

Politicians Beware: younger voters may bite back

An Intergenerational Foundation Study

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The Intergenerational Foundation (www.if.org.uk) is an independent, non-party-political charity that exists to protect the rights of younger and future generations in British policy-making.

Whilst increasing longevity is to be welcomed, our changing national demographic and expectations of entitlement are placing increasingly heavy burdens on younger and future generations. From housing, health and education to employment, taxation, pensions, voting, spending and environmental degradation, younger generations are under increasing pressure to maintain the intergenerational compact whilst losing out disproportionately to older, wealthier cohorts.

IF questions this status quo, calling instead for sustainable long-term policies that ensure younger and future generations are better protected by policy-makers.

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Introduction

With less than 6 months to go until the General Election in May 2015 and the result looking as hard to predict as at any election in modern times, all political parties should be feverishly trying to identify potential new supporters whose votes could make the crucial difference between victory and defeat.

Young voters could be a potential game-changer if more of them can be persuaded to vote. At the 2010 general election, Ipsos MORI found that turnout among voters aged 25–34 was 10% lower than among the population as a whole, while for voters aged 18–24 it was over 20% lower. This means they represent a major electoral opportunity for all of the political parties which has previously been missed.

One of the reasons why young people vote in much smaller numbers than older voters is that they feel disempowered, believing that their votes won't change anything. In order to disprove this view, the Intergenerational Foundation has investigated how much of an impact relatively small increases in turnout among the young could have had on the results in individual constituencies at the last general election in 2010.¹

We were surprised to find that very minor increases in levels of voting by young people could have swung the results in a number of marginal seats, which in such a tight election would have had an impact on the outcome at the national level.

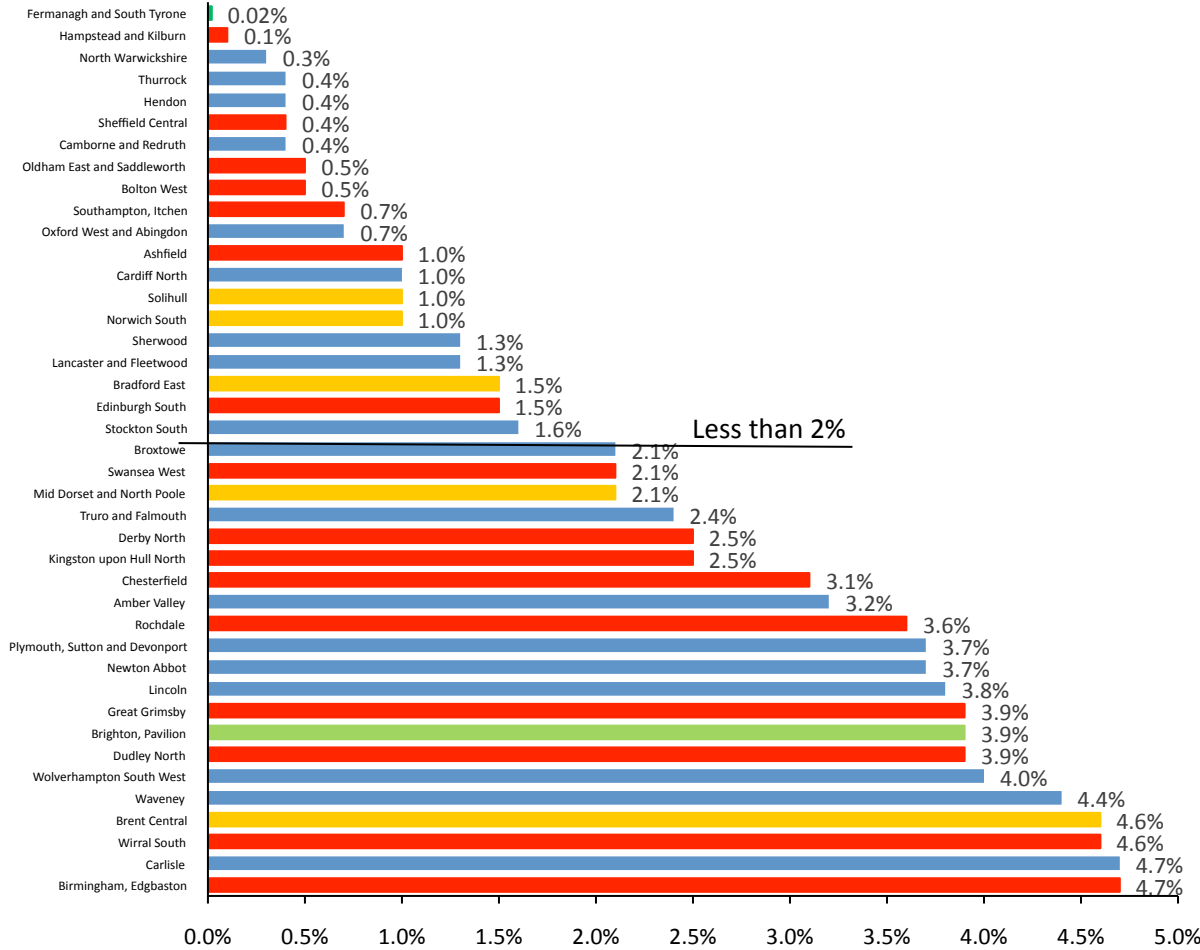
In addition, we also investigated the impact that giving the vote to 16 and 17 year olds could have had on the results in 2010, in light of the tremendous success achieved by the Scottish Referendum in stimulating political engagement among people in this age group.

