DEPARTMENT OF THE
PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET
TE TARI O TE PIRIMIA ME TE KOMITI MATUA

15 June 2026

Ref: OIA-2025/26-0738

[redacted]

Tēnā koe [redacted],

Official Information Act request for copies of papers April 2026

Thank you for your Official Information Act 1982 (the Act) request, which was received by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC) on 20 May 2026. You requested:

> *"[1] 2 Apr 2026: Arrangements for ministerial reshuffle on Tuesday 7 April*
> *[2] 7 Apr 2026: Ministerial Responsibility for the Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport (MCERT)*
> *[3] 10 Apr 2026: Responsibilities of the Associate Minister of Immigration (Hon Cameron Brewer)*
> *[4] 10 Apr 2026: Transfer of responsibility – outgoing guarantee decisions*
> *[5] 13 Apr 2026: Technical note on NZCVS*
> *[6] 16 Apr 2026: Draft Government Priorities Plan for 2026*
> *[7] 17 Apr 2026: Submission: recommended responsibilities for Associate Minister for National Security and Intelligence*
> *[8] 20 Apr 2026: Responsibilities of the Associate Minister of Agriculture (Hon Mike Butterick)*
> *[9] 24 Apr 2026: Memo: Cabinet paper – update on the Government's response to the COVID-19 Royal Commission*
> *[10] 8 Apr 2026: (Revised) Catastrophic Event Planning [section 9(2)(f)(iv)]*
> *[11] 30 Apr 2026: Health Target, Housing & Justice Dashboards – April 2026."*

For ease of reference, I have numbered your request.

On 22 May 2026, you were advised that the part of your request for Item [6] had been transferred to the Prime Minister, Rt Hon Chrsitopher Luxon. You will receive a response from his office directly with respect to that part of your request.

Information to be released

I have decided to release the documents listed below, subject to some information being withheld under one or more of the following sections of the Act, as applicable:

- 6(a), to protect the security or defence of New Zealand or the international relations of the Government of New Zealand
- 6(b)(i), to protect the entrusting of information to the Government of New Zealand on a basis of confidence by the Government of any other country or any agency of such a Government
- 9(2)(a), to protect the privacy of individuals
- 9(2)(ba)(ii), to prevent damage to the public interest
- 9(2)(f)(iv), to maintain the confidentiality of advice tendered by or to Ministers and officials

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- 9(2)(g)(i), to maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the free and frank expression of opinion.

Item	Date	Document description	Decision
1	2 April 2026	Arrangements for ministerial reshuffle on Tuesday 7 April	Release, some information withheld under s9(2)(a), s9(2)(f)(iv).
2	1 April 2026	Ministerial Responsibility for the Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport (MCERT)	Release, some information withheld under s9(2)(a).
3	10 April 2026	Responsibilities of the Associate Minister of Immigration (Hon Cameron Brewer)	Release, some information withheld under s9(2)(a).
4	10 April 2026	Transfer of responsibility – outgoing guarantee decisions	Release, with some information withheld under s9(2)(a), s9(2)(ba)(ii), s9(2)(f)(iv), s9(2)(g)(i).
5	13 April 2026	Technical note on NZCVS	Release, with some information withheld under s9(2)(f)(iv), s9(2)(g)(i).
7	16 April 2026	Submission: recommended responsibilities for Associate Minister for National Security and Intelligence	Release, with some information withheld under s6(a), s6(b)(i), s9(2)(a), s9(2)(f)(iv).
8	27 April 2026	Responsibilities of the Associate Minister of Agriculture (Hon Mike Butterick)	Release, some information withheld under s9(2)(a).
9	23 April 2026	Memo: Cabinet paper – update on the Government's response to the COVID-19 Royal Commission	Release, some information withheld under s9(2)(f)(iv), s9(2)(g)(i).
11	30 April 2026	Health Target, Housing & Justice Dashboards – April 2026	Release, some information withheld under s9(2)(f)(iv), s9(2)(g)(i).

Information to be withheld

I have decided to withhold Item [10] in full, titled *(Revised) Catastrophic Event Planning [section 9(2)(f)(iv)],* under section 9(2)(f)(iv) of the Act, to maintain the confidentiality of advice tendered by or to Ministers and officials.

In making my decision, I have considered the public interest considerations in section 9(1) of the Act. No public interest has been identified that would be sufficient to outweigh the reasons for withholding that information.

You have the right to ask the Ombudsman to investigate and review my decision under section 28(3) of the Act.

This response will be published on the DPMC website during our regular publication cycle. Typically, information is released monthly, or as otherwise determined. Your personal information including name and contact details will be removed for publication.

Nāku noa, nā



Janine Smith
Deputy Chief Executive
Policy and Delivery Unit

ITEM 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBERS

Memo

2 April 2026

To	Prime Minister
From	Rachel Hayward
Subject	**Arrangements for ministerial reshuffle on Tuesday 7 April**

Purpose

1 You have announced a ministerial reshuffle that will take effect on Tuesday 7 April.

2 This memo briefs you on arrangements for the constitutional and ceremonial steps required to take place on Tuesday 7 April.

Resignations, revocations and appointments

3 Before Cabinet on Tuesday morning the Governor-General, acting on your advice, will sign the documentation required to affect the following:

3.1 Resignation of Hon Collins KC and Hon Reti;

3.2 Revocation of the relevant ministerial portfolio warrants;

3.3 Appointment of Mr Butterick and Mr Brewer as Executive Councillors; and

3.4 Appointment of Ministers to the relevant portfolios.

4 This process will be done on the papers and your presence is not required.

5 Your signature is required on the advice sheets instructing the Governor-General to make the appointments. I will have the hardcopies for your signature on Tuesday morning.

6 Cabinet will proceed at 11am on Tuesday with the new ministerial arrangements in effect. A regular meeting of the Executive Council will follow at 1pm.

Retention of the title "The Honourable"

7 When Ministers leave office, the Prime Minister can recommend that the Governor-General approve the retention of the title "The Honourable" for Members of the Executive Council under delegated authority from the Sovereign. The Prime Minister is under no obligation to make such a recommendation.

8 Hon Collins KC already holds the title having been granted it upon leaving office in 2014. It is therefore unnecessary to make another recommendation for her.

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9 We recommend you grant of the title for life to Hon Dr Reti. I will bring an advice sheet for the Governor-General and a letter to Hon Dr Reti advising him of this decision for your signature on Tuesday morning.

Ceremony for new Executive Councillors

10 Section 23 of the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957 requires new Executive Councillors to take the required oaths or affirmations at a meeting of the Executive Council soon after appointment.

11 A ceremonial meeting of the Executive Council will be held at 4pm at Government House for this purpose. The new Ministers will take their oaths or affirmations in front of the Governor-General, you and their invited family and supporters.

12 A script for the ceremony is attached. This explains your role in proceedings and how formalities will operate. At the conclusion of the ceremony there is an opportunity for you to make remarks. Your suggested remarks are highlighted in the script. I will have a copy of this for you at Government House on Tuesday.

13 I am available for a call any time over the weekend if you would like to discuss these arrangements.

Rachel Hayward
Secretary of the Cabinet/Clerk of the Executive Council

Rt Hon Christopher Luxon
Prime Minister

Date: / / 2026

Distribution:
Cameron Burrows, Chief of Staff
s9(2)(a) , Private Secretary

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s9(2)(f)(iv)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

s9(2)(f)(iv)

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ITEM 2

Cabinet Office

Memo

1 April 2026

To	Prime Minister
From	Diana Hawker, Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet
Subject	**Ministerial Responsibility for the Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport (MCERT)**
Deadline	Wednesday 8 April 2026

1 Your approval is sought to assign Ministerial responsibility for the newly established Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport (MCERT) to Hon Chris Bishop as part of his RMA Reform portfolio responsibilities.

2 In December 2025, Cabinet agreed to bring together the Ministry for the Environment, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and the Ministry of Transport, along with local government functions from the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA), into MCERT and noted the intention to appoint a single responsible Minister [ECO-25-MIN-0218].

3 MCERT was legally established on 1 April 2026. A permanent Chief Executive commences their term on 27 April 2026, and all staff are expected to transfer over by 1 July 2026. Vote and appropriation structures are also expected to transfer from 1 July 2026.

4 MCERT will report to a number of Ministers. We propose that the Minister Responsible for RMA Reform be assigned as the responsible Minister for MCERT for the purpose of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Recommendations

5 I recommend that you:

5.1 note that MCERT was legally established on 1 April 2026, and that the staff and functions of the agencies as listed in paragraph 2 above will transfer to the new agency by 1 July 2026;

5.2 sign the attached letter confirming that the Minister Responsible for RMA Reform be the responsible Minister for MCERT.

Diana Hawker
Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet

AGREE / DISAGREE / DISCUSS

Rt Hon Christopher Luxon
Prime Minister
Date: / /

Distribution:
Cameron Burrows, Chief of Staff
s9(2)(a) n, PMO

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RT HON CHRISTOPHER LUXON
PRIME MINISTER

Hon Chris Bishop
Minister Responsible for RMA Reform
Parliament Buildings
WELLINGTON

Dear Chris

I am writing to you regarding your responsibilities as Minister Responsible for RMA Reform.

As you will be aware, the Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport (MCERT) is a new agency established from 1 April 2026, combining the Ministry for the Environment, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and the Ministry of Transport, along with local government functions from the Department of Internal Affairs. The transition of staff, Vote and appropriation changes is expected to be completed by 1 July 2026.

MCERT will support a number of Ministerial portfolios. I confirm that, as Minister responsible for RMA Reform, you will be the responsible Minister for MCERT for the purposes of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Yours sincerely

Rt Hon Christopher Luxon
PRIME MINISTER

Cc: CE, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
CE, The Treasury
CE, Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport

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Private Bag 18041, Parliament Buildings, Wellington 6160, New Zealand

ITEM 3

Cabinet Office

Memo

10 April 2026

To	Prime Minister
From	Diana Hawker, Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet
Subject	**Responsibilities of the Associate Minister of Immigration (Hon Cameron Brewer)**
Deadline	15 April 2026

1 Your approval is sought to the proposed delegations to the new Associate Minister of Immigration, Hon Cameron Brewer, as outlined in the attached draft letter from Hon Erica Stanford.

2 Hon Erica Stanford proposes to delegate a number of functions and responsibilities for deciding individual cases, on special directions for a class or classes of person, cases involving classified information, and decisions relating to the immigration status of protected persons in certain circumstances. Hon Stanford will retain responsibility for decisions on whether a person constitutes a threat or risk to security.

3 Arrangements have also been made in relation to individual cases that affect Mr Brewer's constituents, to avoid potential or perceived conflicts.

Recommendations

4 I recommend that you:

4.1 agree to the proposed delegations to the Associate Minister of Immigration, as outlined in the attached letter;

4.2 note that a summary of these responsibilities will be published on DPMC's website once they are approved and finalised, and will be publicly accessible.

Diana Hawker
Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet

AGREE / DISAGREE / DISCUSS

Rt Hon Christopher Luxon
Prime Minister

Date: / /

Distribution:
Cameron Burrows, PMO
s9(2)(a) , DPMC

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Hon Erica Stanford

Minister of Education
Minister of Immigration
Lead Coordination Minister for the Government's Response to the Royal Commission's Report into Historical Abuse in State Care and in the Care of Faith-based Institutions

Hon Cameron Brewer
Associate Minister of Immigration

Dear Cameron,

Delegated functions and responsibilities

1 Congratulations on your appointment as Associate Minister of Immigration.

Role and responsibilities

2 This letter sets out your role in the Immigration portfolio, your delegated responsibilities and arrangements for working together.

