

# Information on Quarterly Welfare Assistance Tier 1 Statistics ('the Benefit Fact Sheets')

## Composition of the Benefit Fact Sheets

The Benefit Fact Sheets consist of:

- an A4 snapshot, which highlights key points from the Benefit Fact Sheets, supporting the interpretation of the Tier One Statistics.
- ten Excel data files, containing information for:
  - national totals for main benefits, other benefits, New Zealand Superannuation (NZS), Veteran's Pension (VP), selected supplementary and hardship assistance, number of dependent children, and number of non-beneficiaries (people who receive assistance from MSD that is not a main benefit)
  - national totals of benefit grants and cancellations, broken down by Work and Income region
  - main benefits, broken down by Work and Income region
  - selected supplementary assistance, broken down by Work and Income region
  - main benefits, broken down by Regional Council area
  - main benefits, broken down by Auckland board area
  - main benefits, broken down by Territorial Authority area
  - main benefits, broken down by service centres (latest quarter only)
  - New Zealand Superannuation and Veteran's Pension, broken down by key recipient characteristics
  - national totals of benefit sanctions, broken down by Work and Income region.

Additional machine-readable Comma Separated-Values (CSV) files are available on the Statistics landing page.

The Benefit Fact Sheets are published here: <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/benefit/>

## Notable changes to data in the Benefit Fact Sheets

On 15 July 2013, the **Welfare Reform changes** came into effect. Three new benefits replaced most of the previous benefits: **Jobseeker Support (JS)**, **Sole Parent Support (SPS)** and **Supported Living Payment (SLP)**.

For Benefit Fact Sheets published prior to September 2018, we report estimates of the number of clients receiving the new benefit categories for dates prior to 15 July 2013. These estimates are back-cast based on the type of benefit received and other characteristics recorded for the client. Numbers from 15 July 2013 are actual numbers based on benefit and work obligations post the Welfare Reform changes.

Further information on comparing current benefits to prior to the Welfare Reform can be found here:

<https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/benefit/benefit-factsheet-changes-2013.html>



On 1 April 2018, the **Families Package** was implemented. This had an effect on the **Accommodation Supplement, and Temporary Additional Support/Special Benefit** figures.

From 2 December 2019, forms and online applications were updated to include **three gender options for clients to choose from: "Male", "Female", and "Gender Diverse"**. Gender Diverse is not available in datasets prior to December 2019.

On 8 November 2021 the removal of the **Subsequent Child Policy** came into effect. Around 5,700 people transferred from **JS** benefits to **Sole Parent Support (SPS)**. This did not have an effect on the overall number of people receiving a main benefit but the transfers between JS and SPS resulted in a sharp increase in the number of grants and exits (cancels) in November. This is because people who move from one benefit to another must have their original benefit cancelled before they can be granted a new one. For more information on this policy change, please see:

<https://www.workandincome.govt.nz/about-work-and-income/news/2021/subsequent-child-policy-removal.html>

From December 2021, we have improved the way we report **Territorial Authority (TA)** statistics by enhancing our methodologies and aligning with the latest geographical boundaries. There may be some variation from previous Benefit Fact Sheet publications.

## New Zealand's COVID-19 response is reflected in the Benefit Fact Sheets

The figures in the quarterly Benefit Fact Sheets reflect the impacts of COVID-19, and MSD's response to support New Zealanders. Our response to the COVID-19 pandemic included several temporary operational changes to support people affected by the pandemic, and to ensure the health and safety of our clients and of MSD's essential workers. Some of the changes made included deferring the need to provide subsequent medical certificates, reviewing the Disability Allowance, suspending obligation failures, and extending the 52-week reapplication period for JS and SPS clients.

Details of these changes are available at the Work and Income website:

<https://workandincome.govt.nz/covid-19/changes-to-how-we-work.html>

However, most of the temporary changes to processes have been reversed and operational practice has returned to normal, with the exception of the need for Jobseeker Support – Health Condition or Disability (JS – HCD) recipients to provide subsequent medical certificates.

## Other reporting products available to assist in interpreting the Tier 1 Statistics

The Benefit Fact Sheets Snapshot supports interpretation of the Ministry's Tier 1 Statistics. To provide more information on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on New Zealand's people, society, and economy, MSD also increased the frequency with which we report key benefit data and additional income support.