In this short report we set out these findings. We hope that it will demonstrate to both young people and the political parties that if more of them vote then it could affect the outcome in large numbers of seats. Young people deserve to have their voices heard in British democracy, and they could play a key role on May 7 if we can get this message across.

¹All of our data sources are clearly identified but we have made particular use of ONS data for England & Wales (both from the 2011 Census and more recent population estimates) along with data from the General Records Office for Scotland and from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

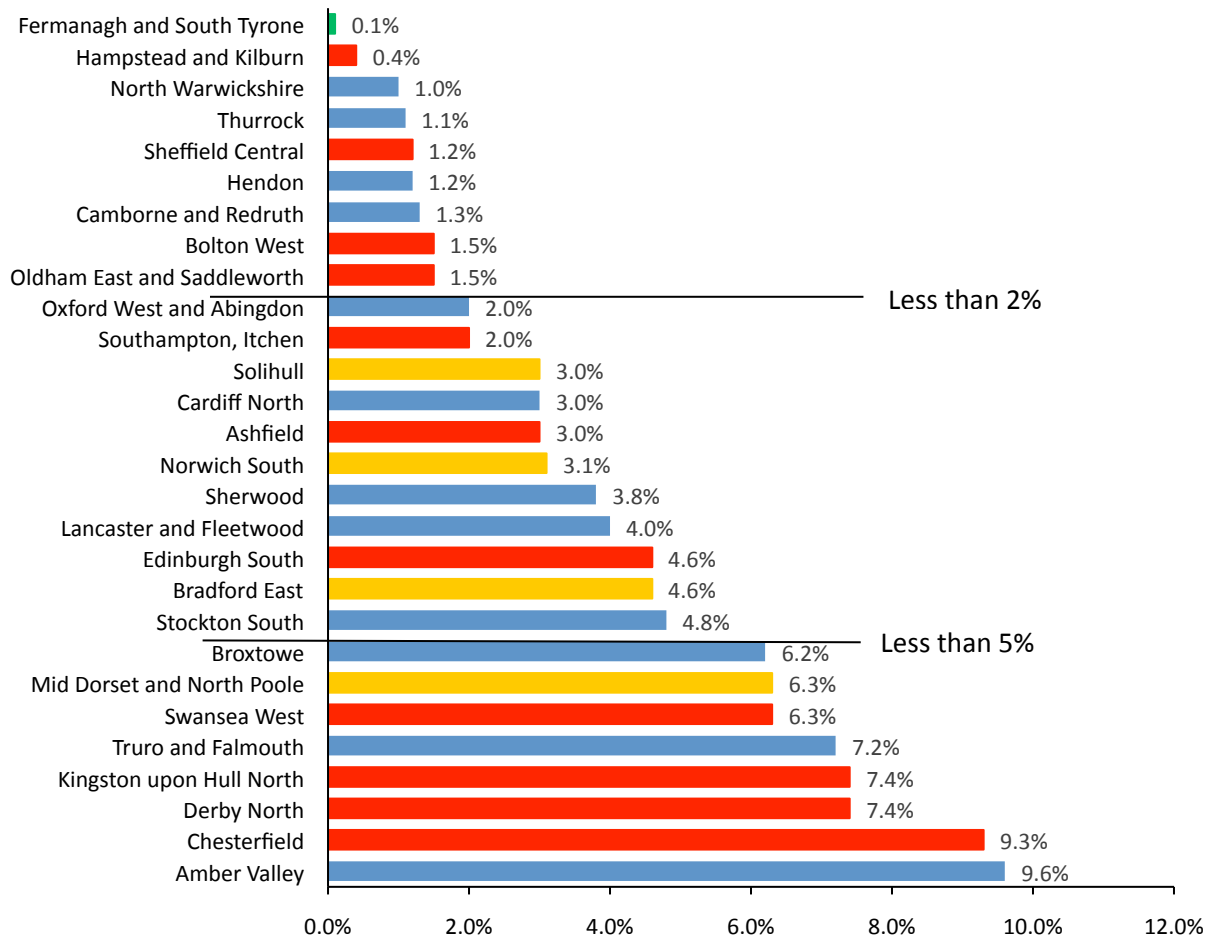
Executive Summary

- Young people could make a massive difference at the 2015 general election if more of them can be persuaded to vote** – at the 2010 General Election, the overall turnout was 65% but there were large variations by age group, with 76% of those aged 65+ voting compared to just 55% of those aged 25–34 and 44% of those aged 18–24.
- There were 41 constituencies where an increase in turnout among 18–34 year olds of less than 5% compared to 2010 could be enough to change the result (colours represent the political party that currently holds each seat):**



Percentage increase in turnout among 18–34 year olds required to overturn the 2010 winner's majority (assuming all these voters vote for the second-placed party)

- **These additional voters wouldn't necessarily all vote against the incumbents, but if they voted 2:1 against them it could still change the result in as many as 28 seats (colours represent the political party that currently holds each seat):**



Percentage increase in turnout among 18–34 year olds required to overturn the 2010 winner's majority (assuming they vote 2:1 against the incumbent)

- **There are 91 constituencies where the total number of 16 and 17 year olds exceeds the majority of the winning candidate at the 2010 election.**
