

Results and turnout at the May 2017 Wales local elections | Electoral Commission Search

You are in the Wales local council elections section Home Wales local council elections On this page Introduction Electorate Turnout Rejected ballot papers Postal voting Rejected postal ballots Proxies and waivers First published: 5 July 2019 Last updated: 25 July 2022 Download You can download the: full dataset as a XLS full dataset as a CSV (zip file) Introduction This report provides analysis on the participation and administration of the local government elections in Wales, held on 4 May 2017. For this, data was collected from Returning Officers and Electoral Registration Officers in Wales. This comprised the Form K 'Statement as to Postal Ballot Papers' and an additional data form, which included data relating to electoral registration, turnout, absent voting and rejected ballots. Local elections were scheduled in 852 wards across all 22 local authority areas in Wales. Of the 1,254 seats available, 1,161 were contested and 92 candidates were returned unopposed. Elections were postponed in two wards and one seat in Powys had no candidates standing for election. 1 Electorate 2.3 million Turnout Ballot box: 42.0% (895,943 votes) Postal vote: 69.7% In-person: 36.3% Rejected ballots Ballots at the count: 0.5% Postal votes: 3.2% Proxies appointed 2,873 (0.1% of the electorate) 167 emergency proxies Electorate The elections gave over 2.1 million registered electors the opportunity to vote. 2 Since December 2016, this is an increase in electorate size of 1.0% across Wales, ranging from an increase of 4.2% in Flintshire to a decrease of 3.2% in Wrexham. More than 20,000 electors (0.94% of the electorate in contested wards) were added to the electoral register during the weeks leading up to the election. As a proportion of the electorate, this was highest in Gwynedd, where additions represented 2.6% of the electorate in contested wards, and lowest in Rhondda Cynon Taf, where additions represented 0.3% of the electorate in contested wards. A total of 25,587 applications to register were received in the weeks leading up to the election. 3 Almost a quarter of these (22.5%) were recorded as duplicates. At a local authority level, duplicates were reportedly as high as 43% in Denbighshire and 41.4% in Swansea. In addition, 31,003 individuals applied to register to vote after the registration deadline. This is likely to be attributable to the announcement of the general election, which came after the deadline for registration for the council elections. Based on data from 14 local authorities, 187 individuals were recorded as trying to vote on election day despite not being registered. 4 Votes were cast at 2,254 polling stations as well as by post. Turnout The measure of turnout referred to in this report, 'ballot box turnout', includes all valid votes cast ('valid vote turnout') and votes rejected at the count. 'Total turnout' refers to valid votes cast, votes rejected at the count, and those rejected at the postal ballot verification stage before the count. Table 3.1 confirms that only a small fraction of voters try to vote but fail to do so successfully. Table 3.1: Turnout

Electorate Valid vote turnout Ballot box turnout Total turnout Difference valid vote – total (pp) 2017 2.28 m 41.8% 42.0% 42.4% 0.6 2012/13 5 2.31 m 38.7% 38.9% 39.4% 0.7 2008 2.11 m 43.7% 44.0% 44.5% 0.8 Ballot box turnout was 42.0%, which is higher than the 38.9% turnout at the 2012/2013 local government elections in Wales but still lower than the 2008 elections. Turnout ranged from 36.3% in Caerphilly and Newport to 53.0% in Ceredigion, and increased across all local authorities with the exception of Anglesey. At a ward level, turnout ranged from 17.2% in Treforest (Rhondda Cynon Taff) to 69.6% in Bethel (Gwynedd). Table 3.2: Turnout 2012/2013 – 2017 Local authority 2012/13 2017 Change (pp) Blaenau Gwent 37.7% 40.0% 2.3 Bridgend 34.4% 39.9% 5.5 Caerphilly 36.0% 36.3% 0.3 Cardiff 38.0% 42.8% 4.8 Carmarthenshire 44.5% 46.8%

