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Severe housing deprivation in Aotearoa/New Zealand 2001-2013

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H E K A I N G A O R A N G A

Keywords

Severe housing deprivation, homelessness, definition, classification, methodology, prevalence, count, unmet housing need, New Zealand

Disclaimer

Access to the Census data used in this study was provided by Statistics New Zealand under conditions designed to give effect to the security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. The results presented in this study are the work of the author, not Statistics NZ.

Citation

Amore K. (2016). *Severe housing deprivation in Aotearoa/New Zealand: 2001-2013*. He Kainga Oranga/Housing & Health Research Programme, University of Otago, Wellington.

Key findings

- The severely housing deprived or 'homeless' population has grown in size and scale over the last three censuses, at an accelerating rate. The prevalence of homelessness grew by 15 per cent between the 2006 and 2013 censuses, compared with a 9 per cent increase between 2001 and 2006.
- In 2013, there were at least 41,000 homeless New Zealanders, or about one in every 100 New Zealanders.
- Nelson, Auckland and Wellington regions saw the largest increases in homelessness between 2006 and 2013.
- Homelessness declined in Southland, Waikato, and Taranaki regions between 2006 and 2013.
- More than half (52%) of homeless adults are working, studying, or both.
- More than half (51%) the homeless population are younger than 25.
- People identifying as Pacific, Māori, or Asian groups are over-represented in the homeless population. Pacific New Zealanders are ten times more likely to be homeless than European New Zealanders.
- Migrants, especially new migrants, are at particular risk of homelessness.

Introduction

In 2016, the state of severe housing deprivation (or ‘homelessness’) in New Zealand has been the subject of unprecedented attention and concern. The issue is not new, but as this report shows, the accelerating prevalence of homelessness alone warrants a real policy focus, now more than ever.

This report updates our original Statisphere report [Severe Housing Deprivation: The problem and its measurement](#) (Amore et al., 2013), in which we developed a definition of severe housing deprivation and produced national statistics for 2001 and 2006. This current report extends the analysis to 2013, applying the same definition, classification, and method, which are summarised in this introduction. For readers interested in the conceptual and technical basis of the methodology, I direct you to the previous report, where it is discussed in detail.

Definition and classification

Severe housing deprivation refers to people living in severely inadequate housing due to a lack of access to minimally adequate housing. This means not being able to access an acceptable dwelling to rent, let alone buy.

This definition is supported by international literature, and has recently been adopted in a prominent global framework for conceptualising and measuring homelessness (Busch-Geertsema, et al., 2016). It has a firm grounding in New Zealand, being based on the official [New Zealand Definition of Homelessness](#) (Statistics New Zealand, 2009) which was developed by three government agencies – Statistics New Zealand, Housing New Zealand Corporation, and Ministry of Social Development.

Table 1 lists the living situations classified as severely inadequate according to this definition. These situations qualify as severely inadequate because they are lacking in two out of three core dimensions of housing adequacy: habitability; privacy and control; and security of tenure. Minimally adequate housing is a dwelling with all basic amenities, with the security of tenure of a standard tenancy. All New Zealanders should have access to such housing, notwithstanding the fact that some people have other options and the financial means to secure them.

Table 1 also shows the data sources used to measure each category of severe housing deprivation, and those categories that cannot be measured because no data are currently available.

Method

As per the previous report, two data sources were used to measure severe housing deprivation in 2013: Census and administrative data from emergency accommodation providers. Table 2 summarises the method for measuring severe housing deprivation, and Figure 1 shows the algorithm for identifying severely housing deprived people in census data.

Table 1 Classification of severe housing deprivation and data sources

Broad living situation		Specific living situation	Data source
1	Living <i>without habitable accommodation</i> due to a lack of access to minimally adequate housing	Living rough / improvised dwelling	Census
		Mobile dwelling	
2	Living in a <i>non-private dwelling</i> due to a lack of access to minimally adequate housing	Targeted at people who lack of access to minimally adequate housing	Emergency housing ⁽¹⁾ providers' administrative data
		Night shelter	
		Women's refuge	
		Other accommodation targeted at people who lack of access to minimally adequate housing	Census
		Institution not targeted at people who lack of access to minimally adequate housing	
		Camping ground / motor camp	
		Boarding houses, hotels, motels	
		Marae	
3	Living as a <i>temporary resident in a private dwelling</i> due to a lack of access to minimally adequate housing	'Extra' people living in severely crowded, permanent private dwellings (excluding the hosts)	No data available
4	Living in <i>rented or owned housing that lacks one or more basic amenities</i> due to a lack of access to minimally adequate housing		

