Comparative Study of Electoral Systems
Module 4: Macro Report
September 10, 2012

Country: New Zealand
Date of Election: September 20 2014

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Date of Preparation: April 15 2016

NOTES TO COLLABORATORS:

▪ The information provided in this report contributes to an important part of the CSES project. The information may be filled out by yourself, or by an expert or experts of your choice. Your efforts in providing these data are greatly appreciated! Any supplementary documents that you can provide (e.g., electoral legislation, party manifestos, electoral commission reports, media reports) are also appreciated, and may be made available on the CSES website.

▪ Answers should be as of the date of the election being studied.

▪ Where brackets [ ] appear, collaborators should answer by placing an "X" within the appropriate bracket or brackets. For example: [X]

▪ If more space is needed to answer any question, please lengthen the document as necessary.

Data Pertinent to the Election at which the Module was Administered

1a. Type of Election
    [X] Parliamentary/Legislative
    [ ] Parliamentary/Legislative and Presidential
    [ ] Presidential
    [ ] Other; please specify: _____

1b. If the type of election in Question 1a included Parliamentary/Legislative, was the election for the Upper House, Lower House, or both?
    [ ] Upper House
    [X] Lower House
    [ ] Both
    [ ] Other; please specify: _____

There is no Upper House in New Zealand, so strictly speaking there is no Lower House either – just the House of Representatives.

2a. What was the party of the president *prior* to the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential?

NA

2b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *prior* to the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was parliamentary?

National

2c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *prior* to the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all".) Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights. List also cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties.

Name of Political Party   Number of Cabinet Ministers
National   All

2d. What was the size of the cabinet *prior* to the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 2c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count. Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

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3a. What was the party of the president *after* the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential?

NA

3b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *after* the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was parliamentary?

National

3c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *after* the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all"). Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights. List also cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties.

Name of Political Party   Number of Cabinet Ministers
National   All

3d. What was the size of the cabinet *after* the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 3c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count. Ministers are

considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

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4a. How many political parties received votes in the election? In this answer, we want political parties, not merely alliances or coalitions of political parties. Please include all parties that received votes, but do not include independents. Where coalitions are present, please count all member parties separately – for instance, a coalition of three parties would count as three parties in your answer, not as one party. Please provide separate information for elections held contemporaneously (e.g., legislative and presidential voting), when voters cast separate ballots.

15 parties received party votes, 23 parties received electorate votes.

4b. Please provide a source of data and link to a website with official, detailed election results (votes and seats) for all parties participating in the election. If the data is not available electronically, please provide the information in paper format if possible.

http://www.electionresults.org.nz/electionresults_2014/e9/html/e9_part1.html

4c. Please list all parties who received at least 1% of the vote nationally, and the applicable electoral results for each, in the following table. Please indicate the source (even if the same as in Question 4b), and add additional rows to the table as necessary. Please provide party names both in English and in the original language, if applicable.

Source: link above

Party Name	Number of Votes	% of Vote	Number of Seats	% of Seats
National Party	1131501	47.04	60	49.59
Labour Party	604535	25.13	32	26.45
Green Party	257359	10.7	14	11.57
New Zealand First Party	208300	8.66	11	9.09
Conservative	95598	3.97	0	0.00
Internet MANA	34094	1.42	0	0.00
Maori Party	31849	1.32	2	1.65
ACT New Zealand	16689	0.69	1	0.83
United Future	5286	0.22	1	0.83
Total			121	

NOTE: Results are for the party vote. ACT and United Future got less than 1 per cent of the party and electorate votes, but won asingle electorate seat each.

4d. What was the voter turnout in the election? Please also provide an official Internet address (preferably) or other official source where this information is available.

