



1 NEWS Colmar Brunton Poll

4 – 8 June 2019

Attention: Television New Zealand

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Methodology summary

CLIENT:	Television New Zealand.
RELEASED:	Sunday 9 June 2019.
POLL CONDUCTED:	Interviewing took place from Tuesday 4 to Saturday 8 June 2019.
MEDIAN FIELDWORK DAY:	Thursday (50% of sample size target was reached on this day).
TARGET POPULATION:	Eligible New Zealand voters.
SAMPLE POPULATION:	Eligible New Zealand voters who live in New Zealand households that have a landline telephone or have access to a New Zealand mobile phone.
SAMPLE SELECTION:	<p>Landline: 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.</p> <p>Mobile: Random dialling of New Zealand mobile telephones using probability sampling. Interviewers ask to speak to the main user of the phone who is aged 18 years or over. When required, multiple calls are made to reach that person. Voting eligibility is determined at the first question.</p>
SAMPLE SIZE:	n = 1,002 eligible voters, including n=501 polled via landline phone and n=501 polled via mobile phone.
SAMPLING ERROR:	<p>The maximum sampling error is approximately $\pm 3.1\%$-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 $\pm 1.9\%$-points and $\pm 1.4\%$-points, respectively, at the 95% confidence level.</p> <p>These sampling errors assume a simple random sample of 1,000 eligible voters.</p>
INTERVIEW METHOD:	Conducted by CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing).
WEIGHTING:	The data have been weighted to align with Stats NZ population counts for age, gender, region, ethnic identification, and mobile or landline access.
REPORTED FIGURES:	Reported bases are unweighted. For Party Support, percentages have been rounded up or down to whole numbers, except those less than 4.5%, 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.
METHODOLOGY NOTES:	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 "1 NEWS Colmar Brunton Poll".

Summary of results

PARTY SUPPORT – PARTY VOTE		
National Party	44%	Up 4%-points from 6 – 10 Apr 2019
Labour Party	42%	Down 6%-points
Green Party	6%	Steady
New Zealand First	5%	Up 1%-point
ACT	1%	Steady
New Conservative	1%	Steady
The Opportunities Party	1%	Up 1%-point

UNDECIDED VOTERS		
Party Vote – Don't know or refused	14%	Down 1%-point from 6 – 10 Apr 2019

PREFERRED PRIME MINISTER		
Jacinda Ardern	45%	Down 6%-points from 6 – 10 Apr 2019
Judith Collins	6%	Up 1%-point
Simon Bridges	5%	Steady
Winston Peters	5%	Up 2%-points

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK		
Optimism	34%	Down 3%-points from 6 – 10 Apr 2019
Pessimism	38%	Up 2%-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

7 May – 4 June 2019

- The National Party leaked information it obtained about Budget 2019 ahead of the official Budget announcement. Treasury reported that its systems were ‘deliberately and systematically hacked.’ National leader Simon Bridges later said that the leak was due to the incompetence of both the Treasury and Finance Minister Grant Robertson, and that National Party staff did nothing unlawful.
- State Services Commissioner Peter Hughes confirmed he will investigate whether Treasury Secretary Gabriel Makhoulf misled the Government about how this confidential information was accessed. Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern refused to say whether she thought Makhoulf should be fired.
- The Government’s Wellbeing Budget was released. Included in the figures were an extra \$3 million for gender affirming surgeries, funding for an additional four years of a ground-breaking methamphetamine pilot study, and a total of \$1.9 billion spent over five years on mental health.
- The Government announced that there will be a referendum on the legalisation of cannabis at the 2020 General Election. The draft legislation will include a minimum purchase age of 20, regulations and commercial supply controls, and limited home-growing options, in addition to stakeholder engagement and a public education programme.
- The KiwiBuild housing policy is being ‘recalibrated’ after the Government admitted that it is unlikely that the first-year target of 1,000 homes will be met. Housing Minister Phil Twyford will no longer guarantee the scheme will result in 100,000 affordable homes but did not say whether that target has been abandoned.
- City councils in Christchurch and Nelson declared a state of climate emergency in order to protect future generations. The move means the cities join others internationally, such as London, Vancouver, and Basel. A proposal for declaring a climate emergency is also being put before an Auckland Council committee later this month.
- Destiny Church leader Brian Tamaki launched a new political party, Coalition New Zealand. His wife, Hannah Tamaki, leads the party.
- National MP Judith Collins called out Act leader David Seymour after he called Greens MP Golriz Ghahraman ‘a real menace to freedom’, following her remarks on hate speech reform.
- Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern travelled to Paris to host a meeting of world leaders and tech giants alongside French President Emmanuel Macron on measures to stop the spread of extremism online.
- The National Party pledged to work towards a free trade agreement with the United States if voted into Government in next year’s election.
- A report investigating the parliamentary workplace found that bullying and harassment are ‘systemic.’ The five-month review found harmful behaviour by, and between, many parties including staff, managers, MPs, media, and the public. National deputy leader Paula Bennett said that she has been subject to both sexual and violent threats during her time at Parliament.
- The National Party pledged to support the first reading of the Climate Change Bill, though said there are serious concerns around the methane targets.
- Thousands of school children across the country went on strike for the second time, urging the Government to take action on climate change.
- Thousands of teachers and principals went on strike nationwide, calling for better pay and work conditions. The Ministry of Education later agreed to pay teachers in full for the second day of the strike, ahead of talks aimed at resolving the disputes.