3 Under the Immigration Act 2009 (the Act), the Minister of Immigration is required to make or have the power to make decisions on several classes of individual cases. In your capacity as Associate Minister of Immigration, I delegate to you, under section 7 of the Constitution Action 1986, the following functions and responsibilities of the Immigration portfolio in deciding individual cases:

3.1 residence appeals referred by the Immigration and Protection Tribunal (IPT) for consideration of the grant of residence by you as exceptions to Government residence instructions;

3.2 requests for exceptions to Government residence class instructions;

3.3 requests for special directions made by an individual;

3.4 requests for exceptions to temporary entry class instructions;

3.5 requests for visas under section 61 of the Act from people who are not entitled to apply for a visa because they are in New Zealand unlawfully;

3.6 requests for visas under section 61A of the Act for a person who is outside New Zealand or is in New Zealand and holds a temporary visa;

3.7 reconsideration of cases after court action;

3.8 requests for children born as a result of international surrogacy arrangements;

3.9 individual decisions on the deportation liability of a residence class visa holder;

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3.10 requests under the Parole Act 2002 for early release for the purpose of deportation;

3.11 requests under the Official Information Act 1982 and Privacy Act 2020 within the delegated areas of responsibility; and

3.12 other initiatives as agreed from time to time by us.

4 Notwithstanding the above, I intend to keep responsibility for:

4.1 making decisions on whether a person constitutes a threat or risk to security (section 163 of the Act);

4.2 cases involving classified information; and

4.3 decisions relating to the immigration status of protected persons who may have committed certain crimes and have been excluded under the Refugee convention.

4.4 Making decisions on special directions for a class, or classes of person.

5 I reserve the right to consider individual cases in all categories outlined above.

6 To avoid any conflict arising, or being perceived to arise, between your responsibilities as the Associate Minister of Immigration and your role as a Member of Parliament for Upper Harbour, responsibility for individual decisions in all categories above that would affect constituents in your electorate will be referred to the Delegated Decision Makers (DDMs) within the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

7 The above delegations are subject to the conditions set out in this letter. Please also refer to paragraphs 2.35 to 2.40 of the Cabinet Manual, which deal with the relationship between Ministers and Associate Ministers.

Financial and statutory responsibilities

8 As the principal Minister of the Immigration portfolio, I remain ultimately responsible and accountable for the statutory functions of the Minister under the Act. While you will exercise Ministerial powers in relation to individual cases and your delegated areas of responsibility, any significant policy decisions should be discussed with me.

9 I also remain responsible and accountable to Parliament for the Immigration portfolio. I retain responsibility for all matters relating to Immigration appropriations within Vote Labour Market and the Immigration aspects of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's Statement of Intent. I will keep you fully informed of these matters as they relate to the areas of work for which you are responsible.

10 Where it is required for the purpose of the delegated functions, or whenever I am absent, you may sign documents or authorisations on my behalf. You should show clearly that you are signing on my behalf, by signing "for the Minister of Immigration".

Public statements

11 I expect you to take responsibility for all communications regarding your areas of responsibility, including Ministerial correspondence, press statements and public announcements.

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12 You may make statements about individual cases that are within your area of responsibility (subject, of course, to the rules relating to the privacy of individuals and the restraints on commenting on matters that are sub judice).

13 Ministerial correspondence concerning significant policy issues should be prepared by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment for my signature, where appropriate. Any significant public announcements should be discussed with me prior to release and, in some cases, may be made either by me or the Prime Minister.

Relations with the Ministry

14 You may contact the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment on all matters for which you have delegated responsibility. All such inquiries should be made via the Chief Executive or the Acting Associate Deputy Secretary of Immigration, Stephen Vaughan. You may also seek legal advice, as required, from legal advisers employed by the Ministry.

15 I expect to be kept fully informed of all significant issues and the Chief Executive is, of course, free to raise any matter concerning your delegated functions with me.

16 You may arrange to have your own regular briefing sessions or ad hoc meetings with departmental officials to discuss matters relating to your areas of responsibility. A designated member of my office may attend any such meeting.

17 Officials will provide further written or oral briefings on any aspect of your role.

Communications between us

18 You should ensure that I am fully briefed on the actions that you think are necessary to undertake in relation to your delegated responsibilities. All significant papers, letters and directions to the Department should be copied to me for my information. In particular, you need to ensure I receive the earliest warning of any issues that have the potential to become controversial. In turn, I will keep you informed of my actions in relation to your areas of responsibility.

19 Individual cases that come to you will sometimes be difficult and potentially controversial. Where such cases come to public attention they can influence the development of policy. I would, therefore, expect you to inform me of any significant or sensitive issues that come to your attention and of any apparent trends or common themes that arise from case-work.

20 I will also consult with you on policy issues, and on matters related to the implementation of policy initiatives within the Immigration portfolio more generally.

21 To ensure maximum co-operation and co-ordination, I propose that we meet regularly to coordinate our actions, and to share views and ideas. We may also wish to meet regular with DDMs to discuss our views, particularly as it relates to our decision-making on individual cases.

Cabinet and Cabinet committee papers

22 The rules on the submission of papers to Cabinet and Cabinet committees are set out in Chapter 5 of the Cabinet Manual. In particular, in terms of paragraph 5.42, you may submit papers to Cabinet and Cabinet committees within your designated areas of

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responsibility, provided that the submission clearly indicates that I have been consulted and have agreed that the paper may be lodged.

23 You will have access (for example, via CabNet) to all submissions and minutes, of those Cabinet committees of which you are a member. You will also have access to those submissions relating to your delegated responsibilities that are dealt with at any other Cabinet committee.

Information held by you as Associate Minister

24 Under the Official Information Act 1982, all papers held by you in relation to your Associate Minister responsibilities within this portfolio are deemed to be held on my behalf. Similarly, you will be treated as my agent, where necessary, for the purposes of the Privacy Act 2020.

25 You will be responsible for all Official Information Act requests in the areas of your delegated responsibility.

Parliamentary responsibilities

26 Parliamentary questions relating to your delegated areas of responsibility will be addressed to you. In my absence, you may also be required to answer oral Parliamentary questions on my behalf.

Next steps

27 A summary of the above delegations will be published on the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet's website, and included in a *Schedule of Responsibilities Delegated to Associate Ministers and Parliamentary Under-Secretaries*. The Schedule will be presented to the House of Representatives to clarify Ministerial accountability (so that, for example, Parliamentary questions can be directed to the appropriate Ministers for answer).

28 I look forward to working with you in the Immigration portfolio. Please do not hesitate to discuss these delegations with me at any time.

Yours sincerely,

Hon Erica Stanford
Minister of Immigration

cc: Secretary of the Cabinet
Chief Executive, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

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ITEM 4

Cabinet Office

Memo

10 April 2026

To	Prime Minister
From	Nicola Purvis
Subject	**Transfer of responsibility – outgoing guarantee decisions**
Deadline	**17 April 2026**

Purpose

1 We seek your agreement to a transfer of responsibility for matters relating to outgoing guarantee decisions from Hon Willis to Hon Bishop.

Background

2 As Minister of Finance, Hon Willis is jointly responsible with the Minister for Resources for decisions under sections 41E to 41I of the Crown Minerals Act 1991, relating to requiring outgoing guarantees for unmet decommissioning costs from 'outgoing persons' (as the term is defined in the Act), and related bodies corporate of outgoing persons ("outgoing guarantee decisions").

3 Hon Willis has advised that she has a potential conflict of interest in respect of some decisions of this nature. 9(2)(a), 9(2)(ba)(ii), 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

4 s9(2)(ba)(ii), s9(2)(f)(iv), s9(2)(g)(i) [redacted]

5 Hon Willis therefore wishes decision-making on all outgoing guarantee decisions to be transferred to Associate Minister of Finance, Hon Bishop.

Advice

6 9(2)(f)(iv), 9(2)(g)(i), 9(2)(ba)(ii) [redacted]

7 We therefore recommending implementing a transfer of responsibility to another Minister. Under the Constitution Act 1986, section 7, any Minister may exercise the functions, duties and powers conferred on another Minister (unless the context requires otherwise). The transfer would be of outgoing guarantee decisions under sections 41E to 41I of the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

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8 Hon Willis' office has consulted with Hon Bishop's office, and Hon Bishop is happy to accept the transfer of responsibility, subject to your agreement. A copy of the proposed transfer letter is included in the **Appendix** to this memo.

Recommendations

9 I recommend that you **agree** to a transfer of responsibility from Hon Willis to Hon Bishop of Hon Willis' responsibilities as Minister of Finance for matters relating to outgoing guarantee decisions under sections 41E to 41I of the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

AGREE / DISAGREE / DISCUSS



Nicola Purvis
Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet
(Constitutional and Honours)

Rt Hon Christopher Luxon
Prime Minister
Date: / / 2026

Distribution:
Cameron Burrows, Chief of Staff
9(2)(a)

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Appendix

Hon Bishop
Parliament Buildings
WELLINGTON

Dear Minister

Transfer of responsibility in relation to outgoing guarantee decisions

1 My responsibilities as Minister of Finance include being jointly responsible with the Minister for Resources for decisions under sections 41E to 41I of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 relating to requiring outgoing guarantees for unmet decommissioning costs from 'outgoing persons' (as that term is defined in the Act), and related bodies corporate of outgoing persons ("outgoing guarantee decisions").

2 I wish to avoid a perception of a conflict of interest between my personal interest and my responsibilities as Minister of Finance.

3 Accordingly, I am transferring to you, under section 7 of the Constitution Act 1986 and with the Prime Minister's agreement, my responsibilities as Minister of Finance for matters relating to outgoing guarantee decisions.

4 As a consequence of this:

4.1 officials will report directly to you on anything relating to outgoing guarantee decisions;

4.2 any information relating to outgoing guarantee decisions will be referred to you;

4.3 I will not receive Cabinet papers or official papers or reports relating specifically to outgoing guarantee decisions (I can receive papers that mention these decisions as part of factual background/context);

4.4 if outgoing guarantee decisions are discussed at Cabinet committee or Cabinet meetings, I will declare my interest and withdraw from the meeting.

5 You should sign off on outgoing guarantee decisions as the Acting Minister of Finance. You should not discuss matters connected to outgoing guarantee decisions with me or otherwise consult me on them.

Yours sincerely

Hon Willis

cc Prime Minister
Secretary of the Cabinet
Secretary to the Treasury
Secretary for Economic Growth and Chief Executive, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

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ITEM 5

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET
TE TARI O TE PIRIMIA ME TE KOMITI MATUA

MEMORANDUM

NZCVS Cycle 8 Data

To: Joe Ascroft, PMO			
Date	13/04/2026	**From**	Delivery Unit
		Prepared by	David Jagger, Manager Data and Insights

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Purpose

1. This note provides DU's analysis of the latest NZCVS data relating to Target 4 (Reduced Violent Crime), following the publication of the NZCVS Cycle 8 results on 19 March 2026.
2. This is the annual NZCVS survey (year to October 2025) so there is a higher degree of confidence compared to quarterly results. Target 4 – Reduced Victims of Violent Crime is on track and performing well ahead of expectations.

Summary

3. The NZCVS Cycle 8 public release shows 49,000 fewer victims of violent crime since 2023, but a stable total number of violent offences. The data tables show an increase in the number of sexual assault incidents since 2023 (see Appendix 1).
4. The release also states (for the broader 'interpersonal violence' category) that the decline in victims was mostly among one-off victims rather than victims experiencing multiple incidents.
5. DU have dug into the NZCVS trends for violent offences and have found:
   - **Victims** increased from 185k in 2023 (the Target 4 baseline) to 189k in 2024, and then dropped to 136k in 2025. Victims experiencing physical offences and sexual assault both dropped since 2024, but victims of sexual assault in 2025 are only slightly below 2023 numbers.
   - Since 2023, the number of one-time victims has decreased at a similar rate (-28%) to more highly victimised victims (2-3 incidents: -17%, 4+ incidents: -30%). There are fewer victims at every level of victimisation (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5+ incidents) in 2025 vs 2023.
   - However, the total number of violent offence **incidents** has stayed stable across 2023-2025 (421k, 413k, 407k in successive years). Within this, 2025 incidence of physical offences is lower than in 2023, but incidence of sexual assault is higher.
   - In the last year, the most highly victimised subset of the population (5+ violent offences) are estimated to be experiencing even higher levels of victimisation. This is what has kept the total number of incidents stable, despite fewer victims at each victimisation level vs 2024.

