



**MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT**
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

Energy hardship measures update

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23rd August 2023



Disclaimer

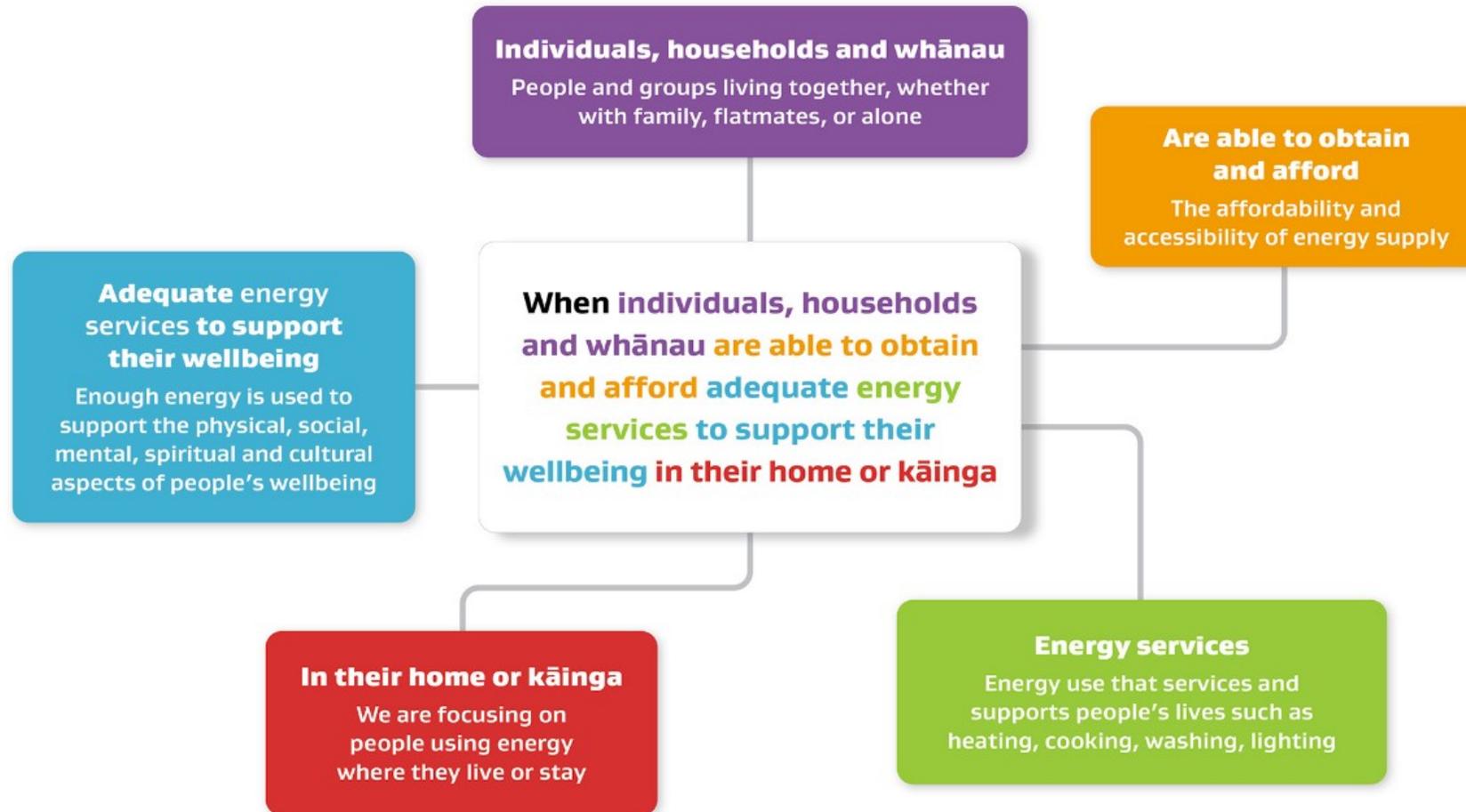
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These results are not official statistics. They have been created for research purposes from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) which is carefully managed by Stats NZ. For more information about the IDI please visit <https://www.stats.govt.nz/integrated-data/>.

