



# European Parliament Elections 2014

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Elections to the European Parliament were held across the 28 states of the European Union between 22 and 25 May 2014.

The UK elections were held concurrently with council elections in England and Northern Ireland on 22 May. The UK now has 73 MEPs, up from 72 at the last election, distributed between 12 regions.

UKIP won 24 seats, Labour 20, the Conservatives 19, and the Green Party three. The Liberal Democrats won only one seat, down from 11 at the 2009 European election. The BNP lost both of the two seats they had won for the first time at the previous election.

UKIP won the popular vote overall, and in six of the nine regions in England. Labour won the popular vote in Wales and the SNP won in Scotland. Across the UK as a whole turnout was 35%.

Across Europe there was an increase in the number of seats held by Eurosceptic parties, although more centrist parties in established pro-European groups were still in the majority. The exact political balance of the new Parliament depends on the formation of the political groups. Turnout across the EU was 43%. It was relatively low in some of the newer Member States.

Part 1 of this paper presents the full results of the UK elections, including regional analysis and local-level data. Part 2 presents a summary of the results across the EU, together with country-level summaries based on data from official national sources.

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## Research Paper 14/32

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## Summary

Elections to the European Parliament were held across the 28 states of the European Union between 22 and 25 May 2014.

### Results in the UK

- The UK elections were held concurrently with council elections in England and Northern Ireland on 22 May. The UK now has 73 MEPs, up from 72 at the last election, distributed between 12 regions.
- UKIP won 24 seats, Labour 20, the Conservatives 19, and the Green Party three. The Liberal Democrats won only one seat, down from 11 at the 2009 European election. The BNP lost both of the two seats they had won for the first time at the previous European election.
- Across Great Britain, UKIP were first with 27.5% of the vote. Labour came second with 25.4%, ahead of the Conservatives with 23.9%.
- Labour won the popular vote in Wales, while the SNP came first in Scotland. UKIP came first in six of the nine English regions, with their strongest performances in the East, the East Midlands, the South East and the South West. Sinn Féin won the most first preference votes in Northern Ireland.
- UKIP's share of the vote increased by 11.0% points, while Labour's increased by 9.7% points. The Conservative and Liberal Democrat shares fell by 3.8% points and 6.9% points respectively.
- UK turnout was 35.4%, slightly higher than 34.5% in 2009, but lower than 38.4% in 2004, when four regions held all-postal ballots.

### Results across the EU

- MEPs from different countries are elected from national parties, but in the European Parliament many join political groups; after the 2014 elections the largest of these is likely to be European People's Party. The second largest group is the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats. New groups and allegiances are likely to be formed during the new Parliament.
- Across Europe there was an increase in the number of seats held by Eurosceptic parties, although more centrist parties in established pro-European groups were still in the majority. The exact political balance of the new Parliament depends on the formation of the political groups
- Turnout across the EU was 43%. It was relatively low in some of the newer Member States.
- The proportion of women MEPs was 37%, the highest recorded at any European election so far.

## 1 The political context before the elections

Most polls before the EP elections predicted another low turnout, a rise in the Eurosceptic vote and that immigration would be one of the most contentious campaign issues. Anger over EU-imposed austerity measures, high unemployment and immigration were reported to be the main causes for the increase in support for anti-EU parties across the EU. Polls towards the beginning of 2014 predicted that the “fragmented agglomeration of extreme right-wing and right-populist parties could take about 80 of the 751 seats in the next Parliament” – roughly 10%.<sup>1</sup> *Open Europe* estimated in spring 2014 that anti-EU and eurosceptic parties of various forms could win as much as 31% of the vote.<sup>2</sup> Adopting a more narrow definition of anti-European parties, the research organisation *Absolute Strategy* predicted an anti-EU vote of 18%.<sup>3</sup>

The EU debate in the UK has been dominated in recent years by the issues of EU accountability, the amount of legislation coming from Europe, the consequences of freedom of movement (particularly from new accession states in Eastern Europe), and the need for a referendum on continued EU membership. The [2009 Conservative European election manifesto](#) made references to a referendum on the Lisbon Treaty if they came to power before the Treaty was implemented, but there was no commitment to an in/out referendum if they came to office. The [Conservative Party general election manifesto](#) in 2010 pledged to return key powers over legal rights, criminal justice and social and employment legislation to the UK (repatriation), but did not promise a referendum on EU membership. The Conservative-led Government introduced new provisions to approve EU proposals in the form of the *European Union Act 2011*, which provided for enhanced scrutiny of EU proposals or Treaty changes that would transfer power from Westminster to the EU. There were provisions for primary legislation and in certain cases a referendum before UK approval of EU measures, but this referendum would not be on EU membership.<sup>4</sup>

There were renewed calls for an in/out referendum on EU membership, to which the Government responded in January 2013 with a pledge to hold one by the end of 2017, after renegotiating the terms of the UK’s EU membership. This pledge was emphasised in the Conservatives’ [2014 European election manifesto](#).

### 1.1 Government plans for reform and renegotiation

The Government believes that the EU should do less and the Member States should do more. To investigate the extent to which the EU is involved in policy- and law-making across a broad range of areas, in July 2012 the Government launched a *Review of the Balance of Competences* between the EU and the UK. The results to date are published on the [Government website](#). The Review is due to conclude in autumn 2014 and will help inform the Government in its proposed renegotiation of the EU Treaties and/or UK membership.

The Prime Minister announced in his [Bloomberg Speech](#) on 23 January 2013 that as an “island nation”, Britain had a distinctive character and view of Europe, but was not “un-European”. He set out five principles for a “vision for a new European Union, fit for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century”:

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<sup>1</sup> *SWP comments, Eurosceptics in the European Parliament: Isolated and Divided in Brussels but Driving National Debates*, Daniela Kietz and Nicolai von Ondarza, February 2014.

<sup>2</sup> *Open Europe*, ‘None of the above: what impact will the rise of anti-EU parties have on the next European Parliament?’, 28 April 2014.

<sup>3</sup> *Guardian*, 28 April 2014, ‘Anti-EU vote could rise above 30% in European elections, says thinktank’. In the event the UKIP share of the vote was 27.5%.

<sup>4</sup> For information on the bill, see [Research Paper 10/79](#), European Union Bill [Bill 106 of 2010-11]”, 2 December 2010, Standard Note 5903, [European Union Bill 106 2010-11: Commons Committee and Report stages](#), 16 March 2011, SN 6024, [The European Union Bill 2010-11: Lords Committee and Report Stages](#), 5 July 2011.

**Competitiveness:** “creating a leaner, less bureaucratic Union, relentlessly focused on helping its member countries to compete”;

**Flexibility:** “We need a structure that can accommodate the diversity of its members—North, South, East, West, large, small, old and new. Some of whom are contemplating much closer economic and political integration. And many others, including Britain, who would never embrace that goal”;

**Power back to Members:** “power must be able to flow back to Member States, not just away from them”;

**Democratic accountability:** “we need to have a bigger and more significant role for national parliaments. There is not, in my view, a single European demos. It is national parliaments, which are, and will remain, the true source of real democratic legitimacy and accountability in the EU”;

**Fairness:** “whatever new arrangements are enacted for the Eurozone, they must work fairly for those inside it and out”.

Building on the Bloomberg speech, in March 2014 David Cameron set out specific changes he wants to secure:

Powers flowing away from Brussels, not always to it.

National parliaments able to work together to block unwanted European legislation.

Businesses liberated from red tape and benefiting from the strength of the EU's own market – the biggest and wealthiest on the planet – to open up greater free trade with North America and Asia.

Our police forces and justice systems able to protect British citizens, unencumbered by unnecessary interference from the European institutions, including the ECHR.

Free movement to take up work, not free benefits. Support for the continued enlargement of the EU to new members but with new mechanisms in place to prevent vast migrations across the Continent.

And dealing properly with the concept of “ever closer union”, enshrined in the treaty, to which every EU country now has to sign up. It may appeal to some countries. But it is not right for Britain, and we must ensure we are no longer subject to it.

So, yes to the single market. Yes to turbo-charging free trade. Yes to working together where we are stronger together than alone, as we are doing right now on Ukraine. Yes to a family of nations, all part of a European Union – but whose interests are guaranteed, inside the euro or out.

No to ever-closer union. No to a constant flow of power to Brussels. No to unnecessary interference. And no, it goes without saying, to the euro, to participation in eurozone bailouts or notions such as a European Army.<sup>5</sup>

The UK Government and some other Member State governments maintain that only national governments and parliaments can make the EU more accountable and legitimate.<sup>6</sup> They

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<sup>5</sup> [Telegraph, 15 March 2014](#)

argue that the EU adopts decisions in which national parliaments have had only limited input and influence, and that ‘subsidiarity’ has been an ambiguous and elusive concept.<sup>7</sup> In September 2013 the Europe Minister David Lidington outlined two ways in which to tackle the EU’s democracy deficit: by increasing the role of national democracies through the Council and European Council, “and for national parliaments to play a greater and more effective role in the EU’s functioning”.<sup>8</sup> The Government would like to loosen the EU framework in more policy areas and thereby preserve national sovereignty.<sup>9</sup> The Commons European Scrutiny Committee and [Conservative MPs in a letter to David Cameron](#) in January 2014 proposed a national veto of unwanted EU proposals.<sup>10</sup>

In the UK (and elsewhere) the EU is seen as remote, incomprehensible and meddling. Most people are not familiar with the intricacies of the debate on subsidiarity and democratic legitimacy, preoccupations of a political elite out of touch with the real concerns of the electorate. In the UK, given the level of dissatisfaction both with the EU and with national political institutions, some commentators found it unsurprising that UKIP, a party which wants to leave the former and is not part of the latter, won the most votes in the European elections.

## 1.2 The UK election campaign

The [Conservative European election manifesto](#) emphasised the Government’s proposed reforms, including reform of free movement; the Government would:

- Press for a return to free movement of workers; free movement is a central principle of the EU, but it cannot be a freedom to move just for more generous benefits.
- Push for an end to a system where immigrants can claim welfare payments for their relatives abroad; free movement of workers should not be about exporting child benefit, and we will work with our European partners to address this.
- Change how free movement comes in for countries joining the EU in the future so we do not see the level of migrations we have had in the past: for example, by requiring a new country to reach a certain income or economic output per head before allowing full free movement.

The [Labour Party manifesto](#) did not mention free movement, but acknowledged there were immigration issues that needed solving: “We will take action to better manage the pace of immigration, reform our economy to be less reliant on low skilled migrant labour, and do more to help migrants integrate into our society so they can play their part”. There was also an in/out referendum pledge: “the next Labour government will legislate for a lock that guarantees that there cannot be any transfer of powers from Britain to the European Union without an in/out referendum”.

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<sup>6</sup> In his Bloomberg Speech, David Cameron said: “It is national parliaments, which are, and will remain, the true source of real democratic legitimacy and accountability in the EU”.

<sup>7</sup> The subsidiarity principle is set out in Article 5(2) of the Treaty on European Union that: “.. the Union shall act only within the limits of the competences conferred upon it by the Member States in the Treaties to obtain the objectives set out therein. Competences not conferred upon the Union in the Treaties shall remain with the Member States”.

<sup>8</sup> [Written evidence](#) to the Lords EU Committee inquiry into the Role of National Parliaments in the EU, 2013

<sup>9</sup> See Foreign Affairs Committee [Written evidence from Frank Vibert](#), LSE, June 2013.

<sup>10</sup> *Reforming the European Scrutiny System in the House of Commons*, 4 December 2013. For further information on the EU’s democratic deficit, see Library Research paper 14/25, [The European Union: a democratic institution?](#) 29 April 2014.



The [Liberal Democrat manifesto](#) also supported an in/out referendum. On free movement, they “support fair rules to underpin free movement. Liberal Democrats have worked hard in government to ensure that the benefits system is not abused by anyone, wherever they come from”. The [Green Party manifesto](#) generally supported the free movement of people. The [UKIP manifesto](#) did not mention free movement, but was critical of the current level of immigration into the UK, blaming mass immigration for high unemployment, pressure on schools, strain on the NHS and the over-development of green spaces. UKIP did not promise a referendum but asked voters to “have one right now” by indicating their preferences in the EP elections.

Before the elections, televised debates between the Deputy Prime Minister, Nick Clegg, and the Eurosceptic MEP, Nigel Farage, in which the latter was largely acclaimed to have ‘won’ the argument about Europe, added to the increasingly anti-EU pre-election context.

### 1.3 The new European Parliament

#### *Forming political groups*

The overwhelming majority voted for mainstream centrist parties, and the EPP continues, as predicted, to be the largest political group in the EP. The balance of power in the EP remains unchanged, and even though the three main parliamentary groups lost seats, they still control two-thirds of the Parliament. Anti-establishment parties – encompassing eurosceptic, far-right, far-left and nationalist parties - took the most votes in the UK, France, Belgium, Greece, and Denmark and made gains or a significant impact in several other countries, including Austria, Hungary and Italy. On the other hand, in the Netherlands and Romania, nationalist parties lost votes, and in Spain and Portugal, which were severely affected by the euro crisis, there were virtually no eurosceptic votes. This led Jonathan Eyal to conclude that, contrary to some analyses, “the policies of austerity are not necessarily the drivers of the current anti-EU backlash”.<sup>11</sup>

The process of forming political groups has already begun and it could be weeks before the new political foundations of the EP are finally settled. 25 MEPs from seven Member States are needed to form a political group and any new group must meet the criteria laid out in Rules 29, 30 and 31 of the EP’s [Rules of Procedure](#). The influence of EP parties depends largely on their ability to join together in coherent political groups: they gain more power in the legislative process, greater access to funding and resources, and the right to sit on and chair committees.

The EPP held a constitutive meeting on 4 June, when it confirmed that the group would consist of 221 MEPs from 27 Member States (all but the UK).<sup>12</sup> Although the EPP will remain the largest group in the EP, it will have 51 fewer MEPs than during the 2009-14 term. The EPP group elected Manfred Weber, German CSU MEP, as its new leader.

The S&D group will hold its constitutive meeting on 18 June, with a preliminary meeting scheduled for 10 June. The number of S&D MEPs is provisionally 190, down from 196 seats in the 2009-14 term. This would make the S&D group the second largest group in the EP. Italy’s *Partito Democratico* may propose Gianni Pitella, currently an EP Vice-President, for the S&D leadership post. However, on 3 June, Martin Schulz, the outgoing EP President, officially declared that he would present his candidacy for the position.

By 3 June the ALDE group had slipped from a provisional result of 74 MEPs announced on election night, to 59 MEPs, after several national parties who had been expected to sit with

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<sup>11</sup> [Dealing With Europe's Electoral Debacle](#), RUSI Analysis, 27 May 2014, Dr Jonathan Eyal, International Director and International Studies Director.

<sup>12</sup> The full list of EPP group MEPs is at <http://eppgroup.eu/news/List-of-EPP-Group-MEPs-from-2014-to-2019>

ALDE said they would instead affiliate to different groups. Around 15-20 currently unaffiliated MEPs are reported to be considering joining the ALDE group, so the final figure announced at the group's constitutive meeting on 17 June could be higher. The ALDE group leader, Guy Verhofstadt, is likely to be re-elected to the position.

With 19 seats, the UK Conservatives will remain the largest national party in the ECR group, although they lost seven MEPs, including the outgoing group leader, Martin Callanan. UK Conservative MEPs Charles Tannock and Syed Kamall have announced their intention to stand as candidates for the group leadership position, but the Polish Law and Justice (PiS) party, which won 19 seats, might put forward a candidate for group leader. At its first group meeting on 4 June, the ECR group voted to accept affiliation applications from several new parties, including the Danish People's Party and The Finns, both of which sat with UKIP in the Europe of Freedom and Democracy (EFD) group in the 2009-14 term. The group also accepted the affiliation of one MEP from the Germany Family Party, two Slovak MEPs from the NOVA and OL'aNO parties and a Greek independent Member. This brings the group's current tally to 55 MEPs. The new German Eurosceptic party *Alternative für Deutschland* (AfD) has also requested affiliation to the ECR group, but at the meeting on 4 June, current ECR MEPs decided to postpone consideration of this application until its next meeting. It has been reported that David Cameron had advised Conservative MEPs against joining forces with the AfD, due to concerns that such a move could strain Anglo-German government relations – and David Cameron will need Chancellor Merkel's help in carrying through his proposed reforms.<sup>13</sup>

The Greens-European Free Alliance (Greens-EFA) group is expected to have 52 seats, slightly down from 57 in the 2009-14 term, but it is reportedly hoping to attract several new MEPs, two elected from animal welfare parties in Germany and the Netherlands, for example. The group usually elects two co-leaders, one male and one female. Rebecca Harms, from the German Green Party, is understood to be keen to remain the female co-leader of the group, but there will be a post for a male leader to replace Daniel Cohn-Bendit, from French *Ecologie*.

The European United Left- Nordic Green Left (GUE-NGL) group will probably increase its seats from 35 to 45 seats in the new term, or more if the new Spanish leftist party *Podemos* confirms its affiliation with the group. It is not clear whether the current group leader, Gabriele Zimmer, from the German Left Party, intends to stand for re-election for the post.

In the 2009 EP elections eurosceptics and other anti-establishment MEPs joined forces in the Europe of Freedom and Democracy (EFD) group, a coalition of ten political parties, the largest of which was UKIP. In the 2009-14 Parliament this group had 34 members. Its current provisional seat tally is 32 MEPs (24 of whom are UKIP Members), and it is seeking allies to boost EFD numbers. If all the eurosceptic or far-right parties were to form a coherent political group, they could present a credible – and potentially disruptive – force in the EP. At a meeting of leaders of EP political groups on 27 May, Nigel Farage sought a new EFD coalition with Beppe Grillo, leader of Italy's 5-star Movement,<sup>14</sup> which will have 17 seats in the new parliament, but Grillo has now applied for his 17 MEPs to join the EP's Green group.<sup>15</sup>

There are indications that that Poland's Congress of the New Right (KNP) might join the EFD,<sup>16</sup> while the Finns Party and the Danish People's Party might join the British Conservatives in the ECR. Nigel Farage has ruled out joining forces with Marine Le Pen's

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<sup>13</sup> [BBC News, 3 June 2014](#) and *Financial Times*, 'EU rebels prepare to defy UK prime minister David Cameron', 2 June 2014.

<sup>14</sup> [UKIP website, 28 May 2014](#).

<sup>15</sup> [Beppe Grillo's Blog, 4 June](#)

<sup>16</sup> [EUObserver 27 May 2014](#)

Front National, but she has in any case struck a deal with four other eurosceptic and/or nationalist right-wing parties to form a new European Alliance for Freedom:<sup>17</sup> Italy's Lega Nord, Austria's Freedom Party (FPÖ), the Dutch Freedom Party (PVV) and Belgium's Flemish Vlaams Belang.<sup>18</sup> These parties won a total of 38 seats in the EP.

The loss of the Danish People's Party and The Finns to the ECR group, and of the Italian Northern League to the possible new far-right grouping means that the EFD group currently does not meet the threshold of representing at least seven Member States. However this might change in the coming weeks. The Sweden Democrats (SD, which won two of Sweden's 20 seats), who were earlier reported to be considering joining Le Pen's alliance, have indicated that they might seek membership of the EFD. It is not yet clear whether Nigel Farage will seek to remain the group leader if EFD succeeds in forming a political group.

The political groups such as they are convened on 2 June and during the rest of the month will decide internally on the appointment of group president and vice-presidents, and on the possible allocation of their members to parliamentary committees. The official composition of the EP as a whole will not be confirmed until 24 June, which is the deadline to register as a political group, one week ahead of the EP's constitutive plenary session on 1-3 July. The EP will elect its president and vice-presidents by an absolute majority at its constitutive plenary session. The number, responsibilities and size of parliamentary committees are also formally decided upon during this session. Once this has been determined, the Conference of Presidents<sup>19</sup> decides on the allocation of seats each group will hold in parliamentary committees. The composition of the committees should reflect as far as possible the composition of the Parliament as a whole.<sup>20</sup> Constitutive committee meetings will be held on 7-11 July, with each committee electing its chair and vice-chairs. These positions are shared out among the political groups on the basis of the number of members of each group. Hitherto, eurosceptic MEPs have very rarely served as rapporteurs in negotiations with the Commission and Council; individual eurosceptics have often used media interviews and parliamentary speeches and questions to make their points.

At the second plenary session in mid-July, the EP is scheduled to vote on the European Council's nomination for President of the European Commission.

### ***The new Commission president***

The Commission's term of office expires on 31 October 2014 and a new president and College of Commissioners must be appointed. The process begins with the nomination of the president of the Commission by the European Council, taking into account the results of the EP elections. The Council's candidate must then be 'elected' by the EP (approved by an absolute majority – 376 MEPs).<sup>21</sup> The EPP won the most votes overall, and the EPP candidate, the former Luxembourg prime minister Jean Claude Juncker, is the front-runner, but his appointment is not guaranteed.<sup>22</sup> David Cameron has the support of Hungary, Sweden and the Netherlands in opposing the nomination of Jean-Claude Juncker on the grounds that he is too federalist. He has warned that appointing Juncker "would play into the hands of anti-EU forces in Britain and put pressure on him to bring forward the date of his in/out referendum".<sup>23</sup> On 30 May Chancellor Angela Merkel, having initially hesitated over the

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<sup>17</sup> [Reuters, 1 June 2014](#)

<sup>18</sup> For analysis of possible political group formations, see *Votewatch Europe: what groups will form in the new EP?* 20 May 2014, Simon Hix, Doru Frantescu, Joan Manuel Lanfranco Pari and Michiel van Hulten

<sup>19</sup> The Conference of Presidents consists of the EP President and the leaders of each of the political groups

<sup>20</sup> Rule 186, European Parliament's Rules of Procedure

<sup>21</sup> Article 17, *Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union*. For further information on the timeframe for new appointments, see Library Standard Note 6895, [European Parliament Elections 2014](#), 21 May 2014.

<sup>22</sup> The Socialists' preferred nominee is the (former) EP President, Martin Schulz.

<sup>23</sup> [Guardian, 2 June 2014](#)

nomination, endorsed Jean-Claude Juncker. The UK, even with the support of Hungary, Sweden and the Netherlands, would not have enough votes to block his appointment.

A federalist Commission president would probably add to the difficulties the UK Government will have in securing the kind of reforms they are seeking and could further fuel anti-EU feelings in the UK. However, Angela Merkel is reported to be considering a proposal for the head of the International Monetary Fund, Christine Lagarde, to be Commission president, which is also likely to meet with UK approval.<sup>24</sup>

### **Prospects for Eurosceptic groups**

Before the election there were reports of populists, xenophobes, extremists and fascists gaining around 30% of seats in the new parliament and using that platform to try to paralyse EU policy-making.<sup>25</sup> The *EU Observer* reported on 20 May 2014 that the success of far-right parties could lead to a “radical shake up” in the workings of the EP, with the possibility that a far-right MEP could claim chairmanship of a parliamentary committee for the first time.<sup>26</sup> The increase in eurosceptic, far-right and far-left membership could affect decision-making that is subject to the Ordinary Legislative Procedure (OLP), the default decision-making procedure in which both the Council and the EP adopt legislation. In the OLP the Council votes by a qualified majority (roughly 74%) and the EP by a simple majority. An EP elections analysis in the *National Law Review* pointed out:

The traditional center-right and center-left groups no longer hold an absolute majority of seats in the EP, so the Liberals will be critical to the EPP and the Socialists in passing legislation. However, the political center of gravity is expected to shift to the fringes on controversial issues on which a compromise will be impossible to reach. Decision-making on such issues could therefore be unpredictable.<sup>27</sup>

At the moment it looks as though there will be three eurosceptic groups in the EP: the UK Conservatives’ European Conservative and Reformist Group (ECR), Nigel Farage’s Europe of Freedom and Democracy (EFD), and Marine Le Pen’s new Europe Alliance for Freedom. Traditionally, there has been little cohesion among polarised protest groups in the EP, but there are indications that they could join forces to try and prevent the adoption of measures they don’t like. Marine Le Pen has already offered up the possibility of creating a joint front on common issues: exiting the EU, re-introducing borders and limiting EU migration.<sup>28</sup> But it remains to be seen, given the number of EPP, Socialist and Liberal Democrat MEPs, whether these groups will make a significant impact in the EP. Jonathan Eyal thought the concern is that “the more extremists gain publicity, the higher their chance of being regarded as a real political force; people who only a few weeks ago were dismissed as fringe individuals could become a permanent feature of Europe’s debate”.<sup>29</sup>

The *Daily Telegraph* reported before the election that, paradoxically, success for Eurosceptic parties could actually make the new EP even more integrationist. It predicted that the anti-EU parties would not be a cohesive bloc, and that the two main pro-integrationists groups, the EPP and the Socialists, could respond by acting as a ‘grand coalition’ in favour of ‘more Europe’.<sup>30</sup> While the right-wing parties might try to disrupt proceedings in the EP, many of

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<sup>24</sup> [EurActiv](#), 3 June 2014

<sup>25</sup> [Guardian](#) 13 November 2013, ‘Le Pen and Wilders forge plan to ‘wreck’ EU from within’, 13 November 2013

<sup>26</sup> [EU Observer](#), 20 May 2014, ‘Centre-right to win EU vote, by hair’s breadth’.

<sup>27</sup> [National Law Review](#), 28 May 2014, [European Parliament Elections Analysis](#), Paul Adamson, Jean De Ruyt, Wim van Velzen, Sophie Noya and Lisa Peets

<sup>28</sup> [Financial Times Brussels blog](#), 28 May 2014.

<sup>29</sup> [Dealing With Europe's Electoral Debacle](#), RUSI Analysis, 27 May 2014

<sup>30</sup> [Daily Telegraph](#), 21 May 2014, ‘A big anti-EU vote could make things worse for Britain’.

them are divided among themselves: most are anti-EU, but some are far-right, while others are populist, eurosceptic or anti-euro.<sup>31</sup> It can be argued that although more right-wing or eurosceptic MEPs will give a higher profile to the debate on the limits of integration, they will probably not be able to block political decision-making in the EP; but this will depend largely on their ability to join forces into coherent political groups. Daniela Kietz and Nicolai von Ondarza, of the German Institute for International and Security Affairs, explored moves to forming grand coalitions in an article in February 2014:

These shifts in the Eurosceptic camp will strengthen the trend towards grand coalitions, and to that extent indirectly affect the functioning of the EP. Coalition-forming has always been more complex in the EP than at the national level; with seven political groups and no need to support a government, changing coalitions form for each vote. In 2009–2014 the dominant force in about 70 percent of votes was a grand coalition of EPP (274 MEPs) and European Social Democrats (S&D, 194). Only in about 15 percent of cases respectively did a left- or right-of-centre coalition come into being, in both cases with the liberals (ALDE) as king-makers.

