

2005/06 18 October 2005

Final Results 2005 General Election

Executive Summary

- The 2005 General Election was New Zealand's 48th and the fourth election under the Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) electoral system.
- With special votes counted the Labour Party holds 50 seats – a plurality of the 121 Parliamentary seats.
- The National Party holds 48 seats, down one from the 2005 election night result, but up 21 on the 27 seats it held at the 2002 election.
- New Zealand First holds seven seats (previously 13 during the 2002 Parliament); the Green Party has six (nine); the Māori Party has four (one); United Future New Zealand has three (eight); ACT New Zealand has two (nine); Jim Anderton's Progressive has one (two).
- There are 30 new members of Parliament – 16 are electorate MPs and 14 are list MPs.
- Of 69 electorates, 31 each were won by the National and Labour Parties. Of the remaining seven, four were won by the Māori Party, and one each by ACT New Zealand, Jim Anderton's Progressive, and United Future New Zealand.
- 15 electorate seats were won by parties that did not hold them during the 47th Parliament. The National Party gained 11 of these, the Māori Party gained three, and ACT gained one.
- The electorate with the smallest winning margin in the 2005 election was Otaki, won by the Labour candidate with a margin of 382 electorate votes.
- There are 39 women in the 48th Parliament. Since the introduction of MMP, the representation of women in Parliament has reached record levels, achieving 32 percent in 2005.
- The number of MPs who identify as being of Māori descent has tripled since the introduction of MMP. The 2005 Parliament has 21 such MPs, up from 19 at the start of the 2002 Parliament.
- Although the proportion of the New Zealand population that is of Pacific ethnicity is seven percent, and that of Asian ethnicity is nine percent, only two percent of MPs are of each of these ethnicities in the 2005 Parliament.
- Business, teaching, and farming are the three most common occupational backgrounds for MPs in recent Parliaments.
- Voter turnout reached 80.9 percent in 2005, a slight increase on the 2002 turnout of 77.0 percent.
- Voter turnout in New Zealand has averaged 86 percent between 1981 and 2005.
- MMP does not appear to have increased voter participation by those on the Māori roll. About three quarters (76 percent) of those on the Māori roll voted on average in FPP elections between 1981 and 1993. Just over two thirds (68 percent) of these electors voted on average in MMP elections between 1996 and 2005.

The results

The 2005 General Election was New Zealand's 48th and the fourth election under the Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) electoral system. This Background Note summarises the 2005 election results, provides an analysis of the share of the vote held by the parties, voter turnout, and the demographic make-up of the 48th New Zealand Parliament.

As a result of special votes, the final count of the 2005 general election saw two main changes to the allocation of seats based on the provisional results on election day (September 17). The National Party's final share of the party vote dropped to 39.1 percent thereby reducing its seat entitlement to 48 compared to the 49 allocated to it on election day. The second major change was the reduction in the 'overhang' of seats from 122 to 121 as a consequence of the increase in the party vote for the Māori Party from 1.98 percent to 2.12 percent. Although this increase did not affect the overall number of Māori Party seats, it did mean that the number of seats the Māori Party would have got from the party vote alone increased from two to three.

All other parties also saw changes in their final share of the party vote as a consequence of the special votes, although these changes did not affect the allocation of seats to any other parties. The Labour Party and the Green Party saw their final share of the party vote increase slightly, while the New Zealand First, United Future New Zealand, ACT, and Jim Anderton's Progressive parties experienced declines (see Table 1).

Table 1. Provisional and Final Election Results 2005

Party	Provisional Valid Party Votes ⁽¹⁾	Final Valid Party Votes	Provisional Share	Final Share	Provisional Electorate Seats	Provisional List Seats	Provisional Total Seats	Final Electorate seats	Final List Seats	Final Total Seats
Labour Party	832,425	935,319	40.74%	41.10%	31	19	50	31	19	50
National Party	809,674	889,813	39.63%	39.10%	31	18	49	31	17	48
New Zealand First Party	119,336	130,115	5.84%	5.72%	0	7	7	0	7	7
Green Party	103,617	120,521	5.07%	5.30%	0	6	6	0	6	6
United Future NZ	55,605	60,860	2.72%	2.67%	1	2	3	1	2	3
Māori Party	40,488	48,263	1.98%	2.12%	4	0	4	4	0	4
ACT New Zealand	31,074	34,469	1.52%	1.51%	1	1	2	1	1	2
Jim Anderton's Progressive	24,624	26,441	1.21%	1.16%	1	0	1	1	0	1
Other ⁽²⁾	26,299	29,828	1.29%	1.32%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Valid Party Votes	2,043,142	2,275,629	100.00%	100.00%						
Informal / Disallowed ⁽³⁾	9,671	28,376								
Total Votes Cast / Seats	2,052,813	2,304,005			69	53	122	69	52	121
Notes:										
1. Provisional share as at September 18; Final as at 01/10/05.										
2. Final party vote share for parties in the 'Other' category include Destiny New Zealand (0.62%); Aotearoa Legalise Cannabis Party (0.25%), Christian Heritage NZ (0.12%), Alliance (0.07%).										
3. Informal Votes – Votes cast by electors, qualified to vote, which are not counted because the ballot paper did not clearly indicate the party or the electorate candidate vote, or both, for whom the voter desired to vote. Special Votes Disallowed – All special votes disallowed for one of the following reasons: no ground stated for a special vote, arrived late, declaration not enclosed, incomplete declaration, ballot paper not enclosed, or address invalid for electorate.										
Source: Ministry of Justice, Chief Electoral Office, http://www.electionresults.govt.nz/partystatus.html										

