Cabinet Office

Atlas of Democratic Variation

January 2019

Modern Registration Division

Alternative format versions of this report are available on request from cg-analysis@cabinetoffice.gov.uk

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the Office for National Statistics Geography GIS and Mapping Unit for developing all maps included in this document.

Contents

List of tables

List of figures

Introduction: the Atlas of Democratic Variation

In 2017 the Government published the Democratic Engagement Plan[1], setting out a 5 year programme of democratic engagement and voter registration activity. As part of this programme, the Government committed to produce an Atlas of Democratic Variation, drawing on a variety of electoral data.

The aim of the Atlas is to allow Electoral Registration Officers (EROs), the wider electoral community, democracy organisations and others to examine the variations, to seek to identify any trends or relationships between registration activity and population demographics, and potentially to inform and support the development of democratic engagement strategies.

The Atlas of Democratic Variation is a collection of maps that display the geographical variations in data relevant to electoral registration, including data on the relative concentration of under-registered groups across the UK. Indeed, we know from the available literature and research that some groups in society (e.g. young people) are less likely to be registered to vote than others, and as such the Atlas could inform democratic engagement efforts. The Atlas also includes maps based on previously unpublished data extracted from the Electoral Registration Digital Service Data. This provides brand new insights into electoral registration activities.

This first iteration of the Atlas should be received as a proof of concept. We encourage stakeholders and interested parties to share their views on its usefulness and value[2]. Feedback will be taken into account when planning for future iterations of this product.

Structure of the Atlas

There are three main sections to this document:

- **Section 1: Registration Proportion**. This section presents and discusses geographical variations in the estimated completeness of the electoral registers.
- **Section 2: Relative Concentration of Under-Registered Groups**. This section focuses on geographical variations in the relative concentration of under-registered groups (e.g. young people, private renters).
- **Section 3: Electoral Registration Digital Service Data**. This section presents maps based on application to register data extracted from the Individual Electoral Registration Digital Service.

Methodology

This Atlas is a collection of choropleth maps[3], developed using published and unpublished data (all sources are credited in the report). All maps throughout this document were produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Geography GIS[4] and Mapping Unit (with data tables provided by the Cabinet Office).

---

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/every-voice-matters-building-a-democracy-that-works-for-everyone

[2] Comments can be sent to cg-analysis@cabinetoffice.gov.uk

[3] A thematic map which uses proportional data to colour geographical areas with a hierarchical colour range; the darkest colour indicating the most dense concentration and the lightest colour indicating the least dense concentration of the statistical variable being mapped.

[4] Geographic Information Systems: systems designed to manipulate and handle geographic and spatial data.

In total, the document includes nine maps, plus 12 additional country and region maps in Annex A. To help understand and interpret the maps, a high-level commentary of the maps and the trends they highlight is provided. We have also included the data tables used to create the maps in Annex B.

Section 1: Registration Proportion

The electoral registers list the name and address of everyone who is registered to vote in Parliamentary and local elections. Registers are held by Electoral Registration Officers who have certain statutory duties in relation to electoral registration. Outside the annual canvass period there are monthly updates and on 1 December each year (except where there are by-elections) a completely updated register is published.

The term "completeness" refers to the percentage of people eligible to vote who are registered at their current address. Producing estimates of completeness is not a straightforward task. The Electoral Commission (EC) produces estimates of completeness of the electoral registers, and the most recent published assessment was produced in 2016 based on the 2015 registers[5]. The EC estimates are based on ad-hoc assessments which use surveys of a nationally representative sample of the population. While these are robust estimates, they are expensive and time consuming to produce. As such, these estimates are only available at a regional level, and they cannot be produced annually.

The publication uses the ***Registration Proportion***[6] indicator, based on ONS population estimates and ONS electoral statistics data. Using these two datasets, we can calculate the proportion of total entries on the register, out of the registration age population, producing a rough estimate of the proportion of people living in an area who have registered to vote. This indicator was originally presented in the 2017 Democratic Engagement Plan[7].

This Registration Proportion is a rough estimate of the completeness of electoral registers. The advantage of this approach is that it can be calculated and updated easily as new population estimates and electoral statistics data become available. It also provides more granular information as it can be calculated at local authority district level, if local government electoral statistics are used[8].

It is important to recognise, however, that this approach comes with some **key limitations**:

1. The population estimates statistics can only identify the registration age population, and cannot exclude people who are not eligible to vote based on other criteria (e.g. nationality). As such, this overestimates the number of people who are eligible to register.

2. The electoral statistics provide the number of *entries*, rather than the numbers of *individuals* on the register (e.g. some people may be legitimately registered at more than one address, and there may be duplicates or other errors in the registers). This means that the Registration Proportion cannot take into account the accuracy[9] of the registers.

3. Finally, the electoral statistics data and the population estimates data are extracted at different points in time during the year (December vs. June, respectively).

---

[5] Electoral Registration Research, Electoral Commission https://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/our-work/our-research/electoral-registration-research2/accuracy-and-completeness

[6] Derived from the ONS 2017 Population Estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and the ONS 2017 Electoral statistics for the UK. Proportion of entries on the local government electoral registers on the December 2017 Registers, out of the total population estimated to be eligible to register (by age criteria only).

[7] In this previous publication the indicator was labelled Registration Rate https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/every-voice-matters-building-a-democracy-that-works-for-everyone

[8] The local government electoral statistics are reported by local area, whereas the parliamentary electoral statistics are reported by parliamentary constituency.

[9] Percentage of entries on the register that correctly refer to people who are eligible to be registered, and that are residents at the address the entry refers to.

As such, **the Registration Proportion should not be used to draw conclusions on the quality of the registers, nor to evaluate the performance of EROs**. Nevertheless, we believe this indicator has value as it can be used for creating granular local area estimates, and we can analyse its relationship with variables which are associated with registration likelihood (e.g. age or ethnicity, as will be explored in Section 2 of this document). This information may then help inspire new approaches to democratic engagement.

Reflecting the above discussion, we have produced the following three maps:

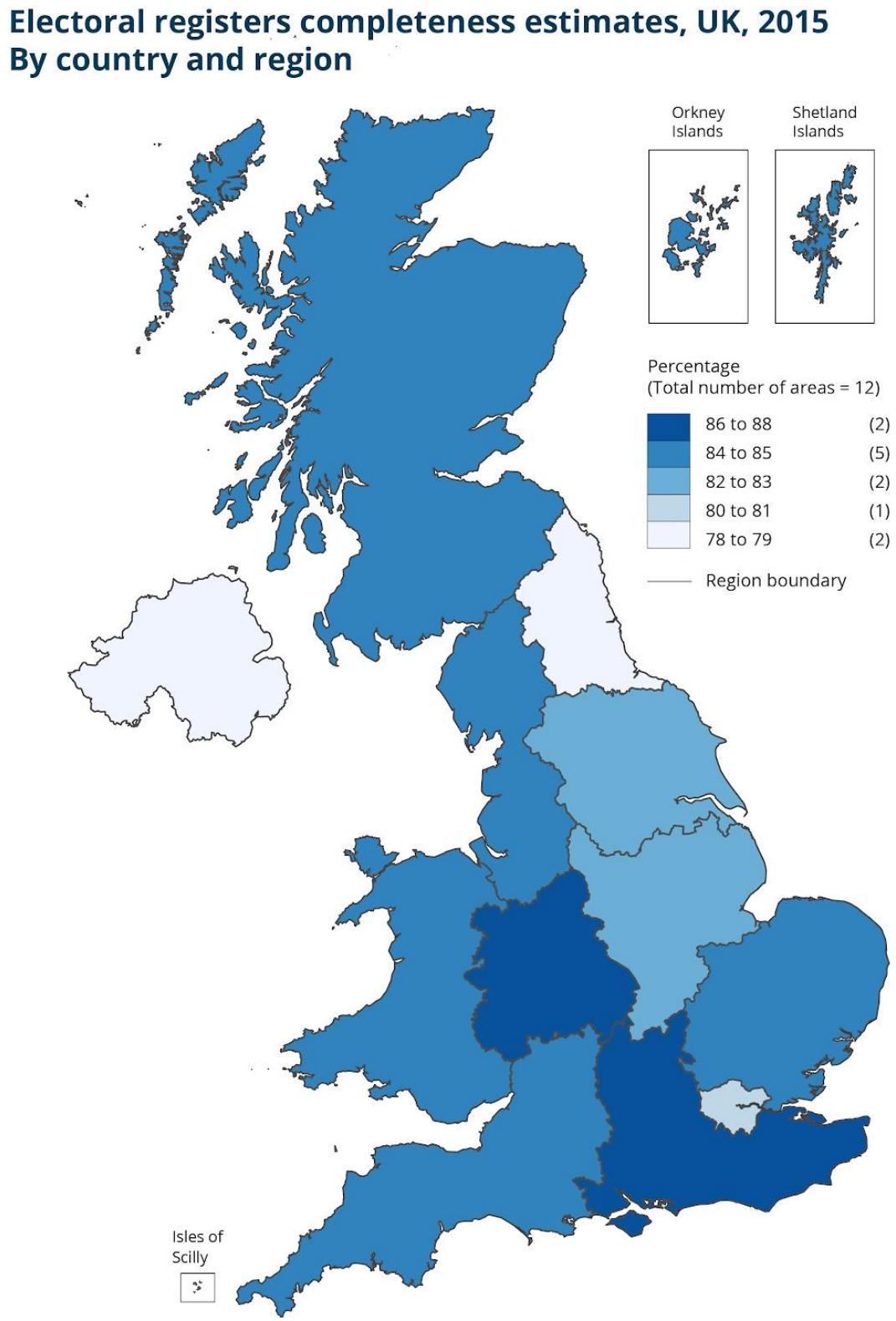
- Figure 1: Electoral registers, completeness estimates by country and region (EC), 2015
- Figure 2: Registration Proportion by region, 2017
- Figure 3: Registration Proportion by local area, 2017

Completeness estimates of the electoral registers (EC)

Figure 1 shows the completeness estimates of the local government electoral registers produced by the EC[10], from 2015. These estimates are available at the country and region level only. The map shows that there are some variations in the completeness of electoral registers between country and regions (within England). The North East of England and Northern Ireland have the lowest completeness estimates (78 and 79%, respectively), while the South East and the West Midlands in England have the highest completion estimates (87 and 88%, respectively).

[10] Local government electoral registers estimates taken from: The Electoral Commission (2016), The December 2015 electoral register in Northern Ireland: Accuracy and completeness of the register in Northern Ireland. https://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0012/215022/The-December-2015-electoral-register-in-Northern-Ireland-REPORT.pdf
The Electoral Commission (2016), The December 2015 electoral registers in Great Britain: Accuracy and completeness of the registers in Great Britain and the transition to Individual Electoral Registration. http://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/213377/The-December-2015-electoral-registers-in-Great-Britain-REPORT.pdf

Figure 1: Electoral registers, completeness estimates, UK, 2015, by country and region



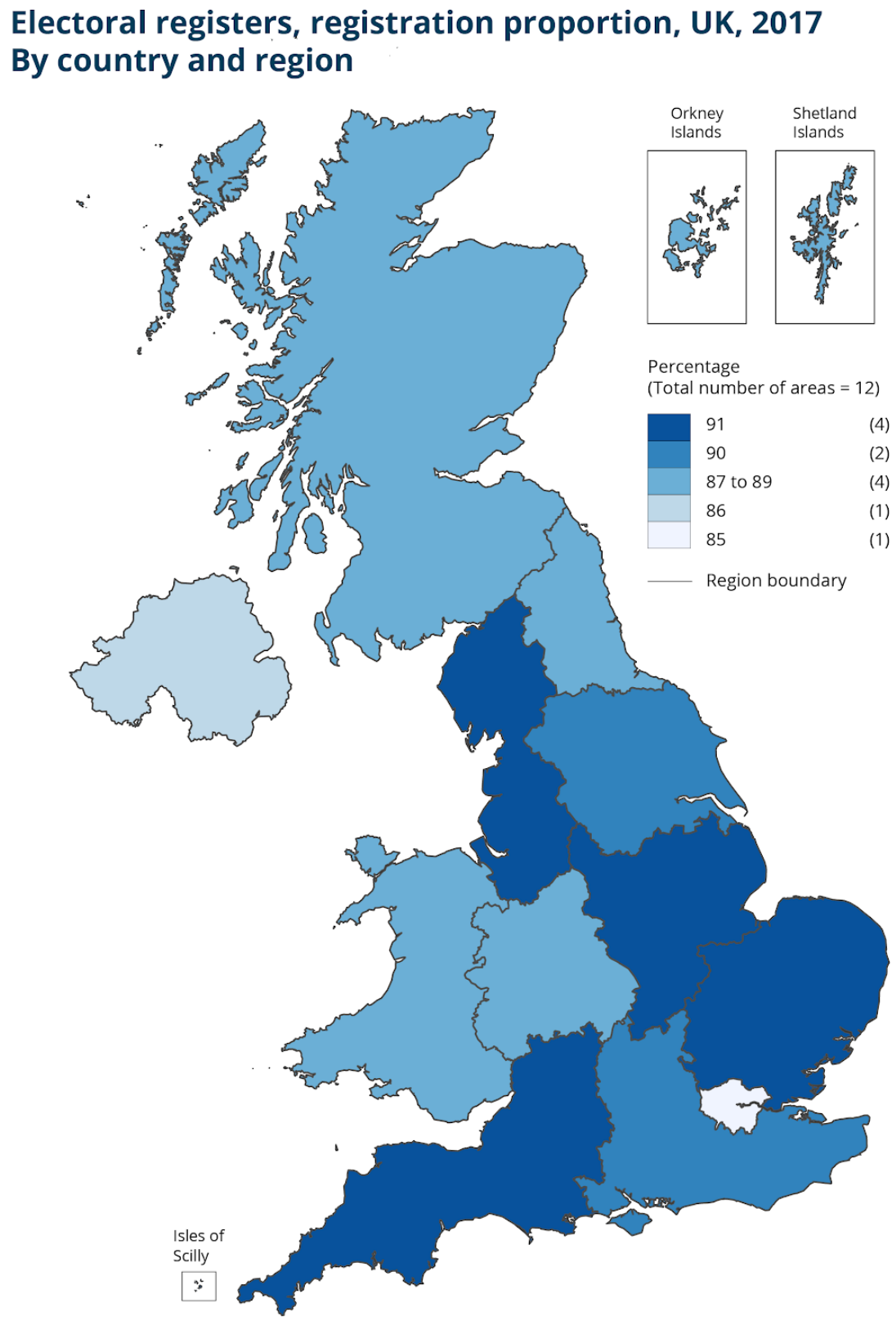
Graphic created by GIS and Mapping Unit, ONS Geography
Source: EC (2016), The December 2015 electoral registers in Great Britain; The December 2015 electoral register in Northern Ireland

Registration Proportion of the electoral registers

Figure 2 presents the Registration Proportion, calculated with the alternative approach, and based on the 2017 Local government electoral statistics and population estimates statistics. The map shows London and Northern Ireland have the lowest Registration Proportion (85 and 86%, respectively), while the North West, the East Midlands, the East of England, and the South West all have the highest Registration Proportion (91%).

As might be expected, given the limitations and differences in definition flagged in the introduction to this section, the Registration Proportion does not match the completeness estimates produced by the EC. In general, they overestimate completeness, although this difference is smaller in some regions (e.g. West Midlands, one percentage point difference) and larger in others (e.g. North East of England, eleven percentage points difference). See Table 1 for a clear comparison between the two indicators.

Figure 2: Registration Proportion, UK, 2017, by country and region



Graphic created by GIS and Mapping Unit, ONS Geography
Source: Based on ONS mid 2017 Population estimates; ONS 2017 Electoral statistics

Table 1: Comparison between the completeness estimates of the electoral registers produced by the EC, and the Registration Proportion.

Countries and Regions (England)	EC completeness estimates[11] (%), 2015	Registration Proportion (%), 2017	Difference (percentage points)
North East	78	89	-11
North West	84	91	-7
Yorkshire and The Humber	82	90	-8
East Midlands	83	91	-8
West Midlands	88	89	-1
East of England	85	91	-6
London	81	85	-4
South East	87	90	-3
South West	84	91	-7
Scotland	85	90	-5
Wales	84	89	-5
Northern Ireland	79	86	-7

Figure 3 on the next page shows the same data displayed in Figure 2, but broken down at the local area level.

We know from Table 1 that the Registration Proportion overestimates the completeness of the electoral registers. We would expect this to affect local area data too. Indeed, many areas have a high Registration Proportion. The City of London has a value of 103%, meaning there are more entries on the Electoral Register than the total amount of people estimated to live here. Cheshire West and Chester, and Knowsley (North West) follow very closely with 98%. The 86 local areas with the highest Registration Proportions (94%-103%) encompass areas across the UK and are a mix of urban and rural areas. Almost half of local areas in the North West belong to this group.

It is important at this stage to reiterate the caveats described earlier. **The Registration Proportion is only a rough indicator, and it should not be used to evaluate the quality of the registers, nor to make assumptions on EROs' performance**. Indeed, limitations in the methodology imply that it is possible that areas with a low Registration Proportion simply have a large ineligible to register population. As such, we invite caution when interpreting the findings.

The local areas with the lowest Registration Proportion are Westminster (68%; London), Camden (73%; London), and Newcastle upon Tyne (74%; North East). Approximately half of the 13 local areas with the lowest Registration Proportion can be found in London, and have values varying

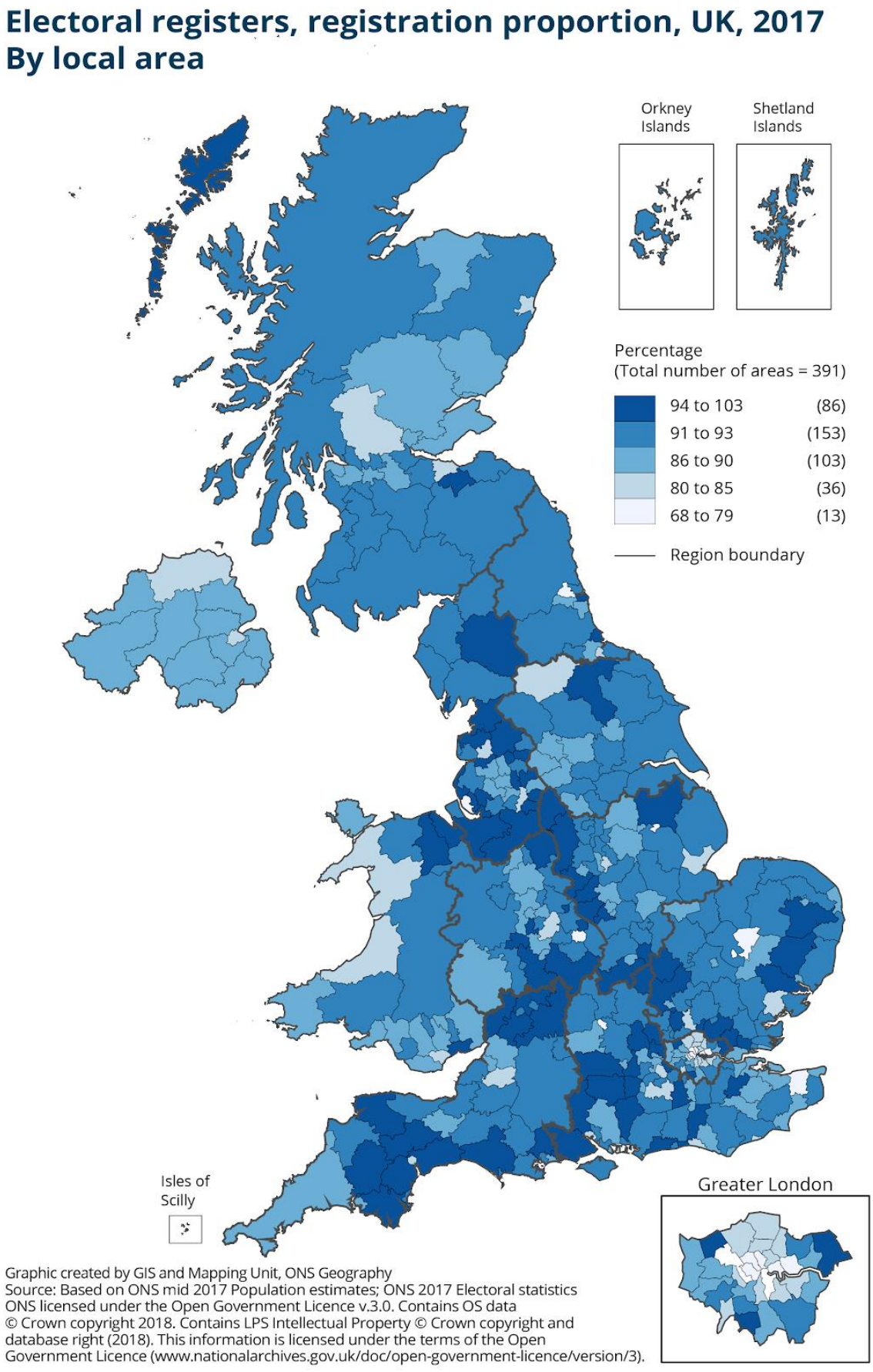
[11] Completeness estimates of local government electoral registers.

between 68% and 79%. With the exception of Forest Heath (East of England), all of these local areas are urban areas. This is consistent with the EC findings that electoral registers in urban areas tend to have lower completeness[12].