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 NO ONE

“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?”

	10-14 Feb 2018	7-11 Apr 2018	19-23 May 2018	28 Jul – 1 Aug 2018	15-19 Oct 2018	24-28 Nov 2018	9-13 Feb 2019	6-10 Apr 2019	4-8 Jun 2019
Don't know	9%	8%	9%	12%	11%	10%	10%	11%	10%
Refused	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	6%	4%	4%
TOTAL	13%	12%	13%	16%	14%	13%	16%	15%	14%
Base (n=)	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,006	1,008	1,006	1,009	1,002

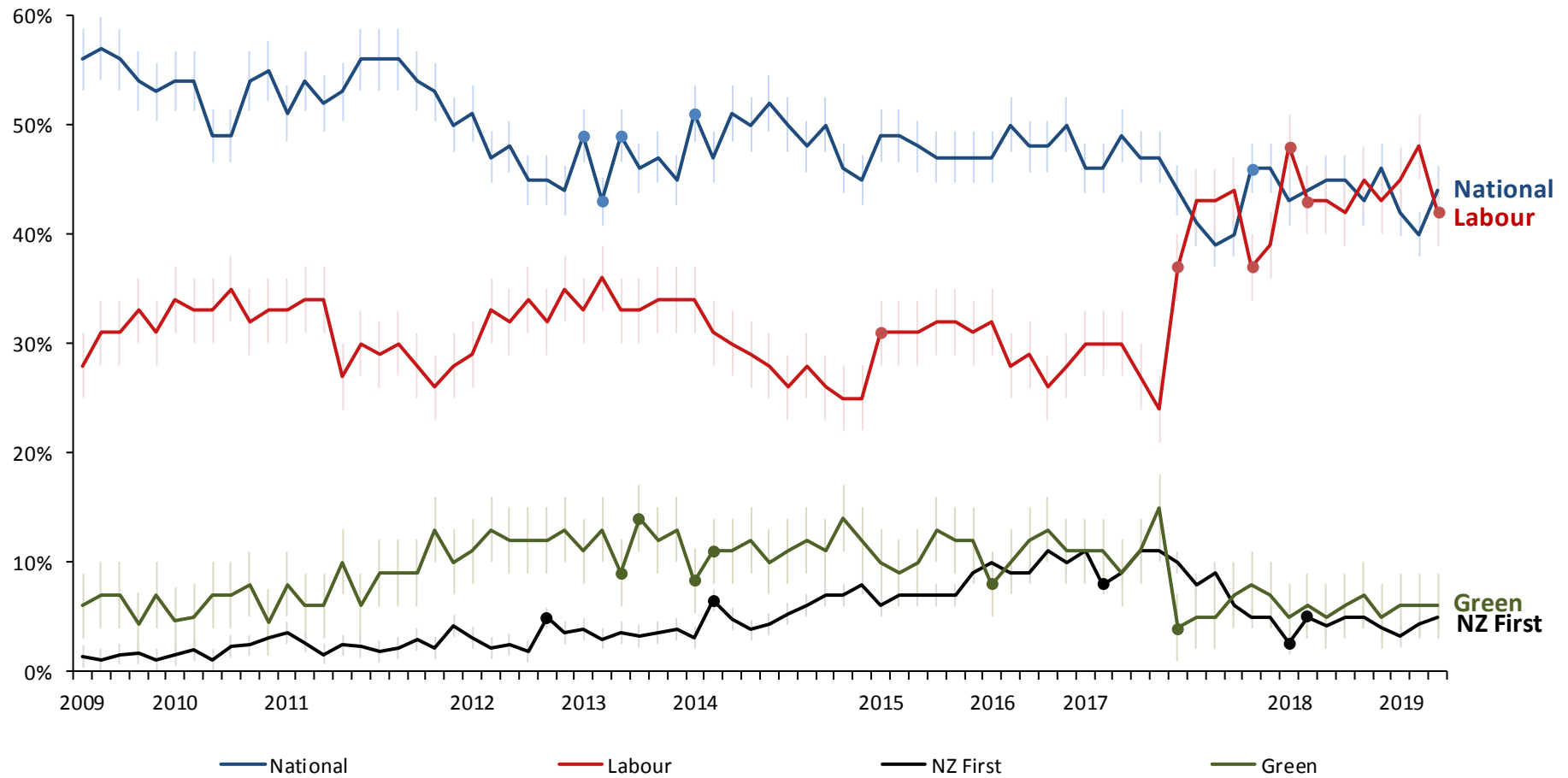
Based on eligible New Zealand voters.

