

Local Authority Election Statistics 2001

Prepared by Research Services
for Local Government Services
Department of Internal Affairs – Te Tari Taiwhenua
2003



Local Authority Election Statistics 2001

Published in 2003 by the Department of Internal Affairs
Te Tari Taiwhenua, PO Box 805, Wellington
Aotearoa, New Zealand.
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ISSN 1171-1523

Printed by

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Foreword

I am pleased to present this report of the 2001 Local Authority Election Statistics.

This is the twelfth edition in a series that began in 1959. This series provides an important and interesting picture of the development of local government elections over more than 40 years.

The 2001 elections were the fifth since local authorities were restructured in 1989, and the first since the establishment of district health boards. It is now possible to see national trends as well as more localised patterns in the results for each individual authority.

I believe this report will be of interest to all involved in local government in New Zealand and those with an interest in democracy in general.

I would like to thank the electoral officers and councils for providing the data from which this report is generated. Without their help we could not have produced this report.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "C Blake". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end. To the right of the signature is a vertical line.

Christopher Blake
Secretary for Local Government

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Section 1: Quick Reference

Number of Elected Councils

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| District Health Boards | 21 |
| Regional Councils | 12 |
| Territorial Authorities | |
| City Councils | 15 |
| District Councils | 58* |
| Community Boards | 146 |
| Total number of authorities | 253 |

Representation of Women

| | |
|---|------------|
| Number of women elected | 615 |
| Proportion of all those elected who are women | 30.7% |
| Number of women mayors | 12 (of 74) |
| Proportion of city councillors who are women | 39% |
| Proportion of district councillors who are women | 25% |
| Proportion of community board members who are women | 31% |
| Proportion of district health board members who are women | 44% |
| Proportion of regional councillors who are women | 26% |

* Rodney district not included

Elected of Members (including mayors)

| | |
|---|-------|
| Number of candidates (including those unopposed) | 4,683 |
| Number of members elected | 2,006 |
| Proportion of members elected unopposed | 18 |
| Proportion of members (including mayors) re-elected to previous positions | 62% |

Turnout

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Resident electors on territorial authority electoral rolls | 2,537,760 |
| Ratepayer electors on territorial authority electoral roll | 10,858 |
| Proportion of all electors who are ratepayer electors | 0.43% |
| Turnout in election of district health boards | 50% |
| Turnout in election of regional councils | 49% |
| Turnout in election of city councils | 45% |
| Turnout in election of district councils | 57% |
| Turnout in election of community boards | 46% |

Section 2: Introduction

This report covers the 2001 election statistics for territorial authorities (district and city councils), regional councils, district health boards (DHBs) and community boards. For the purposes of this report all of these elections will be referred to as local authorities elections.

Eligible to vote

The decision to vote is a personal choice, however it is a legal requirement for New Zealand citizens and permanent residents over the age of 18 years to be enrolled so they can choose whether or not to vote. People are qualified to enrol if:

- they are 18 years old or older, and
- they are a New Zealand citizen or permanent resident, and
- they have lived in New Zealand for one year or more without leaving the country.

They cannot enrol if:

- they are a New Zealand citizen who has not been in New Zealand at all within the last three years, or
- they are a permanent resident of New Zealand who has not been in New Zealand at all within the last 12 months, or
- they are in prison, having been sent there for three years or more because of a criminal offence, or
- they are a patient in a psychiatric hospital who has been sent there for the last three years or more, or
- they are on the Electoral Corrupt Practices List.

New Zealand public servants and members of the New Zealand defence forces who are on duty overseas for long periods are qualified to enrol, as are

members of their family.

The area in which a person is entitled to enrol will be the last one in which they lived for at least one month. If they have never lived in any one electorate for one month or longer, their electorate will be the one which they now live or in which they last lived.

(Source: <http://www.elections.org.nz/elections/enrolling/index.html>)

Types of Local Authorities

Regional councils are responsible for a range of functions including resource management, environmental planning and regional land transport. There are 12 regional councils covering most of the country. Members are elected to regional councils from constituencies and they appoint their own chairperson.

Territorial authorities (or *Territorial local authorities*) are responsible for a broad range of functions such as roads, water supply, sewage disposal and rubbish collection. They also assume responsibility for amenities such as parks, libraries and swimming pools, and undertake regulatory functions in respect of public health and safety. Territorial authorities with a population of 50,000 or more and which are predominantly urban and a major urban centre of regional activity may designated as city councils. Some cities of less than 50,000 in population were given that status in 1989. Other territorial authorities are designated as *district councils*.

There are 15 city councils and 59 district councils. Each territorial authority has a directly elected mayor. Most territorial authorities are divided into wards for the election of councillors. Several territorial authorities have been

allocated regional council functions and are called *unitary authorities* (Nelson, Gisborne, Tasman and Marlborough). They are counted as territorial authorities for this report.

Some territorial authorities have *community boards* to which they can delegate functions. Community boards are not technically local authorities, but are directly elected and are included as local authorities for the purposes of this report. There are 146 community boards.

District Health Boards (DHBs) are responsible for providing or buying Government funded health care services for the population of a specific geographical area. There are 21 DHBs in New Zealand and they have existed since 1 January 2001. The statutory objectives of DHBs are to improve, promote and protect the health of communities; to promote the integration of health services, especially primary and secondary care services; and to promote effective care or support of those in need of personal health services or disability support.

Up to 11 board members sit on each board, of which a maximum of 7 are elected and 4 appointed by the Minister of Health. Territorial Authority electoral officers (TAs) are responsible for running the elections (the DHBs pay the territorial authorities for the cost of running the elections¹).

Method of election

All elections were conducted by post and electors had three weeks within which to return their votes. The conduct of elections is governed by the Local

¹ Source: <http://www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf>

Electoral Act 2001, with some issues being provided for in the Local Government Act 1974. DHB elections are regulated by the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000 (NZPHD Act). If successful, candidates in all elections serve a three-year term and then new elections are held².

Research method

Election statistics were obtained electronically, in the majority of cases via a purpose-built website. Electoral Officers were sent a link to the site and a username and password to enable them to log-on to the site so they could enter the election results they were responsible for. A small number of authorities were unable to provide separate totals for votes cast under the ratepayer franchise.

The data in this publication has been carefully checked to ensure accuracy, but due to the volume and large number of sources involved in the data collection, there may be some errors that are beyond our control.

² The only exception is members of DHBs that are appointed by the Minister of Health. They can serve for a maximum of three terms (nine years)

Definitions

Members elected unopposed

Where the number of candidates in a ward, district or constituency is the same or less than the number of vacancies then every candidate is declared to be elected prior to the election.

Contests: Constituencies and Wards

For electoral purposes, regions are divided into constituencies, which generally correspond to cities and districts within the region. In a few cases, a territorial district is divided between two or more regions. Most territorial authorities are divided into wards for election purposes, with a separate election within each ward to elect one or more representatives to represent that area. However, some territorial authorities do not have wards and these elections are referred to as being *at large*. In 2001, four cities and three districts held council elections *at large* rather than in wards.

Electors

Resident elector is someone who is eligible to vote in the parliamentary elections. This means that anybody who is registered as a parliamentary elector, and whose address is in the particular area where an election is held qualifies as an elector in that district health board / community board (if any)/ licensing trust (if any)/ or regional/ city or district council area. Rolls of residential electors are compiled from parliamentary rolls.

Ratepayer elector

Since 1992, there has been a ratepayer franchise. This means that ratepayers owning property in a region, city, district or community where they are not a resident are entitled to enrol for the ratepayer franchise. A person

may enrol as the sole ratepayer in respect of a property, or may be nominated by joint ratepayers or a company or organisation. All ratepayer electors must also be registered parliamentary electors. Eligible ratepayer electors are able to vote in all elections except for district health boards and licensing trusts.

Total number of electors on the roll

This is the total on the roll for the whole district and includes contested and uncontested constituencies/wards, ratepayer (if applicable) and resident electors.

Representation

This is the total number of electors on the roll divided by the number of elected members.

Voters

Resident voter is someone who is an eligible resident elector that voted in the local authority elections. The number of resident voters divided by the number of resident electors gives the resident turnout.

Ratepayer voter is someone who is an eligible ratepayer elector that voted in the local authority elections. The number of ratepayer voters divided by the number of ratepayer electors gives the ratepayer turnout.

Total voters is the sum of resident and ratepayer voters (including informal and valid special votes). This figure is divided by the sum of resident and ratepayer electors (in contested wards only) to give total turnout.

A voter differs from the number of votes. Voters is a count of people who voted in an election. Votes refers to the number of votes cast in an election. These two figures differ when there are two or more positions to be filled. If there are multiple positions to be filled in a ward or constituency election a voter is able to cast as many votes as there are positions to be filled.

Special Votes

Anyone whose name appears on the roll and who claims to have not received voting papers, or to have lost, spoilt, or destroyed them, can cast a special vote – as can anyone whose name does not appear on the roll but who has enrolled on the parliamentary roll.

Informal Votes

This is the number of voting papers for a particular election on which the candidate or candidates for whom the electors wish to vote is not clearly indicated.

On a strict interpretation, this includes voting papers that have not been marked at all. Widespread use was made of combined voting papers, and any sections left blank have been counted as informal votes by returning officers.

Figure 2.1 gives an example of a combined voting form with two types of informal votes. The first, in the council election, shows that the voter only voted for two of three possible council positions. It is unclear whether the voter did not want to vote cast a third vote or did not realise how many votes they had to cast for council elections. The second type of informal vote in Figure 2.1 is where the voter did not cast a vote in the community board election at all, they may not have seen community board election on the election form or they may decided not to vote in that election.

Figure 2.1: Example of informal votes

| Council election | Community Board election |
|---|--|
| You can vote for a maximum of 3 candidates | You can vote for a maximum of 3 candidates |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Candidate A | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate A |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Candidate B | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate B |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Candidate C | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate C |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Candidate D | <input type="checkbox"/> Candidate D |

Turnout

This is the percentage of electors on the roll (for those areas where an election was necessary) who voted. Overall turnout is the total number of resident and ratepayer voters (including those who cast informal and special votes) divided by the total number of electors on both the resident and ratepayer rolls in contested areas.

Part One: Summary of Findings and Trends

Section 3 : Overview

There have been five local authority elections since the 1989 restructuring of local government. Patterns of change and stability can now be traced over more than a decade.

Elected bodies, positions, and level of representation

Since the previous local authority election in 1998, two community boards have been disestablished or amalgamated (Table 3.1). The 2001 election witnessed the first district health board elections since they were established on 1 January 2001. Apart from these changes, the local authorities remain the same as in 1998. There was no election held for Rodney District.

Table 3.1: Number of contested bodies, 1989 - 2001

| Type of elected body | 1989* | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| Regional councils | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| District Health Boards | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| Territorial authorities: | | | | | |
| -City councils | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| -District councils | 60 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 58 [^] |
| Community boards | 159 | 156 | 155 | 148 | 146 |
| Total elected bodies | 246 | 242 | 241 | 234 | 252 |

*District Council election in 1989 includes Chatham Islands, which was a county council.

[^]Excludes Rodney District, where no election was held.

There have been some changes to the number of elected positions on local authorities (Table 3.2). The most notable change has been the introduction of 147 electable positions with the introduction of district health boards. District councils, city councils, and community boards all had reduced numbers of electable positions, while the number of positions on regional councils increased by one.

Table 3.2: Number of elected positions, 1989 - 2001

| Type of elected body | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Regional councils | 198 | 130 | 131 | 133 | 134 |
| District Health Boards | - | - | - | - | 147 |
| Territorial authorities: | | | | | |
| -City councils | 246 | 247 | 239 | 223 | 221 |
| -City mayors | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| -District councils | 769 | 705 | 684 | 668 | 640 |
| -District mayors | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 58 |
| Community boards | 948 | 866 | 864 | 796 | 791 |
| Total positions | 2,234 | 2,022 | 1,992 | 1,894 | 2,006 |

Enrolment of eligible electors

Table 3.3 shows that the number of people recorded on the electoral roll for local authorities across New Zealand in October 2001 was around 2.5 million electors. The population aged 18 years³ and over who were usually resident on March 2001 according to the Census was 2,728,890. This means there were approximately 7% of those eligible who were not enrolled for the 2001 local authority elections.

Table 3.3: Representation, 1989 - 2001

| | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Resident electors on territorial authority rolls | 2,185,776 | 2,261,760 | 2,403,012 | 2,508,210 | 2,537,760 |
| Electors per member: | | | | | |
| -Regional councils ⁴ | 10,852 | 16,786 | 17,536 | 18,097 | 18,543 |
| -District health boards | - | - | - | - | 17,433 |
| -City councils | 4,809 | 5,136 | 5,601 | 6,315 | 6,622 |
| -District councils | 1,304 | 1,481 | 1,577 | 1,664 | 1,696 |
| -Community boards | 1,168 | 1,257 | 1,371 | 1,542 | 1,610 |

³ The minimum legal voting age

⁴ The Nelson-Marlborough Regional Council was abolished prior to the 1992 elections

Summary

The introduction of district health board elections in 2001 has disguised some of the trends in local authority elections. Excluding district health board elections for the sake of comparability, several trends are evident in local authority elections conducted since 1989, these are:

- a downward trend in the number of positions available in local authority elections
- an upward trend in the number of electors on the roll
- an upward trend of in the number of electors per position.

Measuring the health of the democratic process

Local authority elections provide an indicator of the health of the local democratic process in New Zealand, as measured by:

- how vigorously elections are contested
- how fully voters participate.

This report aims to address these two issues, and in particular to answer the following questions:

- What was the interest in standing for local election?
- Were particular types of candidates more successful than others?
- What was the level of voter participation, and were there particular factors that seemed to influence participation?
- Are there particular issues or lessons for local authorities and those responsible for local government policy?

Section 4: Interest in standing for local election

Overall there appeared to be greater interest in standing for election to a local authority compared to 1998, as measured by the number of candidates per position (Table 4.1). However, the proportion of contested positions was the lowest since 1989. As later tables show, the inclusion of district health board elections is largely responsible for the relatively high figures in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Candidates and contests, 1989 - 2001

| Candidates | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001* |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Candidates | 5,297 | 3,915 | 3,884 | 4,131 | 4,683 |
| Positions [^] | 2,234 | 2,022 | 1,992 | 1,894 | 2,006 |
| Candidates per position# | 2.37 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 2.18 | 2.33 |
| Elected unopposed | 172 | 365 | 303 | 254 | 365 |
| Members elected unopposed | 8% | 18% | 15% | 13% | 18% |
| Positions contested | 92% | 82% | 85% | 87% | 82% |

[^] The number of positions in 2001 is higher than the number of people elected due to 10 positions being unfilled

* 2001 results are inflated by the introduction of district health board elections

Number of candidates per position, contested or unopposed

The increased interest in standing for election as shown above in Table 4.1 was strongly influenced by the introduction of district health board elections. The number of candidates seeking election was down for all elections (Table 4.2). The figure presented in Table 4.1 is lower than 1998 when district health board numbers are excluded.

Table 4.2: Candidates, 1989 - 2001

| Type of authority | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Regional councils | 680 | 299 | 278 | 320 | 300 |
| District Health Boards | - | - | - | - | 1,085 |
| City councils | 778 | 677 | 636 | 712 | 593 |
| City mayors | 71 | 72 | 98 | 116 | 86 |
| District councils | 1,742 | 1,354 | 1,313 | 1,445 | 1,265 |
| District mayors | 194 | 161 | 193 | 232 | 217 |
| Community boards | 1,832 | 1,352 | 1,366 | 1,306 | 1,137 |
| Total candidates | 5,297 | 3,915 | 3,884 | 4,131 | 4,683 |

Table 4.3 shows the number of candidates that stood for election by the number of positions available. The number of candidates per position declined for all elections between 1998 and 2001. The inclusion of the district health board elections greatly increased the overall number of candidates per position. When DHB figures are excluded the results show that there was less interest in standing for election in 2001 compared to 1998, but similar proportions to other elections since 1989. The number of candidates per position in DHB elections (7.4 candidates per position) was easily the highest for any type of local authority election in 2001.

Table 4.3: Number of candidates per available position, 1989 - 2001

| Type of authority | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Regional councils | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| District Health Boards | - | - | - | - | 7.4 |
| City councils | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.7 |
| City mayors | 5.1 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 5.7 |
| District councils | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| District mayors | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Community boards | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 |

The 2001 election overall had the highest proportion of uncontested positions since 1989 (Table 4.1). This was also largely true for each type of local authority election. Regional council, district council and city council mayoral elections all had the highest number of uncontested elections since 1989 (Table 4.4).

The inaugural district health board elections were predominantly contested, with just one constituency, consisting of just one position, being elected unopposed.

Table 4.4: Members elected unopposed, 1989 - 2001

| Type of authority | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Regional councils | 5 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 20 |
| District Health Boards | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| City councils | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| City mayors | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| District councils | 63 | 105 | 98 | 77 | 110 |
| District mayors | 8 | 17 | 11 | 2 | 6 |
| Community boards | 95 | 222 | 179 | 163 | 221 |
| Total unopposed | 172 | 365 | 303 | 256 | 365 |

Table 4.5 shows the proportion of members elected unopposed as a proportion of all electable positions. Less than 1% of positions on district health boards were not contested.

Table 4.5: Proportion of members elected unopposed, 1989 - 2001

| Type of authority | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Regional councils | 3% | 12% | 11% | 11% | 15% |
| District Health Boards | - | - | - | - | 0.7% |
| City councils | 0% | 2% | 0.4% | 0% | 2% |
| City mayors | 7% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 13% |
| District councils | 8% | 15% | 14% | 12% | 17% |
| District mayors | 14% | 29% | 19% | 3% | 10% |
| Community boards | 10% | 26% | 21% | 20% | 28% |

Section 5 : Successful Candidates

This section compares the results of incumbent or sitting members against all other candidates. This is to determine whether or not sitting members were more likely to be re-elected compared to "new" candidates. This section also covers the representation of women in local authority elections.

A higher proportion of sitting members continued to be re-elected compared to other candidates across all types of local authorities (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Proportion of candidates and proportion of councillors who were previously sitting members ⁵, 1989 - 2001

| Type of body | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Regional council | | | | |
| Candidates | N/A | 38% | 32% | 36% |
| Councillors | 57% | 69% | 61% | 80% |
| City council | | | | |
| Candidates | N/A | 32% | 27% | 30% |
| Councillors | 58% | 68% | 63% | 69% |
| Mayors | 73% | 67% | 47% | 75% |
| District council | | | | |
| Candidates | N/A | 41% | 37% | 38% |
| Councillors | 61% | 64% | 62% | 63% |
| Mayors | 73% | 66% | 68% | 55% |
| Community boards | | | | |
| Candidates | N/A | 43% | 39% | 47% |
| Members | N/A | 59% | 54% | 59% |

N/A Not available

⁵ Returned to the same position they held before

Regional, city and district councils and mayoralities all returned a majority of sitting members (Table 5.1). This was particularly true of regional councils where 80% of the councillors had served in the previous term. Three-quarters of city council mayors were sitting members also.

Fewer women stood for election, compared to men (Table 5.2). However, there was a higher proportion of women candidates (32%) in 2001 than in previous elections.

Table 5.2: Women and men as candidates and elected members, 1989 - 2001

| | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Candidates | | | | | |
| Women | 1,137 | 1,043 | 1,093 | 1,170 | 1,517 |
| Men | 4,160 | 2,872 | 2,791 | 2,963 | 3,166 |
| Proportion of candidates | | | | | |
| Women | 21% | 27% | 28% | 28% | 32% |
| Men | 79% | 73% | 72% | 72% | 68% |
| Members elected | | | | | |
| Women | 561 | 574 | 592 | 596 | 615 |
| Men | 1,673 | 1,448 | 1,400 | 1,298 | 1,382 |
| Proportion of members | | | | | |
| Women | 25% | 28% | 30% | 31% | 31% |
| Men | 75% | 72% | 70% | 69% | 69% |
| Proportion elected | | | | | |
| Women | 49% | 55% | 54% | 51% | 40% |
| Men | 40% | 50% | 50% | 44% | 43% |

Women were represented on 31% of the electable positions in 2001, the same level as in 1998 (Table 5.3). Their level of success was similar to their share of candidates, comprising 31% of elected members.

Table 5.2 also shows that not only did more men stand, and get elected but proportionately, men were slightly more likely to get elected. 43% of male candidates were elected, compared to 40% of all female candidates.

Table 5.3 shows the number of women candidates and elected members for each type of election. There were fewer women candidates in all types of election in 2001 compared to 1998, except for regional council elections. The number of women elected was also lower in 2001 than in 1998 for all elections with the exception of city council and city mayoral elections. This is reflected in Table 5.4, where the proportion of women elected was lower than in 1998 for all elections except city council elections.

Female representation was highest on district health boards (44%), followed by city councils (38%) and community boards (32%).

Table 5.3: Women candidates and members, 1989 - 2001

| Type of body | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Regional Council | | | | | |
| Council candidates | 98 | 58 | 63 | 60 | 70 |
| Councillors | 44 | 33 | 38 | 37 | 35 |
| District Health Boards | | | | | |
| DHB candidates | - | - | - | - | 479 |
| DHB members | - | - | - | - | 65 |
| City council | | | | | |
| Council candidates | 219 | 206 | 219 | 229 | 195 |
| Councillors | 87 | 87 | 80 | 81 | 86 |
| Mayoral candidates | 16 | 19 | 24 | 34 | 19 |
| Mayors | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| District council | | | | | |
| Council candidates | 295 | 292 | 318 | 367 | 330 |
| Councillors | 149 | 164 | 178 | 178 | 168 |
| Mayoral candidates | 22 | 31 | 31 | 38 | 49 |
| Mayors | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 8 |
| Community board | | | | | |
| Board candidates | 487 | 437 | 438 | 442 | 375 |
| Board members | 271 | 277 | 281 | 281 | 248 |
| Total women candidates | 1,137 | 1,043 | 1,093 | 1,170 | 1,517 |
| Total women members | 561 | 574 | 592 | 596 | 615 |

Table 5.4: Proportion of members who were women, 1989 - 2001

| Type of body | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Regional councils | 22% | 25% | 29% | 28% | 26% |
| District Health Boards | - | - | - | - | 44% |
| City councils | 35% | 35% | 33% | 36% | 39% |
| District councils | 19% | 23% | 26% | 27% | 25% |
| Community boards | 29% | 32% | 33% | 35% | 31% |

The number of women mayors remained the same between 1998 and 2001 in city council elections, while there were six fewer female mayors elected to district councils 2001 than in 1998. (Table 5.5).

Table 5.5: Women mayors, 1989 - 2001

| Type of body | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-------------------|------|------|-------|-------|------|
| City councils | 4/14 | 4/15 | 3/15 | 4/15 | 4/15 |
| District councils | 6/59 | 9/59 | 12/59 | 15/59 | 8/58 |

Table 5.6 and Table 5.7 show the trends in women's representation since 1959. The proportion of candidates who were women has risen steadily since 1959, increasing from around 5% of all candidates in 1962 up to 32% in 2001.

Figure 5.1 compares the proportion of women in local authorities from 1959 to 2001, and illustrates how the proportion of candidates and members who were women has increased in successive elections over the period up till 1998. Between 1998 and 2001 there has been a decrease in the proportion of women elected, but a continued increase in the proportion of women candidates.

Table 5.6: Number and proportion of women candidates and women elected in local government, 1959 - 1986

| YEAR Date of local election | CANDIDATES | | | MEMBERS | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | Total candidates | Total women candidates | Percent women | Total members | Total women members | Percent women |
| 1959 | | | | 2,408 | 63 | 2.6% |
| 1962 | 3,158 | 150 | 4.8% | 2,377 | 89 | 3.7% |
| 1965 | 3,386 | 144 | 4.3% | 2,344 | 83 | 3.5% |
| 1968 | 3,613 | 150 | 4.2% | 2,517 | 95 | 3.8% |
| 1971 | 3,730 | 245 | 6.6% | 2,492 | 142 | 5.7% |
| 1974 | 3,951 | 371 | 9.4% | 2,453 | 190 | 7.8% |
| 1977 | 3,347 | 408 | 12.2% | 2,292 | 255 | 11.1% |
| 1980 | 3,520 | 507 | 14.4% | 2,352 | 332 | 14.1% |
| 1983 | 3,439 | 547 | 15.9% | 2,352 | 386 | 16.4% |
| 1986 | 3,742 | 688 | 18.4% | 2,298 | 422 | 18.4% |

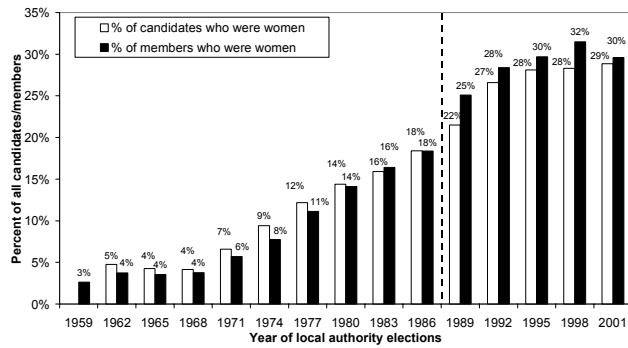
Table 5.7: Number and proportion of women candidates and women elected in local government, 1989 - 2001*

| YEAR Date of local election | CANDIDATES | | | MEMBERS | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | Total candidates | Total women candidates | Percent women | Total members | Total women members | Percent women |
| 1989 | 5,297 | 1,137 | 21.5% | 2,234 | 561 | 25.1% |
| 1992 | 3,915 | 1,043 | 26.6% | 2,022 | 574 | 28.4% |
| 1995 | 3,884 | 1,093 | 28.1% | 1,992 | 592 | 29.7% |
| 1998 | 4,133 | 1,170 | 28.3% | 1,894 | 596 | 31.5% |
| 2001* | 4,696 | 1,521 | 32.4% | 2,010 | 615 | 30.8% |

Note: 1989 was the first election of local authorities in New Zealand after Local Government restructuring.

* 2001 was the first election of district health boards after they were established

Figure 5.1: Proportions elected who were women 1959-2001



Note: Elections from 1959 to 1986 represent the situation before restructuring of local government, and apply to councillors and mayors of territorial authorities. Elections from 1989 to 2001 represent the situation after restructuring, and apply to the combined total of councillors and mayors of all regional councils, all city and district councils and all members of community boards

** 2001 election excludes district health board results, refer to Table 5.7 for the inclusion of DHB results*

Section 6: Particular Issues

Ratepayer franchise

The ratepayer franchise was reintroduced as Government policy in 1992, and has been available in all elections since then. It had been available prior to 1986. Ratepayers can vote in the regional, city, district or community board elections for areas where they are not resident but where they own property.

Ratepayer electors made up on average less than 1% of the total number of electors on the rolls for all types of elected bodies (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Number of ratepayer electors, 1992-2001

| Ratepayer electors | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Regional council | 16,224 | 11,489 | 11,027 | 9,263 |
| City council | 6,080 | 3,460 | 2,724 | 2,518 |
| District council | 16,180 | 10,536 | 8,699 | 8,340 |
| Community boards | 13,039 | 8,012 | 6,102 | 6,535 |
| Proportion of total electors | | | | |
| Regional council | 0.74% | 0.50% | 0.46% | 0.37% |
| City council | 0.48% | 0.26% | 0.19% | 0.17% |
| District council | 1.59% | 0.98% | 0.78% | 0.73% |
| Community boards | 1.18% | 0.67% | 0.31% | 0.51% |

Informal voting

In 2001 there were more informal votes than in previous elections (Table 6.2). However, the exclusion of district health board results for comparability with previous elections would show that the numbers of informals are well down on 1998 levels, and would be the lowest since 1992.

Table 6.2: Informal votes: number of votes, 1989 - 2001

| Type of authority | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Regional councils | 40,116 | 73,637 | 88,232 | 105,039 | 66,848 |
| District Health Boards | - | - | - | - | 71,170 |
| City councils | 22,673 | 23,699 | 20,142 | 31,024 | 17,699 |
| City mayors | 16,077 | 12,183 | 8,238 | 13,214 | 17,994 |
| District councils | 11,602 | 10,705 | 11,992 | 11,037 | 9,454 |
| District mayors | 14,172 | 12,110 | 11,244 | 13,929 | 9,708 |
| Community boards | 32,352 | 18,732 | 21,211 | 38,373 | 22,663 |
| Total informal votes | 136,992 | 151,066 | 161,059 | 212,616 | 215,536 |

As a proportion of total votes cast, the proportion of informal votes was well down compared to previous elections despite the inclusion of district health board elections, which had relatively high levels of informal votes (Table 6.3).

The proportions of informal votes in city and district council elections and district council mayoral elections were the lowest since 1989.

Table 6.3: Informal votes: proportion of total vote, 1989 - 2001

| Type of authority | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Regional councils | 3.4% | 7.0% | 9.0% | 9.0% | 6.1% |
| District Health Boards | - | - | - | - | 5.6% |
| City councils | 3.7% | 3.8% | 3.0% | 4.3% | 2.6% |
| City mayors | 1.2% | 2.1% | 2.7% | 1.8% | 2.9% |
| District councils | 1.9% | 1.9% | 2.1% | 1.8% | 1.7% |
| District mayors | N/A | 2.4% | 2.2% | 2.2% | 1.7% |
| Community boards | 6.0% | 3.8% | 3.9% | 6.8% | 5.0% |
| All bodies | 4.6% | 5.4% | 5.8% | 5.9% | 4.1% |

N/A Not available

Special voting

Patterns of special voting were quite variable between different territorial or local authorities. As a proportion of all votes cast, the level of special votes was also the second highest since 1989 (Table 6.4). The proportion of special votes allowed was the second highest since 1989. Similar to previous elections, special votes made up less than 1% of all votes. Details are provided later in the report for each particular local authority.

Table 6.4: Special votes, 1989-2001

| Special votes | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Special votes cast | 26,115 | 22,385 | 21,060 | 21,363 | 33,559 |
| Proportion of votes being special votes | 0.90% | 0.80% | 0.76% | 0.69% | 0.83% |
| Proportion of special votes allowed | 68% | 77% | 73% | 72% | 75% |

Section 7: Levels of voter participation

This section looks at voter participation in local authority elections held since 1989. Voter participation is the number of electors that cast a vote in contested local authority elections as a proportion of electors on the roll in contested areas. Voter participation is referred to in this section as “turnout”.