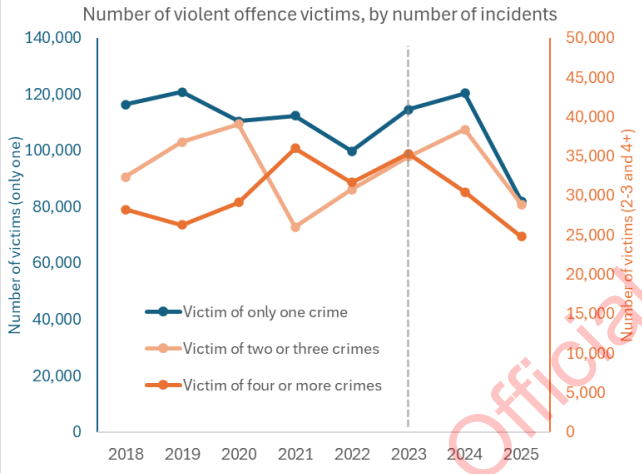
6. s9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

Analysis of NZCVS victim trends

7. s9(2)(g)(i) [redacted] The drop in victims of violent offences since Oct 2023 appears primarily due to a decrease in the number of victims who experienced one incident and had no injuries as a result. This implies that long-term reductions in violent offending are related to lower-risk forms of crime and a smaller sub-group of highly victimised individuals remains.

8. However, when looking at the two years since Target 4 baseline, it isn't true that the decline in victims is only amongst one-time victims. Between 2023 and 2025, there are comparable relative decreases in victims experiencing both low and high levels of victimisation.

Figure 1 & Table 1: Comparable declines in victims of different levels of victimisation since 2023



	Number of incidents per victim			
	One	2-3	4+	All victims
Number of victims				
2023	115k	35k	35k	185k
2024	120k	38k	30.5k	189k
2025	82k	29k	25k	136k
Change (volume)				
2024 to 2025	-38k	-9k	-5.5k	-53k
2023 to 2025	-33k	-6k	-10k	-49k
Change (%)				
2024 to 2025	-32%	-24%	-18%	-28%
2023 to 2025	**-28%**	**-17%**	**-28%**	**-26%**

9. s9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

10. s9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted] s9(2)(g)(i) [redacted]

Analysis of NZCVS incidence trends

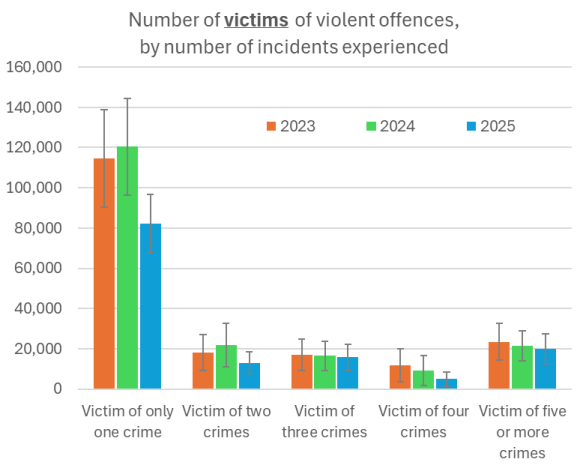
11. Total incidents stats suggest that the amount of violence experienced by victims in totality has not reduced. Care is needed when interpreting NZCVS incidence estimates for violent offences, with the total number of incidents underpinned by wide variation in the number of incidents experienced across the victim population.

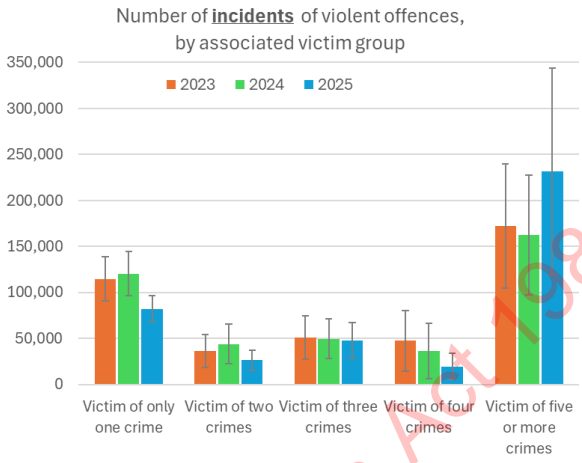
12. Counterintuitive to the overall stable number of incidents between 2024 and 2025, there are fewer estimated victims of violent offences in every group by level of victimisation, i.e. fewer victims of 1 crime, fewer victims of 2 crimes, etc, up to fewer victims of 5 or more crimes.

13. While there are fewer incidents due to reduced numbers of 1-4 time victims, this has been almost entirely counteracted by the change in incidence for the 5+ crimes victims group. The 5+ group are estimated as slightly smaller in size (21k in 2024 down to 20k in 2025) but account for significantly more incidents (+69k to 231k in 2025, from 162k in 2024), an increase from 7.6 crimes on average up to 11.6.

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Figure 2: Fewer highly victimised (5+ crimes) victims are accounting for significantly more total offences





14. A small numbers of very highly victimised individuals can have an outsized impact on the overall incident rate[1]. s9(2)(g)(i) [redacted]

15. Despite the uncertainty, the key interpretation is that, in the last year, a highly victimised subset of the population appears to be experiencing an even higher level of offending.

Next steps

16. s9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

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[1] Not shown in Figure 2 but the high total violent offence incidence estimate in 2022 (543k incidents, see Appendix 1) was also mainly driven by a spike in incidents among the 5+ crime victim group – potentially a Covid-19 impact but also indicates volatility.

Appendix 1: Excerpts from NZCVS 2025 (Cycle 8) relevant to Target 4, released 19 March

Source 1: Media release https://www.justice.govt.nz/about/news-and-media/media-releases/new-survey-shows-drop-in-crime/

The proportion of adults who were victims of violent offences was significantly lower in 2025 (three percent) than in both 2024 and 2018 (four percent).

Today's results are for the whole of the NZCVS, while data released in February focused on violent crime. This showed there were 49,000 fewer victims of violent crime in the year to October 2025 than two years previously.

Source 2: Key Results document – Summary section

Fewer victims of violent offending since 2018, but number of violent incidents remains flat

In 2025, 5% of adults were victims of interpersonal violence, a significant drop from 7% in 2018. This was driven by decreases in both violent offences and threats and damage offences. The decline was mostly among one-off victims rather than repeat victims. As a result, there was no similar decrease in the number of incidents.

The proportion of adults experiencing violent offences (physical and sexual assault, and robbery) fell significantly to 3% in 2025, down from 4% in 2024 and 4% in 2018. The decrease was due to reductions in physical assaults and robbery.

Source 3: Key Results document – Violent Offences section

There were significant decreases in the overall violent offence prevalence rate between 2025 (3%) and 2024 (4%), and between 2025 and 2018 (4%). The physical offence prevalence rate significantly decreased between 2025 (2%) and 2018 (3%).

There were no significant difference in the overall violent offence incidence rate between 2025 and 2024 or between 2025 and 2018.

Source 4: Key Results

Table 11. Prevalence counts and rates for violent offences

		Year Estimate							
Offence Type		**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Physical offences	Rate	2.9%	3.0%	2.8%	2.5%	2.2%	2.7%	2.5%	1.7% ^
	Count	113	119	116	100	92	116	107	74 ^
Sexual assault	Rate	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%	1.6%
	Count	80	79	71	84	81	76	89	71
Violent offences	**Rate**	**4.5%**	**4.6%**	**4.3%**	**4.4%**	**3.9%**	**4.4%**	**4.4%**	**3.1%+^**
	Count	**177**	**184**	**179**	**174**	**162**	**185**	**189**	**136+**

All count values are in 1000s. Counts are number of adults

All prevalence rates are proportion of adults

^ sign indicates a significant difference between current year and base year (2018)

+ sign indicates a significant difference between current year and previous year

Table 12. Incidence counts and rates for violent offences

		Year Estimate							
Offence Type		**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Physical offences	Rate	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.2	6.1	5.6	4.6	4.5
	Count	234	219	233	209	253	235	196	194
Sexual assault	Rate	4.2	4.5	3.8	5.0	7.0	4.4	5.0	4.9
	Count	167	180	158	200	290	186	216	213
Violent offences	**Rate**	**10.1**	**9.9**	**9.5**	**10.2**	**13.1**	**10.0**	**9.6**	**9.3**
	Count	**401**	**400**	**391**	**409**	**543**	**421**	**413**	**407**

All count values are in 1000s. Counts are number of incidents

All incidence rates are number of incidents per 100 adults

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ITEM 7

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET
TE TARI O TE PIRIMIA ME TE KOMITI MATUA

Submission: Recommended responsibilities for Associate Minister for National Security and Intelligence

To: Rt Hon Christopher Luxon, Prime Minister			
Date:	16/04/2026	**Priority level:**	Routine

General responsibilities of the Associate Minister for NSI

1. The establishment of an Associate Minister for NSI is an opportunity for you to receive support in your oversight of the national security system and core national security issues, as well as delegating specific pieces of work from your portfolio.
2. We propose that you ask the Associate Minister to maintain a watching brief across your national security portfolio responsibilities generally – including receiving regular reporting from DPMC on ongoing or emerging issues, and meeting regularly with officials. This could include more ad hoc matters as well (e.g. Ministerial consultation on relevant Cabinet papers).
3. You would retain responsibility for any significant policy decisions (except where specifically delegated), and remain available for escalation if required. You may wish to express an expectation that you will be informed of any significant issues or changes in direction.

Cyber security policy, including enhancing the resilience of critical infrastructure

4. As Minister for National Security and Intelligence you have overarching responsibility for cyber security as a national security area.
5. You have delegated responsibilities for cyber security **operations**, including incident response, advice and guidance, deterrence and defensive capability to the Minister responsible for the GCSB.
6. You have retained responsibility for the overall strategic direction of cyber security policy in New Zealand, as a core component of national security. We recommend you delegate this responsibility to Minister Mitchell, who would work closely with Minister Penk. This would include attributions alongside international partners of malicious cyber activity, in conjunction with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and policy responsibility for measures to enhance the cyber security resilience of critical infrastructure.

Response to the Review of the Intelligence and Security Act

7. As Prime Minister, you are responsible for the Intelligence and Security Act 2017 (ISA), including the response to the independent Review of the ISA. You have previously invited the Minister Responsible for the GCSB and NZSIS (Minister GCSB/NZSIS) to take joint responsibility with you for the policy response to the Review.

s9(2)(f)(iv)

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s9(2)(f)(iv)

9. We recommend you delegate these ongoing matters to Minister Mitchell, who would work jointly with the Minister GCSB/NZSIS. This should include exercising any relevant authorisations from Cabinet to you as Prime Minister (enabling the Associate Minister to make minor or technical policy changes, with the Minister GCSB/NZSIS).

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Responsibility for the Five Country Ministerial

11. The Five Country Ministerial (FCM) is an annual, policy focussed meeting of the ministers responsible for home affairs, interior, security, and immigration from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the UK, and the US.[1] New Zealand has been involved at ministerial level since its creation in 2013. s6(a), s6(b)(i)

12. Past practice has been for the Minister for NSI to delegate responsibility to another relevant ministerial portfolios as the mix of issues does not neatly fit with any single portfolio in our system. In 2024 the responsibility was allocated to Hon Judith Collins KC. We recommend that you delegate responsibilities for the FCM to Minister Mitchell.

As Prime Minister you have responsibilities under national security legislation that cannot be delegated

13. The following statutory responsibilities cannot be delegated without changing the relevant legislation:

The Intelligence and Security Act 2017:

- Recommending the appointments of the Commissioners of Intelligence Warrants, the Inspector-General of Security and Intelligence (IGIS), the Deputy IGIS, the IGIS's advisory panel, and future reviewers of the ISA.
- Chairing the Intelligence and Security Committee and a role in the appointment of all members of the Committee, excluding the Leader of the Opposition.
- Receiving the Annual report of the IGIS and presenting it to the House.