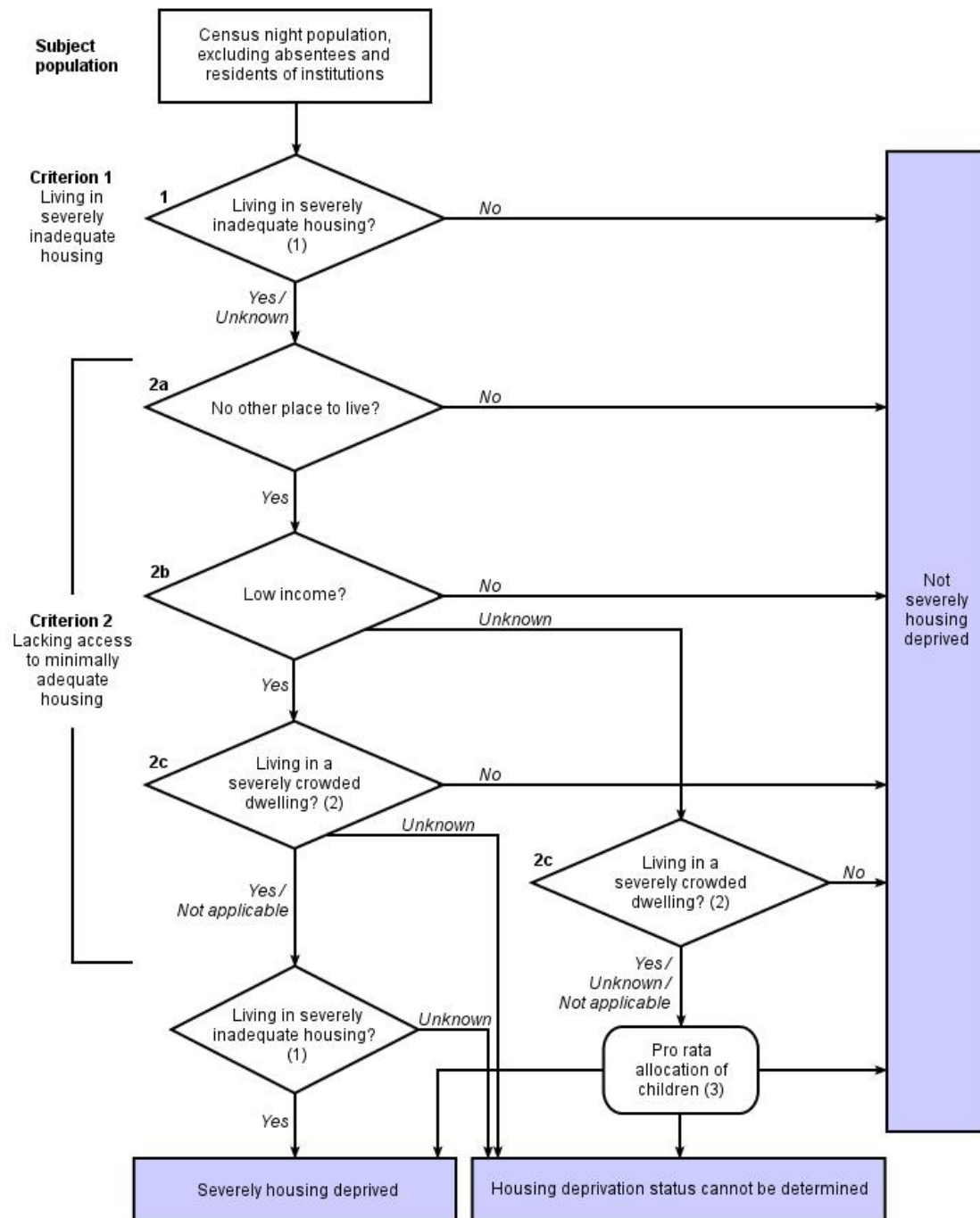
Note: (1) The term 'emergency housing' is used for consistency and for lack of a better umbrella term. It should be noted that all services have necessary restrictions on who they accommodate, and many are not 'emergency' services in that they do not provide immediate accommodation and are not open 24/7.

Table 2 Operational definitions of the severe housing deprivation categories

Severe housing deprivation category		Operational definition
1	Living <i>without habitable accommodation</i> due to a lack of access to minimally adequate housing	Census data <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Living rough, in an improvised dwelling, or in a mobile dwelling not in a motor camp; and 2. Usual address 'same as census night' or 'no fixed abode'; and 3. Low income⁽¹⁾ (household-level, or individual-level if not part of a household); or 4. Income unknown and receiving a means-tested benefit (household-level, or individual-level if not part of a household).
2	Targeted at people who lack of access to minimally adequate housing	Administrative data from emergency housing providers All people identified as living in night shelters, women's refuges, or other accommodation targeted at people who lack of access to minimally adequate housing on census night.
	Living in a <i>non-private dwelling</i> due to a lack of access to minimally adequate housing Not targeted to people who lack of access to minimally adequate housing	Census data <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Living in a camping ground, motor camp, boarding house, hotel, motel, guest accommodation, commercial vessel, or marae; and 2. Dwelling is not misclassified student accommodation (<75% of census night residents in dwelling studying full-time); and 3. Usual address 'same as census night' or 'no fixed abode'; and 4. Low income (household-level (people in 'private' dwellings in camping grounds) or individual-level (people in all other dwellings)); or 5. Income unknown and receiving a means-tested benefit (household-level (people in 'private' dwellings in camping grounds) or individual-level (people in all other dwellings)). PLUS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Children identified at pro rata step. By non-private dwelling (those specified in step 1): No. children who satisfied steps 1–3 <i>multiplied by</i> (No. adults who satisfied steps 1–5 <i>divided by</i> no. adults who satisfied steps 1–3) [Totalled across all non-private dwellings specified in step 1]
3	Living as a temporary resident in a private dwelling due to a lack of access to minimally adequate housing	Census data <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Living in a permanent private dwelling; and 2. Not an owner or in an owner's nuclear family; and 3. Not the reference person or in the reference person's nuclear family; and 4. Usual address is 'same as census night' or 'no fixed abode'; and 5. Low income (family-level if accompanied by family, individual-level if not); and 6. Dwelling is severely crowded (CNOS 2+ bedroom deficit).

Note: (1) The Jensen equivalised household 'low income' thresholds were \$30,001 in 2013, \$25,001 in 2006, and \$20,001 in 2001, as per the corresponding NZDep low income threshold.

Figure 1 Algorithm for dividing the subject population into severely housing deprived, not severely housing deprived, and housing deprivation status cannot be determined categories



Notes:

(1) The 'living in severely inadequate housing?' filter appears twice in the algorithm: at the beginning, to separate people not living in severely inadequate housing from everyone else; and at the end, to separate people who are living in severely inadequate housing from those whose housing deprivation status is unknown.

(2) The 'living in a severely crowded dwelling?' filter applies only to temporary residents of permanent private dwellings. Temporary resident is operationally defined as a person who is neither an owner nor the reference person of a dwelling, nor are they in the nuclear family of an owner or the reference person.

(3) The 'pro rata allocation of children' filter only applies to children (people younger than 15 years) in non-private dwellings.

Size and characteristics of the severely housing deprived population in New Zealand

Introduction

This chapter presents statistics about the severely housing deprived population in New Zealand for 2001, 2006, and 2013.

As per the previous report, there are four important caveats about these statistics:

1. According to Statistics NZ confidentiality protocols, all numbers in the tables and figures derived from the census have been random rounded to base three. Children in non-private dwellings identified at the pro rata filter were then added to the appropriate categories. These latter figures were not rounded because they do not represent counts of individuals, but proportions (see Table 2 for calculation). Unrounded administrative data were also added to the census figures, though not all variables were available in the administrative data. Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100 percent.
2. Counts of five or fewer people are suppressed as per Statistics NZ confidentiality protocols; this is denoted in tables as 's'.
3. As these statistics were largely derived from the national census, tests of significance have not been applied.
4. The number of children identified as severely housing deprived in non-private dwellings at the pro rata filter contributes to the size of the severely housing deprived population. However, as this number does not represent actual individuals, it does not contribute to any of the results regarding characteristics of the population. Across all three censuses, these children account for 1-2 percent of the severely housing deprived population.