- **There are 23 constituencies where 16 and 17 year old voters could unseat the incumbents if they turned out in the same numbers as the rest of the UK electorate (65%) and voted 2:1 against them.**

Region	Parliamentary Constituency
East Midlands	Ashfield
	Sherwood
	Broxtowe
Eastern	Thurrock
	Norwich South
London	Hampstead and Kilburn
	Hendon
North East	Stockton South
North West	Bolton West
	Oldham East and Saddleworth
	Lancaster and Fleetwood
Northern Ireland	Fermanagh and South Tyrone
Scotland	Edinburgh South
South East	Oxford West and Abingdon
	Southampton, Itchen
South West	Camborne and Redruth
	Mid Dorset and North Poole
	Truro and Falmouth
Wales	Cardiff North
West Midlands	North Warwickshire
	Solihull
Yorkshire and the Humber	Sheffield Central
	Bradford East

Research Findings in Detail

1. The Impact of the Votes of Younger People in the 2015 General Election

- At the 2010 General Election, there was a 65% turnout across the electorate. Research by Ipsos MORI throughout the election campaign² identified that an average of 50.5% of those aged 18–34 turned out to vote. This was made up of 44% of those aged 18–24 who voted and 55% of those aged 25–34.
- This research sought to identify the potential impact of small (and thereby realistic) increases in levels of voting by younger people on the results. The research matched the results of the 2010 election at a constituency level³ with the most recently available data on the age profile of each constituency.⁴
- On the basis of the 2010 results (in terms of the size of the majority) and if all of the “extra” younger voters aged 18–34 were to vote the same way and against the incumbent MP, the incumbent would be unseated:
 - in 83 constituencies, if up to 10% more of those aged 18–34 were to vote.
 - in 41 constituencies, if up to 5% more of those aged 18–34 were to vote.
 - in 20 constituencies, if up to 2% more of those aged 18–34 were to vote.
- The findings for the full 83 constituencies are shown in Appendix 1.

