



Cabinet Office

# Confirmation Evaluation

## An interim evaluation of 'confirmation' – using data matching to confirm electors on the electoral register – in England and Wales

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## Ministerial foreword

The electoral register is a key building block of our democracy. The Government sees both registering to vote and voting as civic duties and we strongly encourage people to do both. The introduction of Individual Electoral Registration (IER) in Great Britain this year has seen a major change in how people register to vote. Applying to register is now more convenient, taking no more than 5 minutes on [www.gov.uk/register-to-vote](http://www.gov.uk/register-to-vote). Since June more than 2 million people have applied to register this way. It is also now an individual responsibility to register to vote, and new applications must be verified before they are added to the register, to help improve confidence and trust in the electoral register.

Confirmation is a standalone exercise that involves data matching the names and addresses of records on Electoral Registration Officers' (EROs) current electoral register against data held by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). It is a key part of the transition to IER, allowing EROs to passport those existing electors who are successfully data matched onto the first IER register – this will simplify the transition for the vast majority of people. This exercise replicates in the live environment the dry run exercise that all EROs took part in during summer 2013.

Confirmation commenced on 12 June 2014 in England and Wales with all EROs participating. In Scotland, the transition started after the Independence Referendum on 18 September so that these two important events did not overlap and potentially cause confusion for electors. Once this process is completed, the results will be evaluated in the same fashion as in England and Wales. We expect that the evaluation report on live confirmation in Scotland will be available in December.

This report sets out the findings from in England and Wales. The results are very positive: 79% of electors matched against DWP, slightly higher than achieved under the dry run in 2013.

Once confirmation using local data is taken into account, the final results indicate that of 42,420,601 electors in the 348 Local Authorities in England and Wales, 87% were confirmed through DWP Confirmation and, where employed, Local Data Matching activities. This means that for the vast majority of electors, the experience of moving to the new system has not required them to do anything under IER unless their circumstances change (e.g. they move house). This means that the risk of a drop in the electoral register is significantly reduced.



There is still a lot of work to do. The 13% of electors who were not confirmed in England and Wales are being invited and encouraged to apply by EROs over the autumn; those who applied to register to vote at the last household canvass will have until at least the end of 2015 to get on the register under the new system. There are also new electors and people moving house to get onto the register before next year's General Election. The change to IER has also just started in Scotland. The results of the Confirmation exercise however are encouraging that the transition to IER is proceeding as planned.

**Sam Gyimah,**

**Minister for the Constitution, October 2014**

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

The Electoral Registration and Administration Act 2013 presented a major change to the electoral registration system by introducing Individual Electoral Registration (IER) in Great Britain in order to modernise the electoral registration system and tackle fraud. IER replaced the existing system of household registration from 10th June 2014 in England and Wales and from 19th September 2014 in Scotland. The previous system of electoral registration was based on an annual household canvass sent to each address, which was completed by one individual on behalf of everyone who lived in the house. Under this new system, electors are asked to register individually and are required to provide identifying information such as National Insurance Numbers (NINOs) and dates of birth which will be checked (“verified”) before the individual can be added to the electoral register.

A key Government aim is to ensure the electoral register remains as complete and accurate as possible under IER. The Cabinet Office have conducted a series of data matching pilots since 2011 and these identified the use of data held by the DWP to confirm individuals currently on the electoral register without requiring them to provide personal identifiers – these people can be ‘passported’ across to the new system. This will allow electoral administrators to focus their limited resources on the minority of electors who cannot be confirmed as well as those currently not registered.

Pilots conducted in 2011 suggested that 66% of existing electors might be confirmed using this process. However, those pilots did not set out to test confirmation and so further pilots were undertaken in 2012 to specifically test data matching for the purposes of confirmation and to check the accuracy of the data. These pilots found that around 70% of electors could be confirmed. The pilots also found that the vast majority of electors who were matched in the pre-canvass register (95%) were subsequently confirmed as resident at the same address during the annual canvass – showing that we can be confident in the accuracy of the data.

The confirmation pilots in 2012 took place in 14 areas and were a chance to develop the matching algorithm – working with both technical experts at DWP and five ‘beacon’ local authorities – and test the accuracy of the data. They were not, however, able to fully test the IER Digital Service as it was not operational ready. The data were therefore transferred to and from the pilot areas by secure courier and were sent as CSV files rather than via reports within Electoral Management Software

(EMS) – meaning that EROs were required to analyse the data independently as opposed to using reporting functionality in their software.

The confirmation dry run (CDR) was conducted the summer of 2013 as an opportunity to test a fully IT enabled dry run of the confirmation process ahead of it happening in a live environment in 2014.

Results from the evaluation conducted for CDR showed that 78% of electors matched, higher than achieved by previous pilots, and that local data matching had the potential to add an average of 7%. This report (available with full data sets) can be accessed at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/evaluation-confirming-electors-through-data-matching>)

Confirmation is a standalone exercise that involves data matching the names and addresses of records on EROs' current electoral register against data held by the DWP. It is a key part of the transition to IER, allowing EROs to passport those existing electors who are successfully data matched onto the first IER register. CLR replicates in the live environment the CDR exercise and is a key tool in aiding the transition to IER.

Confirmation commenced on 12 June 2014 in England and Wales with all EROs participating. In Scotland, the transition was delayed until after the Independence Referendum on 18 September so that these two important events did not overlap and potentially cause confusion for electors. Once this process is completed, the results will be evaluated in the same fashion as in England and Wales. A report on Scotland will follow later in the year. This report summarise the findings from the Confirmation this summer in England and Wales.

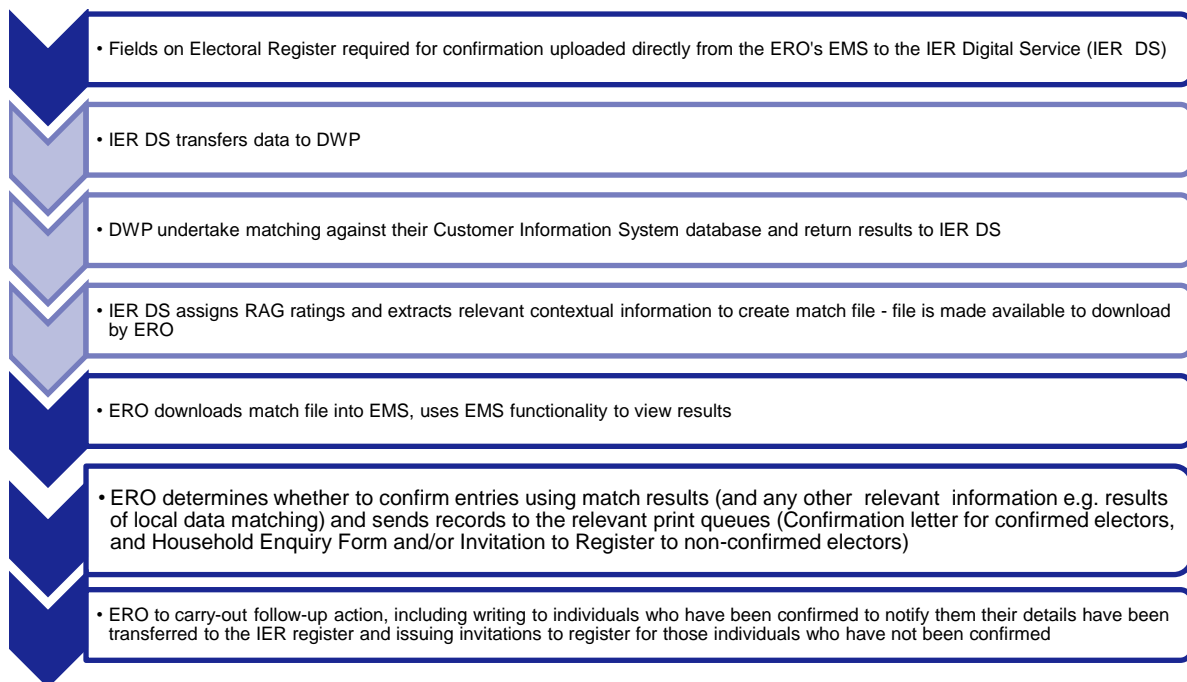
*It should be noted that all percentages presented in this report have been rounded.*

## Chapter 2

# Methodology

Confirmation commenced on 12 June 2014 in England and Wales with all Local Authorities (LAs) participating. The Cabinet Office, EC and EMS providers provided guidance to administrators on how to conduct their Confirmation process and interpret their results. Figure 2.1 below, sets out the process.

**Fig. 2.1: Outline confirmation process**



*Notes: Steps in light blue require no action from the ERO.*

Each Local Authority was allocated a specific day, between 12 June and 14 July 2014 to undertake the uploading of their register as provided by the Electoral Registration and Administration Act 2013 (Transitional Provisions) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/3907), as amended by the Electoral Registration and Administration Act 2013 (Transitional Provisions) (Amendment) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/449).

The schedule made use of the CDR results in allocating an earlier slot to those who had achieved lower match rates under CDR to allow additional time for local data matching and writing out to a large number of electors designated Not Confirmed. Once uploaded, the register was matched against DWP data.

It was intended that match results would be available to download within 5 working days of the LA uploading their register. The results were provided in the Electoral Management Software (EMS) systems and detailed the overall Red/Amber/Green (RAG) status applied to each record. A Green match indicated a positive result, Amber indicated a possible match and a Red match indicated that no match could be found. Additional contextual information was provided, such as an individual RAG status for the address and identity component of each record and details of the fields on which the record was matched (i.e. first name, middle initial etc.), to give an insight as to why a record was allocated a particular rating.

Administrators had the option of conducting additional local data matching (LDM) if they chose. This had the potential to confirm additional electors, assigned a Red or Amber rating through national data matching, using local sources of data such as council tax or housing benefit data. They could also check DWP Green matches if they chose to.