The results are presented in the following sections: count and prevalence; key demographic statistics, ethnicity and identification as Māori; and geography.

Count and prevalence

The prevalence of severe housing deprivation has accelerated over the study period (Tables 4 and 5). However, as Table 4 shows and as we would expect, the vast majority of the population are consistently identified as *not* severely housing deprived. The proportion of the population whose housing deprivation status could not be determined in census data has grown – largely due to missing income data.

Table 3 Number and percentage of the census subject population identified as ‘severely housing deprived’, ‘not severely housing deprived’, and ‘housing deprivation status cannot be determined’, 2001-2013

Category	2001		2006		2013	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Severely housing deprived	28,649	0.8	33,295	0.8	40,658 ⁽²⁾	1.0
Not severely housing deprived	3,639,845	97.2	3,942,626	97.1	4,110,701 ⁽²⁾	96.6
Housing deprivation status cannot be determined	76,038	2.0	83,953	2.1	103,236 ⁽²⁾	2.4
Total	3,744,534⁽¹⁾	100.0	4,059,876	100.0	4,254,597	100.0

Notes:

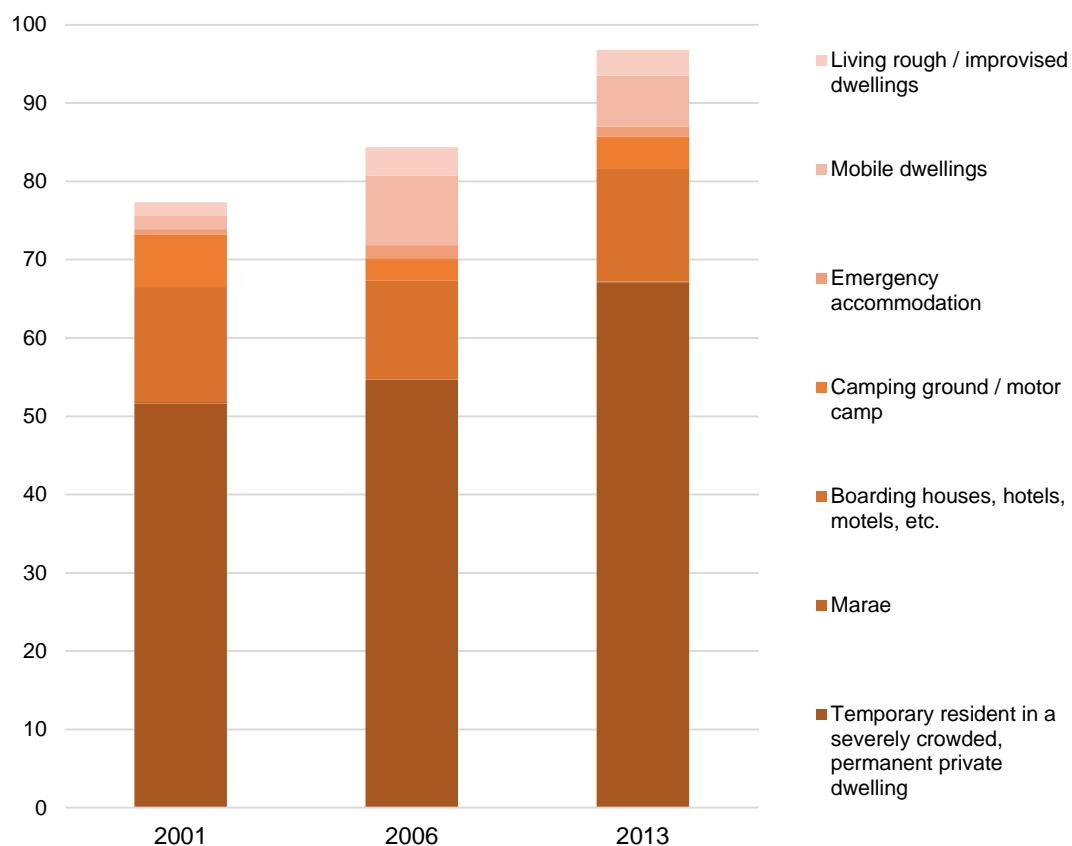
(1) The total for census subject population for 2001 was misprinted in Amore et al. (2013).

(2) These counts have been revised since an earlier press release (University of Otago, 2016).

Data source: Statistics New Zealand

Figure 2 and Table 4 shows the count and prevalence of severe housing deprivation over time, broken down by living situation. It is notable that the prevalence of people crowding into the others’ dwellings has been increasing, driving much of the rising prevalence of severe housing deprivation overall. The drop in severe housing deprived people living in mobile dwellings between 2006 and 2013 should be interpreted with caution, as it may be explained by coding differences, rather than real change. In response to our 2013 report, Statistics NZ more carefully classified mobile dwellings in 2013 compared with 2006, meaning more mobile dwellings were found to be in camping grounds and motor camps (Rosemary Goodyear, personal communication, 2016). The emergency housing category should not be compared over time due to small numbers and varying response rates.

Figure 2 Prevalence of severe housing deprivation per 10,000 population by living situation, 2001-2013



Data sources: Statistics New Zealand and emergency housing providers

Table 4 Severely housing deprived population by broad and specific living situation – count and prevalence, 2001-2013

Broad living situation			Specific living situation	2001		2006		2013	
				Count	Prev. per 10,000 pop'n	Count	Prev. per 10,000 pop'n	Count	Prev. per 10,000 pop'n
1	Living <i>without habitable accommodation</i> due to a lack of access to minimally adequate housing		Living rough / improvised dwelling	660	1.8	1,464	3.6	1,413	3.3
			Mobile dwelling	633	1.7	3,567	8.9 ⁽¹⁾	2,784	6.5 ⁽¹⁾
			Subtotal	1,296	3.5	5,031	12.5	4,197	9.9
2	Living in a <i>non-private dwelling</i> due to a lack of access to minimally adequate housing	Emergency accomm. (NGO-run) ⁽²⁾	Night shelter	47	0.1	49	0.1	26	0.1
			Women's refuge	43	0.1	260	0.6	30	0.1
			Other accomm. targeted at people who LAMAH	177	0.5	342	0.8	493	1.2
			Subtotal	267	0.7	651	1.7	549	1.3
		Commercial accomm.	Camping ground / motor camp	2,494	6.7	1,144	2.8	1,724	4.1
			Boarding houses, hotels, motels	5,486	14.7	5,089	12.6	6,127	14.4
			Subtotal	7,980	21.4	6,233	15.5	7,851	18.5
		Marae		92	0.2	26	0.1	43	0.1
3	Living as a <i>temporary resident in a severely crowded, permanent private dwelling</i> due to a lack of access to minimally adequate housing		19,284	51.6	22,005	54.6	28,563	67.1	
Total			28,917	77.4	33,946	84.3	41,207 ⁽³⁾	97.1 ⁽³⁾	

Notes:

(1) The drop in the mobile dwelling category may be largely attributable to a coding change – see main text.

