

Data Management and Analysis Group

2009 European election results for London



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Data can be made available in other formats on request

In some charts in this report colours that are associated with political parties are used. Printing in black and white, can make those charts hard to read.

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The 2009 European Election

The European Parliamentary Election took place on 4 June 2009 in the UK. The results were announced on 7 June to coincide with the other results around Europe. Over 15 million UK residents voted in the election, while around 1.75 million Londoners voted. Initial results were published on the Regional Returning Officer's website, and this briefing gives further detail of the results, and compares them with those from recent European elections.

Voting data for each of the London boroughs and the City are available, though unlike 2004, there is no ward data available. This is simply because in 2004 there were other elections taking place on the same day that required ward data to be collected, but in 2009, when the election was the only one running on that day, there was no reason to collect this data. Indeed, London is a single constituency in this election.

In 2004 London's representation reduced from ten to nine seats from 1999, and in 2009, it reduced further to eight seats. In England, Scotland and Wales the voting system for the European elections is proportional representation – regional closed list. This means that political parties put forward names of candidates in rank order, the number of candidates being no more than the number of seats allowed for each region. In each region the allocated seats are awarded using a quota system. The quota is the total number of votes received by a party or independent candidate divided by the number of seats already gained in that region plus one. Further details of nominated candidates and parties are listed at the back in [Table A1](#).

Turnout

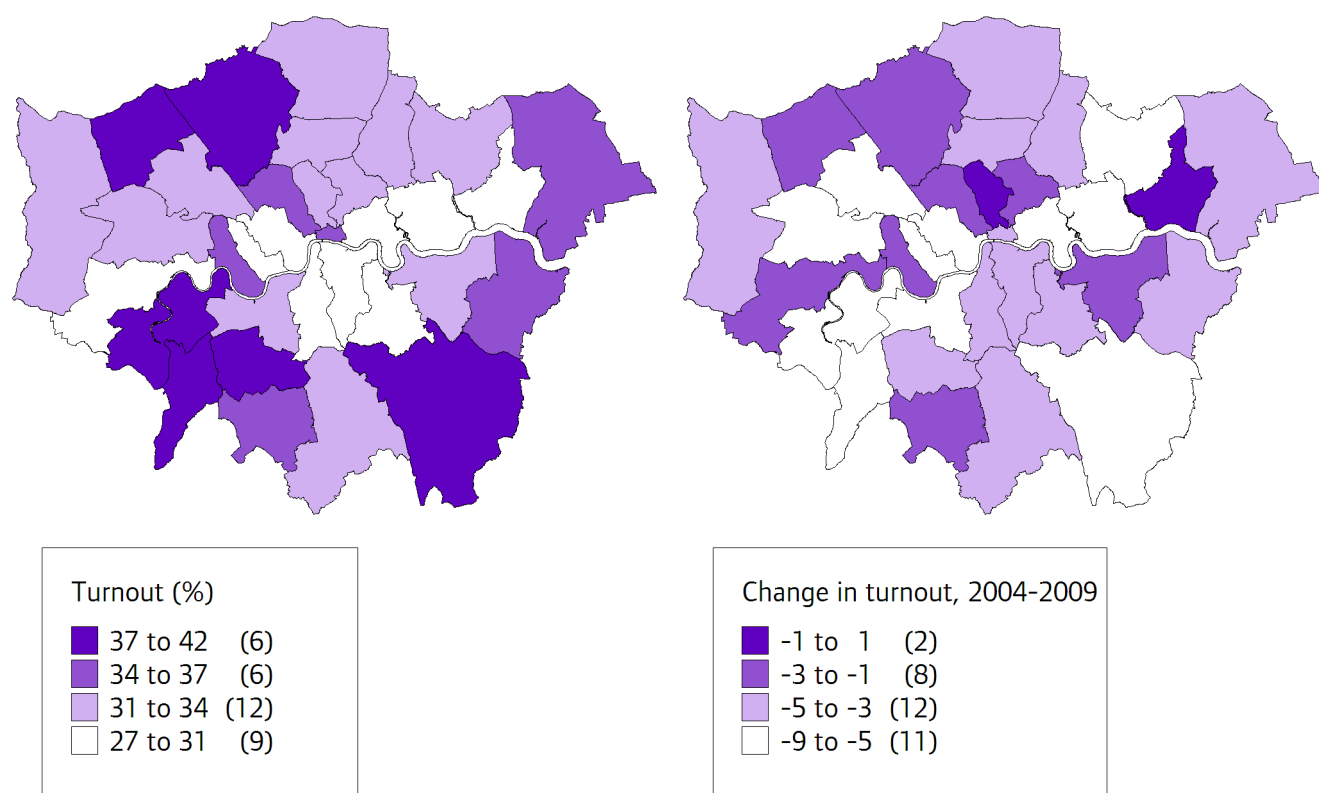
Turnout for the election in London was 33.5 per cent – just slightly lower than the UK overall (34.7 per cent). The highest turnouts at a regional level were in Northern Ireland (42.8 per cent), South West (39.0 per cent) and the East of England (38.0 per cent), while the lowest were in Scotland (28.6 per cent), Wales (30.5 per cent) and the North East (30.5 per cent).

The London turnout was down on the 2004 figure of 37.6 per cent, but much higher than in 1999 when it was just 23.0 per cent. There were around 134,000 fewer voters from London than 2004 (eight per cent down), though that was expected since the 2009 European election did not take place at the same time as other elections, as it did in 2004.

The highest poll was in Richmond (41.5 per cent), while four other boroughs were over 38 per cent – Harrow, Barnet, Kingston and Merton. The lowest was in Newham (27.3 per cent), followed by Westminster, and Kensington and Chelsea ([Map 1](#)).

Kensington and Chelsea (minus eight percentage points), Westminster and Tower Hamlets (both minus seven points) and had the biggest drop in turnout compared with the previous election ([Map 2](#)). These boroughs have both diverse and mobile populations, and this could have affected turnout in certain areas. Barking and Dagenham was the only borough to have an increase in turnout, even though the increase was very small (0.1 per cent), while Islington's poll barely altered.

Maps 1 and 2 Turnout 2009 and change in turnout 2004-2009, by borough



NB A labelled borough map can be found at the back in Map A2

Result

The Conservatives had the highest share of the vote at 27 per cent, and they gained three seats, the same as 2004, though their share increased slightly over the previous election. The only change in seats won, compared with 2004, was by the Labour party who lost a seat (there was no gain to balance this out due to the loss of one seat in the London region) (Table 3). Labour's share fell in 2009 by 3.5 percentage points to 21 per cent, while the Liberal Democrats' share fell by two percentage points to 14 per cent. The Green Party share increased again, as it did between 1999 and 2004, though they remain with one seat. UKIP also kept one seat even though their share decreased by 1.5 percentage points.

Table 3 Summary of election results 1999-2009, London

	2009			2004		1999	
	Votes	%	Seats	%	Seats	%	Seats
Conservative Party	479,037	27.4	3	26.8	3	32.7	4
Labour Party	372,590	21.3	2	24.7	3	35.0	4
Liberal Democrats	240,156	13.7	1	15.3	1	11.7	1
Green Party	190,589	10.9	1	8.4	1	7.7	1
UKIP	188,440	10.8	1	12.3	1	5.4	0
Others	280,214	16.0	0	12.4	0	7.5	0
Total	1,751,026	100	8	100	9	100	10

Table 4 Order of winning seats, London 2009

Party	Conservative	Labour	Liberal Democrat	Green	UKIP	BNP	CPA	Janan-ayagam	Others	Elected party	Elected candidate
Votes	479,307	372,590	240,156	190,589	188,440	86,420	51,336	50,014	92,446	Conservative	Charles Tannock (M)
Elected round 1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	239,654	372,590	240,156	190,589	188,440	86,420	51,336	50,014	92,446	Labour	Claude Moraes (M)
Elected round 2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	239,654	186,295	240,156	190,589	188,440	86,420	51,336	50,014	92,446	Liberal Democrat	Sarah Ludford (F)
Elected round 3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4	239,654	186,295	120,078	190,589	188,440	86,420	51,336	50,014	92,446	Conservative	Syed Salah Kamall (M)
Elected round 4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5	159,769	186,295	120,078	190,589	188,440	86,420	51,336	50,014	92,446	Green	Jean Lambert (F)
Elected round 5	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		
6	159,769	186,295	120,078	95,295	188,440	86,420	51,336	50,014	92,446	UKIP	Gerard Batten (M)
Elected round 6	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		
7	159,769	186,295	120,078	95,295	94,220	86,420	51,336	50,014	92,446	Labour	Mary Honeyball (F)
Elected round 7	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		
8	159,769	124,197	120,078	95,295	94,220	86,420	51,336	50,014	92,446	Conservative	Marina Yannakoudakis (F)
Elected round 8	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		

NB Gender of the candidate shown in brackets after their name

The European elections are conducted on the basis of proportional representation within regions using a pure form of the d'Hondt formula (there was no lower limit on the percentage of the vote required to gain seats). Thus the Conservatives won the first seat with the highest overall vote, and their total was then divided by two (1 seat plus 1) for the second round. The first person on the Conservative list, Charles Tannock, was thus elected. All other party votes were divided by one (0 seats plus 1). The Labour Party won the second round and so their vote was divided by two for the third round, and so on. [Table 4](#) traces the whole process.

