

Local Government Candidates 2001  
**A survey of  
Local Authority Election Candidates  
In The 2001  
Local Authority Elections**

Prepared by Research Services  
for Local Government Services  
Department of Internal Affairs – Te Tari Taiwhenua  
June 2002

THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Te Tari Taiwhenua

## Acknowledgements

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Local Government Services

Department of Internal Affairs – Te Tari Taiwhenua

June 2002

## Where To Obtain Copies

Copies of the report can be obtained from the Department of Internal Affairs, State Insurance Building, 46 Waring Taylor Street, Wellington. Telephone (04) 495-7200. P O Box 805, Wellington, New Zealand ISBN 0-478-09276-8. A publications catalogue is available at <http://www.dia.govt.nz>

## Foreword



I am pleased to present this report on candidates for the 2001 local authority elections. The report covers several local authority elections held on 13 October 2001. The elections include the first election for the newly constituted district health boards.

This report has been published as a companion report to the *Local Authority Election Statistics 2001* and is the second report of this nature since the one conducted in 1992.

This report offers valuable insights into the local government process to the general public, people with an interest in issues of local democracy, and decision-makers. The report reveals the reasons candidates stood for election, their previous political experiences and some of the characteristics of candidates. It also enables us to see correlations between these factors and a candidate's likelihood of being elected.

I would like to thank the candidates who returned their questionnaire; without your kind assistance this report would not have been possible.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "C Blake". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke underneath.

Christopher Blake  
Secretary for Internal Affairs

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## Section 1: Executive Summary

This report compiles information received from a survey of candidates for community boards, licensing trusts, territorial authorities (district and city councils) regional councils, and district health boards (DHBs). The survey was conducted nationally prior to the local authority elections held on 11 October 2001. This was just the second time this survey has been conducted; the first time was in 1992. Of the 3,451 candidates surveyed a response was received from 2,170 candidates, giving a response rate of 63%.

Most respondents (44%) stood for election to a territorial authority. Around a quarter of respondents stood for election to a community board, or a district health board.

### Who stands?

Given the relatively good response to the survey it is possible to construct a reasonable profile of typical local authority candidates.

Respondents were typically male, with around a third of respondents who were female. The great majority of respondents were aged 45 years and over, with 50 to 54 years being the most common age group. The majority of respondents lived in a *couple only* household. The next most common situation was *couple with children* households. Just over half of respondents came from households with relatively high levels of income (\$50,000 a year or more). A relatively high proportion of respondents were self-employed, with or without staff. Most respondents were white-collar workers, followed by retired and blue-collar workers. The most common occupational groups were *professional* and *executive* occupations.

About one in seven respondents were born overseas, well below the average

for the New Zealand population. Respondents from the Māori, Pacific peoples and Asian ethnic groups were under-represented amongst respondents. Ngai Tahu and Ngapuhi were the largest iwi represented amongst those respondents with Māori ancestry. Iwi from the Northland/Auckland region were the largest region represented.

The majority of respondents (55%) had stood as a candidate prior to the 2001 elections. However, only 38% of all respondents were current sitting members going into the 2001 elections. The average length of local government service of respondents with some experience was 8.6 years.

The majority of respondents felt they had no prior political involvement, other than possibly at the local authority level. The most common areas of political involvement amongst those who had some political experience were in lobby groups and in central government politics.

The main areas of involvement in the community reported by respondents were with sports groups (45%), Board of Trustees (BOTs)/schools (45%) and service clubs (36%).

### Who gets elected?

The factor most associated with electoral success was whether the candidate had previously been a member of a local authority, particularly a sitting member (incumbent). Candidates with previous experience were almost twice as likely to be re-elected compared to respondents without local authority experience.

Other factors associated with being elected were:

- **Gender** – males were more likely to get elected
- **Occupation** – white-collar workers and retired respondents were more likely to be elected
- **Place of birth** – those born in New Zealand were more likely to be elected
- **Age** – older candidates were more likely to be elected.

Conversely, the unemployed and students were less likely to be elected.

### Reasons why a candidate stands for election

Around half of all respondents stated that it was their own idea to stand for election. Some of the other popular reasons for standing for election were by respondents who were asked to stand by interested citizens and, to a lesser extent, those who were asked by sitting councillors.

Elected respondents were more likely to say they had been asked to stand for election by both interested citizens and councillors

Respondents' main areas of involvement in the community were with sports groups, Board of Trustees (BOTs)/schools and service clubs. Few respondents (2%) selected no areas of involvement in the community.

Elected respondents were more likely to have been previously involved in sports, education/Board of Trustees, service clubs or to have been justices of the peace (JP's).

## Section 2: Introduction

This report presents the results of a survey of local authority election candidates in the October 2001 elections. Candidates include those standing for community boards, licensing trusts, territorial authorities (district and city councils, including the mayoralty), regional councils, and district health boards (DHBs). The survey was last conducted for the 1992 local authority elections.

Local Government Services of the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) commissioned the survey. The survey aimed to gather information to:

- determine whether particular sections of the community, such as particular ethnic groups, income groups, or age or sex, were under represented amongst candidates and/or those who were elected
- provide information on the characteristics of candidates, such as their occupation, income level, number of dependants, that could be useful in establishing appropriate pay levels and allowances, and in considering childcare allowances and other similar issues
- provide the public and other interested parties with more information about local authorities and the process of democracy
- provide a database of information to enable DIA to better inform policy decision-making and to respond to enquiries and information requests from other government departments, and from overseas organisations (e.g. OECD).

### 2.1: Methodology

All local authority election candidates were surveyed. Candidates stood for election to: community boards, territorial authorities (city, district and unitary authorities – including the mayoralty), and regional councils. For the first time candidates for the following elections were also surveyed: licensing trusts, health trusts, and district health boards (DHB).

Electoral officers around New Zealand provided a full list of candidates and their contact details. Candidates were sent a questionnaire (with freepost envelope) about two weeks prior to the 11 October 2001 election. The survey was confidential but not anonymous and respondent's names were matched to the election statistics after the election to allow for comparison between elected and non-elected respondents.

The questionnaire contains 21 questions, three of which were open-ended questions. The full questionnaire is included in Appendix A.

There were just over 4,000 candidates in the 2001 local authority elections (Table 2.1). This figure was up from 3,613 candidates in the 1992 election. The main reason for this increase has been the introduction of district health boards and the inclusion of licensing trust elections in the survey.

Of all candidates, 2,170 responded to the survey, giving a response rate of 63% (Table 2.1). Many of these responses were received after the October elections but were included in the responses. This may have been partly due to a reminder email that was sent to those candidates who had not responded and who had given an email address.