If the strength of the Eurosceptic parties grows – and potentially also the number of political groups – this trend is likely to be reinforced in the next Parliament. In the current legislature even the EPP already requires at least two partners (ALDE and ECR), if it wishes to avoid a grand coalition. Without the EPP, the Social Democrats need three partners (ALDE, Greens and European United Left). If the EPP in particular continues to refuse to work with the political group(s) on the far right, a grand coalition of EPP and S&D is likely to be the only viable option for a majority in the next Parliament.

Thus, instead of polarising politically, the Parliament's risks drifting ever further into the informal space of a grand coalition. This is amplified by the tendency of parliamentarians to organise legislative processes almost exclusively through so-called trialogues in which EP rapporteurs, European Commission officials and representatives of the Council of Ministers negotiate compromises behind closed doors that are then passed directly in first reading. This method grants the Parliament an efficient voice, albeit at the expense of transparency and political debate. Thus in 2013, 102 of 114 legal acts were adopted in first reading.

The combination of grand coalitions and informal policy-making denies the right-wing populists and Eurosceptics opportunities to influence Parliament.<sup>32</sup>

#### 1.4 Key issues for the UK Government

David Cameron told the BBC on 26 May that he “absolutely received and understood” the message from the EU elections: “People are deeply disillusioned with the EU. They don't feel the current arrangements are working well enough for Britain and they want change”.<sup>33</sup> However, he also believes the Conservatives can win the next general election despite coming third in the EP elections. A [Downing Street press statement](#) on 26 May announced that the EP election turnout and results “have underlined the need for reform to ensure that the EU is doing more to deliver what voters care about: jobs, growth and a better future”.

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<sup>31</sup> [Irish Times, 28 May 2014](#).

<sup>32</sup> [Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik \(SWP\) Comments, Eurosceptics in the European Parliament: Isolated and Divided in Brussels but Driving National Debates](#), February 2014.

<sup>33</sup> [BBC News, 26 May 2014](#)

The Prime Minister wants the UK to stay in the EU, based on EU reform and renegotiated terms of membership, and has promised an in/out referendum by 2017. The question is whether David Cameron can deliver reform quickly and whether it will be enough to convince the electorate. Many Conservative concerns are also UKIP concerns, but more people currently trust UKIP than the Conservatives to provide a solution. That said, UK turnout in the EP election was only 35.4% or just over a third of the electorate. This compares with a 65.1% turnout in the 2010 general election. UKIP's 26.6% of the vote across the UK as a whole in which just over 35% voted translates into securing the votes of fewer than one in ten of those eligible to vote.

A major difference between the EU policies of the two leaders is that David Cameron would like to reform the EU and the UK's role in it, and then campaign to stay in, while Nigel Farage appears to have little in the way of a plan to reform the EU and wants to leave the EU: "The only way to regain control is to leave the European Union. Use May 22<sup>nd</sup> as the EU Referendum the other parties have denied you and vote UKIP to leave the EU".<sup>34</sup>

The overall picture of euroscepticism in the UK is difficult to judge, since the EP election turnout was so low, but might the Prime Minister be pressured into promising an early referendum if the Conservatives win the next general election? The Conservative party chairman, Grant Shapps, has rejected a suggestion from Conservative David Davis to bring forward the proposed in/out EU referendum to 2016, saying negotiations on this could not be rushed.<sup>35</sup>

How might the EP election result affect the UK's position in Europe? Before the EP elections reports from around the EU indicated that some Member States were losing patience with the UK's position on EU reform. There was a mixed reception to David Cameron's reform proposals, and no guarantee of renegotiating the UK's terms of membership. But could David Cameron now gather more support, particularly for reforming free movement? The ECR's proposals for the Commission work programme, [Unleashing Europe's Potential](#), do not mention reforming free movement legislation, but the EP election result might change this. Cameron has said that the EU principle of freedom of movement is not an "unqualified right", and that he wants to tighten up EU free movement rules and EU migrants' access to benefits. He supports freedom of movement for workers, but not unqualified free movement of people. There are indications that he has some support for this in Europe. In April 2013 four EU governments (UK, Austria, Germany and the Netherlands) [wrote to the Irish Presidency](#), calling for changes to the rules on free movement to make it harder for EU citizens to claim benefits when moving to another Member State. There were also suggestions in early 2014 that there might be support from the Netherlands, France and Germany in tackling abuse of benefit systems, although at this time support was not there for curbing the free movement of people. The success of anti-immigration parties in the EP elections might make the EU Commission and other EU governments less reluctant to consider amendment of free movement laws. This is not yet clear.

Free movement is one of the founding principles of the internal market and central to the EU 'project'. A restriction on free movement would probably mean amending Treaty Articles in so far as they relate to free movement.<sup>36</sup> *Open Europe* has suggested ways in which free movement rules could be changed without amending the Treaties.<sup>37</sup> The Open Europe

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<sup>34</sup> [UKIP manifesto, 2014](#), "Create an earthquake".

<sup>35</sup> [BBC News, 26 May 2014](#)

<sup>36</sup> For example, Article 18 TFEU (non-discrimination on the grounds of nationality), Articles 20 and 21 TFEU (as they relate to nationality, citizenship and free movement of persons), Articles 45-48 TFEU (free movement of workers) and Articles 49-53 TFEU (as they relate to the freedom of establishment of self-employed persons).

<sup>37</sup> *Open Europe blog*, 5 September 2013, [What could reform of EU free movement rules and access to benefits look like?](#)

submission<sup>38</sup> to the Government's Review of the Balance of Competences suggested: "For future EU enlargements, tighter transitional controls should be employed, based on more objective criteria such as relative GDP per capita rather than the arbitrary time-limited controls used up to now". The free movement directive ([Directive 2004/38/EC](#), 29 April 2004) sets out the detailed provisions on free movement. This was amended by EU Regulation 492/2011 ([consolidate text](#)) and would have to be amended again by a qualified majority to accommodate reforms. Even with more anti-immigration MEPs, this is likely to be difficult.

Some commentators believe the UK will lose influence in the new Parliament. [EurActiv 27 May 2014](#) reported: "The UK Independence Party's victory, the loss of all but one Liberal Democrat MEP, the weakening of the Conservatives and the Labour Party's performance in local and European elections point to a waning British influence in Brussels". The report quoted Peter Wilding, director of *British Influence*, which campaigns to keep the UK in the EU: "Looking at the numbers alone, British influence in the new Parliament will not be as strong as it was. British influence will have to be exerted in the European Council among national governments and they need to get a grip on the situation; the member states need to drive a policy agenda".

The UK's one Liberal Democrat MEP, Catherine Bearder, believes that the increase in UKIP MEPs, who have a poor attendance record, will mean less UK influence in committees and plenaries: "The real losers of these elections are the British public because they will not be taking part in the decision making process. If UKIP do turn up they will vote no on legislation, as they did on rules against human trafficking and Russian homophobia in the last part of this Parliament".<sup>39</sup>

### 1.5 Is there support for reform in other EU Member States?

The level of support for populist anti-EU or anti-immigration policies was a feature of the EP election outcome, albeit on the basis of a low turnout. There has also been some support for David Cameron's calls for a less "bossy" and more democratic EU. A [BBC News report on 21 May](#) looked at a range of EP election issues and found that immigration was an issue for several states. In some eurozone bailout countries, Greece, Cyprus and Portugal for example, the EU and IMF imposition of tough austerity terms translated into negative feelings about 'diktat' from the EU (in others, as noted above, this was not the case).

The French President, François Hollande, has said the EU should "concentrate more on its priorities, show more efficiency where it is needed and not ... add things where it is unnecessary".<sup>40</sup> In a joint op-ed in [Die Welt, 21 May 2014](#), Dutch Prime Minister Mark Rutte and Christian Lindner, leader of Germany's liberal FDP party, have argued that "a thicket of European regulation has emerged over the years", and that, in order to achieve a Europe fit for the 21st century, the EU must concentrate on reducing its powers to "core areas".

Before the informal European Council meeting on 27 May, David Cameron was reported to have telephoned various EU leaders, including Chancellor Merkel, François Hollande, Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk, Lithuanian President Dalia Grybauskaitė, Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán, Swedish Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt, Slovenian Prime Minister Alenka Bratusek and Irish Taoiseach Enda Kenny, in an attempt to rally support for reform.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> [Open Europe submission to the UK Government's Balance of Competence Review: Free Movement of Persons](#), July 2013

<sup>39</sup> [EurActiv, 27 May 2014](#).

<sup>40</sup> [BBC News, 28 May 2014](#).

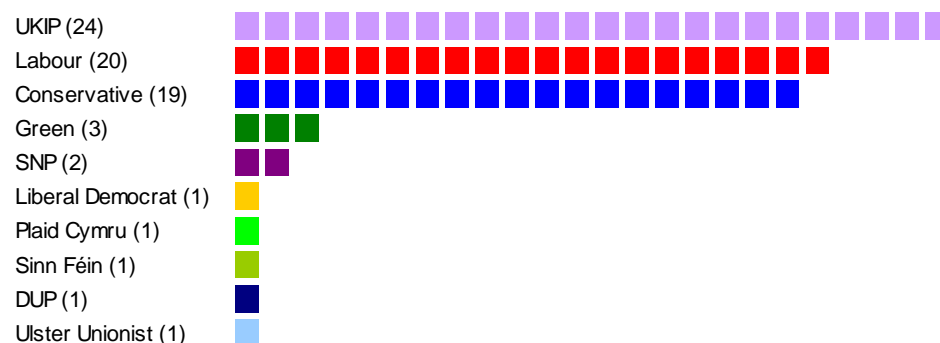
<sup>41</sup> [The Courier, 27 May 2014](#).

## 2 Results in the United Kingdom

### 2.1 Summary of results

Elections to the European Parliament were held across the UK on 22 May 2014, concurrently with council elections in England and Northern Ireland. The UK results were announced on 25 and 26 May, once polls had closed across Europe.

#### UK MEPs by party



UKIP won 24 seats, Labour 20, the Conservatives 19, and the Green Party three. The Liberal Democrats won only one seat, while the BNP lost both of the two seats they had won for the first time at the previous European election.

#### UK seats won at European Parliament elections 2004-2014

	Actual				Adjusted to current 73 seats			
	2004	2009	2014	+/- 09-14	2004	2009	2014	+/- 09-14
UKIP	12	13	24	+11	12	13	24	+11
Labour	19	13	20	+7	18	13	20	+7
Conservative	27	25	19	-6	25	26	19	-7
Green	2	2	3	+1	2	2	3	+1
SNP	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	-
Liberal Democrat	12	11	1	-10	10	11	1	-10
Plaid Cymru	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
Sinn Féin	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
DUP	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
Ulster Unionists	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
BNP	0	2	0	-2	0	2	0	-2
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-</b>

73 seats were contested in the UK, up from 72 in 2009 but down from 78 in 2004. Adjusting for the increase in the UK's allocation compared with 2009, UKIP gained eleven seats, Labour gained seven, and the Green Party gained one. The Liberal Democrats lost ten seats, the Conservatives lost seven, and the BNP lost two.

The table below summarises changes in the number of seats allocated to each UK region. 72 seats were allocated between regions in proportion to their electorates on 1 December 2006, with each region having a minimum of three seats. An additional seat was added to the West Midlands region in November 2011 under the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty.

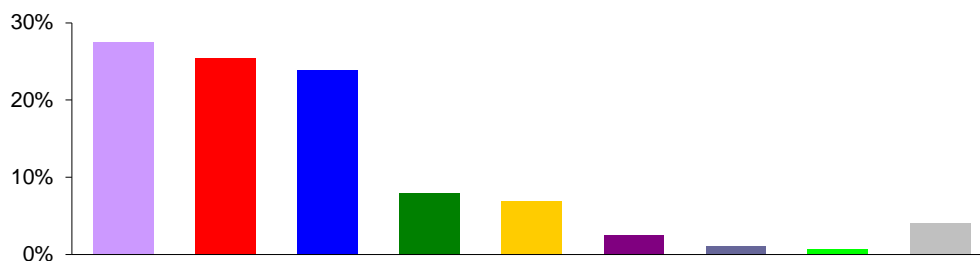


### UK MEPs by region, 2004-2014

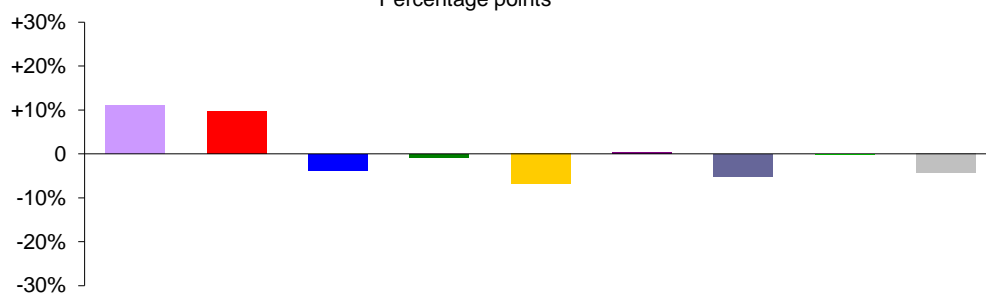
	2004	2009	2014	Change 2009-14
North East	3	3	3	-
North West	9	8	8	-
Yorkshire and the Humber	6	6	6	-
East Midlands	6	5	5	-
West Midlands	7	6	7	+1
East	7	7	7	-
London	9	8	8	-
South East	10	10	10	-
South West	7	6	6	-
Wales	4	4	4	-
Scotland	7	6	6	-
Northern Ireland	3	3	3	-
<b>UK</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>+1</b>

### Share of the vote and comparisons with previous national elections

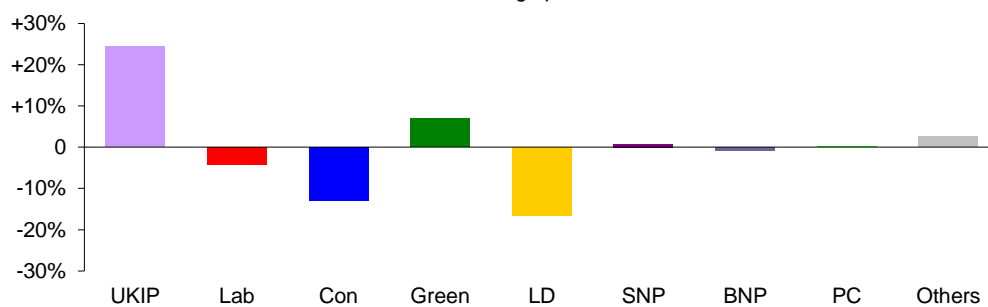
Share of the vote: 2014 EP elections, GB



Change in share: 2014 and 2009 EP elections, GB  
Percentage points



Difference in share: 2014 EP and 2010 General Election, GB  
Percentage points



The above charts show the shares of the vote for each party and changes since both the 2009 European Parliament elections and the 2010 General Election.

UKIP won the popular vote across Great Britain, polling 4.4 million votes. Labour were second with 4.0 million votes, the Conservatives were third with 3.8 million, the Green Party were fourth with 1.2 million, and the Liberal Democrats fifth with 1.1 million. The BNP won 180,000 votes, which was 81% fewer than the 944,000 they won in 2009. The newly formed eurosceptic party An Independence for Europe won 235,000 votes.

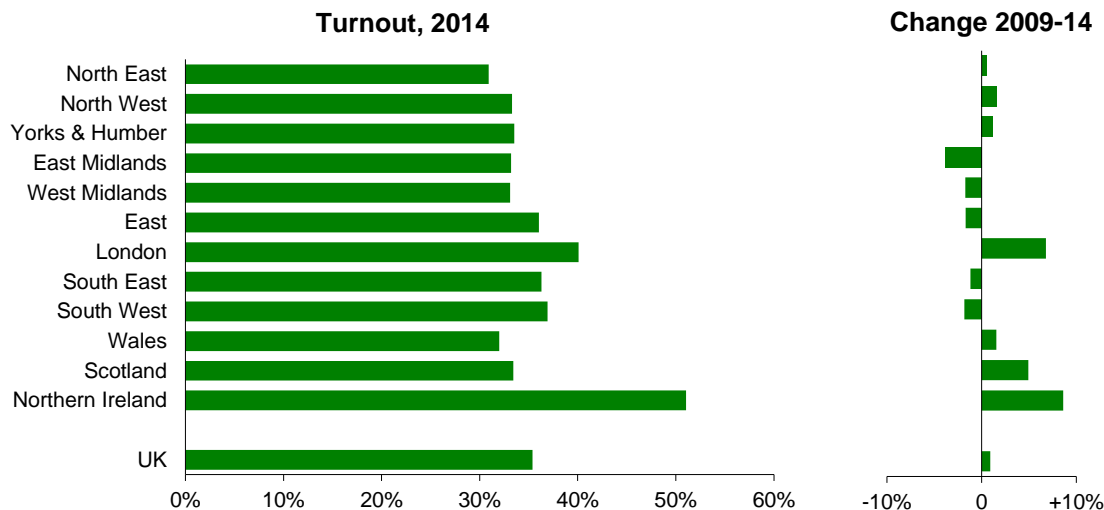
UKIP's share of the vote increased by 11.0% points compared to the 2009 European Parliament elections, while Labour's share grew by 9.7% points. The Liberal Democrats' share fell by 6.9% points and the Conservatives fell by 3.8% points. The Green Party's share of the vote was 0.7% points lower than in 2009.

Comparisons with the last General Election are more marked: UKIP's share was 24.3% points higher than at the 2010 General Election, while the Liberal Democrat's was 16.7% points lower. However, voting patterns differ between European and General Elections, which use different voting systems.

## 2.2 Turnout

By convention, turnout is measured as the number of valid votes expressed as a proportion of the electorate on polling day. Across the whole of the UK, turnout was 35.4%. This was slightly higher than 34.5% in 2009, but lower than 38.4% in 2004, when all-postal ballots were held in the four northernmost regions of England. The chart below shows turnout and the change in turnout by region in 2014.

### Turnout and change in turnout



Regional turnouts ranged from 30.9% in the North East to 51.0% in Northern Ireland. Turnout rose in Northern Ireland, London, Scotland and Wales. It also increased slightly in the three northernmost regions of England. Turnout fell in the East and West Midlands, the East, the South West, and the South East.

The highest local turnouts in Great Britain were in Tower Hamlets (48.8%), Richmond upon Thames (47.4%), and South Lakeland (44.6%). The lowest local turnouts were in Stoke-on-Trent (23.2%), Barrow in Furness (23.6%), and Middlesbrough (24.2%).

### 2.3 The d'Hondt system

European Parliament seats in Great Britain are allocated using the d'Hondt system of proportional representation at regional level. It operates as follows:

- Seats are allocated in successive rounds, with one seat allocated in each round
- At the start of each round, the total votes for each party are divided by the number of seats the party has already won, plus one
- The party with the highest remaining total wins the seat in that round.

This is demonstrated below using the results from Scotland.

#### Seat allocation in Scotland using the d'Hondt system

	SNP	Lab	Con	UKIP	Green	LD
<b>Votes</b>	<b>389,503</b>	<b>348,219</b>	<b>231,330</b>	<b>140,534</b>	<b>108,305</b>	<b>95,319</b>
Round 1	<b>389,503</b>	348,219	231,330	140,534	108,305	95,319
Round 2	194,752	<b>348,219</b>	231,330	140,534	108,305	95,319
Round 3	194,752	174,110	<b>231,330</b>	140,534	108,305	95,319
Round 4	<b>194,752</b>	174,110	115,665	140,534	108,305	95,319
Round 5	129,834	<b>174,110</b>	115,665	140,534	108,305	95,319
Round 6	129,834	116,073	115,665	<b>140,534</b>	108,305	95,319
<b>Seats</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Scotland returns six MEPs. They are allocated in six rounds as follows:

*Round 1:* The SNP won the most votes in Scotland, and takes the first seat

*Round 2:* The SNP vote is divided by two, reflecting their seat won in Round 1. Labour has the highest remaining total and takes the second seat

*Round 3:* Both the SNP and Labour votes are now divided by two. The Conservative total is now the highest and they take the third seat

*Round 4:* Half the SNP vote exceeds half the Labour vote and half the Conservative vote, as well as the total votes for any other party, so the SNP takes a second seat

*Round 5:* The SNP vote is now divided by three, reflecting their two seats won. Half the total Labour vote is the largest remaining number, so Labour takes a second seat and their vote is also now divided by three

*Round 6:* UKIP has the largest number of votes in the final round and takes the last seat

This system was used to allocate seats in Great Britain at the 1999, 2004 and 2009 European Parliament elections. At the 1979, 1984, 1989 and 1994 elections, there was a first-past-the-post system, like that used for UK general elections but with larger European constituencies.

Northern Ireland uses a different system to the rest of the UK for allocating its three MEPs. The single transferable vote system (STV) reallocates the surplus votes of those already elected and the votes of those eliminated to remaining candidates. This system has been used in Northern Ireland at each European Parliament election.

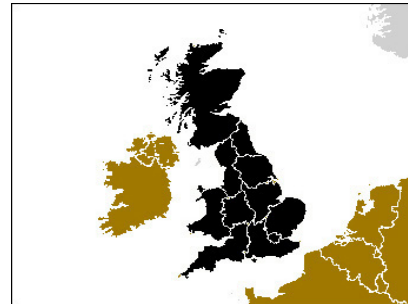
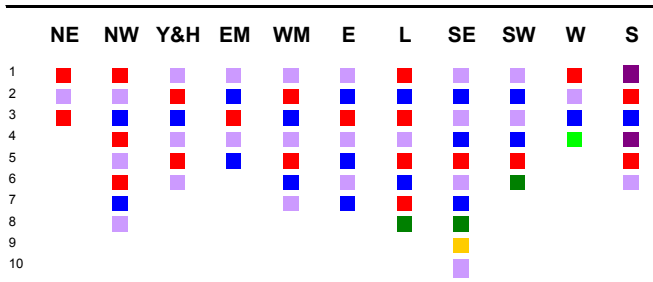
## 2.4 Results at regional level

### Regional summary table

	Con	Lab	LDem	UKIP	PC/ SNP	Green	BNP	Others	Total
<b>Votes</b>									
North East	107,733	221,988	36,093	177,660	0	31,605	10,360	23,213	608,652
North West	351,985	594,063	105,487	481,932	0	123,075	32,826	65,319	1,754,687
Yorks & Humber	248,945	380,189	81,108	403,630	0	102,282	20,138	60,409	1,296,701
East Midlands	291,270	279,363	60,772	368,734	0	67,066	18,326	35,190	1,120,721
West Midlands	330,470	363,033	75,648	428,010	0	71,464	20,643	69,939	1,359,207
East	446,569	271,601	108,010	542,812	0	133,331	12,465	59,558	1,574,346
London	495,639	806,959	148,013	371,133	0	196,419	19,246	163,066	2,200,475
South East	723,571	342,775	187,876	751,439	0	211,706	16,909	103,774	2,338,050
South West	433,151	206,124	160,376	484,184	0	166,447	10,910	38,250	1,499,442
Wales	127,742	206,332	28,930	201,983	111,864	33,275	7,655	15,279	733,060
Scotland	231,330	348,219	95,319	140,534	389,503	108,305	10,216	20,057	1,343,483
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>3,788,405</b>	<b>4,020,646</b>	<b>1,087,632</b>	<b>4,352,051</b>	<b>501,367</b>	<b>1,244,975</b>	<b>179,694</b>	<b>654,054</b>	<b>15,828,824</b>
<b>Share of vote</b>									
North East	17.7%	36.5%	5.9%	29.2%	0	5.2%	1.7%	3.8%	100%
North West	20.1%	33.9%	6.0%	27.5%	0	7.0%	1.9%	3.7%	100%
Yorks & Humber	19.2%	29.3%	6.3%	31.1%	0	7.9%	1.6%	4.7%	100%
East Midlands	26.0%	24.9%	5.4%	32.9%	0	6.0%	1.6%	3.1%	100%
West Midlands	24.3%	26.7%	5.6%	31.5%	0	5.3%	1.5%	5.1%	100%
East	28.4%	17.3%	6.9%	34.5%	0	8.5%	0.8%	3.8%	100%
London	22.5%	36.7%	6.7%	16.9%	0	8.9%	0.9%	7.4%	100%
South East	30.9%	14.7%	8.0%	32.1%	0	9.1%	0.7%	4.4%	100%
South West	28.9%	13.7%	10.7%	32.3%	0	11.1%	0.7%	2.6%	100%
Wales	17.4%	28.1%	3.9%	27.6%	15.3%	4.5%	1.0%	2.1%	100%
Scotland	17.2%	25.9%	7.1%	10.5%	29.0%	8.1%	0.8%	1.5%	100%
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Change 2009-2014, % pts</b>									
North East	-2.1%	+11.5%	-11.6%	+13.8%	0	-0.6%	-7.2%	-3.7%	-
North West	-5.6%	+13.5%	-8.3%	+11.6%	0	-0.7%	-6.1%	-4.5%	-
Yorks & Humber	-5.3%	+10.6%	-6.9%	+13.7%	0	-0.6%	-8.2%	-3.2%	-
East Midlands	-4.2%	+8.1%	-6.9%	+16.5%	0	-0.9%	-7.0%	-5.6%	-
West Midlands	-3.8%	+9.7%	-6.5%	+10.2%	0	-1.0%	-7.1%	-1.6%	-
East	-2.8%	+6.8%	-6.9%	+14.9%	0	-0.3%	-5.3%	-6.3%	-
London	-4.8%	+15.4%	-7.0%	+6.1%	0	-2.0%	-4.1%	-3.7%	-
South East	-3.8%	+6.4%	-6.1%	+13.3%	0	-2.6%	-3.6%	-3.5%	-
South West	-1.4%	+6.1%	-6.5%	+10.2%	0	+1.8%	-3.2%	-7.1%	-
Wales	-3.8%	+7.9%	-6.7%	+14.8%	-3.2%	-1.0%	-4.4%	-3.4%	-
Scotland	+0.4%	+5.1%	-4.4%	+5.2%	-0.1%	+0.8%	-1.7%	-5.3%	-
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>	<b>+9.7%</b>	<b>-6.9%</b>	<b>+11.0%</b>	<b>+0.2%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-5.1%</b>	<b>-4.3%</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Seats</b>									
North East	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
North West	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	8
Yorks & Humber	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
East Midlands	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
West Midlands	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	7
East	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	7
London	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	8
South East	3	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	10
South West	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	6
Wales	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Scotland	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	6
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Change in seats 2009-2014 (includes seat added to West Midlands in 2011)</b>									
North East	-1	+1	-1	+1	-	-	-	-	-
North West	-1	+1	-1	+2	-	-	-1	-	-
Yorks & Humber	-1	+1	-1	+2	-	-	-1	-	-
East Midlands	-	-	-1	+1	-	-	-	-	-
West Midlands	-1	+1	-1	+1	-	-	-	-	-
East	-	-	-1	+1	-	-	-	-	-
London	-1	+2	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-
South East	-1	-	-1	+2	-	-	-	-	-
South West	-1	+1	-1	-	-	+1	-	-	-
Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland	-	-	-1	+1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# Great Britain: summary