For more detailed region-level maps, please check Annex A; for the data tables see Table B1 in Annex B.

[12] The Electoral Commission (2016), The December 2015 electoral registers in Great Britain: Accuracy and completeness of the registers in Great Britain and the transition to Individual Electoral Registration. http://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/213377/The-December-2015-electoral-registers-in-Great-Britain-REPORT.pdf

Figure 3: Registration Proportion, UK, 2017, by local area



Section 2: Relative Concentration of Under-Registered Groups

Some groups in society are under-represented on the electoral registers. These groups include: young people (particularly attainers[13], and those aged 18-25); frequent home movers (including: private renters, people in Houses of Multiple Occupancy, and students); people from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME)[14] backgrounds; people with a long-standing mental condition or disability; and people from lower socio-economic groups[15].

In this section we firstly map the available data on the relative concentration (i.e. proportion out of the whole population) of some key under-registered groups for which consistent and nationally representative data is available[16]. Secondly, we look at whether there is an association between the Registration Proportion and the relative concentration of these under-registered groups, with a correlation analysis.

As such, this section focuses on the following under-registered groups:

- Young people (aged 18-24), as captured in the ONS 2017 mid-year population estimates
- People from BAME ethnic backgrounds, as captured with the 2011 UK Census
- Home movers, defined as people who were living at a different address the year before the 2011 UK Census
- People who live in private rented accommodation, as captured with the 2011 UK Census

An important **limitation** to flag is that some of the maps presented here rely on demographic data that, while being the most recent and relevant available, is relatively dated. Indeed, the latest ONS census data is from 2011. It is plausible that this census data may no longer accurately reflect the current population demographic profile.

[13] An attainer is not old enough to vote, but will become of voting age within the twelve month period starting on the 1 December after they make their application, thus they are eligible to register. Attainers are 16 and 17 years old in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and 16 and 17 years old in Scotland for the parliamentary registers, and 14 and 15 year olds for the local government registers.
[14] This is an umbrella term used to refer to people who are not White.
[15] The EC (2016), "The December 2015 electoral registers in Great Britain. Accuracy and completeness of the registers in Great Britain and the transition to Individual Electoral Registration".
http://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/213377/The-December-2015-electoral-registers-in-Great-Britain-REPORT.pdf
[16] While data on number of attainers is available, they represent a very small section of the population, and would not have been well illustrated in a choropleth map.

Relative concentration of young people (18-24)

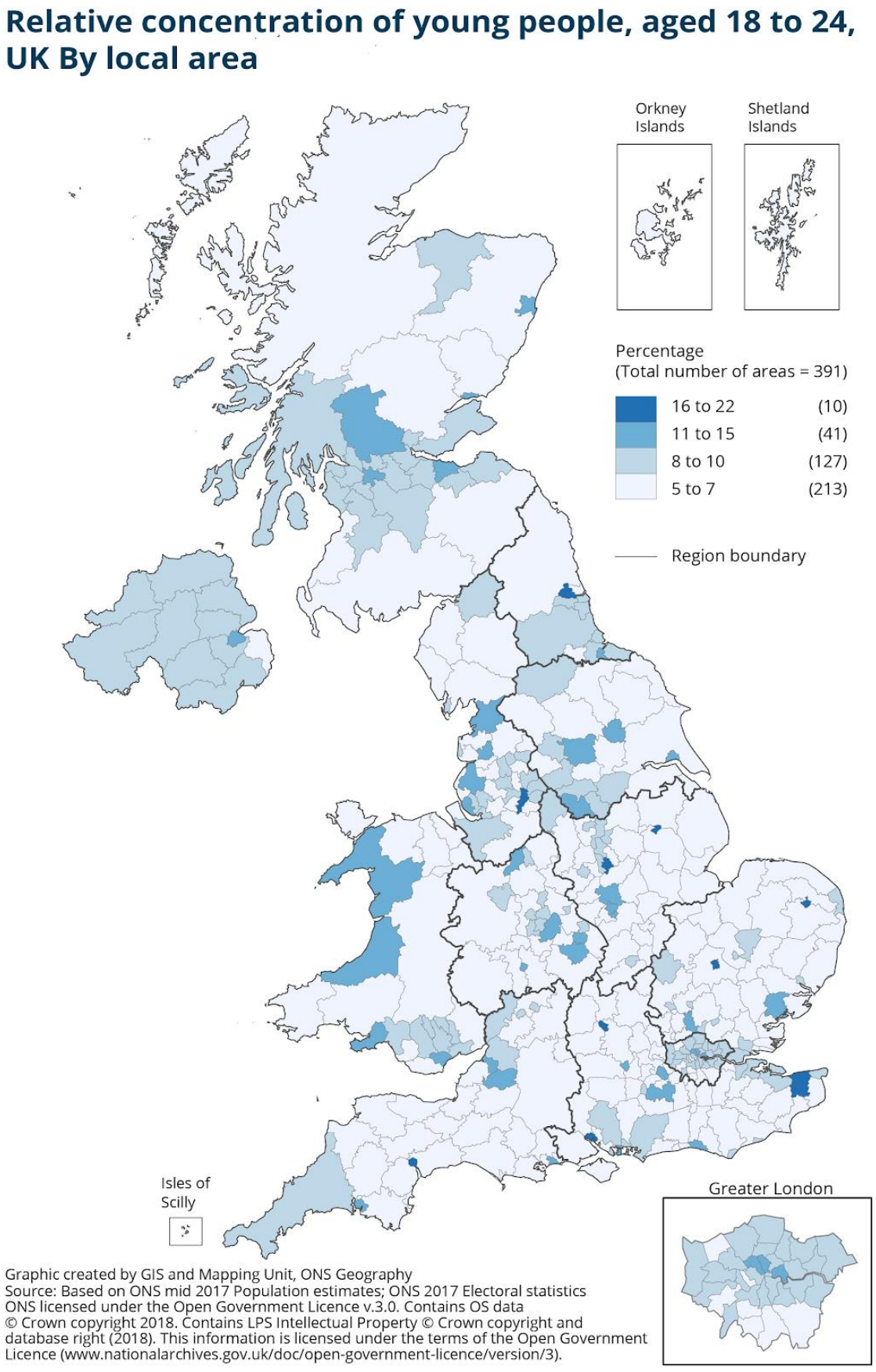
Figure 4 illustrates the geographical variations in the concentration of young people across the UK. The data was derived from the ONS 2017 mid-year population estimates[17]. For a detailed breakdown of the data, see Table B1 in Annex B.

The three local areas with the highest concentration of young people are Oxford (22%; South East), Cambridge (20%; East of England), and Nottingham (20%; East Midlands). The top 10 local areas with the highest concentration rates are all located in urban areas, many are University towns and cities, and their concentration rates range between 16-22%. Moreover, they are all located in England.

There are many areas (213 local areas) across the UK with a low concentration rate of young people (between 5% and 7%), and they include a mix of urban and rural areas. The areas with the lowest rates are West Dorset (South West) and Harrogate (Yorkshire and the Humber), at 5%.

[17] ONS 2017 Population Estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, table MYE2 https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland

Figure 4: Relative concentration of young people (aged 18-24), UK, by local area

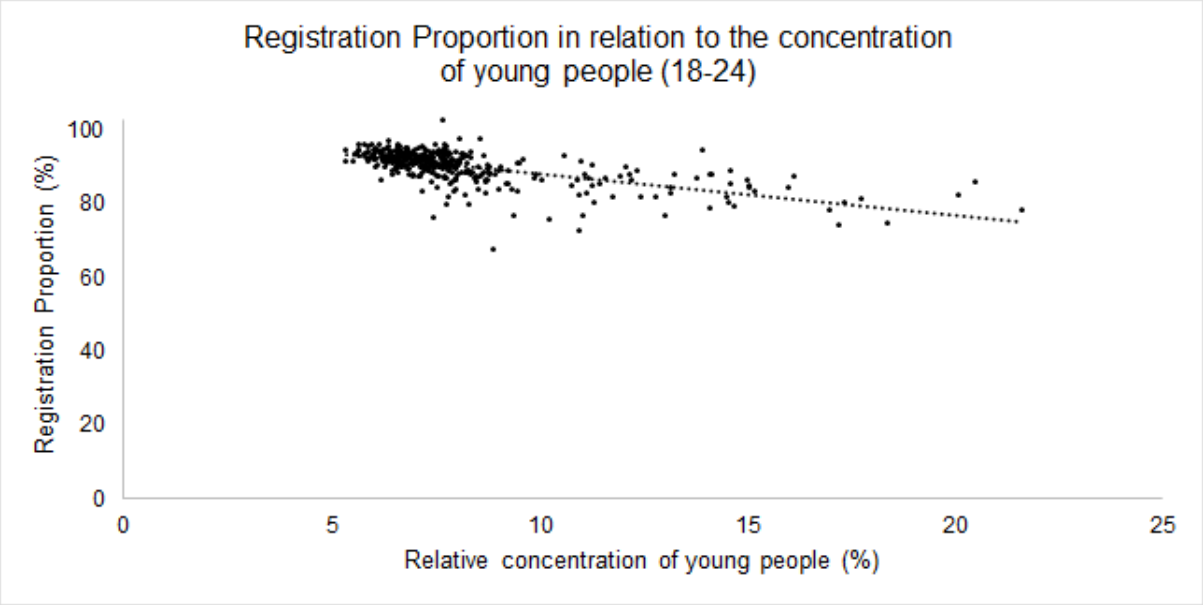


Correlation between Registration Proportion and young people

There is a statistically significant negative correlation between the relative concentration of young people (people aged 18-24), and the Registration Proportion ($r(389) = -0.64$, $p < .001$).

This means that as the percentage of young people living in an area increases, the Registration Proportion of the electoral registers decreases (see Figure 5), and the strength of this association is large[18].

Figure 5: Registration Proportion in relation to the concentration rate of young people (18-24), across local areas in the UK.



While a significant correlation does not necessarily mean that one variable has a causal impact on the other, it does indicate that there is an association between the two, and as one changes, the other also changes.

[18] Based on Cohen (1998).

Relative concentration of people from BAME backgrounds

Figure 6 illustrates the geographical variations in the relative concentration of people from BAME backgrounds across the UK. The data was derived from the 2011 UK Census[19]. For a detailed breakdown of the data, see Table B1 in Annex B.

An important limitation to flag here is that people from different BAME backgrounds are being grouped together under a large umbrella term. However, we know from the studies published by the EC that there are differences between different ethnic groups (e.g. those who identify as Indian are more likely to be registered than those who identify as Pakistani or Bangladeshi[20]). The analysis presented here is as such very limited in its granularity.

The highest concentration of people from BAME backgrounds is in London. The local areas with the highest concentration are Newham (71%), Brent (64%), Harrow and Redbridge (both 58%), Tower Hamlets (55%), all in London, and Slough (54%) in the South East.

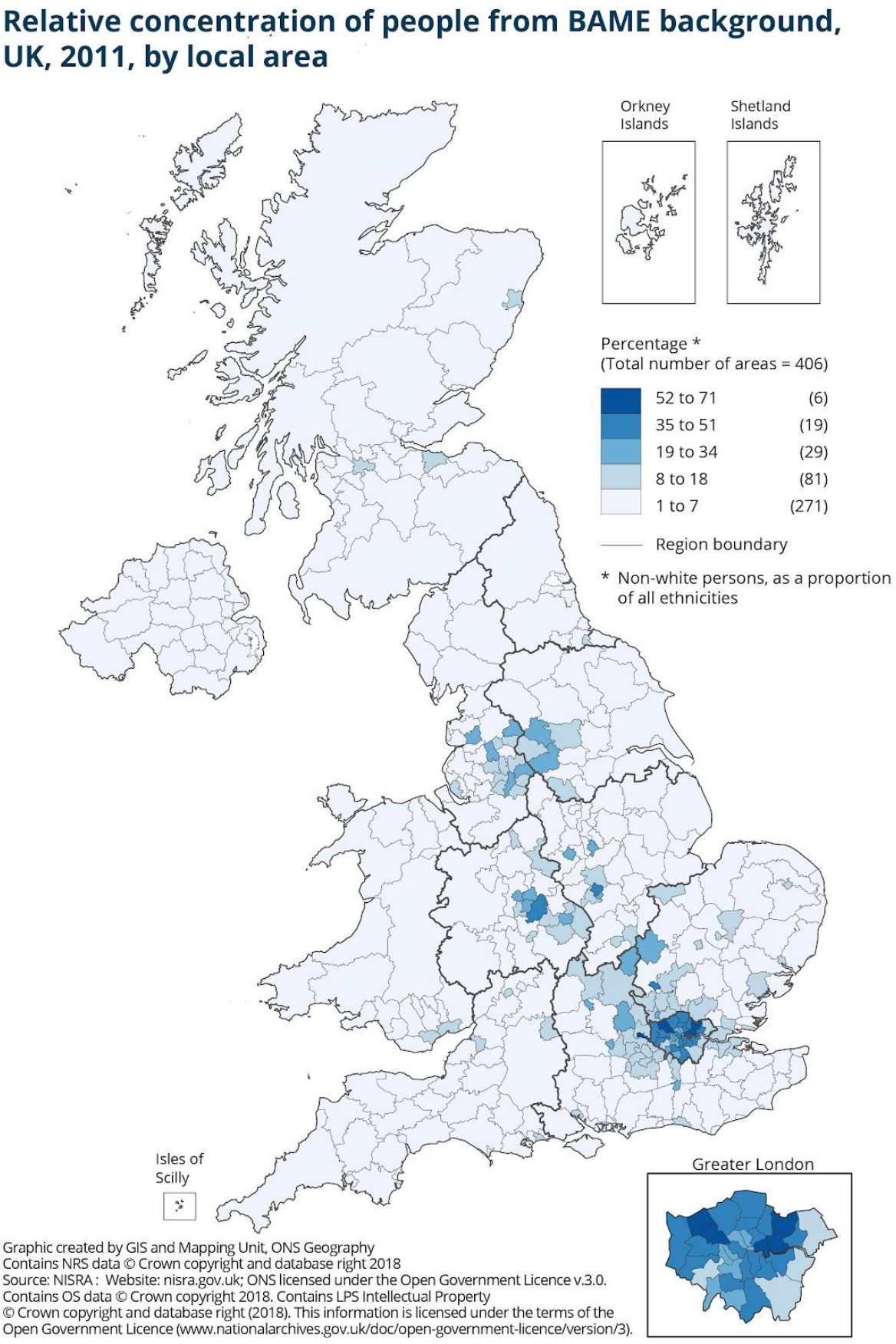
Only one London borough has less than 15% relative concentration of people from BAME backgrounds (Richmond upon Thames, 14%), with all other 26 boroughs having a concentration of 27% or more.

Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the South West are the areas with the lowest concentration of people from BAME backgrounds, with concentration rates of 7% or less. Notably, all local authority districts in Northern Ireland belong to this group. The local areas with the lowest concentration are Ballymoney and Larne (Northern Ireland), and the Orkney Islands (Scotland), at 1%.

[19] ONS 2011 UK CENSUS, table ID KS201UK Ethnic group, local authorities in the United Kingdom (Excel sheet 498Kb)

[20] The EC (2016), "The December 2015 electoral registers in Great Britain. Accuracy and completeness of the registers in Great Britain and the transition to Individual Electoral Registration". http://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/213377/The-December-2015-electoral-registers-in-Great-Britain-REPORT.pdf

Figure 6: Relative concentration of people from BAME backgrounds, UK, 2011, by local area



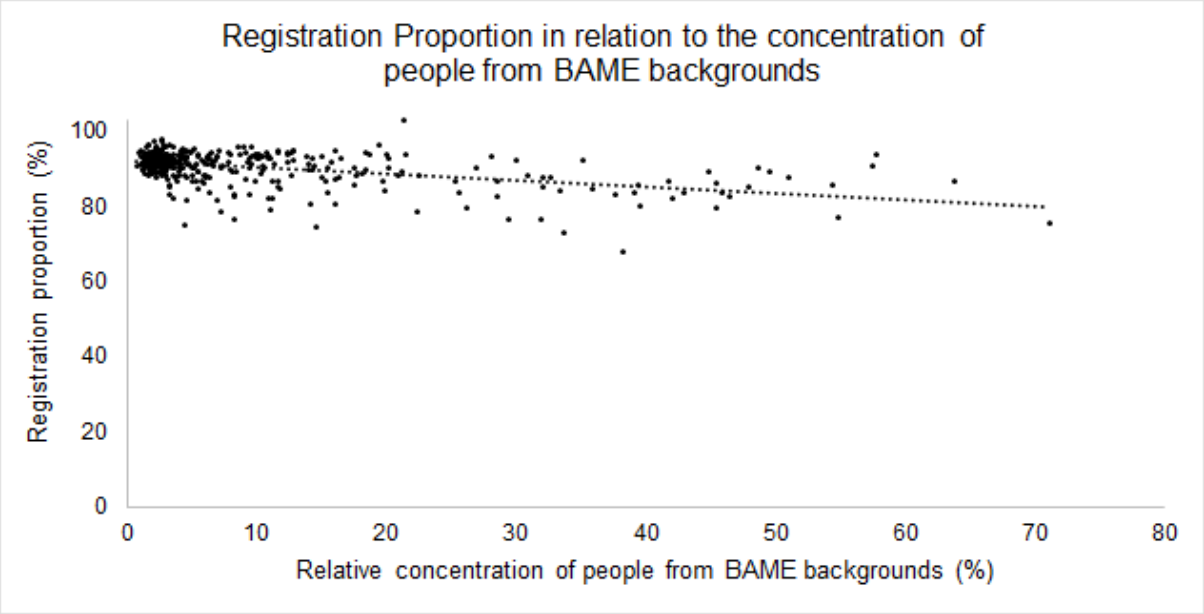
Correlation between Registration Proportion and people from BAME backgrounds

This correlation analysis does not include Northern Ireland. This is because the census data for Northern Ireland is reported for the older (pre- 1st April 2015) 26 council areas (as opposed to the current 11 Local Government Districts), and as such it does not match the boundaries of the data used to generate the Registration Proportion.

There is a statistically significant negative correlation between the Registration Proportion and the relative concentration of people from BAME backgrounds ($r(378) = -0.47$, $p < .001$). This means that as the concentration of people from BAME backgrounds living in an area increases, the Registration Proportion of the electoral registers decreases (see Figure 7), and the strength of this relationship is medium[21].