**Table 2.1: Response rate, 2001**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Less (-)</b>
Total candidates supplied by electoral officers	4,069	
Address not supplied/inaccurate		-64
Double-ups		-5
Total available candidates	4,000	
Candidates not sent questionnaires		-541
Total number of candidates surveyed	3,459	
Returned - address unknown		-8
<b>Total Candidates surveyed</b>	<b>3,451</b>	
<b>Respondents (returned)</b>	<b>2,170</b>	
<b>Response Rate</b>	<b>63%</b>	

## Section 3: Candidates for Local Authority elections

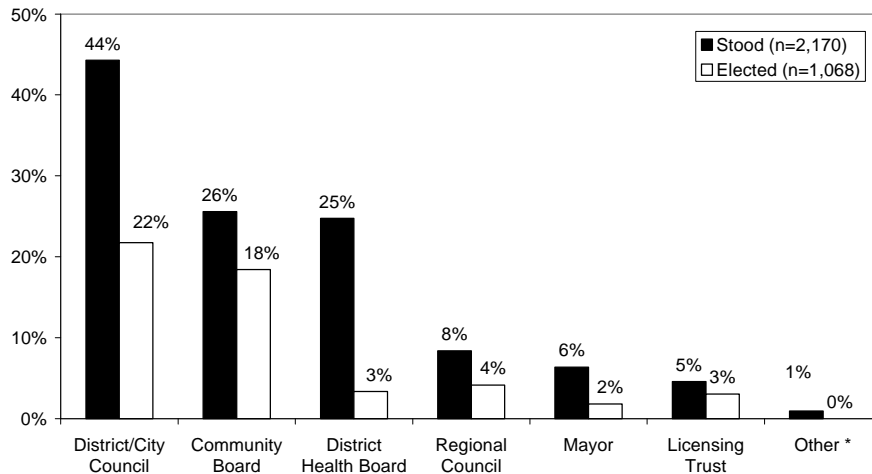
A total of 2,170 questionnaires were returned in time to be included in the results of the 2001 survey. Results presented in this section include the types of local authorities candidates stood for election on, how successful the candidates were, and if candidates had any previous involvement or experience in politics at the local government level.

### Types of local authorities that candidates stood for election on

Candidates were asked to name the elections they were standing for. Figure 3.1 shows the elections respondents reported they were standing for, and also the proportion of elected respondents of all respondents.

Almost half of candidates stood for election as a councillor on a district or city council (44%).

Figure 3.1: Proportion of candidates standing for election - 2001



\* includes health trusts and health incorporated candidates

Table 3.1 shows the other elections candidates stood for by each election type. Over half (51%) of the mayoral candidates were also district/city council candidates, and 35% of the licensing trust candidates were also running for positions on a district/city council.

Table 3.1: Other elections candidates stood for, 2001

	Community Board	Licensing Trust	District Health Board	Regional Council	District/City Council	Mayor
Community Board n=555		4.1%	4.7%	0.4%	19.3%	0.4%
Licensing Trust n=99	23.2%		6.1%	2.0%	33.3%	1.0%
District Health Board n=537	4.8%	1.1%		2.8%	9.5%	0.9%
Regional Council n=182	1.1%	1.1%	8.2%		0.0%	0.0%
District/City Council n=961	11.1%	3.4%	5.3%	0.0%		7.3%
Mayor n=138	1.4%	0.7%	3.6%	0.0%	50.7%	

### Proportion elected

Of the candidates responding to the survey, 49% were successfully elected, including 8% of respondents elected unopposed<sup>1</sup> (Table 3.2). More than half of respondents standing for election to a Community Board were successful in their bid to be elected, followed by Licensing Trust and Territorial Authorities candidates.

<sup>1</sup> Candidates elected where there were insufficient candidates to force an election

**Table 3.2: Candidates elected, 2001**

		<b>Elected</b>	<b>Elected Unopposed</b>
Community Board	n=552	72%	19%
Licensing Trust	n=99	67%	10%
District Health Board	n=519	14%	0%
Regional Council	n=183	49%	10%
Territorial Authority	n=924	51%	6%
Mayoralty	n=162	24%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>n=2170</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>8%</b>

Seven percent of respondents elected to a city or district council were also elected to a Community Board and 11% of candidates elected to a DHB were also elected onto a territorial authority. Another common combination was the proportion of licensing trust members who were also successfully elected onto a community board (18%). Four respondents were elected to three positions each.

### Elections where Candidate not an elector

Respondents were asked if they were standing in an election where they were not an elector, that is - not enrolled to vote in that election due to their living outside of the electorate. To be able to stand in local authority elections a candidate must be enrolled as a parliamentary elector, they do not have to reside within the electorate or be a ratepayer in that electorate<sup>2</sup>. Both in 1992

<sup>2</sup> Source: Local Electoral Act 2001

and 2001, 92% of respondents were standing in an election where they were also an elector.

Of the 8% of respondents who were not residing in the electorate for which they were standing, almost 3% of all respondents were standing for a district council and 2% were standing for a DHB election (Table 3.3). Five respondents indicated that they were standing for more than one election where they were not an elector (e.g. a DHB and a community board).

**Table 3.3: Elections where candidate was not an elector, 2001**

<b>Election where not an elector</b>	<b>Respondents</b>
None	92.4%
District Council	2.7%
District Health Board	2.2%
City Council	1.1%
Community Board	1.0%
Regional Council	0.7%
Licensing Trust	0.1%
Mayoralty	0.1%

*Multiple Response*

## Section 4: Experience of candidates

This section looks at the previous political experiences of respondents and their involvement in the wider community.

### Previous Local Authority involvement

Respondents were asked if they had previously stood as a candidate in a local body election. The majority of respondents indicated that they had stood as a candidate both in the 1992 (55%) and the 2001 elections (55%). *It should be noted that this question includes authorities (e.g. county councils) that existed in 1992 but no longer exist in 2001 and vice versa with the introduction of DHBs and the inclusion of licensing trusts<sup>3</sup>. However, only 38% of all respondents were current sitting members going into the 2001 elections, compared to 47% of respondents from the 1992 survey.*

Sitting members of local authorities were more likely to be elected. Of the 832 respondents who were sitting-members 82% were re-elected. The 376 respondents who had previously stood for election, but had not been elected had slightly lower levels of success than the 922 candidates who stood for election for the first time (27% compared to 30% of first-time candidates).

