



Horizon Research

Fast-track Approvals Bill Survey

May 2024

Prepared for

Greenpeace



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Executive Summary

Approach

These results are from a Horizon Research survey conducted between 20th and 25th May 2024. The total sample size was 1,060 adults, 18 years of age and over.

The maximum margin of error is $\pm 3\%$ (at the 95% confidence level). The data was weighted on education, ethnicity, region, personal income and Party Vote 2023 to match the adult population.

Summary

53% (2,195,000 adults) have *heard* of the Fast-track Approvals Bill.

70% of people under 35 years old have *not heard* of the Bill.

Opinion on the Fast-track Approvals Bill is evenly split.

- **34%** (1,391,000 adults) think the Fast-track Approvals Bill is a *good idea*
- **37%** (1,543,000 adults) think it is a *bad idea*
- **29%** (1,188,000 adults) are *not sure*.

Overall, the issue of the Fast-track Approvals Bill is considered *important* to **55%** (2,282,000 adults) when compared to other issues.

- **22%** (887,000 adults) said it was *very important*.

The biggest concern about the Fast-track Approvals Bill for was that *activities, currently prohibited (like dumping raw sewage into the ocean) could be allowed*. **81%** (3,322,000 adults) said they are concerned by this.

The second biggest concern for **70%** (2,847,000 adults) was that *developments that have been stopped in the Supreme Court (like seabed mining in a blue whale habitat) could be allowed to go ahead*.

Of least concern was *the bill does not require developers to consider Te Tiriti o Waitangi*, with just over half **51%** (2,076,000 adults) saying they were concerned about it.

| <i>Are you concerned or not concerned about these aspects of the Fast-track Approvals Bill?</i> | Very concerned/ concerned | Not concerned/not concerned at all |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Members of the public will not have the right to have a say on fast-tracked developments proposed for their community. | 70% | 23% |
| Activities that are currently prohibited (like dumping raw sewage into the ocean) could be allowed. | 81% | 14% |
| Developments that have been stopped in the Supreme Court (like seabed mining in a blue whale habitat) could be allowed to go ahead. | 70% | 24% |
| Three Ministers will have the power to decide on development projects, with few checks and balances. | 65% | 28% |
| The bill does not require developers to consider Te Tiriti o Waitangi. | 51% | 43% |
| It could create a risk that commercial interests, some of whom have made donations to political parties and MPs, may influence development decisions. | 68% | 24% |

Respondents were asked how concerned or unconcerned they were about potential consequences of fast-track approval related to certain developments.

The biggest concern was *seabed mining in the ocean* - **64%** (2,633,000 adults).

Second biggest concern was *mining on conservation land* - **61%** (2,517,000 adults).

| <i>How concerned or unconcerned are you about each of these potential consequences of these developments if given fast-track approval under the proposed new law?</i> | Very concerned/ concerned | Not concerned/not concerned at all |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Seabed mining in the ocean | 64% | 28% |
| Mining on conservation land | 61% | 32% |
| More oil, gas and coal extraction | 53% | 38% |
| Dairy farm expansion | 48% | 41% |
| Large dams and irrigation schemes | 46% | 44% |

60% (2,480,000 adults) do not agree that developments like mining should be prioritised even if they mean the extinction of native species.

- **25%** (1,015,000 adults) do think developments like mining should be prioritised.

Vision for future of New Zealand

61% of respondents (2,509,000 adults) want to see more development, but only if it is managed in a way that doesn't do more damage to nature.

27% (1,110,000 adults) want to see more natural areas protected and restored, even if that means less or slower development.

12% (508,000 adults) want to see more development, even if that means some natural areas will be damaged or lost.

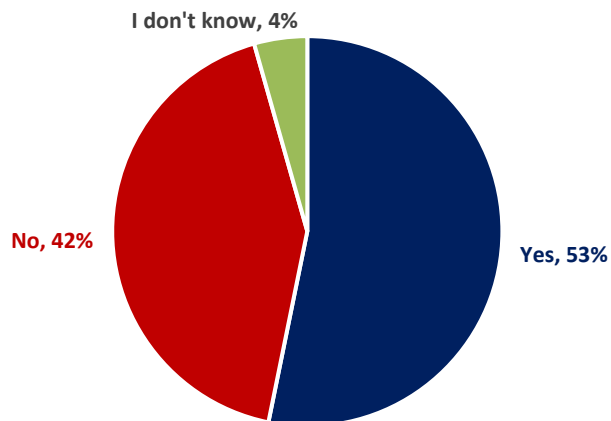
Report

1. Fast-track Approvals Bill

Awareness of the Fast-Track Approvals Bill

53% (2,195,000 adults) had *heard* of the Fast-track Approvals Bill and **42%** (1,750,000 adults) said they had *not heard* of it.

Had you heard about the Fast-track Approvals Bill before taking this survey?