As mentioned in the previous section, this analysis is limited by the fact that people from BAME backgrounds are being included as one single group. It is likely the strength of the association between the variable would differ depending on the specific ethnicity being looked at.

Figure 7: Registration Proportion in relation to the concentration rate of people from BAME backgrounds, across local areas in Great Britain.



Again, a statistically significant correlation does not necessarily mean that one variable has a causal impact on the other. However, there is value in observing the association between the two variables.

[21] Based on Cohen (1998).

Relative concentration of home movers

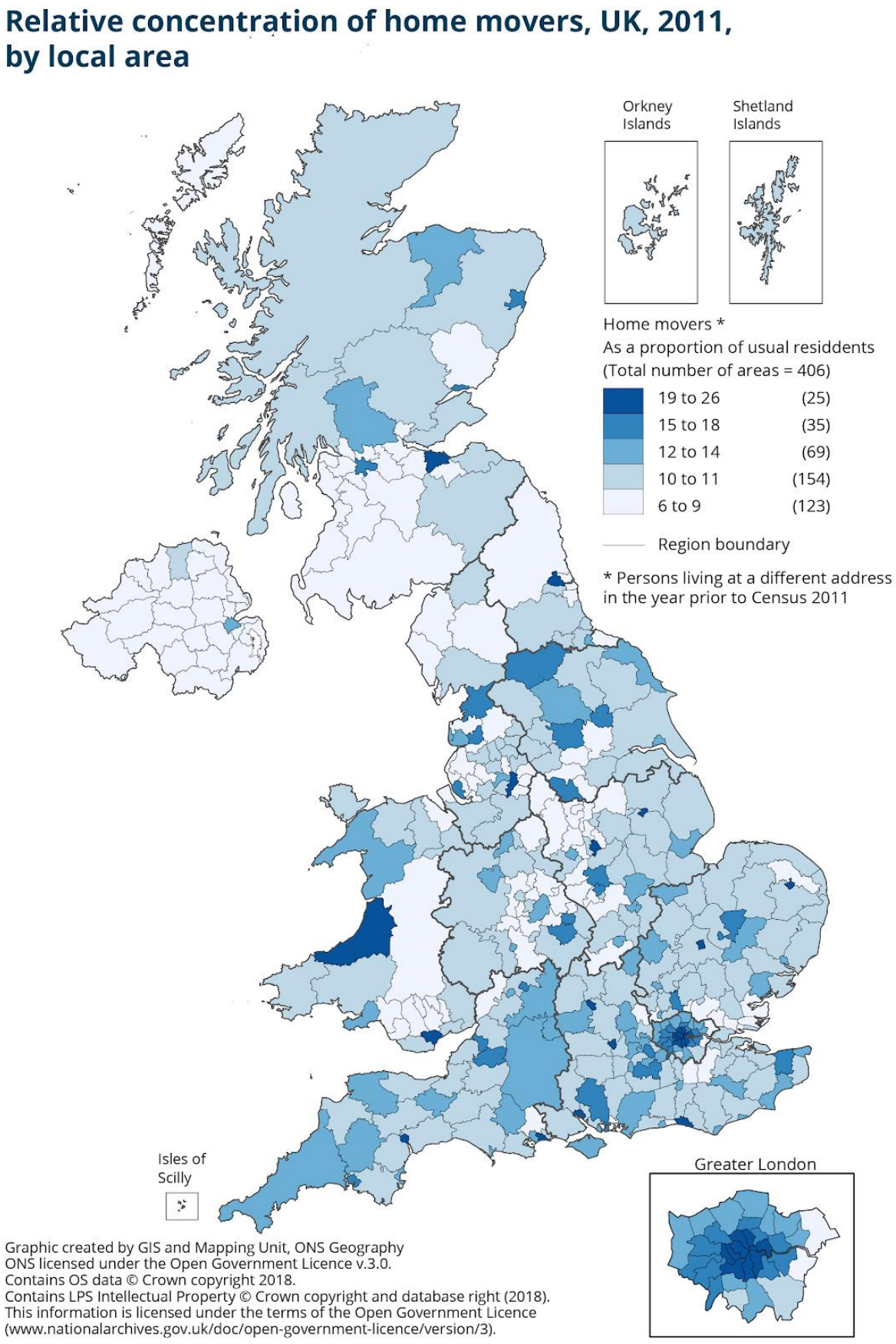
Figure 8 illustrates the geographical variations in the relative concentration of home movers across the UK. This identifies people who were living at a different address the year before the Census. Data was derived from the ONS 2011 UK Census[22]. For a detailed breakdown of the data, see Table B.1 in Annex B.

In total, 25 local areas have a high concentration of home movers (19-26%). These are all urban areas and are concentrated in London (approximately a third of local areas in this region belong to this group), with none being found in the West Midlands, Yorkshire and the Humber, nor in Northern Ireland. The three local areas with the highest concentration of home movers are: Oxford (26%; South East), Cambridge (24%; East of England) and the City of London (24%; London).

In contrast, 123 local areas have a concentration of 9% or less of people who were living at a different address the year before the Census, and they include a mix of urban and rural areas. Almost all local areas in Northern Ireland belong to this group, with Scotland and the North West also having a sizeable proportion of areas with low concentration of home movers. The lowest rate (6%) is found in East Dunbartonshire (Scotland), Ballymoney, Cookstown, Strabane, and Magherafelt (all in Northern Ireland).

[22] ONS 2011 UK CENSUS, table ID QS403UK QS403UK Tenure - People, local authorities in the United Kingdom (Excel sheet 279Kb)

Figure 8: Relative concentration of home movers, UK, 2011, by local area

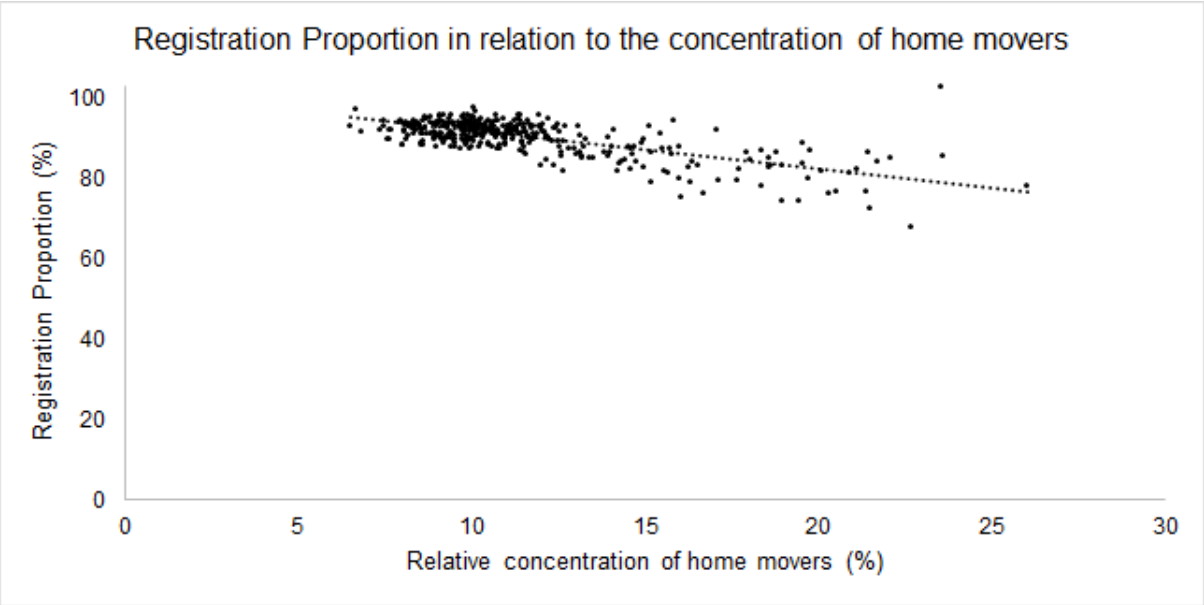


Correlation between Registration Proportion and home movers

The correlation between the Registration Proportion and the relative concentration of home movers (people who were living at a different address the year before the 2011 Census) is negative, and statistically significant ($r(378) = -0.70$, $p < .001$). As for the previous correlation analysis, this analysis does not include Northern Ireland.

This means that as the percentage of home movers living in an area increases, the Registration Proportion of the electoral registers decreases (see Figure 9), and the strength of this association is large[23].

Figure 9: Registration Proportion in relation to the relative concentration of home movers, across local areas in Great Britain.



Again, as mentioned before a statistically significant correlation does not necessarily imply that one variable has a causal impact on the other. However, it is still interesting to observe this association between the two variables.

[23] Based on Cohen (1998).

Relative concentration of private renters

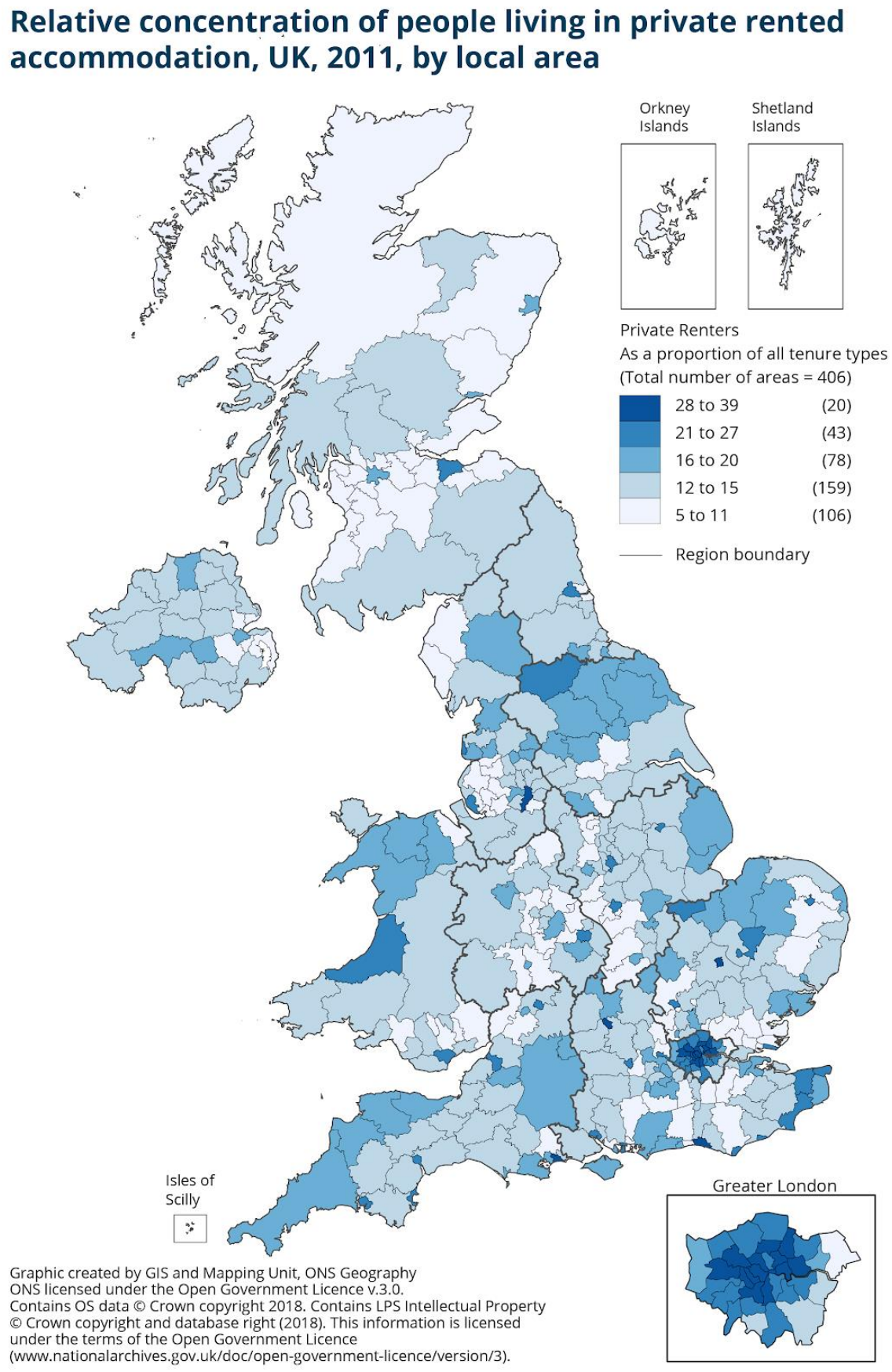
Figure 10 illustrates the geographical variation in the relative concentration of people living in privately rented accommodation, based on the ONS 2011 UK Census data[24]. For a detailed breakdown of the data, see Table B1 in Annex B.

Westminster (39%) and Newham (37%) have the highest concentration of renters, and both are in London. The Isle of Scilly (South West) is the only rural area in the top 20, with 30% of people renting from the private sector in the area. University cities and towns feature heavily in the top 50, likely due to the high rates of student renting.

There are 106 local areas in the group with the lowest concentration rates (5-11%). Many local areas in Scotland and the West Midlands belong to this group, with East Dunbartonshire (5%), and East Renfrewshire (5%), Na h-Eileanan Siar (6%), and West Dunbartonshire (6%) in Scotland having the lowest concentration rates of private renters.

[24] ONS 2011 UK Census, table ID QS403UK Tenure - People, local authorities in the United Kingdom (Excel sheet 279Kb)

Figure 10: Relative concentration of people living in private rented accommodation, UK, 2011, by local area

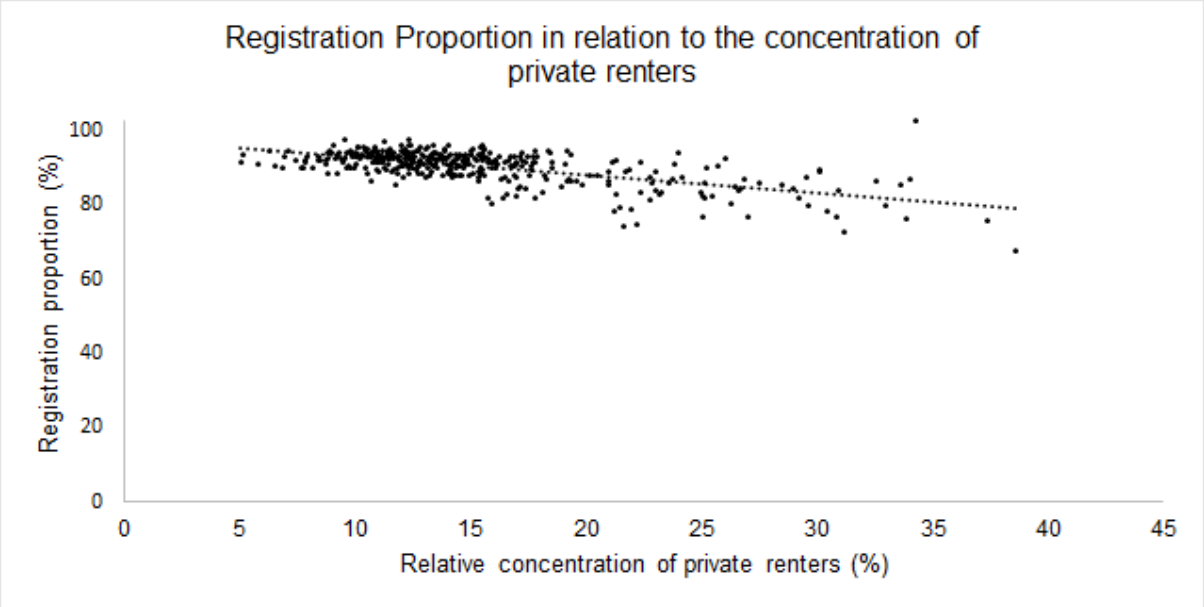


Correlation between Registration Proportion and private renters

There is a statistically significant correlation between the Registration Proportion and the relative concentration of people living in privately rented accommodation, and this correlation is again negative ($r(378) = -0.64$, $p < .001$). This correlation analysis, again, does not include Northern Ireland.

This means that as the percentage of people living in privately rented accommodation in an area increases, the Registration Proportion of the electoral registers decreases (see Figure 11), and the strength of this association is large[25].

Figure 11: Registration Proportion in relation to the concentration of people living in private rented accommodation, across local areas in Great Britain.



As mentioned already in this report, the detection of a statistically significant correlation does not necessarily mean that one variable has a causal impact on the other. However, the association between the two variables should be noted.

[25] Based on Cohen (1998).

Section 3: Individual Electoral Registration Data

The Individual Electoral Registration Digital Service (IERDS) was launched in June 2014. The aim of the new service was to improve the accuracy of the register and to make registration easier and more secure. When registering to vote, people can still opt for registering by post.

The digital service performs two functions: administration of the Register to Vote website which allows electors to register to vote online[26], and the verification of electors with National Insurance numbers (NINO) through the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP).

The IERDS collects data about online applications which are submitted through the Register to Vote website, and about paper applications which are pushed up to the service to be verified by DWP. IERDS also uses Google Analytics to collect data about website use. A performance dashboard[27], inclusive of live data, is available online.

We have used a hypothesis-driven approach to explore the IERDS, and the following maps have been created using ad-hoc extracts from the database[28]:

- Figure 12 shows the rate of applications received from young people (aged 18-24) during canvass period, post-canvass period, and during the election campaign period before the 2017 General Election.
- Figure 13 shows the rate of online applications received during canvass period, after canvass period, and during the election campaign period before the 2017 General Election.

Please note that IER was not available in Northern Ireland during the time periods illustrated in these maps, and as such the maps cover Great Britain only.

[26] https://www.gov.uk/register-to-vote
[27] https://www.gov.uk/performance/register-to-vote
[28] The following dates are missing from the application data used in this report: 6/7/2016; 25/7/2016; 18/8/2016; 22/12/2016. Data could not be gathered or recovered for these dates due to technical issues with the IER Digital Service application database.

IER applications from young people prior to the 2017 General Election

Figure 12 shows how the rate of all applications to register from young people (aged 18-24) increases during the three time periods displayed, between summer 2016 and the deadline to register for the 2017 General Election. Specifically, the three time periods are defined as follows:

- During canvass period: 1 July to 30 November 2016
- After canvass period: 1 December 2016 to 17 March 2017
- During the election campaign period before the 2017 General Election: 17 March to 22 May 2017

As would be expected, the proportion of applications to register received from young people increases once the 2017 General Election period approaches (18% during canvass period, 19% after canvass period, and 32% during election campaign period). This is in line with research showing that that young people are less likely to be registered[29], and as such need to register when an election approaches.

The map on the left presents data from the the canvass period, and the highest proportions are found in Portsmouth (49%; South East), Oxford (50%; South East), and Lancaster (59% North West).

The map in the middle represents the period after canvass, and prior to the 2017 General Election. The highest rates during this period are found in Canterbury (43%; South East), Southampton (43%; South East), Bristol (45%; South West), and again Oxford (52% South East).

Finally, the map on the right displays data from the period between the announcement of the General Election and the deadline to register to vote for that election. The rate of applications received from young people during this period are higher than during the previous two periods (average of 32%minimum of 21%). The highest rates during this period are registered again in Oxford and Canterbury (51% and 52%, respectively; both in the South East), and in Cambridge (53%; East of England) and Nottingham (53%; East Midlands). These are all University towns.

For a detailed breakdown of all data please see Table B2 in Annex B.

[29] The EC (2016), The December 2015 electoral registers in Great Britain. Accuracy and completeness of the registers in Great Britain and the transition to Individual Electoral Registration http://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/213377/The-December-2015-electoral-registers-in-Great-Britain-REPORT.pdf

Figure 12: Proportion of applications to register received from young people (18-24) in Great Britain, during: canvass period, post-canvass, and before the 2017 General Elections.

IER online applications prior to the 2017 General Election

Figure 13 shows how the rate of online applications increases substantially during the same three key time periods used for the previous map (59% during canvass period, 69% after canvass period, and 94% during election campaign period).