### Length of Service

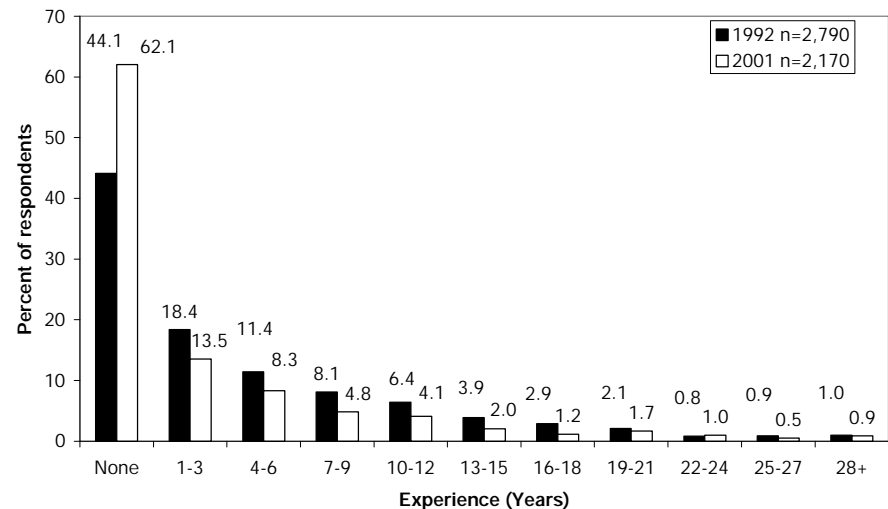
Candidates were asked how many years they had spent as a member of a local authority. The questionnaire emphasised that local authorities *included those that no longer exist, such as pest destruction boards.*

<sup>3</sup> Licensing trusts were not included in the 1992 survey and DHBs were only created in 2000

The average length of service, including respondents with no local authority experience, was 3.3 years in 2001 compared to 4.9 years in 1992. The average, excluding respondents with no local authority experience, was 8.6 years in 2001 and 8.7 years in 1992. The longest length of service recorded by a respondent in 2001 was 42 years experience. However, as Figure 4.1 shows, few respondents had served on local authorities for 28 years or more.

Candidates with previous experience on a local authority were more likely to be elected (74% elected) compared to respondents with no previous experience on a local authority (40% were elected).

Figure 4.1: Length of service - 1992, 2001



Note: includes respondents with no local authority experience

## Previous experience of candidates

Excluding those with no experience on a local authority, the majority of respondents had served one (35%) or two terms (22%). Just 2% of respondents had served the equivalent of 10 terms or more (30 years). In general, the longer a candidate had served, the more likely they were to be re-elected.

Of those with 1 to 20 years experience on a local authority, 76% were elected compared to 86% of those with 21 years or more experience.

## Political involvement

Candidates were asked to name their political involvement other than at a local authority level. The majority of respondents (54%) felt they had no prior political involvement, other than possibly at the local authority level. This compares to 70% in 1992 (Table 4.1).

The most common areas of political involvement for candidates in 2001 were in lobby groups (31% of all respondents) and in central government politics (19%). In 1992, central government (14%) was the main area of political experience amongst respondents, followed by lobby groups (11%). The difference between the 1992 and 2001 results may be partly due to the introduction of licensing trust and DHB respondents' results in 2001. The rise of candidates with lobby group involvement may be related to the introduction of DHB candidates from health related lobby group experiences, such as the Autistic Association of New Zealand.

Similar to the 1992 results, non-elected candidates were slightly more likely to have had some form of political involvement when compared to elected candidates (75% of non-elected compared to 64% of elected respondents in 1992 and 56% compared to 51% in 2001).

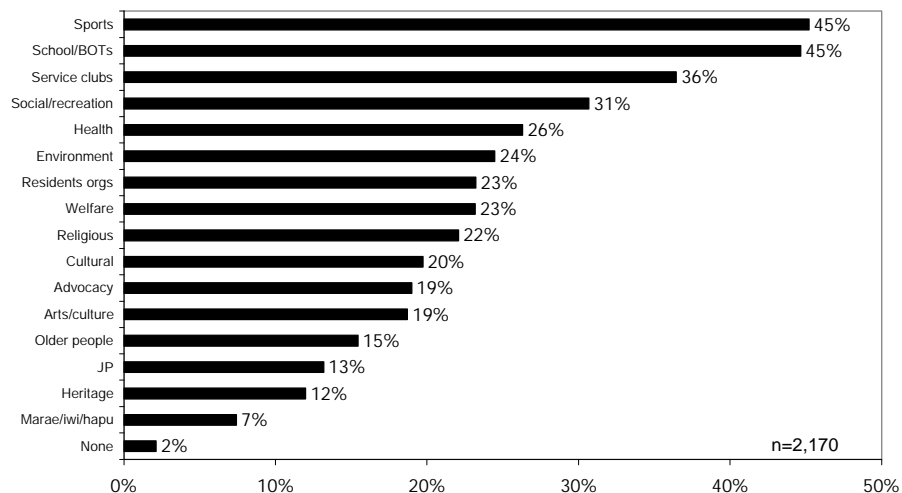
**Table 4.1: Main areas of political involvement - 1992, 2001**

Area of Involvement	2001 Elected	2001 Non-elected	2001 Total Respondents	1992 Total Respondents
No political involvement	56%	51%	54%	70%
Lobby Groups	30%	32%	31%	11%
Central Government politics	17%	21%	19%	14%
Trade Unions	7%	12%	9%	8%
Local issues/politics	7%	8%	8%	-
Student Politics	4%	5%	5%	2%

## Community involvement

Candidates were asked to name their main areas of involvement in the community (excluding involvement in overtly political organisations such as political parties). They were given a list of sixteen options plus an "other" option (for a full list of these options refer to the questionnaire in Appendix A). The results indicate a wide range of community involvement (Figure 4.2). The main areas of involvement were with sports groups (45%), Board of Trustees (BOTs)/schools (45%) and service clubs (36%). Few respondents (2%) selected no areas of involvement in the community.