Total sample n=1,059

The table below shows the people who are significantly more likely to have *heard* or *not have heard* about the Bill.

| Heard about Fast-track Approvals Bill 53% | | Haven't heard about Fast-track Approvals Bill 42% | |
|--|-----|--|-----|
| 55+ year olds | 75% | Under 35 year olds | 70% |
| Males | 63% | Females | 50% |
| Personal income \$50k-\$150k | 59% | Personal income less than \$50k | 57% |
| Personal income more than \$150k | 86% | Asian | 71% |
| Household income more than \$200k | 72% | Indian | 73% |
| NZ European/Pākehā | 60% | Māori | 52% |
| | | Pasifika | 67% |
| | | Living in Auckland | 51% |

There are also significant differences among voters of awareness of the Bill.

| Had you heard about the Fast-track Approvals Bill before taking this survey? | ALL | PARTY VOTE 2023 | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | ACT New Zealand | Green Party | Labour Party | National Party | New Zealand First | Te Pāti Māori |
| Yes | 53% | 76% | 78% | 56% | 62% | 71% | 65% |
| No | 42% | 20% | 21% | 40% | 33% | 21% | 31% |
| I don't know | 4% | 4% | 2% | 4% | 5% | 8% | 4% |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| N (unweighted) | 1,059 | 100 | 167 | 284 | 256 | 59 | 49 |
|----------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|

BLUE = significantly higher than total sample RED = significantly lower than total sample

What do people think of the Fast-track Approvals Bill?

Respondents were told.

The Fast-track Approvals Bill is a draft law now being considered by Parliament.

If it becomes law in its current form, it will allow some developments to be fast-tracked. They will be able to bypass a suite of existing environmental laws (like the Resource Management, Conservation and the Wildlife acts) and public consultation processes.

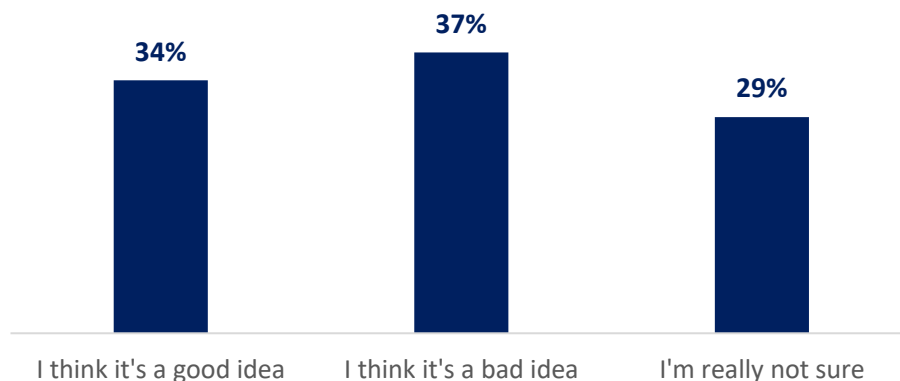
Proponents argue that this will make it easier to consent new infrastructure and other developments.

Opponents argue that the bill removes critical environmental protections and local communities' right to have a say on developments.

Opinion on the Fast-track Approvals Bill is evenly split.

- **34%** (1,391,000 adults) think the Fast-track Approvals Bill is a good idea
- **37%** (1,543,000 adults) think it is a bad idea
- **29%** (1,188,000 adults) were not sure.

Generally, what do you think about the Fast-track Approvals Bill?



Total sample n=1,060

The table below details differences across groups who think the Bill is a good or bad idea or who are not sure.

| I think it's a good idea 53% | | I think it's a bad idea 42% | | I'm really not sure 29% | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| Males | 47% | Females | 44% | Under 35 year olds | 41% |
| Personal income \$50k-\$150k | 39% | Personal income \$30k-\$50k | 48% | Females | 35% |
| Personal income more than \$150k | 65% | Māori | 50% | Asian | 52% |
| Household income more than \$200k | 45% | | | Pasifika | 55% |
| Living in Manawatu/Whanganui | 46% | | | Living in Auckland | 36% |

Voters for parties in the governing coalition support the Bill. **70%** of ACT, **56%** of National and **55%** of New Zealand First voters think it is a *good idea*.

| Generally, what do you think about the Fast-track Approvals Bill? | ALL | PARTY VOTE 2023 | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | ACT New Zealand | Green Party | Labour Party | National Party | New Zealand First | Te Pāti Māori |
| I think it's a good idea | 34% | 70% | 6% | 13% | 56% | 55% | 6% |
| I think it's a bad idea | 37% | 13% | 81% | 63% | 14% | 17% | 78% |
| I'm really not sure | 29% | 18% | 13% | 24% | 30% | 28% | 16% |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| N (unweighted) | 1,059 | 100 | 167 | 284 | 256 | 59 | 49 |
|----------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|

BLUE = significantly higher than total sample RED = significantly lower than total sample

Concern about aspects of the Fast-track Approvals Bill

Respondents were asked whether they were concerned or not about certain aspects of the Fast-track Approvals Bill.