## Reporting

Reports, laid out according to CO designed templates, were produced within the EMS and sent to CO (and subsequently the Electoral Commission (EC) for their independent evaluation) to provide statistics on match rates, broken down by elector type (attainers, postal voters, proxy voters and carry-forward electors) and wards and polling districts. Additional reports were sent where an administrator had conducted local data matching to detail the number of electors confirmed through this activity and the data sources used.

There were 3 areas of reporting completed by EROs:

- CLR Monitoring Report 1 (Overall Statistics)
- CLR Monitoring Report 2 (Optional Local Data Matching)
- CLR Monitoring Report 3 (Optional Local Data Matching Sources)

EROs were requested to run the CLR Monitoring Report 1 prior to conducting any local data matching activities<sup>1</sup> and to submit it within 10 working days of receiving their match report. EROs were requested to run and submit the CLR Monitoring Report 2 and CLR Monitoring Report 3 10 working days following the conclusion of any local data matching activity. Templates in Annex A illustrate the structure of these reports.

As part of CLR Monitoring Report 1 and CLR Monitoring Report 2, Local Authorities were asked to provide figures for the number of letters to be sent to electors in each Ward and Polling District. We aim to publish analysis of this data along with the National Evaluation once CLR Monitoring Reports for Scotland have been received.

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<sup>1</sup> Some Local Authorities submitted their CLR Monitoring Report 1 post local data matching.

## Chapter 3

# Results from DWP matching

This chapter presents the findings on the match rates for all English and Welsh LAs, following matching with an extract of data from the DWP CIS system, variations across different areas<sup>1</sup> as well as variations by elector type. The results shown below use information gained through CLR Monitoring Report 1s and focus on the RAG rating achieved through confirmation against DWP data and therefore do not reflect the final numbers of confirmed electors for the majority of LAs however we have included final confirmation figures in Tables for ease of reference. Final figures for the number of confirmed electors are presented in Chapter 5.

It should be noted the match rates achieved are not a reflection of the work of Electoral Service Managers (ESMs) or their teams. Demographically, these LAs are all individual with different populations, turnovers and other characteristics therefore match rates should not be interpreted as performance-related.

An overview of the data collected is given in Chapter 2. Any issues to note on CLR Monitoring Reports are provided in Annex B. Supplementary Tables and Figures are given in Annex C.

Two Local authorities submitted a joint report. As such, while all 348 Local Authorities have supplied this data, the maximum base for results is 347<sup>2</sup>. Where there are any data issues these are highlighted in the text.

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<sup>1</sup> Rural Urban classifications are not available for Welsh Local Authorities. Rural Urban classifications for English Local Authorities are found from data provided by ONS (See <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/area-classifications/2011-rural-urban/index.html>).

<sup>2</sup> For 5 LAs (2 of which submitted a combined report), the total number of electors at the LA level differed significantly to the number at ward and polling district level due to reporting issues. While EROs confirmed that the DWP counts for all electors were correct, lower level-geography figures, breakdowns by elector types, and any Local data matching results for these have been excluded from the analysis. For a further 14 LAs, there were also discrepancies but as these were small (between 1 and 64 electors) and did not affect their match rates, therefore this data is included in the analysis.

## All Electors post-DWP Matching

### National Level

The total number of records processed by all LAs was 42,424,181. As a result of confirmation against DWP data, 79% of these were assigned a Green rating, 3% an Amber rating and 18% a Red rating.

The North East Region achieved the highest Green match rate (83%) while the London region achieved the lowest at 70% (see Table 3.1). This is a repeat of the pattern in the Confirmation Dry Run and it should be noted that the match rates are greatly improved once the impact of matching with local data is taken into account. This reflects the fact that in areas of high population turnover local authorities have access to more current information.

**Table 3.1: DWP Match Results for All Electors by Region**

Region	DWP-Red	DWP-Amber	DWP-Green	Final Confirmation Rate (inc local data)
North East	15%	2%	83%	89%
East Midlands	16%	2%	82%	88%
West Midlands	16%	2%	82%	89%
East of England	16%	2%	82%	89%
Wales	16%	3%	81%	89%
Yorkshire and The Humber	17%	2%	81%	87%
North West	17%	2%	81%	87%
South West	16%	3%	80%	88%
South East	18%	3%	80%	87%
London	25%	5%	70%	81%

For English Local Authorities excluding the two submitting a joint report (as each LA has a different rural urban classification), the total Green match rate for Rural areas was higher (82% - 83%) than for Urban areas (76% - 80%).

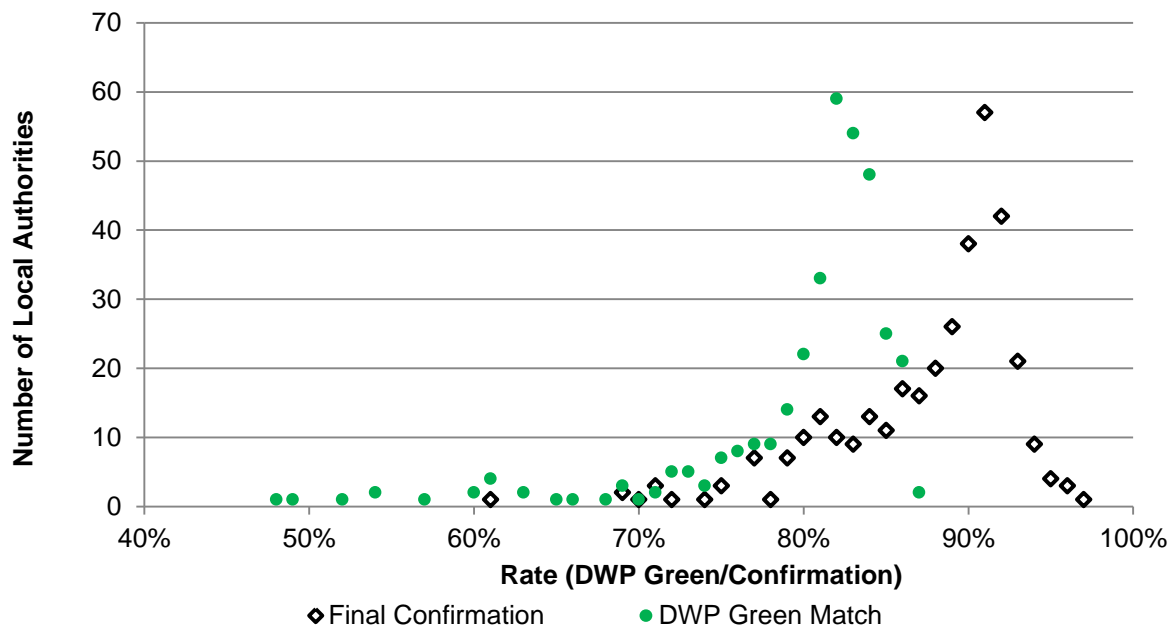
### Local Authority Level

The number of records processed ranged between 1,667 (The Isles of Scilly) and 735,103 (Birmingham) with an average of 122,260 and median of 98,732. The highest Green match rate of 87% was achieved in Blaby and Dudley. The lowest (48%) was in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. Table 3.2 provides a summary of DWP match results at local authority level and Figure 3.2 shows the distribution of Green match rates achieved by LAs through DWP confirmation along with the new distribution post- LDM.

**Table 3.2: Summary Statistics of DWP Match Results and Final Confirmation Rate (post LDM) for All Electors at Local Authority Level**

	DWP-Red	DWP-Amber	DWP-Green	Final Confirmation Rate (inc local data)
Minimum	11%	1%	48%	61%
Maximum	41%	13%	87%	97%
Mean	17%	3%	80%	88%
Median	15%	2%	82%	90%

**Fig. 3.2: DWP Match Results for All Electors and Final Confirmation Rate (post LDM) Distributions by Local Authority**



### Ward Level

For those LAs included in the analysis they contained between 1 and 122 wards with a mean of 24 and median of 22 wards, giving a total of 8,330 wards across England and Wales. Wards contained between 72 and 21,920 electors with a mean of 5,042 and median of 4,107. The total number of electors included in these wards was 41,995,884 which is lower than the LA level count, as explained by the exclusion of 5 LAs and by data discrepancies.

The average green match at ward level was 80.6%. The highest was 90.9% and the lowest was 0.3%, which given the Ward name of "University", is likely to be a consequence of a large student population as CDR identified these as a group less likely to confirm (see Table 3.3 and Table 3.4). 115 Wards had a Green match rate below 50%. Again, these low match rates for DWP data have been significantly improved once local data matching is taken into account.



**Table 3.3: Summary Statistics of DWP Match Results and Final Confirmation Rate (post LDM) for All Electors at Ward Level**

	DWP-Red	DWP-Amber	DWP-Green	Final Confirmation Rate (inc local data)
Minimum	7.7%	0.1%	0.3%	11%
Maximum	96.1%	26.2%	90.9%	100%
Mean	16.4%	3.0%	80.6%	88%
Median	14.5%	2.1%	82.6%	90%

**Table 3.4: Wards with the Highest and Lowest DWP Green match rate with Final Confirmation Rate (post LDM) for All Electors**

Local Authority	Ward	DWP-Green	Final Confirmation Rate (inc local data)
Lancaster City Council	University	0.3%	100.0%
Oxford City Council	Holywell	6.6%	7.0%
City Of York	Heslington	11.0%	10.9%
Newcastle Under Lyne	Keele	15.1%	16.4%
Oxford City Council	Carfax	17.9%	24.0%
Tendring	Burrsville	90.8%	95.2%
West Berkshire	Westwood	90.8%	95.6%
Mansfield	Manor	90.8%	94.3%
King`s Lynn and West Norfolk	South Downham	90.8%	95.7%
Gravesham	Riverview	90.9%	95.9%

### Attainers post-DWP Matching

The base for these results is 342 as one LA reported having zero attainers.

