



# The 2024 general election

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# Introduction

This report is a statistical review of the 2024 UK general election, prepared for the first post-election meeting of the Trade Unionist and Socialist Coalition (TUSC) all-Britain steering committee held on July 17th.

Its purpose is to set the context for a discussion on both the TUSC general election campaign – including the work before the election to prepare for a working class challenge at the polls – and what the tasks are now for the battle to build a new, mass vehicle to politically represent the interests of the working class. Because the one thing that is absolutely clear from the outcome of July 4th – as it was before – is that they won't find representation in the new government now occupying Downing Street.

## The battle of narratives

That the July 4th general election was an historic moment is now a commonplace in media commentary. But what exactly is 'historic' about it is being consciously blurred.

In December 2019 the capitalist media immediately established the narrative – continued to this day – that Labour's result under Jeremy Corbyn was 'the worst since 1935'. In terms of seats won – 154 in 1935 and 202 in 2019 – the argument appeared irrefutable. The narrative now is that Starmer has achieved 'the best ever' result by his break with Corbynism's policies and personnel.

Both narratives serve the same purpose. To try and undermine the idea, given promise by the possibilities that Corbyn's period as Labour leader raised, that the working class could have its own party to represent it in its struggle with the interests of capitalism and that system's political agents.

But both narratives are profoundly false. Factually, by making seat numbers the only metric; in assessing the balance of social forces revealed by the two elections – 2019 and today; and in understanding what July's outcome will mean for the events ahead, including the struggle for a new, mass, workers' party.

## Key election statistics

That is why this report is structured in the way that it is. The first section comprises of tables showing, firstly, the shallow social base of the new government. And, more widely, the political institutions of capitalism, in a secular trend of growing alienation since the 1990s creation of New Labour and the removal of the element of working class political representation that existed within the Labour Party previously.

The turnout projected for July 4th was the only the second time, after 2001, that participation in a general election had fallen to below 60% of registered voters since December 1918, when soldiers were demobilising from the trenches of world war one. ('Projected' turnout, as the final verified figures will not be released by the House of Commons Library until mid-July).

Of those who did turn out the combined share of the vote won by the two main parties of the capitalist establishment – the Conservatives and Sir Keir's Tony Blair-style New Labour – was

57.4%. Never before, since the Labour Party first contested a majority of seats in the 1918 election, has the combined share for Labour and the Tories been so low.

Labour's share of the vote rose (by 1.6% to 33.7%) over the figure (32.1%) recorded under Jeremy Corbyn in the 2019 election – 'hurrah!' says The Guardian, the Blairite Newsnight 'experts', and other unserious defenders of capitalism. But the absolute number of people who voted for Starmer's Labour fell, to 9.7 million, even from the 2019 figure of 10.27 million; never mind the 12.88 million people who voted for Corbyn's manifesto in 2017.

And Starmer's Labour won the support of just 20.1% of registered voters on July 4th. No administration since the introduction of universal (male) suffrage in 1918 has ever governed with the support of a lower share of the total electorate.

All these factors, illuminated in the first four tables in the report, raise the central question. Can this be a stable social base for the coming second age of austerity, privatisation, war and climate crisis retreats that the Starmer government will attempt to impose on us?

## **Building a workers' alternative**

Other tables in the first section put the vote for Reform on July 4th in its context – a portentous development but one that also needs to be put in perspective – and record the historic shift away from Labour by workers and others from a Muslim background (Table Six, on page 9).

As stated Labour's absolute vote was down on July 4th to 9.7 million, from the 10.27 million won under Jeremy Corbyn in 2019, a fall of five percent. But in the 92 constituencies where more than a tenth of the population identified as Muslim, Labour's vote fell from 2.41 million to 1.59 million, a drop of 821,466, or 34%. If that had been a uniform trend, that would have meant a fall in Labour's vote of well over three million.

But that is the point. As the acquiescence with Israel's war on the Palestinians shows, following the lead of the US administration, Starmer's Labour serves completely the interests of the capitalist system, in this case the requirements of the international power relations that keep the system in place. It isn't just Muslims who have protested over Gaza and nor is the discontent with Starmer's Labour of workers from a Muslim background limited to that. But at this moment they are ahead of other sections of the working class in their majority, which explains the differential in the overall vote, the victory of the four independents in Dewsbury & Batley, Birmingham, Leicester and Blackburn (see page 19) – alongside Jeremy Corbyn in Islington North – and the disproportion in the votes won by Workers Party of Britain candidates (ranging from 29.3% to 0.2%) between the different constituencies in which they stood (see Table Eight on page 21).