Work done to date

- MBIE started work on the definition in 2019 however Covid-19 caused major delays
 - Significant levels of analysis undertaken as well as sector wide engagement in the development of a discussion document
 - The discussion document was released in Nov 2021 for consultation
 - A total of 63 submissions for the consultation
 - A summary of submission from the consultation process was released in June 2022
 - Definition and framework released in June 2022
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Energy wellbeing definition



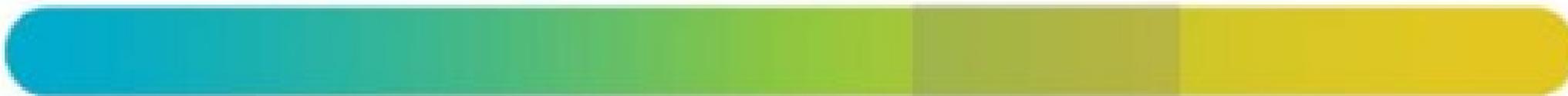
Energy hardship is the opposite of energy wellbeing. That is, it is the situation when individuals, households and whānau are not able to obtain and afford adequate energy services to support their wellbeing in their home or kāinga.

Energy wellbeing continuum

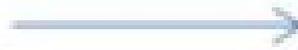


ENERGY HARDSHIP

ENERGY WELLBEING



Energy hardship



Zone of Energy Wellbeing

Service above basic energy wellbeing levels

Extreme

low level

A conceptual framework for energy wellbeing



Feedback on proposed measures of energy hardship as part of consultation process

- Strong support for a suite of measures for energy hardship, however need to strengthen our Te Ao Māori lens on these
 - Strong disagreement with proposed expenditure measures until a 'required household energy' measure can be developed
 - There should be more of a focus on household demographics and vulnerability
 - Energy prices should be measured in relation to energy hardship.
 - Electricity disconnections as a measure of energy hardship.
 - Other measures to consider include: missing bill payments, energy assessments, lived experiences of people in energy hardship and the ability to 'cool a house' in the context of global warming.
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Initial set of measures

