



Voter ID Pilot 2018

Public Opinion Survey

Research

Prepared on behalf of: **The
Electoral
Commission**

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Contents

1	Executive summary	3
2	Introduction	6
2.1	Background	6
2.2	Approach	6
2.3	Notes on reading the report	10
3	Voter experience of the 3 May local elections	11
3.1	Voting in the elections	11
3.2	Awareness of the elections	14
4	Attitudes to the electoral system and reform	16
4.1	Satisfaction with the electoral system	16
4.2	Impact of reforms	17
4.2.1	Perceptions of electoral fraud and abuse	18
4.2.2	Fraud at 3 May 2018 elections	20
5	Voter ID Pilot	22
5.1	Awareness of the ID Pilot	22
5.2	Awareness of valid forms of identification	25
5.3	Experience at the polling station	27
5.4	Attitudes towards the voter ID requirement	28
	Appendix 1: Local authorities holding local government elections on 3 May 2018	32
	Appendix 2: Valid forms of Identification by local authority	34

1 Executive summary

On 3 May 2018, local government elections took place in just under half of the local authorities in England. Five local authorities took part in pilot schemes testing the impact of requiring voters to show proof of ID before being allowed to vote at the polling station. The five local authorities were: Bromley, Gosport, Woking, Watford and Swindon.

In order to be allowed to vote at the polling station, electors had to present a form of ID such as: a passport, photocard driving licence, EA/EU ID card, electoral ID card or UK biometric ID card. Other forms of identification were valid in some areas, such as poll cards or travel cards.

In evaluating the impact of the ID pilots, The Electoral Commission used a variety of data sources, including public opinion surveys; surveys of polling station staff; interviews with Returning Officers and electoral administrators, and data from police stations, etc. This report presents the results of the public opinion surveys.

GfK Social and Strategic Research conducted four surveys with the general public: two face-to-face surveys with electors living in the five local authorities taking part in the ID Pilots and two online surveys with electors living across England in areas holding local government elections on 3 May. Two of the surveys took place in January (one in the ID Pilot areas, one across England) and provided a baseline measure ahead of intense communications about the Pilots taking place. The other two surveys (one in the ID Pilot areas, one across England) took place immediately following polling day in May. The table below provides an overview of the four surveys.

	Sample:	Fieldwork:	Mode:
ID Pilot areas pre-wave	641 electors living in 5 ID Pilot areas	January 2018	Face-to-face
ID Pilot areas post-wave	663 electors living in 5 ID Pilot areas	4 May 2018 onwards	Face-to-face
Winter Tracker	501 electors living across England in areas holding elections on 3 May	January 2018	Online
Post poll	1000 electors living across England in areas holding elections on 3 May	4 May 2018 onwards	Online

The four surveys were used to assess the impact of the ID Pilot on public attitudes towards voting and the electoral system and on claimed voting behaviour. Specifically, we looked at whether any changes had occurred in the ID Pilot areas between the pre-wave and the post-wave. Any such differences were compared and contrasted with equivalent trends occurring across England.

Our analysis reveals several key findings:

1. Self-reported turnout in the ID Pilot areas was in line with the rest of England. Over two thirds of electors said they voted on 3 May: 67% in the ID Pilot areas and 70%

across England. Both figures are most likely much higher than the actual turnout figure, which is estimated at around 35%¹.

2. Electors generally seemed at ease with the ID requirement, especially in the ID Pilot areas. When asked after the elections had taken place, most electors said an ID requirement would not impact on their likelihood to vote (79% in the ID Pilot areas, 64% across England) or that it would increase their likelihood to vote (12% in the ID Pilot areas, 19% across England). The vast majority of electors said an ID requirement would either increase their confidence in the security of the voting system (47% in the ID Pilot areas, 62% across England) or that it would not impact on their confidence in the security of the voting system (47% in the ID Pilot areas, 30% across England).
3. After experiencing an election where they had to show ID before being allowed to vote, electors in the ID Pilot areas became more neutral about the requirement. Electors in the ID Pilot areas were less likely to say the ID requirement made them more likely to vote after the election compared with before (12% at the post-wave, down from 34% at the pre-wave); instead more said the requirement made no difference to their likelihood to vote (79% at the post-wave, up from 61% at the pre-wave). Fewer electors in the ID Pilot areas said after the election that an ID requirement would make them more confident in the security of the voting system than before the election (47%, down from 60% at the pre-wave). In comparison, across England this has remained stable in between waves (64% at the pre-wave, 62% at the post-wave).
4. Most electors said it would be easy for them to access an acceptable form of identification if required (92% in the ID Pilot areas, 88% across England).
5. After experiencing the ID Pilots, electors in the ID Pilot areas expressed lower levels of concern about electoral fraud and associated issues. The same declines were not seen across the rest of England. Concern with electoral fraud dropped in the ID Pilot areas from an average of 2.7 (on a 5-point scale, where 5 means 'a serious problem' and 0 means 'not a problem') in the pre-wave to 1.9 in the post-wave. Similar drops were observed for a range of electoral issues, including low turnout, bias in the media and inadequate regulations of campaign spending.
6. Yet voting was generally seen as safe from fraud and abuse and electoral fraud was not a top concern. When asked at the pre-wave, electors in the ID Pilot areas said they thought registering to vote (87%), voting in general (83%) and voting at polling stations (86%) were safe. Instead, voting by post was less likely to be perceived as safe (65% said it was safe). Similar results were obtained across England. When asked whether a series of electoral issues were a problem, electors in both the ID Pilot areas and across England were more likely to say low turnout and bias in the media were serious problems. Electoral fraud consistently ranked sixth out of the eight issues tested.
7. Some groups were consistently more likely to suggest they would be negatively impacted by an ID requirement:
 - Under 35s and non-voters were less likely to say providing an ID at the point of voting would be easy for them.
 - Under 35s, men and C2DEs in the ID Pilot areas were less likely to say they voted in the 3 May elections than the rest of England.

¹ Source: Electoral Commission, unpublished

- Under 35s, C2DEs and non-voters were, however, less likely to be aware the pilots had taken place, in the first instance.

Overall, the majority of electors seemed at ease with the ID requirement and few said they would not be adversely affected by such a requirement. Additionally, the Pilot appeared to ease concerns about electoral issues where these existed. Yet, some groups (younger electors, social grades C2DE and non-voters) were systematically more likely to indicate they may be adversely impacted by the ID requirement. Should other similar pilots be implemented at future elections, it is our recommendation that the impact on these groups should be measured in more detail.

2 Introduction

This report details the findings of survey research conducted to understand electors' and voters' experiences of Voter ID Pilots that took place in five local authorities in England at the 3 May 2018 local government elections.

2.1 Background

Local government elections took place across just under half of all local authorities in England on 3 May 2018. In some places, city mayoral elections or combined authority mayoral elections took place².

Five local authorities took part in Pilots requiring voters at polling stations to present a form of identification before being allowed to cast their vote. The 5 local authorities were: Bromley, Gosport, Woking, Watford and Swindon.

The forms of ID accepted by each local authority differed, but voters in each were able to cast their vote if they presented ID such as: a passport, photocard driving licence, an EEA/EU ID card, electoral ID card or UK biometric ID card. Other forms of identification (such as poll cards or travel cards) were also accepted in some local authorities. A full list of forms of ID accepted by each local authority is given in the Appendix.

The Electoral Commission had a statutory obligation to assess the success of the pilots and did so using a range of data and sources, including data from polling stations, interviews with Returning Officers and electoral administrators, polling staff surveys, data from police forces and public opinion surveys. This report details the findings of the public opinion surveys. For a full understanding of the impact of the ID Pilots, the findings within this report should be read in conjunction with the Electoral Commission's other evaluation sources.

2.2 Approach

GfK was commissioned to conduct public opinion surveys before and after the 3 May elections in order to understand what impact (if any) the ID Pilots had on public attitudes. Specifically, we aimed to measure the impact on propensity to vote, attitudes towards the electoral system, confidence in the security of the voting system and perceptions of electoral fraud.

Two surveys were conducted with electors living in the 5 pilot local authorities. A pre- and post-wave approach was undertaken. A pre-wave was conducted in January 2018 to create a baseline measure of attitudes to the electoral system. The post-wave was conducted in May 2018; with fieldwork starting on 4 May, the day after polling day. The two surveys are referred to in this report as the ID Pilot pre-wave and post-wave. Both surveys were conducted face-to-face in electors' homes. Alternative modes, such as online or telephone interviewing, were also considered, but because of the geographically restricted population of interest, face-to-face interviewing was deemed the most cost-efficient.

Comparing the results from the two surveys allowed us to assess whether there had been any change in claimed behaviour and attitudes in the ID Pilot areas between the pre-wave in January and the post-wave in May 2018 that could be attributed to experiences of the ID Pilots.

² A full list of the local authorities holding local elections on 3 May 2018 is given in the Appendix.

While pre- and post-wave designs are standard for this type of research, we cannot say with absolute certainty than any differences or lack of differences seen in the ID Pilot areas are due to the ID Pilots and are not part of wider trends across the country. A true test would involve an experimental setting, with a true control group i.e. comparing results across two sets of areas, identical in every way apart from the fact that one would take part in the ID Pilots and one would not. Such an experiment is not realistically possible. Therefore, we have made use of two other surveys conducted on behalf of the Electoral Commission to add context to the results.

The Winter Tracker is an annual survey undertaken by the Electoral Commission, which tracks public attitudes towards elections and the electoral process. The latest wave took place in January 2018 and included a boost sample of electors living in England in areas holding elections on 3 May 2018: in total, 501 interviews were conducted with electors in these areas. All mentions of the Winter Tracker within this report refer specifically to the electors living in areas that held local elections on 3 May.

The Commission also conducts public opinion research after each election with electors living in areas holding elections, in order to understand the experiences and attitudes of voters and non-voters. GfK conducted 1000 interviews after the 3 May elections with electors living in England in areas holding local elections (this study is called the Post poll). Both the Winter Tracker and the Post poll were conducted online as this provided the most cost-efficient mode.

The Winter Tracker and the Post poll fieldwork periods were matched with those of the ID Pilot pre-wave and the post-wave. Therefore, the Winter Tracker was used to create a baseline of attitudes to the electoral system of electors across England (acting as a pre-wave), and the Post poll was used as a post-wave measure. By looking at the differences between the Winter Tracker and the Post poll, we were able to put differences between the ID Pilot surveys into context: to help explain whether changes observed in the ID Pilot areas between waves were likely caused by wider trends among the English electorate, or were more likely caused by the ID Pilots.

The diagram below gives a summary of the four surveys.

	WINTER TRACKER/PRE-WAVE: January 2018	POST POLL/POST WAVE: May 2018
Online	Living in England in areas holding local elections in May 2018 501 interviews	Living in England in areas holding local elections in May 2018 1000 interviews
Face to face	ID Pilot pre-wave (in 5 local authorities) 641 interviews (min 120 in each pilot area)	ID Pilot post-wave (in 5 local authorities) 663 interviews (min 129 in each pilot area)

Recruitment and interview method

Electors taking part in the Post poll and the Winter Tracker were recruited from online access panels. Interviews were conducted via Computer Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI).

Electors taking part in the ID Pilot pre-wave and post-wave surveys were recruited by trained interviewers and interviewed in their homes.

Due to the difference in mode compared with the Post poll and the Winter tracker, electors taking part in the ID Pilot surveys were offered the opportunity to complete the survey on their own, using the interviewer's machine (i.e. self-completion). This helped minimise interviewer effects on survey results, such as social desirability bias. A majority of electors interviewed in the ID Pilot surveys accepted to complete the survey without interviewer assistance: 62% at the pre-wave, 67% at the post-wave.

Target audience for the research

Across the four surveys, we interviewed adults 18 + who were eligible to vote at local government elections in each area. Those eligible to vote at local government elections were:

- UK citizens
- Commonwealth citizens residing in the UK
- Citizens of the Republic of Ireland residing in the UK
- EU citizens residing in the UK

Electors were eligible to take part in the surveys regardless of whether they were registered to vote or had voted.

