

Media Kit

General Election and Referendums 2020



**ELECTORAL
COMMISSION**
TE KAITIAKI TAKE KŌWHIRI

Introduction and media contacts

2020 Media Kit

The 2020 Media Kit provides journalists with information to use in their daily coverage of the election campaign including the election timetable, useful statistics, and answers to frequently asked questions on enrolment, voting and the election rules.

It sits alongside the 2020 Media Handbook available at www.elections.nz which has a detailed summary of the rules and obligations for broadcasters and publishers, particularly around election advertising.

The 2020 Media Kit and 2020 Media Handbook were updated in August following the change in election date to 17 October 2020.

Websites

The Electoral Commission websites are:

- vote.nz where voters can enrol or update their details and find information about how to vote in the 2020 General Election and referendums
- elections.nz where you'll find guidance and rules, information on past elections and enrolment statistics, and
- <https://www.electionresults.govt.nz/> where you'll find election results.

Images for stories

Photos to illustrate stories on enrolment and voting can be downloaded from the image gallery at <https://elections.nz/media-and-news/> - please credit the Electoral Commission if you use these photos.

Media contacts

If you have a media enquiry, the best way to contact us is by sending an email to the media inbox. We'll get back to you as soon as we can.

Media inbox

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2020 General Election timetable

18 August	<p>Regulated period for General Election advertising expenses begins.</p> <p>Party, candidate and third party election expense limits apply for advertising published during this period.</p>
Sunday 6 September (Was 12 August)	<p>Dissolution of Parliament</p>
Sunday 13 September (Was 16 August)	<p>Writ Day</p> <p>Governor General issues formal direction to the Electoral Commission to hold the election.</p> <p>Electoral rolls close for printing.</p> <p>Voters enrolled after this date cast special declaration votes.</p> <p>Candidate and party television and radio advertising may start.</p>
Thursday 17 September, noon	<p>Party nominations due</p> <p>Deadline for registered political parties to bulk nominate their electorate candidates and submit their party lists to the Electoral Commission.</p>
Friday 18 September, noon	<p>Individual nominations due</p> <p>Deadline for individual nominations of electorate candidates to Returning Officers.</p>
Saturday 19 September 2.00pm target	<p>Candidate information published</p> <p>Names of all electorate and list candidates released by the Electoral Commission. Media can request contact details including e-mail addresses and phone numbers for candidates.</p>
Wednesday 30 September	<p>Overseas voting starts</p> <p>Overseas voters can download voting paper www.vote.nz, vote by post or vote in person at many overseas posts.</p>
Saturday 3 October	<p>Voting opens in New Zealand</p> <p>Voters can enrol and vote at an advance voting place.</p>
Friday 16 October	<p>Regulated period ends at midnight</p> <p>All election advertising must end and signs must be taken down before midnight.</p>
Saturday 17 October	<p>Election day</p> <p>Voting places open from 9.00am to 7.00pm. No campaigning is allowed on election day.</p> <p>Preliminary results released progressively from 7.00pm on www.electionresults.govt.nz.</p>
Friday 30 October	<p>Preliminary referendum results released</p>

<p>Friday 6 November</p> <p>2.00pm target</p>	<p>Official results</p> <p>Official Results for General Election and referendums declared including special declaration votes and overseas votes</p>
<p>Thursday 12 November</p>	<p>Return of Writ</p> <p>If there have been no judicial recounts, the writ will be returned on this date showing the successful electorate candidates, and list members will be declared.</p>
<p>Thursday 24 December</p>	<p>Last day for Parliament to meet</p>

The referendums

Two referendums will be held alongside the 2020 General Election. People can vote on whether the End of Life Choice Act 2019 should come into force, giving people with a terminal illness the option of requesting assisted dying. They can also vote on whether the recreational use of cannabis should become legal.

Voters will be given a voting paper for the election and a voting paper for the referendums.

The referendums are a Yes/No vote. People vote in the referendums by placing a tick next to Yes to say that they support the referendum proposal, or by placing a tick next to No to say that they do not support the referendum proposal.