The biggest concern for **81%** (3,322,000 adults) was that *activities that are currently prohibited (like dumping raw sewage into the ocean) could be allowed.*

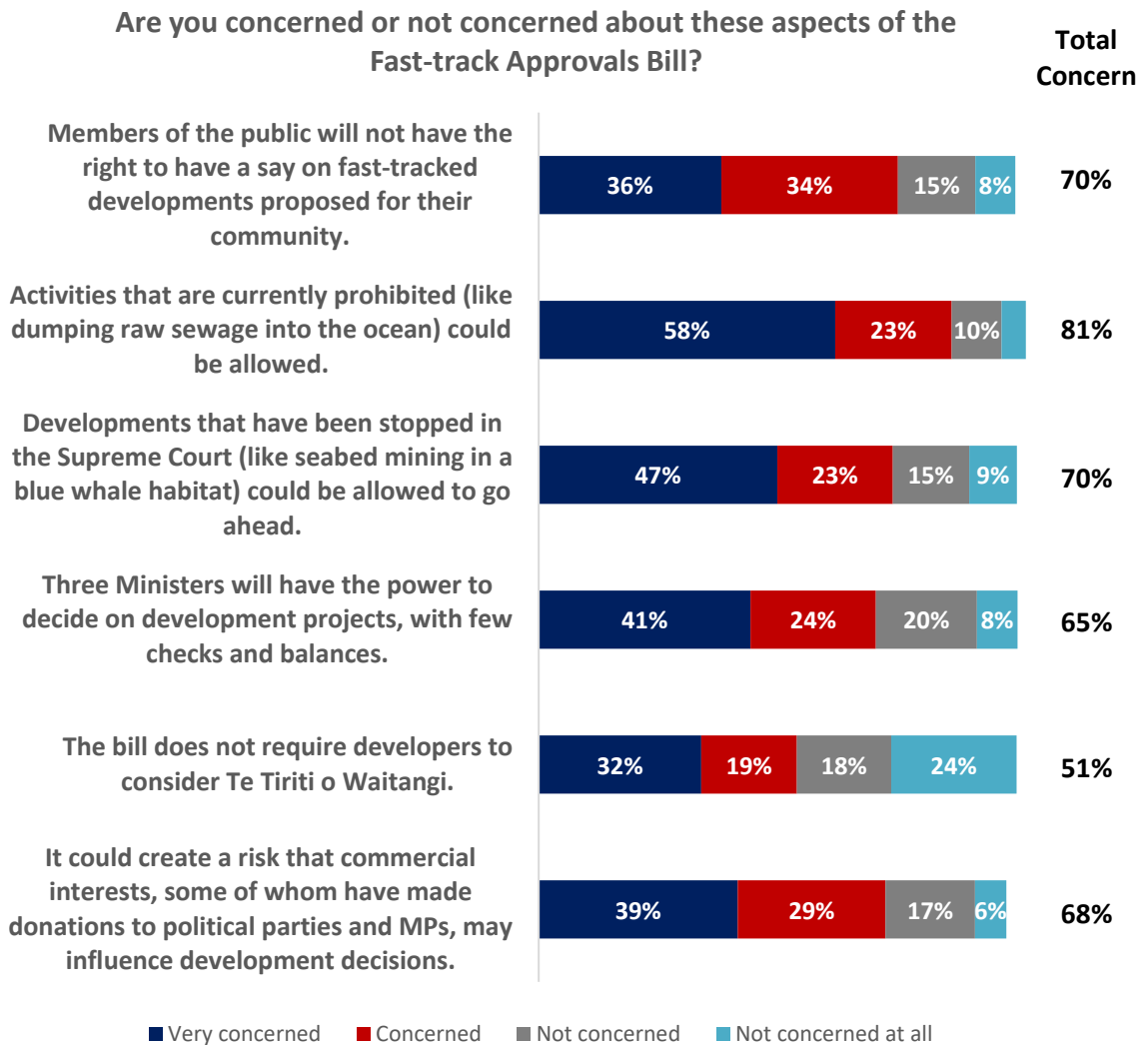
- **58%** (2,385,000 adults) were very concerned.

The second biggest concern for **70%** (2,847,000 adults) was *developments that have been stopped in the Supreme Court (like seabed mining in a blue whale habitat) could be allowed to go ahead.*

- **47%** (1,919,000 adults) were very concerned.

51% (2,076,000 adults) were concerned *the bill does not require developers to consider Te Tiriti o Waitangi.*

- **27%** (1,308,000 adults) were very concerned.



Total sample

The table below details groups which are significantly more likely to be concerned or not concerned about different aspects of the Fast-track Approvals Bill.

