

3 September 2025

By email to: [REDACTED]

Kia ora [REDACTED]

OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT REQUEST 2025/49

On Monday, 4 August 2025 you made a request under the Official Information Act 1982 (the OIA) for the following information:

Part A:

1. How many people were enrolled to vote in 2020 and 2023 in total vs. how many actually voted, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?
2. How many people who were enrolled to vote in 2020 and 2023 completed their enrollment and voted on the same-day, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?
3. How many people who were enrolled to vote in 2020 and 2023 completed their enrollment and voted on election-day, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?
4. How many people who were enrolled to vote in 2020 and 2023, were enrolled for the first-time, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?
5. How many people who were enrolled to vote in 2020 and 2023, were enrolled for the first-time on election day, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?
6. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on the same day in 2020 and 2023, were updating their home address but in the SAME electorate, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?
7. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on ELECTION day in 2020 and 2023, were updating their home address but in the SAME electorate, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?
8. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on the same day in 2020 and 2023, were updating their home address in a NEW electorate, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?
9. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on ELECTION day in 2020 and 2023, were updating their home address in a NEW electorate, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?
10. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on the same day in 2020 and 2023, were New Zealanders who were overseas after being away for an extended time?
11. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on ELECTION day in 2020 and 2023, were New Zealanders who were overseas after being away for an extended time?
12. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on the same day in 2020 and 2023, were foreign nationals who became New Zealanders residents the same year?

13. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on ELECTION day in 2020 and 2023, were foreign nationals who became New Zealanders residents the same year?
14. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on the same day in 2020 and 2023, were former prisoners who were released from prison the same year?
15. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on ELECTION day in 2020 and 2023, were former prisoners who were released from prison the same year?
16. Any analysis or data on the demographic characteristics (including ethnicity, age, and location) of voters who cast special votes in the 2023 General Election, as table divided by demographics?
17. Is it correct that “48 percent of Māori voters aged 18 to 19 enrolled or changed their voting details during the voting period” ([Let's not open the gate to US-style voter disenfranchisement - Newsroom](#)) and if so, what evidence or data does the Electoral Commission have to support this?
18. How many special votes cast in the 2023 election, if any, were disallowed, and for what reasons?
19. Does the Commission have any table or data comparing the demographic profile of advance voters with that of election-day voters in 2023?
20. Does the Commission have any table or data showing which advanced voters needed translation services like interpretation, and whether that was higher or lower during advanced voting vs election day?
21. Please provide any reports or data on how enrollment deadline changes affect transient or housing-insecure voters?

Part B

22. All written documents or reports, created by the Electoral Commission, for either the Ministry of Justice, or the Minister of Justice or anyone in his office, between 27 November 2023 and today that are related to, in consideration of, or about the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025 ([Electoral Amendment Bill 186-1 \(2025\), Government Bill – New Zealand Legislation](#))
23. Any correspondence from the Electoral Commission with the Ministry of Justice or Minister of Justice or anyone in his office, between 27 November 2023 and today, regarding potential indirect discrimination resulting from proposed electoral law changes under the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025?
24. Any analysis, advice, reports, data tables or internal correspondence held by the Electoral Commission relating to the demographics (including ethnicity, age, and geographic location) of voters who would have been unable to vote in the 2023 General Election if the proposed deadline for enrolment (13 days before election day) had applied?
25. Any information or advice held about the potential for the changes under the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025 to the vote process to disproportionately affect young voters?
26. Any information or advice held on the impact on Maori, including in Maori seats and general seats, with the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025?
27. Any information or advice held on the impact on renters, including in Maori seats and general seats, with the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025 vs. status quo, noting that the advice to Government was that “about 20 percent of the population had lived in their house for one year or less, and 53 percent had lived in their house for less than five years”? ([Let's not open the gate to US-style voter disenfranchisement - Newsroom](#))
28. Any demographic modelling, or other research or written advice created by or held by the Commission, regarding likely or probable voting or voter participation relating to the 2026

Parliamentary election, as a consequence of the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025's changes to voter enrollment?