MEPs elected by round: Great Britain by region

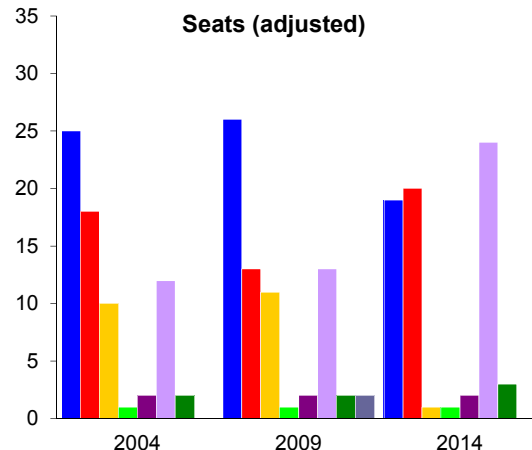
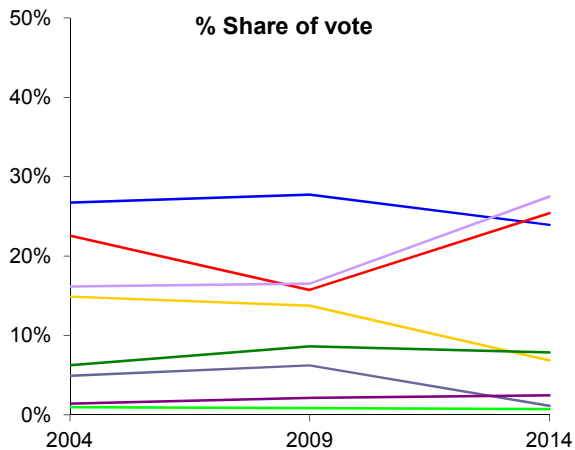


## Summary: Great Britain

	Votes	% share	Change 2009-2014	Seats won	Change 2009-2014
UKIP	4,352,051	27.5%	+11.0%	24	+11
Labour	4,020,646	25.4%	+9.7%	20	+7
Conservative	3,788,405	23.9%	-3.8%	19	-7
Green	1,244,975	7.9%	-0.7%	3	+1
Liberal Democrat	1,087,632	6.9%	-6.9%	1	-10
SNP	389,503	2.5%	+0.3%	2	-
BNP	179,694	1.1%	-5.1%	0	-2
Plaid Cymru	111,864	0.7%	-0.1%	1	-
Others	654,054	4.1%	-4.3%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,828,824</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>70</b>	

Note: changes in seats won are adjusted for the increase in the UK's allocation from 72 to 73

- UKIP won the popular vote across Great Britain by 2.1% points and gained eleven seats.
- The Conservatives were beaten into third place by Labour in both votes and seats. They won 410,000 fewer votes than in 2009 and lost seven seats.
- Labour gained seven seats and increased their share of the vote by 9.7% points compared with 2009.
- The Liberal Democrats lost almost a million votes (993,000) compared with 2009, a fall of 48%. The number of Liberal Democrat MEPs fell from eleven to one.
- The Greens won three seats (one more than in 2009) with a slightly smaller share of the vote, coming fourth and beating the Liberal Democrats into fifth place.

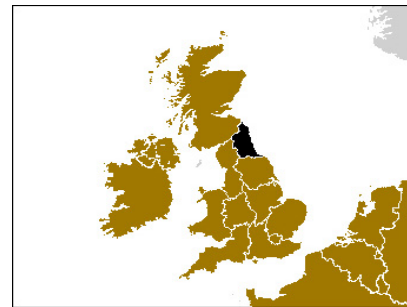


Electorate: 45,254,761

Turnout: 35.0%

# North East

Cleveland · Durham · Northumberland · Tyne and Wear



## MEPs elected by round: North East

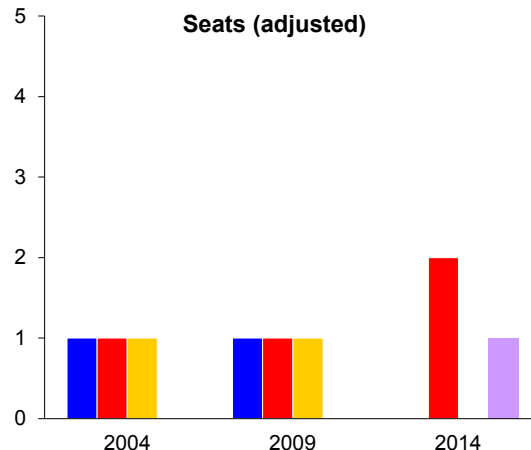
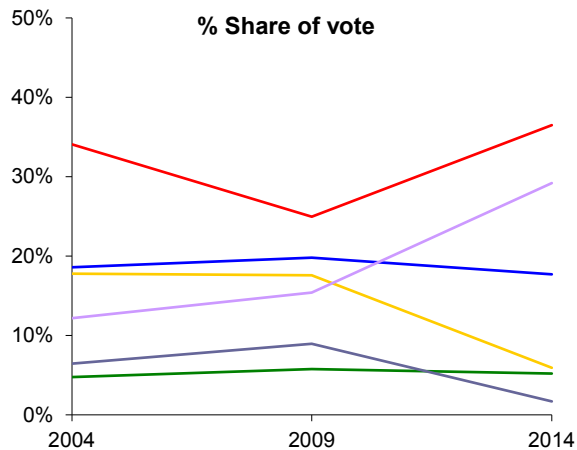
- 1 ■ Jude Kirton-Darling
- 2 ■ Jonathan William Arnott
- 3 ■ Paul Brannen

## Summary: North East

	Votes	% share	Change 2009-2014	Seats won	Change 2009-2014
<span style="color: red;">■</span> Labour	221,988	36.5%	+11.5%	2	+1
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> UKIP	177,660	29.2%	+13.8%	1	+1
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Conservative	107,733	17.7%	-2.1%	0	-1
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Liberal Democrat	36,093	5.9%	-11.6%	0	-1
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Green	31,605	5.2%	-0.6%	0	-
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> BNP	10,360	1.7%	-7.2%	0	-
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> Others	23,213	3.8%	-3.7%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>608,652</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>3</b>	

Note: changes in seats won are adjusted for the increase in the UK's allocation from 72 to 73

- The North East region returned two Labour MEPs, and one UKIP MEP. The Conservatives and Liberal Democrats both lost their seats in the region.
- The North East was one of four regions where Labour won the share of the vote, along with the North West, London, and Wales.
- Only Labour and UKIP increased their share of the vote in the North East. All other major parties won a smaller share of the vote than in 2009.
- The Liberal Democrats share of vote fell by 11.6% points, the largest fall in their share of the vote in any region.
- Turnout was 30.9%, the lowest in any region.

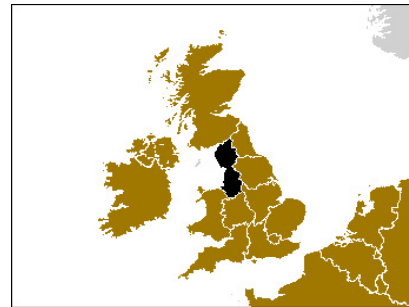


Electorate: 1,968,780

Turnout: 30.9%

# North West

Cheshire · Cumbria · Greater Manchester · Lancashire · Merseyside



## MEPs elected by round: North West

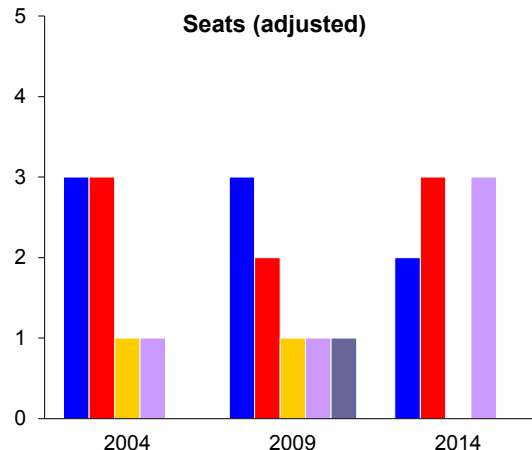
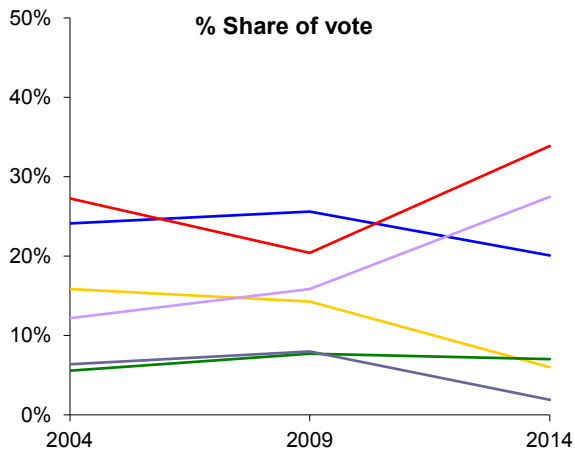
- 1 ■ Theresa Mary Griffin
- 2 ■ Paul Nuttall
- 3 ■ Jacqueline Foster
- 4 ■ Mohammed Afzal Khan
- 5 ■ Louise Bours
- 6 ■ Julie Carolyn Ward
- 7 ■ Sajjad Karim
- 8 ■ Steven Marcus Woolfe

## Summary: North West

	Votes	% share	Change 2009-2014	Seats won	Change 2009-2014
<span style="color: red;">■</span> Labour	594,063	33.9%	+13.5%	3	+1
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> UKIP	481,932	27.5%	+11.6%	3	+2
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Conservative	351,985	20.1%	-5.6%	2	-1
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Green	123,075	7.0%	-0.7%	0	-
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Liberal Democrat	105,487	6.0%	-8.3%	0	-1
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> BNP	32,826	1.9%	-6.1%	0	-1
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> Others	65,319	3.7%	-4.5%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,754,687</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>8</b>	

Note: changes in seats won are adjusted for the increase in the UK's allocation from 72 to 73

- Labour won the most votes in the North West region, having been second to the Conservatives in the 2009 election.
- Labour and UKIP both won three seats. UKIP increased their number by two at this election.
- UKIP's share of the vote increased by 11.6% points, but they won a smaller share of the vote in the North West than in any other English region outside London.
- The Conservative share of the vote fell by 5.6% points, their largest fall in any region.

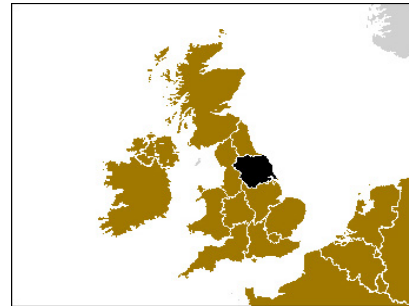


Electorate: 5,267,777

Turnout: 33.3%

# Yorkshire and The Humber

Humberside · North Yorkshire · South Yorkshire · West Yorkshire



## MEPs elected by round: Yorkshire and the Humber

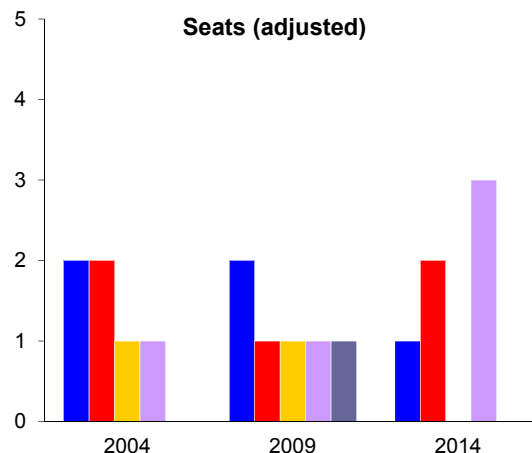
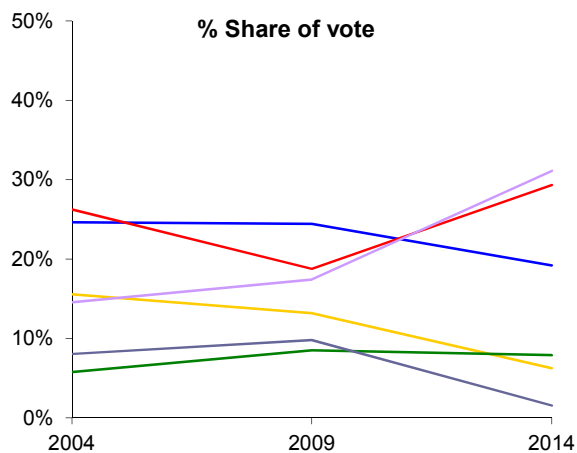
- 1 ■ Jane Maria Collins
- 2 ■ Linda McAvan
- 3 ■ Timothy John Robert Kirkhope
- 4 ■ Amjad Mahmood Bashir
- 5 ■ Richard Corbett
- 6 ■ Mike Hookem

## Summary: Yorkshire and the Humber

	Votes	% share	Change 2009-2014	Seats won	Change 2009-2014
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> UKIP	403,630	31.1%	+13.7%	3	+2
<span style="color: red;">■</span> Labour	380,189	29.3%	+10.6%	2	+1
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Conservative	248,945	19.2%	-5.3%	1	-1
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Green	102,282	7.9%	-0.6%	0	-
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Liberal Democrat	81,108	6.3%	-6.9%	0	-1
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> BNP	20,138	1.6%	-8.2%	0	-1
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> Others	60,409	4.7%	-3.2%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,296,701</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>6</b>	

Note: changes in seats won are adjusted for the increase in the UK's allocation from 72 to 73

- UKIP won the most votes in the Yorkshire and the Humber region, having been third to the Conservatives and Labour in 2009.
- UKIP almost doubled their number of votes in the region, from 214,000 in 2009 to 404,000 in 2014.
- Labour won 29.3% of the vote, which was their third highest share of the vote in any region outside London.
- The BNP's share of the vote fell by 8.2% points. They had previously won their highest regional share of the vote in Yorkshire and the Humber at the last election with 9.8%.



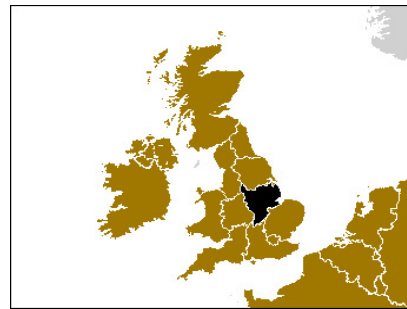
Electorate: 3,868,192

Turnout: 33.5%



# East Midlands

Derbyshire · Leicestershire · Lincolnshire · Northamptonshire · Nottinghamshire



## MEPs elected by round: East Midlands

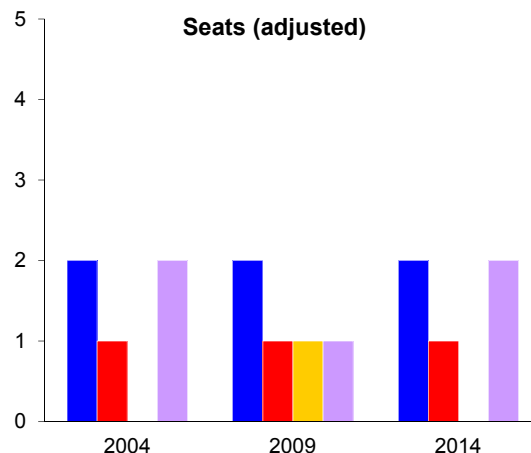
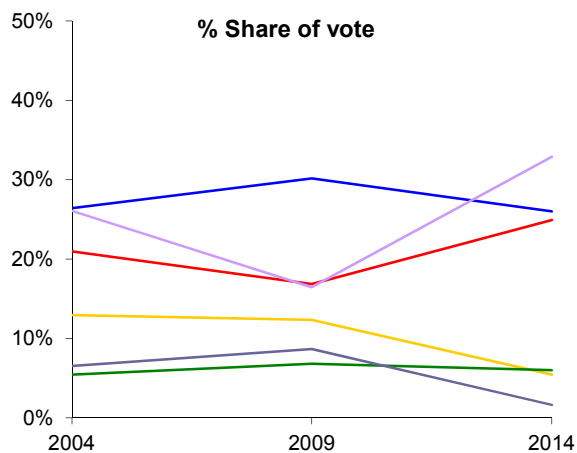
- 1 ■ Roger Helmer
- 2 ■ Emma McClarkin
- 3 ■ Glenis Willmott
- 4 ■ Margaret Lucille Jeanne Parker
- 5 ■ Andrew Iain Lewer

## Summary: East Midlands

	Votes	% share	Change 2009-2014	Seats won	Change 2009-2014
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> UKIP	368,734	32.9%	+16.5%	2	+1
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Conservative	291,270	26.0%	-4.2%	2	-
<span style="color: red;">■</span> Labour	279,363	24.9%	+8.1%	1	-
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Green	67,066	6.0%	-0.9%	0	-
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Liberal Democrat	60,772	5.4%	-6.9%	0	-1
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> BNP	18,326	1.6%	-7.0%	0	-
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> Others	35,190	3.1%	-5.6%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,120,721</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>5</b>	

Note: changes in seats won are adjusted for the increase in the UK's allocation from 72 to 73

- UKIP won the East Midlands region by 6.9% points, having been third to the Conservatives and Labour in 2009.
- The 16.5% point increase in UKIP's share of the vote was their largest increase in any region.
- The Conservative share of the vote fell by 4.2% points but they held both their seats.
- Labour were unable to gain seats in the region despite increasing their share by 8.1% points.
- The Liberal Democrats lost their only seat in the region.

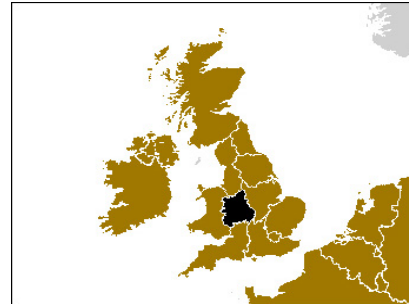


Electorate: 3,375,665

Turnout: 33.2%

# West Midlands

Hereford and Worcester · Shropshire · Staffordshire ·  
Warwickshire · West Midlands (former Metropolitan County)



## MEPs elected by round: West Midlands

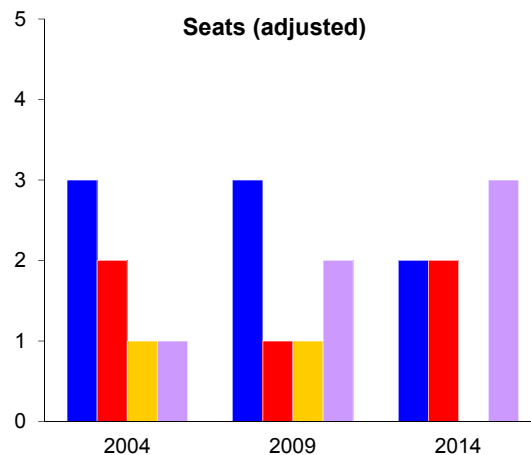
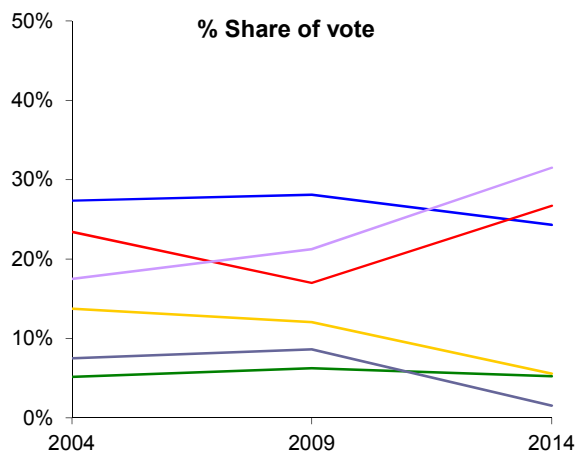
- 1 ■ Jill Seymour
- 2 ■ Neena Gill
- 3 ■ Philip Bradbourn
- 4 ■ Jim Carver
- 5 ■ Siôn Simon
- 6 ■ Anthea McIntyre
- 7 ■ Bill Etheridge

## Summary: West Midlands

	Votes	% share	Change 2009-2014	Seats won	Change 2009-2014
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> UKIP	428,010	31.5%	+10.2%	3	+1
<span style="color: red;">■</span> Labour	363,033	26.7%	+9.7%	2	+1
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Conservative	330,470	24.3%	-3.8%	2	-1
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Liberal Democrat	75,648	5.6%	-6.5%	0	-1
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Green	71,464	5.3%	-1.0%	0	-
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> BNP	20,643	1.5%	-7.1%	0	-
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> Others	69,939	5.1%	-1.6%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,359,207</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>7</b>	

Note: changes in seats won are adjusted for the increase in the UK's allocation from 72 to 73

- UKIP and Labour both overtook the Conservatives, pushing them into third place. Both parties increased their share of the vote by around 10% points, gaining one seat each.
- The Conservatives held on to two of the three seats they won at the 2009 election, despite their share of the vote falling by 3.8% points.
- The Liberal Democrats lost their only seat in the region.



Electorate: 4,105,904

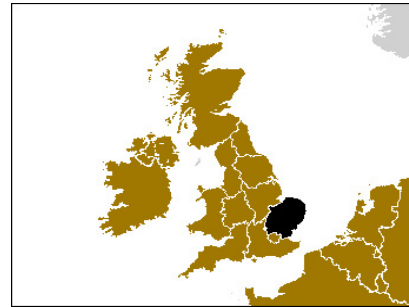
Turnout: 33.1%

# East

Bedfordshire · Cambridgeshire · Essex · Hertfordshire · Norfolk · Suffolk

## MEPs elected by round: East

- 1 █ Patrick James O'Flynn
- 2 █ Victoria Grace Ford
- 3 █ Richard Stuart Howitt
- 4 █ John Stuart Agnew
- 5 █ Geoffrey Charles Van Orden
- 6 █ Tim Mark Aker
- 7 █ David Campbell Bannerman

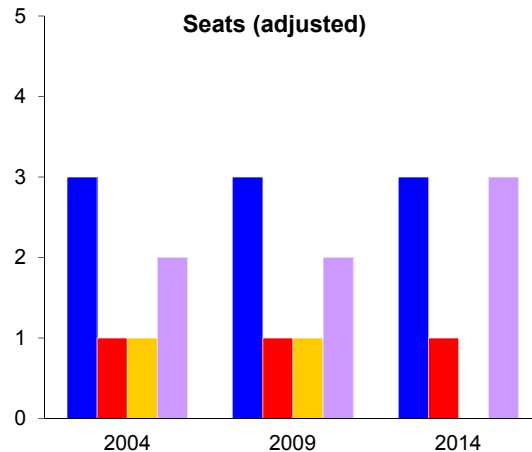
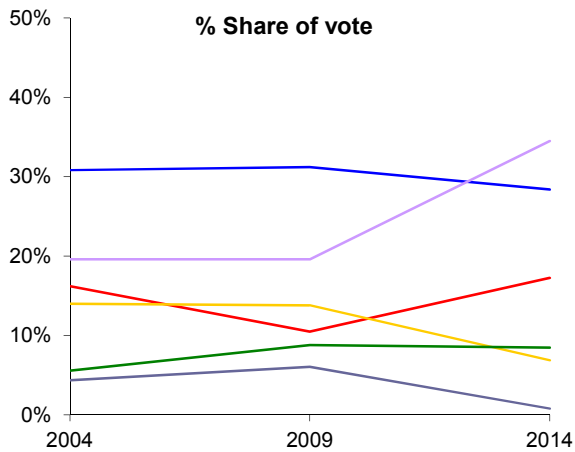


## Summary: East

	Votes	% share	Change 2009-2014	Seats won	Change 2009-2014
<span style="color: purple;">█</span> UKIP	542,812	34.5%	+14.9%	3	+1
<span style="color: blue;">█</span> Conservative	446,569	28.4%	-2.8%	3	-
<span style="color: red;">█</span> Labour	271,601	17.3%	+6.8%	1	-
<span style="color: green;">█</span> Green	133,331	8.5%	-0.3%	0	-
<span style="color: yellow;">█</span> Liberal Democrat	108,010	6.9%	-6.9%	0	-1
<span style="color: grey;">█</span> BNP	12,465	0.8%	-5.3%	0	-
<span style="color: grey;">█</span> Others	59,558	3.8%	-6.3%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,574,346</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>7</b>	

Note: changes in seats won are adjusted for the increase in the UK's allocation from 72 to 73

- UKIP won the largest share of the vote in the Eastern region with 34.5%, which was their largest share of the vote in any region.
- Labour were unable to take second place despite increasing their share of the vote by 6.8% points.
- The Liberal Democrats lost their only seat in the region and were pushed into fifth place by the Green Party.



