NATIONAL HOMELESSNESS DATA PROJECT

Entry Point Survey—Phase Four

Research Report

November 2026

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

Phase Four providers

Supported by

Housing First Auckland Backbone

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Research lead

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Phase Four providers

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 each of the participating providers – Christchurch Methodist Mission , Comcare Trust, Auckland City Mission Te Tāpui Atawhai, Downtown Community Ministry, De Paul House, Lifewise, LinkPeople, Visionwest Waka Whakakitenga, Takiri Mai te Ata Whānau Ora Collective, Christchurch City Mission, Disability Connect, Kick Back Make Change, The Salvation Army and Te Rūnanga o Kirikiriroa. Ngā mihi nui ki a koutou.

Communications and data support

The Housing First Auckland Backbone team led communications and engagement, additional technical support for providers, facilitated check-ins, collated the datasets and prepared this report.

> *The National Homelessness Data Project (NHDP) taskforce extends heartfelt gratitude to all participating providers, researchers, supporting organisations and their dedicated staff who contributed to the Phase Four 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.*

Key Points

Having been homeless before was the strongest warning sign for being homeless now.

High need: 14 participating providers recorded 2,044 first inquiries for housing support in ten weeks. 669 people completed the survey.

Homelessness repeats: In the latest survey, the odds of being homeless when they asked for help were about 19 times higher for people who had been homeless before.

Emergency and transitional housing: People who had stayed in it had lower odds of being homeless now.

Work and Income: More people reported discussing housing support than in Phase Three. 28.6% of participants had been declined emergency or transitional housing, and they rated their experience lower.

Housing pressure: Reports of police or council move-on orders more than doubled (4.9% to 10.7%), and 12.6% had received a 90- or 42-day notice.

Māori: Māori were 57.8% of participants who gave their ethnicity. This points to the need for Tiriti-based solutions.

Limitations: Providers and participants differ between phases, so this report can't say whether homelessness is rising or falling. Phase Five runs February to April 2027, and more providers will strengthen the evidence.

Executive summary

Between 27 July and 2 October 2026 (10 weeks), 14 participating service providers recorded 2,044 first inquiries from people seeking housing support. People were invited to complete a short Entry Point Survey when they first made contact. In total, data from 669 people is included in this Phase Four study. This report builds on an earlier Pilot, Phase Two and Phase Three research.

The Entry Point research was designed to address sector concerns about data gaps and to monitor how people are experiencing access to housing support following changes to emergency housing (EH) from August 2024. It also responds to calls for better evidence on homelessness, data gaps and system impacts and is building towards trend data as more providers take part over time.

Key findings from Phase Four include:

Key demographics: Phase Four results reveal that those seeking support for homelessness were predominantly working-age adults – 77.71% were aged 25 to 64 years which was consistent with previous surveys. Phase Four had the highest proportion of Māori (57.8%) and Pacific (13%) participants across all the surveys. Female participation remains below the estimated 50% national average, likely reflecting barriers that keep women's homelessness less visible. Most participants were from the Auckland region (48.95%), reflecting the larger number of participating providers in Auckland.

Current housing crisis: In Phase Four almost one fifth (18.9%) of participants were unsheltered (sleeping rough or in cars/tents), while 20.68% were staying temporarily with family or friends, similar to previous surveys. A further 21.8% had a living situation recorded as “other”. Use of government-funded housing was low, with only 7.92% in emergency housing and 7.43% in transitional housing (TH) but both were higher than in earlier survey rounds.

Interactions with Work and Income (WINZ): In Phase Four, all the interaction categories, including Emergency and Transitional Housing (EH/TH) declined, EH/TH stayed, being on the public housing register, and housing support discussed, increased from Phase Three.

Satisfaction ratings with WINZ fell from 4.71 in Phase Three to 4.56 in Phase Four but remained higher than the Pilot and Phase Two. Being declined EH/TH was associated with a 1.87 point lower satisfaction rating across all the surveys but this effect was 1.64 in this survey. Some providers had observed however a marginal improvement in the WINZ approach and more efforts to offer alternatives.

In Phase Four 12.6% of participants reported having had received a 90-day or 42-day notice and 10.66% having received a 'move-on' order in the last 12 months.[1]

Critical correlations and risk factors: Statistical analysis reveals several significant relationships that warrant urgent attention.

EH/TH stays and previous homelessness are consistently significant predictors of the total number of housing tenures experienced by survey participants. Having stayed in EH/TH is associated with 1 more tenure type experienced than those who had not stayed in EH/TH. This positive association remained consistent across all Phases. Additionally, having previously experienced unsheltered homelessness was strongly associated with a higher number of housing tenures suggesting that these people had not yet achieved stable housing.