Overall turnout is the combined turnout of both resident and ratepayer electors who voted as a proportion of all resident and ratepayer electors on the roll in contested local authority wards/constituencies.

General trends in turnout

The turnout in 2001 local authority elections was the lowest since 1989 for all but regional council elections, where it was the second lowest since 1989 (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1: Overall average voter turnout, 1989 - 2001

| Type of elected body | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Regional councils | 56% | 52% | 48% | 53% | 49% |
| District Health Boards | - | - | - | - | 50% |
| Territorial authorities: | | | | | |
| -City councils | 52% | 48% | 49% | 51% | 45% |
| -City mayors | 50% | 48% | 49% | 51% | 45% |
| -District councils | 67% | 61% | 59% | 61% | 57% |
| -District mayors | 67% | 61% | 59% | 59% | 56% |
| Community boards | 54% | 49% | 50% | 50% | 46% |

Of all elections in 2001, turnout was highest for district council elections. This is a reflection of the higher turnout typical of the more rural make-up of district councils. City council mayoral elections by comparison had the lowest turnout of all elections in 2001.

In contrast to the low overall turnout, the average ratepayer turnout was the highest since 1992 for all local authorities (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2: Average turnout of ratepayer electors, 1992 - 2001*

| Type of elected body | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Regional councils | 67% | 67% | 60% | 76% |
| Territorial authorities: | | | | |
| -City councils | 63% | 65% | 71% | 86% |
| -District councils | 72% | 73% | 79% | 81% |
| Community boards | 68% | 69% | 65% | 82% |

Table 7.3 shows the average turnout for regional councils and district health boards by the relative size of the local authority (large and small) and by their geographical distribution (North and South Island).

Large regional councils bucked the overall trend of lower voter turnout between 1998 and 2001 by having an increased turnout during this period (Table 7.3). By comparison, the overall voter turnout had decreased on average between 1998 and 2001 for smaller regional councils and across North Island and South Island regional councils. However, the average turnout was still highest amongst small regional councils.

Voter turnout was highest on average amongst the smallest district health boards (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3: Average turnout regional councils and district health boards, 1989 - 2001

| Type of body/position | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Regional councils | | | | | |
| Large | * | * | 45% | 46% | 48% |
| Small | * | * | 59% | 60% | 57% |
| North Island | * | * | 46% | 51% | 47% |
| South Island | * | * | 55% | 60% | 56% |
| District health boards | | | | | |
| Large | - | - | - | - | 47% |
| Small | - | - | - | - | 56% |
| North Island | - | - | - | - | 48% |
| South Island | - | - | - | - | 55% |

* Details not available

Voter turnout in 2001 continued to be highest amongst smaller councils and in South Island councils, compared to larger and North Island councils (Table 7.4). For city councils, the smaller and South Island councils had a majority turnout, while amongst large city councils and North Island city councils fewer than half of eligible electors voted in 2001.

Table 7.4: Average turnout for city, and district councils and for communities, 1989 - 2001

| Type of body/position | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| City councils | | | | | |
| Large | 51% | 48% | 48% | 50% | 44% |
| Small | 55% | 49% | 54% | 56% | 51% |
| North Island | * | * | 47% | 49% | 43% |
| South Island | * | * | 54% | 58% | 51% |
| City mayors | | | | | |
| Large | 51% | 48% | 48% | 50% | 44% |
| Small | 55% | 47% | 54% | 56% | 51% |
| North Island | * | * | 47% | 49% | 43% |
| South Island | * | * | 55% | 58% | 51% |
| District councils | | | | | |
| Large | 66% | 60% | 58% | 61% | 56% |
| Small | 71% | 65% | 66% | 68% | 65% |
| North Island | 64% | 60% | 57% | 59% | 55% |
| South Island | 74% | 66% | 66% | 67% | 65% |
| District mayors | | | | | |
| Large | 64% | 60% | 57% | 52% | 55% |
| Small | 65% | 67% | 64% | 66% | 65% |
| North Island | * | 60% | 56% | 57% | 54% |
| South Island | * | 65% | 65% | 66% | 64% |
| Community boards | | | | | |
| North Island | 51% | 47% | 48% | 48% | 44% |
| South Island | 63% | 54% | 54% | 56% | 52% |

* Details not available

Turnout was down from 1998 across all types of councils and elections, with the exception of mayoral elections in large district councils (Table 7.4).

Variations in turnout over time

The following figures (Figure 7.1 to Figure 7.6) show how the average turnout in elections for council has fluctuated among the 59 District Councils, 12 Regional Councils, and 15 City Councils for the five elections held between 1989 and 2001. *Note, the scale in the charts runs from 30% to 90%.*

Patterns show that some individual authorities had consistently higher turnout and others consistently low. Each authority seems to have a 'baseline turnout' but with variations from year to year. One trend shown in the charts is for higher *baseline turnout* as the list moves further South.

In several cases there was quite a wide variation in turnout from election to election. Local concerns might explain some of the patterns, with high turnout associated with some pressing local issue.

An unusual feature of turnout in cities was the election held in Lower Hutt in 1992. This was the only occasion since 1989 when any authority used ballot box voting instead of postal voting, and the turnout was very low, only 26%.

Figure 7.1 and Figure 7.2: Voter turnout in District Councils, 1989 - 2001

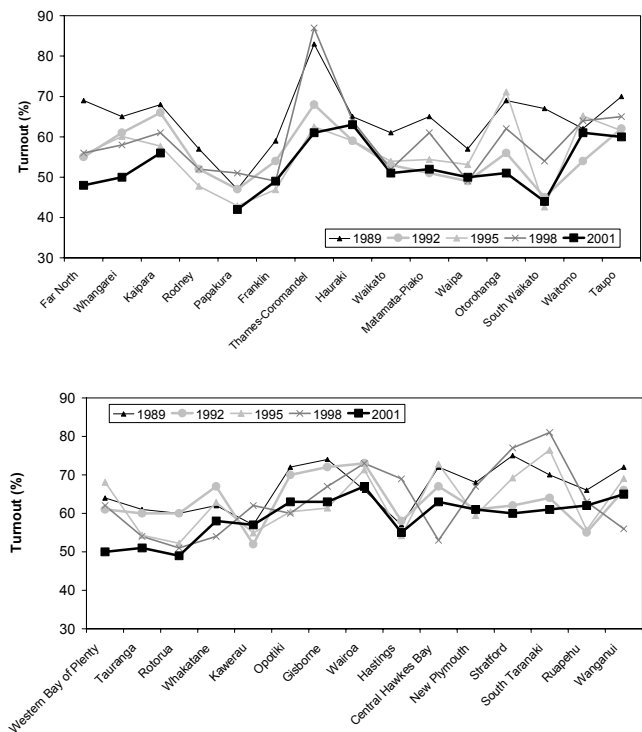


Figure 7.3 and Figure 7.4: Voter turnout in District Councils, 1989 - 2001

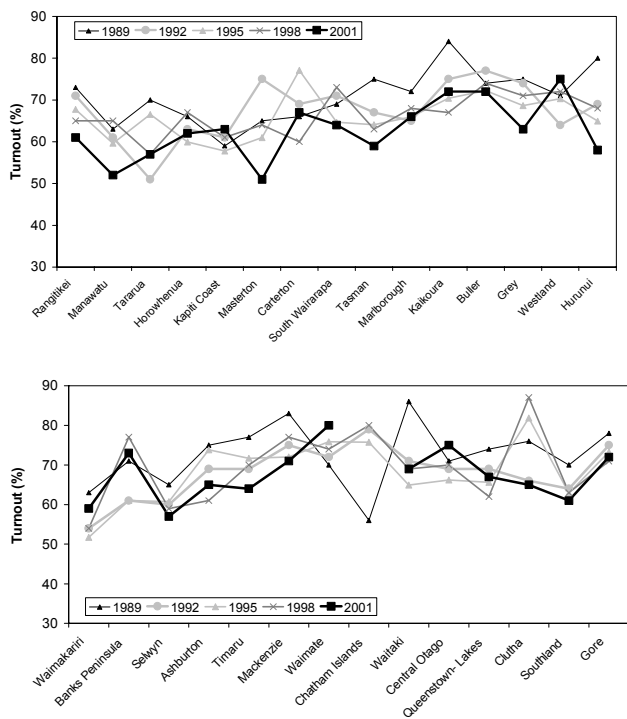
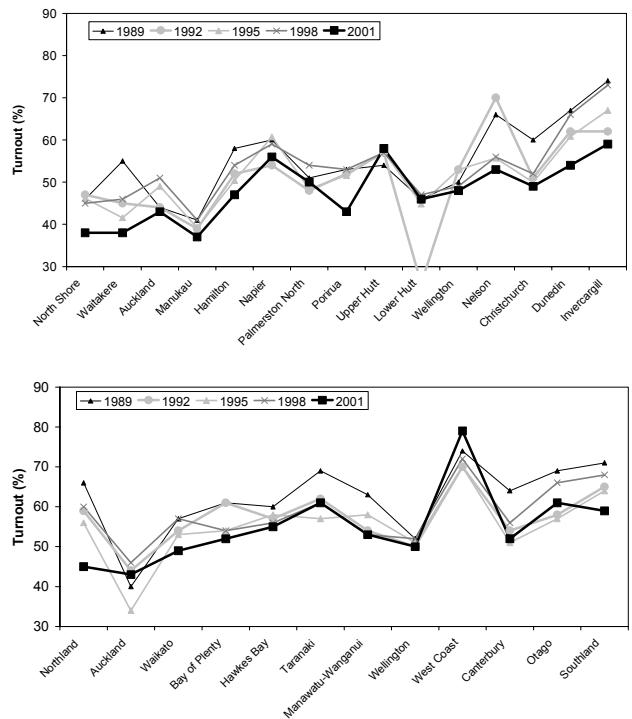


Figure 7.5 and Figure 7.6: Voter turnout for City Councils and Regional Councils, 1989 - 2001



7.1 Factors that might affect turnout

Territorial authorities (city and district councils) remain the element of local government with which the public interact most closely. Average voter turnout within contested wards in territorial authority elections have been examined to establish whether any particular factors were associated with high or low election turnout.

Was turnout high or low?

Territorial authorities (TAs) that held elections were classified in four categories of turnout, as shown in Table 7.5. The majority of territorial authorities had medium-low, to medium high levels of turnout in 2001. Compared to 1998, there was a large increase in the number of councils that had low levels of voter turnout.

Table 7.5: Size of local authorities, 1998 - 2001

| Turnout | Number of authorities | |
|--|-----------------------|------|
| | 1998 | 2001 |
| High (70% and over) | 16 | 8 |
| Medium-high (60-69%) | 28 | 26 |
| Medium-low (50-59%) | 22 | 24 |
| Low (less than 50%) | 7 | 14 |
| Total contested Territorial Authorities* | 73 | 72 |

* For the Chatham Islands in 1998 there was one less candidate than the number of positions; all candidates were declared elected and an election was held early in 1999 to fill the vacancy. In 2001 no election was held for Rodney District and the Chatham Islands Council was elected unopposed.

Was there a mayoral contest?

All cities except Porirua and Invercargill had a mayoral contest. Seven districts also did not have mayoral elections (Kaipara, Rodney, Otorohanga, Stratford, Tararua, Grey and Southland). All of these councils had a medium-high voter turnout, with the exception of Porirua. It appears that lack of a mayoral contest did not greatly influence voter turnout in these authorities.

Was there a local contest for community boards?

There was no clear association between the existence of a community board and high turnout (Table 7.6). However, local authorities with low turnout had the highest proportion of community boards.

Table 7.6: Size of community boards, 1998 - 2001

| TA Turnout | Authorities with community boards | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------|-------|-----|
| | 1998 | | 2001 | |
| High (70% and over) | 10/16 | 63% | 4/8 | 50% |
| Medium-high (60-69%) | 18/28 | 64% | 18/26 | 69% |
| Medium-low (50-59%) | 10/22 | 45% | 12/24 | 50% |
| Low (less than 50%) | 7/7 | 100% | 10/14 | 71% |
| Total | 45/73 | 62% | 44/72 | 61% |

Was there a large number of candidates?

The number of candidates was related to the levels of voter turnout (Table 7.7). There was most often a high turnout in areas where fewer candidates were standing, while low turnout occurred mainly in authorities where there were more candidates.

Table 7.7: Average candidate and turnout levels, 1998 - 2001

| TA Turnout | Average candidates per position | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| | 1998 | 2001 |
| High (70% and over) | 2.13 | 1.67 |
| Medium-high (60-69%) | 2.22 | 2.03 |
| Medium-low (50-59%) | 2.44 | 2.14 |
| Low (less than 50%) | 3.08 | 2.60 |
| Total | 2.18 | 2.14 |

The following categories have been applied to levels of candidates per position amongst territorial authorities in Table 7.8:

- Low = 2.000 or less candidates per position
- Medium = 2.001 - 3.00 candidates per position
- High = 3.001 or more candidates per position.

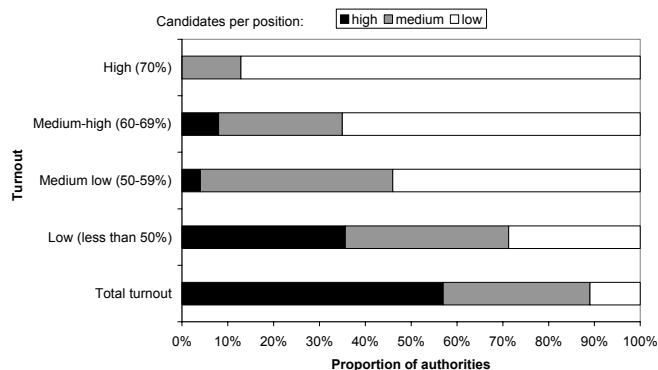
Table 7.8 confirms that there is a strong link between the number of candidates per position and the level of turnout amongst territorial authorities. This link can be seen more clearly in Figure 7.7, where authorities with low turnout have the highest proportion of authorities with more than three candidates per position, while authorities with high turnout have none.

Table 7.8: Proportion of candidate and turnout levels, 1998 - 2001

| TA Turnout | Proportion of candidates per position | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| | 1998 | 2001 |
| High (70% and over) | 6% high | 0% high |
| | 38% medium | 13% medium |
| | 56% low | 88% low |
| Medium-high (60-69%) | 14% high | 8% high |
| | 39% medium | 27% medium |
| | 46% low | 65% low |
| Medium-low (50-59%) | 23% high | 4% high |
| | 45% medium | 42% medium |
| | 32% low | 54% low |
| Low (less than 50%) | 71% high | 36% high |
| | 14% medium | 36% medium |
| | 14% low | 29% low |
| Total | N/A | 57% high |
| | N/A | 32% medium |
| | N/A | 11% low |

N/A – Not available

Figure 7.7: Turnout by number of candidates, 2001



Number of electors

Similar to authorities with fewer *candidates per position*, authorities with fewer *electors per council member* were strongly associated with higher turnouts. As might be expected, authorities with a small number of electors per council member also tended to have a higher turnout than those with a large number of electors (Table 7.9 and Table 7.10). This pattern was obvious both in the 1998 and 2001 elections.

This pattern could be due to several reasons. Candidates with smaller electorates may find it easier to make themselves known to voters, or more voters may already know them. Other factors could be that rural or smaller electorates are more interested/involved in local government, or maintain a greater sense of ‘civic duty’. This theme is examined further in Table 7.13 and Figure 7.9.

Table 7.9: Number of electors per position, 1998 - 2001

| TA Turnout | Number of electors per member | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | 1998 | 2001 |
| High (70% and over) | 1,390 | 634 |
| Medium-high (60-69%) | 1,595 | 1,516 |
| Medium-low (50-59%) | 3,616 | 2,532 |
| Low (less than 50%) | 5,779 | 6,626 |
| Total | N/A | 2,980 |

N/A – Not available

Table 7.10: Average number of electors per authority, 1998 - 2001

| TA Turnout | Average number of electors | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| | 1998 | 2001 |
| High (70% and over) | 15,449 | 6,181 |
| Medium-high (60-69%) | 17,388 | 17,140 |
| Medium-low (50-59%) | 52,284 | 29,228 |
| Low (less than 50%) | 90,710 | 96,555 |
| Total | N/A | 50,529 |

N/A – Not available

Unopposed candidates

A small proportion of candidates were elected unopposed. In the cities, 2 mayors and 5 councillors were elected unopposed. In the districts, 7 mayors were unopposed, as well as 20% of candidates in the larger districts and 17% of candidates in the smaller districts.

Table 7.11 sorts the number of electors per electable position into three categories (listed below) and compares these groupings with the levels of turnout used elsewhere in this section. The three categories of electors per position are defined as:

- Low = 2,000 or less electors per position
- Medium = 2,001 – 3,000 electors per position
- High = 3,001 or more electors per position.

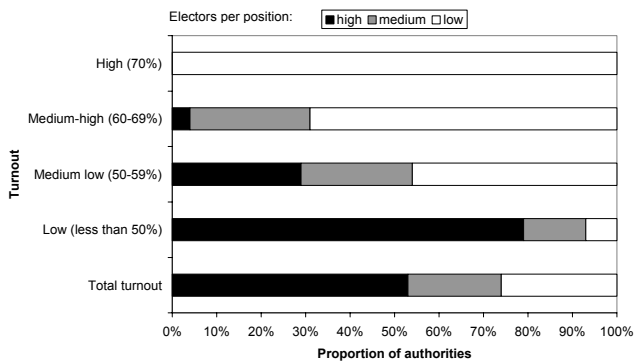
The councils with high turnout levels had low levels of electors per position (Table 7.11). Councils with low turnout levels had comparatively high level of electors per position. This pattern can be seen more clearly in Figure 7.8.

Table 7.11: Proportion of electors per position and turnout levels, 1998 - 2001

| TA Turnout | Proportion of electors per position | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| | 1998 | 2001 |
| High (70% and over) | 13% high | 0% high |
| | 25% medium | 0% medium |
| | 63% low | 100% low |
| Medium-high (60-69%) | 7% high | 4% high |
| | 50% medium | 27% medium |
| | 43% low | 69% low |
| Medium-low (50-59%) | 50% high | 29% high |
| | 45% medium | 25% medium |
| | 5% low | 46% low |
| Low (less than 50%) | 71% high | 79% high |
| | 29% medium | 14% medium |
| | 0% low | 7% low |
| Total | N/A | 53% high |
| | N/A | 21% medium |
| | N/A | 26% low |

N/A – Not available

Figure 7.8: Turnout by proportion of electors per position, 2001



Local authority type

This sub-section looks at patterns of voting and turnout between urban and rural territorial authorities. All territorial authorities were classified as one of four types⁶:

- **Rural** – 50% or more of the council population living in a rural centre and/or other rural area (n=19 TAs)
- **Mixed** – Less than 50% of the council population living in a rural and/or other rural area, and less than 50% of the population living in a main urban area and/or a secondary urban area (n=16 TAs)

⁶ As defined by applying the criteria listed below to Statistics New Zealand's categories of "main urban areas", "secondary urban areas", "minor urban areas", "rural centre" and "other rural"

- **Mainly urban** – More than 50% of the council population living in main urban area and/or a secondary urban area (n=21 TAs)
- **Urban** – 90% or more of the council population living in a main urban area (n=18 TAs).

Table 7.12 shows that the urban authorities on average had the lowest turnout. Turnout amongst the other authorities was higher than the urban authorities but the same across authorities in the rural, mixed and mainly urban categories.

Table 7.12: Average turnout by urban/rural status of territorial authorities, 1998 - 2001⁷

| Type of TA | Average turnout | |
|--------------|-----------------|------|
| | 1998 | 2001 |
| Rural | 67% | 58% |
| Mixed | 61% | 58% |
| Mainly urban | 57% | 58% |
| Urban | 51% | 45% |

⁷ Different definition of rural/urban used between 1998 and 2001 so results are not strictly comparable

Table 7.13: Proportion of rural/urban territorial authorities by turnout levels, 1998 - 2001

| Turnout | Proportion of local authority type | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| | 1998 | 2001 |
| High (70% and over) | 75% urban | 0% urban |
| | 0% mainly urban | 25% mainly urban |
| | 25% mixed | 13% mixed |
| | 0% rural | 63% rural |
| Medium-high (60-69%) | 61% urban | 4% urban |
| | 14% mainly urban | 38% mainly urban |
| | 25% mixed | 31% mixed |
| | 0% rural | 27% rural |
| Medium-low (50-59%) | 27% urban | 29% urban |
| | 9% mainly urban | 25% mainly urban |
| | 32% mixed | 25% mixed |
| | 32% rural | 21% rural |
| Low (less than 50%) | 0% urban | 71% urban |
| | 29% mainly urban | 14% mainly urban |
| | 14% mixed | 7% mixed |
| | 57% rural | 7% rural |
| Total | N/A | 25% urban |
| | N/A | 28% mixed |
| | N/A | 22% mainly urban |
| | N/A | 25% rural |

N/A – Not available

Figure 7.9: Turnout levels by rural/urban territorial authorities, 2001

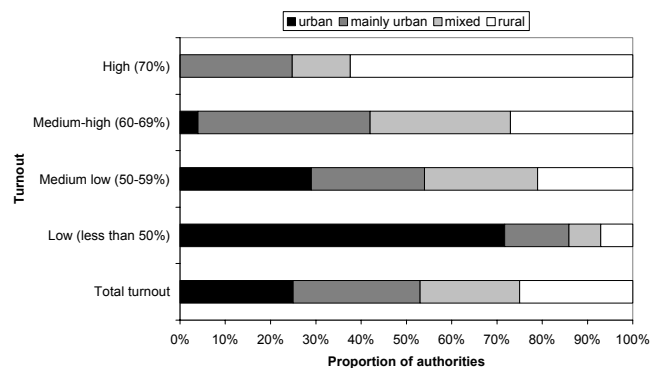


Table 7.13 and Figure 7.9 show the turnout levels of territorial authorities by their urban/rural category. Authorities with low turnout were predominantly urban, while authorities with high turnout levels were predominantly rural.

Table 7.14 shows that the more urban the territorial authority, the higher the average number of candidates per electable position.

Table 7.14: Average candidates per position, 2001

| Type of TA | 2001 |
|-------------------------|------|
| Rural | 1.73 |
| Mixed urban/rural | 1.83 |
| Urban with rural fringe | 2.05 |
| Urban | 2.76 |
| Total | 2.14 |

Community board turnout

Almost a third of community boards were elected unopposed (Table 7.15). In some cases there were fewer candidates than available positions, resulting in 10 positions nationally being unfilled.

Table 7.15: Average community board turnout, 1998 - 2001

| | Average turnout | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 1998 (n=143) | 2001 (n=142) |
| 70%+ | 19% | 6% |
| 60-69% | 19% | 18% |
| 50-59% | 22% | 27% |
| 40-49% | 17% | 11% |
| 30-39% | 2% | 8% |
| No contest | 22% | 31% |

The proportion of uncontested elections was higher than in 1998. Community boards were also less contested than in 1998 (Table 7.15).

While the average turnout amongst community boards was down from 1998 the level of electors per community remained relatively unchanged (Table 7.16).

Table 7.16: Average electors per community board, 1998 - 2001

| | Average number of electors per board | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|------|
| | 1998 | 2001 |
| Under 1,000 | 15% | 18% |
| 1-3,000 | 30% | 31% |
| 3-5,000 | 16% | 17% |
| 5-10,000 | 14% | 13% |
| 10-20,000 | 7% | 5% |
| Over 20,000 | 17% | 17% |

Table 7.17 compares the levels of turnout and electors per board as presented in Table 7.15 and Table 7.16. Community boards with higher levels of electors generally had lower levels of turnout compared to other community boards. This is in keeping with the pattern observed for territorial authorities.

Table 7.17: Average community board turnout by electors per community board, 2001

| | Average community board turnout | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| | No contest | 30-39% | 40-49% | 50-59% | 60-69% | 70%+ |
| Under 1,000 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 5 |
| 1-3,000 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 12 | 2 |
| 3-5,000 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 1 |
| 5-10,000 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| 10-20,000 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Over 20,000 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 |



**Part Two:
Individual Local Authorities**

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Section 8: Population of Local Authorities

The 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings issued by Statistics New Zealand provided the basis for defining smaller and larger cities, districts and regions.

Regions

The following six larger regions have populations over 200,000: Auckland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Manawatu-Wanganui, Wellington and Canterbury.

The six other smaller regions, all with populations under 200,000, were: Northland, Hawke's Bay, Taranaki, West Coast, Otago and Southland.

District Health Boards

The following nine DHB's have a population over 150,000: Waitemata, Auckland, Counties-Manukau, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, MidCentral, Capital and Coast, Canterbury, and Otago.

The remaining twelve DHBs with a population under 150,000 were: Northland, Tairāwhiti, Lakes, Hawke's Bay, Taranaki, Whanganui, Wairarapa, Hutt, Nelson, Marlborough, West Coast, South Canterbury, and Southland.

Unitary Authorities

Four areas have authorities that combine the functions of a regional council with those of a city or district council. These have been listed with other cities and districts. They are: Nelson, Gisborne, Tasman and Marlborough.

Cities

The following eight larger cities had populations over 100,000: North Shore, Waitakere, Auckland, Manukau, Hamilton, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.

The seven smaller cities with populations under 100,000 were: Napier,

Palmerston North, Porirua, Upper Hutt, Lower Hutt, Nelson and Invercargill.

Districts

The following 32 larger districts had populations over 20,000: Far North, Whangarei, Rodney, Papakura, Franklin, Thames-Coromandel, Waikato, Matamata-Piako, Waipa, South Waikato, Taupo, Western Bay of Plenty, Tauranga, Rotorua, Whakatane, Gisborne, Hastings, New Plymouth, South Taranaki, Manawatu, Wanganui, Horowhenua, Kapiti Coast, Masterton, Tasman, Marlborough, Waimakariri, Selwyn, Ashburton, Timaru, Waitaki, and Southland.

Some of these districts include major urban areas.

The following 27 districts had populations under 20,000: Kaipara, Hauraki, Otorohanga, Waitomo, Kawerau, Opotiki, Wairoa, Central Hawkes Bay, Stratford, Ruapehu, Rangitikei, Tararua, Carterton, South Wairarapa, Kaikoura, Buller, Grey, Westland, Hurunui, Banks Peninsula, Mackenzie, Waimate, Chatham Islands, Central Otago, Queenstown-Lakes, Clutha and Gore.

Section 9: Regional Council Elections

This section presents information about candidates, members and voting patterns for each of the 12 regional councils. Brief notes are followed by Table 9.11 listing the individual regional councils, which serve most of New Zealand. The four unitary authorities⁸, which have both city or district council and regional functions, are dealt with as city or district councils in the next two sections.

Positions and Candidates

Overall, there was less interest in standing for regional councils in 2001 than in 1998, as measured by the total number of candidates and the average number contesting each position (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1: Regional council candidate numbers, 1989 - 2001

| Positions | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Council positions | 198 | 130 | 131 | 133 | 134 |
| Candidates | 680 | 299 | 278 | 320 | 300 |
| Candidates per position | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Councillors unopposed | 5 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 20 |

Contests

There was one more regional council position in 2001 than in 1998 (Table 9.2). However, fewer positions and constituencies were contested in 2001; 85% of positions and 75% of constituencies were contested. This compares to 89% of positions and 87% of constituencies in 1998.

⁸ Nelson, Gisborne, Tasman and Marlborough

Table 9.2: Contested regional council constituencies, 1989 - 2001

| Contests | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Constituencies | * | 57 | 67 | 67 | 69 |
| Contested constituencies | * | 45 | 56 | 58 | 52 |

Sitting members re-elected

From a total of 134 councillors elected in 2001, the proportion of sitting members who were re-elected was the highest since 1989 (Table 9.3).

Table 9.3: Sitting regional councillors re-elected, 1989 - 2001

| Re-elected | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Proportion of councillors who were previously sitting members | * | 57% | 69% | 59% | 70% |

* Because all councils were re-constituted in 1989 there were no 'sitting members'

Election of women

The number of women candidates increased from 1998, while the number and proportion of women on councils has decreased slightly (Table 9.4). Women comprised 23% of candidates and made up 26% of council members.

Table 9.4: Representation of women in regional council elections, 1989 - 2001

| Women | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Women candidates | 98 | 58 | 63 | 60 | 70 |
| Candidates who were women | 14% | 19% | 23% | 19% | 23% |
| Women councillors | 44 | 33 | 38 | 37 | 35 |
| Councillors who were women | 22% | 25% | 29% | 28% | 26% |
| Women candidates elected | 45% | 57% | 60% | 62% | 50% |

Electors

There was an increase in the number of residential electors enrolled to vote for regional council elections (Table 9.5). However, the number and percentage of ratepayer electors regional continues to decline. The ratepayer franchise accounts for just over 1% of electors in the Otago Region, and less than 1% in all others.

Table 9.5: Electors on the roll for regional councils, 1989 - 2001

| Electors | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Residential electors | 2.149m | 2.166m | 2.286m | 2.396m | 2.475m |
| Ratepayer electors | * | 16,224 | 11,489 | 11,027 | 9,263 |
| Electors on ratepayer franchise | * | 0.74% | 0.50% | 0.46% | 0.37% |

*There was no ratepayer franchise in 1989.

Representation

On average, each regional councillor represented just over 18,500 electors following the 2001 elections (Table 9.6). Average representation was around 21,300 in the North Island regions and 13,000 in South Island regions. Actual representation ranged from the average councillor representing nearly 60,500 electors in the Auckland Region to 3,800 electors in the West Coast region.

Table 9.6: Average electors per councillor on regional councils, 1989 - 2001

| Representation | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Electors per councillor | 10,852 | 16,786 | 17,536 | 18,097 | 18,543 |

Voter turnout

Overall, the average turnout in contested constituencies was 49%, a greater proportion than in 1995, but lower than all other elections since 1989 (Table 9.7). The West Coast Region had the highest turnout in the 2001 election, and the highest turnout (79%) for any regional council since 1989. The Auckland Region recorded the lowest (43%). In each of the five elections since 1989, the highest overall average turnouts have been recorded for the West Coast Region (ranging from 70% to 79%). The lowest turnout has been in the Auckland Region (ranging from 34% to 46%).