### National Level

The total number of Attainers' records processed by all Local Authorities was 305,803, this is significantly higher than under CDR (where there were 258,789). As a result of confirmation against DWP data, 51% of these were assigned a Green rating, 1% an Amber rating and 47% a Red rating. The DWP Green match rate has fallen from 85% to 51%. There is no obvious answer why this has happened, although given the small numerical size and temporary nature of the group, there was a very high degree of change in the composition of this group between CDR and CLR.

The North East Region achieved the highest Green match rate (59%) while the Yorkshire and the Humber region achieved the lowest at 47%. For English Local

Authorities, there was little distinction between total Green match rates for Attainers in Rural areas and for those in Urban areas.

While previous pilots, including CDR, have indicated that attainers are more likely to confirm once on the register CLR results appear to contradict this with a DWP Green match rate lower than that for all electors.

### **Local Authority Level**

The number of attainers processed ranged between 9 (Broxbourne) and 6,369 (Birmingham) with an average of 894 and median of 608. The highest Green match rate of 100% was achieved in Broxbourne while the lowest (24%) was in Windsor and Maidenhead.

### **Postal Voters post-DWP Matching**

The base for these results is 340 as we have excluded from this analysis three authorities with zero postal voters.

### **National Level**

The total number of Postal Voters processed by all Local Authorities was 6,429,995. As a result of confirmation against DWP data, 86% of these were assigned a Green rating, 2% an Amber rating and 11% a Red rating.

The North East Region achieved the highest Green match rate (90%) while the London region achieved the lowest at 78%. For English LAs, there was little distinction between total Green match rates for Postal Voters in Rural areas and for those in Urban areas.

### **Local Authority Level**

The number of Postal Voters processed ranged between 136 (The Isles of Scilly) and 90,930 (Leeds) with an average of 18,912 and median of 14,950. The highest Green match rate of 93% was achieved in Redcar and Cleveland, and St. Helens. The lowest (54%) was in Westminster.

### **Proxy Voters post-DWP Matching**

The base for these results is 339 as four authorities reported having zero Proxy Voters.

### **National Level**

The total number of Proxy Voters processed by all LAs was 17,606. As a result of confirmation against DWP data, 80% of these were assigned a green rating, 3% an amber rating and 17% a red rating.

The North East Region achieved the highest Green match rate (84%) while the London region achieved the lowest at 76%. For English Local Authorities the total Green match rate for Large Urban and Other Urban areas was highest (84% and 82% respectively) while Rural 80% was lowest (77%).

### **Local Authority Level**

The number of records processed ranged between 1 (London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, and North Warwickshire) and 512 (Cornwall) with an average of 52 and median of 31. The highest Green match rate of 100% was achieved by 16 LAs. The lowest (33%) was in North Devon.

### **Carry-Forward Electors post-DWP Matching**

It is important to note that Carry-Forward electors are treated differently to other elector types in that they are not confirmed following matching. For more information, please refer to Annex B.

The base for these results is 276 as 67 authorities reported having zero Carry-Forward electors.

### **National Level**

The total number of Carry-Forward Electors processed by all Local Authorities was 1,071,850. As a result of confirmation against DWP data, 53% of these were assigned a Green rating, 3% an Amber rating and 44% a Red rating. The East Midlands and North East Regions achieved the highest Green match rate (58%) while the London region achieved the lowest at 40%. For English Local Authorities the total Green match rate for Rural areas was higher (56% - 60%) than for Urban areas (45% - 55%).

The DWP Green match rate for carry-forward electors is lower than that for all electors. We would expect this as by their nature, carry-forward electors details are less likely to be current given they have not been checked in longer.

### **Local Authority Level**

The number of Carry-Forward Electors processed ranged between 1 (City of London and London Borough of Merton) and 33,491 (Bolton) with an average of 3,884 and median of 2,076. The highest Green match rate of 100% was achieved in City of London however only 1 Carry-Forward elector was included.

## Chapter 4

# Local Data Matching

Local Data matching was conducted by 331 LAs. Local data matching is not mandatory and some LAs may have chosen not to focus their resources on local data matching if they had already achieved a high DWP match rate. However, as the results for 5 LAs are excluded and a further LA was unable to provide CLR Monitoring Reports 2 and 3, the base is 325.

CLR Monitoring Report 3s provided insight into the data sources used by LAs to conduct LDM. We found that Council Tax records were most frequently used (over 300 LAs). Other sources included Housing records, Housing Benefit records, other Benefits records, Council Payroll records and Council contact databases.

We aim to publish more in depth analysis of this data along with the National Evaluation once CLR Monitoring Reports for Scotland have been received. This will give an indication of which data sources proved most successful in providing electors with a Green rating.

Where Local Data Matching activities were conducted and reported, the number of electors to be confirmed could change. Using data from CLR Monitoring Report 2s, we will first report on this subset of Local Authorities, and the impact of Local data matching, including analysis of different geographical levels and elector types<sup>1</sup>. As such, the Confirmation rates given indicate the proportion of electors who are designated each outcome following DWP matching and LDM for Local Authorities conducting and reporting LDM.

We will provide final figures on the proportion of electors who were confirmed for all Local Authorities in England and Wales in Chapter 5. Supplementary Tables and Figures are given in Annex C.

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<sup>1</sup> Rural Urban classifications are not available for Welsh Local Authorities. Rural Urban classifications for English Local Authorities are found from data provided by ONS (See <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/products/area-classifications/2011-rural-urban/index.html>).

## All Electors Post-Local Data Matching

### National Level

In those Local Authorities conducting and reporting local data matching activities there are 39,604,925 registered electors. Following Local Data matching activities, 87.4% of these were Confirmed, 12.4% Not Confirmed and 0.1% Undecided<sup>2</sup>. Prior to LDM, 80% of electors in these LAs achieved a Green rating following confirmation against DWP data. As such, the impact of LDM on the subset of LAs conducting such activities was an increase in the proportion of electors confirmed of 7 percentage points.

The East of England Region achieved the highest Confirmation rate (89%) while the London region achieved the lowest at 83%. For English Local Authorities the total Confirmation rate for Rural areas was higher (89% - 90%) than for Urban areas (85% - 88%).

### Local Authority Level

The highest Confirmation rate of 97% was achieved in Epping Forest. The lowest (70%) was in Reading. The greatest increase in the proportion of electors confirmed was 32 percentage points (pp) in Westminster (see Table 4.1:). 8 LAs experienced a decrease in the proportion of electors confirmed following LDM.

**Table 4.1: Summary Statistics of Outcomes for All Electors in LAs conducting LDM at Local Authority Level**

	Confirmed	Not Confirmed	Undecided	Impact of LDM on Confirmation Rate (% Confirmed minus % DWP Green)
Minimum	70%	3%	0%	-5 pp
Maximum	97%	30%	5%	32 pp
Mean	88%	12%	0%	8 pp
Median	90%	10%	0%	8 pp

### Ward Level

The highest Confirmation rate was 100% (compared to 90.9% DWP Green rate) (see Table 4.2:). 115 Wards had a Green match rate below 50% while the average was 88.3% (compared to 80.6% DWP Green rate).

<sup>2</sup> Undecided electors have not yet been assigned as Confirmed or Not confirmed

**Table 4.2: Summary Statistics of Outcomes for All Electors in LAs conducting LDM at Ward Level**

	Confirmed	Not confirmed	Undecided
Minimum	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	100.0%	93.0%	18.9%
Mean	88.3%	11.5%	0.1%
Median	90.2%	9.7%	0.0%

It is interesting to note the wards with the highest and lowest confirmation rates post-LDM as given below (see Table 4.3:). In particular, we can see that for the University ward in Lancaster City Council, the post-LDM confirmation rate is 100% whereas post-DWP confirmation alone the Green match rate 0.3%. This reflects the fact that the local authority had access to full records on the registered population, in this case, University Listings used in local data matching allowed all registered electors to be confirmed.

**Table 4.3: Wards with the highest and lowest confirmation rates post-LDM**

Local Authority	Ward	% DWP-Green	Post-LDM confirmation rate
Lancaster City Council	University	0.3%	100.0%
Neath Port Talbot	Briton Ferry West	86.0%	100.0%
Neath Port Talbot	Glyncorrwg	88.2%	100.0%
Neath Port Talbot	Gwynfi	86.2%	100.0%
Cambridge	MARKET	22.6%	28.3%
Oxford City Council	Carfax	17.9%	24.0%
Newcastle Under Lyme	Keele	15.1%	16.4%
City Of York	Heslington	11.0%	10.9%
Oxford City Council	Holywell	6.6%	7.0%

### Attainers Post-Local Data Matching

While Barrow Borough Council reported having zero attainers for DWP matching, they have included some in their CLR Monitoring Report 2. As such, while the base for these results is 325, we are only able to compare outcomes for 324.

### National Level

For those LAs conducting LDM activities, 54% of Attainers were confirmed and 46% were Not Confirmed.

The East of England Region achieved the highest Confirmation rate (63%) while the West Midlands region achieved the lowest at 48%. Major Urban English Local Authorities had a lower confirmation rate (50%) than other area types.

### Local Authority Level

The highest confirmation rate of 100% was achieved in Barrow while the lowest (26%) was in Cheltenham. The greatest increase on the proportion of attainers confirmed was 53pp and the greatest decrease was 32pp (see Table 4.4:). Note that for one LA, no DWP Green match rate was available for comparison.

**Table 4.4: Summary Statistics of Outcomes for Attainers in LAs conducting LDM at Local Authority Level**

	Confirmed	Not confirmed	Undecided	Impact of LDM on Confirmation Rate (% Confirmed minus % DWP Green)
Minimum	26%	0%	0%	-32pp
Maximum	100%	74%	4%	53pp
Mean	59%	40%	0%	1pp
Median	63%	37%	0%	0pp

### Postal Voters Post-Local Data Matching

The base for these results is 323 since 2 LAs reported having zero postal voters.

### National Level

For those LAs conducting LDM activities, 93% of postal voters were confirmed and 7% were Not Confirmed. The North East Region achieved the highest Confirmation rate (96%) while the London region achieved the lowest at 89%. For English Local Authorities, there was little distinction between confirmation rates for Postal Voters in Rural areas and for those in Urban areas.

