



The Demographic Characteristics of the 2025 Auckland Council Election Candidates and Elected Members

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Thank you to the 2025 Auckland Council candidates who supplied their demographic information for the purposes of this analysis. These data improve our understanding of the underlying representation of Auckland communities by those standing for local government and contribute to council efforts in improving representation.

Thanks to our peer reviewers for their comprehensive feedback on this report.

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Executive summary

This report presents a summary of the demographic characteristics of 2025 Auckland Council election candidates and a comparison between candidates and the Auckland adult population.

The information presented here is sourced from self-reported survey data from 340 candidates who stood for the 2025 Auckland Council elections, a response rate of almost three-quarters (340 out of 435 unique candidates).

The analysis presented here is based on the final election results in November 2025. This was prior to the Manukau District Court declaring results for the Papatoetoe subdivision of the Ōtara-Papatoetoe Local Board void in December 2025, due to allegations of voter fraud.

Analysis indicates that for the 2025 Auckland Council elections:

- **Gender:** Female candidates were under-represented in the overall candidate pool (37% of all candidates) when compared with the broader Auckland adult population (those aged 18 and over). This represents a decline in the proportion of female candidates since 2022, when 43 per cent of candidates were female.
- **Age:** The age distribution of candidates was skewed towards those aged 35 years and older, compared to the wider Auckland adult population aged 18 and over. Very few candidates were aged between 18-34 years (12%). There was also a decline in the proportion of those aged 65 and over who stood for election (17%) since the 2022 elections (22%).
- **Ethnicity:** The majority of candidates (71%) identified as European. This group was over-represented when compared to the Auckland adult population (51%). Māori were also over-represented at 17 per cent compared with 10 per cent of the adult population. Asian candidates were notably under-represented with 16 per cent of candidates identifying with an ethnicity in the broad Asian category compared with 31% of the adult population.

These patterns carried over into results for elected members. However, compared to 2022, there was an increase in representation among elected members of both Māori and Pacific candidates.

- **Birthplace:** Candidates were more likely to be born in New Zealand than the Auckland adult population (69% compared to 51%). However, compared to 2022, there was an increasing percentage of candidates standing for election who were born overseas (31% in 2025, compared with 26% in 2022).
- **Languages spoken:** Just over one-quarter (29%) of candidates were able to hold an everyday conversation in at least one language other than English. This proportion was slightly higher for unelected candidates (31%) than it was for elected candidates (26%).

- **Reported disabilities:** A small proportion (7%) of candidates indicated that they had a disability, impairment or long-term condition. This is aligned with the proportion of the Auckland adult population who reported living with a disability (7%).

When compared to the Auckland adult population, the overall candidate pool tended to have larger proportions of older, male, New Zealand European, New Zealand-born candidates, similar to previous elections. In particular, there was a small but noticeable decline in the proportion of female candidates standing for election in 2025, compared to previous years. However, ethnic representation has increased since previous elections, particularly for Māori and Pacific candidates. Although the proportion of Asian candidates increased compared to previous elections, they continue to remain under-represented in contrast to the underlying Asian population in Auckland.

Further analysis and information are required to understand barriers to increasing gender and ethnic representation, and there is minimal research into this area. The current analysis shows the importance of ensuring diversity in candidates standing for local government to represent the diversity of Auckland's communities, and the ongoing collection of these demographic characteristics will enable council elections programmes to continue encouraging a range of candidates to stand for future elections.

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1 Introduction

Local government elections are held in New Zealand every three years, with the most recent elections occurring in October 2025. Auckland Council is the local government body for the Auckland region. Political decision-making is shared between the Governing Body (comprising the Mayor and 20 councillors) and 21 local boards. In general, the Governing Body focuses on Auckland-wide strategic decisions, while the local boards represent their communities and make decisions on local issues, activities, and facilities.

Anyone can stand for election to Auckland Council provided they are a New Zealand citizen aged 18 years and over and are enrolled on the electoral roll. Candidates do not need to live in the area in which they are standing. In 2025, 435 unique candidates stood for election to Auckland Council.¹

Since 2016, Auckland Council has collected information on the demographic characteristics of candidates standing for election to the Governing Body and/or at local board level.² This is an important step in understanding how the experiences, views, and cultural backgrounds of Auckland residents are represented.

This report presents a summary of demographic information collected from candidates running for election to Auckland Council in 2025. The analysis presented throughout this report was based on election results as they stood in November 2025. In December 2025, the Manukau District Court declared the election results in the Papatoetoe subdivision of the Ōtara-Papatoetoe Local Board void due to allegations of voter fraud. This means that the election for this subdivision will need to be re-run. The original results for the Papatoetoe subdivision are included in this analysis.

Comparisons are made throughout the report between candidates and the Auckland adult population.³ This comparison was selected to reflect as closely as possible the population of Aucklanders who are eligible to stand for election.⁴ If the likelihood of standing for election is similar across different demographic groups, it is expected that candidate demographic characteristics would closely align with those of the Auckland adult population.

¹ Other publications have reported that there were 436 unique candidates. However, our analysis shows that one candidate was double-counted due to administrative and technical issues, meaning there were 435 unique candidates.

² Previous publications can be found on the Knowledge Auckland website:

2022 report: <https://knowledgeauckland.org.nz/publications/the-demographic-characteristics-of-the-2022-auckland-council-election-candidates-and-elected-members/>

2019 report: <https://knowledgeauckland.org.nz/publications/auckland-local-elections-2019-the-demographic-characteristics-of-candidates/>

2016 report: <https://knowledgeauckland.org.nz/publications/the-demographic-characteristics-of-auckland-council-candidates-and-elected-members/>

³ The Auckland adult population is based primarily on census data of the population aged 18 years and over, except where these 2023 Census data are not available. Instead, the population aged 15 years and over is used for some comparisons. This is noted where relevant in each section.

⁴ Please note that this comparison is not perfect. Eligibility criteria to stand for Auckland Council include being a New Zealand citizen aged 18 years and over and enrolled on the parliamentary electoral roll. Statistics for the subgroup of Aucklanders matching these criteria are not available.

This report presents information on candidates' self-reported gender, age, ethnic identity, country of birth, languages spoken, and reported disability status. This final characteristic was introduced for the first time in the 2025 survey.

