



HM Government

The Costs of the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner Elections

March 2022



HM Government

The Costs of the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner Elections

March 2022

This document is available in large print, audio and braille on request. Please call +44 (0) 303 444 0000 or email correspondence@levellingup.gov.uk.



© Crown copyright 2022

You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence.

To view this licence, visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/ or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or email: psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk.

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at correspondence@levellingup.gov.uk.

This document is also available from our website at www.gov.uk/government/publications.

Contents

Contents	4
Foreword	3
Summary	4
Key Facts	4
Introduction	6
About the elections	6
About this report	6
Other information about the elections.....	7
How are elections funded?	8
Sources of funding.....	8
The legislative framework.....	9
Administration of the funding	9
What did the elections cost?	13
Local and Police Area Returning Officers' expenses.....	13
Local and Police Area Returning Officers' services.....	18
Centrally funded expenditure.....	19
Other election related expenditure.....	19
Appendix A: Summary Data	21
Financial Summary.....	21
Allocated and actual costs	22
Average costs per elector/vote	24
Appendix B: Local Returning Officers' Data	26
Appendix C: Police Area Returning Officers' Data	41

Foreword

This report continues the UK Government's commitment to publishing the costs incurred in the delivery of Police and Crime Commissioner elections.

Transparency and accountability are vital to ensuring a healthy democracy. The purpose of this report is to provide taxpayers with a detailed breakdown of how their money was spent in the delivery of the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner elections. We are also publishing an accompanying dataset to facilitate a greater understanding of the underlying detail.

A number of unscheduled elections in recent years have delayed the publication of this report. The pandemic has added to these delays, as focus shifted to supporting the delivery of postponed elections in May 2020, and elections in May 2021.

In publishing this data, we hope to facilitate greater sharing of best practice between Returning Officers to encourage the efficient and effective delivery of elections. It is crucial that our elections are funded properly so that they can be run fairly and securely to deliver accurate and trusted results. We must also seek to ensure that public money is spent in the most cost effective manner possible.

These elections were run on the maximum recoverable amount (MRA) funding model which has resulted in a considerable

improvement in the accuracy of our funding allocations since it was introduced in 2014. The actual expenditure as a percentage of the overall allocated funding reflects this improvement.

We continue to develop the MRA funding model using feedback and examples received from Returning Officers and electoral administrators to further refine its operation. This will ensure that we continue to provide appropriate levels of funding whilst also driving better value for money.

We are extremely grateful for the hard work and expertise of Returning Officers, and their electoral services teams, across England and Wales. The information provided in this report puts into context the size of the challenge they face in delivering these polls; a challenge they continue to meet successfully.

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

Summary

The total amount paid from the UK Government's Consolidated Fund for the costs of the May 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner elections was **£49,598,266.34**.

This total includes the costs of all aspects of the conduct of the poll that were met from the Consolidated Fund, including the distribution of poll cards, operation of polling stations, provision of postal votes, the count, and the fees paid to Returning Officers for their services in delivering the elections. The funding was administered by the Cabinet Office.

This report does not cover costs not met by the Consolidated Fund i.e. the costs of electoral registration (which is a local authority responsibility).

The Government has previously published reports on the costs of the 2014 European Parliamentary elections¹ and the 2015 UK Parliamentary general election², including the full data on how this money was spent. The Electoral Commission has also published reports on the costs of the 2011 Referendum on the UK Parliamentary Voting System and the 2016 Referendum on the UK's membership of the European Union.³

Key Facts

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

- £47.4 million for Returning Officers' expenses;

- £2 million for Returning Officers' services; and
- £0.2 million payment for the printing and postage of candidate booklets requested via the choosemypcc.org.uk website and the free phone number provided.

In addition, £25,000 was paid back into the Consolidated Fund in forfeited candidate deposits.

The elections took place across the 323 local authorities that fall within the 40 police force areas in England and Wales.

At the election:

- 33.7 million people were registered and eligible to vote; of whom,
 - 5.5 million were registered to vote by post; and
 - 9.3 million overall cast a vote.

The elections were conducted by:

- 323 Local Returning Officers; and
- 40 Police Area Returning Officers, with the support of local authority electoral services teams, local authority staff and resources more widely.

¹ [Cabinet Office, December 2016, *The Costs of the 2014 European Parliamentary Elections*](#)

² [Cabinet Office, June 2018, *The Costs of the 2015 UK Parliamentary General Elections*](#)

³ [The Electoral Commission, June 2019, *Costs of the June 2016 Referendum on the UK's membership of the European Union*](#)



£ 49.6 million

expenditure on the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner elections from the Consolidated Fund



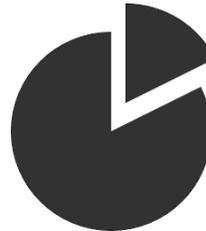
£ 47.4 million

payments to Returning Officers for expenses incurred in running the poll



£ 2 million

payments to Returning Officers for their services in running the poll



89%

actual expenditure as a proportion of allocated funding overall



£ 0.2 million

payment for the printing and postage of candidate booklets on demand



£5.37⁴

average cost per vote cast across England and Wales



£ 1.47⁴

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



£150,221⁴

Average conduct cost per local authority in England and Wales



323

local authority areas in England and Wales that held Police and Crime Commissioner elections across **40** police areas

⁴ The conduct costs exclude the payments to Royal Mail for postal vote 'sweeps'.

Introduction

About the elections

On 5 May 2016 elections were held in 323 local authorities across 40 police force areas in England and Wales (but not in London where the Mayor of London carries out the functions of a Police and Crime Commissioner, or in Greater Manchester where a directly elected Mayor for Greater Manchester assumes the functions of a Police and Crime Commissioner). Elections for Police and Crime Commissioners do not take place in Scotland and Northern Ireland as responsibility for policing has been devolved to the Scottish Parliament and Northern Ireland Assembly.

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) elections took place across the 323 local authorities that fall within the 40 police force areas. A Police and Crime Commissioner for a police force area is elected by combining the results of the polls from the local authorities within the police force area. The Police and Crime Commissioners were elected using the supplementary vote system.

The PCC elections at local authority level were managed by Local Returning Officers. The Local Returning Officers were responsible for:

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

the counting of the votes given in their area (some police areas organised a central count led by the Police Area Returning Officer).

Each police force area was presided over by a Police Area Returning Officer. The

Police Area Returning Officers were responsible for:

- publishing the notice of the election;
- managing the results collation process for the results of the local authorities within their police force area, leading to an overall result for the area;
- ensuring that Local Returning Officers had the necessary plans and arrangements in place for the conduct of the elections in their respective local authority areas; and
- the declaration of the results.

In total, 9.3 million people cast a vote in the elections, out of 33.7 million on the electoral register; a turnout of 27.3%.

About this report

The purpose of this report is to provide greater transparency to the public on the cost of running Police and Crime Commissioner elections in England and Wales. This includes making available the underlying dataset in an open and accessible manner.

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

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

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

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

Other information about the elections

In September 2016 the Electoral Commission published a report on the administration of the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner elections.⁵

This report is available on the Electoral Commission's website at www.electoralcommission.org.uk.

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

Full details of the results of the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner Elections are available on the BBC website.⁶

The report on the Cost of the 2014 European Parliamentary Elections⁷, including the full data on how this money was spent, was the first time that the UK Government published in detail the costs of a set of national elections and precisely what each of these costs were. This will be the third report and dataset publication for a national election and follows the report on the cost of the 2015 UK parliamentary

general elections⁸ which was published in June 2018. The Electoral Commission has also published reports on the cost of national referendums held in 2011 on the UK Parliamentary Voting System, and in 2016 on the UK's membership of the European Union.⁹

⁵ [The Electoral Commission, September 2016, *The May 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner elections: Report on the 5 May 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner elections in England and Wales, including the local government elections held across parts of England*](#)

⁶ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/election/2016/police>

⁷ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/573723/costs_of_the_2014_european_parliamentary_elections.pdf

⁸ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/715422/The_Costs_of_the_2015_UK_Parliamentary_General_Election.pdf

⁹ [The Electoral Commission, June 2019, *Costs of the June 2016 Referendum on the UK's membership of the European Union*](#)

How are elections funded?

Sources of funding

UK-wide elections

The costs of conducting UK-wide elections are paid for by the UK Government from the Consolidated Fund. Management of this process was the responsibility of the Cabinet Office and Northern Ireland Office until recently – this responsibility has now moved from the Cabinet Office to the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, and is subject to approval by HM Treasury.

This applies to the election of:

- Members of Parliament;
- Police and Crime Commissioners (England and Wales only); and
- Members of the European Parliament¹⁰ up to 2019.

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

UK-wide referendums

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

However, since the Referendum on the UK Parliamentary Voting System in 2011, the responsibility for administering and accounting for the funding has been undertaken by the Electoral Commission in line with the responsibility for running such polls.

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

Further information can be found in the Electoral Commission's reports on the costs of the 2011 and 2016 national referendums.

Devolved elections and local polls

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

Electoral registration and absent voting

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

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/costs-of-the-2014-european-parliamentary-elections>

The legislative framework

Under section 55 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, the Local Returning Officer and the Police Area Returning Officer at a Police and Crime Commissioner election are entitled to recover charges in respect of their services rendered and expenses incurred in conducting the poll. This legislation requires that these charges are to be paid from the Consolidated Fund.¹¹

Charges Orders

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

For the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner elections, these were The Police and Crime Commissioner Elections (Local Returning Officers' and Police Area Returning Officers' Charges) Order 2016¹², which was made on 12 April 2016 and The Police and Crime Commissioner Elections (Returning Officers' Accounts) (Amendment) Regulations 2016¹³, made on 6 April 2016 both of which had effect in England and Wales.

In addition to setting the maximum recoverable amounts, the Charges Order specifies the types of expenses that Local Returning Officers and Police Area Returning Officers can claim, such as for printing of ballot papers and undertaking the count process. Expenditure that Returning Officers incur must be

necessary for the efficient and effective conduct of the poll.

Candidates' Information

For Police and Crime Commissioner elections, candidate information is available online on choosemypcc.org.uk. Printed booklets can be requested via the website or directly from the print suppliers. In the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner elections, we paid £193,590.70 to the print supplier for the printing and mailing of candidate booklets.

