

## **Election results data specification - *first consultation March to May 2016***

**An initiative to develop best practice and a data standard for publishing election results consistently across the English Local Government and potentially with wider application and take-up.**

**Date 15-Mar-2016**

**Version 1.0 DRAFT**

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## Version history

Version/Date	Page/section	Comment
0.0 8-Feb-2016	all	First cut – Matthew Vincent LGA
0.1 15-Feb-2016	all	Addition of context and early comments – Tim Adams LGA
0.2 16-Feb-2016	all	Review and comments Gesche Schmid, LGA
0.3 18-Feb-2016	all	Tidy up with questions remaining for wider first glance from our stakeholders
0.4 19-Feb-2016	all	Review, comments and questions added by Paul Davidson, Director of Standards, iStandUK
0.5 19-Feb-2016	all	Attempt to accept obvious comments with narrative updates ready for early sharing with key stakeholders prior to wider publication for consultation – Tim Adams LGA
0.6 9-Mar-2016	all	Includes comments and observations from the Electoral Commission – Phil Thompson (Head of Research & Party Registration) and Association of Electoral Administrators (AEA) – John Turner (Chief Executive)
0.7 10-Mar-2016	all	Consolidation to-date and removal of most comments still included ready for wider dissemination
1.0 15-Mar-2016	all	Final check ready for opening initial consultation – Tim Adams LGA

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## Introduction

Local authority returning officers currently have a statutory duty to publish local and national elections on local authority web sites. There is no guidance or common practice to publish such data in any particular style, format or web location, though content is guided by the Electoral Commission which states that administrators must give public notice of the name of each candidate elected and of the total number of votes given for each candidate (whether elected or not), together with the number of rejected ballot papers as shown in the statement of rejected ballot papers.

Whilst this approach allows scrutiny and review by individuals finding the local published web pages, the work to locate such information automatically and then to collate data from every local authority to create a national overview is difficult, labour intensive, time consuming and often error prone. Substantial savings and ease of data discovery and reuse is possible if electoral administration departments can be encouraged to publish their data to a simple consistent form which can be read by humans and machines. The initiative described in this document seeks to develop a process and a data standard and consults with interested parties – data publishers and data consumers – such that trials can be conducted to introduce a more consistent means of publication beginning with the elections planned for May 2016.

Early soundings from groups interested in election information suggest there to be significant support for an initiative that aims to publish data in a more coordinated way. Publishing election results in a consistent way assists those who need to quickly understand the political landscape after an election and encourages other third parties to develop apps and other analysis services to help to inform the public faster about the overarching outcome from elections.

This initiative intends to encourage Election Services Departments to publish election results in a secondary form that is capable of being interpreted by both humans and machine readable techniques. This secondary publication can be in addition to the existing publication or over time supersede it. Moreover, the initiative is not seeking to increase the burdens on local authorities through the introduction of additional published data items, it merely intends to repeat the publication of current data content in a secondary data form that conforms to the publication practices and data standards developed by this initiative. A small number of additional fields are being suggested here as these have arisen from early contributions from stakeholders. However, it is intended that this consultation will consider and agree content to be included before we move to initial trials.

The publication process and the data standard to emerge will build on existing best practices of supporting authorities to publish data in a consistent way as part of the Transparency Code for Local Government. Further information is available under open data formats in the general guidance on publishing data<sup>1</sup>. It also builds on the open standard as defined by the Cabinet Office Open Standards principles<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Local Government Transparency Code 2015 – Publishing Data (general guidance): <http://www.local.gov.uk/practitioners-guides-to-publishing-data>

<sup>2</sup> Cabinet Office Open Standards Principles - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/open-standards-principles/open-standards-principles#open-standard-definition>

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Whilst there is interest in supporting most types of elections in due course, we propose initial trials to be controlled and within a contained scope. In the first instance, we recommend applying these practices for the general and local authority (district, borough and county) elections. There is potential for the role to be extended to include European, Police Commissioners and Town/Parish elections in time, though we suggest this is considered later in the development once early experience has been gained. We do include provision in the detailed specification below for other elections but will likely only trial the approach with district, borough and county elections in the early pilots. We consider that this approach is not appropriate for referenda because the specification is directed closely at candidates and their political affiliations. During and following the forthcoming consultation, we will assemble thinking to determine if there is a requirement and support to extend the specification to support the special additional properties that are required by referenda.