(2) Emergency accommodation count and prevalence figures should not be compared over time because of small numbers and varying response rates.

(3) These counts have been revised since an earlier press release (University of Otago, 2016).

Data sources: Statistics New Zealand and emergency housing providers

The number of dwellings required to house the severely housing deprived population in 2013 is estimated at 15,000 to 25,900 dwellings, depending on whether every homeless person in a dwelling could be housed together (lower limit), or if every family unit would require a separate dwelling (upper limit). In 2006, this estimate was 12,900 – 21,200 dwellings, and in 2001, 11,200 – 18,900 dwellings.

Severely housing deprived population 2013: Key demographic statistics

Figure 3 Sex

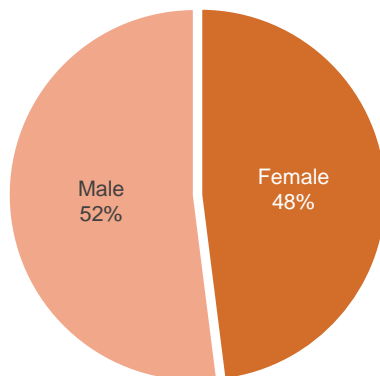


Figure 6 Age

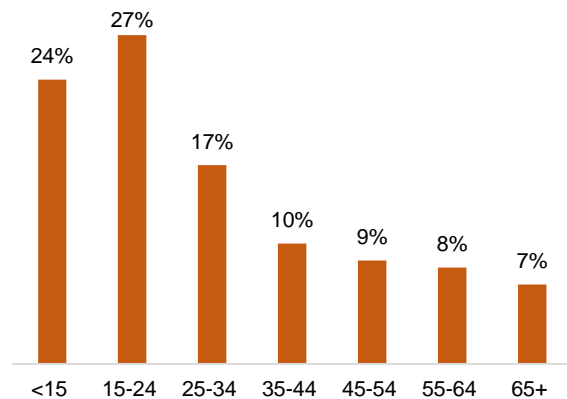


Figure 4 Work and study
Among adults

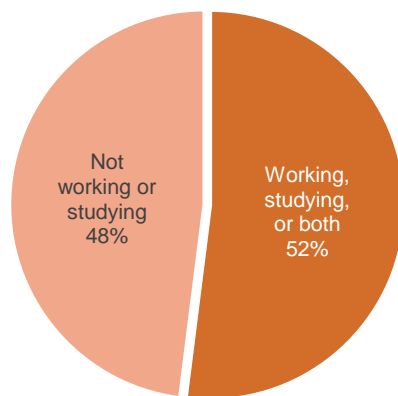


Figure 7 Ethnicity

Prevalence of severe housing deprivation per 100 people

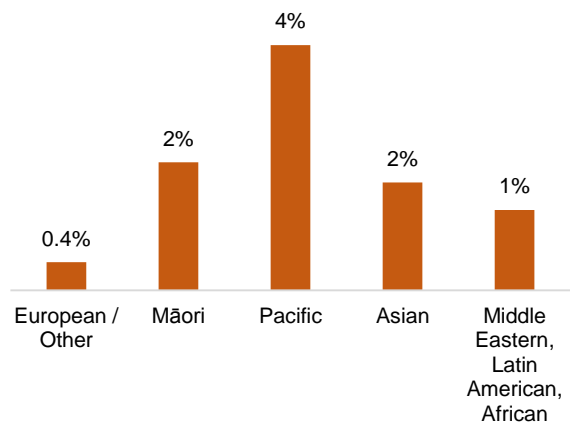


Figure 5 Migrant status
Prevalence of severe housing deprivation per 100 people

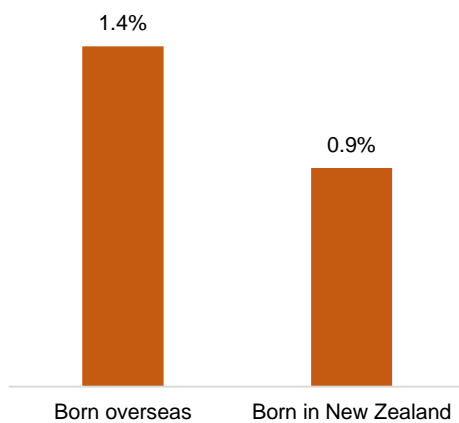


Figure 8 Years in NZ

Prevalence of severe housing deprivation per 100 migrants

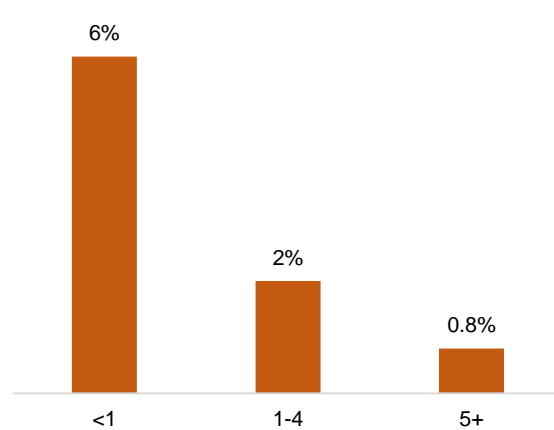


Table 5 Demographic characteristics of the severely housing deprived population – count, percentage, and prevalence per 1000 NZ population, 2001-2013