Weekly and monthly reporting are available on the MSD website:

- [Income Support Weekly Update](#)
- [Monthly Benefits Update](#)

Further information on changes to the way MSD operates can be found here:

<https://www.workandincome.govt.nz/map/>

## Protecting our client's information – confidentiality procedures

All information in the Benefit Fact Sheets has been randomly rounded to a base of 3, data found here is rounded independently from other products produced by MSD. From 12 February 2021, MSD started applying a range of new confidentiality procedures to public data releases. These procedures will continue to protect client information, while making more data available.

To find out how we have changed the way we work with client information visit:  
<https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/tools/how-we-keep-data-private.html>

In a limited number of circumstances, low numbers may potentially lead to individuals being identified, regardless of random rounding. Due to these privacy concerns, numbers for some groups of people may be suppressed or aggregated. Secondary suppression rules have also been applied when required. Suppressed numbers have been replaced by an "S".

## Presentation of data

The following are reported in the Benefit Fact Sheets:

- counts (randomly rounded to base 3, except for dollar amounts which are rounded to the nearest whole dollar)
- dollar amounts in the commentary released alongside the Benefit Fact Sheets may be rounded to the nearest hundred thousand.
- percentages (rounded to one decimal point)
- annual and quarterly changes (counts and percentages rounded as above).

## Data limitations

The usual limitations for administrative data apply, including the possibility of:

- human error in entering data in the administrative system or when processing data
- having missing items, incomplete files or duplicates
- under-reporting (not everyone eligible for a benefit or assistance applies for a benefit or assistance)
- circumstances that affect recipient responses (e.g. changes to the ethnicity that they report themselves).

## Revisions

Any revisions to historic data are noted in the contents page of the relevant Excel data file.

## Definitions/concepts

Aspect	Details
<b>Data source</b>	<p>Recipient information used in the Benefit Fact Sheets is extracted from MSD's administrative system after the end of the quarter.</p> <p>This information is collected by MSD to allow the Ministry to undertake its statutory functions, which includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• employment, income support and superannuation services</li><li>• student allowances and loans.</li></ul>
<b>Population</b>	<p>Recipients of main benefits, supplementary assistance, hardship assistance, New Zealand Superannuation and Veteran's Pension within the last five years.</p>
<b>Reporting period</b>	<p>The Benefit Fact Sheets include the most recent quarterly data that is available.</p> <p>Five years of quarterly data plus an additional quarter (21 quarters) are available for most datasets.</p> <p>Most Benefit Fact Sheets show the number of people receiving benefits at the end of the quarter. However, the following sheets show the sum of all events that occur in the quarter. The data in these sheets is a count of events over the quarter, not a count of clients, and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• benefit grants and cancellations</li><li>• benefit sanctions</li><li>• hardship payments.</li></ul>

**Main benefits** are income-tested and asset-tested. They include the following:

- Jobseeker Support (JS) – a benefit paid for up to 52 weeks while clients look for work, are in training for work, or are unable to work due to a temporary health condition, injury or disability. Recipients can reapply for JS, if they still require it, after 52 weeks.
- Sole Parent Support (SPS) – a benefit for sole parents whose youngest dependent child is less than 14 years of age. Recipients can reapply for SPS, if they still require it, after 52 weeks.
- Supported Living Payment (SLP) – a benefit for people who have a health condition, injury or disability that severely limits their ability to work on a long-term basis (i.e. unable to work more than 15 hours a week), are caring for someone who requires full-time care, or are totally blind.
- Youth Payment (YP) – a benefit paid to 16 and 17-year-olds who are not being supported by their parents, have no dependent children, and are not in a relationship with someone receiving a benefit. A small number of 18-year-olds can also receive this benefit.
- Young Parent Payment (YPP) – a benefit paid to 16 to 19-year-old parents or guardians of a dependent child or children, who are undertaking or available for approved full-time training or who would be available if care could be found for their dependent child/children. A small number of 20-year-olds can also receive this benefit.