The document sets out the initial thinking for the data specification and the publication process. As part of the consultation we invite comments from interested parties to help the LGA to refine and complete the initial specification. Already, early discussions have taken place with a number of key stakeholders as set out below and each have expressed their interest to participate in principle. We intend to work very closely with these stakeholders in coming weeks to challenge and refine the strategy and to encourage take-up. We are now consulting on the process and data specification for publishing election results more widely. We are inviting feedback, opinions and ideas for improvement on an open online discussion forum on the Knowledge Hub at [https://khub.net/group/localopendatacommunity/forum/-/message\\_boards/message/18955973](https://khub.net/group/localopendatacommunity/forum/-/message_boards/message/18955973) or to provide comments to [transparency@local.gov.uk](mailto:transparency@local.gov.uk). We do reserve the right to reproduce emailed comments on the open consultation discussion form to maintain and encourage widespread involvement and understanding. Thereafter, the LGA team will revise the document to reflect feedback against achievable goals and will then work with the Electoral Commission and the Association of Electoral Administrators to promote the approach to all English Local Authority Election Services Departments. Additionally, we will approach commercial suppliers of Election Management Systems (EMS) to determine the potential for building additional features into their systems to support auto-export of the required results data to the agreed publication standard.

**We are interested to hear from you**

- A) Is the process of publishing data to a common process and data specification reasonable? If not, why please?**
- B) Does the data specification meet the requirements for publishing election results?**
- C) Where do you suggest that changes should be made?**
- D) Do you foresee any barriers for publishing the election results in the format suggested?**
- E) Do you have any suggestions for improving the process?**
- F) Is the guidance clear and understandable?**
- G) How can the guidance be improved?**
- H) Do you have any advice on the best way to ensure involvement and take-up?**

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## Stakeholders currently expressing an interest

- Government Digital Service (GDS), Cabinet Office
- Association of Electoral Administrators
- Electoral Commission
- Department of Information Services, House of Commons
- Local Government Association
- Open Data Institute
- Plymouth University School of Government (Faculty of Business)
- Democracy Club
- Democratic Audit UK, London School of Economics

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## Publishing elections data

Initial trials should be constrained to local authorities in England unless early indications suggest strong support from the wider United Kingdom. Publication of elections results to a consistent style and specification requires consideration of two aspects:

- a **process** to support easy discovery of the data by consumers and further reuse
- the **specification and format** of the published data to ensure consistency at every source location thereby supporting easy aggregation and analysis by consumers.

### Proposed process for data publication, easy discovery and re-use

We propose the implementation of best practice guidance for the data publication process that is drawn from other open data publishing practices in local government.

**What data formats are to be used?** We propose results data to be published openly under this initiative, which must be made freely available in a tabular comma separated variables (CSV) format. The data format should comply with a schema which defines the content of each data column (also known as a field). The schema is designed according to the following criteria.

- Provide the essential data fields that are required to interpret election results by human or by machine readable forms
- Make it simple for councils to publish open data and use tried practices which already makes good use of this approach
- Enable data users to interpret data and aggregate them from across councils in England
- Include linkages in the data to other sources of definition (such as the names of the constituency being contested, the name of political affiliations, the names of publishing entities) through the use or recommended sources of URIs – uniform resource identifiers – so that data can be more easily analysed, combined and compared across England.

It is proposed that local authorities publish these data against a standard open government licence (OGL)<sup>3</sup>.

It is recommended that local authorities self-certify their dataset(s) with the Open Data Institute under the open data certificate<sup>4</sup> – at least at the most basic level as a minimum – to inform data consumers of the data's provenance, publisher, commitment to maintain updates, etc.

It is proposed that local authorities will publish their results data in any location of their own choosing – we would anticipate this probably being a section of the council's own web-site. Once published, these data should be registered as being available in a central public sector data hub so that data consumers

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<sup>3</sup> Open Government Licence <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/>

<sup>4</sup> ODI Open Data certificate <https://certificates.theodi.org/en/>

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know where to go to find the data. The central data hubs being recommended are [data.gov.uk](https://data.gov.uk/)<sup>5</sup> and the [LGA open data pages](http://opendata.esd.org.uk/)<sup>6</sup>.

The LGA intends to expand its current open data publishing tools to include an elections results data validator to pre-check conformance against the agreed schema prior to publication. Support for the new elections results scheme within the validator will appear on the [open data validator tool](http://validator.opendata.esd.org.uk/)<sup>7</sup> as developments and take-up of this initiative progresses.