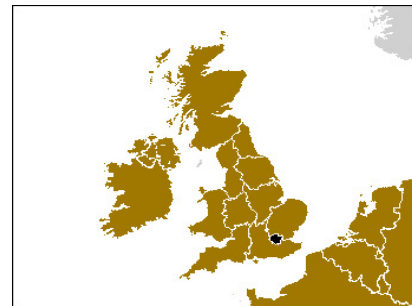
Electorate: 4,369,382

Turnout: 36.0%

# London

## MEPs elected by round: London

1	Claude Moraes
2	Syed Salah Kamall
3	Mary Honeyball
4	Gerard Joseph Batten
5	Lucy Anderson
6	Timothy Charles Ayrton Tannock
7	Seb Dance
8	Jean Denise Lambert

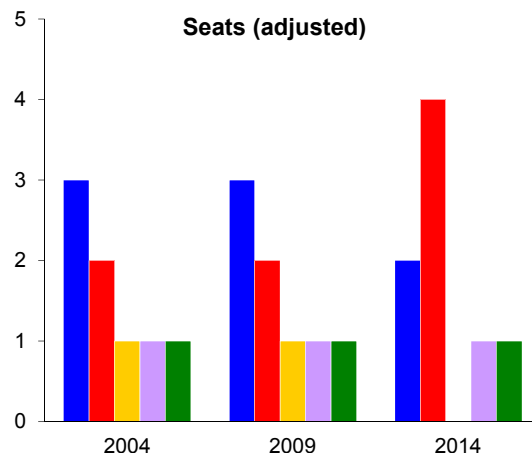
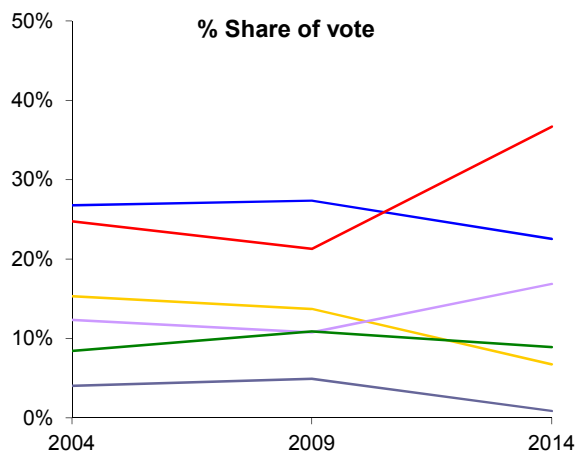


## Summary: London

	Votes	% share	Change 2009-2014	Seats won	Change 2009-2014
Labour	806,959	36.7%	+15.4%	4	+2
Conservative	495,639	22.5%	-4.8%	2	-1
UKIP	371,133	16.9%	+6.1%	1	-
Green	196,419	8.9%	-2.0%	1	-
Liberal Democrat	148,013	6.7%	-7.0%	0	-1
BNP	19,246	0.9%	-4.1%	0	-
Others	163,066	7.4%	-3.7%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,200,475</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>8</b>	

Note: changes in seats won are adjusted for the increase in the UK's allocation from 72 to 73

- Labour won the largest share of the vote in London with 36.7%. This was their highest regional share and the highest share for any party in any region in Great Britain.
- Labour's share of the vote increased by 15.4% points. They increased their number of seats in London from two to four.
- Labour's strong performance in London contrasts with their shares of the vote in the East, the South East, and the South West, which were worse than their overall national share.
- UKIP's 16.9% was their lowest in any English region.
- The Liberal Democrat share of the vote fell by 7.0% points, costing them their only seat.



Electorate: 5,490,248

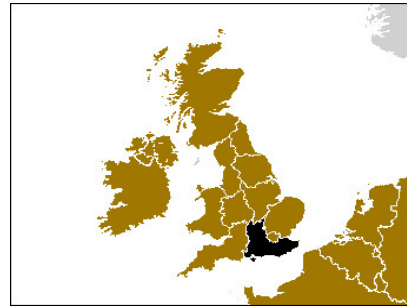
Turnout: 40.1%

# South East

Berkshire · Buckinghamshire · East Sussex · Hampshire · Isle of Wight · Kent · Oxfordshire · Surrey · West Sussex

## MEPs elected by round: South East

- 1 Nigel Paul Farage
- 2 Dan Hannan
- 3 Janice Ann Atkinson
- 4 Nirj Deva
- 5 Anneliese Jane Dodds
- 6 Diane Martine James
- 7 Richard James Ashworth
- 8 Keith Richard Taylor
- 9 Catherine Zena Bearder
- 10 Ray Finch

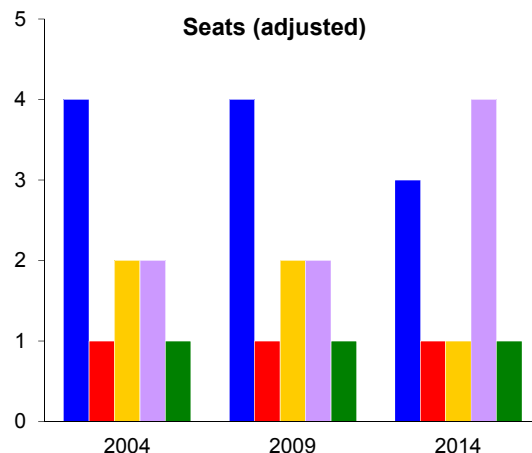
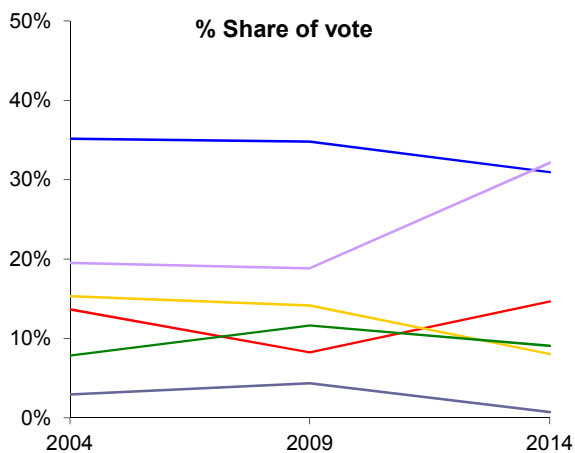


## Summary: South East

	Votes	% share	Change 2009-2014	Seats won	Change 2009-2014
UKIP	751,439	32.1%	+13.3%	4	+2
Conservative	723,571	30.9%	-3.8%	3	-1
Labour	342,775	14.7%	+6.4%	1	-
Green	211,706	9.1%	-2.6%	1	-
Liberal Democrat	187,876	8.0%	-6.1%	1	-1
BNP	16,909	0.7%	-3.6%	0	-
Others	103,774	4.4%	-3.5%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,338,050</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>10</b>	

Note: changes in seats won are adjusted for the increase in the UK's allocation from 72 to 73

- The South East region is the UK's largest in terms of electorate, with ten seats available.
- UKIP won four of those seats with 32.1% of the vote, an increase of two.
- Labour came third, having been fifth in the region in 2009.
- The Green Party won 9.1% of the vote, their second highest regional share.
- The Liberal Democrats won one seat in the region with 8.0% of the vote; their only seat in the UK at this election.



Electorate: 6,441,003

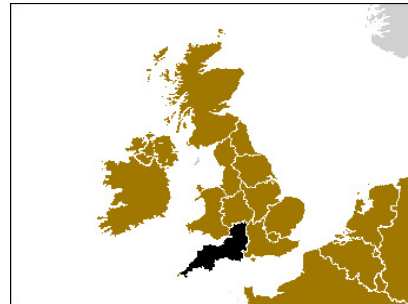
Turnout: 36.3%

# South West

Avon · Cornwall · Devon · Dorset · Gibraltar · Gloucestershire · Somerset · Wiltshire

## MEPs elected by round: South West

- 1 █ William, (The Earl of) Dartmouth
- 2 █ Ashley Fox
- 3 █ Julia Reid
- 4 █ Julie Girling
- 5 █ Claire Miranda Moody
- 6 █ Molly Scott Cato

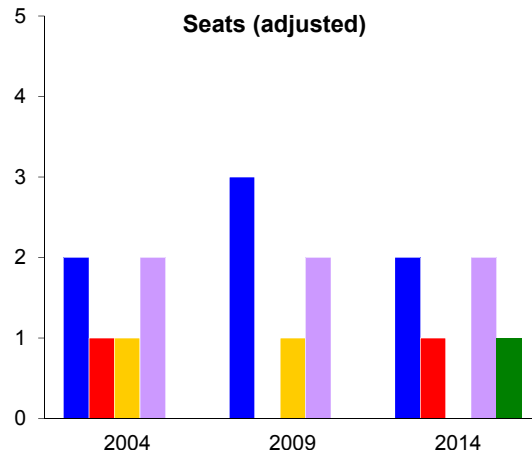
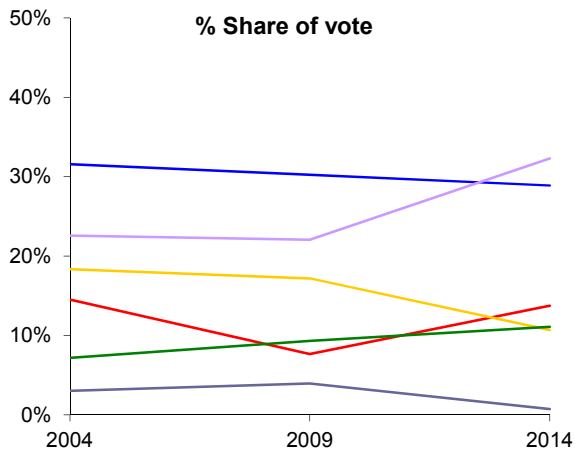


## Summary: South West

	Votes	% share	Change 2009-2014	Seats won	Change 2009-2014
<span style="color: purple;">█</span> UKIP	484,184	32.3%	+10.2%	2	-
<span style="color: blue;">█</span> Conservative	433,151	28.9%	-1.4%	2	-1
<span style="color: red;">█</span> Labour	206,124	13.7%	+6.1%	1	+1
<span style="color: green;">█</span> Green	166,447	11.1%	+1.8%	1	+1
<span style="color: yellow;">█</span> Liberal Democrat	160,376	10.7%	-6.5%	0	-1
<span style="color: grey;">█</span> BNP	10,910	0.7%	-3.2%	0	-
<span style="color: grey;">█</span> Others	38,250	2.6%	-7.1%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,499,442</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>6</b>	

Note: changes in seats won are adjusted for the increase in the UK's allocation from 72 to 73

- UKIP came first in the region, having come second in 2009.
- The Conservatives slipped to second place, losing one of their three seats in the region.
- Labour gained one seat on 13.7% of the vote, their lowest share in any region.
- The Green Party won their highest share of the vote in any region (11.1%) and gained a seat.
- The Liberal Democrats failed to win a seat, despite winning their highest share of the vote in any region (10.7%).
- Since the 2004 European elections the South West region has included Gibraltar. At this election the Liberal Democrats won Gibraltar with 67.2% of the vote.



Electorate: 4,059,889

Turnout: 36.9%

# Wales

## MEPs elected by round: Wales

- 1 ■ Derek Vaughan
- 2 ■ Nathan Lee Gill
- 3 ■ Dr Kay Swinburne
- 4 ■ Jill Evans

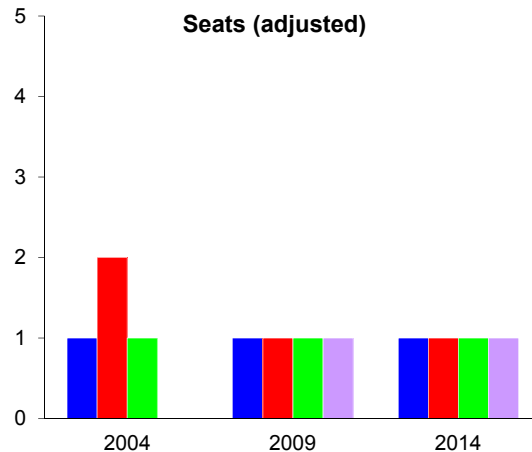
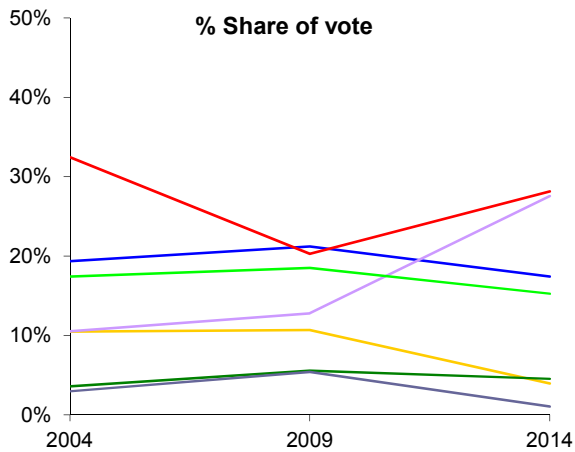


## Summary: Wales

	Votes	% share	Change 2009-2014	Seats won	Change 2009-2014
<span style="color: red;">■</span> Labour	206,332	28.1%	+7.9%	1	-
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> UKIP	201,983	27.6%	+14.8%	1	-
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Conservative	127,742	17.4%	-3.8%	1	-
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Plaid Cymru	111,864	15.3%	-3.2%	1	-
<span style="color: darkgreen;">■</span> Green	33,275	4.5%	-1.0%	0	-
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Liberal Democrat	28,930	3.9%	-6.7%	0	-
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> BNP	7,655	1.0%	-4.4%	0	-
<span style="color: lightgrey;">■</span> Others	15,279	2.1%	-3.4%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>733,060</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>4</b>	

Note: changes in seats won are adjusted for the increase in the UK's allocation from 72 to 73

- Labour came first in Wales with 28.1% of the vote.
- The Conservatives were pushed into third place, having come first in Wales in 2009: the only time since 1918 that Labour has not come first in a Wales-wide election.
- UKIP moved into second place from fourth place in 2009.
- Plaid Cymru held onto their one seat, despite a fall in their share of the vote of 3.2% points.
- The overall distribution of seats was unchanged from the 2009 election.
- Both the Liberal Democrats and the Green Party polled their lowest regional shares in Wales.



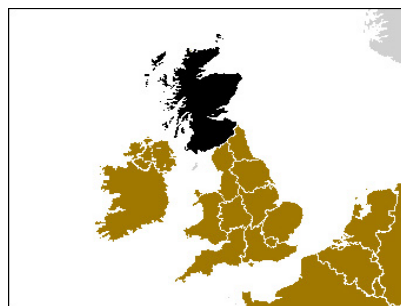
Electorate: 2,291,186

Turnout: 32.0%

# Scotland

## MEPs elected by round: Scotland

1	Ian Hudghton
2	David Martin
3	Ian Duncan
4	Alyn Smith
5	Catherine Stihler
6	David Coburn

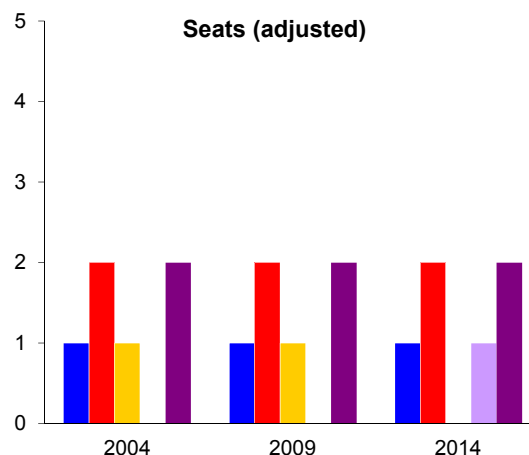
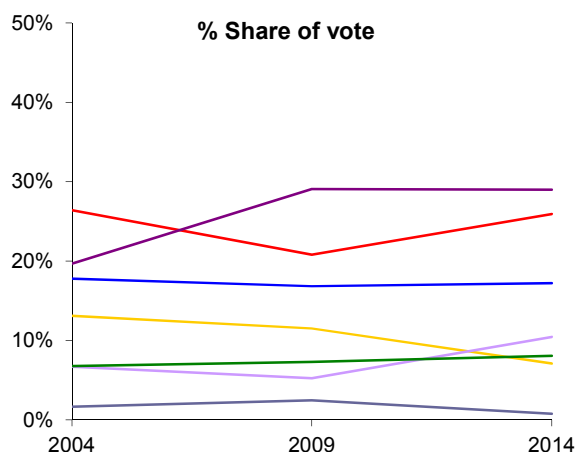


## Summary: Scotland

	Votes	% share	Change 2009-2014	Seats won	Change 2009-2014
SNP	389,503	29.0%	-0.1%	2	-
Labour	348,219	25.9%	+5.1%	2	-
Conservative	231,330	17.2%	+0.4%	1	-
UKIP	140,534	10.5%	+5.2%	1	+1
Green	108,305	8.1%	+0.8%	0	-
Liberal Democrat	95,319	7.1%	-4.4%	0	-1
BNP	10,216	0.8%	-1.7%	0	-
Others	20,057	1.5%	-5.3%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,343,483</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>6</b>	

Note: changes in seats won are adjusted for the increase in the UK's allocation from 72 to 73

- The SNP held onto first place in Scotland, which they took from Labour in 2009.
- The SNP share of the vote was almost identical to their share in 2009.
- UKIP increased their share of the vote by 5.2% points, winning their first MEP in Scotland.
- The Conservatives and UKIP both won a lower share of the vote in Scotland than in any other region in Great Britain.
- Turnout was 33.4%, an increase on 2009 when turnout was just 28.5%, the lowest in the UK at that election.

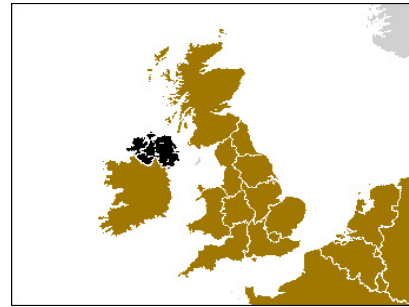


Electorate: 4,016,735

Turnout: 33.4%



# Northern Ireland



## MEPs in order of election: Northern Ireland

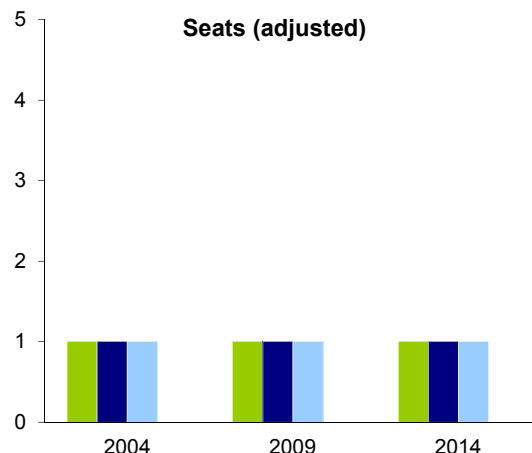
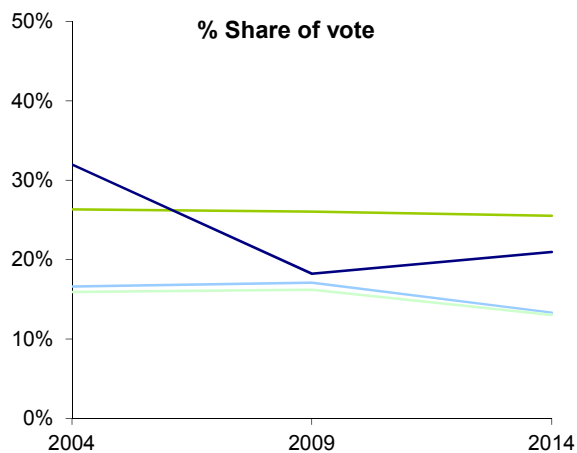
- 1 ■ Martina Anderson
- 2 ■ Diane Dodds
- 3 ■ Jim Nicholson

## Summary: Northern Ireland

	First pref votes	% share	Change 2009-2014	Seats won	Change 2009-2014
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Sinn Féin	159,813	25.5%	-0.5%	1	-
<span style="color: red;">■</span> DUP	131,163	20.9%	+2.7%	1	-
<span style="color: green;">■</span> UUP	83,438	13.3%	-3.8%	1	-
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> SDLP	81,594	13.0%	-3.2%	0	-
<span style="color: brown;">■</span> Trad. Unionist Voice	75,806	12.1%	-1.6%	0	-
<span style="color: orange;">■</span> Alliance Party	44,432	7.1%	+1.6%	0	-
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> Others	49,879	8.0%	+4.7%	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>626,125</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>3</b>	

Note: changes in seats won are adjusted for the increase in the UK's allocation from 72 to 73

- Northern Ireland uses a different system to the rest of the UK for allocating its three MEPs. The single transferable vote system (STV) reallocates the surplus votes of those already elected and the votes of those eliminated to remaining candidates.
- The distribution of the three seats was unchanged, with one MEP for Sinn Féin, the DUP, and the UUP.
- Sinn Féin won the most first preference votes, as they did in 2009, having been second in 2004 and fourth in 1999.
- The DUP first preference vote increased by 2.7% points.
- The SDLP won 13.0%, while Traditional Unionist Voice won 12.1%.
- Turnout was 51.0%, the highest in the UK.



Electorate: 1,226,771

Turnout: 51.0%

## 2.5 Results at local level

Although the allocation of UK seats to the European Parliament takes place on a regional basis, the results are collected and reported at local level in Great Britain. These are lower-tier council areas in England – districts, unitary authorities, metropolitan boroughs and London boroughs – and unitary authorities in Wales and Scotland. The table below summarises which parties won the most votes in these local areas. It should be noted that local authority areas vary enormously in size: Birmingham's electorate is over 700,000 while the Isles of Scilly's is less than 1,700.

### Local level winners by region

Lower tier council areas in England, unitary authorities in Wales and Scotland

	Con	Lab	LD	UKIP	PC	SNP	Green	BNP	Total
North East	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	12
North West	4	25	1	9	0	0	0	0	39
Yorkshire and the Humber	5	5	0	11	0	0	0	0	21
East Midlands	7	7	0	26	0	0	0	0	40
West Midlands	6	4	0	20	0	0	0	0	30
East	12	4	0	31	0	0	0	0	47
London	8	22	0	3	0	0	0	0	33
South East	30	4	0	33	0	0	0	0	67
South West	11	2	1	24	0	0	0	0	38
Wales	2	10	0	6	4	0	0	0	22
Scotland	4	10	2	0	0	16	0	0	32
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>381</b>

UKIP were the largest party in 168 out of 381 local areas. Boston, in the East Midlands, was the only area where they won more than half of the vote, with 51.6%.

Labour were the largest party in 100 areas. Their highest percentage share of the vote in any area was 58.4% in Newham. They won six other areas with more than half the vote, including Liverpool (51.8%) and Manchester (51.4%). They won only ten areas in the South of England outside London.

The Conservatives were the largest party in 89 areas, of which 61 were in the South of England. Their highest share of the vote was in Elmbridge in the South East, where they won 43.1% of the vote.

The SNP won the highest share of the vote in 16 areas in Scotland. Their highest share of the vote was in Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar where they won 43.1%.

The Liberal Democrats won in four areas. These were Gibraltar (67.2%), Orkney Islands (35.3%), Shetland Islands (34.0%), and South Lakeland (31.9%).

Plaid Cymru were the largest party in four areas in Wales. These were Gwynedd (43.5%), Ynys Mon (35.1%), Ceredigion (34.9%), and Carmarthenshire (30.3%).











The Green Party did not win the largest share of the vote in any local area. Their highest share was in Brighton and Hove, where they won 24.5%.

The BNP were not the largest party in any area. Their highest share of the vote was just 3.8% in Blackpool. This compares with 19.4% in Barking and Dagenham in 2009.

## 2.6 UK MEPs by gender and experience

The table below shows UK MEPs by gender and whether they served in the previous Parliament.

### UK MEPs by gender, experience, region and party

	Male	Female	Previous	New	Total
North East	2	1	0	3	3
North West	4	4	3	5	8
Yorkshire and the Humber	4	2	2	4	6
East Midlands	2	3	3	2	5
West Midlands	4	3	2	5	7
Eastern	6	1	5	2	7
London	5	3	6	2	8
South East	6	4	6	4	10
South West	2	4	3	3	6
Wales	2	2	3	1	4
Scotland	5	1	4	2	6
Northern Ireland	1	2	3	0	3
 Conservative	13	6	17	2	19
 DUP	0	1	1	0	1
 Green	1	2	2	1	3
 Labour	9	11	8	12	20
 Liberal Democrat	0	1	1	0	1
 Plaid Cymru	0	1	1	0	1
 Sinn Fein	0	1	1	0	1
 SNP	2	0	2	0	2
 UKIP	17	7	6	18	24
 UUP	1	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>73</b>

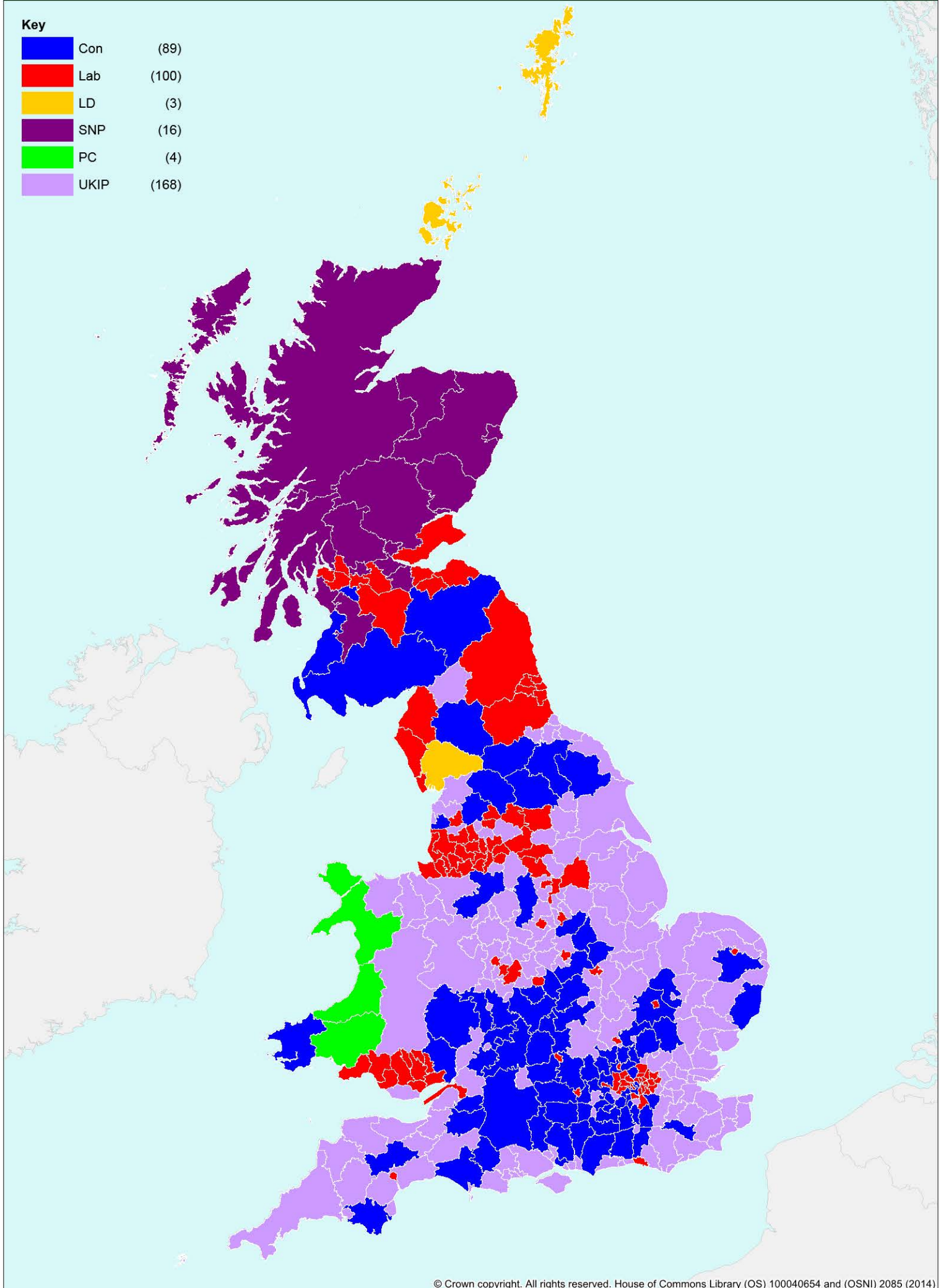
After the 2014 European election, 41% of the UK's MEP's were women; up from 33% following the 2009 election. 55% were MEPs immediately prior to the election.