Compared to the previous election in 1998, turnout decreased or stayed the same for eleven of the twelve regions the exception being the West Coast. Northland Region had the greatest decline in turnout between 1998 and 2001. As in previous elections, the level of turnout for ratepayer electors was considerably higher than turnout for residential electors in all regions, except for the West Coast where the ratepayer turnout was only marginally higher than the proportion of resident turnout.

Table 9.7: Voter turnout for regional council elections, 1989 - 2001

| Turnout | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Overall average turnout for all electors | 56% | 52% | 48% | 53% | 49% |
| Average ratepayer turnout* | none | 67% | 67% | 60% | 76% |

* There was no ratepayer franchise in 1989. Constituencies where no ratepayer voting information was available have been excluded in 2001

Note: Details of ratepayer voting within the Auckland Region were not available

Resident and ratepayer electors who voted

Table 9.8 shows the number of residential and ratepayer electors who voted. The number of ratepayer electors who voted steadily declined between 1992 and 1998, but has risen slightly between 1998 and 2001.

In the period between 1998 and 2001 the number of ratepayer electors who voted has increased while the number of ratepayer electors on the roll has declined (Table 9.5) to give a substantial increase in the ratepayer turnout (Table 9.7). In contrast, the number of resident electors on the roll had increased slightly in the 1998 to 2001 period (Table 9.5) while the number of resident electors who voted declined which resulted in a decline in resident turnout (Table 9.7).

Table 9.8: Electors who voted in regional council elections, 1989-2001

| Electors who voted | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Resident electors who voted | 1.182m | 1.047m | 1.005m | 1.166m | 1.093m |
| Ratepayer electors who voted | * | 10,284 | 4,889 | 4,323 | 4,799 |

* Ratepayer franchise was not available in 1989

Special votes

There were fewer special votes recorded in 2001 than in 1998 (Table 9.9). However special votes still amounted to less than 1% of all votes. A greater proportion of special votes were allowed in North Island regions (78%) than in South Island regions (61%).

Table 9.9: Special votes in regional council elections, 1989 - 2001

| Special votes | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Special votes cast | 9,213 | 7,772 | 7,305 | 8,434 | 8,096 |
| Special votes of all votes | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.7% |
| Proportion of special votes allowed | 68% | 78% | 68% | 73% | 73% |

Special votes exclude Hawke's Bay Region in 2001

Informal votes

There was a decrease in the number of votes recorded as informal between 1998 and 2001 (Table 9.10).

Table 9.10: Informal votes in regional council elections, 1989 - 2001

| | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Informal votes* | 40,116 | 73,637 | 88,232 | 105,039 | 66,848 |
| Proportion of total votes | 3% | 7% | 9% | 9% | 6% |

** Informal votes includes blanks in 1998, and excludes Hawke's Bay Region in 2001*

Table 9.11: Regional Council Elections 2001

| REGION | POSITIONS AND CANDIDATES | | | | CONTESTS Constituencies contested (N) | SITTING MEMBERS RE-ELECTED | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation Ratio of electors per council member (N) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | Council positions (N) | Council candidates (N) | Candidates per position (N) | Councillors elected unopposed (N) | | Candidates sitting members (N) | Candidates sitting members (%) | Sitting members elected (N) | Council sitting members (%) | Candidates Women candidates (N) | who were women (%) | Women councillors (N) | who were women (%) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northland | 8 | 17 | 2.1 | 0 | 3/3 constituencies | 7 | 39% | 6 | 75% | 4 | 24% | 2 | 25% | 11,790 |
| Auckland | 13 | 50 | 3.8 | 0 | 6/6 constituencies | 10 | 53% | 6 | 46% | 15 | 30% | 5 | 38% | 60,508 |
| Waikato | 14 | 34 | 2.4 | 3 | 7/10 constituencies | 11 | 37% | 10 | 71% | 12 | 35% | 7 | 50% | 17,453 |
| Bay of Plenty | 12 | 19 | 1.6 | 2 | 3/4 constituencies | 8 | 16% | 7 | 58% | 5 | 26% | 4 | 33% | 13,672 |
| Hawke's Bay | 9 | 17 | 1.9 | 1 | 4/5 constituencies | 7 | 37% | 6 | 67% | 5 | 29% | 3 | 33% | 10,855 |
| Taranaki | 10 | 18 | 1.8 | 3 | 2/4 constituencies | 7 | 70% | 7 | 70% | 4 | 22% | 1 | 10% | 7,306 |
| Manawatu-Wanganui | 11 | 18 | 1.6 | 6 | 3/8 constituencies | 10 | 59% | 10 | 91% | 4 | 22% | 2 | 18% | 13,902 |
| Wellington | 13 | 38 | 2.9 | 2 | 4/6 constituencies | 10 | 43% | 8 | 62% | 8 | 21% | 4 | 31% | 23,240 |
| West Coast | 6 | 10 | 1.7 | 0 | 3/3 constituencies | 4 | 15% | 2 | 33% | 1 | 10% | 0 | 0% | 3,789 |
| Canterbury | 14 | 30 | 2.1 | 2 | 7/9 constituencies | 13 | 38% | 13 | 93% | 4 | 13% | 3 | 21% | 24,998 |
| Otago | 12 | 23 | 1.9 | 0 | 4/4 constituencies | 10 | 56% | 9 | 75% | 3 | 13% | 2 | 17% | 11,184 |
| Southland | 12 | 26 | 2.2 | 1 | 6/7 constituencies | 10 | 26% | 10 | 83% | 5 | 19% | 2 | 17% | 5,228 |
| North Island | 90 | 211 | 2.3 | 17 | 32/46 constituencies | 70 | 38% | 60 | 67% | 57 | 27% | 28 | 31% | 21,279 |
| South Island | 44 | 89 | 2.0 | 3 | 20/23 constituencies | 37 | 32% | 34 | 77% | 13 | 15% | 7 | 16% | 12,946 |
| Larger Regions | 77 | 189 | 2.5 | 15 | 30/43 constituencies | 62 | 36% | 54 | 70% | 48 | 25% | 25 | 32% | 25,974 |
| Smaller Regions | 57 | 111 | 1.9 | 5 | 22/26 constituencies | 45 | 35% | 40 | 70% | 22 | 20% | 10 | 18% | 8,504 |
| New Zealand Regional Councils | 134 | 300 | 2.2 | 20 | 52/69 constituencies | 107 | 36% | 94 | 70% | 70 | 23% | 35 | 26% | 18,543 |

Table 9.11: Regional Council Elections 2001 (continued)

| REGION | ELECTORS (ALL CONSTITUENCIES) | | | | VOTING AND TURNOUT (CONTESTED CONSTITUENCIES) | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| | Resident | Ratepayer | Electors | Total | Resident | Resident | Ratepayer | Ratepayer | Total | Total |
| | electors | electors | ratepayer | | | | | | | |
| on roll | on roll | franchise | electors | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | |
| Northland* | 93,650 | 671 | 0.71% | 94,321 | 41,889 | 45% | 192 | 55% | 42,081 | 45% |
| Auckland | 785,086 | 1,515 | 0.19% | 786,601 | 339,797 | 43% | 1,202 | 79% | 340,999 | 43% |
| Waikato | 241,996 | 2,349 | 0.96% | 244,345 | 97,747 | 49% | 866 | 72% | 98,613 | 49% |
| Bay of Plenty | 163,160 | 900 | 0.55% | 164,060 | 70,673 | 52% | 338 | 84% | 71,011 | 52% |
| Hawke's Bay | 97,694 | 0 | 0.00% | 97,694 | 48,730 | 55% | No count | No count | 48,730 | 55% |
| Taranaki [^] | 72,997 | 62 | 0.08% | 73,059 | 32,095 | 61% | 41 | 195% | 32,136 | 61% |
| Manawatu-Wanganui | 152,672 | 253 | 0.17% | 152,925 | 42,625 | 53% | 53 | 82% | 42,678 | 53% |
| Wellington | 301,502 | 613 | 0.20% | 302,115 | 119,341 | 50% | 126 | 86% | 119,467 | 50% |
| West Coast | 22,596 | 139 | 0.61% | 22,735 | 17,746 | 79% | 112 | 81% | 17,858 | 79% |
| Canterbury | 348,887 | 1,079 | 0.31% | 349,966 | 167,501 | 52% | 727 | 85% | 168,228 | 52% |
| Otago | 132,695 | 1,514 | 1.13% | 134,209 | 80,324 | 61% | 1,059 | 70% | 81,383 | 61% |
| Southland [^] | 62,566 | 168 | 0.27% | 62,734 | 34,757 | 59% | 83 | 104% | 34,840 | 59% |
| North Island | 1,908,757 | 6,363 | 0.33% | 1,915,120 | 792,897 | 47% | 2,818 | 76% | 795,715 | 47% |
| South Island | 566,744 | 2,900 | 0.51% | 569,644 | 300,328 | 56% | 1,981 | 77% | 302,309 | 56% |
| Larger Regions | 1,993,303 | 6,709 | 0.34% | 2,000,012 | 837,684 | 48% | 3,312 | 79% | 840,996 | 48% |
| Smaller Regions | 482,198 | 2,554 | 0.53% | 484,752 | 255,541 | 57% | 1,487 | 71% | 257,028 | 57% |
| New Zealand | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regional Councils | 2,475,501 | 9,263 | 0.37% | 2,484,764 | 1,093,225 | 49% | 4,799 | 76% | 1,098,024 | 49% |

No count - for some constituencies the number of ratepayer voters were not separated from resident voters. In these instances ratepayer turnout has been calculated using only constituencies where complete data exists. This does not affect overall votes nor turnout as all constituencies are included in these calculations.

* - ratepayer information was not available for all of Northland Regional Council constituencies.

[^] - the ratepayer turnout is greater than 100% due to the number of ratepayer voters exceeding the number of registered ratepayer electors. This is because of special votes cast by ratepayers not on the ratepayer roll and the relatively small number of ratepayers in general

Table 9.11: Regional Council Elections 2001 (continued)

| REGION | SPECIAL VOTES | | | | INFORMAL VOTES | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Special votes cast (N) | Special votes (%) | Special votes allowed (N) | Special votes (%) | Informal votes (N) | Informal of total votes (%) |
| Northland | 377 | 0.9% | 239 | 63% | 531 | 1% |
| Auckland | 1,762 | 0.5% | 1,637 | 93% | 11,414 | 3% |
| Waikato | 599 | 0.6% | 518 | 86% | 9,633 | 10% |
| Bay of Plenty | 746 | 1.1% | 247 | 33% | 3,491 | 5% |
| Hawke's Bay | No count | | | | No count | |
| Taranaki | 215 | 0.7% | 161 | 75% | 2,019 | 6% |
| Manawatu-Wanganui | 337 | 0.8% | 325 | 96% | 2,791 | 7% |
| Wellington | 1,522 | 1.3% | 1,221 | 80% | 8,061 | 7% |
| West Coast | 110 | 0.6% | 100 | 91% | 1,049 | 6% |
| Canterbury | 1,502 | 0.9% | 854 | 57% | 18,805 | 11% |
| Otago | 856 | 1.1% | 551 | 64% | 3,332 | 4% |
| Southland | 70 | 0.2% | 55 | 79% | 3,953 | 11% |
| North Island | 5,558 | 0.7% | 4,348 | 78% | 39,709 | 5% |
| South Island | 2,538 | 0.8% | 1,560 | 61% | 27,139 | 9% |
| Larger Regions | 6,468 | 0.8% | 4,802 | 74% | 54,195 | 6% |
| Smaller Regions | 1,628 | 0.6% | 1,106 | 68% | 12,653 | 5% |
| New Zealand Regional Councils | 8,096 | 0.7% | 5,908 | 73% | 66,848 | 6% |

Section 10: District Health Board Election

This section presents information about candidates, members and voting patterns for each of the 21 District Health Boards (DHBs). Brief notes are followed by Table 10.8 listing the individual DHBs. District Health Boards were introduced on 1 January 2001. Provisional members were appointed prior to the October 13 2001 local body elections. All people on the general electoral roll were entitled to vote in the District Health Board elections. There was no ratepayer franchise for these elections.

Positions and Candidates

Each district health board comprises of seven elected members. With 21 DHB's nationally, there were 147 electable positions (excluding up to four government appointed positions per board). Only one candidate was elected unopposed, in the Queenstown-Lakes constituency of the Southland DHB (Table 10.1).

Table 10.1: Positions on district health boards, 2001

| Positions | 2001 |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Positions | 147 |
| Candidates | 1,085 |
| Candidates per position | 7.4 |
| Elected unopposed | 1 |

Table 10.2: Contested district health board constituencies, 2001

| Contests | 2001 |
|--------------------------|------|
| Constituencies | 75 |
| Contested constituencies | 74 |

Election of women

A large minority of DHB candidates were women (Table 10.3). A similar proportion of women were successfully elected onto a DHB. 14% of women candidates were elected onto a DHB.

Table 10.3: Representation of women in DHB elections, 2001

| Women | 2001 |
|---------------------------|------|
| Women candidates | 479 |
| Candidates who were women | 44% |
| Women members | 65 |
| Members who were women | 44% |
| Women candidates elected | 14% |

Electors, turnout and representation

There were over 2.5 million eligible electors enrolled nationally to vote in district health board elections, half of who voted in the DHB elections (Table 10.4). There were 17,433 voters for every DHB board member (excluding appointed/non-elected members).

Table 10.4: Average electors per member for DHB elections, 2001

| Electors | 2001 |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Electors on roll | 2.563m |
| Electors per member | 17,433 |
| Average elector turnout | 50% |

Resident electors who voted

Just over one and quarter million electors voted in the first district health board election in 2001 (Table 10.5).

Table 10.5: Electors who voted in district health board elections, 2001

| Electors who voted | 2001 |
|--------------------|--------|
| Electors who voted | 1.265m |

Special votes

There were just under 10,000 special votes cast in the first DHB elections (Table 10.6). Of which, 69% were allowed. The number of specials cast represents less than 1% of the total votes received.

Table 10.6: Special votes cast in DHB elections, 2001

| Special Votes | 2001 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Special Votes cast | 9,589 |
| Special Votes of all votes | 0.8% |
| Number of special votes allowed | 6,870 |
| Proportion of special votes allowed | 69% |

Informal votes

There were over 70,000 informal votes cast in the district health board elections in 2001 (Table 10.7). This meant that almost 6% of all votes cast were informal votes.

Table 10.7: Informal votes in DHB elections, 2001

| Informal Votes | 2001 |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Informal votes | 71,170 |
| Proportion of total votes | 5.6% |

Table 10.8: District Health Board Elections 2001

| DHB | CONSTITUENCY | POSITIONS AND CANDIDATES | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation Electors per board member (N) |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | Elected members (N) | Candidates (N) | Candidates | | Women candidates (N) | Women candidates (%) | Women members (N) | Women members (%) | |
| | | | | per position (N) | Elected unopposed (N) | | | | | |
| Northland | Far North | 3 | 30 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 47% | 2 | 67% | 11,360 |
| Northland | Whangarei | 3 | 31 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 45% | 0 | 0% | 16,002 |
| Northland | Kaipara | 1 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 38% | 0 | 0% | 11,611 |
| Northland District Health Board | | 7 | 69 | 10 | 0 | 31 | 45% | 2 | 29% | 13,385 |
| Waitemata | Rodney | 1 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 38% | 1 | 100% | 52,583 |
| Waitemata | North Shore | 3 | 50 | 17 | 0 | 16 | 32% | 1 | 33% | 43,527 |
| Waitemata | Waitakere | 3 | 40 | 13 | 0 | 17 | 43% | 1 | 33% | 36,425 |
| Waitemata District Health Board | | 7 | 103 | 15 | 0 | 38 | 37% | 3 | 43% | 41,777 |
| Auckland | Northwest and Gulf | 2 | 22 | 11 | 0 | 8 | 36% | 1 | 50% | 35,885 |
| Auckland | Northeast | 2 | 27 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 52% | 1 | 50% | 36,758 |
| Auckland | South | 3 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 26% | 2 | 67% | 27,668 |
| Auckland District Health Board | | 7 | 68 | 10 | 0 | 27 | 40% | 4 | 57% | 32,613 |
| Counties-Manukau | Manukau | 2 | 29 | 15 | 0 | 10 | 34% | 0 | 0% | 33,883 |
| Counties-Manukau | Mangere | 2 | 19 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 58% | 0 | 0% | 36,272 |
| Counties-Manukau | Manurewa | 1 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 60% | 0 | 0% | 39,106 |
| Counties-Manukau | Papakura | 1 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 27,461 |
| Counties-Manukau | Franklin | 1 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 45% | 0 | 0% | 33,660 |
| Counties-Manukau District Health Board | | 7 | 77 | 11 | 0 | 36 | 47% | 0 | 0% | 34,362 |
| Waikato | Thames-Coromandel | 2 | 14 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 36% | 2 | 100% | 25,452 |
| Waikato | Waikato | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 40% | 0 | 0% | 25,885 |

Table 10.8: District Health Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| DHB | CONSTITUENCY | POSITIONS AND CANDIDATES | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation Electors per board member (N) |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | Elected members (N) | Candidates (N) | Candidates | | Women candidates (N) | Women candidates (%) | Women members (N) | Women members (%) | |
| | | | | per position (N) | Elected unopposed (N) | | | | | |
| Waikato | Hamilton | 2 | 26 | 13 | 0 | 9 | 35% | 0 | 0% | 39,245 |
| Waikato | South Waikato | 2 | 21 | 11 | 0 | 14 | 67% | 1 | 50% | 29,959 |
| Waikato District Health Board | | 7 | 66 | 9 | 0 | 30 | 45% | 3 | 43% | 30,742 |
| Bay of Plenty | Western Bay of Plenty | 2 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 50% | 1 | 50% | 13,421 |
| Bay of Plenty | Tauranga | 3 | 33 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 39% | 1 | 33% | 21,560 |
| Bay of Plenty | Whakatane | 2 | 13 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 69% | 1 | 50% | 15,471 |
| Bay of Plenty District Health Board | | 7 | 62 | 9 | 0 | 30 | 48% | 3 | 43% | 17,495 |
| Lakes District | Rotorua North | 2 | 13 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 31% | 1 | 50% | 10,851 |
| Lakes District | Rotorua South | 3 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 40% | 1 | 33% | 7,047 |
| Lakes District | Taupo | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 83% | 2 | 100% | 10,525 |
| Lakes District District Health Board | | 7 | 29 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 45% | 4 | 57% | 9,127 |
| Tairāwhiti | Gisborne | 5 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 41% | 2 | 40% | 4,048 |
| Tairāwhiti | Tairāwhiti | 2 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 50% | 2 | 100% | 4,074 |
| Tairāwhiti District Health Board | | 7 | 25 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 44% | 4 | 57% | 4,055 |
| Hawke's Bay | Wairoa | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 5,596 |
| Hawke's Bay | Hastings | 3 | 24 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 63% | 1 | 33% | 15,013 |
| Hawke's Bay | Napier-Chatham Islands | 2 | 15 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 60% | 1 | 50% | 19,180 |
| Hawke's Bay | Central Hawke's Bay | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 50% | 1 | 100% | 8,594 |
| Hawke's Bay District Health Board | | 7 | 45 | 6 | 0 | 27 | 60% | 3 | 43% | 13,941 |

Table 10.8: District Health Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| DHB | CONSTITUENCY | POSITIONS AND CANDIDATES | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation Electors per board member (N) |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | Elected members (N) | Candidates (N) | Candidates | | Women candidates (N) | Women candidates (%) | Women members (N) | Women members (%) | |
| | | | | per position (N) | Elected unopposed (N) | | | | | |
| Taranaki | New Plymouth | 3 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 25% | 1 | 33% | 11,405 |
| Taranaki | Taranaki North | 2 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 56% | 1 | 50% | 7,193 |
| Taranaki | Taranaki South | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 33% | 1 | 50% | 9,216 |
| Taranaki District Health Board | | 7 | 27 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 37% | 3 | 43% | 9,576 |
| Whanganui | Wanganui | 4 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 40% | 2 | 50% | 7,486 |
| Whanganui | Waimarino | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 50% | 1 | 100% | 5,676 |
| Whanganui | Rangitikei | 2 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 78% | 1 | 50% | 5,802 |
| Whanganui District Health Board | | 7 | 43 | 6 | 0 | 21 | 49% | 4 | 57% | 6,746 |
| MidCentral | Manawatu | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 100% | 1 | 100% | 19,356 |
| MidCentral | Palmerston North | 3 | 32 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 31% | 1 | 33% | 16,964 |
| MidCentral | Tararua | 1 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 30% | 1 | 100% | 12,152 |
| MidCentral | Horowhenua | 2 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 42% | 1 | 50% | 13,047 |
| MidCentral District Health Board | | 7 | 57 | 8 | 0 | 21 | 37% | 4 | 57% | 15,499 |
| Wairarapa | Masterton | 4 | 23 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 52% | 3 | 75% | 4,019 |
| Wairarapa | Carterton | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 80% | 1 | 100% | 4,917 |
| Wairarapa | South Wairarapa | 2 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 38% | 1 | 50% | 3,152 |
| Wairarapa District Health Board | | 7 | 36 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 53% | 5 | 71% | 3,900 |
| Capital and Coast | Kapiti Coast | 1 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 55% | 0 | 0% | 31,204 |
| Capital and Coast | Porirua | 1 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 44% | 1 | 100% | 29,856 |
| Capital and Coast | Northwestern | 2 | 21 | 11 | 0 | 8 | 38% | 2 | 100% | 26,381 |

Table 10.8: District Health Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| DHB | CONSTITUENCY | POSITIONS AND CANDIDATES | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation Electors per board member (N) |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | Elected members (N) | Candidates (N) | Candidates | | Women candidates (N) | Women candidates (%) | Women members (N) | Women members (%) | |
| | | | | per position (N) | Elected unopposed (N) | | | | | |
| Capital and Coast | Lambton | 1 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 26,072 |
| Capital and Coast | Southeastern | 2 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 50% | 1 | 50% | 21,821 |
| Capital and Coast District Health Board | | 7 | 69 | 10 | 0 | 32 | 46% | 4 | 57% | 26,219 |
| Hutt Valley | Upper Hutt | 2 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 44% | 1 | 50% | 12,661 |
| Hutt Valley | Lower Hutt Central | 3 | 28 | 9 | 0 | 14 | 50% | 1 | 33% | 14,071 |
| Hutt Valley | Harbour | 1 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 29% | 1 | 100% | 12,157 |
| Hutt Valley | Wainuiomata | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 10,646 |
| Hutt Valley District Health Board | | 7 | 48 | 7 | 0 | 22 | 46% | 3 | 43% | 12,905 |
| Nelson Marlborough | Tasman | 2 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 38% | 2 | 100% | 9,724 |
| Nelson Marlborough | Richmond | 1 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 33% | 1 | 100% | 9,330 |
| Nelson Marlborough | Nelson | 2 | 21 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 57% | 1 | 50% | 15,208 |
| Nelson Marlborough | Marlborough | 1 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 78% | 0 | 0% | 12,653 |
| Nelson Marlborough | Blenheim | 1 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 43% | 0 | 0% | 16,744 |
| Nelson Marlborough District Health Board | | 7 | 51 | 7 | 0 | 27 | 53% | 4 | 57% | 12,656 |
| West Coast | Buller | 2 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 63% | 1 | 50% | 3,461 |
| West Coast | Grey | 3 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 45% | 1 | 33% | 3,290 |
| West Coast | Westland | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 60% | 1 | 50% | 2,904 |
| West Coast District Health Board | | 7 | 24 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 54% | 3 | 43% | 3,228 |
| Canterbury | North Canterbury | 1 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 33% | 0 | 0% | 35,899 |
| Canterbury | Christchurch | 5 | 75 | 15 | 0 | 20 | 27% | 2 | 40% | 45,559 |

Table 10.8: District Health Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| DHB | CONSTITUENCY | POSITIONS AND CANDIDATES | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation Electors per board member (N) |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | Elected members (N) | Candidates (N) | Candidates | | Women candidates (N) | Women candidates (%) | Women members (N) | Women members (%) | |
| | | | | per position (N) | Elected unopposed (N) | | | | | |
| Canterbury | Mid-Canterbury | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 100% | 1 | 100% | 44,370 |
| Canterbury District Health Board | | 7 | 84 | 12 | 0 | 25 | 30% | 3 | 43% | 44,009 |
| South Canterbury | Timaru | 4 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 30% | 1 | 25% | 5,467 |
| South Canterbury | Temuka-Pleasant Point | 1 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 4,374 |
| South Canterbury | MacKenzie-Geraldine | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 6,074 |
| South Canterbury | Waimate | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 33% | 0 | 0% | 5,397 |
| South Canterbury District Health Board | | 7 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 39% | 1 | 14% | 5,388 |
| Otago | Waitaki | 1 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 71% | 1 | 100% | 15,311 |
| Otago | Central Otago | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 14,480 |
| Otago | Clutha | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 12,379 |
| Otago | Dunedin North | 2 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 56% | 1 | 50% | 19,989 |
| Otago | Dunedin South | 2 | 13 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 38% | 2 | 100% | 21,928 |
| Otago District Health Board | | 7 | 44 | 6 | 0 | 19 | 43% | 4 | 57% | 18,001 |
| Southland | Queenstown-Lakes | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Elected unopposed | | | | 7,882 |
| Southland | Southland | 2 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 50% | 1 | 50% | 10,141 |
| Southland | Gore | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 8,985 |
| Southland | Invercargill | 3 | 24 | 8 | 0 | 14 | 58% | 0 | 0% | 12,065 |
| Southland District Health Board | | 7 | 35 | 5 | 1 | 18 | 51% | 1 | 14% | 10,478 |

Table 10.8: District Health Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| DHB | CONSTITUENCY | POSITIONS AND CANDIDATES | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation |
|-----|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Elected members (N) | Candidates (N) | Candidates | | Women candidates (N) | Women candidates (%) | Women members (N) | Women members (%) | Electors per board member (N) |
| | | | | per position (N) | Elected unopposed (N) | | | | | |
| | North Island DHBs | 105 | 824 | 8 | 0 | 368 | 45% | 49 | 47% | 18,156 |
| | South Island DHBs | 42 | 261 | 6 | 1 | 111 | 43% | 16 | 38% | 15,626 |
| | Large DHBs | 63 | 630 | 10 | 0 | 258 | 41% | 28 | 44% | 28,969 |
| | Small DHBs | 84 | 455 | 5 | 1 | 221 | 49% | 37 | 44% | 8,782 |
| | New Zealand District Health Boards | 147 | 1,085 | 7 | 1 | 479 | 44% | 65 | 44% | 17,433 |

Table 10.8: District Health Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| DHB | CONSTITUENCY | VOTING, ELECTORS & TURNOUT | | | SPECIAL VOTES | | | | INFORMAL VOTES | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------|
| | | Resident Voters (N) | Resident Electors (N) | Turnout (%) | Special Votes Cast (N) | Special Votes (%) | Special Votes Allowed (N) | Special Votes (%) | Informal Votes (N) | Informal Votes (%) | |
| Northland | Far North | 15,336 | 34,080 | 45% | 167 | 1.1% | 161 | 96% | 785 | 5.1% | |
| Northland | Whangarei | 22,072 | 48,007 | 46% | | | No Count | | 1,285 | 5.8% | |
| Northland | Kaipara | 5,805 | 11,611 | 50% | | | No Count | | 18 | 0.3% | |
| Northland District Health Board | | 43,213 | 93,698 | 46% | 167 | 0.8% | 161 | 96% | 2,088 | 4.8% | |
| Waitemata | Rodney | 18,258 | 52,583 | 35% | 40 | 0.2% | 22 | 55% | 69 | 0.4% | |
| Waitemata | North Shore | 49,478 | 130,581 | 38% | | | No Count | | 3,994 | 8.1% | |
| Waitemata | Waitakere | 41,438 | 109,274 | 38% | | | No Count | | 2,452 | 5.9% | |
| Waitemata District Health Board | | 109,174 | 292,438 | 37% | 40 | 0.0% | 22 | 55% | 6,515 | 6.0% | |
| Auckland | Northwest and Gulf | 30,719 | 71,770 | 43% | 661 | 2.2% | 451 | 68% | 160 | 0.5% | |
| Auckland | Northeast | 34,743 | 73,516 | 47% | | | No Count | 273 | No Count | 196 | 0.6% |
| Auckland | South | 43,352 | 83,004 | 52% | 391 | 0.9% | 240 | 61% | 494 | 1.1% | |
| Auckland District Health Board | | 108,814 | 228,290 | 48% | 1,052 | 1.0% | 964 | 66% | 850 | 0.8% | |
| Counties-Manukau | Manukau | 26,915 | 67,765 | 40% | 117 | 0.4% | 62 | 53% | 2,360 | 8.8% | |
| Counties-Manukau | Mangere | 26,520 | 72,544 | 37% | 284 | 1.1% | 156 | 55% | 1,669 | 6.3% | |
| Counties-Manukau | Manurewa | 12,331 | 39,106 | 32% | 90 | 0.7% | 38 | 42% | 956 | 7.8% | |
| Counties-Manukau | Papakura | 11,339 | 27,461 | 41% | 54 | 0.5% | 28 | 52% | 33 | 0.3% | |
| Counties-Manukau | Franklin | 15,599 | 33,660 | 46% | 72 | 0.5% | 65 | 90% | 76 | 0.5% | |
| Counties-Manukau District Health Board | | 92,704 | 240,536 | 39% | 617 | 0.7% | 349 | 57% | 5,094 | 5.5% | |
| Waikato | Thames-Coromandel | 28,721 | 50,903 | 56% | 231 | 0.8% | 134 | 58% | 2,219 | 7.7% | |
| Waikato | Waikato | 12,467 | 25,885 | 48% | 62 | 0.5% | 49 | 79% | 1,124 | 9.0% | |