The Terrorism Suppression Act 2002:

- Decisions on interim and final designations of terrorist entities and associated entities.
- Decisions on the renewals and revocations of the designations of terrorist entities and associated entities.
- Decisions on the periodic review for the ongoing designation of imprisoned entities.

[1] The current overseas FCM ministers are Hon Tony Burke, Minister for Home Affairs, Australia, Hon Gary Anandasangaree, Minister of Public Safety, Canada, Rt Hon Yvette Cooper, Secretary of State for the Home Department, UK, Sen Markwayne Mullin, Secretary of Homeland Security, United States of America

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The Policing Act 2008

- Recommending the appointments of the Commissioner of Police and statutory Deputy Commissioners.

Recommendations

14. We recommend you:

17.1	**agree** to ask the Associate Minister for National Security and Intelligence (the Associate Minister) to maintain a watching brief across your national security and intelligence portfolio responsibilities;	**YES / NO**
17.2	**agree** to delegate responsibility for cyber security policy, including the work programme to enhance the cyber security of critical infrastructure, to the Associate Minister;	**YES / NO**
17.3	**agree** to delegate your responsibilities for the ongoing Intelligence and Security Act Review policy response to the Associate Minister (to work alongside the Minister Responsible for the GCSB and NZSIS);	**YES / NO**
17.4	**agree** to delegate responsibility for the Five Country Ministerial to the Associate Minister;	**YES / NO**
17.5	**sign** the attached letter of portfolio responsibilities to the Associate Minister;	**YES / NO**
17.6	**forward** this submission to the Associate Minister and the Minister Responsible for the GCSB and NZSIS for their information.	**YES / NO**

Jeremy Clarke-Watson
Deputy Chief Executive, National Security and Resilience
Telephone: s9(2)(a)

16 April 2026

Rt Hon Christopher Luxon
Prime Minister /
Minister for National Security and Intelligence

/ /

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Cabinet Office

Memo

20 April 2026

To	Prime Minister
From	Diana Hawker, Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet
Subject	**Responsibilities of the Associate Minister of Agriculture (Hon Mike Butterick)**
Deadline	27 April 2026

1 Your approval is sought to the proposed delegations to the new Associate Minister of Agriculture, Hon Mike Butterick, as outlined in the attached letter from Hon Todd McClay.

2 Hon McClay proposes to delegate responsibility for the following areas to Hon Butterick:

- 2.1 the organics sector, including any legislation required;
- 2.2 water security, including storage;
- 2.3 the arable sector, Māori agribusiness, and catchment groups;
- 2.4 other initiatives as agreed from time to time.

3 Within these areas, Hon McClay intends to retain responsibility for appointments.

Recommendations

4 I recommend that you:

- 4.1 agree to the proposed delegations to the Associate Minister of Agriculture, as outlined in the attached letter;
- 4.2 note that a summary of these responsibilities will be published on DPMC's website once they are approved and finalised, and will be publicly accessible.

Diana Hawker
Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet

AGREE / DISAGREE / DISCUSS

Rt Hon Christopher Luxon
Prime Minister

Date: / /

Distribution:
Cameron Burrows, PMO
s9(2)(a) n, DPMC

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Hon Todd McClay

Minister of Agriculture
Minister of Forestry
Minister for Trade and Investment
Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs

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Hon Mike Butterick
Associate Minister of Agriculture

TM010033

Dear Minister Butterick,

Delegated functions and responsibilities

1 Congratulations on your appointment as Associate Minister of Agriculture.

Role and responsibilities

2 In your capacity as Associate Minister of Agriculture, I am delegating you responsibility for components of the Agriculture portfolio related to:

2.1 the organics sector, including any legislation required;

2.2 the arable sector;

2.3 Maori agribusiness;

2.4 water security, including storage;

2.5 catchment groups;

2.6 replying to Ministerial correspondence and Parliamentary Questions on issues relating to the above; and

2.7 other initiatives as agreed from time to time by me.

Within these areas, I intend to retain direct responsibility for appointments but will make these in consultation with you.

3 The above delegations are subject to the conditions set out in this letter. Please also refer to paragraphs 2.35 to 2.40 of the Cabinet Manual, which deal with the relationship between Ministers and Associate Ministers.

Financial and statutory responsibilities

4 As portfolio Minister, I have final responsibility for, and overall control of, the Ministry for Primary Industries and all Crown entities within the portfolio. I am also responsible for Vote Agriculture, Biosecurity, Fisheries and Food Safety, and for any relevant statutory functions of the Minister.

5 Where it is required for the purpose of the delegated functions, or whenever I am absent, you may sign documents or authorisations on my behalf. You should show clearly that

you are signing on my behalf, by signing "for the Minister of Agriculture".

Policy

6 Although you will have responsibility for matters of policy in relation to the above, any significant policy decisions should be discussed with me.

Public statements

7 I expect you to take responsibility for all communications regarding your areas of responsibility, including Ministerial correspondence, press statements and public announcements.

8 Ministerial correspondence concerning significant policy issues should be prepared by the Ministry for Primary Industries for my signature, where appropriate. Any significant public announcements should be discussed with me prior to release and, in some cases, may be made either by me or the Prime Minister.

Relations with the Department/Ministry

9 You may contact the Ministry for Primary Industries on all matters for which you have delegated responsibility. All such inquiries should be made via the Chief Executive or the designated contact person.

10 I expect to be kept fully informed of all significant issues and the Chief Executive is, of course, free to raise any matter concerning your delegated functions with me.

Communications between us

11 You should ensure that I am fully briefed on the actions that you think are necessary to undertake in relation to your delegated responsibilities. All significant papers, letters and directions to the Department should be copied to me for my information. In particular, you need to ensure I receive the earliest warning of any issues that have the potential to become controversial. In turn, I will keep you informed of my actions in relation to your areas of responsibility.

12 To ensure maximum co-operation and co-ordination, I propose that we meet regularly to coordinate our actions, and to share views and ideas.

Cabinet and Cabinet committee papers

13 The rules on the submission of papers to Cabinet and Cabinet committees are set out in Chapter 5 of the Cabinet Manual. In particular, in terms of paragraph 5.42, you may submit papers to Cabinet and Cabinet committees within your designated areas of responsibility, provided that the submission clearly indicates that I have been consulted and have agreed that the paper may be lodged.

14 You will have access (for example, via CabNet) to all submissions and minutes of those Cabinet committees of which you are a member. You will also have access to those submissions relating to your delegated responsibilities that are dealt with at any other Cabinet committee.

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Information held by you as Associate Minister

15 Under the Official Information Act 1982, all papers held by you in relation to your Associate Minister responsibilities within this portfolio are deemed to be held on my behalf. Similarly, you will be treated as my agent, where necessary, for the purposes of the Privacy Act 2020.

16 You will be responsible for all Official Information Act requests in the areas of your delegated responsibility.

Parliamentary responsibilities

17 Parliamentary questions relating to your delegated areas of responsibility will be addressed to you. In my absence, you may also be required to answer oral Parliamentary questions on my behalf.

Next steps

18 A summary of the above delegations will be published on the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet's website, and included in a Schedule of Responsibilities Delegated to Associate Ministers and Parliamentary Under-Secretaries. The Schedule will be presented to the House of Representatives to clarify Ministerial accountability (so that, for example, Parliamentary questions can be directed to the appropriate Ministers for answer).

19 I look forward to working with you in the Agriculture portfolio. Please do not hesitate to discuss these delegations with me at any time.

Warm regards,

Hon Todd McClay
Minister of Agriculture

Cc Secretary of the Cabinet
Director-General, Ministry for Primary Industries

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DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET
TE TARI O TE PIRIMIA ME TE KOMITI MATUA

Memo: Cabinet paper - update on the Government's response to the COVID-19 Royal Commission

To: Rt Hon Christopher Luxon, Prime Minister			
Date:	23/04/2026	**Priority level:**	Routine

Purpose

1. To support your consideration of the *Lessons learned from the COVID-19 response: update on the Government's response to the Royal Commission* Cabinet paper ahead of discussion at the Cabinet Business Committee (CBC) meeting on 4 May.

Key points

2. The Cabinet paper advises CBC Ministers on the Government response to the Royal Commission of Inquiry into COVID-19 and initial positioning on each of the Inquiry's individual recommendations. The Minister of Health will return to Cabinet in July with a draft Government response for consideration.
3. DPMC is leading response to 7 of the 63 recommendations and will support agencies to respond to others. Our initial positions on these recommendations are summarised at **Annex A**, and reflect work progressing under the DPMC-led National Risk and Resilience Framework as well as recent changes made to strengthen National Resilience System structures, arrangements and accountabilities.
4. We have no substantive comments on the Cabinet paper or the initial positions formed by agencies related to their recommendations. s9(2)(f)(iv), s9(2)(g)(i) [redacted]

Developing Government's proposed response for Cabinet consideration in July

5. s9(2)(f)(iv), s9(2)(g)(i) [redacted]
6. [redacted]

Julian Grey
Acting Deputy Chief Executive
National Security and Resilience Group

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s9(2)(f)(iv), s9(2)(g)(i)



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ITEM 11

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET
TE TARI O TE PIRIMIA ME TE KOMITI MATUA

Memo: Health Target, Justice and Housing Dashboards – April 2026

To: Rt Hon Christopher Luxon, Prime Minister			
Date:	30/04/2026	**Priority level:**	Routine

Purpose

1. To provide you with the latest Health Target, Justice and Housing dashboards (refer Attachment A).

Summary

2. Key insights from the **Health Target** dashboard (from latest unvalidated operational data) are:

s9(2)(f)(iv)

3. Key insights from the **Justice Sector** quarterly dashboard are:
   - The proportion of convicted people sentenced to imprisonment is at an all-time high (15% in 2025) and prison capacity remains a significant issue. Prison population grew 5% in y/e March 2026, driven by the sentenced population (+11%) with the remand population in decline (-2%).
   - Criminal District Court timeliness continues to improve – the backlog reduced 19% in y/e March 2026 and the proportion of cases disposed within timeliness thresholds rose from 81% to 84%.
   - Methamphetamine levels in wastewater +10% in y/e Feb 2026, to highest levels since late 2024.
4. Key insights from the **Housing** quarterly dashboard are:
   - Building intentions rose slightly in recent months (37,500 annual consents in y/e Feb 2026) but construction activity is expected to remain subdued, with high input costs and weak demand.
   - Home ownership affordability has improved in y/e Dec 2025, with incomes growing slowly while house prices remain flat, and the number of first home buyers continues to grow steadily.
   - Social Housing places increased by 2% (+1,515 to 87,773) in y/e March 2026, with utilisation of KO homes also continuing to improve (2.2% unoccupied at end March, down from 3.7% a year ago). However, Housing Register applicants are up 2% across the same period (+393 to 19,701).
5. Your next briefing will provide the latest Economic dashboard, due to you on 21 May.

