



**COLMAR  
BRUNTON**

A Millward  
Brown Company

# ONE News Colmar Brunton Poll

## 11-15 February 2017

**Attention:** Television New Zealand

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## Methodology summary

<b>CLIENT:</b>	Television New Zealand.
<b>RELEASED:</b>	Sunday 19 February 2017.
<b>POLL CONDUCTED:</b>	Interviewing took place from Saturday 11 February – Wednesday 15 February 2017.
<b>MEDIAN FIELDWORK DAY:</b>	Sunday (50% of sample size target was reached on this day).
<b>TARGET POPULATION:</b>	Eligible New Zealand voters.
<b>SAMPLE POPULATION:</b>	Eligible New Zealand voters who live in New Zealand households that have a landline telephone.
<b>SAMPLE SELECTION:</b>	Nationwide random digit dialling of landline telephones using stratified probability sampling to ensure the sample includes the correct proportion of people in urban and rural areas. Interviewers ask to speak to the person in each household aged 18 years or over with the next birthday. When required, multiple calls are made to reach that person. Voting eligibility is determined at the first question.
<b>SAMPLE SIZE:</b>	n = 1,003 eligible voters.
<b>SAMPLING ERROR:</b>	<p>The maximum sampling error is approximately <math>\pm 3.1\%</math>-points at the 95% confidence level. This is the sampling error for a result around 50%. Results higher and lower than 50% have a smaller sampling error. For example, results around 10% and 5% have sampling errors of approximately <math>\pm 1.9\%</math>-points and <math>\pm 1.4\%</math>-points, respectively, at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p>These sampling errors assume a simple random sample of 1,000 eligible voters.</p>
<b>INTERVIEW METHOD:</b>	Conducted by CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing).
<b>WEIGHTING:</b>	The data have been weighted to align with Statistics New Zealand population counts for age, gender, household size and ethnic identification.
<b>REPORTED FIGURES:</b>	Reported bases are unweighted. For Party Support, percentages have been rounded up or down to whole numbers, except those less than 5%, which are reported to 1 decimal place. For all other figures percentages have been rounded up or down to whole numbers except those less than 1%, which are reported to 1 decimal place. All sub-group differences listed for supplementary questions are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.
<b>METHODOLOGY NOTES:</b>	The party vote question has been asked unprompted since February 1997.

Note: The data does not take into account the effects of non-voting and therefore cannot be used to predict the outcome of an election. Undecided voters, non-voters and those who refused to answer are excluded from the data on party support. The results are therefore only indicative of trends in party support, and it would be misleading to report otherwise.

This poll was conducted in accordance with the New Zealand Political Polling Code. Publication or reproduction of the results must be acknowledged as the "ONE News Colmar Brunton Poll".

## Summary of results

PARTY SUPPORT – PARTY VOTE		
<b>National Party</b>	46%	Down 4%-points from 12-13, 21-23 Nov 2016
<b>Labour Party</b>	30%	Up 2%-points
<b>Green Party</b>	11%	Steady
<b>New Zealand First</b>	11%	Up 1%-point
<b>Mana Party</b>	1%	Up 1%-point
<b>ACT Party</b>	1%	Up 1%-point
<b>Māori Party</b>	1%	Steady

UNDECIDED VOTERS		
<b>Party Vote – Don't know or refused</b>	15%	Down 1%-point from 12-13, 21-23 Nov 2016

PREFERRED PRIME MINISTER		
<b>Bill English</b>	31%	Up 31%-points from 12-13, 21-23 Nov 2016
<b>Winston Peters</b>	8%	Steady
<b>Andrew Little</b>	7%	Down 1%-point

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK		
<b>Optimism</b>	48%	Up 5%-points from 12-13, 21-23 Nov 2016
<b>Pessimism</b>	22%	Down 11%-points

The results shown on this page, and the changes identified over time, are reported to the nearest whole number. More detailed results are provided in the body of this report.