Quotas and weighting

The samples consisted of:

- 641 electors at the ID Pilot pre-wave
- 663 electors at the ID Pilot post-wave
- 501 electors living in areas holding elections in the Winter Tracker
- 1000 electors in the Post poll

Electors were recruited to quotas to ensure samples would be representative of the populations living in each of the individual areas on key demographic characteristics. Quotas were set on age, gender and working status, and social grade to ensure balanced samples were interviewed.

- Quotas in the ID Pilot surveys were set to be representative of each of the five local authorities taking part in the ID Pilots.
- Quotas in the Post poll were set to be representative of all areas in England holding local elections on 3 May 2018.

Data were weighted at the analysis stage on the same social-demographic characteristics to correct for any imbalances in the final achieved sample. Data from the ID Pilot surveys were additionally weighted to reflect the relative population sizes of each Local Authority. Data from the Winter Tracker were weighted together with the overall sample which included respondents from across the UK. The table below shows the profile of the sub-samples used for this report, which only includes electors living in England in areas holding local elections on 3 May.

The weighting efficiency was good, ranging between 94% and 71% across the four surveys³.

The table below shows the unweighted and weighted sample profiles for each of the four surveys.

Table 1 Sample composition

	ID Pilot pre-wave		ID Pilot post-wave		Winter tracker		Post poll	
Sample size:	641		663		501		1000	
	Un-weighted	Weighted	Un-weighted	Weighted	Un-weighted	Weighted	Un-weighted	Weighted
Male	49%	49%	48%	48%	46%	47%	46%	49%
Female	51%	51%	52%	52%	54%	53%	54%	51%
18-24	10%	9%	11%	10%	12%	14%	7%	12%
25-34	19%	19%	18%	18%	21%	23%	18%	19%
35-54	38%	38%	36%	38%	34%	32%	35%	35%
55+	33%	33%	34%	33%	33%	31%	40%	34%
Male, working full time	30%	30%	29%	30%	25%	27%	23%	27%
Male, not working full time	19%	18%	19%	19%	21%	20%	23%	22%
Female, working	31%	30%	31%	31%	36%	36%	32%	28%
Female, not working	20%	21%	22%	21%	18%	17%	22%	23%
ABC1 ⁴	57%	61%	59%	61%	55%	52%	57%	52%
C2DE	43%	39%	41%	39%	45%	48%	43%	48%

The samples interviewed for the ID Pilot surveys and the Winter Tracker/Post poll were broadly similar on key demographics, with the exception of social grade. In the ID Pilot

³ This means the effective sample sizes were reduced by between 29% and 6%. This reduction was taken into account when conducting significance tests and means that a larger difference was required in order to find a significant result than would have been if the data was not weighted at all.

⁴ Social grade was coded based on the occupational group of the Chief Income Earner in the household

areas there were more ABC1s than in the Winter Tracker/Post poll (61% v 52%). This reflects differences in the population structure of the areas.

2.3 Notes on reading the report

The following points explain the way in which the results have been presented.

- All the differences and changes which have been commented on within this report are statistically significant, unless otherwise stated. The significance tests used are two tailed and are based on a 95% confidence interval. This means that should the samples be drawn 100 times, in 95% of those cases we would find a difference between the two numbers being compared. Statistical theory is based on the assumption that the samples are drawn using purely random methods and each individual in the population has a known and non-zero chance of being selected. This assumption is not met by the current surveys, as recruitment of electors to the surveys was done to set quota specifications. Nevertheless, it is standard practice to conduct significance testing on non-probability samples and we have employed this here.
- Different significance tests were used depending on whether comparisons were being made between two independent samples (i.e. pre-wave and post-wave) or between a sub-sample and the total.
- In order to conduct this significance testing, we have referred to the effective sample size for each sample. Significant differences are marked on charts in the following way:
 - ↑ and ↓ are used to highlight significant changes in between waves (i.e. from ID Pilot pre-wave to post-wave and from Winter Tracker to Post poll).
 - ▲ and ▼ are used to highlight significant differences between different sub-groups or between sub-groups and the total sample.
- Due to the difference in interviewing modes and sampling methods between the ID Pilot surveys and the Winter Tracker/Post poll, significance testing was not conducted between the two sets of surveys. However, notable differences have been commented on throughout the reports.

Data presented in the report are mostly from the ID Pilot post-wave and the Post poll. If data is shown from the pre-wave/Winter Tracker, this is clearly labelled.

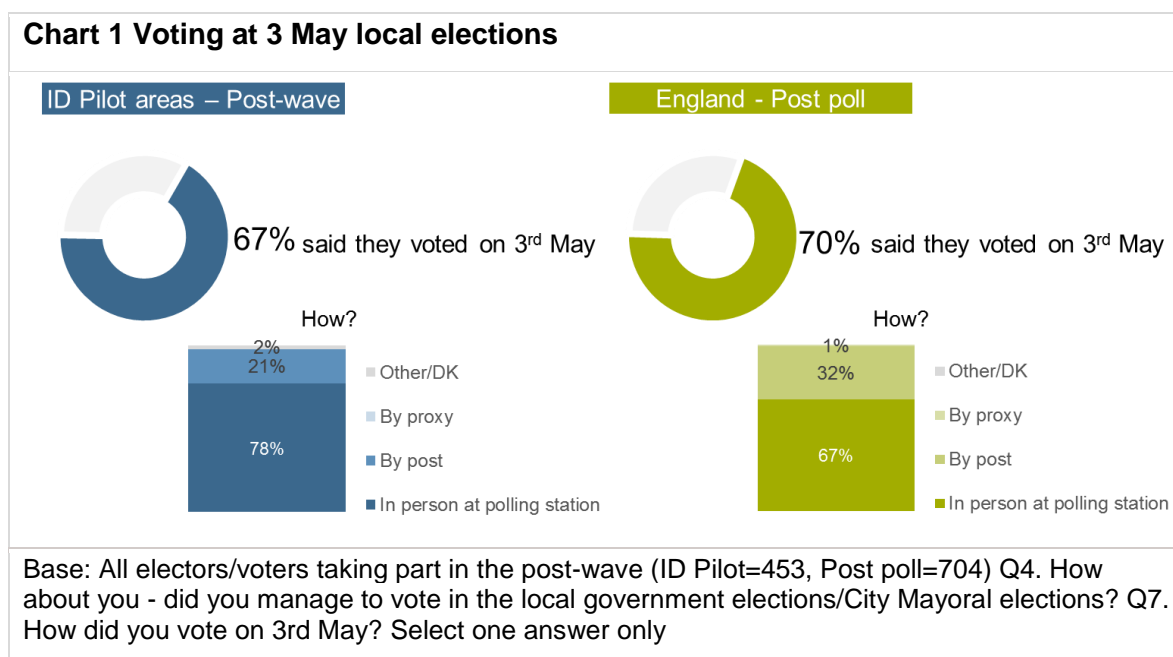
3 Voter experience of the 3 May local elections

The first chapter looks at electors' experiences of the 3 May elections in terms of voting behaviour and awareness and knowledge of the elections.

3.1 Voting in the elections

Electors were asked whether they had voted on 3 May in the local elections taking place in their areas (Chart 1). Self-reported turnout in the ID pilot areas was in line with the rest of England: 67% of those in the ID Pilot areas said they voted on 3 May versus 70% across England. In reality, these figures are higher than the actual turnout. Estimates from the Electoral Commission (not yet published) place turnout at the 3 May elections at approximately 35%. This is common in surveys, due to a mix of survey participants over-claiming and voters being more likely to agree to take part in surveys.

In terms of how votes were cast, fewer voters in the ID Pilot areas said they voted by post compared with the rest of England: 21% said they voted by post in the ID Pilot areas versus 32% across England (Chart 1). The majority of voters said they voted in person at the polling station (78% in the ID Pilot areas, 67% across England).



While there wasn't a large difference in self-reported turnout between the ID Pilot areas and the rest of the country, there were some groups who were less likely to say they voted in the ID Pilot areas (Chart 2):

- **Under 35s** were less likely to say they voted in the ID Pilot areas than across England. While younger electors across England were also less likely to say they voted compared with the average, the differences are starker in the ID Pilot areas:
 - 45% of 18-24s in the ID Pilot areas said they voted, and 47% of 25-34s, compared with 67% on average.

- 54% of 18-24s across England said they voted compared with 70% on average; while the share of 25-34s who said they voted (65%) is lower than average (70%), the difference is not statistically significant.
- **Men** in the ID Pilot areas were less likely to say they voted (67%) than men across England (77%).
- **Social grades C2DE** were less likely to say they voted in the ID Pilot areas (63%) than the same group across England (70% in the Post poll).

Chart 2 Self-reported turnout

ID Pilot areas – Post-wave

% said they voted on 3rd May

Total	18-24	25-34	35-54	55+	Male	Female	ABC1	C2DE	Working	Not working	White	BME	*Politically active	Not politically active
663	76	122	241	224	318	345	389	274	421	241	536	110	173	490
67%	45% ▼	47% ▼	69%	81% ▲	67%	66%	69%	63%	63%	73% ▲	65%	75%	77% ▲	63% ▼

England - Post poll

Total	18-24	25-34	35-54	55+	Male	Female	ABC1	C2DE	Working	Not working	White	BME	*Politically active	Not politically active
1000	71	179	350	400	456	542	570	430	589	408	887	105	487	513
70%	54% ▼	65%	68%	79% ▲	77% ▲	62% ▼	70%	70%	67%	73% ▲	70%	68%	76% ▲	63% ▼

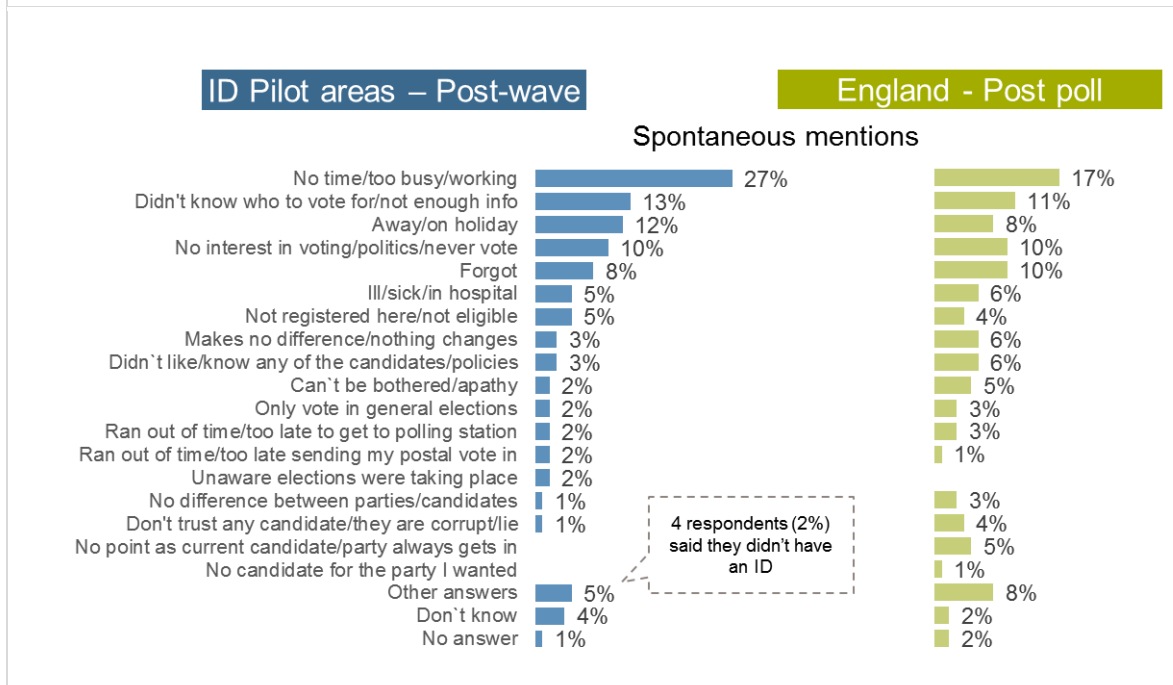
Base: All electors taking part in the post-wave (ID Pilot=663, Post poll=1000) Q4. How about you - did you manage to vote in the local government elections/City Mayoral elections?

