



HM Government

The Costs of the 2014 European Parliamentary Elections

December 2016



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Chris Skidmore MP
Minister for the Constitution



The Rt Hon David Mundell MP
Secretary of State for Scotland



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Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for
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Foreword

This report is the first time that the UK Government has published in detail the costs of a set of national elections and precisely what each of these costs were.

It is important to a healthy democracy that elections operate transparently and accountably. This includes showing to voters how their money has been spent to deliver them. The report sets out these details in full and we are also publishing the complete dataset to allow anyone with an interest to interrogate the numbers for themselves.

In publishing these data we also hope to facilitate greater sharing of best practice between returning officers to encourage the efficient and effective delivery of elections. It is crucial that our elections are funded properly so that they can be run fairly and securely to deliver accurate and trusted results, but we must also seek to ensure that public money is utilised in as cost-effective a manner as possible.

These elections were the first to be run under our new funding model and we have seen a considerable improvement in the accuracy of our funding allocations. This allowed us to request less money in real terms from the Treasury, while still providing the necessary resources to returning officers.

We will be undertaking further work to review these arrangements in advance of the next set of national polls. This will help us to make sure that we continue to provide appropriate levels of funding whilst also driving better value for money.

We are extremely grateful for the hard work and expertise of returning officers, and their electoral services teams, across the UK. This information helps to put into context the enormity of the challenge that they face in delivering a national poll; a challenge that they continue to meet successfully.

We hope that this information will be of use to all those who work on the administration of national elections and also that it will prove informative to the wider public.

Summary

The total paid from the UK Government's Consolidated Fund for the costs of the May 2014 European Parliamentary elections was **£108,689,344**.

This total includes the costs for all aspects of the conduct of the poll that were met from the Consolidated Fund, including the distribution of poll cards, operation of polling stations, provision of postal votes, the count, and the fees paid to returning officers for their services in delivering the elections. It also includes the cost of the delivery of candidates' election leaflets ('mailings').

It does not include costs not met from the Consolidated Fund or the costs of electoral registration.

The funding was administered by the Cabinet Office, the Scotland Office and the Northern Ireland Office.

This is the first time that the Government has published a report on the cost of a national poll, including releasing the full data on how this money was spent. This follows a report published by the Electoral Commission in December 2012 on the cost of the 2011 Referendum on the UK Parliamentary Voting System.¹

Key Facts

The total cost of the conduct of the elections is broken down as follows:

- £2.5 million for returning officers' services;
- £65.6 million for returning officers' expenses; and
- £40.6 million for candidate mailings.

In addition, £330,816 was paid back into the Consolidated Fund in forfeited candidate deposits.

The elections took place in 12 electoral constituencies across all of the UK and Gibraltar. At the election:

- 46.5 million people were registered and eligible to vote; of whom,
- 7.2 million were registered to vote by post; and
- 16.5 million cast a vote.

The elections were conducted by:

- 11 Regional Returning Officers;
- 381 Local Returning Officers; and
- the Chief Electoral Officer for Northern Ireland,

with the support of local authority electoral services teams, local authority staff and resources more widely, and the Electoral Office for Northern Ireland (EONI).

¹ The Electoral Commission, December 2012, *Costs of the May 2011 Referendum on the UK Parliamentary Voting System*



£108.7 million

expenditure on the 2014 European Parliamentary elections from the Consolidated Fund



£65.6 million

payments to returning officers for expenses incurred running the poll



£2.5 million

payments to returning officers for their services in running the poll



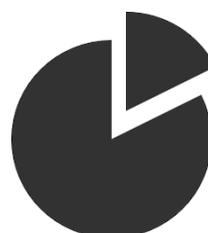
£40.6 million

payments to Royal Mail for delivering candidate mailings



393

electoral areas in which the expenditure was incurred



77.7%

actual expenditure as a proportion of allocated funding



£1.47

average cost per eligible registered elector for the conduct of the elections



£4.12

average cost per vote cast for the conduct of the elections

Introduction

About the elections

On 22 May 2014 elections were held across the UK and Gibraltar to return 73 Members of the European Parliament (MEPs).

MEPs were elected in 11 electoral constituencies in Great Britain and Gibraltar using the party-list proportional representation system, and in one electoral constituency in Northern Ireland using the single transferable vote system.

In Great Britain and Gibraltar each electoral constituency was presided over by a Returning Officer (typically referred to as a Regional Returning Officer).² The Regional Returning Officers were responsible for:

- publishing notice of the election;
- the conduct of the nomination process;
- collation of results within their constituency;
- determining the allocation of seats; and
- the declaration of the result.

These electoral constituencies were then subdivided into 381 smaller local counting areas, each presided over by a Local Returning Officer.

The local counting areas were Gibraltar and the principal area local authorities of Great Britain.

Local Returning Officers were responsible for:

- the conduct of the poll in their area;
- the printing of ballot papers;
- the issue and receipt of postal ballot papers;
- the verification of the ballot paper accounts; and
- the counting of the votes given in their area.

In Northern Ireland the electoral constituency was not subdivided into local counting areas. The Chief Electoral Officer for Northern Ireland is the returning officer for all elections in Northern Ireland, and so held responsibilities equivalent to both a Regional Returning Officer and a Local Returning Officer for these elections.

The counts for these elections did not take place immediately following the close of polls, as is the case with UK Parliamentary General Elections. Instead, the verification of ballot papers took place on the day after the close of polls, while the counting of votes took place on 25 May in Great Britain and 26 May in Northern Ireland to follow the close of polls across all EU member states.

In total 16.5 million people in the UK cast a vote in the elections, out of 46.5 million on the electoral register; a turnout of 35.6%.

² The term 'returning officers' is used to refer to both Regional Returning Officers and Local Returning Officers.

About this report

The purpose of this report is to provide greater transparency to the public on the cost of running UK-wide elections. This includes making available the underlying dataset in an open and accessible manner.

The first section of the report sets out how elections are funded, including the legislative framework governing election funding and the administration of that funding. The second section of the report sets out the cost of the elections according to the various types of expenditure.

Further data, including a breakdown of costs by local authority, by European constituency and with comparisons to electorate and turnout are appended to the report.

The report does not seek to review or make recommendations about how the elections were funded or administered, or the level of funding provided.

The complete dataset underpinning this report has been published concurrently on www.gov.uk/government/publications.

Other information about the elections

In July 2014 the Electoral Commission published a report on the administration of the 2014 European Parliamentary elections.³

Following this it published a second report on campaign spending in December 2014.⁴

Both of these reports are available on the Electoral Commission's website at www.electoralcommission.org.uk.

The Electoral Commission also publishes a series of electoral data and detailed information on campaign expenditure and donations to political parties and registered campaign groups.

Candidate spending returns, which record expenditure by individual candidates, were available on request from the relevant Regional Returning Officer for a period of one year after the election.

Full details of the results of the 2014 European Elections are available from the BBC.⁵

³ The Electoral Commission, July 2014, *The European Parliamentary Elections and the Local Government Elections in England and Northern Ireland: Report on the Administration of the 22 May 2014 Elections*

⁴ The Electoral Commission, December 2014, *The European Parliamentary General Election: Campaign Spending Report*

⁵ www.bbc.co.uk/news/events/vote2014

How are elections funded?

Sources of funding

UK-wide elections

The costs of conducting UK-wide elections are paid for by the UK Government from the Consolidated Fund. This resourcing is the responsibility of the Cabinet Office, Scotland Office and Northern Ireland Office, and is subject to approval by HM Treasury.

This applies to the elections of:

- Members of the European Parliament;
- Members of Parliament; and
- Police and Crime Commissioners.

The funding is accounted for by the relevant government departments. Each department produces and publishes an annual statement of accounts for the expenditure incurred within the given financial year.

UK-wide referendums

Referendums held across the UK on national issues are funded in broadly the same manner as UK-wide elections. As with elections, the delivery of the poll is funded from the Consolidated Fund and the amounts allocated to counting officers are determined by the UK Government.

However, beginning with the Referendum on the UK Parliamentary Voting System in 2011, national referendums are run by the Chair of the Electoral Commission (or someone nominated by the Chair), who also

takes on responsibility for administering and accounting for the funding.

In addition to resources provided from the Consolidated Fund, costs incurred by the Electoral Commission in conducting a referendum (including its own running costs and payments to the official campaigns) are funded through its annual Estimate, which is approved by Parliament.

Further information can be found in the Electoral Commission's report on the costs of the 2011 Referendum on the UK Parliamentary Voting System.

Devolved elections and local polls

The costs of conducting elections to devolved legislatures and local government, and referendums on issues that are not UK-wide, are not funded directly by the UK Government. The responsibility for resourcing these polls falls to the relevant devolved administration or local authority.

Electoral registration and absent voting

The costs of maintaining the electoral register, including the annual canvass, and the registration process for absent voting are legally distinct from the administration of elections and are resourced by the relevant local authority in Great Britain. In Northern Ireland the cost of registration is borne by the Electoral Office for Northern Ireland with funding from the Northern Ireland Office.

The legislative framework

Under regulation 15 of the European Parliamentary Elections Regulations 2004, as amended by the European Parliamentary Elections (Amendment) Regulations 2009, a returning officer at a European Parliamentary election in England, Wales, Scotland, or Gibraltar is entitled to recover charges in respect of his or her services rendered and expenses incurred in conducting the poll. This legislation requires that these charges are to be paid from the Consolidated Fund.⁶

Regulation 16 of the European Parliamentary Elections (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2004 makes the same provision for the returning officer for Northern Ireland.⁷

Charges Orders

The maximum recoverable amounts that Regional Returning Officers and Local Returning Officers can claim for their services and expenses in relation to European Parliamentary elections are set out in statutory instruments called Charges Orders.

For the 2014 European Parliamentary elections these were The European Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers' and Local Returning Officers' Charges) (Great Britain and Gibraltar) Order 2014⁸, which was made on 13 February 2014 and has effect in England, Wales, Scotland and Gibraltar, and The European Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officer's Charges) (Northern Ireland) Order 2014⁹, which was

made on 20 March 2014 and has effect in Northern Ireland.

In addition to setting the maximum recoverable amounts, these Charges Orders specify the types of expenses that Regional Returning Officers and Local Returning Officers can claim, such as for printing of ballot papers and undertaking the count process. Expenditure that Regional Returning Officers and Local Returning Officers incur must be necessary for the efficient and effective conduct of the poll.

Candidates mailings

Under regulation 63 of The European Parliamentary Elections Regulations 2004, candidates at UK and European Parliamentary elections are entitled to have one election address (typically called 'mailings') delivered at public expense to either each named elector or each household. This is essentially a paper leaflet setting out the candidate or party's policies. It is at the discretion of the candidate whether the mailing is sent to each elector or to each household and the candidate is responsible for funding the cost of producing the leaflet.

The main purpose of allowing candidates to have one communication delivered free of charge is to provide a facility to inform the electorate of the policies of standing candidates and/or parties and to help them to make informed choices when casting their vote.