## Key political events

### 1-15 February 2017

- The Green Party unveiled a policy which would make te reo Māori a core subject in all state schools from years 1 to 10.
- The Opportunities Party announced its chief of staff, Geoff Simmons, would contest the Mt Albert by-election against favourites, Labour MP Jacinda Ardern and Green MP Julie Anne Genter. The National Party said it would not contest the seat.
- Prime Minister Bill English announced a \$503 million crime-fighting package in the National Party's state-of-the-nation speech. The package included the provision of 880 new police officers among a number of other measures.
- Prime Minister Bill English attended Waitangi Day commemorations at several marae around Auckland before attending the Governor General's garden party in Wellington.
- Associate Health Minister and United Future leader Peter Dunne announced rules would be changed so that the Ministry of Health, rather than the minister himself, would approve patients' applications for the prescription of medicinal cannabis.
- Justice Minister Amy Adams announced that the Government would soon quash historic gay sex convictions and those convicted may also get an official apology from Parliament. Politicians across the board supported the policy.
- An inquiry led by the Labour and Green parties into the state of aged care in New Zealand was launched.
- A group of students from India faced deportation after it was found immigration agents in India had submitted fraudulent documents on their behalf when they applied for New Zealand visas. Their appeals to remain in New Zealand were supported by Labour leader Andrew Little who visited the students in Auckland and contacted the Associate Immigration Minister to request an intervention.
- Labour MP Phil Twyford forced Housing New Zealand to correct figures on the number of state houses it would build after they were announced erroneously by their chief executive in Parliament.
- The Government said it was unlikely to reach its target aimed at reducing the number of new cases of rheumatic fever. The goal was set as part of former Prime Minister John Key's Better Public Services targets.
- Broadcaster and former MP Willie Jackson announced his standing as a list candidate for the Labour Party following an approach by Labour leader Andrew Little. His announcement was met with opposition, mainly from others within the Labour Party, including MP Poto Williams who made a public statement against the selection.
- Prime Minister Bill English attended the Big Gay Out event in Auckland.
- Former Police Association head Greg O'Connor won the Labour nomination for the seat of Ohariu. O'Connor will contest the seat against current MP and United Future leader Peter Dunne.
- An open letter from the Human Rights Commission and other prominent New Zealanders urged the Government to initiate an independent inquiry into historic claims of abuse of children in state care. Prime Minister Bill English indicated the Government is unlikely to go ahead with an inquiry.
- Prime Minister Bill English hinted at further government-run housing development in Auckland. This coincided with the High Court approving the construction of more than 400,000 extra houses across Auckland in 23 years.
- Green MP Jan Logie outlined a private member's bill which would give domestic violence victims up to 10 days paid leave from work. The National Party said they would not back the bill, but Labour, ACT, and the Māori Party indicated they were likely to support it.

## Question order and wording

### Voting eligibility

“If a general election was held today, would you be eligible to vote?”

**NOTE:** Those not eligible to vote are excluded from the total sample size for this poll.

### Likelihood to vote

“If a general election was held today, how likely would you be to vote?”

**NOTE:** Those claiming they would be ‘quite likely’ or ‘very likely’ to vote have been included in the party support analysis.

### Introduction

“Under MMP you get two votes.

One is for a political party and is called a party vote.

The other is for your local MP and is called an electorate vote.”

### Party vote

“Firstly thinking about the Party Vote which is for a political party.

Which political party would you vote for?”

#### **IF DON'T KNOW**

“Which one would you be most likely to vote for?”

### Preferred Prime Minister

“Thinking about all current MPs of any party, which one would you personally prefer to be Prime Minister?”

#### **IF NONE**

“Is there anyone who is not a current MP who you would prefer to be Prime Minister?”

### Economic outlook

“And do you think during the next 12 months the economy will be in a better state than at present, or in a worse state?”

## Party vote

“Which political party would you vote for?”

### IF DON'T KNOW

“Which one would you be most likely to vote for?”

