

New Zealand Disability Strategy

2026 to 2030:

Goal and actions for housing



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What you will find in here

Page number:



About this Easy Read2



Housing goal7



What success in housing means9



Housing actions13

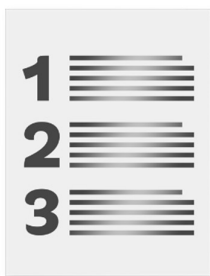
About this Easy Read



This Easy Read is a **summary** of the **goal** and **actions** for **housing** from the **New Zealand Disability Strategy 2026 to 2030**.



The **New Zealand Disability Strategy** tells the Government how to make things better for disabled people in Aotearoa New Zealand.



A **summary** is:

- shorter than the full document
- tells you the main ideas.

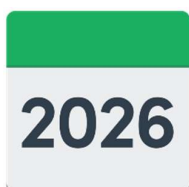
In this Easy Read where it says **we / our** this means the New Zealand Government.



Here a **goal** means how we want things to be.



Actions are things we will do as part of meeting a goal.



The New Zealand Disability Strategy
2026 to 2030:

- is the third disability strategy made for New Zealand
- will go for 5 years.

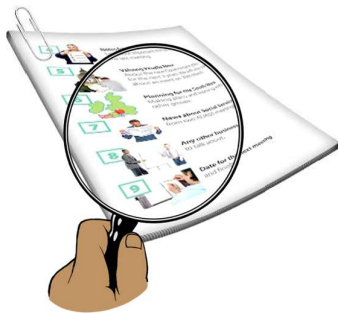


In this Easy Read the New Zealand Disability Strategy 2026 to 2030 will be called the **strategy**.



The strategy has:

- a **vision** and **principles** that will show the Government what to do
- 5 **priority outcome areas**:
 - education
 - employment
 - health
 - housing
 - justice
- a monitoring approach which is the ways the Government will check how well the strategy is being done.



Here **vision** means ideas about what things should be like.



Here **principles** are ideas / beliefs that tell us:

- what we should do
- how we should do things.

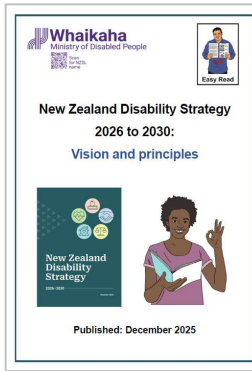


Here **priority outcome areas** are the things that are most important to work on in the strategy.



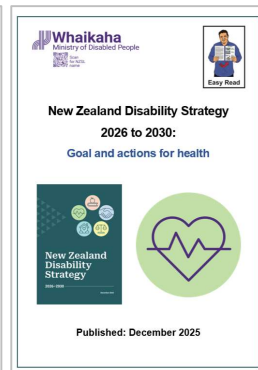
You can read the full strategy at our **website**:

<https://shorturl.at/CCvma>



There are 6 Easy Read summaries of the strategy which are:

- Vision, principles, and other key information
- Goal and actions for education
- Goal and actions for employment
- Goal and actions for health
- Goal and actions for housing
- Goal and actions for justice.



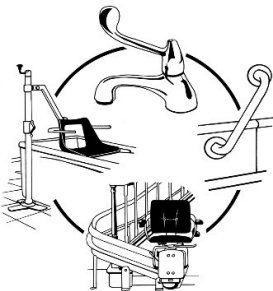
You can find all the Easy Read summaries of the strategy at this **website**:

<https://shorturl.at/VDFhw>

Housing goal



Housing means the buildings where we live.

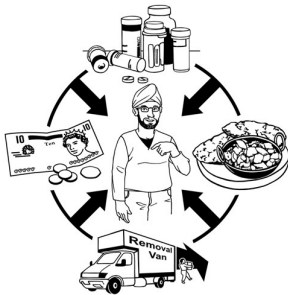


The goal for housing is for disabled people and their whānau / families to have a home that is:

- affordable / does not cost too much money
- safe to live in
- healthy
- secure which means they can live there for a long time
- accessible
- good for what they need.



The goal for housing is also for disabled people and their whānau / families to have a home that supports them to be **independent**.



Here **independent** means:

- doing things for yourself
- making your own choices.

What success in housing means



1. Success in housing for disabled people means:

- there are a lot of houses that are good for disabled people
- disabled people can choose:
 - where they live
 - who they live with.