### Local Authority Level

The highest Confirmation rate for postal voters was 99% was, and the lowest was 75% (see Table 4.5:) The highest rate (99%), was achieved in Epping Forest, and the lowest (75%), was in City of London.

**Table 4.5: Summary Statistics of Outcomes for Postal Voters in LAs conducting LDM at Local Authority Level**

	<b>Confirmed</b>	<b>Not confirmed</b>	<b>Undecided</b>	<b>Impact of LDM on Confirmation Rate (% Confirmed minus % DWP Green)</b>
Minimum	75%	1%	0%	-1pp
Maximum	99%	25%	5%	34pp
Mean	93%	7%	0%	7pp
Median	94%	6%	0%	7pp

### Proxy Voters Post-Local Data Matching

The base for these results is 321 as four LAs reported having zero Proxy Voters.

#### National Level

For those LAs conducting LDM activities, 83% of Proxy Voters were confirmed, 17% were Not Confirmed and 1% were Undecided. The East of England Region achieved the highest Confirmation rate (89%) while the West Midlands region achieved the lowest at 71%. For English Local Authorities the total Confirmation rate for Urban areas was higher (87% - 88%) than for Rural areas (73%-85%).

#### Local Authority Level

The highest Confirmation rate of 100% was achieved by 33 LAs. The lowest (50%) was in Ashfield (see Table 4.6:).

**Table 4.6: Summary Statistics of Outcomes for Proxy Voters in LAs conducting LDM at Local Authority Level**

	<b>Confirmed</b>	<b>Not confirmed</b>	<b>Undecided</b>	<b>Impact of LDM on Confirmation Rate (% Confirmed minus % DWP Green)</b>
Minimum	50%	0%	0%	-27pp
Maximum	100%	50%	6%	34pp
Mean	86%	14%	0%	6pp
Median	86%	14%	0%	5pp

### Carry-Forward Electors

Since Carry-Forward Electors cannot be truly confirmed, no analysis of confirmation rates is given. For more information about carry-forward electors, see Annex B.





## Chapter 5

# Final Results

For Local Authorities not conducting or not reporting local data matching, we can take the number of DWP Green matches given in CLR Monitoring Report 1s to indicate the number of confirmed electors. The base used here will be the sum of Red, Amber and Green rated electors. Note that the absence of useable local data matching reports for the 5 LAs with significant data discrepancies means that only DWP headline figures are reported and the true final confirmation rate in these areas could be slightly higher than that given here.

Where local data matching activities were conducted, we expect the number of confirmed electors to change therefore for these we will use the number of Confirmed electors as reported in CLR Monitoring Report 2s. The base here will be the sum of Confirmed, Not confirmed and Undecided designations for electors.

Combining these, we can find the final confirmation rate for all electors in all LAs in England and Wales.

The final results indicate that of 42,420,601<sup>1</sup> electors in the 348 LAs in England and Wales, 87% were confirmed through DWP Confirmation and LDM activities (where employed). While we cannot give a final national picture until all Scotland's Confirmation Monitoring Reports are received, this is clearly a positive result.

These results compare favourably with those from CDR where: the Green DWP match rate for all LAs in England and Wales was 78%; the DWP Green match rate for LAs<sup>2</sup> conducting LDM was 80% increasing to 86% post-LDM; the final confirmation rate, using DWP results where no local data matching was reported and final confirmed figures where local data matching was reported, was 80%.

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<sup>1</sup> This number differs slightly to the sum of DWP R/A/G. See Annex B for more information.

<sup>2</sup> During CDR, 126 of 348 LAs in England and Wales conducted local data matching on their CDR results and submitted data in an automated report from their EMS system to the Cabinet Office



# Chapter 6

## Summary and Conclusion

### Key Findings and implications

The dry run of confirmation indicated that, in England and Wales, matching registers against DWP-CIS could achieve a confirmation rate of 78%. For confirmation this year, DWP matching surpassed this with a DWP Green rating given to 79% of all electors. The average DWP Green match rate for LAs was 80% and the median was 82%.

The majority of LAs in England and Wales (325) were able to conduct local data matching. Following local data matching activities, 87% of electors in this subset of authorities were assigned Confirmed, 12% Not Confirmed and less than 1% Undecided. Prior to local data matching, 80% of electors in the same LAs achieved a Green rating following confirmation against DWP data. As such, the impact of local data matching on LAs conducting such activities was an increase in the proportion of electors confirmed of 7 percentage points. The average post-local data matching confirmation rate for these LAs was 88% and the median was 90%. The percentage point change for these LAs ranged from -5pp to +32pp, with an average impact of an 8 percentage point increase.

Post DWP matching and local data matching, the final rate shows that 87% of all electors were confirmed and “passported” onto the register. The average final confirmation rate for LAs was 88% with a median of 90%.

As part of the transition to IER, all electoral registers have been matched against Government records. Where an elector’s name and address has been matched satisfactorily they have been transferred onto the new register under IER automatically - in these cases, the elector does not have to do anything, simplifying the change to IER and reducing costs. In transferring 87% of electors onto the new IER register automatically, without their having to make a fresh application, this allows EROs to focus on those that have not been automatically registered under the new IER register and those that are not currently registered to vote in order to increase the completeness and accuracy of the electoral registers.

Any issues to note about the data and further information can be found in Annex B.

## **DWP Match Results**

The national DWP Green match rate was 79% and the LA average match rate was 80%; this ranged from 48-87%, with a median rate of 82% – showing that most local authorities had a match rate towards the higher end of the spectrum. We know from previous pilots, including Confirmation Dry Run, that some groups are less likely to confirm – students, people living in privately rented accommodation, people living in communal establishments and recent home movers (there are clearly some overlaps between these groups). In addition, we know that some address types are more difficult to match due to their more complicated formatting e.g. rooms in student halls of residence. These findings were replicated in DWP confirmation this year with 16 of the 20 areas with the lowest match rates being Major Urban areas, 1 being a Large Urban area and 2 being Other Urban areas. 15 of the Major Urban areas were also London boroughs where there is a high churn, lots of flats and sub-divided properties and a high proportion of privately rented flats. A further 3 of the areas are likely to have high proportions of students (Oxford, Manchester and Cambridge).

## **Local Data Matching Results**

Most LAs conducted local data matching, with the most commonly used source of data being council tax information. Based on the reports submitted to the Cabinet Office, local data matching added an average of 8 percentage points to the confirmation rate for the subset of authorities conducting such activities. This ranged from -5pp to +32pp with a median rate of 8pp.

# Annex A

## Templates of CLR Monitoring Reports

**Fig. 6.1: Template for CLR Monitoring Report 1**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
1	<b>Report 1</b>											
2	<b>File name</b> Sunderland_City_Council_Report_1_20140401.csv											
3		DWP-Red		DWP-Amber		DWP-Green		Confirmation letters		HEF letters		ITR letters
4		Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage					
5	All Electors	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	-	-	-		
6	Attainers	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	-	-	-		
7	Postal Voters	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	-	-	-		
8	Proxy Voters	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	-	-	-		
9	Carry-forward electors	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	-	-	-		
10	Ward Breakdown											
11	All Wards	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x		
12	Ward A	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x		
13	Polling District A	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x		
14	Polling District B etc	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x		
15	Ward B	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x		
16	Polling District A	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x		
17	Polling District B etc	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x		
18	Ward C	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x		
19	Polling District A	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x		
20	Polling District B etc	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x		
21	Ward D etc	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x		
22												

**Fig. 6.2: Template for CLR Monitoring Report 2**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
1	<b>Report 2</b>																					
2	<b>File name</b> Sunderland_City_Council_Report_2_20140401.csv																					
3		DWP-Red		DWP-Amber		DWP-Green		LDM-Red		LDM-Amber		LDM-Green		Confirmed		Not confirmed		Undecided		Confirmation	HEF letters	ITR letters
4		Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage			
5	All Electors	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x
6	Attainers	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x
7	Postal Voters	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x
8	Proxy Voters	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x
9	Carry-forward electors	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x
10	Ward Breakdown																					
11	All Wards	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x
12	Ward A	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x
13	Polling District A	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x
14	Polling District B etc	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x
15	Ward B	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x
16	Polling District A	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x
17	Polling District B etc	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x
18	Ward C	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x
19	Polling District A	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x
20	Polling District B etc	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x
21	Ward D etc	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x%	x	x	x
22																						

**Fig. 6.3: Template for CLR Monitoring Report 3**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
1	<b>Report 3</b>							
2	<b>File name</b>	Sunderland_City_Council_Report_3_20140401.csv						
3		DWP-Green to Not Confirmed	DWP-Amber to Not Confirmed	DWP-Amber to Confirmed	DWP-Red to Confirmed	Total Records Matched		
4	<i>Name of data source 1</i>	x	x	x	x	x		
5	<i>Name of data source 2</i>	x	x	x	x	x		
6								

## Annex B

# Technical Note

There are a very small number of instances where data discrepancies could not be resolved in time for reporting deadlines.

This has resulted in 5 Local Authorities (two of which submitted a joint report) in England and Wales having only headline figures on their DWP match rates available. This could mean additional electors in these authorities, not included in this analysis, were confirmed through local data matching. For a further 14 LAs, there were data discrepancies between Local Authority and Ward level statistics however these did not affect the match rates. We are also aware that slightly different approaches were taken by each local authority Electoral Management Software (EMS) supplier meaning there are nuances to the reporting definitions used. There are two particularly noteworthy areas where this has occurred.

The treatment of pre-attainers has been subject to a difference of interpretation by EMS suppliers. For two EMS suppliers, pre-attainers are not included in the CLR upload. In the case of one supplier pre-attainers were included in the CLR upload, and therefore included in the DWP RAG counts, but removed from the letters figures and the post-LDM outcomes. In the case of one EMS supplier there is no definitive way of telling whether pre-attainers were included in the CLR upload.