Administration of the funding

In advance of a Police and Crime Commissioner election, the Cabinet Office calculates the estimated level of funding necessary for their effective conduct.

This includes determining the amounts allocated to each Returning Officer for their services and expenses.

The Cabinet Office then agrees the projected costs with HM Treasury so that funds can be made available from the Consolidated Fund once the relevant Charges Order has been made by the appropriate Minister.

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

Returning officers' services and expenses – England and Wales

Prior to the election, the Cabinet Office pays an initial advance to each Returning

¹¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/13/section/55/enacted>

¹² <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/514/contents/made>

¹³ https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/488/pdfs/uksi_20160488_en.pdf

Officer of up to 75% of the allocation set out in legislation. Further advances can be made at the Cabinet Office's discretion up to a further 15% of the overall MRA. These are made to cover unexpected and/or higher costs which cannot be covered by the initial advance.

Each Returning Officer, with the support of their electoral services team, is responsible for delivering the election within their funding allocation. This requires careful planning to ensure they are setting fees and procuring services for the election to run efficiently and effectively, whilst also delivering value for money.

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

These accounts are then subjected to a scrutiny process. Once this is complete, where the costs incurred are in excess of any advance, the Cabinet Office pays the Returning Officer the balance.

Should an advance exceed the total costs incurred, the Returning Officer must return the excess funds.

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

Funding review

The Cabinet Office undertook a wide-ranging review of the elections funding model used for national polls in 2013-14.

This involved extensive consultation with stakeholders and led to a number of significant changes. These included:

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

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

The new approach takes the actual settled expenditure at the previous poll of the same type (e.g. for the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner elections, the 2012 Police and Crime Commissioner settled costs were used) and adjusts it for a number of variables including price inflation, electorate size, registered postal voters and any combination with other polls taking place on the same day, to create a more accurate estimate of expected cost.

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

Three levels of scrutiny were introduced, each requiring a different level of supporting documentation to be provided with a claim (this was reduced to two levels of scrutiny with effect from the 2019 European Parliamentary elections). Returning Officers are assigned a scrutiny category through a combination of risk-based consideration and random allocation.

Where a Returning Officer claims for more than the allocated maximum recoverable amount, their claim is

automatically moved to the highest scrutiny category.

The Elections Claims Unit

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

Returning Officers submit their election claims to the ECU. The ECU is then responsible for checking that costs have been accounted for correctly, that the necessary supporting evidence has been supplied and that the payments claimed for are reimbursable.

As part of this process, the ECU may request additional information or evidence from the Returning Officer and query items of expenditure.

Once a claim has been scrutinised and all queries have been resolved, the ECU is responsible for making the payment of the remaining balance to the Returning Officer.

Costs met centrally

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

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

An example of this approach is the centralised funding of GB postal vote 'sweeps' for UK Parliamentary and Police and Crime Commissioner elections.

Combination of polls

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

In such cases it is usually mandatory for the combined polls to use the same polling stations. Other elements of a poll may be voluntarily combined at the discretion of the relevant Returning Officers. This might include issuing a single poll card with details of all the polls that have been combined or postal ballot packs with all ballot papers in the same envelope.

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

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

It is not always the case that two polls occurring on the same day are combined and some types of poll cannot be combined with one another. It is, however, mandatory for polls at certain elections to be combined. Police and Crime Commissioner election polls must be combined with 'ordinary local government elections' where these coincide.¹⁴

It is possible for more than two polls to be

¹⁴ An 'ordinary local government election' is one that occurs according to the regular electoral cycle and not as a result of a casual vacancy.

combined. For instance, a UK Parliamentary poll may be combined with a district council poll and a parish council poll.

In the May 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner elections, 156 out of 323 voting areas were subject to some degree of combination. In Wales, they were combined with the National Assembly for Wales elections across all of Wales and in England they were combined with local Government elections across 116 local authority areas.

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

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

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

Combination of polls is factored into the calculation of the funding allocations for Returning Officers. The Police and Crime Commissioner Elections (Local Returning Officers' and Police Area Returning Officers' Charges) Order 2016 specifies different maximum recoverable amounts

for local authorities that were subject to combination and those that were not.

Returning Officers are required to record clearly which costs have been combined when submitting their accounts to the ECU and are only permitted to claim for the appropriate proportion.

What did the elections cost?

The cost to the Consolidated Fund for the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner Elections was **£49,598,266.34**.

This consists of the payments to Returning Officers for their expenses incurred and services rendered, and payments relating to the printing and mailing of candidate booklets on demand.

It covers all spending in England and Wales that was administered by the Cabinet Office and paid from the Consolidated Fund in relation to the conduct of the poll.

It does not include any costs incurred in relation to the elections that were not met from the Consolidated Fund, such as expenditure by candidates and parties on campaigning or expenditure incurred by the Electoral Commission. Costs incurred by local authorities in administering local polls taking place at the same time as the PCCs and electoral registration activity are a matter for local authorities and not included in this report.

The chart on the next page shows a breakdown of the costs which are covered by the different categories of expenditure.

Appendix A provides further summary information, including comparisons between

the allocated and actual costs and the costs per elector/valid votes cast.

Appendix B provides a summary of the costs claimed by each Returning Officer and the total expenditure by region.

The full dataset is available online at www.gov.uk.

Local and Police Area Returning Officers' expenses

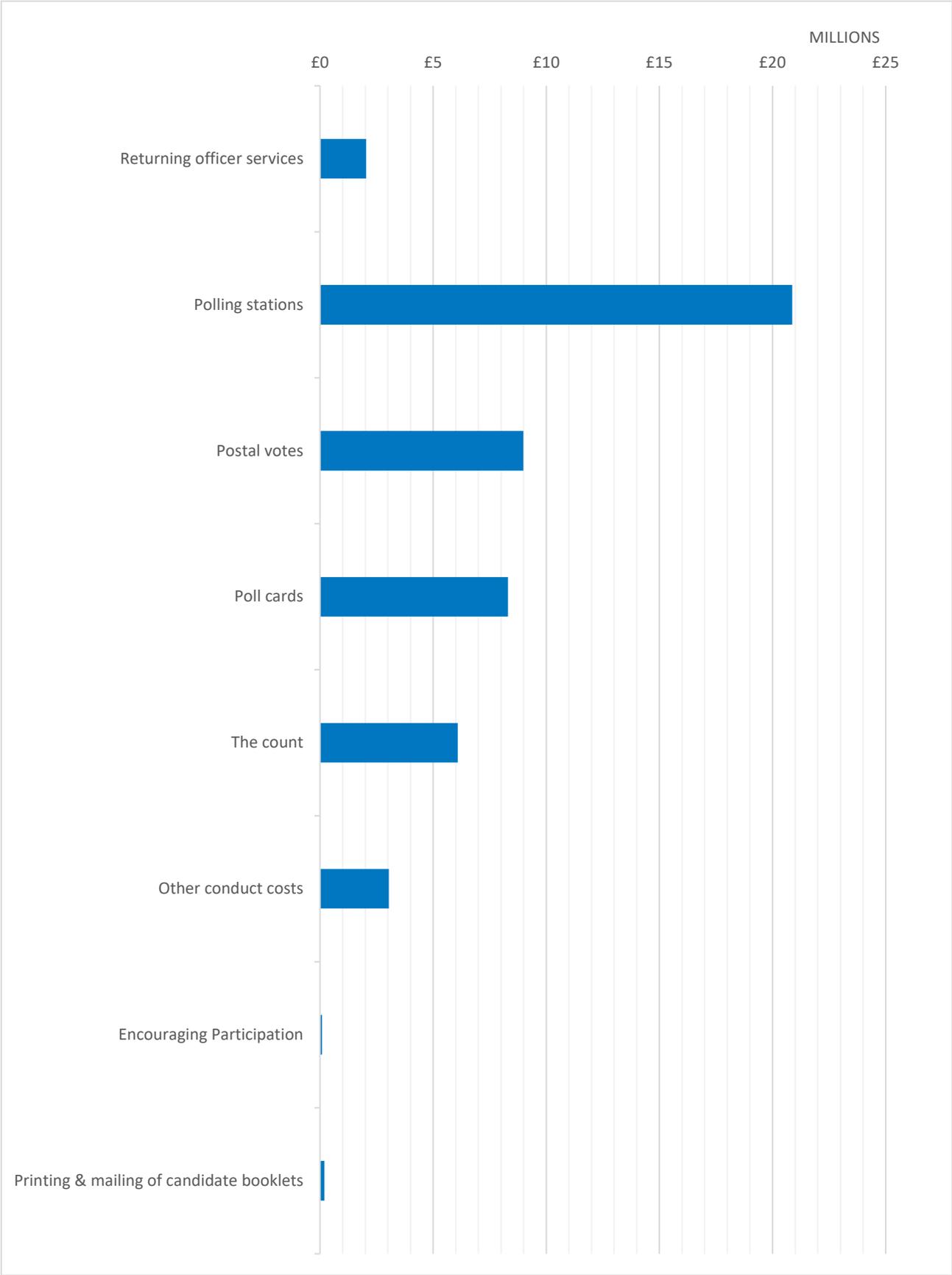
The total amount paid to Returning Officers for the expenses incurred in conducting the elections was £47,372,337.36.

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

Returning Officers' expenditure is grouped into categories reflecting the different aspects of running the poll:

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

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



Breakdown of the cost of the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner Elections

Polling stations

£20,863,797.36 was spent by Returning Officers on polling stations.

This is composed of:

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

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

At the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner elections there were 29,113 polling stations.

9,345,543 votes were cast¹⁵ at the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner elections, representing a turnout of 27.76%. Of these, 5,919,619 votes were cast at polling stations.

Polling station costs at the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner Elections

Presiding officers	£4,799,088.03
Poll clerks	£4,267,464.54
Supervising officers	£522,978.45
Travel and subsistence	£530,690.33
Training	£1,861,278.59
Permanent accommodation	£3,478,198.72
Temporary accommodation	£928,434.52
Preparation and transport	£1,448,036.41
Equipment	£1,011,640.63
Printing ballot papers	£2,015,987.15

Postal votes

£8,983,151.68 was spent by Returning Officers on postal votes.