29. Any demographic modelling, or other research or written advice created by or held by the Commission, regarding likely or probable enrollment numbers for the 2026 Parliamentary election, as a consequence of the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025's automatic enrollment provision as a result of data?
30. What, if anything, is the definition of "data" that the Electoral Commission can use to update a person's address, and is there any specific list of what that data constitutes?
https://www.parliament.nz/en/pb/hansard-debates/rhr/combined/HansDeb_20250729_20250729_28
31. Any modelling comparing the impact of voting participation with alternative timeframes (e.g. no enrollment and voting the same day vs. reverting to the deadline of the day before election day the legislative setting from 1993 to 2020 vs. three, five, seven days out etc)
32. (a) What complaints have been received, if any, regarding people being removed from the electorate role, either in the advance voting period in 2023 vs. between the 2023 election and now? (b) what were the causes of any errors? (c) what active monitoring of systems, if any, exist to rectify these errors?
33. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on the same day in 2020 and 2023, were women?
34. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on ELECTION day in 2020 and 2023, were women?
35. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on the same day in 2020 and 2023, were disabled?
36. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on the same day in 2020 and 2023, were disabled?
37. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on ELECTION day in 2020 and 2023, did so using a language interpreter (either sign language or spoken language)?
38. were enrolled to vote and voted on ELECTION day in 2020 and 2023, did so using a language interpreter (either sign language or spoken language)?

Responses to each of your questions are listed below:

1. How many people were enrolled to vote in 2020 and 2023 in total vs. how many actually voted, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?

Please see the table below for the number of enrolled electors and voters from the 2020 and 2023 general elections. This data can also be found on our election results website for 2023 [Party Votes and Turnout by Electorate](#) and for 2020 [Party Votes and Turnout by Electorate](#).

	2020	2023
Voters	2,919,073	2,884,111
Electors Enrolled	3,549,580	3,688,292
Turnout Percentage of Enrolled Electors	82.2%	78.2%

2. How many people who were enrolled to vote in 2020 and 2023 completed their enrolment and voted on the same-day, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?

Please note that for the data requested in questions 2 – 9 and 33 – 38, we are unable to provide certainty of whether an elector enrolled and voted on the same day or a breakdown between enrolment during advance voting and election day, as we do not hold data on the date an enrolment form was received or the date a special vote was received within the voting period.

The number of electors who enrolled or updated enrolment details during the voting period, including election day, and the percentage of all enrolled electors is included in the table below for the 2020 and 2023 general elections.

	2020	2023
Enrolment during voting period (including election day)	298,350	428,446
Percentage of enrolled electors enrolling or updating details during the voting period (including election day)	8.41%	11.62%

3. How many people who were enrolled to vote in 2020 and 2023 completed their enrolment and voted on election-day, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?

As stated above, we do not store the date an enrolment is received in our systems or separate election day enrolments from other voting period enrolments, thus, we are only able to give the approximate number and percentage of electors enrolling and voting on election day in the table below.

	2020	2023
Enrolment on election day (approximate)	80,000	110,000
Approximate percentage of enrolled electors enrolling or updating details on election day	2.3%	3.0%

4. How many people who were enrolled to vote in 2020 and 2023, were enrolled for the first-time, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?

The data notes in question 2 apply to the table below, which shows the number of electors and percentage of enrolled electors who enrolled for the first time during the voting period, including election day, in the 2020 and 2023 general election.

	2020	2023
First time enrolment during election period	52,228	99,211
Percentage of enrolled electors enrolling for the first time during the voting period (including election day)	1.47%	2.69%

5. How many people who were enrolled to vote in 2020 and 2023, were enrolled for the first-time on election day, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?

As stated in question 2, we do not retain information on what day an enrolment is received during the voting period, so we are unable to give data on election day alone. Data from election day is included with the voting period figures above.

6. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on the same day in 2020 and 2023, were updating their home address but in the SAME electorate, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?

The data notes in question 2 apply to the table below, which shows the number of electors and percentage of enrolled electors who updated their address within the same electorate during the voting period, including election day, in the 2020 and 2023 general election.

	2020	2023
Number of enrolled electors updating their address within the same electorate during the voting period (including election day)	71,022	100,906
Percentage of enrolled electors updating their address within the same electorate during the voting period (including election day)	2.0%	2.7%

7. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on ELECTION day in 2020 and 2023, were updating their home address but in the SAME electorate, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?

As stated in question 2, we do not retain information on what day an enrolment is received during the voting period, so we are unable to give data on election day alone. Data from election day is included with the voting period figures above.

8. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on the same day in 2020 and 2023, were updating their home address in a NEW electorate, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?

The data notes in question 2 apply to the table below, which shows the number of electors and percentage of enrolled electors who updated their address in a new electorate during the voting period, including election day, in the 2020 and 2023 general election.

	2020	2023
Number of enrolled electors updating their address in a new electorate during the voting period (including election day)	90,741	136,128
Percentage of enrolled electors updating their address in a new electorate during the voting period (including election day)	2.6%	3.7%

9. *How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on ELECTION day in 2020 and 2023, were updating their home address in a NEW electorate, as a numerical figure and as a percentage?*

As stated in question 2, we do not retain information on what day an enrolment is received during the voting period, so we are unable to give data on election day alone. Data from election day is included with the voting period figures above.

10. *How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on the same day in 2020 and 2023, were New Zealanders who were overseas after being away for an extended time?*

The Electoral Commission does not have access to and does not store data on time spent overseas by individuals eligible to vote as part of an elector's enrolment record. Anyone voting in a general election or by-election from outside New Zealand must submit a witnessed statutory declaration in which they confirm that they have been in New Zealand within the last 3 years if they are a citizen, or the last 12 months if they are a permanent resident. The declaration does not require the elector to say when they were last in New Zealand, so we don't know whether they reside overseas or are just overseas temporarily. As this information does not exist, we refuse this aspect of your request pursuant to section 18 (e) of the Official Information Act.

11. *How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on ELECTION day in 2020 and 2023, were New Zealanders who were overseas after being away for an extended time?*

Please refer to the answer for question 10.

12. *How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on the same day in 2020 and 2023, were foreign nationals who became New Zealanders residents the same year?*

The Electoral Commission does not hold data on the citizen/resident status of voters. As this information does not exist, we refuse this aspect of your request pursuant to section 18 (e) of the Official Information Act.

The Commission checks each enrolment with New Zealand Immigration Service (NZIS) for potentially unqualified voters, prior to them being included on the electoral roll. NZIS supplies the details of people who are in the country unlawfully or by virtue of a temporary permit, daily.

This is an automated process. Individuals at the Commission cannot manually access this information.

The person challenged can provide evidence to prove they are eligible to register on the electoral roll, either by:

- A. sending a photocopy of their evidence; or
- B. their evidence is provided face to face and sighted by a member of the processing team.

For electoral purposes, a permanent resident is someone residing in New Zealand legally who is not required to leave within a specific time. This includes someone who holds a valid resident or other type of visa if:

- they live in New Zealand
- their visa does not require them to leave New Zealand within a specified time
- they have lived in New Zealand continuously for 12 months or more at some point in their life
- they are in New Zealand legally
- they are not subject to sections 15 or 16 of the Immigration Act, for example if they have a conviction for certain offences or have been deported from New Zealand or another country.

This definition of 'permanent resident' is different to the definition used by NZIS.

13. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on ELECTION day in 2020 and 2023, were foreign nationals who became New Zealanders residents the same year?

Please refer to the answer for question 12.

14. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on the same day in 2020 and 2023, were former prisoners who were released from prison the same year?

The Commission does receive notifications from the Department of Corrections for people who have been disqualified. We hold information on any prisoner who then becomes eligible again and enrolls, but we do not hold information that records their former prisoner status or information on when they then voted.