	13-17 Feb 2016	2-6 Apr 2016	28 May-2 Jun 2016	3-7 Sep 2016	12-13,21-23 Nov 2016	11-15 Feb 2017
<b>Don't know</b>	8%	10%	12%	10%	13%	12%
<b>Refused</b>	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Base (n=)</b>	1,004	1,011	1,509	1,013	1,010	1,003

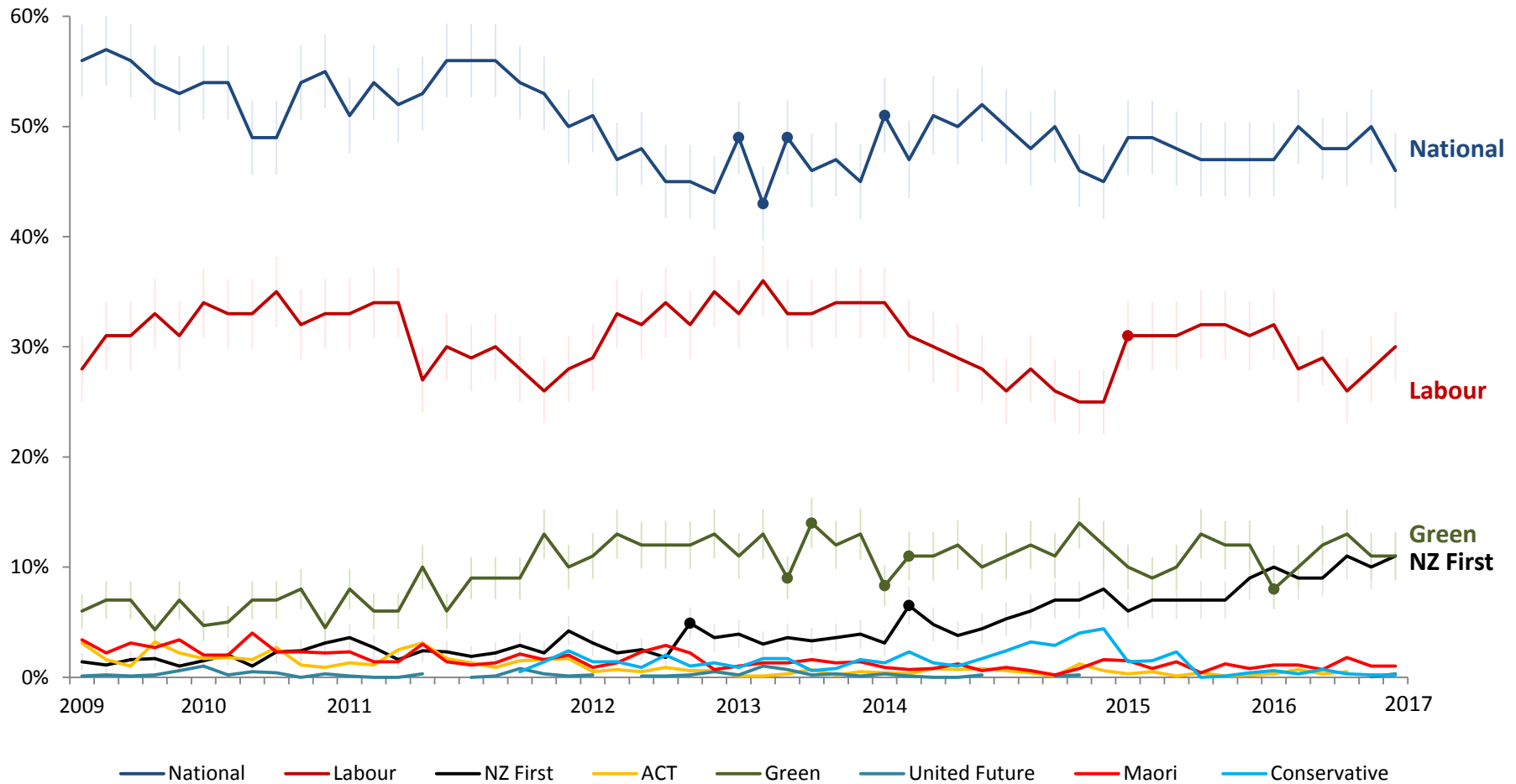
Based on eligible New Zealand voters.