	10-14 Feb 2018	7-11 Apr 2018	19-23 May 2018	28 Jul – 1 Aug 2018	15-19 Oct 2018	24-28 Nov 2018	9-13 Feb 2019	6-10 Apr 2019	4-8 Jun 2019
National Party	43%	44%	45%	45%	43%	46%	42%	40%	44%
Labour Party	48%	43%	43%	42%	45%	43%	45%	48%	42%
Green Party	5%	6%	5%	6%	7%	5%	6%	6%	6%
New Zealand First	2.6%	5%	4.2%	5%	5%	4.0%	3.3%	4.3%	5%
ACT Party	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
New Conservative	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	-	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%
The Opportunities Party	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	-	0.5%
Māori Party	0.7%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Aotearoa Legalise Cannabis Party	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	-	-	0.1%	-	0.2%	0.1%
Other	0.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	-	0.4%
TOTAL	100%*	100%*	100%	100%*	100%*	100%*	100%*	100%*	100%*
Base (n=)	822	861	839	814	806	826	821	814	820

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

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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. Results up to the end of September 2017 were obtained via landline-only sampling.

Preferred Prime Minister

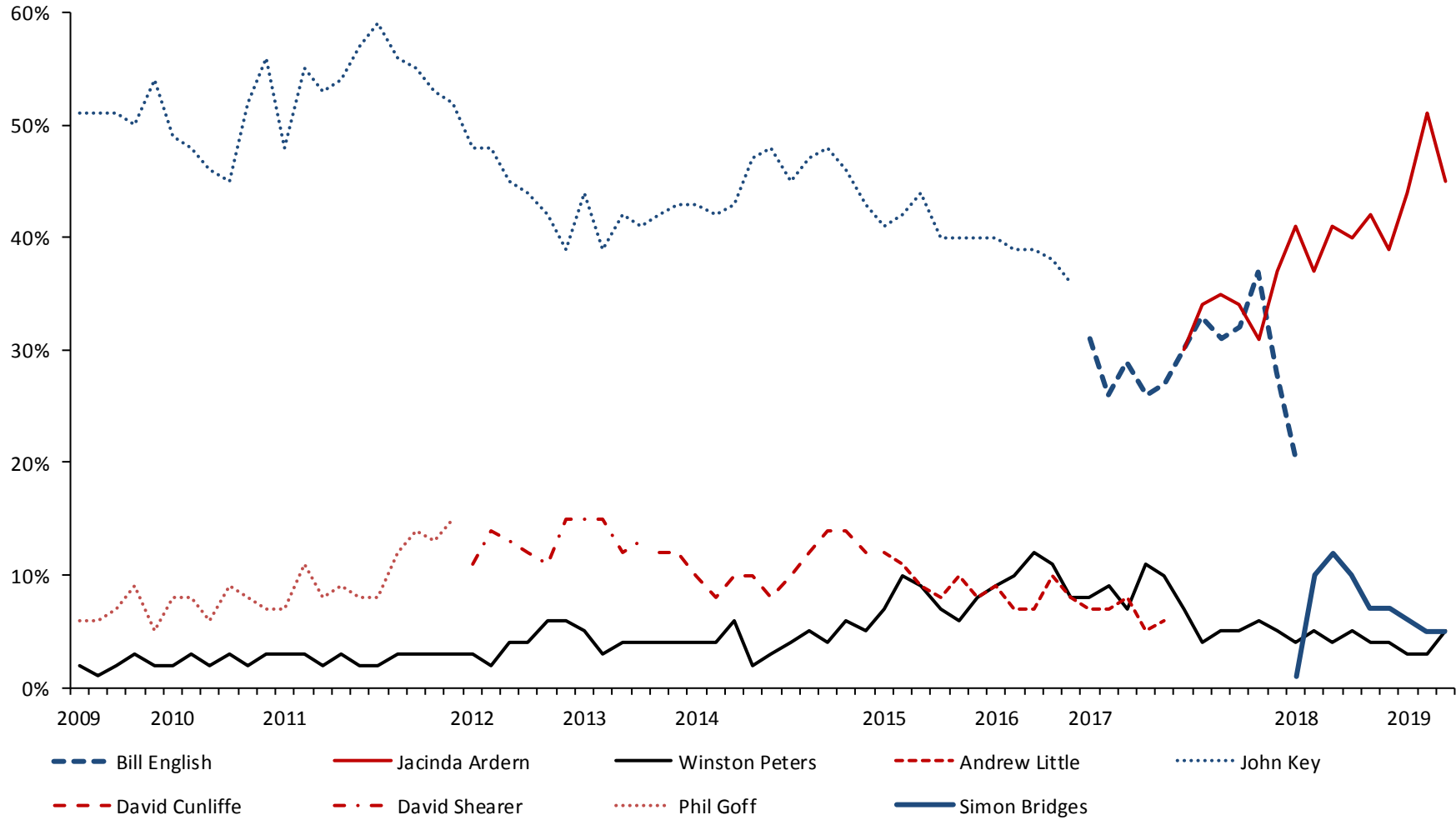
“Now thinking about all current MPs of any party, which one would you personally prefer to be Prime Minister?” **IF NO ONE:** “Is there anyone who is not a current MP who you would prefer to be Prime Minister?”

	10-14 Feb 2018	7-11 Apr 2018	19-23 May 2018	28 Jul – 1 Aug 2018	15-19 Oct 2018	24-28 Nov 2018	9-13 Feb 2019	6-10 Apr 2019	4-8 Jun 2019
Jacinda Ardern	41%	37%	41%	40%	42%	39%	44%	51%	45%
Judith Collins	0.4%	2%	2%	2%	5%	6%	6%	5%	6%
Simon Bridges	1%	10%	12%	10%	7%	7%	6%	5%	5%
Winston Peters	4%	5%	4%	5%	4%	4%	3%	3%	5%