UK Independence Party (UKIP) was the party with the fewest votes to win a seat (188,440 votes or 11 per cent of share). After UKIP, the British National Party (BNP) had the next highest number of votes (86,420 votes, a five per cent share), though there would have had to have been 16 seats available in London before the BNP would have won a seat in London with this number of votes.

London compared with UK voting

As [Figure 5](#) shows the proportion that voted for either the Conservatives or Liberal Democrats was about the same in London as in the UK as a whole. The Conservatives gained share slightly both in London and the UK, while the Liberal Democrats lost a little in both locations since 2004. The Conservative share was highest in the South East but lowest in Scotland and the North East. The Liberal Democrats were relatively consistent across the regions but were highest in the North East and lowest in Wales.

Figure 5 Shares of votes, 2009, London and UK

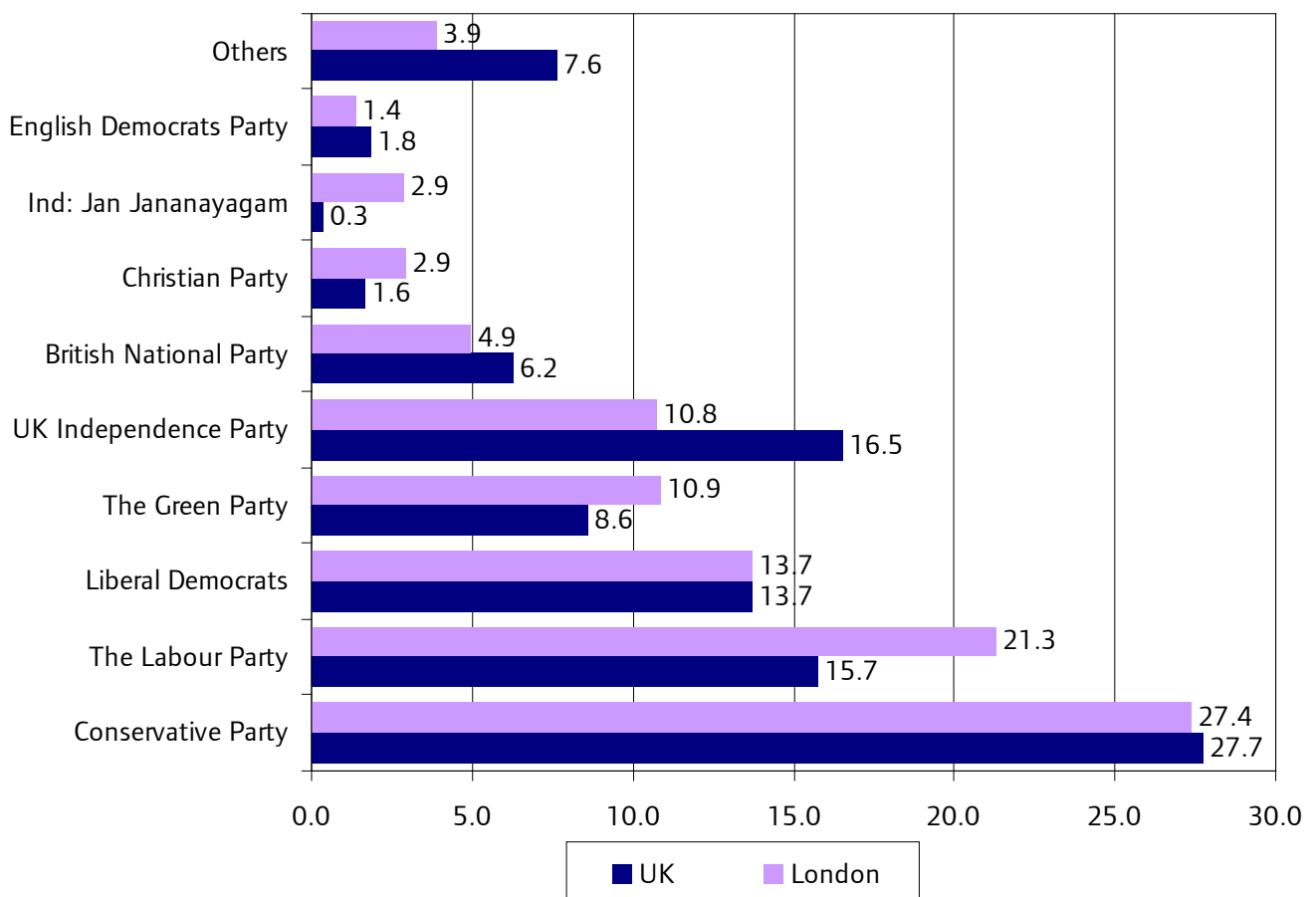
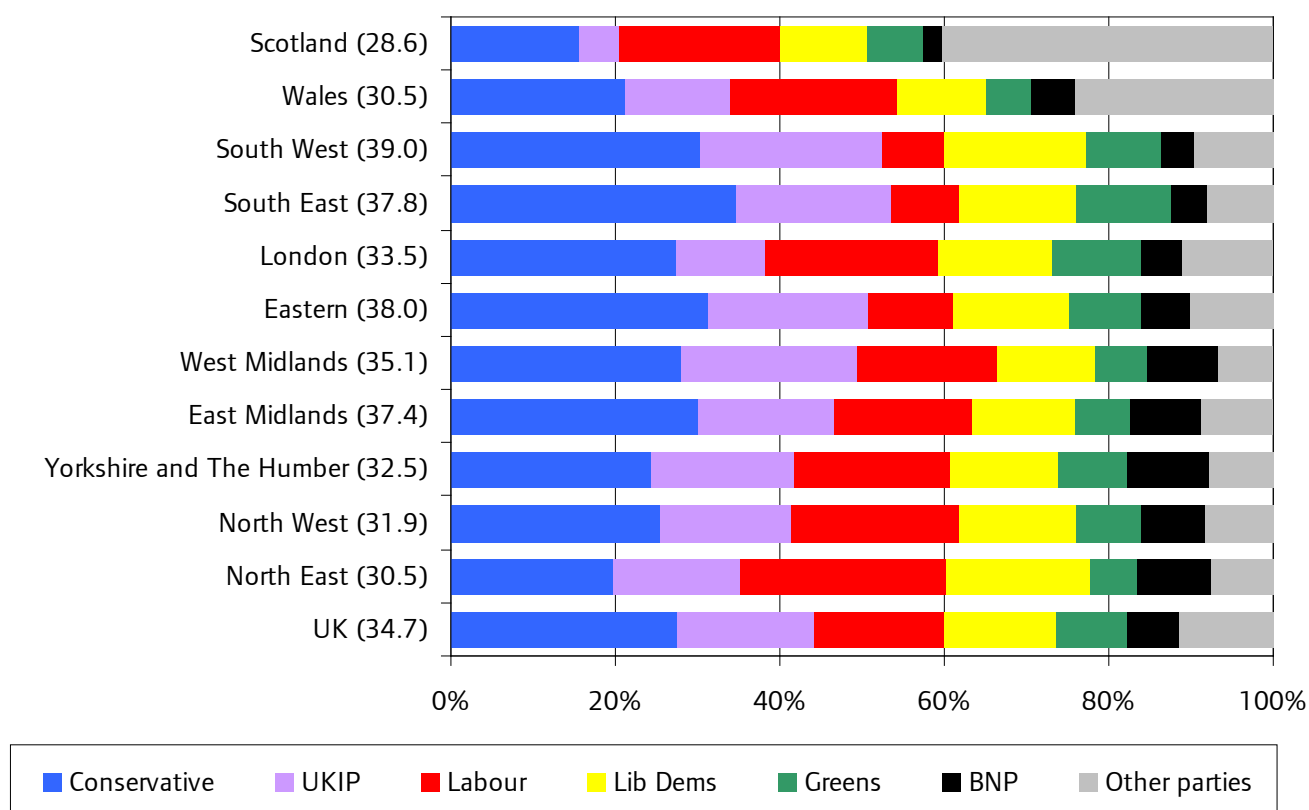