Table 3.1: Turnout

Electorate	Valid vote turnout	Ballot box turnout	Total turnout	Difference valid vote – total (pp)		
2017	2.28 m	41.8%	42.0%	42.4%	0.6	
2012/13	5	2.31 m	38.7%	38.9%	39.4%	0.7
2008	2.11 m	43.7%	44.0%	44.5%	0.8	

Ballot box turnout was 42.0%, which is higher than the 38.9% turnout at the 2012/2013 local government elections in Wales but still lower than the 2008 elections. Turnout ranged from 36.3% in Caerphilly and Newport to 53.0% in Ceredigion, and increased across all local authorities with the exception of Anglesey. At a ward level, turnout ranged from 17.2% in Treforest (Rhondda Cynon Taff) to 69.6% in Bethel (Gwynedd). Table 3.2: Turnout 2012/2013 – 2017 Local authority 2012/13 2017 Change (pp) Blaenau Gwent 37.7% 40.0% 2.3 Bridgend 34.4% 39.9% 5.5 Caerphilly 36.0% 36.3% 0.3 Cardiff 38.0% 42.8% 4.8 Carmarthenshire 44.5% 46.8%

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2.3 Ceredigion 46.8% 53.0% 6.2 Conwy 38.0% 41.5% 3.5 Denbighshire 39.1% 42.4% 3.3 Flintshire 36.9% 38.5% 1.6 Gwynedd 48.3% 52.1% 3.8 Isle of Anglesey 50.5% 45.9% -4.6 Merthyr Tydfil 37.3% 37.7% 0.4 Monmouthshire 38.1% 46.7% 8.6 Neath Port Talbot 39.4% 42.3% 2.9 Newport 33.9% 36.3% 2.4 Pembrokeshire 45.8% 47.5% 1.7 Powys 46.7% 47.2% 0.5 Rhondda Cynon Taf 36.1% 39.9% 3.9 Swansea 36.5% 38.1% 1.7 Torfaen 37.2% 37.5% 0.4 Vale of Glamorgan 39.3% 46.1% 6.8 Wrexham 34.2% 40.0% 5.9

Rejected ballot papers The proportion of ballot papers rejected at the count was 0.5%. This compares with 0.6% in the 2012/2013 local government elections. At a local authority level, this ranged from 0.2% in Newport to 0.8% in Neath Port Talbot. At a ward level, two wards rejected more than 3% of ballots at the count and 52 wards rejected none. The vast majority of ballots (70.6%) were rejected for reasons of being unmarked or wholly void for uncertainty. More than a quarter (26.5%) were rejected due to voting for more than one candidate.

Postal voting The total number of postal votes issued for these elections was 387,909, representing 18.2% of all electors with a contested election in their ward. This compares with 17.4% at the 2012/2013 elections. At a ward level, this ranged from 6.3% in Cathays (Cardiff) and Treforest (Rhondda Cynon Taff) to 31.5% in Llandrindod East/Llandrindod West (Powys). The proportion of postal voters returning their ballot papers always exceeds the turnout among 'in person' voters. This year, 69.7% postal electors used their postal vote compared with 36.3% who turned up to vote in person.

Table 4.1: Postal vote turnout vs in-person turnout

Postal vote	In-person	2017	69.7%	36.3%	2012/13	68.3%	33.3%	2008	71.4%	40.0%
Postal votes accounted for	29.2%	of all votes included at the count.	This compares with	29.3%	in 2012/13 and	22.2%	in 2008.			

Rejected postal ballots Postal voting packs require voters to provide their signature and date of birth. These identifiers are then matched against those provided at the time of application. If the signature or date of birth does not match, the postal vote is rejected and is not included at the count. Since 2014, Electoral Registration Officers (EROs) have been required to notify electors if their postal vote has been rejected. They can also request the elector to provide an up-to-date signature.