Of the 121 MPs, 30 are new members to the 48th Parliament. Of these, 16 are electorate MPs and 14 are list MPs. These new MPs are from three of the eight parties now represented in the House: National Party 23; Labour Party 4; Māori Party 3.

Parties in Parliament

Under MMP, the number of parties gaining parliamentary representation at election has increased – from six in 1996, to seven in 1999 and 2002, and to eight in 2005 (see Table 2).

This is a significant change from First-Past-the-Post (FPP) elections from 1981 to 1993, where representation in Parliament was dominated by the two large parties, National and Labour. On average Labour and National captured 80 percent of the vote between them, but gained almost all (98 percent) of the seats in Parliaments from 1981 to 1993.

In the 2005 election, these two main parties also captured 80 percent of the vote, but under MMP were entitled to a similar proportion (81 percent) of the seats. Labour's share of the party vote (41.1 percent) is its second highest in MMP elections, while the National Party's share (39.1 percent) is its highest since the introduction of MMP (see Figure 1).

In 2005 the smaller parties won 23 of the 121 seats (19 percent) from 19 percent of the party vote. This is the lowest proportion of seats and the lowest proportion of the party vote won by smaller parties in four MMP elections. The highest combined share of the party vote won by smaller parties was 33 percent in 2002. Smaller parties represented in Parliament have averaged 27 percent of the party vote in the four MMP elections held from 1996 (see Figure 1).

As a proportion of the total party vote, parties gaining parliamentary representation averaged a combined total of 92 percent for FPP elections from 1981 to 1993, and 95 percent under MMP elections since 1996.

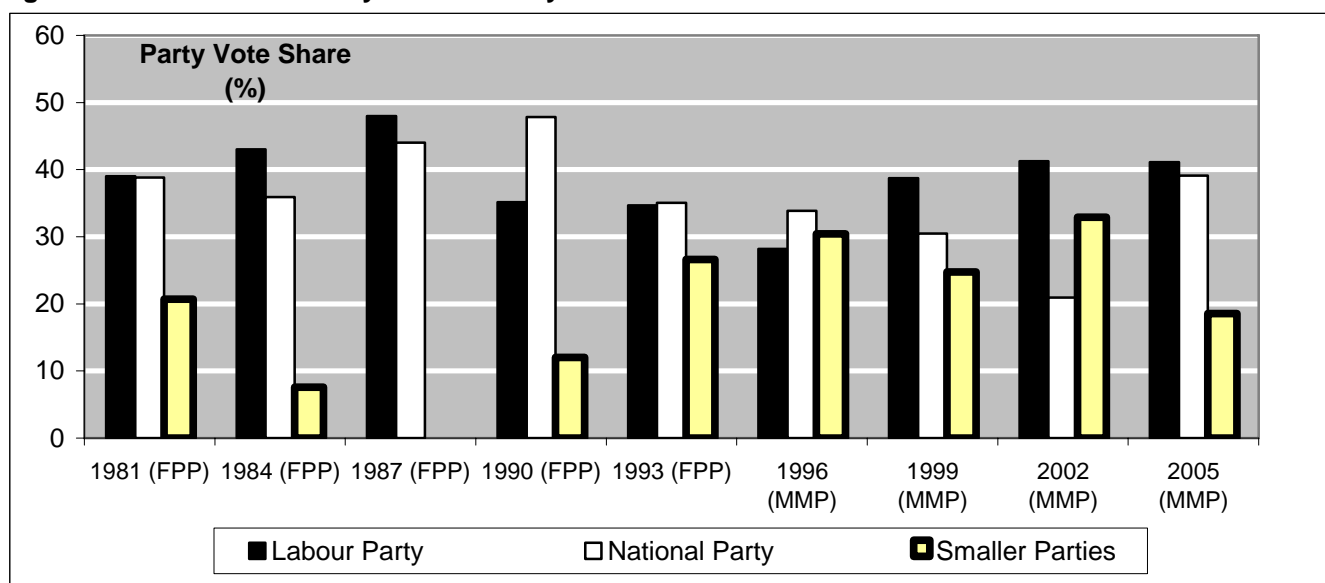
Table 2: Parties in Parliament and Vote Share 1981– 2005