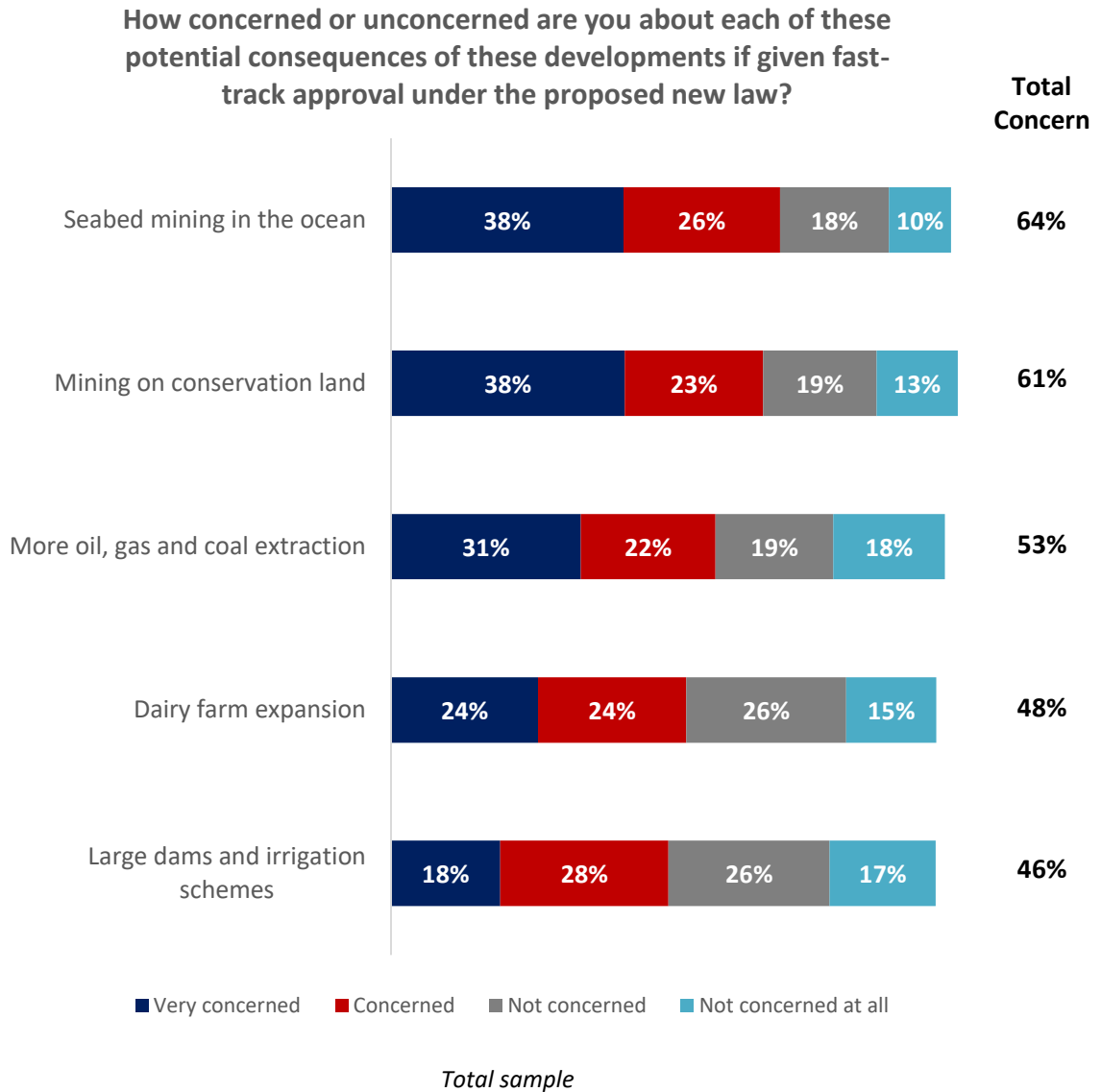
| Concern about aspects of the Fast-track Approvals Bill | Significantly more likely to be concerned ▲ | | Significantly more likely to <u>not</u> be concerned ▲ | |
|---|---|------|--|-----|
| | | | | |
| Members of the public will not have the right to have a say on fast-tracked developments proposed for their community. | 35-44 year olds | 81% | 45-54 year olds | 31% |
| | Females | 80% | 55+ year olds | 29% |
| | Māori | 83% | Males | 34% |
| | Green Party voters | 88% | Personal income more than \$150k | 42% |
| | Labour Party voters | 86% | Household income more than \$150k | 30% |
| | Te Pāti Māori voters | 90% | ACT voters | 55% |
| | | | National voters | 41% |
| Activities that are currently prohibited (like dumping raw sewage into the ocean) could be allowed. | 75+ year olds | 89% | Males | 21% |
| | Females | 87% | Personal income more than \$150k | 35% |
| | Personal income \$30k-\$50k | 87% | Household income more than \$150k | 21% |
| | Green Party voters | 92% | ACT voters | 37% |
| | Labour Party voters | 92% | | |
| | Te Pāti Māori voters | 97% | | |
| Developments that have been stopped in the Supreme Court (like seabed mining in a blue whale habitat) could be allowed to go ahead. | 35-44 year olds | 81% | 55+ year olds | 31% |
| | Females | 80% | Males | 37% |
| | Māori | 83% | Personal income more than \$150k | 50% |
| | Green Party voters | 91% | Living in Northland | 42% |
| | Labour Party voters | 89% | ACT voters | 57% |
| | Te Pāti Māori voters | 100% | National voters | 42% |
| | | | New Zealand First voters | 49% |
| | | | | |
| Three Ministers will have the power to decide on development projects, with few checks and balances. | 35-44 year olds | 80% | 55+ year olds | 34% |
| | Females | 76% | Males | 39% |
| | Māori | 86% | Personal income more than \$150k | 58% |
| | Green Party voters | 89% | Household income more than \$150k | 38% |
| | Labour Party voters | 90% | Living in Gisborne/Hawkes Bay | 43% |
| | Te Pāti Māori voters | 92% | Living in Canterbury | 37% |
| | | | ACT voters | 59% |
| | | | National voters | 52% |
| | | | | |
| The bill does not require developers to consider Te Tiriti o Waitangi. | Under 35 year olds | 59% | 45-54 year olds | 58% |
| | 35-44 year olds | 67% | 55+ year olds | 55% |
| | Females | 62% | Males | 56% |
| | Personal income \$30k-\$50k | 59% | Personal income more than \$150k | 67% |
| | Māori | 71% | Household income more than \$150k | 54% |
| | Green Party voters | 84% | NZ European/Pākehā | 49% |
| | Labour Party voters | 78% | Living in Canterbury | 54% |
| | Te Pāti Māori voters | 95% | ACT voters | 87% |
| | | | National voters | 72% |
| | | | New Zealand First voters | 71% |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| Concern about aspects of the Fast-track Approvals Bill | Significantly more likely to be concerned ▲ | | Significantly more likely to <u>not</u> be concerned ▲ | |
|---|---|-----|--|-----|
| | | | | |
| It could create a risk that commercial interests, some of whom have made donations to political parties and MPs, may influence development decisions. | 35-44 year olds | 78% | Males | 33% |
| | Females | 76% | Personal income more than \$150k | 54% |
| | Personal income \$30k-\$50k | 76% | Household income more than \$150k | 33% |
| | Māori | 79% | ACT voters | 48% |
| | Green Party voters | 89% | National voters | 41% |
| | Labour Party voters | 88% | | |
| | Te Pāti Māori voters | 95% | | |