The following table show the full election results for Great Britain by local authority area, as well as a complete list of MEPs elected by party.

# European elections 2014 - Parties with the largest vote share in local authorities

**Key**

Con	(89)
Lab	(100)
LD	(3)
SNP	(16)
PC	(4)
UKIP	(168)



## 2.7 European Parliament election results at local level, Great Britain

Lower-tier council areas in England, unitary council areas in Wales and Scotland

	% vote								Total	Change 2009-2014, % pts								Electorate	Turnout
	Con	Lab	LDem	UKIP	Green	BNP	PC/BNP	Others		Con	Lab	LDem	UKIP	Green	BNP	PC/BNP	Others		
<b>North East</b>																			
Darlington	26.2%	28.3%	5.1%	30.7%	4.9%	1.3%	0.0%	3.5%	23,145	-2.2%	8.1%	-9.7%	14.6%	-1.3%	-6.2%	0.0%	-3.4%	78,200	29.6%
Durham	15.5%	39.4%	5.2%	28.1%	5.5%	2.1%	0.0%	4.0%	110,285	-0.9%	10.6%	-12.3%	13.4%	-0.1%	-7.3%	0.0%	-3.4%	399,294	27.6%
Gateshead	11.7%	43.0%	8.0%	27.3%	5.1%	1.7%	0.0%	3.2%	52,061	-1.3%	13.1%	-12.0%	12.9%	-0.4%	-7.5%	0.0%	-4.7%	147,386	35.3%
Hartlepool	15.7%	31.1%	2.7%	39.0%	4.1%	2.0%	0.0%	5.4%	19,041	-2.4%	8.2%	-8.9%	13.7%	-0.3%	-8.3%	0.0%	-2.1%	70,170	27.1%
Middlesbrough	15.6%	35.5%	3.1%	36.6%	4.1%	1.7%	0.0%	3.4%	23,773	-4.2%	9.7%	-8.5%	17.8%	-1.0%	-9.0%	0.0%	-4.7%	98,422	24.2%
Newcastle upon Tyne	13.7%	38.6%	10.5%	23.5%	8.0%	1.7%	0.0%	4.1%	67,197	-0.9%	14.7%	-15.9%	11.8%	0.5%	-7.0%	0.0%	-3.1%	201,929	33.3%
North Tyneside	20.2%	38.2%	4.0%	26.3%	5.4%	1.5%	0.0%	4.3%	54,720	-6.4%	11.2%	-10.6%	13.1%	0.1%	-5.7%	0.0%	-1.8%	157,388	34.8%
Northumberland	25.4%	27.7%	9.7%	27.4%	5.6%	1.2%	0.0%	3.0%	78,480	1.9%	10.1%	-15.3%	12.6%	-1.3%	-4.8%	0.0%	-3.2%	242,792	32.3%
Redcar and Cleveland	18.5%	27.8%	7.5%	36.1%	4.4%	1.6%	0.0%	4.1%	30,702	-3.3%	8.5%	-8.3%	16.1%	-1.1%	-8.0%	0.0%	-4.0%	103,830	29.6%
South Tyneside	12.8%	42.8%	2.3%	30.8%	4.2%	2.4%	0.0%	4.8%	38,840	-2.3%	15.6%	-10.4%	14.9%	-1.7%	-10.6%	0.0%	-5.6%	114,445	33.9%
Stockton	23.8%	30.1%	4.1%	33.1%	3.9%	1.6%	0.0%	3.4%	41,828	-1.4%	9.9%	-9.9%	14.4%	-1.0%	-7.1%	0.0%	-4.9%	142,428	29.4%
Sunderland	16.0%	42.1%	2.8%	30.0%	3.8%	1.7%	0.0%	3.5%	68,580	-4.5%	12.1%	-8.6%	16.0%	-0.8%	-9.0%	0.0%	-5.2%	212,496	32.3%
<b>North East total</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>36.5%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>608,652</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>-11.6%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>-7.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>	<b>1,968,780</b>	<b>30.9%</b>
<b>North West</b>																			
Allerdale	24.0%	29.1%	5.3%	28.8%	6.5%	2.5%	0.0%	3.8%	25,098	-3.8%	6.8%	-5.2%	13.2%	-0.5%	-6.3%	0.0%	-4.3%	69,633	36.0%
Barrow in Furness	19.7%	34.7%	2.1%	33.1%	5.1%	1.4%	0.0%	3.8%	12,368	-7.0%	12.1%	-8.2%	15.5%	-0.5%	-5.6%	0.0%	-6.4%	52,467	23.6%
Blackburn with Darwen	18.3%	45.9%	2.8%	23.7%	3.9%	2.5%	0.0%	3.0%	39,166	-6.5%	19.1%	-10.0%	11.3%	-1.9%	-6.8%	0.0%	-5.3%	103,332	37.9%
Blackpool	22.4%	28.3%	2.5%	33.9%	4.7%	3.8%	0.0%	4.5%	32,695	-7.1%	8.4%	-6.3%	15.4%	-0.1%	-6.3%	0.0%	-4.1%	108,675	30.1%
Bolton	19.0%	35.5%	3.2%	31.9%	4.8%	2.1%	0.0%	3.5%	72,156	-8.0%	11.4%	-6.1%	15.3%	-1.6%	-6.7%	0.0%	-4.4%	197,296	36.6%
Burnley	12.8%	33.7%	13.8%	28.7%	3.8%	3.7%	0.0%	3.5%	21,807	-4.3%	15.8%	-9.1%	13.8%	-0.5%	-11.1%	0.0%	-4.6%	66,527	32.8%
Bury	23.3%	33.5%	4.2%	27.6%	6.0%	1.7%	0.0%	3.8%	51,353	-6.2%	14.2%	-7.7%	12.3%	-1.2%	-6.6%	0.0%	-4.7%	142,517	36.0%
Carlisle	28.3%	25.2%	4.4%	29.6%	6.5%	2.0%	0.0%	4.0%	29,005	-3.5%	6.3%	-7.0%	14.2%	-0.4%	-5.0%	0.0%	-4.7%	84,704	34.2%
Cheshire East	33.4%	18.1%	6.4%	30.2%	7.5%	1.2%	0.0%	3.2%	92,597	-3.1%	6.4%	-8.2%	13.5%	-0.4%	-4.3%	0.0%	-3.9%	284,213	32.6%
Cheshire West	28.1%	24.8%	5.9%	29.9%	7.3%	1.2%	0.0%	2.9%	79,164	-6.1%	9.2%	-6.3%	12.4%	-0.5%	-4.8%	0.0%	-3.8%	253,856	31.2%
Chorley	26.2%	31.7%	2.8%	29.1%	5.3%	1.4%	0.0%	3.5%	32,409	-5.7%	11.3%	-5.9%	11.1%	-1.3%	-5.1%	0.0%	-4.5%	81,958	39.5%
Copeland	24.9%	31.5%	3.1%	29.2%	4.0%	2.8%	0.0%	4.3%	18,325	-1.6%	4.1%	-4.6%	14.3%	-0.3%	-9.7%	0.0%	-2.3%	53,867	34.0%
Eden	36.0%	10.3%	15.0%	25.1%	9.3%	1.4%	0.0%	3.0%	13,410	-0.8%	3.7%	-4.6%	9.4%	-0.1%	-3.6%	0.0%	-3.9%	41,517	32.3%
Fylde	34.8%	14.0%	4.2%	33.2%	7.6%	1.4%	0.0%	4.7%	21,325	-3.0%	5.1%	-8.2%	12.5%	1.1%	-4.1%	0.0%	-3.4%	60,517	35.2%
Halton	11.7%	45.7%	3.1%	28.4%	5.4%	1.8%	0.0%	4.0%	26,497	-7.2%	19.2%	-8.1%	10.6%	-1.6%	-7.7%	0.0%	-5.2%	93,603	28.3%
Hyndburn	20.0%	32.2%	1.6%	34.6%	4.3%	3.5%	0.0%	3.8%	22,269	-7.4%	9.4%	-4.2%	16.8%	-0.9%	-8.8%	0.0%	-5.0%	60,157	37.0%
Knowsley	5.7%	57.6%	2.2%	23.2%	5.2%	1.9%	0.0%	4.2%	32,110	-3.8%	19.0%	-8.5%	10.0%	-0.8%	-8.8%	0.0%	-7.1%	111,927	28.7%
Lancaster	24.7%	24.7%	4.3%	26.6%	14.8%	1.7%	0.0%	3.2%	35,051	-3.8%	8.4%	-8.2%	10.3%	0.5%	-2.9%	0.0%	-4.1%	103,044	34.0%
Liverpool	7.1%	51.8%	5.0%	20.9%	10.3%	1.2%	0.0%	3.7%	97,687	-2.6%	20.5%	-12.3%	8.7%	-1.3%	-5.7%	0.0%	-7.2%	319,375	30.6%
Manchester	8.2%	51.4%	6.9%	15.9%	12.4%	1.6%	0.0%	3.5%	109,917	-5.0%	20.7%	-11.4%	7.0%	-1.2%	-6.0%	0.0%	-4.1%	360,956	30.5%
Oldham	13.0%	39.0%	8.7%	29.1%	4.3%	2.5%	0.0%	3.5%	55,746	-6.6%	18.0%	-10.1%	13.3%	-1.6%	-9.1%	0.0%	-3.9%	159,565	34.9%
Pendle	25.3%	30.4%	6.5%	26.3%	4.6%	3.4%	0.0%	3.6%	25,927	-3.7%	12.4%	-7.6%	11.8%	-0.7%	-9.0%	0.0%	-3.2%	66,340	39.1%
Preston	21.3%	36.3%	5.4%	25.7%	6.0%	1.7%	0.0%	3.6%	33,403	-5.9%	12.9%	-7.7%	11.4%	-1.0%	-5.2%	0.0%	-4.6%	97,044	34.4%
Ribble Valley	34.2%	11.4%	9.4%	33.5%	7.3%	1.3%	0.0%	2.9%	15,116	-6.5%	4.5%	-3.4%	14.4%	-0.1%	-5.4%	0.0%	-3.4%	45,760	33.0%
Rochdale	15.0%	38.3%	5.0%	30.0%	4.9%	3.0%	0.0%	3.9%	52,438	-5.3%	19.0%	-13.9%	13.8%	-1.0%	-8.2%	0.0%	-4.4%	155,429	33.7%









	% vote								Total	Change 2009-2014, % pts								Electorate	Turnout
	Con	Lab	LDem	UKIP	Green	BNP	PC/BNP	Others		Con	Lab	LDem	UKIP	Green	BNP	SNP/PC	Others		
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	29.2%	14.2%	3.2%	41.6%	7.4%	0.8%	0.0%	3.6%	39,284	-5.9%	4.4%	-6.2%	20.7%	-0.3%	-6.3%	0.0%	-6.3%	112,438	34.9%
Luton	16.2%	42.2%	3.9%	27.5%	4.9%	1.1%	0.0%	4.1%	39,898	-5.6%	18.1%	-12.6%	12.2%	-0.5%	-6.2%	0.0%	-5.4%	132,825	30.0%
Maldon	32.3%	10.8%	3.7%	40.9%	8.1%	1.1%	0.0%	3.2%	17,320	-2.5%	3.8%	-5.6%	17.0%	-0.8%	-5.4%	0.0%	-6.5%	47,824	36.2%
Mid Suffolk	32.4%	11.4%	5.6%	33.6%	13.1%	0.6%	0.0%	3.4%	28,907	0.9%	5.3%	-8.3%	13.4%	-1.1%	-4.1%	0.0%	-6.1%	76,471	37.8%
North Hertfordshire	33.1%	18.8%	7.9%	26.7%	10.0%	0.6%	0.0%	3.0%	36,846	-1.1%	7.0%	-6.7%	11.0%	-0.3%	-3.1%	0.0%	-6.9%	99,575	37.0%
North Norfolk	25.9%	10.9%	13.6%	37.7%	8.7%	0.6%	0.0%	2.6%	32,530	-1.9%	5.9%	-12.6%	16.0%	1.0%	-3.3%	0.0%	-5.2%	81,886	39.7%
Norwich	14.5%	29.5%	7.4%	20.9%	23.9%	0.7%	0.0%	3.1%	38,514	-3.0%	12.8%	-7.6%	8.6%	-1.1%	-4.0%	0.0%	-5.6%	99,677	38.6%
Peterborough	25.6%	25.1%	4.5%	33.5%	5.7%	0.9%	0.0%	4.7%	45,913	-5.5%	10.7%	-5.4%	13.3%	-1.0%	-6.5%	0.0%	-5.6%	124,044	37.0%
Rochford	29.5%	10.6%	3.4%	43.4%	6.6%	0.8%	0.0%	5.6%	23,764	-4.2%	4.1%	-5.9%	21.0%	0.4%	-7.0%	0.0%	-8.5%	66,054	36.0%
South Cambridgeshire	32.4%	13.9%	14.8%	24.2%	11.6%	0.4%	0.0%	2.7%	47,459	-1.0%	6.7%	-5.5%	9.8%	1.1%	-2.7%	0.0%	-8.3%	111,666	42.5%
South Norfolk	32.5%	13.3%	7.1%	31.8%	11.8%	0.6%	0.0%	3.0%	37,431	-1.5%	6.7%	-9.3%	13.0%	0.4%	-3.5%	0.0%	-5.7%	99,147	37.8%
Southend-on-Sea	26.8%	15.6%	6.1%	37.1%	7.9%	1.1%	0.0%	5.4%	43,033	-3.3%	5.9%	-6.0%	15.3%	0.6%	-7.4%	0.0%	-5.1%	129,688	33.2%
St Albans	33.5%	18.1%	14.0%	21.4%	9.8%	0.4%	0.0%	2.7%	45,112	0.6%	8.5%	-7.1%	8.3%	-1.5%	-2.6%	0.0%	-6.1%	104,713	43.1%
St Edmundsbury	31.0%	13.3%	5.1%	36.4%	9.8%	0.7%	0.0%	3.8%	29,762	-1.1%	5.1%	-7.0%	15.2%	0.4%	-4.7%	0.0%	-7.9%	80,353	37.0%
Stevenage	21.3%	29.3%	5.3%	32.8%	5.7%	0.9%	0.0%	4.7%	23,082	-2.8%	7.5%	-5.9%	14.4%	-0.6%	-5.5%	0.0%	-7.0%	62,523	36.9%
Suffolk Coastal	33.4%	13.5%	7.0%	31.8%	10.3%	0.6%	0.0%	3.3%	38,868	1.1%	6.0%	-7.1%	11.4%	-0.5%	-3.9%	0.0%	-7.0%	93,213	41.7%
Tendring	24.9%	13.1%	2.1%	48.4%	6.5%	1.0%	0.0%	4.1%	40,118	-4.0%	3.6%	-6.9%	20.5%	0.2%	-6.4%	0.0%	-6.9%	110,160	36.4%
Three Rivers	33.6%	13.0%	13.2%	29.3%	6.7%	0.7%	0.0%	3.4%	25,231	-0.8%	5.1%	-6.5%	13.7%	-0.5%	-5.2%	0.0%	-5.9%	67,248	37.5%
Thurrock	19.5%	22.8%	1.7%	45.9%	3.4%	1.6%	0.0%	5.1%	37,951	-3.3%	4.5%	-3.3%	24.2%	-0.8%	-15.9%	0.0%	-5.0%	109,359	34.7%
Utilesford	36.1%	9.7%	9.5%	32.0%	8.8%	0.7%	0.0%	3.3%	22,820	-2.4%	4.5%	-6.0%	14.0%	-0.9%	-3.3%	0.0%	-6.0%	62,452	36.5%
Watford	21.3%	26.3%	15.0%	24.0%	7.4%	0.9%	0.0%	5.1%	25,002	-1.0%	9.7%	-9.8%	11.5%	-1.8%	-3.9%	0.0%	-4.7%	65,442	38.2%
Waveney	25.1%	22.0%	2.7%	36.9%	9.0%	0.8%	0.0%	3.5%	31,054	-2.0%	7.9%	-6.2%	12.7%	-1.1%	-4.6%	0.0%	-6.8%	90,264	34.4%
Welwyn Hatfield	32.5%	19.0%	6.4%	29.8%	7.3%	0.9%	0.0%	4.0%	28,589	-4.3%	6.7%	-6.2%	14.8%	-1.2%	-4.3%	0.0%	-5.6%	79,039	36.2%
<b>East total</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>1,574,346</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>-6.9%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>-5.3%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-6.3%</b>	<b>4,369,382</b>	<b>36.0%</b>

## London

Barking & Dagenham	8.2%	49.3%	1.3%	28.1%	2.9%	2.5%	0.0%	7.5%	45,344	-5.7%	17.9%	-3.3%	13.3%	-0.8%	-16.9%	0.0%	-4.5%	119,810	37.8%
Barnet	34.5%	30.8%	4.7%	15.0%	7.9%	0.5%	0.0%	6.6%	93,476	-4.6%	11.7%	-6.4%	5.6%	-2.0%	-2.3%	0.0%	-2.0%	236,815	39.5%
Bexley	25.8%	20.7%	2.3%	37.6%	4.4%	1.7%	0.0%	7.4%	68,225	-5.0%	6.9%	-5.0%	16.9%	-1.1%	-10.6%	0.0%	-2.1%	179,050	38.1%
Brent	18.0%	46.8%	10.0%	8.7%	7.0%	0.9%	0.0%	8.6%	73,602	-2.5%	20.2%	-9.5%	3.2%	-1.6%	-1.2%	0.0%	-8.6%	192,012	38.3%
Bromley	32.4%	15.8%	5.7%	31.1%	8.0%	0.7%	0.0%	6.3%	94,466	-5.4%	7.7%	-6.6%	12.2%	-1.5%	-4.8%	0.0%	-1.6%	231,329	40.8%
Camden	19.7%	40.4%	9.6%	9.2%	14.1%	0.6%	0.0%	6.4%	57,700	-2.5%	16.5%	-12.1%	3.4%	-3.1%	-2.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	140,599	41.0%
City of London	30.2%	24.0%	13.7%	13.8%	12.8%	0.4%	0.0%	5.1%	2,274	-2.2%	8.0%	-5.4%	4.9%	-1.8%	-1.8%	0.0%	-1.8%	6,120	37.2%
Croydon	27.3%	33.2%	3.9%	20.0%	7.0%	1.1%	0.0%	7.5%	97,687	-4.4%	14.9%	-6.0%	6.5%	-1.8%	-3.7%	0.0%	-5.5%	248,923	39.2%
Ealing	20.0%	45.6%	5.7%	11.2%	7.3%	0.9%	0.0%	9.2%	95,305	-5.5%	19.9%	-6.3%	3.1%	-2.9%	-2.2%	0.0%	-6.2%	219,952	43.3%
Enfield	22.6%	41.6%	3.0%	18.5%	6.6%	0.8%	0.0%	6.8%	77,084	-8.6%	18.0%	-5.3%	6.4%	-8.2%	-4.1%	0.0%	-3.9%	196,782	39.2%
Greenwich	16.1%	40.5%	4.1%	21.0%	8.6%	1.2%	0.0%	8.5%	63,623	-4.4%	14.0%	-5.8%	8.1%	-2.4%	-7.2%	0.0%	-2.4%	165,222	38.5%
Hackney	11.2%	54.1%	5.6%	4.9%	17.7%	0.5%	0.0%	6.0%	65,662	-3.8%	19.9%	-6.1%	0.4%	-5.1%	-1.7%	0.0%	-3.6%	160,081	41.0%
Hammersmith & Fulham	30.9%	33.2%	6.5%	12.3%	9.5%	0.6%	0.0%	7.1%	46,801	-6.9%	13.3%	-6.1%	5.1%	-2.5%	-2.3%	0.0%	-0.6%	115,717	40.4%
Haringey	11.3%	48.4%	11.5%	7.1%	15.2%	0.5%	0.0%	6.0%	63,501	-3.8%	19.7%	-12.1%	2.7%	-2.2%	-1.6%	0.0%	-2.7%	175,502	36.2%
Harrow	31.2%	35.5%	3.8%	14.0%	5.4%	0.9%	0.0%	9.2%	71,662	-2.1%	16.0%	-6.0%	4.6%	-1.3%	-2.0%	0.0%	-9.3%	170,864	41.9%
Havering	24.7%	15.6%	1.9%	43.6%	4.4%	1.7%	0.0%	8.0%	79,228	-3.5%	4.8%	-4.5%	18.0%	-1.2%	-12.3%	0.0%	-1.3%	184,104	43.0%
Hillingdon	27.1%	28.7%	3.3%	26.8%	5.0%	1.3%	0.0%	7.7%	73,753	-5.2%	13.1%	-6.0%	10.4%	-1.5%	-6.4%	0.0%	-4.5%	201,367	36.6%
Hounslow	21.9%	41.3%	3.9%	17.0%	6.6%	1.0%	0.0%	8.3%	67,206	-5.7%	16.3%	-7.0%	5.7%	-2.7%	-4.3%	0.0%	-2.3%	173,680	38.7%
Islington	11.5%	47.5%	8.9%	9.8%	15.7%	0.6%	0.0%	5.9%	57,510	-3.0%	18.2%	-10.3%	3.6%	-4.5%	-2.9%	0.0%	-1.1%	142,650	40.3%
Kensington & Chelsea	42.1%	21.9%	6.6%	14.7%	8.1%	0.5%	0.0%	6.0%	29,334	-6.5%	9.9%	-5.0%	6.4%	-2.3%	-1.7%	0.0%	-0.8%	88,359	33.2%
Kingston upon Thames	29.8%	16.4%	17.5%	19.4%	9.5%	0.6%	0.0%	6.8%	49,321	1.3%	9.0%	-10.5%	7.9%	0.3%	-2.9%	0.0%	-5.2%	111,306	44.3%
Lambeth	14.2%	47.0%	8.8%	7.9%	15.2%	0.6%	0.0%	6.4%	73,366	-4.1%	19.2%	-10.9%	2.5%	-2.9%	-1.5%	0.0%	-2.4%	201,883	36.3%

	% vote								Total	Change 2009-2014, % pts								Electorate	Turnout
	Con	Lab	LDem	UKIP	Green	BNP	PC/BNP	Others		Con	Lab	LDem	UKIP	Green	BNP	SNPP/C	Others		
Lewisham	11.5%	45.9%	6.0%	12.3%	14.4%	0.7%	0.0%	9.1%	70,859	-4.4%	19.6%	-7.6%	3.4%	-3.4%	-3.2%	0.0%	-4.5%	183,938	38.5%
Merton	24.9%	36.8%	6.6%	16.0%	7.6%	0.8%	0.0%	7.4%	59,381	-4.0%	16.7%	-5.1%	6.2%	-2.3%	-3.7%	0.0%	-7.8%	136,701	43.4%
Newham	16.6%	58.4%	1.9%	8.3%	4.6%	1.0%	0.0%	9.1%	74,565	0.0%	17.8%	-3.9%	2.6%	-2.4%	-3.5%	0.0%	-10.6%	173,606	43.0%
Redbridge	23.8%	41.0%	4.3%	15.9%	5.6%	0.8%	0.0%	8.6%	81,683	-4.3%	18.3%	-4.9%	4.2%	-2.3%	-3.9%	0.0%	-7.2%	202,197	40.4%
Richmond upon Thames	34.7%	13.2%	19.5%	15.5%	11.4%	0.4%	0.0%	5.3%	62,838	1.4%	6.4%	-11.3%	6.4%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	132,622	47.4%
Southwark	12.5%	43.2%	12.5%	11.0%	13.3%	0.8%	0.0%	6.7%	73,115	-2.4%	15.2%	-10.6%	4.2%	-0.9%	-3.3%	0.0%	-2.3%	193,533	37.8%
Sutton	24.6%	13.2%	20.1%	27.1%	6.1%	1.0%	0.0%	7.8%	60,213	-2.2%	6.7%	-6.2%	10.3%	-0.3%	-5.0%	0.0%	-3.3%	140,553	42.8%
Tower Hamlets	12.0%	54.2%	4.2%	9.8%	10.8%	1.0%	0.0%	7.9%	80,211	-10.8%	18.8%	-6.9%	3.7%	-1.0%	-3.7%	0.0%	-0.1%	164,242	48.8%
Waltham Forest	14.3%	42.8%	6.7%	16.2%	10.7%	0.9%	0.0%	8.4%	65,920	-5.4%	17.5%	-6.9%	5.6%	-2.0%	-4.0%	0.0%	-4.7%	164,064	40.2%
Wandsworth	34.7%	30.9%	7.2%	10.9%	10.0%	0.5%	0.0%	5.8%	83,691	-4.3%	11.9%	-4.8%	4.5%	-3.2%	-1.8%	0.0%	-2.2%	215,504	38.8%
Westminster	33.9%	31.3%	6.4%	13.6%	7.9%	0.5%	0.0%	6.3%	41,869	-7.9%	13.3%	-5.5%	5.8%	-2.7%	-2.0%	0.0%	-1.0%	121,161	34.6%
<b>London total</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>2,200,475</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>-7.0%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>	<b>5,490,248</b>	<b>40.1%</b>

