

Entry Point Survey – Phase Two

Research Report

(including comparative analysis with the Entry Point Survey Pilot)

November 2025

Research led by University of Otago He Kāinga Oranga – Housing and Health Research



Phase 2 providers: Christchurch City Mission, Comcare Trust, Christchurch Methodist Mission, and Auckland City Mission Te Tāpui Atawhai



Supported by Housing First Auckland Backbone



Executive summary

Between 1 July 2025 and 15 September 2025, 348 people seeking housing support from four housing providers (three based in the South Island and one in Central Auckland) completed an Entry Point Survey when they initially sought help from service providers. The Phase Two study builds on an earlier successful Pilot (find the full pilot report [here](http://www.housingfirst.co.nz/whats-happening/entry-point-survey-pilot-research-report): www.housingfirst.co.nz/whats-happening/entry-point-survey-pilot-research-report), with participants primarily from Canterbury (92%) and a smaller sample from Central Auckland.

The research was designed to address sector concerns about data gaps and policy impacts arising from the government's targets and rapid reduction in emergency housing that began in August 2024. It also serves as a response to the current government's call for evidence of trends, gaps and system impacts.

Key demographics: Phase Two results reveal that those seeking support for homelessness from the research providers were predominantly working-age adults (69% aged 25-54 years). Māori remain significantly overrepresented at 47% of participants despite representing only 17% of the general New Zealand population and 12% of Canterbury's regional population. Female participation increased from the Pilot (45% vs 39%) but remains slightly below the estimated 50% national average, likely reflecting barriers that keep women's homelessness less visible.

Current housing crisis: Over one-quarter (26%) of participants were unsheltered (sleeping rough or in cars/tents), while 24% were temporarily staying with friends or family. Participants use of government funded housing support was critically low, with only 3% in emergency housing and 1% in transitional housing - both declining from Pilot levels. Most concerning, 62% of participants experienced multiple housing situations in the past year (average 2.16 situations), and those with previous homelessness were 8.89 times more likely to be currently homeless. This is double the risk identified in the pilot conducted over summer months!

Engagement with WINZ declining: A significant finding is the drop in WINZ interactions (from 76% in the Pilot to 60% in Phase Two). Among those who did engage, housing support requests decreased across all categories, with satisfaction ratings remaining low at 4.02 out of 10, compared to 4.07 out of 10 in the Pilot. Being declined emergency or transitional housing was associated with a 2.15-point lower satisfaction rating and participants who experienced this were 56% more likely to be currently homeless.

Phase Two data supports the anecdotal evidence that people are increasingly avoiding

WINZ engagement. Research is needed to understand the reasons – with the possibility to add a suitable question to Phase Three research which is planned for February 2026.

Critical correlations and risk factors: Statistical analysis reveals several significant relationships that warrant urgent attention. Previous homelessness emerges as the strongest predictor of current homelessness, with those who had experienced homelessness before being nearly nine times more likely, in Phase Two, to be currently homeless. Being declined emergency or transitional housing is associated with both increased current homelessness (56% higher likelihood) and significantly lower satisfaction with WINZ services (2.15 points lower on a 10-point scale). Conversely, actually staying in emergency or transitional housing is associated with reduced current homelessness, suggesting that access to these services, when granted, does provide some protective effect. The data also shows that housing instability compounds over time: people who stayed in emergency or transitional housing experienced an average of 1.57 more housing tenure changes, while being on the public housing register was associated with fewer moves (0.30 fewer tenures). These patterns indicate that system barriers - particularly the difficulty of accessing housing support - actively contribute to ongoing homelessness, while even imperfect housing supports can interrupt the cycle of instability.

Deepening crisis: The widening gap between previous and current homelessness risk, combined with declining use of formal housing supports, indicates a deepening crisis requiring urgent systemic intervention.