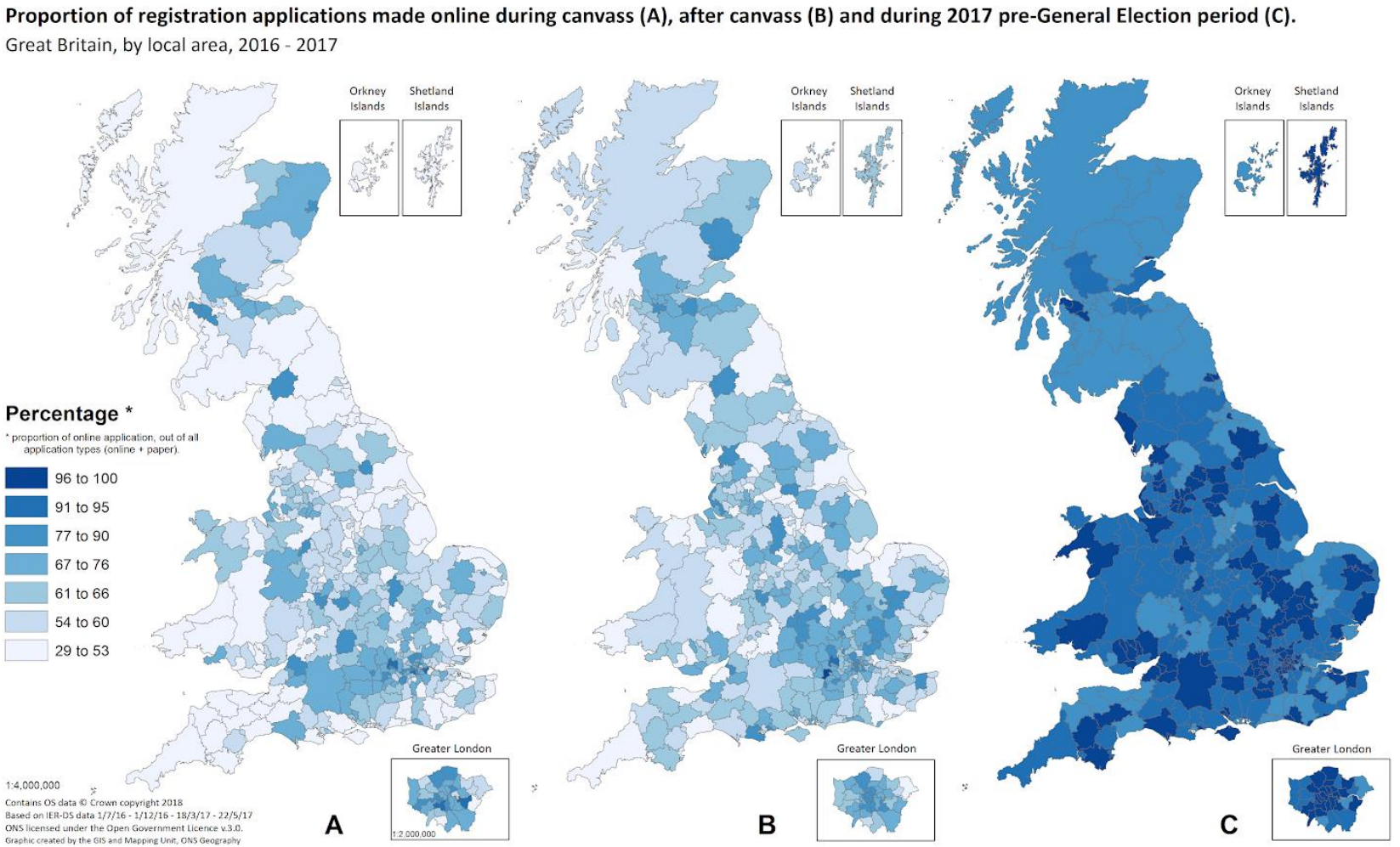
During canvass period (map on the left) there is a wide geographical variation in the rate of online applications that local areas receive, with the lowest rate registered in Lancaster (30%; North West), and the highest registered in Greenwich (95%; London). The wide variation suggests that the drive efforts to encourage people to apply online in some areas were more successful than others.

After the canvass period - and before the announcement of the 2017 General Election (map in the middle) - there is still a wide geographical variation (lowest at 29% in Barnsley, in Yorkshire and the Humber; highest at 97% in Bracknell Forest, in the South East). Overall the map gets slightly darker, indicating that in more areas there are greater applications being received online during this period, as compared to the previous map.

As would be expected, the map on the right is the darkest one. This indicates that during the period from when the General Election was announced to, and the deadline to register to vote, most applications were submitted online (all local areas > 78%).

For a detailed breakdown of all data please see Table B2 in Annex B.

Figure 13: Proportion of online applications to register received in Great Britain, during the following three periods: canvass period, post-canvass, and before the 2017 General Elections.



Concluding Remarks

We have presented nine maps illustrating geographical variations in data relevant to registration activity, including data on:

- the completeness of the electoral registers
- the concentration of typically under-registered groups; and
- previously unpublished data on applications to register activity (from the IERDS).

The maps, alongside the data tables reported in Annex B, provide information on both the high level trends for the UK (or GB, where data from Northern Ireland cannot be included), and the detailed information for each local authority district.

Registration Proportion and Under-Registered Groups

The Registration Proportion is a rough estimate of completeness of the electoral registers which has been computed specifically for this publication. As explained earlier in the report, **this Registration Proportion should not be used to evaluate the quality of the electoral registers**. The value of this estimate is that it can be computed and be kept up to date relatively easily, and it can be used to explore its relationship with other data relevant to democratic engagement, such as the demographic variables used in this report.

While the Atlas has shown that the Registration Proportion does not match the more accurate EC estimates, it is consistent with it. Indeed, the Registration Proportion is associated with the concentration of under-registered groups (Figures 5-7-9-11), and lower scores are found in urban areas (Figure 3). These trends would be expected based on the EC studies on the completeness of the electoral registers[30].

Finally, we have also presented some correlation analyses to measure the strength of the association between the Registration Proportion and the relative concentration of under-registered groups. Our analysis shows that as the relative concentration of the under-registered group included (young people, people from BAME backgrounds, private renters, and home movers) increases, the Registration Proportion of the electoral registers simultaneously decreases. All of these relationships were either moderate or large in strength[31]. These findings are in line with the available literature showing that those who move frequently (either because they are private renters, or young people etc.) and those from BAME backgrounds are less likely to be on the electoral register. Future research or analysis could explore the differential impact of the different demographic variables, including their interaction with each other, and with other relevant variables that could affect the Registration Proportion (e.g. size or population density of the LA).

[30] The Electoral Commission (2016), The December 2015 electoral registers in Great Britain: Accuracy and completeness of the registers in Great Britain and the transition to Individual Electoral Registration. http://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/213377/The-December-2015-electoral-registers-in-Great-Britain-REPORT.pdf

[31] Based on Cohen 1998.

Individual Electoral Registration Data

Beyond the performance dashboard available online[32], this is the first time data from the IERDS is being used to illustrate variations in application to register activity. The two maps included in this Atlas convey the following two main messages:

1. Registration activity from young people (aged 18-24) increased substantially once the 2017 General Election approached - as compared to the rest of the population (Figure 12). This is in line with the finding that young people are less likely to be registered, and as such need to register when elections approach.

2. There is a wide geographical variation across Great Britain in the proportion of applications to register received online (Figure 13). This may indicate that the drive-online efforts are more successful in some areas than in others.

Future iterations of the Atlas of Democratic Variation

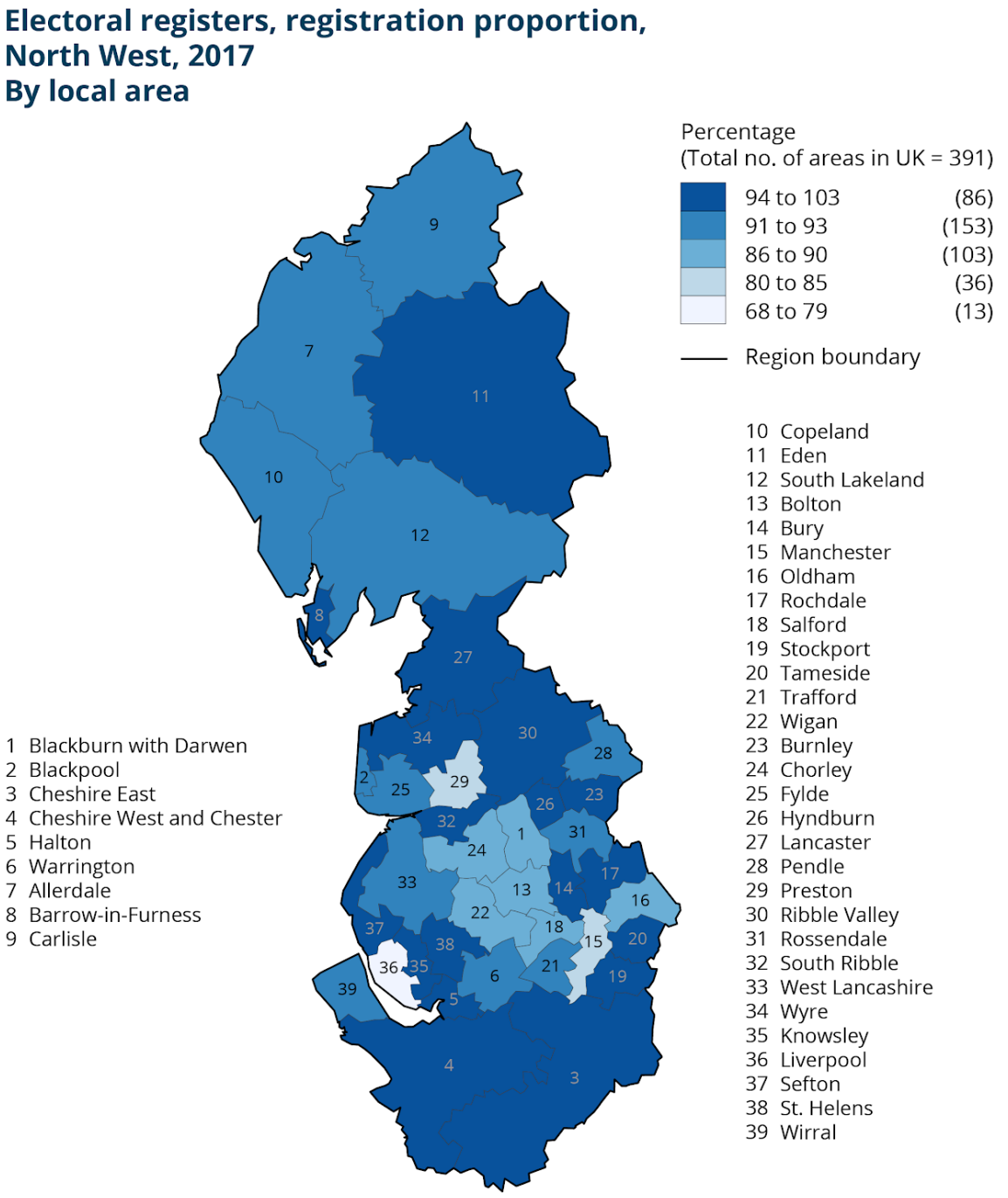
We would welcome feedback on this publication, including to allow us to determine the benefits of updating it in future when more data become available. We intend to keep options for expanding the Atlas in future under review, for example to consider including more data from under-registered or vulnerable groups, releasing more data from the Electoral Individual Registration Digital System, and even considering disseminating the data with ESRI ArcGIS Online[33] or ESRI StoryMaps[34], that would allow users to navigate through and interrogate the data and the maps via interactive features.

Views on this first Atlas publication will help us determine the value of such an expansion.

[32] https://www.gov.uk/performance/register-to-vote
[33] https://www.arcgis.com/home/index.html
[34] https://storymaps.arcgis.com/en/gallery/#s=0

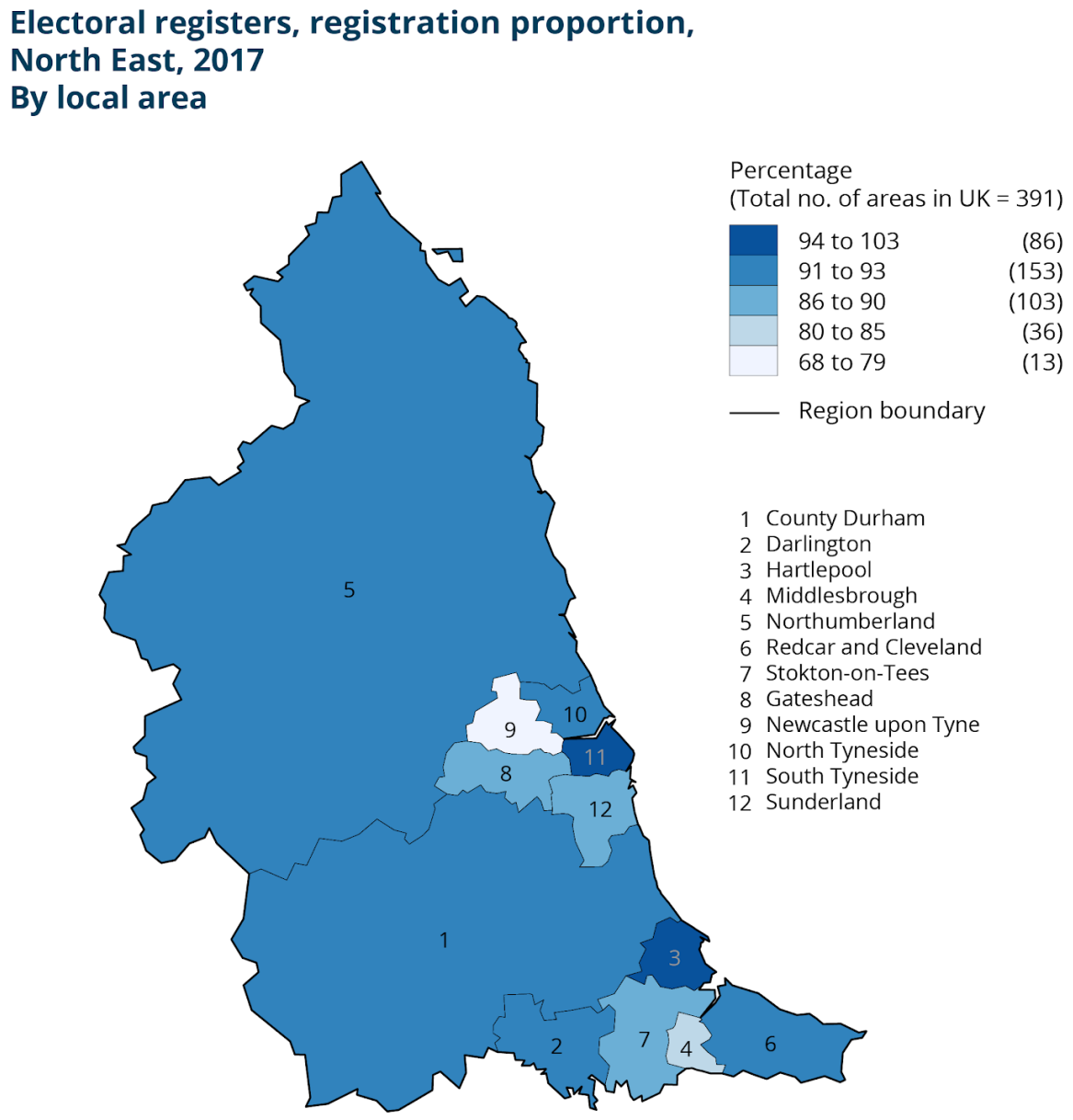
Annex A: Registration Proportion Country and Region Level Maps

Figure 14: Electoral registers, registration proportion, North West, 2017, by local area



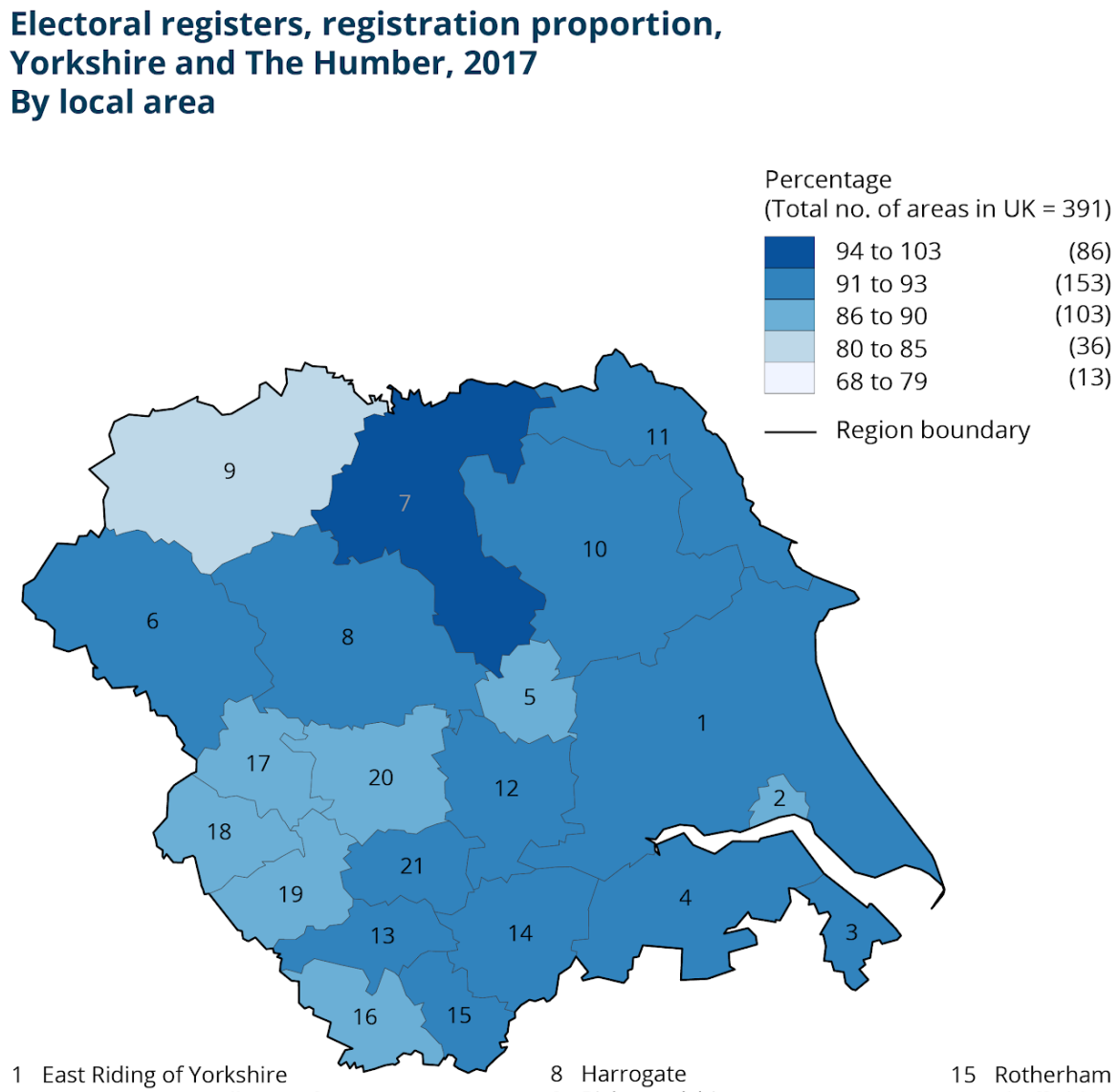
Graphic created by GIS and Mapping Unit, ONS Geography
Source: Based on ONS mid 2017 Population estimates; ONS 2017 Electoral statistics

Figure 15: Electoral registers, registration proportion, North East, 2017, by local area