Characteristic	Category	2001			2006			2013		
		Count	%	Prev. per 1000 pop'n	Count	%	Prev. per 1000 pop'n	Count	%	Prev. per 1000 pop'n
Sex	Female	13,992	49	7	16,974	51	8	19,679	48	9
	Male	14,391	51	8	16,578	49	8	21,149	52	10
Age group (years)	<15	6,966	25	8	8,437	25	10	9,596	24	11
	15-24	7,548	27	15	9,008	27	16	11,076	27	19
	25-34	4,465	16	8	4,881	15	9	6,737	17	13
	35-44	3,004	11	5	3,370	10	5	3,887	10	7
	45-54	2,208	8	5	2,633	8	5	3,529	9	6
	55-64	1,901	7	6	2,546	8	6	3,276	8	7
	65+	2,236	8	5	2,578	8	5	2,695	7	4
Ethnicity⁽¹⁾	European / Other ⁽²⁾	11,067	40	4	11,864	36	4	13,498	34	4
	Māori	10,083	36	19	11,358	35	20	12,754	32	21
	Pacific	7,091	25	31	8,223	25	31	11,396	29	39
	Asian	3,330	12	14	5,449	17	15	7,956	20	17
	Middle Eastern, Latin American, African	n/a	n/a	n/a	462	1	13	597	1	13
Family status^(3,4)	Sole parent with dependent child/ren	8,537	37	22	10,792	38	27	14,727	43	33
	Adult alone ⁽⁵⁾	8,970	39	11	9,759	34	12	7,763	23	11
	Couple with dependent child/ren	3,528	15	3	4,293	15	3	7,070	21	5
	Couple without children	1,140	5	2	2,339	8	3	2,894	8	3
	Sole parent with adult child/ren ⁽⁶⁾	357	2	4	674	2	7	1,404	4	11
	Couple with adult child/ren ⁽⁶⁾	234	1	1	411	1	2	600	2	2
	Family with children of unknown dependency status	64	0.3	n/a	109	0.4	n/a	54	0.2	n/a
Relationship status^(7,8)	Not partnered	13,710	73	13	15,450	70	14	20,913	73	17
	Partnered	5,148	27	3	6,636	30	4	7,689	27	4

Notes:

(1) Total response ethnicity data. (2) Includes New Zealander.

(3) Individual-level variable - relates to prevalence of *people* in each family type.

(4) Excludes people living in non-private dwellings. (5) Not accompanied by family. (6) No dependents.

(7) Relates to adults only (people aged 15 or older). (8) Excludes people living in emergency accommodation.

Data sources: Statistics NZ and emergency accommodation providers

Table 6 Work and study characteristics of the severely housing deprived population – count, percentage, and prevalence per 1000 NZ population, 2001-2013

Characteristic ^(1,2)	Category	2001			2006			2013		
		Count	%	Prev. per 1000 pop'n	Count	%	Prev. per 1000 pop'n	Count	%	Prev. per 1000 pop'n
Working ⁽³⁾ , studying, or both		Not available			12,147	49	5.5	15,918	52	7.1
Work & labour force status	Unemployed	3,675	17	26.3	2,940	12	27.6	4,950	16	32.3
	Not in the labour force	11,199	53	12.0	13,686	56	14.2	14,643	48	13.8
	Employed part-time	6,348	30	3.7 ⁽⁴⁾	3,342	14	7.3	4,338	14	9.4
	Employed full-time				4,638	19	3.0	6,630	22	4.3
Study	Full-time study ⁽⁵⁾	Not available			4,902	22	16.3	5,931	21	17.8
	Part-time study				1,095	5	7.1	1,230	4	10.4
	Not studying				16,596	73	7.0	21,165	75	8.2
Occupation ⁽⁶⁾	Labourers	Not available						1,725	18	14.6
	Clerks, service, sales workers	1,698	37	3.7	2,271	42	4.7	3,423	35	7.2
	Agriculture & fishery workers	7,32	16	5.3	717	13	5.5	831	9	6.7
	Trades workers, assemblers, plant & machinery operators,	1,023	23	3.5	1,224	22	3.8	1,683	17	6.0
	Legislators, administrators, managers	573	13	2.6	519	9	1.8	729	7	2.4
	Professionals	513	11	1.2	738	13	1.4	1,338	14	2.2
Highest qualification gained	No qualification	8,109	45	11.8	9,414	43	13.3	9,420	34	15.0
	High school	7,740	43	7.0	9,060	41	8.1	10,554	38	9.6
	Certificate or diploma	1,359	8	3.4	2,298	10	4.1	4,854	18	7.2
	Bachelor's degree or higher	792	4	2.7	1,368	6	3.1	2,721	10	4.5

Notes:

(1) All variables in this table relate to adults (people aged 15 or older).

(2) All variables exclude residents of emergency accommodation because these variables were not available in the administrative data.

(3) Paid employment. (4) Any employment - full-time and part-time employment not available separately.

(5) Includes two census categories: full-time study; and full-time and part time study. (6) Among people paid employment.

Data source: Statistics NZ

Table 7 Prevalence of severe housing deprivation per 1000 people by migration and mobility, 2001-2013

Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Category	2001			2006			2013		
		Count	%	Prev. per 1000 pop'n	Count	%	Prev. per 1000 pop'n	Count	%	Prev. per 1000 pop'n
Place of birth	Overseas	8,427	30	12	10,704	33	12	13,773	35	14
	New Zealand	19,242	70	7	21,420	67	7	25,443	65	9
Place of birth among people born overseas	Pacific	3,813	45	32	3,930	37	29	4,680	34	31
	Northeast Asia	1,422	17	16	3,084	29	23	2,262	16	16
	Southeast Asia	831	10	18	921	9	16	1,542	11	18
	South-central Asia	507	6	16	642	6	11	2,763	20	32
	North Africa / Middle East	171	2	14	141	1	9	174	1	10
	Americas	129	2	5	243	2	7	387	3	9
	Australia	393	5	7	384	4	6	462	3	7
	Sub-Saharan Africa	243	3	7	324	3	5	312	2	4
	Europe	918	11	3	1,035	10	3	1,200	9	4
Years in NZ among people born overseas	<1	1,752	23	36	1,737	18	29	2,955	23	59
	1-4	2,376	31	18	3,639	37	17	3,993	31	23
	5+	3,507	46	7	4,539	46	8	6,036	46	8
Years at address	<1	13,401	50	16	14,661	48	16	18,069	47	21
	1-4	7,560	28	7	8,829	29	7	10,740	28	9
	5+	6,027	22	4	7,251	24	4	9,612	25	5

Note: (1) All variables exclude residents of emergency accommodation because these variables were not available in the administrative data.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand

Ethnicity and identification as Māori

Figure 9 Ethnic composition of the severely housing deprived population, 2001-2013