² <https://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchpublications/researcharchive/poll.aspx?oltemId=2613&view=wide>.

The research was undertaken throughout the period of the campaign and totalled more than 10,000 interviews thus allowing robust sample sizes for elements such as turnout by age.

³ www.electoralcommission.org.uk/_data/assets/excel_doc/0003/105726/GE2010-results-flatfile-website.xls

⁴ England & Wales age profiles based on mid-2012 population estimates:

www.electoralcommission.org.uk/_data/assets/excel_doc/0003/105726/GE2010-results-flatfile-website.xls, Scotland and Northern Ireland age profiles based on mid-2013 population estimates: <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/population-estimates/special-area/ukpc-pop-est-2002-2013.xls>;

http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/midyear/SAPE_PCsy_a_0113.xls.

- The table below shows in ascending order the 20 constituencies which (based on 2010 results) would change hands if 2% more of those aged 18–34 were to vote (with all their votes going to the second–placed party in 2010).

Table 2. Parliamentary constituencies where an increase of less than 2% in levels of voting by those aged 18–34 would unseat the incumbent (with all those extra votes going to the second placed party in 2010)

Constituency name	Region	Majority 2010	Number of electorate aged 18–34	% inc of 18–34 voting needed to overturn majority
Fermanagh & Sth Tyrone	Northern Ireland	4	20,087	0.0%
Hampstead and Kilburn	London	42	31,724	0.1%
North Warwickshire	West Midlands	54	16,966	0.3%
Thurrock	Eastern	92	25,243	0.4%
Hendon	London	106	27,024	0.4%
Sheffield Central	Yorks & Humber	165	40,748	0.4%
Camborne and Redruth	South West	66	15,262	0.4%
Oldham E & Saddleworth	North West	103	20,509	0.5%
Bolton West	North West	92	17,931	0.5%
Southampton, Itchen	South East	192	28,570	0.7%
Oxford West & Abingdon	South East	176	26,160	0.7%
Ashfield	East Midlands	192	19,470	1.0%
Cardiff North	Wales	194	19,589	1.0%
Solihull	West Midlands	175	17,273	1.0%
Norwich South	Eastern	310	29,917	1.0%
Sherwood	East Midlands	214	16,714	1.3%
Lancaster and Fleetwood	North West	333	25,029	1.3%
Bradford East	Yorks & Humber	365	23,976	1.5%
Edinburgh South	Scotland	316	20,688	1.5%
Stockton South	North East	332	20,585	1.6%

- If the extra votes of those aged 18–34 were apportioned 2:1 against the incumbent MP, then the incumbent would be overturned as follows:
 - in 28 constituencies, if up to 10% more of those aged 18 to 34 were to vote
 - in 20 constituencies, if up to 5% more of those aged 18 to 34 were to vote
 - in 9 constituencies, if up to 2% more of those aged 18 to 34 were to vote.
- The table below shows in ascending order (based on increased turnout by those aged 18–34) the 28 constituencies which (based on 2010 results) would be at the greatest risk if up to 10% more of those aged 18–34 were to vote and their votes were weighted 2:1 against the incumbent.

Table 3. Parliamentary constituencies where an increase of less than 10% in levels of voting by those aged 18–34 would unseat the incumbent (with those extra votes going 2:1 in favour of the second–placed party in 2010)

Constituency name	Region	Majority 2010	Number of electorate aged 18–34	Number of extra votes if up to 10% more of those aged 18–34 voted 2:1 against the incumbent
Fermanagh & Sth Tyrone	Northern Ireland	4	20,087	663
Hampstead and Kilburn	London	42	31,724	1,047
North Warwickshire	West Midlands	54	16,966	560
Thurrock	Eastern	92	25,243	833
Hendon	London	106	27,024	892
Sheffield Central	Yorks & Humber	165	40,748	1,345
Camborne and Redruth	South West	66	15,262	504
Oldham E & Saddleworth	North West	103	20,509	677
Bolton West	North West	92	17,931	592
Southampton, Itchen	South East	192	28,570	943
Oxford West & Abingdon	South East	176	26,160	863
Ashfield	East Midlands	192	19,470	643
Cardiff North	Wales	194	19,589	646
Solihull	West Midlands	175	17,273	570
Norwich South	Eastern	310	29,917	987
Sherwood	East Midlands	214	16,714	552
Lancaster & Fleetwood	North West	333	25,029	826
Bradford East	Yorks & Humber	365	23,976	791
Edinburgh South	Scotland	316	20,688	683
Stockton South	North East	332	20,585	679
Broxtowe	East Midlands	389	18,757	619
Swansea West	Wales	504	23,945	790
Mid Dorset & North Poole	South West	269	12,748	421
Truro and Falmouth	South West	435	18,197	600
Derby North	East Midlands	613	24,909	822
Kingston upon Hull North	Yorks & Humber	641	26,028	859
Chesterfield	East Midlands	549	17,721	585
Amber Valley	East Midlands	536	16,738	552