Table 10.8: District Health Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| DHB | CONSTITUENCY | VOTING, ELECTORS & TURNOUT | | | SPECIAL VOTES | | | | INFORMAL VOTES | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | | Resident Voters (N) | Resident Electors (N) | Turnout (%) | Special Votes Cast (N) | Special Votes (%) | Special Votes Allowed (N) | Special Votes (%) | Informal Votes (N) | Informal Votes (%) |
| Waikato | Hamilton | 36,920 | 78,489 | 47% | 250 | 0.7% | 235 | 94% | 3,210 | 8.7% |
| Waikato | South Waikato | 29,289 | 59,918 | 49% | 202 | 0.7% | 146 | 72% | 2,627 | 9.0% |
| Waikato District Health Board | | 107,397 | 215,195 | 50% | 745 | 0.7% | 564 | 76% | 9,180 | 8.5% |
| Bay of Plenty | Western Bay of Plenty | 13,270 | 26,842 | 49% | 218 | 1.6% | 39 | 18% | 98 | 0.7% |
| Bay of Plenty | Tauranga | 33,161 | 64,680 | 51% | 285 | 0.9% | 153 | 54% | 2,342 | 7.1% |
| Bay of Plenty | Whakatane | 18,261 | 30,942 | 59% | 290 | 1.6% | 211 | 73% | 705 | 3.9% |
| Bay of Plenty District Health Board | | 64,692 | 122,464 | 53% | 793 | 1.2% | 403 | 51% | 3,145 | 4.9% |
| Lakes District | Rotorua North | 9,922 | 21,701 | 46% | 79 | 0.8% | 48 | 61% | 363 | 3.7% |
| Lakes District | Rotorua South | 10,706 | 21,141 | 51% | 102 | 1.0% | 63 | 62% | 134 | 1.3% |
| Lakes District | Taupo | 12,240 | 21,050 | 58% | 135 | 1.1% | 88 | 65% | 467 | 3.8% |
| Lakes District District Health Board | | 32,868 | 63,892 | 51% | 316 | 1.0% | 199 | 63% | 964 | 2.9% |
| Tairāwhiti | Gisborne | 12,484 | 20,240 | 62% | 138 | 1.1% | 118 | 86% | 191 | 1.5% |
| Tairāwhiti | Tairāwhiti | 5,153 | 8,148 | 63% | 83 | 1.6% | 59 | 71% | 241 | 4.7% |
| Tairāwhiti District Health Board | | 17,637 | 28,388 | 62% | 221 | 1.3% | 177 | 80% | 432 | 2.4% |
| Hawke's Bay | Wairoa | 3,369 | 5,596 | 60% | 30 | 0.9% | - | 0% | - | 0.0% |
| Hawke's Bay | Hastings | 23,718 | 45,040 | 53% | 133 | 0.6% | 133 | 100% | 343 | 1.4% |
| Hawke's Bay | Napier-Chatham Islands | 21,663 | 38,360 | 56% | 204 | 0.9% | 148 | 73% | 1,367 | 6.3% |
| Hawke's Bay | Central Hawke's Bay | 5,493 | 8,594 | 64% | 31 | 0.6% | 25 | 81% | 146 | 2.7% |
| Hawke's Bay District Health Board | | 54,243 | 97,590 | 56% | 398 | 0.7% | 306 | 77% | 1,856 | 3.4% |

Table 10.8: District Health Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| DHB | CONSTITUENCY | VOTING, ELECTORS & TURNOUT | | | SPECIAL VOTES | | | | INFORMAL VOTES | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Resident Voters (N) | Resident Electors (N) | Turnout (%) | Special Votes Cast (N) | Special Votes (%) | Special Votes Allowed (N) | Special Votes (%) | Informal Votes (N) | Informal Votes (%) |
| Taranaki | New Plymouth | 20,924 | 34,215 | 61% | 137 | 0.7% | 92 | 67% | 69 | 0.3% |
| Taranaki | Taranaki North | 8,557 | 14,385 | 59% | 23 | 0.3% | 19 | 83% | 29 | 0.3% |
| Taranaki | Taranaki South | 11,171 | 18,431 | 61% | 62 | 0.6% | 28 | 45% | 409 | 3.7% |
| Taranaki District Health Board | | 40,652 | 67,031 | 61% | 222 | 0.5% | 139 | 63% | 507 | 1.2% |
| Whanganui | Wanganui | 17,110 | 29,943 | 57% | 144 | 0.8% | 123 | 85% | 193 | 1.1% |
| Whanganui | Waimarino | 3,668 | 5,676 | 65% | 39 | 1.1% | 34 | 87% | 100 | 2.7% |
| Whanganui | Rangitikei | 6,526 | 11,604 | 56% | 39 | 0.6% | 35 | 90% | 695 | 10.6% |
| Whanganui District Health Board | | 27,304 | 47,223 | 58% | 222 | 0.8% | 192 | 86% | 988 | 3.6% |
| MidCentral | Manawatu | 10,006 | 19,356 | 52% | 35 | 0.3% | 32 | 91% | 523 | 5.2% |
| MidCentral | Palmerston North | 25,482 | 50,892 | 50% | 274 | 1.1% | 262 | 96% | 1,798 | 7.1% |
| MidCentral | Tararua | 6,934 | 12,152 | 57% | 24 | 0.3% | 15 | 63% | 243 | 3.5% |
| MidCentral | Horowhenua | 15,743 | 26,094 | 60% | 63 | 0.4% | 57 | 90% | 754 | 4.8% |
| MidCentral District Health Board | | 58,165 | 108,494 | 54% | 396 | 0.7% | 366 | 92% | 3,318 | 5.7% |
| Wairarapa | Masterton | 9,778 | 16,076 | 61% | 73 | 0.7% | 61 | 84% | 446 | 4.6% |
| Wairarapa | Carterton | 3,338 | 4,917 | 68% | 28 | 0.8% | 26 | 93% | 147 | 4.4% |
| Wairarapa | South Wairarapa | 4,028 | 6,304 | 64% | 21 | 0.5% | 17 | 81% | 111 | 2.8% |
| Wairarapa District Health Board | | 17,144 | 27,297 | 63% | 122 | 0.7% | 104 | 85% | 704 | 4.1% |
| Capital and Coast | Kapiti Coast | 16,405 | 31,204 | 53% | 163 | 1.0% | 163 | 100% | 2,645 | 16.1% |
| Capital and Coast | Porirua | 12,791 | 29,856 | 43% | 179 | 1.4% | 129 | 72% | 1,118 | 8.7% |
| Capital and Coast | Northwestern | 26,328 | 52,762 | 50% | 248 | 0.9% | 207 | 83% | 2,643 | 10.0% |

Table 10.8: District Health Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| DHB | CONSTITUENCY | VOTING, ELECTORS & TURNOUT | | | SPECIAL VOTES | | | | INFORMAL VOTES | |
|--|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Resident Voters (N) | Resident Electors (N) | Turnout (%) | Special Votes Cast (N) | Special Votes (%) | Special Votes Allowed (N) | Special Votes (%) | Informal Votes (N) | Informal Votes (%) |
| Capital and Coast | Lambton | 10,913 | 26,072 | 42% | 450 | 4.1% | 392 | 87% | 1,496 | 13.7% |
| Capital and Coast | Southeastern | 21,180 | 43,642 | 49% | 400 | 1.9% | 316 | 79% | 1,854 | 8.8% |
| Capital and Coast District Health Board | | 87,617 | 183,536 | 48% | 1,440 | 1.6% | 1,207 | 84% | 9,756 | 11.1% |
| Hutt Valley | Upper Hutt | 14,614 | 25,322 | 58% | 93 | 0.6% | 68 | 73% | 684 | 4.7% |
| Hutt Valley | Lower Hutt Central | 19,478 | 42,213 | 46% | 88 | 0.5% | 80 | 91% | 1,738 | 8.9% |
| Hutt Valley | Harbour | 5,398 | 12,157 | 44% | 40 | 0.7% | 37 | 93% | 684 | 12.7% |
| Hutt Valley | Wainuiomata | 4,876 | 10,646 | 46% | 19 | 0.4% | 17 | 89% | 386 | 7.9% |
| Hutt Valley District Health Board | | 44,366 | 90,338 | 49% | 240 | 0.5% | 202 | 84% | 3,492 | 7.9% |
| Nelson Marlborough | Tasman | 11,195 | 19,447 | 58% | 53 | 0.5% | 41 | 77% | 1,027 | 9.2% |
| Nelson Marlborough | Richmond | 5,502 | 9,330 | 59% | 29 | 0.5% | 21 | 72% | 229 | 4.2% |
| Nelson Marlborough | Nelson | 16,058 | 30,416 | 53% | 241 | 1.5% | 163 | 68% | 1,357 | 8.5% |
| Nelson Marlborough | Marlborough | 8,229 | 12,653 | 65% | 47 | 0.6% | 28 | 60% | 407 | 4.9% |
| Nelson Marlborough | Blenheim | 11,190 | 16,744 | 67% | 61 | 0.5% | 36 | 59% | 523 | 4.7% |
| Nelson Marlborough District Health Board | | 52,174 | 88,590 | 59% | 431 | 0.8% | 289 | 67% | 3,543 | 6.8% |
| West Coast | Buller | 4,972 | 6,921 | 72% | 46 | 0.9% | 43 | 93% | 195 | 3.9% |
| West Coast | Grey | 6,148 | 9,869 | 62% | 29 | 0.5% | 29 | 100% | 117 | 1.9% |
| West Coast | Westland | 3,998 | 5,807 | 69% | 37 | 0.9% | 16 | 43% | 156 | 3.9% |
| West Coast District Health Board | | 15,118 | 22,597 | 67% | 112 | 0.7% | 88 | 79% | 468 | 3.1% |
| Canterbury | North Canterbury | 22,054 | 35,899 | 61% | 147 | 0.7% | 86 | 59% | 1,825 | 8.3% |
| Canterbury | Christchurch | 111,145 | 227,793 | 49% | 1,153 | 1.0% | 531 | 46% | 9,528 | 8.6% |

Table 10.8: District Health Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| DHB | CONSTITUENCY | VOTING, ELECTORS & TURNOUT | | | SPECIAL VOTES | | | | INFORMAL VOTES | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | | Resident Voters (N) | Resident Electors (N) | Turnout (%) | Special Votes Cast (N) | Special Votes (%) | Special Votes | | Informal Votes (N) | Informal Votes (%) |
| | | | | | | | Votes Allowed (N) | Special Votes (%) | | |
| Canterbury | Mid-Canterbury | 25,679 | 44,370 | 58% | No Count | | | | 1,789 | 7.0% |
| Canterbury District Health Board | | 158,878 | 308,062 | 52% | 1,300 | 0.8% | 617 | 47% | 13,142 | 8.3% |
| South Canterbury | Timaru | 13,941 | 21,868 | 64% | 34 | 0.2% | 22 | 65% | 221 | 1.6% |
| South Canterbury | Temuka-Pleasant Point | 4,050 | 4,374 | 93% | 10 | 0.2% | 9 | 90% | 117 | 2.9% |
| South Canterbury | MacKenzie-Geraldine | 4,035 | 6,074 | 66% | 24 | 0.6% | 13 | 54% | 229 | 5.7% |
| South Canterbury | Waimate | 4,005 | 5,397 | 74% | 37 | 0.9% | 24 | 65% | 75 | 1.9% |
| South Canterbury District Health Board | | 26,031 | 37,713 | 69% | 105 | 0.4% | 68 | 65% | 642 | 2.5% |
| Otago | Waitaki | 10,522 | 15,311 | 69% | 77 | 0.7% | 65 | 84% | 402 | 3.8% |
| Otago | Central Otago | 9,623 | 14,480 | 66% | 203 | 2.1% | 87 | 43% | 95 | 1.0% |
| Otago | Clutha | 7,675 | 12,379 | 62% | 26 | 0.3% | 16 | 62% | 215 | 2.8% |
| Otago | Dunedin North | 20,083 | 39,978 | 50% | 184 | 0.9% | 153 | 83% | 1,113 | 5.5% |
| Otago | Dunedin South | 26,828 | 43,856 | 61% | 140 | 0.5% | 115 | 82% | 1,507 | 5.6% |
| Otago District Health Board | | 74,731 | 126,004 | 59% | 630 | 0.8% | 436 | 69% | 3,332 | 4.5% |
| Southland | Queenstown-Lakes | Elected unopposed | 7,882 | Elected unopposed | Elected Unopposed | | | | Elected | Unopposed |
| Southland | Southland | 10,196 | 20,282 | 50% | No Count | | | | 390 | 3.8% |
| Southland | Gore | 3,439 | 8,985 | 38% | 20 | 0.6% | 17 | 85% | 2 | 0.1% |
| Southland | Invercargill | 18,754 | 36,194 | 52% | No Count | | | | 762 | 4.1% |
| Southland District Health Board | | 32,389 | 73,343 | 49% | 20 | 0.1% | 17 | 85% | 1,154 | 3.6% |

Table 10.8: District Health Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| DHB | CONSTITUENCY | VOTING, ELECTORS & TURNOUT | | | SPECIAL VOTES | | | | INFORMAL VOTES | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Resident Voters (N) | Resident Electors (N) | Turnout (%) | Special Votes Cast (N) | Special Votes (%) | Special Votes Allowed (N) | Special Votes (%) | Informal Votes (N) | Informal Votes (%) |
| North Island DHBs | | 905,990 | 1,906,410 | 48% | 6,991 | 0.8% | 5,355 | 73% | 48,889 | 5.4% |
| South Island DHBs | | 359,321 | 656,309 | 55% | 2,598 | 0.7% | 1,515 | 58% | 22,281 | 6.2% |
| Large DHBs | | 862,172 | 1,825,019 | 47% | 7,013 | 0.8% | 4,928 | 66% | 54,332 | 6.3% |
| Small DHBs | | 403,139 | 737,700 | 56% | 2,576 | 0.7% | 1,942 | 75% | 16,838 | 4.2% |
| New Zealand District Health Boards | | 1,265,311 | 2,562,719 | 50% | 9,589 | 0.8% | 6,870 | 69% | 71,170 | 5.6% |

Section 11: City Council elections

This section provides information about candidates, mayors, councillors and voting patterns for each of the 15 city councils. Brief notes are followed by Table 11.11 listing individual city councils.

Positions and candidates

The 2001 election attracted less candidates for election to a city council compared to anytime since local government was reconstituted in 1989, as measured by the number of candidates (Table 11.1). There were 119 less candidates standing for election compared to 1998. An important factor was that there were also less positions to be filled in 2001 - the lowest level since 1989.

Table 11.1: City council candidate numbers, 1989 - 2001

| Positions | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Positions on councils | 246 | 247 | 239 | 223 | 221 |
| Candidates | 778 | 677 | 636 | 712 | 593 |
| Candidates per position | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.7 |
| Elected unopposed | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Mayoral candidates | 71 | 72 | 98 | 116 | 86 |
| Mayoral candidates per position | 5.1 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 5.7 |
| Mayors elected unopposed | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

Contests

There were 5 positions that were elected unopposed on councils and 2 mayoralties that were also uncontested. Elections were conducted at large in four of the smaller cities: Napier, Upper Hutt, Nelson and Invercargill. Remaining cities were divided into a total of 64 wards.

Table 11.2: Contested city council wards 1989 - 2001

| Contests | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wards | N/A | 83 | 82 | 68 | 68 |
| Contested wards | N/A | 79 | 81 | 68 | 63 |
| Contested Mayoralties | 13/14 | 14/15 | 15/15 | 15/15 | 13/15 |

N/A - not available

Sitting councillors and mayors re-elected

More than two of every three councillors elected in 2001 (Table 11.3) had been sitting members of the previous city council – the highest level since councils were reconstituted in 1989. All 5 councillors elected unopposed were sitting members of the previous council. Sitting members comprised just 30% of candidates yet were more likely to be successful than other candidates. The proportion of sitting members to candidates compares to 27% in 1998.

Sitting mayors were slightly more successful than in the previous election (Table 11.3). Twelve sitting mayors stood for re-election, nine were elected and three defeated, while three new mayors were elected in cities where the previous mayor did not stand. The two mayoral candidates elected unopposed were both incumbent (sitting) mayors. Three of the six new mayors were sitting councillors in the previous term.

Table 11.3: Sitting members of city councils re-elected, 1989 - 2001

| | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|------------------------|------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Councillors re-elected | * | 58% | 68% | 63% | 69% |
| Mayors re-elected | * | 11/11 | 10/13 | 7/12 | 9/12 |

* Because all councils were re-constituted in 1989 there were no 'sitting members'

Experience of Community Board

In 2001, 12% of city council *candidates* from city councils (with community boards) had been elected onto a community board in 1998. Almost 14% of *councillors* had been elected onto a community board in 1998.

Election of women

Women's representation has reached a new height, with women holding around 39% of all positions on city councils (Table 11.4). Women continue to make up just over a quarter of city mayors, similar to the past four elections. All four women mayors stood for re-election in 2001, one of whom was elected unopposed, while another was re-elected. The remaining two incumbents were not re-elected. However, two new women mayors were elected.

All cities had at least two women on council; the greatest proportions were in Waitakere (64%) and Christchurch (58%) and Invercargill again had the lowest proportion (17%), the same proportion as in the 1998 election.

Table 11.4: Representation of women in city council elections, 1989 - 2001

| | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Women candidates | 219 | 206 | 219 | 229 | 195 |
| Candidates who are women | 28% | 30% | 34% | 32% | 33% |
| Women councillors | 87 | 87 | 80 | 81 | 86 |
| Councillors who are women | 36% | 35% | 33% | 36% | 39% |
| Women mayoral candidates | 16 | 19 | 24 | 34 | 19 |
| Mayoral candidates who are women | 23% | 26% | 24% | 29% | 22% |
| Women mayors | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Mayors who are women | 29% | 27% | 20% | 27% | 27% |

Electors

There was a continued increase in the number of electors on residential rolls contrasted by a continued decline in the number who registered on the ratepayer roll in 2001. Ratepayer electors make up less than 0.2% of all electors in cities.

Table 11.5: Number of electors on the roll in city councils, 1989 - 2001

| Electors | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Residential electors | 1.183m | 1.263m | 1.335m | 1.405m | 1.463m |
| Percentage change | | 6.8% | 5.7% | 5.2% | 4.1% |
| Ratepayer electors | * | 6,080 | 3,460 | 2,724 | 2,518 |
| Electors with ratepayer franchise | * | 0.48% | 0.26% | 0.19% | 0.17% |
| Percentage change | | | -43.1% | -21.3% | -7.6% |

* There were no ratepayer franchise in 1989

Representation

On average, each city councillor represented 6,622 electors following the 2001 elections. Average representation varies between cities from 13,352 electors per councillor in Auckland and 9,503 per councillor in Christchurch to 2,299 per councillor in Porirua.

Table 11.6: Average electors per councillor on city councils, 1989 - 2001

| Representation | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Electors per councillors | 4,809 | 5,136 | 5,601 | 6,315 | 6,622 |

Voter turnout

Overall, the average turnout in city council elections was 45%, lower than all previous elections since 1989 (Table 11.7). Average overall turnout in the smaller cities was 51%, compared to 44% in the larger cities, and 51% in South Island cities compared to 43% in North Island cities.

Compared to the previous election in 1998, turnout has dropped for all of these except for Upper Hutt which rose one percentage point.

Turnout among ratepayer electors was generally higher than among resident electors, with an average of 86%, and was the highest on record since 1989.

Palmerston North recorded a ratepayer turnout greater than 100%; this is explained by taking into account ratepayers who had cast special votes but were not on the ratepayer roll. The numbers involved were not large.

Turnout in mayoral elections were higher amongst the smaller city councils and South Island city councils.

Table 11.7: Average city council voter turnout, 1989 – 2001

| Turnout | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Average council turnout | 52% | 48% | 49% | 51% | 45% |
| Average ratepayer turnout | * | 63% | 65% | 71% | 86% |
| Average mayoral turnout | 50% | 48% | 49% | 51% | 45% |

* There were no ratepayer franchise in 1989

Resident and ratepayer electors who voted

The number of resident electors who voted in city council and mayoral elections was lower in 2001 compared to 1998 (Table 11.8). However, the number of ratepayer electors who voted in council elections was the highest since 1992.

The decline in the number of resident electors who voted between 1998 and 2001 was in contrast to the number of electors on the roll, which increased slightly during this period (Table 11.5). The combination of these two factors contributed to the dramatic decline in turnout (Table 11.7).

Table 11.8: Electors who voted in city council elections, 1989-2001

| Electors who voted | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Resident electors who voted | 614,755 | N/A | 657,976 | 717,064 | 645,445 |
| Ratepayer electors who voted | * | N/A | 1,197 | 1,135 | 2,019 |
| Electors who voted in mayoral elections | 586,898 | 589,040 | 660,513 | 718,161 | 627,472 |

* Ratepayer franchise was not available in 1989

N/A Not available

Special votes

More special votes were cast in city council elections in 2001 than in all elections since 1989 (Table 11.9). However, special votes amounted to less than 1% of the total number of votes cast.

Over 80% of all special votes were allowed; proportions allowed ranged from 69% of special votes in Auckland to 100% in Waitakere, Hamilton, Christchurch and Invercargill.

Table 11.9: Special votes in city council elections, 1989 – 2001

| Special votes | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Special votes cast | 6,087 | 5,501 | 5,591 | 5,877 | 6,124 |
| Proportion of total votes | 1.0% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| Special votes allowed | 61% | 71% | 73% | 68% | 83% |

Informal votes

Informal votes comprised 2.6% of the overall total votes in city council elections in 2001 (Table 11.10). There were more informal votes recorded in the larger and South Island cities. Unlike previous elections, there were more informal votes for mayor than informal votes for council.

Table 11.10: Informal votes in city council elections, 1989 – 2001

| Informal votes | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Informal council votes | 22,673 | 23,699 | 20,142 | 31,024 | 17,699 |
| Proportion of total votes | 3.7% | 3.8% | 3% | 4.3% | 2.6% |
| Informal mayoral votes | 16,077 | 12,183 | 8,238 | 13,214 | 17,994 |
| Proportion of total mayoral votes | 2.7% | 2.1% | 1.2% | 1.8% | 2.9% |

Table 11.11: City Council Elections 2001

| CITY | MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES | | | | SITTING MEMBERS RE-ELECTED | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation Electors per councillor (N) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|--|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | Council positions (N) | Council candidates (N) | Candidates | | Candidates sitting members (N) | Candidates sitting members (%) | Councillors sitting members (N) | Councillors sitting members (%) | Women candidates (N) | Candidates women (%) | Women councillors (N) | Councillors women (%) | |
| | | | per position (N) | Contested wards (N) | | | | | | | | | |
| North Shore | 15 | 51 | 3.4 | 3/3 wards | 12 | 24% | 10 | 67% | 17 | 33% | 7 | 47% | 8,717 |
| Waitakere | 14 | 46 | 3.3 | 4/4 wards | 12 | 26% | 6 | 43% | 20 | 43% | 9 | 64% | 7,818 |
| Auckland | 19 | 63 | 3.3 | 7/7 wards | 12 | 19% | 10 | 53% | 25 | 40% | 8 | 42% | 13,352 |
| Manukau | 19 | 58 | 3.1 | 6/7 wards | 16 | 28% | 14 | 74% | 14 | 24% | 4 | 21% | 9,451 |
| Hamilton | 13 | 40 | 3.1 | 3/3 wards | 9 | 23% | 8 | 62% | 11 | 28% | 3 | 23% | 6,052 |
| Napier | 12 | 29 | 2.4 | At Large | 9 | 31% | 8 | 67% | 6 | 21% | 4 | 33% | 3,216 |
| Palmerston North | 14 | 40 | 2.9 | 5/6 wards | 11 | 28% | 8 | 57% | 13 | 33% | 4 | 29% | 3,641 |
| Porirua | 13 | 22 | 1.7 | 3/3 wards | 12 | 55% | 10 | 77% | 10 | 45% | 6 | 46% | 2,299 |
| Upper Hutt | 10 | 19 | 1.9 | At Large | 6 | 32% | 6 | 60% | 7 | 37% | 4 | 40% | 2,535 |
| Lower Hutt | 11 | 27 | 2.5 | 6/6 wards | 10 | 37% | 9 | 82% | 11 | 41% | 5 | 45% | 5,916 |
| Wellington | 19 | 56 | 2.9 | 6/6 wards | 14 | 25% | 14 | 74% | 16 | 29% | 8 | 42% | 6,460 |
| Nelson | 12 | 29 | 2.4 | At Large | 8 | 28% | 8 | 67% | 9 | 31% | 5 | 42% | 2,539 |
| Christchurch | 24 | 58 | 2.4 | 12/12 wards | 22 | 38% | 18 | 75% | 23 | 40% | 14 | 58% | 9,503 |
| Dunedin | 14 | 21 | 1.5 | 4/7 wards | 13 | 62% | 13 | 93% | 4 | 19% | 3 | 21% | 5,997 |
| Invercargill | 12 | 34 | 2.8 | At Large | 10 | 29% | 10 | 83% | 9 | 26% | 2 | 17% | 3,011 |
| North Island | 159 | 451 | 2.8 | 45/47 wards | 123 | 27% | 103 | 65% | 150 | 33% | 62 | 39% | 6,822 |
| South Island | 62 | 142 | 2.3 | 18/21 wards | 53 | 37% | 49 | 79% | 45 | 32% | 24 | 39% | 6,107 |
| Larger cities | 137 | 393 | 2.9 | 45/49 wards | 110 | 28% | 93 | 68% | 130 | 33% | 56 | 41% | 8,664 |
| Smaller cities | 84 | 200 | 2.4 | 18/19 wards | 66 | 33% | 59 | 70% | 65 | 33% | 30 | 36% | 3,291 |
| NEW ZEALAND CITIES | 221 | 593 | 2.7 | 63/68 wards | 176 | 30% | 152 | 69% | 195 | 33% | 86 | 39% | 6,622 |

Table 11.11: City Council Elections 2001 (cont)

| CITY | ELECTORS (ALL WARDS) | | | | VOTING AND TURNOUT (CONTESTED WARDS) | | | | | | MAYORAL TURNOUT | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Resident electors | Ratepayer electors | Ratepayer electors | Total electors | Resident voters | Resident turnout | Ratepayer voters | Ratepayer turnout | Total votes | Overall turnout | Mayoral voters | Mayoral turnout |
| | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) |
| North Shore | 130,638 | 120 | 0.09% | 130,758 | 49,418 | 38% | Counted with residents | | 49,418 | 38% | 49,574 | 38% |
| Waitakere | 109,274 | 176 | 0.16% | 109,450 | 41,438 | 38% | 130 | 74% | 41,614 | 38% | 41,548 | 38% |
| Auckland | 252,641 | 1,040 | 0.41% | 253,681 | 108,817 | 43% | 886 | 85% | 109,703 | 43% | 108,814 | 43% |
| Manukau | 179,415 | 148 | 0.08% | 179,563 | 62,809 | 37% | 90 | 80% | 62,899 | 37% | 65,766 | 37% |
| Hamilton | 78,489 | 185 | 0.24% | 78,674 | 36,920 | 47% | 184 | 99% | 37,104 | 47% | 37,104 | 47% |
| Napier | 38,364 | 55 | 0.14% | 38,419 | 21,443 | 56% | 43 | 78% | 21,486 | 56% | 21,486 | 56% |
| Palmerston North# | 50,892 | 75 | 0.15% | 50,967 | 24,381 | 50% | 90 | 122% | 24,471 | 50% | 25,573 | 50% |
| Porirua | 29,856 | 33 | 0.11% | 29,889 | 12,784 | 43% | 23 | 70% | 12,807 | 43% | No election | |
| Upper Hutt | 25,322 | 31 | 0.12% | 25,353 | 14,592 | 58% | 22 | 71% | 14,614 | 58% | 14,614 | 58% |
| Lower Hutt | 65,017 | 54 | 0.08% | 65,071 | 29,772 | 46% | Counted with residents | | 29,772 | 46% | 29,772 | 46% |
| Wellington | 122,476 | 256 | 0.21% | 122,732 | 58,417 | 48% | 225 | 88% | 58,642 | 48% | 58,642 | 48% |
| Nelson | 30,416 | 53 | 0.17% | 30,469 | 16,059 | 53% | Counted with residents | | 16,059 | 53% | 16,050 | 53% |
| Christchurch | 227,793 | 289 | 0.13% | 228,082 | 111,139 | 49% | 253 | 88% | 111,392 | 49% | 111,392 | 49% |
| Dunedin | 83,872 | 88 | 0.10% | 83,960 | 36,243 | 54% | 41 | 73% | 36,284 | 54% | 47,137 | 56% |
| Invercargill | 36,091 | 35 | 0.10% | 36,126 | 21,213 | 59% | 32 | 91% | 21,245 | 59% | No election | |
| North Island | 1,082,384 | 2,173 | 0.20% | 1,084,557 | 460,791 | 43% | 1,693 | 86% | 462,484 | 43% | 452,893 | 42% |
| South Island | 378,172 | 465 | 0.12% | 378,637 | 184,654 | 51% | 326 | 86% | 184,980 | 51% | 174,579 | 51% |
| Larger cities | 1,184,598 | 2,302 | 0.19% | 1,186,900 | 505,201 | 44% | 1,809 | 86% | 507,010 | 44% | 519,977 | 44% |
| Smaller cities | 275,958 | 336 | 0.12% | 276,294 | 140,244 | 51% | 210 | 92% | 140,454 | 51% | 107,495 | 51% |
| NEW ZEALAND CITIES | 1,460,556 | 2,638 | 0.18% | 1,463,194 | 645,445 | 45% | 2,019 | 86% | 647,464 | 45% | 627,472 | 45% |

Counted with residents - ratepayer votes were not supplied by ward, but were included with resident voters

- Ratepayer turnout was greater than 100% because of special votes cast by ratepayers not on the ratepayer roll prior to the closing of the roll

^ - No mayoral election was held as the mayor was re-elected unopposed

Table 11.11: City Council Elections 2001 (cont)

| CITY | MAYORAL CONTEST | | | | | SPECIAL VOTES | | | | INFORMAL VOTES | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Sitting Mayor* | Mayoral candidates | Mayor (Sex) | Women candidates (N) | Women candidates (%) | Special votes cast (N) | Resident special votes allowed (N) | Ratepayer special votes allowed (N) | Special votes allowed (%) | Informal votes for mayor (N) | Informal votes for mayor (%) | Informal votes for council (N) | Informal votes for council (%) |
| | (U/R/D/S) | (N) | (Sex) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) |
| North Shore | RE-ELECTED | 5 | Male | 1 | 20% | 257 | 227 | 0 | 88% | 1,254 | 2.5% | 1,169 | 2.4% |
| Waitakere | RE-ELECTED | 5 | Male | 1 | 20% | 459 | 459 | 0 | 100% | 2,334 | 5.6% | 1,285 | 3.1% |
| Auckland | DEFEATED | 10 | Male | 3 | 30% | 1,496 | 964 | 70 | 69% | 203 | 0.2% | 211 | 0.2% |
| Manukau | RE-ELECTED | 6 | Male | 0 | 0% | 379 | 256 | 3 | 68% | 3,583 | 5.4% | 1,692 | 2.7% |
| Hamilton | DEFEATED | 8 | Male | 1 | 13% | 250 | 235 | 15 | 100% | 874 | 2.4% | 1,081 | 2.9% |
| Napier | STOOD DOWN | 2 | Female | 1 | 50% | 181 | 129 | 0 | 71% | 2,187 | 10.2% | 243 | 1.1% |
| Palmerston North | DEFEATED | 4 | Male | 1 | 25% | 303 | 262 | 28 | 96% | 637 | 2.5% | 523 | 2.1% |
| Porirua | UNOPPOSED | 1 | Female | 1 | 100% | 179 | 129 | 2 | 73% | No election | | 134 | 1.0% |
| Upper Hutt | STOOD DOWN | 4 | Male | 2 | 50% | 93 | 65 | 3 | 73% | 128 | 0.9% | 193 | 1.3% |
| Lower Hutt | RE-ELECTED | 2 | Male | 0 | 0% | 182 | 127 | 10 | 75% | 2,884 | 9.7% | 764 | 2.6% |
| Wellington | STOOD DOWN | 14 | Female | 5 | 36% | 1,123 | 914 | 22 | 83% | 874 | 1.5% | 3,026 | 5.2% |
| Nelson | RE-ELECTED | 3 | Male | 0 | 0% | 189 | 163 | 0 | 86% | 600 | 3.7% | 207 | 1.3% |
| Christchurch | RE-ELECTED | 14 | Male | 2 | 14% | 572 | 531 | 41 | 100% | 2,050 | 1.8% | 5,049 | 4.5% |
| Dunedin | RE-ELECTED | 7 | Female | 1 | 14% | 331 | 268 | 3 | 82% | 386 | 0.8% | 1,218 | 3.4% |
| Invercargill | UNOPPOSED | 1 | Male | 0 | 0% | 130 | 120 | 10 | 100% | No election | | 139 | 0.7% |
| North Island | 1U/3D/4R/3S | 61 | 3F/8M | 16 | 26% | 4,902 | 3,767 | 153 | 80% | 14,958 | 3.3% | 10,321 | 2.2% |
| South Island | 1U/0D/3R/0S | 25 | 1F/3M | 3 | 12% | 1,222 | 1,082 | 54 | 93% | 3,036 | 1.7% | 6,613 | 3.6% |
| Larger cities | 0U/2D/5R/1S | 69 | 2F/6M | 14 | 20% | 4,867 | 3,854 | 154 | 82% | 11,558 | 2.2% | 14,731 | 2.9% |
| Smaller cities | 2U/1D/2R/2S | 17 | 2F/5M | 5 | 29% | 1,257 | 995 | 53 | 83% | 6,436 | 6.0% | 2,203 | 1.6% |
| NEW ZEALAND CITIES | 2U/3D/7R/3S | 86 | 4F/11M | 19 | 22% | 6,124 | 4,849 | 207 | 83% | 17,994 | 2.9% | 16,934 | 2.6% |

(*) = Unopposed (U), Re-elected (R), Defeated (D), Stood Down (S)

Section 12 : District Council Elections

This section provides information about candidates, mayors, councillors and voting patterns for each of the 59 district councils⁹, including those that are unitary authorities and the Chatham Islands Council. Brief notes are followed by Table 12.1 that gives more detailed results for each individual council.