If an electoral administrator has reason to believe that an elector is still at a property but hasn't responded to the canvass, they can choose to 'carry-forward' that elector and keep them on the register. During CLR, electors who are confirmed but who are carry-forwards will not be treated as confirmed in the same way as other electors (because of the possibility that their details may be less current and accurate). Instead their residence will be sent a HEF and if they are named on that form they can then be treated as confirmed. It is not possible to know how many of the confirmed carry-forward electors will be truly confirmed by replying to a HEF. Since it was decided that electors carried-forward from the 2013/14 electoral registers would not be treated as confirmed<sup>1</sup>, many Local Authorities opted not to have any carry-forwards from this register. This could be confirmed by the fact that 67 LAs reported zero Carry-forward electors in their CLR monitoring Reports. In the case of one EMS supplier we can be certain they have removed from the number of confirmation

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<sup>1</sup> Carry-forward electors will not be transferred automatically onto the IER register unless they have been included on a Household Enquiry Form (HEF) as part of the IER canvass



letters, any carry forward electors rated Green through DWP matching - this affects 22 LAs. For all other LAs, we cannot be certain whether or not carry-forward electors have been included in the "All Elector" counts. As such, we have not attempted to standardise the total figures.

Furthermore, as this is a dynamic environment, there are instances where time intervals between reports lead to figures changing slightly. Note that apparent reorganisation in Milton Keynes has resulted in different numbers of Wards and PDs in this LA between CLR Monitoring Reports 1 and 2. Two Local authorities submitted a joint report. As such, while 348 Local Authorities have responded, the maximum base for results is 347.

All of the above are footnoted clearly in the supporting data files where possible.

There were also presentational issues with some reports, the most common being that polling districts (PDs) within a ward were given the same name. Where this occurred, CO have suffixed with a numerical to distinguish between PDs. As such it may not be straightforward to identify a specific PD of interest. Percentages provided in the reports varied by LA, with different bases used, therefore these have been standardised. Wards and Polling Districts named in the reports which contained zero electors have been excluded.

# Annex C

## Supplementary Tables and Charts

### Tables

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- Table 6.2: Summary Statistics of DWP Match Results for All Electors at Polling District Level
- Table 6.3: DWP Match Results for Attainers by Region
- Table 6.4: DWP Match Results for Attainers by Rural Urban Classification
- Table 6.5: Summary Statistics of DWP Match Results for Attainers at Local Authority Level
- Table 6.6: DWP Match Results for Postal Voters by Region
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- Table 6.8: Summary Statistics of DWP Match Results for Postal Voters at Local Authority Level
- Table 6.9: DWP Match Results for Proxy Voters by Region
- Table 6.10: DWP Match Results for All Electors by Rural Urban Classification
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- Table 6.15: Final outcomes for All Electors in LAs conducting LDM by Region
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### Figures

- Fig. 6.4: DWP Match Results for Attainers Distribution by Local Authority
- Fig. 6.5: DWP Match Results Postal Voters Distribution by Local Authority
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- Fig. 6.8: Final outcomes for All Electors in LAs conducting LDM Distribution by Local Authority
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- Fig. 6.11: Impact of LDM for Attainers in LAs conducting LDM Distribution by Local Authority
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- Fig. 6.15: Impact of LDM for Proxy Voters in LAs conducting LDM Distribution by Local Authority

**Table 6.1: DWP Match Results for All Electors by Rural Urban Classification**

Rural Urban Classification	DWP-Red	DWP-Amber	DWP-Green
Rural 50-80%	15%	3%	83%
Significant Rural	15%	2%	82%
Rural 80%+	15%	3%	82%
Other Urban	17%	2%	80%
Large Urban	18%	2%	79%
Major Urban	21%	3%	76%

**Table 6.2: Summary Statistics of DWP Match Results for All Electors at Polling District Level**

	Red	Amber	Green
Minimum	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	100.0%	68.7%	100.0%
Mean	16.8%	3.7%	79.5%
Median	14.7%	2.3%	81.9%

Note that as PDs can contain just small numbers of electors, care should be taken when interpreting percentage match rates.

**Table 6.3: DWP Match Results for Attainers by Region**

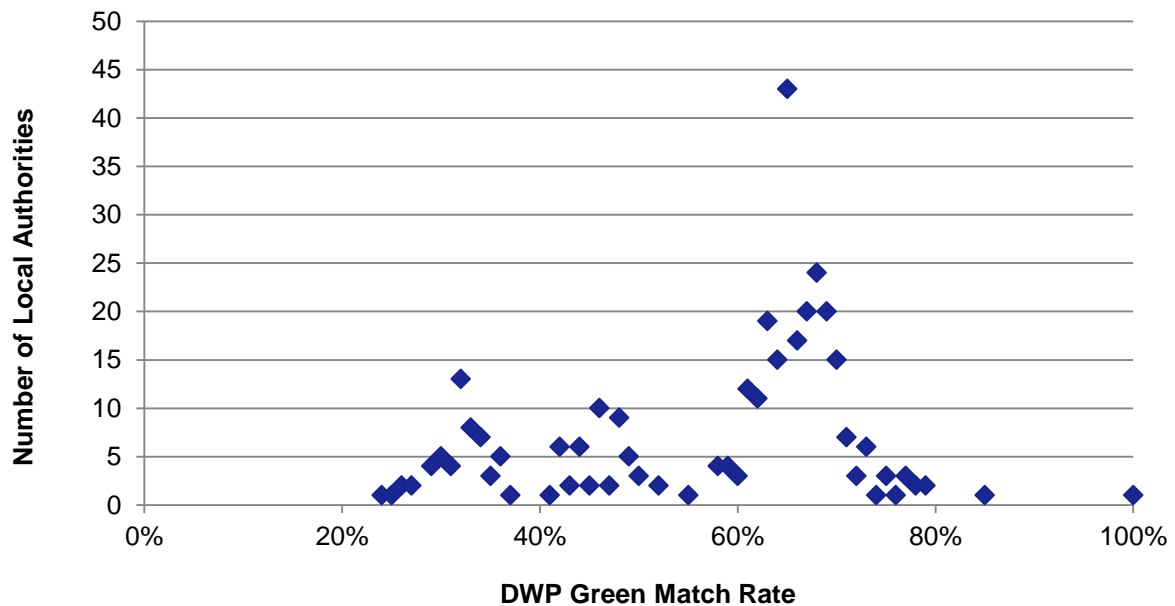
Region	DWP-Red	DWP-Amber	DWP-Green
North East	40%	1%	59%
East Midlands	41%	1%	58%
East of England	43%	1%	56%
South West	44%	2%	54%
North West	48%	1%	51%
South East	48%	1%	50%
West Midlands	48%	1%	50%
London	50%	2%	48%
Wales	51%	2%	48%
Yorkshire and The Humber	51%	1%	47%

**Table 6.4: DWP Match Results for Attainers by Rural Urban Classification**

Rural Urban Classification	DWP-Red	DWP-Amber	DWP-Green
Rural 80%+	43%	2%	55%
Large Urban	44%	1%	55%
Rural 50-80%	45%	1%	54%
Significant Rural	47%	1%	51%
Other Urban	48%	1%	51%
Major Urban	50%	1%	49%

**Table 6.5: Summary Statistics of DWP Match Results for Attainers at Local Authority Level**

	Red	Amber	Green
Minimum	0%	0%	24%
Maximum	74%	11%	100%
Mean	40%	2%	58%
Median	34%	1%	64%

**Fig. 6.4: DWP Match Results for Attainers Distribution by Local Authority**

**Table 6.6: DWP Match Results for Postal Voters by Region**

Region	DWP-Red	DWP-Amber	DWP-Green
North East	8%	1%	90%
Yorkshire and The Humber	10%	2%	88%
East Midlands	10%	2%	88%
West Midlands	10%	2%	88%
North West	10%	2%	88%
Wales	10%	2%	87%
East of England	11%	2%	87%
South East	12%	2%	86%
South West	11%	3%	86%
London	18%	4%	78%

**Table 6.7: DWP Match Results for Postal Voters by Rural Urban Classification**

Rural Urban Classification	DWP-Red	DWP-Amber	DWP-Green
Other Urban	10%	2%	88%
Significant Rural	10%	2%	88%
Rural 50-80%	10%	2%	87%
Large Urban	11%	2%	87%
Rural 80%+	11%	3%	86%
Major Urban	13%	3%	84%

**Table 6.8: Summary Statistics of DWP Match Results for Postal Voters at Local Authority Level**

	Red	Amber	Green
Minimum	6%	1%	54%
Maximum	39%	14%	93%
Mean	11%	3%	86%
Median	11%	2%	87%