*Politically active = have engaged in at least one political activity in the last 12 months

Significantly ▲ higher, ▼ lower than total, tested at 95% CL

It is important to exercise caution before attributing lower self-reported turnout among some groups in the ID Pilot areas to the ID Pilots. When asked why they didn't vote, very few electors in the ID Pilot areas said anything about not having suitable identification (4 electors mentioned this as a reason: 2 in Gosport, 1 in Bromley and 1 in Woking). Instead, a lack of time was the most commonly mentioned reason amongst both ID pilot area electors and those in the rest of England (Chart 3).

Chart 3 Reasons for not voting

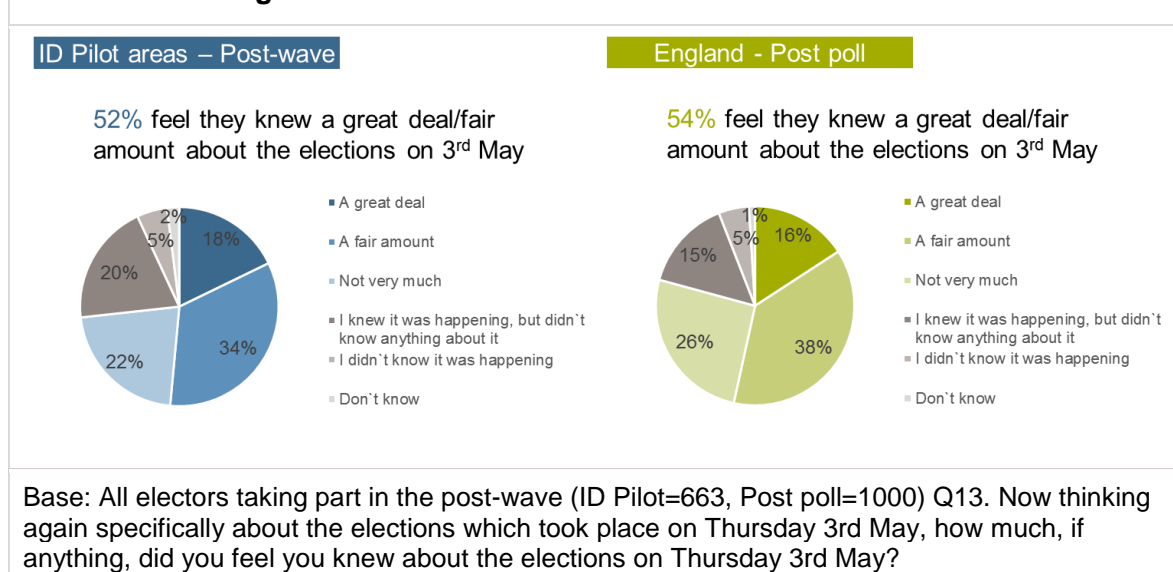


Base: All non-voters at the post-wave (ID Pilot=210, Post poll=296) Q06. People had different reasons for not voting in the elections. Why did you not vote in the elections on the 3rd May? Please note: methodological differences mean electors participating in the online Post poll tended to give less detailed responses to open-ended questions. For this reason, raw scores from the two surveys should not be directly compared. Instead, we recommend comparing statements on how high they rank in the list of reasons for not voting within each group.

3.2 Awareness of the elections

Electors were asked how much they felt they knew about the local elections that took place on 3 May (Chart 4). Levels of awareness were very similar in the ID Pilot areas and across the rest of England, with just over half saying they knew a fair amount or a great deal about the elections (52% in the ID Pilot areas, 54% across England). Very few electors said they didn't know the elections were taking place (5% in the ID Pilot areas and across England).

Chart 4 Knowledge about the local elections



Younger electors were less likely to say they were aware of the elections: in the ID Pilot areas, 28% of 18-24s and 35% of 25-34s said they felt they knew a great deal/fair amount compared with 34% of 18-24s and 45% of 25-35s across England. Awareness was also lower among non-voters: 23% of non-voters in the ID Pilot areas said they knew a great deal/a fair amount; 25% of non-voters across England said they knew a great deal/a fair amount.

Electors' knowledge of the electoral system was investigated by presenting them with a list of statements and asking them whether they thought each was true or false. Results are shown in Chart 5.

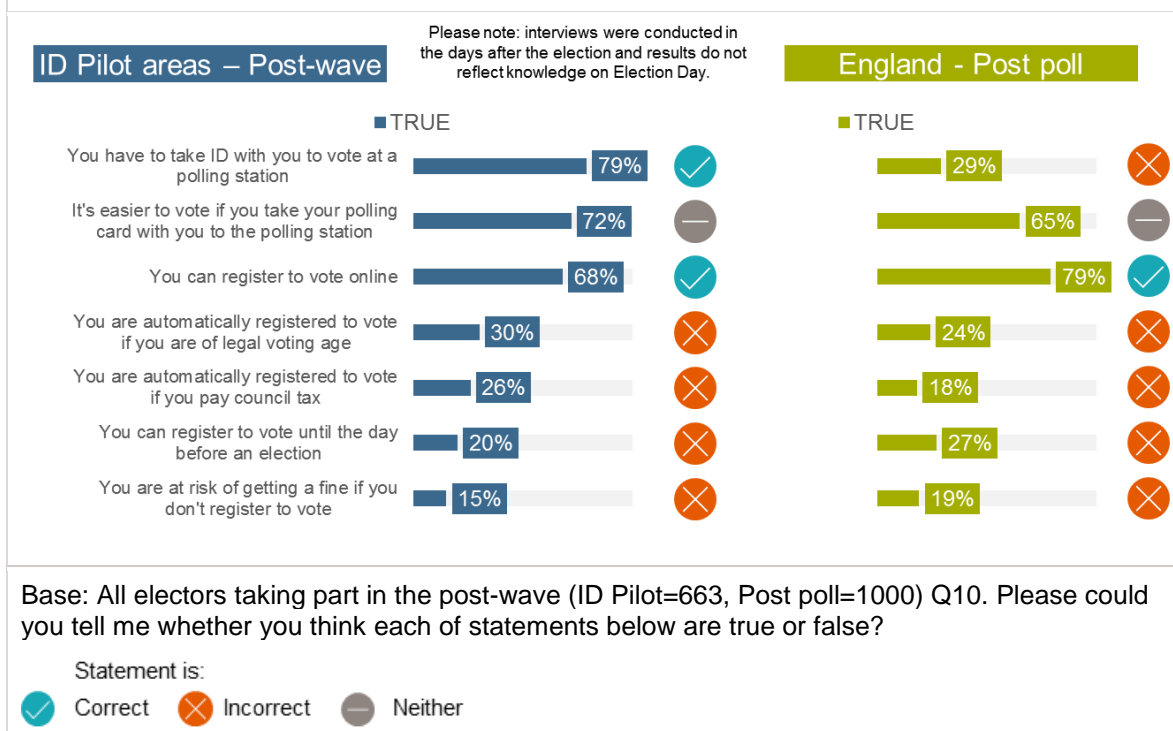
Most electors in the ID Pilot areas correctly thought that they had to take an ID with them to vote (79%). This provides evidence that the information campaigns around the Pilots had an effect, as less than a third of electors (29%) in the rest of England said the statement was true (the statement was in fact false across the rest of England).

While there were some differences between the proportions of electors saying a specific statement was true in the ID Pilot areas and across England, overall knowledge about the electoral system was similar across the ID Pilot areas and the rest of England. Some examples of specific differences include:

- Fewer electors in the ID Pilot areas knew they could register online (68% versus 79% in the rest of England).

- Electors in the ID Pilot areas were less likely to incorrectly think it was possible to register to vote until the day before the election (20% versus 27% across England).

Chart 5 True/false statements about the local elections



4 Attitudes to the electoral system and reform

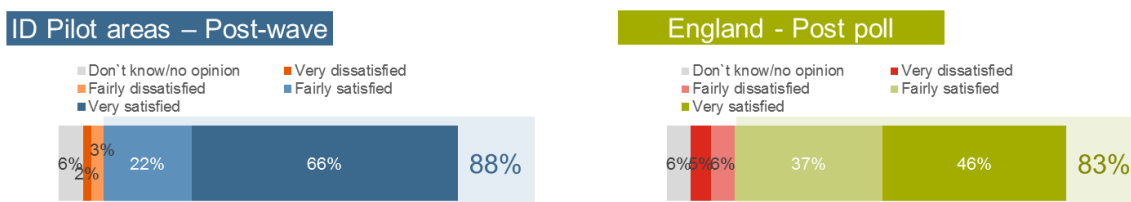
This section explores attitudes towards the electoral system, including satisfaction with registration, voting and potential electoral reforms.

4.1 Satisfaction with the electoral system

Electors in the ID Pilot areas appeared somewhat more satisfied with different aspects of the electoral system than electors across England.

Electors were asked how satisfied or dissatisfied they were with the system of registering to vote. A majority of both groups expressed satisfaction with the system for registering to vote: 88% in the ID Pilot areas and 83% in the rest of the country (Chart 6).

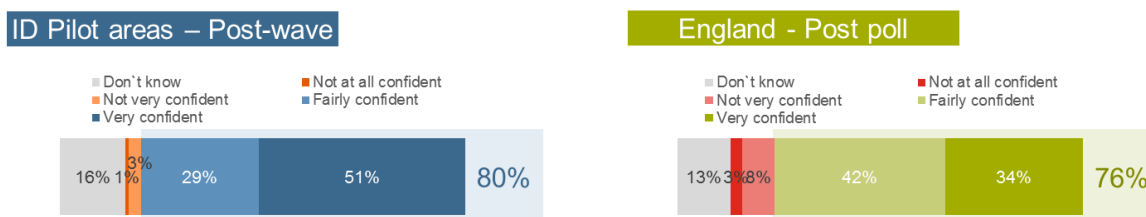
Chart 6 Satisfaction with system of registering to vote



Base: All electors taking part in the post-wave (ID Pilot=663, Post poll=1000) Q02. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the system of registering to vote in Great Britain?

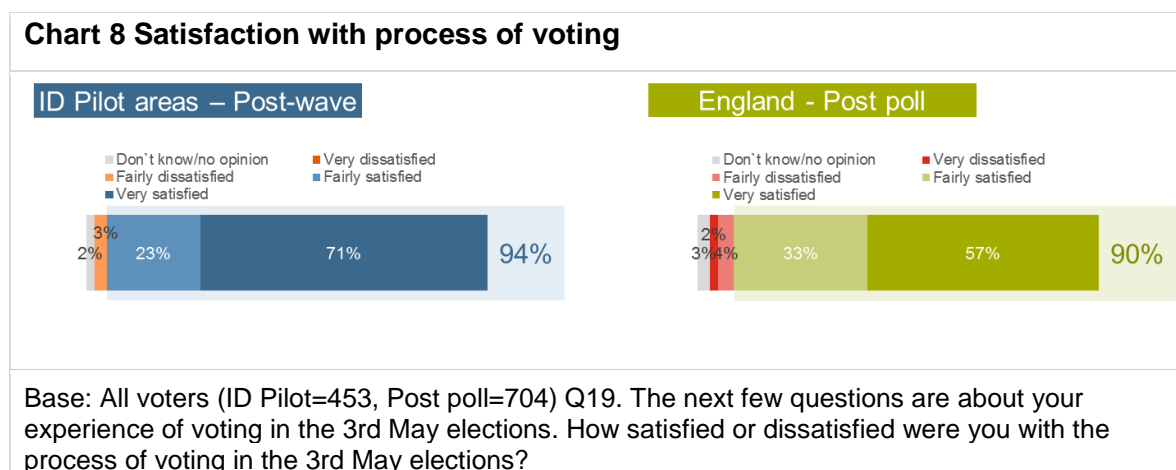
Both groups were confident that the elections on 3 May were well run. In the ID Pilot areas 80% expressed confidence compared to 76% of those in the rest of England (Chart 7).