This is composed of:

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

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

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

5.5 million electors were issued a postal ballot at the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner elections. In areas with combined elections 67.9% of postal electors returned their ballots; in areas with Police and Crime Commissioner elections only, 54.5% returned their postal ballots.

Postal vote costs at the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner Elections

Staff: preparation and issue	£355,370.93
Staff: opening and verification	£1,280,397.22
Training	£14,876.18
Printing and stationery	£2,752,045.93
Postage: outbound	£2,272,279.15
Postage: inbound	£1,307,191.47
Accommodation	£479,808.85
Equipment	£521,181.96

Poll cards

£8,304,356.49 was spent by Returning Officers on poll cards.

This is composed of:

- preparing and printing poll cards; and

¹⁵ This is the total number of votes cast by close of poll, of these 8,883,392 were valid votes.

- posting or delivering poll cards.

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

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

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

Poll card costs at the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner Elections

Staff: preparation	£97,149.94
Equipment	£7,313.57
Printing and stationery	£1,024,509.51
Postage/delivery	£7,175,383.47

The count

£6,088,956.50 was spent by Returning Officers on the verification and counting of votes.

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

- verifying that the number of ballots received does not exceed the number issued; and
- counting the ballot papers.

Verification took place following the close of polls in England and Wales. Where a local authority only held a Police and Crime Commissioner election in their area, counting took place straight after the verification process was completed. Where a local authority had combined polls in their area (i.e. Police and Crime Commissioner

elections and local elections), counting for the local election took place after the verification process was completed. Verification would have taken place immediately after the close of polls and the counting for the Police and Crime Commissioner election took place the day after (as priority is given to the local election).

9.2 million ballots were verified of which 8.9 million valid votes were counted and 311,789 ballots were rejected (at the first count).

Count costs at the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner Elections

Count staff	£2,636,264.50
Supervising staff	£1,493,419.56
Travel and subsistence	£69,668.02
Training	£166,581.46
Accommodation	£1,013,550.40
Equipment	£346,614.39
Transport	£196,486.94
Security	£166,371.23

Encouraging Participation

£92,725 was spent by Returning Officers on encouraging participation.

Under the Police and Crime Commissioner Elections (Functions of Returning Officers) Regulations 2012, there is a requirement for returning officers to undertake activities as they feel appropriate to encourage participation in the PCC election.

The funding is provided to returning officers for activities in encouraging participation at PCC elections in their police area.

Encouraging participation costs at the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner Elections

Encouraging Participation	£92,725.00
---------------------------	------------

Other costs

£3,039,350.33 was claimed by Returning Officers for other costs.

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

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

It also includes the following specific costs:

- costs for running the nominations process (for Police Area Returning Officers);
- publishing notice of election and statement of persons nominated;
- translation services;
- legal advice; and
- employer pension contributions for elections staff if applicable.

Other costs at the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner Elections

Staffing costs	£1,426,539.84
Travel and subsistence	£24,459.21
Training	£652,742.01
Materials and services	£898,993.49
Nominations	£24,634.33
Translation	£2,922.22
Legal advice	£9,059.23
Staff superannuation	£0

Local and Police Area Returning Officers' services

The total amount paid to Local and Police Area Returning Officers in England and Wales for their services in conducting the elections was £2,032,338.28.

While the individuals are also employees of local authorities, the role of the Returning Officer is statutory and legally independent of the local authority. The Returning Officers are personally responsible by law for the effective conduct of the poll. Therefore, the law provides for a fee to be paid to the Returning Officers for their services rendered in delivering the poll.

Fee for services

The cost of Returning Officers' services is made up of the fee itself.

The fee for Local Returning Officers was calculated at a rate of £475 per 10,000 electors. Where this amount would be less than £2,500 they were entitled to a minimum of £2,500 to recognise a minimum level of work that is required regardless of the size of the electorate. Police Area Returning Officers received a flat fee of £8,000 for their services.

Where a poll was combined, the fee for Local Returning Officers was uplifted by 20% to take account of the added complexity of running combined polls (half of this is paid by the Consolidated Fund and the other half by the local authority).

It is at the discretion of the Local Returning Officer whether they claim the whole fee, part of the fee, or do not claim for it at all.

35 of 323 Local Returning Officers opted not to claim some or all of the fee. The

amount not claimed ranged from 0.002% to 50% of the MRA.

A Local Returning Officer may also opt to give a proportion, or all of their fee to one or more people to whom they have delegated responsibility for an aspect of the conduct of the poll. This does not alter the maximum amount that can be claimed.

There is a provision for part or all of the fee to be withheld on the advice of the Electoral Commission, where delivery of a poll was not executed effectively. No fees were withheld under this provision for the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner Elections.

Superannuation

The fees payable to Returning Officers for their services in delivering the Police and Crime Commissioner elections are not pensionable under the terms of the Local Government Pension Scheme. No payments were made to Returning Officers for superannuation in relation to this poll.

Insurance and indemnity

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

Returning Officers in Great Britain generally have insurance to cover public liabilities, employers' liabilities, liabilities incurred in their professional role, and liabilities for personal injury in respect of their duties at General Elections and sometimes other elections.

Cabinet Office provided a further indemnity to cover any gaps in the existing insurance arrangements for the PCC elections.

No costs were incurred or paid under this indemnity arrangement at the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner elections.

Centrally funded expenditure

The total cost of payments made directly to suppliers by the Cabinet Office in respect of the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner elections was £193,590.70.

This cost consisted solely of payments to Williams Lea for the printing and postage of candidate information booklets requested via the choosemypcc.org.uk website or the free phone number provided.

Postal vote 'sweeps'

This is a practice by which Royal Mail undertake a 'sweep' of sorting offices on polling day to identify postal vote return envelopes. These can then be gathered together and delivered to the relevant Returning Officer before the close of the poll so that they can be included in the count.

Although these costs are incurred under the legislative provision for Returning Officers' expenses, for the sake of efficiency HM Treasury has previously agreed that such costs can be paid centrally to Royal Mail on behalf of Returning Officers.

Postal vote 'sweeps' are not mandatory; for the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner elections the government chose not to pay centrally for 'sweeps'.

Other election related expenditure

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

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

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

Party and independent candidate deposits

Candidates who stand in a UK Parliamentary election or a Police and Crime Commissioner election are required to pay a deposit.

In the case of a Police and Crime Commissioner election a deposit of £5,000 is payable by each candidate.

The deposit is held by the Police Area Returning Officer and will be returned if the candidate polls more than 5% of the total number of valid first preference votes cast in the police force area.

If a candidate does not reach this threshold the deposit is forfeited. Police Area Returning Officers are obliged to surrender forfeited deposits to the Consolidated Fund within 24 hours of the result being declared.

Following the 2016 Police and Crime Commissioner elections, £25,000 was paid into the Consolidated Fund in forfeited deposits.

Candidate Election expenses

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

Campaign expenditure

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

Third-party campaigning at PCC elections

Third-party campaigners at PCC elections in England and Wales that are campaigning for or against candidates standing in a police area are subject to spending limits particular to their police area. Complaints about breaches of these rules should be made to the police.

These spending limits vary for each police area and cover spending on most campaign activities, including leaflets, meetings and digital campaigning.

Campaigners authorised by a candidate's agent to incur spending above the spending limit in a police area, are required to submit

a spending return to the returning officer for those expenses. The return must be accompanied by a declaration verifying the return and a copy of the authorisation from the election agent. The return must be completed within 21 days of the election result being declared.

The Electoral Commission

The Electoral Commission is an independent body that was established by Parliament to regulate party and election finance and set standards for well-run elections. The Commission does not regulate local campaigning at PCC elections.

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

The Electoral Commission produces an Annual Report and Accounts each financial year, providing a comprehensive statement of the costs of its activities. The Annual Report and Accounts for 2016-17 covers the period of the Police and Crime Commissioner elections. A copy of the report can be made available on request by contacting the Elections Division at the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities.

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

Appendix A: Summary Data

Financial Summary

	Credit	Debit
	(£,000s)	(£,000s)
Amount drawn down from the Consolidated Fund	57,300	
Payments to Returning Officers		
<i>...in respect of services</i>		2,032
<i>...in respect of expenses</i>		47,372
Payments to Williams Lea for the production and postage of candidate information booklets on request		194
Forfeited candidate deposits	25	
Amount surrendered to the Consolidated Fund		7,700,584
	57,325	7,750,182

Allocated and actual costs

Local and Police Area Returning Officers' services

Police area	Funding allocation (MRA) (£)	Actual expenditure ¹⁶ (£)	+/- (£)
Avon and Somerset	70,726	70,622	(104)
Bedfordshire	30,348	30,289	(59)
Cambridgeshire	39,749	39,749	-
Cheshire	47,535	47,535	-
Cleveland	27,714	26,214	(1,500)
Cumbria	27,809	27,461	(348)
Derbyshire	46,717	46,717	-
Devon and Cornwall	75,378	75,378	-
Dorset	38,108	38,108	-
Durham	30,029	30,029	-
Dyfed-Powys	28,432	28,432	-
Essex	75,025	75,024	(1)
Gloucestershire	31,832	31,785	(47)
Gwent	29,983	29,741	(242)
Hampshire	81,701	81,090	(611)
Hertfordshire	51,424	51,424	-
Humberside	42,319	36,918	(5,401)
Kent	70,524	70,405	(119)
Lancashire	63,925	63,925	-
Leicestershire	47,096	46,988	(108)
Lincolnshire	34,831	34,831	-
Merseyside	61,381	61,381	-
Norfolk	41,018	40,984	(34)
North Wales	36,078	36,078	-
North Yorkshire	39,779	39,656	(123)
Northamptonshire	33,835	33,540	(295)
Northumbria	62,603	61,976	(627)
Nottinghamshire	46,648	46,648	-
South Wales	58,731	58,731	-
South Yorkshire	59,182	59,182	-
Staffordshire	49,378	48,927	(451)
Suffolk	35,421	35,421	-
Surrey	51,268	49,479	(1,789)
Sussex	68,907	68,320	(587)
Thames Valley	94,052	90,568	(3,484)
Warwickshire	29,264	29,264	-
West Mercia	53,823	53,534	(289)

¹⁶ Excludes superannuation, which is not payable in addition to the Maximum Recoverable Amount for Police and Crime Commissioner Elections.