Previous homelessness was the strongest predictor of current homelessness in every phase. In the combined data, people who had previously experienced homelessness had over ten times higher odds of being currently homeless. In Phase Four the odds were 19 times higher (compared with about four times in the Pilot). This suggests that earlier homelessness remains closely linked to housing insecurity later on. Providers also reported more housing instability and tenancy terminations.

Other factors less consistently associated with increased housing tenures include having EH/TH declined, having discussions about housing support, being of Māori identity and receiving a 90-day or 42-day notice.

Individuals who had been declined for EH/TH had significantly higher odds of current homelessness in the overall sample compared to those who hadn't been declined for EH/TH. In contrast, the people who had stayed in EH/TH showed lower odds of current homelessness overall.

Implications: The findings from Phase Four highlight several major concerns:

- The number of people contacting a small number of providers over a short time for housing support indicates a high level of housing need in the community.
- The cyclical and long-term nature of homelessness. There is growing evidence of the persistent and potentially cumulative effect of prior homelessness on future housing insecurity.
- Insecurity of tenures in the private rental market.
- Limited access to formal housing supports, with more than a quarter of participants (28.6%) reporting being declined emergency or transitional housing, indicating a continuing need for systemic intervention.

[1] These were new questions in Phase Three.

These patterns signal the importance of investment in the prevention of homelessness and early intervention so that periods of homelessness do not become a recurring pattern in people's lives. The evidence is clear both internationally and locally—the most effective solution to homelessness is to provide permanent housing and support (Ombler et al. 2024, Parsell et al. 2026).

The findings suggest that access to housing support can play an important role in interrupting cycles of homelessness and housing instability. The high number of Māori participants reinforces the critical need for equitable Tiriti-based solutions that uphold the mana of Māori whānau (Ombler et al. 2025).

As housing insecurity and homelessness continue to place significant pressure on individuals, whānau and housing providers across Aotearoa, understanding their needs and service experiences remains critical. Phase Five of this research, planned for February to April 2027, will further strengthen the evidence base needed to inform policy 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 August 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.

Background

Comprehensive, coordinated and consistent data plays a critical role in sector advocacy efforts – without it the 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 limitations and uncertainty surrounding future Census data collection, the sector has an important role in establishing credible and sustainable data and evidence processes.

In August 2024 the Government tightened access to emergency housing, resulting in significant reductions in Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants (EHSNG). Data from the Ministry of Social Development (MSD) shows that fewer people are applying for emergency accommodation, and a higher proportion of applications are declined (Greenaway and Alrudaini, 2026).

While the Entry Point Pilot (10 February to 17 April 2025) indicated that many people experiencing homelessness faced repeated declines from emergency housing while moving between unstable housing situations, which was consistent with provider concerns about increasing hardship and difficulty accessing government support. Further data collection was needed to understand whether this patter continued or had changed.

The Phase Two research (1 July to 15 September 2025) followed closely after the Pilot research to monitor ongoing data trends and identify any seasonal variations and impacts over the winter period. Phase Three was conducted over late summer and early autumn.

As we develop this research together as a sector, the NHDP taskforce keeps control of how data is collected, held, reported accurately and shared openly. The findings give valuable insights into the realities of people seeking housing support through participating frontline services. We are

committed to sourcing the facts, presenting the evidence to key decision makers and seeking partnership approaches to address the gaps and concerns identified.

> *For our advocacy to be taken seriously by government agencies, funders, and policymakers, 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 (Annie Smith, Housing Operations Manager, Christchurch Methodist Mission).*

Phase Four 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 results from Phase Four.

Phase Four 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.

Fourteen providers were part of Phase Four (seven based in Auckland, one in Hamilton, two in Wellington, three in the South Island and one national).

Data collection for Phase Four ran for 10 weeks from 27 July to 2 October 2026.

No personal identifying data was captured or used at any time.

The Phase Four survey was short and consistent with the survey used in Phase Three. Questions gathered data on age, ethnicity, gender, current housing situation, and crucially, experiences with Work and Income New Zealand. There was one change from the Phase Three survey which included the addition of '42-day' to the question about the 90-day notice:

- In the last 12 months has a landlord said they were giving you a 90-day **or 42-day** notice?

Phase Four providers either collected data using an online survey form, used a paper survey form or set up a Microsoft 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 Microsoft Form were provided in a spreadsheet for data collation purposes. Some providers supplied data that they routinely collected as part of their service delivery.

Statistical analysis was completed by a statistician from the University of Otago. The results were presented to providers who collected survey data as part of a collective sense-making session.