Data publishers will also be able to find the right value for those fields that are defined as having a restricted set of terms or for an identifier (URI) from another published set to be included with special support tools provided by the LGA and others. The URI search tool on the LGA open data pages will be enhanced as momentum and take-up of this initiative gains traction; the [URI search tool](http://uris.opendata.esd.org.uk/)<sup>8</sup> currently provides URI searches for other aspect of local government published data.

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<sup>5</sup> Data.gov.uk central public sector data hub <https://data.gov.uk/>

<sup>6</sup> LGA open data tools, guidance and discovery resources <http://opendata.esd.org.uk/>

<sup>7</sup> LGA open data publishing validation tool <http://validator.opendata.esd.org.uk/>

<sup>8</sup> LGA open data URI search tool <http://uris.opendata.esd.org.uk/>

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## Contents of the election data file

The election results data Standard will guide authorities to publish consistent locally derived election results according to an agreed format and the use of controlled vocabularies.

We recommend that Election Services Departments in Councils use a common approach and format for publishing the content of elections data. This will help users to locate, harvest, share, compare and analyse data. We encourage that the content for publishing data matches the format set out in the template provided in the elections data template which we are proposing in the Annex of this document. This does not seek to add new burdens or extra data items to be collected or published but merely formalises consistency across the sector.

The data published in the template set out below follows the sequence of columns prescribed and any formats or presentation conventions set out below. Any additional fields that an authority wishes to publish should conform to the advice in the general “*publishing data*” guidance and should be added after the fields listed here. The template will also be available (when further matured) as a standardised schema which can be downloaded from <http://schemas.opendata.esd.org.uk/>

We now present a summary of the key data fields that would be mandated in the proposed elections results publication schema. These are then described more formally in the Annex.

### Publication date

Publication date is the date the election result has been made available to the public through the elections data file. We recommend the UK date format dd/mm/yyyy. If data are later changed or replicated, then the old data are replaced with the new and the publication date revised to reflect this.

### Organisation code and organisation label

The organisation name and organisation code identifies the local authority that has conducted the election and means that the file is self-describing when combined with other data.

Authority information should include the unique identifier for a local authority that owns the data as datasets from various organisations may be combined. The code should be represented in the form of a ‘uniform resource identifier’ (URI) used in open data standards – see the *File formats: open and linked data* section in the general publishing data guidance<sup>9</sup> for further information.

A URI used in Linked Data is the preferred option. The LGA provides a URI search tool at <http://uris.opendata.esd.org.uk/> to assist new publishers to confirm appropriate URI links to be incorporated into the published data.

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<sup>9</sup> Local Government Transparency Code 2015 – Publishing Data (general guidance): <http://www.local.gov.uk/practitioners-guides-to-publishing-data>

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For local authorities the code should be

- the open data communities code for local authorities on <http://opendatacommunities.org/data/local-authorities>

For the area governed by a local authority or for an individual ward

- Office for National Statistics' (ONS) Government Statistics Services (GSS) Coding on <http://statistics.data.gov.uk/> and Naming for Statistical Geographies. (<http://tinyurl.com/onsgeog>)

For pre-operative wards that only come into existence on when the election has been held, the code should be:

- the Natural Neighbourhoods pre-operative ward code on <http://id.esd.org.uk/neighbourhood/NewWard>. This will redirect to the official ward when it comes into operation.

A lookup tool for URIs can be found on the LG Inform Plus website (<http://uris.opendata.esd.org.uk/>)

For example the URIs for Sedgemoor are:

- Sedgemoor District Council: <http://opendatacommunities.org/id/district-council/sedgemoor>
- Sedgemoor are: <http://statistics.data.gov.uk/id/statistical-geography/E07000188>
- Knoll ward in Sedgemoor: <http://statistics.data.gov.uk/id/statistical-geography/E05008910>

Where the URI for the local authority exists on opendatacommunities<sup>10</sup> we recommend use of that identifier, otherwise the statistical geographies identifier could be used which refers to an area **Local government service**

Local authorities have different structures and undergo frequent organisational change. For this reason, we recommend using an acknowledged service classification for describing the service of collecting and publishing election results. In this case the specific service and URI that would be referred to is:

- URI – <http://id.esd.org.uk/service/721>
- Label – Election Results

The URI will be a link to take the user to further information about the service including a description and other datasets as defined in the Local Government Service List (LGSL) The LGSL is published in the standards section of LG Inform Plus<sup>11</sup>, provides a standard way of referring to each service when communicating within and between organisations. It uses unique numeric identifiers for each service, irrespective of the language and naming conventions that are used by different by different people and

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<sup>10</sup> Open Data Communities data resources hosted by Dept. for Communities and Local Government  
<http://opendatacommunities.org/>

<sup>11</sup> Information standards Local Government Services List hosted by LGA on LG Inform Plus  
<http://standards.esd.org.uk/?uri=list%2FenglishAndWelshServices>

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organisations to identify or describe services.