Election Year (Type)	1981 (FPP)	1984 (FPP)	1987 (FPP)	1990 (FPP)	1993 (FPP)	1996 (MMP)	1999 (MMP)	2002 (MMP)	2005 (MMP)
No. of Parliamentary Parties at Election	3	3	2	3	4	6	7	7	8
Party	Share of Total Votes (%)								
Labour Party	39.00	43.00	48.00	35.14	34.68	28.19	38.74	41.26	41.10
National Party	38.80	35.90	44.00	47.82	35.05	33.84	30.50	20.93	39.10
NZ First Party	--	--	--	--	8.40	13.35	4.26	10.38	5.72
Green Party *	--	--	--	(6.85)	--	--	5.16	7.00	5.30
United Future NZ	--	--	--	--	--	0.88	0.54	6.69	2.67
Māori Party	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.12
ACT New Zealand	--	--	--	--	--	6.10	7.04	7.14	1.51
JA's Progressive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.70	1.16
Alliance *	--	--	--	--	18.21	10.10	7.74	(1.20)	(0.07)
New Labour	--	--	--	5.16	--	--	--	--	--
Social Credit	20.70	7.60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Party Vote for Parties in Parliament (%)	98.5	86.5	92.0	88.1	96.3	92.5	94.0	95.1	98.7

Note: * The percentage share for these parties is bracketed in those elections where they obtained no parliamentary representation.

Sources: Electoral Commission, *The New Zealand Electoral Compendium, 2002*; Ministry of Justice, Chief Electoral Office, <http://www.electionresults.govt.nz/partystatus.html>

Figure 1: Share of the Vote by Parliamentary Parties 1981 – 2005



Sources: Electoral Commission, *The New Zealand Electoral Compendium, 2002*; Ministry of Justice, Chief Electoral Office, <http://www.electionresults.govt.nz/partystatus.html>

The electorates All 69 electorate candidates leading on election night were confirmed as winning their seats after the counting of special votes. The National and Labour Parties won 31 electorate seats each. Of the remaining seven electorate seats, four were won by the Māori Party, and one each by ACT New Zealand, Jim Anderton's Progressive, and United Future New Zealand.

A total of 15 electorate seats were won by parties that did not hold them during the 47th Parliament. The National Party gained 11 of these, the Māori Party gained 3, and ACT gained 1. (The 2002 election saw 4 electorates change from one party to another.)

The electorate with the smallest winning margin in the 2005 election was Otaki, won by the Labour candidate with a margin of 382 electorate votes. Two of the electorates with the lowest winning margins – Ikaroa-Rawhiti and Tainui – were Māori electorates (see Table 3).

Table 3. Electorates with the Largest and Smallest Winning Margins

The 10 Electorates with the Largest Winning Margin				The 10 Electorates with the Smallest Winning Margin			
Electorate	Party	Margin	Winning Candidate's Valid Vote Share (%)	Electorate	Party	Margin	Winning Candidate's Valid Vote Share (%)
Mangere	Labour	16,020	70.6%	Otaki	Labour	382	45.8%
Mt Albert	Labour	14,749	66.6%	Rotorua	Labour	662	40.8%
Bay of Plenty	National	13,584	58.2%	Tauranga	National	730	41.6%
Port Waikato	National	13,498	63.7%	Hamilton West	Labour	825	45.9%
Taranaki-King Country	National	13,118	67.6%	East Coast	National	1,219	44.8%
Clutha-Southland	National	13,032	66.5%	Taupo	Labour	1,285	45.5%
Clevedon	National	12,871	59.2%	Tainui	Labour	1,860	52.7%
Helensville	National	12,778	64.1%	Banks Peninsula	Labour	1,923	43.8%
Rongotai	Labour	12,638	59.4%	Ikaroa-Rawhiti	Labour	1,932	53.7%
Christchurch East	Labour	11,973	60.3%	Otago	National	1,995	47.8%

Source: Ministry of Justice, Chief Electoral Office, <http://www.electionresults.govt.nz/electoratestatus.html>

Representation In 2005 2.275 million New Zealand voters elected 121 members of Parliament to represent their views and interests. One view of the representation of such interests places importance on *representativeness* – the degree of similarity between Members of Parliament and the population as a whole, or whether Parliament can be seen as a microcosm of society.¹

As a proportional representation system, MMP ensures that voters' party preferences are proportionally reflected in the party composition of Parliament. However, whether Parliament reflects the general composition of the New Zealand population – in terms of general demographic characteristics – is determined more by the political parties themselves, through their choice and ranking of candidates. Indirectly, however, MMP may help to broaden the representativeness of Parliament (in terms of, for example, the numbers of women, Māori, Pacific Islanders, and Asian people) by broadening the number and type of political parties that achieve representation. Indeed, using these measures, the representativeness of Parliament has increased significantly since the advent of MMP, although it still falls short as a microcosm of New Zealand society as a whole (see Table 4).