Two comparisons have been made for each of these variables:

- Examining the distribution of candidates (all candidates, elected candidates, and unelected candidates) to the Auckland adult population (noting where necessary whether the base comparison is between Aucklanders aged 15 and over or 18 and over)
- Comparing the proportion of each demographic group elected (the election rate) to that for all candidates.

Appendix A displays changes over time in candidate demographics since the 2016 survey, which was the first time it was administered to candidates.

1.1 Method

All election candidates were invited to complete a short survey of their demographic characteristics (see Appendix B for the survey content). Completion of the survey was voluntary.

Information was collected and analysed by Auckland Council's Social and Economic Research and Evaluation team, in collaboration with Auckland Council's Elections team and Independent Election Services Limited.

1.1.1 Data cleaning

A total of 385 responses were obtained for 340 individuals. There were more responses than individuals, as 40 candidates provided their demographic information more than once.⁵ This was due to several factors:

- Some candidates stood for more than one position (i.e. local board member, ward councillor, mayor) and completed the demographic survey for each position
- Some candidates completed the survey in different formats (i.e. online or via a hard copy survey)
- Some candidates were affected by a combination of both above factors (i.e. they stood for multiple positions and provided responses via both online and hard copy).

Three responses had to be removed from analysis as, due to council and electoral staff administrative issues, there was no ability to link them back to the candidate.

⁵ Of these 40 candidates that provided their demographic information more than once, 12 supplied differing responses. Data cleaning was required to either use the more complete response or combine elements of each response, to have complete responses for analysis.

1.1.2 Survey response rate

As a consequence of these issues, some responses had to either be discarded or combined based on completeness, resulting in 337 responses available for analysis. This means that demographic information was available for 71 per cent of individuals (337 out of 435 unique candidates).⁶

This marks a substantial improvement in obtaining responses since the 2022 elections (60% response rate to the 2022 candidate demographic survey). It is also similar to the 70 per cent response rate in 2019 and the 71 per cent response rate in 2016.

⁶ Please note that nominations were received for 477 positions in total. However, some candidates stood for more than one position. A total of 32 individuals stood for two positions and two individuals stood for three positions. The response rate shown here is based on the total number of unique individuals who stood for election, rather than on the number of nominations.

2 Gender

Candidates were asked to indicate whether they identified as male, female, or gender diverse. A total of 336 respondents answered this question (99% response rate). Of these respondents, 125 (37%) were female, 209 (62%) were male, and two candidates preferred not to disclose their gender. None of the candidates identified as gender diverse.

The below analysis is based on the 334 candidates who said they were either male or female.

2.1 Gender distribution of all candidates

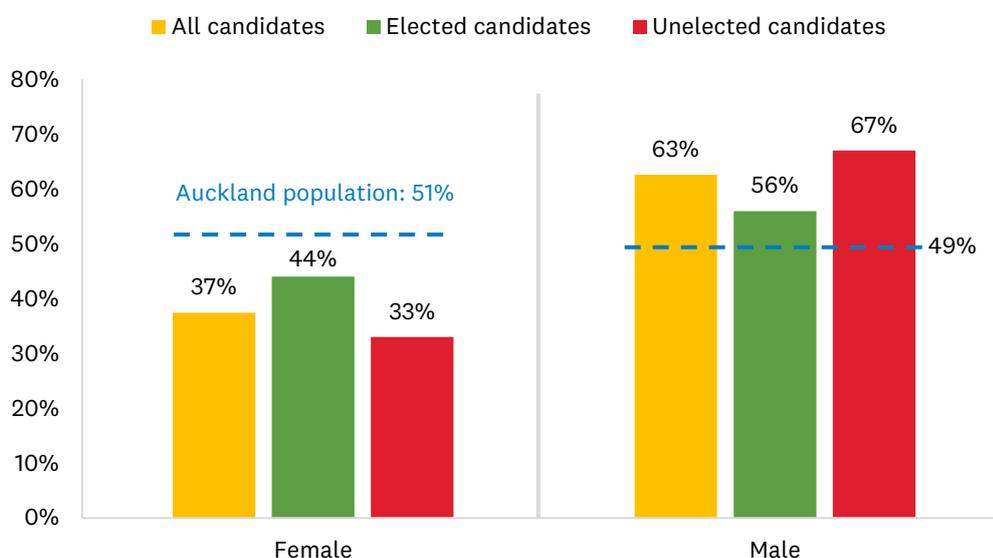
Figure 1 shows the proportion of all candidates (both elected and unelected) who identified as male or female. The 'all candidates' group contains both elected and unelected candidates.

Comparing all candidates with the Auckland adult population (aged 18 years and over, shown as the horizontal line) indicates that female candidates were under-represented in the 2025 candidate pool: 37 per cent of all candidates identified as female, in contrast to 51 per cent of the Auckland adult population (according to the 2023 Census). In addition, there was a decline in female representation among candidates since the 2022 elections, where 43 per cent of all candidates surveyed identified as female.

Conversely, male candidates were over-represented – they comprised 63 per cent of all candidates, whereas males made up 49 per cent of the adult Auckland population. This is also an increase in the proportion of male candidates since 2022, where 57 per cent of candidates indicated they were male.

Elected candidates were more closely matched to the population but still indicate an under-representation of females and an over-representation of males. Under half (44%) of elected candidates were female and 56 per cent were male.