### **Election date**

Election date is the date the election took place. We recommend the UK date format dd/mm/yyyy.

### **Election type and name**

The type of election will allow to identify and combine data of the same type and distinguish between different election types. Councils run and publish the results of a variety of different types of election although in the first instance we recommend trails for local authority elections – that is district, borough and county elections:

- Parish
- District and Borough
- County
- Mayoral
- Parliamentary
- European Parliament

### **Contested Constituency**

The constituency code and constituency label identifies the electoral unit in which the election has taken place. This should include a URI for the unit and a standardised name. URIs from official geographies, such as electoral wards, county electoral divisions, parliamentary constituencies and European Electoral Regions must come from <http://statistics.data.gov.uk>. For example the official URI for the parliamentary constituency of Bermondsey and Old Southwark in London is <http://statistics.data.gov.uk/id/statistical-geography/E14000553>.

New "pre-operative" wards are not given official URIs until after the election when they become operative. A source of URIs is available on LG Inform Plus's Natural Neighbourhoods (<http://neighbourhoods.esd.org.uk>). For example the URI for the pre-operative ward of Clifton in Bristol is <http://id.esd.org.uk/neighbourhood/NewWard-NewWard-9>. This URI will redirect to that of the ward when it becomes operative and Natural Neighbourhoods will provide a link to the official ward URI when it becomes available.

The LGA will extend the URI search tool at <http://uris.opendata.esd.org.uk/> to include identification of each unique constituency location being contested – parish, ward, parliamentary constituency, European

### **Candidate name**

This identifies the name of the candidate and should follow the format SURNAME Given Names. For example, HARMAN Lionel Roger.

### **Political party code and label**

Where the candidate is associated with a political party this information should be displayed on the publication. Political parties in the United Kingdom are registered with the Electoral Commission

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<sup>12</sup>(<http://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/>). A URI and official name for each registered political party can be found on that website. For example the Conservative Party's official entry is <http://search.electoralcommission.org.uk/English/Registrations/PP52>, which can be used as the URI. The page displays additional information about the party, including the primary name and official alternative name, one of which should be used when publishing election results alongside the URI.

Candidates not associated with a party may choose to be labelled as independent or they can have no description so the specification needs to allow for this but a blank field ought not to be accommodated. Use of "no affiliation" might be necessary.

### **Votes won by candidate and outcome**

This identifies the number of votes cast in favour of the particular candidate. The value should be an integer with zero if the candidate received no votes. There should not be a null entry – even if candidates have withdrawn<sup>13</sup>.

Votes: 576

### **Elected**

Publishers should report whether or not the candidate was elected. This should be done using the logical values (as determined during the consultation) of:

- Yes or TRUE
- No or FALSE
- Elected or Not Elected.

### **Total votes cast and size of the electorate**

The total number of votes cast for all candidates should be reported, plus the total size of the electorate. Reporting total numbers, rather than the turnout percentage, means that turnout can easily be calculated for the single electoral unit as well as for multiple units by adding together the numerators and denominators.

The consultation with data experts', publishers' and data consumers' needs to determine if we are also able and require to publish percentage turnout. There are complexities here too <sup>14</sup>

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If parish elections are being included, note that candidates do not need to be registered with the Electoral Commission to use a party name on a parish ballot paper, though some do.<sup>12</sup>

The rules can differ in some circumstances but basically if a candidate appears on the statement of persons nominated published after close of nomination then they cannot withdraw from any poll. They will appear on the ballot and votes can be cast for them. One exception is where a candidate dies and events following this depends on the election and whether it is a party candidate or an independent. In some cases a new candidate can be nominated in others the whole contest is stopped.<sup>13</sup>

Percentage turnout figures all partly depends which of the three main measures of turnout we would want to use: all votes cast over electorate, all votes included in the count (excluding rejected postal votes) over electorate or all valid votes cast

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## Rejected votes

This identifies the number of votes that have been rejected for one of the following reasons:

- absence of official mark [polling station stamp];
- voting for more than one candidate;
- writing or mark by which the voter could be identified;
- unmarked or void for uncertainty

## Additional information

The dataset should also include various pieces of additional information to assist the user. This should include:

- A web address of the council department conducting the election e.g. <http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/elections-and-voting/election-results/>
- The council's own name for the department conducting the election e.g. "Election Services"
- An email address to contact the department conducting the election
- A contact telephone number leading to the department conducting the election
- Notes – free text for any additional comments data publishers may want to include.