As homelessness rates rise across Aotearoa and more individuals and whānau seek help from housing providers, understanding their needs and service experiences becomes increasingly critical. Phase Three of this research, planned for February - April 2026, will strengthen the evidence base needed to inform policy reforms and improve service delivery for people experiencing homelessness.

Introduction

The Entry Point Survey research was designed to measure and monitor housing distress following the government's implementation of policy changes and tightening of emergency housing since July 2024. This research continues to be one of the three main workstreams of the National Homelessness Data Project (NHDP), which is supported by Housing First Auckland Backbone, under the guidance of a taskforce of leaders and researchers from across Aotearoa's housing and homelessness sector: Kāhui Tū Kaha, Christchurch Methodist Mission, the Salvation Army, Wellington City Mission, DCM (Downtown Community Ministry), Community Housing Aotearoa (CHA), and the University of Otago.

Phase Two of this research aligns with the objectives of the Entry Point Pilot for timely, consistent and coordinated data to:

- evidence need, track changes in homelessness levels and drivers,
- monitor the experience of people and whānau who reach out for support
- maintain public and political focus on homelessness trends, and
- respond effectively to increasing demands from government for comprehensive data and evidence-based insights.

The following report presents the methodology, findings and outcomes from Phase Two and outlines recommendations and the proposed next steps.

Acknowledgements

Research lead

Professor Nevil Pierse and Dr. Chang Yu from University of Otago He Kāinga Oranga – Housing and Health Research programme continue to support this vital research. Ngā mihi maioha ki a kōrua.

Phase Two providers

Huge thanks to Jill Hawkey, Executive Director, Christchurch Methodist Mission, for inviting providers from Te Waipounamu Community Housing Network to join the second phase of the research during July – September 2025. Thanks also to Annie Smith and Jane Higgins, Christchurch Methodist Mission, who provided essential technical and set up support to South Island providers who joined Phase Two.

Setting up the research at organisational level, training frontline staff, gathering the data at first entry point and supplying data for collation relied on the willingness and support of team leaders, data and policy leads and frontline staff across the four participating providers – Christchurch City Mission, Christchurch Methodist Mission (Christchurch and Blenheim services), Comcare Trust and Auckland City Mission Te Tāpui Atawhai. Ngā mihi nui ki a koutou.

Communications and data support

The Housing First Auckland Backbone team led communications, additional technical support for providers, facilitated check ins, collated the data sets, conducted data analysis and prepared this report.

The National Homelessness Data Project taskforce extends heartfelt gratitude to all participating providers, researchers, supporting organisations and their dedicated staff who contributed to the Phase Two Entry Point Survey. Despite the ongoing pressures facing frontline services, the absence of funding for data collection at the frontline, and the challenges of integrating new data collection processes into already demanding workflows; participating organisations, researchers and providers show an unwavering commitment to coordinated evidence-based advocacy for the homelessness sector.

Together we continue to value the role of robust data in our collective efforts to address homelessness across Aotearoa.

Research purpose: Phase Two

The second phase of the Entry Point research sought to address the ongoing need for robust evidence to substantiate the trends providers are witnessing at the frontline. Comprehensive, coordinated and consistent data plays a critical role in sector advocacy efforts – without it our case for change and better resourcing is weak.

With currently available data sources (i.e. Census data) failing to provide timely insights on the changing nature of homelessness and impacts of policy changes, the sector has an important role to play in data collection. Given the current existential threat that the Census faces, it is our responsibility to take leadership and act with foresight to establish credible and sustainable data and evidence processes.

It's been twelve months since Government's announcement of emergency housing reduction targets, resulting in twelve months of significant reductions in Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants (EHSNG). While the Entry Point Pilot validated provider concerns about increasing hardship and difficulties accessing government support and proved that many people experiencing homelessness faced repeated rejections from emergency housing while cycling through multiple unstable housing situations, further data collection was needed to understand whether these trends continued or had changed.

Phase Two research followed closely after the Pilot research to monitor ongoing data trends and identify any seasonal variations and impacts over the winter period.