	13-17 Feb 2016	2-6 Apr 2016	28 May-2 Jun 2016	3-7 Sep 2016	12-13,21-23 Nov 2016	11-15 Feb 2017
<b>National Party</b>	47%	50%	48%	48%	50%	46%
<b>Labour Party</b>	32%	28%	29%	26%	28%	30%
<b>Green Party</b>	8%	10%	12%	13%	11%	11%
<b>New Zealand First</b>	10%	9%	9%	11%	10%	11%
<b>Mana Party</b>	0.3%	-	-	-	-	0.8%
<b>ACT Party</b>	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	-	0.8%
<b>Māori Party</b>	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	1.8%	1.0%	0.7%
<b>United Future</b>	-	-	0.1%	-	-	0.3%
<b>Conservative Party</b>	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Other</b>	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	-	0.2%	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>99%*</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>101%*</b>	<b>100%*</b>	<b>101%*</b>
<b>Base (n=)</b>	855	841	1,245	845	839	808

Based on probed party supporters. \*Percentages do not add to total due to rounding.

# ONE News Colmar Brunton Poll

## Party Vote



Note: Line markers indicate significant differences from the previous poll at the 95% confidence level, and error bars display the 95% confidence interval for each National, Labour, Green and NZ First Party result. Error bars and markers are not displayed for other parties because they would be indistinguishable on the chart. Significance testing carried out back to the 2011 general Election.



## Preferred Prime Minister

“Now thinking about all current MPs of any party, which one would you personally prefer to be Prime Minister?” **IF NONE:** “Is there anyone who is not a current MP who you would prefer to be Prime Minister?”

	13-17 Feb 2016	2-6 Apr 2016	28 May-2 Jun 2016	3-7 Sep 2016	12-13,21-23 Nov 2016	11-15 Feb 2017
<b>Bill English</b>	0.1%	0.9%	0.4%	-	-	31%
<b>Winston Peters</b>	9%	10%	12%	11%	8%	8%
<b>Andrew Little</b>	9%	7%	7%	10%	8%	7%
<b>Jacinda Ardern</b>	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	4%
<b>John Key</b>	40%	39%	39%	38%	36%	2%
<b>Metiria Turei</b>	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	1%	2%
<b>David Cunliffe</b>	0.1%	-	-	0.2%	-	0.6%
<b>Annette King</b>	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%
<b>Paula Bennett</b>	-	-	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
<b>Steven Joyce</b>	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	-	0.1%	0.4%
<b>Judith Collins</b>	-	0.1%	-	0.1%	-	0.4%
<b>Helen Clark</b>	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
<b>James Shaw</b>	-	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
<b>Russel Norman</b>	-	-	0.4%	-	-	0.2%
<b>Grant Robertson</b>	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%
<b>Te Ururoa Flavell</b>	0.2%	0.2%	-	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
<b>David Shearer</b>	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>Shane Jones</b>	0.1%	0.1%	-	-	0.1%	0.1%
<b>Tariana Turia</b>	-	-	0.1%	-	0.2%	0.1%
<b>Gareth Morgan</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1%	0.1%
<b>Trevor Mallard</b>	-	0.2%	-	-	-	0.1%
<b>Phil Goff</b>	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	1%	-
<b>Peter Dunne</b>	-	-	-	-	0.3%	-
<b>Gerry Brownlee</b>	-	0.2%	-	-	0.1%	-
<b>Simon Bridges</b>	-	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	-	-
<b>Pita Sharples</b>	-	-	0.2%	-	-	-
<b>Colin Craig</b>	-	-	0.1%	-	-	-
<b>Stuart Nash</b>	-	-	0.1%	-	-	-
<b>Hone Harawira</b>	-	0.1%	-	-	-	-
<b>David Lange</b>	0.2%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other</b>	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%
<b>Don't know</b>	32%	30%	27%	30%	34%	36%
<b>None</b>	2%	4%	4%	3%	2%	4%
<b>Refused</b>	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>99%*</b>	<b>98%*</b>	<b>102%*</b>
<b>Base (n=)</b>	1,004	1,011	1,509	1,013	1,010	

Based on eligible New Zealand voters. \*Total does not sum to 100 due to rounding.