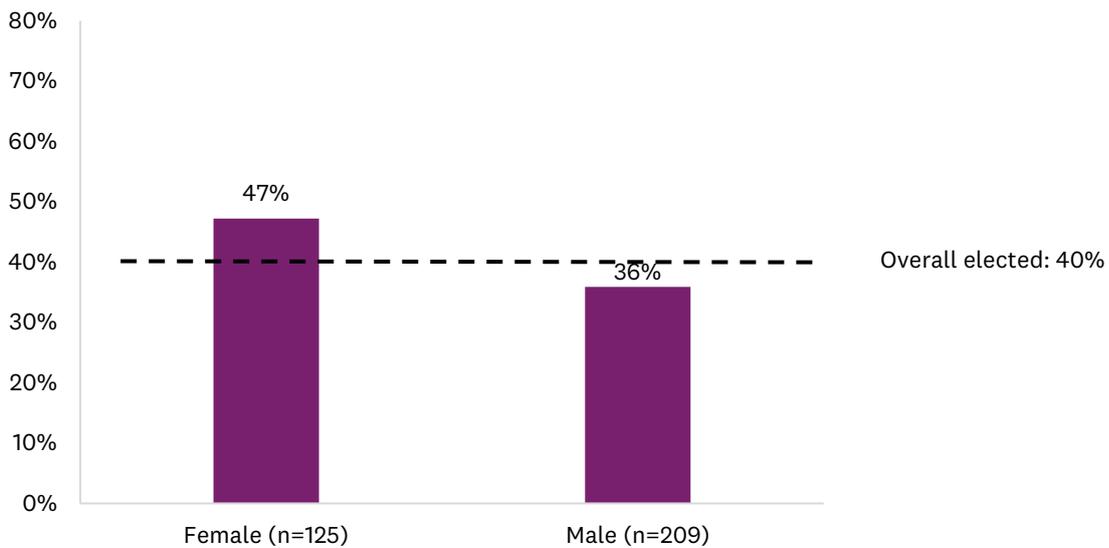
Figure 1. Candidate gender distribution (n=334)



2.2 Election rate

The election rate for each gender group was investigated by calculating the percentage of candidates in each group who were elected (Figure 2). Although fewer females stood for election than males (as seen in Figure 1), the proportion of female candidates who were elected was relatively high. Almost half (47%) of female candidates and 36 per cent of male candidates were elected. These results are broadly similar to the 2022 election (44% election rate for females and 35% for males).

Figure 2. Election rate by gender



3 Age

Candidates were asked to select their age within broad age bands. A total of 329 respondents answered this question (98% response rate).

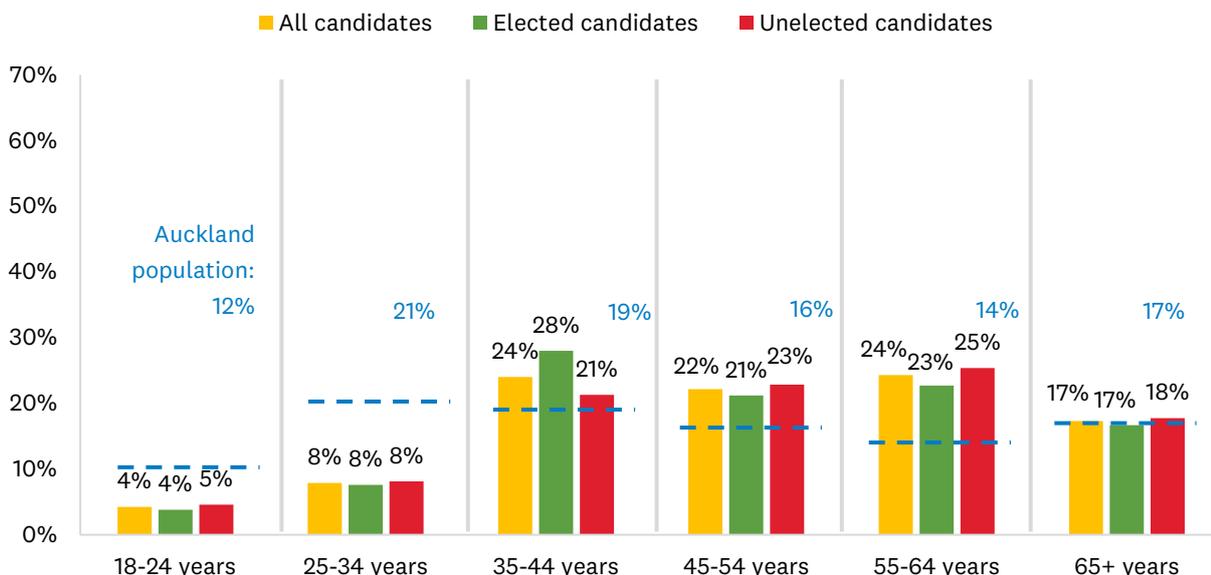
3.1 Age distribution of all candidates

The age distribution of candidates tended to skew towards older age groups compared to Auckland’s adult population. Most candidates were aged 35 years and older, with only around one-tenth (12%) aged between 18-34 years (Figure 3).

However, on average, candidates were slightly younger compared to those who stood for the 2022 elections. For example, there was a slight decline in the proportion of those aged 65+ years standing for Auckland Council compared to the 2022 elections (17% of candidates in 2025, compared to 22% of candidates in 2022). This change is aligned with the proportion of older people aged 65+ years who make up Auckland’s adult population, unlike the over-representation of this age group standing for election in previous years.

Meanwhile, this decline in the proportion of candidates aged 65 and over was offset by an increasing proportion of those aged 45-54 years. In 2022, 18 per cent of candidates were in this age group, in contrast to 24 per cent of candidates in 2025.

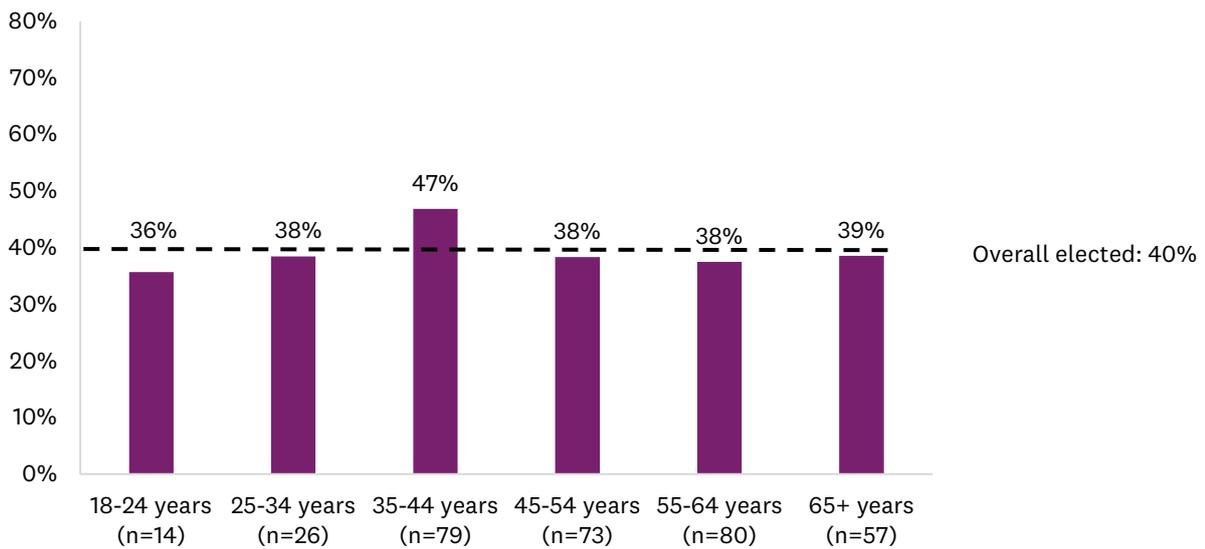
Figure 3. Candidate age distribution (n=329)