Brochures on the referendums will be included in the Enrolment Update and EasyVote packs which will be sent to enrolled voters. There is more information on the referendums at www.referendums.govt.nz

Media enquiries on the operational aspects of the referendums should be directed to the Electoral Commission media@elections.govt.nz

Media enquiries on the subject matter of the referendums and the public information campaign should be directed to the Ministry of Justice media@justice.govt.nz



COVID-19 and the election

There will be a range of COVID-19 measures to help keep voters safe at the election. With these measures in place, all voters who usually vote in person at a voting place will be able to do so safely in 2020. There will be other ways people can vote if they can't go to a voting place including postal voting.

When people go to vote things will look a little different:

- Queues will be managed
- People will be asked to use hand sanitiser when they enter and leave the voting place
- We'll encourage people to bring their own pen to mark their voting papers, but there'll be pens available if they don't.

Advance voting will start two days earlier than planned on Saturday 3 October and there'll be more voting places than usual especially on the weekend of 10 and 11 October to help reduce queues and give voters more space.

Larger venues will be used for voting places where possible including schools, halls and marae. There will be some voting places in shopping malls, but the need to provide room for physical distancing means we will not be using shopping malls to the extent originally planned, and we won't be able to use small supermarket foyers as voting places.

For more information go to vote.nz/covid19



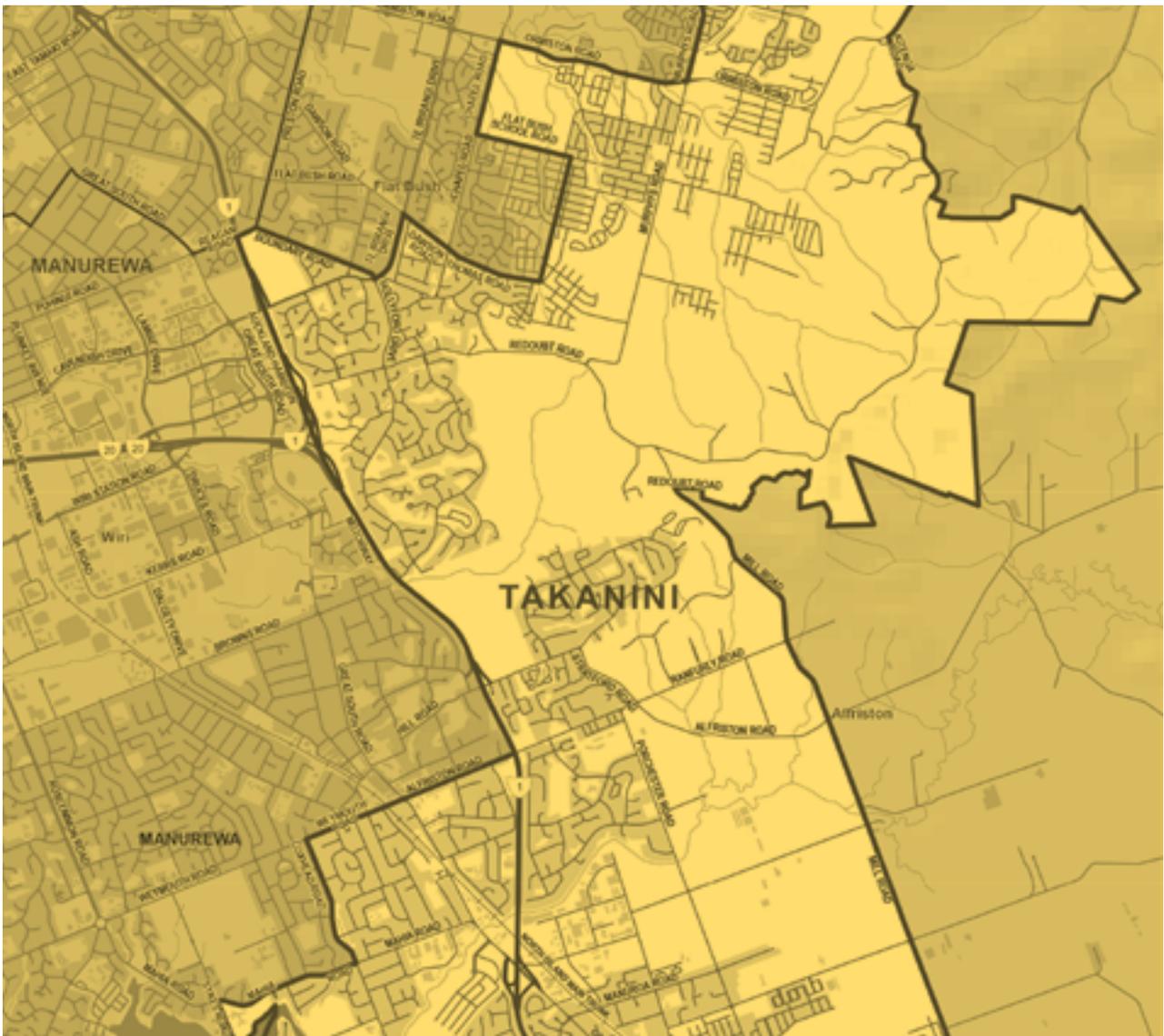
Electorate changes

The names and boundaries of some electorates have changed following the 2019/2020 boundary review by the Representation Commission. The main areas of change are the Auckland region, Waikato, Canterbury, Otago and Southland. There is one new electorate in South Auckland called Takanini.

Before the boundary review began, Stats NZ determined that because of an increase in population there would be one more general electorate in the North Island.

- The number of general electorates has increased from 64 to 65
- The number of Māori electorates remains at 7
- In a 120 seat Parliament, there will be 72 electorate seats and 48 list seats

The following table lists the electorates for the 2020 and 2023 elections. An asterisk (*) indicates where there has been a boundary change since the 2017 election. Maps of electorates and the Representation Commission’s final report can be downloaded at www.elections.nz