As we evolve this research together as a sector, we maintain the necessary control of data collection and reporting processes to preserve data sovereignty and ensure the facts are reported and shared. The findings from this research are an accurate reflection of frontline realities – we are committed to sourcing the facts, presenting the reality to key decision makers and seeking partnership approaches to address any gaps and concerning trends identified.

"We wanted to be part of this research to highlight what we're seeing - the increasing homelessness in our community - and to push for systemic change. When we work together across the sector and coordinate our data collection from the frontline, the research carries more weight. We need to keep monitoring these entry point trends because that's how we identify gaps in services and spot emerging patterns that can shape our response."

(Stacy Potter, Accommodation Services Team Leader, Christchurch City Mission)

"Over the last couple of years, Christchurch Methodist Mission has seen a significant rise in people experiencing severe housing distress. We took part because it's vital to track these trends with accuracy so the issue cannot be ignored or hidden. For our advocacy to be taken seriously by government agencies, funders, and policy-makers, our words need to be backed by reliable, transparent evidence - decision-makers are more likely to act when information is provable and data-supported, not just passionate. Working across the sector is essential because frontline workers are best placed to gather this information. By collecting data at entry points, we capture people who might never reach MSD or get lost in the system because they don't know how to navigate it. This gives us a much fuller picture of homelessness than official figures often provide. The research has been useful in unexpected ways too. Talking about the data collection and the increased media attention has helped shift public attitudes and reduce stigma. Through our conversations with clients, we're hearing how other systems (e.g. health, education, justice) both contribute to and result from housing distress. We're also becoming more aware of critical service gaps like WINZ waiting times, housing assessments, whānau-suitable accommodation, and needs around storage and pets."

(Annie Smith, Housing Operations Manager, Christchurch Methodist Mission)

“Comcare Trust participated in Phase 2 of the survey to contribute accurate data as both a housing provider and a housing support service, ensuring the challenges faced by people, particularly those we support with long-term mental illness, are well understood. Despite the resource it takes to collect data; coordinated, sector-wide data is vital to monitor entry point trends, inform solutions, and this research helped us internally by revealing the variance and complexity of these challenges.”

(Ben Atkinson, Housing Service Delivery Manager, Comcare Trust)

Phase Two methodology

The Entry Point Survey research was strategically designed as a brief, accessible questionnaire administered digitally or by paper form by frontline staff when people first seek help, whether by phone or walking through service doors. Consent to participate in the research was obtained before the survey was completed, either through a formal signed consent process or through participants' agreement to participate by proceeding with the survey. Importantly, participation in the survey did not in any way affect access to support or to services, capturing the experiences of all people seeking assistance regardless of their service pathway.

Phase Two ran for 10 weeks. No personal identifying data was captured or used at any time

For more detail on the Phase Two methodology, including the research questions used in Phase Two, please refer to the Appendix.

Key findings from Phase Two survey data

Out of 375 ‘first contacts’ seeking housing support from across four providers, 348 people participated in the research and fully completed the survey. Participants in Phase Two were primarily from the Canterbury region (92%). Of the total participants, 60% (207) indicated that they had interactions with WINZ – this is a significant drop in the percentage of people seeking support from WINZ compared to the Pilot, which saw 90% of participants interacting with WINZ.

Demographics and regional distribution of participants with WINZ interactions

Table 1- Descriptives		
Age	Count	Percent
15-19 years	15	7.35%
20-24 years	12	5.88%
25-34 years	55	26.96%
35-44 years	51	25.00%
45-54 years	35	17.16%
55-64 years	22	10.78%
65-74 years	12	5.88%
75+ years	2	0.98%
Ethnicity¹	Count	Percent
European	185	53.16%
Māori	165	47.41%
Pacific	20	5.75%
Asian	1	0.29%
Other	10	2.87%
Gender	Count	Percent
Male	186	53.45%
Female	156	44.83%
Other	2	0.57%
Unknown	4	1.15%
Region	Count	Percent
Canterbury	320	91.95%
Marlborough	9	2.59%
Dunedin	2	0.57%
Central Auckland ²	17	4.89%

Note: 1. Each person can have multiple ethnicities. 2. Central Auckland became part of Phase Two – with Auckland City Mission Te Tāpui Atawhai collecting data – in weeks 9 and 10 only.