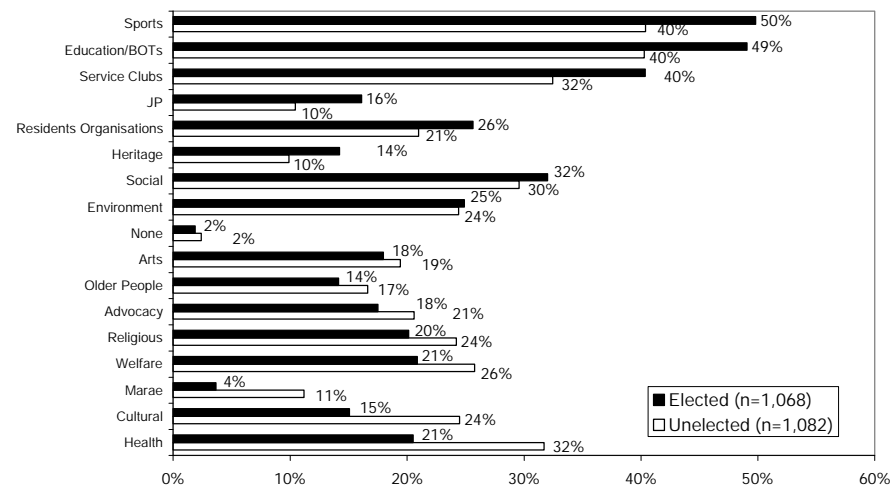
**Figure 4.2: Areas of community involvement of candidates - 2001**



The majority of respondents had sports, education and service club involvement, but elected respondents were more likely to have been previously involved in these areas (Figure 4.3). Elected respondents were also more likely to have been justices of the peace (JP's) compared to non-elected respondents.

There are differences also when looking at each type of election. For example, the elected candidates amongst DHB respondents had a higher level of involvement in the health sector (71%) compared to non-elected DHB respondents (54%).

**Figure 4.3: Areas of community involvement of candidates by elected and non-elected respondents - 2001**



*"None" refers to respondents who did not select any areas of involvement*

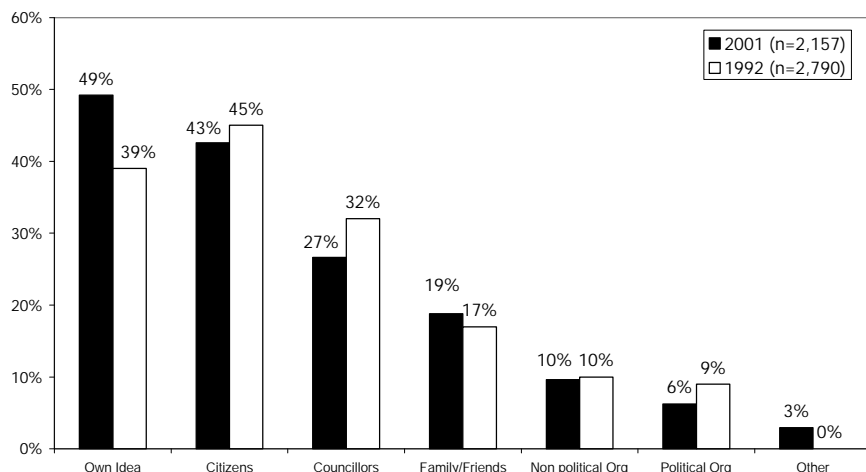
## Section 5: Candidates' reasons for standing

The results presented in this section deal with how and why respondents chose to stand for election.

### Decision to stand for election

Candidates were asked whose idea it was for them to stand for election. They were able to select more than one option from the list of six options provided (and an "other" option). Almost half of all respondents (49%) stated that it was their own idea to stand for election in 2001, up from 39% of respondents in 1992 (Figure 5.1).

**Figure 5.1: Whom candidates were asked to stand for election by – 1992, 2001**

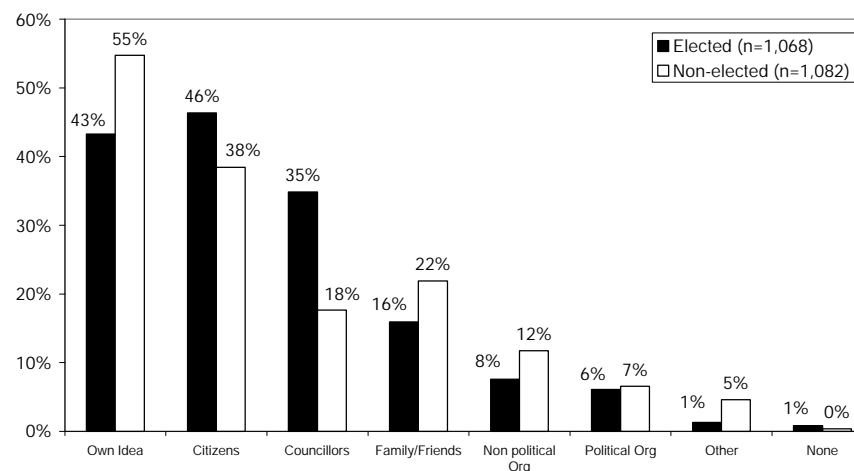


Multiple response

Missing = 13 respondents [2001 election]

The proportion of respondents who were asked by sitting councillors to stand in 2001 (26%) had also declined compared to 1992 (32%). Elected respondents were more likely to have been asked to stand for election by *interested citizens* and *councillors* compared to non-elected respondents (Figure 5.2). This was similar to the 1992 results. The success of candidates who were asked to stand for election by councillors may be a reflection of their joining a local authority party or alliance of candidates/councillors.

**Figure 5.2: Whom candidates were asked to stand for election by, elected and non-elected respondents**



### Main reasons for standing

Candidates were asked to indicate from a list of eight options<sup>4</sup> provided, the three main reasons behind their decision to stand for election, ranking the options from first to third in order of importance<sup>5</sup>. When respondents ticked more than three options their responses were included.

<sup>4</sup> For a full list of these options refer to the questionnaire in Appendix A

<sup>5</sup> The most important option was coded as "4", the second, "3" and so on, for calculating the average rating

Respondents cited *a desire to serve the community* as their main reason for standing for election in 2001 (Table 5.1), which was also the main reason given by respondents in 1992.

Other reasons given by the majority of respondents in 2001 were *an interest in local government affairs* (58%) and because candidates believed they had a *special skill/qualification to offer* (56%).

In 1992 *dissatisfaction with the way things are being run* was the third most popular reason for standing for election, but the option was not selected by a majority of respondents. The relatively high ratings of the *special skill/qualification to offer* category may be due, in part at least, to the introduction of DHB elections and the perception of the relevance of having a specific skill or qualification such as a medical qualification/experience. DHB respondents were also less likely to cite an interest in local government affairs as a reason for standing compared to other elections.