North Island electorates	Ōhāriu	South Island electorates
Auckland Central	Ōtaki	Banks Peninsula (was Port Hills)*
Bay of Plenty*	Pakuranga	Christchurch Central
Botany	Palmerston North	Christchurch East*
Coromandel*	Panmure-Ōtāhuhu (was Ma-nukau East)*	Dunedin (was Dunedin North)*
East Coast	Papakura*	Ilam*
East Coast Bays	Port Waikato (was Hunua)*	Invercargill*
Epsom	Rangitīkei	Kaikōura
Hamilton East	Remutaka (was Rimutaka)	Nelson*
Hamilton West*	Rongotai	Rangitata*
Hutt South	Rotorua	Selwyn*
Kaipara ki Mahurangi (was Helensville)*	Takanini (new electorate)*	Southland (was Clutha-Southland)*
Kelston	Tāmaki	Taieri (was Dunedin South)*
Mana	Taranaki-King Country	Waimakariri
Māngere	Taupō*	Waitaki*
Manurewa*	Tauranga	West Coast-Tasman*
Maungakiekie*	Te Atatū	Wigram*
Mt Albert	Tukituki	Māori electorates
Mt Roskill*	Upper Harbour*	Hauraki-Waikato
Napier	Waikato*	Ikaroa-Rāwhiti*
New Lynn*	Wairarapa	Tāmaki Makaurau*
New Plymouth	Wellington Central	Te Tai Hauāuru
North Shore	Whanganui	Te Tai Tokerau*
Northcote	Whangaparāoa (was Rodney)*	Te Tai Tonga*
Northland*	Whangārei (macron added)*	Waiariki*

Reporting the election and referendum results

Election results

Results of the general election will be released progressively from 7.00pm on 17 October on <http://www.electionresults.govt.nz>

There will also be a media feed at <http://media.election.net.nz> and an xml version at <http://media.election.net.nz/xml/>

These are live feeds as results are entered and will show the percentage of voting places counted. Targets for the release of results are:

- Results from 50% of voting places by 10pm
- Results from 95% of voting places by 11.30pm

The count on election night provides the preliminary results. The official results, including special declaration votes and overseas votes, will be declared on Friday 6 November (2pm target).

Referendum results

The referendum votes will not be counted on election night and therefore will not be part of the results feed.

The preliminary referendum results based on the count of ordinary votes will be released on 30 October. The official results of the referendums, along with the official election results, will be released on Friday 6 November.

Timing of the official results

The election timetable has been extended to allow more time to check and process special votes and produce the official results. We expect to release the official results of the election and referendums 20 days after the election on 6 November, which is six more days than in previous years.