Concern about potential developments under the Fast-track Approvals Bill

Respondents were then asked their concern over potential consequences of certain developments if given fast-track approval under the proposed new law.

The biggest concern for **64%** (2,633,000 adults) was seabed mining in the ocean. Followed by mining on conservation land for **61%** (2,517,000 adults).



The table below details groups who are significantly more likely to be concerned or not concerned about potential consequences of certain developments if given fast-track approval under the proposed new law.

| Concern about aspects of the Fast-track Approvals Bill | Significantly more likely to be concerned ▲ | | Significantly more likely to <u>not</u> be concerned ▲ | |
|--|---|--------------------------|--|-----|
| Seabed mining in the ocean | 35-44 year olds | 74% | 45-54 year olds | 36% |
| | Females | 75% | 55+ year olds | 38% |
| | Household less than \$20k | 80% | Males | 40% |
| | Māori | 77% | Personal income more than \$150k | 53% |
| | Green Party voters | 89% | ACT voters | 56% |
| | Labour Party voters | 91% | National voters | 52% |
| | Te Pāti Māori voters | 96% | New Zealand First voters | 57% |
| Mining on conservation land | Under 35 year olds | 71% | 55+ year olds | 45% |
| | Females | 72% | Males | 43% |
| | Asian | 72% | Personal income more than \$150k | 64% |
| | Māori | 76% | Household income more than \$150k | 40% |
| | Green Party voters | 89% | NZ European/Pākehā | 37% |
| | Labour Party voters | 88% | Living in Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough | 55% |
| | Te Pāti Māori voters | 96% | Living in Wellington | 43% |
| | | | ACT voters | 68% |
| | | | National voters | 55% |
| | | | New Zealand First voters | 56% |
| More oil, gas and coal extraction | Under 35 year olds | 64% | 45-54 year olds | 53% |
| | Females | 65% | 55+ year olds | 51% |
| | Indian | 69% | Males | 50% |
| | Māori | 72% | Personal income \$70k-\$100k | 47% |
| | Green Party voters | 88% | Personal income more than \$150k | 66% |
| | Labour Party voters | 86% | Household income more than \$150k | 49% |
| | Te Pāti Māori voters | 99% | Living in Gisborne/Hawkes Bay | 53% |
| | | | ACT voters | 78% |
| | | National voters | 66% | |
| | | New Zealand First voters | 70% | |
| Dairy farm expansion | Māori | 68% | 45-54 year olds | 52% |
| | Living in Waikato/Coromandel | 62% | Personal income \$70k- \$100k | 51% |
| | Green Party voters | 79% | Asian | 61% |
| | Labour Party voters | 75% | Living in Bay of Plenty | 54% |
| | Te Pāti Māori voters | 80% | ACT voters | 74% |
| | | | National voters | 68% |
| | | New Zealand First voters | 60% | |
| Large dams and irrigation schemes | 35-44 year olds | 55% | 45-54 year olds | 60% |
| | Females | 56% | 55+ year olds | 54% |
| | Māori | 63% | Males | 56% |
| | Green Party voters | 77% | Personal income more than \$150k | 72% |
| | Labour Party voters | 69% | Household income more than \$150k | 59% |
| | Te Pāti Māori voters | 82% | Living in Gisborne/Hawkes Bay | 66% |
| | | | Living in Manawatu/Whanganui | 58% |
| | | | ACT voters | 76% |
| | | | National voters | 73% |
| | | | New Zealand First voters | 73% |