3.2 Election rate

The proportion of candidates in most age groups who were elected was similar to the overall average of 40 per cent, with the exception of those aged 35-44 years old. For that age group, candidates were elected at a higher rate (47%) (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Election rate by age group



4 Ethnicity

Candidates were asked to provide their ethnic identities, and a total of 327 respondents did so. The majority (262 candidates or 80%) identified with a single ethnic identity and 65 (20%) identified with more than one.

Selected ethnic groups and open-text responses were coded into the Stats NZ Level 1 ethnicity classifications⁷ and reported in this way here, to prevent candidates being identified during analysis and reporting.

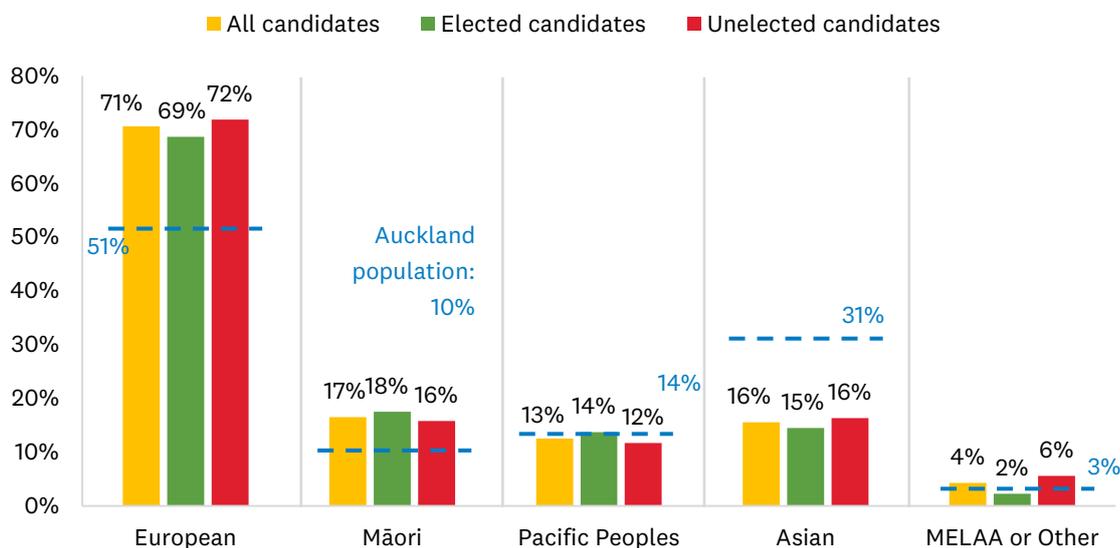
4.1 Ethnic group distribution of all candidates

Comparing all candidates with the Auckland adult population (aged 18 years and over) shows that European candidates were over-represented in the 2025 elections, as were Māori candidates to a lesser extent (Figure 5). This is consistent with the 2022 elections.

The representation of candidates who identified as Pacific or as Middle Eastern, Latin American or African (MELAA) or in the ‘Other’ ethnic group, both elected and unelected, was consistent with the Auckland adult population.

Asian candidates were considerably under-represented: only 16 per cent of candidates identified with an Asian ethnic group (in contrast to 31% of the Auckland adult population).

Figure 5. Candidate ethnic group distribution (n=327)



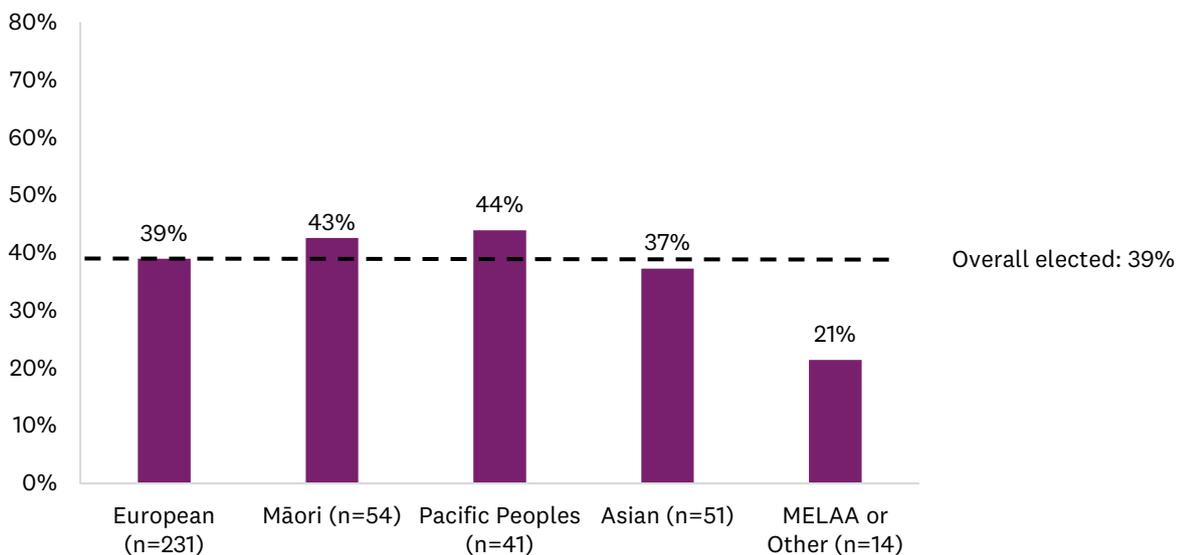
⁷ The ‘Middle Eastern, Latin American and African’ (MELAA) and ‘Other’ classifications were combined due to the small number of candidates indicating an ethnic group within these classifications.