As the universal service provider, Royal Mail has the contract for the delivery of

⁶ www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/293/made

⁷ www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/1267/made

⁸ www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2014/325/made

⁹ www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2014/794/made

candidate mailings and is paid for providing this service under the terms of a service level agreement with the Cabinet Office.

Administration of the funding

In advance of a UK Parliamentary General Election, European Parliamentary elections, the Cabinet Office calculates the level of funding necessary for their effective conduct in Great Britain (and Gibraltar for European elections) and the Northern Ireland Office calculates the level of funding necessary for their effective conduct in Northern Ireland.

This includes determining the amounts to allocate to each returning officer for their services and expenses and the expected cost for the delivery of candidate mailings.

The Cabinet Office and Northern Ireland Office then agree the projected costs with HM Treasury so that funds can be made available from the Consolidated Fund once the relevant Charges Orders has been made by the appropriate Ministers.

Following the final settlement of all expenditure incurred in respect of the elections, any funds remaining are returned to the Consolidated Fund.

Returning officers' services and expenses – England and Wales

Prior to the election, the Cabinet Office pays an initial advance to each returning officer of up to 75% of the allocation set out in legislation. Returning officers can subsequently request further payments, for instance to cover invoices that need to be paid urgently, up to a maximum of 90%.

Each returning officer, with the support of their electoral services team, is responsible for delivering the election within their

funding allocation. This necessarily means careful planning of how best to use the funding to ensure the election is run efficiently and effectively, whilst also giving due consideration to value for money.

Following the election, returning officers are required to submit a statement of accounts showing the actual costs incurred in running the poll.

The accounts are then subjected to a scrutiny process. Once this is complete, where the costs incurred are in excess of the advance, the Cabinet Office pays the returning officer the balance.

Should an advance exceed the total costs incurred, the returning officer must return the excess funds.

In cases where the total cost of a claim exceeds the maximum recoverable amount allocated, the relevant Minister has the discretion to pay the additional expenses if the returning officer can provide evidence that the expenditure was necessary and reasonable for the effective and efficient conduct of the poll.

Funding review

The Cabinet Office undertook a wide-ranging review of the elections funding model used for national polls in 2013-14. This involved extensive consultation with stakeholders and led to a number of significant changes. These included:

- a new methodology for calculating funding allocations to returning officers;
- a more flexible and proportionate approach to scrutiny; and
- a reduced deadline for returning officers to submit their expenses claims.

The changes came into effect at the 2014 European Parliamentary elections.

The new approach takes the actual settled expenditure at the previous poll of the same type (in this case the 2009 European Parliamentary elections) and adjusts it for price inflation, electorate size, registered postal voters and combination, to create a more accurate estimate of expected cost.

The new scrutiny approach sought to reduce the administrative burden on returning officers, while maintaining sufficient assurance over the regularity of claimed expenditure.

Three levels of scrutiny were introduced, each requiring a different level of supporting documentation to be provided with a claim. Returning officers are assigned a scrutiny category through a combination of risk-based and random allocation.

Where a returning officer claims for more than their maximum recoverable amount, their claim is automatically moved to the highest scrutiny category.

The Elections Claims Unit

The Elections Claims Unit (ECU) is a team within government that is responsible for the administration of the scrutiny process and settlement of claims.

At the time of the 2014 European Parliamentary Elections this function was part of the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), but in April 2016 it transferred to the Cabinet Office.

Returning officers submit their election claims to the ECU. The ECU is then responsible for checking that costs have been accounted for correctly, that the

necessary supporting evidence has been supplied and that the items claimed are reimbursable.

As part of this process the ECU may request additional information or evidence from the returning officer and query items of expenditure.

Once a claim has been scrutinised and all queries have been resolved, the ECU is responsible for authorising the payment of the remaining balance to the returning officer.

Returning officers' services and expenses – Scotland

The Scotland Office administers funding to returning officers in Scotland according to the same model that is used by the Cabinet Office in England and Wales.

This includes following the same process for payment of advances, submission of accounts by returning officers, scrutiny of their expenditure, and payment of the final settlements.

The Scotland Office does not operate a dedicated election claims unit and scrutiny of returning officers' claims is therefore carried out by its finance department.

Returning officers' expenses – Northern Ireland

Prior to the election the Northern Ireland Office makes available to the Chief Electoral Officer for Northern Ireland the allocation for Northern Ireland that is set out in legislation. Funding is drawn down by the Chief Electoral Officer as necessary.

The Chief Electoral Officer, with the support of the Electoral Office for Northern Ireland, is responsible for delivering the election

efficiently and effectively within the Northern Ireland funding allocation.

The Chief Electoral Officer presents their Returning Officer's Expenses to the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland on an annual basis and the report is laid before Parliament. The Returning Officer's Expenses are certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Costs met centrally

Some elements of the costs of conducting an election are not incurred by returning officers, and can be paid for centrally from resources drawn from the Consolidated Fund.

In such instances the Cabinet Office will typically agree a service level agreement with the service provider.

An example of this approach is the centralised funding of postal vote 'sweeps', which occurs at some polls.

In addition, the cost of delivering candidate mailings are paid centrally to Royal Mail by the government.

Combination of polls

Combination of polls refers to the practice by which aspects of the conduct of two or more polls are administered together where the elections coincide.

In such cases it is usually mandatory for the combined polls to use the same polling stations. Other elements of a poll may be voluntarily combined at the discretion of the relevant returning officers. This might include issuing a single poll card with detail

of all the polls that have been combined or postal ballot packs with all ballot papers in the same envelope.

There are clear benefits associated with sharing procedures across multiple elections. It provides efficiencies to the administration by eliminating duplication of elements that can be shared across polls. Efficiencies in process also make combination more cost-effective than if the elections were run separately, reducing the overall level of funding required.

Combination has also been shown to increase turnout in instances where a poll that traditionally experiences low turnout is combined with a poll where turnout is higher.

It is not always the case that two polls occurring on the same day are combined and some types of poll cannot be combined with one another. It is, however, mandatory for polls at certain elections to be combined. European Parliamentary general election polls must be combined with the following elections where they coincide:

- UK Parliamentary general elections;
- 'ordinary local government elections';¹⁰
- elections for an elected mayor;
- elections for Police and Crime Commissioners; and
- local governance referendums in England.

It is possible for more than two polls to be combined. For instance a European Parliamentary poll may be combined with a district council poll and a parish council poll.

¹⁰ An 'ordinary local government election' is one that occurs according to the regular electoral cycle and not as a result of a vacancy.

In the May 2014 elections, 160 out of 381 local counting areas were subject to some degree of combination, including all 32 London boroughs.

and are only permitted to claim for the appropriate proportion.

In circumstances where polls are subject to combination, the costs of the shared aspects are divided equally between each of the polls.

For example, where poll cards for a European Parliamentary election are combined with poll cards for a district council election, half of the cost of printing and delivery will be charged to the Consolidated Fund and half to the local authority. If the poll cards were also combined with a parish council election, a third of the cost would be charged to the Consolidated Fund and two thirds (a third for the district council election and a third for the parish council election) would be charged to the local authority.

Efficiencies introduced by combination will often result in lower overall costs to public funds both in respect of the Consolidated Fund and the relevant devolved administration or local authority.

Combination of polls is factored into the calculation of the funding allocations for returning officers. The European Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers' and Local Returning Officers' Charges) (Great Britain and Gibraltar) Order 2014 specifies different maximum recoverable amounts for counting areas that were subject to combination and counting areas that were not.

Returning officers are required to record clearly which costs have been combined when submitting their accounts to the ECU

What did the elections cost?

The cost to the Consolidated Fund for the 2014 European Parliamentary elections was **£108,689,344**.

This consists of the payments to returning officers for their expenses incurred and services rendered, and payments to Royal Mail for candidate mailings.

It covers all spending in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Gibraltar that was administered by the Cabinet Office, Scotland Office and Northern Ireland Office and paid from the Consolidated Fund.

It does not include any costs incurred in relation to the elections that were not met from the Consolidated Fund, such as expenditure by candidates and parties on campaigning, expenditure by the Electoral Commission, or costs incurred by local authorities administering combined polls.

The chart opposite shows a breakdown of these costs by the different categories of expenditure.

Appendix A provides further summary information, including comparisons between the allocated and actual costs and the costs per elector/vote cast.

Appendix B provides a summary of the costs claimed by each Local Returning Officer, Regional Returning Officer and the total expenditure by electoral area.

The full dataset is available online at www.gov.uk/government/publications/.

Returning officers' expenses

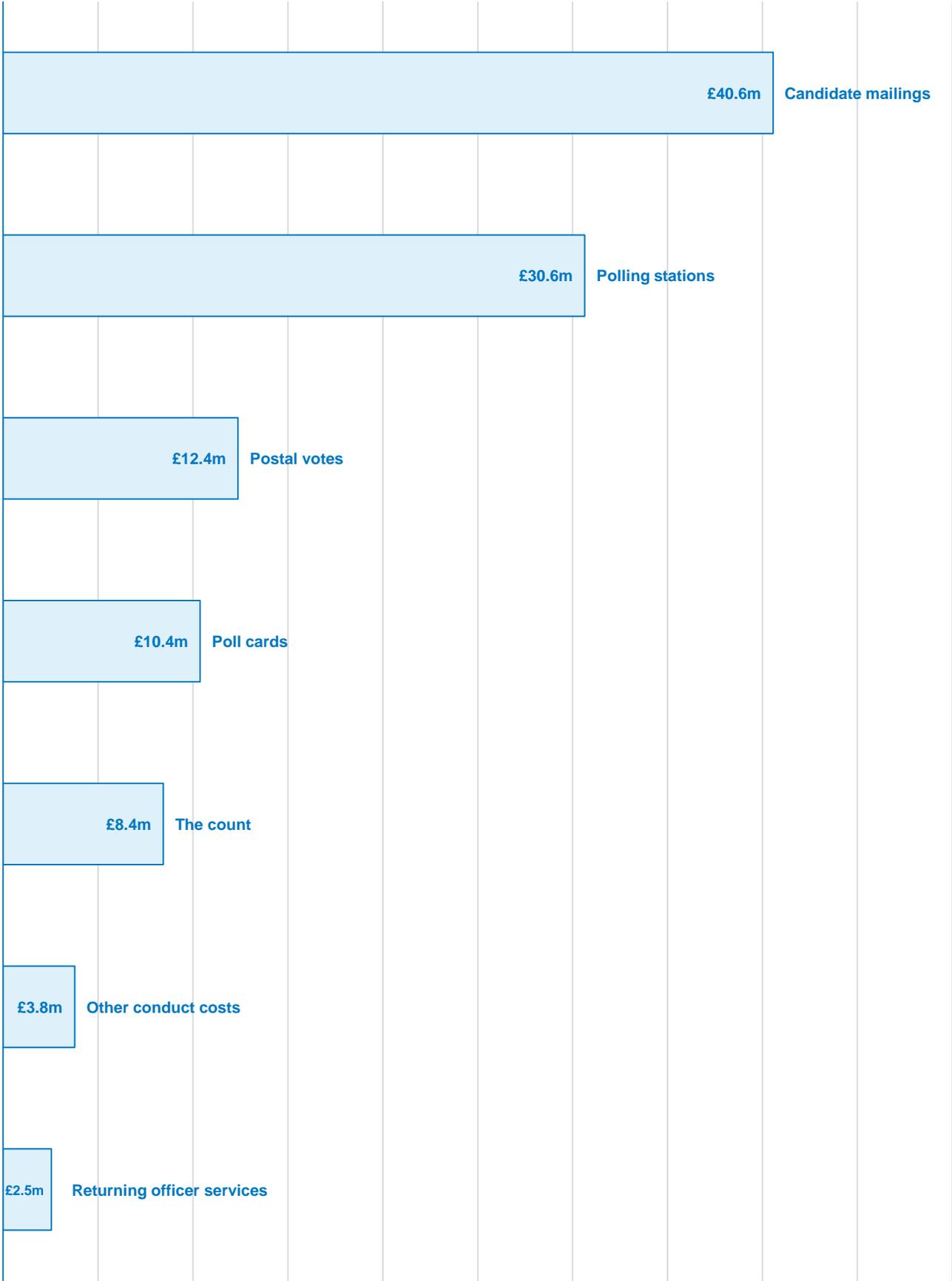
The total amount paid to returning officers for the expenses incurred in conducting the elections was £65,589,995.