The official count

During the official count:

- all votes counted on election day are counted a second time
- special votes are checked and processed before they are counted
- the electoral rolls are checked to identify voters who may have voted more than once and those votes are removed.

For more information on how votes are counted, go to <https://elections.nz/elections-in-nz/what-happens-in-a-general-election/how-are-votes-counted/>

Special votes

A special vote is like a normal vote but the voter must also sign a declaration form. The number of special votes has grown in recent elections and is expected to increase again in 2020 with the introduction of enrolment on election day.

People will need to cast a special vote if they:

- enrol after 13 September (Writ Day) and their name is not on the printed roll at the voting place
- vote outside their electorate
- vote from overseas
- use an alternative form of voting such as postal voting.

ELECTIONS

ELECTORAL COMMISSION
Te Kaitiaki Take Kōwhiri

SPECIAL VOTES

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Quick guides to filming in voting places and election day coverage

Filming in voting places

The media can arrange filming at voting places during advance voting and on election day through the Electoral Commission. If you know you're going to be filming a party leader going to vote, or you want footage and photos of voting, contact us as early as you can so we can get it cleared. Send an email to media@elections.govt.nz

Media organisations can take photos or film at a voting place so long as:

- The Returning Officer approves. Media should contact the Electoral Commission at least a day ahead to arrange this.
- No photographs are taken of voters actually completing their ballot papers or showing how a person voted.
- Photographers and camera crews do not disrupt voters from voting, or officials from their duties.
- No interviews are conducted in or near the voting place.

News coverage on election day

Voters should be free from interference on election day Saturday 17 October. For that reason, political parties cannot campaign on the day and the media cannot publish stories or advertising likely to influence voters.

- It's okay to refer to the election, for example, a news item noting that it's election day and when results will be available.
- BUT news items must not include any words or visual images that are likely to influence voters about how they should vote.
- Newspapers published after 6pm on the day before election day are treated as being published on election day.
- Election material posted on websites before election day can remain, but the material cannot be added to or promoted on election day.
- No opinion polling of voters can be carried out on election day.

Youth voting

The Electoral Commission is taking steps to get younger people enrolled and voting. We've made it easier to enrol and update address details online at vote.nz using a New Zealand driver licence, New Zealand passport or RealMe verified identity. Younger people tend to move more often, so we have continuous advertising aimed at people who are turning 18 or moving address encouraging them to enrol and keep their details up to date.

In the lead-up to the election, we will have advertising and other educational material aimed at younger people that explains the voting process. We support online tools like Vote Compass, On the Fence and Policy that help people decide who they want to vote for. We also recognise that

it's important for young people to be able to talk to people their own age, so we have youth advocates working in our community engagement teams in areas where participation is lower.

Enrolment rates for younger people are falling, but it was encouraging to see turnout of younger voters increase at the last election. Two of the main reasons younger voters give for not voting is not knowing who to vote for and believing voting won't make a difference to their own lives. Our research also tells us that younger voters do not have as good an understanding as older voters of how to enrol and vote.

Age group	Enrolment rate		Turnout as a % of eligible electors (1)		Turnout as a % of enrolled electors (2)	
	2014	2017	2014	2017	2014	2017
18 - 24	76.50%	72.29%	48.00%	50.07%	62.73%	69.27%
25 - 29	81.82%	80.06%	50.82%	54.08%	62.11%	67.56%
30 - 34	87.95%	90.02%	59.27%	63.80%	67.40%	70.88%
35 - 39	96.71%	97.22%	70.37%	72.24%	72.77%	74.31%
40 - 44	97.98%	96.93%	74.69%	75.41%	76.22%	77.80%
45 - 49	98.04%	97.89%	77.02%	78.32%	78.56%	80.01%
50 - 54	98.13%	98.03%	79.26%	80.30%	80.77%	81.91%
55 - 59	98.61%	99.49%	82.11%	83.67%	83.27%	84.11%
60 - 64	98.59%	98.73%	84.76%	85.13%	85.97%	86.23%
65 - 69	98.66%	98.50%	86.88%	86.89%	88.06%	88.21%
70+	95.29%	98.17%	81.71%	84.77%	85.75%	86.35%
Total	92.6%	92.39%	71.09%	73.00%	76.77%	79.01%
Official turnout including all disallowed votes*			72.1%	73.7%	77.9%	79.8%

*The turnout figures used to produce this table do not include some disallowed votes. When the total number of votes is included, the official turnout is higher

Turnout can be measured in two ways - as the number of voters as a proportion of the eligible population (1), and as the number of voters as a proportion of people who were enrolled to vote (2). Turnout as a proportion of enrolled electors is the official measure.