David Jagger
Data and Insights Manager, Delivery Unit

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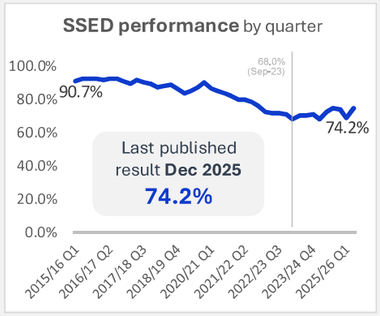
Minister of Health | **Weekly Health Target Dashboard**

Week to 19 Apr 2026

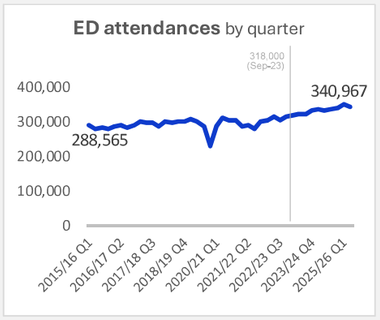
Health New Zealand
Te Whatu Ora

Shorter stays in ED

s9(2)(f)(iv)

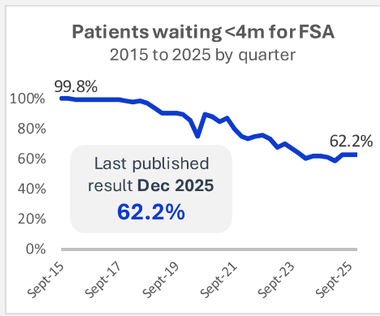


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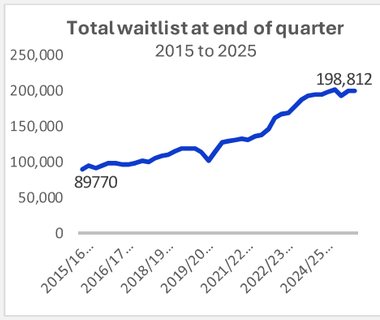


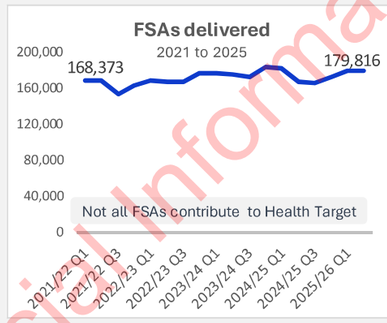
Shorter wait times for first specialist assessment (FSA)

s9(2)(f)(iv)



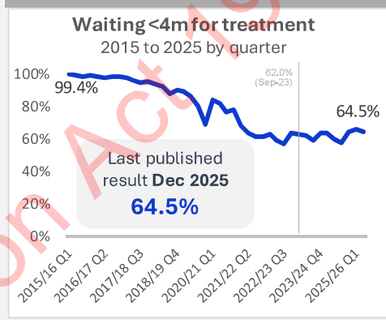
s9(2)(f)(iv)



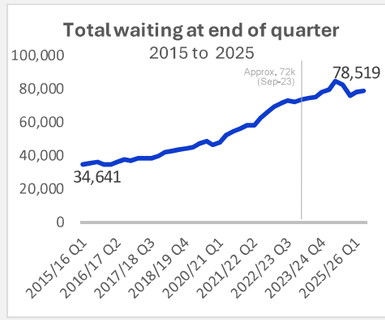


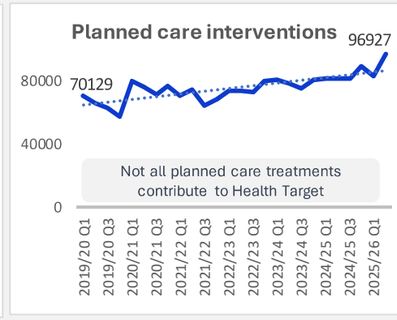
Shorter wait times for elective treatment

s9(2)(f)(iv)



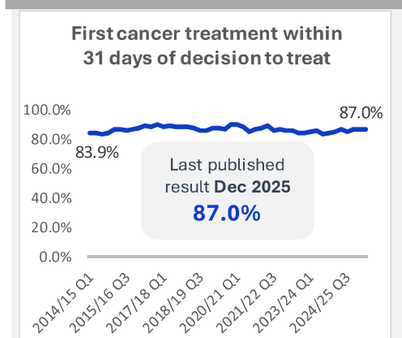
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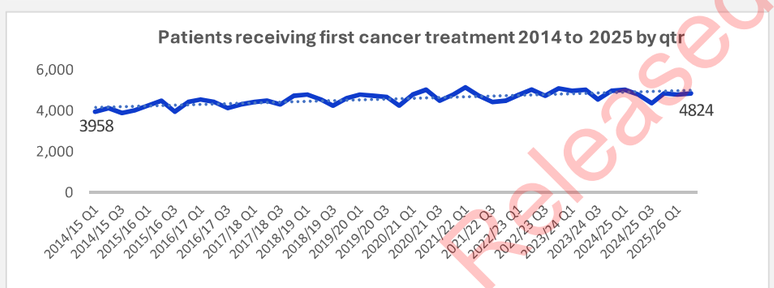


Faster cancer treatment within 31 days

s9(2)(f)(iv)



s9(2)(f)(iv)



Immunisation coverage at 24 months

s9(2)(f)(iv)

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Activity and Efficiency

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Unvalidated, up-to-date operational data

Validated data from National Collections

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Accompanying notes | Health Target Weekly Dashboard Page 2

Shorter stays in emergency departments (SSED)

SSED: This metric is telling you the proportion of patients who were admitted (eg to a hospital inpatient ward), discharged (eg having been treated within the ED itself), or transferred (eg to another hospital for specialist surgery) from an ED within 6 hours**.**

The validated data (source: NNPAC National Collection) is presented from Q1 of FY 2015/16 to the latest published quarter. The unvalidated operational data (source: Rapid national automation dataset (Rapid) for ED) is presented for the last 12 weeks to the week ending 19 April 2026 (ie starting November 2024).

ED attendances: This metric is telling you the number of patients who attended ED (ie patients who presented to ED and waited to be seen).

Please note – the denominator for SSED is ED attendances, rather than ED presentations (ie it excludes people who present to ED but do not wait to be seen, or are diverted elsewhere eg to urgent care).

The validated data (source: NNPAC) is presented from Q1 of FY 2015/16 to the latest published quarter. The unvalidated operational data (source: Rapid) is presented for the last 12 weeks to the week ending 19 April 2026.

Shorter wait times for first specialist assessment (FSA)

Patients waiting <4 months for FSA: This metric is telling you the proportion of patients who wait less than four months for an FSA from the date of referral.

The validated data (source: NBRS National Collection) is presented from Q1 of FY 2014/15 to the latest published quarter). The unvalidated operational data (source: Rapid) is presented for the last 16 weeks to the week ending 29 March 2026 (ie starting October 2024).

Total waitlist at end of quarter: This metric is telling you the total number of patients on the FSA waitlist at the end of each quarter.

The validated data (source: NBRS) is presented from Q1 of FY 2015/16 to the latest published quarter.

FSAs delivered: This metric is telling you the total number of FSAs delivered each quarter (source: NNPAC).

Please note – not all FSAs contribute to the Health Target (eg Maternity FSAs are excluded).

The validated data (source: NNPAC) is presented from Q1 of FY 2021/22 to the latest published quarter.

Shorter wait times for elective treatment

Patients waiting <4 months for elective treatment: This metric is telling you the proportion of people given a commitment to treatment who have been waiting less than four months as a proportion of all people waiting for elective treatment at the end of the period.

The validated data (source: NBRS) is presented from Q1 of FY 2014/15 to the latest published quarter. The unvalidated operational data (source: Rapid) is presented for the last 16 weeks to the week ending 29 March 2026 (ie starting October 2024).

Total waitlist at end of quarter: This metric is telling you the total number of patients on the elective treatment waitlist at the end of each quarter. The validated data (source: NBRS) is presented from Q1 of FY 2014/15 to the latest published quarter.

Planned care interventions: This metric is telling you the total number of planned care interventions (ie elective treatments) completed each quarter.

Please note – not all interventions contribute to the Health Target (eg colonoscopies are excluded).

The validated data (source: NMDS and NNPAC National Collections) is presented from Q2 of FY 2019/20 to the latest published quarter.

First cancer treatment within 31 days

First cancer treatment within 31 days of decision to treat: This metric is telling you the proportion of eligible cancer patients who received their first treatment within 31 days of a health professional's decision to treat them.

The validated data (source: National Collection for FCT) is presented from Q1 of FY 2014/15 to the latest published quarter.

Patients receiving first cancer treatment: This metric is telling you the number of patients who commenced their first cancer treatment each quarter.

The validated data (source: National Collection for FCT) is presented from Q1 of FY 2014/15 to the latest published quarter. Preliminary unvalidated data is also sourced from the National Collection for FCT but has not yet been subject to the quarterly data validation process.

Immunisation coverage at 24 months

Children fully immunised at 24 months: This metric is telling you the percentage of children who have all their scheduled vaccinations by the time they are two years old.

Children not fully immunised at 24 months: This metric is telling you the percentage of children who have not had all their scheduled vaccinations by the time they are two years old.

Vaccine doses delivered: This metric is telling you the number of vaccine doses delivered for children aged less than 24 months per weekly for DTaP-IPV (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio) DTaP-IPV-HepB-Hib (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, Haemophilus influenzae type B, and hepatitis B), Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type B), MMR (measles, mumps, rubella) and PCV13 (pneumococcal disease).

The validated data (source: AIR Aotearoa Immunisation Register).

Operational Efficiency Measures

Case-weighted Discharges: Case-weights are hospital discharges multiplied by a relative weighting depending on patient and case complexity. Data source: NMDS for known case-weights, Rapid is used to report patients that have been seen but have not yet been coded for a case-weight – hence this is an estimation.

Outsourced Elective Cases: Shows 1. the number of cases sent to private providers for elective treatment and 2. the number of elective procedures for surgical specialties completed in private facilities. Note: Data is offset by 3 weeks to give providers time to send invoice to district, and for district to enter in their system. Outsourcing numbers for week may not be complete yet. Source: Rapid Inpatients.

Patients waiting in ED >24 hours: This metric will tell you the number of people that wait over 24 hours in an ED before being admitted, discharged, or transferred. Source: Rapid ED.

Theatre Utilisation: This metric will tell you the total time theatres are occupied by a patient (excluding turnaround time) as a percentage of the planned elective session time (ie the extent which the surgical session is utilised). Source: Rapid Theatre Events**.**

Note: Rapid is not subject to robust data validation processes

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Regional and District Health Target performance

Dashboard shows most up-to-date data available. Note varying date ranges under each title. Operational data source (Rapid) used for first three measures.

Q2 2025/26 results – to be published March: ■ met quarterly milestone

	SSED (milestone 77%)	FSA (milestone 65%)	Treatment (milestone 70%)	FCT (milestone 87%)	Imms at 24m (milestone 87%)
National	**74.2%**	**62.2%**	**64.5%**	**87.0%**	**82.9%**
Northern	**73.8%**	**64.6%**	**62.1%**	**86.1%**	**83.1%**
Te Manawa Taki	**74.2%**	**62.1%**	**69.6%**	**93.5%**	**75.4%**
Central	**67.4%**	**65.2%**	**71.5%**	**87.4%**	**85.5%**
Te Waipounamu	**79.6%**	**55.5%**	**59.2%**	**82.6%**	**88.2%**

s9(2)(f)(iv)

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Justice Sector Dashboard

April 2026

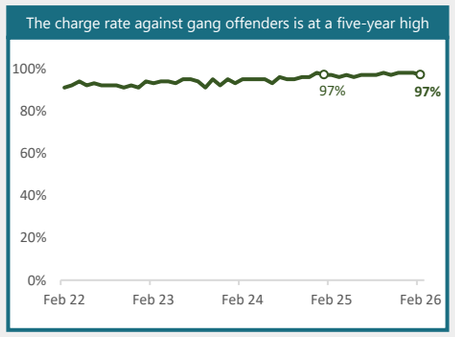
SECTOR INSIGHTS

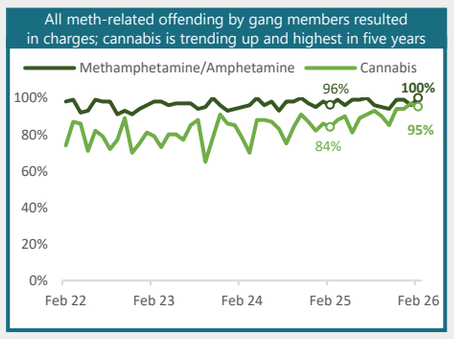
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
Tāhū o te Ture

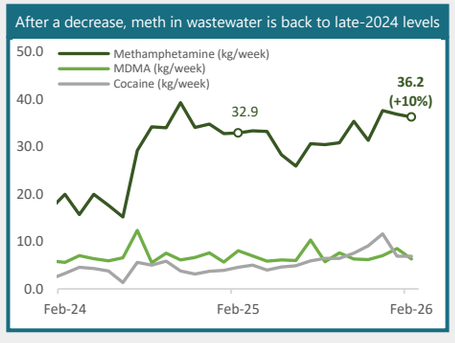
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CRIME

