saw a 21% increase in the number of applications housed this month, which mitigated overall growth in the Register.

The number of applications exiting the Register for other reasons (this includes applications that no longer require or are eligible for Public Housing) was stable at just over 1,000.

¹MSD reports total response ethnicity. This means if a person identifies with more than one ethnic group, they are counted in each applicable group and the sum of responses for all ethnic groups may exceed 100%. For more information www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/tools/how-we-report-ethnicity.html. Note, MELAA refers to Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African.

²People who already live in public housing, but have applied and are eligible to transfer to another property are placed on the Transfer Register.

³Graph 9 – Info on the SAS criteria used to determine eligibility and priority can be found here: www.workandincome.govt.nz/map/social-housing/assessment-of-eligibility/index.html

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