- Emergency Benefit (EB) – a benefit that is granted to people who are in significant hardship, as they are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood, but are not eligible for any other main benefit.
- Emergency Maintenance Allowance (EMA) – a benefit granted to sole parents who are in hardship and who do not qualify for other payments.
- Jobseeker Support Student Hardship (JSSH) – a benefit that provides income support for full-time students during breaks in study, who have little or no income, are actively seeking work, and are suffering hardship.
- Widow's Benefit Overseas (WBO) – a benefit for widowed women who meet certain criteria and are living in certain countries overseas (no longer available for new clients).
- Sole Parent Support Overseas (SPSO) – a benefit available to a widow or widower whose youngest dependent child is less than 14 years of age. They also need to meet certain criteria and be living in certain countries overseas to qualify.

**Supplementary Assistance** is non-taxable, income-tested, and asset-tested assistance to meet specific costs, including: accommodation, childcare, training, and health-related or medical-related costs. The Benefit Fact Sheets report receipt of selected supplementary assistance:

- Temporary Additional Support (TAS) – available to people who are having difficulty paying for their ongoing essential living costs. This replaced the Special Benefit (SPB), which is still received by a small number of clients.
- Disability Allowance (DA) – a payment to help cover ongoing additional costs due to a disability, available to both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.<sup>1</sup>
- Accommodation Supplement (AS) – assistance for private housing expenses of both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.
- Unsupported Child's Benefit (UCB)/Orphan's Benefit (OB) – a payment granted to the primary caregivers of orphaned or unsupported children.

**Hardship Assistance** is non-taxable, income-tested, and asset-tested assistance available to non-beneficiaries and/or beneficiaries. Figures contained in the Benefit Fact Sheets are based on grants made, including:

- Special Needs Grants (SNGs) – one-off grants made to those who have immediate or emergency needs and who have no other means of paying the cost to meet those needs. Most Special Needs Grants are non-recoverable (do not need to be paid back).
- Recoverable Assistance Payment (RAP) – non-taxable, interest-free financial assistance to people on a low income, who aren't receiving a benefit or pension. The aim is to enable them to meet essential immediate needs for specific goods and services.
- Benefit Advances (ADV) – up to six weeks' worth of benefit payments are available in advance to recipients of a main benefit. The advance enables benefit recipients to meet one-off needs that are immediate and essential, but cannot be met from their regular income.

**Civil Defence Payments** are payments that are available to meet the immediate needs of people who are affected by a Civil Defence emergency or adverse event. This assistance is not income- or asset-tested.

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<sup>1</sup> Individuals not in primary receipt of a main benefit.



**Winter Energy Payment**, starting 2018, is a non-taxable benefit paid in addition to the recipient's main benefit, New Zealand Superannuation, or Veteran's Pension to support eligible recipients to meet their household heating costs during the winter period, from 1 May to 1 October. During 2018, this period was 1 July to 29 September.

**New Zealand Superannuation (NZS)** is a fortnightly, non-income-tested payment for people aged 65 years and over who are New Zealand citizens or permanent residents, and normally live in New Zealand at the time New Zealand Superannuation is applied for. It may be paid to people who do not meet the eligibility criteria, but are in a relationship (i.e. married, living as married, or in a civil union) with qualified recipients of NZS.

**Veteran's Pension (VP)** is a fortnightly payment for veterans who have served in the New Zealand Armed Forces in a war or other emergency, are New Zealand residents and normally live in New Zealand. Recipients of Veteran's Pension are not eligible for New Zealand Superannuation.

**Benefit sanctions** are penalties imposed on clients' benefits for failure to fulfill their work or youth activity obligations. Work obligations are reported in the Benefit Fact Sheets and include work preparation steps, attending arranged appointments, and accepting offers of employment. The majority of clients who have work obligations are receiving Jobseeker Support or Sole Parent Support. Most clients re-comply with their work obligations before a sanction is imposed.

Operational processes for work-related obligation requirements were suspended from 23 March 2020 to 27 May 2020.

Sanctions affect clients in several ways, depending on their circumstances (e.g. sole parents, couples with dependent children or subject to money management), and the number of times they have had a sanction imposed over the last 12 months. Sole parents and couples with dependent children face a maximum 50 percent reduction of their main benefit when sanctioned. For single clients with no dependent children, the first sanction is a maximum 50 percent reduction of their main benefit; for a second failure, they face a suspension (100 percent reduction) of their main benefit; a third sanction results in the main benefit being cancelled.