Wastewater tests show highest methamphetamine levels since late 2024





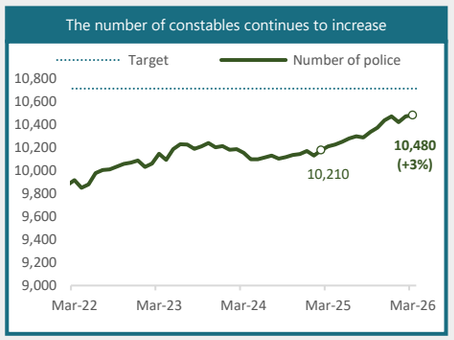


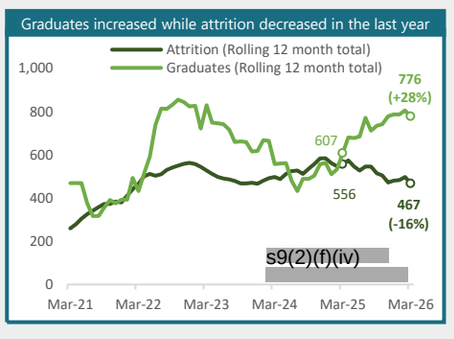
Focus on fuel-related crime: with increasing fuel prices, fuel drive-offs and burglaries increased

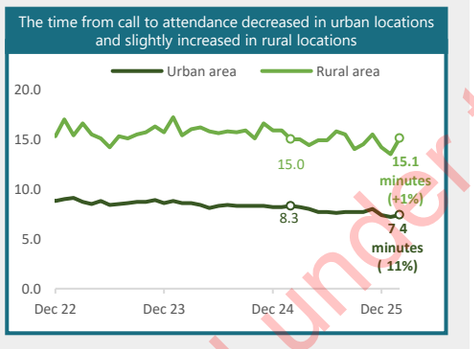
- On average, in April there have been 100 more petrol-drive offs reported to Police each week since the week ending 1 March 2026; representing an approximate 28% increase.
- Diesel burglary offences also showed an upward trend, increasing from 20 offences per week in early March to around 50 offences per week in mid-April.
- Alongside the increased frequency, the impact is high with large-scale diesel burglaries (over 1,000L), targeting commercial sites and showing a level of planning and repeat targeting.
- Commercial site and opportunistic fuel theft from unattended vehicles is likely to increase with ongoing pressure on fuel costs. This will be continuously monitored.

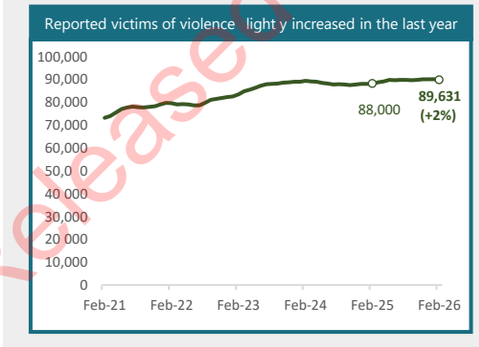
POLICE

Police graduates and constables increased while attrition decreased



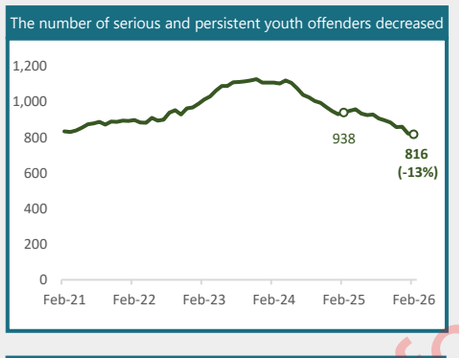


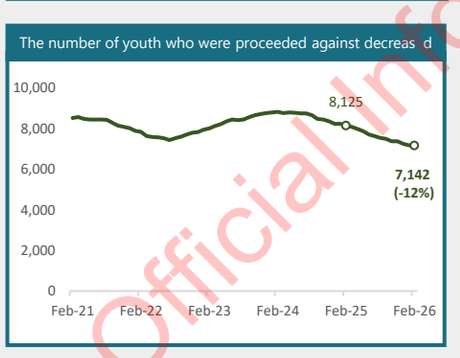


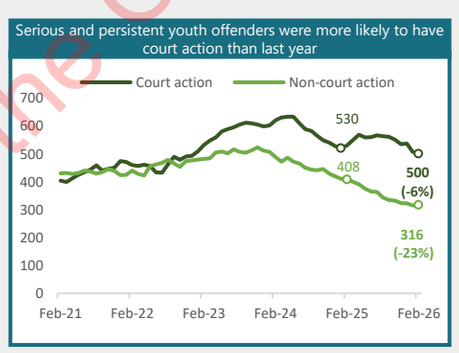


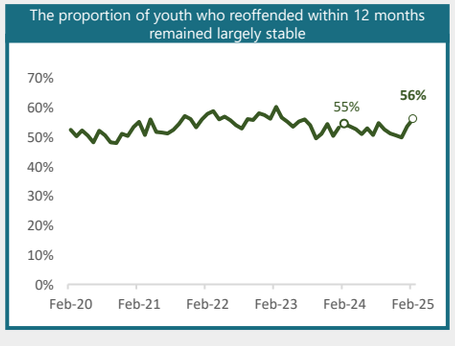
YOUTH

The number of serious and persistent youth offenders further decreased



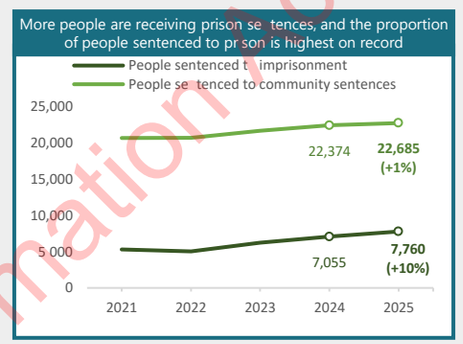


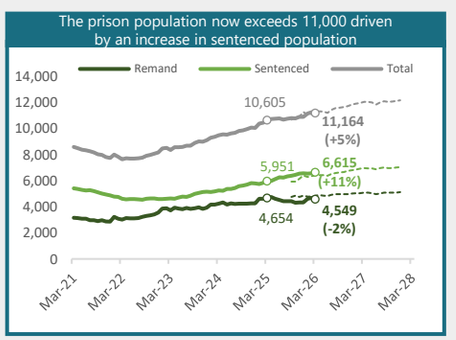


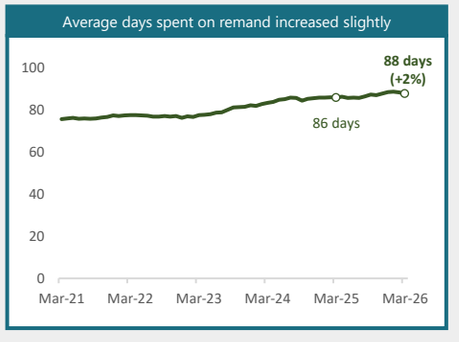


SENTENCING

Prison capacity remains a significant issue as more people receive imprisonment sentences



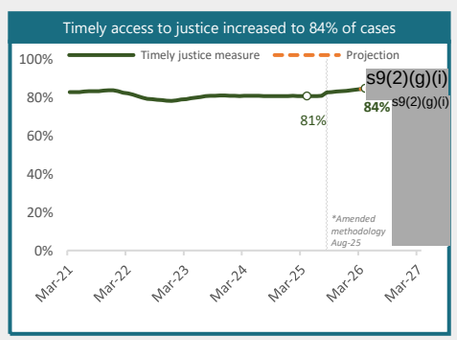


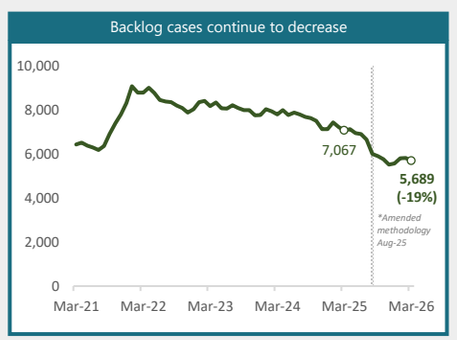


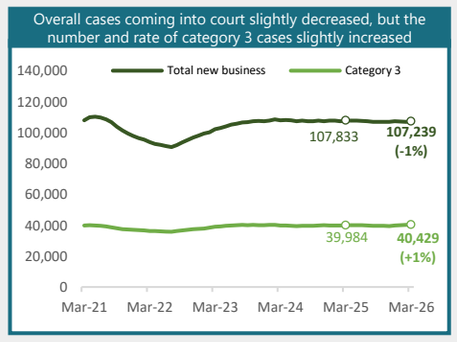
- Prison population is at historically high levels. Capacity remains a significant issue as more people receive imprisonment sentences.
- The number and rate of people sentenced to imprisonment are both at an all time high. 15% of those convicted received a prison sentence.
- The increase in prison population was driven by an increase in people sentenced, while the size and proportion of remand population decreased (from 44% to 41%).
- The sentenced population is expected to further increase following government policy such as (Reinstating Three Strikes) Amendment Act 2024 and Sentencing (Reform) Amendment Act 2025.

TIMELY JUSTICE

Timely access to justice continues to improve despite more category 3 cases







- Category 3 cases most notably increased in the last quarter and are projected to further grow due to new policy settings and increased frontline police.
- Timely justice initiatives continue to deliver performance improvements, but more category 3 cases adds challenges.
- Audio visual capability in courts is unchanged since October 2025. As of April 2026, 94% of courtrooms and hearing rooms (322 out of 340) have at least audio capability, 46% (148) of those have fixed audio-visual capability. There are 139 mobile audio-visual trolleys available.
- Currently only three low-volume court locations do not have any audio or audio-visual technology installed.

(+/-%) Proportional change compared to the same time one year ago

Justice Sector Dashboard – Accompanying Notes

April 2026

SECTOR INSIGHTS

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE Tāhū o te Ture

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CRIME

Wastewater tests show highest methamphetamine levels since late 2024

The charge rate against gang offenders is at a five-year high

Gangs prosecution rate
Source: Police
The National Gang List includes all people that were Alive, Validated, and Current Patched or Prospect/Probate Members of a New Zealand Adult Gang, as of 14 April 2026. "Charge Rate" is the percentage of all RCOS proceedings where court action was taken. Note, this differs to RCOS proceedings on policedata.nz and in Police's official statistics which count each separate occasion when Police deal with an alleged offender for the most serious offence being proceeded against.

All meth-related offending by gang members resulted in charges; cannabis is trending up and highest in five years

Methamphetamine/amphetamine and cannabis charge rate against NGL members
Source: Police
The National Gang List includes all people that were Alive, Validated, and Current Patched or Prospect/Probate Members of a New Zealand Adult Gang, as of 14 April 2026. "Charge Rate" is the percentage of all RCOS cannabis or methamphetamine (includes amphetamine) proceedings where court action was taken, and includes any action involving the drug including possession, use and distribution. This differs to RCOS proceedings on policedata.nz and in Police's official statistics which count each separate occasion when Police deal with an alleged offender for the most serious offence being proceeded against.

After a decrease, meth in wastewater is back to late-2024 levels

Estimated weekly drug use across all Wastewater testing sites (kg per week)
Source: Police
This testing programme includes 63 testing locations and covers 76% of the total population. Several new sites added near the end of 2023 and into 2024.
The estimated total amount consumed is calculated from the concentration of each drug biomarker detected in the wastewater. This is only reflective of the pure drug being consumed and does not include cutting agents and binders.

Diesel burglary occurrences
This relates to burglary occurrences where the narrative references "diesel" as there is no specific offence code for fuel theft. It has a 88% true positive rate and unknown false negative rate. This measure is used to identify trends over time. Precise percentage changes should be interpreted with caution.

Petrol drive offs
A small number of these offences are theft of other items at petrol stations rather than fuel theft.