As this information does not exist, we refuse this aspect of your request pursuant to section 18 (e) of the Official Information Act.

15. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on ELECTION day in 2020 and 2023, were former prisoners who were released from prison the same year?

Please refer to the answer for question 14.

16. Any analysis or data on the demographic characteristics (including ethnicity, age, and location) of voters who cast special votes in the 2023 General Election, as table divided by demographics?

We have attached an Excel file (Special and Advance Votes 2023.xlsx) with a breakdown of special votes in the 2023 general election by general electorate, Māori descent, and age group. Please note general electorate is used as a geographic grouping and includes electors enrolled on the Māori roll who live within that area. Please also take note of the technical notes on how these statistics were compiled and the confidentialisation used.

17. Is it correct that "48 percent of Māori voters aged 18 to 19 enrolled or changed their voting details during the voting period" ([Let's not open the gate to US-style voter](#))

[disenfranchisement - Newsroom](#)) and if so, what evidence or data does the Electoral Commission have to support this?

In 2023, 8,603 (47.9%) electors age 18-19 of Māori descent enrolled for the first time or updated their details during the voting period out of 17,964 enrolled Māori electors in this age group. In the 2020 general election 29.6% of Māori electors aged 18-19 years old enrolled for the first time or updated their details during the voting period. We have attached an Excel file (VP Enrol by Age Descent and Roll.xlsx) with the breakdown of electors enrolled in the 2020 and 2023 general elections by enrolment type during the voting period, age, roll type, and Māori descent. Please also take note of the technical notes on how these statistics were compiled.

18. *How many special votes cast in the 2023 election, if any, were disallowed, and for what reasons?*

In the 2023 general election, 15,555 special votes were disallowed. You can find a breakdown of the disallowed counts by electorate and reason in the attached Excel file (Special and Advance Votes 2023.xlsx). This information is also available on our website [Analysis of Special Declaration Votes Disallowed](#).

19. *Does the Commission have any table or data comparing the demographic profile of advance voters with that of election-day voters in 2023?*

We have attached an Excel file with a breakdown of advance ordinary votes and election day ordinary votes in the 2023 general election by general electorate, Māori descent, and age group. The breakdown of advance and ordinary votes with demographic information is not available for special votes. Please note general electorate is used as a geographic grouping and includes electors enrolled on the Māori roll who live within that area. Please also take note of the technical notes on how these statistics were compiled and the confidentialisation used.

20. *Does the Commission have any table or data showing which advanced voters needed translation services like interpretation, and whether that was higher or lower during advanced voting vs election day?*

Electoral Commission voting place staff are recruited to reflect diversity in the community and if a staff member speaks another language, this is noted on their name tags so they can assist electors. The Commission provides information on enrolling and voting in 27 languages. In 2023, we had New Zealand Sign Language translation services in some voting places that were promoted through advocacy groups for the Deaf Community. The Electoral Commission does not collect data on the use of translation services. As this information does not exist, we refuse this aspect of your request pursuant to section 18 (e) of the Official Information Act.

21. *Please provide any reports or data on how enrolment deadline changes affect transient or housing-insecure voters?*

A homeless person can enrol at the address where they spend a substantial part of their time. They can also enrol at the last residential address where they lived for at least 1 month, even if that was some time ago. When they enrol to vote, they need to provide a postal address where electoral mail, such as enrolment confirmations, can be sent. The postal address could be a PO Box, or the

address of a friend, family member, church or support group, but it needs to be someone who will agree to hold their mail for them to collect.

The information that must be provided with an enrolment application is prescribed in the legislation. Our enrolment records do not record someone as being transient or housing-insecure. The Electoral Commission does not have any reports or data on how enrolment deadlines affect transient and housing-insecure voters. As this information does not exist, we refuse this aspect of your request pursuant to section 18 (e) of the Official information Act.