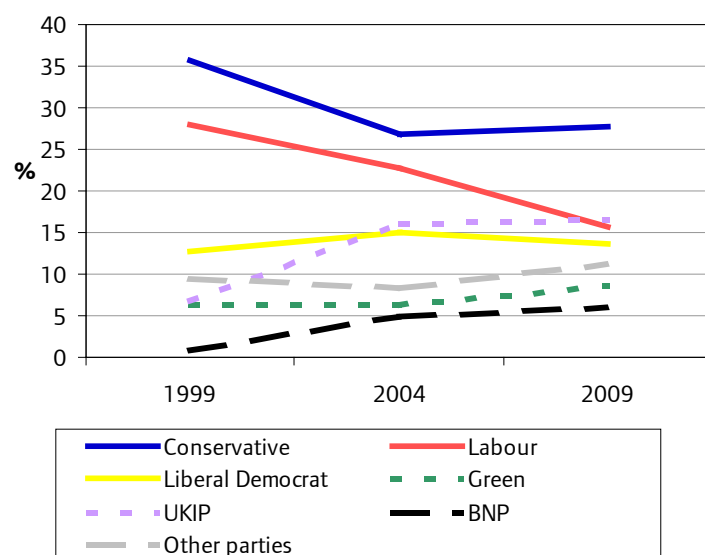
Figure 6 Share of vote for main parties by UK region, 2009



NB Numbers in brackets are turnout. Northern Ireland excluded from chart due to having a different set of political parties to the rest of the UK

Labour's share was almost six percentage points higher in London compared with the UK. Furthermore, Labour's drop in share in London (three points) was not as marked as that seen in the UK (seven points). Since 1999 Labour have lost over 12 points in the UK as a whole (Figure 7). The Labour share in London

Figure 7 Share of votes for main parties, UK 1999 to 2009



was much higher than average, and the North East was the only region to have a higher Labour vote. UKIP achieved six percentage points higher share in the UK as a whole, than London. This placed UKIP second nationally, but in London they placed fifth, and furthermore only Scotland had a lower UKIP share than London. UKIP's share of the UK vote increased slightly over 2004, whereas in London their share fell by two points. The Greens increased share by about the same amount in London and the UK, though their share in London remained higher than that of the UK, with a gap of just over two points, ranking London second nationally, behind the South East. The BNP polled over six per cent of the vote nationally, compared with five in London, making BNP's share in London one of the lowest, and the increase over 2004 was greater nationally than in London.

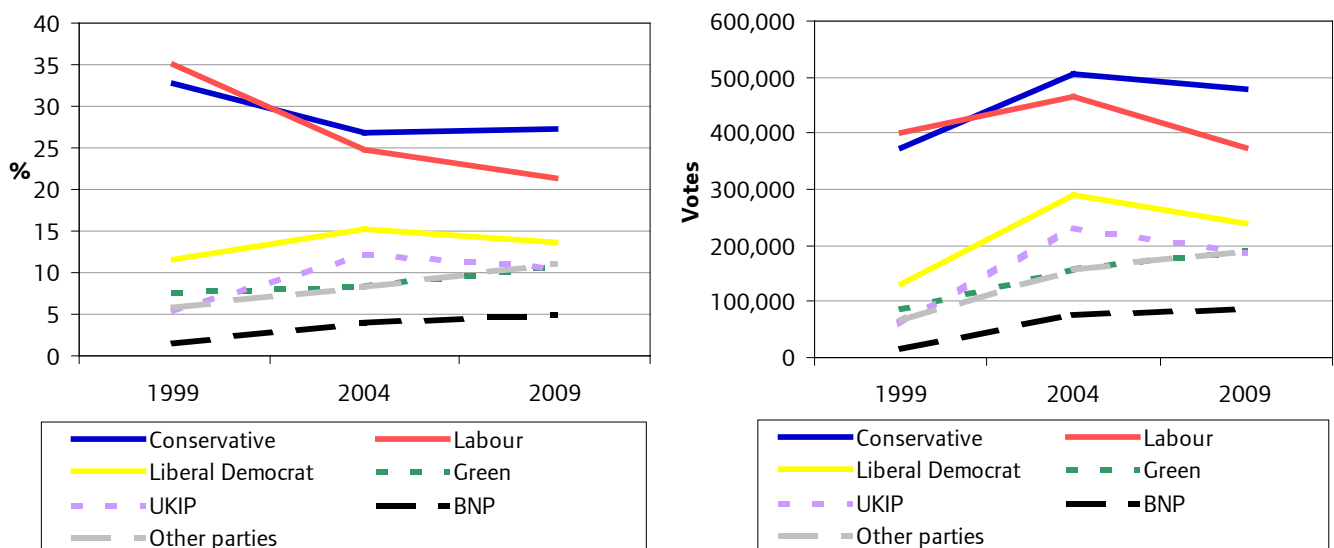
Voting for 'other' parties in the UK was much higher than in London, predominantly because of UK votes for the Scottish National Party and Plaid Cymru. However, London ranked third for votes for 'other' parties among all UK regions (Figure 6 and Table 25).

London voting trends 1999-2009

The Conservatives, the Green Party and BNP all increased their share of the vote between 2004 and 2009 whereas the Labour Party, Liberal Democrats, and UKIP all lost share. Of these major parties, only the Green Party and the BNP were able to increase their actual number of votes, due to the reduction in total votes.

Since 1999, of the parties that ran in all three elections, only the Conservatives and Labour have lost share, though Labour's loss was far greater at 14 percentage points compared with five for Conservative. The biggest gain since 1999 was for UKIP (five points), which means they have doubled their share, though they lost a little between 2004 and 2009. UKIP also increased their number of votes by more than any other party (127,000), though the Conservatives, Liberal Democrats and Greens all added more than 100,000 votes over the ten-year-period. The only party to lose any votes was Labour (down 27,000 on 1999) The biggest proportional increase has been by the BNP, whose share since 1999 has trebled, but they started from a much lower base. Even so they still increased their total vote by 68,000.

Figures 8 and 9 Share and total votes for main parties, London 1999 to 2009



In total, 19 parties (including independents) stood for the European election in London in 2009, far more than in 2004 when just ten parties were involved, though only four more than in 1999. Only six parties have stood in all three, and they are shown in [Figures 8 and 9](#).

Notably, the number of votes for the minor parties has increased in each election since 1999. Excluding the three main parties, the share for the other parties was 21 per cent in 1999, which increased to 33 per cent in 2004, and then 38 per cent in 2009. Respect did not stand for election in 2009 but were a relatively significant player in 2004 when they gained five per cent of the vote ([Table 24](#)). This makes the increase in votes for minor parties in 2009 all the more noteworthy.