West Midlands	111,452	110,351	(1,101)
West Yorkshire	92,223	92,223	-
Wiltshire and Swindon	33,410	33,410	-
Total	2,049,658	2,032,338	(17,320)

Local and Police Area Returning Officers' expenses

Police area	Funding allocation (MRA)	Actual expenditure	+/-
	(£)	(£)	(£)
Avon and Somerset	2,165,556	1,985,373	(180,183)
Bedfordshire	855,661	759,695	(95,966)
Cambridgeshire	859,615	761,937	(97,678)
Cheshire	1,407,186	1,218,951	(188,235)
Cleveland	772,137	612,552	(159,585)
Cumbria	860,795	782,284	(78,511)
Derbyshire	1,269,977	1,147,120	(122,857)
Devon and Cornwall	2,517,048	2,088,157	(428,891)
Dorset	1,078,746	929,533	(149,213)
Durham	854,111	730,651	(123,460)
Dyfed-Powys	596,772	566,560	(30,212)
Essex	1,788,692	1,556,137	(232,555)
Gloucestershire	696,601	648,086	(48,515)
Gwent	536,508	437,511	(98,997)
Hampshire	1,762,579	1,688,723	(73,856)
Hertfordshire	1,168,846	1,070,951	(97,895)
Humberside	1,127,955	936,959	(190,996)
Kent	2,287,185	2,050,959	(236,226)
Lancashire	1,721,710	1,480,331	(241,379)
Leicestershire	1,359,644	1,182,922	(176,722)
Lincolnshire	1,023,962	943,596	(80,366)
Merseyside	938,430	800,236	(138,194)
Norfolk	1,206,625	1,023,190	(183,435)
North Wales	651,086	593,893	(57,193)
North Yorkshire	1,160,117	1,047,771	(112,346)
Northamptonshire	1,066,243	943,998	(122,245)
Northumbria	1,703,639	1,244,471	(459,168)
Nottinghamshire	1,631,353	1,381,176	(250,177)
South Wales	1,268,247	1,139,485	(128,762)
South Yorkshire	1,349,170	1,097,360	(251,810)
Staffordshire	1,500,019	1,401,051	(98,968)
Suffolk	1,024,340	877,197	(147,143)
Surrey	1,377,874	1,306,926	(70,948)
Sussex	2,058,861	1,840,230	(218,631)
Thames Valley	2,614,253	2,337,712	(276,541)
Warwickshire	727,953	672,837	(55,116)

West Mercia	1,754,008	1,600,747	(153,261)
West Midlands	2,103,163	1,899,263	(203,900)
West Yorkshire	1,960,340	1,761,798	(198,542)
Wiltshire and Swindon	900,830	824,009	(76,821)
Total	53,707,837	47,372,338	(6,335,499)

Candidate Mailing and Website costs

Electoral area	Total cost (£)
Candidate Mailing	193,591
Candidate Website	20,418
Total	214,009

Average costs per elector/vote

Per elector/vote costs by police area

Police Area	Total cost (£)	Electorate	Total votes cast ¹⁷	Cost per elector (£)	Cost per vote (£)
Avon and Somerset	2,055,995	1,221,594	325,758	1.68	6.31
Bedfordshire	789,984	461,088	109,273	1.71	7.23
Cambridgeshire	801,686	598,962	183,027	1.34	4.38
Cheshire	1,266,486	783,208	186,854	1.62	6.78
Cleveland	638,766	404,505	81,535	1.58	7.83
Cumbria	809,745	380,443	97,441	2.13	8.31
Derbyshire	1,193,837	767,777	183,643	1.55	6.50
Devon and Cornwall	2,163,535	1,289,888	293,993	1.68	7.36
Dorset	967,641	574,264	129,403	1.69	7.48
Durham	760,680	458,309	81,341	1.66	9.35
Dyfed-Powys	594,992	383,361	198,096	1.55	3.00
Essex	1,631,161	1,296,684	341,691	1.26	4.77
Gloucestershire	679,871	469,699	143,352	1.45	4.74
Gwent	467,252	409,851	177,181	1.14	2.64
Hampshire	1,769,813	1,425,398	415,355	1.24	4.26
Hertfordshire	1,122,375	842,921	244,593	1.33	4.59
Humberside	973,877	685,583	156,502	1.42	6.22
Kent	2,121,364	1,269,882	273,081	1.67	7.77
Lancashire	1,544,256	1,074,288	311,855	1.44	4.95

¹⁷ Including those rejected as invalid at the first count.

Leicestershire	1,229,910	768,805	155,676	1.60	7.90
Lincolnshire	978,427	541,426	114,766	1.81	8.53
Merseyside	861,617	1,002,336	314,007	0.86	2.74
Norfolk	1,064,174	666,659	158,934	1.60	6.70
North Wales	629,971	513,711	224,882	1.23	2.80
North Yorkshire	1,087,427	603,707	135,641	1.80	8.02
Northamptonshire	977,538	524,169	117,916	1.86	8.29
Northumbria	1,306,447	1,041,155	334,277	1.25	3.91
Nottinghamshire	1,427,824	797,839	173,919	1.79	8.21
South Wales	1,198,216	940,492	415,883	1.27	2.88
South Yorkshire	1,156,542	979,477	288,872	1.18	4.00
Staffordshire	1,449,978	826,091	178,173	1.76	8.14
Suffolk	912,618	545,517	133,494	1.67	6.84
Surrey	1,356,405	855,687	239,935	1.59	5.65
Sussex	1,908,550	1,216,505	281,538	1.57	6.78
Thames Valley	2,428,281	1,672,861	427,739	1.45	5.68
Warwickshire	702,101	418,686	111,886	1.68	6.28
West Mercia	1,654,281	935,170	198,892	1.77	8.32
West Midlands	2,009,614	1,934,860	580,998	1.04	3.46
West Yorkshire	1,854,021	1,575,194	547,460	1.18	3.39
Wiltshire and Swindon	857,419	511,118	126,195	1.68	6.79
England	46,514,245	31,421,755	8,179,015	1.48	5.69
Wales	2,890,431	2,247,415	1,016,042	1.29	2.84

Per elector/vote costs by category

Category	Total cost (£)	Total electorate	Total valid votes cast	Cost per elector (£)	Cost per vote (£)
Returning Officers' services	2,032,338	33,669,170	8,883,392	0.06	0.23
Polling stations ¹⁸	20,863,797	28,156,364	5,489,753	0.74	3.80
Postal votes ¹⁹	8,983,152	5,512,806	3,393,639	1.63	2.65
Poll cards	8,304,356	33,669,170	8,883,392	0.25	0.93
The count	6,093,645	33,669,170	8,883,392	0.18	0.69
Other costs	3,043,929	33,669,170	8,883,392	0.09	0.34

¹⁸ Excludes electors registered to vote by post.

¹⁹ Only includes electors registered to vote by post.

Appendix B: Local Returning Officers' Data

Local Returning Officer

Local Authority	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Combination	Returning Officer's services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
Aberavon	49,074	10,321	43.0%	Combined	2,599	30,645	12,947	8,697	13,963	4,996
Aberconwy	44,953	7,204	49.9%	Combined	2,500	23,439	9,481	8,641	7,459	3,165
Adur	47,854	7,647	34.1%	Combined	2,500	17,425	10,256	7,497	5,608	1,900
Allerdale	72,818	15,221	20.2%	Standalone	3,466	83,375	30,791	24,373	14,559	2,026
Alyn and Deeside	62,697	10,003	35.3%	Combined	3,304	19,777	13,070	11,789	11,853	4,296
Amber Valley	92,271	20,585	33.1%	Combined	5,158	51,730	40,210	13,858	10,705	10,614
Arfon	39,269	6,342	51.9%	Combined	2,500	19,612	7,301	6,906	4,234	1,985
Arun	117,211	15,404	20.0%	Standalone	5,627	80,628	33,091	36,883	12,702	7,971
Ashfield	91,545	15,127	22.2%	Standalone	4,360	62,399	33,653	35,390	23,506	6,782
Ashford	89,834	11,440	20.4%	Standalone	4,376	89,483	24,817	28,295	13,615	7,335
Aylesbury Vale	132,493	19,027	19.3%	Standalone	6,538	118,954	41,384	44,930	23,715	16,435
Babergh	69,424	8,162	20.9%	Standalone	3,325	59,791	10,776	25,564	11,794	10,382
Barnsley	175,697	31,183	27.4%	Combined	9,352	90,400	35,495	40,932	17,445	9,409
Barrow-in-Furness	52,602	3,615	14.8%	Standalone	2,500	29,102	10,975	23,776	10,036	2,072
Basildon	117,996	14,179	29.3%	Combined	6,886	50,493	18,359	13,235	14,839	7,507
Basingstoke and Deane	128,717	19,698	31.9%	Combined	6,863	67,698	24,640	26,497	35,709	15,909
Bassetlaw	85,541	14,215	19.6%	Standalone	4,076	85,583	27,713	32,509	17,867	10,503
Bath and North East Somerset	134,579	21,595	19.4%	Standalone	6,458	87,560	45,377	45,594	36,646	10,130