It is important to recognise that local and regional voting areas vary widely in terms of size, population, demographic composition and combination with other polls. Any comparison must pay careful consideration to the impact of these factors.

Returning officers' expenditure is grouped into categories that reflect the different aspects of running the poll:

- polling stations;
- postal votes;
- poll cards;
- the count; and
- other costs.

Each of these categories is then further divided into a number of sub-categories, which specify the type of expenditure.



Breakdown of the cost of the 2014 European Parliamentary elections

Polling stations

£30,636,549 was spent by Local Returning Officers on polling stations.

This is composed of:

- accommodation, staff and equipment for polling stations; and
- the printing of the ballot papers.

The costs of purchasing equipment, such as ballot boxes and polling booths, for use at more than one election have an equal proportion charged to each of the scheduled polls within their usable lifespan.

At the 2014 European Parliamentary elections there were 38,983 polling stations.

11.7 million votes were cast at polling stations, representing a turnout of 30.0%.

Polling station costs at the 2014 European elections

Presiding officers	6,755,679
Poll clerks	6,127,250
Supervising officers	823,043
Travel and subsistence	697,169
Training	2,382,111
Permanent accommodation	4,485,010
Temporary accommodation	1,192,600
Preparation and transport	2,486,220
Equipment	1,294,517
Printing ballot papers	4,392,950

Postal votes

£12,374,009 was spent by Local Returning Officers on postal votes.

This is composed of:

- production of the postal ballot packs;
- preparing, issuing and delivering packs;
- freepost return for completed packs; and
- opening and verifying returned packs, including signature checking.

It does not include costs incurred by Electoral Registration Officers in administering the postal vote application process.

Postal ballot papers are included in the same count as the ballot papers from polling stations. The costs of counting postal votes are therefore included in the cost of the overall count.

7.2 million people were issued a postal ballot at the 2014 European Parliamentary elections and 5.0 million postal ballots were returned to Local Returning Officers, representing a return rate of 69.0%.

Postal vote costs at the 2014 European elections

Staff: preparation and issue	552,537
Staff: opening and verification	1,701,097
Training	17,380
Printing and stationery	3,857,909
Postage: outbound	2,847,730
Postage: inbound	1,849,694
Accommodation	459,004
Equipment	1,088,663

Poll cards

£10,377,220 was spent by Local Returning Officers on poll cards.

This is composed of:

- preparing and printing poll cards; and
- posting or delivering poll cards.

Under legislation each Local Returning Officer must issue a poll card to every person on the electoral register within their local counting area who is eligible to vote in the election.

The poll card contains specific information, including the date of the poll and the location of the elector's polling station.

Poll cards may be sent in more than one batch to ensure that they arrive in a timely manner and are received by every elector registered up to the deadline for registration.

Poll card costs at the 2014 European elections

Staff: preparation	159,990
Equipment	76,424
Printing and stationery	1,467,295
Postage/delivery	8,673,511

The count

£8,437,748 was spent by returning officers on the verification and counting of votes and collation of results.

This is composed of the costs for all aspects of the count process, including:

- verifying that the number of ballots received does not exceed the number issued;
- counting the ballot papers; and
- collation of the results by the Regional Returning Officer to determine the result.

Verification took place following the close of polls in the UK; however, the counts took place on Sunday 25 May 2014 to align with the close of polls in all EU member states.

Due to the use of the single transferable vote system in Northern Ireland, the count took place over two days rather than one, and involved a more resource intensive process than the rest of the UK, which used the party-list system. This resulted in a higher overall cost.

Counts took place in each of the local counting areas. 16,545,362 ballots were verified of which 16,454,665 valid votes were counted and 90,697 ballots were rejected.

Count costs at the 2014 European elections

Count staff	3,680,086
Supervising staff	1,718,589
Travel and subsistence	93,017
Training	120,505
Accommodation	1,751,478
Equipment	368,013
Transport	455,189
Security	250,871

Other costs

£3,764,468 was claimed by returning officers for other costs.

Returning officers may claim under this heading for costs that they necessarily incur for the conduct of the poll that cannot be classified under any of the other categories.

This includes items such as general administration, travel, subsistence, and training, which are not specifically or exclusively related to one aspect of the poll.

It also includes the following specific costs:

- Regional Returning Officers' costs for running the nominations process;
- translation services;
- legal advice; and
- employer pension contributions for elections staff.

Other costs at the 2014 European elections

Staffing costs	1,910,616
Travel and subsistence	38,835
Training	484,017
Materials and services	1,290,366
Nominations	17,335
Translation	1,700
Legal advice	8,339
Staff superannuation	13,261

Returning officers' services

The total amount paid to or, on behalf of, returning officers for their own services in conducting the elections was £2,542,744.

While the individuals are also employees of local authorities, the role of returning officer is legally independent of the local authority and the returning officer is personally responsible by law for the correct conduct of the poll. They are therefore entitled to receive a fee for the services that they render in delivering the poll.

Fee for services

The majority of the cost of returning officers' services is made up of the fee itself. The total amount paid to returning officers in fees for their services was £2,414,250.

The fee for each of the Regional Returning Officers was fixed at £12,000.

The fee for Local Returning Officers was calculated at a rate of £475 per 10,000 electors. Where this amount would be less than £2,500 they were entitled to a minimum of £2,500 to recognise a minimum level of work that is required regardless of the size of the electorate.

The Chief Electoral Officer for Northern Ireland does not receive a fee.

Where a poll was combined, the fee for Local Returning Officers was uplifted by 20% to take account of the added complexity of running combined polls. It is at the discretion of the returning officer whether they claim the whole fee, part of the fee, or do not claim for it at all.

30 of 392 returning officers opted not to claim some or all of the fee.

A returning officer may also opt to give a proportion of their fee to another individual, to whom they have delegated responsibility for an aspect of the conduct of the poll. This does not alter the maximum amount that can be claimed.

There is a provision for part or all of the fee to be withheld on the advice of the Electoral Commission, where delivery of a poll was not executed effectively. No fees were withheld under this provision for the 2014 European Parliamentary elections.

Superannuation

The total cost of superannuation payments to returning officers was £128,494.

The European Parliamentary Elections Regulations 2004 requires that, where the superannuation payments made by a local authority on behalf of an individual are increased as a result of any payment made for returning officers' services or expenses, the increase will be met from the Consolidated Fund.

Under the terms of the Local Government Pension Scheme, returning officers' fees paid in respect of European Parliamentary elections are considered to be pensionable.

Insurance and indemnity

As indicated previously, returning officers are statutorily independent of central and local government and, as a result, are personally liable for a variety of costs. These include legal costs if an election is challenged and any public or employer liability claims.

Cabinet Office therefore provided a comprehensive indemnity to returning officers in Great Britain to cover public

liabilities, employers' liabilities, liabilities incurred in their professional role, and liabilities for personal injury in respect of their duties at the 2014 European Parliamentary elections.

The indemnity did not cover either the Local Returning Officer for Gibraltar, who was covered by an existing indemnity as an employee of the Government of Gibraltar, or the Chief Electoral Officer for Northern Ireland, who was covered by an existing Crown Indemnity.

No costs were incurred or paid under these indemnity arrangement at the 2014 European Parliamentary elections.

Centrally funded expenditure

The total cost of payments made directly to suppliers by the Cabinet Office in respect of the 2014 European Parliamentary elections was £40,556,605.

This cost consisted solely of payments to Royal Mail.

Candidate mailings

The total cost for the delivery of candidate mailings was £40,556,605.

This cost only includes the amount paid to Royal Mail for the delivery of the leaflets. All costs incurred in designing and printing of a mailing were paid for by the candidate or party.

Postal vote 'sweeps'

This is a practice by which Royal Mail undertake a 'sweep' of sorting offices on polling day to identify postal vote return envelopes. These can then be gathered together and delivered to the returning

officer before the close of the poll so that they can be included in the count.

Although these costs are incurred under the legislative provision for returning officers' expenses, for the sake of efficiency these costs can be paid centrally to Royal Mail on behalf of returning officers.

Postal vote 'sweeps' are not mandatory and are conducted at the discretion of Local Returning Officers acting under the direction of their Regional Returning Officer.

At the 2014 European Parliamentary Elections no costs were paid directly by central government for postal vote 'sweeps'.

Other election related expenditure

The costs detailed above include only those charged to the Consolidated Fund. Some costs may have been incurred by returning officers and local authorities that were not claimed from the Consolidated Fund or which could not be claimed from the Consolidated Fund.

There are also several other types of expenditure that are not related the conduct of elections and which are not met from the Consolidated Fund. These are incurred by groups other than the Government, including by the Electoral Commission and by political parties and candidates.

Since these costs are not part of the cost of conducting the election, and – with the exception of costs incurred by the Electoral Commission – are not paid from public funds, they are not included in this report. However, these categories of expenditure are summarised below.

Party and independent candidate deposits

Candidates who stand in a UK or European Parliamentary election are required to pay a deposit.

In the case of a European Parliamentary election a deposit of £5,000 is payable by each party fielding candidates or each independent standing as a candidate.

The deposit is held by the Regional Returning Officer and will only be returned if the party or independent candidate receives more than 2.5% of the total number of valid votes cast in the constituency in which they stand.

If they do not reach this threshold the deposit is forfeited. Returning officers are then obliged to surrender forfeited deposits to the Consolidated Fund within 24 hours of the result being declared.

Following the 2014 European Parliamentary elections, £330,816.00 was paid into the Consolidated Fund in forfeited deposits.

This includes £816.00 of bank interest received on deposits held by the Scotland Office.

Election expenses

Election expenses are costs incurred by candidates for the purpose of procuring or promoting their election after the date at which they become a candidate.

There are limits to the amount of election expenses a candidate can incur and candidates or their agents must complete and submit a spending return to the Regional Returning Officer following the election.

Spending returns are kept for a period of one year after the election and are available for viewing by the public on request. The Regional Returning Officer will then destroy the return or, where requested, return it to the candidate or agent.