- It is worth noting that these are more conservative estimates of potential extra voting by young people than are being used for example in the Bite the Ballot⁵ campaign to increase participation by young people in the 2015 General Election. That campaign is restricted to those aged 18 to 24 and aims:
 - to register 333,432 new voters aged 18–24 by April 2015. This number is in line with 5% of the UK's total of 6.63 million 18–24 year olds
 - to get at least 4,142,812 18–24 year olds to vote at the May 2015 election. This would mean an 18–24 year old turnout of 62.5%, a level in line with the UK population average turnout from 2010 and more than 18 percentage points higher than the estimated 44% turnout by 18–24 year olds at the 2010 election (on the basis of the Ipsos MORI research).

⁵ <http://bitetheballot.co.uk/the-mission>

2. Votes for 16 & 17 Year Olds

- The recent referendum in Scotland showed how it is possible to engage younger people in politics successfully. The decision to allow 16 and 17 years olds to vote in the referendum is felt to have contributed to the vitality of the campaign and the overall extremely high level of turnout of 85%.⁶
- This has led to a wide range of calls for the voting age to be lowered to 16 for future general elections. Supporters of votes at 16 include the Labour Party Leader Ed Miliband, the Liberal Democrats and the Green Party as well as the Scottish Nationalist Party.
- The Votes at 16 campaign⁷ identifies 1.5 million 16 and 17 year olds in the United Kingdom and believes that it is time to allow voting by 16 and 17 years olds as this will:
 - engage at the ballot 16 and 17 year olds who at that age hold many responsibilities in our society
 - empower 16 and 17 year olds, through a democratic right, to influence decisions that will affect their future
 - inspire young people to get involved in our democracy.
- Our analysis has looked at the impact votes by 16 and 17 year olds might have in the 2015 election at a national and constituency level. The most recent age profiles confirm that there are in total more than 1.5 million people aged 16 and 17 in the UK (1.54 million).
- We have identified that votes for those aged 16 and 17 could make a difference to the result of the election and, in our most conservative estimates (all based on the 2010 election results), may have the capacity to change the result in some 23 constituencies (4% of all parliamentary seats).
- In 91 constituencies, the total number of 16 and 17 year olds in the constituency exceeds the majority of the MP elected at the 2010 election.
- In 59 constituencies, if 16 and 17 year olds were able to vote and all were registered to vote and if they turned out at the same level as the UK electorate did at the 2010 election (65.1%), and if they all voted the same way and against the incumbent, their vote would be greater than the incumbent's 2010 majority.
- In 23 constituencies, the incumbent MP would be removed if 16 and 17 year olds were able to vote and all were registered to vote and if they turned out at the same level as the UK electorate did at the 2010 election (65.1%) and voted 2:1 against the incumbent.
- The full list of the constituencies whose results might be affected specifically by votes for those aged 16 and 17 are shown in Appendix 2. Below are listed the 23 constituencies where the incumbent could be removed by the influence of 16 and 17 years olds voting (adjusted for likely turnout and voting intentions).