Local Authority	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Combination	Returning Officer's services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
Bedford	125,276	19,305	25.2%	Standalone	5,932	109,211	35,361	36,843	16,448	17,122
Birmingham	704,415	67,265	32.2%	Combined	38,596	255,013	174,526	92,080	169,807	34,293
Blaby	73,304	9,125	16.9%	Standalone	3,504	34,885	22,298	25,561	6,876	6,646
Blackburn with Darwen	100,097	20,627	37.2%	Combined	5,502	40,783	19,888	12,776	10,537	9,106
Blackpool	100,818	25,689	21.3%	Standalone	4,948	70,918	43,214	23,904	8,181	17,947
Blaenau Gwent	50,575	8,882	42.8%	Combined	2,500	35,440	12,005	8,476	7,858	3,619
Bolsover	57,892	6,716	15.8%	Standalone	2,753	47,780	19,009	25,425	10,052	3,792
Boston	41,907	6,728	19.5%	Standalone	2,500	34,156	15,347	12,274	6,395	4,447
Bournemouth	137,592	17,145	16.7%	Standalone	6,650	100,141	44,160	50,360	19,729	17,639
Bracknell Forest	87,126	13,193	16.7%	Standalone	2,068	46,788	25,762	30,030	17,169	6,445
Bradford	340,906	57,366	38.5%	Combined	17,819	146,248	69,847	57,880	75,823	27,344
Braintree	109,935	15,604	18.7%	Standalone	5,349	87,704	36,617	42,360	17,015	6,700
Breckland	100,833	12,745	19.4%	Standalone	4,859	87,089	25,123	37,717	15,439	9,332
Brecon and Radnorshire	53,793	8,898	56.5%	Combined	2,870	37,421	10,999	9,901	10,804	3,728
Brentwood	58,396	6,883	31.7%	Combined	3,096	33,241	12,775	6,907	12,758	1,521
Bridgend	60,195	11,201	45.0%	Combined	3,192	23,910	16,494	8,338	11,473	4,507
Brighton and Hove	198,634	34,781	20.7%	Standalone	10,126	147,539	62,535	72,211	41,035	28,878
Bristol, City of	316,765	47,550	44.8%	Combined	17,517	115,402	42,355	24,862	169,523	14,219
Broadland	97,225	14,984	22.0%	Standalone	4,602	68,918	31,704	34,303	18,747	15,875
Bromsgrove	62,349	10,351	21.3%	Standalone	3,490	50,684	21,286	22,715	12,656	9,768
Broxbourne	70,897	11,558	26.8%	Combined	3,770	18,178	13,067	8,623	9,419	2,886
Broxtowe	83,437	13,919	23.9%	Standalone	4,009	65,754	23,335	17,201	12,782	1,404
Burnley	64,120	10,428	32.0%	Combined	3,453	23,539	17,661	11,736	7,943	4,269

Local Authority	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Combination	Returning Officer's services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
Caerphilly	62,449	10,554	43.9%	Combined	3,328	27,422	10,222	9,595	7,991	3,141
Calderdale	147,220	33,686	38.3%	Combined	7,799	61,869	43,571	23,386	34,945	9,281
Cambridge	83,630	11,740	39.7%	Combined	5,028	28,249	15,831	9,914	10,270	6,127
Cannock Chase	73,955	11,471	28.2%	Combined	3,889	39,843	15,168	14,950	9,597	4,129
Canterbury	107,874	12,500	19.5%	Standalone	5,613	73,411	18,006	25,387	18,189	14,612
Cardiff Central	57,177	8,844	46.2%	Combined	2,934	30,944	9,455	9,455	11,795	6,418
Cardiff North	65,927	13,750	57.1%	Combined	3,634	39,440	12,239	11,373	13,130	7,009
Cardiff South and Penarth	76,110	8,961	40.2%	Combined	4,153	48,829	12,834	14,404	13,531	7,410
Cardiff West	66,040	11,934	49.1%	Combined	3,659	38,617	11,256	11,158	11,764	6,962
Carlisle	79,142	13,742	33.8%	Combined	4,061	71,932	30,243	14,288	20,214	9,073
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	55,395	12,988	54.7%	Combined	2,949	43,520	14,593	11,736	17,810	3,654
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	56,886	11,641	51.6%	Combined	3,056	34,208	14,357	10,048	20,493	5,666
Castle Point	67,080	9,298	30.9%	Combined	3,576	21,578	11,130	8,507	7,394	4,800
Central Bedfordshire	203,040	31,249	23.5%	Standalone	9,782	167,267	63,495	57,492	28,176	22,276
Ceredigion	52,540	8,867	56.5%	Combined	2,784	30,836	19,488	1,503	11,686	6,828
Charnwood	133,506	16,909	18.0%	Standalone	6,254	66,724	30,832	26,919	17,406	15,164
Chelmsford	127,490	15,272	17.1%	Standalone	6,200	82,341	31,917	31,976	27,721	14,363
Cheltenham	87,130	17,057	36.8%	Combined	4,619	31,301	22,971	12,416	9,680	6,821
Cherwell	109,337	13,266	34.0%	Combined	4,108	53,460	31,019	16,479	12,259	9,816
Cheshire East	281,140	50,982	20.8%	Standalone	13,628	224,157	138,107	74,764	98,639	12,149
Cheshire West and Chester	250,439	34,137	21.3%	Standalone	12,541	187,031	66,458	98,638	45,805	19,960
Chesterfield	79,377	14,112	19.7%	Standalone	3,870	50,477	25,583	20,550	11,741	9,061
Chichester	89,113	13,072	21.4%	Standalone	4,418	61,137	23,799	32,009	10,097	8,008

Local Authority	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Combination	Returning Officer's services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
Chiltern	70,126	9,291	19.5%	Standalone	3,474	55,207	19,635	23,383	9,866	6,723
Chorley	82,659	23,543	37.8%	Combined	4,377	34,911	36,183	15,437	10,889	3,517
Christchurch	38,456	6,130	22.2%	Standalone	2,500	34,723	13,559	16,359	5,838	4,590
Clwyd South	54,169	8,390	41.5%	Combined	2,927	28,025	11,034	9,384	8,355	2,283
Clwyd West	57,641	9,033	46.0%	Combined	3,078	34,224	11,892	11,121	9,353	3,481
Colchester	126,151	18,055	35.7%	Combined	6,612	59,172	37,032	20,611	21,423	8,317
Copeland	53,407	9,928	18.0%	Standalone	2,597	62,612	24,255	18,438	10,146	3,390
Corby	46,704	8,549	20.1%	Standalone	2,500	24,581	18,508	12,198	8,212	3,785
Cornwall	409,571	70,105	18.9%	Standalone	20,209	345,979	89,028	135,501	82,734	60,808
Cotswold	67,511	11,841	23.8%	Standalone	3,298	95,114	24,526	23,366	17,315	4,307
County Durham	381,324	78,489	18.0%	Standalone	18,346	322,352	144,558	92,390	42,865	24,355
Coventry	231,349	24,126	28.0%	Combined	12,145	105,053	31,357	26,713	63,408	31,200
Craven	43,294	7,437	34.1%	Combined	2,500	33,780	14,000	9,240	4,931	2,232
Crawley	77,079	12,479	30.7%	Combined	4,131	30,216	12,142	14,118	13,702	2,108
Cynon Valley	50,292	9,579	39.0%	Combined	2,716	21,654	11,360	9,706	9,088	1,766
Dacorum	108,453	15,590	17.8%	Standalone	5,207	65,901	26,166	28,494	29,140	2,617
Darlington	76,985	15,241	18.3%	Standalone	3,683	40,017	23,633	24,208	8,219	4,434
Dartford	74,369	11,063	19.0%	Standalone	3,449	88,942	20,695	23,851	18,276	4,039
Daventry	60,583	10,420	33.9%	Combined	2,945	40,561	15,197	12,351	9,688	4,043
Delyn	53,489	8,949	44.0%	Combined	2,845	24,047	11,314	10,055	10,022	3,684
Derby	175,741	28,628	33.7%	Combined	9,295	54,240	22,462	17,564	28,148	17,352
Derbyshire Dales	55,757	10,045	23.7%	Standalone	2,697	74,676	21,144	20,415	7,464	5,635
Doncaster	218,043	58,568	20.2%	Standalone	10,286	127,336	101,992	73,719	38,700	20,730

Local Authority	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Combination	Returning Officer's services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
Dover	84,450	13,959	22.5%	Standalone	4,085	61,097	26,528	33,687	16,077	7,124
Dudley	242,389	29,993	30.5%	Combined	12,544	103,401	27,670	29,905	30,162	8,526
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	43,279	5,740	47.5%	Combined	2,500	31,227	7,122	7,645	4,521	2,129
East Cambridgeshire	62,919	6,121	18.3%	Standalone	3,021	60,505	13,665	21,821	14,675	4,375
East Devon	109,986	13,561	19.7%	Standalone	5,070	76,450	24,431	40,323	8,910	4,697
East Dorset	70,354	10,925	23.1%	Standalone	3,373	48,104	22,576	18,606	8,521	7,810
East Hampshire	90,808	13,913	25.0%	Standalone	4,229	68,192	25,484	31,630	15,555	8,157
East Hertfordshire	105,417	16,248	19.3%	Standalone	5,077	85,187	34,801	41,453	21,954	13,331
East Lindsey	104,190	16,200	21.2%	Standalone	4,843	101,933	34,650	35,140	16,999	10,672
East Northamptonshire	67,523	12,898	21.8%	Standalone	3,216	54,205	29,801	15,910	5,707	16,787
East Riding of Yorkshire	260,387	30,701	21.3%	Standalone	8,000	216,278	36,045	98,543	33,753	8,561
East Staffordshire	85,208	17,822	22.3%	Standalone	4,157	58,059	30,985	26,031	12,757	2,753
Eastbourne	72,757	13,626	21.8%	Standalone	3,492	35,468	29,190	26,198	10,605	8,413
Eastleigh	96,132	19,213	34.2%	Combined	5,127	33,604	26,288	11,661	17,387	16,247
Eden	41,635	5,379	23.4%	Standalone	2,500	69,921	15,206	15,712	15,121	7,584
Elmbridge	99,723	17,443	36.9%	Combined	3,669	53,837	26,050	19,716	21,713	10,610
Epping Forest	101,188	9,137	26.8%	Combined	5,218	62,706	16,030	20,655	13,371	5,445
Epsom and Ewell	56,939	7,236	17.3%	Standalone	2,761	40,082	19,801	19,513	12,033	29,319
Erewash	86,372	15,359	20.0%	Standalone	4,147	47,375	29,860	26,134	16,177	7,632
Exeter	86,847	13,794	39.3%	Combined	4,703	36,091	24,012	16,283	12,223	5,569
Fareham	88,591	13,094	35.7%	Combined	4,682	29,578	15,210	5,265	11,086	1,437
Fenland	74,975	11,296	18.5%	Standalone	3,592	49,403	25,882	25,744	22,676	4,007
Forest Heath	39,145	5,714	19.9%	Standalone	2,500	33,224	10,645	13,037	5,363	2,867