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(excluding rejected postal votes AND votes rejected at the count) over electorate. We could suggest all three but this adds to the complexity. It is conventional to use the middle one above when discussing turnout.<sup>14</sup>

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## Annex I: templates

### Elections data template

Column	Field name	What is required	Reason for inclusion	Additional information	Inclusion status
	PublicationDate	The date the information was published	For reference	The UK date format (dd/mm/yyyy) should be used, though there is provision in the specification that the data should be formatted as per the custom of the country that the election is carried out in.	
	OrganisationURI	A unique code to identify the organisation conducting the election	To allow the file to be self-describing	<p>The organisation name and organisation code identifies the local authority that has conducted the election and means that the file is self-describing when combined with other data.</p> <p>Authority information should include a unique identifier for a local authority that owns the data as datasets from various organisations may be combined. Ideally, the code should be represented in the form of a 'uniform resource identifier' (URI).</p> <p>A lookup tool for URIs can be found on the LG Inform Plus website (<a href="http://uris.opendata.esd.org.uk/">http://uris.opendata.esd.org.uk/</a>)</p>	

				Where the URI for the local authority exists on opendatacommunities we recommend use of that identifier, otherwise the statistical geographies identifier could be used which refers to an area.	
	OrganisationLabel	A unique long name to identify an organisation	To allow the file to be self-describing	See above	
	ServiceTypeURI	Standard service classification	To easily identify the publishing service without the need for knowledge of local service naming	<p>The Local Government Service List (LGSL), which is published in the standards section of LG Inform Plus, provides a standard way of referring to each service when communicating within and between organisations. It uses unique numeric identifiers for each service, irrespective of the language and naming conventions that are used by different by different people and organisations to identify or describe services.</p> <p>The list includes a URI and a label. In this case the specific service and URI that would be referred to is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• URI – <a href="http://id.esd.org.uk/service/721">http://id.esd.org.uk/service/721</a></li> <li>• Label – Election Results</li> </ul>	
	ServiceTypeLabel	The organisational	To easily identify the publishing	See above	

		unit responsible for spending the money.	service without the need for knowledge of local service naming		
	ElectionDate	The date the election took place	For reference	The UK date format (dd/mm/yyyy) should be used, though there is provision in the specification that the data should be formatted as per the custom of the country that the election is carried out in.	
	TypeofElection	The type of election taking place	For reference	<p>Councils may want to use publish the results of various types of election using this schema:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parish</li> <li>• District and Borough</li> <li>• County</li> <li>• Mayoral</li> <li>• Parliamentary (Westminster Constituency)</li> <li>• European Parliamentary Constituency</li> </ul>	
	ElectedBodyURI	A standardised code to identify the elected body	Identifies the democratic body to which the candidate is seeking election	<p>Where do these URIs come from ? Is there a definitive list of all elected councils in UK? Do we need their wards and geographies too? Some rural parish councils do not have wards – merely a quota of councillors that sit on them. Can we deal with this?</p> <p>Consider using the URI set offered by Ordnance Survey here:  <a href="http://data.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/ontology/admingeo/">http://data.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/ontology/admingeo/</a> </p>	