There are three grades of benefit sanctions:

- A Grade 1 sanction means the client has failed their obligations for the first time in the last 12 months and has not re-complied within five working days.
- A Grade 2 sanction occurs if a client has failed their obligations for the second time in the last 12 months and has not re-complied within five working days.
- A Grade 3 sanction means the client has failed their obligations for the third time in the last 12 months or has not accepted an offer of suitable employment (job refusal) and has not re-complied within five working days.

Note: Sanctions for youth activity failures impact on a young person's in-hand allowance or incentive payment.

**Working-age** clients are aged 18–64 years. This definition reflects the minimum age of eligibility for most main benefits and the age of qualification for New Zealand Superannuation (65). In some cases, benefits may be received by individuals outside of working age. Examples of this include:

- individuals receiving Youth Payment or Young Parent Payment, or individuals being eligible for a main benefit from a younger age
- people over 65 years receiving a benefit due to residency issues impacting on their eligibility for New Zealand Superannuation.



**Ethnicity** is reported using the 'total response' approach, which was a new approach introduced from December 2021. Making this change means we recognise all aspects of someone's ethnicity and allows us to represent the full diversity of communities, whānau, and people in Aotearoa. This reflects our clients more accurately, aligns our approach with Statistics NZ's reporting, and reflects best practice.

The total response ethnicity percentages are calculated by dividing the number of people who identify with each ethnic group by the total unique number of people with a reported ethnicity (this excludes people who have not specified an ethnicity). Total response ethnicity means people can appear more than once in our reporting, so ethnic group totals will add to more than 100 percent. The number of people receiving a benefit each quarter has not changed, but the way we represent them has.

Ethnicity is about people's identity and sense of belonging. Ethnicity measures cultural affiliation, rather than race, ancestry, nationality, or citizenship. Ethnicity is self-perceived and people can identify with more than one ethnic group. Previously, we reported ethnicity using an approach called 'prioritised ethnicity'. Prioritised ethnicity meant that we allocated people to a single ethnic group in an order of priority. The priority previously used by MSD was Māori, Pacific Peoples, Other, and NZ European.

For more information please see:

<https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/tools/how-we-report-ethnicity.html>

**Continuous duration** is the length of time the client has continuously been receiving any main benefit. A client is considered to have continuously been on a benefit even if there has been a break of up to 14 days (e.g. if they have transferred to another main benefit).

**Dependent children** (whether own, stepchild, adopted, grandchild or mokopuna) are primarily under the care and responsibility of the person receiving the benefit, living with that person as a member of their family, and substantially reliant on that person for financial support.

## Classifications

<b>Gender</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Male</li><li>• Female</li><li>• Gender Diverse</li></ul>
<b>Ethnic group</b> [level 1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• European</li><li>• Māori</li><li>• Pacific peoples</li><li>• Asian</li><li>• Middle Eastern/Latin American/African</li><li>• Other ethnicities</li></ul>
<b>Age group</b> [general]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 18–24 years</li><li>• 25–39 years</li><li>• 40–54 years</li><li>• 55–64 years</li></ul>
<b>Age group</b> [NZS/VP Excel file]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Under 60 years</li><li>• 60–64 years</li><li>• 65–69 years</li><li>• 70–74 years</li><li>• 75–79 years</li><li>• 80–84 years</li><li>• 85–89 years</li><li>• 90 years and over</li></ul>