Positions and candidates

Interest in standing for election to district councils was lower in 2001 than at any time since in 1989, as measured by the number of candidates (Table 12.1). Compared to the previous election, there were 180 less candidates and 28 less positions (12% less candidates for 4% less positions).

Table 12.1: District council candidate numbers, 1989 - 2001

| Positions | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Council positions | 769 | 705 | 684 | 668 | 640 |
| Candidates | 1,742 | 1,354 | 1,313 | 1,445 | 1,265 |
| Candidates per position | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Elected unopposed | 63 | 105 | 98 | 77 | 110 |
| Mayoral candidates | 194 | 161 | 193 | 232 | 217 |
| Mayoral candidates per position | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Mayors elected unopposed | 7 | 17 | 11 | 2 | 6 |

⁹ Includes Rodney District Council – where elections were held earlier in the year (April 2001)

Contests

Compared to previous elections, there were fewer contests and a lower number of wards in 2001 (Table 12.2). Elections were again conducted *at large* for three districts, Kawerau, Kaikoura and Chatham Islands (each of which is counted here as one ward.) All but seven mayoralties were contested. Those districts where the mayoralty was uncontested were: Kaipara, Otorohanga, Stratford, Tararua, Grey and Southland. No elections were held in Rodney because elections were held prior to the main election, on April 2001.

Table 12.2: Contested district council wards 1989 - 2001

| Contests | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wards | ^ | 306 | 288 | 271 | 257 |
| Wards contested | ^ | 236 | 209 | 215 | 185 |
| Contested mayoralty | 51/58 | 42/59 | 48/59 | 57/59 | 52/58 |

Note: In 1989 Chatham Islands Council did not elect a mayor, and details of voting by wards were not kept. Invercargill was defined as a district in 1989 and a city since 1992

[^] Information not available

Sitting members/mayors re-elected

Well over half those elected were sitting members of the previous council, in line with the pattern over recent elections (Table 12.3). Sitting members were considerably more likely to be elected than newcomers.

Table 12.3: District council members re-elected, 1989 - 2001

| Sitting members | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Councillors re-elected | * | 61% | 64% | 62% | 63% |
| Mayors re-elected | * | 43/60 | 39/59 | 40/59 | 32/58 |

* Because all councils were re-constituted in 1989 there were no 'sitting members'

Sitting mayors were more successful than other mayoral candidates in 2001. Of the 41 district mayors who stood for re-election, 8 were defeated, 27 were re-elected and six were elected unopposed. Of the 8 candidates who defeated sitting mayors, 3 had been members of the previous council. Of the 17 districts where the previous mayor did not stand again, ten of the new mayors had been members of the previous council. Rodney was not counted as the mayor was carried over from the April election.

Community Board experience

Membership of a community board appears to serve as the springboard to election for a district council. In 2001, 11% of candidates and 16% of councillors had, in the previous term, been members of a community board. In 1998, the corresponding proportions were 7% of candidates and 10% of members.

Election of women

The proportion of women candidates increased to their highest proportion since 1989 (Table 12.4). Less women were elected as councillors in 2001 compared to the previous three elections. Due to the lesser number of positions being contested.

Table 12.4: Representation of women in district council elections, 1989 - 2001

| Women | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Women candidates | 295 | 292 | 318 | 367 | 330 |
| Women candidates | 17% | 22% | 24% | 25% | 26% |
| Women elected | 149 | 164 | 178 | 178 | 168 |
| Women councillors | 19% | 23% | 26% | 27% | 26% |
| Women mayoral candidates | 22 | 31 | 31 | 38 | 49 |
| Women mayoral candidates | 11% | 19% | 16% | 16% | 22% |
| Women mayors | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 8 |

In contrast to previous years, there was a slightly lower proportion of women on councils in the larger districts. Women make up half of the council in Papakura, Otorohanga and the Chatham Islands. Every district council except Waimate and Stratford has at least one woman on council.

The number of women mayoral candidates reached a new high in 2001, but despite this the number of women elected was lower than in the previous two elections.

Electors

There was a slight decrease in the number of resident electors enrolled in 2001 due to the exclusion of Rodney district which did not have an election (Table 12.5). There was also a slight decrease in the number of electors who registered on the ratepayer roll, although not enough to increase the proportion of ratepayer electors compared to 1998.

Table 12.5: Number of electors on the roll in district councils, 1989 - 2001

| Electors | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 ^a |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| Residential electors on roll | 1.003m | 0.998m | 1.068m | 1.103m | 1.077m |
| Ratepayer electors on roll | * | 16,180 | 10,536 | 8,699 | 8,340 |
| Proportion on ratepayer roll | * | 1.59% | 0.98% | 0.78% | 0.77% |

* There was no ratepayer franchise in 1989

Districts with significant proportions of ratepayer electors tended to be in resort and holiday areas, the proportions were higher in small districts and in the South Island. Three of the five districts with the highest proportions of ratepayer electors had increases in the proportion of ratepayer electors between 1998 and 2001. These were:

- Queenstown-Lakes (9.7%, up from 7.7% in 1998)
- Banks Peninsula (6.2%, up from 5.6% in 1998)
- Thames-Coromandel (6.0%, slightly up from 5.9% in 1998)

By contrast, Mackenzie (4.5%, down from 5.0% in 1998), and Taupo (4.2%, down from 4.7% in 1998) had declines in the proportion of ratepayer electors between 1998 and 2001.

Representation

In 2001, the average district councillor represented fewer electors in 2001 compared to 1998 (Table 12.6). The average representation over the larger

districts was 2,389 electors per position (2,286 in 1998) and 775 across the smaller districts (1,034 in 1998), with 2,024 for North Island districts (1,930 in 1998) and 1,235 in South Island districts (1,177 in 1998).

Table 12.6: Average electors per councillor on district councils, 1989 - 2001

| Representation | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Electors per district councillor (average) | 1,304 | 1,481 | 1,577 | 1,664 | 1,696 |

Voter turnout

Average voter turnout in contested wards for the election of councillors was the lowest since 1989 (Table 12.7). Average turnout for smaller districts was 65%, compared to 56% in larger districts; and 65% in South Island districts, compared to 55% in North Island districts.

Turnout in mayoral elections in most districts was similar to turnout in voting for council. However, in councils with some wards where there was no contest for council, mayoral turnout was lower, and these results influenced the overall average.

Turnout by ratepayer electors was higher than for resident electors, with an average of 81%. This was an increase compared to 1998. In several districts, more ratepayers voted than the number on the ratepayer roll, because ratepayers who were not on the roll had cast special votes.

Table 12.7: District council voter turnout, 1989 - 2001

| Turnout | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total turnout in council election | 67% | 61% | 59% | 61% | 57% |
| Resident turnout | | | | | 57% |
| Ratepayer turnout | none | 72% | 73% | 79% | 81% |
| Turnout in mayoral elections | 67% | 61% | 59% | 59% | 56% |
| Mayoral resident turnout | | | | | 56% |
| Mayoral ratepayer turnout | | | | | 64% |

Resident and ratepayer electors who voted

The number of resident electors who voted in the 2001 elections was the lowest since 1989, while the number of ratepayers who voted was the highest on record (Table 12.8). The low resident elector turnout in 2001 (Table 12.7) was affected by both the decline in the number of resident electors who voted, and by the continued increase in the number of residents on the roll (Table 12.5).

Table 12.8: Electors who voted in district council elections, 1989-2001

| Electors who voted | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Resident electors who voted | 615,652 | N/A | 561,910 | 613,343 | 545,073 |
| Ratepayer electors who voted | * | N/A | 5,245 | 4,919 | 5,246 |
| Electors who voted in mayoral elections | N/A | 508,056 | 516,570 | 634,953 | 573,680 |

* Ratepayer franchise was not available in 1989

N/A Not available

Special votes

In 2001, there was a relatively large increase in the number of special votes cast compared to the previous election, although the overall number was considerably lower than 1989 (Table 12.9). However, the proportion of special votes still accounted for less than 1% of all votes cast. However, specials were 1% or over on average in the South Island, and smaller districts.

The majority of the special votes allowed were for resident electors, but in those districts with higher proportions of ratepayer electors more special votes were allowed to ratepayer voters. Five districts, Chatham Islands, Opotiki, Queenstown-Lakes, Waitomo and Banks Peninsula each had special votes amounting to 2% or more of the total vote, while in most other districts the proportion of special votes was less than 1%.

Table 12.9: Special votes in district council elections, 1989 - 2001

| Special votes | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Special votes cast | 6,488 | 4,958 | 4,560 | 4,178 | 5,097 |
| Proportion of total votes cast | 1.1% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| Proportion of special votes allowed | 73% | 79% | 78% | 75% | 78% |

Informal votes

There were substantially fewer informal council votes recorded in the 2001 elections compared to all elections since 1989 (Table 12.10).

The two districts with the greatest proportions of council informal votes were Kapiti Coast (1,049 votes representing 5.3% of the total votes for council) and Rangitikei (292 votes representing 5.0% of the total votes). Rangitikei also had the highest proportion of mayoral informal votes (465 votes representing 7.7% of the total votes for mayor).

Table 12.10: Informal votes in district council elections, 1989 - 2001

| Informal Votes | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Council informal votes | 11,602 | 10,705 | 11,992 | 11,037 | 9,454 |
| Proportion of total votes | 1.9% | 1.9% | 2.1% | 1.8% | 1.7% |
| Mayoral informal votes | 14,172 | 12,110 | 11,244 | 13,929 | 9,708 |
| Proportion of total mayoral votes | N/A | 2.4% | 2.2% | 2.2% | 1.7% |

N/A – not available

Table 12.11: District Council Elections 2001

| DISTRICT | MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES | | | | | SITTING MEMBERS RE-ELECTED | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation Electors per councillor (N) |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------|-----|------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|----------|---|
| | Council | | Candidates | | | Candidates | Candidates | Councillors | Councillors | Women | Candidates | Women | Women on | |
| | Council | positions | Candidates | per | Contested | sitting | sitting | sitting | sitting | candidates | women | councillors | Women on | |
| | positions | unopposed | (N) | (N) | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | |
| Far North | 10 | 0 | 24 | 2.4 | 3/3 wards | 10 | 42% | 8 | 80% | 5 | 21% | 3 | 30% | 3,428 |
| Whangarei | 13 | 0 | 28 | 2.2 | 6/6 wards | 9 | 32% | 9 | 69% | 8 | 29% | 3 | 23% | 3,698 |
| Kaipara | 10 | 3 | 25 | 2.5 | 3/4 wards | 5 | 20% | 5 | 50% | 8 | 32% | 2 | 20% | 1,196 |
| Papakura | 8 | 0 | 20 | 2.5 | 4/4 wards | 6 | 30% | 5 | 63% | 8 | 40% | 4 | 50% | 3,440 |
| Franklin | 14 | 6 | 22 | 1.6 | 3/6 wards | 13 | 59% | 13 | 93% | 4 | 18% | 3 | 21% | 2,404 |
| Thames- Coromandel | 9 | 1 | 16 | 1.8 | 4/5 wards | 4 | 25% | 4 | 44% | 6 | 38% | 4 | 44% | 2,238 |
| Hauraki | 13 | 4 | 22 | 1.7 | 2/3 wards | 12 | 55% | 12 | 92% | 6 | 27% | 4 | 31% | 912 |
| Waikato | 13 | 6 | 28 | 2.2 | 5/11 wards | 12 | 43% | 10 | 77% | 6 | 21% | 2 | 15% | 2,001 |
| Matamata-Piako | 11 | 0 | 22 | 2.0 | 3/3 wards | 8 | 36% | 7 | 64% | 6 | 27% | 3 | 27% | 1,839 |
| Waipa | 12 | 2 | 24 | 2.0 | 4/5 wards | 9 | 38% | 8 | 67% | 5 | 21% | 3 | 25% | 2,296 |
| Otorohanga | 6 | 3 | 8 | 1.3 | 2/6 wards | 5 | 63% | 4 | 67% | 4 | 50% | 3 | 50% | 915 |
| South Waikato | 13 | 2 | 19 | 1.5 | 2/3 wards | 12 | 63% | 11 | 85% | 8 | 42% | 5 | 38% | 1,183 |
| Waitomo | 10 | 6 | 15 | 1.5 | 1/7 wards | 6 | 40% | 5 | 50% | 5 | 33% | 4 | 40% | 599 |
| Taupo | 11 | 0 | 35 | 3.2 | 3/4 wards | 8 | 23% | 6 | 55% | 13 | 37% | 5 | 45% | 1,998 |
| Western Bay of Plenty | 13 | 0 | 30 | 2.3 | 5/5 wards | 11 | 37% | 7 | 54% | 5 | 17% | 2 | 15% | 2,103 |
| Tauranga | 13 | 0 | 53 | 4.1 | 4/4 wards | 10 | 19% | 7 | 54% | 13 | 25% | 3 | 23% | 4,985 |
| Rotorua | 12 | 0 | 24 | 2.0 | 4/4 wards | 11 | 46% | 10 | 83% | 4 | 17% | 2 | 17% | 3,586 |
| Whakatane | 13 | 0 | 27 | 2.1 | 5/5 wards | 14 | 52% | 9 | 69% | 5 | 19% | 4 | 31% | 1,644 |
| Kawerau | 7 | 0 | 14 | 2.0 | At large | 4 | 29% | 4 | 57% | 5 | 36% | 2 | 29% | 592 |
| Opotiki | 10 | 0 | 20 | 2.0 | 4/4 wards | 6 | 30% | 3 | 30% | 3 | 15% | 1 | 10% | 555 |
| Gisborne | 14 | 1 | 39 | 2.8 | 6/7 wards | 7 | 18% | 7 | 50% | 12 | 31% | 4 | 29% | 2,029 |
| Wairoa | 9 | 2 | 18 | 2.0 | 4/6 wards | 5 | 28% | 3 | 33% | 5 | 28% | 2 | 22% | 633 |
| Hastings | 15 | 4 | 24 | 1.6 | 6/9 wards | 12 | 50% | 10 | 67% | 9 | 38% | 7 | 47% | 3,006 |
| Central Hawke's Bay | 10 | 7 | 11 | 1.1 | 1/3 wards | 8 | 73% | 7 | 70% | 1 | 9% | 1 | 10% | 858 |

Table 12.11: District Council Elections 2001 (cont)

| DISTRICT | ELECTORS (ALL WARDS) | | | | VOTES AND TURNOUT (CONTESTED WARDS ONLY) | | | | | | MAYORAL TURNOUT | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Resident electors | Ratepayer electors | Ratepayer electors | Total electors | Resident voters | Resident turnout | Ratepayer Voters | Ratepayer turnout | Total voters | Overall turnout | Mayoral voters | Mayoral turnout |
| | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (N) |
| Far North | 34,080 | 203 | 0.59% | 34,283 | 16,335 | 48% | 144 | 71% | 16,479 | 48% | 15,746 | 46% |
| Whangarei | 47,959 | 118 | 0.25% | 48,077 | 23,789 | 50% | 84 | 71% | 23,873 | 50% | 23,965 | 50% |
| Kaipara | 11,611 | 350 | 2.93% | 11,961 | 5,275 | 58% | No count | | 5,275 | 56% | No election | |
| Papakura | 27,462 | 55 | 0.20% | 27,517 | 11,491 | 42% | 45 | 82% | 11,536 | 42% | 11,384 | 41% |
| Franklin | 33,561 | 99 | 0.29% | 33,660 | 9,017 | 49% | No count | | 9,017 | 49% | 15,422 | 46% |
| Thames- Coromandel | 18,931 | 1,210 | 6.01% | 20,141 | 10,127 | 59% | 819 | 87% | 10,946 | 61% | 11,735 | 58% |
| Hauraki | 11,801 | 56 | 0.47% | 11,857 | 5,360 | 63% | 32 | 82% | 5,392 | 63% | 7,149 | 59% |
| Waikato | 25,934 | 82 | 0.32% | 26,016 | 7,581 | 51% | 30 | 55% | 7,611 | 51% | 12,260 | 47% |
| Matamata-Piako | 20,201 | 29 | 0.14% | 20,230 | 10,532 | 52% | 23 | 86% | 10,557 | 52% | 10,555 | 52% |
| Waipa | 27,529 | 27 | 0.10% | 27,556 | 12,376 | 50% | 21 | 91% | 12,397 | 50% | 13,585 | 49% |
| Otorohanga | 5,455 | 33 | 0.60% | 5,488 | 1,300 | 51% | 8 | 80% | 1,308 | 51% | No election | |
| South Waikato | 15,325 | 55 | 0.36% | 15,380 | 6,096 | 44% | No count | | 6,096 | 44% | 6,731 | 44% |
| Waitomo | 5,964 | 29 | 0.48% | 5,993 | 1,661 | 61% | 2 | 100% | 1,663 | 61% | 3,320 | 55% |
| Taupo | 21,050 | 933 | 4.24% | 21,983 | 12,039 | 59% | 713 | 77% | 12,752 | 60% | 12,958 | 59% |
| Western Bay of Plenty | 26,850 | 491 | 1.80% | 27,341 | 13,270 | 49% | 474 | 97% | 13,744 | 50% | 13,275 | 48% |
| Tauranga | 64,680 | 127 | 0.20% | 64,807 | 33,161 | 51% | No count | | 33,161 | 51% | 33,220 | 51% |
| Rotorua | 42,842 | 188 | 0.44% | 43,030 | 20,788 | 49% | 153 | 81% | 20,941 | 49% | 21,001 | 49% |
| Whakatane | 21,311 | 58 | 0.27% | 21,369 | 12,296 | 58% | 46 | 79% | 12,342 | 58% | 12,293 | 58% |
| Kawerau | 4,132 | 13 | 0.31% | 4,145 | 2,335 | 57% | 13 | 100% | 2,348 | 57% | 2,352 | 57% |
| Opotiki | 5,499 | 46 | 0.83% | 5,545 | 3,515 | 64% | No count | | 3,515 | 63% | 3,626 | 66% |
| Gisborne | 28,387 | 21 | 0.07% | 28,408 | 16,972 | 63% | 19 | 112% | 16,991 | 63% | 17,594 | 62% |
| Wairoa | 5,607 | 91 | 1.60% | 5,698 | 3,011 | 66% | 20 | 105% | 3,031 | 67% | 3,723 | 66% |
| Hastings | 45,040 | 49 | 0.11% | 45,089 | 19,647 | 55% | No count | | 19,647 | 55% | 22,957 | 51% |
| Central Hawke's Bay | 8,564 | 18 | 0.21% | 8,582 | 1,806 | 63% | 3 | 75% | 1,809 | 63% | 5,391 | 63% |

Table 12.11: District Council Elections 2001 (cont)

| DISTRICT | MAYORAL CONTEST | | | | | | SPECIAL VOTES | | | | INFORMAL VOTES | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|------|
| | Sitting mayor (R/S/U/D) | Mayor & council candidates (N) | Women mayoral candidates (Sex) | Women mayoral candidates (N) | Women mayoral candidates (%) | Special votes cast (N) | Resident special votes allowed (N) | Ratepayer special votes allowed (N) | All special votes allowed (%) | Informal mayoral votes (N) | Informal mayoral votes (%) | Informal votes for council (N) | Informal votes for council (%) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Far North | RE-ELECTED | 3 | 0 | Female | 1 | 33% | 254 | 151 | 1 | 60% | 537 | 3.5% | 548 | 3.4% |
| Whangarei | RE-ELECTED | 3 | 3 | Male | 0 | 0% | 115 | 106 | 9 | 100% | 644 | 2.8% | 685 | 2.9% |
| Kaipara | UNOPPOSED | 1 | 0 | Male | 0 | 0% | 124 | 77 | 11 | 71% | No election | | 8 | 0.2% |
| Papakura | STOOD DOWN | 6 | 1 | Male | 0 | 0% | 56 | 28 | 2 | 54% | 17 | 0.1% | 8 | 0.1% |
| Franklin | RE-ELECTED | 3 | 1 | Female | 2 | 67% | 72 | 52 | 13 | 90% | 31 | 0.2% | 9 | 0.1% |
| Thames- Coromandel | RE-ELECTED | 2 | 0 | Male | 1 | 50% | 141 | 61 | 42 | 73% | 5 | 0.0% | 2 | 0.0% |
| Hauraki | RE-ELECTED | 3 | 0 | Male | 1 | 33% | 72 | 50 | 8 | 81% | 106 | 1.5% | 27 | 0.5% |
| Waikato | STOOD DOWN | 8 | 6 | Male | 1 | 13% | 62 | 45 | 4 | 79% | 283 | 2.3% | 180 | 2.4% |
| Matamata-Piako | RE-ELECTED | 3 | 0 | Male | 1 | 33% | 18 | 16 | 2 | 100% | 265 | 2.6% | 144 | 1.4% |
| Waipa | STOOD DOWN | 3 | 2 | Male | 0 | 0% | 101 | 74 | 9 | 82% | 231 | 1.7% | 278 | 2.2% |
| Otorohanga | UNOPPOSED | 1 | 0 | Male | 0 | 0% | 8 | 4 | 4 | 100% | No election | | 18 | 1.4% |
| South Waikato | RE-ELECTED | 3 | 0 | Male | 1 | 33% | 26 | 21 | 1 | 85% | 131 | 2.0% | 53 | 0.9% |
| Waitomo | STOOD DOWN | 5 | 0 | Male | 1 | 20% | 46 | 32 | 1 | 72% | 48 | 1.4% | 13 | 0.8% |
| Taupo | STOOD DOWN | 7 | 3 | Male | 2 | 29% | 135 | 93 | 12 | 78% | 286 | 2.3% | 252 | 2.1% |
| Western Bay of Plenty | STOOD DOWN | 5 | 2 | Male | 0 | 0% | 218 | 39 | 126 | 76% | 41 | 0.3% | 14 | 0.1% |
| Tauranga | STOOD DOWN | 8 | 8 | Female | 1 | 13% | 285 | 153 | 6 | 56% | 636 | 2.0% | 1,266 | 3.8% |
| Rotorua | RE-ELECTED | 3 | 2 | Male | 0 | 0% | 185 | 119 | 10 | 70% | 681 | 3.3% | 233 | 1.1% |
| Whakatane | RE-ELECTED | 3 | 2 | Male | 1 | 33% | 101 | 84 | 7 | 90% | 267 | 2.2% | 977 | 7.9% |
| Kawerau | STOOD DOWN | 3 | 1 | Male | 1 | 33% | 42 | 30 | 3 | 79% | 16 | 0.7% | 12 | 0.5% |
| Opotiki | STOOD DOWN | 10 | 3 | Male | 0 | 0% | 155 | 99 | 12 | 72% | 21 | 0.6% | 14 | 0.4% |
| Gisborne | STOOD DOWN | 4 | 0 | Male | 0 | 0% | 237 | 178 | 5 | 77% | 275 | 1.6% | 318 | 1.9% |
| Wairoa | DEFEATED | 3 | 2 | Male | 0 | 0% | 52 | 42 | 10 | 100% | 11 | 0.3% | 13 | 0.4% |
| Hastings | STOOD DOWN | 3 | 3 | Male | 1 | 33% | 133 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 17 | 0.1% | 3 | 0.0% |
| Central Hawke's Bay | DEFEATED | 2 | 0 | Male | 0 | 0% | 26 | 22 | 4 | 100% | - | 0.0% | 41 | 2.3% |

Table 12.11: District Council Elections 2001 (continued)

| DISTRICT | MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES | | | | | SITTING MEMBERS RE-ELECTED | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation Electors per councillor (N) |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|----------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|---|
| | Council positions | Council positions | Candidates | per Contested | | Candidates | Candidates | Councillors | Councillors | Women | Women | Women | Women | |
| | unopposed | unopposed | per position | wards | | sitting | sitting | sitting | sitting | council | council | Women | Women | |
| | (N) | (N) | (N) | (N) | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | |
| New Plymouth | 16 | 1 | 51 | 3.2 | 4/5 wards | 11 | 22% | 7 | 44% | 16 | 31% | 6 | 38% | 3,039 |
| Stratford | 10 | 2 | 16 | 1.6 | 3/4 wards | 9 | 56% | 8 | 80% | 2 | 13% | 0 | 0% | 613 |
| South Taranaki | 12 | 4 | 22 | 1.8 | 3/5 wards | 9 | 41% | 7 | 58% | 5 | 23% | 4 | 33% | 1,538 |
| Ruapehu | 11 | 2 | 29 | 2.6 | 3/5 wards | 10 | 34% | 8 | 73% | 7 | 24% | 2 | 18% | 832 |
| Wanganui | 12 | 0 | 36 | 3.0 | 2/2 wards | 12 | 33% | 8 | 67% | 10 | 28% | 4 | 33% | 2,500 |
| Rangitikei | 11 | 2 | 17 | 1.5 | 3/4 wards | 7 | 41% | 6 | 55% | 5 | 29% | 3 | 27% | 95 |
| Manawatu | 11 | 0 | 20 | 1.8 | 3/3 wards | 7 | 35% | 7 | 64% | 4 | 20% | 3 | 27% | 1,763 |
| Tararua | 8 | 0 | 16 | 2.0 | 3/3 wards | 5 | 31% | 3 | 38% | 4 | 25% | 2 | 25% | 1,520 |
| Horowhenua | 9 | 0 | 19 | 2.1 | 4/4 wards | 8 | 42% | 7 | 78% | 7 | 37% | 2 | 22% | 2,293 |
| Kapiti Coast | 14 | 0 | 29 | 2.1 | 4/4 wards | 11 | 38% | 11 | 79% | 7 | 24% | 4 | 29% | 2,258 |
| Masterton | 10 | 0 | 24 | 2.4 | 3/3 wards | 9 | 38% | 7 | 70% | 8 | 33% | 1 | 10% | 1,939 |
| Carterton | 8 | 0 | 13 | 1.6 | 2/2 wards | 5 | 38% | 5 | 63% | 4 | 31% | 3 | 38% | 628 |
| South Wairarapa | 9 | 3 | 14 | 1.6 | 2/3 wards | 6 | 43% | 6 | 67% | 5 | 36% | 3 | 33% | 700 |
| Tasman | 13 | 2 | 20 | 1.5 | 4/5 wards | 12 | 60% | 11 | 85% | 4 | 20% | 2 | 15% | 2,229 |
| Marlborough | 12 | 0 | 33 | 2.8 | 4/5 wards | 10 | 30% | 7 | 58% | 10 | 30% | 3 | 25% | 2,468 |
| Kaikoura | 7 | 0 | 13 | 1.9 | At large | 5 | 38% | 5 | 71% | 2 | 15% | 2 | 29% | 349 |
| Buller | 11 | 0 | 26 | 2.4 | 3/3 wards | 9 | 35% | 7 | 64% | 4 | 15% | 2 | 18% | 635 |
| Grey | 8 | 1 | 14 | 1.8 | 3/4 wards | 6 | 43% | 5 | 63% | 3 | 21% | 1 | 13% | 1,240 |
| Westland | 12 | 0 | 19 | 1.6 | 3/3 wards | 10 | 53% | 10 | 83% | 4 | 21% | 2 | 17% | 448 |
| Hurunui | 9 | 2 | 14 | 1.6 | 4/6 wards | 4 | 29% | 3 | 33% | 4 | 29% | 4 | 44% | 909 |
| Waimakariri | 15 | 0 | 25 | 1.7 | 4/4 wards | 6 | 24% | 3 | 20% | 6 | 24% | 3 | 20% | 1,770 |
| Banks Peninsula | 7 | 1 | 9 | 1.3 | 2/3 wards | 6 | 67% | 5 | 71% | 2 | 22% | 2 | 29% | 911 |
| Selwyn | 11 | 3 | 18 | 1.6 | 3/4 wards | 12 | 67% | 11 | 100% | 5 | 28% | 3 | 27% | 1,769 |
| Ashburton | 12 | 2 | 16 | 1.3 | 2/3 wards | 9 | 56% | 8 | 67% | 3 | 19% | 3 | 25% | 1,585 |
| Timaru | 12 | 1 | 17 | 1.4 | 2/4 wards | 10 | 59% | 9 | 75% | 3 | 18% | 3 | 25% | 2,638 |