Mark Mitchell	-	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%	1%
John Key	1%	1%	0.9%	2%	1%	2%	1%	0.1%	0.9%
David Seymour	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Amy Adams	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	1%	0.1%	0.5%
Paula Bennett	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Hamish Walker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3%
Chloe Swarbrick	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3%	-	0.3%
Nikki Kaye	-	-	0.2%	<0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Grant Robertson	-	-	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	<0.1%	-	0.2%
James Shaw	0.4%	-	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Bill English	20%	2%	0.9%	0.9%	1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%
Andrew Little	<0.1%	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	-	-	0.1%
David Parker	-	-	0.2%	-	0.1%	-	-	-	0.1%
Helen Clark	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	-	-	-	<0.1%
Steven Joyce	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	<0.1%	-	-	0.1%	0.3%	-
Kelvin Davis	-	0.1%	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-
Stuart Nash	-	-	0.3%	-	-	-	0.1%	<0.1%	-
Shane Jones	0.1%	0.2%	-	0.2%	-	0.2%	0.1%	-	-
Phil Goff	-	0.1%	-	-	-	-	<0.1%	-	-
Gerry Brownlee	-	<0.1%	0.1%	-	0.1%	0.1%	-	-	-
Marama Davidson	-	0.4%	-	0.3%	0.1%	-	-	-	-
Phil Twyford	-	-	-	-	0.1%	-	-	-	-
Other	0.9%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Don't know	27%	32%	31%	31%	30%	32%	28%	28%	28%
None	2%	3%	2%	4%	4%	5%	3%	2%	3%
Refused	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%
TOTAL	100%*	100%*	100%*	100%	100%*	100%*	100%*	100%*	100%*
Base (n=)	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,007	1,006	1,007	1,006	1,009	1,002

Based on eligible New Zealand voters. *Percentages do not add to total due to rounding.