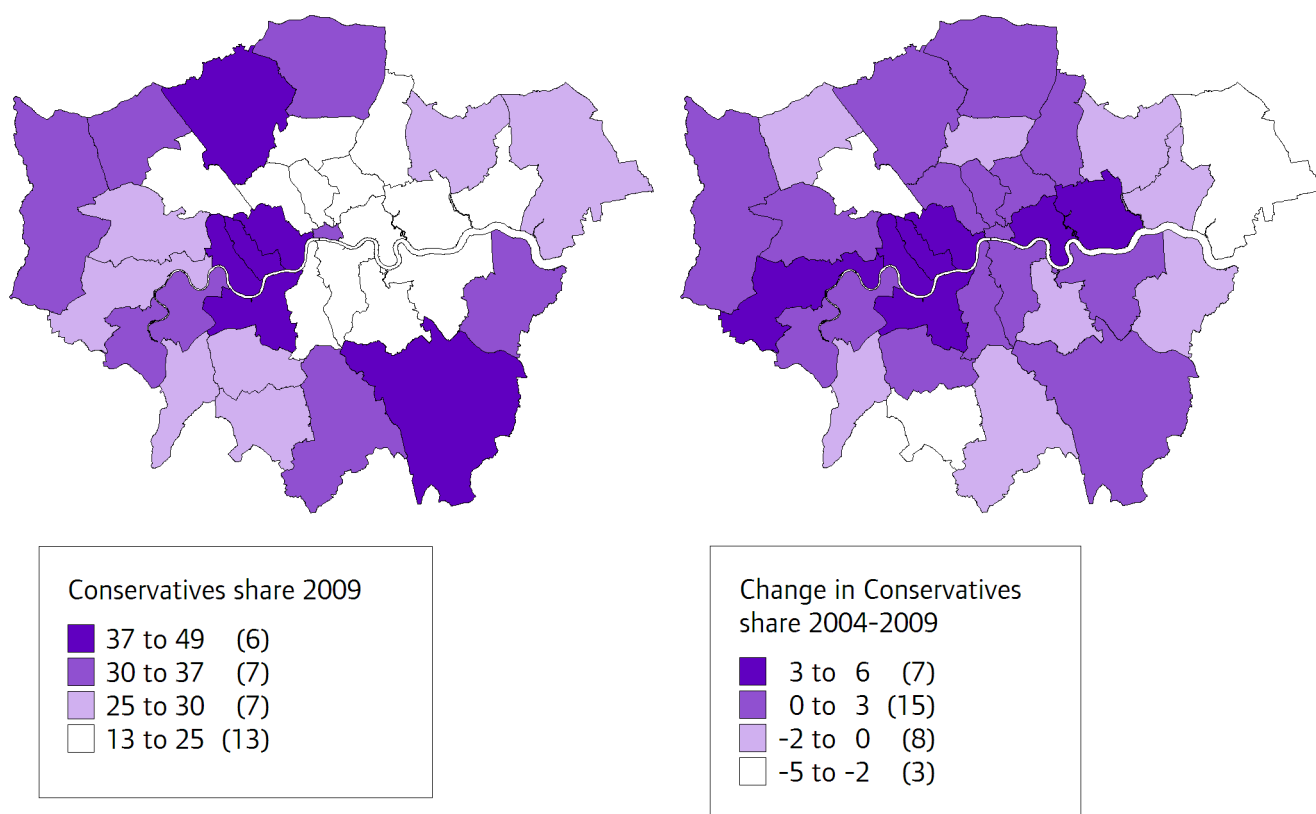
Performance of the parties

Conservatives

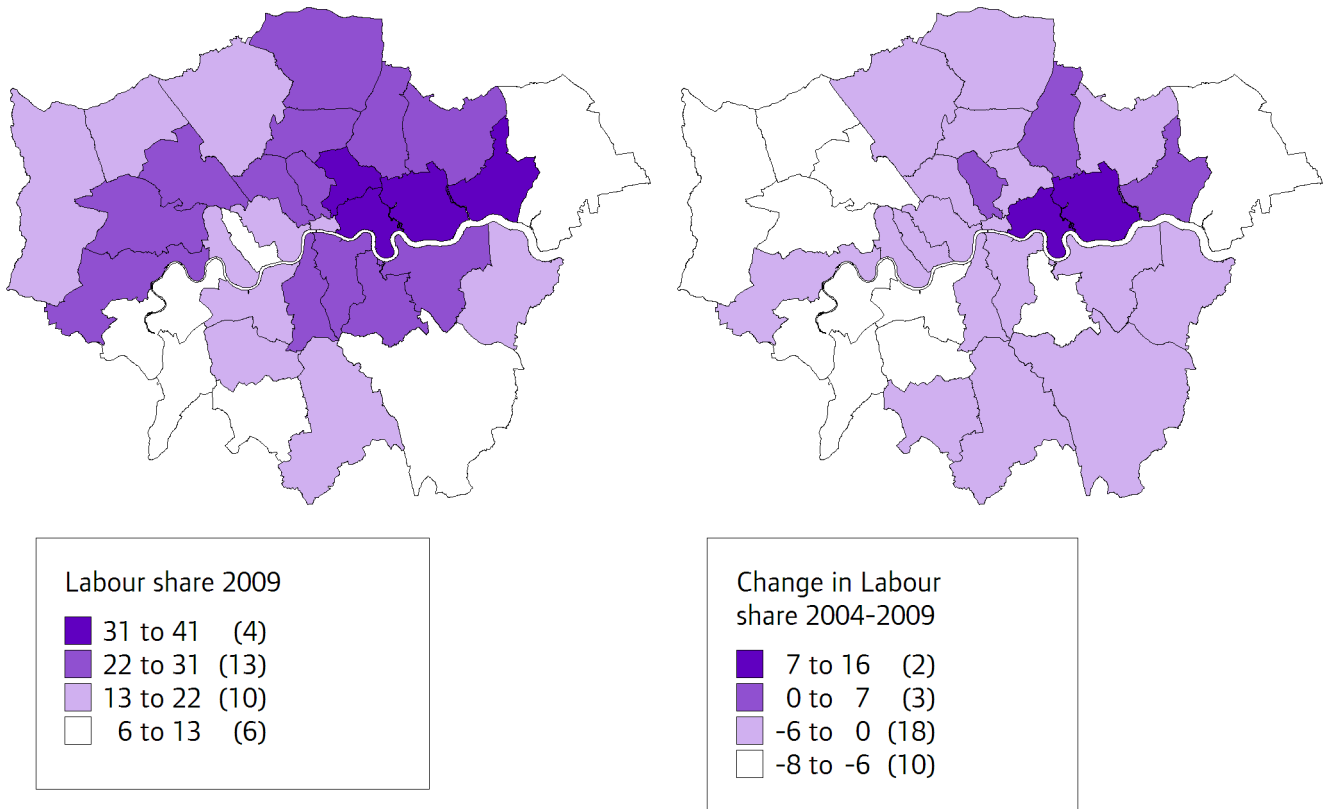
The Conservatives polled 27 per cent of the vote in London, up by one percentage point on 2004. Share varied across London from 14 per cent in Barking and Dagenham to 49 per cent in Kensington and Chelsea - a range of 35 points. The share of the vote in Kensington and Chelsea, and Westminster (42 per cent) ranked as the highest two of any party in any borough. In six boroughs the Conservatives polled over 35 per cent of the vote. In thirteen boroughs the share was less than 25 per cent and these tended to be located in central North London, and East London.

The biggest increase in vote share came in Wandsworth (six points), with five other boroughs having at least a four point increase. In eight boroughs there was a drop in share, though only three of these changed by more than two points (Havering, Brent and Sutton) ([Maps 10 and 11](#)).

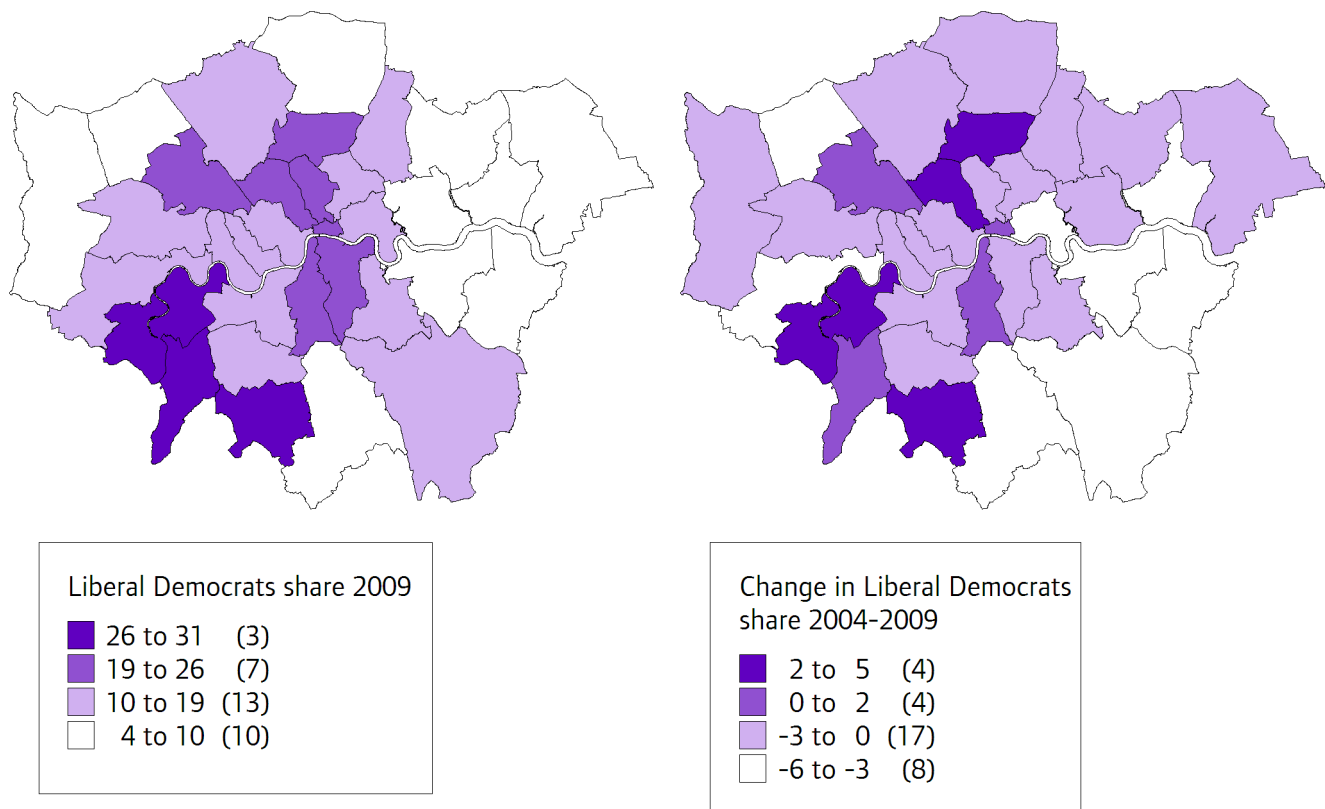
Maps 10 and 11 Conservatives share 2009, and change in share 2004-2009, by borough



Maps 12 and 13 Labour share 2009, and change in share 2004-2009, by borough



Maps 14 and 15 Liberal Democrats share 2009, and change in share 2004-2009, by borough



Labour

Labour achieved 21 per cent of the vote in London – the second highest share. This ranged from seven per cent in three boroughs (Sutton, Richmond and Kingston) to 41 per cent in Newham – a range of 34 points. The share in Newham was the third highest for any party at borough level. In four boroughs, Labour polled more than 30 per cent of the vote – all in East London. Labour tended to achieve higher shares of the vote in boroughs that had a relatively low turnout.