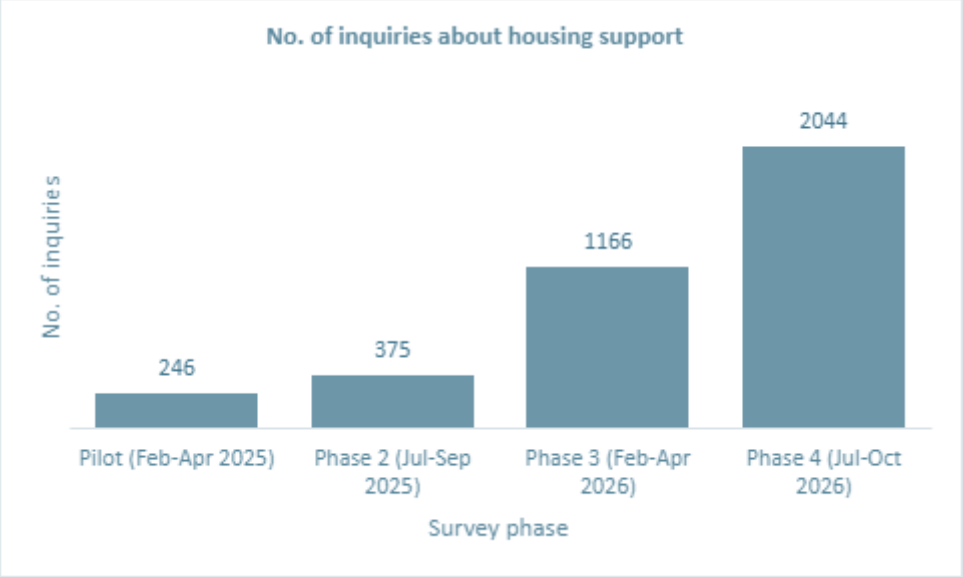
Professor Nevil Pierse and Housing First Auckland Backbone supported providers with the technical setup, communications for staff, rollout, and implementation of the survey.

For more detail on the research questions please refer to Appendix One.

Key findings from Phase Four

There were 2,044 first inquiries seeking housing support across the fourteen providers. As Figure 1 shows this was an increase compared to previous phases of the survey. This reflects more providers collecting data. However, this data is still likely to be an undercount as not all providers were able to count the total number of people who had contacted their services for housing support during the data collection period.

Figure 1: Total number of inquiries for housing support by survey phase



In Phase Four, of the 2,044 inquiries 669 people agreed to participate in the research and completed the survey.

Demographics and regional distribution of participants

Table 1: Descriptives

Age	Count	Percent
0-14 years	4	0.65%
15-19 years	37	5.98%
20–24 years	49	7.92%
25-34 years	126	20.36%
35-44 years	158	25.53%
45-54 years	117	18.90%
55-64 years	80	12.92%

65-74 years	42	6.79%
75+ years	6	0.97%
Ethnicity[1]	**Count**	**Percent**
NZ European	202	40.40%
Māori	289	57.80%
Pacific	65	13.00%
Asian	4	0.80%
Gender	**Count**	**Percent**
Male	345	55.74%
Female	273	44.10%
Non-binary / Other	1	0.16%
Region	**Count**	**Percent**
Auckland	303	48.95%
Canterbury	211	34.09%
Marlborough	12	1.94%
Wellington	93	15.02%

Note: 1. *Each person can have multiple ethnicities.*

Age distribution

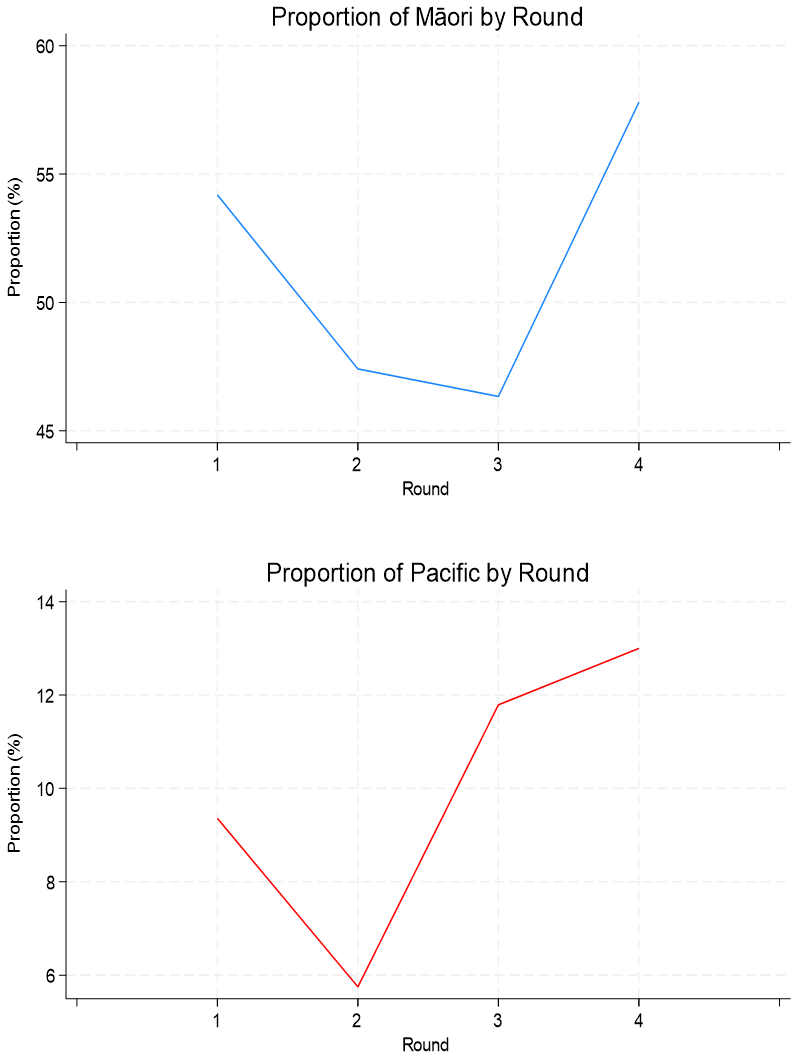
In Phase Four, the largest group were aged between 35-44 years old (25.53%, n=158), followed by people aged between 25-34 years (20.36%, n=126). Overall, most people contacting providers for housing support were aged between 25 to 64 years (77.71%, n=481). This is consistent with the findings from the Pilot (82.75%), Phase Two (75.29%) and Phase Three (83.38%).