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Preferred Prime Minister



Economic outlook

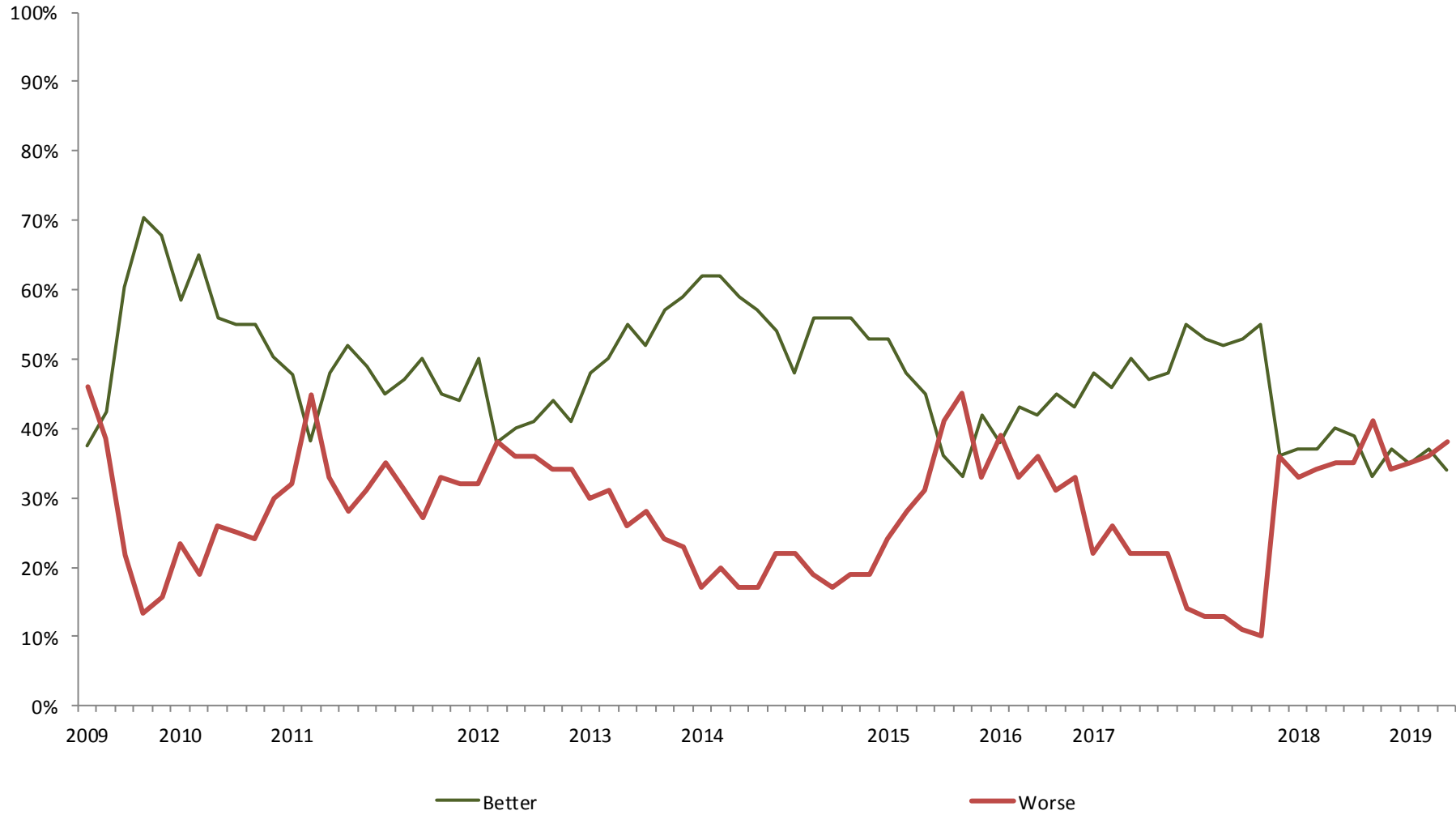
“And do you think during the next 12 months the economy will be in a better state than at present, or in a worse state?”