<b>Continuous duration on benefit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One year or less</li> <li>More than one year</li> </ul>
<b>Benefit Groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jobseeker Support</li> <li>Sole Parent Support</li> <li>Supported Living Payment</li> <li>Other main benefit</li> </ul>
<b>Other main benefits subgroups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth Payment/Young Parent Payment</li> <li>Jobseeker Support Student Hardship</li> <li>Emergency Benefit</li> <li>Emergency Maintenance Benefit</li> <li>Sole Parent Support Overseas</li> <li>Widow's Benefit Overseas</li> </ul>
<b>Jobseeker Support subgroups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jobseeker Support – Work Ready</li> <li>Jobseeker Support – Health Condition or Disability</li> </ul>
<b>Support Living Payments subgroups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Living Payment – Health Condition or Disability</li> <li>Supported Living Payment – Carers</li> </ul>
<i>Note that Supported Living Payment Overseas is included in the total for Supported Living Payment – Health Condition or Disability</i>	
<b>Incapacity group Jobseeker Support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Psychological or psychiatric conditions</li> <li>Accidents</li> <li>Musculo-skeletal system disorders</li> <li>Cardio-vascular disorders</li> <li>Pregnancy-related conditions</li> <li>Other disorders and conditions</li> </ul>
<b>Incapacity group Supported Living Payment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Psychological or psychiatric conditions</li> <li>Intellectual disability</li> <li>Musculo-skeletal system disorders</li> <li>Nervous system disorders</li> <li>Cardio-vascular disorders</li> <li>Accidents</li> <li>Cancer and congenital conditions</li> <li>Other disorders and conditions</li> </ul>
<b>Age of youngest dependent child</b> [Sole Parent Support]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under 5 years</li> <li>Ages 5–13 years</li> </ul>
<b>Reason for hardship assistance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food</li> <li>Accommodation related</li> <li>Medical and associated costs</li> <li>People affected by benefit stand downs</li> <li>Electricity and gas</li> <li>School education costs</li> <li>Re-establishment grants</li> <li>Driver license</li> <li>Health related</li> <li>Long-acting reversible contraception (national level only)</li> <li>Emergency housing (national level only)</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<b>Client with dependent children</b> [benefit sanctions]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dependent child(ren)</li> <li>No dependent child(ren)</li> </ul>





<b>First sanction reason</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recipients who failed to attend appointment(s)</li><li>• Clients who failed to prepare for work</li><li>• Clients who failed to participate in work</li><li>• Other reasons</li></ul>
<b>Sanction type</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Graduated</li><li>• Suspended/cancelled</li></ul>
<b>Duration of graduated sanction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Up to 4 weeks</li><li>• 4 to 8 weeks</li><li>• Over 8 weeks</li></ul>
<b>Work and Income regions</b> (12 regions, including Other)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Auckland</li><li>• Bay of Plenty</li><li>• Canterbury</li><li>• Central</li><li>• East Coast</li><li>• Nelson (Nelson, Marlborough, and West Coast)</li><li>• Northland</li><li>• Southern</li><li>• Taranaki (Taranaki, King Country, and Whanganui)</li><li>• Waikato</li><li>• Wellington</li><li>• Other (i.e. clients managed by national units such as contact centres and other processing centres)</li></ul>
<b>Regional Councils/Unitary Authorities</b> (17 regions, including Other/Unknown)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Auckland</li><li>• Bay of Plenty</li><li>• Canterbury</li><li>• Gisborne</li><li>• Hawke's Bay</li><li>• Manawatū-Whanganui</li><li>• Marlborough</li><li>• Nelson</li><li>• Northland</li><li>• Otago</li><li>• Southland</li><li>• Taranaki</li><li>• Tasman</li><li>• Waikato</li><li>• Wellington</li><li>• West Coast</li><li>• Other/Unknown</li></ul>