**Table 5.1: Main reasons for standing for election – 2001**

Reason for Standing	1992 (%)	2001 (%)	2001 Average Score
Desire to serve the community	77%	81%	2.0
Interest in local government	72%	58%	1.8
Special skill/qualification to offer <sup>6</sup>	-	56%	1.8
Represent neighbourhood/community	36%	44%	1.7
Dissatisfaction with the way things are run	37%	43%	1.8
Specific local issue	25%	34%	1.6
To gain political experience	10%	22%	1.3
To provide income	9%	21%	1.3
Other	9%	9%	1.7
None	-	1%	-

*Multiple Response*

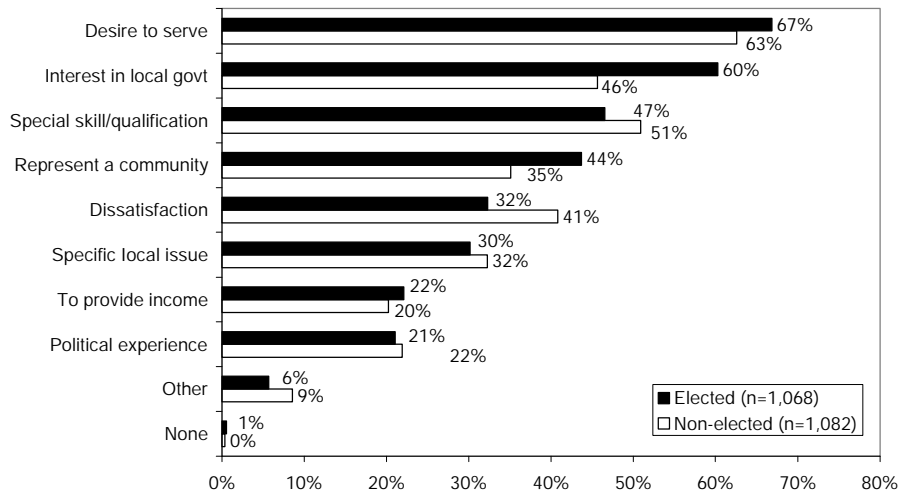
Community board respondents were more likely to want to *represent a particular neighbourhood or community sector* when standing for election than respondents in other elections and they were also more likely to consider standing for a community board as an *opportunity to gain political experience*. Together with licensing trust respondents, those seeking election to community boards were also more likely to cite a *desire to serve the community* as a reason for standing. Mayoral candidates were the only group

<sup>6</sup> A new category introduced in 2001

of respondents where more than half of them stated their *dissatisfaction with the way things are being run* as a reason for their standing for election.

Differences between elected and non-elected respondents' reasons for standing for election are shown in Figure 5.3. The main differences were that a higher proportion of elected respondents cited an interest in local government affairs, and a desire to represent a particular community/ neighbourhood. A higher proportion of non-elected respondents stated dissatisfaction with the way things were run as a reason for standing for election.

**Figure 5.3: Main reasons for standing for election, by elected and non-elected respondents - 2001**



## Section 6: Personal characteristics of candidates

This section looks at the personal characteristics of candidates, including their sex, age, ethnicity, occupation and income levels.

### Sex

There were more male (66%) compared to female respondents (34%). Just over half of all male respondents were elected (52%) compared to just under half of all female respondents (46%). Female respondents were younger than male respondents – over a quarter of females (26%) were under the age of 45 years compared to 13% of males. The ethnicity of male and female respondents were very similar. Nine percent of male and female respondents were Māori.

Males were more likely to be self-employed (27%) or an employer of staff (26%) compared to female respondents (20% self-employed and 12% employer). Female respondents were more likely to be an employee (44% of females compared to 30% of male respondents). They were also more likely to be employed in a family business than males (8% compared to 3% of males).

The occupations of male and female respondents differed in several key areas. Males were more likely to be retired (17% compared to 10% of females) or blue-collar workers (8% compared to 2%). Females were more likely to be home-makers (5% compared to 1% of male respondents). Amongst the white-collar workers, 4% of male respondents said they were a health professional compared to 11% of female respondents.

Male and female respondents had similar levels of household income. Around 14% of male and female respondents lived in a household with an annual income of \$20,000 or less. At the other end of the scale, 18% of male and 16% of female respondents had household income of \$100,000 or more.

A higher proportion of female respondents (34%) stood for election to a District Health Board compared to male respondents (19%). However, a higher proportion of male respondents (45%) stood for election to a territorial authority than females (38%). Male respondents were also more likely to have stood for mayor (8%) compared to female respondents (4%).

Females had a lower average length of service on local authorities (3.1 years) compared to males (4.1 years). Excluding respondents with no previous local authority experience, the length of service of males (9.1 years) and females (7.6 years) is even more marked. However, in comparison to the 1992 results there has been a reduction in the disparity between males (9.5 years in 1992) and females (6.8 years in 1992).

Males were more likely than female respondents to state they were dissatisfied with the way things were being run (47% compared to 35% of females). They were also more likely to stand for election as a result of a specific local issue or issues (36% compared to 30%).

Similar to 1992, female respondents were more likely to say they were asked to stand for election by family or friends (24% compared to 16% of males). A higher proportion of males (51%) said it was *their own idea* to stand for election compared to female respondents (47%).

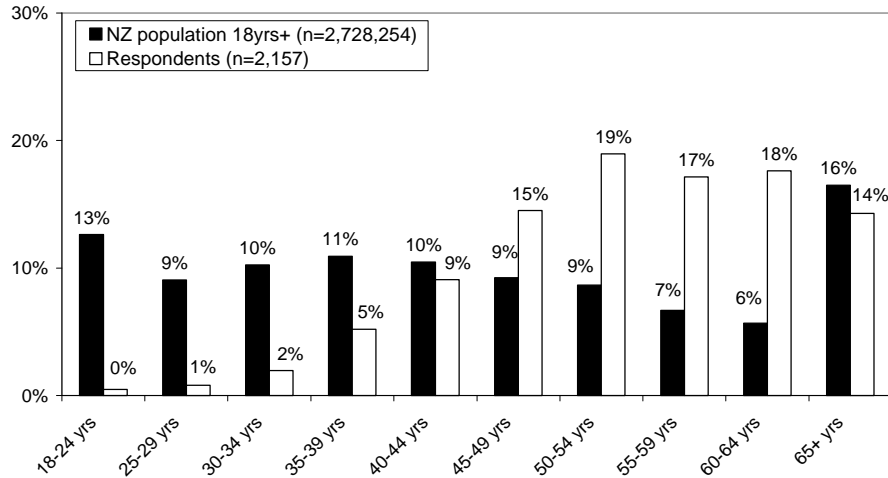
Another similarity to the 1992 results was the higher proportion of female respondents who had previous political experience with a lobby group (37%)

compared to males (28%).