⁶ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/events/scotland-decides/results>

⁷ <http://www.votesat16.org/about/>

Table 4. Parliamentary constituencies where the votes of those aged 16 and 17 would be sufficient to unseat the incumbent (with 65.1% of those aged 16 and 17 turning out to vote and with those extra votes going 2:1 in favour of the second-placed party in 2010)

Constituency name	Region	Majority	Total Number of constituents aged 16 and 17	16 & 17 year olds adjusted for turnout and voting intentions
Fermanagh & Sth Tyrone	Northern Ireland	4	2,849	618
Hampstead and Kilburn	London	42	2,019	438
North Warwickshire	West Midlands	54	2,223	482
Camborne and Redruth	South West	66	1,982	430
Thurrock	Eastern	92	3,017	654
Bolton West	North West	92	2,398	520
Oldham E & Saddleworth	North West	103	2,771	601
Hendon	London	106	3,253	705
Sheffield Central	Yorks & Humber	165	1,933	419
Solihull	West Midlands	175	2,688	583
Oxford West & Abingdon	South East	176	2,908	630
Southampton, Itchen	South East	192	2,226	483
Ashfield	East Midlands	192	2,518	546
Cardiff North	Wales	194	2,056	446
Sherwood	East Midlands	214	2,420	525
Mid Dorset & North Poole	South West	269	2,219	481
Norwich South	Eastern	310	1,750	379
Edinburgh South	Scotland	316	1,881	408
Stockton South	North East	332	2,496	541
Lancaster and Fleetwood	North West	333	2,138	463
Bradford East	Yorks & Humber	365	3,396	736
Broxtowe	East Midlands	389	2,173	471
Truro and Falmouth	South West	435	2,185	474

Appendix 1

Parliamentary constituencies where an increase of less than 10% in levels of voting by those aged 18–34 would unseat the incumbent (if all those extra votes go to the second-placed party in 2010)

Constituency name	Region	Majority 2010	Number of electorate aged 18–34	% increase of 18–34 voting needed to overturn majority
Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Northern Ireland	4	20,087	0.0%
Hampstead and Kilburn	London	42	31,724	0.1%
North Warwickshire	West Midlands	54	16,966	0.3%
Thurrock	Eastern	92	25,243	0.4%
Hendon	London	106	27,024	0.4%
Sheffield Central	Yorks & Humber	165	40,748	0.4%
Camborne and Redruth	South West	66	15,262	0.4%
Oldham East and Saddleworth	North West	103	20,509	0.5%
Bolton West	North West	92	17,931	0.5%
Southampton, Itchen	South East	192	28,570	0.7%
Oxford West and Abingdon	South East	176	26,160	0.7%
Ashfield	East Midlands	192	19,470	1.0%
Cardiff North	Wales	194	19,589	1.0%
Solihull	West Midlands	175	17,273	1.0%
Norwich South	Eastern	310	29,917	1.0%
Sherwood	East Midlands	214	16,714	1.3%
Lancaster and Fleetwood	North West	333	25,029	1.3%
Bradford East	Yorks & Humber	365	23,976	1.5%
Edinburgh South	Scotland	316	20,688	1.5%
Stockton South	North East	332	20,585	1.6%
Broxtowe	East Midlands	389	18,757	2.1%
Swansea West	Wales	504	23,945	2.1%
Mid Dorset and North Poole	South West	269	12,748	2.1%
Truro and Falmouth	South West	435	18,197	2.4%
Derby North	East Midlands	613	24,909	2.5%
Kingston upon Hull North	Yorks & Humber	641	26,028	2.5%
Chesterfield	East Midlands	549	17,721	3.1%
Amber Valley	East Midlands	536	16,738	3.2%
Rochdale	North West	889	24,730	3.6%
Plymouth, Sutton & Devonport	South West	1,149	31,505	3.6%
Newton Abbot	South West	523	14,060	3.7%
Lincoln	East Midlands	1,058	28,220	3.7%
Great Grimsby	Yorks & Humber	714	18,467	3.9%
Brighton, Pavilion	South East	1,252	32,269	3.9%
Dudley North	West Midlands	649	16,650	3.9%
Wolverhampton South West	West Midlands	691	17,513	3.9%
Waveney	Eastern	769	17,493	4.4%
Brent Central	London	1,345	29,565	4.5%
Wirral South	North West	531	11,598	4.6%
Carlisle	North West	853	18,302	4.7%
Birmingham, Edgbaston	West Midlands	1,274	26,888	4.7%