Prioritising mining developments

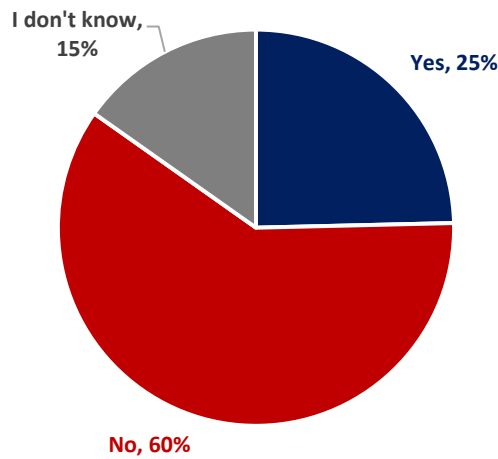
Respondents were told.

The Minister for Resources, Shane Jones, and one of three Ministers who would make fast-track approval decisions under the draft law, has said "... if there is a mining opportunity and it's impeded by a blind frog, goodbye, Freddie."

60% (2,480,000 adults) do not agree that developments like mining should be prioritised even if they mean the extinction of native species.

25% (1,015,000 adults) do think developments like mining should be prioritised.

Do you agree that developments like mining should be prioritised even if they mean the extinction of a native species?



Total sample n=1,056

There are few differences across demographic groups who believe developments like mining should be prioritised even if they mean the extinction of native species.

| Yes 25% | | No 60% | | I don't know 15% | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Males | 32% | Females | 67% | Indian | 35% |
| Personal income more than \$150k | 41% | Māori | 73% | | |
| | | Living in Otago | 74% | | |

Voters for the current coalition government parties are more likely to agree developments like mining should be prioritised even if they mean the extinction of native species.

| <i>Do you agree that developments like mining should be prioritised even if they mean the extinction of a native species?</i> | ALL | PARTY VOTE 2023 | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | ACT New Zealand | Green Party | Labour Party | National Party | New Zealand First | Te Pāti Māori |
| Yes | 25% | 45% | 8% | 12% | 35% | 40% | 4% |
| No | 60% | 47% | 88% | 78% | 42% | 41% | 86% |
| I don't know | 15% | 8% | 5% | 10% | 23% | 19% | 10% |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| N (unweighted) | 1,056 | 99 | 167 | 284 | 254 | 58 | 49 |
|----------------|-------|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|

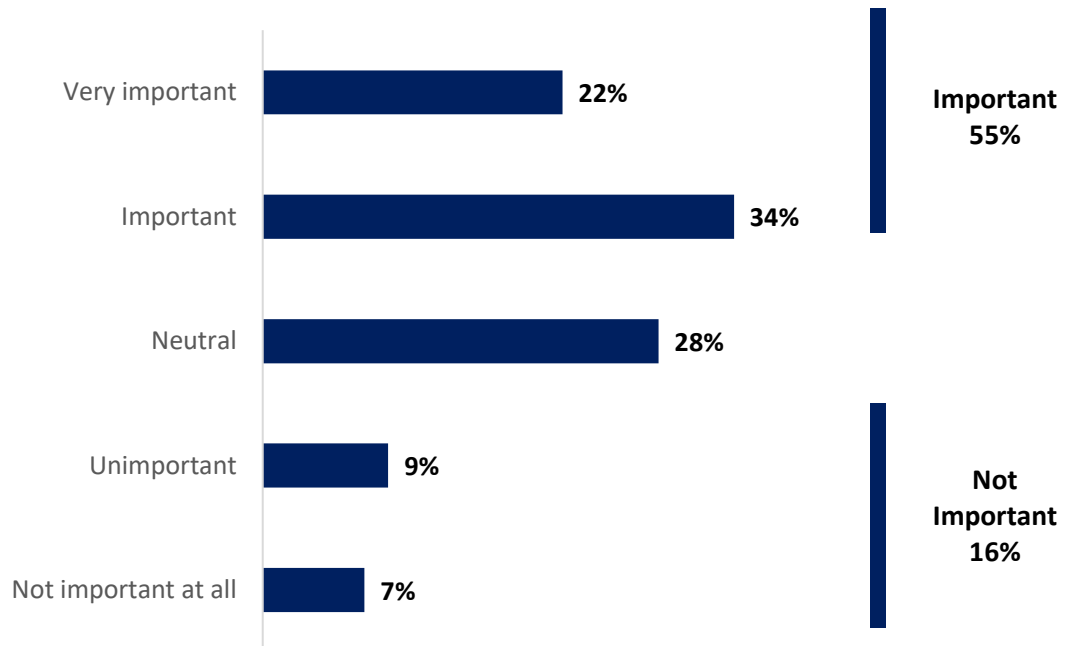
BLUE = significantly higher than total sample RED = significantly lower than total sample