Women in Parliament Although New Zealand was the first country in the world to grant women the vote (in 1893), women were not allowed to stand for Parliament until 1919. In 1933 New Zealand's first woman MP, Elizabeth McCombs, was elected as the MP for Lyttelton. Since then the representation of women in Parliament has increased markedly with 39 women MPs elected in 2005 (see Figure 2). Under the last FPP election in 1993, 21 percent of MPs were women compared to the 32 percent share of parliamentary representation women now have in 2005 (see Table 4).

Table 4: Representation by Gender and Ethnicity 1990 – 2005

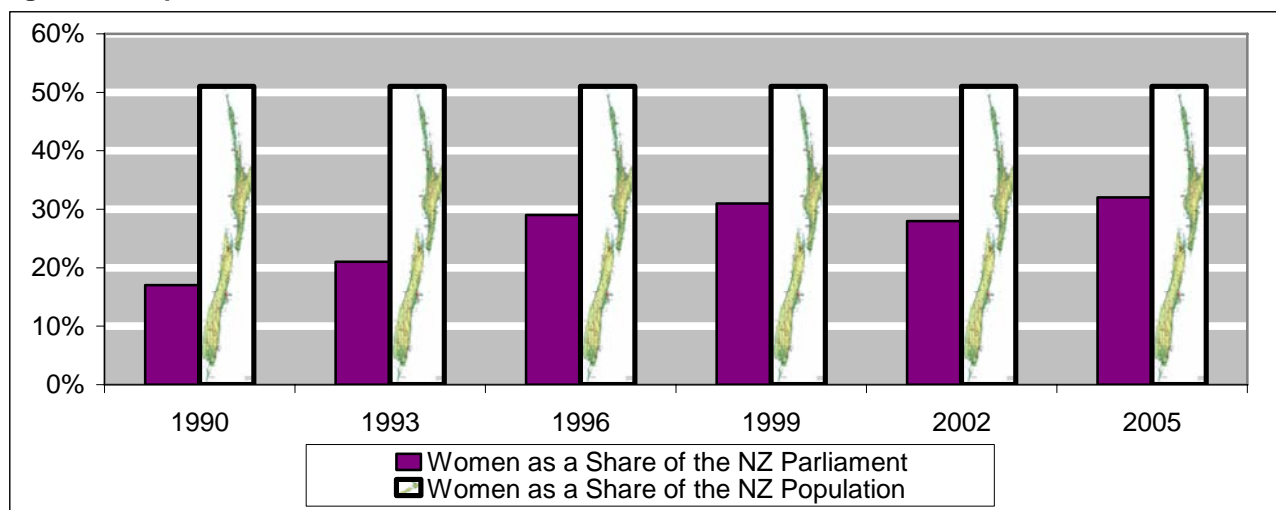
YEAR*	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005
Electoral System (Total No. MPs)	FPP (97 MPs)	FPP (99 MPs)	MMP (120 MPs)	MMP (120 MPs)	MMP (120 MPs)	MMP (121 MPs)
No. of women MPs	16	21	35	37	34	39
Share of total MPs	17%	21%	29%	31%	28%	32%
Share of NZ population	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%
No. of MPs of Māori ethnicity	6	7	16	16	19	21
Share of total MPs	6%	7%	13%	13%	16%	17%
Share of NZ population	12%	13%	15%	15%	15%	15%
No. of Pacific MPs	0	1	3	3	3	3
Share of total MPs	0%	1%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Share of NZ population	5%	5%	6%	7%	7%	7%
No. of Asian MPs	0	0	1	1	2	2
Share of total MPs	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Share of NZ population	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	9.3%

* MP figures as at the election that year; population statistics as at June.

Sources: Statistics New Zealand, Estimated / Projected Population, *NZ Official Yearbook*; Ministry of Justice, Chief Electoral Office.

¹ This is of course not the only view of representation. See, for example, Hanna Pitkin (1991), 'Representation', *The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Political Thought*, (ed) David Miller, Basil Blackwell.

Figure 2: Proportion of Women in Parliament and NZ



Sources: Department of Statistics, *NZ Official Yearbook*
 Ministry of Justice, Chief Electoral Office, <http://www.electionresults.govt.nz/success-cand.html>

This level of representation of women in Parliament now places New Zealand among the top fifteen countries on this measure. According to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Rwanda (49 percent), Sweden (45 percent), and Norway (38 percent) have the greatest proportions of women represented in their parliaments among 187 countries surveyed. Argentina (34 percent), South Africa (33 percent), Germany (32 percent), and Iraq (32 percent) have similar proportions of women represented in Parliament as New Zealand.²