Enrolling and voting questions and answers

Enrolling to Vote

Who can enrol to vote?

You're eligible to enrol and vote if you are 18 years or older, a New Zealand citizen or permanent resident, and you've lived in New Zealand continuously for 12 months or more at some time in your life.

Is enrolling compulsory?

Yes, if you are living in New Zealand and you are eligible, you must enrol. However, voting is not compulsory in New Zealand.

How do people enrol?

People can enrol or update their details online at [vote.nz](https://www.vote.nz) using a New Zealand driver licence, New Zealand passport or a RealMe verified identity. They can also enrol or update their details by filling in an enrolment form and can call 0800 36 76 56 or text their name and address to 3676 to have a form sent to them.

Once voting starts, people can enrol and vote at the same time at any advance or election day voting place.

Can people enrol on election day?

This year, people will be able to enrol and vote on election day. In previous elections, they had to enrol by midnight the day before election day.

At the 2017 election approximately 19,000 people who turned up to a voting place and cast special votes on election day didn't have their votes counted because they weren't enrolled.

Have there been electorate changes since 2017?

The boundaries and names of some electorates have changed following the 2019/2020 boundary review. People can see which electorate they are in by checking their enrolment details at [vote.nz](https://www.vote.nz). Electorate maps are available on the website. The personalised enrolment update and EasyVote packs sent to all enrolled voters will also list the voter's electorate.

What's the difference between the general roll and the Māori roll?

Māori voters can choose to go on the general roll or the Māori roll when enrolling for the first time, and during the Māori Electoral Option which is held every five years.

Voters on the general roll vote for a candidate in a general electorate, and voters on the Māori Roll vote for a candidate in a Māori electorate. The roll they are on makes no difference to their party vote. Whichever roll they are on, they choose from the same list of parties.

How many people are on the Māori roll?

Of the people who identified themselves as being of Māori descent when they enrolled, 52.2% (245,264) are on the Māori roll, and 47.8% (224,829) are on the general roll. (Figures as at 31/5/20.)

Voting

When can people vote in the election and referendums?

Voting starts in New Zealand on Saturday 3 October when advance voting places open and goes through until 7pm on election day, Saturday 17 October. Voters who are overseas can vote from Wednesday 30 September.

What about people who will be away from home at the time of the election?

People can vote at any voting place in the country, but if they are voting outside their electorate they may need to complete a special declaration vote. Information on when and where people can vote will be available at www.vote.nz or by calling 0800 36 76 56.

How many voting places will there be?

Part of the response to COVID-19 at this election is to have more voting places to give voters more space. By reducing queues, people will spend less time in a voting place.

We are planning to have approximately 750 advance voting places increasing to 1,500 on the weekend of 10 and 11

October, and 2,500 voting places on election day, Saturday 17 October.

In 2017, there were 485 advance voting places and 2,378 election day voting places.

Where will voting places be?

We'll use bigger venues where we can like schools, halls and marae. We'll look at locations on a case by case basis, but won't be using shopping malls to the extent we originally planned, and won't be using supermarket foyers as voting places.

We need to allow room for physical distancing in all our voting places and won't be able to do that in smaller venues like supermarket foyers.

Why can't people vote online?

We don't use online voting for parliamentary elections in New Zealand and it would be up to Parliament to change the law to enable that happen.

Overseas Voting

What happens if people are overseas at election time?

People who are overseas during the election can still vote. From Wednesday 30 September, enrolled voters who are overseas can download and print voting papers from vote.nz.

They may also be able to vote at an overseas voting place depending on the COVID-19 situation in that country. A list of overseas posts will be available online at vote.nz or by calling 0800 36 76 56.

If voters are still in New Zealand when advance voting opens on Saturday 3 October, it will be easier to vote before they go overseas.

Can overseas voters vote electronically?