Chart 7 Confidence in how elections were run



Base: All electors taking part in the post-wave (ID Pilot=663, Post poll=1000) Q21. How confident, if at all, are you that the election(s) on 3rd May was/were well run?

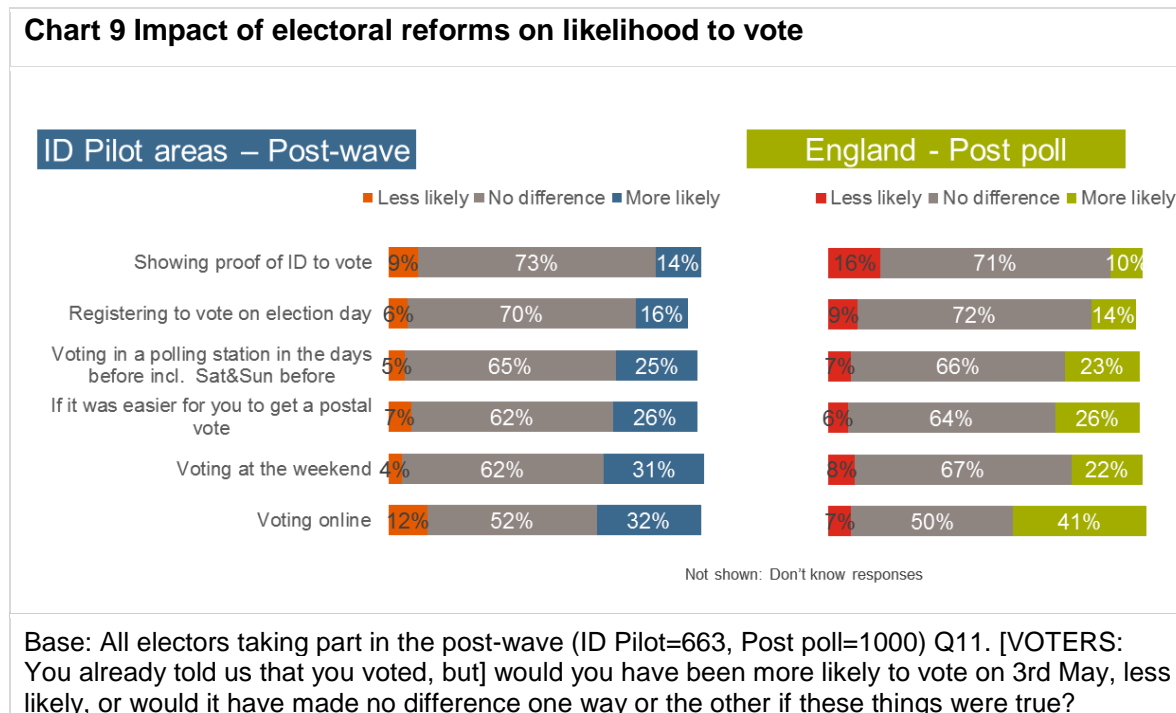
When the views of voters are considered, nine in ten or more said they were satisfied with the voting process regardless of whether they were in an ID Pilot area or not. However, voters in the ID Pilot areas tended towards a higher level of satisfaction: 71% were very satisfied compared with 57% in the rest of England (Chart 8).



4.2 Impact of reforms

Electors were shown a list of potential electoral reforms, including requiring proof of ID before voting, and asked if each would make them more or less likely to vote.

In both the ID Pilot areas and across England, each of the electoral reforms was deemed to have no impact on likelihood to vote by at least half of electors. Electors were most likely to say online voting would increase their likelihood to vote: 32% thought so in the ID Pilot areas and 41% across England.



Of all the reforms presented, showing proof of ID was least likely to increase likelihood to vote in both the ID Pilot areas and across England (Chart 9). This is perhaps to be expected, as this was the only reform presented which could act as a barrier. Other reforms, such as later registration or voting at the weekend, are designed to make voting easier and were more likely to draw positive responses.

Nonetheless, most electors said showing proof of ID would not make a difference to their likelihood to vote (73% in the ID Pilot areas, 71% across England). Across England, more electors said that showing proof of ID would make them less likely to vote than more likely: 16% said it would make them less likely to vote, while 10% that it would make them more likely to vote; the pattern was reversed in the ID Pilot areas: fewer electors (9%) said it would make them less likely to vote than more likely (14%).

Ethnic minorities' attitudes were different between the ID Pilot areas and across England: in the ID Pilot areas they were more likely to say a proof of ID requirement would make them more likely to vote (24% versus 14% on average), across England they were more likely to say it would decrease their likelihood to vote (27% versus 16% on average).

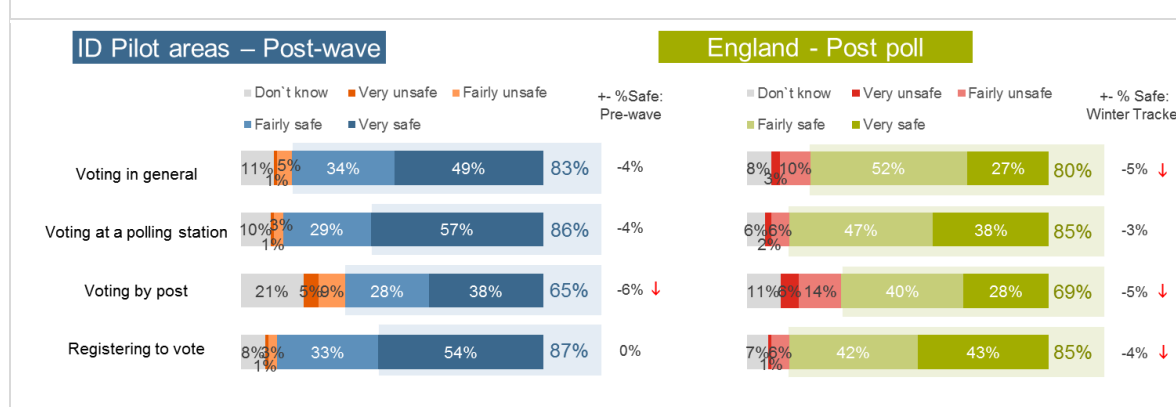
The surveys did not allow us to further investigate the diverging trends. Yet, results seem to suggest attitudes were different when electors had had a first-hand experience with an ID requirement.

4.2.1 Perceptions of electoral fraud and abuse

Electors were asked how safe from fraud and abuse they thought registering to vote and different modes of voting were.

Voting and registering to vote were generally considered safe from fraud and abuse, with at least eight in ten electors in the ID Pilot areas and in the rest of England describing voting in general, voting at the polling station and registering to vote as very or fairly safe. Electors were more sceptical about postal voting: 65% in the ID Pilot areas and 69% in the rest of England viewed this as very or fairly safe from fraud and abuse (Chart 10).

Chart 10 Perceived safety from fraud and abuse



Base: All electors taking part in the post-wave (ID Pilot=663, Post poll=1000) Q34. In general, when it comes to being safe from fraud or abuse, how safe or unsafe do you think these things are?

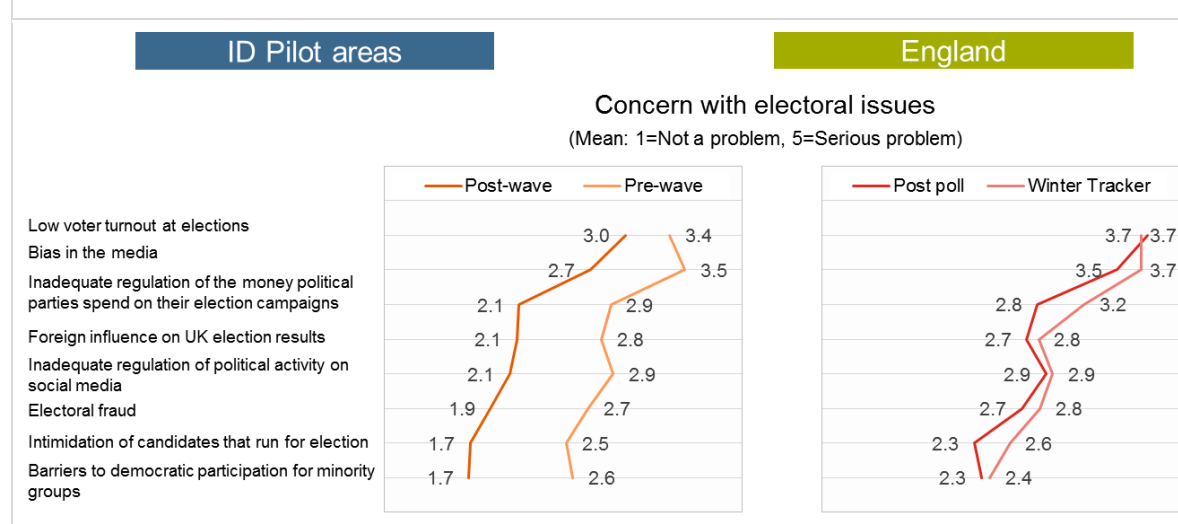
Significant ↑ increase, ↓ decrease v pre-wave/same areas in Winter Tracker, tested at 95% CL

Electors taking part in the pre-wave surveys in January were asked the same questions. In both the ID Pilot areas and across England there were slight decreases in the proportions of electors saying each type of voting was safe from fraud and abuse, though not all differences were statistically significant. For example, there was a 6 percentage point drop in the proportion of electors saying voting by post was safe from fraud and abuse in the ID Pilot areas, and a 5% drop across England. It may be that differences were caused by increased coverage of the topics of fraud and abuse in the media in the period running up to the 3 May local elections.

In both the pre-waves and post-waves, electors were asked to rate how serious they viewed various issues associated with elections, for example, low turnout, media bias, campaign spending, and electoral fraud. They used a five point scale, where 5 meant they viewed something as a serious problem and 1 that they didn't view it as a problem at all. Chart 11 below shows mean scores for each issue, with higher scores meaning electors think, on average, that something is a more serious problem.

Electoral fraud ranked low on the list of electoral issues concerning electors in both the ID Pilot areas and across England, and across both waves of the research. Low turnout and bias in the media were much more likely to be seen as serious problems: they ranked top two on how serious they were perceived to be in the ID Pilot areas and across England. For example, in the ID Pilot areas at the post-wave, the mean score for low turnout was 3.0 (on a 5-point scale, where 5 means serious problem) and for bias in the media 2.7. In contrast, the mean score of electoral fraud was 1.9. The other issues seen as somewhat more serious or on par with electoral fraud were inadequate regulation of the money political parties spend on their election campaigns, foreign influence on UK election results and inadequate regulation of political activity on social media. Intimidation of candidates and barriers to democratic participation for minority groups were seen as less of a problem.

Chart 11 How serious a problem electoral issues are viewed as



Base: All electors (ID Pilot=641/663, Post poll=501/1000) Q30. How much of a problem do you think that each of the following is at the moment?

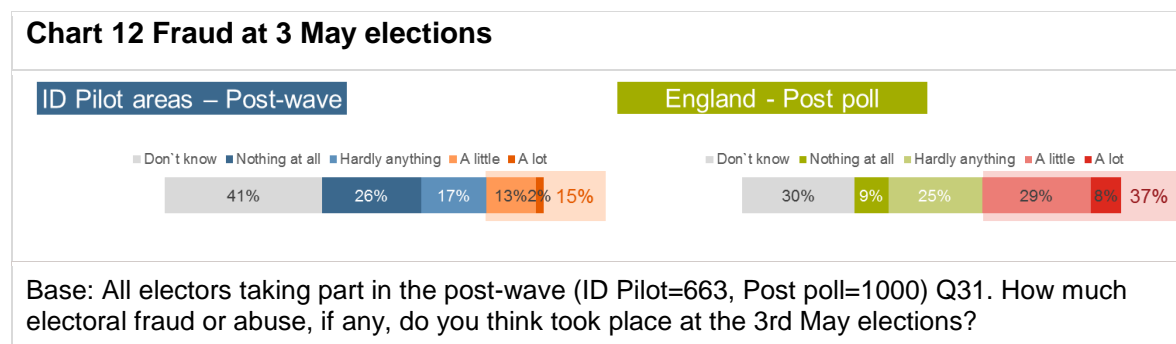
In the ID Pilot areas, there was a sharp decline from the pre-wave to the post-wave in how serious electors perceived each of the issues presented to be. This was observed for all

the issues presented. In contrast, perceptions across England were much more stable between the two waves.