The Electoral Commission collates and publishes aggregate data on candidate spending following elections, which is available on its website.

Campaign expenditure

Campaign expenditure relates to the costs incurred by political parties in promoting or procuring the election of their candidates or otherwise increasing the standing of the party or their candidates at an election.

This expenditure is regulated by the Electoral Commission. There are limits on how much can be spent and parties must submit a spending return, which is published on the Electoral Commission's website.

Non-party campaign spending

Non-party campaign spending relates to costs incurred by individuals or organisations that are not political parties or candidates in campaigning for or against particular candidates, parties, or categories of candidate.

Campaigners spending more than a certain amount are required to register with the Electoral Commission. There are limits on how much can be spent and campaigners must submit a spending return, which is published on the Electoral Commission's website.

The Electoral Commission

The Electoral Commission is an independent body that was established by Parliament to regulate party and election finance and set standards for well-run elections.

In fulfilling its statutory responsibilities, the Electoral Commission necessarily incurs costs relating to elections held within the UK.

The Electoral Commission produces an Annual Report and Accounts each financial year, providing a comprehensive statement of the costs of its activities. The Annual Report and Accounts for 2014-15 covers the period of the European Parliamentary elections.

Regulation of party and election finance

As the regulator of party and election finance, the Electoral Commission is responsible for ensuring that parties and non-party campaigners submit complete and accurate accounts of their spending.

It also has a duty to publish details of party and non-party campaign spending and to investigate potential breaches of the spending rules for parties and non-party campaigners.

The costs of these activities are met from its operating costs, which are approved by Parliament.

Public awareness activities

The Electoral Commission also has a statutory responsibility for increasing public awareness of UK elections. This includes undertaking activities designed to increase participation in elections, in terms of both registration and voting, which will involve

incurring costs in respect of elections generally, and specifically in relation to these European Parliamentary elections.

Campaign broadcasts

Section 333 of the Communications Act 2003 requires that licensed public service television and radio broadcasters must carry party political broadcasts at election in accordance with rules set by Ofcom. Under these rules party political broadcasts for European Parliamentary elections are carried by regional Channel 3 services and Channel 5.

Whilst there is no defined cost of airing party political broadcasts, this does provide a nominal benefit to the political parties. The costs of producing a broadcast are the responsibility of the respective party.

Appendix A: Summary Data

Financial summary

	Credit	Debit
	(£,000s)	(£,000s)
Amount drawn down from the Consolidated Fund	139,880	
Payments to returning officers		
<i>...in respect of services</i>		2,543
<i>...in respect of expenses</i>		65,590
Payments to Royal Mail		
<i>...in respect of postal 'sweeps'</i>		-
<i>...in respect of candidate mailings</i>		40,557
Forfeited candidate deposits	331	
Amount surrendered to the Consolidated Fund		31,521
	140,211	140,211

Allocated and actual costs

Returning officers' services

Electoral area	Funding allocation (MRA) (£)	Actual expenditure ¹¹ (£)	+/- (£)
East Midlands	183,728	181,173	(2,555)
Eastern	234,902	231,469	(3,433)
London	318,553	297,446	(21,107)
North East	111,197	110,511	(686)
North West	286,547	282,097	(4,450)
Scotland	209,201	206,921	(2,280)
South East	337,608	333,595	(4,013)
South West	222,059	220,404	(1,655)
Wales	124,590	124,590	-
West Midlands	225,568	224,815	(753)
Yorkshire and Humber	216,592	201,230	(15,362)

Returning officers' expenses

Electoral area	Funding allocation (MRA) (£)	Actual expenditure (£)	+/- (£)
East Midlands	5,607,062	5,230,238	(376,824)
Eastern	6,146,876	5,859,522	(287,354)
London	6,139,852	6,583,250	443,398
Northern Ireland	2,018,146	1,900,006	(118,140)
North East	2,725,896	2,618,581	(107,315)
North West	5,942,031	5,872,650	(69,381)
Scotland	7,615,051	8,160,495	545,444
South East	9,081,715	8,864,409	(217,306)
South West	6,729,528	6,447,994	(281,534)
Wales	4,603,705	4,284,022	(319,683)
West Midlands	5,455,346	5,304,289	(150,712)
Yorkshire and Humber	4,435,668	4,462,540	26,872

Other costs

Electoral area	Funding allocation (£)	Actual expenditure (£)	+/- (£)
Candidate Mailings	53,344,613	40,556,605	(12,788,008)

¹¹ Excludes superannuation, which is payable by law in addition to the Maximum Recoverable Amount.

Average costs per elector/vote/unit

Per elector/vote costs by electoral area

Electoral Area	Total cost (£)	Electorate	Votes cast	Cost per elector (£)	Cost per vote (£)
East Midlands	5,423,293	3,375,663	1,124,146	1.61	4.82
Eastern	6,104,965	4,374,405	1,581,283	1.40	3.86
London	6,890,232	5,490,244	2,225,682	1.25	3.10
North East	2,734,862	1,968,780	610,768	1.39	4.48
North West	6,161,060	5,248,681	1,763,432	1.17	3.49
South East	9,226,438	6,440,854	2,348,168	1.43	3.93
South West	6,681,091	4,059,915	1,503,925	1.65	4.44
West Midlands	5,536,938	4,105,304	1,367,685	1.35	4.05
Yorkshire and Humber	4,673,393	3,868,192	1,303,569	1.21	3.59
England	53,432,271	38,932,038	13,828,658	1.37	3.86
Northern Ireland	1,900,006	1,226,771	636,093	1.55	2.99
Scotland	8,385,007	4,016,735	1,345,667	2.09	6.23
Wales	4,415,455	2,291,335	734,944	1.93	6.01
Great Britain	66,232,733	45,240,108	15,909,269	1.46	4.16
United Kingdom	68,132,739	46,466,879	16,545,362	1.47	4.12

Per elector/vote costs by category

Category	Total cost (£)	Total electorate	Total votes cast	Cost per elector (£)	Cost per vote (£)
Returning officers' services	2,542,744	46,466,879	16,545,362	0.05	0.15
Polling stations ¹²	30,636,549	39,235,337	11,770,124	0.78	2.60
Postal votes ¹³	12,734,009	7,231,542	4,775,238	1.76	2.67
Poll cards	10,377,220	46,466,879	16,545,362	0.22	0.63
The count	8,437,748	46,466,879	16,545,362	0.18	0.51
Other costs	3,764,468	46,466,879	16,545,362	0.08	0.23
Candidate mailings	40,556,605	46,466,879	16,545,362	0.87	2.45

¹² Excludes electors registered to vote by post.

¹³ Only includes electors registered to vote by post.

Unit costs by category

Category	Total cost (£)	Units	Cost per unit (£)
Poll cards (printing)	1,467,295	46,466,879	0.03
Poll cards (delivery)	8,673,511	46,466,879	0.19
Ballot papers (printing) ¹⁴	4,392,950	51,114,000	0.09
Postal ballots (printing)	3,857,909	7,231,542	0.53
Postal ballots (delivery)	2,847,730	7,231,542	0.39
Postal ballots (return postage)	1,849,694	5,048,682	0.37
Polling stations	5,677,610	38,983	145.64

¹⁴ Approximation assuming the number of ballot papers printed by returning officers were based on 110% of electors as advised by the Electoral Commission.

Appendix B: Returning Officers' Data

Local Returning Officers

Electoral Area	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Combination	Returning Officers' services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
Aberdeen	164,177	32,797	31.8%	Standalone	8,705	136,007	86,269	52,971	52,624	3,988
Aberdeenshire	194,190	36,901	32.6%	Standalone	9,300	170,283	65,517	76,490	42,367	8,366
Adur	48,250	7,918	37.6%	Combined	2,922	21,213	13,471	5,824	1,755	5,122
Allerdale	69,633	15,758	36.1%	Standalone	3,565	72,285	26,494	28,372	14,097	5,838
Amber Valley	98,304	20,126	36.7%	Combined	5,781	51,482	34,412	15,646	9,292	7,706
Angus	87,561	13,474	33.4%	Standalone	4,164	100,278	40,115	27,501	8,588	7,300
Argyll and Bute	67,668	11,271	40.6%	Standalone	3,184	111,840	28,033	25,336	21,576	6,332
Arun	111,422	14,987	37.8%	Standalone	5,490	81,740	37,828	24,599	19,063	8,599
Ashfield	88,429	14,420	30.3%	Standalone	4,855	65,807	31,914	29,823	13,934	6,098
Ashford	88,719	11,520	35.5%	Standalone	4,568	91,246	26,679	28,307	16,776	9,291
Aylesbury Vale	135,629	18,755	35.3%	Standalone	7,344	118,044	46,315	44,961	18,793	22,199
Babergh	69,928	8,389	37.8%	Standalone	3,321	56,774	18,812	22,736	11,220	6,445
Barking and Dagenham	119,810	18,098	38.2%	Combined	7,008	76,833	21,773	25,664	24,179	975
Barnet	236,815	42,634	39.8%	Combined	12,846	150,890	49,428	38,916	56,812	5,183
Barnsley	179,405	30,663	29.7%	Combined	11,608	80,297	46,172	29,012	22,459	10,483
Barrow-In-Furness	52,467	3,345	23.6%	Standalone	2,539	28,407	11,618	17,247	7,324	769
Basildon	131,950	14,730	32.2%	Combined	6,922	49,710	15,412	11,355	15,123	6,518
Basingstoke and Deane	129,832	19,522	36.5%	Combined	7,584	58,833	25,825	27,414	13,950	10,002
Bassetlaw	84,762	13,691	33.6%	Combined	4,529	66,947	27,683	13,128	8,604	1,826
Bath and North East Somerset	131,218	19,597	38.5%	Standalone	6,431	84,651	39,668	40,843	26,229	18,481
Bedford	119,150	18,923	34.2%	Standalone	5,853	108,996	45,452	31,688	13,037	13,260
Bexley	179,050	25,479	38.4%	Combined	10,243	133,392	32,620	19,573	26,973	5,843