Overseas voters cannot vote online, but their completed voting papers can be scanned or photographed and securely uploaded at vote.nz.

Questions and answers - campaign rules

For a full explanation of campaign rules for candidates, parties and third parties, see the 2020 Election and Referendums Handbooks in the “Guidance and Rules” section at www.elections.nz.

The Media Handbook for the General Election and Referendums is on the media and news page <https://elections.nz/media-and-news/> and sets out the rules and obligations for broadcasters and publishers, particularly around election advertising.

Candidates and parties

Who can be a candidate?

Candidates must be a New Zealand citizen and enrolled to vote. Candidates do not need to be enrolled in the electorate they are seeking election for.

How does the nomination process work?

There are two ways to become an electorate candidate. Registered political parties can lodge a bulk nomination for all their electorate candidates with the Electoral Commission, or individual nominations can be made to the returning officer in an electorate.

List candidates are included on the party lists supplied by registered political parties to the Electoral Commission.

When is the deadline for nominations?

The deadline for registered parties to bulk nominate their electorate candidates and supply their party lists is noon on Thursday 17 September.

The deadline for individual nominations of electorate candidates to returning officers is noon on Friday 18 September. 18 September is known as “nomination day”.

When will the candidates be announced?

Candidates for the General Election will be announced on Saturday 19 September. Our target for releasing the information is 2.00pm. Contact details for candidates will be available to media on request by sending an email to media@elections.govt.nz

Election and referendum advertising

What is election and referendum advertising?

An election advertisement is an advertisement in any medium that may reasonably be regarded as either encouraging or persuading voters to vote or not vote for a candidate or party, or type of candidate or party.

A referendum advertisement is an advertisement in any medium that may reasonably be regarded as encouraging or persuading voters to vote or not vote in a particular way in a referendum.

When can election and referendum advertising run?

Election and referendum advertising can run anytime except election day. The cost of advertising for parties, candidates and third parties is counted as an election expense during the regulated period from 18 August to 16 October.

Separate to this are election programmes for parties and candidates. They can only be broadcast on radio and television from Sunday 13 September (writ day) to midnight on Friday 16 October (excluding 6am – noon on Sundays). This is known as the election period.

Note, third parties can broadcast election advertising at any time except election day.

What is the Broadcasting Allocation?

Political parties can apply for public funding for election programmes and advertising on radio, television and the internet. The Electoral Commission decides how the funds will be allocated. The 2020 allocation is \$4,145,750 incl GST (\$3,605,000 excl GST). This is the same amount as in 2017.

The Commission’s Broadcasting Allocation decision is available on www.elections.nz.

What obligations do the media have?

The media have a responsibility to ensure election and referendum advertisements follow the relevant rules before they are published or broadcast.

All election and referendum advertisements must include a promoter statement. A promoter statement shows the name and address of the person promoting the advertisement.

Promoters must get written authorisation to promote a party or candidate. You should ask for a copy of the written authorisation before the advertising is published or broadcast.

There is more information in the 2020 Media Handbook at www.elections.nz. If you're not sure about the rules, you can ask the Electoral Commission for advice by sending an email to advisory@elections.govt.nz.

How much can parties and candidates spend on election advertising?

The new dates for the regulated period mean July 2020 CPI adjustments now apply and expense limits have been changed.

Registered parties can spend up to \$1,199,000 (was \$1,169,000) including GST plus \$28,200 (was \$27,500) including GST per electorate contested during the regulated period from 18 August to 16 October.

Electorate candidates can spend up to \$28,200 (was \$27,500) including GST during the regulated period.

Unless a party or candidate registers as a referendum promoter, they will have an expense limit of \$13,600 (was \$13,200) including GST per referendum

What about third party promoters?

A third party promoter is an individual or group that puts out advertising encouraging people to vote or not vote for a party, candidate or referendum option.

Third party promoters need to register with the Electoral Commission if they plan to spend more than \$13,600 (was \$13,200) including GST on advertising for the election or each referendum during the regulated period. The register of promoters for 2020 is in the guidance and rules section at www.elections.nz.

Registered promoters can spend up to \$338,000 (was \$330,000) including GST for the general election and \$338,000 (\$330,000 including GST) for each of the referendums.