4.2 Election rate

Māori and Pacific candidates were elected at higher rates compared to other candidates, while European and Asian candidates were elected at rates similar to the average. Those identifying as 'Middle Eastern, Latin American or African' or 'Other' were elected at lower rates compared to the average (Figure 6).

This indicates that although there was an under-representation of Asian candidates standing for local government, of those that did stand, the election rate was similar to the all-candidate average. Additionally, while the proportion of MELAA/Other candidates standing for election was similar to their underlying representation in the Auckland adult population, fewer were successful in actually being elected. Some caution is required in interpreting this latter finding, however, due to small overall numbers standing for candidacy.

Figure 6. Election rate by ethnic group



5 Country of birth

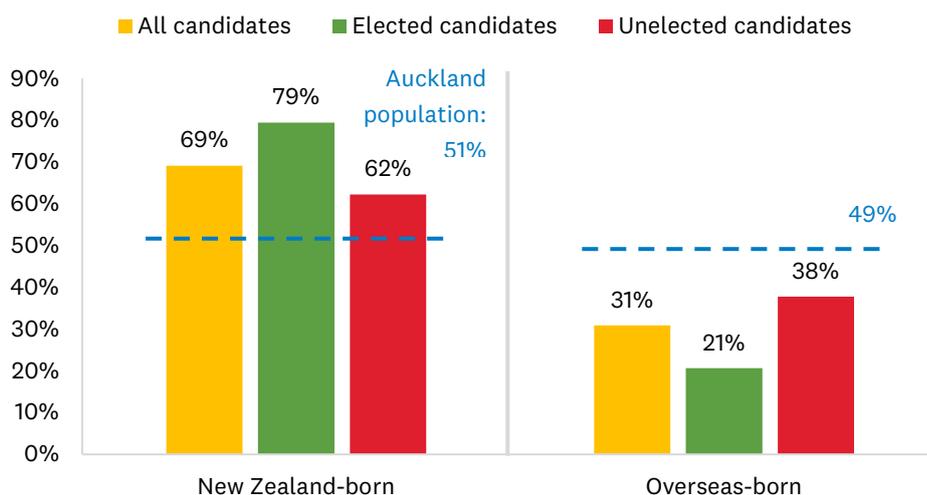
The survey asked candidates to provide their place of birth, which were then coded into either ‘New Zealand-born’ or ‘overseas-born’ during analysis. A total of 327 candidates provided their birthplace information: 226 (70%) indicated they were born in New Zealand and 101 (30%) were born overseas.

5.1 Birthplace distribution of all candidates

Consistent with the 2022 elections, candidates were more likely to be born in New Zealand than the Auckland adult population (aged 15 years and over). In 2025, 69 per cent of candidates were born in New Zealand, compared to 51 per cent of the population. This difference was amplified for elected candidates, with 79 per cent of elected candidates born in New Zealand (Figure 7).

However, the percentage of candidates who were born overseas has increased since the 2022 elections. In 2025, 31 per cent of all candidates were born overseas, compared to 26 per cent in 2022.

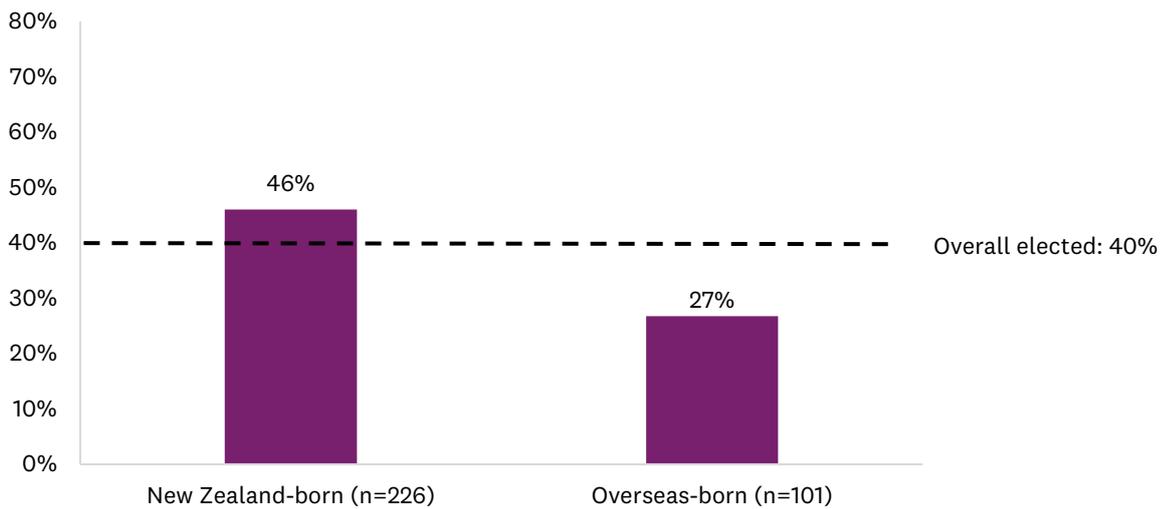
Figure 7. Candidate distribution by birthplace (n=327)



5.2 Election rate

Similar to the above findings, an examination of the percentage of candidates elected within each group (New Zealand-born and overseas-born) showed that overseas-born candidates were elected at a lower rate than the average for all candidates (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Election rate by birthplace