## South East

Adur	28.5%	14.8%	6.5%	36.3%	8.0%	0.7%	0.0%	5.3%	18,051	-1.8%	7.1%	-4.0%	11.3%	-5.0%	-4.0%	0.0%	-3.6%	48,250	37.4%
Arun	30.5%	9.5%	5.2%	42.6%	6.8%	0.7%	0.0%	4.7%	42,023	-3.3%	4.0%	-7.2%	16.3%	-2.3%	-4.3%	0.0%	-3.1%	111,422	37.7%
Ashford	30.2%	12.4%	5.6%	38.9%	7.6%	0.8%	0.0%	4.6%	31,399	-7.6%	4.8%	-5.4%	19.1%	-3.3%	-4.2%	0.0%	-3.5%	88,719	35.4%
Aylesbury Vale	31.5%	11.6%	8.8%	35.3%	8.2%	0.7%	0.0%	3.8%	47,744	-5.2%	5.8%	-7.6%	15.2%	-1.6%	-3.4%	0.0%	-3.3%	135,629	35.2%
Basingstoke and Deane	33.3%	15.1%	8.0%	29.7%	7.9%	0.9%	0.0%	5.1%	47,110	-4.1%	6.9%	-5.5%	12.0%	-2.0%	-3.8%	0.0%	-3.5%	129,832	36.3%
Bracknell Forest	32.5%	15.3%	6.3%	32.9%	7.3%	1.0%	0.0%	4.7%	27,756	-3.7%	6.6%	-4.5%	12.0%	-3.2%	-4.6%	0.0%	-2.7%	84,702	32.8%
Brighton & Hove	20.6%	26.9%	5.3%	18.7%	24.5%	0.4%	0.0%	3.5%	75,781	-1.5%	12.4%	-4.9%	6.7%	-6.9%	-2.5%	0.0%	-3.3%	200,433	37.8%
Canterbury	25.7%	15.4%	7.7%	34.4%	12.2%	0.6%	0.0%	4.0%	39,153	-5.5%	7.4%	-7.5%	15.8%	-3.4%	-3.3%	0.0%	-3.4%	111,683	35.1%
Cherwell	32.3%	17.2%	7.3%	28.8%	8.7%	0.9%	0.0%	4.9%	38,238	-7.2%	7.9%	-4.7%	12.0%	-0.7%	-4.0%	0.0%	-3.5%	106,035	36.1%
Chichester	37.4%	8.4%	7.3%	32.4%	10.0%	0.5%	0.0%	3.9%	32,778	-1.6%	4.0%	-5.8%	11.7%	-3.1%	-2.8%	0.0%	-2.4%	90,266	36.3%
Chiltern	37.3%	8.5%	8.2%	32.7%	9.4%	0.5%	0.0%	3.5%	28,453	-3.6%	4.3%	-2.2%	15.4%	-2.2%	-2.7%	0.0%	-3.3%	72,943	39.0%
Crawley	24.8%	28.1%	3.6%	32.1%	5.1%	1.1%	0.0%	5.2%	27,438	-5.6%	8.1%	-4.5%	15.2%	-2.4%	-6.0%	0.0%	-4.8%	75,409	36.4%
Dartford	24.1%	20.2%	2.9%	40.8%	4.8%	1.2%	0.0%	6.0%	26,380	-4.7%	5.3%	-4.0%	21.9%	-2.9%	-6.7%	0.0%	-8.9%	71,466	36.9%
Dover	24.5%	20.1%	4.6%	39.2%	6.4%	0.8%	0.0%	4.5%	33,145	-5.6%	5.6%	-5.6%	19.9%	-4.8%	-4.2%	0.0%	-5.3%	84,784	39.1%
East Hampshire	39.4%	7.9%	8.9%	30.1%	9.1%	0.5%	0.0%	4.0%	32,012	-0.6%	4.2%	-7.9%	13.5%	-2.5%	-2.8%	0.0%	-3.9%	87,320	36.7%
Eastbourne	26.8%	9.6%	15.6%	36.4%	6.6%	0.6%	0.0%	4.4%	26,146	-2.8%	5.0%	-5.9%	15.6%	-3.9%	-3.6%	0.0%	-4.5%	70,976	36.8%
Eastleigh	24.2%	9.8%	19.9%	35.0%	6.6%	0.6%	0.0%	3.9%	37,372	-3.6%	4.2%	-5.0%	13.7%	-2.2%	-3.4%	0.0%	-3.7%	97,945	38.3%
Elmbridge	43.1%	10.3%	9.1%	24.6%	8.1%	0.5%	0.0%	4.3%	36,419	1.1%	4.6%	-4.4%	7.7%	-4.0%	-2.6%	0.0%	-2.3%	95,732	38.0%
Epsom & Ewell	32.6%	14.1%	8.4%	32.0%	8.2%	0.6%	0.0%	4.2%	19,778	-2.0%	6.9%	-5.8%	11.0%	-2.8%	-3.1%	0.0%	-4.2%	56,309	35.1%
Fareham	35.7%	8.6%	8.9%	34.0%	7.4%	0.7%	0.0%	4.8%	34,789	-0.9%	3.1%	-4.9%	12.7%	-2.4%	-3.6%	0.0%	-4.0%	89,945	38.7%
Gosport	31.3%	11.8%	6.2%	37.2%	6.4%	1.1%	0.0%	6.0%	20,958	-1.0%	4.0%	-3.7%	14.0%	-3.6%	-4.4%	0.0%	-5.3%	62,834	33.4%
Gravesham	23.4%	22.4%	2.6%	41.5%	4.7%	0.8%	0.0%	4.5%	26,018	-6.6%	3.8%	-4.6%	21.7%	-3.5%	-5.9%	0.0%	-4.9%	72,856	35.7%
Guildford	37.8%	10.4%	11.8%	25.7%	9.4%	0.6%	0.0%	4.3%	38,587	-1.3%	5.5%	-8.9%	10.7%	-0.7%	-2.3%	0.0%	-2.9%	101,508	38.0%
Hart	41.8%	7.4%	10.3%	27.5%	7.7%	0.6%	0.0%	4.7%	27,044	2.0%	3.2%	-5.1%	9.3%	-2.6%	-3.0%	0.0%	-3.8%	69,411	39.0%
Hastings	21.0%	28.2%	4.5%	30.6%	9.3%	0.9%	0.0%	5.6%	22,821	-3.2%	10.4%	-4.5%	11.1%	-4.0%	-5.7%	0.0%	-4.1%	59,949	38.1%
Havant	30.7%	10.7%	6.2%	38.4%	8.0%	1.0%	0.0%	5.1%	30,878	-3.6%	3.9%	-1.6%	17.2%	-1.6%	-4.4%	0.0%	-5.0%	94,930	32.5%
Horsham	35.5%	8.7%	8.9%	33.3%	8.9%	0.5%	0.0%	4.0%	37,456	-1.5%	4.6%	-7.1%	12.8%	-2.3%	-3.0%	0.0%	-3.4%	100,726	37.2%
Isle of Wight	26.3%	10.4%	5.5%	40.9%	10.9%	0.8%	0.0%	5.1%	35,506	-6.6%	4.4%	-6.4%	18.6%	-1.7%	-4.4%	0.0%	-4.0%	111,879	31.7%
Lewes	24.7%	12.5%	13.1%	32.5%	12.8%	0.4%	0.0%	3.9%	29,095	-2.4%	7.6%	-10.1%	13.6%	-2.9%	-2.8%	0.0%	-3.0%	75,223	38.7%
Maidstone	28.8%	10.7%	11.2%	37.0%	6.7%	0.8%	0.0%	4.8%	43,186	-6.9%	4.4%	-5.3%	17.2%	-3.1%	-3.4%	0.0%	-2.9%	108,834	39.7%
Medway	23.1%	19.1%	3.7%	41.9%	5.7%	1.2%	0.0%	5.3%	65,101	-7.9%	4.5%	-5.4%	20.4%	-1.5%	-6.8%	0.0%	-3.2%	193,650	33.6%
Mid Sussex	35.4%	10.2%	8.7%	31.9%	9.6%	0.4%	0.0%	3.8%	37,447	-1.1%	5.7%	-10.1%	14.4%	-2.4%	-2.9%	0.0%	-3.6%	106,869	35.0%

	% vote								Total	Change 2009-2014, % pts								Electorate	Turnout
	Con	Lab	LDem	UKIP	Green	BNP	PC/BNP	Others		Con	Lab	LDem	UKIP	Green	BNP	SNP/PC	Others		
Milton Keynes	25.5%	24.6%	8.1%	28.7%	7.3%	1.1%	0.0%	4.8%	64,978	-3.6%	9.6%	-3.9%	10.7%	-3.2%	-5.5%	0.0%	-4.0%	179,683	36.2%
Mole Valley	38.0%	7.4%	13.2%	27.7%	8.8%	0.6%	0.0%	4.4%	29,360	0.6%	3.4%	-5.6%	8.7%	-2.8%	-2.0%	0.0%	-2.3%	66,885	43.9%
New Forest	34.8%	8.0%	7.0%	37.3%	8.2%	0.6%	0.0%	4.1%	50,536	-1.9%	3.9%	-7.4%	14.5%	-2.1%	-3.5%	0.0%	-3.5%	142,683	35.4%
Oxford	15.2%	33.0%	13.5%	12.6%	21.1%	0.6%	0.0%	3.9%	39,436	-2.4%	12.7%	-4.3%	4.6%	-5.0%	-2.2%	0.0%	-3.4%	103,855	38.0%
Portsmouth	22.2%	17.0%	10.2%	34.2%	10.4%	1.0%	0.0%	5.0%	47,362	-5.0%	6.9%	-6.2%	15.1%	-0.8%	-5.7%	0.0%	-4.3%	143,620	33.0%
Reading	23.3%	31.2%	7.3%	20.2%	12.4%	0.9%	0.0%	4.7%	38,634	-5.5%	12.3%	-6.0%	7.4%	-2.1%	-3.2%	0.0%	-2.9%	118,076	32.7%
Reigate and Banstead	35.6%	10.6%	7.3%	30.8%	10.1%	0.8%	0.0%	4.7%	38,003	-2.0%	4.7%	-4.7%	10.9%	-2.1%	-4.3%	0.0%	-2.5%	102,286	37.2%
Rother	31.4%	10.8%	6.2%	39.1%	7.6%	0.5%	0.0%	4.3%	27,045	-2.7%	5.4%	-6.8%	15.7%	-4.1%	-3.4%	0.0%	-4.2%	70,082	38.6%
Runnymede	33.6%	13.2%	5.2%	33.5%	7.9%	0.9%	0.0%	5.7%	20,565	-2.8%	5.7%	-5.1%	9.3%	-2.2%	-2.9%	0.0%	-2.0%	63,842	32.2%
Rushmoor	28.7%	16.2%	6.7%	34.4%	7.4%	1.3%	0.0%	5.3%	22,419	-3.6%	8.2%	-6.9%	14.3%	-1.1%	-6.1%	0.0%	-4.8%	65,352	34.3%
Sevenoaks	34.8%	10.4%	6.2%	36.9%	6.9%	0.6%	0.0%	4.1%	32,140	-3.2%	3.7%	-4.6%	18.3%	-3.7%	-4.0%	0.0%	-6.5%	85,939	37.4%
Shepway	26.8%	10.1%	5.0%	43.3%	9.2%	0.9%	0.0%	4.9%	30,334	-7.8%	4.6%	-8.8%	20.6%	-0.9%	-4.5%	0.0%	-3.2%	80,063	37.9%
Slough	19.2%	47.0%	2.9%	20.0%	3.8%	1.2%	0.0%	6.0%	32,691	-4.6%	15.1%	-6.0%	5.0%	-2.5%	-4.0%	0.0%	-3.1%	90,059	36.3%
South Bucks	40.3%	9.0%	5.7%	35.3%	5.6%	0.6%	0.0%	3.6%	17,743	-4.0%	3.9%	-4.7%	15.3%	-3.4%	-3.3%	0.0%	-3.7%	52,050	34.1%
South Oxfordshire	35.7%	12.1%	9.3%	27.5%	11.2%	0.7%	0.0%	3.6%	35,165	-3.1%	5.7%	-5.1%	12.4%	-2.9%	-3.3%	0.0%	-3.7%	102,421	34.3%
Southampton	21.5%	26.2%	6.1%	29.2%	10.4%	0.9%	0.0%	5.6%	55,591	-5.1%	8.9%	-5.5%	12.1%	-1.9%	-5.0%	0.0%	-3.4%	167,714	33.1%
Spelthorne	28.4%	14.4%	5.7%	40.1%	6.1%	0.8%	0.0%	4.5%	25,338	-3.2%	5.9%	-8.5%	14.7%	-1.7%	-4.2%	0.0%	-3.0%	72,974	34.7%
Surrey Heath	39.4%	9.6%	7.2%	32.8%	6.3%	0.6%	0.0%	4.1%	21,357	-2.1%	4.8%	-6.9%	12.0%	-1.8%	-3.2%	0.0%	-2.9%	64,481	33.1%
Swale	25.3%	15.8%	4.0%	42.3%	6.4%	1.0%	0.0%	4.2%	32,613	-6.4%	3.9%	-2.9%	21.9%	-3.3%	-6.0%	0.0%	-5.1%	97,554	33.4%
Tandridge	37.7%	7.9%	8.5%	34.1%	6.7%	0.6%	0.0%	4.4%	25,100	-2.0%	3.0%	-5.4%	13.7%	-2.1%	-2.9%	0.0%	-4.3%	59,807	42.0%
Test Valley	36.4%	8.7%	9.0%	32.8%	8.5%	0.6%	0.0%	4.0%	34,381	-3.0%	4.3%	-9.7%	14.8%	-0.7%	-2.8%	0.0%	-2.8%	92,664	37.1%
Thanet	22.4%	16.8%	3.3%	46.0%	6.4%	0.7%	0.0%	4.4%	35,836	-7.8%	2.9%	-4.4%	21.8%	-2.9%	-4.7%	0.0%	-4.8%	98,854	36.3%
Tonbridge and Malling	34.6%	11.6%	6.3%	35.9%	7.1%	0.6%	0.0%	3.9%	31,631	-4.2%	4.6%	-5.2%	16.7%	-3.2%	-3.6%	0.0%	-5.1%	86,772	36.5%
Tunbridge Wells	36.9%	10.8%	8.7%	30.1%	8.5%	0.6%	0.0%	4.4%	31,822	-2.7%	5.0%	-4.5%	11.9%	-4.6%	-2.2%	0.0%	-2.9%	80,452	39.6%
Vale White Horse	32.8%	12.3%	14.0%	26.1%	10.7%	0.5%	0.0%	3.6%	33,424	-2.0%	6.2%	-5.7%	11.7%	-3.9%	-2.9%	0.0%	-3.4%	93,068	35.9%
Waverley	41.1%	8.4%	9.5%	26.4%	10.6%	0.5%	0.0%	3.6%	34,203	-3.9%	4.7%	-5.4%	11.0%	-1.9%	-1.8%	0.0%	-2.7%	92,096	37.1%
Wealden	33.7%	8.3%	7.0%	37.4%	9.1%	0.5%	0.0%	4.0%	44,453	-3.4%	4.5%	-6.0%	14.8%	-3.5%	-2.8%	0.0%	-3.6%	117,333	37.9%
West Berkshire	37.9%	9.9%	10.6%	29.0%	8.4%	0.7%	0.0%	3.5%	40,357	-5.4%	5.1%	-6.3%	14.5%	-2.5%	-3.2%	0.0%	-2.2%	114,388	35.3%
West Oxfordshire	38.7%	12.8%	7.3%	25.1%	10.8%	0.6%	0.0%	4.6%	30,601	-4.6%	6.3%	-3.3%	8.5%	-1.5%	-2.9%	0.0%	-2.6%	79,555	38.5%
Winchester City	37.0%	8.3%	16.8%	22.9%	11.3%	0.5%	0.0%	3.3%	39,654	-0.1%	4.4%	-6.8%	9.1%	-1.6%	-2.0%	0.0%	-2.9%	92,203	43.0%
Windsor & Maidenhead	39.8%	11.1%	8.4%	28.2%	7.6%	0.6%	0.0%	4.2%	36,075	-3.3%	5.3%	-6.2%	11.2%	-2.0%	-3.3%	0.0%	-1.6%	102,320	35.3%
Woking Borough	37.9%	13.2%	11.7%	24.6%	7.4%	0.7%	0.0%	4.5%	27,528	0.9%	7.4%	-10.8%	9.5%	-1.2%	-2.4%	0.0%	-3.5%	70,317	39.1%
Wokingham	39.0%	11.8%	11.0%	25.2%	8.3%	0.6%	0.0%	4.2%	46,246	-2.1%	5.5%	-4.2%	7.7%	-2.4%	-2.2%	0.0%	-2.3%	118,913	38.9%
Worthing	28.6%	11.2%	8.4%	36.2%	10.2%	0.6%	0.0%	4.8%	28,117	-0.4%	6.4%	-8.1%	12.1%	-2.1%	-3.3%	0.0%	-4.6%	78,618	35.8%
Wycombe	35.9%	14.1%	6.9%	30.2%	8.2%	0.6%	0.0%	4.1%	41,250	-3.7%	6.4%	-6.2%	11.8%	-1.8%	-3.2%	0.0%	-3.3%	126,005	32.7%
<b>South East total</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>32.1%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>2,338,050</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>-6.1%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>	<b>6,441,003</b>	<b>36.3%</b>

## South West

Bath & North East Somerset	27.3%	15.0%	14.1%	24.8%	16.3%	0.6%	0.0%	2.0%	50,447	-0.6%	5.6%	-5.1%	8.1%	2.6%	-3.0%	0.0%	-7.6%	131,218	38.4%
Bournemouth	28.6%	12.2%	6.9%	37.6%	10.4%	1.0%	0.0%	3.3%	39,649	-3.2%	5.1%	-5.5%	11.8%	2.0%	-3.2%	0.0%	-7.0%	132,175	30.0%
Bristol	18.6%	26.8%	9.9%	22.6%	19.3%	0.8%	0.0%	2.1%	113,746	-0.9%	10.5%	-8.8%	8.8%	3.5%	-5.0%	0.0%	-8.1%	310,708	36.6%
Cheltenham	30.6%	9.4%	21.6%	24.9%	10.7%	0.6%	0.0%	2.3%	33,119	-1.2%	4.0%	-4.1%	8.6%	1.2%	-2.2%	0.0%	-6.3%	86,681	38.2%
Christchurch	34.6%	8.2%	5.4%	40.7%	7.3%	0.6%	0.0%	3.2%	14,895	0.2%	3.6%	-7.7%	11.0%	1.4%	-2.8%	0.0%	-5.7%	39,435	37.8%
Cornwall	25.7%	11.0%	12.1%	36.7%	11.2%	0.8%	0.0%	2.6%	146,960	-2.2%	5.9%	-5.5%	12.8%	3.2%	-2.3%	0.0%	-12.0%	407,477	36.1%
Cotswold	41.8%	8.6%	11.8%	26.4%	8.7%	0.6%	0.0%	2.1%	25,997	-0.6%	3.8%	-3.8%	9.2%	-0.5%	-2.2%	0.0%	-5.9%	68,026	38.2%
East Devon	33.3%	8.8%	7.5%	35.3%	12.1%	0.5%	0.0%	2.4%	40,997	0.9%	4.8%	-8.6%	7.5%	3.7%	-2.3%	0.0%	-6.0%	99,143	41.4%
East Dorset	37.0%	6.1%	8.9%	38.4%	6.4%	0.6%	0.0%	2.6%	27,788	-0.2%	2.8%	-6.5%	11.6%	0.4%	-2.3%	0.0%	-5.7%	71,986	38.6%














































	% vote								Total	Change 2009-2014, % pts								Electorate	Turnout
	Con	Lab	LDem	UKIP	Green	BNP	PC/BNP	Others		Con	Lab	LDem	UKIP	Green	BNP	SNPP/PC	Others		
Exeter	21.7%	27.5%	7.9%	25.2%	15.0%	0.6%	0.0%	2.2%	34,991	-1.0%	11.4%	-7.8%	3.8%	2.9%	-2.8%	0.0%	-6.5%	86,100	40.6%
Forest of Dean	27.4%	18.0%	5.2%	35.2%	10.9%	0.7%	0.0%	2.5%	23,717	-1.5%	4.5%	-5.3%	13.5%	1.2%	-3.7%	0.0%	-8.8%	65,876	36.0%
Gibraltar	17.2%	9.2%	67.2%	4.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	7,180	-36.1%	-9.8%	49.0%	2.6%	-2.0%	-0.8%	0.0%	-2.9%	22,265	32.2%
Gloucester	27.6%	21.8%	7.4%	32.2%	6.6%	0.9%	0.0%	3.5%	31,594	-0.1%	7.6%	-7.0%	11.9%	0.0%	-4.4%	0.0%	-7.9%	90,598	34.9%
Isles of Scilly	25.9%	10.6%	14.7%	28.4%	16.4%	0.6%	0.0%	3.4%	529	-4.8%	3.5%	-4.2%	13.3%	4.4%	-1.4%	0.0%	-10.8%	1,669	31.7%
Mendip	29.9%	9.0%	15.3%	28.3%	14.7%	0.5%	0.0%	2.3%	31,749	-1.7%	4.0%	-5.7%	9.3%	2.8%	-3.0%	0.0%	-5.8%	84,310	37.7%
Mid Devon	32.7%	9.9%	9.1%	32.5%	12.9%	0.7%	0.0%	2.2%	22,052	-1.1%	5.4%	-7.8%	9.3%	3.2%	-2.5%	0.0%	-6.4%	59,599	37.0%
North Devon	27.3%	7.7%	14.7%	36.4%	10.7%	0.7%	0.0%	2.7%	27,265	1.1%	4.2%	-3.7%	6.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	-6.3%	74,329	36.7%
North Dorset	35.8%	6.7%	9.3%	35.6%	9.8%	0.6%	0.0%	2.4%	20,688	0.3%	3.5%	-10.8%	13.3%	1.3%	-2.5%	0.0%	-5.0%	51,784	40.0%
North Somerset	31.2%	12.2%	9.7%	32.9%	10.8%	0.8%	0.0%	2.5%	56,755	-1.8%	5.1%	-5.9%	11.0%	1.2%	-3.4%	0.0%	-6.3%	158,487	35.8%
Plymouth	23.5%	23.2%	4.4%	37.0%	7.7%	1.2%	0.0%	3.1%	67,335	-2.7%	10.5%	-6.7%	10.7%	0.8%	-4.9%	0.0%	-7.7%	179,688	37.5%
Poole	29.4%	10.1%	10.4%	38.5%	8.0%	0.8%	0.0%	2.9%	37,160	-3.1%	4.4%	-5.8%	13.7%	1.2%	-3.8%	0.0%	-6.7%	114,273	32.5%
Purbeck	32.7%	8.8%	12.1%	34.0%	8.6%	0.6%	0.0%	3.3%	14,604	1.8%	3.0%	-8.3%	9.9%	1.1%	-2.8%	0.0%	-4.6%	35,856	40.7%
Sedgemoor	29.3%	11.4%	9.9%	38.0%	8.1%	0.9%	0.0%	2.5%	29,526	-3.6%	3.9%	-5.2%	15.6%	0.2%	-3.7%	0.0%	-7.2%	86,225	34.2%
South Gloucestershire	27.4%	16.1%	11.1%	33.9%	7.9%	0.9%	0.0%	2.6%	73,266	-0.9%	5.8%	-7.1%	13.7%	0.9%	-5.7%	0.0%	-6.6%	204,935	35.8%
South Hams	34.4%	9.1%	8.0%	28.8%	17.2%	0.4%	0.0%	2.0%	28,009	4.1%	4.5%	-8.3%	3.8%	2.9%	-1.9%	0.0%	-5.0%	67,649	41.4%
South Somerset	29.0%	6.6%	19.5%	33.6%	8.3%	0.6%	0.0%	2.4%	50,020	-2.5%	3.5%	-8.0%	13.8%	1.7%	-3.4%	0.0%	-5.0%	127,884	39.1%
Stroud	30.1%	18.6%	6.5%	24.5%	17.1%	0.7%	0.0%	2.5%	38,099	-1.1%	6.7%	-6.2%	7.4%	1.4%	-2.4%	0.0%	-5.8%	90,314	42.2%
Swindon	26.8%	24.8%	6.5%	30.7%	7.3%	0.9%	0.0%	3.0%	55,415	-2.0%	9.3%	-3.7%	7.8%	0.0%	-5.1%	0.0%	-6.4%	156,315	35.5%
Taunton Deane	29.7%	9.3%	15.8%	31.5%	10.5%	0.6%	0.0%	2.5%	29,765	-2.5%	3.8%	-7.4%	11.6%	2.6%	-2.4%	0.0%	-5.7%	77,039	38.6%
Teignbridge	30.3%	9.3%	11.4%	34.0%	11.9%	0.7%	0.0%	2.4%	39,313	0.2%	4.5%	-7.1%	8.2%	2.4%	-2.3%	0.0%	-6.0%	101,476	38.7%
Tewkesbury	36.1%	10.6%	10.0%	31.3%	8.5%	0.6%	0.0%	2.8%	22,897	1.4%	4.4%	-8.1%	11.4%	0.3%	-3.0%	0.0%	-6.5%	65,589	34.9%
Torbay	25.9%	9.4%	10.7%	43.2%	7.2%	0.8%	0.0%	2.7%	33,933	-1.1%	4.1%	-2.7%	8.8%	0.9%	-3.4%	0.0%	-6.6%	104,642	32.4%
Torrige	28.7%	8.4%	8.0%	40.3%	11.2%	0.7%	0.0%	2.6%	19,869	-0.4%	4.8%	-7.1%	9.2%	2.4%	-2.4%	0.0%	-6.4%	51,583	38.5%
West Devon	33.3%	8.4%	8.7%	34.1%	12.6%	0.6%	0.0%	2.3%	18,084	0.2%	4.7%	-7.6%	8.5%	2.6%	-1.8%	0.0%	-6.5%	42,709	42.3%
West Dorset	33.8%	9.4%	11.5%	29.9%	12.5%	0.5%	0.0%	2.4%	32,644	0.2%	4.3%	-9.0%	9.2%	2.6%	-2.1%	0.0%	-5.2%	80,548	40.5%
West Somerset	33.7%	9.0%	8.5%	35.8%	10.0%	0.6%	0.0%	2.3%	10,929	-4.8%	3.7%	-4.9%	14.4%	1.2%	-2.8%	0.0%	-6.8%	27,971	39.1%
Weymouth & Portland	25.4%	19.4%	7.7%	33.6%	9.3%	0.8%	0.0%	3.7%	17,999	0.0%	8.4%	-5.7%	8.5%	1.1%	-3.7%	0.0%	-8.6%	49,592	36.3%
Wiltshire	35.5%	9.9%	10.2%	31.4%	9.8%	0.7%	0.0%	2.6%	130,457	0.4%	4.5%	-7.9%	11.2%	1.0%	-3.0%	0.0%	-6.2%	353,735	36.9%
<b>South West total</b>	<b>28.9%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1,499,442</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-7.1%</b>	<b>4,059,889</b>	<b>36.9%</b>