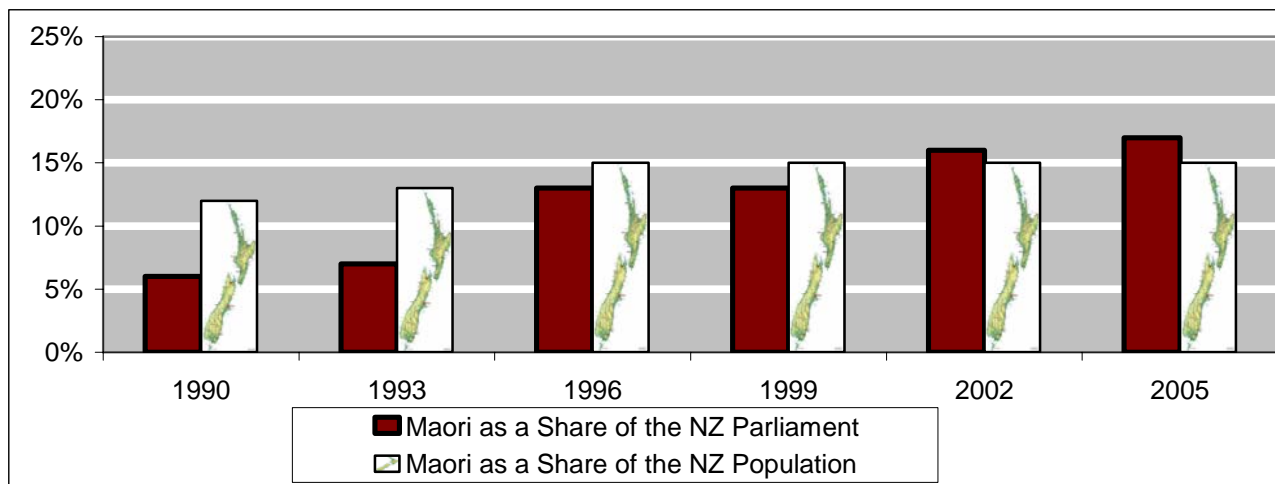
The highest proportion of women MPs in a political party is found in the Green Party where four out of six MPs are women (66 percent). The Labour Party has 19 (38 percent) of its 50 MPs who are women – the highest number in any political party. The National Party has 12 women MPs (25 percent), followed by ACT New Zealand with one woman MP (50 percent), United Future New Zealand with one woman MP (33 percent), the Māori Party with one woman MP (25 percent), and New Zealand First with one woman MP (14 percent).

Māori in Parliament

For most of New Zealand’s electoral history, the level of Māori representation in Parliament has not reflected the proportion of Māori in the general population. Until 1967 this was a result of New Zealand electoral law that prevented Māori from standing in a general electorate seat. Only after 1967 were New Zealanders with full Māori ethnicity permitted to stand for general electorates, as well as (the then) 4 Māori electorates. The 2002 and 2005 elections are significant in that, for the first time since the 1890s, the proportion of Māori in the general population (15 percent) was also reflected in the composition of the New Zealand Parliament (see Figure 3).

² Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Women in National Parliaments*, 30 September, 2005. Available at: <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>

Figure 3: Proportion of those of Māori Ethnicity in Parliament and the NZ Population



Sources: Department of Statistics, *NZ Official Yearbook*
 Ministry of Justice, Chief Electoral Office, <http://www.electionresults.govt.nz/success-cand.html>

The 2005 Parliament has 21 MPs who identify as being of Māori descent, up from 19 at the start of the 2002 Parliament. These numbers represent more than triple the number of Māori MPs elected under FPP elections in 1990 (six MPs) and 1993 (seven MPs).

The highest proportion of Māori in a political party is found in the Māori Party (four MPs, 100 percent), followed by New Zealand First (three MPs, 43 percent), the Labour Party (10 MPs, 20 percent), the Green Party (one MP, 17 percent), and the National Party (three MPs, 6 percent). United Future New Zealand and Jim Anderton’s Progressive have no MPs of Māori ethnicity.

Ethnic minorities in Parliament

There are three MPs with Pacific ethnicity and two MPs with Asian ethnicity in the 2005 Parliament – 2.4 percent and 1.6 percent of all MPs respectively. These proportions compare poorly with the proportion of these ethnic groups in the general population where seven percent are Pacific people and nine percent Asian. As a proportion of the New Zealand population Pacific people are projected to reach nine percent by 2021, while the share of the population of Asian ethnicity is projected to reach 15 percent by 2021.³

Previous occupations of MPs

Table 5 sets out previous occupations of MPs in successive Parliaments since 1990. In 2005 24 people (20 percent of MPs) had a previous occupation as businessperson. This has been the single biggest occupational category in New Zealand Parliaments since 1990, apart from the one of 1999. Teaching and farming are the other most common occupational backgrounds for MPs – farmers were more common in the Parliaments of 1990-1996, while teachers have outnumbered farmers in Parliaments since. 2005 confirms the trend for increasing numbers of managers, administrators, and consultants to enter Parliament. The number of lawyers, accountants, engineers, and media workers has declined since 1990.