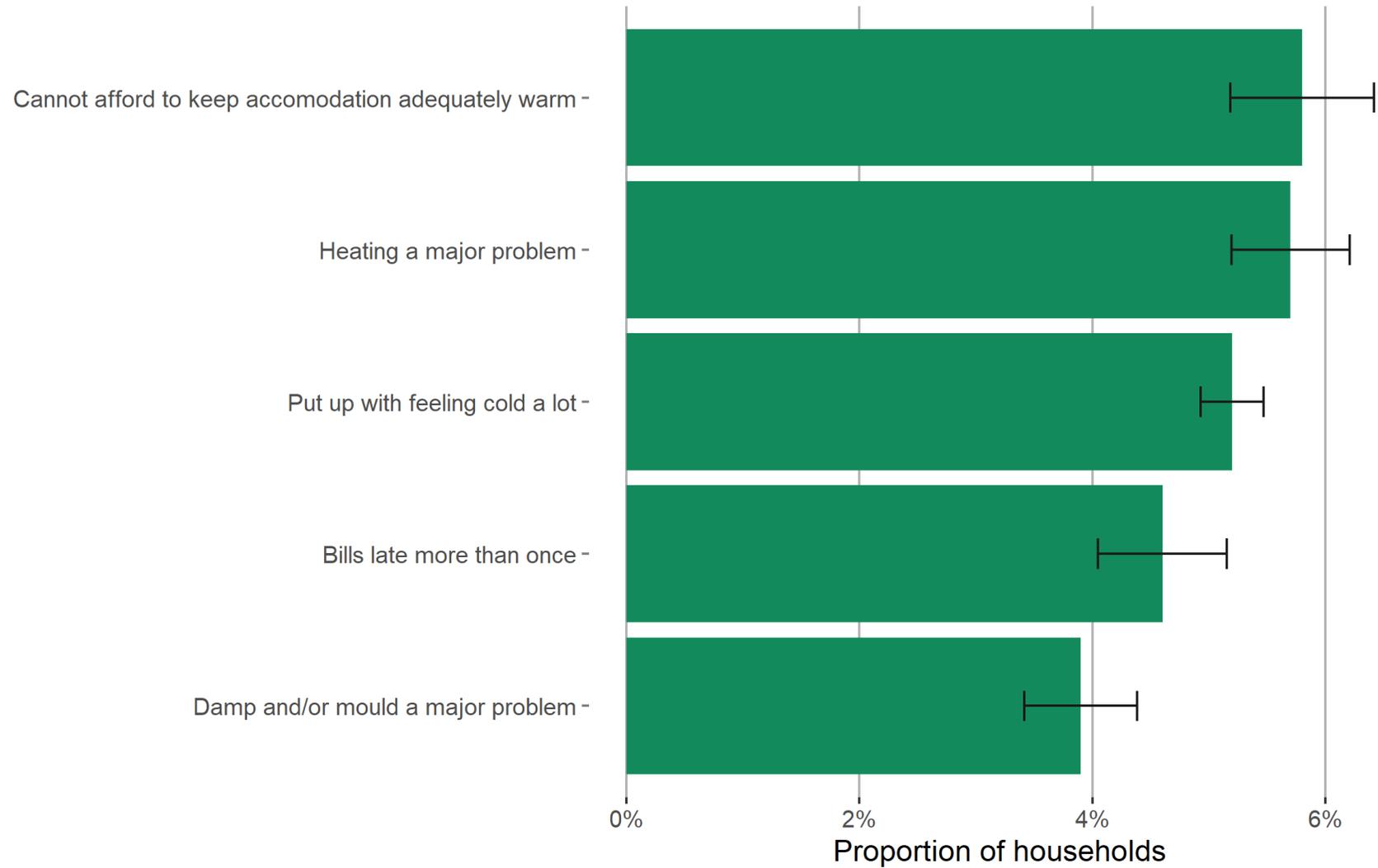
Non-expenditure based measures

- Inability to pay utility bills on time due to shortage of money
- Cannot afford to keep dwelling adequately warm
- Trouble heating accommodation and/or keeping it warm in winter
- Dwelling with problem with damp or mould
- Put up with feeling cold to keep costs down