6 Languages spoken

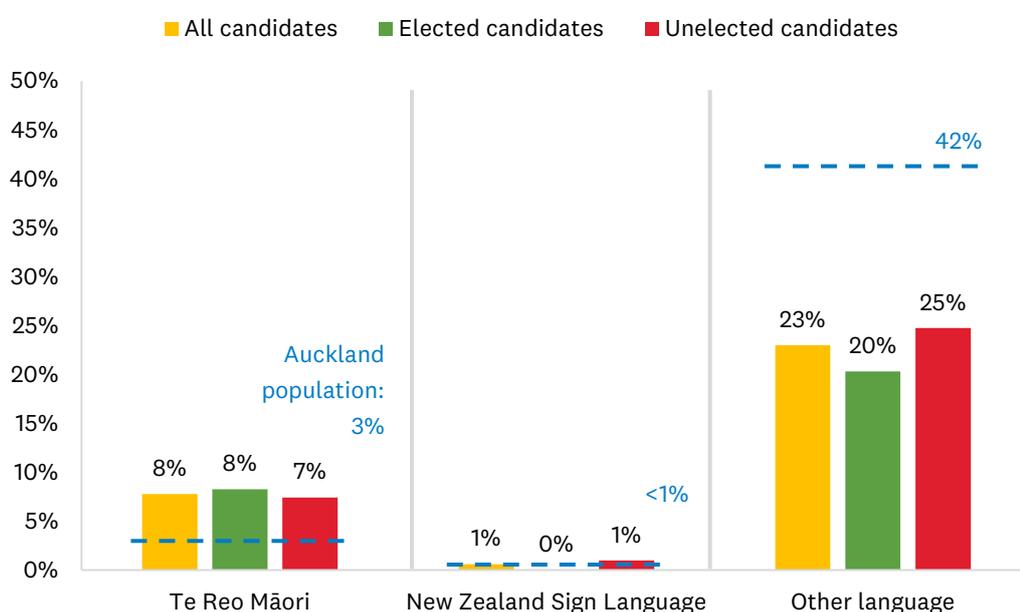
Candidates were asked to provide the languages in which they could hold a conversation about a lot of everyday things. A total of 335 candidates responded to this question, with all indicating they could speak English. A total of 91 candidates could speak in two languages and seven candidates could speak in three languages.

6.1 Candidate distribution by languages spoken

Just over one-quarter (29%) of candidates indicated they could hold an everyday conversation in a language other than English. This percentage was slightly higher for unelected candidates (31%) than it was for elected candidates (26%).

As shown in Figure 9, 8 per cent of all candidates reported they could hold an everyday conversation in Te Reo Māori, 1 per cent could do so in New Zealand Sign Language and 23 per cent could do so in another language. Compared to the Auckland adult population (aged 15 years and over), there was an over-representation among all candidates of those who could speak Te Reo Māori, and an under-representation of those who could speak in another language.

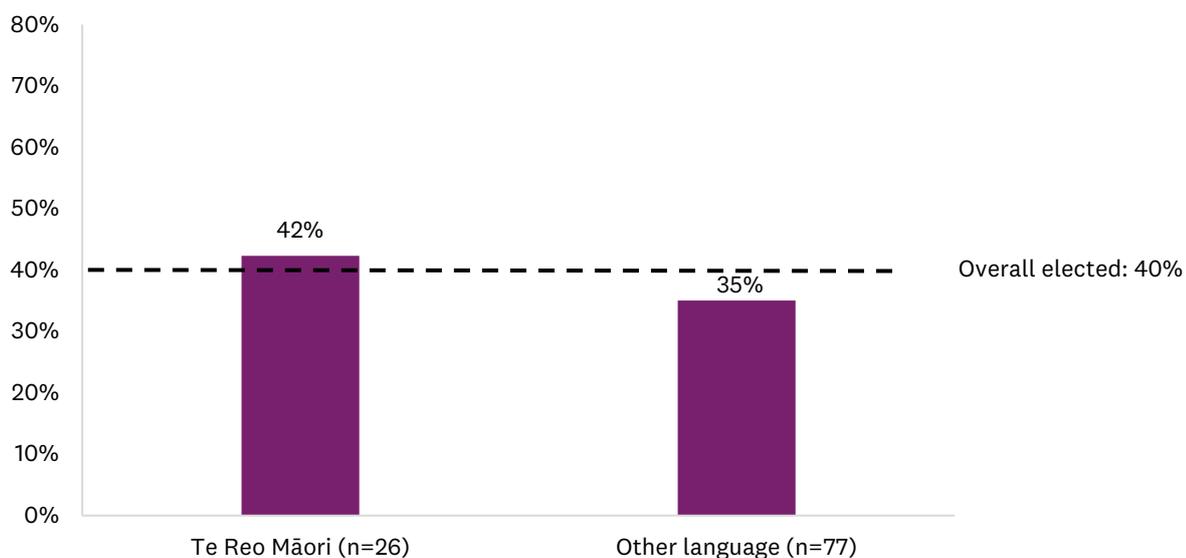
Figure 9. Candidate distribution by ability to speak non-English languages (n=335)



6.2 Election rate

Consistent with the above findings, when comparing the percentages of candidates elected within each broad non-English language group (Te Reo Māori and other languages)⁸, analysis showed that candidates who can speak in Te Reo Māori were elected at a rate similar to the average for all candidates. However, those speaking another language were under-represented (Figure 10). Please note these data should be interpreted cautiously, due to the small number of candidates who said they could speak Te Reo Māori.

Figure 10. Election rate by ability to speak non-English languages



⁸ Please note that the election rate for candidates able to hold an everyday conversation in New Zealand Sign Language was not calculated, due to the very small number of candidates reporting this ability.

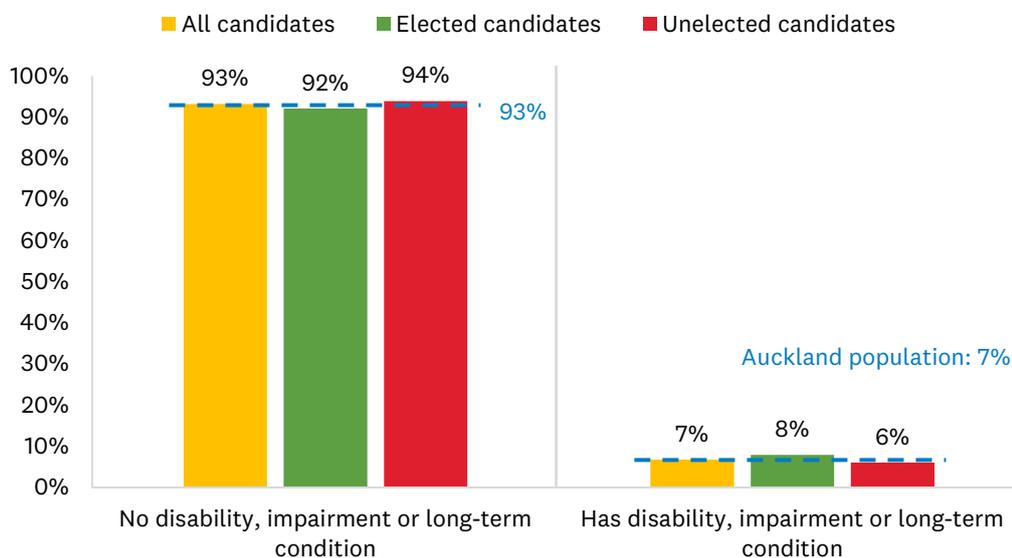
7 Disability, impairment and long-term conditions