What about editorial content and views expressed in the media?

There are exemptions to election and referendum advertising rules for:

- editorial content including news stories and current affairs programmes
- personal political views stated by an individual online where no payment is involved
- a pure "get out and vote" message is not an election advertisement and is not an election expense, but it should include a promoter statement.

What if someone has a complaint about election advertising?

There are different agencies people can go to if they have concerns about an election or referendum advertisement.

The Commission is responsible for ensuring that the rules regarding promoter statements, authorisation and electoral finance are being complied with. We will consider complaints about advertising with regards to these rules.

The Advertising Standards Authority, Broadcasting Standards Authority and the Media Council all have roles when it comes to considering whether the content of campaign advertising, broadcasts and media activity meets the standards they administer.

What happens if the Electoral Act rules are broken?

If a potential breach is brought to our attention, we will look into it. If we believe there has been a breach, we can report it to the Police. We are not an enforcement agency so cannot prosecute or fine people – that is up to the Police.

Where can I find information on donations to parties?

Parties file donation returns every year and these are published on the Commission website www.elections.nz.

Parties must disclose donations of more than \$15,000 in the annual return.

Party donations of \$30,000 or more must be declared within ten working days. The name of the donor and the amount will be published on the Commission's website.

Candidate donations of more than \$1,500 must be declared in the candidate's return of expenses and donations following the General Election.

A law change that came into effect on 1 January 2020 means that parties and candidates cannot keep overseas donations greater than \$50.

What are the rules around election signs?

Local authorities decide where and when election signs can go up and there is no set date for when they can appear.

Rules vary between councils, however, so the Electoral Act allows election signs up to 3 square metres in size to be put up from Saturday 15 August (was 18 July). They can't go up anywhere though - local authority rules still apply after this date.

Election signs need to include a promoter statement. They must be covered up or removed by midnight on 16 October.

Election day – 17 October 2020

The Electoral Act prohibits campaigning of any kind on election day from midnight to 7pm, so people can vote without interference.

What are the rules for candidates and parties?

On election day parties, party supporters and candidates and third party promoters must:

- Cover up or take down all election and referendum signs.
- Not distribute any campaign or referendum material.
- Not post any new material on websites.
- Not display clothing (such as T-shirts) promoting a party or candidate.

Parties, party supporters, candidates may:

- Wear party lapel badges (including rosettes) in public bearing the party's name, emblem, slogan or logo (but

not the candidate's name).

- Wear lapel badges (including rosettes) in public bearing the name of the group.
- Display streamers, rosettes, ribbons and similar items in party colours on people or vehicles.
- Contact voters to offer help to get to a voting place. They must not say or do anything that influences voters as to the party or candidate they should or should not vote for.
- Display fixed signs exhibited before voting day on party headquarters including party names, slogans or logos that do not relate specifically to the election campaign.
- Keep election material on a website on election day as long as the material is only made available to people who voluntarily access it. New material must not be posted on the website on election day. Advertisements promoting the website must not be published on election day.

What are the rules for scrutineers?

Scrutineers may be appointed by candidates to observe the issuing of votes during advance voting, election day and the preliminary count on election day.

- Scrutineers may wear party lapel badges.
- They must not communicate with voters.

BALLOT PAPERS

Election Statistics

70 TE TAI TONGA

Results of the 2017 General Election

	Party Votes	% of Votes	Electorate Seats	List Seats	Total seats
National Party	1,152,075	44.4	41	15	56
Labour Party	956,184	36.9	29	17	46
New Zealand First Party	186,706	7.2	-	9	9
Green Party	162,443	6.3	-	8	8
ACT New Zealand	13,075	0.5	1	-	1
The Opportunities Party (TOP)	63,261	2.4	-	-	-
Māori Party	30,580	1.2	-	-	-
Aotearoa Legalise Cannabis Party	8,075	0.3	-	-	-
Conservative	6,253	0.2	-	-	-
MANA	3,642	0.1	-	-	-
Ban1080	3,005	0.1	-	-	-
New Zealand People's Party	1,890	0.1	-	-	-
United Future	1,782	0.1	-	-	-
NZ Outdoors Party	1,620	0.1	-	-	-
Democrats for Social Credit	806	0.0	-	-	-
Internet Party	499	0.0	-	-	-
Total	2,591,896		71	49	120

Total votes cast 2,630,173 including 10,793 party informal votes and 27,484 disallowed votes.