POLICE

Police graduates and constables increased while attrition decreased

The number of constables continues to increase

Number of Constabulary Police
Source: Police
This represents Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Constables in all roles across Police. Recruits under training, Authorised Officers and Police Employees are not included.

The baseline figure was 10,211 FTE in November 2023, with a target of 500 more (to 10,711 FTE) by June 2026.

Police FTE numbers are as of 31 March 2026.

Graduates increased while attrition decreased in the last year

Attrition and Graduates of Police
Source: Police
Attrition represents the number of FTE constables leaving Police. Attrition rate is based on the total attrition numbers divided by the average FTE numbers for each period. Graduates represent the number of people completing initial training at the Royal New Zealand Police College (including Auckland based recruits). These numbers are both presented as rolling 12-month totals.

The time from call to attendance decreased in urban locations and slightly increased in rural locations

Median Response Time (Minutes) to Emergency Police Events
Source: Police
This represents the number of emergency (Priority 1, events where median attendance targets are set at 10 mins urban / 20 mins rural) and non-emergency (Priority 2/3 & 5) events Police responded to and managed within Police Computer Aided Dispatch system (CAD) Demand reported via 105 and 105 Online and not escalated to CAD for dispatched response (ie physical police attendance) is not counted.

Reported victims of violence slightly increased in the last year

Number of victims of violence
Source: Recorded Crime Victim Statistics (RCVS)
This counts the number of victims reported and not the number of victimisations. It is also does not represent everyone who experiences crime, only victims who reported to Police. This excludes organisations.
This data is a rolling 12 month measure meaning each month count victimisations that were reported in the previous 12 months.

YOUTH

The number of serious and persistent youth offenders further decreased

The number of serious and persistent youth offenders decreased

Number of Serious and Persistent Youth Offender
Source: Oranga Tamariki
Government Target 3 numbers produced by Oranga Tamariki from Police data (Recorded Crime Offender Statistics). RCOS data is operational in nature, so previously reported numbers can change during monthly updates. Serious and persistent is defined as "committing three or more distinct offending events within 12 months where at least one of those offences committed has a maximum penalty greater than or equal to seven years imprisonment."

The number of youth who were proceeded against decreased

Number of proceedings against youth
Source: Ministry of Justice using Recorded Crime Offender Statistics (RCOS) from Police
Youth are defined as 10 –17 years old. Youth offending is counted when Police take action (proceed) against a child or young person. Police action includes warnings, alternative actions, youth justice family group conferences (FGCs), and prosecution in the Youth Court (court action). This measure aligns with SPYO reporting and measures youth who offended in the 12 months prior to reporting date, this differs to data published by Police.

Serious and persistent youth offenders were more likely to have court action than last year

Number of Serious and Persistent Youth Offenders by proceeding method
Source: Oranga Tamariki
Government Target 3 numbers produced by Oranga Tamariki from Police data (Recorded Crime Offender Statistics). RCOS data is operational in nature, so previously reported numbers can change during monthly updates. Serious and persistent is defined as "committing three or more distinct offending events within 12 months where at least one of those offences committed has a maximum penalty greater than or equal to seven years imprisonment."

The proportion of youth who reoffended within 12 months remained largely stable

Number of youth offenders who reoffended within 12 months
Source: Police
This counts the number of youth who are re-proceeded by Police within 12-months of their initial offending. Police action includes warnings, alternative actions, youth justice family group conferences (FGCs), and prosecution in the Youth Court (court action).

SENTENCING

Prison capacity remains a significant issue as more people receive imprisonment sentences

More people are receiving prison sentences, and the proportion of people sentenced to prison is highest on record

Number of people sentenced to imprisonment and community-based services
Source: Ministry of Justice
A person may receive more than one type of sentence when convicted of a charge. The most serious sentence is used in these tables. Imprisonment includes life imprisonment, preventive detention and imprisonment. Community-based sentences include home detention, community detention, intensive supervision, community work and supervision. This is based on Tier 1 statistics which can only display figures for 12 months and are updated every 6 months.

The prison population now exceeds 11,000 driven by an increase in sentenced population

Prison population by type of imprisonment
Source: derived by Ministry of Justice using Department of Corrections data
These figures may differ slightly from publicly available measures or numbers from other justice sector partners. Prison population projections are from the Ministry of Justice's annual Justice Sector Projections report. The remand rate is the proportion of people prosecuted in court who are remanded in custody.

Average days spent on remand increased slightly

Average days on remand
Source: Ministry of Justice using Department of Corrections data
This data is a rolling 12-month average of average days on remand. These figures may differ slightly from publicly available measures or numbers from other justice sector partners.

TIMELY JUSTICE

Timely access to justice continues to improve despite more category 3 cases

Timely access to justice increased to 84% of cases

Proportion of cases disposed within timeliness thresholds
Source: Ministry of Justice
This data is a rolling 12-month average counting cases over the new timeliness thresholds in the criminal District Courts. Different timeliness thresholds apply to each case category. The 90% target was set by the Chief District Court Judge and is based on a pre-COVID timeliness standard. The timeliness thresholds were amended to include an additional 6 months for all cases with pre-sentence judicial monitoring, to better reflect the original intention of the Timely Access to Justice protocol. This is implemented from Aug 25 onwards.

Backlog cases continue to decrease

Number of backlog cases
Source: Ministry of Justice
This data measures active cases outside of the timeliness thresholds ("in backlog"). Backlog cases are shown as monthly totals.

The timeliness thresholds were amended to include an additional 6 months for all cases with pre-sentence judicial monitoring, to better reflect the original intention of the Timely Access to Justice protocol. This is implemented from Aug 25 onwards.

Overall cases coming into court slightly decreased, but the number and rate of category 3 cases slightly increased

Number of cases coming into court
Source: Ministry of Justice
New business is shown as a 12-month rolling total

CRIME CONTINUED

Public Order Offences and Justice Offences are distinct divisions of offences. "Justice Related Offences" refers to offences against justice orders, regulations, and procedures (e.g., resisting/hindering Police, breaching bail or parole orders) whereas Public Order Offences cover offences relating to public safety, health regulations, and disruptive conduct (e.g., wilful trespass, prohibited display of gang insignia, disorderly behaviour). These offences are categorised according to ANZSOC 2023 (https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/classifications/australian-and-new-zealand-standard-offence-classification-anzsoc/latest-release).

Housing Snapshot Dashboard

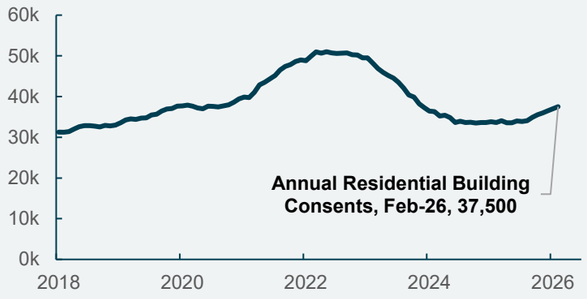
Latest data: 31 March 2026

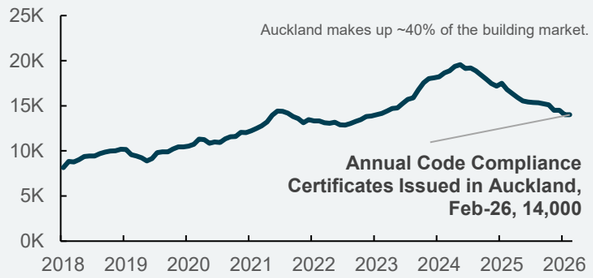
Housing and Rental Market

- Building intentions in near-term are marginally trending up after the lows in 2024, recording a shift toward higher-density housing.
- National rents fell over the year to March 2026 and are expected to remain subdued through mid-2026, reflecting weaker migration, elevated housing supply from recent dwelling completions, and cooling wage growth.
- National house prices remained broadly flat in Q1 2026 reflecting high listings although significant regional variation persisted.

Residential Construction

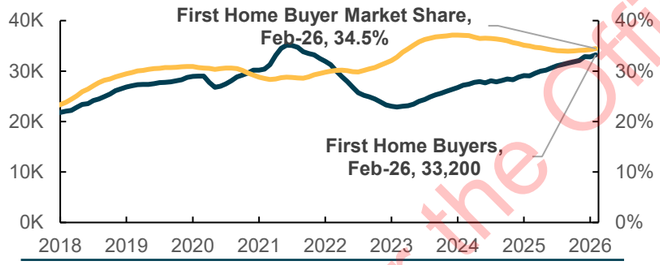
- Building consents remain stable, but have risen slightly in recent months with 37,500 consents in the year to February 2026, indicating increasing intentions to build.
- Construction activity is showing small signs of improvement, but the sector is still under pressure from high costs, weak demand, and financial stress. Looking ahead, rising costs and economic uncertainty mean any recovery is likely to be slow and fragile, with activity remaining subdued in the near term.
- In Auckland, fewer dwellings were completed over the past year, reflecting reduced consents and activity over 2023/2024.

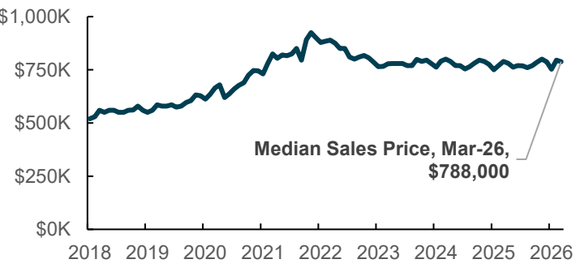




Property Market

- House Prices have remained largely flat. Despite monthly volatility, the REINZ House Price Index is down by 0.2% in March 2026, compared to March 2025.
- House prices are unlikely to rise over the next 12 months due to high listings and cautious buyer sentiment.
- Home Ownership Affordability improved in the year to Dec 25:
  - Deposit Affordability has improved by 4.1% as house prices remain flat whilst wages continue to grow, albeit slowly. Wages outpacing house prices is not typically sustained for long periods.
  - Mortgage Serviceability has improved 28.6% as mortgage rates fell over the past year. It is expected to stabilise as rates edge higher.
- The number of First Home Buyers is rising supported by lower house prices in some regions and modest income growth improving affordability.

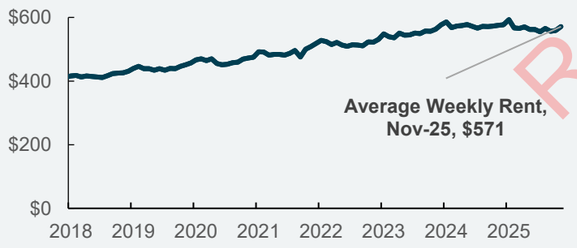




	Median Sales Price (Mar-26)	Change in House Prices (HPI) (Mar-25 – Mar-26)
New Zealand	**$788,000**	**-0.2%**
Auckland	$1,040 000	-1.2%
Wellington	$780,000	-1.8%
Canterbury	$712,000	+3.7%
Waikato	$739,000	-0.3%
Bay of Plenty	$810,000	+1.7%

Rental Market

- Affordability of new tenancies improved by 2.8% over the year to December 2025, with wages growing faster than rents.
- Nationally new rent prices have fallen slightly over the year to March 2026, mostly due to falling rents in Auckland and Wellington. Much of the rest of the country is seeing slight annual rent increases.



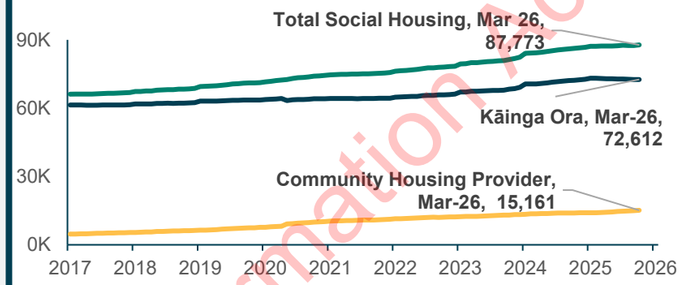
	Average Weekly Rent (Nov-25)	Change in new rents (Mar-25 – Mar-26)
New Zealand	**$571**	**-0.4%**
Auckland	$623	-1.3%
Wellington	$563	-2.4%
Canterbury	$553	+0.4%
Rest of North Is		+0.2%
Rest of South Is		+1.4%

Social Housing and Government Support

- The number of applicants on the Housing Register is up slightly compared to a year ago. In recent months, the register has begun to level off.
- The majority of Social Housing places funded through Budget 2024 and Budget 2025 are approved for funding.
- Kāinga Ora vacant home numbers have continued to decline meaning a higher proportion of the available stock is occupied.