Table 12.11: District Council Elections 2001 (continued)

| DISTRICT | ELECTORS (ALL WARDS) | | | | VOTES AND TURNOUT (CONTESTED WARDS ONLY) | | | | | | MAYORAL TURNOUT | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Resident electors on roll | | Ratepayer electors | Total electors on both rolls | Resident electors voters | Average resident turnout (%) | Ratepayer electors voters | Average ratepayer turnout (%) | Total votes (contested wards) | Overall average turnout (%) | Total votes in mayoral election | Average mayoral turnout (%) |
| | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) |
| New Plymouth | 48,580 | 40 | 0.08% | 48,620 | 28,495 | 61% | 36 | 133% | 28,531 | 61% | 29,532 | 61% |
| Stratford | 6,106 | 21 | 0.34% | 6,127 | 3,033 | 60% | 20 | 100% | 3,053 | 60% | No election | |
| South Taranaki | 18,445 | 14 | 0.08% | 18,459 | 8,021 | 61% | 11 | 100% | 8,032 | 61% | 11,201 | 61% |
| Ruapehu | 9,063 | 87 | 0.95% | 9,150 | 4,479 | 62% | 45 | 70% | 4,524 | 62% | 5,081 | 56% |
| Wanganui | 29,943 | 52 | 0.17% | 29,995 | 19,510 | 65% | 47 | 90% | 19,557 | 65% | 19,530 | 65% |
| Rangitikei | 10,437 | 24 | 0.23% | 10,461 | 5,806 | 61% | 21 | 95% | 5,827 | 61% | 5,806 | 56% |
| Manawatu | 19,355 | 33 | 0.17% | 19,388 | 9,979 | 52% | 26 | 79% | 10,005 | 52% | 10,005 | 52% |
| Taranua | 12,149 | 12 | 0.10% | 12,161 | 6,912 | 57% | 10 | 83% | 6,922 | 57% | No election | |
| Horowhenua | 20,597 | 42 | 0.20% | 20,639 | 12,760 | 62% | 36 | 86% | 12,796 | 62% | 12,599 | 61% |
| Kapiti Coast | 31,231 | 380 | 1.20% | 31,611 | 19,699 | 63% | 243 | 64% | 19,942 | 63% | 19,819 | 63% |
| Masterton | 19,355 | 33 | 0.17% | 19,388 | 9,979 | 52% | 26 | 79% | 10,005 | 51% | 9,842 | 61% |
| Carterton | 4,996 | 24 | 0.48% | 5,020 | 3,317 | 66% | 24 | 100% | 3,341 | 67% | 3,371 | 67% |
| South Wairarapa | 6,276 | 28 | 0.44% | 6,304 | 2,852 | 64% | 7 | 78% | 2,859 | 64% | 4,093 | 65% |
| Tasman | 28,777 | 197 | 0.68% | 28,974 | 15,909 | 58% | 142 | 88% | 16,051 | 59% | 16,990 | 59% |
| Marlborough | 29,397 | 213 | 0.72% | 29,610 | 18,748 | 66% | 162 | 77% | 18,910 | 66% | 19,519 | 66% |
| Kaikoura | 2,411 | 35 | 1.43% | 2,446 | 1,735 | 72% | 29 | 83% | 1,764 | 72% | 1,764 | 72% |
| Buller | 6,921 | 63 | 0.90% | 6,984 | 4,972 | 72% | 67 | 106% | 5,039 | 72% | 5,005 | 72% |
| Grey | 9,870 | 48 | 0.48% | 9,918 | 5,351 | 63% | 33 | 79% | 5,384 | 63% | No election | |
| Westland | 5,331 | 44 | 0.82% | 5,375 | 3,992 | 75% | 19 | 43% | 4,011 | 75% | 4,011 | 69% |
| Hurunui | 8,006 | 172 | 2.10% | 8,178 | 3,816 | 59% | No count | | 3,816 | 58% | 4,911 | 68% |
| Waimakariri | 26,516 | 34 | 0.13% | 26,550 | 15,575 | 59% | 31 | 91% | 15,606 | 59% | 15,668 | 59% |
| Banks Peninsula | 5,976 | 398 | 6.24% | 6,374 | 3,802 | 72% | 308 | 81% | 4,110 | 73% | 4,452 | 70% |
| Selwyn | 19,386 | 74 | 0.38% | 19,460 | 7,566 | 57% | 50 | 77% | 7,616 | 57% | 10,017 | 52% |
| Ashburton | 19,014 | 6 | 0.03% | 19,020 | 10,271 | 65% | No count | | 10,271 | 65% | 12,264 | 64% |
| Timaru | 31,627 | 33 | 0.10% | 31,660 | 16,169 | 64% | 27 | 93% | 16,196 | 64% | 20,252 | 64% |

Table 12.11: District Council Elections 2001 (continued)

| DISTRICT | MAYORAL CONTEST | | | | | | SPECIAL VOTES | | | | INFORMAL VOTES | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|------------|
| | Sitting mayor (R/S/U/D) | Mayor & council candidates (N) | Mayor (Sex) | Women mayoral candidates (N) | Women mayoral candidates (%) | Special votes cast (N) | Resident special votes allowed (N) | Ratepayer special votes allowed (N) | All special votes allowed (%) | Informal mayoral votes (N) | Informal mayoral votes (%) | Informal votes for council (N) | Informal votes for council (%) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | STOOD DOWN |
| New Plymouth | STOOD DOWN | 8 | 6 | Male | 3 | 38% | 188 | 111 | 18 | 69% | 466 | 1.6% | 364 | 1.3% |
| Stratford | UNOPPOSED | 1 | 0 | Male | 0 | 0% | 22 | 19 | 2 | 95% | No election | | 0 | 0.0% |
| South Taranaki | RE-ELECTED | 3 | 3 | Female | 2 | 67% | 62 | 30 | 0 | 48% | 147 | 1.3% | 145 | 1.8% |
| Ruapehu | DEFEATED | 2 | 1 | Female | 1 | 50% | 46 | 41 | 5 | 100% | 153 | 3.1% | 75 | 1.7% |
| Wanganui | RE-ELECTED | 8 | 4 | Male | 1 | 13% | 176 | 150 | 3 | 87% | 279 | 1.5% | 288 | 1.5% |
| Rangitikei | DEFEATED | 2 | 1 | Male | 0 | 0% | 38 | 31 | 2 | 87% | 465 | 7.7% | 292 | 5.0% |
| Manawatu | RE-ELECTED | 2 | 1 | Female | 1 | 50% | 35 | 32 | 2 | 97% | 232 | 2.4% | 128 | 1.3% |
| Tararua | UNOPPOSED | 1 | 0 | Female | 1 | 100% | 24 | 15 | 6 | 88% | No election | | 72 | 1.0% |
| Horowhenua | RE-ELECTED | 3 | 1 | Male | 0 | 0% | 65 | 38 | 10 | 74% | 435 | 3.5% | 336 | 2.6% |
| Kapiti Coast | DEFEATED | 6 | 3 | Male | 2 | 33% | 162 | 112 | 50 | 100% | 599 | 3.1% | 1,049 | 5.3% |
| Masterton | RE-ELECTED | 2 | 1 | Male | 1 | 50% | 93 | 61 | 18 | 85% | 356 | 3.8% | 139 | 0.7% |
| Carterton | RE-ELECTED | 4 | 1 | Male | 0 | 0% | 28 | 24 | 2 | 93% | 35 | 1.0% | 56 | 1.7% |
| South Wairarapa | RE-ELECTED | 3 | 1 | Male | 0 | 0% | 34 | 26 | 8 | 100% | 63 | 1.6% | 32 | 1.1% |
| Tasman | RE-ELECTED | 4 | 0 | Male | 1 | 25% | 120 | 62 | 35 | 81% | 240 | 1.4% | 281 | 1.8% |
| Marlborough | DEFEATED | 5 | 4 | Male | 1 | 20% | 120 | 64 | 9 | 61% | 330 | 1.7% | 169 | 0.9% |
| Kaikoura | RE-ELECTED | 4 | 3 | Male | 1 | 25% | 19 | 10 | 9 | 100% | 44 | 2.6% | 10 | 0.6% |
| Buller | RE-ELECTED | 3 | 1 | Male | 0 | 0% | 62 | 42 | 11 | 85% | 94 | 1.9% | 49 | 1.0% |
| Grey | UNOPPOSED | 1 | 0 | Male | 0 | 0% | 29 | 29 | 0 | 100% | No election | | 89 | 1.7% |
| Westland | RE-ELECTED | 4 | 1 | Male | 1 | 25% | 37 | 17 | 16 | 89% | 72 | 1.8% | 31 | 0.8% |
| Hurunui | STOOD DOWN | 5 | 0 | Male | 2 | 40% | 60 | 31 | 0 | 52% | 4 | 0.1% | 4 | 0.1% |
| Waimakariri | DEFEATED | 6 | 5 | Male | 4 | 67% | 87 | 55 | 7 | 71% | 150 | 1.0% | 318 | 2.0% |
| Banks Peninsula | DEFEATED | 4 | 0 | Male | 1 | 25% | 86 | 6 | 79 | 99% | 13 | 0.3% | 3 | 0.1% |
| Selwyn | RE-ELECTED | 2 | 1 | Male | 0 | 0% | 70 | 48 | 22 | 100% | 277 | 2.8% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Ashburton | RE-ELECTED | 4 | 0 | Male | 1 | 25% | 39 | 33 | 3 | 92% | 22 | 0.2% | 9 | 0.1% |
| Timaru | RE-ELECTED | 2 | 2 | Male | 0 | 0% | 47 | 29 | 7 | 77% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |

Table 12.11: District Council Elections 2001 (cont)

| DISTRICT | MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES | | | | | SITTING MEMBERS RE-ELECTED | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation Electors per councillor (N) |
|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | Unopposed Council Candidates | | | | | Candidates sitting members (N) | Candidates sitting members (%) | Councillors sitting members (N) | Councillors sitting members (%) | Women council candidates (N) | Women council candidates (%) | Women councillors (N) | Women councillors (%) | |
| | Council positions (N) | Council positions (N) | Candidates (N) | per position (N) | Contested wards (N) | | | | | | | | | |
| | (N) | (N) | (N) | (N) | (N) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mackenzie | 10 | 3 | 13 | 1.3 | 2/4 wards | 5 | 38% | 4 | 40% | 4 | 31% | 2 | 20% | 272 |
| Waimate | 8 | 3 | 11 | 1.4 | 1/5 wards | 6 | 55% | 6 | 75% | 3 | 27% | 0 | 0% | 676 |
| Chatham Islands | 8 | 5 | 8 | 1.0 | 0 at large | 6 | 75% | 6 | 75% | 4 | 50% | 4 | 50% | 46 |
| Waitaki | 15 | 8 | 34 | 2.3 | 3/4 wards | 10 | 29% | 8 | 53% | 6 | 18% | 5 | 33% | 1,026 |
| Central Otago | 13 | 2 | 22 | 1.7 | 4/6 wards | 7 | 32% | 6 | 46% | 3 | 14% | 1 | 8% | 855 |
| Queenstown-Lakes | 11 | 3 | 22 | 2.0 | 2/3 wards | 7 | 32% | 4 | 36% | 5 | 23% | 4 | 36% | 1,144 |
| Clutha | 14 | 1 | 20 | 1.4 | 5/7 wards | 9 | 45% | 9 | 64% | 4 | 20% | 2 | 14% | 887 |
| Southland | 12 | 5 | 20 | 1.7 | 4/12 wards | 9 | 45% | 7 | 58% | 6 | 30% | 5 | 42% | 1,703 |
| Gore | 10 | 8 | 17 | 1.7 | 4/5 wards | 8 | 47% | 6 | 60% | 7 | 41% | 2 | 20% | 903 |

| DISTRICT COUNCIL SUMMARY | MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES | | | | | SITTING MEMBERS RE-ELECTED | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation Electors per councillor (N) |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | Unopposed Council Candidates | | | | | Candidates sitting members (N) | Candidates sitting members (%) | Councillors sitting members (N) | Councillors sitting members (%) | Women council candidates (N) | Women council candidates (%) | Women councillors (N) | Women councillors (%) | |
| | Council positions (N) | Council positions (N) | Candidates (N) | per position (N) | Contested wards (N) | | | | | | | | | |
| | (N) | (N) | (N) | (N) | (N) | | | | | | | | | |
| North Island (n=37) | 410 | 61 | 874 | 2.1 | 124/165 wards | 316 | 36% | 264 | 63% | 238 | 27% | 113 | 28% | 1,955 |
| South Island (n=21) | 230 | 49 | 391 | 1.7 | 60/92 wards | 166 | 42% | 140 | 61% | 92 | 24% | 55 | 24% | 1,235 |
| Larger (n=31) | 380 | 47 | 819 | 2.2 | 116/147 wards | 301 | 36% | 249 | 64% | 217 | 26% | 108 | 28% | 2,327 |
| Smaller (n=27) | 260 | 63 | 446 | 1.7 | 68/110 wards | 181 | 41% | 155 | 60% | 113 | 25% | 60 | 23% | 775 |
| NZ District Councils (n=58) | 640 | 120 | 1,265 | 2.0 | 184/257 wards | 482 | 38% | 404 | 62% | 330 | 26% | 168 | 26% | 1,696 |

Table 12.11: District Council Elections 2001 (continued)

| DISTRICT | ELECTORS (ALL WARDS) | | | | VOTES AND TURNOUT (CONTESTED WARDS ONLY) | | | | | | MAYORAL TURNOUT | |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|--------|--|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Resident electors on roll | | Ratepayer electors on both rolls | | Resident voters (N) | Average resident turnout (%) | Ratepayer voters (N) | Average ratepayer turnout (%) | Total votes (N) | Overall voter turnout (%) | Total votes in mayoral election (N) | Average mayoral turnout (%) |
| | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) |
| Mackenzie | 2,594 | 123 | 4.53% | 2,717 | 1,384 | 70% | 98 | 88% | 1,482 | 71% | 1,948 | 70% |
| Waimate | 5,397 | 11 | 0.20% | 5,408 | 1,749 | 80% | 1 | 100% | 1,750 | 80% | 4,022 | 74% |
| Chatham Islands | 354 | 12 | 3.28% | 366 | | | | | | | 280 | 77% |
| Waitaki | 15,312 | 85 | 0.55% | 15,397 | 9,961 | 69% | 42 | 91% | 10,003 | 69% | 10,610 | 69% |
| Central Otago | 10,959 | 159 | 1.43% | 11,118 | 6,809 | 75% | 99 | 83% | 6,908 | 75% | 8,026 | 72% |
| Queenstown-Lakes | 11,365 | 1,224 | 9.72% | 12,589 | 6,711 | 66% | 790 | 73% | 7,501 | 67% | 8,273 | 66% |
| Clutha | 12,379 | 43 | 0.35% | 12,422 | 5,208 | 65% | 34 | 106% | 5,242 | 65% | 7,724 | 62% |
| Southland | 20,286 | 155 | 0.76% | 20,441 | 4,576 | 60% | 79 | 136% | 4,655 | 61% | | |
| Gore | 8,985 | 40 | 0.44% | 9,025 | 6,147 | 72% | 32 | 84% | 6,179 | 72% | 6,476 | 72% |

| DISTRICT COUNCIL SUMMARY | ELECTORS (ALL WARDS) | | | | VOTES AND TURNOUT (CONTESTED WARDS ONLY) | | | | | | MAYORAL TURNOUT | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-----------|--|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Resident electors on roll | | Ratepayer electors on both rolls | | Resident voters (N) | Average resident turnout (%) | Ratepayer voters (N) | Average ratepayer turnout (%) | Total votes (N) | Overall voter turnout (%) | Total votes in mayoral election (N) | Average mayoral turnout (%) |
| | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) |
| North Island (n=37) | 796,341 | 5,171 | 0.65% | 801,479 | 394,622 | 55% | 3,203 | 81% | 397,825 | 55% | 411,468 | 54% |
| South Island (n=21) | 280,863 | 3,169 | 1.12% | 284,032 | 150,451 | 64% | 2,043 | 80% | 152,494 | 65% | 162,212 | 64% |
| Larger (n=31) | 878,996 | 5,136 | 0.58% | 884,099 | 442,735 | 56% | 3,531 | 82% | 446,266 | 56% | 472,865 | 55% |
| Smaller (n=27) | 198,208 | 3,204 | 1.59% | 201,412 | 102,338 | 65% | 1,715 | 79% | 104,053 | 65% | 100,815 | 65% |
| NZ District Councils (n=58) | 1,077,204 | 8,340 | 0.77% | 1,085,511 | 545,073 | 57% | 5,246 | 81% | 550,319 | 57% | 573,680 | 56% |

Resident average turnout has been adjusted for uncontested wards and includes a small number of ratepayer votes that were not separately counted.
Ratepayer average turnout has been adjusted for uncontested wards and does not include ratepayer votes that were only counted with resident votes.
Turnout in mayoral contests has been adjusted for uncontested mayoralties.

if ratepayer votes that were not separately counted.
er votes that were only counted with resident votes.

Table 12.11: District Council Elections 2001 (continued)

| DISTRICT | MAYORAL CONTEST | | | | | | SPECIAL VOTES | | | | INFORMAL VOTES | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Sitting mayor (R/S/U/D) | Mayor & council candidates (N) | Mayor & council candidates (N) | Women mayoral candidates (Sex) | Women mayoral candidates (N) | Women mayoral candidates (%) | Special votes cast (N) | Resident special votes allowed (N) | Ratepayer special votes allowed (N) | All special votes allowed (%) | Informal mayoral votes (N) | Informal mayoral votes (%) | Informal votes for council (N) | Informal votes for council (%) |
| Mackenzie | STOOD DOWN | 2 | 1 | Male | 0 | 0% | 23 | 12 | 5 | 74% | 79 | 4.2% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Waimate | RE-ELECTED | 4 | 1 | Male | 1 | 25% | 30 | 26 | 4 | 100% | 18 | 0.4% | 14 | 0.8% |
| Chatham Islands | RE-ELECTED | 4 | 0 | Male | 1 | 25% | 14 | 14 | 0 | 100% | 3 | 1.1% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Waitaki | STOOD DOWN | 7 | 4 | Male | 2 | 29% | 98 | 68 | 12 | 82% | 168 | 1.6% | 138 | 1.4% |
| Central Otago | STOOD DOWN | 6 | 0 | Male | 3 | 50% | 123 | 63 | 49 | 91% | 10 | 0.1% | 9 | 0.1% |
| Queenstown-Lakes | STOOD DOWN | 3 | 3 | Male | 0 | 0% | 289 | 148 | 141 | 100% | 220 | 2.7% | 23 | 0.3% |
| Clutha | RE-ELECTED | 2 | 2 | Male | 1 | 50% | 36 | 18 | 9 | 75% | 132 | 1.7% | 56 | 1.1% |
| Southland | UN-OPPOSED | 1 | 0 | Female | 1 | 100% | 50 | 11 | 32 | 86% | No election | | 108 | 2.3% |
| Gore | DEFEATED | 4 | 0 | Male | 1 | 25% | 21 | 18 | 3 | 100% | 53 | 0.8% | 51 | 0.8% |

| DISTRICT COUNCIL SUMMARY | MAYORAL CONTEST | | | | | | SPECIAL VOTES | | | | INFORMAL VOTES | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Sitting mayor (R/S/U/D) | Mayor & council candidates (N) | Mayor & council candidates (N) | Women mayoral candidates (Sex) | Women mayoral candidates (N) | Women mayoral candidates (%) | Special votes cast (N) | Resident special votes allowed (N) | Ratepayer special votes allowed (N) | All special votes allowed (%) | Informal mayoral votes (N) | Informal mayoral votes (%) | Informal votes for council (N) | Informal votes for council (%) |
| North Island (n=37) | 16R/12S/4U/5D | 140 | 62 | 7F/30M | 27 | 19% | 3,637 | 2,266 | 428 | 74% | 7,779 | 1.9% | 8,092 | 2.0% |
| South Island (n=21) | 10R/5S/2U/4D | 77 | 28 | 1F/20M | 22 | 29% | 1,460 | 804 | 453 | 86% | 1,929 | 1.2% | 1,362 | 0.9% |
| Larger (n=31) | 17R/10S/1U/3D | 130 | 68 | 6F/25M | 24 | 21% | 2,845 | 1,746 | 302 | 72% | 5,915 | 1.6% | 6,223 | 1.8% |
| Smaller (n=27) | 9R/7S/5U/6D | 87 | 22 | 2F/25M | 25 | 24% | 2,252 | 1,324 | 579 | 85% | 3,793 | 1.9% | 3,231 | 1.5% |
| NZ District Councils (n=58) | 26R/17S/6U/9D | 217 | 90 | 8F/50M | 49 | 22% | 5,097 | 3,070 | 881 | 78% | 9,708 | 1.7% | 9,454 | 1.7% |

Section 13: Community Board elections

This section deals with candidates, members and voting patterns for the election of the 146 community boards that existed in 2001, with details in Table 13.11. Since the previous election in 1998, two boards within the South Waikato and Taupo districts have been disestablished. There were 5 less positions to be filled, but slightly more electors represented by community boards this election.

Positions and candidates

Compared to the previous election, there were much less candidates standing for slightly fewer positions. The ratio of candidates per position was the lowest on record. As well as the reduced number of boards, several boards had fewer members in 2001 than in 1998.

Table 13.1: Community board candidate numbers, 1989 - 2001

| Positions | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Board positions | 948 | 866 | 864 | 796 | 791 |
| Board candidates | 1,832 | 1,352 | 1,366 | 1,306 | 1,137 |
| Candidates per position | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Elected unopposed | 95 | 222 | 179 | 163 | 221 |

Contests

The majority of elections were contested (Table 13.2). However, more boards were elected unopposed than in the previous two elections. Elections were held throughout the areas of 100 boards, and in part of the territory of three boards, while in the remaining 43 boards no election was needed because the number of nominations was equal to or less than the number of vacancies.

Table 13.2: Contested community board elections, 1989 - 2001

| Contests | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Community boards | 159 | 156 | 155 | 148 | 146 |
| Elections fully contested | 141 | 108 | 117 | 111 | 100 |
| Elections partly contested | 2 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| No election needed | 16 | 43 | 31 | 32 | 43 |

Sitting members re-elected

In 2001, as in the 1995 election, sitting members of the previous board were generally more successful than other candidates (Table 13.3).

Table 13.3: Sitting community board members re-elected, 1989 - 2001

| Sitting members | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----------|------|------|------|
| Candidates who were sitting members | * | 45% | 59% | 54% | 59% |
| Members re-elected | * | not known | 43% | 39% | 47% |

* All boards were constituted in 1989, so in that year there were no 'sitting members'

Election of women

Less women stood as candidates in 2001 compared to all elections since 1989 (Table 13.4). However, due to a relatively fewer men standing women continued to comprise at least a third of candidates (33%). Women were as successful as in previous elections, comprising 32% of board members. As in previous elections, North Island boards had a rather higher proportion of

women than boards in the South Island. In 2001, nineteen boards had no women members, eight in the South Island and eleven in the North Island.

Table 13.4: Representation of women in community board elections, 1989 - 2001

| Women elected | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Women candidates | 487 | 437 | 438 | 442 | 375 |
| Candidates who were women | 27% | 32% | 32% | 34% | 33% |
| Women elected | 271 | 277 | 281 | 281 | 248 |
| Members who were women | 29% | 32% | 33% | 35% | 32% |
| Boards with no women members | 16 | 25 | 16 | 11 | 19 |

Electors

There were slightly more electors on community board residential rolls in 2001 than in 1998, despite there being slightly less boards (Table 13.5). There were also slightly more electors on the ratepayer rolls.

Table 13.5 Electors on the roll for community board elections, 1989 - 2001

| Electors | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total residential electors | 1.107m | 1.096m | 1.180m | 1.221m | 1.283m |
| Total ratepayer electors | none | 13,039 | 8,012 | 6,102 | 6,535 |
| Proportion of electors having ratepayer franchise | none | 1.18% | 0.67% | 0.31% | 0.51% |

A few communities had considerably more ratepayer electors than average; these same communities had more ratepayers than average in 1998 also. They are situated in communities where non-residents would probably own large numbers of holiday homes. More than 10% of electors were on the ratepayer rolls in eight areas in 1998 and 2001: Tekapo, Hanmer Springs, Wanaka, Turangi-Tongariro, Tairua-Pauanui, Akaroa-Wairewa, Mercury Bay, Stewart Island. Twizel also had more than 10% of electors on the ratepayer roll, unlike in 1998.

Representation

On average, each community board member in the 2001 elections represented 1,610 members (Table 13.6). Average representation in the North Island was 1,872 and 1,173 in the South Island. Actual representation ranged from each community board member representing 7,536 electors in Takapuna to 15 electors per member in Balfour in 2001. Between 1998 and 2001 elections, the number of electors per member rose by 86 electors per member while Balfour declined by 3 electors per member.

Table 13.6: Average elector per member on community boards, 1989 - 2001

| Representation | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Electors per member | 1,168 | 1,257 | 1,371 | 1,542 | 1,610 |

Voter turnout

The 2001 recorded the lowest turnout of resident electors since 1989 (Table 13.7). However, in contrast, ratepayer elector turnout was the highest since 1989. This may be due to the inclusion of ratepayer votes in the overall calculations¹⁰.

Table 13.7: Voter turnout in community board elections, 1989 - 2001

| Turnout | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Resident turnout | 54% | 48% | 50% | 50% | 46% |
| Ratepayer turnout | N/A | 68% | 69% | 65% | 82% |
| Overall turnout | 54% | 49% | 50% | 50% | 46% |

Resident and ratepayer electors who voted

The number of residential electors who voted was lower in 2001 compared to all previous community board elections (Table 13.8). This is despite an increase in the number of residential electors on the roll during this period (Table 13.5). The combination of these two factors resulted in the steep

¹⁰ Ratepayer votes were not counted separately in previous elections

decrease in the resident turnout in 2001 (Table 13.7).

There was an increase both in the number of ratepayer electors who voted (Table 13.8) and in the number of ratepayer electors on the roll (Table 13.5) between 1998 and 2001. However, compared to the 1992 and 1995 elections, both the number of electors on the roll and those who voted were substantially lower. The higher ratepayer turnout in 2001 was due to the higher ratio of electors who voted relative to the number of electors on the roll.

Table 13.8: Electors who voted in community board elections, 1989-2001

| Electors who voted | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Resident electors who voted | 576,456 | 484,716 | 541,241 | 567,097 | 472,388 |
| Ratepayer electors who voted | * | 8,022 | 4,260 | 2,444 | 3,900 |

Special votes

The 2001 election had the highest number of special votes cast (Table 13.9). More than two out of three special votes were allowed. This proportion was higher than in 1998.

Table 13.9: Special votes in community board elections, 1989 - 2001

| Special votes | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Special votes cast | 4,327 | 4,154 | 3,604 | 2,874 | 4,653 |
| Proportion of total vote | 0.8% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 1.0% |
| Proportion of special votes allowed | 70% | 77% | 75% | 67% | 70% |

Informal votes

Less informal votes were recorded in the 2001 election of community boards than in the 1998 election (Table 13.10). As has been noted in previous sections, it seems likely that most of these votes were counted as informal because parts of a combined voting paper had been left blank.

Table 13.10: Informal votes in community board elections, 1989 - 2001

| Informal votes | 1989 | 1992 | 1995 | 1998 | 2001 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Informal votes recorded | 32,352 | 18,732 | 21,211 | 38,373 | 22,663 |
| Proportion of total votes | 6% | 4% | 4% | 7% | 5% |

Four boards had more than 10% of votes informal: Hagley-Ferrymead, Fendalton-Waimairi, Shirley-Papanui and National Park. The other three community boards in the Christchurch district also had relatively high proportions of informal votes.