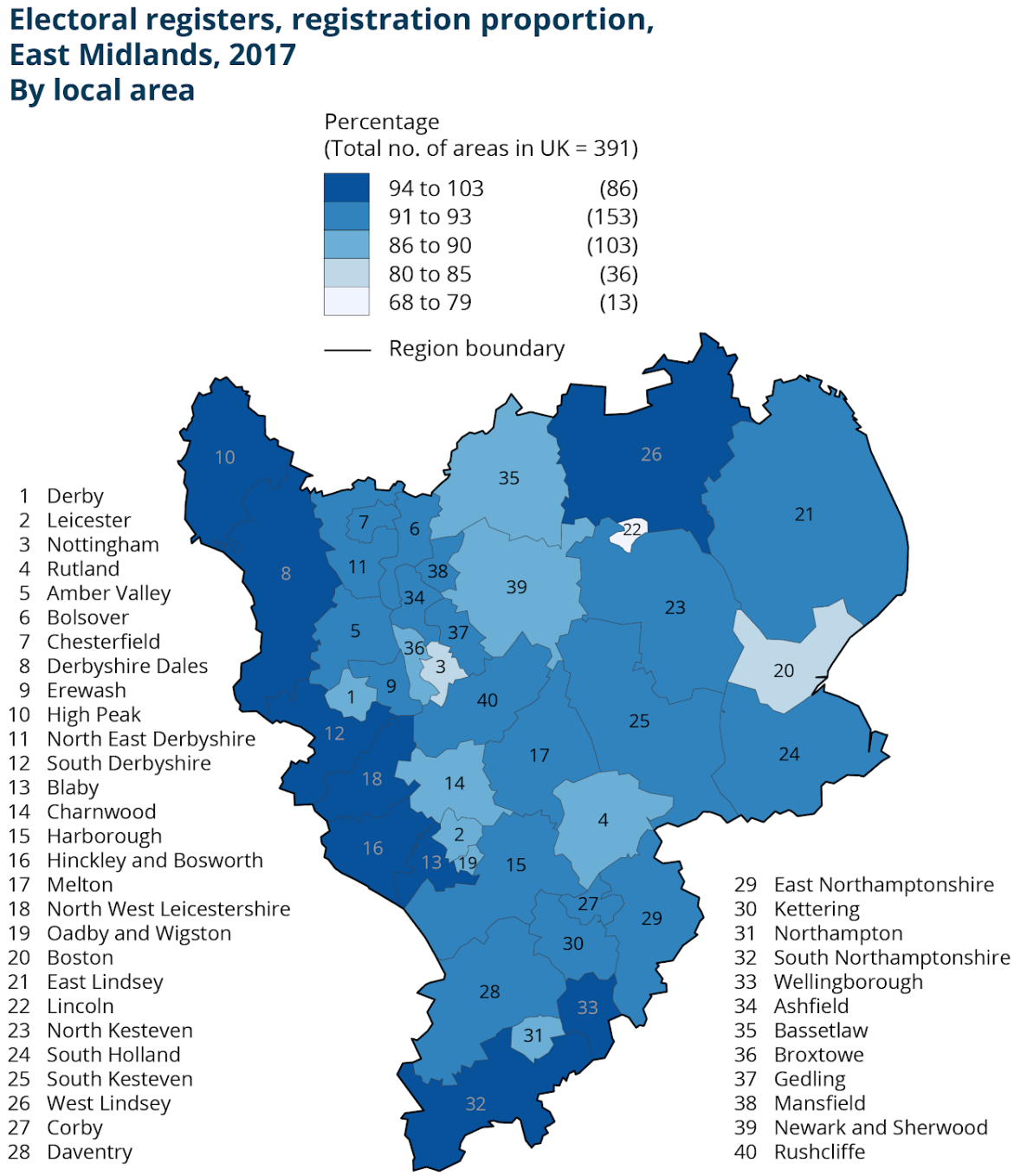
Graphic created by GIS and Mapping Unit, ONS Geography
Source: Based on ONS mid 2017 Population estimates; ONS 2017 Electoral statistics

Figure 16: Electoral registers, registration proportion, Yorkshire and the Humber, 2017, by local area



Graphic created by GIS and Mapping Unit, ONS Geography
Source: Based on ONS mid 2017 Population estimates; ONS 2017 Electoral statistics

Figure 17: Electoral registers, registration proportion, East Midlands, 2017, by local area



Graphic created by GIS and Mapping Unit, ONS Geography
Source: Based on ONS mid 2017 Population estimates; ONS 2017 Electoral statistics

Figure 18: Electoral registers, registration proportion, West Midlands, 2017, by local area

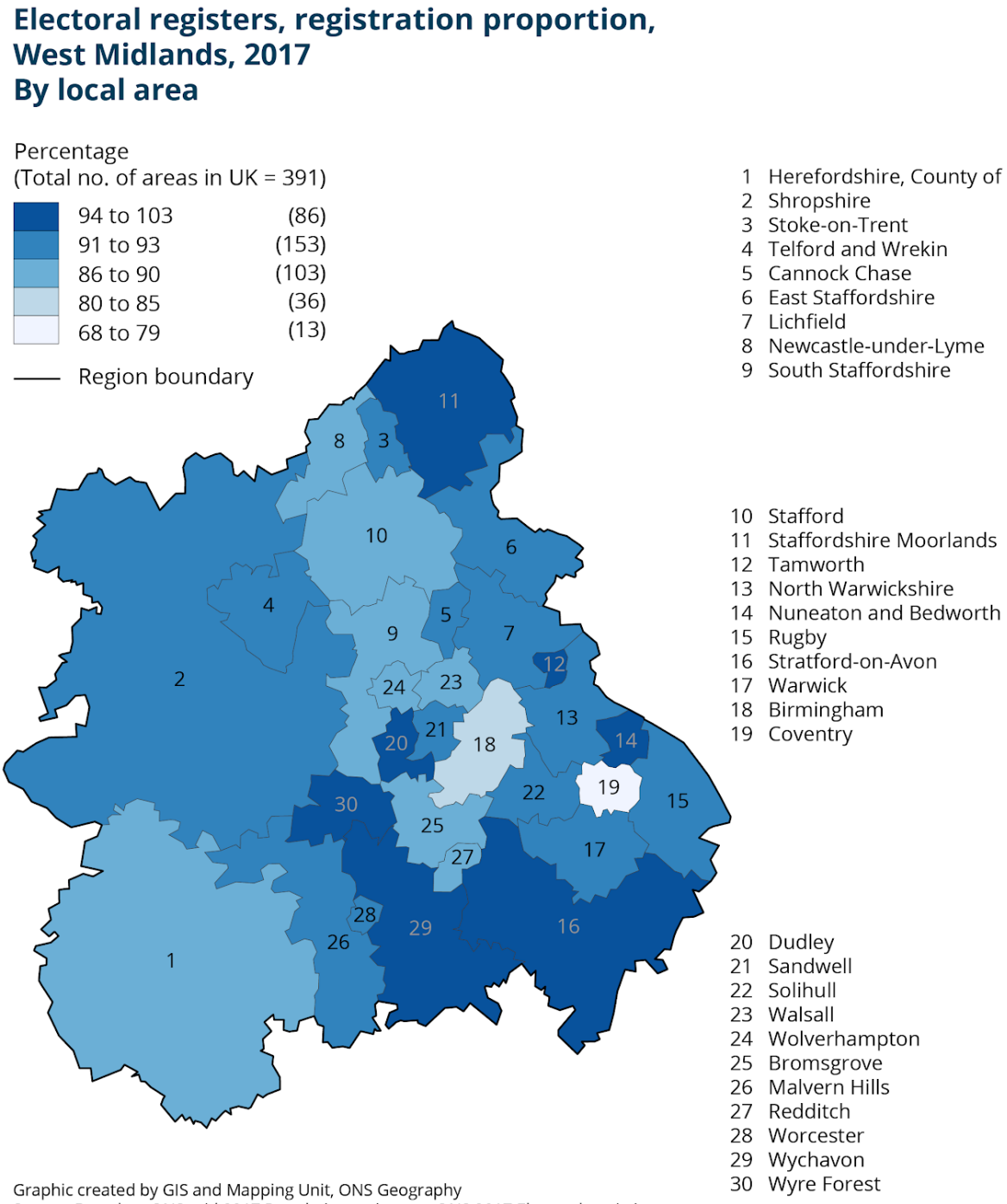
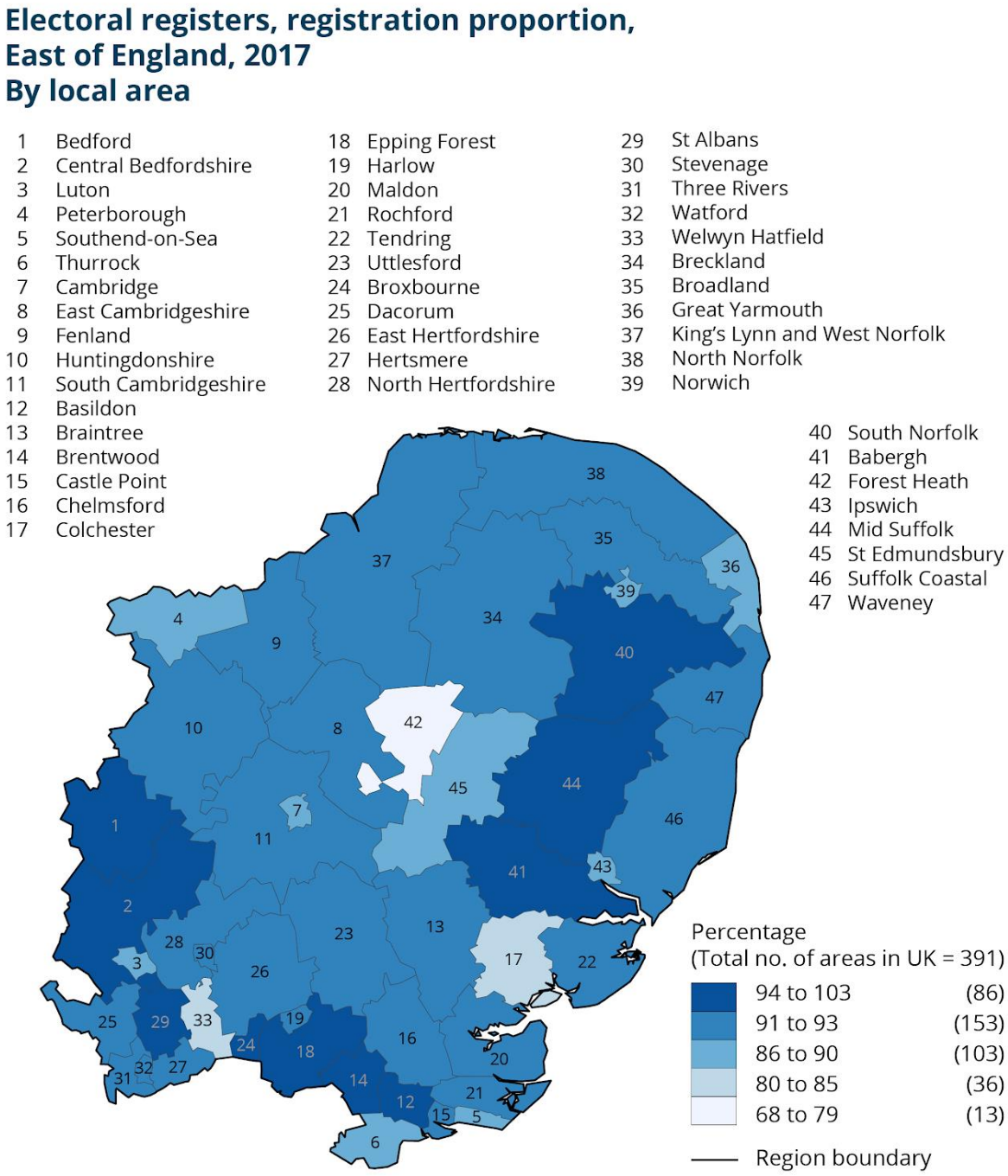


Figure 19: Electoral registers, registration proportion, East of England, 2017, by local area



Graphic created by GIS and Mapping Unit, ONS Geography
Source: Based on ONS mid 2017 Population estimates; ONS 2017 Electoral statistics

Figure 20: Electoral registers, registration proportion, London, 2017, by local area

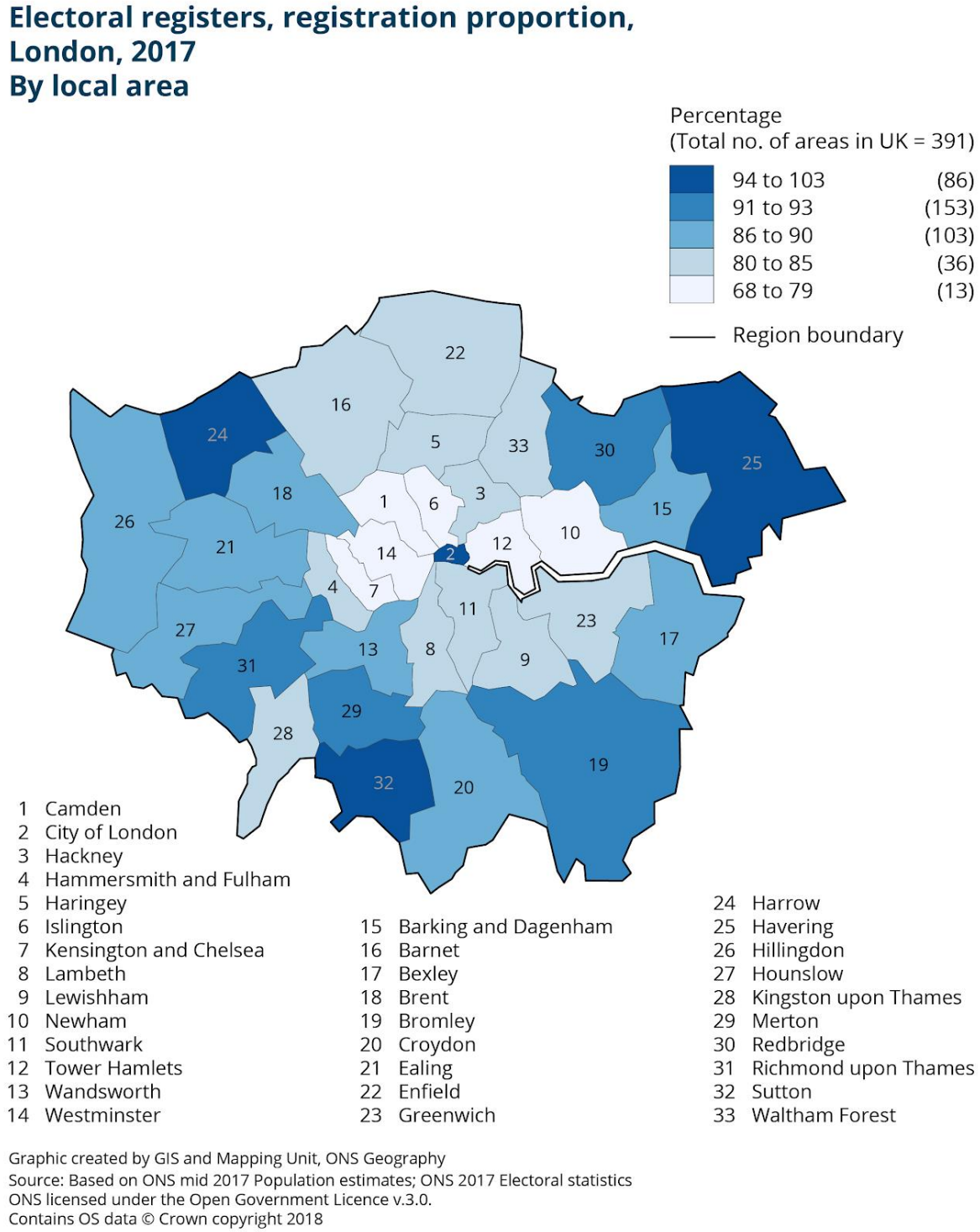
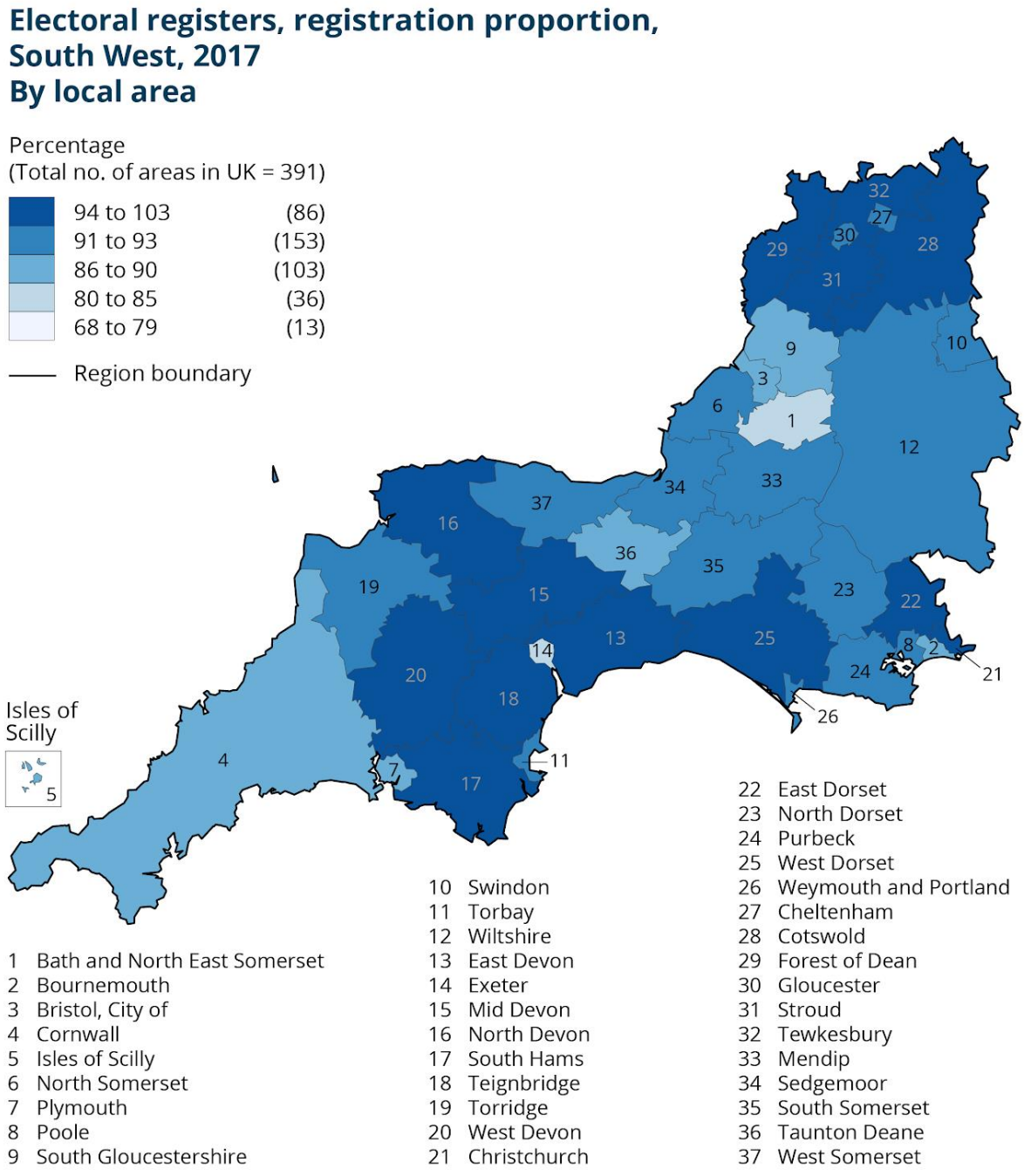
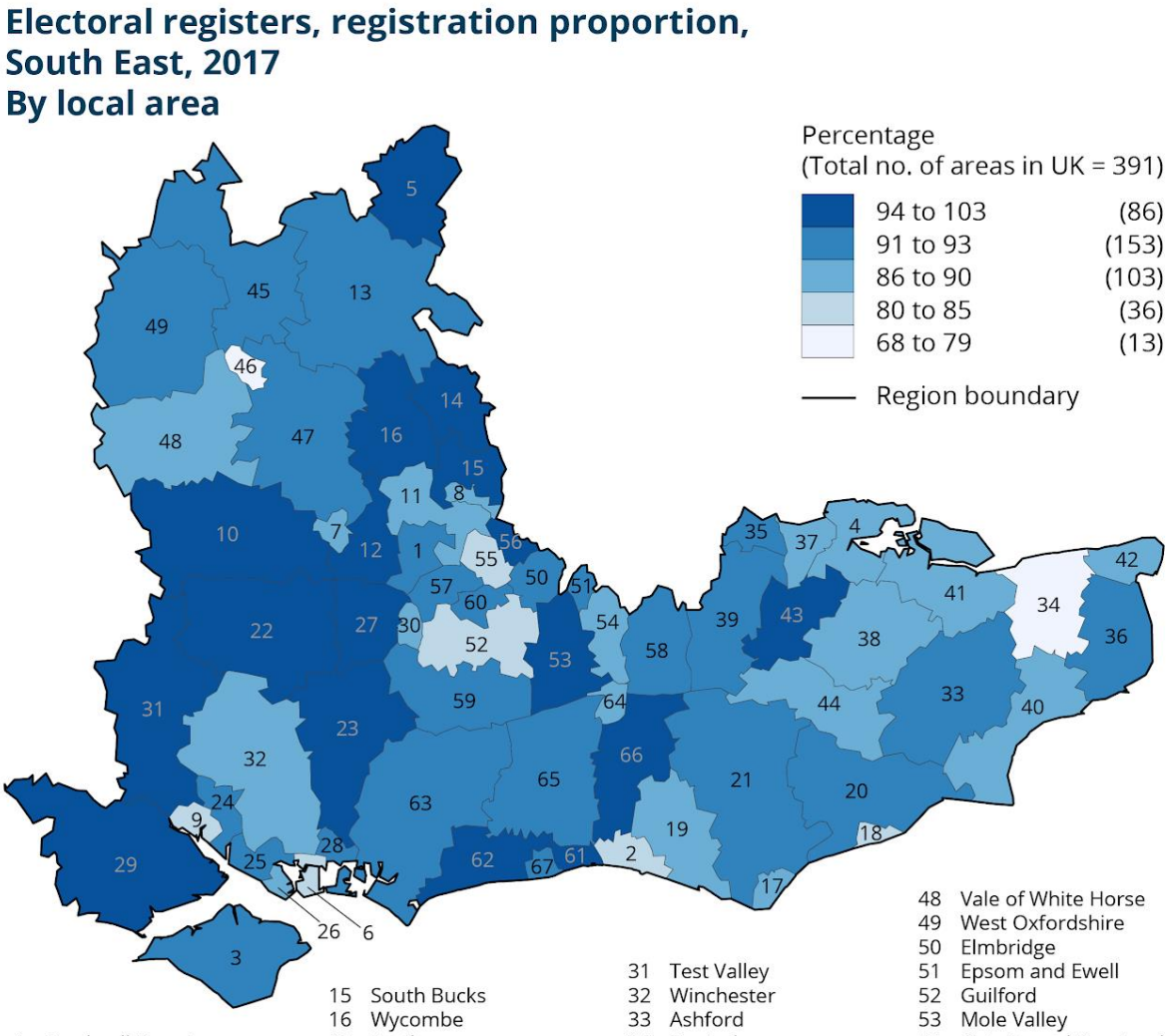