## Wales

Blaenau Gwent	6.2%	46.5%	1.3%	30.2%	2.3%	2.1%	8.2%	3.1%	14,229	-2.3%	11.6%	-5.4%	15.6%	-1.3%	-5.8%	-6.9%	-5.4%	52,798	26.9%
Bridgend	15.2%	36.1%	2.8%	28.7%	3.6%	1.3%	9.8%	2.6%	30,366	-4.5%	10.5%	-7.1%	16.1%	-1.2%	-4.7%	-4.9%	-4.1%	103,113	29.4%
Caerphilly	8.9%	37.1%	1.7%	30.7%	3.3%	1.5%	14.0%	2.6%	38,407	-3.4%	9.6%	-4.9%	17.9%	-1.3%	-6.3%	-6.0%	-5.5%	131,092	29.3%
Cardiff	18.9%	30.9%	6.7%	22.7%	7.3%	1.0%	10.8%	1.9%	80,924	-6.2%	11.1%	-8.0%	11.6%	-0.4%	-3.7%	-1.3%	-3.2%	255,551	31.7%
Carmarthenshire	13.3%	23.4%	1.9%	24.7%	3.8%	0.8%	30.3%	1.7%	50,362	-3.5%	5.1%	-4.1%	13.9%	-1.2%	-3.4%	-3.6%	-3.2%	139,409	36.1%
Ceredigion	13.2%	10.3%	11.4%	20.2%	8.0%	0.6%	34.9%	1.4%	20,475	-1.9%	3.3%	-7.7%	11.0%	0.3%	-2.1%	-0.4%	-2.6%	55,804	36.7%
Conwy	25.5%	17.6%	3.1%	30.2%	3.7%	0.9%	17.3%	1.7%	28,506	-2.1%	4.7%	-4.7%	17.2%	-1.3%	-3.5%	-7.8%	-2.5%	92,090	31.0%
Denbighshire	24.7%	23.0%	2.8%	27.0%	3.4%	0.9%	16.2%	1.9%	24,278	-6.4%	5.9%	-4.4%	12.4%	-0.7%	-4.4%	-0.1%	-2.4%	75,133	32.3%
Flintshire	20.9%	28.1%	3.3%	32.7%	3.6%	1.1%	8.2%	2.0%	36,033	-5.2%	8.4%	-6.7%	15.9%	-0.9%	-5.2%	-3.6%	-2.7%	115,693	31.1%
Gwynedd	12.1%	15.0%	2.3%	19.8%	4.8%	0.7%	43.5%	1.8%	29,261	-4.5%	4.4%	-4.5%	10.2%	-1.1%	-2.8%	0.1%	-1.9%	83,358	35.1%
Merthyr Tydfil	7.0%	39.2%	2.1%	33.8%	2.6%	1.5%	10.7%	3.1%	11,820	-1.5%	5.3%	-8.7%	21.3%	-0.9%	-5.9%	-4.5%	-5.0%	43,656	27.1%
Monmouthshire	33.2%	19.8%	4.3%	28.1%	6.2%	0.7%	6.3%	1.4%	24,011	-2.1%	5.0%	-8.3%	13.7%	-1.1%	-3.5%	-0.7%	-3.1%	71,421	33.6%
Neath & Port Talbot	8.6%	41.7%	1.9%	26.4%	3.2%	1.5%	14.0%	2.8%	34,875	-2.5%	9.4%	-5.5%	15.6%	-1.0%	-5.3%	-6.6%	-4.2%	107,621	32.4%
Newport	18.3%	33.5%	3.3%	32.6%	3.8%	1.1%	5.2%	2.1%	31,780	-5.6%	10.7%	-10.1%	18.1%	-1.0%	-5.4%	-2.0%	-4.7%	103,213	30.8%
Pembrokeshire	28.9%	21.3%	2.8%	28.1%	4.5%	0.9%	12.0%	1.6%	31,957	-1.0%	5.8%	-6.0%	15.5%	-1.8%	-3.1%	-6.2%	-3.2%	90,725	35.2%

	% vote								Total	Change 2009-2014, % pts								Electorate	Turnout	
	Con	Lab	LDem	UKIP	Green	BNP	PC/GBP	Others		Con	Lab	LDem	UKIP	Green	BNP	SNP/PC	Others			
Powys	27.0%	13.9%	12.9%	27.7%	6.4%	0.8%	9.9%	1.4%	37,592	-1.7%	5.6%	-8.0%	11.6%	-1.6%	-3.4%	-0.3%	-2.3%	102,713	36.6%	
Rhondda/Cynon/Taff	7.6%	38.0%	2.0%	26.1%	3.2%	1.3%	18.9%	2.8%	51,519	-2.8%	7.6%	-5.7%	15.2%	-1.5%	-4.6%	-4.0%	-4.2%	173,297	29.7%	
Swansea	16.1%	33.4%	4.0%	28.2%	5.2%	1.1%	9.5%	2.3%	54,195	-2.5%	10.4%	-9.8%	15.9%	-0.9%	-5.3%	-4.1%	-3.6%	182,567	29.7%	
Torfaen	13.9%	35.6%	2.5%	32.5%	3.5%	1.4%	8.1%	2.5%	20,190	-6.1%	12.5%	-7.3%	16.8%	-2.1%	-5.7%	-3.1%	-4.9%	68,632	29.4%	
Vale of Glamorgan	27.1%	23.4%	3.3%	28.2%	5.1%	0.7%	10.3%	1.9%	33,901	-2.6%	5.8%	-6.0%	13.7%	-4.2%	-2.8%	-3.1%	-3.1%	93,098	36.4%	
Wrexham	18.4%	27.3%	3.8%	32.4%	3.8%	1.3%	10.9%	2.1%	29,553	-5.1%	8.4%	-8.1%	18.3%	-0.3%	-5.8%	-4.9%	-2.5%	100,438	29.4%	
Ynys Mon	14.4%	16.2%	1.6%	27.6%	2.6%	0.8%	35.1%	1.6%	18,826	-6.9%	3.4%	-4.2%	15.2%	-1.6%	-3.8%	0.3%	-2.4%	49,764	37.8%	
<b>Wales total</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>27.6%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>733,060</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>-6.7%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>-4.4%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>2,291,186</b>	<b>32.0%</b>	
<b>Scotland</b>																				
Aberdeen City	18.8%	23.8%	8.8%	9.6%	7.1%	0.7%	29.6%	1.4%	52,133	1.9%	3.7%	-3.8%	4.6%	0.5%	-1.3%	-0.8%	-4.8%	164,177	31.8%	
Aberdeenshire	24.8%	10.1%	14.0%	11.7%	5.7%	0.9%	31.3%	1.4%	63,274	1.7%	2.9%	-0.6%	5.5%	-0.4%	-1.3%	-4.3%	-3.6%	194,190	32.6%	
Angus	25.8%	12.9%	5.1%	10.9%	5.4%	0.8%	37.8%	1.3%	29,237	2.1%	3.9%	-2.0%	5.2%	-0.2%	-1.4%	-3.5%	-4.1%	87,561	33.4%	
Argyll & Bute	18.9%	13.5%	18.9%	11.0%	7.0%	0.7%	28.4%	1.6%	27,423	-0.7%	4.2%	-3.2%	4.9%	0.4%	-1.3%	-0.4%	-4.0%	67,668	40.5%	
Clackmannanshire	13.3%	31.4%	3.6%	10.0%	6.0%	0.8%	33.4%	1.3%	12,181	0.1%	6.1%	-3.8%	5.3%	-0.5%	-2.0%	0.1%	-5.2%	37,371	32.6%	
Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar	9.9%	24.0%	3.2%	11.0%	6.5%	0.9%	43.1%	1.5%	7,687	1.5%	5.6%	-1.6%	5.8%	1.8%	-0.9%	-0.3%	-12.0%	22,039	34.9%	
Dumfries & Galloway	33.1%	20.9%	4.2%	13.5%	5.7%	0.9%	20.2%	1.6%	42,703	0.8%	5.7%	-3.5%	4.5%	-0.1%	-1.9%	-1.6%	-3.9%	116,696	36.6%	
Dundee City	11.9%	26.9%	3.7%	8.8%	6.5%	0.7%	40.3%	1.2%	33,693	0.6%	4.7%	-2.3%	4.6%	1.4%	-2.0%	-0.6%	-6.3%	105,979	31.8%	
East Ayrshire	14.2%	33.2%	2.3%	9.9%	4.7%	0.9%	33.4%	1.6%	27,941	-0.5%	5.9%	-3.0%	5.1%	0.3%	-2.0%	-0.4%	-5.3%	95,370	29.3%	
East Dunbartonshire	17.1%	23.7%	14.2%	10.0%	7.6%	0.5%	25.8%	1.2%	31,587	0.2%	2.7%	-3.0%	5.1%	0.6%	-1.4%	0.9%	-5.2%	82,290	38.4%	
East Lothian	20.9%	29.3%	5.7%	9.9%	8.1%	0.5%	24.4%	1.2%	27,809	0.0%	7.6%	-5.2%	5.2%	-0.3%	-1.5%	-1.2%	-4.7%	77,617	35.8%	
East Renfrewshire	27.8%	26.4%	4.1%	10.2%	7.0%	0.4%	22.7%	1.2%	28,888	-0.8%	5.6%	-4.8%	5.2%	0.5%	-1.4%	-0.1%	-4.3%	67,123	43.0%	
City Of Edinburgh	19.4%	23.1%	8.9%	7.8%	16.1%	0.5%	23.1%	1.1%	141,695	0.3%	5.3%	-8.5%	4.2%	2.5%	-1.1%	1.7%	-4.4%	341,154	41.5%	
Falkirk	11.8%	30.3%	2.5%	12.8%	6.0%	1.0%	33.8%	1.8%	34,161	0.5%	6.5%	-3.6%	7.1%	-0.2%	-2.7%	-1.8%	-5.9%	115,308	29.6%	
Fife	13.6%	30.7%	8.7%	10.4%	6.5%	0.7%	28.0%	1.4%	91,606	0.8%	3.9%	-4.7%	4.7%	0.7%	-1.5%	1.5%	-5.3%	286,631	32.0%	
City Of Glasgow	8.5%	35.3%	3.0%	9.8%	11.9%	0.9%	29.2%	1.6%	129,552	0.0%	4.5%	-4.2%	6.0%	1.9%	-2.3%	1.3%	-7.2%	460,099	28.2%	
Highland	13.9%	14.1%	18.7%	12.0%	8.6%	0.7%	30.4%	1.6%	65,167	1.2%	4.0%	-8.9%	5.4%	1.4%	-1.2%	3.1%	-5.0%	180,046	36.2%	
Inverclyde	14.2%	35.9%	4.8%	9.3%	4.6%	0.7%	28.8%	1.8%	20,306	0.2%	8.5%	-4.5%	4.4%	-0.6%	-1.6%	0.4%	-6.8%	57,765	35.2%	
Midlothian	13.2%	31.2%	5.2%	10.7%	8.6%	0.8%	28.9%	1.5%	22,097	0.8%	5.6%	-5.4%	5.9%	1.1%	-1.9%	-1.1%	-4.9%	65,625	33.7%	
Moray	24.2%	13.1%	5.3%	13.6%	7.1%	0.9%	33.9%	1.8%	22,561	2.8%	3.9%	-3.8%	5.5%	0.6%	-1.9%	-2.7%	-4.5%	70,915	31.8%	
North Ayrshire	17.0%	28.8%	2.6%	11.2%	5.3%	0.9%	32.4%	1.7%	33,136	0.6%	7.2%	-3.8%	5.6%	0.9%	-2.2%	-1.9%	-6.3%	108,291	30.6%	
North Lanarkshire	8.5%	40.1%	1.6%	10.7%	5.2%	1.0%	30.8%	2.0%	70,941	0.1%	6.1%	-2.9%	6.2%	0.9%	-2.5%	-0.2%	-7.6%	252,954	28.0%	
Orkney Islands	13.1%	9.0%	35.3%	12.0%	12.0%	0.7%	16.9%	1.0%	5,165	-2.1%	2.0%	3.5%	3.5%	2.8%	-1.7%	-3.3%	-4.7%	16,718	30.9%	
Perth & Kinross	29.8%	11.3%	7.8%	10.1%	6.3%	0.5%	33.0%	1.1%	43,253	1.4%	2.9%	-1.9%	4.1%	-0.4%	-1.2%	-1.3%	-3.5%	111,167	38.9%	
Renfrewshire	12.7%	35.2%	3.3%	10.4%	6.2%	0.8%	29.6%	1.8%	45,540	0.3%	7.1%	-4.2%	6.0%	0.6%	-2.2%	-1.3%	-6.3%	123,019	37.0%	
Scottish Borders	30.5%	10.3%	16.7%	12.4%	7.5%	0.7%	20.7%	1.3%	32,730	0.4%	3.5%	-6.8%	5.0%	0.1%	-1.2%	2.2%	-3.2%	91,488	35.8%	
Shetland Islands	10.5%	11.4%	34.0%	11.9%	12.4%	0.8%	17.4%	1.6%	5,159	-2.6%	2.9%	0.1%	5.1%	2.1%	-1.4%	-0.6%	-5.6%	17,496	29.5%	
South Ayrshire	30.4%	22.3%	3.0%	10.3%	4.8%	0.7%	27.1%	1.4%	32,413	0.6%	3.5%	-3.5%	4.6%	0.0%	-1.5%	1.4%	-5.1%	90,400	35.9%	
South Lanarkshire	13.8%	33.5%	3.5%	11.0%	6.0%	0.9%	29.5%	1.7%	74,313	0.6%	6.4%	-4.1%	5.9%	-0.3%	-2.0%	-0.4%	-6.2%	247,269	30.1%	
Stirling	22.2%	22.5%	5.7%	8.8%	10.5%	0.5%	28.9%	1.0%	25,129	0.0%	4.3%	-4.9%	4.2%	1.1%	-1.0%	1.0%	-4.6%	66,074	38.0%	
West Dunbartonshire	8.1%	38.0%	1.9%	10.5%	6.7%	0.7%	32.2%	1.8%	20,060	-0.1%	6.1%	-3.4%	6.0%	0.9%	-2.1%	0.2%	-7.6%	67,186	29.9%	
West Lothian	11.6%	31.7%	3.2%	11.9%	6.2%	1.0%	32.5%	1.9%	43,943	0.1%	7.1%	-3.9%	6.8%	-0.5%	-2.3%	-1.8%	-5.5%	129,049	34.1%	
<b>Scotland total</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1,343,483</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>-4.4%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>-5.3%</b>	<b>4,016,735</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	
<b>Great Britain total</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>15,828,824</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>-6.9%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-5.1%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>-4.3%</b>	<b>45,254,761</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	

## 2.8 UK MEPs by party

	Region	Round
<b>Conservative</b>		
 Vicky Ford	East	2
 Geoffrey Van Orden	East	5
 David Campbell Bannerman	East	7
 Emma McClarkin	East Midlands	2
 Andrew Iain Lewer	East Midlands	5
 Syed Kamall	London	2
 Charles Tannock	London	6
 Jacqueline Foster	North West	3
 Sajjad Karim	North West	7
 Ian Duncan	Scotland	3
 Daniel Hannan	South East	2
 Nirj Deva	South East	4
 Richard Ashworth	South East	7
 Ashley Fox	South West	2
 Julie Girling	South West	4
 Dr Kay Swinburne	Wales	3
 Philip Bradbourn	West Midlands	3
 Anthea McIntyre	West Midlands	6
 Timothy Kirkhope	Yorkshire and the Humber	3
<b>DUP</b>		
 Diane Dodds	Northern Ireland	2
<b>Green</b>		
 Keith Taylor	South East	8
 Jean Lambert	London	8
 Molly Scott Cato	South West	6
<b>Labour</b>		
 Richard Howitt	East	3
 Glenis Willmott	East Midlands	3
 Claude Moraes	London	1
 Mary Honeyball	London	3
 Lucy Anderson	London	5
 Seb Dance	London	7
 Jude Kirton-Darling	North East	1
 Paul Brannen	North East	3
 Theresa Mary Griffin	North West	1
 Mohammed Afzal Khan	North West	4
 Julie Carolyn Ward	North West	6
 David Martin	Scotland	2
 Catherine Stihler	Scotland	5
 Anneliese Jane Dodds	South East	5
 Claire Miranda Moody	South West	5
 Derek Vaughan	Wales	1
 Neena Gill	West Midlands	2
 Sion Llewelyn Simon	West Midlands	5
 Linda McAvan	Yorkshire and the Humber	2
 Richard Corbett	Yorkshire and the Humber	5
<b>Liberal Democrat</b>		
 Catherine Bearder	South East	9
<b>Plaid Cymru</b>		
 Jill Evans	Wales	4

	Region	Round
<b>Sinn Fein</b>		
■ Martina Anderson	Northern Ireland	1
<b>SNP</b>		
■ Ian Hudghton	Scotland	1
■ Alyn Smith	Scotland	4
<b>UKIP</b>		
■ Patrick James O'Flynn	East	1
■ Stuart Agnew	East	4
■ Tim Mark Aker	East	6
■ Roger Helmer	East Midlands	1
■ Margaret Lucille Jeanne Parker	East Midlands	4
■ Gerard Batten	London	4
■ Jonathan Arnott	North East	2
■ Paul Nuttal	North West	2
■ Louise Bours	North West	5
■ Steven Marcus Woolfe	North West	8
■ David Coburn	Scotland	6
■ Nigel Farage	South East	1
■ Janice Ann Atkinson	South East	3
■ Diane Martine James	South East	6
■ Ray Finch	South East	10
■ William (The Earl of) Dartmouth	South West	1
■ Julia Reid	South West	3
■ Nathan Lee Gil	Wales	2
■ Jill Seymour	West Midlands	1
■ Jim Carver	West Midlands	4
■ Bill Etheridge	West Midlands	7
■ Jane Maria Collins	Yorkshire and the Humber	1
■ Amjad Mahmood Bashir	Yorkshire and the Humber	4
■ Mike Hookem	Yorkshire and the Humber	6
<b>UUP</b>		
■ Jim Nicholson	Northern Ireland	3

### 3 Results across the European Union

#### 3.1 Turnout

The table and chart below show turnout in European Parliament elections by country.

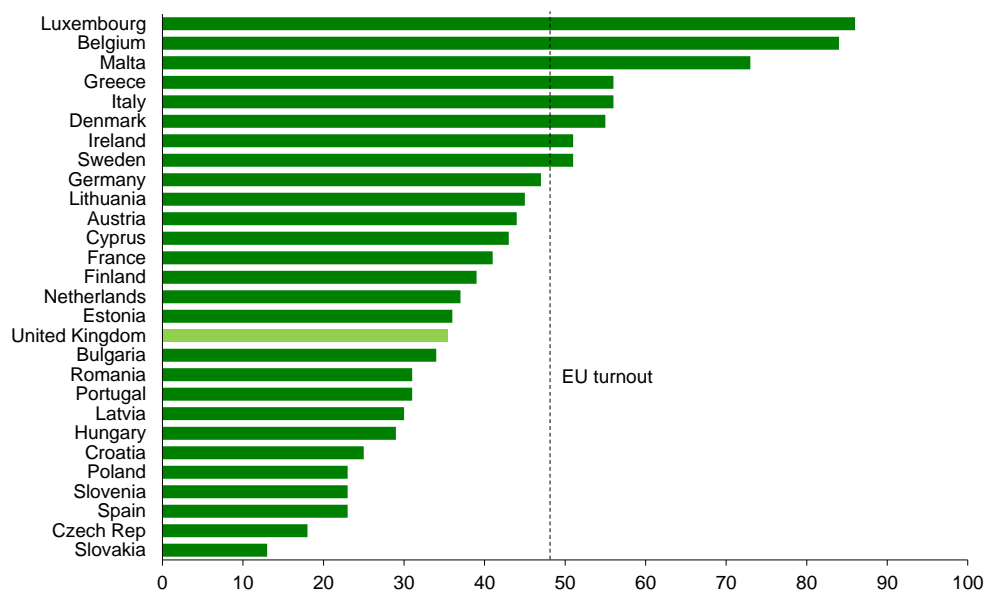
**Turnout in elections to the European Parliament by EU country, 1979-2014**

	1979	1981	1984	1987	1989	1994	1995	1996	1999	2004	2007	2009	2013	2014	Prov.
Belgium	91		92		91	91			91	91		86		84	
Denmark	48		52		46	53			50	48		60		55	
Germany	66		57		62	60			45	43		43		47	
Ireland	64		48		68	44			50	59		55		51	
France	61		57		49	53			47	43		40		41	
Italy	86		82		81	74			70	72		66		56	
Luxembourg	89		89		87	89			87	91		91		86	
Netherlands	58		51		47	36			30	39		37		37	
United Kingdom	32		33		36	36			24	39		35		35	
Greece		81	81		80	73			70	63		52		56	
Spain				69	55	59			63	45		44		23	
Portugal				72	51	36			40	39		37		31	
Sw eden							42		39	38		44		51	
Austria								68	49	42		42		44	
Finland								58	30	39		40		39	
Czech Rep										28		28		18	
Estonia										27		43		36	
Cyprus										73		59		43	
Lithuania										48		21		45	
Latvia										41		53		30	
Hungary										39		36		29	
Malta										82		79		73	
Poland										21		27		23	
Slovenia										28		28		23	
Slovakia										17		20		13	
Bulgaria											29	37		34	
Romania											29	27		31	
Croatia													20	24	
<b>EU total</b>	<b>62</b>		<b>59</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>			<b>50</b>	<b>45</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	

Note: In Belgium, Luxembourg, Cyprus and Malta voting is compulsory; this was also the case in Italy up to 1992

Source: European Parliament <http://www.results-elections2014.eu/en/turnout.html>

**Turnout by country at the European Parliament elections, 2014**





Turnout across the whole of the EU was broadly the same in 2014 as it was in 2009, at 43%. However, the last two elections had the lowest EU-wide turnouts of any European Parliament elections, lower than 45% in 2004, 50% in 1999, and 62% when the EU was far smaller in 1979.

Turnout in the UK at European Parliament elections has typically been low in comparison with other European countries. Its 35% turnout in 2014 was among the lowest of the older EU Member States, although turnout in the UK was higher than in nine of the ten Eastern European accession states that have joined the EU since 2004.

Turnout in the UK was also higher than in both Portugal and Spain. Turnout in Spain fell from 44% in 2009 to 23% in 2014.

### 3.2 Seats in the European Parliament

After the 2009 elections there are 751 Members of the European Parliament. Previously, at the 2009 elections, 736 Members had been elected.

The EU's smallest country, Malta, now has 6 MEPs. The number increases broadly in line with population, up to the largest, Germany, which has 96. The UK, and Italy have 73 MEPs each. MEPs generally stand for election as representatives of a national party. However, once in the Parliament they can form political groups which draw members from the delegations of a number of countries. Labour MEPs, Conservative MEPs, for example, were in the European Conservatives and Reformists group, while Labour MEPs were in the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats.

Before the 2014 elections there were seven political groups in the Parliament.

	EPP	European People's Party
	S&D	Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats
	ALDE	Alliance of Liberals and Democrats
	ECR	European Conservatives and Reformists
	EFD	Europe of Freedom and Democracy
	GREENS / EFA	Greens/European Free Alliance
	GUE / NGL	European United Left/Nordic Green Left
	IND / NI	Independent/Non-Inscrits (Non-attached)

Since July 2009, all political groups must include a total of at least 25 MEPs from at least seven Member States.

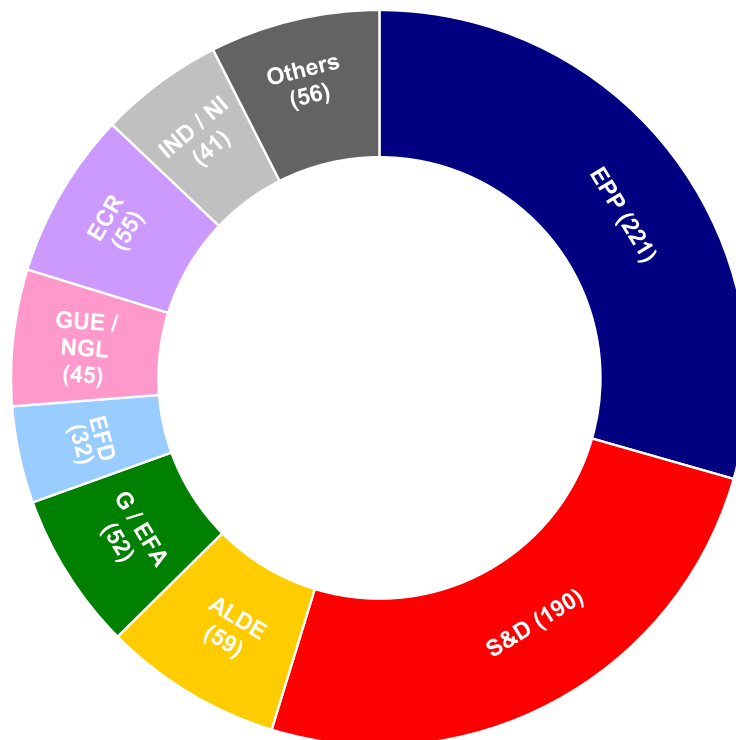
The following table shows the European Parliament's provisional composition of each country's MEPs in terms of known affiliations to existing political groups. This is subject to agreement when the Parliament first meets in Strasbourg on 1 July 2014.