The 2025 demographic survey introduced a new question that asked candidates whether they identified as having a disability, impairment, or long-term condition. A total of 308 candidates responded to this question, with 7 per cent saying they did and 89 per cent saying they did not. Another 4 per cent indicated that they preferred not to say (and have been removed from analysis, leaving 295 candidates included in the below analysis).

7.1 Candidate distribution by reported disabilities

Figure 11 shows the percentage of all candidates, elected candidates, and unelected candidates who identified as either 'having a disability, impairment or long-term condition' or 'not having a disability, impairment or long-term condition'. Comparing candidates with the Auckland adult population (aged 15 years and over) shows there was alignment in the representation of each group of candidates with the underlying population. There were no differences in representation of the underlying population when comparing elected and unelected candidates.

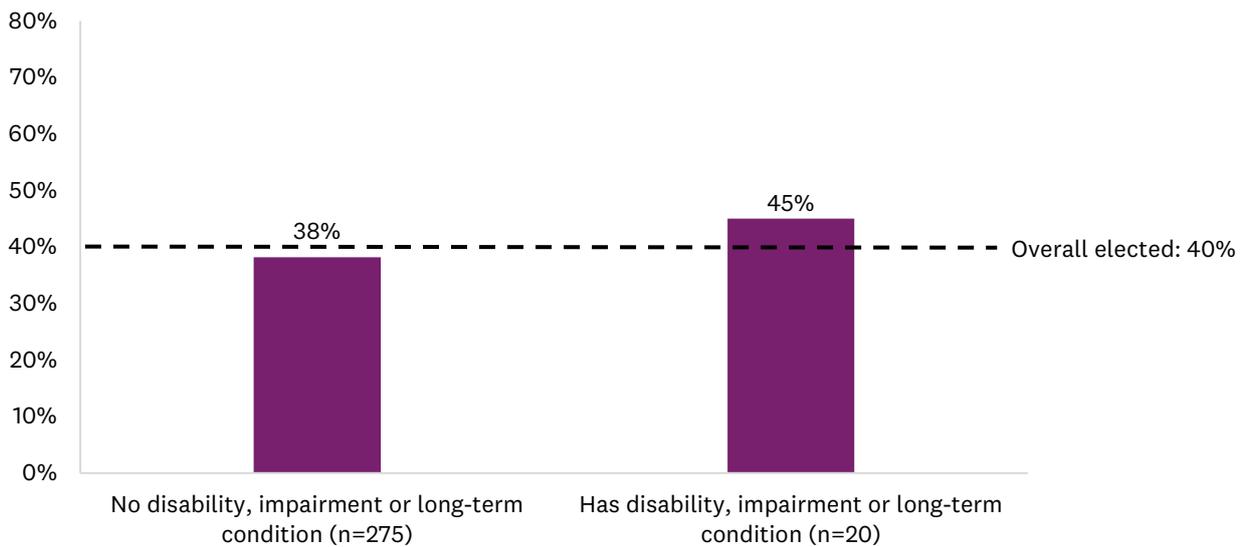
Figure 11. Candidate distribution by reported disability status (n=295)



7.2 Election rate

Candidates who reported a disability were elected at a rate slightly higher than the average for all candidates (Figure 12). However, these data should be interpreted with caution, due to the small number of candidates who indicated that they have a disability.

Figure 12. Election rate by reported disability status



8 Discussion

This report shows that, when compared to the Auckland adult population, the overall candidate pool tended to have larger proportions of older, male, New Zealand European (and Māori, to a lesser extent), New Zealand-born candidates, similar to the previous election in 2022.

There was a decline in the proportion of female candidates putting themselves forward for election. An increase in harassment towards politicians in New Zealand has been widely reported, particularly towards female politicians (Every-Palmer et al., 2015, 2024; Watson et al., 2025; Witton, 2022). Further research would be needed to determine whether this has had an impact on the number of female candidates standing for election.

Diversity of the candidate pool has shown small but notable changes in other areas, such as ethnic identity representation. The proportions of Māori, Pacific, and Asian candidates standing for election, as well as those successfully elected, have increased over time (Appendix A). Although there continued to be an under-representation of Asian candidates in the overall 2025 candidate pool, the election rate among this group was similar to the overall average. In addition, although a small proportion of candidates identified as living with a disability, their election rate was also similar to the overall candidate average.

While not a well-researched area, the increase in ethnic diversity may be in part attributed to council's public relations campaigns (such as the 2016 'Show your Love for Auckland' campaign) to improve candidate representation (Delbet & Watson, 2017). However, ethnic representation in line with the underlying population remains out of reach, which one study suggests may be made more difficult in part due to the current First Past the Post voting system (Webster & Crothers, 2022). There is some evidence that other voting systems, particularly the Single Transferable Voting system, may benefit increased gender diversity in local government (Vowles & Hayward, 2021), although more research is required to explore the impacts on representation and voter understanding.

This analysis underscores the importance of ensuring diversity in candidates standing for local government to represent the diversity of Auckland's communities. The ongoing collection of these demographic characteristics will enable council elections programmes to continue encouraging a range of candidates to stand for future elections, and to implement initiatives to support them. Continuing to encourage candidates to complete the demographic survey will also strengthen the data available to undertake this analysis.

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Appendix A: Changes over time

The below tables show the proportional distribution of all candidates, elected candidates, and unelected candidates for various demographic groups, as outlined in previous reporting from the 2016, 2019, and 2022 Auckland Council elections. Changes over time for the ‘languages spoken’ survey question are unavailable due to inconsistent methods of analysis between survey rounds.