Constituency name	Region	Majority	Number of electorate aged 18–34	% increase of 18–34 voting needed to overturn majority
Wells	South West	800	16,150	5.0%
Nottingham South	East Midlands	1,772	35,640	5.0%
Telford	West Midlands	978	19,339	5.1%
Manchester, Withington	North West	1,894	36,840	5.1%
Walsall North	West Midlands	990	19,090	5.2%
Morecambe and Lunesdale	North West	866	15,794	5.5%
Watford	Eastern	1,425	25,580	5.6%
Morley and Outwood	Yorks & Humber	1,101	19,646	5.6%
Brighton, Kempdown	South East	1,328	21,982	6.0%
Edinburgh North and Leith	Scotland	1,724	28,179	6.1%
Bedford	Eastern	1,353	21,886	6.2%
Harrogate and Knaresborough	Yorks & Humber	1,039	16,728	6.2%
Brentford and Isleworth	London	1,958	31,495	6.2%
Weaver Vale	North West	991	15,666	6.3%
South Antrim	Northern Ireland	1,183	17,894	6.6%
Dewsbury	Yorks & Humber	1,526	22,415	6.8%
Halifax	Yorks & Humber	1,472	20,590	7.1%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	1,552	20,762	7.5%
Tooting	London	2,524	33,652	7.5%
St Austell and Newquay	South West	1,312	17,231	7.6%
Southampton, Test	South East	2,413	31,465	7.7%
Warrington South	North West	1,553	19,900	7.8%
Enfield North	London	1,692	21,283	8.0%
Stroud	South West	1,299	16,270	8.0%
Westminster North	London	2,126	26,527	8.0%
Ipswich	Eastern	2,079	25,338	8.2%
Walsall South	West Midlands	1,755	21,085	8.3%
Wakefield	Yorks & Humber	1,613	19,260	8.4%
Hove	South East	1,868	22,121	8.4%
Plymouth, Moor View	South West	1,588	18,672	8.5%
Eltham	London	1,663	19,494	8.5%
Luton South	Eastern	2,329	27,131	8.6%
Sutton and Cheam	London	1,608	18,631	8.6%
Exeter	South West	2,721	31,080	8.8%
Pudsey	Yorks & Humber	1,659	18,672	8.9%
Belfast East	Northern Ireland	1,533	16,955	9.0%
Corby	East Midlands	1,895	20,290	9.3%
Streatham	London	3,259	34,330	9.5%
Middlesbr'gh Sth & East Cleve	North East	1,677	17,367	9.7%
Burnley	North West	1,818	18,636	9.8%
Northampton North	East Midlands	1,936	19,701	9.8%
Gloucester	South West	2,420	24,439	9.9%

Appendix 2

The 91 parliamentary constituencies where the numbers of 16 and 17 year olds exceed the 2010 majority. Column Option 1 shows 59 constituencies where the number of 16 and 17 year olds exceed the majority when numbers are discounted to reflect a 65.1% turnout and Col Option 2 shows the 23 constituencies where their numbers exceed the majority when turnout is discounted and voting intentions are set at 2:1 against the incumbent.

Constituency name	Region	Majority	Total 16-17	Option 1	Option 2
Fermanagh & Sth Tyrone	Northern Ireland	4	2,849	Yes	Yes
Hampstead and Kilburn	London	42	2,019	Yes	Yes
North Warwickshire	West Midlands	54	2,223	Yes	Yes
Camborne and Redruth	South West	66	1,982	Yes	Yes
Thurrock	Eastern	92	3,017	Yes	Yes
Bolton West	North West	92	2,398	Yes	Yes
Oldham E & Saddleworth	North West	103	2,771	Yes	Yes
Hendon	London	106	3,253	Yes	Yes
Sheffield Central	Yorks & Humber	165	1,933	Yes	Yes
Solihull	West Midlands	175	2,688	Yes	Yes
Oxford West and Abingdon	South East	176	2,908	Yes	Yes
Southampton, Itchen	South East	192	2,226	Yes	Yes
Ashfield	East Midlands	192	2,518	Yes	Yes
Cardiff North	Wales	194	2,056	Yes	Yes
Sherwood	East Midlands	214	2,420	Yes	Yes
Mid Dorset & North Poole	South West	269	2,219	Yes	Yes
Norwich South	Eastern	310	1,750	Yes	Yes
Edinburgh South	Scotland	316	1,881	Yes	Yes
Stockton South	North East	332	2,496	Yes	Yes
Lancaster and Fleetwood	North West	333	2,138	Yes	Yes
Bradford East	Yorks & Humber	365	3,396	Yes	Yes
Broxtowe	East Midlands	389	2,173	Yes	Yes
Truro and Falmouth	South West	435	2,185	Yes	Yes
Swansea West	Wales	504	1,709	Yes	
Newton Abbot	South West	523	2,045	Yes	
Wirral South	North West	531	1,694	Yes	
Amber Valley	East Midlands	536	2,117	Yes	
Chesterfield	East Midlands	549	2,344	Yes	
Derby North	East Midlands	613	2,262	Yes	
Kingston upon Hull North	Yorks & Humber	641	2,368	Yes	
Dudley North	West Midlands	649	2,206	Yes	
Wolverhampton Sth West	West Midlands	691	2,069	Yes	
Great Grimsby	Yorks & Humber	714	2,233	Yes	
Waveney	Eastern	769	2,460	Yes	
Wells	South West	800	3,080	Yes	
Carlisle	North West	853	1,881	Yes	
Morecambe and Lunesdale	North West	866	2,039	Yes	
Rochdale	North West	889	3,166	Yes	
Telford	West Midlands	978	2,360	Yes	
Walsall North	West Midlands	990	2,391	Yes	
Weaver Vale	North West	991	2,231	Yes	