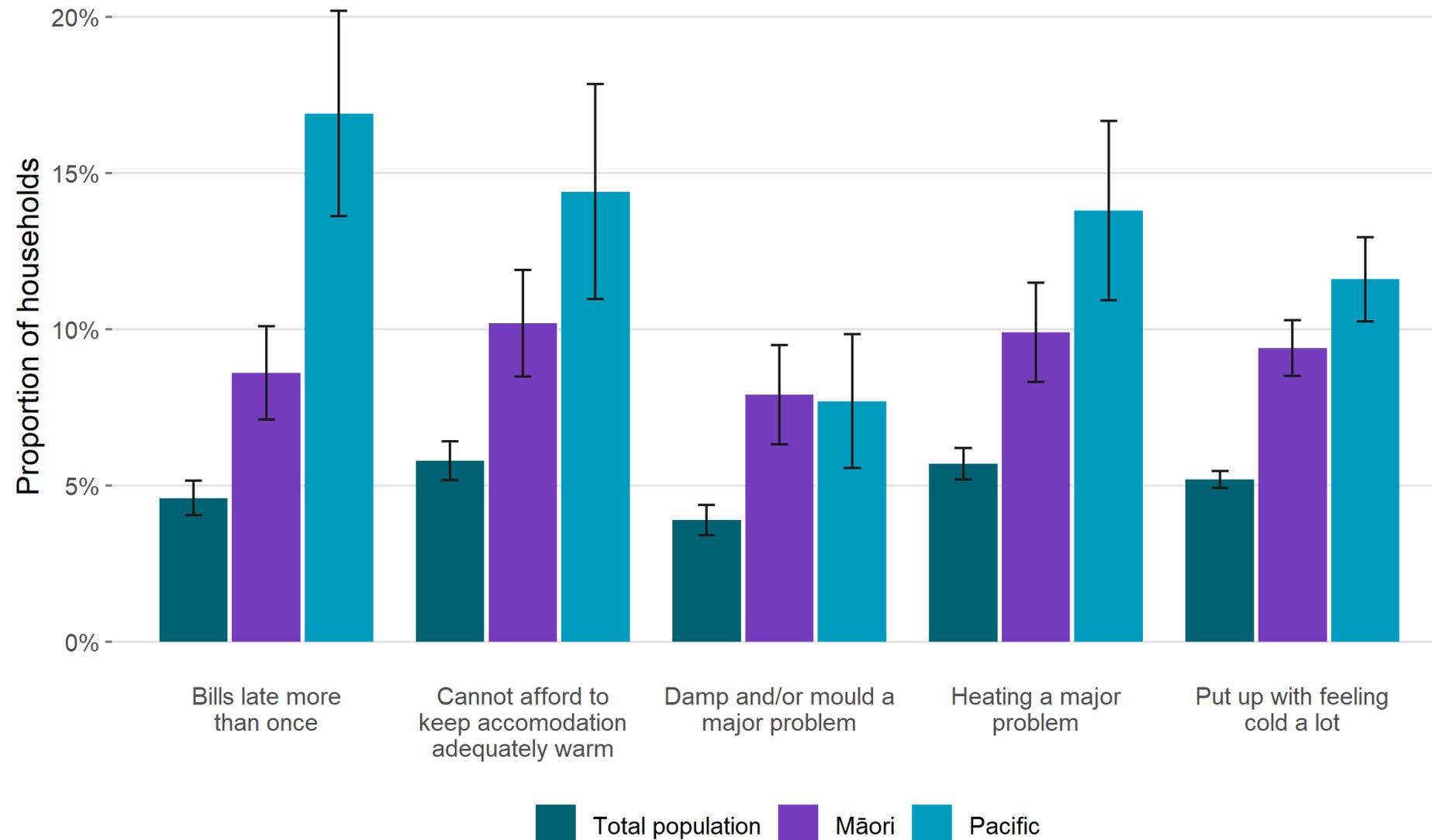
Household characteristics

- Tenure (owned/not owned)
- Crowding
- Life satisfaction
- Self-reported income
- Ethnicity

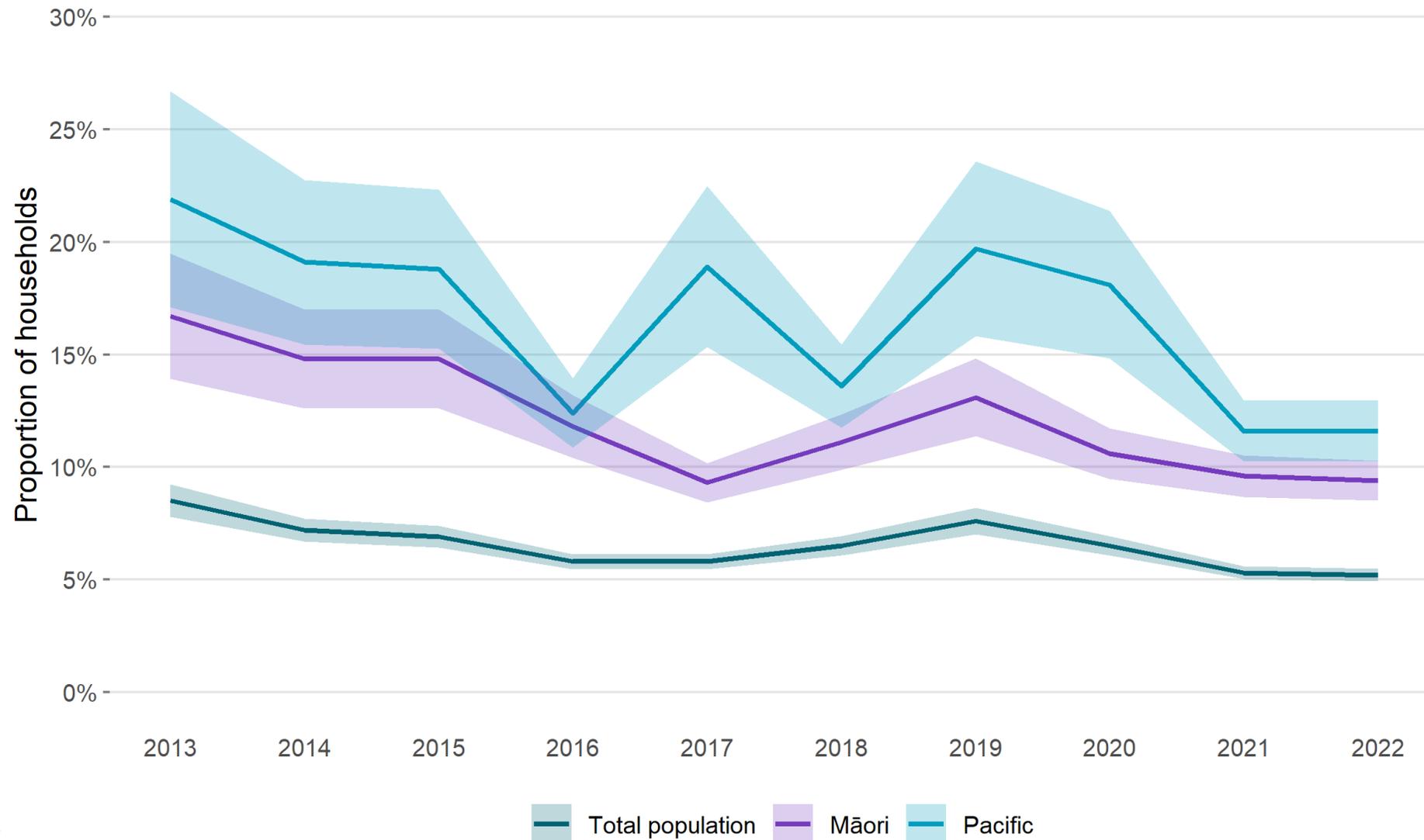
Measures for all households – HES 2021/22