2. Success in housing for disabled people means:

- there are enough houses for everyone
- the houses are accessible.





3. Success in housing for disabled people means disabled people:

- can stay a long time in their home
- can move when they want to
- do not have to wait a long time to find a house if they need it after leaving **inpatient care**.



Inpatient care means spending time in hospital to get care when you are sick.



4. Success in housing means the people who build houses:

- understand what is needed in accessible housing
- build houses that are accessible.





5. Success in housing for disabled people means the community where people live is planned out to be accessible.



This is so disabled people can easily:

- get around their local area
- use services like libraries
- use transport like buses.



6. Success in housing for disabled people means good housing gives disabled people better **outcomes** like:

- physical health which is health to do with your body
- mental health which is health to do with your mind
- whānau / family health.





Outcomes means how things turn out for people in their lives.

An outcome could be a disabled person having better health because they live in an accessible house.



7. Success in housing also means good housing gives disabled people better outcomes like:



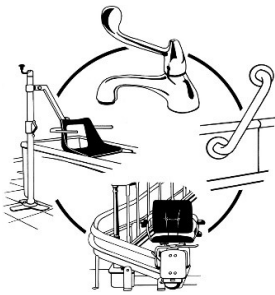
- cultural health which means the community you belong to is doing well
- they are safe from being:
 - treated badly
 - hurt.



Housing actions



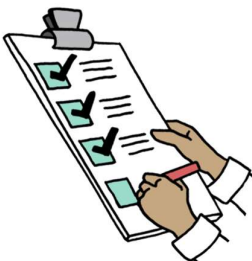
1. Make clear definitions / meanings of accessible housing.



The definitions / meanings will have information about the different types of accessibility for houses.

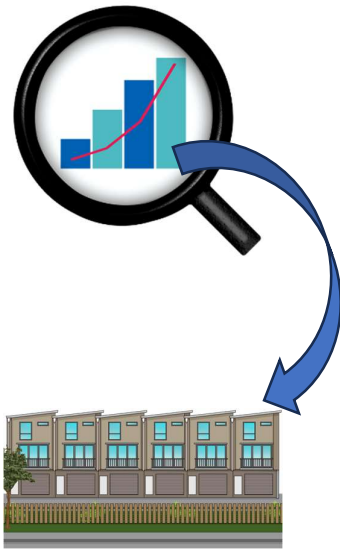


Having good definitions / meanings of accessibility can support making **voluntary guidelines** for accessibility in homes.



Voluntary guidelines are rules that can be used if someone wants to.

2. Make better data matching.



Make better **data matching** between:

- disabled people

and

- social housing.



Here **data** is information that shows what groups of people are doing / need.



Here **data matching** means:

- looking at information

and

- finding the people the information is important to.





Better data matching will support disabled people and their whānau / families to get accessible homes that suit them.



Data collected could show what kinds of accessible houses need to be built in the future.



3. Find the barriers to having more accessible housing that is affordable in the private market.



Barriers are things stopping disabled people being able to do / access what they need.



Here the **private market** means houses that are available for everyone to rent or buy.



These barriers to accessible housing will be looked at to see how they can be removed.

Knowing what the barriers are will support finding ways to get more accessible housing.

4. Review the system of modifying houses.



Here **review** means looking at something to find ways to make it better.



Making the system of modifying houses better could mean fewer problems like:



- inaccessible homes
- how much disabled people pay
- health problems
- safety problems.



5. Get data every year about what homes disabled people need.



This information can:

- show what data is needed about accessible housing
- show people that accessible housing is needed
- support telling house builders that they can make more accessible houses.



The data can also be used to show how many more accessible houses are being built.



6. Make voluntary guidelines for accessibility in houses.

The voluntary guidelines will be:

- used across the country
- made using the definitions / meanings of accessible homes in housing action 1
- about the best ways to build accessible houses.





7. Review the social housing system.

Reviewing the social housing system will include thinking about:



- the diverse / different needs of disabled people

and

- how to make sure those needs can be taken care of.





This information has been written by the Ministry of Disabled People – Whaikaha.



It has been translated into Easy Read by the Make it Easy Kia Māmā Mai service of People First New Zealand Ngā Tāngata Tuatahi.



The ideas in this document are not the ideas of People First New Zealand Ngā Tāngata Tuatahi.



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