Age distribution

The largest groups who had a WINZ interaction were people aged 25-34 years (27%) and 35-44 years (25%). Compared to the Pilot, there were less people aged 35-44 years (36% for the Pilot) and slightly more people aged 45-64 years. More younger people participated in Phase Two. In the Pilot there were no participants aged 15-19 years, whereas in Phase Two they accounted for approximately 9% of all participants (those with and those with no WINZ interaction). Overall, Phase 2 data reveals that homelessness, across the areas and time period surveyed, predominantly affects working-age adults, with 69% aged 25 – 54 years.

Ethnicity

Phase Two involved a higher proportion of NZ European participants (53%) compared to the Pilot (42%). While the proportions of Māori and Pacific participants were lower in Phase Two, Māori continue to be significantly overrepresented at 47% (55% in the Pilot), compared to their 17% general share of the population. Pacific peoples represented 6%, slightly less than for the Pilot (9%)

The ethnicity breakdown for Phase Two aligns closely with the ethnicity of the people supported by Canterbury region providers: the high proportion of European participants and Māori participants generally reflects Canterbury's homeless and housing support population. Māori are significantly overrepresented relative to their 12% regional share of population for Canterbury. The dominance of Canterbury participants in Phase Two (92 %) has skewed the ethnicity proportions toward local Canterbury demographic patterns. Therefore, Phase Two data does not accurately reflect national ethnic diversity, particularly in terms of Māori or Pasifika populations.

Gender

Males comprised 53% of participants, females 45%, with 1% identifying as other genders. While Phase Two had a higher proportion of female participants than the Pilot (45% compared to 39%), this is still slightly less than the overall female homeless population for Aotearoa New Zealand (approximately 50%). [Research conducted by the Coalition to End Women's Homelessness](#) in 2024 revealed persistent structural barriers that disproportionately affect women, particularly wāhine Māori, Pacific women, single mothers, and older women. The research highlighted that women are more likely to experience less visible forms of homelessness (staying with friends/family) and may not reach formal housing services as quickly. They may also be accessing services through different pathways (e.g., domestic violence support providers, family services). Currently, there are limited affordable and safe housing options specifically for women experiencing

homelessness, including young women with tamariki and older women, due to gendered drivers such as domestic and family violence. This leaves many women facing difficult choices, including remaining in violent relationships, living in unsafe or unsuitable housing, or falling into financial distress.