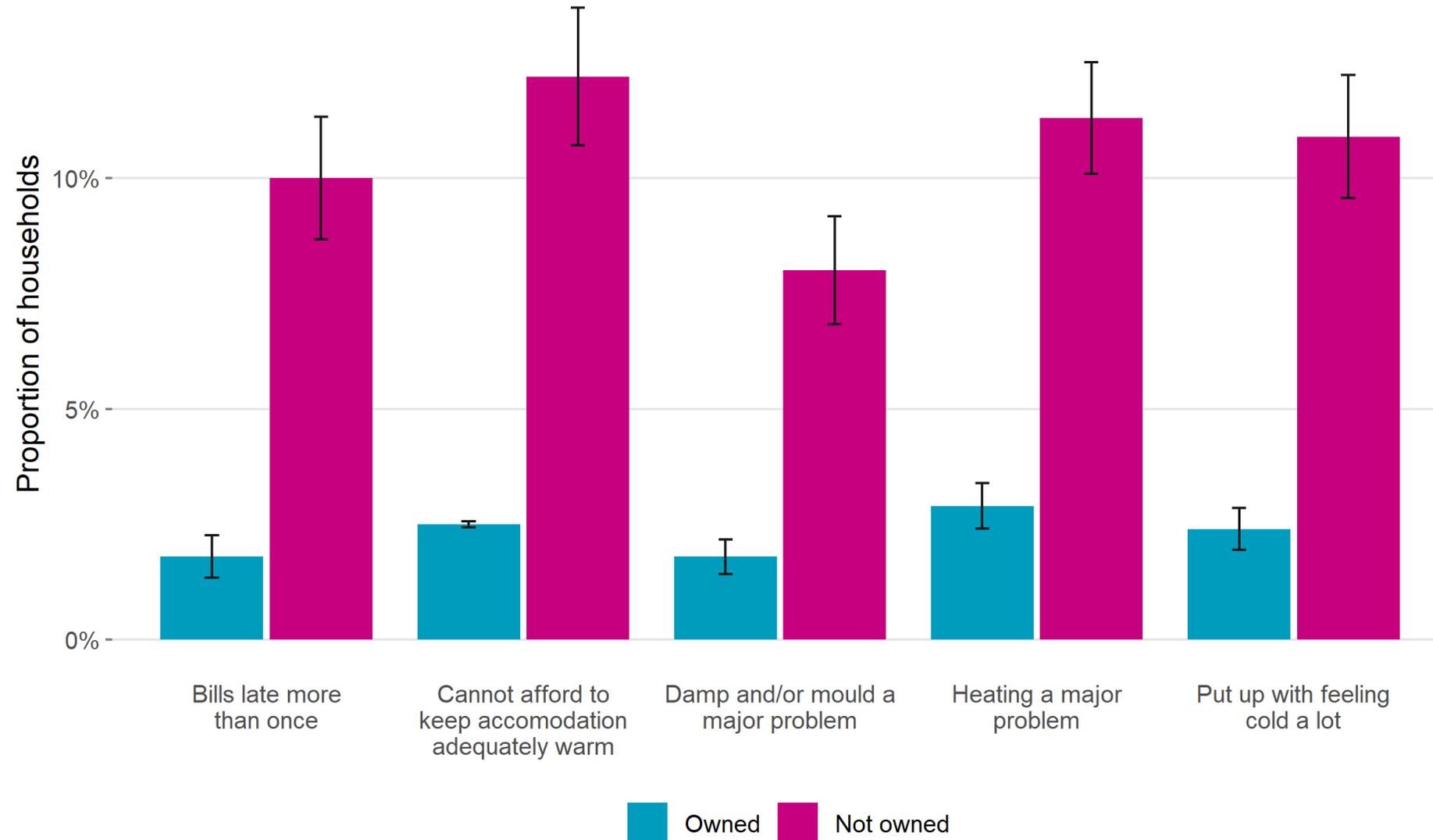
Measures by ethnicities of interest – HES 2021/22