The biggest increase was in Tower Hamlets, which saw a massive 16 point increase for Labour offset by the same size drop in support for ‘other’ parties – these are the largest changes that occurred at borough level. Much of this will be down to Respect voters from 2004 (when they gained 21 per cent of the vote), moving their support to Labour. Despite there being similar support for Respect in Newham in 2004, by 2009 those voters appear to be far more spread around other parties, though Labour did gain seven points in Newham. Labour lost share in 28 of the 33 boroughs. Labour’s biggest losses were in Kingston, Richmond and Merton (all eight points) ([Maps 12 and 13](#)).

Liberal Democrats

The Liberal Democrats vote averaged 14 per cent across London, and ranged from five per cent in Barking and Dagenham to 31 per cent in Richmond – a range of 26 points. Their greatest support came in three boroughs in South West London – Richmond, Kingston and Sutton, all of which polled over 25 per cent. Liberal Democrat share tended to be higher in areas with a high proportion of Green voters.

The Liberal Democrats only increased their share significantly in two boroughs – Richmond and Haringey (both five percentage points). No other borough increased by more than two points. All but eight boroughs had a drop in share with Tower Hamlets (down 6 points) and Bromley (down five points), having the biggest falls ([Maps 14 and 15](#)).

Greens

The Green Party polled 11 per cent of the London vote, which ranged from four per cent in Barking and Dagenham to 23 per cent in Hackney – a range of 19 points. The Greens were generally well supported in Inner London, with high shares in Islington, Lambeth and Lewisham. Other than Barking and Dagenham, Green’s poorest support came from Outer London boroughs of Bexley, Havering, Sutton, Hillingdon and Harrow. The Greens vote tended to be highest where UKIP’s share was lowest.

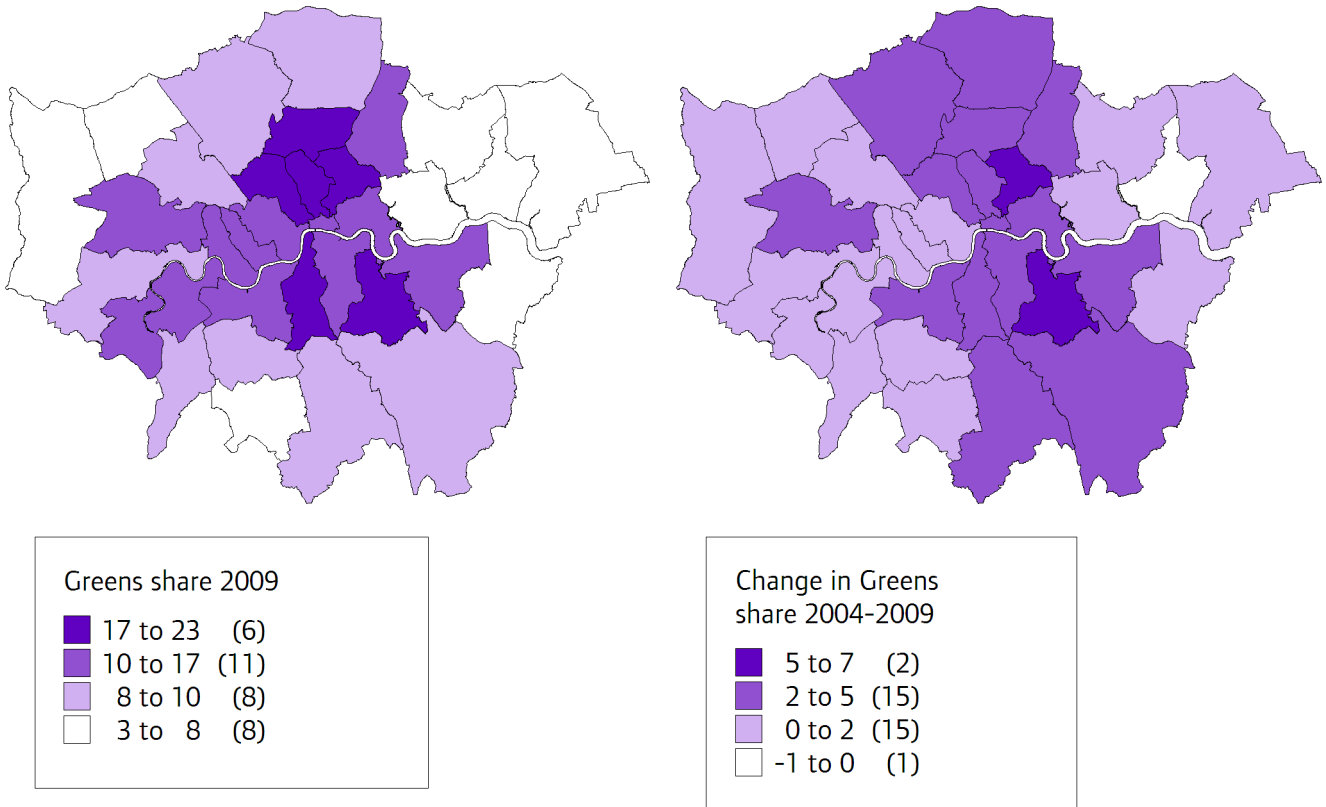
The biggest increase in share came in Hackney (six percentage points), followed by Lewisham (five points). In only one borough did the Greens lose share, albeit only a slight drop – Barking and Dagenham (down 0.4 points) ([Maps 16 and 17](#)).

UKIP

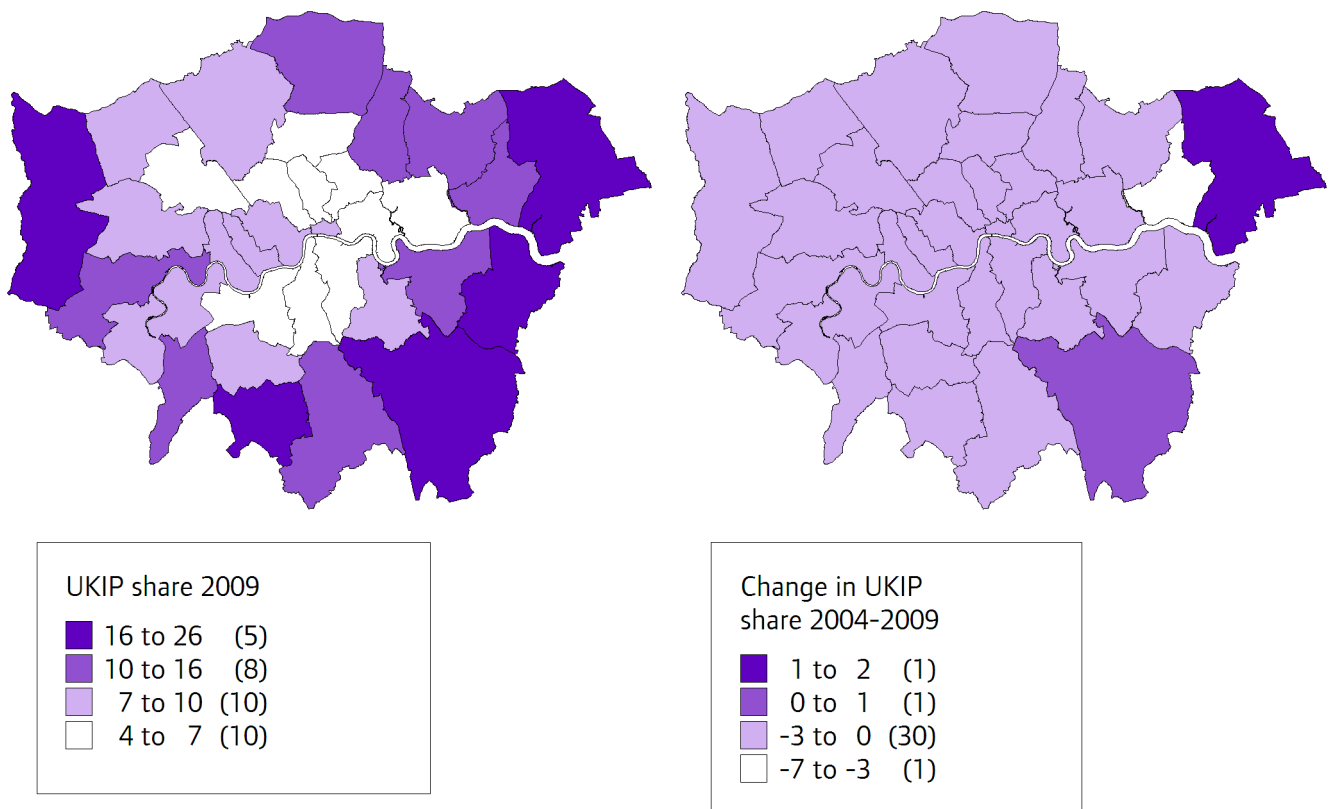
Like the Green Party, UKIP also polled 11 per cent in London. This ranged from four per cent in Haringey to 26 per cent in Havering – a range of 21 points. UKIP were also well supported in Bexley, Bromley and Sutton. Areas of high UKIP share tended to have a low Labour share but a high BNP vote.