³ Statistics New Zealand, *National Ethnic Population Projections*, (accessed 6/10/2005), <http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/info-releases/nat-ethnic-pop-proj.htm>

Table 5: Previous Occupations of MPs 1990 – 2005

Occupation	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005
Businessperson	20%	19%	18%	17%	19%	20%
Teacher	10%	10%	17%	18%	18%	15%
Farmer	16%	16%	13%	12%	8%	10%
Manager / Administrator	4%	4%	8%	6%	8%	9%
Lawyer	12%	12%	8%	8%	10%	7%
Consultant	2%	2%	6%	8%	6%	7%
Trade Unionist	6%	6%	7%	6%	8%	7%
Local Government	2%	2%	3%	5%	6%	3%
Engineer	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Accountant	6%	6%	4%	3%	2%	2%
Media	4%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%
Other (or not stated)	14%	15%	10%	12%	10%	17%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes: Businessperson includes company directors, managing directors, self-employed, real estate agents, investment bankers, and chairpersons of private businesses. 'Teacher' includes lecturers and school principals. 'Lawyer' excludes MPs who have been lawyers but whose most recent occupation has been in another sector. The category of manager/administrator includes financial administrator, voluntary sector administrator, executive officers of public agencies, executive secretary, public servants. 'Other' includes doctors, nurses, veterinarians, librarians, ministers of religion, community workers or coordinators of community organisations, diplomats, and MPs whose previous occupation is publicly unavailable.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, *NZ Official Yearbook*; MPs biographies as listed on political party websites.

Voter Turnout

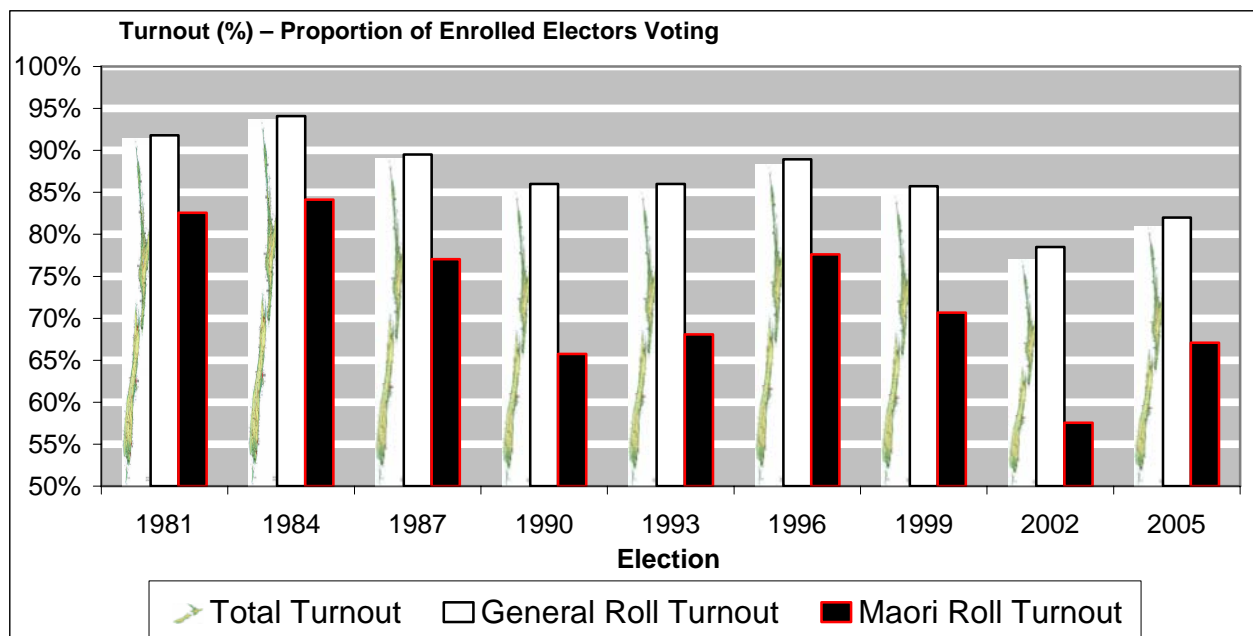
Total voter turnout (total votes cast as a proportion of enrolled electors) reached 80.9 percent in 2005, a slight increase on the 2002 turnout of 77.0 percent (see Figure 4).⁴ As a measure of political participation, total voter turnout in New Zealand between 1981 and 2005 has averaged 86 percent – a high level of voter participation when compared with other Western democracies.

However, voter turnout of electors on the Māori roll has generally fallen below that of those on the general roll – by about 14 percentage points during FPP elections, and 16 percentage points during MMP elections. In the 2005 election the turnout of electors on the Māori roll was 67.07 percent – a significant improvement from the 2002 Māori roll turnout of 57.57 percent. Nevertheless, the 2005 turnout is still below the average Māori roll turnout of 72 percent for elections between 1981 and 2005. MMP does not appear to have increased voter participation by those on the Māori roll. About three quarters (76 percent) of those on the Māori roll voted on average in FPP elections between 1981 and 1993. Just over two thirds (68 percent) of these electors voted on average in MMP elections between 1996 and 2005.

⁴ As used here 'turnout' is defined as the number of votes cast as a proportion of the number of voters on the electoral roll. This definition perhaps overestimates turnout because the total voting age population is about five percent higher than the numbers of those enrolled. It should be noted that enrolment has been compulsory for general roll voters since 1927, and from 1956 for Māori roll voters.