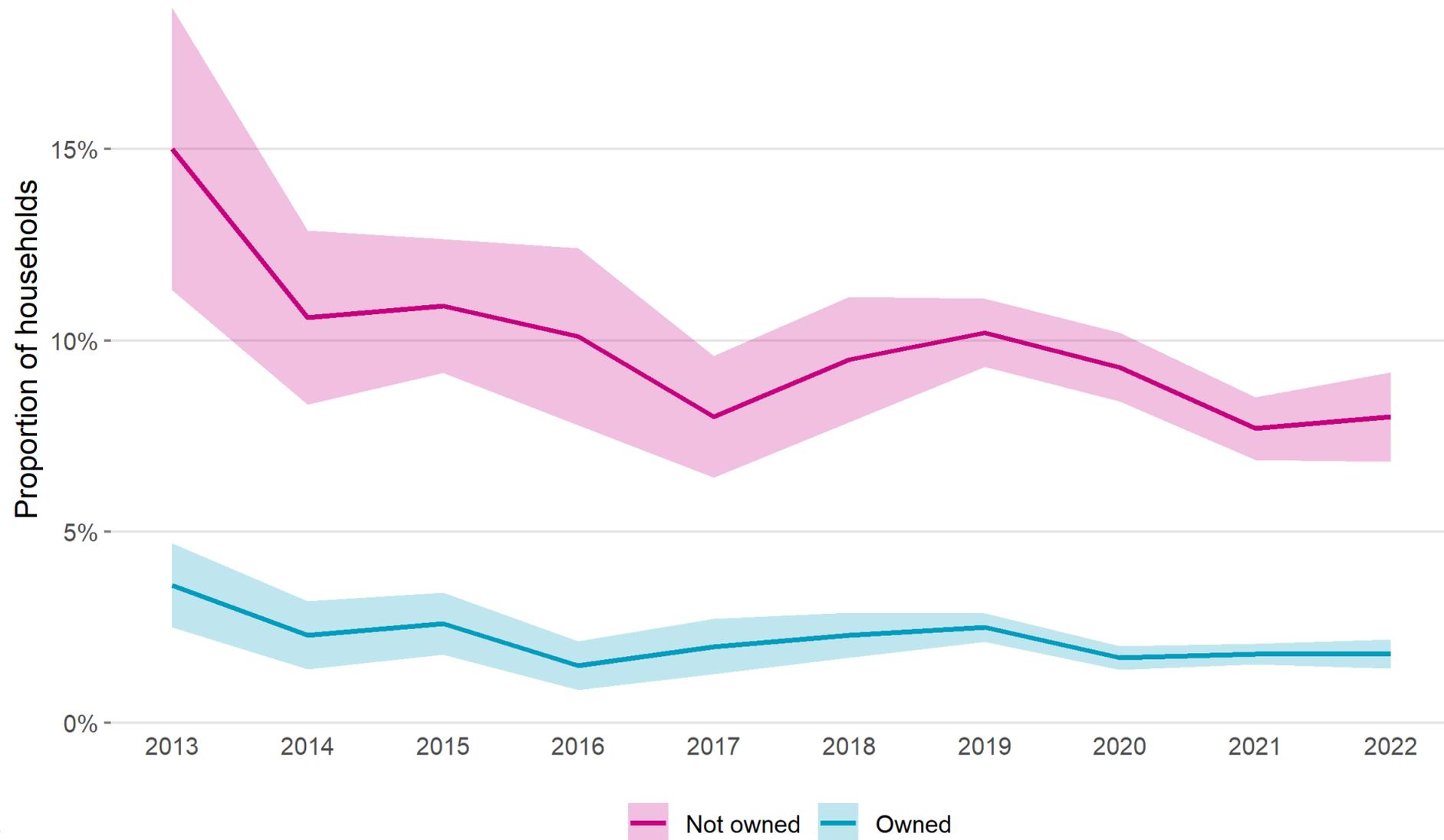
Putting up with feeling cold a lot by ethnicity – HES 2013 to 2022