Table 13.11: Community Board Elections 2001

| COMMUNITY BOARD | MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES | | | | | SITTING MEMBERS RE-ELECTED | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation Electors per CB member |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| | Board positions (N) | Members | | Candidates | | Candidates sitting members (N) | Candidates sitting members (%) | Sitting members elected (N) | Board sitting members (%) | Candidates | | Women board members (N) | Board members women (%) | |
| | | Elected members (N) | unopposed (N) | Candidates (N) | per position (N) | | | | | Women candidates (N) | who were women (%) | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hokianga | 5 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 2.0 | 4 | 40% | 3 | 60% | 2 | 20% | 1 | 20% | 726 |
| Northern | 5 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 1.8 | 5 | 56% | 3 | 60% | 2 | 22% | 1 | 20% | 2,266 |
| Kaikohe | 6 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 1.7 | 4 | 40% | 4 | 67% | 5 | 50% | 3 | 50% | 763 |
| Kerikeri | 3 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 3.3 | 4 | 40% | 1 | 33% | 3 | 30% | 1 | 33% | 2,710 |
| Kawakawa | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 6 | 86% | 6 | 100% | 4 | 57% | 3 | 50% | 773 |
| Whangaroa | 5 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 1.8 | 3 | 33% | 2 | 40% | 4 | 44% | 1 | 20% | 379 |
| Albany | 4 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 4 | 57% | 3 | 75% | 1 | 14% | 1 | 25% | 3,508 |
| Birkenhead | 4 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 3.0 | 4 | 33% | 4 | 100% | 5 | 42% | 1 | 25% | 6,744 |
| Devonport | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1.0 | 2 | 50% | 2 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 3,135 |
| East Coast Bays | 4 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 2.0 | 2 | 25% | 1 | 25% | 5 | 63% | 1 | 25% | 6,645 |
| Glenfield | 4 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 2.8 | 4 | 36% | 2 | 50% | 3 | 27% | 2 | 50% | 5,122 |
| Takapuna | 4 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 2.0 | 4 | 50% | 2 | 50% | 3 | 38% | 1 | 25% | 7,536 |
| Henderson | 5 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 4.0 | 4 | 20% | 2 | 40% | 4 | 20% | 2 | 40% | 5,386 |
| Massey | 6 | 6 | 0 | 17 | 2.8 | 4 | 24% | 3 | 50% | 7 | 41% | 2 | 33% | 5,344 |
| New Lynn | 5 | 5 | 0 | 16 | 3.2 | 5 | 31% | 2 | 40% | 5 | 31% | 2 | 40% | 6,569 |
| Waitakere | 6 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 1.7 | 3 | 30% | 1 | 17% | 4 | 40% | 4 | 67% | 2,935 |
| Avondale | 5 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 2.0 | 3 | 30% | 3 | 60% | 6 | 60% | 4 | 80% | 4,881 |
| Eastern Bays | 5 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 1.2 | 4 | 67% | 4 | 80% | 3 | 50% | 2 | 40% | 6,395 |
| Great Barrier | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1.0 | 4 | 80% | 4 | 80% | 2 | 40% | 2 | 40% | 138 |
| Hobson | 6 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 2.2 | 1 | 8% | 1 | 17% | 5 | 38% | 1 | 17% | 6,957 |
| Maungakiekie | 5 | 5 | 0 | 13 | 2.6 | 4 | 31% | 4 | 80% | 7 | 54% | 3 | 60% | 5,482 |
| Eden-Albert | 6 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 2.2 | 3 | 23% | 2 | 33% | 7 | 54% | 2 | 33% | 6,437 |
| Mount Roskill | 5 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 2.4 | 3 | 25% | 2 | 40% | 7 | 58% | 2 | 40% | 6,064 |
| Tamaki | 5 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 1.2 | 3 | 50% | 3 | 60% | 3 | 50% | 3 | 60% | 5,097 |
| Waiheke | 5 | 5 | 0 | 17 | 3.4 | 3 | 18% | 0 | 0% | 6 | 35% | 3 | 60% | 1,041 |
| Western Bays | 5 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 2.4 | 4 | 33% | 3 | 60% | 5 | 42% | 2 | 40% | 5,545 |

Table 13.11: Community Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| COMMUNITY BOARD | ELECTORS ON THE ROLL | | | VOTING AND TURNOUT | | | | | SPECIAL VOTES | | | INFORMALS | |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Resident electors | Ratepayer electors | Ratepayer electors | Resident voters | Resident voters | Ratepayer voters | Ratepayer turnout | Overall turnout | Specials cast | Specials allowed | Specials allowed | Informal votes | Informal votes |
| | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (%) | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) |
| Hokianga | 3,598 | 31 | 0.9% | 1,968 | 55% | 23 | 74% | 55% | 28 | 13 | 46% | 80 | 4.0% |
| Northern | 11,275 | 55 | 0.5% | 5,962 | 53% | 43 | 78% | 53% | 85 | 47 | 55% | 291 | 4.8% |
| Kaikohe | 4,568 | 9 | 0.2% | 2,516 | 55% | 3 | 33% | 55% | 53 | 37 | 70% | 157 | 6.2% |
| Kerikeri | 8,131 | 0 | 0.0% | | | | No count | | 36 | 26 | 72% | | No count |
| Kawakawa | 4,636 | 0 | 0.0% | | | | No count | | 32 | 11 | 34% | | No count |
| Whangaroa | 1,872 | 25 | 1.3% | 1,104 | 59% | 2 | 8% | 58% | 20 | 17 | 85% | 46 | 4.2% |
| Albany | 14,016 | 14 | 0.1% | 4,487 | 32% | | No count | 32% | 29 | 21 | 72% | 208 | 4.6% |
| Birkenhead | 26,956 | 19 | 0.1% | 10,602 | 39% | | No count | 39% | 52 | 48 | 92% | 471 | 4.4% |
| Devonport | 12,527 | 14 | 0.1% | | | | No election | | | No election | | | No election |
| East Coast Bays | 26,565 | 16 | 0.1% | 10,045 | 38% | | No count | 38% | 67 | 58 | 87% | 538 | 5.4% |
| Glenfield | 20,477 | 12 | 0.1% | 7,042 | 34% | | No count | 34% | 39 | 32 | 82% | 371 | 5.3% |
| Takapuna | 30,097 | 45 | 0.1% | 12,191 | 41% | | No count | 40% | 70 | 68 | 97% | 764 | 6.3% |
| Henderson | 26,902 | 28 | 0.1% | | | | No count | | | No count | | 425 | No count |
| Massey | 32,035 | 30 | 0.1% | | | | No count | | | No count | | 480 | No count |
| New Lynn | 32,808 | 35 | 0.1% | | | | No count | | | No count | | 484 | No count |
| Waitakere | 17,529 | 83 | 0.5% | | | | No count | | | No count | | 309 | No count |
| Avondale | 24,351 | 54 | 0.2% | 10,421 | 43% | 44 | 81% | 43% | 86 | 69 | 80% | 11 | 0.1% |
| Eastern Bays | 31,925 | 51 | 0.2% | 16,164 | 51% | 41 | 80% | 51% | 154 | 95 | 62% | 8 | 0.0% |
| Great Barrier | 637 | 53 | 7.7% | | | | No election | | | No election | | | No election |
| Hobson | 41,591 | 150 | 0.4% | 18,582 | 45% | 126 | 84% | 45% | 283 | 191 | 67% | 23 | 0.1% |
| Maungakiekie | 27,306 | 104 | 0.4% | 10,558 | 39% | 93 | 89% | 39% | 100 | 70 | 70% | 19 | 0.2% |
| Eden-Albert | 38,509 | 115 | 0.3% | 15,475 | 40% | 103 | 90% | 40% | 232 | 155 | 67% | 17 | 0.1% |
| Mount Roskill | 30,284 | 38 | 0.1% | 13,645 | 45% | 36 | 95% | 45% | 131 | 84 | 64% | 25 | 0.2% |
| Tamaki | 25,414 | 69 | 0.3% | 8,728 | 34% | 56 | 81% | 34% | 74 | 31 | 42% | 6 | 0.1% |
| Waiheke | 4,878 | 326 | 6.3% | 3,056 | 63% | 293 | 90% | 64% | 135 | 112 | 83% | 9 | 0.3% |
| Western Bays | 27,646 | 80 | 0.3% | 11,839 | 43% | 66 | 83% | 43% | 294 | 221 | 75% | 23 | 0.2% |

Table 13.11: Community Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| COMMUNITY BOARD | MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES | | | | | SITTING MEMBERS RE-ELECTED | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation Electors per CB member (N) |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | Board positions (N) | Members | | Candidates | | Candidates sitting members (N) | Candidates sitting members (%) | Sitting members elected (N) | Board sitting members (%) | Women candidates (N) | Candidates who were women (%) | Women board members (N) | Board members women (%) | |
| | | Elected members (N) | electe unopposed (N) | Candidates (N) | per position (N) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clevedon | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1.0 | 3 | 50% | 3 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1,257 |
| Howick | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 1.3 | 2 | 25% | 2 | 33% | 4 | 50% | 3 | 50% | 5,632 |
| Mangere | 6 | 6 | 0 | 18 | 3.0 | 5 | 28% | 1 | 17% | 8 | 44% | 3 | 50% | 4,556 |
| Manurewa | 8 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 1.6 | 7 | 54% | 7 | 88% | 6 | 46% | 3 | 38% | 4,892 |
| Otara | 6 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 1.5 | 3 | 33% | 3 | 50% | 6 | 67% | 4 | 67% | 3,538 |
| Pakuranga | 6 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 2.3 | 4 | 29% | 3 | 50% | 6 | 43% | 2 | 33% | 4,415 |
| Papatoetoe | 6 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 2.3 | 3 | 21% | 1 | 17% | 6 | 43% | 2 | 33% | 4,008 |
| Onewhero-Tuakau | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 4 | 57% | 4 | 67% | 3 | 43% | 3 | 50% | 753 |
| Waiuku-Awhitu | 6 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0.8 | 3 | 60% | 3 | 60% | 1 | 20% | 1 | 20% | 1,656 |
| Coromandel-Colville | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1.0 | 1 | 33% | 1 | 33% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 739 |
| Mercury Bay | 4 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 2 | 29% | 2 | 50% | 2 | 29% | 0 | 0% | 1,121 |
| Thames | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1.0 | 2 | 33% | 2 | 33% | 1 | 17% | 1 | 17% | 1,275 |
| Tairua-Pauanui | 5 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0.8 | 2 | 50% | 2 | 50% | 2 | 50% | 2 | 50% | 427 |
| Whangamata | 4 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 4 | 57% | 2 | 50% | 915 |
| Huntly | 6 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 1.7 | 5 | 50% | 4 | 67% | 3 | 30% | 1 | 17% | 713 |
| Ngaruawahia | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 3 | 43% | 3 | 50% | 3 | 43% | 3 | 50% | 638 |
| Raglan | 6 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 1.7 | 3 | 30% | 2 | 33% | 3 | 30% | 2 | 33% | 340 |
| Taupiri | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 5 | 71% | 4 | 67% | 5 | 71% | 4 | 67% | 49 |
| Matamata | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1.0 | 2 | 33% | 2 | 33% | 3 | 50% | 3 | 50% | 1,331 |
| Morrinsville | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 6 | 86% | 6 | 100% | 3 | 43% | 3 | 50% | 1,186 |
| Te Aroha | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 4 | 57% | 3 | 50% | 4 | 57% | 3 | 50% | 854 |
| Cambridge | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1.0 | 4 | 67% | 4 | 67% | 2 | 33% | 2 | 33% | 1,948 |
| Te Awamutu | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 1.3 | 3 | 38% | 3 | 50% | 2 | 25% | 2 | 33% | 1,760 |
| Kawhia | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1.0 | 3 | 75% | 3 | 75% | 1 | 25% | 1 | 25% | 87 |
| Otorohanga | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 6 | 86% | 6 | 100% | 1 | 14% | 1 | 17% | 289 |
| Piopio | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1.0 | 3 | 75% | 3 | 75% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 78 |

Table 13.11: Community Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| COMMUNITY BOARD | ELECTORS ON THE ROLL | | | VOTING AND TURNOUT | | | | | SPECIAL VOTES | | | INFORMALS | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Resident electors | Ratepayer electors | Ratepayer electors | Resident voters | Resident turnout | Ratepayer Voters | Ratepayer turnout | Overall turnout | Specials cast | Specials allowed | Specials allowed | Informal votes | Informal votes |
| | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (%) | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) |
| Clevedon | 7,506 | 35 | 0.5% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Howick | 33,778 | 11 | 0.0% | 13,741 | 41% | 9 | 82% | 41% | 68 | 36 | 53% | 722 | 5.3% |
| Mangere | 27,318 | 15 | 0.1% | 10,663 | 39% | 15 | 100% | 39% | 128 | 78 | 61% | 175 | 1.6% |
| Manurewa | 39,106 | 29 | 0.1% | 12,311 | 31% | 23 | 79% | 31% | 90 | 39 | 43% | 377 | 3.1% |
| Otara | 21,199 | 27 | 0.1% | 6,777 | 32% | 20 | 74% | 32% | 100 | 48 | 48% | 250 | 3.7% |
| Pakuranga | 26,481 | 10 | 0.0% | 10,292 | 39% | 8 | 80% | 39% | 40 | 20 | 50% | 399 | 3.9% |
| Papatoetoe | 24,027 | 21 | 0.1% | 9,050 | 38% | 15 | 71% | 38% | 56 | 32 | 57% | 267 | 2.9% |
| Onewhero-Tuakau | 4,490 | 26 | 0.6% | 2,050 | 46% | 15 | 58% | 45% | 13 | 13 | 100% | 2 | 0.1% |
| Waiuku-Awhitu | 9,894 | 40 | 0.4% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Coromandel-Colville | 2,125 | 91 | 4.1% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Mercury Bay | 3,966 | 516 | 11.5% | 2,229 | 56% | 436 | 84% | 59% | 45 | 31 | 69% | 4 | 0.2% |
| Thames | 7,601 | 47 | 0.6% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Tairua-Pauanui | 1,866 | 268 | 12.6% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Whangamata | 3,373 | 288 | 7.9% | 2,120 | 63% | 262 | 91% | 65% | 48 | 39 | 81% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Huntly | 4,271 | 5 | 0.1% | 2,263 | 53% | 4 | 80% | 53% | 14 | 11 | 79% | 144 | 6.4% |
| Ngaruahia | 3,814 | 11 | 0.3% | 1,946 | 51% | 9 | 82% | 51% | 32 | 26 | 81% | 156 | 8.0% |
| Raglan | 2,009 | 28 | 1.4% | 1,111 | 55% | 7 | 25% | 55% | 16 | 12 | 75% | 51 | 4.6% |
| Taupiri | 291 | 0 | 0.0% | 147 | 51% | No count | | 51% | 0 | 0 | 0% | 5 | 3.4% |
| Matamata | 7,980 | 7 | 0.1% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Morrinsville | 7,103 | 14 | 0.2% | 3,610 | 51% | 13 | 93% | 51% | 6 | 4 | 67% | 185 | 5.1% |
| Te Aroha | 5,115 | 9 | 0.2% | 2,958 | 58% | 6 | 67% | 58% | 8 | 2 | 25% | 187 | 6.3% |
| Cambridge | 11,678 | 9 | 0.1% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Te Awamutu | 10,552 | 8 | 0.1% | 5,561 | 53% | 4 | 50% | 53% | 34 | 28 | 82% | 266 | 4.8% |
| Kawhia | 333 | 14 | 4.0% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Otorohanga | 1,714 | 18 | 1.0% | 921 | 54% | 15 | 83% | 54% | 5 | 5 | 100% | 6 | 0.6% |
| Piopio | 310 | 0 | 0.0% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |

Table 13.11: Community Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| COMMUNITY BOARD | MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES | | | | | SITTING MEMBERS RE-ELECTED | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation Electors per CB member |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| | Board positions (N) | Members | | Candidates | | Candidates sitting members (N) | Candidates sitting members (%) | Sitting members elected (N) | Board sitting members (%) | Candidates | | Women board members (N) | Board members women (%) | |
| | | Elected members (N) | unopposed (N) | Candidates (N) | per position (N) | | | | | Women candidates (N) | who were women (%) | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tirau | 6 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0.8 | 5 | 100% | 5 | 100% | 2 | 40% | 2 | 40% | 233 |
| Turangi-Tongariro | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 4 | 57% | 4 | 67% | 5 | 71% | 4 | 67% | 598 |
| Katikati | 4 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 4 | 57% | 3 | 75% | 2 | 29% | 1 | 25% | 553 |
| Maketu | 4 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 2.8 | 2 | 18% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 27% | 1 | 25% | 171 |
| Omokoroa | 4 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 1.8 | 4 | 57% | 2 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 370 |
| Te Puke | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1.0 | 4 | 67% | 4 | 67% | 3 | 50% | 3 | 50% | 783 |
| Waihi Beach | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 2 | 33% | 1 | 25% | 1 | 17% | 1 | 25% | 641 |
| Edgecumbe | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1.0 | 5 | 83% | 5 | 83% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 187 |
| Murupara | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 1.3 | 4 | 50% | 4 | 67% | 3 | 38% | 3 | 50% | 178 |
| Ohope | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 1.3 | 3 | 38% | 2 | 33% | 2 | 25% | 2 | 33% | 336 |
| Taneatua | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1.0 | 6 | 100% | 6 | 100% | 2 | 33% | 2 | 33% | 72 |
| Clifton | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1.0 | 3 | 75% | 3 | 75% | 2 | 50% | 2 | 50% | 400 |
| Inglewood | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1.0 | 4 | 100% | 4 | 100% | 1 | 25% | 1 | 25% | 1,229 |
| Kaitake | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1.0 | 1 | 25% | 1 | 25% | 1 | 25% | 1 | 25% | 658 |
| Waitara | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1.0 | 2 | 50% | 2 | 50% | 1 | 25% | 1 | 25% | 1,314 |
| Egmont Plains | 8 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 1.3 | 8 | 80% | 6 | 75% | 2 | 20% | 1 | 13% | 883 |
| Eltham | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 4 | 57% | 4 | 67% | 1 | 14% | 1 | 17% | 463 |
| Hawera | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0.8 | 2 | 67% | 2 | 67% | 1 | 33% | 1 | 33% | 1,456 |
| Patea | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 1.3 | 6 | 75% | 4 | 67% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 467 |
| National Park | 5 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 1.4 | 2 | 29% | 1 | 20% | 3 | 43% | 3 | 60% | 142 |
| Ohura | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1.0 | 2 | 40% | 2 | 40% | 2 | 40% | 2 | 40% | 195 |
| Waimarino | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 1.3 | 5 | 63% | 5 | 83% | 2 | 25% | 2 | 33% | 375 |
| Wanganui Rural | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 1.3 | 5 | 63% | 5 | 83% | 2 | 25% | 2 | 33% | 582 |
| Ratana | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 2 | 40% | 2 | 50% | 2 | 40% | 2 | 50% | 67 |
| Taihape | 4 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 2.0 | 3 | 38% | 3 | 75% | 3 | 38% | 1 | 25% | 624 |

Table 13.11: Community Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| COMMUNITY BOARD | ELECTORS ON THE ROLL | | | VOTING AND TURNOUT | | | | | SPECIAL VOTES | | | INFORMALS | |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Resident electors | Ratepayer electors | Ratepayer electors | Resident voters | Resident turnout | Ratepayer Voters | Ratepayer turnout | Overall turnout | Specials cast | Specials allowed | Specials allowed | Informal votes | Informal votes |
| | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (%) | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) |
| Tirau | 1,383 | 13 | 0.9% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Turangi-Tongariro | 3,126 | 463 | 12.9% | 1,617 | 52% | 350 | 76% | 55% | 22 | 10 | 46% | 49 | 2.5% |
| Katikati | 2,201 | 12 | 0.5% | 1,260 | 57% | 13 | 108% | 58% | 11 | 11 | 100% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Maketu | 646 | 39 | 5.7% | 361 | 56% | 35 | 90% | 58% | 25 | 13 | 52% | 1 | 0.3% |
| Omokoroa | 1,461 | 20 | 1.4% | 884 | 61% | 17 | 85% | 61% | 25 | 22 | 88% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Te Puke | 4,681 | 19 | 0.4% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Waihi Beach | 2,285 | 280 | 10.9% | 1,361 | 60% | 280 | 100% | 64% | 112 | 92 | 82% | 1 | 0.1% |
| Edgecumbe | 1,114 | 5 | 0.4% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Murupara | 1,065 | 3 | 0.3% | 504 | 47% | 2 | 67% | 47% | 0 | 0 | 0% | 31 | 6.1% |
| Ohope | 1,978 | 40 | 2.0% | 1,439 | 73% | 32 | 80% | 73% | 67 | 17 | 25% | 142 | 9.7% |
| Taneatua | 429 | 0 | 0.0% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Clifton | 1,588 | 13 | 0.8% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Inglewood | 4,913 | 1 | 0.0% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Kaitake | 2,627 | 6 | 0.2% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Waitara | 5,257 | 0 | 0.0% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Egmont Plains | 7,053 | 7 | 0.1% | 2,701 | 60% | 5 | 100% | 60% | 15 | 3 | 20% | 31 | 1.1% |
| Eltham | 2,771 | 4 | 0.1% | 1,662 | 60% | 4 | 100% | 60% | 10 | 8 | 80% | 32 | 1.9% |
| Hawera | 5,822 | 2 | 0.0% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Patea | 2,799 | 1 | 0.0% | 1,567 | 56% | 1 | 100% | 56% | 7 | 5 | 71% | 20 | 1.3% |
| National Park | 686 | 23 | 3.2% | 344 | 50% | 16 | 70% | 51% | 1 | 1 | 100% | 39 | 10.8% |
| Ohura | 970 | 5 | 0.5% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Waimarino | 2,209 | 43 | 1.9% | 1,261 | 57% | 34 | 79% | 58% | 11 | 10 | 91% | 17 | 1.3% |
| Wanganui Rural | 3,467 | 26 | 0.7% | 2,403 | 69% | 22 | 85% | 69% | 29 | 27 | 93% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Ratana | 268 | 0 | 0.0% | 153 | 57% | No count | | 57% | 2 | 0 | 0% | 9 | 5.8% |
| Taihape | 2,493 | 3 | 0.1% | 1,581 | 63% | 3 | 100% | 63% | 8 | 6 | 75% | 67 | 4.2% |

Table 13.11: Community Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| COMMUNITY BOARD | MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES | | | | | SITTING MEMBERS RE-ELECTED | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation Electors per CB member (N) |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | Board positions (N) | Members | | Candidates | | Candidates sitting members (N) | Candidates sitting members (%) | Sitting members elected (N) | Board sitting members (%) | Women candidates (N) | Candidates who were women (%) | Women board members (N) | Board members women (%) | |
| | | Elected members (N) | unopposed (N) | electe (N) | Candidates per position (N) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dannevirke | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 2 | 29% | 2 | 33% | 3 | 43% | 3 | 50% | 1,099 |
| Eketahuna | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 6 | 86% | 5 | 83% | 3 | 43% | 2 | 33% | 181 |
| Pahiatua | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 2 | 29% | 2 | 33% | 5 | 71% | 4 | 67% | 487 |
| Woodville | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1.0 | 2 | 40% | 2 | 40% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 312 |
| Foxton | 5 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 1.4 | 5 | 71% | 4 | 80% | 2 | 29% | 0 | 0% | 629 |
| Hastings Rural | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1.5 | 2 | 33% | 1 | 25% | 4 | 67% | 2 | 50% | 1,697 |
| Otaki | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 4 | 57% | 4 | 67% | 3 | 43% | 2 | 33% | 919 |
| Paekakariki | 5 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 1.6 | 2 | 25% | 0 | 0% | 4 | 50% | 2 | 40% | 244 |
| Waikanae | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 4 | 57% | 3 | 50% | 1 | 14% | 0 | 0% | 1,379 |
| Eastbourne | 5 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 1.8 | 3 | 33% | 1 | 20% | 1 | 11% | 1 | 20% | 734 |
| Petone | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 4 | 57% | 3 | 50% | 4 | 57% | 3 | 50% | 1,418 |
| Wainuiomata | 6 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 1.5 | 4 | 44% | 4 | 67% | 2 | 22% | 2 | 33% | 1,775 |
| Makara-Ohariu | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 1.3 | 4 | 50% | 4 | 67% | 3 | 38% | 2 | 33% | 99 |
| Tawa | 6 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 1.7 | 6 | 60% | 5 | 83% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 17% | 1,532 |
| Featherston | 5 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 1.6 | 1 | 13% | 1 | 20% | 3 | 38% | 2 | 40% | 462 |
| Greytown | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0.8 | 3 | 100% | 3 | 100% | 1 | 33% | 1 | 33% | 533 |
| Martinborough | 6 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0.7 | 3 | 75% | 3 | 75% | 2 | 50% | 2 | 50% | 311 |
| Golden Bay | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1.0 | 3 | 75% | 3 | 75% | 1 | 25% | 1 | 25% | 873 |
| Motueka | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 1.3 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 20% | 1 | 25% | 1,757 |
| Inangahua | 6 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 1.7 | 3 | 30% | 3 | 50% | 2 | 20% | 2 | 33% | 234 |
| Northern Ward | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 33% | 1 | 25% | 348 |
| Hanmer Springs | 5 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 1.4 | 3 | 43% | 3 | 60% | 2 | 29% | 2 | 40% | 131 |
| Kaiapoi | 6 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 1.5 | 6 | 67% | 6 | 100% | 1 | 11% | 1 | 17% | 1,223 |

Table 13.11: Community Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| COMMUNITY BOARD | ELECTORS ON THE ROLL | | | VOTING AND TURNOUT | | | | | SPECIAL VOTES | | | INFORMALS | |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Resident electors | Ratepayer electors | Ratepayer electors | Resident voters | Resident turnout | Ratepayer Voters | Ratepayer turnout | Overall turnout | Specials cast | Specials allowed | Specials allowed | Informal votes | Informal votes |
| | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (%) | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) |
| Dannevirke | 6,586 | 7 | 0.1% | 3,775 | 57% | 5 | 71% | 57% | 22 | 13 | 59% | 155 | 4.1% |
| Eketahuna | 1,087 | 1 | 0.1% | 679 | 62% | 1 | 100% | 63% | 2 | 1 | 50% | 13 | 1.9% |
| Pahiatua | 2,918 | 3 | 0.1% | 1,678 | 58% | 3 | 100% | 58% | 5 | 1 | 20% | 32 | 1.9% |
| Woodville | 1,558 | 1 | 0.1% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Foxton | 3,135 | 11 | 0.3% | 1,964 | 63% | 8 | 73% | 63% | 9 | 5 | 56% | 23 | 1.2% |
| Hastings Rural | 6,763 | 26 | 0.4% | 2,234 | 53% | No count | | 53% | No count | | | No count | |
| Otaki | 5,430 | 84 | 1.5% | 3,154 | 58% | 49 | 58% | 58% | 24 | 24 | 100% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Paekakariki | 1,207 | 13 | 1.1% | 628 | 52% | 10 | 77% | 52% | 12 | 12 | 100% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Waikanae | 8,121 | 153 | 1.8% | 5,609 | 69% | 106 | 69% | 69% | 48 | 45 | 94% | 3 | 0.1% |
| Eastbourne | 3,664 | 4 | 0.1% | 1,903 | 52% | No count | | 52% | 15 | 14 | 93% | 40 | 2.1% |
| Petone | 8,483 | 27 | 0.3% | 3,502 | 41% | No count | | 41% | 33 | 31 | 94% | 100 | 2.9% |
| Wainuiomata | 10,646 | 3 | 0.0% | 4,877 | 46% | No count | | 46% | 19 | 17 | 89% | 82 | 1.7% |
| Makara-Ohariu | 594 | 2 | 0.3% | 350 | 59% | 1 | 50% | 59% | 7 | 6 | 86% | 25 | 7.1% |
| Tawa | 9,181 | 11 | 0.1% | 4,709 | 51% | 14 | 127% | 51% | 26 | 23 | 88% | 205 | 4.3% |
| Featherston | 2,307 | 4 | 0.2% | 1,441 | 62% | 2 | 50% | 62% | 11 | 9 | 82% | 38 | 2.6% |
| Greytown | 2,125 | 5 | 0.2% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Martinborough | 1,844 | 19 | 1.0% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Golden Bay | 3,384 | 106 | 3.0% | No election | | | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Motueka | 6,992 | 37 | 0.5% | 4,026 | 57% | 28 | 76% | 58% | 28 | 21 | 75% | 137 | 3.4% |
| Inangahua | 1,388 | 16 | 1.1% | 852 | 61% | 12 | 75% | 62% | 4 | 2 | 50% | 2 | 0.2% |
| Northern Ward | 1,387 | 6 | 0.4% | 797 | 58% | 4 | 67% | 58% | 0 | 0 | 0% | 13 | 1.6% |
| Hanmer Springs | 567 | 88 | 13.4% | 354 | 62% | 70 | 80% | 65% | 9 | 4 | 44% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Kaipoi | 7,334 | 1 | 0.0% | 4,218 | 58% | 1 | 100% | 58% | 0 | 0 | 0% | 45 | 1.1% |