Social Housing

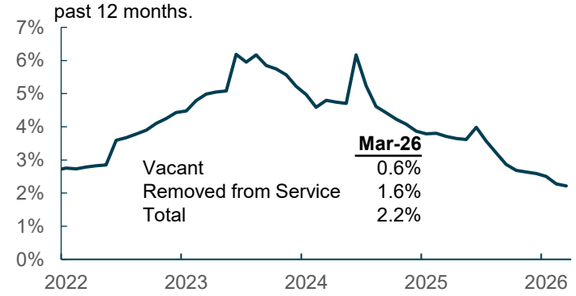
- Over the year to March 2026, there has been a net increase in Social Housing places, of 1,515 (+1.8%), to 87,773.



- Budget 2024, allocated $140 million for 1,500 new Social Housing places through Community Housing Providers by June 2027. By 31 March 2026, 211 homes have been delivered (and ready for tenanting) and a total of 1,544 approved for funding (inclusive of those delivered).
- Budget 2025 allocated $128 million over four years for at least an additional 550 new Social Housing places in Auckland through Community Housing Providers by November 2026. By 31 March 2026, 228 homes have been delivered (ready for tenanting) and 579 have been approved for funding (inclusive of those delivered).

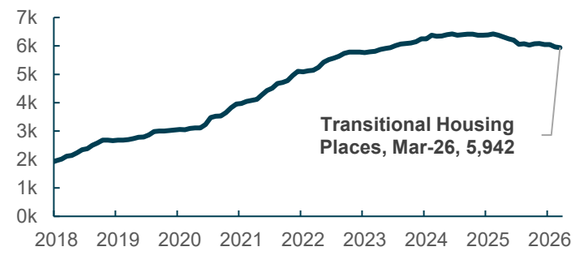
Unoccupied Kāinga Ora Homes

- The total number of unoccupied Kāinga Ora homes as at end of March 2026 was 1,609 – a decrease of 1,070 from March 2025.
- Vacant home numbers have continued to decline over the past 12 months.



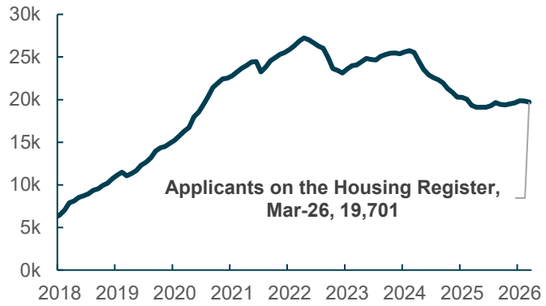
Transitional Housing

- Transitional housing places reduced by 435 (-6.8%) to 5,942 over the year to March 2026, driven by motel exits. Overall supply is expected to be maintained, with remaining exited motel places replaced on a one-for-one basis.



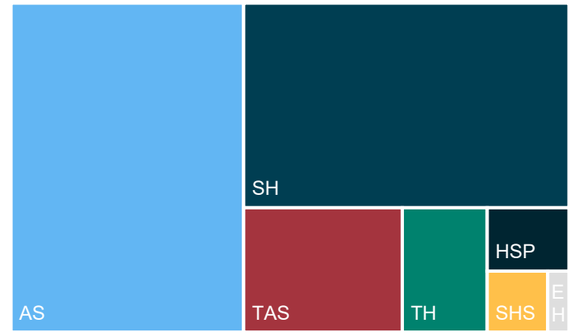
Housing Register

- As of March 2026, there were 393 more applicants on the Housing Register than a year earlier, a 2.0% increase but numbers have stabilised in recent months after peaks in 23/24.



Annual Spend - Unpublished

In the year to 31 March 2026, the annual spend across housing support was over **$5.5bn.**



Accommodation Supplement (AS)	$2.3 bn
Social Housing - IRRS and OS (SH)	$2.0 bn
Temporary Additional Support (TAS)	$0.6 bn
Transitional Housing (TH)	$0.3 bn
Housing Service Products (HSP)	$0.2 bn
Social Housing Services (SHS)	$0.1 bn
Emergency Housing (EH)	<$0.1 bn

* Total spend on housing also includes smaller programmes and new supply activity

- Annual EH spend has dropped from $125 million (Mar25) to $40 million (Mar26).
- SH and TH are contracted numbers whereas others are demand driven.

Kāinga Ora Build Cost per square metre - Unpublished

$3,159 /m²

12 month average to March 2026

($3,216 /m², 12 month average to December 2025)

Exc. GST. Above ground build costs only. Does not include overheads.

DPMC: 5152850:1

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NOTES AND CAVEATS

Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga
Ministry of Housing and Urban Development

Housing and Rental Market

Construction

Measures

37,500 Dwellings consented (Feb 2025 – Feb 2026)
12-month rolling actuals of new consented dwellings. **(Stats NZ)**

14,000 Dwellings received CCC's in Auckland (Jan 2025 – Jan 2026)
12-month rolling total of dwellings which received Code Compliance Certificates (CCCs) in Auckland City. **(Auckland Council)** Auckland is the only council that regularly releases this data.

Comments

Consents represent intention to build. Not all consents will result in a new dwelling. Dwellings consented are down since the 2022 peak, with regional variation. Broadly consenting has decreased in the North Island and slightly increased in the South Island.

Sources

Dwellings consented - Stats NZ: Building consents issued: February 2026 | Stats NZ
Dwellings consented forecast – BRANZ: Unavailable
Code Compliance Certificates issued - Auckland Council: Auckland monthly housing update, March 2026 - Knowledge Auckland

Property Market

Measures

$788,000 Median house price in Mar 2026
Median sales price of houses across New Zealand. **(REINZ)**

-0.2% Annual change in HPI (Mar 2025 – Mar 2026)
The HPI measures the true movement of house values over time, influenced by housing attributes such as land area and is not affected by the quality or composition of houses sold. **(REINZ)**

+4.1% Deposit affordability (Dec 2024 – Dec 2025)
+28.6% Mortgage serviceability (Dec 2024 – Dec 2025)
These indicators show how the affordability of saving for a deposit and servicing a mortgage has changed, by comparing price change with growth in median household income. Positive change means purchasing a home and servicing mortgage repayments is more affordable. Note that this is a temporary, cyclical effe t. **(HUD)**

33,200 First Home Buyers (Feb 2025 – Feb 2026)
12-month rolling total number of first home buyers. This is measured by mortgage lending to first home buyers. These figures won't capture cash purchases. **(RBNZ)**

34.5% of new mortgage commitments are First Home Buyers (Feb 2025 - Feb 2026)
12-month rolling percentage of new mortgage commitments which are First Home Buyers. **(RBNZ)**

Comments

HPI is recommended for measuring change in sales prices, as house sales prices can be heavily influenced by the typology and quality of houses sold.
National HPI have shown little movement over the past year, with regional variation.
House Prices aren't anticipated to rise rapidly over the next 12 months due to decade high levels of listings for sale and cautious buyer sentiment due to slow recovery of the labour market and concerns about economic outlook.

Sources

Median house price and HPI – REINZ: REINZ - New Zealand Property Report - March 2026
First Home Buyers – RBNZ: New residential mortgage lending by borrower type (C31) - Reserve Bank of New Zealand - Te Pūtea Matua
Deposit Affordability and Mortgage Serviceability – HUD: https://www.hud.govt.nz/stats-and-insights/change-in-housing-a fordability-indicators/about-the-indicators

Rental Market

Measures

$571 Average weekly rent (Nov 2025)
Average (Geometric Mean) Weekly rent price of tenancies with a lodged bond. **(Tenancy Services)**

+2.8% Change in Rental Affordability (Dec 2024 – Dec 2025)
Annual change in rents relative to Median Incomes. **(HUD)**

-0.4% Change in Rental Prices for new tenancies (flow RPI) (Mar 2025 – Mar 2026)

Annual change in National Rental Price Index. **(Stats NZ)**

Flow measures rental inflation for new, private tenancies. It tends to be more volatile than the stock measure

+0.7% Change in Rental Prices for all tenancies (stock RPI) (Mar 2025 – Mar 2026)

Rental Price Index. Estimates rental price changes across the whole rental population, including renters currently in tenancies. **(Stats NZ)**

Comments

Rental Price Index (flow) accounts for rental inflation for new private tenancies. This provides a rent comparison across regions where data is available.
A positive change in Rental Affordability means a new rental has become more affordable relative to median incomes. This is not representative of all renters as many renters do not receive income growth comparable to the median.

Sources

Rents - MBIE: https://www.tenancy.govt.nz/about-tenancy-services/data-and-statistics/rental-bond-data/
Rental Affordability and Change in Rental Prices - HUD: https://www.hud.govt.nz/stats-and-insights/change-in-housing-affordability-indicators/about-the-indicators
RPI Stock – Selected price indexes: March 2026 | Stats NZ

Social Housing and Government Support

Social Housing

Measures

87,773 Social Housing places (Mar 2026)
Total homes managed by Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities, and Community Housing Providers (CHPs) for Social Housing eligible for Income Related Rent Subsidy (IRRS).

Comments

Kāinga Ora includes unoccupied homes. The CHP number is for occupied only.
Social homes approved for funding include properties that have already been delivered.

Source

Social Housing Places – HUD: https://www.hud.govt.nz/stats-and-insights/the-government-housing-dashboard/public-homes#tabset
1,500 statement - New partnerships for social housing | Beehive.govt.nz

Housing Register

Comments

The Housing Register includes eligible applicants not currently in Social Housing who are ready to be matched to a suitable home. Exits for other reasons includes applicants who are no longer eligible, have had a change in circumstances or who no longer require Social Housing.

Source

Housing Register - MSD: https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/housing/monthly-housing-reporting.html

Transitional Housing

Comments

Transitional Housing Places are not households. A place can be a property but can also be a motel room or a single-bedroom in a shared space. Transitional Housing provides immediate, short-term accommodation, as well as support services for finding a sustainable housing outcome.

Source

Contracted TH Places – HUD: https://www.hud.govt.nz/stats-and-insights/the-government-housing-dashboard/transitional-housing#tabset

Annual Spend

Total spend on housing also includes smaller programmes and new supply activity.

Source

Annual Spend on Housing Support – HUD & MSD: Unpublished

Unoccupied Kāinga Ora Homes

Measures

2.2% Kāinga Ora Homes Unoccupied (Mar 2026)
Percent of Kāinga Ora social housing stock unoccupied at the end of each month.

Comments

Unoccupied homes is derived from Social Housing published data, it includes vacant homes (including those ready to let or under repair) and homes removed from service for refurbishment, redevelopment or disposal.

Source

Kāinga Ora Unoccupied Homes – HUD: https://www.hud.govt.nz/stats-and-insights/the-government-housing-dashboard/public-homes#tabset

Kāinga Ora Build Cost

Comments

Kāinga Ora Build Cost is a twelve-month rolling average cost for above ground costs only,
The measure doesn't account for typology or location and doesn't include overhead costs associated with building.
Care should be taken when this measure is used to compare against Market Build Costs.
Kāinga Ora is targeting a build cost per square meter of 2,980 for FY **2025/26** and is at $3,159 per square meter at the end of the third quarter coming down from the previous quarter cost of 3,216.
A new measure which includes overheads is under development for the 2026/27 SPE

Source

Kāinga Ora Build Cost – KO: Unpublished

Note: The average weekly rent data currently runs to November 2025 due to a data review being undertaken with priority by MBIE following some duplicate data being identified. This will be updated in the next dashboard.

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