The results are calculated using the Sainte-Laguë formula.

Quick Election Statistics					
	2017	2014	2011	2008	2005
Number enrolled	3,298,009	3,140,417	3,070,847	2,990,759	2,847,396
Total votes cast	2,630,173	2,446,297	2,278,989	2,376,480	2,304,005
Turnout % of those enrolled	79.8%	77.9%	74.2%	79.5%	80.9%
Advance voting					
Number of advance votes	1,240,740	702,137	324,336	267,078	197,938
Percentage of voters	47.2%	28.7%	14.2%	11.2%	8.6%
Overseas votes					
Number of overseas votes cast	61,524	40,132	21,496	33,278	28,145
Māori electorates					
Voters on Māori roll	251,793	239,941	233,100	229,666	208,003
Votes in Māori electorates	167,974	156,147	135,734	143,334	139,510
Turnout (Māori roll)	66.7%	65.1%	58.2%	62.4%	67.1%
Special votes					
No. of special votes	446,287	331,005	263,469	270,965	248,677
% of total votes cast	17%	13.5%	11.56%	11.4%	10.79%
No. of special votes disallowed	26,588	28,811	21,263	19,517	17,815
No. of special votes disallowed votes as a % of special votes cast	6%	8.7%	8.1%	7.2%	7.2%

International voter turnout – parliamentary elections

Country	Date	Turnout %	Date	Turnout %	Date	Turnout %
Australia*	2019	91.89	2016	91.01	2013	93.23
Austria	2019	75.59	2017	80.00	2013	74.91
Belgium*	2019	88.38	2014	89.37	2010	89.22
Canada	2019	67.65	2015	68.28	2011	61.11
Denmark	2019	84.60	2015	85.89	2011	87.74
Finland	2019	68.73	2015	66.85	2011	67.37
France	2017	48.70	2012	55.40	2007	59.98
Germany	2017	76.15	2013	71.53	2009	70.78
Ireland	2020	62.77	2016	65.09	2011	69.90
Italy	2018	72.93	2013	75.19	2008	80.54
Japan	2014	52.66	2012	59.32	2009	69.27
Netherlands	2017	81.93	2012	74.56	2010	75.40
Norway	2017	78.22	2013	78.23	2009	76.37
Sweden	2018	87.18	2014	85.81	2010	84.63
Switzerland	2019	45.12	2015	48.40	2011	49.10
United Kingdom	2019	67.55	2017	69.31	2015	66.12
U.S.A (Parliamentary)	2018	56.84	2016	65.44	2014	42.50
U.S.A (Presidential)	2016	65.44	2012	66.66	2008	70.33

The voter turnout is defined as the percentage of registered voters who actually voted.

* Indicates Compulsory Voting

Source: International IDEA Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance www.idea.int

Enrolment statistics as at 9 June 2020

Age	Est. Eligible Population	General Roll	Māori Roll	Total Enrolled	Difference	% Enrolled
18 - 24	450,500	246,921	30,230	277,151	173,349	61.52%
25 - 29	347,200	226,231	28,364	254,595	92,605	73.33%
30 - 34	340,200	241,096	26,557	267,653	72,547	78.68%
35 - 39	313,000	246,471	23,523	269,994	43,006	86.26%
40 - 44	293,300	241,914	23,104	265,018	28,282	90.36%
45 - 49	319,300	271,983	24,006	295,989	23,311	92.7%
50 - 54	314,700	275,805	22,353	298,158	16,542	94.74%
55 - 59	315,800	282,829	21,547	304,376	11,424	96.38%
60 - 64	284,600	257,187	17,058	274,245	10,355	96.36%
65 - 69	245,000	224,131	11,911	236,042	8,958	96.34%
70+	548,500	510,665	16,635	527,300	21,200	96.13%
Total	3,772,100	3,025,233	245,288	3,270,521	501,579	86.7%

Enrolment statistics are updated monthly for each electorate at www.elections.nz in the stats and research section.



**ELECTORAL
COMMISSION**
TE KAITIAKI TAKE KŌWHIRI