	ElectedBodyLabel	A standardised name to identify the elected body	Identifies the democratic body to which the candidate is seeking election	e.g. Huntingdon District Council  or Cambridgeshire County Council  or St Ives Town Council	
	ConstituencyURI	A standardised code to identify the electoral unit to which the candidate is seeking election, e.g. district ward, county electoral division or parliamentary constituency	To identify the electoral unit to which the candidate is seeking election	<p>This should include a URI for the unit and a standardised name. Where they exist, URIs from official geographies must come from <a href="http://statistics.data.gov.uk">http://statistics.data.gov.uk</a>. For example the official URI for the parliamentary constituency of Bermondsey and Old Southwark in London is <a href="http://statistics.data.gov.uk/id/statistical-geography/E14000553">http://statistics.data.gov.uk/id/statistical-geography/E14000553</a>.</p> <p>New "pre-operative" wards are not given official URIs until after the election when they become operative. A source of URIs is available on LG Inform Plus's Natural Neighbourhoods (<a href="http://neighbourhoods.esd.org.uk">http://neighbourhoods.esd.org.uk</a>). For example the URI for the pre-operative ward of Clifton in Bristol is <a href="http://id.esd.org.uk/neighbourhood/NewWard-NewWard-9">http://id.esd.org.uk/neighbourhood/NewWard-NewWard-9</a>. This URI will redirect to that of the ward when it becomes operative and Natural Neighbourhoods will provide a link to the official ward URI when it becomes available.</p> <p>A search feature for URIs is offered by the LGA at <a href="http://uris.opendata.esd.org.uk/">http://uris.opendata.esd.org.uk/</a></p>	
	ConstituencyLabel	A standardised label to identify the electoral unit to which	To identify the electoral unit to which the	See above	

		the candidate is seeking election, e.g. district ward, county electoral division or parliamentary constituency	candidate is seeking election	<p>LGA asks “Do we need to separate labels to include the parent or not e.g. Abbey Ward, Test Valley Hampshire and Abbey Ward, Lincoln, Lincolnshire. Or do we just have many instances of “Abbey Ward””</p> <p>Electoral Commission replies “I’d say as long as you have the LA name and the ward name it should be fine. Obviously there are a lot of ‘Village’ wards in different LAs...”</p>	
	CandidateName	The name of the candidate	To identify the candidate	<p>The name of the candidate should be reported using the following format:</p> <p>SURNAME First Names – separated by spaces</p> <p>E.g. HARMAN Lionel Roger</p>	
	PoliticalPartyURI	A standardised code to identify the political party, if any, of which the candidate is a member	To identify the political party of the candidate	<p>A URI and official name for each registered political party can be found on the Electoral Commission website. For example the Conservative Party’s official entry is <a href="http://search.electoralcommission.org.uk/English/Registrations/PP52">http://search.electoralcommission.org.uk/English/Registrations/PP52</a>, which can be used as the URI.</p> <p>Electoral Commission comments “Be clear if this is the registered party name or the name that appears on the ballot paper at this particular election. For example ‘Conservative Party’ or ‘Conservative Party Candidate’?”</p> <p>We consider it should be the registered party name</p>	

	PoliticalPartyLabel	A standardised name to identify the political party, if any, of which the candidate is a member	To identify the political party of the candidate	See above	
	VotesWon	The number of votes won by the candidate	To allow the support of the candidate to be compared to other candidates	This serves as the <b>numerator</b> for calculating the percentage of votes won by the candidate. As no candidates are allowed to withdraw (see footnote 13 above) the value might be zero should no votes have been received. It should never be NULL	
	Elected	The outcome of the election for the candidate	To identify which of the candidates in the dataset were elected	This should be reported as a logical value i.e. TRUE or FALSE	
	VotesCast	The total number of votes cast within the	To allow calculation of the percentage of votes for the	This serves as the <b>denominator</b> for calculating the percentage of votes won by the candidate and the <b>numerator</b> for calculating the percentage turnout figure	

		candidate's electoral unit	candidate and the turnout		
	SizeofElectorate	The total number of registered voters within the electoral unit.	To allow the percentage turnout for the	This serves as the <b>denominator</b> for calculating the percentage turnout figure	
	Rejected-Invalid-Votes	The number of votes rejected		<p>This is a total of the number of votes rejected for each the categories of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• absence of official mark [polling station stamp];</li> <li>• voting for more than one candidate;</li> <li>• writing or mark by which the voter could be identified;</li> <li>• unmarked or void for uncertainty</li> </ul>	
	InfoURL	Web address of the department conducting the election	In case the user needs further information	E.g. <a href="http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/elections-and-voting/election-results/">http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/elections-and-voting/election-results/</a>	
	ElectoralDept	The council's own name for	To help the user identify	e.g. "Election Services"	

		the department conducting the election	where further information can be sort		
	ReportEmail	A contact email address	In case the user needs further information	e.g. elections@adur-worthing.gov.uk	
	ReportTel	A contact telephone number	In case the user needs further information	01903 221014	
	Notes	A free text box	To allow the publisher to include any further information the feel is needed		

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