Adults aged 25–34 and 35–44 years consistently had the highest proportions of current homelessness across all the surveys.

Ethnicity

The proportions of Māori (57.8%) and Pacific (13%) participants are the highest in Phase Four compared with previous surveys. The proportion of NZ European (40.4%) participants is the lowest and the proportion of Asian (0.8%) participants remains low.

Figure 2: Proportion of Māori and Pacific survey participants by survey phase



Gender

Consistent with all previous surveys a slightly higher proportion of males (55.74%) contacted providers for support in Phase Four compared to females (44.10%) and non-binary people (0.16%) which likely reflects the barriers that women and the rainbow community experience when trying to access support for housing needs (Coalition to End Women's Homelessness, 2024, Te Ngākau Kahukura, n.d).

Region

Participants in Phase Four were primarily from the Auckland region (48.95%), reflecting the inclusion of more providers from this area.

90-day notices and move-on orders

The proportion of people who reported receiving a 'move-on' order from the police or council more than doubled between Phase Three (4.88%) and Phase Four (10.66%). The proportion of people who reported receiving a 90-day or 42-day notice in the last twelve months increased slightly between Phase Three (11.48%) and Phase Four (12.6%).

Table 2: Percentage of participants receiving a 90-day notice or move-on order

	Count	Percent
Received a 90-day or 42-day notice in the last 12 months	78	12.60%
Received a move-on order from the police or council	66	10.66%

Current living situation of participants

Survey participants were asked where they were currently living. In Phase Four, the largest groups were people whose living situation was recorded as "other" (21.81%), staying with family or friends (20.68%) and living without shelter (18.9% rough sleeping, living in car or a tent). A higher proportion, than in previous phases, were staying in emergency housing (7.92%) or transitional housing (7.43%).

Table 3: Current living situation of people contacting providers for support in Phase Four

Current living situation	Count	Percent
EH (Emergency housing)	49	7.92%
TH (Transitional housing)	46	7.43%
PH (Public housing)	40	6.46%
Shelter	3	0.48%
Unsheltered	117	18.90%
Family/friends	128	20.68%
Private market rental	51	8.24%
Hospital	8	1.29%
Boarding/motel	42	6.79%
Other	135	21.81%

Housing tenures

People were also asked to recall the different types of places they had stayed in the twelve months before they had contacted the provider for support for housing. Table 4 shows that individuals who

had stayed in EH/TH experienced substantially more housing tenures. For example, in the overall sample, the effect size (β = 1.00) indicates that having stayed in EH/TH is associated with 1 more tenure type experienced than those who had not stayed in EH/TH. This positive association remained consistent across all Phases (Pilot: 1.07, Phase Two: 1.39, Phase Three: 1.02, Phase Four: 0.79). Similarly, having previously experienced unsheltered homelessness was strongly associated with a higher number of housing tenures (β = 1.25).

Having EH/TH declined showed a less consistent pattern, with a significant positive association overall (β = 0.26) and a significant effect only in Phase Three (β = 0.31) and Phase Four (β = 0.34), while showing no significant association in earlier rounds. Similarly, discussions about housing support were positively associated with the number of housing tenures in the overall model (β = 0.44), with a significant effect emerging only in Phase Three (β = 0.32) and Phase Four (β = 0.52).