Total numbers of respondents (and response rates) to the 2016, 2019, and 2022 candidate demographic surveys are indicated below:

- 2016 survey: 305 respondents out of 432 candidates (71% response rate)
- 2019 survey: 298 respondents out of 423 candidates (70% response rate)
- 2022 survey: 260 respondents out of 431 candidates (60% response rate).

Please note that some analysis was not possible for the 2019 local elections, because the authors were unable to ascertain who was elected and who was not. This was due to changes in the council administrative process when the demographic forms were distributed within the candidate nomination packs. These forms did not contain a unique ID that enabled identification of whether a candidate had been elected (unlike other times when this survey was undertaken). This means that there are empty cells in the subsequent tables for the 2019 ‘elected’ and ‘unelected’ rows.

Gender

Between the 2016 and 2022 elections, there was practically no change in the overall proportions of female and males standing for election. However, in 2025, there was a small drop in the proportion of female candidates overall, as well as in the proportion of females elected.

Table 1. Candidate gender distribution (2016, 2019, 2022, and 2025 elections)

		2016 (n=302)	2019 (n=289)	2022 (n=258)	2025 (n=334)
All candidates	Female	41%	42%	43%	37%
	Male	59%	58%	57%	63%
Elected candidates	Female	49%	-	47%	44%
	Male	51%	-	53%	56%
Unelected candidates	Female	35%	-	40%	33%
	Male	65%	-	60%	67%

Age

Since the 2016 elections, the proportion of those aged 35-44 years standing for candidacy has increased, as well as the proportion of this age group successfully elected.

In addition, while the proportion of those aged 55-64 years standing for election has not changed significantly, the proportion successfully elected has declined between the 2016 and 2025 elections.

Table 2. Candidate age distribution (2016, 2019, 2022, and 2025 elections)

		2016 (n=300)	2019 (n=285)	2022 (n=256)	2025 (n=329)
All candidates	18-24 years	3%	3%	4%	4%
	25-34 years	9%	10%	9%	8%
	35-44 years	12%	19%	23%	24%
	45-54 years	26%	21%	20%	22%
	55-64 years	29%	29%	21%	24%
	65+ years	21%	18%	23%	17%
Elected candidates	18-24 years	3%	-	2%	4%
	25-34 years	9%	-	11%	8%
	35-44 years	10%	-	20%	28%
	45-54 years	27%	-	23%	21%
	55-64 years	31%	-	17%	23%
	65+ years	21%	-	26%	17%
Unelected candidates	18-24 years	3%	-	5%	5%
	25-34 years	9%	-	7%	8%
	35-44 years	14%	-	24%	21%
	45-54 years	25%	-	18%	23%
	55-64 years	28%	-	24%	25%
	65+ years	22%	-	22%	18%

Ethnicity

Between 2016 and 2025, there has been a small increase in the proportion of Māori and Asian candidates standing for election.

However, the most substantial changes by ethnic group can be observed among elected candidates. Fewer European candidates were successfully elected in 2025 compared to previous elections, while there have been increases in the successful election of Māori, Pacific, and Asian candidates.

Table 3. Candidate ethnic group distribution (2016, 2019, 2022, and 2025 elections)

		2016 (n=299)	2019 (n=292)	2022 (n=260)	2025 (n=327)
All candidates	European	76%	79%	71%	71%
	Māori	10%	16%	16%	17%
	Pacific	11%	14%	11%	13%
	Asian	10%	11%	12%	16%
	MELAA/Other	2%	1%	4%	4%
Elected candidates	European	85%	-	76%	69%
	Māori	7%	-	20%	18%
	Pacific	8%	-	11%	14%
	Asian	4%	-	8%	15%
	MELAA/Other	3%	-	3%	2%
Unelected candidates	European	71%	-	68%	72%
	Māori	13%	-	14%	16%
	Pacific	13%	-	11%	12%
	Asian	14%	-	14%	16%
	MELAA/Other	2%	-	4%	6%

Country of birth

Between the 2016 and 2025 elections, there was an increase in the proportions of overseas-born candidates standing for election and also those successfully elected.

Table 4. Candidate distribution by birthplace (2016, 2019, 2022, and 2025 elections)

		2016 (n=301)	2019 (n=289)	2022 (n=257)	2025 (n=327)
All candidates	New Zealand-born	75%	78%	74%	69%
	Overseas-born	25%	22%	26%	31%
Elected candidates	New Zealand-born	84%	-	81%	79%
	Overseas-born	16%	-	19%	21%
Unelected candidates	New Zealand-born	69%	-	70%	62%
	Overseas-born	31%	-	30%	38%

Appendix B: 2025 demographic survey

2025 Auckland local elections Candidate demographic survey



This survey is designed to help us better understand who is standing for council, and who is elected. The information will help us better support candidates and elected members in the future.

Disclaimer: This survey is optional. All reporting of demographic information will be at an aggregate level - no individual-level information will be shared or released.

Position

Barcode ID

1. Gender

What gender do you identify as?

- Male
- Female
- Gender diverse
- Prefer not to say

2. Age

What is your age?

- 18-19 years old
- 20-24 years old
- 25-29 years old
- 30-34 years old
- 35-39 years old
- 40-44 years old
- 45-49 years old
- 50-54 years old
- 55-59 years old
- 60-64 years old
- 65-69 years old
- 70-74 years old
- 75-79 years old
- 80-84 years old
- 85 years old or older

3. Languages

In which language(s) can you have a conversation about a lot of everyday things? Select all that apply.

- English
- Te Reo Māori
- New Zealand Sign Language
- Other, please specify:

4. Ethnicity

Which ethnic group(s) do you belong to? Select all that apply.

- New Zealand European/Pākeha
- Māori
- Chinese
- Indian
- Samoan
- Cook Islands Māori
- Filipino
- Korean
- Niuean
- Other, please specify:

5. Country of birth

Which country were you born in?

- New Zealand
- Other, please specify:

6. Disability, impairment, long-term condition

Do you identify as having a disability, impairment, or long-term condition? This could include long-term (over six months) physical, mental, intellectual, neurological, or sensory conditions or impairments that, together with societal barriers, can limit full and equitable participation in society.

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

Find out more:

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