While we cannot be confident the decline seen in the ID Pilot areas was caused by the ID Pilots, it is possible that more intense communications in these areas had a halo effect on electors by reducing anxiety around elections in general.

4.2.2 Fraud at 3 May 2018 elections

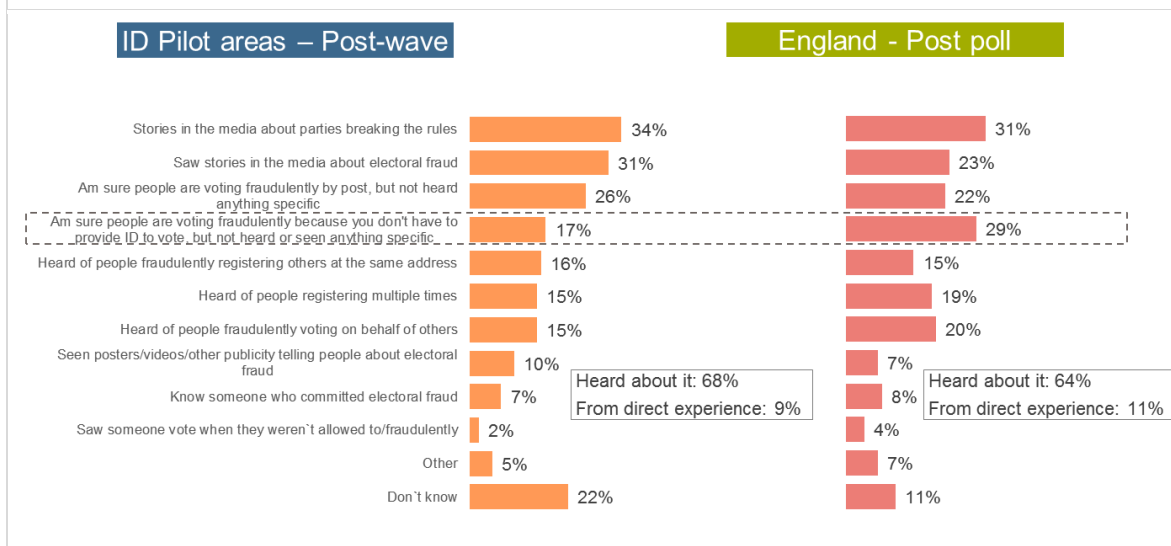
Electors were asked whether they thought electoral fraud had taken place at the 3 May elections (Chart 12). Electors in the ID Pilot areas were much less likely to say they thought electoral fraud had taken place, compared with electors across England. In the ID Pilot areas, 15% said they thought a little or a lot of fraud had taken place, while the proportion in England was more than double (37%).



Those who thought that fraud had occurred were asked why they held that opinion and were presented with a list of potential reasons (Chart 13).

In both the ID Pilot areas and across England, stories in the media about political parties breaking rules were the main reason for thinking electoral fraud had taken place (chosen by 34% in the ID Pilot areas and 31% in the rest of England). Overall, second-hand stories seemed to generate most of the reason for concern about electoral fraud. Approximately two thirds of electors who said they thought electoral fraud had taken place gave reasons that could be classified as second-hand stories, such as stories in the media, hearing it from other people or personal impressions (68% in the ID Pilot areas, 64% across England). About one in ten chose direct experience for thinking electoral fraud had taken place (9% in the ID Pilot areas, 11% across England): among these, the most common reason was knowing someone who had committed fraud (7% in the ID Pilot areas, 8% across England).

Chart 13 Reasons for saying fraud and abuse took place



Base: All saying there was a little/a lot of fraud at 3rd May elections (ID Pilot=105, Post poll=352)
 Q32. What makes you think electoral fraud or abuse took place on 3rd May?

Across England, one of the main reasons for saying electoral fraud had taken place was the lack of an ID requirement in order to vote (without having seen or heard anything specific): 29% chose this as a reason and it was the second most chosen reason across England. In the ID Pilot areas, fewer electors gave it as a reason (17%) and it only ranked fourth in the list of reasons for believing electoral fraud had taken place.

5 Voter ID Pilot

The final chapter looks at electors' awareness, knowledge and attitudes towards the ID Pilots, voters' experiences at polling stations and attitudes towards a similar ID requirement being implemented in the future.

5.1 Awareness of the ID Pilot

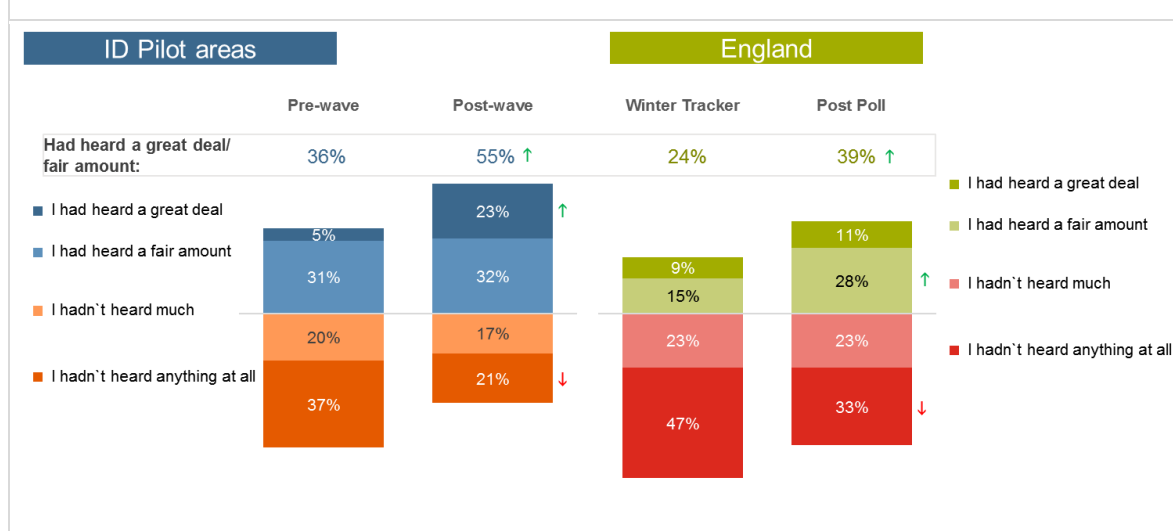
To assess awareness of the ID Pilots, electors were asked whether they had seen or heard anything about voters being required to present identification at the polling station in order to vote (Chart 14).

Awareness of the ID Pilots increased between the pre-wave and the post-wave in the ID Pilot areas. At the pre-wave, 36% of electors in the ID Pilot areas said they had heard a great deal or a fair amount. At the post-wave, the proportion saying they had heard about the Pilots had increased to 55%. There was a sharp rise in the proportion saying they had heard a great deal about it, from 5% at the pre-wave to 23% at the post-wave.

There was also an increase in the proportion of electors across England saying they had heard about the ID Pilots, rising from 24% before the election (in the Winter Tracker) to 39% after (in the Post poll). Nonetheless, the share of electors who said they knew about the Pilots remained smaller across England than in the ID Pilot areas.

It should be noted that some communication activity about the ID Pilots had already commenced before interviewing for the pre-waves began in January. This likely explains the relatively high levels of awareness seen at the pre-wave/Winter Tracker (36% in the ID Pilot areas and 24% across England).

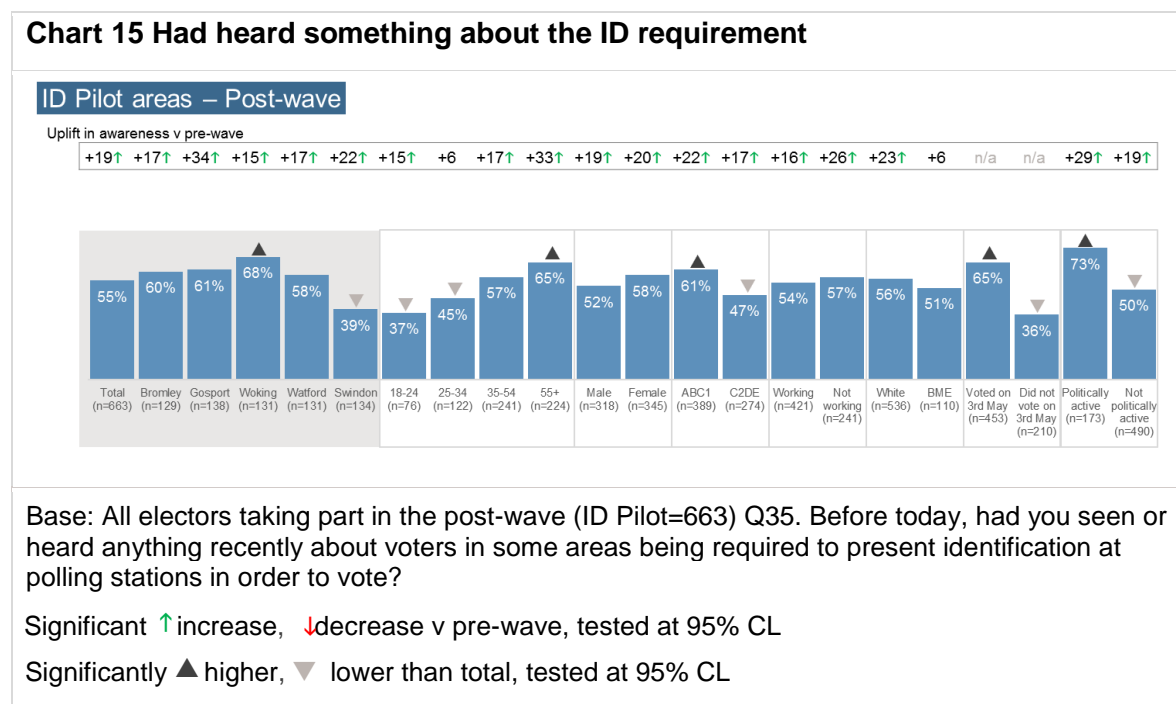
Chart 14 Awareness of the ID Pilot



Base: All electors (ID Pilot=641/663, Post poll=501/1000) Q35. Before today, had you seen or heard anything recently about voters in some areas being required to present identification at polling stations in order to vote?

Significant ↑ increase, ↓ decrease v pre-wave, tested at 95% CL

Chart 15 shows the level of awareness (the proportion who said they had heard a great deal/a fair amount about the pilot) in the ID Pilot areas among different sub-groups. Above the chart, the uplift in awareness since the January pre-wave is shown.



At the post-wave, awareness of the Pilots was lower than average among younger electors: 37% of 18-24s had heard something about it and 45% of 25-34s, compared with 55% on average. Awareness was also lower among C2DEs (47%), those who had not voted at the 3 May elections (36%) and those not politically active (50%).

Awareness was also lower in Swindon (39%). This is likely because the Pilot was announced later in Swindon than in the other four local authorities.

Awareness had increased across all sub-groups and in most cases the uplift was statistically significant (shown in the bar on top of the chart).