Local Authority	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Combination	Returning Officer's services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
Forest of Dean	65,849	10,752	21.5%	Standalone	3,135	48,024	20,203	22,632	12,122	6,526
Fylde	59,855	11,902	21.0%	Standalone	2,898	54,195	23,981	14,481	13,245	9,564
Gateshead	144,292	45,769	35.7%	Combined	7,044	42,598	41,631	9,941	15,792	2,080
Gedling	87,373	13,894	23.1%	Standalone	4,225	46,919	26,231	35,160	22,850	15,683
Gloucester	90,022	17,867	34.5%	Combined	4,782	31,261	19,827	11,582	8,347	600
Gosport	61,862	7,272	31.9%	Combined	3,258	21,646	9,184	5,386	7,999	3,554
Gower	60,631	11,795	50.1%	Combined	3,337	32,238	10,263	7,194	5,812	3,032
Gravesham	73,996	14,622	19.4%	Standalone	3,579	63,704	30,799	21,818	15,805	2,430
Great Yarmouth	72,731	11,245	28.5%	Combined	3,781	27,143	15,654	15,750	7,735	8,196
Guildford	102,851	23,123	21.5%	Standalone	4,950	64,137	44,549	35,674	21,188	9,396
Halton	93,979	6,796	26.7%	Combined	5,002	40,999	12,941	11,661	15,550	7,051
Hambleton	68,684	12,090	24.3%	Standalone	3,328	59,388	24,050	22,924	10,939	3,973
Harborough	64,566	11,533	24.4%	Standalone	3,146	59,057	18,772	24,086	5,301	3,953
Harlow	61,072	8,521	31.5%	Combined	3,277	16,471	9,569	10,019	6,705	2,617
Harrogate	118,617	21,931	26.7%	Combined	6,270	76,082	41,016	21,661	15,387	8,489
Hart	69,003	9,549	35.8%	Combined	3,605	28,801	17,821	11,926	26,795	2,292
Hartlepool	69,694	10,087	27.8%	Combined	3,654	28,096	12,032	6,285	7,926	4,364
Hastings	60,719	10,826	35.3%	Combined	3,226	21,313	9,871	12,241	14,579	0
Havant	93,973	11,904	29.8%	Combined	4,465	29,041	11,489	9,227	13,074	475
Herefordshire, County of	137,409	19,940	17.5%	Standalone	6,819	145,127	35,232	41,210	52,476	33,593
Hertsmere	74,785	10,955	22.2%	Standalone	3,634	72,496	24,065	17,931	16,169	10,493
High Peak	70,657	10,777	18.5%	Standalone	3,504	62,353	18,615	14,826	17,111	8,968
Hinckley and Bosworth	84,263	13,589	17.9%	Standalone	4,108	50,387	24,633	13,830	13,862	4,132

Local Authority	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Combination	Returning Officer's services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
Horsham	102,434	17,123	21.1%	Standalone	4,879	73,094	28,080	34,020	13,997	9,574
Huntingdonshire	128,774	15,249	29.6%	Combined	6,807	80,434	19,024	26,944	11,750	5,881
Hyndburn	61,324	11,858	33.4%	Combined	3,144	31,023	20,912	10,134	9,406	5,635
Ipswich	92,936	17,691	33.5%	Combined	5,020	33,347	22,380	9,041	9,339	4,144
Isle of Wight	107,717	16,650	16.2%	Standalone	5,244	67,424	24,865	36,045	17,382	8,336
Isles of Scilly	1,687	120	18.4%	Standalone	2,500	3,899	369	832	1,036	160
Islwyn	54,465	8,653	41.5%	Combined	2,919	27,322	10,058	8,405	8,428	3,979
Kettering	71,193	16,911	22.0%	Standalone	3,434	45,035	32,637	23,746	30,502	12,702
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	116,055	16,331	19.6%	Standalone	5,531	84,541	25,261	35,910	10,075	7,725
Kingston upon Hull, City of	184,264	16,546	25.4%	Combined	8,973	85,181	21,791	32,381	21,601	9,361
Kirklees	303,747	51,182	35.7%	Combined	16,198	130,368	55,636	57,630	51,014	21,603
Knowsley	110,822	17,258	26.1%	Combined	5,901	39,784	19,272	13,375	14,323	6,764
Lancaster	98,654	14,198	23.5%	Standalone	5,059	70,073	33,998	32,177	16,780	7,005
Leeds	538,012	99,826	34.9%	Combined	29,264	284,074	135,920	109,599	60,000	41,136
Leicester	230,910	29,679	24.9%	Standalone	11,004	154,148	56,704	80,780	44,583	50,450
Lewes	71,324	11,564	22.2%	Standalone	3,660	52,415	47,216	8,772	19,968	11,645
Lichfield	79,530	7,993	20.6%	Standalone	3,836	85,792	34,117	28,418	22,295	4,690
Lincoln	63,270	7,908	30.2%	Combined	3,465	34,340	13,328	8,351	15,639	5,221
Liverpool	315,909	44,308	31.7%	Combined	16,850	77,263	41,572	24,659	47,882	11,790
Llanelli	59,651	14,242	48.1%	Combined	3,171	39,271	14,759	11,736	20,712	3,762
Luton	132,772	16,677	23.3%	Standalone	6,575	89,810	35,273	46,620	22,448	7,828
Maidstone	114,582	20,344	32.4%	Combined	6,107	57,178	19,832	17,300	15,208	6,150
Maldon	47,929	5,789	17.4%	Standalone	2,500	30,579	10,703	16,228	7,533	7,418

Local Authority	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Combination	Returning Officer's services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
Malvern Hills	59,028	7,891	21.5%	Standalone	2,835	64,433	16,680	22,283	13,804	4,646
Mansfield	77,862	12,182	19.3%	Standalone	3,805	46,098	25,870	28,992	16,240	13,078
Medway	191,441	33,851	18.6%	Standalone	9,181	149,234	78,426	66,904	46,046	1,119
Melton	38,167	4,257	18.4%	Standalone	2,500	44,449	12,973	7,327	11,239	6,182
Mendip	82,706	16,324	22.7%	Standalone	4,162	82,811	35,482	31,084	11,238	3,067
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	53,754	8,503	39.1%	Combined	2,908	39,883	10,842	10,005	4,950	3,944
Mid Devon	59,621	8,588	19.4%	Standalone	2,836	72,975	10,094	21,388	5,827	10,609
Mid Suffolk	77,119	10,528	22.1%	Standalone	3,648	72,257	14,733	28,866	12,445	9,765
Mid Sussex	107,790	14,457	19.2%	Standalone	5,213	70,562	28,494	36,607	26,222	5,961
Middlesbrough	93,339	12,272	18.9%	Standalone	2,968	73,046	29,305	24,179	27,351	18,277
Milton Keynes	181,829	27,752	33.6%	Combined	9,723	76,635	31,291	28,945	20,271	5,609
Mole Valley	65,953	12,130	37.4%	Combined	3,550	43,516	15,136	12,467	13,476	7,939
Monmouth	64,197	9,929	48.8%	Combined	3,430	35,936	16,931	1,152	17,180	3,508
Montgomeryshire	48,682	7,039	49.6%	Combined	2,574	29,511	8,747	9,159	8,642	3,215
Neath	55,395	12,646	46.2%	Combined	2,921	32,458	14,535	9,819	15,369	4,996
New Forest	139,055	18,915	19.7%	Standalone	6,715	90,293	33,667	48,625	29,813	10,521
Newark and Sherwood	86,264	15,135	21.8%	Standalone	4,160	78,814	25,955	36,578	14,174	10,992
Newcastle upon Tyne	187,797	74,658	43.9%	Combined	10,450	81,925	81,868	32,272	54,076	5,648
Newcastle under Lyme	91,168	13,784	39.5%	Combined	4,517	55,381	20,226	8,971	13,696	340
Newport East	55,750	8,467	37.4%	Combined	3,000	23,887	8,553	9,307	7,833	1,292
Newport West	62,169	10,896	44.9%	Combined	3,315	26,892	10,809	9,540	7,753	1,517
North Devon	74,372	10,687	17.6%	Standalone	3,579	66,684	13,693	29,555	12,099	10,518
North Dorset	50,332	7,182	25.0%	Standalone	2,541	43,752	13,433	17,309	10,748	3,627

Local Authority	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Combination	Returning Officer's services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
North East Derbyshire	77,751	11,481	19.5%	Standalone	3,748	70,260	24,602	34,802	9,068	7,843
North East Lincolnshire	115,221	15,881	26.4%	Combined	6,009	62,849	36,630	22,573	15,371	12,213
North Hertfordshire	98,566	15,944	31.9%	Combined	5,185	41,701	33,986	22,157	10,553	6,435
North Kesteven	84,701	8,929	20.6%	Standalone	4,046	74,457	23,606	30,234	18,722	17,246
North Lincolnshire	125,711	25,280	20.6%	Standalone	5,936	98,731	48,330	46,906	10,270	7,285
North Norfolk	82,222	10,690	21.7%	Standalone	3,968	93,868	17,649	33,749	12,159	13,884
North Somerset	158,745	24,137	20.6%	Standalone	7,793	115,501	56,510	63,015	20,189	23,200
North Tyneside	154,514	36,874	37.4%	Combined	8,024	43,488	32,097	12,223	16,057	3,075
North Warwickshire	48,737	5,171	18.4%	Standalone	2,500	42,544	11,755	17,210	8,815	6,975
North West Leicestershire	73,317	9,400	16.3%	Standalone	3,472	57,152	17,643	18,128	13,936	7,524
Northampton	151,993	29,544	21.4%	Standalone	7,390	137,074	57,157	54,579	14,727	14,262
Northumberland	235,333	50,584	22.1%	Standalone	11,419	170,254	101,328	80,178	15,472	41,635
Norwich	96,776	21,055	36.4%	Combined	5,444	40,064	22,353	17,967	17,248	632
Nottingham	200,678	36,209	21.8%	Standalone	9,888	93,795	62,357	80,479	28,522	16,783
Nuneaton and Bedworth	94,054	9,110	32.4%	Combined	4,964	40,855	12,459	13,662	10,256	3,951
Oadby and Wigston	42,279	6,949	20.8%	Standalone	2,500	21,755	19,463	16,739	4,444	4,268
Ogmore	54,502	9,076	43.4%	Combined	2,910	24,150	13,330	7,524	11,817	4,408
Oxford	98,789	9,155	38.8%	Combined	5,670	42,585	11,808	18,642	7,468	2,736
Pendle	65,191	11,633	40.4%	Combined	3,526	25,778	14,671	12,855	5,952	2,863
Peterborough	132,927	22,410	36.6%	Combined	7,187	62,646	23,124	21,642	40,883	2,375
Plymouth	183,333	35,007	32.7%	Combined	9,828	95,322	43,033	32,541	36,505	7,191
Pontypridd	58,277	10,424	44.1%	Combined	3,078	24,714	11,571	11,225	10,237	2,185
Poole	113,182	15,871	19.0%	Standalone	5,609	84,676	39,346	44,836	13,048	7,414