The number of those enrolled for the 2005 election (2,847,396) is the highest in New Zealand's electoral history. In fact, 95.2 percent of the voting age population (VAP – those aged 18 and above) enrolled for the 2005 election. This is the highest proportion of the VAP enrolled since 1981 when 97.2 percent of those eligible enrolled.

Figure 4. Voter Turnout 1981 – 2005



Source: Ministry of Justice, Chief Electoral Office, <http://www.electionresults.govt.nz/partystatus.html>;
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**Useful
Links/
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Appendix 1: Electorate Members of Parliament by Final Vote Margin 2005.

Electorate	Member	Party	Margin	Party Change in Seat	New MP
Aoraki	GOODHEW, Jo	National	6,937	Yes	Yes
Auckland Central	TIZARD, Hon Judith	Labour	3,884		
Banks Peninsula	DYSON, Hon Ruth	Labour	1,923		
Bay of Plenty	RYALL, Hon Tony	National	13,584		
Christchurch Central	BARNETT, Tim	Labour	7,836		
Christchurch East	DALZIEL, Hon Lianne	Labour	11,973		
Clevedon	COLLINS, Judith	National	12,871		
Clutha-Southland	ENGLISH, Hon Bill	National	13,032		
Coromandel	GOUDIE, Sandra	National	10,578		
Dunedin North	HODGSON, Hon Pete	Labour	7,630		
Dunedin South	BENSON-POPE, Hon David	Labour	10,640		
East Coast	TOLLEY, Anne	National	1,219	Yes	Yes
East Coast Bays	MCCULLY, Hon Murray	National	7,286		
Epsom	HIDE, Rodney	ACT	3,102	Yes	No
Hamilton East	BENNETT, David	National	5,298	Yes	Yes
Hamilton West	GALLAGHER, Martin	Labour	825		
Helensville	KEY, John	National	12,778		
Hutt South	MALLARD, Hon Trevor	Labour	5,740		
Ilam	BROWNLEE, Gerry	National	7,821		
Invercargill	ROY, Eric	National	2,052	Yes	Yes
Kaikoura	KING, Colin	National	4,675	No	Yes
Mana	LABAN, Winnie	Labour	6,734		
Mangere	FIELD, Hon Taito Phillip	Labour	16,020		
Manukau East	ROBERTSON, Ross	Labour	9,890		
Manurewa	HAWKINS, Hon George	Labour	11,707		
Maungakiekie	GOSCHE, Hon Mark	Labour	6,450		
Mt Albert	CLARK, Rt Hon Helen	Labour	14,749		
Mt Roskill	GOFF, Hon Phil	Labour	9,895		
Napier	TREMAIN, Chris	National	3,591	Yes	Yes
Nelson	SMITH, Hon Nick	National	10,226		
New Lynn	CUNLIFFE, Hon David	Labour	8,078		
New Plymouth	DUYNHOVEN, Harry	Labour	5,439		
North Shore	MAPP, Wayne	National	9,701		
Northcote	COLEMAN, Jonathan	National	2,383	Yes	Yes
Northland	CARTER, John	National	9,275		
Ohariu-Belmont	DUNNE, Hon Peter	United Future	7,702		
Otago	DEAN, Jacqui	National	1,995	Yes	Yes
Otaki	HUGHES, Darren	Labour	382		
Pakuranga	WILLIAMSON, Hon Maurice	National	9,582		
Palmerston North	MAHAREY, Hon Steven	Labour	5,500		
Piako	TISCH, Lindsay	National	8,351		
Port Waikato	HUTCHISON, Paul	National	13,498		
Rakaia	CONNELL, Brian	National	10,448		
Rangitikei	POWER, Simon	National	9,660		
Rimutaka	SWAIN, Hon Paul	Labour	8,277		
Rodney	SMITH, Dr the Hon Lockwood	National	11,536		
Rongotai	KING, Hon Annette	Labour	12,638		
Rotorua	CHADWICK, Stephanie (Steve)	Labour	662		
Tamaki	PEACHEY, Allan	National	9,510	No	Yes
Taranaki-King Country	ARDERN, Shane	National	13,118		
Taupo	BURTON, Hon Mark	Labour	1,285		
Tauranga	CLARKSON, Bob	National	730	Yes	Yes
Te Atatu	CARTER, Hon Chris	Labour	10,447		
Tukituki	FOSS, Craig	National	2,402	Yes	Yes
Waimakariri	COSGROVE, Clayton	Labour	5,606		
Wairarapa	HAYES, John	National	2,752	Yes	Yes
Waitakere	PILLAY, Lynne	Labour	4,942		
Wellington Central	HOBBS, Hon Marian	Labour	6,180		
West Coast-Tasman	O'CONNOR, Hon Damien	Labour	2,154		
Whanganui	BORROWS, Chester	National	2,402	Yes	Yes
Whangarei	HEATLEY, Phil	National	9,089		
Wigram	ANDERTON, Hon Jim	Jim Anderton's Progressive	8,548		
Ikaroa-Rawhiti	HOROMIA, Hon Parekura	Labour	1,932		
Tainui	MAHUTA, Nanaia	Labour	1,860		
Tamaki Makaurau	SHARPLES, Dr Pita	Māori Party	2,127	Yes	Yes
Te Tai Hauauru	TURIA, Tariana	Māori Party	5,113		
Te Tai Tokerau	HARAWIRA, Hone	Māori Party	3,613	Yes	Yes
Te Tai Tonga	OKEROA, Mahara	Labour	2,503		
Waiariki	FLAVELL, Te Ururoa	Māori Party	2,871	Yes	Yes
TOTALS	69	Labour 31; National 31; Māori Party 4; UFNZ 1; ACT 1; JAP 1	-	15	16