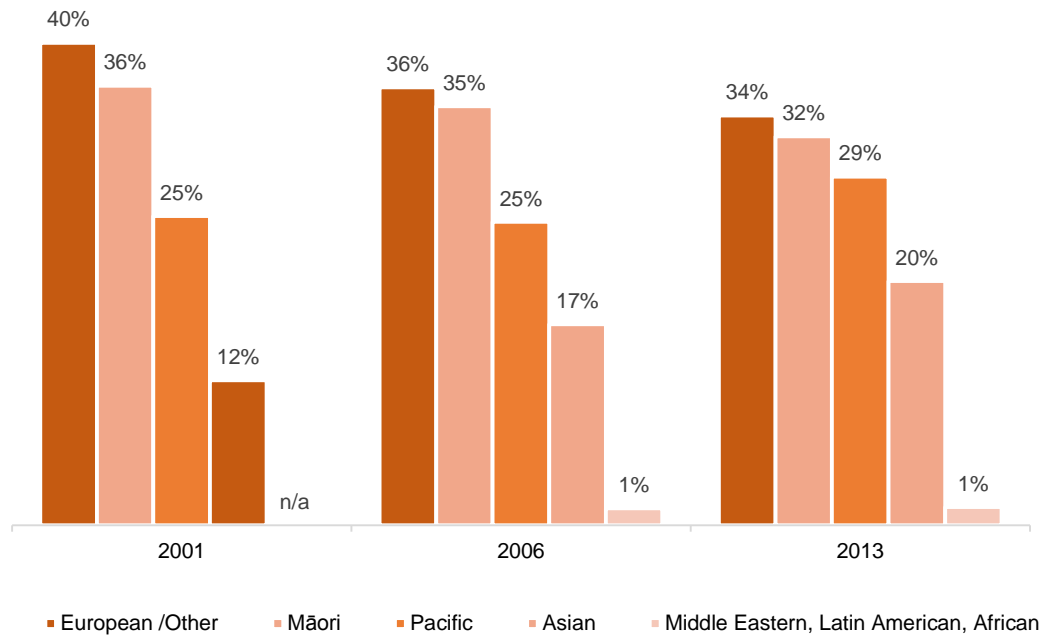


Figure 10 Iwi affiliation among Māori, severely housing deprived and total New Zealand populations, 2001-2013



Geography

Figure 11 Prevalence of severe housing deprivation per 1,000 people by urban and rural area, 2001-2013

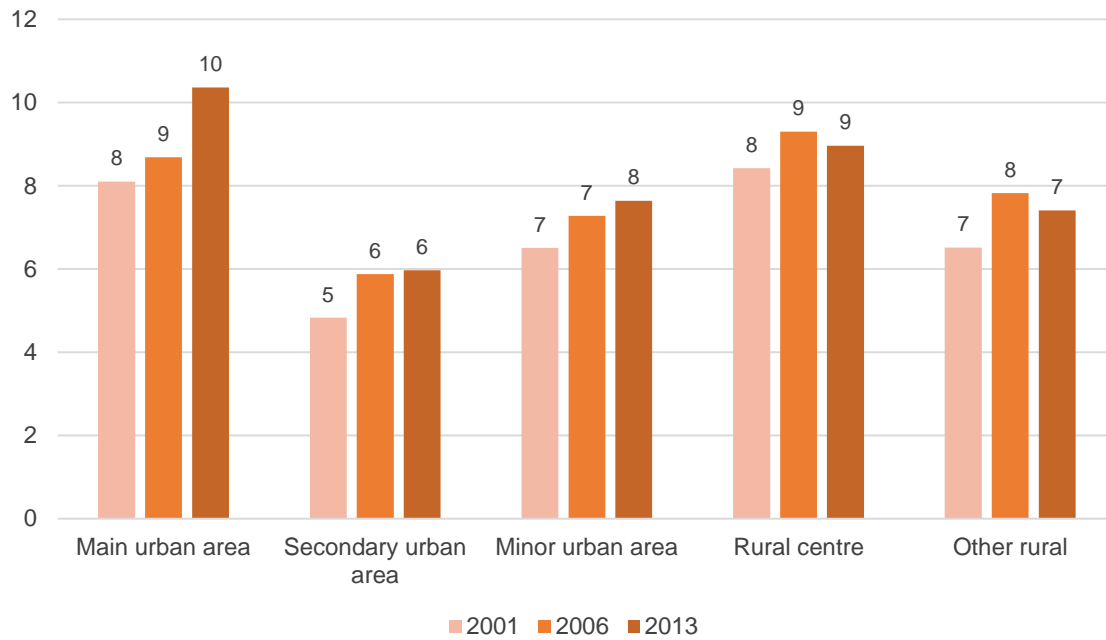


Figure 12 Prevalence of severe housing deprivation per 1,000 people by regional council area, 2001-2013

