

areas by numbers You are in the May 2019 voter identification pilot schemes section Home Our research Voter identification pilots May 2019 voter identification pilot schemes First published: 4 July 2019 Last updated: 4 July 2019 Page summary This page outlines key figures from each local authority holding voter identification (ID) pilots at the May 2019 local elections. Local authorities Braintree Impact on voters Voters at the ballot box 112,754 31% 203 73 0.3% people were registered to vote of the electorate voted at the ballot box voters were initially turned away of those turned away did not return were not issued with a ballot paper The types of ID that voters used In Braintree, voters could choose to show either a specified form of photo ID or two pieces of specified non-photo ID. Nine out of every ten people (90.4%) used photographic identification at the polling station, with just 9.6% using ID with no picture. Use of photographic ID in Braintree The three most commonly-used forms of identification were: Forms of ID used in Braintree The local authority issued... 1 ID certificate locally Experiences of voters Of the people we spoke to: 42% 80% 100% 67% had seen or heard something about the pilots knew that they would have to take a form of ID to the polling station think it would be easy to do at future elections would be more confident in the security of the election if photographic ID was required in the future The top three places people heard about the pilots were: Letter or postcard Poll card Local TV news 27% 25% 21% Perceptions of fraud The number of people who thought that electoral fraud is not a problem rose from 31% in January to 54% in May. Perceptions of electoral fraud in Braintree. Rounding of figures means they may not total 100%. In May, 99% of people thought voting in a polling station is safe from fraud or abuse. Impact on administration of the poll Of the electoral administration staff we spoke to: 99% 74% 66% felt instructions on acceptable forms of ID were clear had no problems checking ID were very confident this could be replicated at another election Broxtowe Impact on voters Voters at the ballot box 81,390 40% 231 69 0.3% people were registered to vote of the electorate voted at the ballot box voters were initially turned away of those turned away did not return of voters who tried to vote could not The types of ID that voters used In Broxtowe, voters could choose to show either a specified form of photo ID or two pieces of specified non-photo ID. Nine out of every ten people (92.3%) used photographic identification at the polling station, with just 7.7% using ID with no picture. Use of photographic ID in Broxtowe The three most commonly-used forms of identification were: Forms of ID used. Other forms (shown in green) comprised 1.5%. The local authority issued... 2 1 ID certificate locally replacement polling card Experiences of voters Of the people we spoke to: 62% 94% 86% 45% had seen or heard something about the pilots knew that they would have to take a form of ID to the polling station think it would be easy to do at future elections would be more confident in the security of the election if photographic ID was required in the future The top three places people heard about the pilots were: Poll card Local TV news Letter or postcard 38% 21% 20% Perceptions of fraud The number of people who thought that electoral fraud is not a problem rose from 27% in January to 54% in May. Perceptions of electoral fraud. Rounding of figures means they may not total 100%. In May, 84% of people thought voting in a polling station is safe from fraud or abuse. Impact on administration of the poll Of the electoral administration staff we spoke to: 88% 63% 64% felt instructions on acceptable forms of ID were clear had no problems checking ID were very confident this could be replicated at another election Craven Impact on voters Voters at the ballot box 27,687 37% 129 49 0.7% people were registered to vote of the electorate voted at the ballot box voters were initially