Māori identity was associated with a higher number of housing tenures in the overall sample (β = 0.23), with this relationship becoming significant in Phase Three (β = 0.48) and Phase Four (β = 0.17), while showing no significant differences in earlier phases.

Finally, receiving a 90-day or 42-day notice in the last 12 months (available only in Phase Three and Phase Four) was strongly associated with a higher number of housing tenures (β = 0.37).

Table 4: Factors associated with the total number of housing tenures experienced

Factors	Total number of housing tenures experienced				
	Overall	Pilot	Phase Two	Phase Three	Phase Four
EH/TH declined	0.26***	-0.19	0.15	0.31**	0.34***
EH/TH stayed	1.00***	1.07***	1.39***	1.02***	0.79***
Housing support discussed	0.44***	0.05	0.20	0.32***	0.52***
Previously unsheltered	1.25***	1.85***	1.12***	0.94***	1.38***
Māori	0.23***	-0.32	-0.05	0.48***	0.17**
Age group	-0.03**	0.004	0.04	-0.03	0.002
Received 90 or 42-day notice	0.37***			0.59***	0.34**

*Note: 1. *, **, and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.*

2. This regression includes only the independent variables that are statistically significant in the overall dataset. However, the variable "Received 90 or 42-day notice in the last 12 months" is only available from Phase Three onward.

Access to housing supports

Participants were asked if they had any dealings with WINZ in the last 12 months and if so, what help was discussed (Table 5). People were also asked to rate their satisfaction with WINZ on a scale from 0

to 10 where 0 indicated they were 'not at all satisfied and 10 indicated that they were 'completely satisfied'. The average WINZ rating score fell slightly in Phase Four, with a mean of 4.56 compared with 4.71 in Phase Three. However, the ratings in Phases Three and Four were both higher than in the Pilot (4.05) and Phase Two (4.02).

Table 5: Access to EH/TH, the public housing register and housing supports - all Phases

	Pilot		Phase Two		Phase Three		Phase Four	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
EH/TH declined	93	45.81%	113	32.47%	158	20.84%	177	28.59%
EH/TH stayed	61	30.05%	50	14.37%	100	13.19%	154	24.88%
PH register	74	36.45%	92	26.44%	131	17.28%	168	27.14%
Housing support discussed	143	70.44%	159	45.69%	253	33.38%	262	42.33%

Note: *Housing supports includes emergency housing, transitional housing, social housing, and accommodation supplement*

Figure 3: Percentage of participants by interactions with Work and Income (All phases)

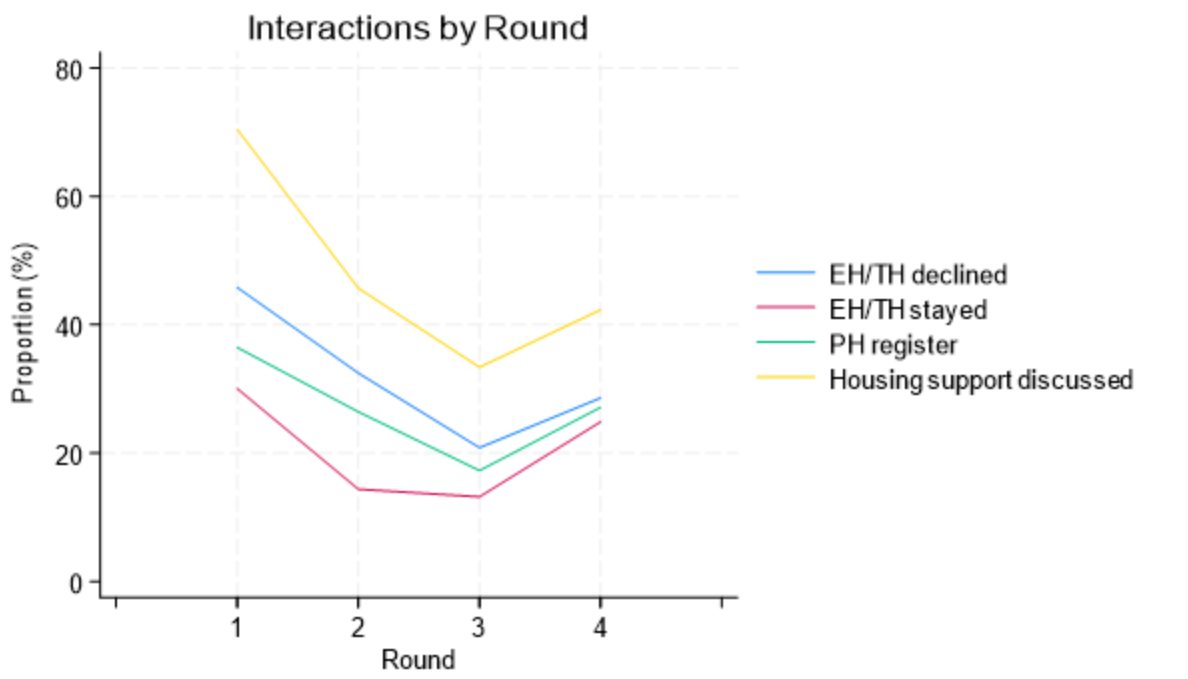


Table 5 and Figure 3 both show in Phase Four a higher proportion of participants reported being declined EH/TH, staying in EH/TH, being on the public housing register, or discussing housing support with WINZ than in Phase Three. Because providers and participants differed between phases, this may reflect who took part as well as changes in access.