Fig. 6.5: DWP Match Results Postal Voters Distribution by Local Authority

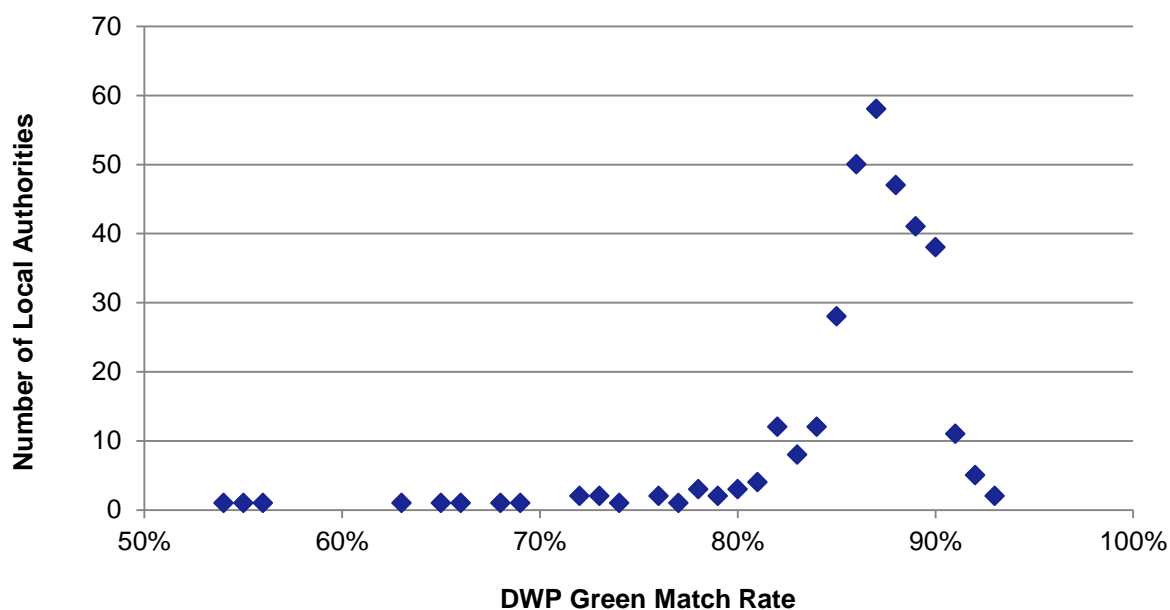


Table 6.9: DWP Match Results for Proxy Voters by Region

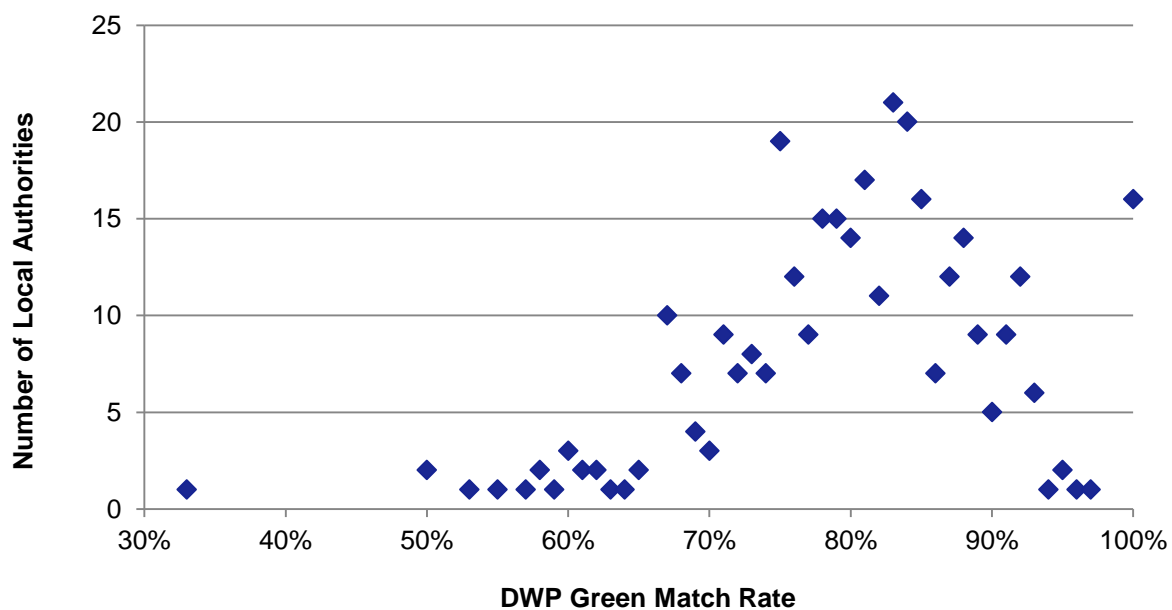
Region	DWP-Red	DWP-Amber	DWP-Green
North East	15%	1%	84%
East of England	14%	2%	84%
Yorkshire and The Humber	14%	2%	83%
North West	16%	2%	82%
West Midlands	16%	2%	82%
East Midlands	16%	3%	81%
South East	18%	2%	81%
Wales	20%	3%	77%
South West	20%	3%	77%
London	20%	4%	76%

**Table 6.10: DWP Match Results for All Electors by Rural Urban Classification**

Rural Urban Classification	DWP-Red	DWP-Amber	DWP-Green
Large Urban	14%	2%	84%
Other Urban	16%	1%	82%
Significant Rural	16%	2%	82%
Major Urban	17%	3%	80%
Rural 50-80%	17%	3%	80%
Rural 80%+	19%	3%	77%

**Table 6.11: Summary Statistics of DWP Match Results for Proxy Voters at Local Authority Level**

	Red	Amber	Green
Minimum	0%	0%	33%
Maximum	67%	18%	100%
Mean	17%	2%	80%
Median	17%	1%	81%

**Fig. 6.6: DWP Match Results for Proxy Voters Distribution by Local Authority**

**Table 6.12: DWP Match Results for Carry-Forward Electors by Region**

Region	DWP-Red	DWP-Amber	DWP-Green
East Midlands	38%	3%	58%
North East	40%	2%	58%
West Midlands	40%	3%	57%
Wales	39%	4%	57%
East of England	41%	3%	57%
Yorkshire and The Humber	42%	3%	55%
South West	41%	4%	54%
South East	43%	4%	54%
North West	46%	3%	51%
London	54%	6%	40%

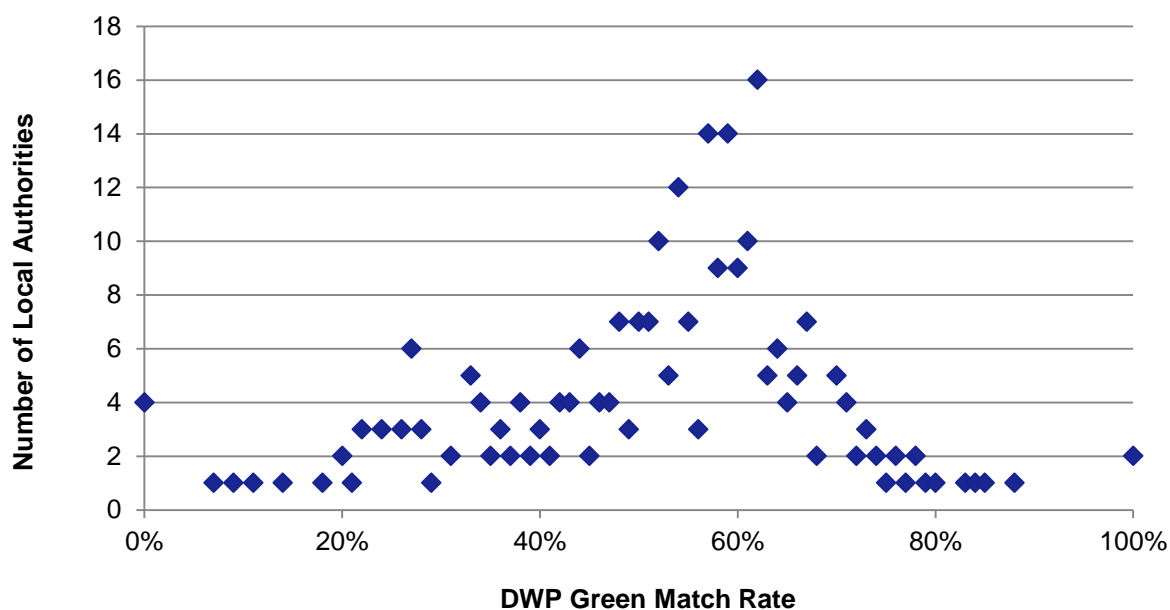
**Table 6.13: DWP Match Results for Carry-Forward Electors by Rural Urban Classification**

Rural Urban Classification	DWP-Red	DWP-Amber	DWP-Green
Significant Rural	37%	3%	60%
Rural 50-80%	37%	3%	60%
Rural 80%+	41%	3%	56%
Other Urban	42%	3%	55%
Major Urban	48%	4%	48%
Large Urban	51%	4%	45%

**Table 6.14: Summary Statistics of DWP Match Results for Carry-Forward Electors at Local Authority Level**

	Red	Amber	Green
Minimum	0%	0%	0%
Maximum	100%	100%	100%
Mean	44%	4%	52%
Median	41%	3%	55%

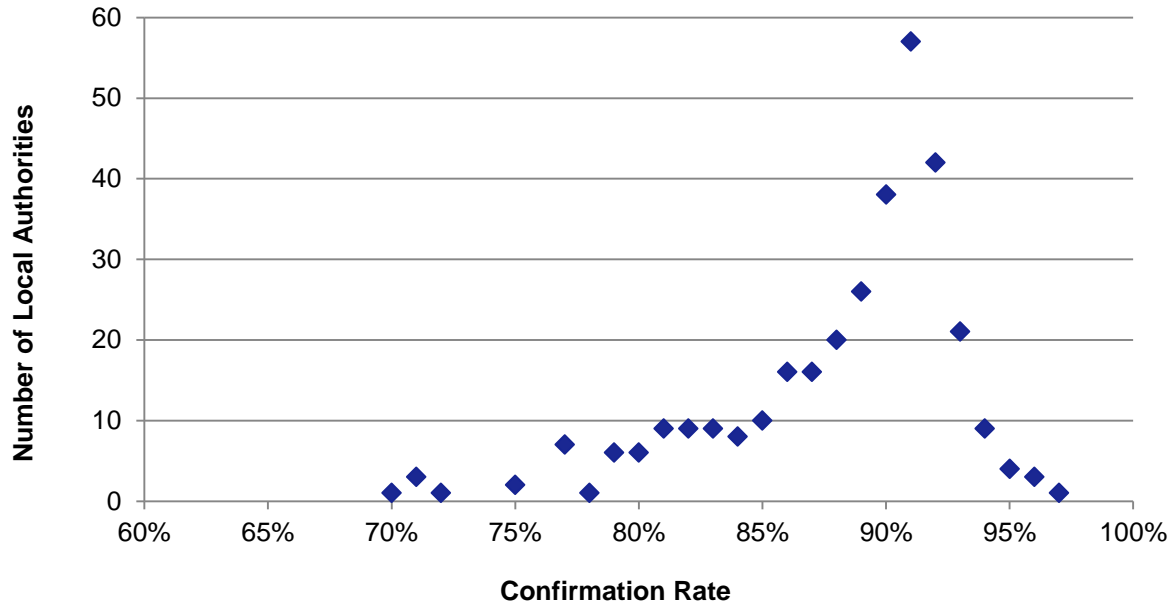


**Fig. 6.7: DWP Match Results for Carry-Forward Electors Distribution by Local Authority****Table 6.15: Final outcomes for All Electors in LAs conducting LDM by Region**