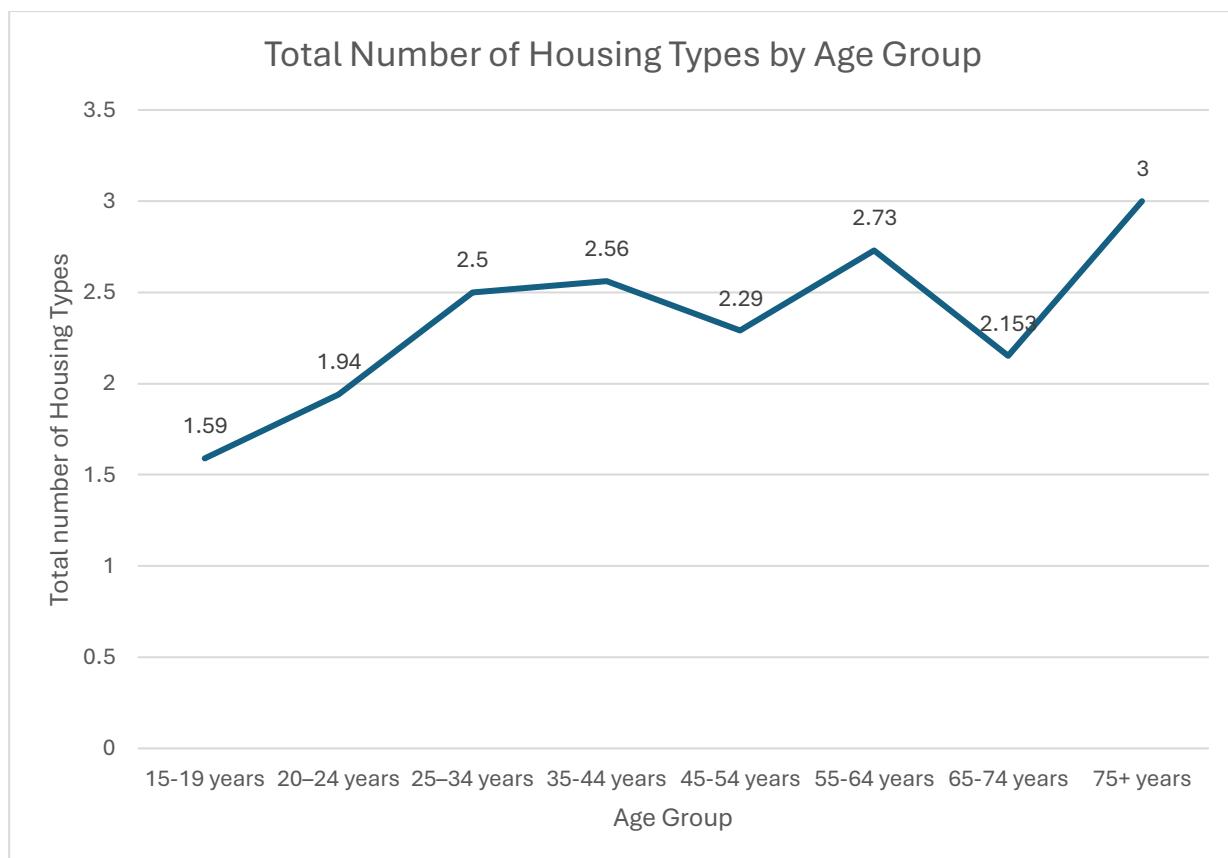
Current and previous situation of participants with WINZ interactions

Current living situation	Count	Percent
Emergency housing (EH)	11	3.16%
Transitional housing (TH)	3	0.86%
Public housing (PH)	13	3.74%
Shelter	31	8.91%
Unsheltered	92	26.44%
Family/friends	84	24.14%
Private market rental	27	7.76%
Hospital	31	8.91%
Boarding/motel	19	5.46%
Other	37	10.63%

Previous and current living situations

Participants currently unsheltered (sleeping rough, in cars/tents) represent the largest single category (26%) followed by those temporarily staying with friends and family (24%). For Phase Two, 9% of participants were currently living in a shelter (i.e. night shelter) and 9% were temporarily staying in a hospital – neither of these living situations featured as counts in the pilot results. Numbers living in formal emergency housing (3%) and transitional housing (1%) are extremely low and have dropped further from pilot levels (5% and 3% respectively). The largest difference between the Pilot and Phase Two is that far fewer participants were unsheltered in Phase 2, while many more participants were living in a hospital. While not substantiated through the research, one possible explanation for this could be the seasonal impact of winter on health and people seeking temporary shelter rather than sleeping rough.

Overall, 62% of people experienced more than one housing situation in the past 12 months, with participants experiencing an average of 2.16 different housing situations – slightly less than the Pilot which was 2.74. In contrast to the Pilot which found younger people experiencing more housing instability than older persons, those aged 25 years and above experienced higher rates of housing instability in Phase Two (see graph below).