How important is the Fast-track Approvals Bill issue

Considered in isolation from other issues the Fast-track Approvals Bill is considered an *important* issue to **55%** (2,282,000 adults).

- **22%** (887,000 adults) said it was *very important*.

Overall, how important is the issue of the Fast-track Approvals Bill to you, compared to other issues



Total sample n=1,053

There are few differences across demographic groups who are more likely to think that the Bill is *important* compared to other issues. The groups who are more likely to think it is important are:

- Personal income \$100k-\$150k **64%**
- Household income less than \$20k **73%**
- Māori **64%**
- Pasifika **67%**
- Living in Waikato/Coromandel **66%**.

The groups who more likely to think it is *not important* are:

- Personal income \$50k-\$150k **21%**
- Living in Canterbury **25%**.

The Bill is seen as very important among opposition parties' voters. **37%** of Green Party, **36%** of Labour and **43%** of Te Pāti Māori voters say it is very important.

| Overall, how important is the issue of the Fast-tracks Approval Bill to you, compared to other issues (e.g. cost of living, education, health) | ALL | PARTY VOTE 2023 | | | | | |
|--|------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | ACT New Zealand | Green Party | Labour Party | National Party | New Zealand First | Te Pāti Māori |
| Very important | 22% | 13% | 37% | 36% | 10% | 18% | 43% |
| Important | 34% | 40% | 38% | 35% | 33% | 25% | 42% |
| Neutral | 28% | 32% | 17% | 14% | 39% | 44% | 7% |
| Unimportant | 9% | 9% | 5% | 8% | 14% | 9% | 0% |
| Not important at all | 7% | 6% | 4% | 7% | 4% | 5% | 7% |
| TOTAL IMPORTANT | 55% | 53% | 75% | 71% | 43% | 43% | 85% |
| TOTAL NOT IMPORTANT | 16% | 15% | 9% | 15% | 18% | 14% | 7% |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| N (unweighted) | 1,053 | 100 | 167 | 282 | 253 | 59 | 48 |
|----------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|

BLUE = significantly higher than total sample RED =significantly lower than total sample

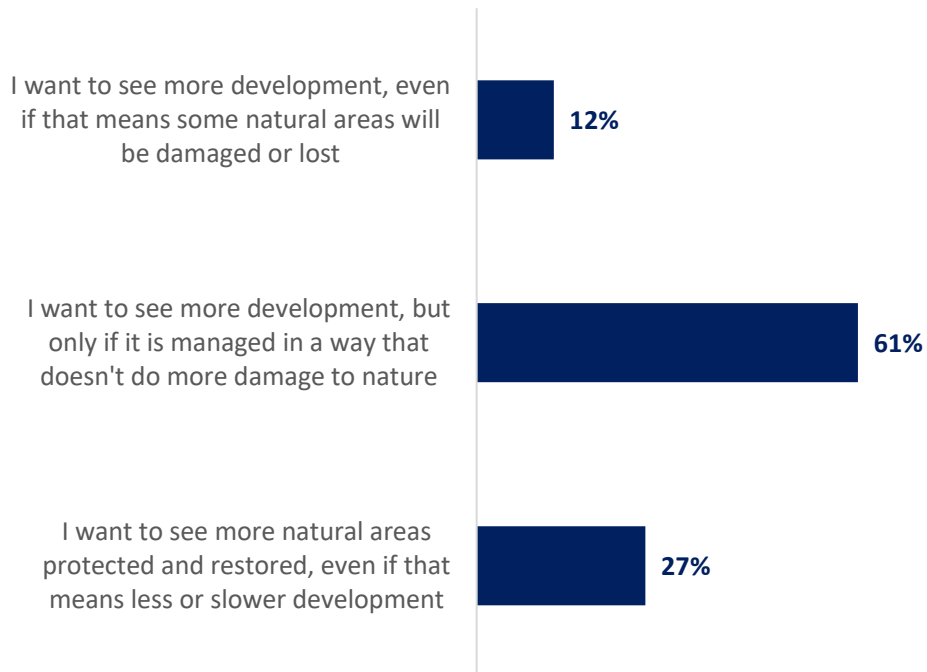
2. Vision for future of New Zealand

Overall, **61%** of respondents (2,509,000 adults) said they want to see more development, but only if it is managed in a way that doesn't do more damage to nature.