Local Authority	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Combination	Returning Officer's services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
Portsmouth	141,495	17,386	31.4%	Combined	7,500	47,424	13,431	24,756	8,539	2,769
Preseli Pembrokeshire	56,414	10,980	50.5%	Combined	3,028	34,449	14,159	10,059	20,493	5,546
Preston	94,492	18,171	32.8%	Combined	5,181	43,024	20,971	18,280	13,449	6,293
Purbeck	35,655	4,838	21.2%	Standalone	2,500	36,794	11,828	15,846	6,427	1,595
Reading	105,469	18,192	34.0%	Combined	5,615	56,901	29,075	22,782	14,167	27,552
Redcar and Cleveland	101,769	15,992	17.4%	Standalone	4,837	64,932	34,602	35,737	12,150	6,270
Redditch	72,858	8,296	24.6%	Combined	3,295	29,660	14,162	19,398	13,533	7,848
Reigate and Banstead	104,621	18,486	32.7%	Combined	5,411	46,871	19,669	20,590	22,861	10,108
Rhondda	49,758	9,890	47.2%	Combined	2,741	25,169	11,248	9,615	8,929	2,066
Ribble Valley	44,482	4,732	19.4%	Standalone	2,500	46,559	13,777	17,594	6,179	5,298
Richmondshire	35,420	5,486	19.3%	Standalone	2,500	39,973	12,984	12,651	5,415	3,261
Rochford	65,326	10,427	33.8%	Combined	3,459	23,567	13,398	6,048	5,086	1,551
Rossendale	51,876	8,806	34.2%	Combined	2,768	17,688	13,780	7,355	4,702	4,699
Rother	71,508	9,183	21.3%	Standalone	3,436	56,679	20,934	26,431	20,290	10,117
Rotherham	196,887	49,491	33.5%	Combined	10,417	83,799	57,413	34,307	46,928	11,753
Rugby	76,946	12,397	33.9%	Combined	4,042	43,376	18,450	13,548	9,075	5,135
Runnymede	58,899	7,618	30.1%	Combined	2,888	26,265	14,849	9,837	14,936	9,014
Rushcliffe	85,139	24,134	27.8%	Standalone	4,125	68,158	45,003	32,325	21,615	15,602
Rushmoor	64,999	10,433	31.6%	Combined	3,389	26,007	15,900	9,232	7,014	5,510
Rutland	28,493	3,859	19.2%	Standalone	2,500	31,365	6,691	9,175	2,118	3,344
Ryedale	40,367	7,099	22.5%	Standalone	2,500	53,538	15,857	13,718	10,753	7,660
Sandwell	227,471	22,637	27.4%	Combined	10,828	94,971	32,857	31,590	24,622	7,211
Scarborough	81,276	12,442	18.7%	Standalone	3,996	57,513	34,042	26,959	11,374	10,867

Local Authority	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Combination	Returning Officer's services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
Sedgemoor	88,910	13,047	18.6%	Standalone	4,281	68,323	23,358	25,074	20,366	8,195
Sefton	202,857	31,635	31.9%	Combined	10,868	82,138	38,336	38,878	36,095	16,154
Selby	64,696	11,156	21.6%	Standalone	3,064	65,901	20,695	25,584	7,757	10,292
Sevenoaks	86,521	11,818	20.3%	Standalone	4,157	87,914	19,259	33,830	17,169	4,616
Sheffield	388,850	76,421	34.7%	Combined	21,127	119,378	75,183	66,671	34,552	6,031
Shepway	79,320	15,705	22.8%	Standalone	3,848	58,852	29,371	25,662	22,225	20,282
Shropshire	232,482	33,641	16.9%	Standalone	11,081	228,752	66,156	78,163	41,754	15,471
Slough	94,623	13,335	29.7%	Combined	5,303	37,829	22,976	27,548	5,621	13,874
Solihull	157,766	23,047	31.8%	Combined	8,433	48,300	23,642	30,619	12,483	5,592
South Buckinghamshire	51,517	8,370	18.9%	Standalone	2,563	32,724	20,536	18,662	9,442	3,168
South Cambridgeshire	115,737	15,323	34.7%	Combined	6,114	78,937	23,347	26,854	14,246	6,109
South Derbyshire	71,959	11,136	18.8%	Standalone	3,545	51,402	17,819	25,813	10,109	3,535
South Gloucestershire	207,256	37,068	20.4%	Standalone	9,835	147,028	75,294	76,798	27,190	24,001
South Hams	67,305	9,066	20.2%	Standalone	3,264	64,191	18,138	26,013	9,503	6,953
South Holland	68,917	8,973	18.0%	Standalone	3,354	43,597	17,279	27,448	6,509	10,492
South Kesteven	106,090	18,171	20.6%	Standalone	5,138	82,150	31,900	37,037	16,378	5,634
South Lakeland	80,839	17,406	37.0%	Combined	4,337	57,999	40,890	26,601	23,967	5,654
South Norfolk	100,817	17,796	22.7%	Standalone	4,799	89,224	28,679	39,914	9,026	3,331
South Northamptonshire	69,660	11,406	21.7%	Standalone	3,346	61,056	24,339	24,183	17,632	12,340
South Oxfordshire	103,691	12,596	18.5%	Standalone	5,104	90,107	21,847	41,390	28,186	6,225
South Ribble	82,886	16,086	24.2%	Standalone	4,093	47,646	38,397	30,397	9,219	6,926
South Somerset	123,866	25,898	22.8%	Standalone	6,138	124,924	43,239	42,286	20,381	1,195
South Staffordshire	84,380	10,063	17.9%	Standalone	4,053	83,869	20,469	25,763	13,717	13,891

Local Authority	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Combination	Returning Officer's services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
South Tyneside	114,981	37,314	34.9%	Combined	5,994	44,953	47,208	9,758	18,510	4,018
Southampton	163,260	25,100	31.6%	Combined	8,817	46,612	22,391	26,924	23,196	27,949
Southend-on-Sea	128,316	17,010	31.5%	Combined	6,602	50,227	25,689	13,038	21,339	5,992
Spelthorne	73,643	9,663	20.9%	Standalone	3,545	44,314	24,284	28,154	23,303	24,882
St Albans	106,068	17,067	39.6%	Combined	5,642	47,209	21,694	20,623	22,084	7,176
St Edmundsbury	80,880	12,852	25.3%	Standalone	3,946	75,459	20,754	23,681	14,206	6,509
St. Helens	134,406	27,451	29.8%	Combined	7,172	43,991	27,459	15,891	11,185	6,141
Stafford	97,910	11,957	22.5%	Standalone	4,645	118,829	25,035	34,961	31,693	13,165
Staffordshire Moorlands	78,457	9,822	17.2%	Standalone	3,792	74,965	18,125	16,261	13,777	6,978
Stevenage	62,674	22,000	35.0%	Combined	3,352	20,484	22,902	11,550	8,305	3,643
Stockton-on-Tees	139,703	32,272	20.6%	Standalone	6,755	88,892	72,292	27,591	27,742	8,150
Stoke-on-Trent	178,418	18,535	15.3%	Standalone	9,000	127,824	39,433	58,294	28,365	26,458
Stratford on Avon	96,640	16,768	23.9%	Standalone	4,671	89,521	31,930	30,288	13,379	20,986
Stroud	91,349	15,214	41.7%	Combined	4,820	44,010	19,128	15,498	17,592	10,752
Suffolk Coastal	96,407	18,159	26.4%	Standalone	4,639	82,249	37,559	45,328	11,532	12,918
Sunderland	204,238	89,131	33.4%	Combined	11,045	59,593	84,296	18,163	37,706	14,453
Surrey Heath	65,139	8,423	18.0%	Standalone	3,116	39,059	19,424	23,340	19,339	5,548
Swale	100,094	13,256	18.5%	Standalone	4,660	67,157	23,462	22,787	12,597	4,452
Swansea East	57,589	9,551	36.0%	Combined	3,121	30,997	9,194	7,124	5,212	3,011
Swansea West	54,593	9,496	41.1%	Combined	3,049	30,017	10,737	6,754	5,452	3,011
Swindon	151,675	27,445	34.1%	Combined	8,307	57,335	27,769	18,138	20,175	4,553
Tamworth	57,065	9,689	32.0%	Combined	3,038	31,282	10,952	12,775	9,626	5,772
Tandridge	64,045	9,074	35.2%	Combined	3,327	29,443	10,684	11,425	12,799	2,530