Figure 21: Electoral registers, registration proportion, South West, 2017, by local area



Graphic created by GIS and Mapping Unit, ONS Geography
Source: Based on ONS mid 2017 Population estimates; ONS 2017 Electoral statistics

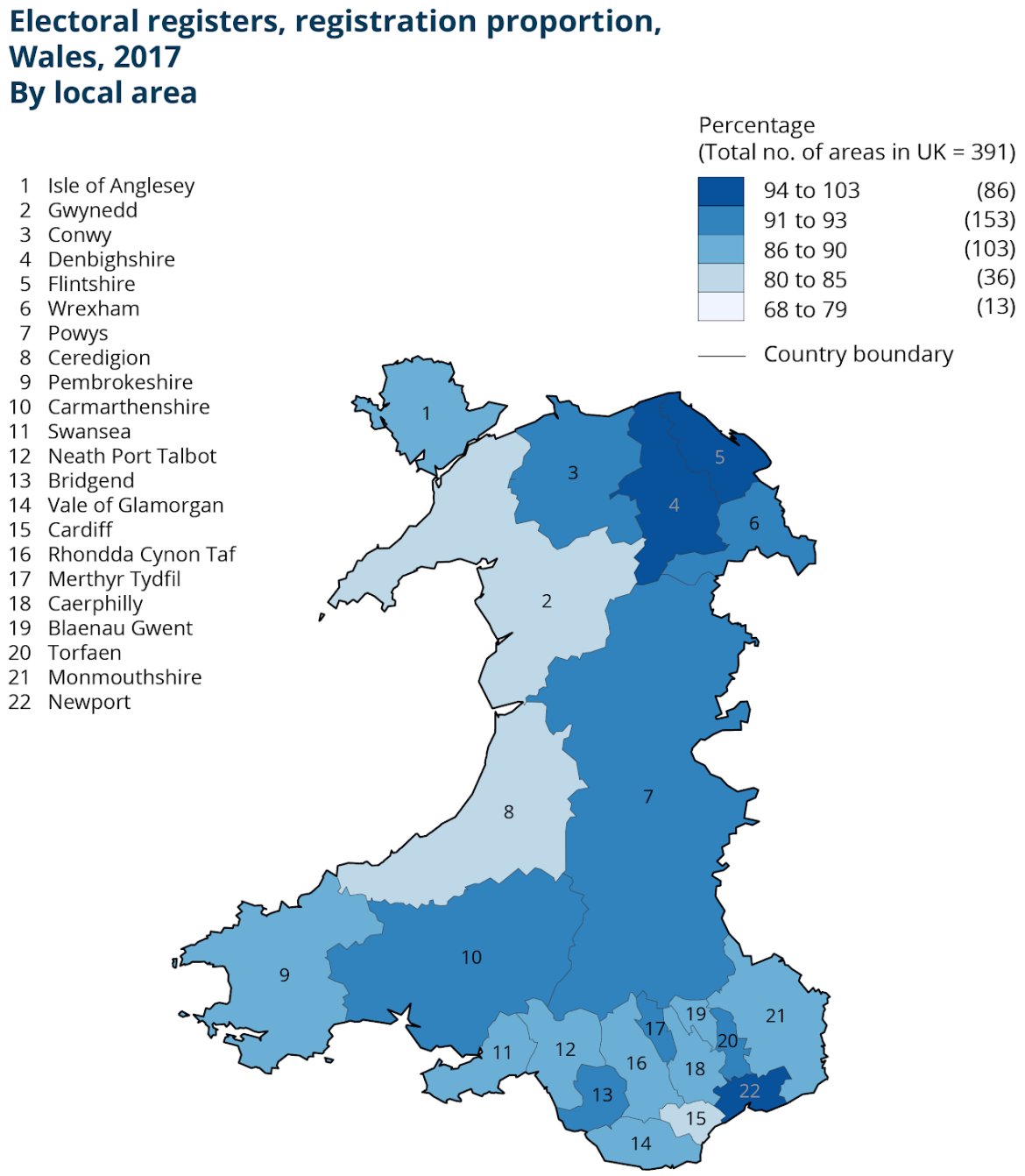
Figure 22: Electoral registers, registration proportion, South East, 2017, by local area



1	Bracknell Forest	15	South Bucks	31	Test Valley	48	Vale of White Horse
2	Brighton and Hove	16	Wycombe	32	Winchester	49	West Oxfordshire
3	Isle of Wight	17	Eastbourne	33	Ashford	50	Elmbridge
4	Medway	18	Hastings	34	Canterbury	51	Epsom and Ewell
5	Milton Keynes	19	Lewes	35	Dartford	52	Guilford
6	Portsmouth	20	Rother	36	Dover	53	Mole Valley
7	Reading	21	Wealden	37	Gravesham	54	Reigate and Banstead
8	Slough	22	Basingstoke and Deane	38	Maidstone	55	Runnymede
9	Southampton	23	East Hampshire	39	Sevenoaks	56	Spelthorne
10	West Berkshire	24	Eastleigh	40	Shepway	57	Surrey Heath
11	Windsor and Maidenhead	25	Fareham	41	Swale	58	Tandridge
12	Wokingham	26	Gosport	42	Thanet	59	Waverley
13	Aylesbury Vale	27	Hart	43	Tonbridge and Malling	60	Woking
14	Chiltern	28	Havant	44	Tunbridge Wells	61	Adur
		29	New Forest	45	Cherwell	62	Arun
		30	Rushmoor	46	Oxford	63	Chichester
				47	South Oxfordshire	64	Crawley
						65	Horsham
						66	Mid Sussex
						67	Worthing

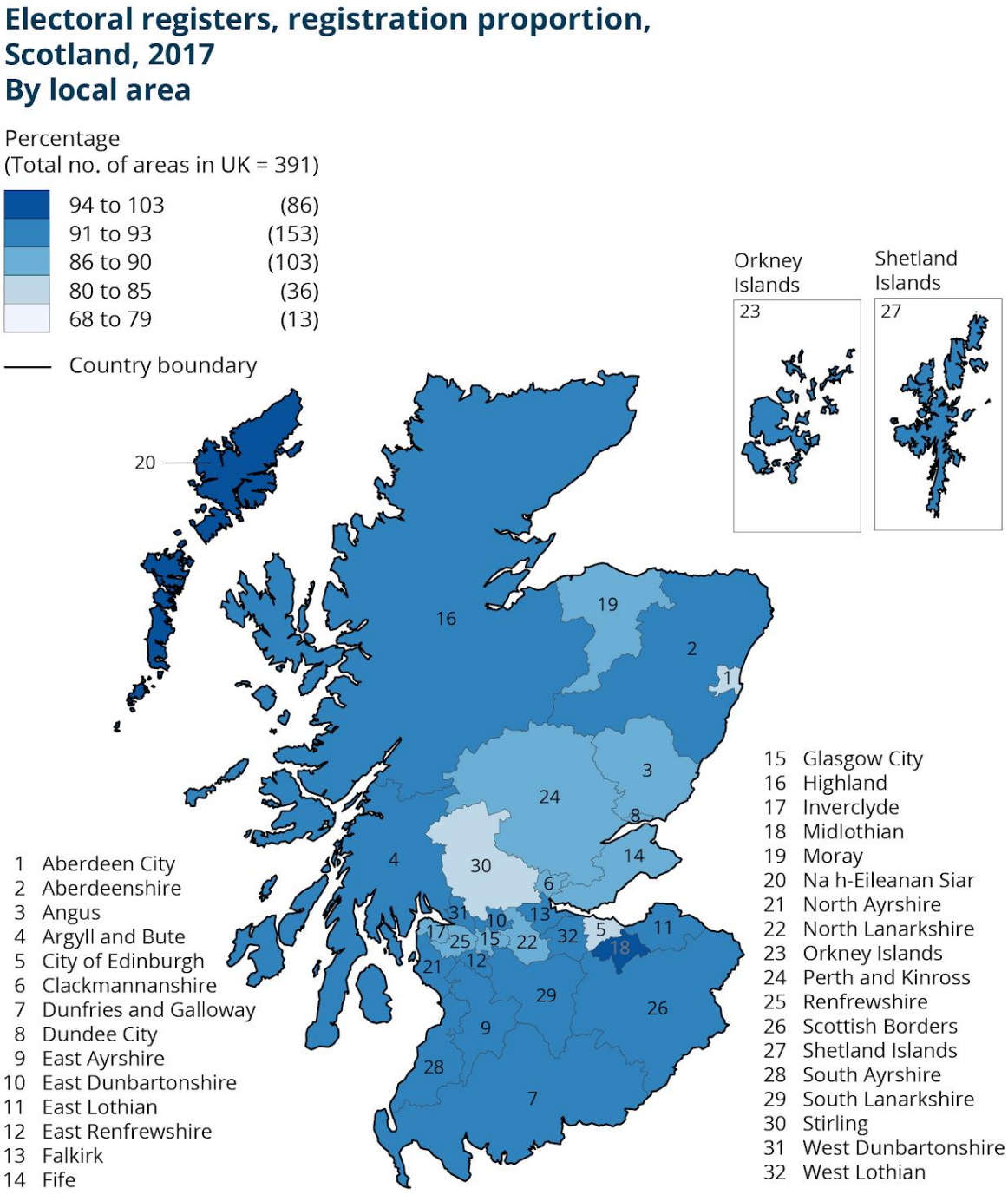
Graphic created by GIS and Mapping Unit, ONS Geography
Source: Based on ONS mid 2017 Population estimates; ONS 2017 Electoral statistics

Figure 23: Electoral registers, registration proportion, Wales, 2017, by local area



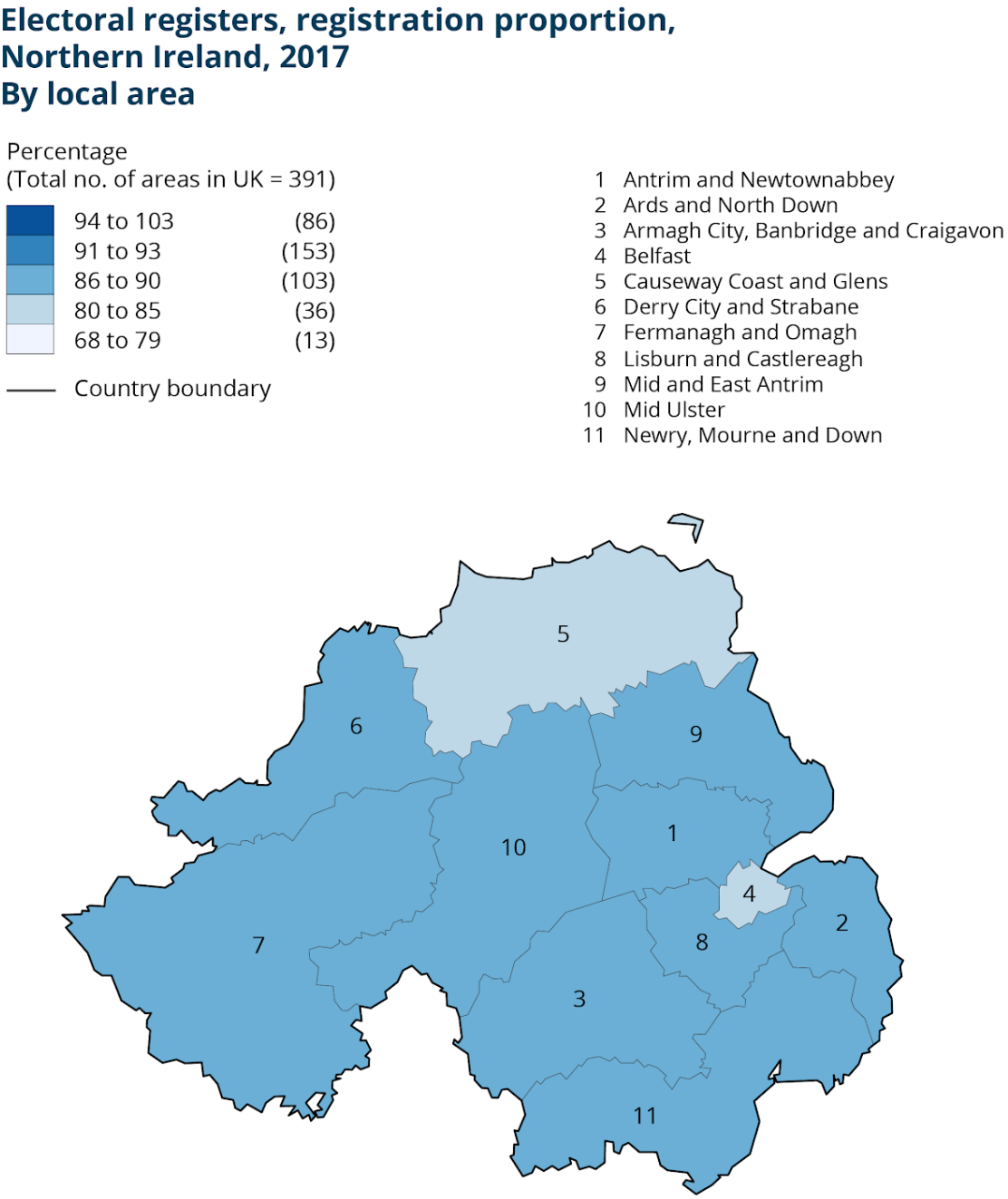
Graphic created by GIS and Mapping Unit, ONS Geography
Source: Based on ONS mid 2017 Population estimates; ONS 2017 Electoral statistics

Figure 24: Electoral registers, registration proportion, Scotland, 2017, by local area



Graphic created by GIS and Mapping Unit, ONS Geography
Source: Based on ONS mid 2017 Population estimates; ONS 2017 Electoral statistics

Figure 25: Electoral registers, registration proportion, Northern Ireland, 2017, by local area



Graphic created by GIS and Mapping Unit, ONS Geography
Source: Based on ONS mid 2017 Population estimates; ONS 2017 Electoral statistics

Annex B: Data Tables

Table B1: Registration Proportion and relative concentration of under-registered groups, by local area.