Table 4.2: Rejected postal Year

Rejected ballots as % of envelopes returned	2017	3.2%	2012/13	4.4%	2008	4.8%
A total of 8,695 postal votes were rejected by Returning Officers across Wales. This represents a rejection rate of 3.2%, down from 4.4% in 2012/13 and 4.8% in 2008. The fall in the levels of rejected postal votes suggests that the new policy may be having a positive impact. The most common reason for postal vote rejection, accounting for 43.3% of rejected postal ballots, is mismatched information. In almost a third of cases of rejection (31.8%), voters returned their postal voting envelopes but failed to include either the ballot paper itself or the verification statement or both.						

Table 4.3: Reasons for postal vote statement rejection

	2017	2012/13	Change (pp)
Missing information	Signature 9.4%	5.2%	4.3
Date of birth	9.6%	4.3%	5.3
Both	5.9%	15.7%	-9.8
Mismatched information	Signature 14.5%	19.1%	-4.6
Date of birth	22.5%	7.1%	15.4
Both	6.4%	8.5%	-2.1
Missing forms	Ballot paper 14.4%	13.4%	0.9
PV statement	17.4%	26.8%	-9.4

Proxies and waivers The number of electors in Wales who appointed a proxy was 2,873 (0.1% of the electorate). This is consistent with 2012/13 and 2008. The number of emergency proxies issued was 167. This is more than five times higher than in 2012/13 when 30 emergency proxies were issued. A concession granted under the terms of the EAA 2006 was that postal electors who either had a disability, or were illiterate, or were unable to furnish a consistent signature could apply for a waiver to use their date of birth as their sole identifier. A total of 2,717 voters were granted such a waiver for this election, representing 0.7% of postal electors.

Appendices Appendix A There remain inconsistencies in the ways in which local

authorities record and report information. We continue to notice differences in the coding of information by different electoral management software. For example, customers of one electoral management software supplier consistently report a higher proportion of 'mismatching' than others. Inconsistencies relating to the reasons for and total number of postal vote rejections on the Form K appear to result from the potential for differences in interpretation and treatment. For example, in the treatment of the numbers of covering envelopes and ballot papers returned, covering envelopes may be sent in without the A envelope or postal voting statement enclosed, while the missing document may or may not be sent in a separate covering envelope later, or multiple ballots may be returned in one envelope. When local authorities are contacted about such anomalies they are often unable to provide revised figures or clarify why the data were coded in that way. In practice, we use a calculation of field B6 minus field C18 as a surrogate for the total number of postal votes rejected regardless of whether or not it is the same as recorded in field C19. The different breakdown of reasons for rejection collected on the additional data form does not always match this B6 minus C18 calculation. However, the discrepancies seem less severe and the categories have the advantage of being embedded in software and of having greater 'common sense' meaning. It would seem sensible to consider replacing fields B15-17 on Form K with three other aggregated categories: rejections for mismatching; rejections for missing identifier information; rejections for absent documentation. As it is, field B15 is largely redundant given that almost all authorities now verify 100% of postal vote returns. There is no field that captures the number of postal voting statements received by the Returning Officer or at a polling station before the close of poll. In practice, we use field B6, 'Number of covering envelopes received by the Returning Officer or at a polling station before the close of poll' as a surrogate but we know that, as mentioned, electors can return multiple postal ballots in one envelope or return envelopes without any ballots.

Appendix B Form K: STATEMENT AS TO POSTAL BALLOT PAPERS LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