# ONE News Colmar Brunton Poll

## *Preferred Prime Minister*



## Economic outlook

“And do you think during the next 12 months the economy will be in a better state than at present, or in a worse state?”

	13-17 Feb 2016	2-6 Apr 2016	28 May-2 Jun 2016	3-7 Sep 2016	12-13,21-23 Nov 2016	11-15 Feb 2017
<b>Better</b>	38%	43%	42%	45%	43%	48%
<b>Same</b>	23%	24%	22%	24%	24%	30%
<b>Worse</b>	39%	33%	36%	31%	33%	22%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Base (n=)</b>	1,004	1,011	1,509	1,013	1,010	1,003

Based on eligible New Zealand voters.

# ONE News Colmar Brunton Poll

## *Economic Outlook*



## Influential issues at the 2017 General Election

“The next General Election will be held on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of September this year.

Which, if any, issues do you think will be very important to you in helping you decide which party to vote for?”<sup>1</sup>

	Total Eligible New Zealand Voters
Housing / affordable housing / the housing crisis / other mentions of housing	27%
Education / schooling / universities / school or tertiary fees / other mentions of education	20%
Economy / trade / industries / GDP / exports / imports / other economic issues	16%
Health / affordable healthcare / access to healthcare / hospitals / doctors / nurses / other mentions of health or medical-related issues	15%
Environment / climate change / emissions / pollution / reducing waste / sustainability / other mentions of the environment	9%
Immigration / reducing immigration / increasing immigration	9%
Child poverty / helping children / feeding children	5%
Jobs / employment / unemployment	5%
Crime / reducing violence / police / justice / prisons / sentencing / courts	4%
Wages / increasing wages / mentions of the minimum wage / mentions of the living wage	3%
Welfare / benefits / government assistance	3%
Transport / roading / motorways / reducing traffic / public transport / railways / other transport issues	3%
Tax / tax cuts / income tax	3%
Inequality / reducing the gap between rich and poor	3%
Pensions / superannuation / retirement age	2%
Social care / care for the elderly	2%
Infrastructure / investment in infrastructure / communications / internet / fibre / broadband	1%
Foreign policy / relationships with other countries / conflicts / wars / diplomacy	1%
Women's issues / gender equality	1%
Poverty / fighting poverty	1%
Government debt / paying off government debt	1%
Euthanasia / assisted dying	1%
Foreign investment in New Zealand / overseas investment / foreign trusts	1%
Drug laws / drug regulation / decriminalisation of drugs / legalisation of drugs / other mentions of drugs	1%
Māori issues / Māori rights / Treaty of Waitangi / indigenous issues	*
Water quality / cleaning up rivers or sea or lakes	*
Refugees / allowing more refugees / asylum seekers	*
Natural disasters / earthquake recovery / disaster relief / preparing for disasters	*
Defence / armed services	*
Other	6%
Don't know	21%
<b>Base (n=)</b>	<b>1,003</b>

Based on eligible New Zealand voters.

The total adds to more than 100% as respondents could mention more than one issue.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents named issues spontaneously which were then coded to a list of potential issues. If the issue(s) they raised was not included in the list then it was noted under 'other specify'. The researchers reviewed the responses written under 'other specify' and identified new issues to be added to the list, and coded responses to them as appropriate.

Housing (27%), education (20%), the economy (16%) and healthcare (15%) are the key issues that New Zealand voters currently believe are most likely to influence their vote at the next election. Respondents could mention more than one issue.

One in five New Zealanders answered don't know to this question (21%). This is likely to include some voters who do not intend to vote at the next election.

Those groups of New Zealand voters more likely than average (27%) to mention housing issues include:

- Labour Party supporters (36%)
- those living in households with an annual household income over \$100,000 (34%)
- middle-aged people, aged 35-54 (31%).