Table 13.11: Community Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| COMMUNITY BOARD | MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES | | | | | SITTING MEMBERS RE-ELECTED | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation Electors per CB member (N) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | Board positions (N) | Members | | Candidates | | Candidates sitting members (N) | Candidates sitting members (%) | Sitting members elected (N) | Board sitting members (%) | Women candidates (N) | Candidates who were women (%) | Women board members (N) | Board members women (%) | |
| | | Elected members (N) | unopposed (N) | electe (N) | Candidates per position (N) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burwood-Pegasus | 6 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 2.0 | 5 | 42% | 4 | 67% | 4 | 33% | 3 | 50% | 6,179 |
| Fendalton-Waimairi | 6 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 1.7 | 4 | 40% | 3 | 50% | 5 | 50% | 3 | 50% | 6,411 |
| Hagley-Ferrymead | 6 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 2.2 | 5 | 38% | 3 | 50% | 3 | 23% | 1 | 17% | 6,134 |
| Riccarton-Wigram | 6 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 2.2 | 5 | 38% | 4 | 67% | 3 | 23% | 1 | 17% | 6,517 |
| Shirley-Papanui | 9 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 1.1 | 5 | 50% | 5 | 56% | 4 | 40% | 3 | 33% | 6,542 |
| Spreydon-Heathcote | 6 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 1.7 | 6 | 60% | 6 | 100% | 5 | 50% | 4 | 67% | 6,382 |
| Akaroa-Wairewa | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 3 | 50% | 3 | 75% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 574 |
| Lyttleton- Mt Herbert | 5 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 1.0 | 4 | 80% | 3 | 60% | 1 | 20% | 1 | 20% | 816 |
| Darfield | 6 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 1.7 | 5 | 50% | 2 | 33% | 2 | 20% | 1 | 17% | 459 |
| Methven | 5 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0.8 | 2 | 50% | 2 | 50% | 1 | 25% | 1 | 25% | 182 |
| Geraldine | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 5 | 71% | 5 | 83% | 2 | 29% | 2 | 33% | 583 |
| Pleasant Point | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1.0 | 5 | 83% | 5 | 83% | 1 | 17% | 1 | 17% | 318 |
| Temuka | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 4 | 67% | 3 | 75% | 3 | 50% | 2 | 50% | 1,095 |
| Fairlie | 5 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 1.2 | 4 | 67% | 3 | 60% | 2 | 33% | 2 | 40% | 126 |
| Tekapo | 6 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 1.5 | 4 | 44% | 4 | 67% | 3 | 33% | 2 | 33% | 67 |
| Twizel | 6 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0.7 | 2 | 50% | 2 | 50% | 1 | 25% | 1 | 25% | 165 |
| Ahuriri | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 1.3 | 5 | 63% | 4 | 67% | 3 | 38% | 2 | 33% | 167 |
| Waihemo | 6 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 1.5 | 6 | 67% | 5 | 83% | 2 | 22% | 0 | 0% | 284 |
| Alexandra | 6 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 1.5 | 2 | 22% | 2 | 33% | 3 | 33% | 3 | 50% | 571 |
| Cromwell | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 6 | 86% | 5 | 83% | 1 | 14% | 1 | 17% | 464 |
| Earnsclough- Manuherikia | 6 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0.8 | 3 | 60% | 3 | 60% | 1 | 20% | 1 | 20% | 397 |
| Maniototo | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1.0 | 3 | 50% | 3 | 50% | 1 | 17% | 1 | 17% | 214 |
| Roxburgh | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1.0 | 5 | 100% | 5 | 100% | 1 | 20% | 1 | 20% | 249 |

Table 13.11: Community Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| COMMUNITY BOARD | ELECTORS ON THE ROLL | | | VOTING AND TURNOUT | | | | | SPECIAL VOTES | | | INFORMALS | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Resident electors | Ratepayer electors | Ratepayer electors | Resident voters | Resident turnout | Ratepayer Voters | Ratepayer turnout | Overall turnout | Specials cast | Specials allowed | Specials allowed | Informal votes | Informal votes |
| | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (%) | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) |
| Burwood-Pegasus | 37,056 | 16 | 0.0% | 18,294 | 49% | 14 | 88% | 49% | 107 | 66 | 62% | 1,811 | 9.9% |
| Fendalton-Waimairi | 38,413 | 51 | 0.1% | 21,005 | 55% | 66 | 129% | 55% | 178 | 122 | 69% | 2,467 | 11.7% |
| Hagley-Ferrymead | 36,722 | 84 | 0.2% | 16,231 | 44% | 78 | 93% | 44% | 169 | 111 | 66% | 1,942 | 11.9% |
| Riccarton-Wigram | 39,046 | 53 | 0.1% | 18,224 | 47% | 62 | 117% | 47% | 114 | 75 | 66% | 1,609 | 8.8% |
| Shirley-Papanui | 58,836 | 46 | 0.1% | 29,106 | 49% | 44 | 96% | 50% | 201 | 143 | 71% | 3,324 | 11.4% |
| Spreydon-Heathcote | 38,239 | 50 | 0.1% | 18,864 | 49% | 36 | 72% | 49% | 162 | 106 | 65% | 1,711 | 9.1% |
| Akaroa-Wairewa | 2,020 | 276 | 12.0% | 427 | 62% | 1 | 6% | 60% | 21 | 21 | 100% | 3 | 0.7% |
| Lyttleton- Mt Herbert | 3,956 | 122 | 3.0% | | | No count | | | 45 | 44 | 98% | No count | |
| Darfield | 2,737 | 19 | 0.7% | 1,732 | 63% | 15 | 79% | 64% | 40 | 35 | 88% | 23 | 1.3% |
| Methven | 909 | 0 | 0.0% | | | No election | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Geraldine | 3,480 | 16 | 0.5% | 2,244 | 64% | 15 | 94% | 65% | 3 | 3 | 100% | 16 | 0.7% |
| Pleasant Point | 1,905 | 4 | 0.2% | | | No election | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Temuka | 4,374 | 4 | 0.1% | 2,733 | 62% | 3 | 75% | 63% | 9 | 8 | 89% | 40 | 1.5% |
| Fairlie | 625 | 7 | 1.1% | 507 | 81% | 4 | 57% | 81% | 13 | 2 | 15% | 3 | 0.6% |
| Tekapo | 335 | 69 | 17.1% | 230 | 69% | 66 | 96% | 73% | 3 | 3 | 100% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Twizel | 890 | 99 | 10.0% | | | No election | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Ahuriri | 964 | 40 | 4.0% | 504 | 52% | No count | | 50% | 7 | 6 | 86% | 5 | 1.0% |
| Waihemo | 1,680 | 25 | 1.5% | 918 | 55% | No count | | 54% | 7 | 4 | 57% | 13 | 1.4% |
| Alexandra | 3,384 | 43 | 1.3% | 2,471 | 73% | 34 | 79% | 73% | 54 | 47 | 87% | 3 | 0.1% |
| Cromwell | 2,751 | 31 | 1.1% | 2,017 | 73% | 24 | 77% | 73% | 38 | 29 | 76% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Earnsclough- Manuherikia | 2,343 | 40 | 1.7% | | | No election | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Maniototo | 1,253 | 28 | 2.2% | | | No election | | | No election | | | No election | |
| Roxburgh | 1,228 | 17 | 1.4% | | | No election | | | No election | | | No election | |

Table 13.11: Community Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| COMMUNITY BOARD | MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES | | | | | SITTING MEMBERS RE-ELECTED | | | | ELECTION OF WOMEN | | | | Representation Electors per CB member (N) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | Board positions (N) | Members | | Candidates | | Candidates sitting members (N) | Candidates sitting members (%) | Sitting members elected (N) | Board sitting members (%) | Women candidates (N) | Candidates who were women (%) | Women board members (N) | Board members women (%) | |
| | | Elected members (N) | electd unopposed (N) | Candidates (N) | per position (N) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wanaka | 6 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 1.2 | 4 | 57% | 4 | 67% | 1 | 14% | 1 | 17% | 663 |
| Mosgiel-Taieri | 4 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 2.3 | 4 | 44% | 3 | 75% | 2 | 22% | 0 | 0% | 1,781 |
| Port Chalmers | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1.0 | 4 | 67% | 4 | 67% | 3 | 50% | 3 | 50% | 656 |
| Saddle Hill | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1.0 | 3 | 50% | 3 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 649 |
| Strath Taieri | 4 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 2.0 | 4 | 50% | 4 | 100% | 3 | 38% | 3 | 75% | 83 |
| Waikouaiti Coast | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1.0 | 4 | 67% | 4 | 67% | 2 | 33% | 2 | 33% | 406 |
| Lawrence-Tuapeka | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 1.3 | 3 | 38% | 3 | 50% | 2 | 25% | 2 | 33% | 155 |
| West Otago | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 1 | 14% | 1 | 17% | 2 | 29% | 2 | 33% | 273 |
| Balfour | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1.0 | 5 | 83% | 5 | 83% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 15 |
| Edendale | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 3 | 43% | 3 | 50% | 3 | 43% | 2 | 33% | 67 |
| Lumsden | 6 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0.8 | 3 | 60% | 3 | 60% | 2 | 40% | 2 | 40% | 49 |
| Riversdale | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1.0 | 4 | 67% | 4 | 67% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 44 |
| Riverton | 6 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 1.5 | 3 | 33% | 3 | 50% | 2 | 22% | 2 | 33% | 214 |
| Stewart Island | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 1.3 | 2 | 25% | 2 | 33% | 2 | 25% | 2 | 33% | 54 |
| Te Anau | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 4 | 57% | 4 | 67% | 2 | 29% | 2 | 33% | 350 |
| Tuatapere | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 1.3 | 4 | 50% | 4 | 67% | 1 | 13% | 1 | 17% | 188 |
| Wallace | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1.0 | 4 | 67% | 4 | 67% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 401 |
| Wallacetown | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1.0 | 5 | 83% | 5 | 83% | 2 | 33% | 2 | 33% | 73 |
| Winton | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 1.3 | 4 | 50% | 4 | 67% | 4 | 50% | 3 | 50% | 592 |
| Wyndham | 6 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0.7 | 3 | 75% | 3 | 75% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 65 |
| Bluff | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 6 | 86% | 5 | 83% | 3 | 43% | 2 | 33% | 256 |
| Bush | 6 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0.8 | 5 | 100% | 5 | 100% | 2 | 40% | 2 | 40% | 317 |
| Otatara | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1.2 | 6 | 86% | 6 | 100% | 1 | 14% | 1 | 17% | 362 |
| 94 boards North Island | 495 | 372 | 116 | 760 | 1.5 | 331 | 44% | 292 | 56% | 275 | 36% | 169 | 35% | 1,872 |
| 52 boards South Island | 296 | 189 | 105 | 377 | 1.3 | 201 | 53% | 164 | 64% | 100 | 27% | 79 | 27% | 1,173 |
| 146 boards New Zealand | 791 | 561 | 221 | 1,137 | 1.4 | 532 | 47% | 456 | 59% | 375 | 33% | 248 | 32% | 1,610 |

Table 13.11: Community Board Elections 2001 (continued)

| COMMUNITY BOARD | ELECTORS ON THE ROLL | | | VOTING AND TURNOUT | | | | | SPECIAL VOTES | | | INFORMALS | |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Resident electors | Ratepayer electors | Ratepayer electors | Resident voters | Resident turnout | Ratepayer Voters | Ratepayer turnout | Overall turnout | Specials cast | Specials allowed | Specials allowed | Informal votes | Informal votes |
| | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) | (%) | (N) | (N) | (%) | (N) | (%) |
| Wanaka | 3,456 | 524 | 13.2% | 2,307 | 67% | 356 | 68% | 67% | 82 | 67 | 82% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Mosgiel-Taieri | 10,675 | 8 | 0.1% | 7,025 | 66% | 7 | 88% | 66% | 26 | 21 | 81% | 268 | 3.8% |
| Port Chalmers | 3,924 | 10 | 0.3% | | | | No election | | | No election | | No election | |
| Saddle Hill | 3,891 | 3 | 0.1% | | | | No election | | | No election | | No election | |
| Strath Taieri | 494 | 4 | 0.8% | 329 | 67% | 4 | 100% | 67% | 0 | 0 | - | 4 | 1.2% |
| Waikouaiti Coast | 2,408 | 25 | 1.0% | | | | No election | | | No election | | No election | |
| Lawrence-Tuapeka | 924 | 7 | 0.8% | 649 | 70% | 6 | 86% | 70% | 10 | 7 | 70% | 3 | 0.5% |
| West Otago | 1,637 | 1 | 0.1% | 869 | 53% | | | 53% | 1 | 0 | 0% | 3 | 0.3% |
| Balfour | 90 | 0 | 0.0% | | | | No election | | | No election | | No election | |
| Edendale | 398 | 2 | 0.5% | 290 | 73% | 2 | 100% | 73% | 2 | 2 | 100% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Lumsden | 287 | 4 | 1.4% | | | | No election | | | No election | | No election | |
| Riversdale | 262 | 0 | 0.0% | | | | No election | | | No election | | No election | |
| Riverton | 1,263 | 19 | 1.5% | 799 | 63% | 22 | 116% | 64% | 7 | 7 | 100% | 2 | 0.2% |
| Stewart Island | 288 | 35 | 10.8% | 220 | 76% | 52 | 149% | 84% | 19 | 19 | 100% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Te Anau | 2,027 | 71 | 3.4% | 1,337 | 66% | 59 | 83% | 67% | 3 | 3 | 100% | 12 | 0.9% |
| Tuatapere | 1,121 | 7 | 0.6% | 660 | 59% | 5 | 71% | 59% | 0 | 0 | 0% | 6 | 0.9% |
| Wallace | 2,402 | 4 | 0.2% | | | | No election | | | No election | | No election | |
| Wallacetown | 439 | 0 | 0.0% | | | | No election | | | No election | | No election | |
| Winton | 3,545 | 4 | 0.1% | 2,182 | 62% | 5 | 125% | 62% | 1 | 1 | 100% | 16 | 0.7% |
| Wyndham | 390 | 2 | 0.5% | | | | No election | | | No election | | No election | |
| Bluff | 1,534 | 3 | 0.2% | 961 | 63% | 2 | 67% | 63% | 4 | 4 | 100% | 9 | 0.9% |
| Bush | 1,897 | 3 | 0.2% | | | | No election | | | No election | | No election | |
| Otatara | 2,169 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,270 | 59% | No count | | 59% | 5 | 5 | 100% | 57 | 4.5% |
| 94 boards North Island | 933,374 | 4,405 | 0.5% | 307,736 | 43% | 2,803 | 83% | 44% | 3,281 | 2,256 | 69% | 9,116 | 3.2% |
| 52 boards South Island | 349,719 | 2,130 | 0.6% | 164,652 | 52% | 1,097 | 82% | 52% | 1,372 | 988 | 72% | 13,547 | 8.3% |
| 146 boards New Zealand | 1,283,093 | 6,535 | 0.5% | 472,388 | 46% | 3,900 | 82% | 46% | 4,653 | 3,244 | 70% | 22,663 | 5.0% |



Part Three: Party Affiliation

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Section 14: Local authority parties

This section looks at those that stood for election as part of political party, including local government parties (e.g. Ratepayer party) and central government parties (e.g. Labour). In this section, all mention of “*candidates*” refers to those who were not elected while “*members/councillors*” refers to those who were elected. Standing for election on a “*ticket*” refers to people who stood for election as a member of a party. It should be noted however, there may be some candidates whose party affiliation suggests that they are standing on behalf of an organised party whereas in fact they are standing as individuals and have adopted a ticket name to describe their candidacy. This analysis has not attempted to differentiate between organised party candidates and those who were not.

Regional Councils

Political parties featured in 7 of the 15 regional council elections in 2001. The eight regional councils where parties were named were: Auckland, Canterbury, Manawatu-Wanganui, Northland, Southland, Waikato, and Wellington. Overall, only a relatively small proportion of candidates were linked with a party compared to the total number of candidates.

Parties were named by 45 candidates and 17 elected councillors. “*Independent*” was given by 34 candidates and 14 councillors. Altogether, 24 parties were named by candidates and 9 were named by elected councillors.

District Councils

Parties (other than *independent*) were a feature in the election of 18 of the 59 districts in 2001. The 18 district councils that had parties were:

Buller, Far North, Franklin, Gisborne, Horowhenua, Hurunui, Kaipara, Marlborough, Masterton, Opotiki, Papakura, Rotorua, Ruapehu, Taupo,

Tauranga, Thames-Coromandel, Tasman, Wanganui, Western Bay of Plenty, Whangarei, and Westland

A total of 68 candidates and 22 elected councillors in these districts named a party affiliation, while a further 25 candidates and 19 councillors described themselves as an *independent*.

A total of 29 party names were given by candidates, with just 1 party having five or more candidates. A total of 16 parties were used by elected councillors. The only parties with more than one councillor were:

Taupo – Taupo Concerned Citizens, Papakura – Papakura Vision, Far North – The Proven Team, and Western Bay of Plenty - Resource Users Association. Mayoral candidates stood in 8 parties in district mayoral elections, and one elected mayor stood on a party ticket (Tauranga – Strong New Leadership). Six candidates stood as *independents*, and two mayors also stood as *independents*.

City Councils

Parties (other than *independent*) were a feature in the election of 13 of the 15 city councils in 2001. The city councils that had parties were:

Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Hamilton, Lower Hutt, Manukau, Napier, Nelson, North Shore, Porirua, Upper Hutt, Waitakere, and Wellington.

There were 152 candidates and 95 councillors that stood on a party ticket in the 2001 city council elections. There were a further 109 candidates and 54 councillors that stood as *independents*. A total of 60 party names were given by city council candidates, and 28 party names were given by city councillors. There were just two parties that had more than ten candidates; one party had

more than ten elected members.

The only parties with more than one councillor were:

Auckland - Auckland Citizens & Ratepayers now, City Vision, Labour
Christchurch - Independent Citizens, Independent for Christchurch 2021, Labour for Christchurch 2021
Hamilton - Hamilton First, Proudly Independent
Lower Hutt - City Vision Terris Team
Manukau - Howick Community Spirit, Labour, Manurewa Residents, Papatoetoe Independents, Residents & Ratepayers
Porirua – Labour
Waitakere - Independent Ratepayers & Residents, Team West
Wellington – Labour, Three 4 North

Parties were a feature of 9 of the 15 mayoral elections. There were 27 candidates that stood for mayor on a party ticket in city council elections in 2001. Five elected mayors also ran on a party ticket. They were:

Christchurch - Christchurch 2021/The Positive, Lower Hutt - City Vision/Terris' Team, Manukau - Residents & Ratepayers, Waitakere - Team West, and Wellington - Kerry4wgtm.

There were 27 mayoral candidates that ran for election as *independents*, and also 3 mayors that were elected.

Community Boards

Parties were a feature in the election of 44 of the 146 community boards. These boards were located within 13 of the 74 territorial authorities, mostly in and around the larger cities. A total of 149 candidates standing for a community

board ran for election on a party ticket, while 167 members also ran for election on a party ticket. A further 74 candidates and 76 members also stood as *independents*.

A total of 49 party names were given by candidates; only 4 of these parties were named by ten or more candidates. By comparison, a total of 39 party names were given by members but only 6 of these parties were named by ten or more members.

Auckland Citizens and Ratepayers Now (17 candidates / 15 members)
City Vision (12 candidates / 11 members)
Go Waitakere (15 candidates / 2 members)
Independent Citizens (11 candidates / 13 members)
Labour (0 candidates / 17 members)
Labour for Christchurch 2021 (7 candidates / 11 members)
Team West (5 candidates / 17 members)

District Health Boards

Parties also featured in district health board elections, although not to the same extent as in other elections. There were 68 candidates and 19 members who stood on a party ticket in 2001. A further 164 candidates and 14 members stood as *independents*.

There was a total of different 45 parties amongst candidates, and 13 amongst members. There was one party that had ten or more candidates (Peoples' Health First). The parties that had more than one member were:

Auckland Citizens and ratepayers now, City Vision Terris Team, Hutt 2020, Peoples' Health First.

14.1 Details of Parties in Cities

North Shore

25 candidates and 13 councillors were *independents*. 11 candidates and 2 councillors named parties. Nine parties were mentioned in all. In the mayoral contest, 3 candidates and 1 mayor were *independents*.

Waitakere

There were 6 *independent* candidates and 3 *independent* councillors. By comparison 24 candidates and 11 councillors ran on a party ticket. 8 parties in all were named.

In the mayoral elections two candidates stood as *independents*, while 1 candidate stood on a party ticket and the mayor was a member of a party. Two parties in all were named. The mayor and 9 councillors and belonged to the Team West party.

Auckland

A total of 10 candidates stood as *independents* while two councillors also stood as *independents*. There were 31 candidates and 16 councillors standing on a party ticket. Auckland Citizens and Ratepayers Now had 9 councillors. Candidates mentioned 10 parties in total.

There were 4 *independent* candidates, the mayor also stood as an *independent*. 5 candidates stood on a party ticket, and there were 5 parties in total.

Manukau

There were 12 candidates that stood as *independents*. 19 candidates and 17 councillors ran on a party ticket. Labour and Manurewa Residents parties both had 4 councillors each. There were a total of 16 parties mentioned by candidates.

There 3 parties were mentioned in the mayoral elections. The mayor belonged to one party, and two candidates stood in the others. One candidate was

listed as an *independent*.

Hamilton

There were 8 *independent* candidates and 6 councillors were also *independents*. 12 candidates stood on a party ticket, as did 6 councillors. Hamilton First and Proudly Independent parties were each represented by 3 councillors. There were 4 parties in the mayoral election and an equal number of candidates. Two candidates also stood as *independents*.

Napier

One party, with one candidate stood for election in the council elections.

Palmerston North

There were 5 independent candidates and 1 councillor that stood as *independents*.

There was 1 *independent* candidate in the mayoral election and one candidate that ran on a party ticket.

Porirua

Porirua had 6 *independent* candidates and an equal number of *independent* councillors. There were two parties in the council elections. Labour had 6 councillors, and the other party stood 1 candidate.

Lower Hutt

There were 4 *independent* candidates and 4 *independent* councillors. 10 candidates were members of a party, and 7 councillors.

Two parties contested the mayoralty. The mayor and 5 councillors were members of the City Vision Terris Team party.

Wellington

A total of 27 candidates stood as *independents*, as did 10 councillors. The council elections had 10 candidates that were members of a party and 9 councillors. There were a total of 10 parties that contested the council elections. Three 4 North had 3 councillors. There were 10 candidates that stood as mayoral candidates. Four parties contested the mayoral elections.

Nelson

One candidate stood on a Green party ticket in Nelson.

Christchurch

There were 4 *independent* candidates and 3 *independent* councillors in Christchurch elections. A total of 30 candidates were standing on a party ticket, as were 19 councillors. Labour for Christchurch 2021 had 8 councillors. There were 11 parties in all.

There were 4 *independent* candidates in mayoral elections, and 9 candidates that stood on a party ticket. The mayor also ran on a party ticket.

Dunedin

There was 1 candidate that stood on a party ticket in Dunedin. There were also 4 *independent* councillors. The mayor also stood as an *independent*.

Figure 14.1 and Figure 14.2 show the proportion of candidates and members with party affiliation or *independent* status. The majority of both candidates and members reported neither party affiliation nor independent status. Slightly more candidates and members had *independent* status compared to party affiliation. The status levels for members were identical to the 1998 election results (Figure 14.2).

Figure 14.1: Proportion of candidates with party affiliation or independent status

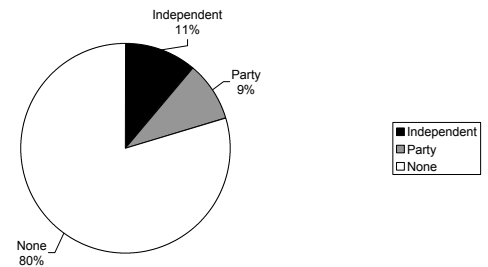
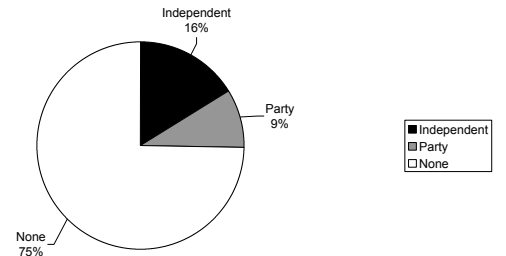


Figure 14.2: Proportion of members with party affiliation or independent status



14.2 Full list of Parties named in the 2001 elections

City Council Mayoral elections

* = *Party of a mayor*

Alliance

Alliance the Only Choice Left

Bunting in the morning

Christchurch 2021-The Positive *

Christians against abortion

City Vision - Terris' Team *

Communist League

Criminal Reform in Motion

Economic Euthenics

For The Public Interest

Green Party

Healthy Water-Public Transport

Hutt 2020 - Labour

Independent Choice

Independent Citizens

Independent One NZ

Kerry4wgtn *

Libertarian

Mystery Box Party

Proudly Independent

Ratepayers & Citizens

Reform

Residents & Ratepayers *

Somebody Who Cares

Team West *

The Garden Party

The Party Party

True Independent

Uprising

www.chchraterpayers.com

City Council elections

Parties with no elected candidates

Always Ready to Help

Aotearoa Legalise Cannabis Party

A-Team

Better Ways

Citizen & Ratepayer

Citizens & Residents

Community Independent

Completely Independent

Costcutter Party

Criminal Reform in Motion

Go Waitakere

Green for Christchurch 2021

Healthy Water Public Transport

Icare

Independent Green

New Lynn Kelston Community Independent

Northern Merit

Otara Community Action

Pakuranga Community Spirit

Perk Reform

Principally Papatoetoe

Progressive Nudist

Ratepayers and Citizens

Real Community
Residents & Ratepayers
Responsibility
Sewage First
Te Tangata Whenua
Technopol
The Local Choice
The Motorists Voice
Totally Independent
True Independent
Truly Independent
Waiheke's Independent Team
Wellington Today
Workers Party of NZ
Workers Voice

City Council elections

Parties with elected candidates

Alliance
Alliance for Christchurch 2021
Auckland Citizens & Ratepayers Now
City Vision
City Vision Terris Team
For the Public Interest
Green party
Hamilton First
Healthy Water - Public Transport
Howick Community Spirit
Hutt 2020
Hutt 2020 Labour

Independent Birkenhead/Glenfield/Northcote
Independent Citizens
Independent for Christchurch 2021
Independent Ratepayers
Independent Ratepayers & Residents
Labour
Labour for Christchurch 2021
Manurewa Residents
Pakuranga 2000 - Your Town Your Future
Pakuranga Ratepayers & Residents Team
Papatoetoe Independents
Proudly Independent
Proven Commitment
Team Auckland
Team West
Three 4 North

District Council Mayoral elections

* = *Party of a mayor*

Youth Independent Political Party
Te Whanau-a-Apanu-Ngati Makino
Papakura Vision
An Independent Option
Strong New Leadership *
Time For Change
Independent
Democracy Network Association
Libertarianz
People First - Green

District Council elections*Parties with no elected candidates*

Alliance
 Clean Team
 Concerned Citizens Group
 City Vision Team
 ECO-nation (Horowhenua)
 Equal Rights Party
 Go Wanganui
 Green party
 Independent Green
 Mt Maunganui Progressive Assn Inc
 Network Association
 Ngatimuriwai
 Oho Ake
 People First
 People First - Green
 Te Ehutu
 The Hurley Plan
 The Team
 Time for a change
 Youth Independent Political Party

District Council elections*Parties with elected candidates*

Community First
 Coromandel Care
 Democracy Network Association
 Independent Representing People
 MNZM

Mataatua Whanui
 Papakura Vision
 Rates Reform
 Residents and Ratepayers Association
 Ratepayers Action
 Resource Users Association
 Secure Our Town Centre
 The Proven Team
 Taupo Concerned Citizens
 Te Whanau-a-Apanui - Ngati Makino
 Your Team

Regional Council elections*Parties with no elected candidates*

A New Team
 Alliance Fix Auckland
 Alliance
 Community Spirit
 Go Waitakere
 Green Party of Aotearoa NZ
 Green for Christchurch 2021
 Independent Green
 Labour
 More Parks
 Mangamaunu Hapu
 People First - Green
 Regional Ratepayers
 Roads First
 Save the Southerner
 Sustainable Wellington

Taupo Concerned Citizens
Your Views Matter

Regional Council elections

Parties with elected candidates

City Vision-Terris' Team
Hamilton First
Hutt 2020
Independent Citizens
Advancing Auckland
Team West
Auckland Citizens and Ratepayers Now
Independent for Christchurch 2021
Labour for Christchurch 2021

District Health Board elections

Parties with no elected candidates

Advancing Auckland
Alliance
Alliance for Christchurch 2021
Aotearoa Legalise Cannabis
Assn of Social Services
Community Independent
Community Spirit
Community Vision
Disability Advocate
Equal Rights Party
Electronic Schizophrenia (Sydenham Wigram Group)
Go Wanganui
Green for Christchurch 2021

Green party
Hauora Matakura
Independent Citizens
MNZM
Mangamaunu Hapu
Maori
Methodist/Presbyterian/Quaker Social Issues Committee (Canterbury)
Ngati Turumakina & Te Nohanga Kotahitanga o Tuwharetoa
Operation Success
Papakura Vision
People First
Porirua Community
Public Health
Real Community
Registered Psychologist
Residents & Ratepayers
Save Greenlane Hospital
Schizophrenia Fellowship Canterbury Branch Inc.
Sewage First
Smoke-Free Ecology
Te Tangata Whenua
The Hapu of Ngati Kuri
Totally Independent
Waitakere Independent Network
Your Views Matter

District Health Board elections

Parties with elected candidates

Age Concern Marlborough
City Vision Terris Team

Health Board Action
Independent for Christchurch 2021
Labour
Labour for Christchurch 2021
Manurewa Residents
Taupo Concerned Citizens
Team West
True Independent
Peoples Health First
Hutt 2020
Auckland Citizens and Ratepayers Now

Community Board elections

Parties with no elected candidates

A-Team
Alliance
Citizen & Ratepayer
Clan McGillicuddy
Community Independent
Equal Rights
East Coast Bays Independent
Electorate First
Fluoride-Free
Green Independent
Green for Christchurch 2021
Green party
Healthy Water Public Transport
Independent Family Man
Independent Progressive
New Lynn Kelston Community Independent

Pahia Districts Residents and Ratepayers
Pakuranga Community Spirit
Real Community
Residents & Ratepayers
Te Tangata Whenua
The Local Choice
Totally Independent
Waiheke's Auckland Citizens and Ratepayers Now Independent
Waterview Environment

Community Board elections

Parties with elected candidates

Combined residents
Always Ready to Help
Clean Team
GE Free
Independent Glenfield
Independent Ratepayers
Katikati Ward Muraltown Ratepayers' Association
Massey Ward Action
Omokoroa Ratepayers Association
Pakuranga 2000-Your Town Your Future
Team Auckland
True Independent
United Independent
Community Independent
City Vision Terris' Team
Community First
Go Waitakere
Independent Ratepayers & Residents

Manurewa Independent
Principally Papatoetoe
Waiheke's Independent Team
Community Focus
Democracy Network Association
Paekakariki Tickit
Alliance for Christchurch 2021
Independent for Christchurch 2021
Papatoetoe Independents
Ratepayers Team
Howick Community Spirit
Hutt 2020
Maungakiekie Team
Pakuranga Ratepayers & Residents Team
Manurewa Residents
Labour for Christchurch 2021
Independent Citizens
Auckland Citizens and Ratepayers Now
Labour
Team West