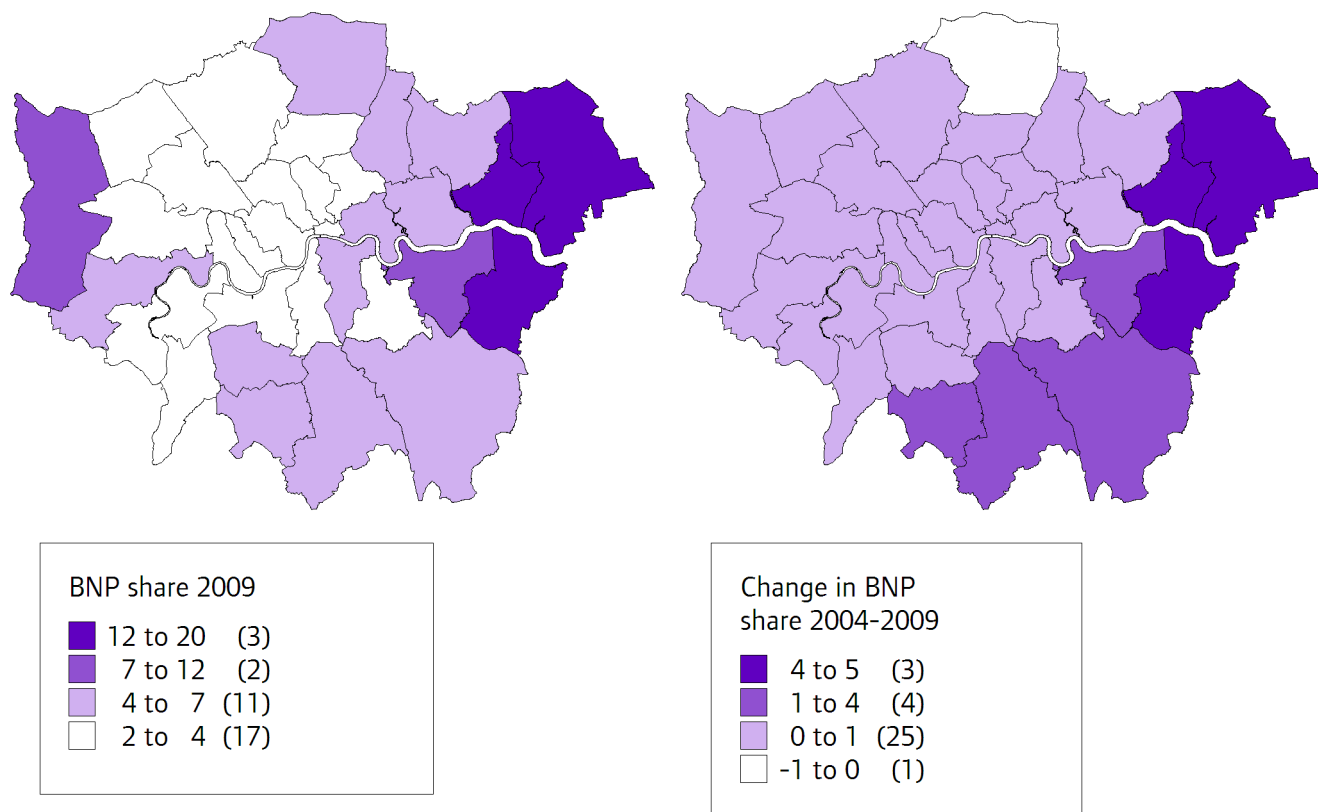
UKIP lost share in all but two boroughs – Havering (up two points) and Bromley (up one point). Their biggest fall of six points was in Barking and Dagenham, which was twice the drop of the second biggest faller – Merton (three points) ([Maps 18 and 19](#)).

Maps 16 and 17 Greens share 2009, and change in share 2004-2009, by borough



Maps 18 and 19 UKIP share 2009, and change in share 2004-2009, by borough



Maps 20 and 21 BNP share 2009, and change in share 2004-2009, by borough**BNP**

The BNP polled just under five per cent of the total vote in London, or equivalent to around 86,000 votes. Their share ranged from just two per cent in seven boroughs to 19 per cent in Barking and Dagenham – a range of 17 points. Haringey had the lowest vote in London of the six largest parties covered in this analysis, at just two per cent. BNP tended to have a higher share in areas where UKIP also achieved a high share.

The BNP only lost share in one borough, though that was very slight (down 0.3 points in Enfield). Barking and Dagenham saw the biggest increase (five points), though Bexley and Havering increased only slightly less ([Maps 20 and 21](#)).

Other parties

The Christian Party gained almost twice the share in London than that of the UK, giving them a higher share than anywhere else in Britain, and increased their share since 2004. Their leading support came in Newham and Barking and Dagenham (both five per cent).

Independent candidate Jan Jananayagam polled almost three per cent of the vote in London, though she did not stand outside London. Her total number of votes was more than the combined vote for all other independent candidates across the whole of the UK. Jan Jananayagam polled 11 per cent of the vote in Harrow, placing her third in that borough only behind Conservative and Labour. She also achieved at least seven per cent in each of Brent, Merton, Redbridge, Newham and Ealing – boroughs that tend to have a significant Tamil presence. However, she did not reach a one per cent share in 12 boroughs.

The English Democrats had a lower share of the vote in London than any other British region at 1.4 per cent, though they managed three per cent share in both Bexley and Havering. They increased their number of votes by over 50 per cent on 2004.

No2EU: Yes to Democracy, gained a one per cent share in London, the same as the UK average. In each of the 33 boroughs, their share was one per cent.

The only remaining party to gain at least ten thousand votes in London was the Socialist Labour Party. Their share of 0.9 per cent was slightly lower than the national average, though they did manage to gain a two per cent share in Hackney.

Table 22 Share of votes by borough, 2009

Authority	Turnout	Conserv- atives	Labour	Liberal Dems	Greens	UKIP	BNP	Other parties	Total Votes
City of London	34.8	32	16	19	15	9	2	7	2,095
Barking & Dagenham	30.9	14	31	5	4	15	19	12	35,701
Barnet	38.3	39	19	11	10	9	3	9	81,618
Bexley	36.2	31	14	7	6	21	12	9	61,338
Brent	32.1	21	27	19	9	6	2	17	58,461
Bromley	37.8	38	8	12	10	19	5	8	86,839
Camden	34.2	22	24	22	17	6	3	7	46,870
Croydon	33.6	32	18	10	9	14	5	13	80,810
Ealing	33.8	26	26	12	10	8	3	15	72,424
Enfield	33.5	31	24	8	9	12	5	11	65,085
Greenwich	32.4	20	26	10	11	13	8	11	50,631
Hackney	31.6	15	34	12	23	5	2	10	43,715
Hammersmith & Fulham	35.9	38	20	13	12	7	3	8	40,435
Haringey	32.4	15	29	24	17	4	2	9	48,959
Harrow	38.5	33	19	10	7	9	3	18	62,350
Havering	34.9	28	11	6	6	26	14	9	61,404
Hillingdon	32.9	32	16	9	7	16	8	12	61,450
Hounslow	30.8	28	25	11	9	11	5	11	50,354
Islington	32.3	15	29	19	20	6	4	7	42,452
Kensington & Chelsea	29.3	49	12	12	10	8	2	7	26,615
Kingston upon Thames	38.1	28	7	28	9	12	3	12	41,626
Lambeth	30.1	18	28	20	18	5	2	9	57,600
Lewisham	30.8	16	26	14	18	9	4	14	53,040
Merton	38.1	29	20	12	10	10	4	15	49,783
Newham	27.3	17	41	6	7	6	5	20	47,577
Redbridge	33.6	28	23	9	8	12	5	16	63,145
Richmond upon Thames	41.7	33	7	31	12	9	3	5	53,409
Southwark	30.4	15	28	23	14	7	4	9	53,467
Sutton	36.6	27	7	26	6	17	6	11	48,875
Tower Hamlets	30.9	23	35	11	12	6	5	8	45,591
Waltham Forest	32.3	20	25	14	13	11	5	13	52,120
Wandsworth	32.2	39	19	12	13	6	2	8	68,702
Westminster	29.0	42	18	12	11	8	3	7	36,485
London	33.5	27	21	14	11	11	5	11	1,751,026