	19-23 May 2018	28 Jul – 1 Aug 2018	15-19 Oct 2018	24-28 Nov 2018	9-13 Feb 2019	6-10 Apr 2019	4-8 Jun 2019
Better	40%	39%	33%	37%	35%	37%	34%
Same	25%	26%	27%	29%	30%	28%	28%
Worse	35%	35%	41%	34%	35%	36%	38%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%*	100%	100%	100%*	100%
Base (n=)	1,007	1,007	1,006	1,008	1,006	1,009	1,002

Based on eligible New Zealand voters. *Percentages do not add to total due to rounding.

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Economic Outlook



Cannabis referendum

“A referendum on the legalisation of cannabis will be held at the 2020 General Election. Possible new laws would allow people aged 20 and over to purchase cannabis for recreational use. The laws would also control the sale and supply of cannabis. At this stage, do you think you will vote for cannabis to be legalised, or for cannabis to remain illegal?”

	Total eligible New Zealand voters
Legalise cannabis ¹	39%
Remain illegal	52%
Will not vote	1%
Don't know / refused	8%
Total	100%
Base (n=)	1,002

Based on eligible New Zealand voters.

The majority of eligible New Zealand voters say they will vote against the legalisation of cannabis in next year's referendum. Fifty-two percent say they will vote for it to remain illegal, compared to 39% who say they will vote for cannabis to be legalised. One percent indicate they will not vote in the referendum, while 8% are either undecided or refused to answer the question.

Those groups of voters who are more likely than average (39%) to **vote for the legalisation of cannabis** include:

- Green party supporters (86%)
- Men aged 18-34 (65%)
- Women aged 18-34 (51%)
- Labour party supporters (49%).

Those groups of voters who are more likely than average (52%) to **vote against the legalisation of cannabis** include:

- Men aged 55+ (74%)
- National party supporters (69%)
- Women aged 55+ (62%).

¹ The order in which the answer codes were read was rotated, so 50% heard “cannabis to be legalised” first, and 50% heard “cannabis to remain illegal” first.

KiwiBuild scheme policy reset

“The Government’s KiwiBuild scheme promises to build 100,000 affordable homes in its first ten years. The target was to build 1,000 homes in the first year, but it is scheduled to complete around 300 homes in this timeframe. The Government is looking to reset the policy.

Do you think the Government should continue with the KiwiBuild scheme?”

	Total eligible New Zealand voters
Yes	60%
No	34%
Don't know	5%
Total	100%*
Base (n=)	1,002

Based on eligible New Zealand voters. *Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding

The majority of New Zealand voters want the Government to continue with the KiwiBuild scheme. Sixty percent support continuing with the scheme while 34% are against this and 5% are undecided.

Those groups of voters who are more likely than average (60%) to **support the continuation** of KiwiBuild include:

- Pacific Peoples (81%)
- Labour party supporters (80%)
- Those aged 18-29 (80%)
- Māori (78%)
- Those with an annual household income of up to \$30,000 (70%).

Those groups of voters who are more likely than average (34%) to **oppose the continuation** of KiwiBuild include:

- National party supporters (58%)
- Those living in Otago or Southland (50%)
- Those with an annual household income in excess of \$150,000 (48%)
- Those aged 40-49 (44%)
- Those with an annual household income between \$100,001 and \$150,000 (43%)
- New Zealand Europeans (40%).

Voting for a Christian or conservative party

“Would you consider voting for a party with Christian or conservative values at the 2020 General Election?”

	Total eligible New Zealand voters
Yes	33%
No	58%
Don't know / Refused	8%
Total	100%*
Base (n=)	1,002

Based on eligible New Zealand voters. *Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding

One in three voters say they would consider voting for a party with Christian or conservative values at the 2020 General Election. Fifty-eight percent would not, while 8% are undecided.

Those groups of voters who are **more likely** than average (33%) to consider voting for a party with Christian or conservative values include:

- Pacific Peoples (55%)
- Asian New Zealanders (51%)
- Those aged 18-29 (43%).

Those groups of voters who are **less likely** than average (58%) to consider **voting for** a party with Christian or conservative values include:

- Green party supporters (82%)
- Those with an annual household income in excess of \$150,000 (74%)
- Those living in the Bay of Plenty (72%)
- Those aged 60-69 (69%)
- New Zealand Europeans (64%).

Parliamentary seat entitlement

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

The table assumes ACT wins one electorate seat.

	Number of seats
National Party	53
Labour Party	51
Green Party	8
New Zealand First	7
ACT Party	1
TOTAL	120

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.