<b>Auckland boards</b> (20 boards)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Albert-Eden</li> <li>• Devonport-Takapuna</li> <li>• Franklin</li> <li>• Great Barrier/Waiheke</li> <li>• Henderson-Massey</li> <li>• Hibiscus and Bays</li> <li>• Howick</li> <li>• Kaipātiki</li> <li>• Māngere-Ōtāhuhu</li> <li>• Manurewa</li> <li>• Maungakiekie-Tāmaki</li> <li>• Ōrākei</li> <li>• Ōtara-Papatoetoe</li> <li>• Papakura</li> <li>• Puketāpapa</li> <li>• Rodney</li> <li>• Upper Harbour</li> <li>• Waitākere Ranges</li> <li>• Waitematā</li> <li>• Whau</li> </ul>				
<b>Territorial Authorities</b> (68 authorities, including Other/Unknown)	<p>Ashburton District; Auckland City (until March 2018); Auckland Super City (from March 2018); Buller District; Carterton District; Central Hawke's Bay District; Central Otago District; Christchurch City; Clutha District; Dunedin City; Far North District; Franklin District (until March 2018); Gisborne District; Gore District; Grey District; Hamilton City; Hastings District; Hauraki District; Horowhenua District; Hurunui District; Invercargill City; Kaikōura District; Kaipara District; Kāpiti Coast District; Kawerau District; Lower Hutt City; Mackenzie District; Manawatū District; Manukau City (until March 2018); Marlborough District; Masterton District; Matamata-Piako District; Napier City; Nelson City; New Plymouth District; North Shore City (until March 2018); Ōpōtiki District; Ōtorohanga District; Palmerston North City; Papakura District (until March 2018); Porirua City; Queenstown-Lakes District; Rangitikei District; Rodney District (until March 2018); Rotorua District; Ruapehu District; Selwyn District; South Taranaki District; South Waikato District; South Wairarapa District; Southland District; Stratford District; Tararua District; Tasman District; Taupō District; Tauranga District/Tauranga City; Thames-Coromandel District; Timaru District; Upper Hutt City; Waikato District; Waimakariri District; Waimate District; Waipā District; Wairoa District; Waitakere City (until March 2018); Waitaki District; Waitomo District; Wellington City; Western Bay of Plenty District; Westland District; Whakatāne District; Whanganui District; Whangārei District; Other/Unknown</p>				
<b>MSD service centres</b> (119 service centres)	<table> <tr> <td data-bbox="547 1632 730 1659">Auckland (30)</td><td data-bbox="764 1632 1394 1845">Albany; Avondale; Clendon; Glenfield; Glenmall; Grey Lynn; Helensville; Highland Park; Māngere; Manukau; Manurewa; Mt Albert; Mt Eden; New Lynn; Onehunga; Orewa; Ōtāhuhu; Ōtara; Papakura; Papatoetoe; Pukekohe; Queen Street; Takapuna; Tāmaki; Three Kings; Waiheke; Waitākere; Waiuku; Warkworth; Westgate</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="547 1861 730 1917">Bay of Plenty (10)</td><td data-bbox="764 1861 1394 1944">Greerton; Kawerau; Mount Maunganui; Ōpōtiki; Rotorua; Taupō; Tauranga; Te Puke; Tokoroa; Whakatāne</td></tr> </table>	Auckland (30)	Albany; Avondale; Clendon; Glenfield; Glenmall; Grey Lynn; Helensville; Highland Park; Māngere; Manukau; Manurewa; Mt Albert; Mt Eden; New Lynn; Onehunga; Orewa; Ōtāhuhu; Ōtara; Papakura; Papatoetoe; Pukekohe; Queen Street; Takapuna; Tāmaki; Three Kings; Waiheke; Waitākere; Waiuku; Warkworth; Westgate	Bay of Plenty (10)	Greerton; Kawerau; Mount Maunganui; Ōpōtiki; Rotorua; Taupō; Tauranga; Te Puke; Tokoroa; Whakatāne
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Bay of Plenty (10)	Greerton; Kawerau; Mount Maunganui; Ōpōtiki; Rotorua; Taupō; Tauranga; Te Puke; Tokoroa; Whakatāne				



Canterbury (9)	Ashburton; Hornby; Linwood; New Brighton; Papanui; Rangiora; Riccarton; Shirley; Sydenham
Central (8)	Dannevirke; Feilding; Foxton; Horowhenua; Kāpiti; Ōtaki; Palmerston North; Wairarapa
East Coast (8)	Flaxmere; Gisborne; Hastings; Napier; Ruatōria; Taradale; Waipukurau; Wairoa
Nelson (6)	Blenheim; Greymouth; Motueka; Nelson/Nelson Region Processing Unit; Richmond; Westport
Northland (7)	Dargaville; Kaikohe; Kaitiāia; Kamo; Kawakawa; Kerikeri; Whangārei Central
Southern (10)	Alexandra; Balclutha; Dunedin Central; Gore; Invercargill; Mosgiel; Oamaru; Queenstown; South Dunedin; Timaru
Taranaki (9)	Hāwera; Marton; New Plymouth; Stratford; Taihape; Taumarunui; Te Kuiti; Waitara; Whanganui
Waikato (14)	Cambridge; Dinsdale; Five Cross Roads; Glenview; Hamilton; Hamilton East; Huntly; Matamata; Morrinsville; Ngāruawāhia; Paeroa; Te Awamutu; Thames; Waihi
Wellington (8)	Johnsonville; Lower Hutt; Naenae; Newtown; Porirua; Upper Hutt; Wainuiomata; Wellington

Contact details for further information: <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/contact-us/index.html>