Birmingham	715,014	61,754	32.7%	Combined	39,564	283,191	125,631	95,065	179,231	39,797
Blaby	73,121	9,360	32.3%	Standalone	3,520	35,283	22,204	24,323	6,277	7,631
Blackburn With Darwen	103,332	21,439	38.3%	Combined	5,518	52,072	31,861	14,631	7,479	4,865
Blackpool	108,675	26,661	30.2%	Standalone	6,018	69,212	51,532	22,344	22,377	12,003
Blaenau Gwent	52,800	8,951	27.0%	Standalone	2,548	65,166	19,707	16,175	7,974	5,511
Bolsover	57,243	6,770	27.3%	Standalone	3,062	47,845	20,103	19,861	8,922	5,048
Bolton	197,296	33,842	36.7%	Combined	10,383	66,448	30,874	27,971	17,608	6,265
Boston	44,081	6,865	33.3%	Standalone	2,500	34,655	16,431	13,147	10,154	5,489
Bournemouth	132,175	17,831	30.1%	Standalone	6,728	98,057	36,453	40,869	27,473	22,887
Bracknell Forest	84,702	12,747	32.8%	Standalone	4,087	44,492	23,582	17,220	12,877	7,537
Bradford	342,381	58,649	38.0%	Combined	20,216	142,350	72,943	59,956	47,629	31,644
Braintree	110,249	15,720	34.0%	Standalone	6,112	100,090	37,404	37,068	20,126	6,507
Breckland	94,755	11,847	36.1%	Standalone	5,490	98,888	21,710	29,702	16,271	7,840
Brent	192,012	19,660	39.0%	Combined	3,400	153,606	24,354	32,458	26,792	8,336
Brentwood	58,238	6,921	39.3%	Combined	3,057	30,862	13,346	6,176	10,728	250
Bridgend	103,303	18,126	29.5%	Standalone	6,028	71,398	50,717	36,169	22,725	12,053
Brighton and Hove	200,368	35,342	37.9%	Standalone	11,500	133,290	57,422	48,593	34,487	15,170
Bristol	310,708	48,333	36.8%	Combined	16,914	138,762	67,067	48,036	86,403	20,902
Broadland	98,103	14,353	36.0%	Standalone	5,400	67,670	30,878	30,472	12,254	13,550
Bromley	231,329	33,446	41.1%	Combined	12,437	158,666	46,136	37,877	40,739	5,222
Bromsgrove	72,116	10,212	36.2%	Standalone	3,539	52,309	24,639	16,134	15,818	2,903
Broxbourne	69,639	11,099	33.1%	Combined	3,721	18,810	11,761	9,080	5,950	2,487
Broxtowe	81,239	13,669	37.8%	Standalone	4,812	68,439	26,874	16,093	11,801	3,511
Burnley	66,527	10,054	33.0%	Combined	3,473	29,796	16,413	11,251	8,621	4,141
Bury	142,517	29,973	36.2%	Combined	3,200	45,183	42,284	18,121	7,556	1,180
Caerphilly	131,092	20,619	29.4%	Standalone	6,225	100,242	33,666	39,277	13,581	9,415
Calderdale	145,597	31,629	36.5%	Combined	8,992	67,270	41,284	23,840	20,775	7,612
Cambridge	84,292	11,549	44.2%	Combined	4,727	30,631	13,093	7,160	9,994	1,415
Camden	140,599	20,461	41.4%	Combined	7,938	83,859	28,041	29,108	13,353	780
Cannock Chase	75,130	10,458	29.1%	Combined	3,765	44,165	15,285	13,605	4,671	2,834
Canterbury	111,683	11,526	35.2%	Standalone	6,135	69,648	19,504	26,319	16,262	15,944
Cardiff	255,556	41,956	31.7%	Standalone	11,993	240,990	80,526	81,659	70,633	33,532

Carlisle	84,704	14,094	34.4%	Combined	4,948	69,486	32,144	14,524	11,264	11,150
Carmarthenshire	139,411	30,313	36.2%	Standalone	6,708	153,253	58,040	47,239	38,785	10,537
Castle Point	67,670	9,337	35.5%	Combined	3,506	23,782	8,799	9,661	5,745	3,653
Central Bedfordshire	201,913	30,360	33.1%	Standalone	9,753	146,990	66,392	54,610	33,710	28,019
Ceredigion	55,800	8,548	36.8%	Standalone	3,200	60,025	10,476	19,736	13,817	6,046
Charnwood	133,336	15,243	30.4%	Standalone	6,436	69,545	29,744	27,066	14,399	16,944
Chelmsford	128,335	14,805	34.1%	Standalone	6,175	87,869	30,110	30,406	30,450	12,250
Cheltenham	86,681	16,530	38.4%	Combined	5,360	34,937	24,466	12,059	13,459	6,067
Cherwell	106,035	13,144	36.3%	Combined	6,248	86,741	26,812	19,512	18,158	14,807
Cheshire East	284,213	50,662	32.7%	Standalone	13,810	230,419	117,797	76,294	76,052	13,233
Cheshire West and Chester	253,856	31,419	31.3%	Standalone	12,090	206,491	49,354	49,678	40,445	24,923
Chesterfield	80,634	13,996	30.8%	Standalone	4,398	52,200	26,688	22,663	10,401	7,715
Chichester	90,266	13,768	36.4%	Standalone	4,420	69,189	27,036	30,460	8,125	12,041
Chiltern	72,940	9,105	39.1%	Standalone	4,330	45,390	20,945	23,570	10,570	9,231
Chorley	81,958	23,207	39.7%	Combined	4,800	40,282	39,705	13,392	7,406	2,725
Christchurch	39,435	6,734	37.9%	Standalone	2,500	34,531	13,586	12,889	6,379	3,423
City of London	6,120	1,593	37.3%	Standalone	2,500	6,703	4,379	2,667	1,073	1,321
Clackmannanshire	37,371	4,121	32.6%	Standalone	2,910	33,166	20,064	13,679	8,579	14,486
Colchester	123,218	17,739	37.0%	Combined	6,175	61,851	26,371	18,930	18,306	1,429
Conwy	92,062	11,960	31.1%	Standalone	4,249	71,373	34,358	31,086	21,431	8,752
Copeland	53,867	10,078	34.2%	Standalone	3,249	34,691	13,869	9,653	7,016	1,744
Corby	43,428	8,903	33.8%	Standalone	2,500	27,063	19,694	11,444	7,641	5,161
Cornwall	407,477	69,316	36.1%	Standalone	21,265	387,202	117,638	145,722	86,567	50,606
Cotswold	68,026	12,668	38.3%	Standalone	3,669	84,419	28,638	20,987	13,254	6,947
County Durham	399,294	81,691	27.7%	Standalone	20,401	332,347	157,682	84,498	44,716	18,772
Coventry	223,394	22,525	31.2%	Combined	11,892	109,374	28,732	39,951	48,697	19,528
Craven	44,473	7,357	38.4%	Combined	2,700	35,732	13,741	8,075	3,627	3,254
Crawley	75,409	12,337	36.6%	Combined	4,863	32,464	11,500	13,577	11,878	3,079
Croydon	248,923	39,543	39.6%	Combined	6,916	145,781	45,679	30,845	29,543	2,265
Dacorum	109,482	15,235	33.2%	Standalone	5,273	67,670	19,339	24,461	28,947	822
Darlington	78,200	15,530	29.7%	Standalone	3,724	47,272	30,721	23,589	6,309	9,072

Dartford	71,466	11,140	37.0%	Standalone	3,431	84,782	21,292	21,216	7,336	2,476
Daventry	60,665	10,356	38.1%	Combined	3,494	36,732	17,711	7,139	12,622	3,552
Denbighshire	75,135	13,167	32.4%	Standalone	4,467	61,831	27,206	24,207	7,095	12,313
Derby	175,766	29,863	34.6%	Combined	11,325	50,317	28,028	14,231	18,224	15,529
Derbyshire Dales	57,062	10,224	39.5%	Standalone	3,108	69,339	23,645	17,499	9,644	5,379
Doncaster	219,729	60,657	31.6%	Combined	11,848	79,309	55,319	37,617	28,690	13,152
Dover	84,784	14,162	39.2%	Standalone	4,558	64,448	32,544	27,847	20,679	11,289
Dudley	238,888	29,766	35.0%	Combined	12,740	111,895	31,837	32,010	19,111	8,285
Dumfries and Galloway	116,696	23,128	36.7%	Standalone	5,553	143,422	47,994	37,229	36,035	9,026
Dundee	105,979	17,867	31.8%	Standalone	5,927	71,783	51,017	34,431	16,409	4,989
Ealing	219,952	22,338	43.9%	Combined	12,548	179,576	31,583	40,869	71,455	14,776
East Ayrshire	95,370	13,470	29.3%	Standalone	4,776	87,500	50,859	26,841	17,367	1,918
East Cambridgeshire	62,835	6,488	33.5%	Standalone	3,623	59,100	15,819	18,982	11,618	4,241
East Devon	99,143	12,425	41.4%	Standalone	5,852	78,700	22,714	42,355	10,863	7,173
East Dorset	71,982	11,477	38.7%	Standalone	3,422	47,843	22,477	15,068	12,209	5,736
East Dunbartonshire	82,290	11,287	38.4%	Standalone	4,422	63,107	24,998	27,174	11,973	5,076
East Hampshire	87,320	13,785	36.8%	Standalone	4,260	58,820	21,237	29,211	21,645	1,252
East Hertfordshire	100,340	16,552	37.3%	Standalone	5,480	81,194	40,054	30,171	17,767	9,359
East Lindsey	105,758	16,103	33.7%	Standalone	5,652	90,977	33,580	32,021	12,732	5,108
East Lothian	77,617	13,725	35.9%	Standalone	4,145	49,108	33,144	19,727	12,014	4,355
East Northamptonshire	65,203	13,236	36.3%	Standalone	3,137	50,431	26,802	15,272	6,285	15,091
East Renfrewshire	67,123	13,618	43.1%	Standalone	3,976	81,758	31,450	22,245	18,265	1,657
East Riding of Yorkshire	266,618	28,534	31.8%	Standalone	9,561	219,660	44,490	84,971	20,275	-
East Staffordshire	85,133	18,243	32.7%	Standalone	4,154	68,098	31,464	27,920	12,738	4,048
Eastbourne	70,976	13,400	36.9%	Standalone	4,205	34,486	29,915	22,498	14,277	9,530
Eastleigh	97,495	19,142	38.5%	Combined	5,048	36,835	20,852	10,797	12,552	9,309
Eden	41,517	4,901	32.4%	Standalone	2,860	62,023	15,480	15,216	8,508	1,263
Edinburgh	341,154	65,836	41.6%	Standalone	16,423	237,197	200,521	110,338	216,282	68,007
Elmbridge	95,732	15,639	38.3%	Combined	5,165	76,641	30,772	18,642	20,330	497
Enfield	196,782	21,725	39.6%	Combined	10,410	116,962	18,643	24,276	31,194	5,582
Epping Forest	97,320	8,274	35.6%	Combined	5,202	75,553	17,914	22,186	15,037	6,763