The data continues to show a concerning cycle – which is even more pronounced for Phase Two - where people who had previously experienced homelessness were more likely to be currently homeless.

In the first phase (the Pilot), participants who had previously experienced homelessness were 4.33 times more likely to be currently homeless compared with those who had not, while in Phase Two, they were 8.89 times more likely. This highlights that previous homelessness remains the most significant risk factor for current homelessness. It strongly suggests the challenge of making homelessness being non-reoccurring is not met.

Access to housing supports and service experiences

	Count	Percent
Number of participants engaged with WINZ	207	59.5 %
EH/TH declined	113	32.47%
EH/TH stayed	50	14.37%
Public Housing Register	92	26.44%
Housing support discussed ³	159	77.18%
Average rating	4.02	

Note: 3. Housing support includes emergency housing, transitional housing, social housing, and accommodation supplement.

The number of participants that engaged with WINZ to seek housing support dropped 16%, going from 76% in the Pilot to 60% in Phase Two. Participants in Phase Two had fewer interactions for housing support across all four categories. For example, in the Pilot, 31% of participants had stayed in emergency or transitional housing, compared to only around 14% in Phase Two. Decline rates for emergency or transitional housing dropped from 50% to 33%. Providers who took part in Phase Two have identified that these reductions in engagement with WINZ and decline rates could be due to several factors:

- other agencies or community navigators are increasingly assisting people experiencing homelessness due to concerns providers have regarding positive outcomes from WINZ interactions
- people needing housing support may have had negative past experiences when engaging with WINZ
- trust in the system has been eroded, causing a reluctance to engage with government agencies

Participants in Phase Two rated their satisfaction with WINZ interactions at an average of 4.02 out of 10, a drop from the average 4.07 rating from the Pilot. Three factors were significantly associated with WINZ ratings across both the Pilot and Phase Two: being declined emergency or transitional housing, engaging with a housing support NGO, and currently being unsheltered. For example, participants who had been declined emergency or transitional housing had a 1.52-point lower WINZ rating. Being declined emergency or transitional housing was a significant factor in both the Pilot and Phase Two, with the association being stronger in Phase Two. Specifically, it was associated with a 0.97-point lower WINZ rating in the Pilot and a 2.15-point lower rating in Phase Two. In contrast, engaging with a housing support NGO and being currently unsheltered were significant factors in the Pilot, but not in Phase Two.

From the data collected in both phases we looked to see what factors were associated with current homelessness and unstable housing. Previous homelessness, being on the public housing register and being declined emergency or transitional housing were all strongly associated with current homelessness. Receiving emergency or transitional housing was associated with unstable housing and having previously received public housing was protective and associated with more stable housing.

Limitations

Beyond the relatively small sample size (207 participants) of people who had interacted with WINZ, several other data limitations should be considered:

- **Sampling and representativeness:** The large response from the Canterbury region (92% of all responses) cannot be interpreted as an indication that homelessness is worse in Canterbury compared to the other three cities/areas that took part in Phase Two. The majority of providers were based in Canterbury and Auckland City Mission Te Tāpui Atawhai only joined for the final two weeks, so the data set for Central Auckland is limited.
- **Incomplete data:** Given the nature of the population of interest, incomplete data and inconsistent data is to be expected. The responses are from those that chose to answer - where the information could be relatively easily collected. In this context the data is surprisingly complete, however we cannot rule out that those who chose not to answer or were unable to answer may have had different experiences.
- **Timing and seasonal factors:** While Phase Two data collection spanned the winter months, and the Pilot data collection period spanned late summer and early autumn, we do not yet have a complete annual data set and findings. A full seasonal analysis of homelessness or service access is not yet possible.
- **Retrospective reporting and survey fatigue:** Twelve-month recall periods may be affected by memory issues or ongoing trauma and people frequently asked for information may provide quick rather than thoughtful responses.
- **Limited trend data:** This report cannot determine whether homelessness numbers, contributing factors, or WINZ interactions are increasing or decreasing over time. The available data comes from only two 10-week collection periods (Pilot and Phase Two), which used different locations and providers. Identifying meaningful trends would require the survey to be administered consistently across multiple time points.