turned away of those turned away did not return were not issued with a ballot paper  
The types of ID that voters used In Craven, voters could choose to show either a specified form of photo ID or two pieces of specified non-photo ID. Nine out of every ten people (90.4%) used photographic identification at the polling station, with just 9.6% using ID with no picture. Use of photographic ID in Craven The three most commonly-used forms of identification were: Forms of ID used in Craven The local authority issued... 0 ID certificates locally Experiences of voters Of the people we spoke to: 61% 98% 80% 27% had seen or heard something about the pilots knew that they would have to take a form of ID to the polling station think it would be easy to do at future elections would be more confident in the security of the election if photographic ID was required in the future The top three places people heard about the pilots were: Poll card Letter or postcard Local TV news 34% 29% 22% Perceptions of fraud Craven joined the pilot scheme too late to be included in the January public opinion fieldwork. Perceptions of electoral fraud in Craven. Rounding of figures means they may not total 100%. In May, 85% of people thought voting in a polling station is safe from fraud or abuse. Impact on administration of the poll Of the electoral administration staff we spoke to: 96% 73% 71% felt instructions on acceptable forms of ID were clear had no problems checking ID were very confident this could be replicated at another election Derby Impact on voters Voters at the ballot box 178,641 36% 514 256 0.6% people were registered to vote of the electorate voted at the ballot box voters were initially turned away of those turned away did not return were not issued with a ballot paper The types of ID that voters used In Derby, voters could choose to show either a specified form of photo ID or two pieces of specified non-photo ID. Eight out of every ten people (83.9%) used photographic identification at the polling station, with 16.1% using ID with no picture. Use of photographic ID in Derby The three most commonly-used forms of identification were: Forms of ID used in Derby The local authority issued... 0 300 ID certificate locally replacement poll cards Experiences of voters Of the people we spoke to: 45% 91% 90% 40% had seen or heard something about the pilots knew that they would have to take a form of ID to the polling station think it would be easy to do at future elections would be more confident in the security of the election if photographic ID was required in the future The top three places people heard about the pilots were: Poll card Local TV news Local radio 33% 21% 16% Perceptions of fraud The number of people who thought that electoral fraud is not a problem fell from 32% in January to 30% in May. Perceptions of electoral fraud in Derby. Rounding of figures means they may not total 100%. In May, 85% of people thought voting in a polling station is safe from fraud or abuse. Impact on administration of the poll Of the electoral administration staff we spoke to: 92% 75% 77% felt instructions on acceptable forms of ID were clear had no problems checking ID were very confident this could be replicated at another election Mid Sussex Impact on voters Voters at the ballot box 104,929 37% 15 8 0.03% people were registered to vote of the electorate voted at the ballot box voters were initially turned away of those turned away did not return were not issued with a ballot paper The types of ID that voters used In Mid Sussex, voters could show either their poll card or a specified form of photo ID. Nine out of every ten people (94.4%) used their poll card at the polling station, with 5.6% using photographic identification. Use of photographic ID in Mid Sussex The three most commonly-used forms of identification were: Forms of ID used. 'Driving license' (shown in magenta) comprised 4.5%; 'passport' (purple) 0.9%; and other forms (green) 0.2%. The local authority issued... 40-50 replacement poll cards Experiences of voters Of the people we spoke to: 36% 79% 92% 48% had seen or heard something about the pilots knew that

they would have to take a form of ID to the polling station think it would be easy to do at future elections would be more confident in the security of the election if photographic ID was required in the future The top three places people heard about the pilots were: Poll card Local TV news Letter or postcard 30% 14% 11% Perceptions of fraud The number of people who thought that electoral fraud is not a problem remained at 30% from January to May. Perceptions of electoral fraud. Rounding of figures means they may not total 100%. In May, 86% of people thought voting in a polling station is safe from fraud or abuse. Impact on administration of the poll Of the electoral administration staff we spoke to: 95% 72% 79% felt instructions on acceptable forms of ID were clear had no problems checking ID were very confident this could be replicated at another election North Kesteven Impact on voters Voters at the ballot box 81,219 31% 145 68 0.4% people were registered to vote of the electorate voted at the ballot box voters were initially turned away of those turned away did not return were not issued with a ballot paper The types of ID that voters used In North Kesteven, voters could choose to show either a specified form of photo ID or two pieces of specified non-photo ID. Nine out of every ten people (89.6%) used photographic identification at the polling station, with 10.4% using ID with no picture. Use of photographic ID in North Kesteven The three most commonly-used forms of identification were: Forms of ID used in North Kesteven The local authority issued... 0 ID certificates locally Experiences of voters Of the people we spoke to: 49% 93% 97% 48% had seen or heard something about the pilots knew that they would have to take a form of ID to the polling station think it would be easy to do at future elections would be more confident in the security of the election if photographic ID was required in the future The top three places people heard about the pilots were: Letter or postcard Poll card Word of mouth 59% 36% 14% Perceptions of fraud The number of people who thought that electoral fraud is not a problem rose from 35% in January to 59% in May. Perceptions of electoral fraud. Rounding of figures means they may not total 100%. In May, 86% of people thought voting in a polling station is safe from fraud or abuse. Impact on administration of the poll Of the electoral administration staff we spoke to: 98% 78% 68% felt instructions on acceptable forms of ID were clear had no problems checking ID were very confident this could be replicated at another election NW Leics Impact on voters Voters at the ballot box 62,660 31% 266 61 0.4% people were registered to vote of the electorate voted at the ballot box voters were initially turned away of those turned away did not return were not issued with a ballot paper The types of ID that voters used In NW Leics, voters could show either their poll card or a specified form of photo ID. Nine out of every ten people (95.3%) used their poll card at the polling station, with just 4.6% using photographic ID. Use of photographic ID in NW Leics The three most commonly-used forms of identification were: Forms of ID used. 'Driving license' (shown in magenta) comprised 3.6%; 'passport' (purple) 0.6%; and other forms (green) 0.5%. Experiences of voters Of the people we spoke to: 38% 63% 90% 46% had seen or heard something about the pilots knew that they would have to take a form of ID to the polling station think it would be easy to do at future elections would be more confident in the security of the election if photographic ID was required in the future The top three places people heard about the pilots were: Poll card Local TV news Word of mouth 24% 19% 15% Perceptions of fraud The number of people who thought that electoral fraud is not a problem fell from 38% in January to 26% in May. Perceptions of electoral fraud. Rounding of figures means they may not total 100%. In May, 87% of people thought voting in a polling station is safe from fraud or abuse. Impact on administration of the poll Of the electoral administration staff we spoke