### Age

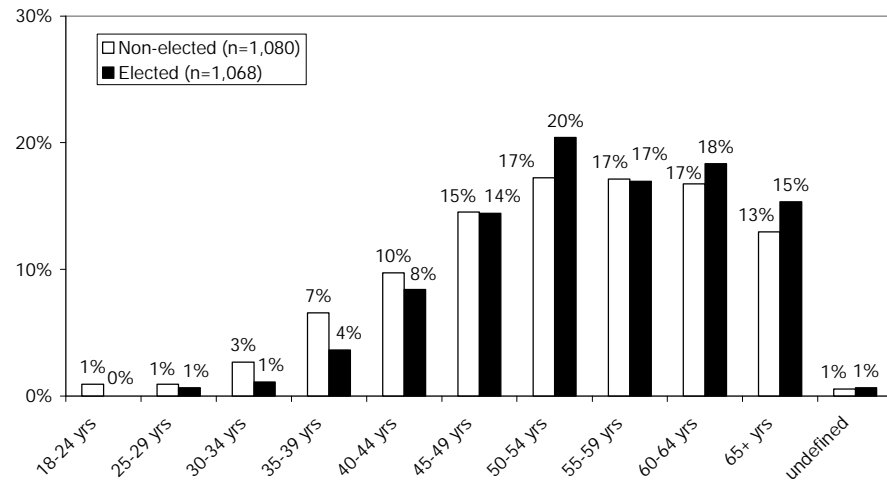
Respondents to the survey were older than the national population (Figure 6.1). The majority of respondents were between the ages of 50 to 64 years while few respondents (5%) were between the ages of 18 to 24 years.

**Figure 6.1: Age distribution of respondents and national population<sup>7</sup>**



<sup>7</sup> Source: Usually resident population, 2001 Census - Statistic New Zealand

**Figure 6.2: Age distribution of candidates, by elected and non-elected respondents - 2001**



Missing: 22 respondents

### Place of birth

More respondents were born in New Zealand (86%) than were born overseas (14%). This compares to 23% of people nationally who were born overseas. Respondents born in New Zealand were more likely to be elected compared to overseas born respondents (50% compared to 43% of respondents born overseas).

### Māori Ancestry

Most respondents did not have any Māori ancestry (82%), and 7% did not know. This compared to 80% of the population nationally who had no Māori descent (2% did not know). The 12%<sup>8</sup> of respondents who reported having Māori ancestry compares with 17% of the population nationally. Less respondents (30%) with Māori ancestry were elected compared to 52% of

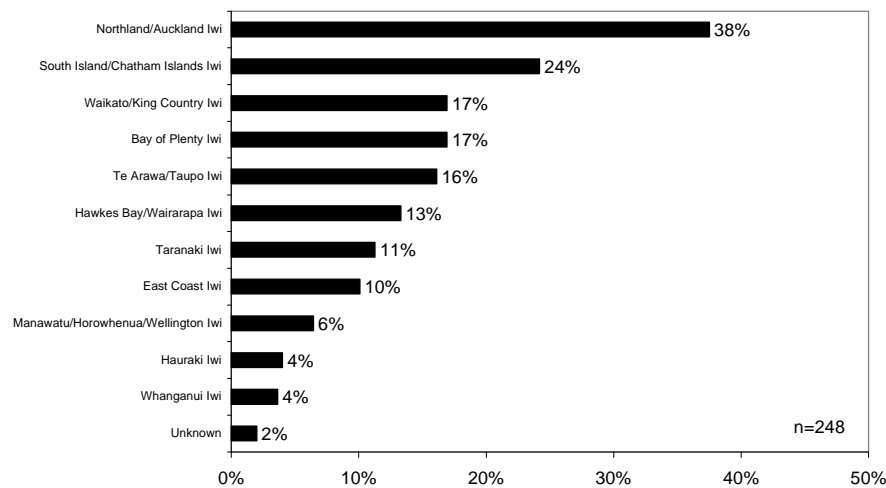
respondents with none and 50% of respondents who did not know if they had Māori ancestry.

## Iwi

Respondents who indicated they had Māori ancestry were asked if they knew the name of their iwi, of which most (87% of the 248 respondents with Māori ancestry) replied that they did.

A higher number of respondents identified affiliation to Ngai Tahu (16%), followed by Ngapuhi (15%) compared to other iwi groups. However, a higher proportion of respondents identified with iwi from the Northland/Auckland region<sup>9</sup> (which includes Ngapuhi) than iwi in the South Island/Chatham Islands (Figure 6.3). For a full list of iwi affiliation refer to the table in Appendix B.

**Figure 6.3: Regional iwi affiliation – 2001**



8 Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

9 Iwi were grouped according to the Statistics New Zealand iwi regional/geographic groupings

## Ethnicity

Respondents were asked to identify the ethnic group(s) they belonged to, they were allowed to tick as many options as they liked from the list provided (for more information refer to the questionnaire in Appendix A or the Statistics New Zealand website: <http://www.stats.govt.nz>).

The majority of respondents (87%) belonged to the New Zealand European/Pākehā ethnic group (Table 6.1). Compared to the national population, Māori, Pacific peoples and Asian ethnic groups were under-represented amongst respondents.

**Table 6.1: Ethnic group of respondents - 2001**

Ethnic Group	Number	Elected	Non-elected	Total Respondents	NZ Population*
NZ European	1,851	91%	80%	87%	77%
Māori	192	4%	14%	9%	14%
Pacific peoples	24	2%	1%	1%	6%
Asian	19	1%	1%	1%	6%
Other	50	2%	3%	2%	1%

\* Source: Statistics New Zealand 2001 Census

Missing: 33 respondents

Multiple response

## Employment

A third of respondents were working as employees (Table 6.2). The next most common employment situation was self-employment (25%). A similar proportion of respondents (22%) identified themselves as employers. Employers were more likely to be elected compared to other respondents, followed by those who worked for a family business.

**Table 6.2: Job where worked most hours in - 2001**

Job worked most hours in	Number	Percent	Elected	Non-Elected
Employee	748	34%	40%	60%
Self-employed	532	25%	49%	51%
Employer	468	22%	63%	37%
Not in paid employment	265	12%	44%	56%
Family business	95	4%	62%	38%
Unemployed	62	3%	66%	34%

## Occupation

The most common occupation listed by respondents was a professional (Table 6.3). Three of the four most common occupations were white-collar occupations. The categories used in the questionnaire and displayed in Table 6.3 were combined (in some cases) into larger groupings to better present information on respondents' occupations (Figure 6.4). The majority of respondents (71%) were employed in a white-collar occupation. There were comparatively fewer respondents from blue-collar occupation groups (7%).