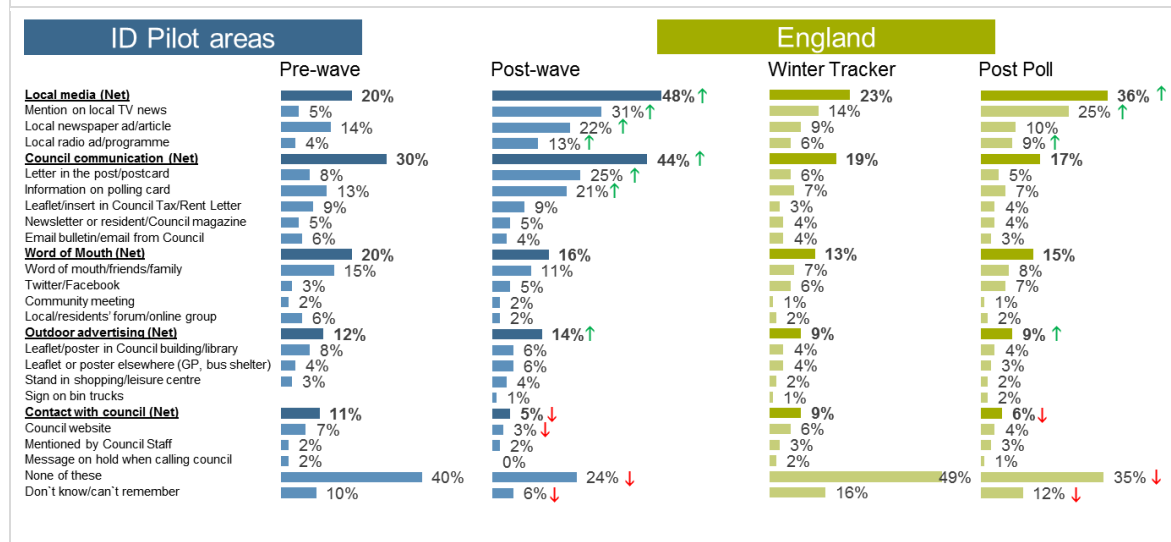
Chart 16 shows sources of awareness about the ID Pilots. Electors were asked whether they had seen or heard anything about the ID requirement from any of the sources listed on the screen. In the ID Pilot areas, at the post-wave awareness was mostly attributed to local media (48%) or council communications (44%). Word of mouth sources were mentioned by 16% of electors, while 14% said they had seen outdoor advertising about the Pilots. Some electors (5%) said they learned about the Pilots from direct contact with their council.

Compared with the pre-wave, there was an increase in awareness of the ID Pilots attributed to local media and council communications. At the pre-wave, 20% of electors in the ID Pilot areas said they had heard about the Pilots from local media. This more than doubled at the post wave, to 48%. Awareness from local council communications also increased, from 30% at the pre-wave to 44% at the post-wave.

Across England, awareness of the Pilots from local media had increased from 23% in the Winter Tracker to 36% in the Post poll. Other sources of awareness were stable in between the two waves. The increase in awareness from local communications and

advertising in the ID Pilot areas, coupled with relative stability in awareness from most sources across England indicates that local communications campaigns in the ID Pilot areas have been successful in increasing awareness of the Pilots.

Chart 16 Sources of awareness of the ID Pilot



Base: All electors (ID Pilot=641/663, Post poll=501/1000) Q37. Can we just check, have you seen or heard anything about voters being required to present identification at polling stations from any of these recently?

Significant ↑ increase, ↓ decrease v pre-wave/same areas in Winter Tracker, tested at 95% CL

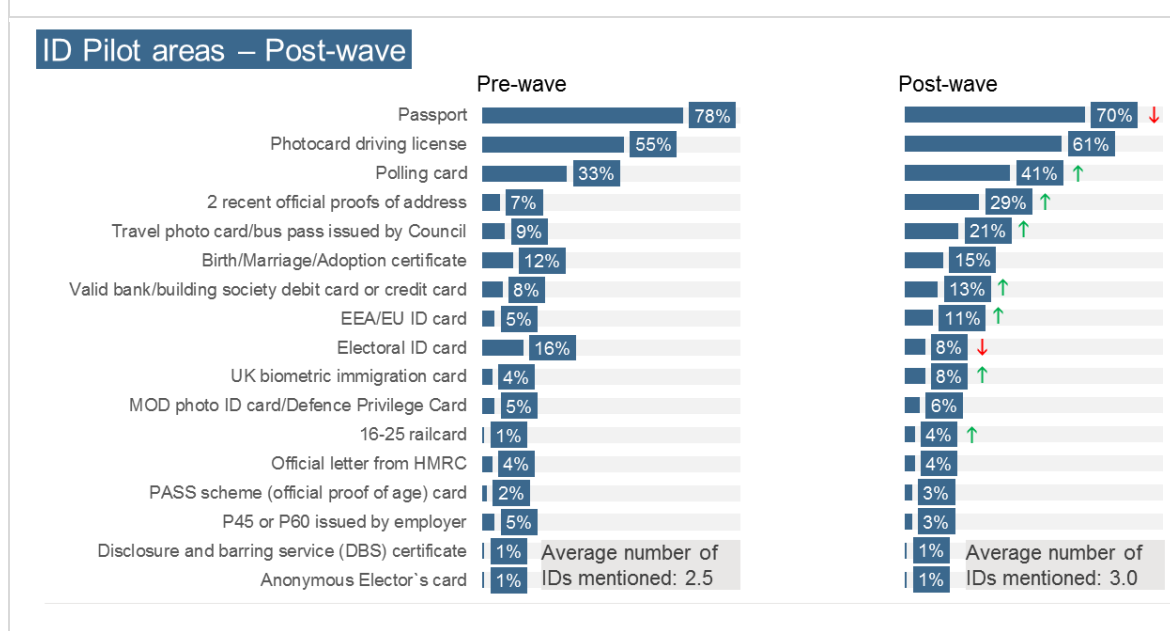
5.2 Awareness of valid forms of identification

In order to test the effectiveness of communications informing electors about the ID requirement, electors in the ID Pilot areas were asked which forms of identification they thought people would be/were able to use in order to vote at the 3 May elections (Chart 17). It should be noted that not all forms of ID were accepted in all five local authorities. This will be explored in more detail later in this section.

Most electors at the post-wave correctly said passports would be accepted (70%), and six in ten mentioned photo driving licences (61%).

Since the pre-wave, there was an increase in the number of forms of ID identified by electors as valid, from an average of 2.5 to 3. There was also an increase in the proportion of electors saying several forms of identification were valid, particularly poll cards (from 33% at the pre-wave to 41% at the post-wave) and travel photocard/bus pass (from 9% at the pre-wave to 21% at the post-wave).

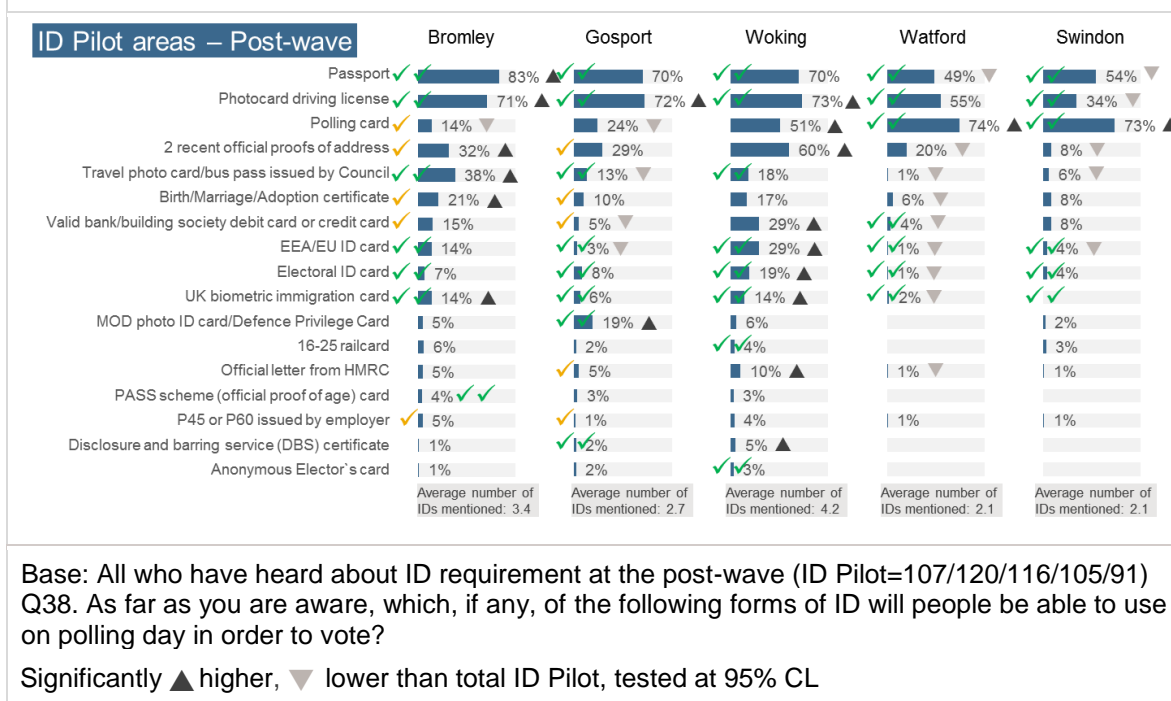
Chart 17 Valid forms of identification*



Base: All who have heard about ID requirement (ID Pilot=397/539) Q38. As far as you are aware, which, if any, of the following forms of ID will people be able to use in those areas on polling day in order to vote? *Please note: not all forms of identification were valid in all five local authorities

It is perhaps more relevant to look at proportions of electors identifying forms of ID as valid in each area. Chart 18 shows the proportion of electors in each of the five local authorities saying what ID people in that area would be able to use on polling day in order to vote. The forms of identification that were valid differed by area. In the chart below, forms of identification that were accepted are highlighted with two green tick marks (✓✓). In some areas, voters were also allowed to vote if they presented a combination of two forms of identification, such as a birth certificate and a valid bank card. These are highlighted in the chart below with one yellow tick mark (✓).

Chart 18 Valid forms of identification by local authority



Looking at each individual local authority:

- **Bromley.** Electors were most likely to identify as valid forms of identification photocard driving licences (71%) and passports (83%). They were also more likely than average to say travel photocard or bus passes were valid (36%). All these were valid forms of identification in Bromley.
- **Gosport.** Electors were most likely to identify as valid forms of identification photocard driving licences (72%) and passports (70%). Both were valid in Gosport.
- **Watford.** Electors were most likely to identify as valid forms of identification poll cards (74%), photocard driving licences (55%) and passports (49%). All were valid in Watford.
- **Swindon.** Electors were most likely to identify as valid forms of identification poll cards (73%), passports (54%) and photocard driving licences (34%). All were valid in Swindon.
- **Woking.** Electors were most likely to identify as valid forms of identification photocard driving licences (73%), passports (70%), two recent proofs of address (60%) and polling cards (51%). Photocard driving licences and passports were valid forms of identification in Woking.

Generally, electors in each area were more likely than average to identify forms of identification which were valid in their area. The exception was Woking where 60% of electors said voters were able to vote by showing two recent proofs of address, 51% that they could bring their poll card and 29% said they could bring a valid bank/building society card. None of these were valid forms of identification in Woking on the day of the election. However, electors were able to apply for a local elector card ahead of the elections, which they could then use at the polling station on 3 May. Both recent proofs of address (such as council tax statements or utility bills) and bank cards were among the documents needed

in order to apply for the local elector card. The local elector card was heavily featured in local communications about the ID Pilot in Woking. Sixty three elector cards were issued in Woking, and 43 were used to vote⁵. It is therefore possible that electors were referring to this step of the process, or that they assumed such forms of identification would also be valid on the day of the election. Unfortunately, the survey data does not allow us to test these hypotheses.

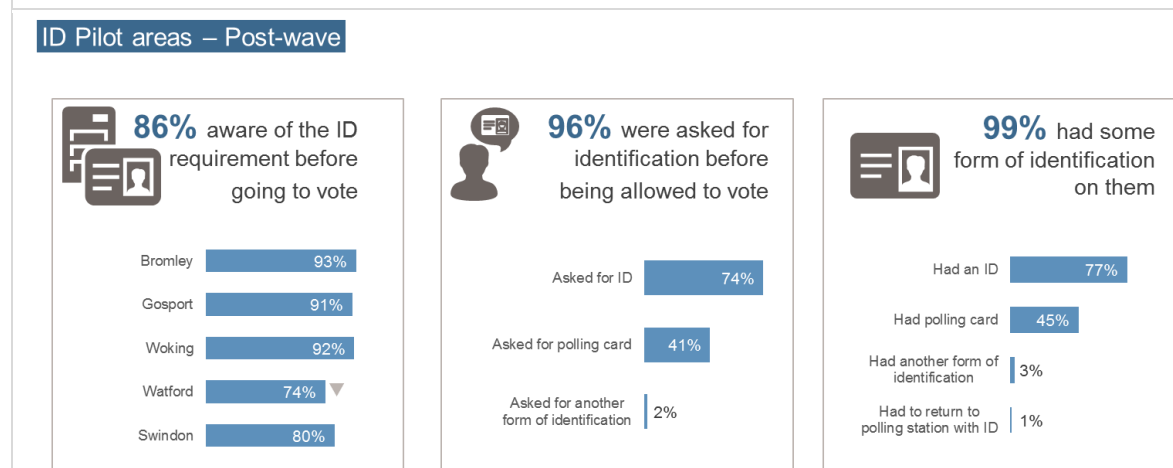
5.3 Experience at the polling station

Polling station voters in the ID Pilot areas were asked about their experiences on 3 May. Results are shown in Chart 19. Most polling station voters said they were aware in advance of the requirement to bring a form of identification with them to vote (86%). Voters in Watford were less likely than average to say they were aware (74%).