Those groups of New Zealand voters more likely than average (20%) to mention education issues include:

- women (27%, vs. 11% of men)
- those living in households with an annual household income between \$70,001 and \$100,000 (28%)
- New Zealand Europeans (24%).

Those groups of New Zealand voters more likely than average (16%) to mention economic issues include:

- National Party supporters (25%)
- those living in households with an annual household income over \$100,000 (24%)
- men (23%, vs. 10% of women)
- older people, aged 55 and over (19%).

Those groups of New Zealand voters more likely than average (15%) to mention healthcare issues include:

- National Party supporters (23%)
- older people, 55 years and over (22%)
- NZ Europeans (20%)
- women (19%, vs. 11% of men).

Those groups of New Zealand voters more likely than average (21%) to say don't know include:

- younger people, aged 18-34 (31%)
- those living in households with an annual household income up to \$30,000 (33%).

## Single most influential issue at the 2017 General Election

“And if you had to choose one which of the issues you mentioned do you think is the single most important issue that will help you decide which party to vote for?”<sup>2</sup>

	Total Eligible New Zealand Voters
Housing / affordable housing / the housing crisis / other mentions of housing	16%
Economy / trade / industries / GDP / exports / imports / other economic issues	11%
Health / affordable healthcare / access to healthcare / hospitals / doctors / nurses / other mentions of health or medical-related issues	8%
Education / schooling / universities / school or tertiary fees / other mentions of education	7%
Immigration / reducing immigration / increasing immigration	6%
Environment / climate change / emissions / pollution / reducing waste / sustainability / other mentions of the environment	5%
Child poverty / helping children / feeding children	3%
Jobs / employment / unemployment	2%
Wages / increasing wages / mentions of the minimum wage / mentions of the living wage	2%
Welfare / benefits / government assistance	1%
Transport / roading / motorways / reducing traffic / public transport / railways / other transport issues	1%
Tax / tax cuts / income tax	1%
Pensions / superannuation / retirement age	1%
Inequality / reducing the gap between rich and poor	1%
Crime / reducing violence / police / justice / prisons / sentencing / courts	1%
Foreign policy / relationships with other countries / conflicts / wars / diplomacy	1%
Social care / care for the elderly	1%
Euthanasia / assisted dying	*
Government debt / paying off government debt	*
Drug laws / drug regulation / decriminalisation of drugs / legalisation of drugs / other mentions of drugs	*
Refugees / allowing more refugees / asylum seekers	*
Foreign investment in New Zealand / overseas investment / foreign trusts	*
Infrastructure / investment in infrastructure / communications / internet / fibre / broadband	*
Natural disasters / earthquake recovery / disaster relief / preparing for disasters	*
Poverty / fighting poverty	*
Women's issues / gender equality	*
Māori issues / Māori rights / Treaty of Waitangi / indigenous issues	*
Water quality / cleaning up rivers or sea or lakes	*
Defence / armed services	*
Other	6%
Don't know	23%
<b>Base (n=)</b>	<b>1,003</b>

Based on eligible New Zealand voters.

<sup>2</sup> If a respondent only mentioned one issue at the previous question, this is coded as the single most important issue for them.

Housing (16%), the economy (11%), healthcare (8%), education (7%) and immigration (6%) are the single most important key issues that New Zealand voters currently believe are most likely to influence their vote at the next election. Respondents could only mention one issue.

One in five New Zealanders answered don't know to this question (21%). This is likely to include some voters who do not intend to vote at the next election.

Those groups of New Zealand voters more likely than average (16%) to mention housing issues include:

- Labour Party supporters (25%).

Those groups of New Zealand voters more likely than average (11%) to mention economic issues include:

- National Party supporters (21%)
- men (17%, vs. 6% of women)
- those living in households with an annual household income over \$100,000 (16%)
- older people, aged 55 and over (16%).