to: 98% 76% 56% felt instructions on acceptable forms of ID were clear had no problems checking ID were very confident this could be replicated at another election

**Pendle Impact on voters** Voters at the ballot box 58,796 38% 284 101 0.7% people were registered to vote of the electorate voted at the ballot box voters were initially turned away of those turned away did not return were not issued with a ballot paper

The types of ID that voters used In Pendle, voters had to show a specified form of photo ID. The three most commonly-used forms of identification were: Forms of ID used in Pendle The local authority issued... 70 local elector identity cards

Experiences of voters Of the people we spoke to: 50% 90% 73% 32% had seen or heard something about the pilots knew that they would have to take a form of ID to the polling station think it would be easy to do at future elections would be more confident in the security of the election if photographic ID was required in the future

The top three places people heard about the pilots were: Local TV news Letter or postcard Local newspaper and Poll card 19% 17% 15%

Perceptions of fraud The number of people who thought that electoral fraud is not a problem rose from 21% in January to 30% in May. Perceptions of electoral fraud. Rounding of figures means they may not total 100%. In May, 74% of people thought voting in a polling station is safe from fraud or abuse.

**Impact on administration of the poll** Of the electoral administration staff we spoke to: 91% 78% 63% felt instructions on acceptable forms of ID were clear had no problems checking ID were very confident this could be replicated at another election

**Watford Impact on voters** Voters at the ballot box 70,596 33% 94 33 0.2% people were registered to vote of the electorate voted at the ballot box voters were initially turned away of those turned away did not return were not issued with a ballot paper

The types of ID that voters used In Watford, voters could show either their poll card or a specified form of photo ID. Almost nine out of every ten people (88.2%) used their poll card at the polling station, with 11.8% using photo ID. Use of photographic ID in Watford The three most commonly-used forms of identification were: Forms of ID used in Watford. 'Passport' (shown in purple) comprised 2.6%, and other forms (in green) 0.8%. The local authority issued... 69 replacement poll cards

Experiences of voters Of the people we spoke to: 23% 66% 99% 83% had seen or heard something about the pilots knew that they would have to take a form of ID to the polling station think it would be easy to do at future elections would be more confident in the security of the election if photographic ID was required in the future

The top three places people heard about the pilots were: Word of mouth Local newspaper Local TV news 13% 11% 10%

Perceptions of fraud The number of people who thought that electoral fraud is not a problem rose from 21% in January to 36% in May. Perceptions of electoral fraud in Watford. Rounding of figures means they may not total 100%. In May, 92% of people thought voting in a polling station is safe from fraud or abuse.

**Impact on administration of the poll** Of the electoral administration staff we spoke to: 97% 82% 82% felt instructions on acceptable forms of ID were clear had no problems checking ID were very confident this could be replicated at another election

**Woking Impact on voters** Voters at the ballot box 74,156 36% 87 22 0.1% people were registered to vote of the electorate voted at the ballot box voters were initially turned away of those turned away did not return were not issued with a ballot paper

The types of ID that voters used In Woking, voters had to show a specified form of photo ID. The three most commonly-used forms of identification were: Forms of ID used. Other forms (shown in green) comprised 2.0%. The local authority issued... 24 local elector identity cards

Experiences of voters Of the people we spoke to: 45% 99% 99% 41% had seen or heard something about the pilots knew that they would have to take a form of ID to the polling station think it would be

easy to do at future elections would be more confident in the security of the election if photographic ID was required in the future The top three places people heard about the pilots were: Letter or postcard Poll card Local newspaper 36% 27% 16%

Perceptions of fraud The number of people who thought that electoral fraud is not a problem rose from 33% in January to 62% in May. Perceptions of electoral fraud in Woking. Rounding of figures means they may not total 100%. In May, 91% of people thought voting in a polling station is safe from fraud or abuse. Impact on administration of the poll Of the electoral administration staff we spoke to: 96% 77% 83% felt instructions on acceptable forms of ID were clear had no problems checking ID were very confident this could be replicated at another election Related content

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