Issue of postal ballot papers 1. Total number of postal ballot papers issued under regulation 71 2. Total number of postal ballot papers issued under regulation 77 (spoilt and returned for cancellation), regulation 78 (lost or not received) and regulation 78A (cancelled due to change of address) 3. Total number of postal ballot papers cancelled under regulation 86A (where the first ballot paper was cancelled and retrieved) 4. Total number of postal ballot papers issued (1 to 3) 5. Total number of ballot papers cancelled under regulation 78A B (1). Receipt of and replacement postal ballot papers 6. Number of covering envelopes received by the Returning Officer or at a polling station before the close of poll (excluding any undelivered or returned under regulation 77(1) (spoilt), regulation 78(1) (lost) and regulation 86A (cancelled ballot papers) 7. Number of covering envelopes received by the returning officer after the close of poll, excluding any returned as undelivered 8. Number of postal ballot papers returned spoilt for cancellation in time for another ballot paper to be issued 9. Number of postal ballot papers identified as lost or not received in time for another ballot paper to be issued 10. Number of ballot papers cancelled and retrieved in time for another ballot paper to be issued 11. Number of postal ballot papers returned as spoilt too late for another ballot paper to be issued 12. Number of covering envelopes returned as undelivered (up to the 25th day after the date of poll) 13. Number of covering envelopes not received by the Returning Officer (by the 25th day after the date of poll) 14. Total numbers 6 to 13 (this should be the same as that in 4 above) B (2). Receipt of postal ballot papers – Personal Identifiers 15. Number of covering envelopes set aside for the verification

of personal identifiers on postal voting statements 16. Number of postal voting statements subject to verification procedure rejected as not completed (excluding prior cancellations) 17. Number of postal voting statements rejected following verification procedures due to the personal identifiers on the postal voting statement not matching those in the personal identifiers record (excluding prior cancellations) C. Count of postal ballot papers 18. Number of ballot papers returned by postal voters which were included in the count of ballot papers 19. Number of cases in which a covering envelope or its contents were marked "Rejected" (cancellations under regulations 77, 78, 78A and 86A are not rejections and should be included in items 2, 3, 5, 8, 9 and 10 above) Additional data form 1) How many proxies were appointed for these elections? 2) How many emergency proxies were appointed for these elections? 3) How many waivers were granted for these elections? 4) How many postal votes were rejected for: a) Want of a signature b) Want of a date of birth c) Want of both d) Mismatched signature e) Mismatched DoB f) Both mismatched g) Ballot paper unreturned h) Postal voting statement unreturned 5) What was the total number of polling stations used? 6) How many covering envelopes were returned on polling day before 10pm? 7) How many covering envelopes were returned on the day after polling day before 10pm? 8) Total number of new electors added to the register after the publication of the revised register up to and including those added via the first interim notice of alteration 9) Total number of new electors added to the register via the second and final notices of alteration 10) Total number of applications to register received after the registration deadline. 11) Total number of applications received between the last date for applications to be included on the December 2016 revised register and the last date for applications for the first interim notice of alteration 12) Total number of duplicate applications received between the last date for applications to be included on the December 2016 revised register and the registration deadline for the first interim notice of alteration 13) Total number of applications received between the day after the last date for applications for the first interim notice of alteration and last date for applications for the final notice of alteration 14) Total number of duplicate applications received between the day after the last date for applications for the first notice of alteration and last date for applications for the final notice of alteration 15) How many people tried to vote on polling day and were found not to be registered? 1. The elections in the two wards that were postponed, Merthyr and Ceredigion, were held on 8 June 2017. The election in Powys was held on 22 June 2017. ■ Back to content at footnote 1 2. Excludes 144,598 in uncontested wards. ■ Back to content at footnote 2 3. Based on data from 21 local authorities. Merthyr Tydfil was unable to provide this information. ■ Back to content at footnote 3 4. Eight local authorities were unable to provide this information. ■ Back to content at footnote 4 5. In May 2012 there were local elections in 21 of the 22 local authorities in Wales. Elections for the Isle of Anglesey were deferred until May 2013. For this report, figures from the 2012 elections in Wales have been combined with the 2013 local elections in Anglesey. ■ Back to content at footnote 5 Related content Report: How the 2017 Welsh local elections were run Read our report about how the 2017 Welsh local elections were run Report on the May 2022 elections in Wales Read our report on the May 2022 elections in Wales. Report on the May 2021 elections in Wales Read our report about how the 2021 elections in Wales were run Past elections and referendums Read our reports and view data about past elections and referendums