27% (1,110,000 adults) want to see more natural areas protected and restored, even if that means less or slower development.

12% (508,000 adults) want to see more development, even if that means some natural areas will be damaged or lost.

Which of these statements best matches your vision for the future of New Zealand?



Total sample n=1,055

Respondents could select only one of the three options.

The table below details differences across demographic groups on what best matches their vision for the future of New Zealand.

| <i>Which of these statements best matches your vision for the future of New Zealand?</i> | Total Sample | Significantly more likely ▲ | |
|--|--------------|---|---------------------------------|
| I want to see more development, even if that means some natural areas will be damaged or lost | 12% | 45-54 year olds Males Personal income \$100k-\$150k Personal income more than \$150k Indian | 21% 17% 17% 25% 28% |
| I want to see more development, but only if it is managed in a way that doesn't do more damage to nature | 61% | 75+ year olds Household income \$70k-\$100k Household income less than \$20k | 75% 73% 41% |
| I want to see more natural areas protected and restored, even if that means less or slower development | 27% | Under 35 year olds Females Māori Pasifika | 33% 35% 47% 39% |

ACT and New Zealand First voters are *more likely* to want to see more development, even if that means some natural areas will be damaged or lost. However, majorities of these parties' voters would like to see development managed in ways that do not more damage t nature: Act **54%**, New Zealand First **56%**.

71% of National voters want to see more development, but only if it is managed in a way that doesn't do more damage to nature.

| <i>Which of these statements best matches your vision for the future of New Zealand?</i> | ALL | PARTY VOTE 2023 | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | ACT New Zealand | Green Party | Labour Party | National Party | New Zealand First | Te Pāti Māori |
| I want to see more development, even if that means some natural areas will be damaged or lost | 12% | 39% | 5% | 5% | 19% | 31% | 0% |
| I want to see more development, but only if it is managed in a way that doesn't do more damage to nature | 61% | 54% | 46% | 57% | 71% | 56% | 46% |
| I want to see more natural areas protected and restored, even if that means less or slower development | 27% | 7% | 49% | 38% | 10% | 13% | 54% |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| N (unweighted) | 1,055 | 100 | 166 | 282 | 254 | 59 | 49 |
|----------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|

BLUE = significantly higher than total sample RED =significantly lower than total sample

Appendix 1 – Sample

Results are from a Horizon Research survey conducted between 20th and 25th May 2024. The total sample size was 1,060 adults, 18 years of age and over.

The maximum margin of error is $\pm 3\%$ (at the 95% confidence level). The data was weighted on education, ethnicity, region, personal income and Party Vote 2023 to match the adult population.

Sub-sample respondent counts and margins of error are shown below.

| | All respondents | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Count | Sub-sample margin of error |
| TOTAL | 1060 | $\pm 3\%$ |
| <u>GENDER</u> | | |
| Male | 516 | $\pm 4.3\%$ |
| Female | 538 | $\pm 4.3\%$ |
| Another gender | 6 | |
| <u>AGE GROUP</u> | | |
| 18-24 years | 113 | $\pm 9.2\%$ |
| 25-34 years | 209 | $\pm 6.8\%$ |
| 35-44 years | 176 | $\pm 7.4\%$ |
| 45-54 years | 174 | $\pm 7.4\%$ |
| 55-64 years | 152 | $\pm 7.9\%$ |
| 65-74 years | 131 | $\pm 8.6\%$ |
| 75 years or over | 105 | $\pm 9.6\%$ |
| <u>ETHNIC GROUP</u> | | |
| Asian | 82 | $\pm 10.8\%$ |
| Indian | 36 | $\pm 16.3\%$ |
| Māori | 206 | $\pm 6.8\%$ |
| NZ European/ Pākehā | 732 | $\pm 3.6\%$ |
| Other European | 66 | $\pm 12.1\%$ |
| Pasifika | 76 | $\pm 11.2\%$ |
| Other | 34 | $\pm 16.8\%$ |
| <u>PARTY VOTE 2023</u> | | |
| ACT New Zealand | 100 | $\pm 9.8\%$ |
| Green Party | 167 | $\pm 7.6\%$ |
| Labour Party | 284 | $\pm 5.8\%$ |
| National Party | 256 | $\pm 6.1\%$ |
| New Zealand First | 59 | $\pm 12.8\%$ |
| Te Pāti Māori | 49 | $\pm 14\%$ |

Demographic tables results accompany this report.

Contact

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