Table 23 Share of votes by borough, 2004

	Turnout	Conserv- atives	Labour	Liberal Dems	Greens	UKIP	BNP	Other parties	Total Votes
City of London	38.5	32	20	18	12	11	2	6	2,231
Barking & Dagenham	30.8	15	28	9	4	21	15	8	35,584
Barnet	41.0	37	24	13	7	10	2	5	89,881
Bexley	39.4	32	19	10	4	22	8	4	66,564
Brent	37.4	24	33	18	7	6	2	9	61,343
Bromley	43.3	37	14	17	6	18	4	4	96,884
Camden	36.0	22	26	19	14	7	2	9	49,371
Croydon	37.6	32	23	13	6	15	4	7	89,746
Ealing	39.1	23	32	15	8	10	3	9	80,102
Enfield	37.3	31	25	11	6	14	5	7	69,818
Greenwich	35.1	19	29	13	9	16	7	7	54,329
Hackney	34.0	14	35	13	17	6	2	13	41,213
Hammersmith & Fulham	38.7	34	24	15	10	9	3	6	41,023
Haringey	36.2	16	33	19	14	6	1	11	52,214
Harrow	40.4	34	27	13	6	11	3	7	63,151
Havering	38.5	33	17	8	4	24	10	4	66,034
Hillingdon	36.6	31	22	12	5	18	7	6	65,257
Hounslow	33.2	24	29	15	7	12	5	8	52,186
Islington	32.4	14	28	21	17	9	3	9	38,301
Kensington & Chelsea	37.5	44	16	13	9	9	2	7	33,173
Kingston upon Thames	43.9	29	15	26	8	13	3	5	43,108
Lambeth	33.2	16	32	20	14	7	2	9	63,075
Lewisham	35.5	16	33	15	13	11	4	8	59,371
Merton	41.3	27	28	13	8	13	4	7	53,310
Newham	33.1	13	33	9	5	8	4	28	54,396
Redbridge	39.6	30	24	12	6	14	4	10	69,312
Richmond upon Thames	48.2	33	14	26	10	11	2	3	57,194
Southwark	35.2	14	32	24	11	9	3	8	58,457
Sutton	38.8	30	12	24	5	18	5	5	50,857
Tower Hamlets	37.4	19	20	17	8	8	5	24	51,130
Waltham Forest	36.8	20	24	16	10	13	5	13	56,748
Wandsworth	37.9	33	25	14	11	8	2	7	75,979
Westminster	36.1	38	21	14	9	10	2	7	44,107
London	37.6	27	25	15	8	12	4	8	1,885,449

Table 24 Summary of party votes with share, 2004 and 2009

	2004		2009		Change	
	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%
Conservative Party	504,941	26.8	479,037	27.4	-25,904	0.6
Labour Party	466,584	24.7	372,590	21.3	-93,994	-3.5
Liberal Democrats	288,790	15.3	240,156	13.7	-48,634	-1.6
Green Party	158,986	8.4	190,589	10.9	31,603	2.5
UK Independence Party	232,633	12.3	188,440	10.8	-44,193	-1.6
British National Party	76,152	4.0	86,420	4.9	10,268	0.9
Christian Party	45,038	2.4	51,336	2.9	6,298	0.5
Jan Jananayagam			50,014	2.9	50,014	2.9
English Democrats Party	15,945	0.8	24,477	1.4	8,532	0.6
No2EU: Yes To Democracy			17,758	1.0	17,758	1.0
Socialist Labour Party			15,306	0.9	15,306	0.9
Pro Democracy: Libertas.eu			8,444	0.5	8,444	0.5
Jury Team			7,284	0.4	7,284	0.4
Steven Cheung			4,918	0.3	4,918	0.3
The Socialist Party of Great Britain			4,050	0.2	4,050	0.2
Yes 2 Europe			3,384	0.2	3,384	0.2
Sohale Rahman			3,248	0.2	3,248	0.2
Gene Alcantara			1,972	0.1	1,972	0.1
Haroon Saad			1,603	0.1	1,603	0.1
Respect - the Unity Coalition	91,175	4.8			-91,175	-4.8
The People's Party for Better Government	5,205	0.3			-5,205	-0.3
Total Party Votes	1,885,449		1,751,026		-134,423	
Total Rejected Votes	17,905		11,374		-6,531	
Eligible Electors	5,054,957		5,257,624		202,667	
Verified Ballots	1,903,354		1,763,025		-140,329	
Turnout	37.7		33.5		-4.1	
UK turnout	38.8		34.3		-4.5	

Table 25 Summary of party votes, UK and London, 2009

Party	UK			London		
	Votes	Share	Change since 2004	Votes	Share	Change since 2004
Conservative Party	4,198,394	27.7	1.0	479,037	27.4	0.6
UK Independence Party	2,498,226	16.5	0.4	188,440	10.8	-1.6
Labour Party	2,381,760	15.7	-6.9	372,590	21.3	-3.5
Liberal Democrats	2,080,613	13.7	-1.2	240,156	13.7	-1.6
Green Party	1,303,745	8.6	2.4	190,589	10.9	2.5
British National Party	943,598	6.2	1.3	86,420	4.9	0.9
Scottish National Party	321,007	2.1	0.7			
English Democrats Party	279,801	1.8	1.1	24,477	1.4	0.6
Christian Party	249,493	1.6		51,336	2.9	0.5
Socialist Labour Party	173,115	1.1		15,306	0.9	
No2EU: Yes to Democracy	153,236	1.0		17,758	1.0	
Plaid Cymru	126,702	0.8	-0.1			
Jury Team	78,569	0.5		7,284	0.4	
United Kingdom First	74,007	0.5				
Pro Democracy: Libertas.eu	73,544	0.5		8,444	0.5	
Ind: Jan Jananayagam	50,014	0.3		50,014	2.9	
Pensioners Party	37,785	0.2	0.0			
Mebyon Kernow	14,922	0.1				
Animals Count	13,201	0.1				
Scottish Socialist Party	10,404	0.1	-0.3			
Ind: Duncan Robertson	10,189	0.1				
Ind: Peter Rigby	9,916	0.1				
The Peace Party	9,534	0.1				
Ind: Katie Hopkins	8,971	0.1				
Fair Play Fair Trade Party	7,151	0.0				
The Roman Party	5,450	0.0				
Ind: Steven Cheung	4,918	0.0		4,918	0.3	
The Socialist Party of GB	4,050	0.0		4,050	0.2	
Ind: Francis Apaloo	3,621	0.0				
Yes 2 Europe	3,384	0.0		3,384	0.2	
Ind: Sohale Rahman	3,248	0.0		3,248	0.2	
Ind: Gene Alcantara	1,972	0.0		1,972	0.1	
Ind: Haroon Saad	1,603	0.0		1,603	0.1	
Wai D	789	0.0				
Turnout	15,136,932		-1,306,468	1,751,026		-134,423
Electorate	44,173,690		55,237	5,257,624		202,667
Turnout %	34.3		-4.5	33.5		-4.1

NB The change figure is blank where a party did not stand in 2004.