Within the white-collar occupational groups 21% of respondents were in the professional occupational group and a further 8% who were health professionals. Of the 130 respondents who were health professionals, 26%

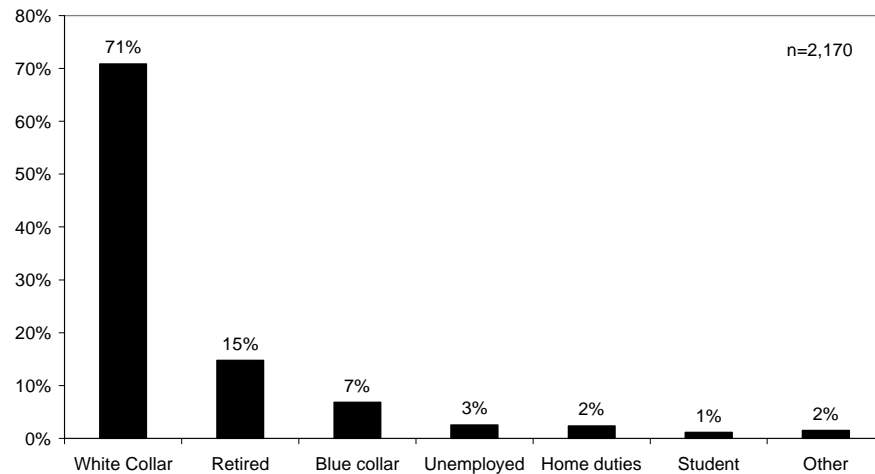
were nurses/midwives, 11% were health managers. A further 9% were doctors and 8% were physiotherapists/occupational therapists.

**Table 6.3: Occupation of respondents - 2001**

Occupation	Number	Percent
Professional	448	21%
Executive	330	15%
Retired	320	15%
Farm Manager	249	11%
Health Professional	165	8%
Company Director	142	7%
Sales or Service	140	6%
Tradesperson	105	5%
Clerical	63	3%
Unemployed	55	3%
Home Duties	51	2%
Other	33	2%
Student	25	1%
Semi-skilled	23	1%
Labourer	21	1%

A higher than expected number of respondents who were white-collar workers or retired were elected. Similarly, a higher than expected number of unemployed and student respondents were not elected.

**Figure 6.4: Occupation of respondents by main occupation categories - 2001**



### Likelihood of giving up job if elected

Respondents were asked if they were likely to give up their current employment if they were elected. For a large proportion of respondents (38%) this question did not apply to their situation, possibly due to the relatively large proportion of questionnaires that were returned after the elections when respondents would be aware that they were already not elected (Table 6.4). A small proportion of respondents (4%) said that they would give up their present job if elected and 15% said they would work part-time.

**Table 6.4: Likelihood of giving up job if elected - 2001**

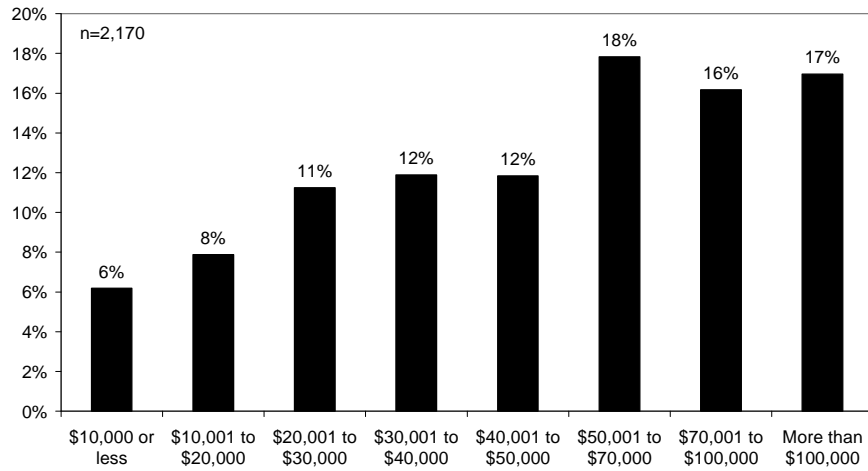
Likely to give up present job	Number	Percent
Yes	88	4%
No	940	43%
Will work part-time	321	15%
Does not apply	821	38%

Mayoral candidates were more likely than other respondents to indicate they would give up their present job if elected. Respondents from DHB, mayoral and regional council elections were also more likely than other respondents to indicate they would work part-time if elected.

### Household income

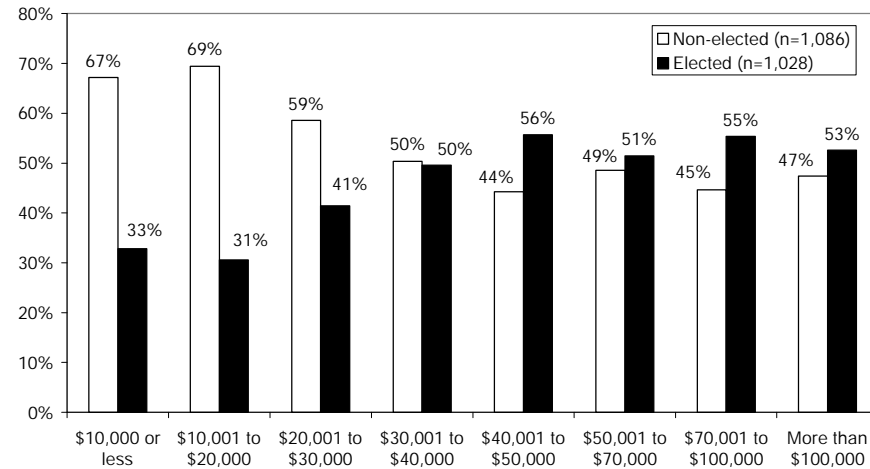
Just over half (51%) of respondents came from households with an annual income of \$50,000 or more (Figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5: Household income of respondents – 2001



Respondents with a household income of \$40,000 or more were more likely to be elected than respondents with a household income of under \$40,000 (Figure 6.6). This result is likely to be closely linked to the occupation of respondents.

Figure 6.6: Household income of respondents, by elected and non-elected respondents – 2001



### Household composition

The majority of respondents lived with a partner and a fifth of respondents lived with a child or children aged between 5 to 15 years (Figure 6.5).

Table 6.5: Whom respondents live with – 1992, 2001

	1992 (n=2,790)	2001 (n=2,170)
Alone	7%	10%
Partner	84%	83%
Child under 5	8%	5%
Child 5-15 yrs	23%	22%
Dependents	5%	3%
Other adults	24%	13%
Others	-	2%

Over half of respondents lived in a *couple only* household (Table 6.6). The next most common situation was *couple with children* households (22%).