77.9% of those registered to vote, including informal votes of 0.45% and disallowed special votes at 0.91 (although note that in the latter case the main reason for disallowance is non-registration).

http://www.electionresults.org.nz/electionresults_2014/e9/html/e9_part9_1.html

4e. Please provide the following six statistics for the country at the time of the election studied, so that we may calculate voter turnout in various ways. Some definitions, where provided, are based on those developed by International IDEA. Please also provide an official Internet address (preferably) or other official source where this information is available.

- Total Population: 4,442,100 (June 20134)

  Definition: The total population includes all inhabitants, of all ages, both citizens and non-citizens (including illegal aliens).

- Total Number of Voting Age Citizens: 3,391,100

  Definition: This number is meant to approximate the eligible voting population.

  Note that in New Zealand non-citizens can vote after one year's permanent residency. This figure therefore includes non-citizens.

- Total Vote: 2,446,297

  Definition: The total number of votes cast in the relevant election. Total vote includes valid and invalid votes, as well as blank votes in cases where these are separated from invalid votes.

- Total Number of Invalid and Blank Votes: 40,675 (informal, ordinary and special votes disallowed)

- Voting Age Population: 3,391,100

  Definition: Includes all persons above the legal voting age.

- Number of Registered Voters: 3,140,417

  Definition: The figure represents the number of names on the voters' register at the time that the registration process closes, as reported by the electoral management body.

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5. Ideological family of political parties. For this question, please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 4 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Party Name	Ideological Family
National Party	E
Labour Party	D
Green Party	A
New Zealand First Party	O
Conservative Party	I
Maori Party	M
Mana	C
ACT New Zealand	H
United Future	G

Ideological Party Families: (These are suggestions only. If a party does not fit well into this classification scheme, please provide an alternative and some explanation.)

New Zealand First is a nationalist and populist party, centre on economic issues, to the right on social issues.

(A) Ecology Parties	(F) Left Liberal Parties	(K) Independents
(B) Communist Parties	(G) Liberal Parties	(L) Agrarian Parties
(C) Socialist Parties	(H) Right Liberal Parties	(M) Ethnic Parties
(D) Social Democratic Parties	(I) Christian Democratic Parties	(N) Regional Parties
(E) Conservative Parties	(J) National Parties	(O) Other Parties

6a. Ideological Positions of Parties:

Please indicate party positions on a left-right dimension (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator). Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 4 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Party Name	Left 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Right 10
A National Party								X			
B Labour Party				X							
C Green Party			X								
D New Zealand First Party							X				
E Maori Party							X				
F Internet-Mana		X									
G ACT New Zealand										X	
H United Future							X				
I Conservative Party								X			

6b. If you have asked respondents to rank political parties on an alternative dimension, other than the left-right dimension, please also provide your own rankings of the parties on this dimension. Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 4 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Name of dimension:

    Label for left hand position:
    Label for right hand position:

Party Name	Left 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Right 10
A.											
B.											
C.											
D.											
E.											
F.											
G.											
H.											
I.											

7. In your view, what are the five most salient factors that affected the outcome of the election (e.g. major scandals; economic events; the presence of an independent actor; specific issues)? Rank them according to their salience (1 = most salient).

1. Satisfaction with the country's economic performance and overall direction

2. Satisfaction with the government's leadership

3. Poor performance of the leading Opposition party, Labour

4. Scandals that detracted attention away from policy debates

5. Uncertainly about the nature and stability of an alternative coalition.

8. Party Leaders and Presidential Candidates:

In the table below, report the leader(s) of each party. Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 4 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I). If candidates were endorsed by more than one party, please indicate this.

Party Name	Name of Party Leader	Name of Presidential Candidate, if appropriate
A National Party	John Key	
B Labour Party	David Cunliffe	
C Green Party	Russell Norman and MetiriaTurei	
D New Zealand First Party	Winston Peters	
E Maori Party	Te Ururoa Flavell	
F Mana	Hone Harawira	
G ACT New Zealand	Jamie Whyte	
H United Future	Peter Dunne	
I Conservative Party	Colin Craig	

9a. Fairness of the Election

How impartial was the body that administered the election law?
    [X] Very impartial
    [ ] Mostly impartial
    [ ] Not very impartial
    [ ] Not impartial at all

9b. Was there a formal complaint against the national level results?
    [ ] Yes
    [X] No

9c. Were there irregularities reported by international election observers?
    [ ] Yes
    [ ] No
    [X] No international election observers

9d. On what date was the election originally scheduled to be held?