**MEPs by country and political group, 2014 (provisional)**

	EPP	S&D	ALDE	ECR	EFD	GRNEFA	GUE/NGL	IND/NI	Others	Total
Austria	5	5	1	0	0	3	0	4	0	18
Belgium	4	4	6	0	0	6	0	1	0	21
Bulgaria	7	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	17
Croatia	5	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	11
Cyprus	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
Czech Rep	7	4	4	2	0	0	3	0	1	21
Denmark	1	3	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	13
Estonia	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Finland	3	2	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	13
France	20	13	7	0	0	6	4	24	0	74
Germany	34	27	4	1	0	12	7	0	11	96
Greece	5	4	0	1	0	0	8	0	3	21
Hungary	12	4	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	21
Ireland	4	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	11
Italy	17	31	0	0	5	0	3	0	17	73
Latvia	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	8
Lithuania	2	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	11
Luxembourg	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Malta	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Netherlands	5	3	7	1	1	2	2	4	1	26
Poland	23	5	0	19	0	0	0	0	4	51
Portugal	7	8	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	21
Romania	15	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	32
Slovakia	6	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	13
Slovenia	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
Spain	17	14	2	0	0	5	5	4	7	54
Sw eden	4	5	3	0	0	4	1	0	3	20
United Kingdom	0	20	1	20	24	6	1	1	0	73
<b>All MEPs</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>751</b>

Source: <http://www.results-elections2014.eu/en/election-results-2014.html>

**2014 MEPs by political group**



Provisional results as at time of publication

Overall, on the basis of the current groups, the European People’s Party remains the largest group, albeit with a reduction of 19% in its share of seats, from 274 in the outgoing Parliament to 221 under the political configuration before the start of the new Parliament. However, this position is subject to change when the Parliament meets in July, especially as new groups may be formed and the “other/not known” category includes 56 MEPs who may subsequently affiliate to groups.

### 3.3 Women and Men in the European Parliament

The table below shows trends in numbers of men and women MEPs.

#### Men and women MEPs, 1979-2014

	1979		1984		1989		1994		1999		2004		2009		2014	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Belgium	92%	8%	83%	17%	83%	17%	68%	32%	72%	28%	67%	33%	68%	32%	71%	29%
Denmark	69%	31%	63%	38%	63%	38%	56%	44%	63%	38%	57%	43%	54%	46%	62%	38%
Germany	85%	15%	80%	20%	69%	31%	65%	35%	63%	37%	67%	33%	63%	37%	66%	34%
Ireland	87%	13%	87%	13%	93%	7%	73%	27%	67%	33%	62%	38%	75%	25%	45%	55%
France	78%	22%	79%	21%	77%	23%	70%	30%	60%	40%	55%	45%	56%	44%	57%	43%
Italy	86%	14%	90%	10%	88%	12%	87%	13%	89%	11%	79%	21%	75%	25%	59%	41%
Luxembourg	83%	17%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	67%	33%	50%	50%	67%	33%	67%	33%
Netherlands	80%	20%	72%	28%	72%	28%	68%	32%	65%	35%	52%	48%	52%	48%	50%	50%
UK	86%	14%	85%	15%	85%	15%	82%	18%	76%	27%	74%	26%	67%	33%	59%	41%
Greece			92%	8%	96%	4%	84%	16%	84%	16%	71%	29%	68%	32%	76%	24%
Spain					85%	15%	67%	33%	66%	34%	74%	26%	64%	36%	59%	41%
Portugal					88%	13%	92%	8%	80%	20%	75%	25%	64%	36%	62%	38%
Sweden									59%	41%	53%	47%	44%	56%	50%	50%
Austria									62%	38%	72%	28%	65%	35%	56%	44%
Finland									56%	44%	57%	43%	38%	62%	46%	54%
Czech Rep											79%	21%	82%	18%	76%	24%
Estonia											50%	50%	67%	33%	50%	50%
Cyprus											100%	0%	67%	33%	83%	17%
Lithuania											62%	38%	75%	25%	91%	9%
Latvia											67%	33%	37%	63%	63%	38%
Hungary											63%	38%	64%	36%	81%	19%
Malta											100%	0%	100%	0%	67%	33%
Poland											85%	15%	78%	22%	76%	24%
Slovenia											57%	43%	71%	29%	63%	38%
Slovakia											64%	36%	62%	38%	77%	23%
Bulgaria											56%	44%	53%	47%	76%	24%
Romania											71%	29%	64%	36%	59%	41%
Croatia															45%	55%
<b>EU</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>37%</b>

Note: Figures for Italy, and therefore for the EU as a whole, are provisional.

Source: European Parliament






Women MEPs have grown from around 1 in 6 of all MEPs in 1979 to over 1 in 3 in 2014. Women were a majority of MEPs in Ireland, Finland, and Croatia, while there were an equal number of women and men serving as MEPs in Netherlands, Sweden, and Estonia.

### 3.4 Country-level analysis

The following section summarises the votes and seats for each of the 28 EU Member States. Political groups have been assigned provisionally by the European Parliament. Changes in the number of MEPs by party show the number of MEPs elected in 2014 compared with the number elected to the previous parliament. As explained above, the total number of seats in the European Parliament has changed, so the change in each country is also shown.














## Austria

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 Austrian People's Party (ÖVP) - Othmar Karas List	EPP	27.0	-1	5
 Social Democratic Party of Austria (SPÖ)	S&D	24.1	0	5
 Freedom Party (FPÖ)	IND/NI	19.7	+2	4
 The Greens - The Green Alternative	Greens/EFA	14.5	+2	3
 The New Austria and Liberal Forum	ALDE	8.1	+1	1
Other		6.6		

<b>Total votes</b>	2,909,497	<b>2014 MEPs</b>	18
<b>Of which valid votes</b>	2,823,561	<b>Change since 2009</b>	+1
<b>Electorate</b>	6,410,526		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>	45.4%	<b>Male</b>	10
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>	44.0%	<b>Female</b>	8








## Belgium

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 New Flemish Alliance (N-VA)	Greens/EFA	16.8	+3	4
 Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats (Open VLD)	ALDE	12.8	0	3
 Christian Democratic and Flemish (CD&V)	EPP	12.6	-1	2
 Socialist Party (PS)	S&D	10.7	0	3
 Reformist Movement (MR)	ALDE	9.9	+1	3
 Socialist Party - Another way (sp.a)	S&D	8.3	-1	1
 Groen!	Greens/EFA	6.7	0	1
 Flemish Interest (VB)	IND/NI	4.3	-1	1
 Humanist Democratic Centre (cdH)	EPP	1.1	0	1
 Christian Social Party (CSP)	EPP	0.2	0	1
 Ecolo	Greens/EFA	0.1	-1	1
Other		16.6		

<b>Total votes</b>	7,125,171	<b>2014 MEPs</b>	21
<b>Of which valid votes</b>	6,691,970	<b>Change since 2009</b>	-1
<b>Electorate</b>	7,941,354		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>	89.7%	<b>Male</b>	15
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>	84.3%	<b>Female</b>	6






## Bulgaria

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria	EPP	30.4	+1	6
 Coalition for Bulgaria - Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP)	S&D	18.9	0	4
 Movement for Rights and Freedoms	ALDE	17.3	+1	4
 Bulgaria Without Censorship (BWC)	Others	10.6	+2	2
 Reformist Bloc	EPP	6.4	+1	1
Other		16.3		
<b>Total votes</b>		2,361,943	<b>2014 MEPs</b> 17	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		2,239,430	<b>Change since 2009</b> 0	
<b>Electorate</b>		6,533,828		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		36.1%	<b>Male</b> 13	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		34.3%	<b>Female</b> 4	







## Croatia

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 Patriotic Coalition	EPP/ECR	41.4	+6	6
 Social Democratic Party (SDP) + HNS, IDS, HSU and SDSS	S&D/ALDE	29.9	+4	4
 Croatian Sustainable Development (ORaH)	Greens/EFA	9.4	+1	1
Other		19.2		
<b>Total votes</b>		951,300	<b>2014 MEPs</b> 11	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		922,190	<b>Change since 2009</b> +11	
<b>Electorate</b>		3,767,343		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		25.3%	<b>Male</b> 5	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		24.5%	<b>Female</b> 6	



## Cyprus

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 Democratic Rally (DISY) + European Party (Evroko)	EPP	37.7	0	2
 Progressive Party of Working People (AKEL) - Left - New Forces	GUE/NGL	26.9	0	2
 Democratic Party (DIKO)	S&D	10.8	0	1
 Movement for Social Democracy (EDEK)	S&D	7.7	0	1
Other		16.9		
<b>Total votes</b>		266,891	<b>2014 MEPs</b> 6	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		258,914	<b>Change since 2009</b> 0	
<b>Electorate</b>		606,916		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		44.0%	<b>Male</b> 5	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		42.7%	<b>Female</b> 1	



## Czech Republic

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Yes 2011	ALDE	16.3	+4	4
Coal (TOP09 + STAN)	EPP	16.0	+4	4
Czech Social Democratic Party (ČSSD)	S&D	14.2	-3	4
Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSČM)	GUE/NGL	11.0	-1	3
Christian and Democratic Union (KDU-ČSL)	EPP	10.0	+1	3
Civic Democratic Party (ODS)	ECR	7.7	-7	2
Svobodní	Others	5.2	+1	1
Other		19.7		

<b>Total votes</b>	1,527,367	<b>2014 MEPs</b>	21
<b>Of which valid votes</b>	1,515,492	<b>Change since 2009</b>	-1
<b>Electorate</b>	8,395,132		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>	18.2%	<b>Male</b>	16
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>	18.1%	<b>Female</b>	5



## Denmark

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Danish People's Party (DF)	ECR	26.6	+2	4
Social Democrats (A)	S&D	19.1	-1	3
Danish Liberal Party - Venstre (V)	ALDE	16.7	-1	2
Socialist People's Party (SF)	Greens/EFA	11.0	-1	1
Conservative People's Party (C)	EPP	9.1	0	1
People's Movement Against the EU (N)	GUE/NGL	8.1	0	1
Social Liberal Party (B)	ALDE	6.5	+1	1
Other		2.9		

<b>Total votes</b>	2,332,217	<b>2014 MEPs</b>	13
<b>Of which valid votes</b>	2,276,694	<b>Change since 2009</b>	0
<b>Electorate</b>	4,141,329		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>	56.3%	<b>Male</b>	8
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>	55.0%	<b>Female</b>	5










## Estonia

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Reform Party (ER)	ALDE	24.3	+1	2
Centre Party (KE)	ALDE	22.4	-1	1
Independent Candidate (Indrek Tarand)	Greens/EFA	13.2	0	1
Pro Patria & Res Publica Union (IRL)	EPP	13.9	0	1
Social Democratic Party (SDE)	S&D	13.6	0	1
Other		12.6		

<b>Total votes</b>	329,766	<b>2014 MEPs</b>	6
<b>Of which valid votes</b>	328,493	<b>Change since 2009</b>	0
<b>Electorate</b>	902,873		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>	36.5%	<b>Male</b>	3
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>	36.4%	<b>Female</b>	3









## Finland

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 National Coalition Party (Kok)	EPP	22.6	0	3
 Center Party of Finland (Kesk)	ALDE	19.7	0	3
 Finns Party	ECR	12.9	+1	2
 Social Democratic Party of Finland	S&D	12.3	0	2
 Green League (Vihr)	Greens/EFA	9.3	-1	1
 Left Alliance (Vas)	GUE/NGL	9.3	+1	1
 Swedish People's Party in Finland (SFP/RKP)	ALDE	6.7	0	1
Other		7.2		
<b>Total votes</b>		1,738,037	<b>2014 MEPs</b> 13	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		1,728,294	<b>Change since 2009</b> 0	
<b>Electorate</b>		4,440,297		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		39.1%	<b>Male</b> 6	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		38.9%	<b>Female</b> 7	



## France

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 National Front	IND/NI	25.0	+21	24
 Union for a Popular Movement (UMP)	EPP	20.8	-9	20
 Socialist Party (PD) + Radical Party of the Left (PRG)	S&D	14.0	-1	13
 The Alternative / The Europeans (UDI/MoDem)	ALDE	9.9	-4	7
 Europe Ecology - The Greens (EELV)	Greens/EFA	8.9	-8	6
 Left Front (FDG) + Overseas Union	GUE/NGL	6.6	-1	4
Other		14.8		
<b>Total votes</b>		19,753,140	<b>2014 MEPs</b> 74	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		18,955,636	<b>Change since 2009</b> +2	
<b>Electorate</b>		46,555,253		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		42.4%	<b>Male</b> 42	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		40.7%	<b>Female</b> 32	



## Germany

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Christian Democratic Union (CDU)	EPP	30.0	-5	29
Social Democratic Party (SPD)	S&D	27.3	+4	27
Alliance '90 / The Greens (Grüne)	Greens/EFA	10.7	-3	11
The Left (Linke)	GUE/NGL	7.4	-1	7
Alternative for Germany	Other	7.0	+7	7
Christian Social Union (CSU)	EPP	5.3	-3	5
Free Democratic Party (FDP) - The Liberals	ALDE	3.4	-9	3
Free Voters (FW)	ALDE	1.5	+1	1
Pirate Party	Greens/EFA	1.4	+1	1
Human Environment Animal Welfare (MUT)	Other	1.2	+1	1
National Democratic Party of Germany (NPD)	Other	1.0	+1	1
Family Party of Germany	ECR	0.7	+1	1
Ecological Democratic Party (ODP)	Other	0.6	+1	1
The Party	Other	0.6	+1	1
Other		1.9		
<b>Total votes</b>		29,836,916	<b>2014 MEPs</b> 96	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		29,340,700	<b>Change since 2009</b> -3	
<b>Electorate</b>		62,004,092		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		48.1%	<b>Male</b> 63	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		47.3%	<b>Female</b> 33	










## Greece

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Coalition of the Radical Left - Unitary Social Front (Syriza)	GUE/NGL	26.6	+5	6
New Democracy (ND)	EPP	22.7	-3	5
Golden Dawn (XA)	Others	9.4	+3	3
Olive Tree - Democratic Alignment (PASOK + DG + ID)	S&D	8.0	-6	2
The River (To potami)	S&D	6.6	+2	2
Communist Party of Greece (KKE)	GUE/NGL	6.1	0	2
Independent Greeks	ECR	3.5	+1	1
Other		17.1		
<b>Total votes</b>		5,905,162	<b>2014 MEPs</b> 21	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		5,529,226	<b>Change since 2009</b> -1	
<b>Electorate</b>		9,893,051		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		59.7%	<b>Male</b> 16	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		55.9%	<b>Female</b> 5	










## Hungary

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Union	EPP	51.5	-2	12
 Jobbik - Movement or a Better Hungary	IND/NI	14.7	0	3
 Hungarian Socialist Party (MSZP)	S&D	10.9	-2	2
 Democratic Coalition (DK)	S&D	9.8	+2	2
 Together 2014	Greens/EFA	7.2	+1	1
 Politics Can Be Different (LMP)	Greens/EFA	5.0	+1	1
 Other		0.9		
<b>Total votes</b>		2,329,304	<b>2014 MEPs</b> 21	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		2,319,493	<b>Change since 2009</b> -1	
<b>Electorate</b>		8,041,386		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		29.0%	<b>Male</b> 17	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		28.8%	<b>Female</b> 4	











## Ireland

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 Independents	S&D/ALDE/Oth.	24.0	+2	3
 Fine Gael	EPP	22.0	0	4
 Fianna Fáil	ALDE	22.0	-2	1
 Sinn Féin	GUE/NGL	17.0	+3	3
 Other		15.0		
<b>Total votes</b>		1,701,942	<b>2014 MEPs</b> 11	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		1,656,518	<b>Change since 2009</b> -1	
<b>Electorate</b>		3,245,348		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		52.4%	<b>Male</b> 5	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		51.0%	<b>Female</b> 6	



## Italy

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 Democratic Party (PD)	S&D	40.8	+10	31
 Five Star Movement (M5S)	Others	21.2	+17	17
 Forza Italia (FI)	EPP	16.8	-16	13
 Northern League (LN)	EFD	6.2	-4	5
 New Centre-Right (NCD) + Union of Christian and Centre Democrats (UDC)	EPP	4.4	-2	3
 Tsipras List - Another Europe	GUE/NGL	4.0	+3	3
 South Tyrolean People's Party (SVP)	EPP	0.5	0	1
 Other		6.2		
<b>Total votes</b>		28,908,004	<b>2014 MEPs</b> 73	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		27,371,747	<b>Change since 2009</b> +1	
<b>Electorate</b>		49,256,169		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		58.7%	<b>Male</b> 43	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		55.6%	<b>Female</b> 30	



## Latvia

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Unity (V)	EPP	46.2	+1	4
National Alliance (VL + TB/LNKK)	ECR	14.3	0	1
Harmony (Saskaņas SDP)	S&D	13.0	-1	1
Union of Farmers and Greens (ZZS)	Others	8.3	+1	1
For Human Rights in United Latvia (PCTVL)	Greens/EFA	6.4	0	1
Other		11.9		
<b>Total votes</b>		445,493	<b>2014 MEPs</b> 8	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		440,288	<b>Change since 2009</b> 0	
<b>Electorate</b>		1,472,462		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		30.3%	<b>Male</b> 5	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		29.9%	<b>Female</b> 3	



## Lithuania

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Homeland Union - Lithuanian Christian Democrats (TS-LKD)	EPP	17.4	-2	2
Social Democratic Party of Lithuania (LSDP)	S&D	17.3	-1	2
Liberal's Movement of the Republic of Lithuania (LRLS)	ALDE	16.5	+1	2
Order and Justice (TT)	EFD	14.3	0	2
Labour Party (DP)	ALDE	12.8	0	1
Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania (LLRA/AWPL)	ECR	8.1	0	1
Union of Greens and Farmers (ZZS)	Others	6.6	+1	1
Other		7.0		
<b>Total votes</b>		1,210,073	<b>2014 MEPs</b> 11	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		1,142,946	<b>Change since 2009</b> -1	
<b>Electorate</b>		2,557,950		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		47.3%	<b>Male</b> 10	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		44.7%	<b>Female</b> 1	





## Luxembourg

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Christian Social People's Party (CSV)	EPP	37.7	0	3
The Greens	Greens/EFA	15.0	0	1
Democratic Party (DP)	ALDE	14.8	0	1
Socialist Worker's Party (LSAP)	S&D	11.8	0	1
Other		20.8		
<b>Total votes</b>		226,218	<b>2014 MEPs</b> 6	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		203,772	<b>Change since 2009</b> 0	
<b>Electorate</b>		264,433		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		85.5%	<b>Male</b> 4	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		77.1%	<b>Female</b> 2	












## Malta

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 Labour Party (PL)	S&D	53.4	0	3
 Nationalist Party (PN)	EPP	40.0	+1	3
Other		6.6		
<b>Total votes</b>		257,588	<b>2014 MEPs</b>	6
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		251,851	<b>Change since 2009</b>	+1
<b>Electorate</b>		344,356		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		74.8%	<b>Male</b>	4
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		73.1%	<b>Female</b>	2








## Netherlands

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 Democrats 66 (D66)	ALDE	15.4	+1	4
 Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA)	EPP	15.0	0	5
 Party for Freedom (PVV)	IND/NI	13.3	0	4
 People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)	ALDE	12.0	0	3
 Socialist Party (SP)	GUE/NGL	9.6	0	2
 Labour Party (PvdA)	S&D	9.4	0	3
 GreenLeft (GL)	Greens/EFA	6.9	-1	2
 Christian Union (CU) + Reformed Political Party (SGP)	ECR/EFD	6.8	0	2
 Party for the Animals (PvdD)	Others	4.2	+1	1
Other		7.4		
<b>Total votes</b>		4,782,251	<b>2014 MEPs</b>	26
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		4,753,746	<b>Change since 2009</b>	+1
<b>Electorate</b>		12,815,496		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		37.3%	<b>Male</b>	13
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		37.1%	<b>Female</b>	13








## Poland

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 Civic Platform (PO)	EPP	32.1	-6	19
 Law and Justice (PiS)	ECR	31.8	+4	19
 Democratic Left Alliance + Labour United (SLD-UP)	S&D	9.4	-2	5
 Congress of the New Right (KNP)	Others	7.2	+4	4
 People's Party (PSL)	EPP	6.8	+1	4
Other		12.7		
<b>Total votes</b>		7,297,490	<b>2014 MEPs</b>	51
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		7,069,485	<b>Change since 2009</b>	+1
<b>Electorate</b>		30,636,537		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		23.8%	<b>Male</b>	39
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		23.1%	<b>Female</b>	12









## Portugal

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 Socialist Party (PS)	S&D	34.0	+1	8
 Portugal Alliance - Social Democratic Party (PSD) + Democratic and Social Care - People's Party (CDS-PP)	EPP	30.0	-3	7
 Democratic Unitarian Coalition	GUE/NGL	13.7	+1	3
 Earth Party (MPT)	Others	7.7	+2	2
 Left Bloc (BE)	GUE/NGL	4.9	-2	1
Other		9.7		
<b>Total votes</b>		3,283,549	<b>2014 MEPs</b> 21	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		3,038,093	<b>Change since 2009</b> -1	
<b>Electorate</b>		9,702,035		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		33.8%	<b>Male</b> 13	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		31.3%	<b>Female</b> 8	



## Romania

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
 Social Democratic Party (SPD)	S&D	37.6	+5	16
 Democratic Liberal Party (PDL)	EPP	12.2	-5	5
 National Liberal Party (PNL)	EPP	15.0	+1	6
 Mircea Diaconu	Others	6.8	+1	1
 Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania (UDMR)	EPP	6.3	-1	2
 People's Movement Party (PMP)	EPP	6.2	+2	2
Other		15.9		
<b>Total votes</b>		5,911,794	<b>2014 MEPs</b> 32	
<b>Of which valid votes</b>		5,566,616	<b>Change since 2009</b> -1	
<b>Electorate</b>		18,221,061		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>		32.4%	<b>Male</b> 19	
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>		30.6%	<b>Female</b> 13	



## Slovakia

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Direction - Social Democracy (Smear-SD)	S&D	24.1	-1	4
Christian Democratic Movement (KDH)	EPP	13.2	0	2
Slovak Democratic and Christian Union - Democratic Party (SDKU-DS)	EPP	7.8	0	2
Ordinary People and Independent Personalities	ECR	7.5	+1	1
Freedom and Solidarity (SAS)	ALDE	6.7	+1	1
Party of the Hungarian Coalition (SMK-MKP)	EPP	6.5	-1	1
Most-Hid	EPP	5.3	+1	1
NOVA, KDS and Civic Conservative Party	ECR	4.7	+1	1
Other		24.3		

<b>Total votes</b>	576,437	<b>2014 MEPs</b>	13
<b>Of which valid votes</b>	560,603	<b>Change since 2009</b>	0
<b>Electorate</b>	4,414,433		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>	13.1%	<b>Male</b>	10
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>	12.7%	<b>Female</b>	3



## Slovenia

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS)	EPP	24.9	+1	3
Coalition: New Slovenia - Christian People's Party (NSi), Slovenian People's Party (SLS)	EPP	16.6	+1	2
I Believe! (Dr Ignor Soltes List)	Others	10.5	+1	1
Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia (DeSUS)	ALDE	8.1	+1	1
Social Democrats (SD)	S&D	8.0	-1	1
Other		31.9		

<b>Total votes</b>	412,851	<b>2014 MEPs</b>	8
<b>Of which valid votes</b>	395,047	<b>Change since 2009</b>	+1
<b>Electorate</b>	1,710,856		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>	24.1%	<b>Male</b>	5
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>	23.1%	<b>Female</b>	3



## Spain

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
People's Party (PP)	EPP	26.1	-7	16
Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE)	S&D	23.0	-7	14
United Left (IU)	Greens/GUE	10.0	+4	6
We Can (Podemos)	Others	8.0	+5	5
Union, Progress and Democracy (UPyD)	IND/NI	6.5	+3	4
Coalition for Europe	EPP/ALDE	5.4	+1	3
Left for the Right to Decide (EPDD) - Coalition of Republican Left of Catalonia (ERC) + New Left of Catalonia (NECat)	Greens/EFA	4.0	+2	2
Citizens Party (C's)	Others	3.2	+2	2
The Peoples Decide (LPD)	Greens/EFA	2.1	+1	1
European Spring (PE)	Greens/EFA	1.9	+1	1
Other		9.9		
<b>Total votes</b>	7,291,496		<b>2014 MEPs</b>	54
<b>Of which valid votes</b>	7,069,485		<b>Change since 2009</b>	+4
<b>Electorate</b>	30,636,537			
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>	23.8%		<b>Male</b>	32
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>	23.1%		<b>Female</b>	22



## Sweden

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
Social Democratic Party (S)	S&D	24.2	0	5
Green Party (MP)	Greens/EFA	15.4	+2	4
Moderate Party (M)	EPP	13.7	-1	3
Liberal People's Party (FP)	ALDE	9.9	-1	2
Swedish Democrats	Others	9.7	+2	2
Centre Party (C)	ALDE	6.5	0	1
Left Party (V)	GUE/NGL	6.3	0	1
Christian Democrats (KD)	EPP	5.9	0	1
Feminist Initiative	Others	5.5	+1	1
Other		3.0		
<b>Total votes</b>	3,758,951		<b>2014 MEPs</b>	20
<b>Of which valid votes</b>	3,716,778		<b>Change since 2009</b>	+2
<b>Electorate</b>	7,359,962			
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>	51.1%		<b>Male</b>	10
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>	50.5%		<b>Female</b>	10



## United Kingdom

Party	EP Group	% vote	MEPs	
			+/-	total
UKIP	EFD	26.6	+11	24
Labour	S&D	24.4	+7	20
Conservative	ECR	23.0	-7	19
Greens	Greens/EFA	7.6	+1	3
Liberal Democrat	ALDE	6.6	-10	1
SNP	Greens/EFA	2.4	0	2
Sinn Fein	GUE/NGL	1.0	0	1
DUP	IND/NI	1.0	0	1
Plaid Cymru	Greens/EFA	0.7	0	1
UUP	ECR	0.5	0	1
Other		6.2		

<b>Total votes</b>	16,545,761	<b>2014 MEPs</b>	73
<b>Of which valid votes</b>	16,454,949	<b>Change since 2009</b>	+1
<b>Electorate</b>	46,481,532		
<b>Turnout based on total votes</b>	35.6%	<b>Male</b>	43
<b>Turnout based on valid votes only</b>	35.4%	<b>Female</b>	30