Table 6 shows that in every survey, people who had been declined EH/TH rated their experience with WINZ lower than those who hadn't. Across all four surveys combined, the coefficient for being

declined EH/TH (β = −1.87) indicates that people had WINZ ratings that were, on average, 1.87 points lower than those of individuals who had not been declined EH/TH. In Phase Four the difference was 1.64 points.

Across all four surveys combined, both current and previous experiences of unsheltered homelessness were associated with lower WINZ ratings. People who were currently unsheltered rated WINZ an average of 0.40 points lower than those who were not (β = −0.40). People who had previously experienced unsheltered homelessness rated it 0.43 points lower than those who had not (β = −0.43). Being declined EH/TH showed the strongest and most consistent negative association with WINZ ratings across the models.

Table 6: Factors associated with WINZ rating

	WINZ rating				
	Overall	**Pilot**	**Phase Two**	**Phase Three**	**Phase Four**
EH/TH declined	-1.87***	-1.00***	-2.24***	-2.55***	-1.64***
Currently unsheltered	-0.40**	-0.61*	-0.31	-0.39	-0.33
Previously unsheltered	-0.43**	-0.41	0.19	-0.66	-0.43

*Note: 1. *, **, and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.*

2. This regression includes only the independent variables that are statistically significant in the overall dataset.

Figure 4: EH/TH Declined on WINZ rating by survey phase

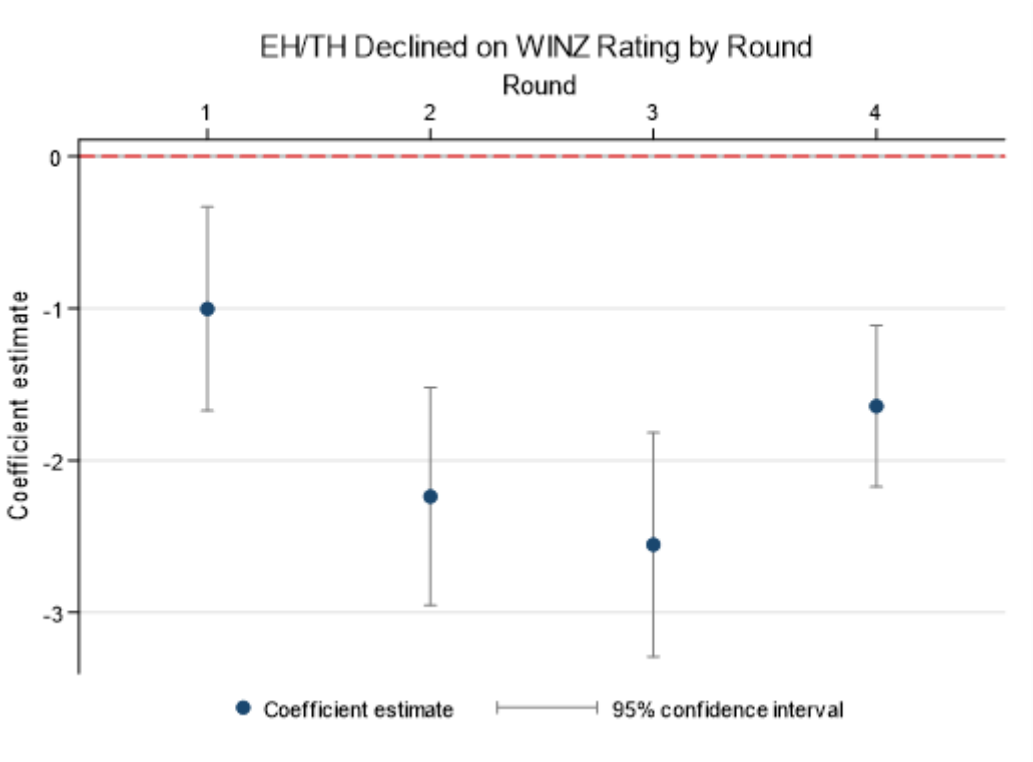


Figure 4 shows a smaller gap in Phase Four than in Phases Two and Three, though larger than in the Pilot which may indicate that some improvement in the way WINZ is declining access to EH/TH when people request it. Providers have also observed a marginal improvement in the WINZ approach and more efforts to offer alternatives. The increased discussions about different forms of housing support are encouraging (Figure 3).