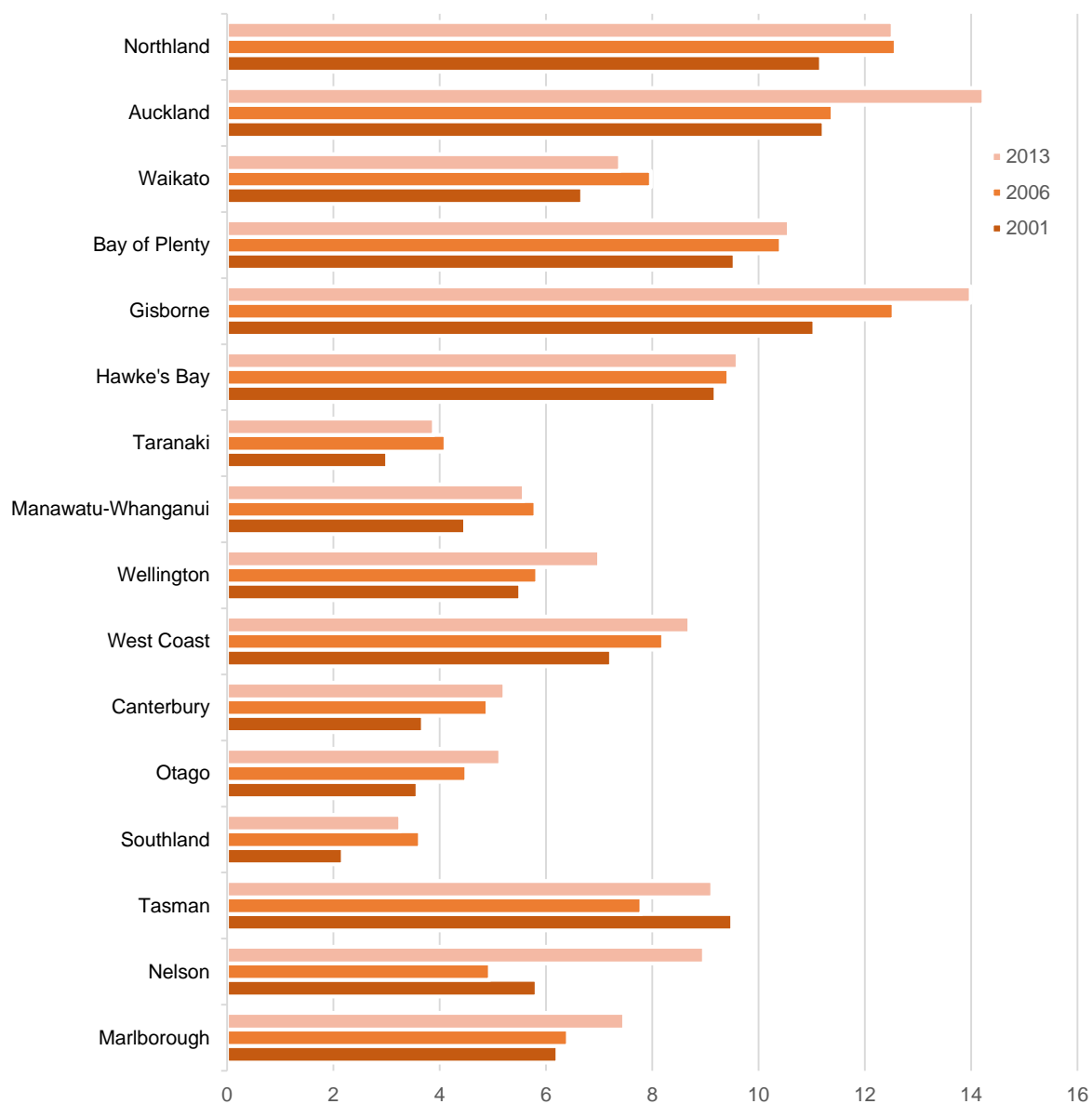


Table 8 Severe housing deprivation by regional council area – count, prevalence, and percentage change, 2001-2013

Regional council area	2001		2006		% change in prev. 01-06	2013		% change in prev. 06-13
	Count	Prev. per 1000 pop'n	Count	Prev. per 1000 pop'n		Count	Prev. per 1000 pop'n	
Northland	1566	11	1868	13	13	1896	13	0
Auckland	13009	11	14848	11	2	20296	14	26
Waikato	2391	7	3052	8	19	3035	8	-6
Bay of Plenty	2286	10	2682	10	9	2839	11	2
Gisborne	486	11	558	13	13	609	14	12
Hawke's Bay	1314	9	1394	9	3	1449	10	2
Taranaki	310	3	428	4	36	423	4	-5
Manawatu-Whanganui	986	4	1291	6	30	1336	6	3
Wellington	2338	6	2620	6	6	3394	7	24
West Coast	219	7	257	8	14	288	9	6
Canterbury	1775	4	2557	5	33	2893	5	10
Otago	651	4	873	5	26	1086	5	17
Southland	198	2	330	4	67	311	3	-9
Tasman	393	10	348	8	-18	435	9	17
Nelson	242	6	212	5	-15	417	9	81
Marlborough	246	6	273	6	3	327	7	16

Data sources: Statistics NZ and emergency housing providers

Table 9 Severely housing deprived population by regional council area 2013 – sex, age, and ethnicity

Regional council area	Sex (%)		Age (years) (%)					Ethnicity (prevalence per 1,000 population)				
	Female	Male	<15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	European/Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	MELAA
Northland	47	53	26	18	22	25	9	8	25	27	14	22
Auckland	49	51	25	29	27	13	5	5	30	45	18	12
Waikato	51	49	27	25	22	18	7	4	19	21	11	11
Bay of Plenty	48	52	27	26	23	18	7	5	24	27	30	14
Gisborne	50	50	30	27	24	17	3	6	24	20	0	170
Hawke's Bay	48	53	26	26	26	17	5	5	23	29	26	14
Taranaki	45	55	18	23	24	28	7	2	11	18	12	0
Manawatu-Whanganui	49	51	26	25	25	17	7	3	14	21	11	0
Wellington	48	52	22	31	26	15	6	4	15	29	12	12
West Coast	38	63	7	8	22	33	29	8	13	0	30	0
Canterbury	45	55	17	25	27	22	9	4	13	20	13	14
Otago	45	55	5	37	26	23	9	4	7	12	24	14
Southland	50	51	17	30	22	18	13	3	8	19	4	0
Tasman	43	58	12	14	21	37	16	8	11	38	43	0
Nelson	44	57	11	24	29	27	9	7	19	30	26	0
Marlborough	41	60	13	19	27	28	13	5	14	57	20	0

Data sources: Statistics NZ and emergency housing providers

Severe housing deprivation by territorial authority area

Table 10 Severe housing deprivation by territorial authority area (Far North to Palmerston North), 2001-2013

Territorial authority area		2001		2006		2013	
		Total severely housing deprived	Prev. per 1,000 pop'n	Total severely housing deprived	Prev. per 1,000 pop'n	Total severely housing deprived	Prev. per 1,000 pop'n
1	Far North district	882	16	951	17	1020	18
2	Whangarei district	567	8	749	10	687	9
3	Kaipara district	117	7	162	9	183	10
11	Thames-Coromandel district	225	9	279	11	264	10
12	Hauraki district	87	5	132	8	135	8
13	Waikato district	324	8	363	8	459	7
15	Matamata-Piako district	126	4	150	5	138	4
16	Hamilton city	939	8	1132	9	1313	9
17	Waipa district	111	3	171	4	153	3
18	Otorohanga district	42	5	84	9	63	7
19	South Waikato district	192	8	204	9	180	8
20	Waitomo district	81	9	126	13	108	12
21	Taupo district	195	6	301	9	207	6
22	Western Bay of Plenty district	360	9	525	12	576	13
23	Tauranga city	572	6	672	6	846	7
24	Rotorua district	603	9	609	9	714	11
25	Whakatane district	433	13	617	19	402	12
26	Kawerau district	90	13	69	10	108	17
27	Opotiki district	231	25	192	21	205	24
28	Gisborne district	486	11	558	13	609	14
29	Wairoa district	132	15	84	10	117	15
30	Hastings district	693	10	817	12	846	12
31	Napier city	414	8	406	7	435	8
32	Central Hawke's Bay district	66	5	87	7	54	4
33	New Plymouth district	208	3	293	4	282	4
34	Stratford district	24	3	54	6	39	4
35	South Taranaki district	84	3	81	3	108	4
36	Ruapehu district	114	8	143	11	123	10
37	Whanganui district	198	5	234	5	231	6
38	Rangitikei district	72	5	102	7	75	5
39	Manawatu district	96	3	186	7	111	4
40	Palmerston North city	287	4	380	5	508	6