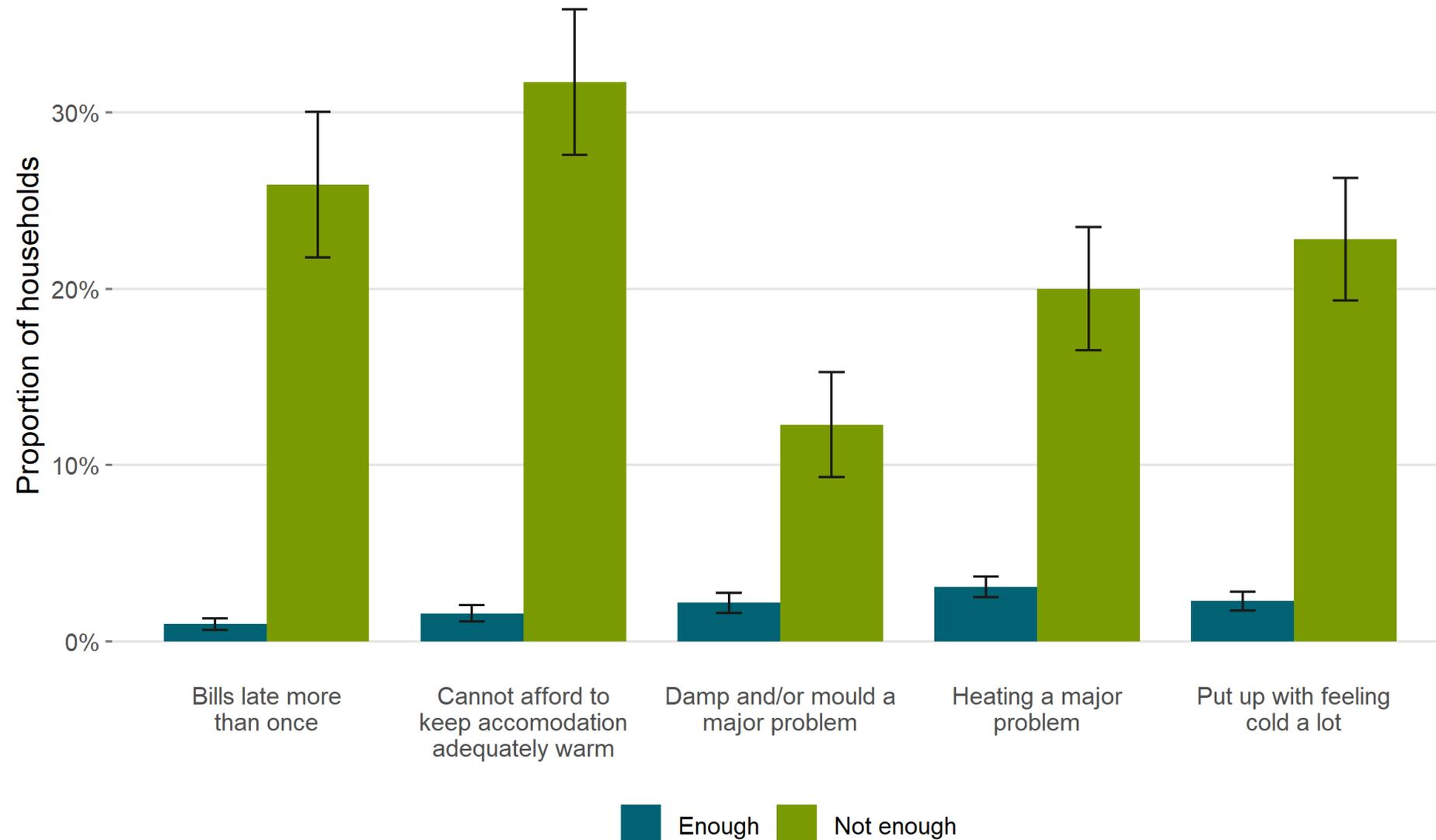
Measures by tenure – HES 2021/22



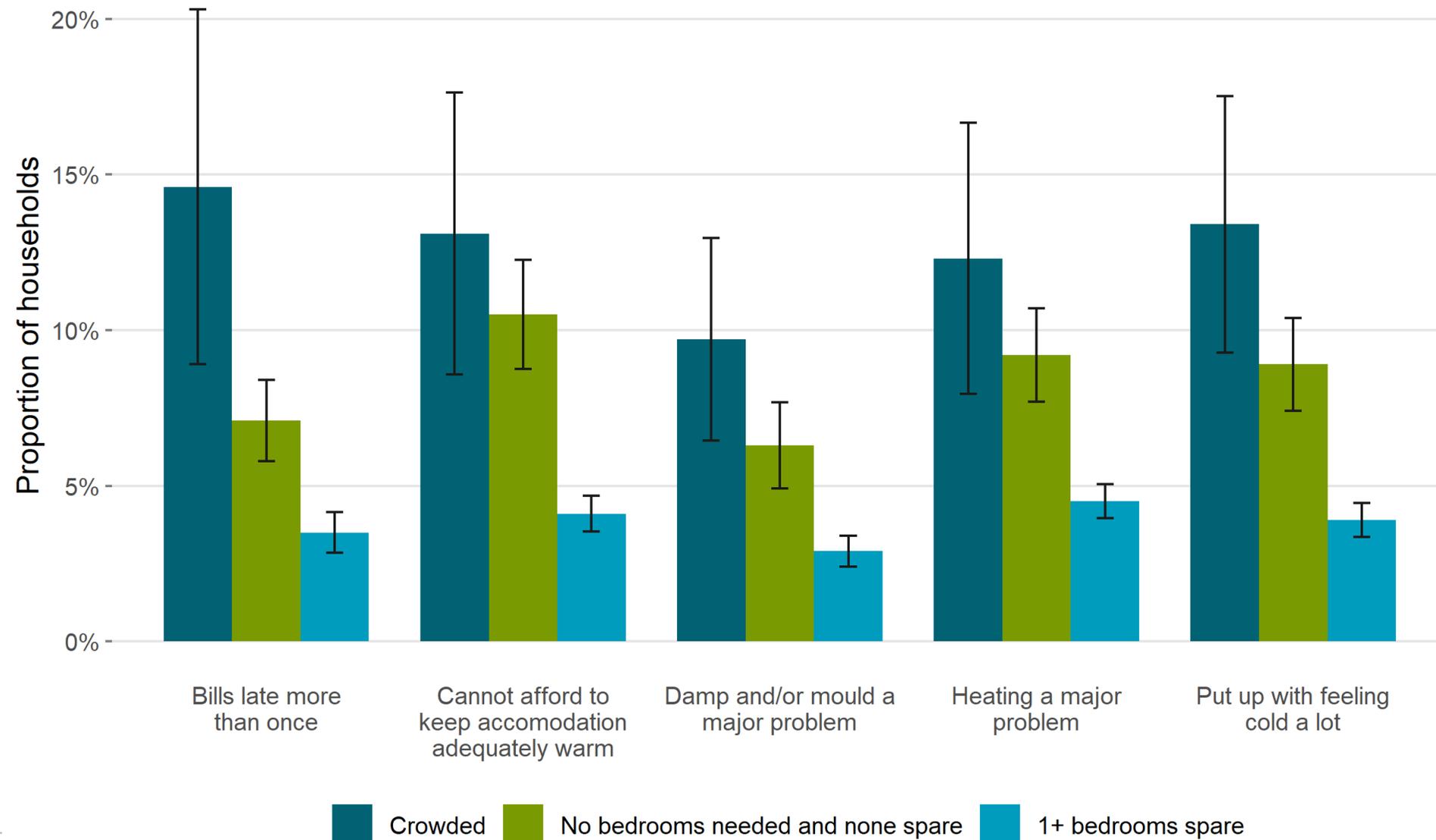
Major problem with dampness and/or mould by tenure – HES 2021/22



Measures by income – HES 2021/22



Measures by crowdedness – HES 2021/22





Next steps

- Updated annually
 - Identified research gaps and areas for further analysis (outlined in the Energy Hardship Definition and Measures Final Report on our website)
 - Work continues under broader Electricity Price Review work programme
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Thank you