Local Authority District	Registration Proportion (%)[1]	Concentration of home movers (%)[2]	Concentration of young people (%)[3]	Concentration of private renters (%)[4]	Concentration of BAME (%)[5]
ENGLAND					
NORTH EAST					
County Durham	91	11	9	13	2
Darlington	92	11	7	18	4
Hartlepool	94	10	8	14	2
Middlesbrough	85	12	11	17	12
Northumberland	91	9	7	13	2
Redcar and Cleveland	93	9	8	12	2
Stockton-on-Tees	89	10	8	13	5
Tyne and Wear (Met County)					
Gateshead	88	10	8	12	4
Newcastle upon Tyne	74	19	17	22	15
North Tyneside	92	9	7	11	3
South Tyneside	94	8	8	9	4
Sunderland	90	9	9	12	4
NORTH WEST					
Blackburn with Darwen	88	10	9	14	31
Blackpool	91	12	8	26	3
Cheshire East	96	10	7	12	3
Cheshire West and Chester	98	10	8	12	3
Halton	94	8	8	9	2
Warrington	93	10	7	11	4
Cumbria					
Allerdale	91	8	7	9	1
Barrow-in-Furness	96	9	8	13	2

Local Authority District	Registration Proportion (%)[1]	Concentration of home movers (%)[2]	Concentration of young people (%)[3]	Concentration of private renters (%)[4]	Concentration of BAME (%)[5]
Carlisle	93	10	8	14	2
Copeland	93	8	7	8	2
Eden	95	9	6	16	1
South Lakeland	93	10	6	14	2
Bolton	89	10	8	13	18
Bury	94	9	7	13	11
Greater Manchester (Met County)					
Manchester	84	22	16	29	34
Oldham	88	9	8	12	23
Rochdale	94	10	8	13	18
Salford	87	14	10	18	10
Stockport	94	8	7	11	8
Tameside	96	9	8	13	9
Trafford	91	10	6	12	14
Wigan	89	9	7	11	3
Lancashire					
Burnley	95	10	8	18	13
Chorley	90	10	7	10	3
Fylde	92	12	6	16	3
Hyndburn	94	10	8	17	12
Lancaster	95	16	14	19	5
Pendle	93	10	7	17	20
Preston	84	15	13	17	20
Ribble Valley	94	9	6	13	2
Rossendale	91	10	7	13	6
South Ribble	94	8	7	9	3
West Lancashire	92	9	11	11	2
Wyre	94	8	7	13	2

Local Authority District	Registration Proportion (%)[1]	Concentration of home movers (%)[2]	Concentration of young people (%)[3]	Concentration of private renters (%)[4]	Concentration of BAME (%)[5]
Merseyside (Met County)					
Knowsley	98	7	9	10	3
Liverpool	79	16	14	22	11
Sefton	95	8	7	13	3
St. Helens	94	8	8	10	2
Wirral	92	8	7	15	3
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					
East Riding of Yorkshire	93	10	6	13	2
Kingston upon Hull, City of	88	14	11	20	6
North East Lincolnshire	91	11	7	19	3
North Lincolnshire	91	10	7	14	4
York	87	18	15	19	6
North Yorkshire (Met County)					
Craven	93	10	6	15	3
Hambleton	94	11	6	16	2
Harrogate	92	12	5	18	4
Richmondshire	82	16	8	25	5
Ryedale	91	10	6	17	1
Scarborough	91	12	7	19	3
South Yorkshire (Met County)					
Selby	93	9	6	11	2
Barnsley	91	9	8	12	2
Doncaster	91	10	8	15	5
Rotherham	92	8	8	11	6
Sheffield	88	16	14	17	16
West Yorkshire (Met County)					
Bradford	88	11	9	16	33

Local Authority District	Registration Proportion (%)[1]	Concentration of home movers (%)[2]	Concentration of young people (%)[3]	Concentration of private renters (%)[4]	Concentration of BAME (%)[5]
Calderdale	89	11	7	15	10
Kirklees	88	11	9	14	21
Leeds	88	16	13	18	15
Wakefield	92	9	7	11	5
EAST MIDLANDS					
Derby	86	13	10	17	20
Leicester	89	15	15	23	50
Nottingham	83	21	20	25	29
Rutland	88	13	7	16	3
Derbyshire					
Amber Valley	93	9	7	11	2
Bolsover	92	9	8	13	2
Chesterfield	91	9	8	11	3
Derbyshire Dales	94	9	6	12	1
Erewash	91	9	7	12	3
High Peak	94	9	8	12	2
North East Derbyshire	93	7	7	7	2
South Derbyshire	95	10	7	12	4
Leicestershire					
Blaby	94	8	7	10	9
Charnwood	88	15	14	14	13
Harborough	91	9	6	10	5
Hinckley and Bosworth	96	9	7	10	4
Melton	92	10	6	13	2
North West Leicestershire	95	9	7	10	3
Oadby and Wigston	90	10	12	10	27
Lincolnshire					
Boston	83	12	7	18	3

Local Authority District	Registration Proportion (%)[1]	Concentration of home movers (%)[2]	Concentration of young people (%)[3]	Concentration of private renters (%)[4]	Concentration of BAME (%)[5]
East Lindsey	92	11	6	17	2
Lincoln	75	19	18	22	5
North Kesteven	92	11	6	14	2
South Holland	93	10	7	14	2
South Kesteven	93	11	6	14	3
West Lindsey	94	10	7	14	2
Northamptonshire					
Corby	92	12	7	16	5
Daventry	93	10	7	11	4
East Northamptonshire	91	10	7	12	3
Kettering	93	11	7	15	6
Northampton	90	13	9	19	16
South Northamptonshire	96	9	6	10	3
Wellingborough	95	10	7	14	13
Nottinghamshire					
Ashfield	92	9	8	13	2
Bassetlaw	90	9	7	13	3
Broxtowe	90	10	8	15	7
Gedling	93	9	7	13	7
Mansfield	91	10	8	14	3
Newark and Sherwood	90	10	7	13	3
Rushcliffe	92	11	7	13	7
WEST MIDLANDS					
Herefordshire, County of	89	11	7	15	2
Shropshire	91	11	7	15	2
Stoke-on-Trent	91	11	10	14	11
Telford and Wrekin	91	12	9	17	7

Local Authority District	Registration Proportion (%)[1]	Concentration of home movers (%)[2]	Concentration of young people (%)[3]	Concentration of private renters (%)[4]	Concentration of BAME (%)[5]
Staffordshire					
Cannock Chase	91	9	8	11	2
East Staffordshire	91	11	7	15	10
Lichfield	93	9	7	9	3
Newcastle-under-Lyme	87	12	11	11	5
South Staffordshire	90	8	7	8	4
Stafford	90	11	7	13	5
Staffordshire Moorlands	95	7	7	9	1
Tamworth	95	9	8	11	3
Warwickshire					
North Warwickshire	93	8	7	11	2
Nuneaton and Bedworth	94	9	8	12	9
Rugby	93	11	7	14	10
Stratford-on-Avon	95	10	6	12	3
Warwick	93	15	11	17	11
West Midlands (Met County)					
Birmingham	82	13	12	18	42
Coventry	79	15	15	21	26
Dudley	94	8	8	9	10
Sandwell	93	10	8	13	30
Solihull	93	9	7	10	11
Walsall	89	9	8	12	21
Wolverhampton	88	10	9	13	32
Worcestershire					
Bromsgrove	90	9	7	8	4
Malvern Hills	93	10	6	11	3
Redditch	90	10	7	11	8
Worcester	91	14	11	17	7
Wychavon	94	9	6	11	3

Local Authority District	Registration Proportion (%)[1]	Concentration of home movers (%)[2]	Concentration of young people (%)[3]	Concentration of private renters (%)[4]	Concentration of BAME (%)[5]
Wyre Forest	94	9	7	12	3
EAST OF ENGLAND					
Bedford	96	12	8	16	20
Central Bedfordshire	94	10	7	11	6
Luton	86	13	9	23	45
Peterborough	88	13	7	20	18
Southend-on-Sea	89	11	7	22	9
Thurrock	90	10	8	14	14
Cambridgeshire					
Cambridge	86	24	20	28	18
East Cambridgeshire	92	11	6	13	4
Fenland	91	11	7	16	3
Huntingdonshire	91	11	7	13	5
South Cambridgeshire	93	11	6	12	7
Essex					
Basildon	94	9	8	10	8
Braintree	92	10	7	12	3
Brentwood	94	9	7	10	7
Castle Point	92	8	7	11	3
Chelmsford	93	10	7	11	6
Colchester	85	14	11	19	8
Epping Forest	96	9	7	10	10
Harlow	93	10	8	11	11
Maldon	93	8	7	9	2
Rochford	92	7	7	8	3
Tendring	91	10	7	17	2
Uttlesford	93	11	6	12	4

Local Authority District	Registration Proportion (%)[1]	Concentration of home movers (%)[2]	Concentration of young people (%)[3]	Concentration of private renters (%)[4]	Concentration of BAME (%)[5]
Hertfordshire					
Broxbourne	94	8	8	11	10
Dacorum	92	11	7	11	9
East Hertfordshire	93	10	6	12	5
Hertsmere	93	10	7	13	15
North Hertfordshire	93	10	6	12	11
St Albans	95	11	6	12	12
Stevenage	92	10	8	11	12
Three Rivers	93	9	6	10	14
Watford	93	13	7	19	28
Welwyn Hatfield	80	16	15	16	16
Norfolk					
Breckland	91	11	7	16	3
Broadland	93	9	6	10	2
Great Yarmouth	87	11	8	17	3
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	93	11	7	16	3
North Norfolk	93	11	6	14	1
Norwich	87	20	16	23	9
South Norfolk	94	10	6	11	3
Suffolk					
Babergh	96	10	6	12	2
Forest Heath	77	17	9	25	8
Ipswich	87	13	8	19	11
Mid Suffolk	96	10	6	11	2
St Edmundsbury	88	12	7	15	4
Suffolk Coastal	92	10	6	14	4
Waveney	93	10	7	15	2

Local Authority District	Registration Proportion (%)[1]	Concentration of home movers (%)[2]	Concentration of young people (%)[3]	Concentration of private renters (%)[4]	Concentration of BAME (%)[5]
LONDON					
Inner London					
Camden	73	22	11	31	34
City of London	103	24	8	34	21
Hackney	80	17	8	30	46
Hammersmith and Fulham	85	22	9	34	32
Haringey	80	18	8	33	40
Islington	77	20	13	27	32
Kensington and Chelsea	76	20	7	34	29
Lambeth	84	20	9	31	43
Lewisham	83	15	8	25	47
Newham	76	16	10	37	71
Southwark	84	19	9	25	46
Tower Hamlets	77	21	11	31	55
Wandsworth	87	21	8	34	29
Westminster	68	23	9	39	38
Outer London					
Barking and Dagenham	87	12	9	20	42
Barnet	85	14	8	27	36
Bexley	90	9	8	12	18
Brent	87	15	9	33	64
Bromley	92	10	6	12	16
Croydon	89	12	7	21	45
Ealing	88	15	8	30	51
Enfield	84	12	8	23	39
Greenwich	83	15	9	21	38
Harrow	94	12	7	24	58
Havering	94	8	8	10	12
Hillingdon	86	13	9	20	40

Local Authority District	Registration Proportion (%)[1]	Concentration of home movers (%)[2]	Concentration of young people (%)[3]	Concentration of private renters (%)[4]	Concentration of BAME (%)[5]
Hounslow	90	15	8	25	49
Kingston upon Thames	84	17	9	23	26
Merton	92	14	7	26	35
Redbridge	91	12	8	24	58
Richmond upon Thames	91	15	6	21	14
Sutton	94	10	7	15	22
Waltham Forest	85	13	8	28	48
SOUTH EAST					
Bracknell Forest	93	12	7	12	10
Brighton and Hove	82	20	15	29	11
Isle of Wight	93	12	7	18	3
Medway	90	11	9	18	11
Milton Keynes	94	13	7	18	20
Portsmouth	85	18	15	26	12
Reading	87	19	12	27	25
Slough	86	13	7	25	54
Southampton	80	20	17	26	14
West Berkshire	96	10	7	13	5
Windsor and Maidenhead	90	12	6	16	14
Wokingham	95	11	7	11	12
Buckinghamshire					
Aylesbury Vale	91	11	7	13	10
Chiltern	96	9	6	9	9
South Bucks	95	10	6	11	16
Wycombe	94	12	7	15	19
East Sussex					
Eastbourne	86	14	8	24	6
Hastings	84	14	8	27	6

Local Authority District	Registration Proportion (%)[1]	Concentration of home movers (%)[2]	Concentration of young people (%)[3]	Concentration of private renters (%)[4]	Concentration of BAME (%)[5]
Lewes	88	10	6	15	4
Rother	91	11	6	14	3
Wealden	93	10	6	11	3
Hampshire					
Basingstoke and Deane	95	11	7	12	7
East Hampshire	94	11	7	11	4
Eastleigh	93	10	7	12	5
Fareham	93	10	7	10	3
Gosport	90	12	8	18	4
Hart	94	10	6	12	5
Havant	93	9	8	10	3
New Forest	94	10	6	12	3
Rushmoor	87	14	8	19	15
Test Valley	95	11	6	13	4
Winchester	88	15	10	15	5
Kent					
Ashford	92	11	7	15	7
Canterbury	78	18	17	21	7
Dartford	92	10	7	15	13
Dover	91	11	7	17	4
Gravesham	90	10	8	16	18
Maidstone	88	11	7	14	6
Sevenoaks	93	9	6	11	5
Shepway[1]	89	12	7	22	5
Swale	89	10	8	15	4
Thanet	88	13	8	24	5
Tonbridge and Malling	94	10	7	10	4
Tunbridge Wells	87	13	6	15	5

Local Authority District	Registration Proportion (%)[1]	Concentration of home movers (%)[2]	Concentration of young people (%)[3]	Concentration of private renters (%)[4]	Concentration of BAME (%)[5]
Oxfordshire					
Cherwell	92	11	7	16	8
Oxford	78	26	22	30	22
South Oxfordshire	92	10	6	13	4
Vale of White Horse	90	12	7	14	5
West Oxfordshire	92	11	6	15	3
Surrey					
Elmbridge	93	12	6	15	10
Epsom and Ewell	93	11	7	14	14
Guildford	83	16	13	17	9
Mole Valley	95	10	6	11	5
Reigate and Banstead	90	11	6	12	10
Runnymede	82	16	13	16	11
Spelthorne	95	10	7	13	13
Surrey Heath	93	10	7	12	10
Tandridge	92	9	6	11	7
Waverley	93	11	7	11	4
Woking	93	12	6	16	17
West Sussex					
Adur	94	9	6	11	4
Arun	94	11	6	16	3
Chichester	92	13	8	16	3
Crawley	90	12	7	15	20
Horsham	93	10	6	11	4
Mid Sussex	94	10	6	12	5
Worthing	93	12	6	18	6
SOUTH WEST					
Bath and North East Somerset	85	16	15	17	5

Local Authority District	Registration Proportion (%)[1]	Concentration of home movers (%)[2]	Concentration of young people (%)[3]	Concentration of private renters (%)[4]	Concentration of BAME (%)[5]
Bournemouth	89	20	12	30	8
Bristol, City of	87	18	14	24	16
Cornwall	90	12	8	17	2
Isles of Scilly	90	13	7	30	1
North Somerset	93	11	6	15	3
Plymouth	87	16	12	21	4
Poole	93	12	7	17	4
South Gloucestershire	88	10	9	13	5
Swindon	93	12	7	16	10
Torbay	92	12	7	22	3
Wiltshire	91	12	7	16	4
Devon					
East Devon	96	11	6	14	2
Exeter	82	21	18	23	7
Mid Devon	96	11	7	15	1
North Devon	95	12	7	18	2
South Hams	94	11	6	14	2
Teignbridge	95	11	6	15	2
Torridge	93	11	6	16	1
West Devon	94	12	6	15	2
Dorset					
Christchurch	94	10	6	12	3
East Dorset	95	9	6	10	2
North Dorset	91	13	7	15	2
Purbeck	92	10	6	17	2
West Dorset	95	11	5	14	2
Weymouth and Portland	92	12	7	17	3
Gloucestershire					
Cheltenham	92	17	10	21	6

Local Authority District	Registration Proportion (%)[1]	Concentration of home movers (%)[2]	Concentration of young people (%)[3]	Concentration of private renters (%)[4]	Concentration of BAME (%)[5]
Cotswold	95	12	7	15	2
Forest of Dean	94	9	8	11	2
Gloucester	93	13	9	17	11
Stroud	97	10	6	11	2
Tewkesbury	96	11	6	12	3
Mendip	93	11	7	15	2
Sedgemoor	92	11	7	14	2
South Somerset	92	11	7	13	2
Taunton Deane	89	12	7	16	3
West Somerset	92	11	6	17	1
WALES					
Isle of Anglesey	89	10	6	14	2
Gwynedd	82	14	12	16	4
Conwy	92	11	6	16	2
Denbighshire	95	10	7	16	3
Flintshire	94	8	7	11	2
Wrexham	92	10	7	12	3
Powys	91	9	7	14	2
Ceredigion	85	19	15	21	3
Pembrokeshire	88	11	7	13	2
Carmarthenshire	92	10	7	12	2
Swansea	88	13	12	15	6
Neath Port Talbot	90	8	8	10	2
Bridgend	91	9	7	12	2
Vale of Glamorgan	90	10	7	14	4
Cardiff	83	19	15	22	15
Rhondda Cynon Taf	88	9	9	14	3
Merthyr Tydfil	93	8	8	11	3
Caerphilly	89	8	8	11	2

Local Authority District	Registration Proportion (%)[1]	Concentration of home movers (%)[2]	Concentration of young people (%)[3]	Concentration of private renters (%)[4]	Concentration of BAME (%)[5]
Blaenau Gwent	88	8	8	12	2
Torfaen	92	8	8	8	2
Monmouthshire	90	10	7	10	2
Newport	94	10	8	14	10
SCOTLAND					
Aberdeen City	83	18	11	17	8
Aberdeenshire	92	10	7	9	2
Angus	90	9	7	11	1
Argyll and Bute	91	11	8	12	1
City of Edinburgh	83	19	11	23	8
Clackmannanshire	90	9	8	8	2
Dumfries and Galloway	91	9	7	13	1
Dundee City	88	16	12	18	6
East Ayrshire	92	9	8	8	1
East Dunbartonshire	93	6	8	5	4
East Lothian	92	10	8	9	2
East Renfrewshire	92	7	8	5	6
Falkirk	91	9	8	7	2
Fife	89	11	9	11	2
Glasgow City	87	15	11	16	12
Highland	92	11	7	11	1
Inverclyde	89	9	8	9	1
Midlothian	94	8	8	7	2
Moray	90	12	8	13	1
Na h-Eileanan Siar	95	8	6	6	1
North Ayrshire	93	8	8	8	1
North Lanarkshire	90	8	9	7	2
Orkney Islands	91	10	7	10	1
Perth and Kinross	89	11	7	14	2

Local Authority District	Registration Proportion (%)[1]	Concentration of home movers (%)[2]	Concentration of young people (%)[3]	Concentration of private renters (%)[4]	Concentration of BAME (%)[5]
Renfrewshire	89	9	8	9	3
Scottish Borders	93	10	7	13	1
Shetland Islands	92	10	7	8	2
South Ayrshire	93	9	7	10	1
South Lanarkshire	92	8	8	7	2
Stirling	85	14	11	12	3
West Dunbartonshire	91	8	8	6	2
West Lothian	92	9	8	9	2
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Antrim and Newtownabbey	86	-	9	-	-
Ards and North Down	88	-	7	-	-
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	88	-	8	-	-
Belfast	80	-	11	-	-
Causeway Coast and Glens	84	-	9	-	-
Derry City and Strabane	89	-	9	-	-
Fermanagh and Omagh	90	-	8	-	-
Lisburn and Castlereagh	87	-	8	-	-
Mid and East Antrim	87	-	8	-	-
Mid Ulster	87	-	8	-	-
Newry, Mourne and Down	88	-	8	-	-
NORTHERN IRELAND pre-2014 boundaries					
Antrim	-	8	-	13	2
Ards	-	7	-	10	1
Armagh	-	7	-	13	1
Ballymena	-	7	-	13	1
Ballymoney	-	6	-	13	1
Banbridge	-	7	-	12	1
Belfast	-	13	-	19	4

Local Authority District	Registration Proportion (%)[1]	Concentration of home movers (%)[2]	Concentration of young people (%)[3]	Concentration of private renters (%)[4]	Concentration of BAME (%)[5]
Carrickfergus	-	7	-	11	1
Castlereagh	-	7	-	9	3
Coleraine	-	11	-	17	2
Cookstown	-	6	-	14	1
Craigavon	-	8	-	17	2
Derry	-	7	-	15	2
Down	-	8	-	14	1
Dungannon	-	8	-	17	2
Fermanagh	-	7	-	13	1
Larne	-	7	-	13	1
Limavady	-	8	-	14	1
Lisburn	-	8	-	9	2
Magherafelt	-	6	-	13	1
Moyle	-	7	-	14	1
Newry and Mourne	-	7	-	15	1
Newtownabbey	-	8	-	10	2
North Down	-	9	-	13	2
Omagh	-	7	-	15	1
Strabane	-	6	-	13	1

Notes:

1. Registration Proportion: derived from the ONS 2017 Population Estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and the ONS 2017 Electoral statistics for the UK. Proportion of entries on the local government Electoral Registers on the December 2017 Registers, out of the registration age population (people aged 16+ in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and 14+ in Scotland).

2. Concentration of home movers: Based on ONS 2011 UK census. Proportion of people living in an area who were living at a different address the year before the Census (out of whole population, that is sum of people who were living at the same address, people who were living at a different address in the same area, and people who were living in a different area).

3. Concentration of young people: Based on ONS 2017 Population Estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Proportion of people aged 18-24 (out of all ages).