22. *All written documents or reports, created by the Electoral Commission, for either the Ministry of Justice, or the Minister of Justice or anyone in his office, between 27 November 2023 and today that are related to, in consideration of, or about the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025 (Electoral Amendment Bill 186-1 (2025), Government Bill – New Zealand Legislation).*

We have interpreted this question as being a document or report that discusses the bill not just a document or report that refers to the bill. The Electoral Commission provided comments and data analysis for inclusion in draft papers and briefings prepared by the Ministry of Justice, but the Electoral Commission did not create written documents or reports for the Ministry of Justice or the Minister of Justice about the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025. As this information does not exist, we refuse this aspect of your request pursuant to section 18 (e) of the Official information Act.

23. *Any correspondence from the Electoral Commission with the Ministry of Justice or Minister of Justice or anyone in his office, between 27 November 2023 and today, regarding potential indirect discrimination resulting from proposed electoral law changes under the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025?*

The Electoral Commission does not have any correspondence with the Ministry of Justice or Minister of Justice or anyone in his office regarding potential indirect discrimination resulting from the proposed electoral law changes under the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025. As this information does not exist, we refuse this aspect of your request pursuant to section 18 (e) of the Official information Act.

24. *Any analysis, advice, reports, data tables or internal correspondence held by the Electoral Commission relating to the demographics (including ethnicity, age, and geographic location) of voters who would have been unable to vote in the 2023 General Election if the proposed deadline for enrolment (13 days before election day) had applied?*

No backwards-looking analysis was done on the 2023 general election data with regards to the proposed Electoral Amendment Bill. Should the bill pass, elector behaviour will change, so it cannot be inferred that all electors enrolling for the first time or enrolling after being ineligible would have been unable to vote. Please see question 28 and 29 for modelling that has been done on this topic. Data on new electors during the voting period is attached in the Excel file (VP Enrol by Age Descent and Roll.xlsx) referred to in the response to question 17.

25. *Any information or advice held about the potential for the changes under the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025 to the vote process to disproportionately affect young voters?*

At page 88 of the Electoral Commission's report on the 2023 election, the Commission said:

Electoral Commission
Level 4, 34-42 Manners Street, PO Box 3220, Wellington 6140, New Zealand
Telephone +64 4 495 0030

Closing the rolls before election day may be an option to reduce special votes. However, removing election day enrolment is unlikely to significantly reduce special votes, but would likely increase the number of disallowed votes cast by voters who are not enrolled. Additionally, closing the rolls before election day may disenfranchise some communities more than others. Data indicates that special votes are more likely to come from electors who live in areas with larger proportions of Māori, Asian, and Pasifika communities. We also know younger voters and voters on the Māori roll are more likely to have to do a special vote.

A copy of the report is available here: [Report-on-the-2023-General-Election.pdf](#)

The Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS) provides information. A copy of the RIS is available here: [Improving-the-timeliness-of-the-vote-count-final.pdf](#). See pages 2-4, 16, 19 and the options analysis and costs and benefits tables on page 19 and page 21 of the RIS.

Copies of proactively released papers on the bill are available here: [Electoral-Matters-Bill_Combined_FINAL.pdf](#). They include information at pages 97-98.

The Report of the Attorney-General under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 is available here: [25072025-Electoral-Amendment-Bill.pdf](#). It includes information on this at page 12).

26. Any information or advice held on the impact on Maori, including in Maori seats and general seats, with the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025?

At page 88 of the Electoral Commission's report on the 2023 election, the Commission said:

Closing the rolls before election day may be an option to reduce special votes. However, removing election day enrolment is unlikely to significantly reduce special votes, but would likely increase the number of disallowed votes cast by voters who are not enrolled. Additionally, closing the rolls before election day may disenfranchise some communities more than others. Data indicates that special votes are more likely to come from electors who live in areas with larger proportions of Māori, Asian, and Pasifika communities. We also know younger voters and voters on the Māori roll are more likely to have to do a special vote.