Local Authority	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Combination	Returning Officer's services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
Taunton Deane	81,911	13,692	20.9%	Standalone	3,938	66,331	25,886	26,396	15,356	2,512
Teignbridge	101,798	16,807	21.3%	Standalone	4,928	73,341	25,997	34,297	18,611	6,058
Telford and The Wrekin	124,608	34,930	19.9%	Standalone	5,843	76,795	70,978	30,824	12,544	10,988
Tendring	109,057	15,767	19.1%	Standalone	5,225	74,768	32,916	38,327	6,343	7,310
Test Valley	93,807	16,781	21.0%	Standalone	4,461	90,655	36,029	34,080	25,277	8,791
Tewkesbury	67,838	8,604	22.4%	Standalone	3,131	54,860	14,627	21,619	10,736	3,958
Thanet	97,378	12,089	17.9%	Standalone	4,655	63,988	23,537	27,842	18,784	5,015
Three Rivers	67,380	8,616	35.3%	Combined	3,595	32,666	12,397	8,849	6,421	2,447
Thurrock	112,839	16,437	30.0%	Combined	5,950	51,306	17,946	11,033	23,262	2,046
Tonbridge and Malling	91,527	14,418	20.9%	Standalone	4,443	65,052	37,369	31,860	15,208	4,843
Torbay	100,853	16,537	25.8%	Combined	5,461	41,617	17,139	17,016	21,251	12,201
Torfaen	60,246	11,598	39.3%	Combined	3,249	35,626	13,000	9,819	7,481	1,747
Torridge	51,647	7,444	19.2%	Standalone	2,500	57,060	24,249	17,473	11,588	22,901
Tunbridge Wells	78,496	13,791	33.1%	Combined	4,252	37,218	18,366	13,085	7,029	3,590
Uttlesford	63,909	8,669	19.6%	Standalone	3,074	66,372	18,687	22,432	12,705	8,962
Vale of Clwyd	56,322	10,589	43.0%	Combined	2,995	23,334	13,933	10,223	11,889	4,506
Vale of Glamorgan	71,178	13,104	53.2%	Combined	3,779	54,995	17,811	11,464	18,210	9,947
Vale of White Horse	94,425	11,120	20.3%	Standalone	4,954	83,420	22,920	41,389	27,981	6,273
Wakefield	245,309	38,868	30.2%	Combined	13,143	116,172	41,560	41,073	42,723	9,721
Walsall	193,641	22,994	30.3%	Combined	10,355	104,551	28,293	32,442	27,821	9,335
Warrington	157,650	27,163	34.3%	Combined	8,364	60,292	35,989	23,907	30,608	6,152
Warwick	102,309	14,910	24.1%	Standalone	5,087	109,827	34,025	41,774	23,675	10,134
Watford	69,614	11,875	37.0%	Combined	3,714	38,900	19,190	9,707	15,177	7,171

Local Authority	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Combination	Returning Officer's services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
Waveney	89,606	14,448	21.7%	Standalone	4,343	55,788	22,207	33,724	16,528	11,220
Waverley	91,017	14,887	21.7%	Standalone	4,431	76,561	26,199	31,947	24,181	7,698
Wealden	119,433	19,546	20.7%	Standalone	5,746	88,449	40,441	44,823	25,601	19,969
Wellingborough	56,513	9,645	21.0%	Standalone	2,709	37,711	19,583	22,870	7,977	5,695
Welwyn Hatfield	79,067	12,705	35.2%	Combined	4,248	28,561	20,935	11,687	8,328	3,071
West Berkshire	115,265	21,564	21.4%	Standalone	5,572	91,922	37,023	45,352	12,315	11,403
West Devon	42,868	6,769	21.0%	Standalone	2,500	46,966	18,802	16,470	5,822	4,969
West Dorset	79,699	11,230	32.4%	Combined	4,285	47,338	16,199	16,140	11,589	2,429
West Lancashire	85,267	15,359	32.3%	Combined	4,489	54,227	20,742	14,276	14,605	5,297
West Lindsey	72,351	10,577	21.0%	Standalone	3,485	75,743	20,689	27,019	10,055	9,797
West Oxfordshire	81,093	8,588	32.1%	Combined	4,233	45,859	11,694	18,434	8,109	2,464
West Somerset	26,856	3,287	20.7%	Standalone	2,500	40,293	8,823	8,533	6,872	2,176
Weymouth and Portland	48,994	6,446	33.3%	Combined	2,650	29,772	12,558	11,332	8,149	2,349
Wiltshire	359,443	62,003	21.1%	Standalone	17,103	303,545	128,427	131,943	113,025	10,905
Winchester	85,979	15,742	44.6%	Combined	4,735	43,354	19,189	30,358	9,873	2,421
Windsor and Maidenhead	101,487	15,163	17.4%	Standalone	5,027	66,529	30,061	34,366	9,816	11,202
Wirral	238,342	40,532	35.1%	Combined	12,590	61,905	40,148	25,955	33,168	18,384
Woking	72,857	13,272	38.9%	Combined	3,831	30,180	25,431	14,546	15,139	2,740
Wokingham	120,354	19,851	32.4%	Combined	6,449	51,849	21,671	19,897	10,851	6,772
Wolverhampton	177,829	19,211	28.7%	Combined	9,450	78,095	29,055	30,336	33,291	9,071
Worcester	74,311	11,826	33.4%	Combined	3,644	46,339	15,253	10,687	14,106	656
Worthing	80,649	13,214	32.0%	Combined	3,866	23,843	13,593	14,182	6,395	3,118
Wrexham	51,547	8,478	39.6%	Combined	2,805	19,959	10,957	8,867	8,247	2,058

Local Authority	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Combination	Returning Officer's services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
Wychavon	95,230	15,551	21.4%	Standalone	4,497	86,687	29,493	32,370	13,179	12,443
Wycombe	125,237	17,226	17.6%	Standalone	6,167	67,969	36,214	49,076	11,210	5,855
Wyre	82,567	19,927	23.9%	Standalone	3,987	64,443	39,749	33,071	8,429	6,852
Wyre Forest	76,895	11,411	31.2%	Combined	4,030	27,867	19,206	5,747	11,076	5,454
Ynys Môn	50,345	9,224	51.2%	Combined	2,624	36,700	11,711	7,677	10,538	3,551
York	151,353	15,513	19.5%	Standalone	7,498	118,149	44,870	28,605	22,738	21,117
Total	33,669,170	5,523,905	27.8%	-	1,712,338	20,863,295	8,982,965	8,304,366	5,886,254	2,772,074

Appendix C: Police Area Returning Officers' Data

Police Area Returning Officer

Police area	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Returning Officer's Services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
Avon and Somerset	1,221,594	202,598	26.9%	8,000	-	-	-	8,256	9,126
Bedfordshire	461,088	67,231	23.9%	8,000	-	-	-	-	1,438
Cambridgeshire	598,962	82,139	31%	8,000	-	-	-	753	1,392
Cheshire	783,208	119,078	24.4%	8,000	-	-	-	-	8,092
Cleveland	404,505	70,623	20.6%	8,000	-	-	-	1,706	-
Cumbria	380,443	65,291	25.9%	8,000	-	-	-	3,950	2,200
Derbyshire	767,777	128,839	24.4%	8,000	-	-	-	20,220	1,380
Devon and Cornwall	1,289,888	208,485	23.1%	8,000	-	-	-	16,441	7,176
Dorset	574,264	79,767	22.9%	8,000	-	-	-	4,063	4,223
Durham	458,309	93,730	18.1%	8,000	-	-	-	-	1,071
Dyfed-Powys	383,361	74,655	52.4%	8,000	-	-	-	3,080	8,009
Essex	1,296,684	171,048	26.6%	8,000	-	-	-	5,274	1,626
Gloucestershire	469,699	81,335	31.2%	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Gwent	421,076	70,826	42.7%	8,000	-	-	-	1,430	2,354
Hampshire	1,425,398	215,650	29.5%	8,000	-	-	-	5,475	22,650
Hertfordshire	842,921	142,558	29.4%	8,000	-	-	-	-	2,521
Humberside	685,583	88,408	23.1%	8,000	-	-	-	8,238	4,068

Police area	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Returning Officer's Services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
Kent	1,269,882	198,856	21.8%	8,000	-	-	-	5,803	13,744
Lancashire	1,074,288	212,959	29.6%	8,000	-	-	-	-	7,342
Leicestershire	768,805	105,300	20.6%	8,000	-	-	-	4,942	4,074
Lincolnshire	541,426	77,486	21.5%	8,000	-	-	-	4,126	4,587
Merseyside	1,002,336	161,184	31.7%	8,000	-	-	-	1,453	3,827
Norfolk	666,659	104,846	24.1%	8,000	-	-	-	302	905
North Wales	513,711	83,952	44.5%	8,000	504	-	-	1,102	12,774
North Yorkshire	603,707	93,154	22.8%	8,000	-	-	-	2,721	12,017
Northamptonshire	524,169	99,373	22.9%	8,000	-	-	-	10,896	5,761
Northumbria	1,041,155	334,330	33.8%	8,000	-	-	-	8,425	7,883
Nottinghamshire	797,839	144,815	22.4%	8,000	-	-	-	9,317	2,732
South Wales	929,267	167,228	45.4%	8,000	-	-	-	2,651	7,144
South Yorkshire	979,477	215,663	29.9%	8,000	-	-	-	2,700	-
Staffordshire	826,091	111,136	22.8%	8,000	-	-	-	800	49,774
Suffolk	545,517	87,554	24.9%	8,000	-	192	-	210	6,093
Surrey	855,687	141,355	28.4%	8,000	-	-	-	2,969	12,129
Sussex	1,216,505	192,922	23.4%	8,000	-	-	-	9,044	7,951
Thames Valley	1,672,861	237,689	25.8%	8,000	-	-	-	39,753	2,485
Warwickshire	418,686	58,356	27.1%	8,000	-	-	-	6,119	2,694
West Mercia	935,170	153,837	21.5%	8,000	-	-	-	910	5,656
West Midlands	1,934,860	209,273	30.4%	8,000	-	-	-	7,944	8,845
West Yorkshire	1,575,194	280,928	35.4%	8,000	-	-	-	1,638	3,336
Wiltshire and Swindon	511,118	89,448	25%	8,000	-	-	-	-	8,193

Police area	Electorate	Postal Voters	Turnout (%)	Returning Officer's Services (£)	Polling station costs (£)	Postal vote costs (£)	Poll card costs (£)	Count costs (£)	Other costs (£)
England	31,421,755	5,127,244	25.7%	288,000	-	192	-	199,137	241,570
Wales	2,247,415	396,661	46.3%	32,000	504	-	-	8,263	30,281
Total	33,669,170	5,523,905	27.8%	320,000	504	192	-	202,711	267,272