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9e. On what date was the election actually held? If different from 9d, please explain why.

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10a. Election Violence

To what extent was there violence and voter or candidate intimidation during the election campaign and the election day?
        [X] No violence at all
        [ ] Sporadic violence on the part of the government
        [ ] Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups
        [ ] Sporadic violence on all sides
        [ ] Significant violence on the part of the government
        [ ] Significant violence on the part of opposition groups
        [ ] Significant violence of all sides

10b. If there was violence, was it geographically concentrated or national?
        [ ] Geographically concentrated
        [ ] National

10c. Post-Election (and election-related) Violence

To what extent was there violence following the election?
        [X] No violence at all
        [ ] Sporadic violence on the part of the government
        [ ] Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups
        [ ] Sporadic violence on all sides
        [ ] Significant violence on the part of the government
        [ ] Significant violence on the part of opposition groups
        [ ] Significant violence of all sides

10d. Post-Election (and election-related) Protest

To what extent was there protest following the election?
        [X] No protest at all
        [ ] Sporadic protest
        [ ] Significant protest

Questions about the Possibilities of Electoral Alliance

Definitions: A joint list refers to one on which candidates of different parties run together. Apparentement refers to a legal agreement between two or more lists to pool their votes for the purposes of an initial seat allocation, with seats initially allocated to the alliance then reallocated to the lists in the alliance.

11. Joint Lists/Candidates

There are multiple types of electoral alliances/coalitions, but we are explicitly interested in those involving joint lists or candidates - i.e. those where parties compete as a unit during the election.

Is this type of electoral coalition legally allowable?
    [X Yes
    [ ] No

Is this type of electoral coalition used in practice, even if not legally allowable?
    [ ] Yes
    [ ] No

Parties can form an umbrella 'alliance' but cannot also stand under their own names.

If "Yes" was answered to either of the above questions, then please complete the following table for the election at which the Module was administered. Please mention only alliances that received at least 1% of the vote nationally. Add additional lines to the table as necessary.

Alliance Name	**Participating Parties** **(please indicate dominant members with an "*")**
Alliance 1: Internet Mana	The Internet Party, the Mana Party
Alliance 2:	
Alliance 3:	
Alliance 4:	
Alliance 5:	

12. If joint lists are possible, are they subject to different regulations than single-party lists? For example, higher thresholds, different numbers of candidates that may appear on the list, etc. (please mark all applicable responses)

      [ ] Yes, joint party lists must satisfy higher thresholds
      [ ] Yes, joint party lists may present different numbers of candidates
      [ ] Yes, joint party lists are subject to other regulations that are different from the
          regulations governing independent parties; please specify: _____
      [x] No, joint parties are governed by the same rules as the other parties
      [ ] Not applicable; no joint party lists are allowed

13a. Is there apparentement or linking of lists?
      [ ] Yes
      [x] No

13b. If apparentement is possible, what lists can participate in such agreements:
      [ ] lists of the same party in the same constituency
      [ ] lists of the same party from different constituencies
      [ ] lists of different parties in the same constituency

14a. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?
      [X] Yes
      [ ] No

An electorate candidate may have an endorsement from another party, but this is usually done tacitly rather than directly, and usually the endorsing party remains on the ballot.

14b. If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot?
      [X] No
      [ ] No party endorsements are indicated on the ballot paper
      [ ] Yes, candidate's name appears once, together with the names of all supporting parties
      [ ] Yes, candidate's name appears as many times as there are different parties endorsing
          him/her, each time with the name of the endorsing party
      [ ] Yes, other; please explain: _____

Data on Electoral Institutions

If possible, please supplement this section with copies of the electoral law, voters' handbooks, electoral commission reports, and/or any other relevant materials.