Appendix Table A1 Candidates in London

BNP

Bob Bailey
Michael Barnbrook
Dennis Pearce
Julian Leppert
Roberta Woods
Chris Forster
John Clarke
John Evans

Christian Party

George Hargreaves
Susan May
Paula Warren
Stephen Hammond
Mary Boyle
Suzanne Fernandez
Petar Ljubisic
David Williams

Conservative

Charles Tannock
Syed Kamall
Marina Yannakoudakis
Jean-Paul Floru
Warwick Lightfoot
Graham Postles
Alison Sprule
Ian Twinn

English Democrats

Roger Cooper
Graham Dare
Satvinder Singh Chaggar
Graham Wood
Arvind Tailor
Elaine Cheeseman
David Stevens
Janus Polenceus

Green Party

Jean Lambert
Ute Michel
Shahrar Ali
Joseph Healy
Miranda Dunn
Shasha Khan
John Hunt
Caroline Allen

Jury Team

Reza Tabrizi
Evan Millner
Lucy O'Sullivan McCormick
Afshin Payravi
Thomas Mulcahy
Sherif Malak
David Littlejohn
Gregory Williams

Labour

Claude Moraes
Mary Honeyball
Anne Fairweather
Kevin McGrath
Emma Jones
Raj Jethwa
Nilgun Canver
Abdul Asad

Liberal Democrat

Sarah Ludford
Jonathan Fryer
Dinti Batstone
Christopher Le Breton
John Pindar
Simon James
Caroline Persson
Ben Jones

NO2EU – Yes to Democracy

Bob Crow
John Hendy QC
Mary Davis
Kevin Nolan
Syed Islam
Onay Kasab
John Rowe
Nick Wrack

Pro Democracy: Libertas.eu

Max Burt
Susannah Prins
Peter Lloyd
Herbert Crossman
Victoria Wood
Alan Radlett
Manesh Padhiar
Paul Forrester

Table A1 continued**Socialist Labour**

Arthur Scargill
 Amanda Rose
 Colin Muir
 Linda Muir
 Ronald Sinclair
 Margaret Sharkey
 Alan Jones
 Carole Whatham

Socialist Party of Great Britain

Danny Lambert
 Tristan Miller
 Janet Carter
 Bill Martin
 Adam Buick
 Simon Wigley
 Frederick Allen
 Patricia Deutz

UKIP

Gerard Batten
 Ralph Atkinson
 Michael Zuckerman
 Tim Worstall
 Sunita Webb
 Strachan McDonald
 Lawrence Webb
 Anuruddha Reuata

Yes 2 Europe

Brendan Patrick

Independent

Gene Alcantara

Independent

Steven Cheung

Independent

Jan Jananayagam

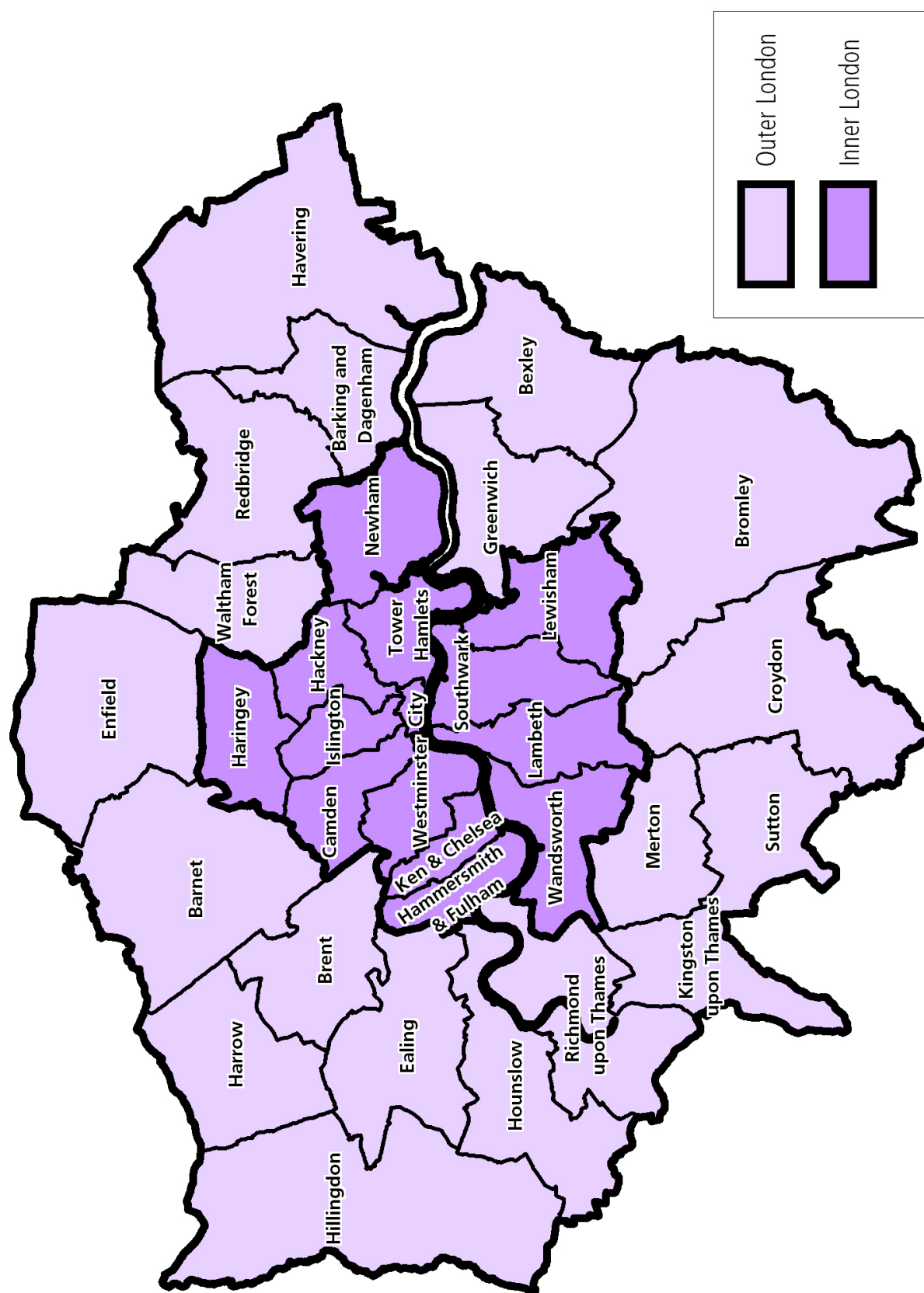
Independent

Sohale Rahman

Independent

Haroon Saad

Appendix Map A2 The London boroughs



Regular Briefings from the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG)

Recent *DMAG Briefings* 2009:

Briefing Number	Title	Author
2009-01	Claimant Count Model: 2009 Technical Note	Rachel Leeser
2009-02	GLA 2008 Round Demographic Projections	John Hollis and Jessica Chamberlain
2009-03	Greater London Demographic Review 2007	John Hollis
2009-04	Census Information Note 2009-1	Eileen Howes
2009-05	Census Information Note 2009-2	Eileen Howes
2009-06	2001 Census Consortium and Information Scheme	Eileen Howes
2009-07	2009 European election results for London	Gareth Piggott
2009-08	2008 Round Ethnic Group Projections	Ed Klodawski

Recent DMAG Briefings 2008:

2008-07	GLA 2007 Round Demographic Projections	John Hollis
2008-08	Greater London Authority Constituency Profiles	Elizabeth Williams & Caroline Hall
2008-09	Family Resources Survey 2005/06: Results for London	Lovedeep Vaid
2008-10	London Borough Migration 2001-06	John Hollis
2008-11	Social Exclusion Data Team Workplan 2008/09	Social Exclusion Data Team
2008-12	Demography Team Workplan 2008/09	John Hollis
2008-13	Education Team Workplan 2008/09	David Ewens
2008-14	Census Team Workplan 2008/09	Eileen Howes
2008-15	2001 Census Profiles: Black Caribbeans in London	Richard Cameron
2008-16	GIS Team Workplan 2008/09	Gareth Baker
2008-17	Lone Parents on Income Support by Ethnic Group	Lovedeep Vaid
2008-18	Schools Key Facts and Trends 2003-07	Shen Cheng
2008-19	2008 Elections results summary	Gareth Piggott
2008-20	SASPAC Workplan 2008/09	Alan Lewis
2008-21	Indices of Deprivation 2007: A London perspective	Rachel Leeser
2008-22	London Ward Level Summary Measures for the Indices of Deprivation 2007	Rachel Leeser
2008-23	General Statistics Team Workplan 2008/09	Gareth Piggott
2008-24	2001 Census: Ethnic Group Migration Structures (as used in Model)	Baljit Bains/Ed Klodawski
2008-25	Census Information Note 2008-2	Eileen Howes
2008-26	London Council By-Election Results, May 2006 to July 2008	Gareth Piggott
2008-27	Social Selection, Social Sorting and Education: "Missing" Children	David Ewens
2008-28	Summary of Social Trends 2008	Elizabeth Williams
2008-29	Children in Benefit Families 2007	Lovedeep Vaid
2008-30	Londoners and the Labour Market: Key Facts	Lorna Spence
2008-31	Child Poverty In London: 2008 Update	Social Exclusion Data Team
2008-32	Census Information Note 2008-3	Eileen Howes
2008-33	Paycheck 2008	Lovedeep Vaid
2008-34	Background Poverty Profiles	Lovedeep Vaid

A full list of DMAG Briefings is available to internal customers through the GLA Intranet; otherwise please contact dmag.info@london.gov.uk A CD containing PDF versions of the Briefings, or hard copies, can be provided.

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