Those groups of New Zealand voters more likely than average (8%) to mention healthcare issues include:

- National Party supporters (14%)
- older people, aged 55 and over (13%)
- those living in smaller towns and rural areas (13%)
- women (11%, vs. 6% of men)
- New Zealand Europeans (11%).

Those groups of New Zealand voters more likely than average (7%) to mention education issues include:

- women (11%, vs. 3% of men)
- New Zealand Europeans (9%).

Those groups of New Zealand voters more likely than average (6%) to mention immigration issues include:

- New Zealand First Party supporters (21%)
- those living in households with an annual household income between \$30,001 and \$70,000 (9%)
- men (8%, vs. 4% of women).

Those groups of New Zealand voters more likely to say don't know include:

- Asians (36%)
- those living in households with an annual household income up to \$30,000 (36%)
- younger people, aged 18-34 (33%)



## Timing of the summer holidays

“It has been suggested that the start of the summer holidays in New Zealand should be shifted to February, which would include shifting the school holidays.

Do you support or oppose this idea?”<sup>3</sup>

	Total Eligible New Zealand Voters
<b>Support</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>Oppose</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Base (n=)</b>	<b>1,003</b>

Based on eligible New Zealand voters.

Over half (52%) of eligible New Zealand voters oppose the idea of moving the summer holidays to February. One in three support it (32%) while 16% don't know. Support amongst households with school aged children is similar to the average at 33%.

Those more likely than average (52%) to oppose the move are:

- Asians (74%).

Those more likely than average (32%) to support the move are:

- those living in households with an annual household income between \$70,001 and \$100,000 (42%)
- New Zealand Europeans (37%)
- Older couples with no children (37%).

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<sup>3</sup> The question order was rotated so approximately half of respondents were asked 'Do you oppose or support this idea?'

## Waitangi Day commemorations

“Waitangi Day was commemorated last Monday. Do you think the Government should ...”<sup>4</sup>

	Total Eligible New Zealand Voters
<b>Continue to send representatives to Waitangi for annual commemorations</b>	<b>61%</b>
<b>Stop sending representatives to Waitangi for annual commemorations</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99%*</b>
<b>Base (n=)</b>	<b>1,003</b>

Based on eligible New Zealand voters. Total sum does not add to 100% due to rounding.

Three in five (61%) eligible New Zealand voters believe the Government should continue to send representatives to Waitangi for annual commemorations. Three in ten (31%) believe the Government should stop sending representatives, and a further 7% don't know.

Those more likely than average (61%) to say the Government should continue to send representatives to Waitangi for annual commemorations are:

- Asians (84%)
- Green Party supporters (83%)
- Younger people, aged 18-34 (82%)
- Māori (79%)
- Labour Party supporters (74%)
- Aucklanders (69%)
- Those living in urban areas (65%).

Those more likely than average (31%) to say the Government should stop sending representatives to Waitangi for annual commemorations are:

- Older people, aged 55 and over (47%)
- National Party supporters (44%)
- Smaller towns and rural areas (40%)
- New Zealand Europeans (38%).

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<sup>4</sup>The question order was rotated so approximately half of respondents were shown 'Continue to send representatives to Waitangi for annual commemorations' first and half were shown 'Stop sending representatives to Waitangi for annual commemorations' first.

## Parliamentary seat entitlement

The following table shows the parliamentary seat entitlement according to the results reported in this poll.

The table assumes United Future, ACT, New Zealand First, and the Māori Party each win one electorate seat.

	Number of seats
<b>National Party</b>	56
<b>Labour Party</b>	36
<b>Green Party</b>	13
<b>New Zealand First</b>	13
<b>Māori Party</b>	1
<b>ACT Party</b>	1
<b>United Future New Zealand</b>	1*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121</b>

\* Indicates one (or more) overhang seats

## Method for calculating parliamentary seat entitlement

The St Laguë method is used by the Chief Electoral Officer at election time to convert the number of votes for each party into the number of seats they get in Parliament.

It is applied to all the parties which are eligible, either by exceeding the 5% threshold or by winning at least one electorate seat. More information about the St Laguë method can be obtained directly from the Electoral Commission.