Appendix 2: Members of Parliament by Party – Final Election Result 2005.

ACT New Zealand	Electorate / List	Labour Party (continued)	Electorate / List
HIDE, Rodney	Epsom	MAHAREY, Hon Steve	Palmerston North
ROY, Heather	List	MAHUTA, Nanaia	Tainui
		MALLARD, Hon Trevor	Hutt South
Green Party		MORONEY, Sue (new MP)	List
		O'CONNOR, Hon Damien	West Coast-Tasman
BRADFORD, Sue	List	OKEROA, Mahara	Te Tai Tonga
DONALD, Rod	List	PARKER, David	List
FITZSIMONS, Jeanette	List	PETTIS, Jill	List
KEDGLEY, Sue	List	PILLAY, Lynne	Waitakere
LOCKE, Keith	List	RIRINUI, Hon Mita	List
TUREI, Metiria	List	ROBERTSON, Ross	Manukau East
		SAMUELS, Hon Dover	List
Jim Anderton's Progressive		STREET, Maryan (new MP)	List
		SUTTON, Hon Jim	List
ANDERTON, Hon Jim	Wigram	SWAIN, Hon Paul	Rimutaka
		TIZARD, Hon Judith	Auckland Central
Labour Party		WILSON, Hon Margaret	List
		YATES, Dianne	List
BARKER, Hon Rick	List		
BARNETT, Tim	Christchurch Central	Māori Party	
BENSON-POPE, Hon David	Dunedin South	FLAVELL, Te Ururoa (new MP)	Wairiki
BEYER, Georgina	List	HARAWIRA, Hone (new MP)	Te Tai Tokerau
BURTON, Hon Mark	Taupo	SHARPLES, Dr Pita (new MP)	Tamaki Makaurau
CARTER, Hon Chris	Te Atatu	TURIA, Tariana	Te Tai Hauauru
CHADWICK, Stephanie (Steve)	Rotorua		
CHOUDHARY, Dr Ashraf	List		
CLARK, Rt Hon Helen	Mt Albert	National Party	
COSGROVE, Clayton	Waimakariri	ARDERN, Shane	Taranaki-King Country
CULLEN, Hon Dr Michael	List	AUCHINVOLE, Chris (new MP)	List
CUNLIFFE, Hon David	New Lynn	BENNETT, David (new MP)	Hamilton East
DALZIEL, Lianne	Christchurch East	BENNETT, Paula (new MP)	List
DUYNHOVEN, Harry	New Plymouth	BLUE, Dr Jackie (new MP)	List
DYSON, Hon Ruth	Banks Peninsula	BLUMSKY, Mark (new MP)	List
FAIRBROTHER, Russell	List	BORROWS, Chester (new MP)	Whanganui
FENTON, Darien (new MP)	List	BRASH, Dr Don	List
FIELD, Hon Taito Phillip	Mangere	BROWNLEE, Gerry	Ilam
GALLAGHER, Martin	Hamilton West	CARTER, Hon David	List
GOFF, Hon Phil	Mt Roskill	CARTER, John	Northland
GOSCHE, Hon Mark	Maungakiekie	CLARKSON, Bob (new MP)	Tauranga
HARTLEY, Ann	List	COLEMAN, Jonathan (new MP)	Northcote
HAWKINS, Hon George	Manurewa	COLLINS, Judith	Clevedon
HEREORA, Dave	List	CONNELL, Brian	Rakaia
HOBBS, Hon Marian	Wellington Central	DEAN, Jacqui (new MP)	Otago
HODGSON, Hon Pete	Dunedin North	ENGLISH, Hon Bill	Clutha-Southland
HOROMIA, Hon Parekura	Ikaroa-Rawhiti	FINLAYSON, Christopher (new MP)	List
HUGHES, Darren	Otaki	FOSS, Craig (new MP)	Tukituki
JONES, Shane (new MP)	List	GOODHEW, Jo (new MP)	Aoraki
KING, Hon Annette	Rongotai	GOUDIE, Sandra	Coromandel
LABAN, Winnie	Mana	GROSER, Tim (new MP)	List
MACKEY, Moana	List		