Data sources: Statistics NZ and emergency housing providers

Table 11 Severe housing deprivation by territorial authority area (Taranua to Auckland), 2001-2013

Territorial authority area		2001		2006		2013	
		Total severely housing deprived	Prev. per 1,000 pop'n	Total severely housing deprived	Prev. per 1,000 pop'n	Total severely housing deprived	Prev. per 1,000 pop'n
41	Taranua district	45	3	81	5	66	4
42	Horowhenua district	177	6	162	5	219	7
43	Kapiti Coast district	153	4	198	4	180	4
44	Porirua city	552	12	608	13	775	15
45	Upper Hutt city	108	3	111	3	153	4
46	Lower Hutt city	641	7	646	7	913	9
47	Wellington city	797	5	945	5	1223	6
48	Masterton district	48	2	82	4	84	4
49	Carterton district	15	2	15	2	30	4
50	South Wairarapa district	21	2	18	2	33	4
51	Tasman district	393	10	348	8	438	9
52	Nelson city	239	6	212	5	417	9
53	Marlborough district	246	6	273	6	327	7
54	Kaikoura district	45	13	54	15	24	7
55	Buller district	69	7	98	10	87	8
56	Grey district	60	5	96	7	126	9
57	Westland district	90	12	63	7	75	8
58	Hurunui district	54	5	51	5	63	5
59	Waimakariri district	171	5	213	5	270	5
60	Christchurch city	1232	4	1889	5	2005	6
62	Selwyn district	63	2	81	2	135	3
63	Ashburton district	36	1	75	3	141	5
64	Timaru district	117	3	116	3	150	3
65	Mackenzie district	18	5	15	4	33	7
66	Waimate district	27	4	39	5	54	7
67	Chatham Islands territory	9	13	s	s	0	0
68	Waitaki district	66	3	69	3	81	4
69	Central Otago district	78	5	105	6	108	6
70	Queenstown-Lakes district	90	5	129	6	183	6
71	Dunedin city	405	4	546	5	687	6
72	Clutha district	27	2	51	3	42	2
73	Southland district	72	3	96	3	90	3
74	Gore district	18	1	31	3	32	3
75	Invercargill city	108	2	203	4	189	4
76	Auckland	13039	11	14926	11	20296	14

Data sources: Statistics NZ and emergency housing providers

Table 12 Count of severe housing deprivation by living situation and territorial authority (Far North to Palmerston North), 2013

Territorial authority area		Without habitable accomm.	Non- private accomm.	Temporary resident in a severely crowded permanent private dwelling	Total severely housing deprived
1	Far North district	339	126	558	1020
2	Whangarei district	183	144	360	687
3	Kaipara district	78	24	81	183
11	Thames-Coromandel district	129	60	78	264
12	Hauraki district	57	27	48	135
13	Waikato district	114	27	321	459
15	Matamata-Piako district	30	15	96	138
16	Hamilton city	60	173	1083	1313
17	Waipa district	30	45	81	153
18	Otorohanga district	24	0	30	63
19	South Waikato district	18	18	144	180
20	Waitomo district	15	9	87	108
21	Taupo district	48	30	123	207
22	Western Bay of Plenty district	216	75	285	576
23	Tauranga city	90	180	576	846
24	Rotorua district	57	102	555	714
25	Whakatane district	66	33	303	402
26	Kawerau district	s	0	105	108
27	Opotiki district	72	16	108	205
28	Gisborne district	69	90	450	609
29	Wairoa district	18	15	81	117
30	Hastings district	66	135	648	846
31	Napier city	51	87	297	435
32	Central Hawke's Bay district	15	12	24	54
33	New Plymouth district	45	81	153	282
34	Stratford district	s	21	15	39
35	South Taranaki district	21	12	75	108
36	Ruapehu district	27	15	78	123
37	Wanganui district	30	36	165	231
38	Rangitikei district	12	9	57	75
39	Manawatu district	24	18	69	111
40	Palmerston North city	36	208	261	508

Data sources: Statistics NZ and emergency housing providers

Table 13 Count of severe housing deprivation by living situation and territorial authority (Taranua to Auckland), 2013

Territorial authority area		Without habitable accomm.	Non-private accomm.	Temporary resident in a severely crowded permanent private dwelling	Total severely housing deprived
41	Taranua district	24	s	33	66
42	Horowhenua district	42	18	159	219
43	Kapiti Coast district	21	60	102	180
44	Porirua city	18	109	651	775
45	Upper Hutt city	12	39	105	153
46	Lower Hutt city	42	196	672	913
47	Wellington city	33	572	618	1223
48	Masterton district	15	S	60	84
49	Carterton district	9	s	18	30
50	South Wairarapa district	12	12	12	33
51	Tasman district	237	129	69	438
52	Nelson city	45	276	99	417
53	Marlborough district	84	90	153	327
54	Kaikoura district	12	15	s	24
55	Buller district	45	33	12	87
56	Grey district	42	69	12	126
57	Westland district	24	42	9	75
58	Hurunui district	42	21	s	63
59	Waimakariri district	72	132	63	270
60	Christchurch city	168	520	1317	2005
62	Selwyn district	90	24	21	135
63	Ashburton district	24	36	81	141
64	Timaru district	24	72	57	150
65	Mackenzie district	9	21	s	33
66	Waimate district	18	30	s	54
67	Chatham Islands territory	s	s	s	s
68	Waitaki district	39	30	12	81
69	Central Otago district	33	66	9	108
70	Queenstown-Lakes district	30	96	60	183
71	Dunedin city	54	357	276	687
72	Clutha district	12	21	s	42
73	Southland district	24	39	24	90
74	Gore district	s	17	15	32
75	Invercargill city	12	81	93	189
76	Auckland	771	3175	16350	20296

Data sources: Statistics NZ and emergency housing providers

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