Predictors of homelessness

Table 7 shows that previous homelessness was the strongest predictor of current homelessness across all samples. In the overall sample, people who had previously experienced homelessness had twelve times higher odds of being currently homeless (OR = 12.21, $p < 0.01$). This association remained strong across all survey phases and was particularly pronounced in Phase Four (OR = 19.43, $p < 0.01$) as shown in Figure 5, suggesting a persistent effect of prior homelessness on future housing insecurity and increasing likelihood of homelessness reoccurrences.

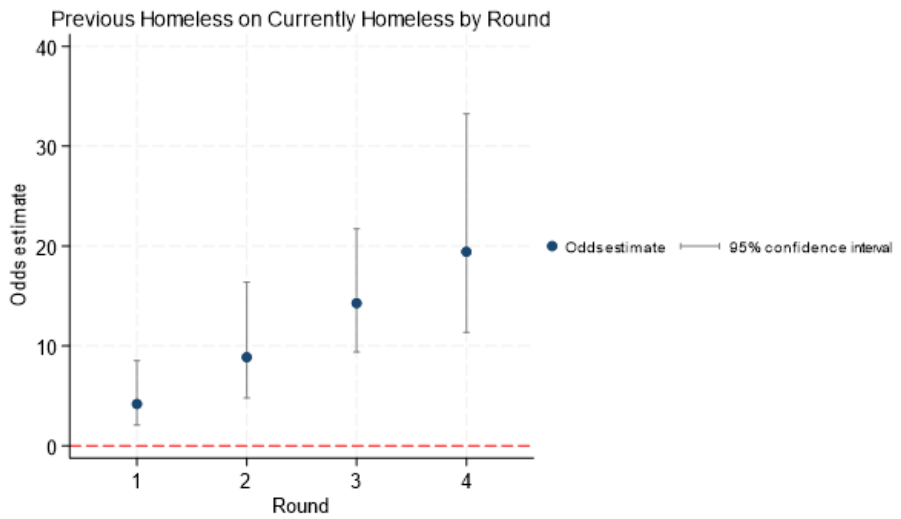
Table 7: Logistic regression results on currently homeless

	Currently homeless				
	Overall	Pilot	Phase Two	Phase Three	Phase Four
Previously homeless	12.21***	4.19***	8.87***	14.29***	19.43***
EH/TH stayed	0.41***	0.63	0.54	0.58*	0.19***
EH/TH declined	1.38**	1.42	1.67*	1.44	1.13
Female	0.64***	0.74	0.51**	0.58***	0.79
Age group	0.92**	0.85	0.84*	0.94	0.95
Move-on order	1.63**			1.26	1.73

*Note: 1. *, **, and *** indicate significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% levels, respectively.*

2. This regression includes only the independent variables that are statistically significant in the overall dataset.

Figure 5: Previous homelessness as a predictor of current homelessness by Phases



Experiences with EH/TH were also associated with current homelessness. Compared with individuals who had not been declined for EH/TH, individuals who had been declined for EH/TH had significantly higher odds of current homelessness in the overall sample (OR = 1.38, $p < 0.05$). In contrast, the people who had stayed in EH/TH housing showed lower odds of current homelessness overall (OR = 0.41, $p < 0.01$).

Female respondents had substantially lower odds of current homelessness than male respondents in the overall sample (OR = 0.64, $p < 0.01$). Age was also negatively associated with current homelessness (OR = 0.92, $p < 0.05$), suggesting that older participants had slightly lower odds of being currently homeless. Having received a move-on order from the police or council was also associated with higher odds of current homelessness when Phases Three and Four are combined (OR

= 1.63, $p < 0.05$). The result is not statistically significant in either phase on its own (Phase Three: OR = 1.26, Phase Four: OR=1.73), so it should be read with caution.

Limitations

There are several data limitations that should be considered:

Sampling and representativeness: The regional data is heavily influenced by the number and size of the providers participating in the study. It does not mean that homelessness is necessarily worse or less problematic in any of these areas. The number of providers collecting survey data has increased in each survey phase.

Incomplete data: Given the nature of the population of interest, incomplete data and inconsistent data is to be expected. The responses are from those who 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 and Four data collection spanned the winter months, and the Pilot and Phase Three 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 yet determine whether homelessness numbers, contributing factors, or WINZ interactions are increasing or decreasing over time. The available data comes from four 10-week collection periods (Pilot, Phases Two, Three and Four), which used different locations and providers. Identifying meaningful trends will require the survey to be administered consistently across multiple time points. More providers consistently recording the data would help us achieve this goal.