Epsom and Ewell	56,309	6,956	35.2%	Standalone	2,718	40,664	20,530	17,007	11,471	8,123
Erewash	85,209	15,197	34.2%	Standalone	5,174	53,179	35,920	24,924	14,296	5,625
Exeter	86,101	14,136	40.8%	Combined	4,722	33,475	23,571	17,536	10,710	3,709
Falkirk	115,308	12,397	29.7%	Standalone	5,436	66,656	28,255	40,617	20,681	466
Fareham	89,945	12,480	39.0%	Combined	4,688	51,154	9,302	2,621	3,786	167
Fenland	69,659	10,904	33.3%	Standalone	3,872	46,545	21,415	20,854	14,036	6,414
Fife	286,631	45,500	32.0%	Standalone	13,992	258,859	89,958	91,225	47,463	5,263
Flintshire	115,697	18,528	31.2%	Standalone	6,899	67,383	40,492	37,250	16,062	17,432
Forest Heath	38,087	5,676	33.4%	Standalone	3,043	37,403	15,736	11,360	4,230	4,942
Forest of Dean	65,876	10,764	36.1%	Standalone	3,129	49,841	22,277	20,888	9,811	5,568
Fylde	60,517	12,196	35.4%	Combined	3,225	28,600	13,841	7,777	9,939	6,127
Gateshead	147,386	46,517	35.5%	Combined	8,894	60,605	46,624	9,803	10,231	5,618
Gedling	86,012	13,321	34.4%	Standalone	4,758	56,323	23,783	28,064	12,104	12,330
Gibraltar	22,265	42	32.8%	Standalone	2,500	20,856	507	2,394	13,754	14,482
Glasgow	460,099	62,080	28.2%	Standalone	22,300	474,492	177,117	125,604	130,672	40,851
Gloucester	90,598	17,907	35.1%	Combined	4,891	35,079	17,665	10,954	13,063	10,934
Gosport	62,834	6,914	33.7%	Combined	3,726	19,262	4,375	13,056	4,782	1,762
Gravesham	72,854	10,790	35.8%	Standalone	3,565	61,269	26,017	19,437	16,269	4,813
Great Yarmouth	71,903	10,662	36.5%	Combined	3,671	26,065	20,138	13,825	6,651	6,571
Greenwich	165,222	21,623	38.9%	Combined	10,810	117,776	34,591	27,875	40,042	6,852
Guildford	101,508	22,403	38.1%	Standalone	4,990	63,646	45,794	31,381	25,218	7,885
Gwynedd	83,358	10,232	35.2%	Standalone	5,810	97,514	22,401	30,628	10,611	8,880
Hackney	160,081	29,889	41.5%	Combined	9,004	101,571	33,226	18,773	9,094	-
Halton	93,603	6,671	28.5%	Combined	4,967	42,331	9,741	13,872	10,143	5,570
Hambleton	70,942	12,419	34.6%	Standalone	3,756	59,210	26,992	20,934	11,066	4,759
Hammersmith and Fulham	115,717	17,198	40.8%	Combined	6,526	95,818	24,592	21,483	36,766	2,703
Harborough	67,096	12,487	36.3%	Standalone	3,162	53,791	28,338	20,310	6,701	2,210
Haringey	175,502	17,883	36.6%	Combined	11,166	110,842	25,027	23,101	35,740	7,353
Harlow	60,664	8,357	34.3%	Combined	3,315	15,068	9,673	9,433	7,072	4,507
Harrogate	117,772	21,901	37.9%	Combined	7,127	83,829	33,352	19,936	15,207	8,911
Harrow	170,864	32,421	42.4%	Combined	9,409	115,313	33,841	21,321	25,250	7,575

Hart	69,411	9,344	39.3%	Combined	3,616	24,581	14,676	12,413	21,018	2,838
Hartlepool	70,170	9,420	27.3%	Combined	4,197	25,927	11,262	6,226	7,902	6,288
Hastings	59,949	10,760	38.3%	Combined	4,082	22,933	14,169	9,787	13,543	672
Havant	94,930	12,073	32.7%	Combined	5,553	35,682	12,741	8,080	11,425	208
Havering	184,104	27,984	43.5%	Combined	9,754	91,936	26,111	20,156	19,731	1,530
Herefordshire	134,089	18,587	35.2%	Standalone	6,741	147,666	34,687	39,660	36,568	5,439
Hertsmere	75,789	10,775	34.9%	Combined	4,002	45,518	18,790	9,870	11,329	2,544
High Peak	71,890	11,303	34.3%	Standalone	3,421	66,688	25,566	15,962	21,192	4,682
Highland	180,046	30,709	36.3%	Standalone	10,201	196,807	80,494	58,942	26,339	23,313
Hillingdon	201,367	26,561	37.0%	Combined	10,838	113,603	34,476	18,951	33,836	15,032
Hinckley and Bosworth	84,868	13,828	32.1%	Standalone	4,079	46,829	31,436	14,217	12,066	7,463
Horsham	100,726	16,827	37.3%	Standalone	4,947	67,384	28,399	38,165	12,269	16,873
Hounslow	173,676	23,502	39.1%	Combined	11,305	126,581	37,549	16,537	39,382	20,765
Huntingdonshire	126,882	14,316	36.2%	Combined	7,822	86,703	25,193	24,162	17,747	7,029
Hyndburn	60,157	10,388	37.3%	Combined	3,015	30,432	16,773	8,280	6,440	4,569
Inverclyde	57,765	12,130	35.2%	Standalone	3,491	52,684	33,022	19,384	22,792	2,266
Ipswich	94,737	17,881	36.1%	Combined	2,682	37,206	22,061	9,657	13,353	5,991
Isle of Wight	111,879	17,117	31.8%	Standalone	5,341	62,754	22,537	35,331	16,676	7,602
Isles of Scilly	1,669	121	31.9%	Standalone	2,500	4,738	341	891	1,047	1,213
Islington	142,650	20,197	40.6%	Combined	8,141	85,520	23,542	20,160	36,529	2,290
Kensington and Chelsea	88,359	15,253	33.6%	Combined	5,639	54,552	12,193	10,595	21,730	3,760
Kettering	70,374	16,724	34.2%	Standalone	3,366	46,942	29,329	21,144	35,272	5,160
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	112,438	15,812	35.0%	Standalone	6,000	84,794	27,036	34,621	12,235	9,718
Kingston Upon Hull	184,408	14,260	27.1%	Combined	9,892	76,388	22,546	35,348	17,180	6,076
Kingston Upon Thames	111,306	22,184	44.6%	Combined	6,043	70,421	23,813	13,614	23,641	39,392
Kirklees	309,219	49,138	35.8%	Combined	16,443	136,791	87,619	50,919	33,685	8,001
Knowsley	111,927	17,426	28.8%	Combined	6,388	51,191	21,910	13,376	13,569	4,738
Lambeth	201,883	23,382	36.6%	Combined	6,363	116,778	30,883	27,361	33,132	850
Lancaster	103,044	13,701	34.1%	Standalone	5,124	62,692	39,823	35,196	9,395	10,480
Leeds	534,130	92,795	34.9%	Combined	29,406	261,810	115,440	91,313	46,756	48,313
Leicester	220,706	28,152	32.2%	Standalone	11,159	138,348	57,841	77,439	47,797	31,074

Lewes	75,223	11,539	38.8%	Standalone	3,986	56,554	24,762	18,892	15,692	9,601
Lewisham	183,938	22,019	38.9%	Combined	10,060	96,206	17,429	21,719	40,658	2,163
Lichfield	80,019	7,521	31.7%	Standalone	4,180	84,001	50,786	26,834	18,508	12,639
Lincoln	62,156	7,441	30.7%	Combined	3,924	29,918	11,715	8,506	7,043	4,800
Liverpool	319,375	47,007	30.7%	Combined	16,918	114,821	55,822	36,765	52,689	13,580
Luton	132,825	15,640	30.2%	Standalone	6,715	98,448	37,833	30,080	20,762	11,506
Maidstone	108,834	19,407	39.9%	Combined	7,186	59,048	32,017	19,345	22,193	8,581
Maldon	47,824	5,653	36.3%	Standalone	1,890	34,882	10,352	15,718	4,835	1,633
Malvern Hills	59,536	7,409	37.2%	Standalone	3,254	57,615	16,805	19,328	18,029	3,493
Manchester	360,956	56,397	30.7%	Combined	19,711	161,201	67,611	57,887	73,715	7,878
Mansfield	77,133	11,726	28.4%	Standalone	4,452	53,261	29,623	17,917	9,364	8,584
Medway	193,650	32,615	33.7%	Standalone	9,018	123,998	76,882	61,120	41,580	1,384
Melton	39,419	4,125	31.7%	Standalone	2,500	45,774	12,565	8,172	9,235	3,984
Mendip	84,310	16,287	37.8%	Standalone	4,121	82,579	30,401	22,062	13,295	3,330
Merthyr Tydfil	43,679	6,454	27.2%	Standalone	2,500	52,417	14,757	14,048	8,003	3,716
Merton	136,701	14,959	43.9%	Combined	7,207	95,235	18,701	13,748	54,098	2,456
Mid Devon	59,599	8,946	37.1%	Standalone	3,581	66,394	17,599	18,120	6,604	14,973
Mid Suffolk	76,471	10,720	37.9%	Standalone	3,630	69,569	19,322	24,005	11,642	5,710
Mid Sussex	106,869	15,238	35.1%	Standalone	5,040	67,878	64,608	4,259	25,535	4,855
Middlesbrough	98,422	11,562	24.2%	Standalone	4,796	56,236	32,623	25,988	20,360	8,001
Midlothian	65,625	11,267	33.7%	Standalone	3,600	40,592	26,975	20,893	11,240	9,276
Milton Keynes	179,683	27,527	36.4%	Combined	9,161	82,352	32,106	24,289	36,534	11,183
Mole Valley	66,885	12,231	44.2%	Combined	3,458	38,989	15,711	12,594	14,504	5,218
Monmouthshire	71,421	8,927	33.7%	Standalone	3,350	68,558	16,120	21,794	19,603	4,601
Moray	70,915	12,324	31.9%	Standalone	3,927	51,936	43,446	28,327	7,182	4,667
Nan Eilean Siar	22,039	4,070	35.0%	Standalone	2,500	30,921	8,486	7,060	5,105	14,718
Neath Port Talbot	107,624	23,508	32.5%	Standalone	6,146	116,872	52,232	34,670	22,946	7,905
New Forest	142,683	19,599	35.5%	Standalone	6,780	96,942	29,298	45,972	27,113	9,591
Newark And Sherwood	85,889	14,818	36.1%	Standalone	4,102	84,358	29,108	28,009	7,615	12,074
Newcastle Upon Tyne	201,929	54,800	33.4%	Combined	10,700	85,352	65,710	31,460	14,902	12,937
Newcastle-Under-Lyme	98,155	12,454	32.1%	Combined	5,060	56,812	17,932	7,933	4,607	2,882
Newham	173,606	22,146	43.6%	Combined	13,599	84,011	23,285	14,960	38,560	1,733