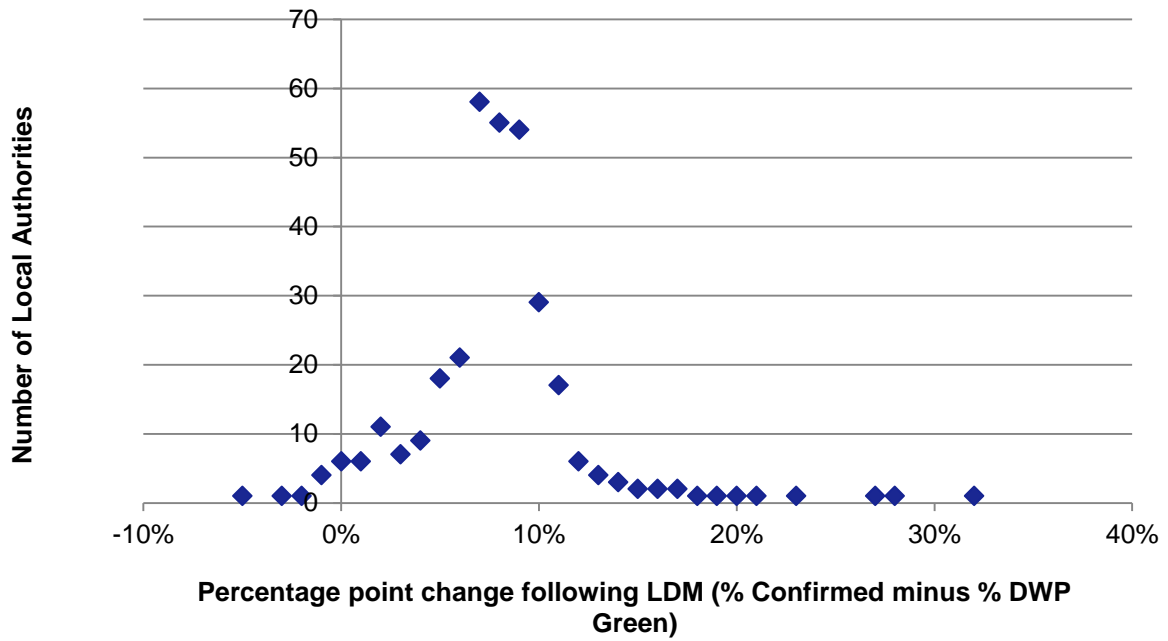
Region	Confirmed	Not Confirmed	Undecided
East of England	89%	10%	0%
Wales	89%	10%	0%
North East	89%	11%	0%
West Midlands	89%	11%	0%
East Midlands	88%	12%	0%
South West	88%	12%	0%
Yorkshire and The Humber	88%	12%	0%
South East	87%	13%	0%
North West	87%	13%	0%
London	83%	17%	0%

**Table 6.16: Final outcomes for All Electors in LAs conducting LDM by Rural Urban Classification**

Rural Urban Classification	Confirmed	Not Confirmed	Undecided
Rural 80%+	90%	10%	0%
Significant Rural	90%	10%	0%
Rural 50-80%	89%	11%	0%
Other Urban	88%	12%	0%
Large Urban	87%	13%	0%
Major Urban	85%	15%	0%

**Fig. 6.8: Final outcomes for All Electors in LAs conducting LDM Distribution by Local Authority**

**Fig. 6.9: Impact of LDM for All Electors in LAs conducting LDM Distribution by Local Authority**



**Table 6.17: Summary Statistics of Outcomes for All Electors in LAs conducting LDM at PD Level**

	Confirmed	Not confirmed	Undecided
Minimum	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	100.0%	100.0%	68.2%
Mean	87.6%	12.2%	0.1%
Median	89.7%	10.2%	0.0%

Note that as PDs can contain small numbers of electors, care should be taken when interpreting percentage match rates.

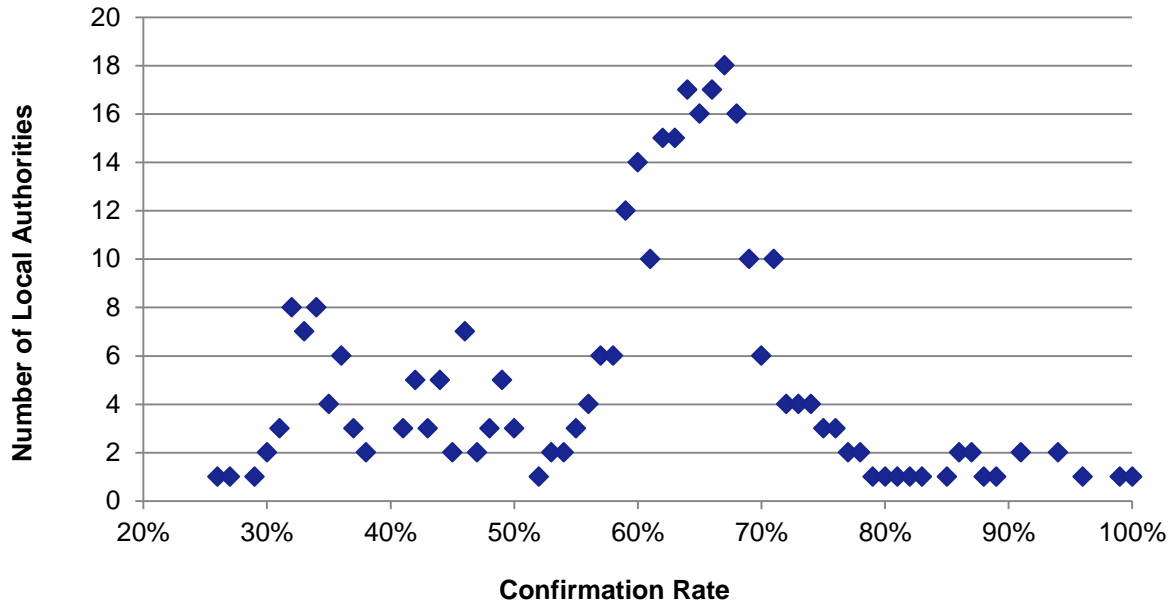
**Table 6.18: Final outcomes for Attainers in LAs conducting LDM by Region**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Confirmed</b>	<b>Not Confirmed</b>	<b>Undecided</b>
East of England	63%	37%	0%
North East	60%	40%	0%
East Midlands	59%	41%	0%
Wales	56%	44%	0%
North West	54%	46%	0%
London	53%	47%	0%
South West	52%	48%	0%
South East	51%	49%	0%
Yorkshire and The Humber	49%	51%	1%
West Midlands	48%	51%	1%

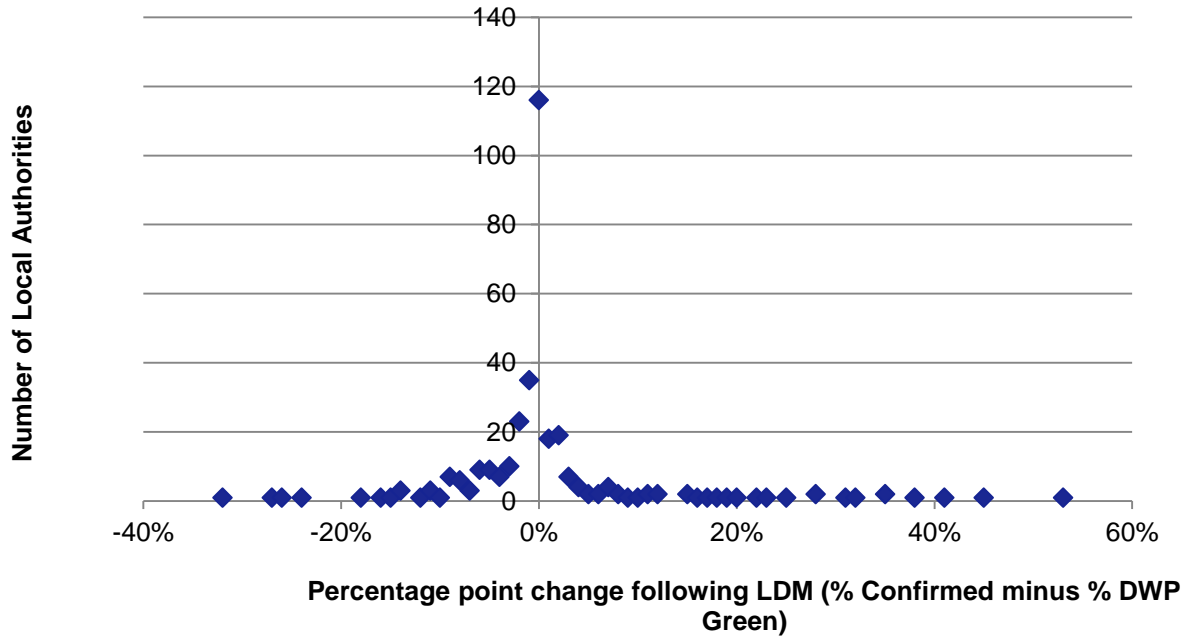
**Table 6.19: Final outcomes for Attainers in LAs conducting LDM by Rural Urban Classification**