Almost all polling station voters in the ID Pilot areas (96%) said they were asked for identification before being allowed to vote on the day. Most said they were asked for an ID (74%), while 41% said they were asked for their poll card. In Gosport, where poll cards were not among the list of valid forms of identification, only 9% said they were asked for a poll card. In Bromley, where poll cards were accepted only together with a second form of identification, 7% said they were asked for their poll card.

Almost all polling station voters said they had some form of identification on them on the day (99%), regardless of whether they were asked for one or not. Most said they had ID (77%), and 45% said they had their poll card with them.

Chart 19 Experience at polling station



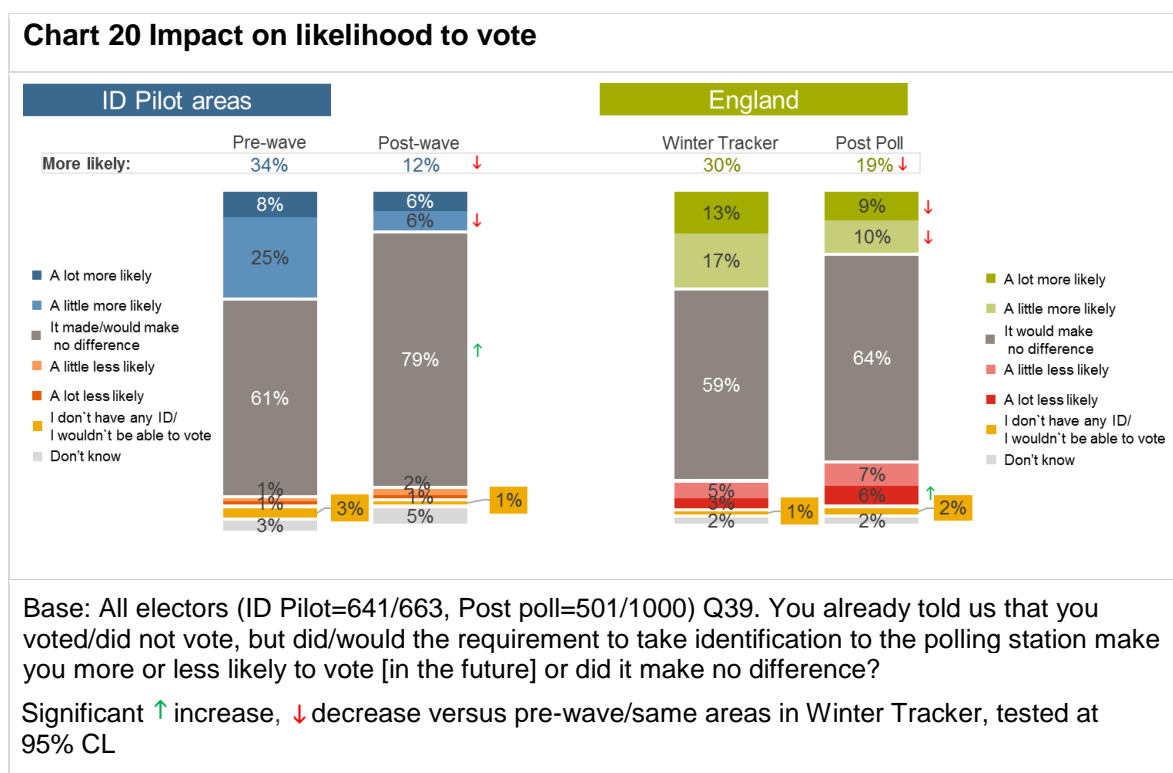
Base: All polling station voters (ID Pilot=356) Q_new1. Were you aware that you had to take a form of identification with you before getting to the polling station on 3rd May? Q_new2. And thinking back to when you arrived at the polling station, were you asked for a form of identification before you were allowed to vote? Q_new3. And regardless of whether you were asked for a form of identification, did you have one on you?

⁵ https://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/244959/Voter-identification-pilot-Woking-evaluation.pdf

5.4 Attitudes towards the voter ID requirement

Electors in the ID Pilot areas and across England were asked several questions about their attitudes towards a requirement to show identification in order to be allowed to vote, similar to the approach tested in the ID Pilots. Electors were told acceptable identification could be “passport, photo driving licence, ID card, your poll card or two recent official proofs of address (e.g. bank statement, utility bill)”.

Chart 20 shows electors’ views on whether such a requirement had/would have any impact on their likelihood to vote.



At the pre-wave, attitudes towards the impact of the ID requirement on turnout were similar in the ID Pilot areas to those of electors across England. Most electors said the ID requirement would not make any difference to their likelihood to vote (61% in the ID Pilot areas at the pre-wave, 59% across England in the Winter Tracker).

While across England attitudes towards the impact of the ID requirement on turnout have become somewhat more neutral or negative, in the ID Pilot areas, after experiencing an election where voters were required to show identification, attitudes seem to have become substantially more neutral.

At the post-wave, electors in the ID Pilot areas were substantially more likely than at the pre-wave to say the requirement made no difference in their likelihood to vote (79% v 61% at the pre-wave). Fewer electors in the ID Pilot areas said it made them more likely to vote at the post-wave (12% v 34% at the pre-wave).

Across England, there was also a decrease in the share of electors saying the ID requirement would make them more likely to vote (19% in the Post poll, down from 30% in

the Winter Tracker). Yet, there was also an increase in the proportion saying an ID requirement would make them less likely to vote. While 3% said they would be a lot less likely to vote when asked in the Winter Tracker, 6% said the same in the Post poll.

When prompted, few electors across the ID Pilot areas and across England said they wouldn't be able to vote if a similar requirement to the one tested in the ID Pilots were implemented because they don't have the required ID (1% in the ID Pilot areas and 2% across England at the post-wave).

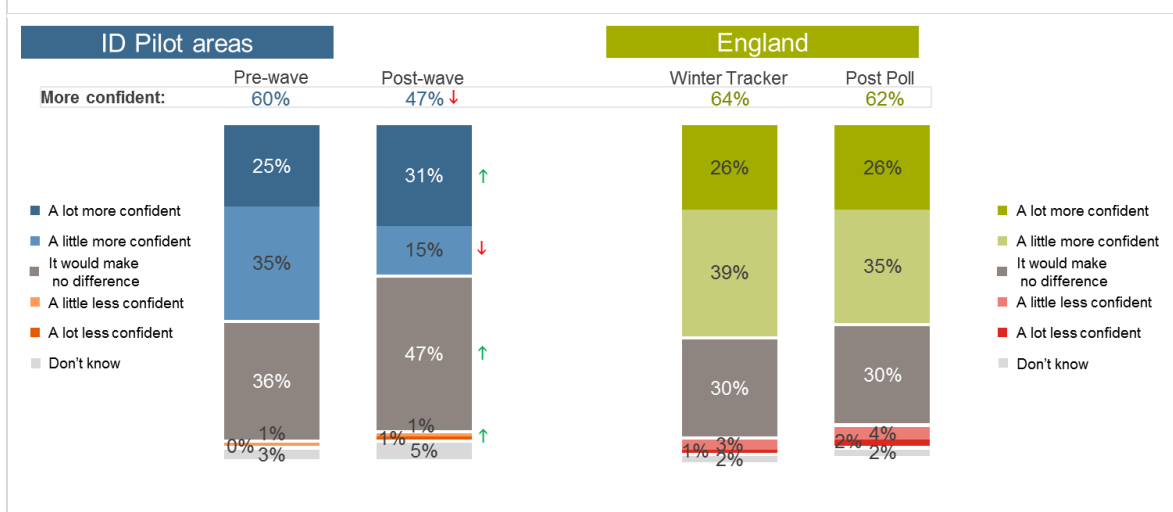
Electors in the ID Pilot areas who said they had voted at the 3 May elections were particularly likely to say an ID requirement would not make a difference (82% versus 74% of non-voters). Slightly more non-voters in the ID Pilot areas said an ID requirement would make them less likely to vote (5% versus 2% of voters), though the proportion saying this was still very low.

Electors were asked whether an ID requirement would impact on their confidence in the security of the voting system. Results are shown in Chart 21. At the pre-wave, attitudes in the ID Pilot areas and across England were similar. In the ID Pilot areas, 60% of electors said an ID requirement would make them a lot or a little more confident in the security of the voting system, and 36% said it would make no difference. Similarly, across England 64% said in the Winter Tracker that an ID requirement would make them more confident in the security of the voting system, while 30% said it would make no difference. Very few electors said it would make them less confident.

At the post-wave, there was a shift in attitudes in the ID Pilot areas. After experiencing an election where voters had to show proof of identification before being able to vote, fewer electors in the ID Pilot areas said an ID requirement would make them more confident (47%, down from 60% at the pre-wave). Instead, electors were more likely to say such a requirement would not make a difference in their confidence in the security of the voting system (47%, up from 36% at the pre-wave), echoing a similar move towards more neutral attitudes when it came to the ID Pilots' impact on likelihood to vote (discussed above, Chart 20). Across England, attitudes remained stable in between the two waves.

It seems that having had an experience with the ID requirement, electors' attitudes became more neutral.

Chart 21 Impact on confidence in the security of the voting system



Base: All electors (ID Pilot=641/663, Post poll=501/1000) Q40. Would a requirement for voters to show identification at the polling station make you more or less confident in the security of the voting system, or would it make no difference?

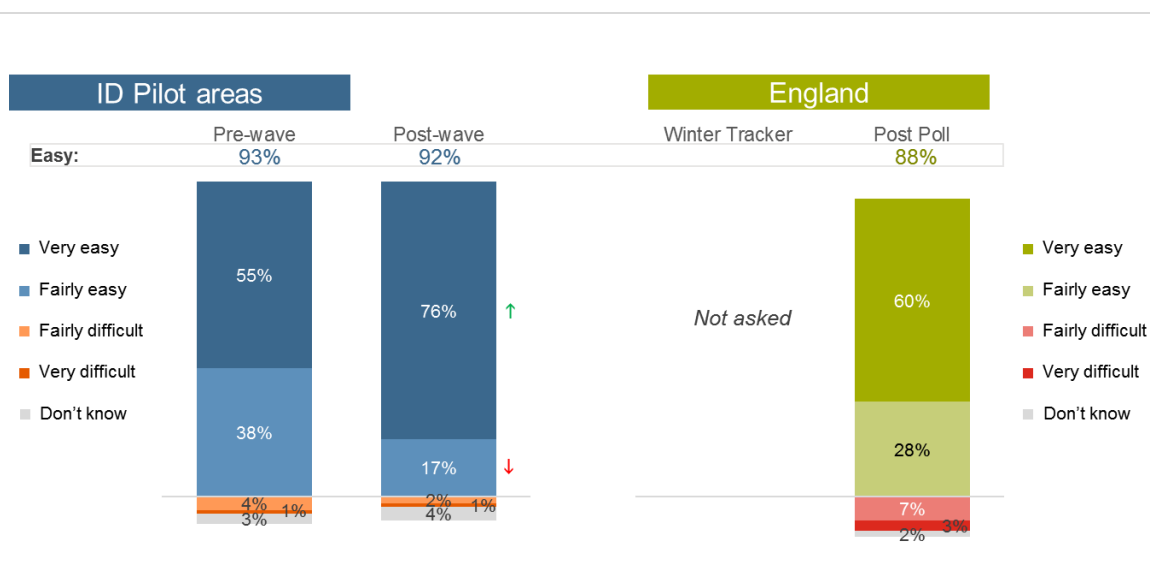
Significant ↑ increase, ↓ decrease versus pre-wave/same areas in Winter Tracker, tested at 95% CL

Additionally, electors were asked how easy or difficult it would be for them to access identification in order to vote at future elections (Chart 22). In the ID Pilot areas and across England most electors said it would be very or fairly easy for them to access the required identification. At the post-wave, 92% of electors in the ID Pilot areas said it would be easy for them to access identification, similar to the proportion saying the same across England (88%). Somewhat more electors across England said it would be difficult: 7% said it would be fairly difficult (versus 2% in the ID Pilot areas) and 3% said it would be very difficult (versus 1% in the ID Pilot areas).