4. Concentration of home movers: Based on ONS 2011 UK census. Proportion of people living in the private rented sector (out of all tenure types).

5. Concentration of home movers: Based on ONS 2011 UK census. Proportion of non-White people (out of all ethnicities).

6. Shepway is now Folkestone and Hythe.

Table B2: Individual Electoral Registration Digital Service data. Proportion of applications received online (out of all applications) and proportion of applications received from young people (out of all ages) during canvass period, post canvass period, and before the 2017 General Elections, by local area.

	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
Local Authority District	**Proportion of online applications (%)**	**Proportion young people applications (%)**	**Proportion of online applications (%)**	**Proportion young people applications (%)**	**Proportion of online applications (%)**	**Proportion young people applications (%)**
ENGLAND						
NORTH EAST						
County Durham	51	24	65	28	93	39
Darlington	43	17	41	17	81	30
Hartlepool	45	18	37	20	83	36
Middlesbrough	47	19	59	25	96	41
Northumberland	45	15	45	17	89	28
Redcar and Cleveland	42	17	44	19	88	33
Stockton-on-Tees	46	19	59	18	87	35
Tyne and Wear (Met County)						
Gateshead	50	18	48	19	87	30
Newcastle upon Tyne	57	28	64	27	96	45
North Tyneside	49	15	62	14	96	29
South Tyneside	41	16	67	16	88	28
Sunderland	47	17	51	24	84	33
NORTH WEST						
Blackburn with Darwen	63	19	55	20	92	34
Blackpool	54	17	61	18	93	28
Cheshire East	39	15	59	14	93	29
Cheshire West and Chester	62	15	62	20	99	34
Halton	42	16	71	20	99	31

Local Authority District	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)
Warrington	59	15	51	18	91	30
Cumbria						
Allerdale	49	14	46	17	94	27
Barrow-in-Furness	66	20	79	21	97	35
Carlisle	79	23	77	15	93	31
Copeland	42	18	64	23	96	34
Eden	44	14	61	14	91	28
South Lakeland	73	13	64	16	95	26
Bolton	57	17	64	20	95	33
Bury	63	16	71	17	98	33
Greater Manchester (Met County)						
Manchester	72	35	75	25	99	46
Oldham	62	18	52	20	96	35
Rochdale	54	17	63	20	98	34
Salford	64	21	72	22	96	36
Stockport	67	14	70	15	96	31
Tameside	60	18	68	18	95	34
Trafford	75	13	65	16	98	29
Wigan	63	16	62	17	92	31
Lancashire						
Burnley	43	18	60	20	88	32
Chorley	64	14	60	18	98	27
Fylde	57	11	63	14	92	26
Hyndburn	47	19	59	19	90	31

Local Authority District	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)
Lancaster	30	59	81	24	99	43
Pendle	44	18	51	17	79	27
Preston	66	20	66	24	99	40
Ribble Valley	60	13	72	16	95	27
Rossendale	64	15	49	17	86	29
South Ribble	56	16	69	18	97	30
West Lancashire	53	26	61	29	94	35
Wyre	54	14	56	16	89	27
Merseyside (Met County)						
Knowsley	48	18	84	16	97	33
Liverpool	65	29	67	24	98	39
Sefton	67	12	82	17	96	32
St. Helens	68	17	58	20	91	30
Wirral	67	13	69	17	95	31
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding of Yorkshire	36	15	50	17	92	29
Kingston upon Hull, City of	32	23	45	23	84	37
North East Lincolnshire	44	17	52	17	94	30
North Lincolnshire	44	17	59	16	92	30
York	82	30	65	27	97	47
North Yorkshire (Met County)						
Craven	61	12	51	14	88	31
Hambleton	45	15	60	15	90	27

Local Authority District	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)
Harrogate	63	11	68	16	92	29
Richmondshire	55	14	59	16	91	25
Ryedale	65	13	71	15	96	29
Scarborough	44	14	56	18	90	28
South Yorkshire (Met County)						
Selby	60	14	57	15	91	28
Barnsley	44	18	29	20	96	30
Doncaster	41	18	67	21	93	31
Rotherham	44	16	52	18	89	30
Sheffield	58	40	58	32	98	43
West Yorkshire (Met County)						
Bradford	53	17	62	19	96	30
Calderdale	42	17	65	15	96	29
Kirklees	56	17	35	20	93	34
Leeds	68	24	76	18	99	40
Wakefield	47	18	84	20	96	28
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derby	61	20	62	21	94	33
Leicester	64	21	61	20	91	41
Nottingham	69	27	73	40	93	53
Rutland	40	15	61	17	97	26
Derbyshire						
Amber Valley	53	15	56	17	86	30
Bolsover	53	18	51	20	85	28

Local Authority District	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)
Chesterfield	57	18	60	19	88	30
Derbyshire Dales	56	13	82	16	94	26
Erewash	43	18	67	20	94	30
High Peak	56	15	56	17	95	31
North East Derbyshire	49	16	48	20	89	29
South Derbyshire	55	16	48	19	94	29
Leicestershire						
Blaby	54	15	65	14	95	30
Charnwood	65	20	58	20	98	48
Harborough	55	12	58	18	93	30
Hinckley and Bosworth	54	15	56	18	92	28
Melton	61	14	67	19	97	30
North West Leicestershire	37	18	54	15	83	32
Oadby and Wigston	64	17	66	21	88	41
Lincolnshire						
Boston	38	13	46	16	83	25
East Lindsey	40	13	61	17	92	24
Lincoln	51	28	88	25	99	47
North Kesteven	64	14	74	17	97	27
South Holland	60	15	51	14	93	25
South Kesteven	65	14	57	15	92	27
West Lindsey	58	15	69	19	96	30
Northamptonshire						
Corby	66	16	59	16	96	32
Daventry	66	15	62	19	95	28

Local Authority District	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)
East Northamptonshire	79	14	65	16	96	30
Kettering	60	15	62	18	93	29
Northampton	56	17	63	15	93	33
South Northamptonshire	66	13	77	12	98	26
Wellingborough	56	16	50	18	81	29
Nottinghamshire						
Ashfield	57	17	60	20	88	29
Bassetlaw	48	17	55	20	86	29
Broxtowe	64	21	66	28	95	34
Gedling	61	15	70	18	95	30
Mansfield	53	16	34	21	78	29
Newark and Sherwood	58	16	51	20	92	29
Rushcliffe	63	17	69	17	92	33
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire, County of	57	13	49	16	87	27
Shropshire	70	14	45	16	93	27
Stoke-on-Trent	60	21	67	27	98	31
Telford and Wrekin	62	17	52	20	93	31
Staffordshire						
Cannock Chase	49	18	58	18	88	32
East Staffordshire	54	16	67	20	91	30
Lichfield	57	15	57	16	91	30
Newcastle-under-Lyme	77	19	57	28	94	39
South Staffordshire	58	14	62	20	92	27
Stafford	58	15	68	16	97	29

Local Authority District	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)
Staffordshire Moorlands	55	14	54	17	95	30
Tamworth	56	21	65	24	91	31
Warwickshire						
North Warwickshire	59	16	58	18	94	30
Nuneaton and Bedworth	54	18	67	19	95	32
Rugby	68	14	66	17	93	32
Stratford-on-Avon	59	13	60	13	93	27
Warwick	85	18	76	20	84	40
West Midlands (Met County)						
Birmingham	71	28	64	27	98	41
Coventry	68	24	68	38	93	44
Dudley	60	17	59	20	88	31
Sandwell	57	18	59	18	89	30
Solihull	60	14	73	16	95	32
Walsall	53	18	49	21	85	31
Wolverhampton	54	16	64	16	92	31
Worcestershire						
Bromsgrove	81	14	86	18	95	28
Malvern Hills	56	12	61	15	89	27
Redditch	83	18	87	19	94	29
Worcester	66	21	65	31	97	36
Wychavon	63	15	64	16	91	29
Wyre Forest	46	16	66	15	92	27

Local Authority District	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)
EAST OF ENGLAND						
Bedford	32	18	48	18	85	30
Central Bedfordshire	57	14	68	16	97	28
Luton	63	16	82	16	96	33
Peterborough	58	16	82	18	96	29
Southend-on-Sea	63	15	62	17	92	28
Thurrock	53	14	55	14	89	30
Cambridgeshire						
Cambridge	73	20	84	30	99	53
East Cambridgeshire	41	14	62	15	96	27
Fenland	58	16	63	17	80	27
Huntingdonshire	63	13	70	15	96	29
South Cambridgeshire	75	12	75	15	98	29
Essex						
Basildon	60	16	62	20	93	29
Braintree	42	13	76	19	91	29
Brentwood	62	13	69	15	95	30
Castle Point	53	15	56	19	95	32
Chelmsford	58	15	67	17	93	29
Colchester	68	16	66	16	98	38
Epping Forest	69	14	78	12	95	31
Harlow	59	14	68	17	98	29
Maldon	48	13	55	16	92	30
Rochford	59	13	61	15	91	30
Tendring	46	11	47	15	85	25

Local Authority District	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)
Uttlesford	38	13	87	11	96	26
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	59	14	75	17	97	33
Dacorum	53	12	68	14	97	27
East Hertfordshire	62	14	71	14	94	29
Hertsmere	63	13	65	17	98	32
North Hertfordshire	70	13	61	16	97	28
St Albans	72	13	71	11	95	28
Stevenage	49	17	76	16	94	31
Three Rivers	65	12	61	15	92	33
Watford	63	14	80	15	96	29
Welwyn Hatfield	44	18	63	18	95	39
Norfolk						
Breckland	68	15	60	13	94	27
Broadland	43	14	56	15	98	28
Great Yarmouth	63	14	53	16	95	30
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	55	15	51	17	87	28
North Norfolk	47	12	49	17	87	27
Norwich	74	33	71	32	97	50
South Norfolk	59	14	76	13	96	28
Suffolk						
Babergh	58	12	55	19	94	28
Forest Heath	61	14	79	16	84	24
Ipswich	59	17	64	18	93	34
Mid Suffolk	59	14	54	18	95	29

Local Authority District	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)
St Edmundsbury	60	15	81	19	86	27
Suffolk Coastal	64	13	55	18	96	28
Waveney	46	16	63	20	94	29
LONDON						
Inner London						
Camden	75	21	85	16	99	32
City of London	69	15	68	14	100	24
Hackney	81	14	72	15	98	22
Hammersmith and Fulham	77	24	75	23	97	32
Haringey	72	15	72	16	97	26
Islington	73	19	79	16	98	28
Kensington and Chelsea	77	15	78	14	98	28
Lambeth	88	17	84	16	99	28
Lewisham	73	14	77	15	96	28
Newham	73	19	67	18	96	30
Southwark	72	21	71	18	97	30
Tower Hamlets	54	23	75	20	98	29
Wandsworth	92	16	82	15	98	26
Westminster	76	17	81	22	98	27
Outer London						
Barking and Dagenham	58	14	60	14	92	30
Barnet	88	15	87	15	99	31
Bexley	43	15	71	14	98	34
Brent	65	15	76	16	99	29
Bromley	66	12	73	12	95	26

Local Authority District	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)
Croydon	69	14	62	15	95	28
Ealing	66	14	61	16	94	30
Enfield	78	13	58	15	97	33
Greenwich	95	14	65	15	90	29
Harrow	60	13	69	16	94	31
Havering	59	14	52	15	90	28
Hillingdon	67	14	65	16	93	32
Hounslow	81	15	66	16	93	27
Kingston upon Thames	64	21	71	17	96	35
Merton	64	14	71	14	98	27
Redbridge	58	13	63	14	96	28
Richmond upon Thames	69	13	71	11	96	28
Sutton	50	11	56	12	90	28
Waltham Forest	67	14	74	13	95	24
SOUTH OF ENGLAND						
Bracknell Forest	90	13	97	15	96	26
Brighton and Hove	72	22	73	37	98	37
Isle of Wight	52	13	61	15	96	29
Medway	55	16	57	18	95	29
Milton Keynes	72	14	59	18	94	29
Portsmouth	38	49	74	20	90	33
Reading	80	23	64	24	91	35
Slough	81	13	71	13	99	29
Southampton	64	31	71	43	99	47
West Berkshire	70	14	58	18	92	29
Windsor and Maidenhead	73	11	73	14	96	26

Local Authority District	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)
Wokingham	67	11	71	14	96	31
Buckinghamshire						
Aylesbury Vale	61	14	72	15	93	29
Chiltern	69	11	84	13	95	29
South Bucks	92	12	92	14	96	28
Wycombe	69	14	76	20	96	29
East Sussex						
Eastbourne	61	13	72	13	96	29
Hastings	56	13	57	15	97	28
Lewes	59	12	64	14	96	29
Rother	37	12	50	13	93	26
Wealden	53	13	52	15	88	28
Hampshire						
Basingstoke and Deane	73	15	61	19	97	29
East Hampshire	62	13	61	15	92	29
Eastleigh	71	15	68	18	96	29
Fareham	63	14	56	16	92	27
Gosport	55	18	55	17	86	29
Hart	71	11	64	16	94	26
Havant	45	17	70	20	94	28
New Forest	53	15	62	14	92	29
Rushmoor	75	17	79	14	94	28
Test Valley	68	14	63	16	92	28
Winchester	63	19	61	21	92	34

Local Authority District	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)
Kent						
Ashford	65	15	58	16	90	28
Canterbury	56	28	79	43	97	52
Dartford	63	14	63	15	94	25
Dover	53	15	56	16	92	26
Gravesham	76	12	54	16	83	29
Maidstone	43	15	69	13	89	25
Sevenoaks	56	13	60	12	88	29
Shepway[2]	60	14	59	16	94	25
Swale	53	17	63	19	98	29
Thanet	49	15	55	17	92	26
Tonbridge and Malling	56	14	63	14	93	32
Tunbridge Wells	39	15	71	15	98	30
Oxfordshire						
Cherwell	66	13	80	13	97	25
Oxford	47	50	83	52	99	51
South Oxfordshire	71	13	73	15	95	29
Vale of White Horse	66	14	71	15	94	27
West Oxfordshire	79	13	67	14	92	26
Surrey						
Elmbridge	78	10	70	13	95	26
Epsom and Ewell	58	14	62	15	96	30
Guildford	65	26	73	30	97	48
Mole Valley	58	13	66	13	93	33
Reigate and Banstead	76	12	75	14	96	27
Runnymede	54	36	71	18	97	43

Local Authority District	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)
Spelthorne	66	12	66	15	93	26
Surrey Heath	67	14	74	18	97	30
Tandridge	40	12	54	13	95	28
Waverley	64	14	75	13	96	30
Woking	75	13	85	11	93	27
West Sussex						
Adur	50	16	67	16	89	26
Arun	49	13	56	17	88	27
Chichester	54	15	64	18	94	30
Crawley	65	14	63	17	90	30
Horsham	53	13	55	15	89	28
Mid Sussex	66	13	65	13	89	29
Worthing	48	14	64	17	90	28
SOUTH WEST						
Bath and North East Somerset	71	27	70	22	97	47
Bournemouth	64	17	78	20	99	39
Bristol, City of	67	26	81	45	99	39
Cornwall	45	15	50	19	94	31
Isles of Scilly	62	17	48	13	88	29
North Somerset	60	13	51	17	96	29
Plymouth	52	20	49	25	92	38
Poole	55	14	56	15	89	27
South Gloucestershire	84	17	61	18	98	34
Swindon	60	15	67	17	98	27
Torbay	53	12	52	15	94	28

Local Authority District	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)
Wiltshire	69	14	58	16	99	28
Devon						
East Devon	47	10	46	15	86	23
Exeter	56	32	59	31	92	50
Mid Devon	47	14	65	14	97	26
North Devon	47	15	66	17	90	27
South Hams	50	11	64	13	96	24
Teignbridge	59	13	60	16	92	25
Torridge	52	13	56	13	89	26
West Devon	52	11	62	18	96	25
Dorset						
Christchurch	51	11	68	15	94	26
East Dorset	56	12	72	16	94	26
North Dorset	57	14	62	16	91	29
Purbeck	48	14	80	12	91	26
West Dorset	68	12	59	17	96	27
Weymouth and Portland	66	13	56	16	96	31
Gloucestershire						
Cheltenham	63	23	66	26	96	36
Cotswold	58	13	52	13	84	27
Forest of Dean	35	16	57	17	94	29
Gloucester	62	19	61	21	95	33
Stroud	47	15	50	18	92	30
Tewkesbury	51	16	54	15	82	27
Mendip	33	15	60	17	93	28

Local Authority District	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)
Sedgemoor	51	15	68	16	90	31
South Somerset	38	15	62	18	94	27
Taunton Deane	53	14	59	18	90	29
West Somerset	44	14	50	12	84	21
WALES						
Isle of Anglesey	61	13	55	15	92	30
Gwynedd	61	17	59	21	97	34
Conwy	56	11	49	15	91	30
Denbighshire	48	15	53	16	93	32
Flintshire	57	15	65	18	95	31
Wrexham	61	16	56	17	95	31
Powys	53	14	56	16	95	28
Ceredigion	41	26	56	22	93	41
Pembrokeshire	36	13	52	18	93	28
Carmarthenshire	32	16	56	16	97	28
Swansea	68	23	62	23	93	42
Neath Port Talbot	60	18	63	18	93	35
Bridgend	48	16	51	19	81	27
Vale of Glamorgan	39	16	67	15	93	30
Cardiff	53	41	69	27	96	44
Rhondda Cynon Taf	54	18	53	21	96	32
Merthyr Tydfil	49	19	75	19	98	32
Caerphilly	51	22	62	20	99	32
Blaenau Gwent	47	21	58	17	99	29
Torfaen	56	20	55	22	96	32
Monmouthshire	60	13	72	15	96	30

Local Authority District	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)
Newport	61	16	61	20	93	31
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen City	80	25	72	24	89	32
Aberdeenshire	67	14	64	14	83	21
Angus	58	15	81	14	89	22
Argyll and Bute	46	13	48	12	81	24
City of Edinburgh	69	21	76	21	94	32
Clackmannanshire	72	15	71	18	89	24
Dumfries and Galloway	49	16	54	14	84	25
Dundee City	70	24	86	23	97	37
East Dunbartonshire	59	11	68	10	89	26
East Lothian	62	14	68	13	89	25
East Renfrewshire	78	10	65	14	97	24
Falkirk	76	14	66	15	88	24
Fife	42	19	63	17	91	28
Glasgow City	47	24	78	20	84	27
Highland & Na h-Eileanan Siar[3]	40	15	58	16	85	23
Inverclyde	77	13	63	17	98	22
Midlothian	62	13	71	15	91	22
Moray	62	15	58	16	81	24
North, South, East Ayrshire[3]	42	17	54	16	87	24
North Lanarkshire	51	16	75	15	88	25
Orkney Islands	41	17	54	14	90	25
Perth and Kinross	60	14	60	15	90	23
Renfrewshire	78	14	62	16	97	24

Local Authority District	Canvass period (1/07/16 – 30/11/16)		After canvass (1/12/16 – 17/03/17)		Before General Election (18/03/17 – 22/06/17)	
	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)	Proportion of online applications (%)	Proportion young people applications (%)
Scottish Borders	37	14	66	11	90	21
Shetland Islands	37	21	64	18	96	27
South Lanarkshire	54	15	72	15	87	23
Stirling	75	19	70	28	92	36
West Dunbartonshire	56	14	68	15	89	25
West Lothian	68	15	78	14	92	25

Notes:

1. The following dates are missing from the application data used in this report: 6/7/2016; 25/7/2016; 18/8/2016; 22/12/2016. Data could not be gathered or recovered for these dates due to technical issues with the IER Digital Service application database.

2. Shepway is now Folkestone and Hythe.

3. Highland and Na h-Eileanan Siar have been merged together, and so have North, South, and East Ayrshire. This is because the online applications to register in these two Valuation Joint Boards (VJBs) are all being recorded as being received in one area only. As such, an average across the areas within the VJBs was taken.