Constituency name	Region	Majority	Total 16-17	Option 1	Option 2
Harrogate & Knaresb'gh	Yorks & Humber	1,039	3,252	Yes	
Lincoln	East Midlands	1,058	2,304	Yes	
Morley and Outwood	Yorks & Humber	1,101	2,316	Yes	
Plymouth, S'n & Devonpt	South West	1,149	2,225	Yes	
South Antrim	Northern Ireland	1,183	2,668	Yes	
Montgomeryshire	Wales	1,184	1,619		
Brighton, Pavilion	South East	1,252	1,853		
Birmingham, Edgbaston	West Midlands	1,274	2,325	Yes	
Stroud	South West	1,299	2,609	Yes	
St Austell and Newquay	South West	1,312	2,387	Yes	
Brighton, Kemptown	South East	1,328	2,106	Yes	
Brent Central	London	1,345	3,532	Yes	
Bedford	Eastern	1,353	2,668	Yes	
Watford	Eastern	1,425	2,747	Yes	
Halifax	Yorks & Humber	1,472	2,763	Yes	
Dewsbury	Yorks & Humber	1,526	2,963	Yes	
Belfast East	Northern Ireland	1,533	2,214		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	West Midlands	1,552	2,018		
Warrington South	North West	1,553	2,804	Yes	
Plymouth, Moor View	South West	1,588	2,263		
Sutton and Cheam	London	1,608	2,303		
Wakefield	Yorks & Humber	1,613	2,225		
Newport East	Wales	1,650	2,150		
Pudsey	Yorks & Humber	1,659	1,999		
Eltham	London	1,663	2,263		
Middlesb'gh Sth & E Cleve	North East	1,677	2,263		
Enfield North	London	1,692	2,970	Yes	
St Ives	South West	1,719	1,912		
Edinburgh North and Leith	Scotland	1,724	1,764		
Walsall South	West Midlands	1,755	2,714	Yes	
Nottingham South	East Midlands	1,772	1,968		
Somerton and Frome	South West	1,817	2,647		
Burnley	North West	1,818	2,163		
Dundee East	Scotland	1,821	2,240		
Blackpool South	North West	1,852	1,974		
Gedling	East Midlands	1,859	2,260		
Corby	East Midlands	1,895	3,104	Yes	
Northampton North	East Midlands	1,936	2,081		
Brentford and Isleworth	London	1,958	2,695		
Hastings and Rye	South East	1,993	2,747		
Halesowen & Rowley Regis	West Midlands	2,023	2,261		
Nuneaton	West Midlands	2,069	2,513		
Ipswich	Eastern	2,079	2,645		
Belfast North	Northern Ireland	2,224	2,604		
St Albans	Eastern	2,305	2,354		
Luton South	Eastern	2,329	2,746		
Gloucester	South West	2,420	2,851		
Chippenham	South West	2,470	2,568		
Dagenham and Rainham	London	2,630	2,861		
Croydon Central	London	2,879	3,192		