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Te Ngākau Kahukura. (no date). An Introduction to Rainbow Homelessness. A knowledge brief for Making Space. Making Space.

Appendix One: Phase Four Survey 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?

- ☐ 0-14 years
- ☐ 15-19 years
- ☐ 20-24 years
- ☐ 25-34 years
- ☐ 35-44 years
- ☐ 45-54 years
- ☐ 55-64 years
- ☐ 65-74 years
- ☐ 75+ years
- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ Refused

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

- ☐ NZ European
- ☐ Māori
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Tongan
- ☐ Niuean
- ☐ Cook Island Māori
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Indian
- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ Refused
- ☐ Other (specify) _____

What is your gender?

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Non-binary
- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ Refused
- ☐ Other (specify) _____

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

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

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

Your current housing situation is:

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

Have you had any dealings with WINZ in the past 12 months? ○ Yes ○ No

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

In the last 12 months has a landlord said they were giving you a 90-day or 42-day notice? ○ Yes ○ No ○ Don't know/not sure

Has a police or council officer ever told you that you had to leave this area and couldn't come back for a certain amount of time? (e.g. Move on order or police order) ○ Yes ○ No ○ Don't know/not sure

Appendix Two: Descriptive data

Table 8: Age of survey participants

Age group	Pilot		Phase Two		Phase Three		Phase Four	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
0-14 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.65%
15-19 years	0	0	30	8.62%	27	3.56%	37	5.98%
20–24 years	15	7.39%	32	9.20%	40	5.28%	49	7.92%
25-34 years	49	24.14%	96	27.59%	177	23.35%	126	20.36%
35-44 years	70	34.48%	75	21.55%	196	25.86%	158	25.53%
45-54 years	32	15.76%	63	18.10%	144	19.00%	117	18.90%
55-64 years	17	8.37%	28	8.05%	115	15.17%	80	12.92%
65-74 years	15	7.39%	18	5.17%	50	6.60%	42	6.79%
75+ years	5	2.46%	6	1.72%	9	1.19%	6	0.97%
Total	**203**		**348**		**758**		**619**	

Table 9: Ethnicity of survey participants

Ethnicity	Pilot		Phase Two		Phase Three		Phase Four	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
NZ European	85	41.87%	185	53.16%	242	49.19%	202	40.40%
Māori	110	54.19%	165	47.41%	228	46.34%	289	57.8%
Pacific	19	9.36%	20	5.75%	58	11.79%	65	13.00%
Asian	2	0.99%	1	0.29%	9	1.83%	4	0.80%

Table 10: Gender of survey participants

Gender	Pilot		Phase Two		Phase Three		Phase Four	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Male	123	60.59%	187	53.74%	434	57.26%	345	55.74%
Female	78	38.42%	156	44.83%	315	41.56%	273	44.10%
Other	2	0.99%	5	1.44%	9	1.19%	1	0.16%

Table 11: Region of survey participants

Region	Pilot		Phase Two		Phase Three		Phase Four	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Auckland	24	11.82%	17	4.89%	406	53.56%	303	48.95%
Canterbury	98	48.28%	320	91.95%	294	38.79%	211	34.09%
Otago	0	0.00%	2	0.57%	1	0.13%	0	0
Marlborough	23	11.33%	9	2.59%	21	2.77%	12	1.94%
Hawke's Bay	21	10.34%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wellington	37	18.23%	0	0	30	3.96%	93	15.02%
Nelson	0	0			6	0.79%	0	0

Table 12: Current living situation of survey participants

Current living situation	Pilot		Phase Two		Phase Three		Phase Four	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
EH (Emergency housing)	10	4.93%	11	3.16%	39	5.15%	49	7.92%
TH (Transitional housing)	5	2.46%	3	0.86%	12	1.58%	46	7.43%
PH (Public housing)	7	3.45%	13	3.74%	33	4.35%	40	6.46%
Shelter	0	0	31	8.91%	6	0.79%	3	0.48%
Unsheltered	76	37.44%	91	26.15%	235	31%	117	18.90%
Family/friends	47	23.15%	82	23.56%	159	20.98%	128	20.68%
Private market rental	19	9.36%	27	7.76%	89	11.74%	51	8.24%
Hospital	3	1.48%	31	8.91%	38	5.01%	8	1.29%
Boarding/motel	16	7.88%	19	5.46%	29	3.83%	42	6.79%
Other	20	9.85%	40	11.49%	118	15.47%	135	21.81%

Table 13: 90-day notice or 'move-on' order

	Pilot		Phase Two		Phase Three		Phase Four	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Received 90-day notice in the last 12 months					87	11.48%	78	12.6%
Received a move-on order from police or council					37	4.88%	66	10.66%