<b>Rural Urban Classification</b>	<b>Confirmed</b>	<b>Not Confirmed</b>	<b>Undecided</b>
Rural 80%+	57%	43%	0%
Significant Rural	56%	43%	0%
Other Urban	55%	45%	0%
Large Urban	55%	45%	0%
Rural 50-80%	53%	47%	0%
Major Urban	50%	50%	0%

**Fig. 6.10: Final outcomes for Attainers in LAs conducting LDM Distribution by Local Authority**



**Fig. 6.11: Impact of LDM for Attainers in LAs conducting LDM Distribution by Local Authority**



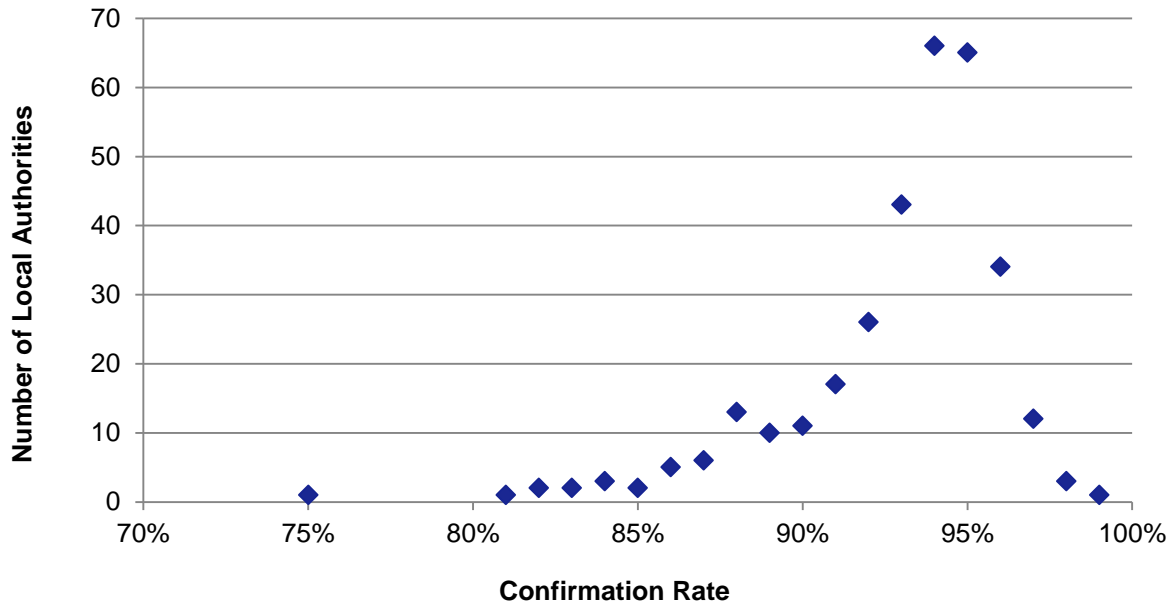
**Table 6.20: Final outcomes for Postal Voters in LAs conducting LDM by Region**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Confirmed</b>	<b>Not Confirmed</b>	<b>Undecided</b>
North East	96%	4%	0%
Yorkshire and The Humber	94%	6%	0%
Wales	94%	6%	0%
West Midlands	94%	6%	0%
East of England	94%	6%	0%
East Midlands	93%	7%	0%
North West	93%	7%	0%
South East	92%	7%	0%
South West	92%	8%	0%
London	89%	11%	0%

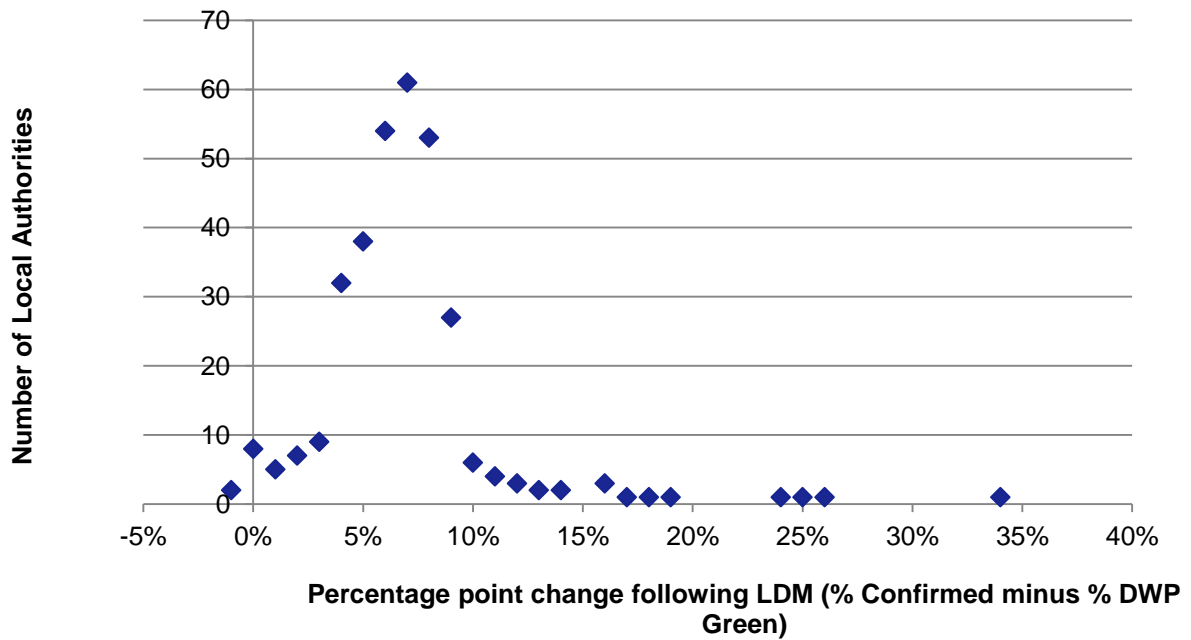
**Table 6.21: Final outcomes for Postal Voters in LAs conducting LDM by Rural Urban Classification**

<b>Rural Urban Classification</b>	<b>Confirmed</b>	<b>Not Confirmed</b>	<b>Undecided</b>
Other Urban	94%	6%	0%
Significant Rural	94%	6%	0%
Large Urban	93%	7%	0%
Rural 50-80%	93%	7%	0%
Rural 80%+	93%	7%	0%
Major Urban	92%	8%	0%

**Fig. 6.12: Final outcomes for Postal Voters in LAs conducting LDM Distribution by Local Authority**



**Fig. 6.13: Impact of LDM for Postal Voters in LAs conducting LDM Distribution by Local Authority**



**Table 6.22: Final outcomes for Proxy Voters in LAs conducting LDM by Region**

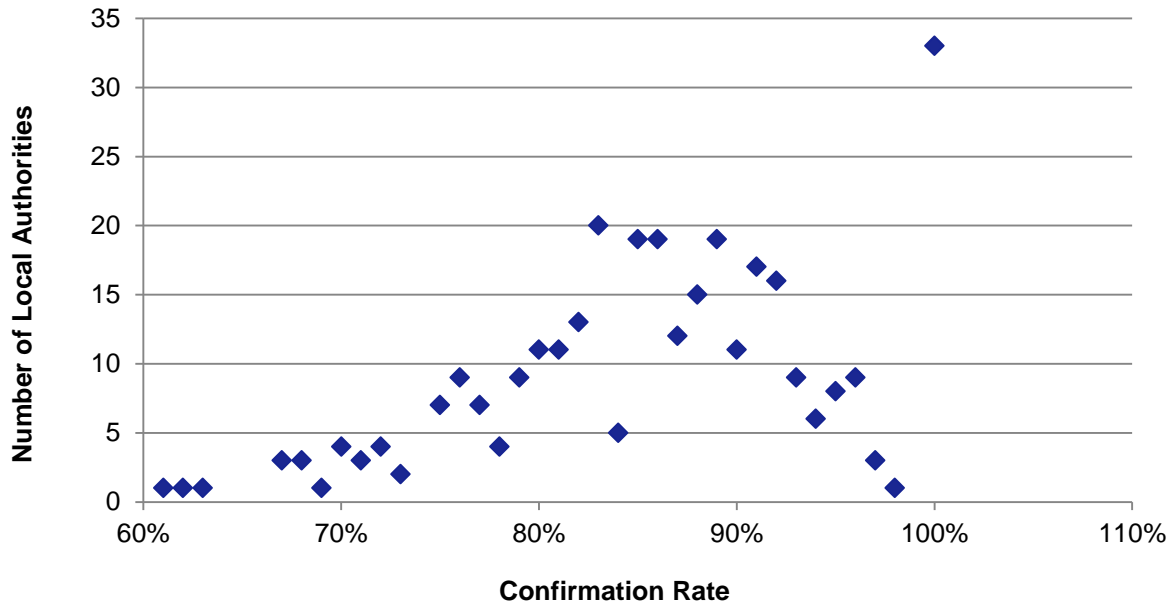
<b>Region</b>	<b>Confirmed</b>	<b>Not Confirmed</b>	<b>Undecided</b>
East of England	89%	11%	0%
North East	88%	12%	0%
West Midlands	87%	13%	0%
North West	87%	13%	0%
London	87%	13%	0%
South East	85%	15%	0%
East Midlands	85%	15%	0%
Wales	82%	18%	0%
South West	82%	18%	0%
Yorkshire and The Humber	71%	26%	3%

**Table 6.23: Final outcomes for Proxy Voters in LAs conducting LDM by Rural Urban Classification**

<b>Rural Urban Classification</b>	<b>Confirmed</b>	<b>Not Confirmed</b>	<b>Undecided</b>
Major Urban	88%	12%	0%
Other Urban	87%	13%	0%
Large Urban	87%	13%	0%
Rural 50-80%	85%	15%	0%
Rural 80%+	82%	18%	0%
Significant Rural	73%	24%	3%



**Fig. 6.14: Final outcomes for Proxy Voters in LAs conducting LDM Distribution by Local Authority**



**Fig. 6.15: Impact of LDM for Proxy Voters in LAs conducting LDM Distribution by Local Authority**