A copy of the report is available here: [Report-on-the-2023-General-Election.pdf](#)

The Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS) also provides information on this. A copy of the RIS is available here: [Improving-the-timeliness-of-the-vote-count-final.pdf](#). See pages 2-4, 16, 19 and also the options analysis and costs and benefits tables on page 19 and page 21 of the RIS.

Copies of proactively released papers on the bill are available here: [Electoral-Matters-Bill_Combined_FINAL.pdf](#). They include information on this at pages 11, 66-67, 81, 97-98, 154, 158.

The Report of the Attorney-General under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 is available here: [25072025-Electoral-Amendment-Bill.pdf](#). It includes information on this at page 12.

27. Any information or advice held on the impact on renters, including in Maori seats and general seats, with the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025 vs. status quo, noting that the advice to Government was that “about 20 percent of the population had lived in their house for one year or less, and 53 percent had lived in their house for less than five years”? ([Let's not open the gate to US-style voter disenfranchisement - Newsroom](#))

The information that must be provided with an enrolment application is prescribed in the legislation. The Electoral Commission does not collect data on renters. As this information does not exist, we refuse this aspect of your request pursuant to section 18 (e) of the Official Information Act.

28. Any demographic modelling, or other research or written advice created by or held by the Commission, regarding likely or probable voting or voter participation relating to the 2026 Parliamentary election, as a consequence of the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025's changes to voter enrollment?

The Electoral Commission has modelled the probable changes in enrolment and voting behaviour in the 2026 general election due to the legislative changes proposed in the Electoral Amendment Bill affecting enrolment and special votes, however, these models have not included demographic breakdowns. These models rely on assumptions of elector behaviour that cannot be accurately predicted and the assumption that the full benefits of automatic enrolment will not be realised until future elections.

It is estimated that the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025 in its current form would decrease turnout by around 39,000 voters, increase disallowed special votes by about 40,000 and decrease the percentage of votes that are special votes to 22%, from an estimated 24% with no changes to the Electoral Act.

No demographic breakdowns were modelled to assess the impact of changes to the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025.

Additional context and advice was given to Ministry of Justice and incorporated into the regulatory impact assessment that can be found on MOJ's website: [Improving-the-timeliness-of-the-vote-count-final.pdf](#)

29. Any demographic modelling, or other research or written advice created by or held by the Commission, regarding likely or probable enrollment numbers for the 2026 Parliamentary election, as a consequence of the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025's automatic enrollment provision as a result of data?

As with the voting models referenced in the previous question, the enrolment models rely on assumptions of elector behaviour that cannot be accurately predicted and the assumption that the full benefits of automatic enrolment will not be realised until future elections.

The models show that without any changes to communications, community and partner engagement, or activities from the Commission, enrolment would drop around 73,000 electors at the time of the 2026 election, or from 94.7% of the eligible population to 92.9%.

No demographic breakdowns were modelled to assess the impact of changes to the Electoral Amendment Bill 2025. The Commission has also not yet modelled the offset of this decrease in enrolment that changes to enrolment communications, engagement activities, or advertising would have.

Additional context and advice was given to Ministry of Justice and incorporated into the regulatory impact assessment that can be found on MOJ's website: [Improving-the-timeliness-of-the-vote-count-final.pdf](#)

30. *What, if anything, is the definition of "data" that the Electoral Commission can use to update a person's address, and is there any specific list of what that data constitutes?*

https://www.parliament.nz/en/pb/hansard-debates/rhr/combined/HansDeb_20250729_20250729_28

The data being referred to is the data that can be received under the data-matching agreements outlined in [section 263B of the Electoral Act 1993](#). The agencies we can receive data from is set out in section 263B(3) of the Act. The data that the Electoral Commission can currently be provided is outlined in section 263B(2) of the Act. [Clause 22](#) of the Electoral Amendment Bill proposes amendments to section 263B to enable emails and phone numbers to also be provided.