Changes made from Pilot

Two changes were made to the survey questionnaire used in the Pilot. For Phase Two:

- (1) The health question was removed as it was not providing reliable data, and
- (2) Two new answer options - 'Shelter' and 'Women's Refuge' - were added to the question asking participants to indicate past living situations.

Recommendations

The overall success of both the Entry Point Survey Pilot and now the Entry Point Survey Phase Two, combined with the concerning trends the research has revealed regarding the level of need, factors contributing to homelessness and issues accessing emergency housing support, reinforces that consistent and coordinated data collection across Aotearoa remains an imperative.

Based on the lower rates of interaction with WINZ from the Pilot to Phase Two, the addition of a question to understand why a participant did not engage with WINZ for housing support would provide useful insights.

Given the interest from two Auckland-based providers to take part in Phase Three research in early 2026, promote the opportunity to join Phase Three to housing providers across Aotearoa, with the aim of enlisting a larger number of providers to take part.

Host discussions with housing support leaders across Aotearoa to gauge interest in integrating the Entry Point (following review of Phase Three research once completed) into provider standard data gathering processes. The NHDp taskforce will have a key role in facilitating discussions with sector leaders to seek agreement for a nationwide rollout. Responsibilities and resourcing beyond the 2025/2026 budget year - specifically for research leadership and communications, technical assistance, training, data coordination and collation - will need to be considered.

A national rollout will deliver the robust, sector-controlled evidence base needed for effective advocacy and policy development in the current challenging environment.

Next steps

1. Housing First Auckland Backbone to share the findings across the sector and externally with key stakeholders as opportunities arise
2. Housing First Auckland Backbone to promote Phase Three (beginning in February 2026) across the Housing First Community of Practice.
3. Community Housing Aotearoa, as part of the NHDp taskforce, to support sharing of this report and promotion of Phase Three across its wide network of housing support providers.

Appendix

Phase Two Methodology

Phase Two providers

Initially, three providers shared a commitment to be part of Phase Two: Christchurch City Mission, Christchurch Methodist Mission, and Comcare Trust. Auckland City Mission Te Tāpui Atawhai joined for the last two weeks of the Phase Two data collection and have indicated they wish to be part of Phase Three research in early 2026.

Design and approach

The survey was short and consistent with the survey used in the pilot, except for the removal of the health question. The pilot included a question that asked respondents to rate their current health status. Feedback from pilot providers indicated that interpretation of the question and health status was very subjective and the findings lacked reliability. Therefore, under guidance of the Professor Nevil Pierse, the question was removed from the survey for Phase Two. Questions gathered data on age, ethnicity, gender, current housing situation, and crucially, experiences with Work and Income New Zealand. (Refer to Appendix for survey questions).

Participation was consent-based, and no personally identifying information was collected.

Target population

The survey captured anyone at first contact point, providing a broad snapshot of people seeking housing support.

Data collection methods

Phase Two providers either collected data using an online survey form, used a paper survey form or set up a MS form for staff to use internally. Responses from paper survey forms were collated in a spreadsheet or transferred to the online survey form. Responses logged in the internal MS Form were provided in a spreadsheet for data collation purposes.

Timeframe and implementation

Phase Two ran for ten weeks, with data collection beginning on 1 July 2025 and concluding (for Phase Two) on 15 September 2025. Professor Nevil Pierse and Housing First Auckland Backbone supported providers with the technical set up, communications for staff, rollout, and implementation of the survey over the pilot period.