The Electoral Act 1993 (with amendments)
http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1993/0087/latest/DLM307519.html

The New Zealand Electoral Commission's Report on the election
http://www.elections.org.nz/events/2014-general-election/election-results-and-reporting/electoral-commission-report-2014-general

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Questions 15a through 21d must be repeated for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature.

Electoral Tier (Segment) and House

15a. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which electoral tier (segment) is being referred to? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

15b. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which house is being referred to (lower or upper)? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

Questions about Voting

16a. How many votes do voters cast or can cast? In systems where voters rank order the candidates, if there are 10 candidates (for example), the response to this question should be 10.

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16b. Do they vote for candidates (not party lists) or party lists? (Note: Collaborators may select multiple answers, if appropriate.)
(Definition: Party bloc voting is used in multi-member districts where voters cast a single party-centered vote for their party of choice; the party with the most votes wins all of the district seats.)
        [x] Candidates
        [x] Party Lists
        [ ] Party Bloc Voting
        [ ] Other; please explain: _____

16c. How many rounds of voting are there? 1

16d. If there are lists, are they closed, open, flexible, or is there party bloc voting?
> [x] Closed (order of candidates elected is determined by the party and voters are unable to express preference for a particular candidate)
> [ ] Open (voters can indicate their preferred party and their favored candidate within that party)
> [ ] Flexible (voters can allocate votes to candidates either within a single party list or across different party lists as they see fit)

17. Are the votes transferable?
(Definition: In systems with preferential voting, a voter can express a list of preferences. E.g., votes can be cast by putting a '1' in the column next to the voter's preferred candidate, a '2' beside their second favorite candidate and so on. Votes are counted according to the first preferences and any candidates who have achieved the predetermined quota are elected. To decide which of the remaining candidates are elected the votes are *transferred* from candidates who have more than the necessary number to achieve the quota and from the candidate with the least number of votes. An example of this is the election in Ireland in 2002.)
> [ ] Yes
> [x] No

18. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated?
(Definition: Cumulative voting refers to systems in which voters are allowed to cast more than one vote for a single candidate.)
> [ ] Yes
> [x] No

19. Is voting compulsory?
(Definition: Voting is compulsory if the law states that all those who have the right to vote are obliged to exercise that right.)
> [ ] Yes; Strictly Enforced Sanctions
> [ ] Yes; Weakly Enforced Sanctions
> [ ] Yes; Without Sanction for Violation
> [x] No

20. Please list and describe any other features of voting that should be noted.

Questions about Converting Votes into Seats

21a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?
     [x] Yes
     [ ] No

21b. If YES in Question 21a, what is the threshold?

5 per cent of the party vote or winning one or more electorate seats

21c. If YES in Question 21a, what is the unit for the threshold mentioned in Question 21b?
     [x] Percent of total votes
     [ ] Percent of valid votes
     [ ] Percent of the total electorate
     [x Other; please explain: Winning one or more electorate seats.

21d. If YES in Question 21a, please specify to what House/ Electoral Tier (Segment) the threshold(s) apply.

Party vote threshold via party vote, electorate seat threshold by electorate results. NOTE: the two tiers are LINKED. For this reason I have not gone through the questions twice.

Please repeat questions 15a through 21d for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature. Countries with only one tier should proceed to Question 22.

<u>References</u>

22. Please provide an official source for district-level election results. English language sources are especially helpful. Include website links or contact information if applicable.

http://www.electionresults.org.nz/electionresults_2014/e9/html/statistics.html

23. Please list any resources that were consulted in the preparation of this report, or that the CSES community may find especially helpful in understanding the political system described. Include website links if applicable.

http://www.elections.org.nz/ The New Zealand Electoral Commission

http://www.nzes.org The New Zealand Election Study