31. *Any modelling comparing the impact of voting participation with alternative timeframes (e.g. no enrollment and voting the same day vs. reverting to the deadline of the day before election day the legislative setting from 1993 to 2020 vs. three, five, seven days out etc)*

No models were created by the Electoral Commission for alternative timeframes. As this information does not exist, we refuse this aspect of your request pursuant to section 18(e) of the Official Information Act.

32. *(a) What complaints have been received, if any, regarding people being removed from the electorate role, either in the advance voting period in 2023 vs. between the 2023 election and now? (b) what were the causes of any errors? (c) what active monitoring of systems, if any, exist to rectify these errors?*

In total, as of 5 August, 3,316,761 people are enrolled on the general roll and 298,667 people on the Māori roll. There are 113,402 people on the dormant roll - 98,703 on the general roll and 14,699 on the Māori roll.

People are moved to the dormant roll if we lose touch with them, for example, if we get returned mail from an old address, and go back on the main roll when they update their address with us. A person can still cast a special vote if they are on the dormant roll. As soon as they re-enrol, they are moved from the dormant roll to the main roll. If an elector on the dormant roll does not re-enrol, then after 3 years, by law they have to be removed from the dormant roll and become ineligible to vote.

The dormant roll process is set out in the Electoral Act. It's important for the integrity of the electoral roll that people are listed at their current address. It ensures that voters are eligible to vote in the ward or electorate where they live.

These are not errors. These are the numbers of people placed on the dormant roll or removed from the roll in accordance with the Electoral Act.

Since the last election in October 2023 through to 01 August 2025, the total number of people that have been moved from the main to dormant rolls is 53,180, and of these, 46,586 are on the General roll and 6,594 are on the Māori roll.

Anyone that has since re-enrolled, will have moved from the dormant roll to the main roll. An elector must be removed from a dormant roll after 3 years if they have not re-enrolled during this time period. For that same time period, 24,976 were removed including 21,935 on the general roll and 3,041 on the Māori roll.

Anyone that is eligible and has since re-enrolled, will have been added back onto the main roll.

We do not hold information specifically on the number of complaints or enquiries regarding removal or absence from the roll, but, from Monday 2 October to Friday 13 October 2023, we received 92 complaints about:

- data handling error (5)
- Commission communications (29)
- other complaints relating to enrolment confirmations and communications (58)

and from 14 October 2023 to 4 August 2025 we received 176 complaints about:

- data handling error (11)
- Commission communications (8)
- other complaints relating to enrolment confirmations and communications (157).

33. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on the same day in 2020 and 2023, were women?

The information that must be provided with an enrolment application is prescribed in the legislation. The Electoral Commission does not collect data on the gender of enrolled voters. As this information does not exist, we refuse this aspect of your request pursuant to section 18 (e) of the Official Information Act.

34. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on ELECTION day in 2020 and 2023, were women?

Please refer to the answer for question 33.

35. How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on the same day in 2020 and 2023, were disabled?

The information that must be provided with an enrolment application is prescribed in the legislation. The Electoral Commission does not collect data on the disability status of enrolled electors. As this

information does not exist, we refuse this aspect of your request pursuant to section 18 (e) of the Official information Act.

36. *How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on the same day in 2020 and 2023, were disabled?*

Please refer to the answer for question 35.

37. *How many people who were enrolled to vote and voted on ELECTION day in 2020 and 2023, did so using a language interpreter (either sign language or spoken language)?*

Please refer to the answer for question 20.

38. *were enrolled to vote and voted on ELECTION day in 2020 and 2023, did so using a language interpreter (either sign language or spoken language)?*

Please refer to the answer for question 20.

In the interests of transparency, we release responses to Official Information Act requests every 3 months. We will publish this response with your personal details redacted.

You have the right under section 28(3) of the Act to make a complaint to the Ombudsman if you are not satisfied with the response to your request. Information about how to do this is available at www.ombudsman.parliament.nz or by phoning 0800 802 602.

Yours sincerely



Karl Le Quesne
Chief Electoral Officer