Newport	103,169	17,579	30.9%	Standalone	4,752	88,177	28,584	34,288	7,296	3,154
North Ayrshire	108,291	15,444	30.6%	Standalone	6,179	82,534	45,548	30,420	21,974	8,685
North Devon	74,361	10,674	36.7%	Standalone	4,136	70,003	18,788	25,351	12,050	9,446
North Dorset	51,784	7,671	40.1%	Standalone	2,538	45,827	13,365	19,595	8,479	2,465
North East Derbyshire	79,331	11,624	31.5%	Standalone	4,125	69,445	27,511	30,046	8,391	4,735
North East Lincolnshire	113,607	14,754	32.7%	Combined	6,082	57,275	14,733	18,992	4,495	506
North Hertfordshire	98,280	15,415	37.7%	Combined	5,039	43,865	16,087	13,461	19,964	3,527
North Kesteven	84,235	7,721	31.2%	Standalone	4,673	74,249	19,549	20,420	12,795	5,909
North Lanarkshire	252,954	28,808	28.1%	Standalone	11,723	273,949	54,207	97,229	104,503	26,113
North Lincolnshire	124,505	24,429	28.4%	Standalone	6,018	93,814	47,656	41,304	11,632	8,649
North Norfolk	81,866	9,827	39.8%	Standalone	4,502	93,727	20,435	26,085	14,916	10,023
North Somerset	158,487	22,743	35.9%	Standalone	7,673	118,019	51,606	49,736	16,406	19,012
North Tyneside	157,388	35,923	34.9%	Combined	9,688	54,128	44,283	19,239	13,570	2,914
North Warwickshire	49,296	5,135	33.8%	Standalone	2,845	41,129	9,477	15,742	8,650	7,207
North West Leicestershire	72,506	8,364	31.5%	Standalone	3,511	62,451	29,219	15,945	5,108	5,163
Northampton	144,008	28,150	33.8%	Standalone	7,535	99,214	60,730	45,522	18,335	9,762
Northumberland	242,792	49,970	32.4%	Standalone	11,820	156,573	100,022	83,506	28,097	66,911
Norwich	103,801	21,217	37.3%	Standalone	5,356	42,765	17,555	9,955	9,315	-
Nottingham	196,818	35,504	29.6%	Standalone	9,392	99,459	64,624	67,495	26,054	13,322
Nuneaton and Bedworth	94,061	9,323	33.6%	Standalone	6,029	40,794	12,058	13,708	11,830	4,643
Oadby and Wigston	44,689	6,963	33.2%	Standalone	2,500	18,102	14,304	13,612	3,426	400
Oldham	159,565	20,538	35.1%	Combined	8,412	71,841	26,981	17,992	30,955	1,487
Orkney Islands	16,718	3,395	31.0%	Standalone	3,035	12,688	6,881	5,252	3,276	2,848
Oxford	103,855	8,194	38.2%	Combined	7,053	41,999	10,694	13,376	12,383	2,842
Pembrokeshire	90,725	16,133	35.3%	Standalone	4,460	99,083	33,341	40,760	31,790	19,664
Pendle	66,340	10,975	39.4%	Combined	3,553	29,230	15,462	11,299	7,029	4,093
Perth and Kinross	111,167	18,291	39.0%	Standalone	6,115	88,546	49,417	34,824	26,425	14,904
Peterborough	124,044	19,897	37.3%	Combined	7,045	56,513	25,405	20,280	33,350	3,359
Plymouth	179,688	33,414	37.6%	Combined	9,526	85,498	42,264	29,383	16,343	1,564
Poole	114,273	16,139	32.6%	Standalone	6,283	92,646	38,755	39,363	32,443	12,743
Portsmouth	143,620	17,724	33.2%	Combined	7,000	56,475	15,995	23,221	8,816	6,407

Powys	102,713	14,219	36.7%	Standalone	5,538	115,591	29,061	31,379	12,358	8,752
Preston	97,044	18,894	34.6%	Combined	5,229	44,400	24,727	14,880	13,766	4,205
Purbeck	35,853	4,915	40.9%	Combined	2,500	35,941	17,038	1,857	5,318	664
Reading	118,074	17,405	32.9%	Combined	6,133	49,781	21,929	19,300	25,390	2,987
Redbridge	202,197	32,024	40.9%	Combined	10,850	101,158	36,752	31,136	28,626	8,239
Redcar and Cleveland	103,830	15,972	29.6%	Standalone	4,982	63,714	36,224	36,778	15,990	5,410
Redditch	60,657	8,004	35.3%	Combined	3,262	25,957	16,996	6,580	9,353	5,137
Reigate and Banstead	102,286	17,758	37.4%	Combined	6,389	51,516	19,101	16,542	26,887	9,752
Renfrewshire	123,019	25,783	37.1%	Standalone	7,449	127,875	63,223	39,685	58,293	3,923
Rhondda Cynon Taf	173,297	32,920	29.8%	Standalone	8,744	122,653	52,027	54,696	22,151	11,775
Ribble Valley	45,760	4,309	33.1%	Standalone	2,850	47,402	15,166	16,285	6,524	6,837
Richmond Upon Thames	132,622	24,989	47.7%	Combined	7,153	66,241	31,759	20,806	28,107	6,921
Richmondshire	35,643	5,172	32.7%	Standalone	2,810	43,018	12,046	11,923	5,035	691
Rochdale	155,429	22,463	33.9%	Combined	9,937	65,783	31,505	22,329	24,639	3,754
Rochford	66,054	10,803	36.2%	Combined	3,931	31,839	17,269	6,094	7,940	3,858
Rossendale	52,541	8,477	35.3%	Combined	3,164	18,335	16,000	5,513	6,051	2,905
Rother	70,082	8,960	38.7%	Standalone	3,469	56,050	19,645	23,887	16,932	8,148
Rotherham	194,956	50,505	35.1%	Combined	10,228	79,793	60,259	35,394	32,186	11,482
Rugby	73,891	11,489	38.6%	Combined	4,122	39,065	17,720	12,656	10,470	4,146
Runnymede	63,842	7,631	32.4%	Combined	3,134	25,533	17,556	10,351	12,264	5,165
Rushcliffe	85,939	24,748	40.4%	Standalone	4,644	68,473	49,525	29,276	24,173	14,523
Rushmoor	65,349	9,947	34.5%	Combined	3,516	25,167	14,918	8,791	9,140	6,648
Rutland	28,933	3,960	35.6%	Standalone	2,500	28,405	9,221	7,582	3,539	3,527
Ryedale	40,421	7,054	34.4%	Standalone	2,860	52,529	17,413	13,849	8,919	10,305
Salford	171,166	36,528	30.1%	Combined	9,300	67,950	49,579	14,293	17,546	-
Sandwell	222,706	21,801	31.3%	Combined	12,098	92,820	31,233	30,502	23,883	9,910
Scarborough	84,236	12,535	31.1%	Standalone	5,059	60,996	29,088	28,811	18,304	14,553
Scottish Borders	91,488	10,706	35.9%	Standalone	5,069	93,081	33,662	28,500	15,595	9,331
Sedgemoor	86,225	12,960	34.3%	Standalone	4,848	60,565	27,390	26,617	20,077	9,060
Sefton	202,387	32,170	34.7%	Combined	10,642	73,789	26,480	31,454	16,149	4,382
Selby	65,954	11,609	32.1%	Standalone	3,171	59,707	22,612	21,933	8,486	4,352

Sevenoaks	85,939	11,656	37.5%	Standalone	4,770	80,372	25,376	26,199	26,024	5,167
Sheffield	393,077	74,225	36.2%	Combined	8,910	125,792	59,570	62,762	49,888	4,594
Shepway	80,063	16,258	38.1%	Standalone	4,378	55,064	32,492	23,777	30,937	12,350
Shetland Islands	17,496	2,187	29.6%	Standalone	2,500	23,138	7,635	10,954	1,046	1,373
Shropshire	226,841	34,281	34.5%	Standalone	12,704	210,143	77,298	69,608	51,609	11,672
Slough	90,059	12,103	36.8%	Combined	5,743	35,612	32,731	20,612	7,514	2,133
Solihull	161,999	21,540	33.7%	Combined	10,338	62,231	21,234	32,139	11,808	3,206
South Ayrshire	90,400	16,933	35.9%	Standalone	2,193	109,223	27,294	36,330	22,835	4,532
South Bucks	52,050	8,440	34.2%	Standalone	2,510	34,772	22,265	18,131	11,293	3,131
South Cambridgeshire	111,666	15,396	42.8%	Combined	7,093	80,645	23,115	23,050	15,019	6,019
South Derbyshire	74,063	11,109	32.7%	Standalone	3,502	49,952	21,760	17,728	9,155	5,267
South Gloucestershire	204,935	36,697	35.8%	Standalone	11,729	140,307	63,787	76,100	19,213	11,357
South Hams	67,649	9,219	41.5%	Standalone	3,275	71,687	19,022	22,225	8,177	5,531
South Holland	65,090	8,547	33.0%	Standalone	3,385	48,413	13,536	19,815	11,783	9,774
South Kesteven	105,107	18,890	32.4%	Standalone	5,962	80,248	37,158	36,109	13,294	5,197
South Lakeland	80,154	17,294	44.7%	Combined	4,362	59,762	37,055	20,178	13,517	2,413
South Lanarkshire	247,269	31,853	30.1%	Standalone	13,128	240,039	101,596	79,102	59,473	28,155
South Norfolk	99,147	17,023	37.9%	Standalone	5,481	84,970	28,161	36,295	10,313	2,469
South Northamptonshire	68,912	11,980	37.1%	Standalone	3,995	44,889	23,784	21,499	14,551	11,541
South Oxfordshire	102,421	11,434	34.4%	Standalone	5,414	75,637	20,648	34,459	17,376	4,466
South Ribble	85,732	16,244	32.7%	Standalone	4,112	47,750	35,402	26,067	16,295	4,738
South Somerset	127,884	26,749	39.2%	Standalone	6,221	120,184	45,968	41,118	17,595	708
South Staffordshire	86,009	10,174	31.7%	Standalone	4,119	73,541	23,059	26,745	8,573	12,683
South Tyneside	114,445	38,578	34.1%	Combined	6,959	45,899	49,965	10,593	21,205	2,924
Southampton	167,714	24,108	33.4%	Combined	10,190	52,628	20,842	28,299	19,885	9,999
Southend-On-Sea	129,688	17,212	33.4%	Combined	6,738	54,905	25,737	11,101	25,564	6,034
Southwark	193,533	26,359	38.1%	Combined	10,705	107,457	30,089	22,044	56,334	7,010
Spelthorne	72,971	9,469	34.8%	Standalone	3,908	55,527	17,748	22,664	18,251	16,620
St Albans	104,688	17,520	43.3%	Combined	7,112	47,546	22,224	18,205	16,072	3,530
St Edmundsbury	80,330	12,810	37.1%	Standalone	4,806	77,714	25,855	24,800	5,989	6,309
St. Helens	135,124	27,456	30.9%	Combined	7,265	50,729	29,011	15,101	12,759	6,176