Entry Point Survey Phase Two research questions

Entry Point Survey

Part of the National Homelessness Data Project

Research background statement

[Provider Name] is working with researchers and other providers to understand more about homelessness in NZ and how to end it. To help with this research we would like to invite you to answer a few short survey questions. This includes questions about your experience with Work and Income. Your responses will not be shared with Work and Income and will not in any way affect the support you receive from [Provider Name]. We will share your survey answers with our research partners, but we will not share your name or any information that would identify you.

I agree to participate in this survey: Yes No This data is from a third party (referral) source

Which of these age groups do you belong to?

<input type="checkbox"/> 0-14 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 25-34 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 55-64 years	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 15-19 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 35-44 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 65-74 years	<input type="checkbox"/> Refused
<input type="checkbox"/> 20-24 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 45-54 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 75+ years	

Which ethnic group or groups do you belong to? (Select all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> NZ European	<input type="checkbox"/> Tongan	<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/> Refused
<input type="checkbox"/> Māori	<input type="checkbox"/> Niuean	<input type="checkbox"/> Indian	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Samoan	<input type="checkbox"/> Cook Island Māori	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	

What is your gender?

<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-binary	<input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
<input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____	

In the past year have you stayed in...(Select all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Unsheltered (rough sleeping/sleeping in car/tent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prison/remand
<input type="checkbox"/> Squatting	<input type="checkbox"/> Hospital/respite care/rehab
<input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily staying with friends/family	<input type="checkbox"/> Refugee centre
<input type="checkbox"/> Caravan Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's Refuge
<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Housing (with government funding)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter
<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional Housing (with government funding)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other NGO housing (e.g., marae, church, temple)
<input type="checkbox"/> Private rental with a lease agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> Motel (paid by yourself or by friends/family/church/NGO)
<input type="checkbox"/> Private rental without a lease agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Own home	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Housing (KO or Community Housing Provider)	<input type="checkbox"/> Refused
<input type="checkbox"/> Boarding house/backpackers/lodges (non-emergency, non-transitional)	

Entry Point Survey: Part of the National Homelessness Data Project (cont.)

Your current housing situation is:

<input type="checkbox"/> Unsheltered (rough sleeping/sleeping in car/tent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Prison/remand
<input type="checkbox"/> Squatting	<input type="checkbox"/> Hospital/respite care/rehab
<input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily staying with friends/family	<input type="checkbox"/> Refugee centre
<input type="checkbox"/> Caravan Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Women's Refuge
<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Housing (with government funding)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter
<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional Housing (with government funding)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other NGO housing (e.g., marae, church, temple)
<input type="checkbox"/> Private rental with a lease agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> Motel (paid by yourself or by friends/family/church/NGO)
<input type="checkbox"/> Private rental without a lease agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Own home	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Housing (KO or Community Housing Provider)	<input type="checkbox"/> Refused
<input type="checkbox"/> Boarding house/backpackers/lodges (non-emergency, non-transitional)	

Have you had any dealings with WINZ in the past 12 months? Yes No
(If no, finish survey here. If yes, please continue.)

What help was discussed? (Select all that apply)

- Housing support (Accommodation Supplement, Emergency Housing, Transitional Housing, Social Housing)
- Referral to Housing support NGOs
- Income support (Emergency/Temporary additional support, Jobseeker, Health and Disability Allowance, Superannuation, Student support)
- Budgeting advice including referral to NGOs (including food banks or financial services)
- Employment services (discussions of employment opportunity or supports to apply for a job)
- Non-housing Special Needs Grants (for clothing, phone, food, transport)
- Other support:

Have you in your dealings with WINZ been declined for Emergency Housing or Transitional Housing support?

Yes No

Rate how satisfied you feel about your interactions with WINZ, on a scale from 0 to 10, with 0 meaning you felt "not at all satisfied" and 10 meaning you feel "completely satisfied".

Overall, how satisfied are you with your interactions with WINZ? (0-10) _____

Are you currently on the Social Housing Register (Kāinga Ora waitlist)?

Yes No Don't know/not sure