**Table 6.6: Composition of household - 2001**

Household Type	Percent
Living alone	10%
Couple only	53%
Couple with child(ren)	22%
Couple with others	9%
Sole parent with child(ren)	3%
Other multi-person household	3%

*Missing 27 respondents*





















## Appendix B: Iwi Affiliation

Respondents were asked to indicate if they had any Māori ancestry, of which 248 respondents replied that had. They were then asked if they knew the name of their iwi and to state the name(s) and region(s) of their iwi affiliation. Thirty-nine percent of respondents with Māori ancestry indicated affiliation to more than one iwi group. Because the question was self-identified, only a limited attempt has been made to code responses. ***Where an iwi or region could not be adequately identified the respondents' response has been included untouched.***

Table 6.7: Iwi affiliation by region - 2001

Region	Iwi	Total
Bay of Plenty Iwi	Mataatua	1
Bay of Plenty Iwi	Ng Pukeko/Ng Awa	1
Bay of Plenty Iwi	Ngai Tai	2
Bay of Plenty Iwi	Ngaiterangi	8
Bay of Plenty Iwi	Ngati Awa	6
Bay of Plenty Iwi	Ngati Pukenga	1
Bay of Plenty Iwi	Ngati Ranginui	1
Bay of Plenty Iwi	Ngati Taina	1
Bay of Plenty Iwi	Tuhoe	4
Bay of Plenty Iwi	Tuwharetoa	3
Bay of Plenty Iwi	Whakatohea	6
Bay of Plenty Iwi	Whanau-a-Apanui	7
East Coast Iwi	Ngati Porou	20
East Coast Iwi	Ngati Ruataupare	1
East Coast Iwi	Rongowakaata	1

Region	Iwi	Total
East Coast Iwi	Te Aitanga-a-Mahaka	1
East Coast Iwi	Te Ehotu	1
Hauraki Iwi	Ngati Paoa	4
Hauraki Iwi	Ngati Tamatera	2
Hauraki Iwi	Ngati Whanaunga	2
Hauraki Iwi	Patukirikiri	1
Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa Iwi	Kahungunu	19
Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa Iwi	Mokai Patea	1
Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa Iwi	Ngati Hinekura	1
Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa Iwi	Ngati Kahungunu ki Heretaunga	1
Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa Iwi	Ngati Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa	3
Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa Iwi	Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa	5
Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa Iwi	Ngati Kuripakiako	1
Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa Iwi	Rangitane	1
Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa Iwi	Rongomaiwahine	1
Ki Te Tonga	Ngati Kauwhata	1
Manawatu/Horowhenua/ Wellington Iwi	Ngati Haumia	1
Manawatu/Horowhenua/ Wellington Iwi	Ngati Raukawa	4
Manawatu/Horowhenua/ Wellington Iwi	Ngati Toa	6
Manawatu/Horowhenua/ Wellington Iwi	Rangitane	1
Manawatu/Horowhenua/ Wellington Iwi	Te Ati Awa	3
Manawatu/Horowhenua/ Wellington Iwi	Tukorehe	1

Region	Iwi	Total
Mokai Patea	Ngati Whitikaupeka	1
Motiti Island	Ng Patuwai	1
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Ngapuhi	37
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Ngati Hine	4
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Ngati Kahu	8
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Ngati Kuri	4
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Ngati Paoa	1
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Ngati Rongo	1
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Ngati Takoto	1
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Ngati Torehina	1
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Ngati Whatua	18
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Pohoteare	1
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Tamaoho	1
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Te Ati Awa	1
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Te Aupouri	3
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Te Kawarau	1
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Te Rarawa	4
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Te Roroa	3
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Te Uri-o-Hau	2
Northland/Auckland Iwi	Unknown	1
Pukehina/Maketu	Ng Whakane	1
Pukehina/Maketu	Ngati Whakaheuo/Ng Makino	1
South Is./Chatham Islands Iwi	Kahungunu	1
South Is./Chatham Islands Iwi	Kati Mamoe	1
South Is./Chatham Islands Iwi	Moriori	3
South Is./Chatham Islands Iwi	Ngai Tahu	39
South Is./Chatham Islands Iwi	Ngati Kahu	1
South Is./Chatham Islands Iwi	Ngati Koata	1

Region	Iwi	Total
South Is./Chatham Islands Iwi	Ngati Mangu Kaha O Te Waipounamu	1
South Is./Chatham Islands Iwi	Ngati Rarua	1
South Is./Chatham Islands Iwi	Ngati Raukawa	1
South Is./Chatham Islands Iwi	Ngati Tama	1
South Is./Chatham Islands Iwi	Ngati Toa	1
South Is./Chatham Islands Iwi	Rangitane	2
South Is./Chatham Islands Iwi	Te Ati Awa	4
South Is./Chatham Islands Iwi	Te Runanga O Otakou	1
Taranaki Iwi	Nga Mahanga a Tairi	1
Taranaki Iwi	Nga Ruahine	3
Taranaki Iwi	Ngati Kute	1
Taranaki Iwi	Ngati Maru	3
Taranaki Iwi	Ngati Mutunga	3
Taranaki Iwi	Ngati Ruanui	3
Taranaki Iwi	Ngati Tama	2
Taranaki Iwi	Taranaki	5
Taranaki Iwi	Te Ati Awa	8
Te Arawa/Taupo Iwi	Ng Wahiao/Tuhourangi	1
Te Arawa/Taupo Iwi	Ngati Pikiaro	2
Te Arawa/Taupo Iwi	Ngati Rangiteaorere	1
Te Arawa/Taupo Iwi	Ngati Rangiwewehi	3
Te Arawa/Taupo Iwi	Ngati Wahiau	1
Te Arawa/Taupo Iwi	Ngati Whakaue	4
Te Arawa/Taupo Iwi	Te Arawa	17
Te Arawa/Taupo Iwi	Tuhourangi	2
Te Arawa/Taupo Iwi	Tuwharetoa	7
Te Arawa/Taupo Iwi	Uenuku-Kopako	1

Region	Iwi	Total
Te Arawa/Taupo Iwi	Waitaha	1
Waikato/King Country Iwi	Ngati Maniapoto	11
Waikato/King Country Iwi	Ngati Pou	1
Waikato/King Country Iwi	Ngati Raukawa	8
Waikato/King Country Iwi	Ngati Tukorehe	1
Waikato/King Country Iwi	Ngati Whawhakia	1
Waikato/King Country Iwi	Tainui	17
Waikato/King Country Iwi	Te Arawa	1
Waikato/King Country Iwi	Waikato	2
Whanganui Iwi	Ngati Apa	2
Whanganui Iwi	Ngati Kauwhata	1
Whanganui Iwi	Te Ati Hau Nui-a-Paparangi	5
(blank)	Porangahau	1