Stafford	96,083	11,456	33.3%	Standalone	5,464	114,746	27,133	25,553	25,649	14,451
Staffordshire Moorlands	78,500	10,233	29.8%	Standalone	3,733	84,412	26,580	29,837	21,763	1,124
Stevenage	62,520	22,714	37.1%	Combined	3,375	19,669	26,626	9,753	13,706	2,910
Stirling	66,074	8,012	38.1%	Standalone	3,352	56,007	28,047	20,652	7,758	1,589
Stockport	220,409	39,334	36.3%	Combined	11,554	85,192	37,918	34,908	17,019	5,568
Stockton-On-Tees	142,428	31,158	29.4%	Standalone	6,804	75,756	71,621	32,076	26,685	10,977
Stoke-On-Trent	186,143	17,803	23.3%	Standalone	9,003	110,630	37,472	58,896	13,838	17,349
Stratford-On-Avon	96,783	16,461	40.0%	Combined	5,115	65,679	24,167	23,483	13,402	9,915
Stroud	90,314	14,383	42.3%	Combined	5,466	54,945	10,163	12,208	13,750	5,463
Suffolk Coastal	93,213	17,564	41.8%	Standalone	4,634	81,682	34,778	31,593	16,780	17,460
Sunderland	212,496	84,429	32.4%	Combined	11,316	68,296	91,012	17,756	31,342	13,986
Surrey Heath	64,481	8,183	33.2%	Standalone	3,218	34,389	15,107	20,946	13,083	2,497
Sutton	140,553	23,209	43.2%	Combined	7,499	83,774	33,379	15,213	36,999	2,705
Swale	97,554	12,601	33.5%	Standalone	4,698	62,323	22,631	19,605	11,045	6,322
Swansea	182,567	31,851	29.8%	Standalone	8,683	134,233	57,431	45,197	29,850	23,384
Swindon	156,315	28,181	35.6%	Combined	8,494	58,080	26,145	14,532	21,041	10,001
Tameside	169,714	35,223	32.2%	Combined	9,402	71,230	32,779	28,003	22,935	21,171
Tamworth	57,316	9,030	33.2%	Combined	3,581	28,643	17,777	10,646	4,315	3,883
Tandridge	59,807	8,988	42.2%	Combined	3,302	27,433	14,233	9,145	7,259	5,821
Taunton Deane	77,039	13,373	38.7%	Standalone	4,382	71,800	23,479	4,493	16,357	5,939
Teignbridge	101,476	17,577	38.8%	Standalone	4,522	73,275	30,960	31,098	17,332	6,744
Telford and Wrekin	122,321	37,296	35.0%	Standalone	6,534	71,884	72,468	26,590	16,429	6,387
Tendring	110,610	15,960	36.3%	Standalone	5,962	78,694	35,175	34,588	11,998	6,068
Test Valley	92,664	17,236	37.2%	Standalone	4,915	87,949	35,517	30,698	22,549	7,452
Tewkesbury	65,589	8,785	35.0%	Standalone	3,558	50,797	14,278	19,059	4,207	6,826
Thanet	98,854	11,281	36.4%	Standalone	5,177	51,935	22,087	30,266	15,771	5,544
Three Rivers	67,246	8,246	37.8%	Combined	3,584	38,533	10,345	7,719	11,201	2,077
Thurrock	109,359	15,392	34.9%	Combined	5,847	52,588	20,220	13,197	30,611	207
Tonbridge and Malling	86,772	13,519	36.6%	Standalone	4,561	71,409	30,506	29,178	13,794	5,950
Torbay	104,642	15,937	32.5%	Standalone	5,438	59,848	26,239	36,636	21,241	7,082
Torfaen	68,636	13,569	29.5%	Standalone	4,048	54,376	27,709	21,244	9,494	3,838

Torridge	51,583	7,618	38.6%	Standalone	2,500	56,240	19,616	15,509	11,920	4,541
Tower Hamlets	164,242	28,098	50.9%	Combined	7,738	110,551	21,368	26,307	21,636	94
Trafford	160,548	46,557	39.5%	Combined	8,528	72,395	56,380	26,146	20,342	10,282
Tunbridge Wells	80,452	12,951	39.8%	Combined	2,253	41,992	16,603	16,189	13,678	2,614
Uttlesford	62,452	8,386	36.6%	Standalone	3,435	71,666	23,112	19,541	14,126	9,320
Vale of Glamorgan	93,098	15,839	36.5%	Standalone	4,486	112,748	28,793	29,043	10,052	7,702
Vale of White Horse	93,068	10,103	36.0%	Standalone	4,950	74,195	19,872	31,297	17,032	4,797
Wakefield	247,649	41,188	30.8%	Combined	14,754	126,404	43,980	39,186	32,460	12,292
Walsall	196,807	23,773	33.7%	Combined	10,398	94,594	30,678	33,285	29,382	5,785
Waltham Forest	164,064	22,249	40.7%	Combined	9,621	94,201	34,610	20,403	43,537	11,506
Wandsworth	215,504	38,614	39.2%	Combined	11,880	141,824	42,149	25,228	50,055	13,196
Warrington	159,018	26,466	32.6%	Combined	8,350	63,679	37,499	20,066	20,772	6,554
Warwick	99,432	14,586	37.9%	Standalone	4,493	92,406	35,351	34,011	32,643	14,935
Watford	65,442	11,031	38.6%	Combined	4,619	25,496	12,941	5,575	11,321	4,440
Waveney	90,264	13,469	34.5%	Standalone	4,227	64,612	23,617	29,108	10,109	6,877
Waverley	92,096	13,555	37.2%	Standalone	5,170	77,349	24,271	29,115	18,608	1,748
Wealden	117,333	19,701	38.0%	Standalone	6,073	78,093	43,193	38,596	34,973	11,872
Wellingborough	52,929	9,072	35.0%	Standalone	2,660	34,992	19,806	17,026	8,072	8,905
Welwyn Hatfield	79,039	13,041	36.4%	Combined	4,224	29,113	15,773	12,125	11,731	2,516
West Berkshire	114,388	21,670	35.4%	Standalone	6,153	105,823	37,104	36,760	8,795	4,177
West Devon	42,709	7,019	42.4%	Standalone	2,500	46,147	15,793	14,227	6,390	5,195
West Dorset	80,548	11,451	40.7%	Standalone	3,822	75,886	25,853	26,849	15,018	3,903
West Dunbartonshire	67,186	7,636	29.9%	Standalone	3,834	71,856	20,401	23,409	9,987	2,394
West Lancashire	86,697	15,237	35.8%	Combined	4,499	48,534	22,629	14,812	11,184	3,665
West Lindsey	73,320	10,436	31.5%	Standalone	3,465	74,906	21,491	16,517	5,467	17,154
West Lothian	129,049	21,319	34.1%	Standalone	7,259	99,029	38,390	41,119	16,409	4,989
West Oxfordshire	79,555	8,394	38.6%	Combined	4,854	47,618	10,943	17,110	9,711	5,439
West Somerset	27,971	3,164	39.2%	Standalone	3,005	34,679	6,325	5,353	6,183	4,019
Westminster	121,161	17,275	35.0%	Combined	7,426	93,591	18,661	30,041	35,220	7,488
Weymouth and Portland	49,592	6,333	36.5%	Combined	2,678	31,255	11,180	8,984	8,295	2,256
Wigan	226,840	44,270	31.0%	Combined	12,875	68,334	49,641	32,806	28,963	7,481

Wiltshire	353,735	62,228	37.0%	Standalone	16,751	310,653	93,046	108,844	146,407	3,601
Winchester	92,203	16,243	43.3%	Combined	5,528	57,726	22,404	11,901	19,013	4,894
Windsor and Maidenhead	102,320	13,572	35.3%	Standalone	5,089	68,469	34,717	30,519	16,142	6,256
Wirral	238,657	38,090	35.0%	Combined	12,473	69,299	40,214	22,366	30,017	8,181
Woking	70,317	13,597	39.4%	Combined	4,060	43,904	21,515	17,545	16,637	1,766
Wokingham	118,842	19,783	39.1%	Combined	7,496	55,467	27,014	18,473	15,833	7,512
Wolverhampton	174,325	18,532	33.1%	Combined	9,305	74,832	32,608	27,369	17,383	10,942
Worcester	72,960	12,142	37.0%	Combined	4,046	43,648	18,338	7,915	15,480	2,022
Worthing	78,618	13,109	35.9%	Combined	4,887	27,063	17,377	10,111	7,941	6,086
Wrexham	100,428	15,436	29.5%	Standalone	5,535	68,430	33,361	32,482	13,811	11,184
Wychavon	90,807	15,814	38.2%	Standalone	4,493	89,704	32,080	27,706	17,480	7,455
Wycombe	126,005	15,282	32.8%	Standalone	6,452	82,021	36,515	52,059	21,250	4,393
Wyre	85,415	20,639	35.2%	Standalone	4,104	61,533	37,215	28,129	12,251	2,750
Wyre Forest	76,893	10,977	36.1%	Combined	4,076	34,403	18,688	5,229	12,152	6,298
Ynys Mon	49,764	8,902	37.9%	Standalone	3,063	58,522	19,334	17,175	9,872	4,232
York	153,470	14,291	30.9%	Standalone	7,412	115,916	53,019	22,507	24,353	23,182

Regional Returning Officers

Counting Area	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Returning Officers' services (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
East Midlands	3,375,663	549,015	33.3%	12,000	19,262	17,025
Eastern	4,374,405	641,640	36.1%	12,000	7,120	13,062
London	5,490,244	794,995	40.5%	12,000	33,281	21,580
North East	1,968,780	475,550	31.0%	12,000	14,389	7,708
North West	5,248,681	920,383	33.6%	12,000	34,030	12,285
Scotland	4,016,735	638,339	33.5%	13,743	13,315	27,018
South East	6,440,854	962,614	36.5%	13,572	13,409	28,867
South West	4,059,915	660,344	37.0%	13,668	15,234	29,566
Wales	2,291,335	387,737	32.1%	12,000	7,321	31,009
West Midlands	4,105,304	518,779	33.3%	12,000	11,440	14,545
Yorkshire and Humber	3,868,192	663,764	33.7%	12,000	2,202	27,673

Totals

Counting Area	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Returning Officers' services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
East Midlands	3,375,663	549,015	33.3%	193,055	2,345,672	1,112,953	902,612	527,024	341,977
Eastern	4,374,405	641,640	36.1%	245,443	2,825,183	1,084,642	950,949	697,313	301,435
London	5,490,244	794,995	40.5%	306,983	3,481,229	950,660	763,786	1,144,097	243,477
North East	1,968,780	475,550	31.0%	116,281	1,072,104	737,750	381,512	255,697	171,518
North West	5,248,681	920,383	33.6%	288,410	2,615,230	1,326,590	894,476	774,384	261,969
South East	6,440,854	962,614	36.5%	360,029	3,974,685	1,711,006	1,553,436	1,138,731	488,551
South West	4,059,915	660,344	37.0%	233,097	3,046,344	1,126,130	1,100,810	810,595	364,115
West Midlands	4,105,304	518,779	33.3%	232,648	2,506,385	960,213	836,641	725,510	275,541
Yorkshire and Humber	3,868,192	663,764	33.7%	210,853	2,057,893	920,274	758,582	465,308	260,484
England	38,932,038	6,187,084	35.5%	2,186,799	23,924,725	9,930,218	8,142,804	6,538,658	2,709,068
Northern Ireland	1,226,771	18,382	51.9%	-	894,630	29,416	180,728	377,390	417,839
Scotland	4,016,735	638,339	33.5%	224,512	3,736,361	1,644,032	1,313,486	1,094,442	372,173
Wales	2,291,335	387,737	32.1%	131,433	2,080,834	770,339	740,203	427,258	265,387
Great Britain	45,240,108	7,213,160	35.2%	2,542,744	29,741,920	12,344,590	10,196,493	8,060,358	3,345,628
United Kingdom	46,466,879	7,213,542	35.6%	2,542,744	30,636,549	12,374,009	10,377,220	8,437,748	3,764,468