While the overall proportion of electors in the ID Pilot areas saying it would be easy for them to access identification did not change between the two waves (93% said so at the pre-wave, 92% at the post-wave), there have been changes within this group. Substantially more electors said it would be very easy for them to access the required identification at the pre-wave compared with the post-wave (76%, up from 55%). There were no significant changes in the share of electors saying it would be difficult.

The question was not asked across England at the pre-wave so we cannot conclude with any certainty that the changes seen in the ID Pilot areas are caused by the ID Pilots. Nonetheless, this conclusion would be in accord with changes in attitudes discussed earlier in this section: it appears that, after experiencing an election where ID was required in order to be able to vote at the polling station, electors in the ID Pilot areas have become more at ease with the requirement.

Chart 22 Difficulty of accessing ID



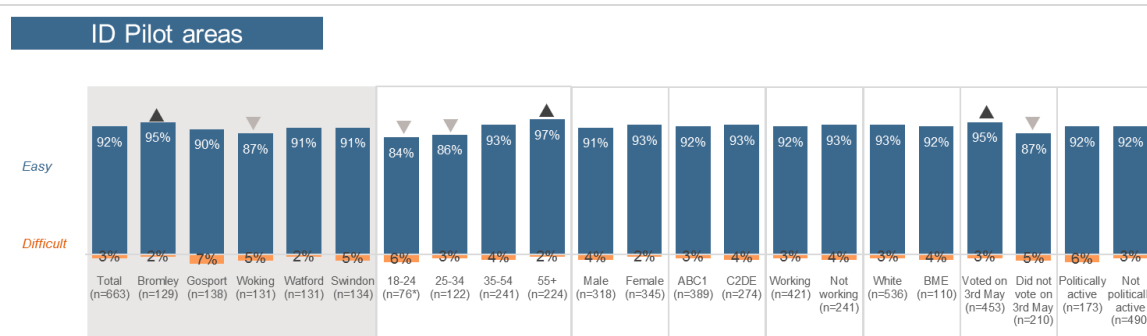
Base: All electors (ID Pilot=641/663, Post poll=-/1000) Q41. If you needed to provide identification in order to vote at future elections, how easy or difficult would you find it to access it?

Significant ↑ increase, ↓ decrease versus pre-wave/same areas in Winter Tracker, tested at 95% CL

While at the overall level electors in the ID Pilot areas said they could easily access the required identification, it is important to look at sub-groups that might have been disproportionately affected (Chart 23).

Electors in Woking were less likely than average to say it would be easy for them to access the required identification (87%). Younger electors were also less likely to say it would be easy: 84% of 18-24s said this, and 86% of 25-34s (The same pattern is observed across England. Results not shown here). Non-voters were less likely to say it would be easy (87%).

Chart 23 Who would have difficulties accessing ID?



Base: All electors taking part in the post-wave (ID Pilot=663) Q41. If you needed to provide identification in order to vote at future elections, how easy or difficult would you find it to access it?

Significantly ▲ higher, ▼ lower than total ID Pilot, tested at 95% CL

Appendix 1: Local authorities holding local government elections on 3 May 2018⁶

Adur	Great Yarmouth	Rochdale
Amber Valley	Greenwich	Rochford
Barking and Dagenham	Hackney ⁷	Rossendale
Barnet	Halton	Rugby
Barnsley ⁸	Hammersmith and Fulham	Runnymede
Basildon	Haringey	Rushmoor
Basingstoke and Deane	Harlow	Salford
Bexley	Harrogate	Sandwell
Birmingham	Harrow	Sefton
Blackburn with Darwen	Hart	Sheffield ⁹
Bolton	Hartlepool	Slough
Bradford	Hastings	Solihull
Brent	Havant	South Cambridgeshire
Brentwood	Havering	South Lakeland
Bromley	Hillingdon	South Tyneside
Broxbourne	Hounslow	Southend-on-Sea
Burnley	Huntingdonshire	Southwark
Bury	Hyndburn	St. Albans
Calderdale	Ipswich	St. Helens
Cambridge	Islington	Stevenage
Camden	Kensington and Chelsea	Stockport
Cannock Chase	Kingston upon Thames	Sunderland
Carlisle	Kirklees	Sutton
Castle Point	Knowsley	Swindon
Cheltenham	Lambeth	Tameside
Cherwell	Leeds	Tamworth

⁶ Doncaster and Rotherham held Combined Area Mayoral elections with no locals, and are therefore excluded from the sample

⁷ Local and City Mayoral

⁸ Local and Combined Area Mayoral

⁹ Local and Combined Area Mayoral

Chorley	Lewisham ¹⁰	Tandridge
City of Derby	Lincoln	Three Rivers
City of Kingston upon Hull	Liverpool	Thurrock
City of Peterborough	Maidstone	Tower Hamlets ¹¹
City of Plymouth	Manchester	Trafford
City of Portsmouth	Merton	Tunbridge Wells
City of Southampton	Milton Keynes	Wakefield
City of Westminster	Mole Valley	Walsall
City of Wolverhampton	Newcastle upon Tyne	Waltham Forest
Colchester	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Wandsworth
Coventry	Newham ¹²	Watford
Craven	North East Lincolnshire	Welwyn Hatfield
Crawley	North Hertfordshire	West Lancashire
Croydon	North Tyneside	West Oxfordshire
Daventry	Norwich	
Dudley	Nuneaton and Bedworth	Wigan
Ealing	Oldham	Winchester
Eastleigh	Oxford	Wirral
Elmbridge	Pendle	Woking
Enfield	Preston	Wokingham
Epping Forest	Reading	Worcester
Exeter	Redbridge	Worthing
Fareham	Redditch	Wyre Forest
Gateshead	Reigate and Banstead	
Gosport	Richmond upon Thames	

¹⁰ Local and City Mayoral

¹¹ Local and City Mayoral

¹² Local and City Mayoral

Appendix 2: Valid forms of Identification by local authority

Bromley

Electors in Bromley were allowed to vote at polling stations if they presented **one of**:

- a passport issued by the United Kingdom, a Commonwealth country or a member state of the European Union
- a photocard driving licence (including a provisional licence) issued in the United Kingdom or by a Crown Dependency, or by a member State of the European Union
- an electoral identity card issued under section 13C (electoral identity card: Northern Ireland) of the Representation of the People Act 1983
- a biometric immigration document issued in the United Kingdom in accordance with regulations made under section 5 of the UK Borders Act 2007
- an identity card issued in the European Economic Area
- an Oyster 60+ London Pass
- a Freedom Pass (London)
- a PASS scheme card (national proof of age standards scheme)

They were also allowed to vote if they presented a combination of **two of the following, one of which had to show registered address**:

- a valid bank or building society debit card or credit card
- a poll card for the poll
- a driving licence (including a provisional licence) which is not in the form of a photocard.
- a birth certificate
- a marriage or civil partnership certificate
- an adoption certificate
- a firearms certificate granted under the Firearms Act 1968
- the record of a decision on bail made in respect of the voter in accordance with section 5(1) of the Bail Act 1976
- a bank or building society cheque book
- a mortgage statement dated within 3 months of the date of the poll
- a bank or building society statement dated within 3 months of the date of the poll
- a credit card statement dated within 3 months of the date of the poll
- a utility bill dated within 3 months of the date of the poll
- a council tax demand letter or statement dated within 12 months of the date of the poll

- a Form P45 or Form P60 dated within 12 months of the date of the poll

Electors who did not have access to any valid form of identification could apply for a form of identification ahead of polling day.

Gosport

Electors in Gosport were allowed to vote at polling stations if they presented **one of**:

- passport issued by a country within the Commonwealth, member State of the European Union
- photocard driving licence (including a provisional licence) issued in the United Kingdom or by a Crown Dependency, or by a member State of the European Union
- electoral identity card issued under section 13C (Electoral identity card: Northern Ireland) of the Representation of the People Act 1983
- biometric immigration document issued in the United Kingdom in accordance with regulations made under section 5 of the Borders Act 2007
- identity card issues in the European Economic Area
- a Disclosure and Barring Service certificate showing registered address
- an identity card issued by the Ministry of Defence which bears a photograph of the person to whom it is issued
- a Ministry of Defence 'Defence Privilege Card'
- A photo bus/travel pass issued by any local authority within the County of Hampshire

They were also allowed to vote if they presented a combination of **two of the following, one of which had to show registered address**:

- a valid bank or building society debit or credit card
- the applicant's driving licence (including a provisional licence), which is not in the form of a photocard
- a birth certificate
- a marriage or civil partnership certificate
- an adoption certificate
- a mortgage statement dated within 12 months of the date of the poll
- a bank or building society statement dated within 12 months of the date of the poll
- a credit card statement dated within 12 months of the date of the poll
- a utility bill dated within 12 months of the date of the poll
- a council tax demand letter or statement dated within 12 months of the date of the poll
- a Form P2, P6, P9, P45 or Form P60 dated within 12 months of the date of the poll

- a statement of benefits or entitlement to benefits

Swindon

Electors in Swindon were allowed to vote at polling stations if they presented **one of**:

- the voter's poll card
- Passport (UK, EU, Commonwealth) (can be out of date)
- Photocard driving licence (including a provisional licence) (UK, Crown Dependency or EU)
- an electoral identity card issued under section 13C (electoral identity card: Northern Ireland) of the Representation of the People Act 1983
- biometric immigration document issued in the United Kingdom in accordance with regulations made under section 5 of the Borders Act 2007

an identity card issued in the European Economic Area Electors without any of these forms of identification could also be attested. Another elector registered at the same polling station (with one of the required ID types) could also attest to the identity of an elector who was unable to show ID (each elector could attest on behalf of up to two other electors).

Watford

Electors in Watford were allowed to vote at polling stations if they presented **one of**:

- the voter's poll card
- a passport issued by a Commonwealth country or a member State of the European Union
- a photocard driving licence (including a provisional licence) issued in the United Kingdom or by a Crown Dependency or by a member State of the European Union
- an electoral identity card issued under section 13C (Electoral identity card: Northern Ireland) of the Representation of the People Act 1983
- a biometric immigration document issued in the United Kingdom in accordance with regulations made under section 5 of the Borders Act 2007
- an identity card issued in the European Economic Area
- a valid bank or building society debit card or credit card

Woking

Electors in Watford were allowed to vote at polling stations if they presented **one of**:

- passport issued by a country within the Commonwealth or a member State of the European Union
- photocard driving licence (including a provisional licence) issued in the United Kingdom

or by a Crown Dependency, or by a member State of the European Union

- electoral identity card issued under section 13C (electoral identity card: Northern Ireland) of the Representation of the People Act 1983
- biometric immigration document issued in the United Kingdom in accordance with regulations made under section 5 of the Borders Act 2007
- identity card issued in the European Economic Area which bears a photograph of the voter
- senior bus pass issued by Surrey County Council
- disabled people's bus pass issued by Surrey County Council
- student fare card issued by Surrey County Council
- 16-25 railcard issued by the Association of Train Operating Companies
- railway season ticket photocard
- local electoral card issued by the returning officer for the purposes of the election
- anonymous elector's card issued by the returning officer for the purposes of the election