But this situation will not continue indefinitely, as the experience of Starmer's Labour in power unfolds and discontent grows amongst ever-wider layers. And it is for that period that we need to prepare, to step up the efforts to build a new, mass workers party that can unite all sections of our class. And that provides the context for the discussion of the role that TUSC could play in that truly historic process. ■



# Alienation from establishment politics

Below are some tables charting different aspects of the growing alienation from the political institutions of capitalism in the period since the 1990s creation of New Labour and the removal of the element of working class political representation that had existed within the Labour Party.

The first table records the size of the registered electorate and election turnouts – both absolute and percentage turnouts – since the 1951 general election, when 82.6% of the registered electorate voted, and 96.8% of them voted either Labour or Conservative. This was the apogee election of the class-based two-party competition between Labour and the Conservatives that, although in secular decline as the long post-war upswing turned into its opposite, took a qualitative turn from the 1990s, only partly interrupted by the ‘Corbyn elections’ of 2017 and 2019.

The two tables that follow provide further evidence of the theme, putting the 2024 result in its historic context. They record the votes won by the Labour Party and the Conservatives. Firstly as a percentage share of the total vote cast for them in each election, separately and combined. Then the absolute votes received as a percentage share of the total registered electorate, illuminating the depth or otherwise of the social base that the two main establishment parties have rested on – and what the situation is for what lies ahead.

**Table One – The UK electorate and election turnouts**

<b>Election year</b>	<b>UK electorate (m)</b>	<b>% turnout</b>	<b>Number voting (m)</b>
1951	34.92	82.6%	28.60
1955	35.12	76.8%	26.76
1959	35.40	78.7%	27.86
1964	35.89	77.1%	27.66
1966	36.29	75.8%	27.26
1970	39.62	72.0%	28.34
1974 (Feb)	40.25	78.8%	31.34
1974 (Oct)	40.11	72.8%	29.19
1979	41.57	76.0%	31.22
1983	42.70	72.7%	30.67
1987	43.67	75.3%	32.53
1992	43.72	77.7%	33.61
1997	44.20	71.4%	31.29
2001	44.54	59.4%	26.37
2005	44.18	61.4%	27.15
2010	45.42	65.1%	29.69
2015	44.72	66.2%	30.70
2017	46.15	68.8%	32.20
2019	47.07	67.3%	32.01
2024	48.21	59.7%	28.80

**Table Two – The share of the vote won by the Conservatives and Labour and their percentages combined**

<b>Election year</b>	<b>Con</b>	<b>Lab</b>	<b>% combined</b>
1951	48.0%	48.8%	96.8%
1955	49.7%	46.4%	96.1%
1959	49.4%	43.8%	93.2%
1964	43.4%	44.1%	87.5%
1966	41.9%	48.0%	89.9%
1970	46.4%	43.1%	89.5%
1974 (Feb)	37.9%	37.2%	75.1%
1974 (Oct)	35.8%	39.3%	75.1%
1979	43.9%	36.9%	80.8%
1983	42.4%	27.6%	70.0%
1987	42.3%	30.8%	73.1%
1992	41.9%	34.4%	76.3%
1997	30.7%	43.2%	73.9%
2001	31.6%	40.7%	72.3%
2005	32.4%	35.2%	67.6%
2010	36.1%	29.0%	65.1%
2015	36.8%	30.4%	67.2%
2017	42.3%	40.0%	82.3%
2019	43.6%	32.1%	75.7%
2024	23.7%	33.7%	57.4%

**Table Three – The actual votes (in millions) won by Conservatives and Labour, and what they each were as a percentage of the total registered electorate**

<b>Election year</b>	<b>Con vote</b>	<b>% of electorate</b>	<b>Lab vote</b>	<b>% of electorate</b>
1951	13.72	39.3%	13.95	39.9%
1955	13.31	37.9%	12.41	35.3%
1959	13.75	38.8%	12.22	34.5%
1964	12.00	33.4%	12.21	34.0%
1966	11.42	31.5%	13.10	36.1%
1970	13.15	33.2%	12.21	30.8%
1974 (Feb)	11.87	29.5%	11.65	28.9%
1974 (Oct)	10.46	26.0%	11.46	28.5%
1979	13.70	32.9%	11.53	27.7%
1983	13.01	30.5%	8.46	19.8%
1987	13.76	31.5%	10.03	23.0%
1992	14.09	32.2%	11.56	26.4%
1997	9.60	21.7%	13.52	30.6%
2001	8.34	18.7%	10.72	24.1%
2005	8.78	19.9%	9.55	21.6%
2010	10.70	23.6%	8.61	18.9%
2015	11.30	25.3%	9.35	20.9%
2017	13.64	29.5%	12.88	27.9%
2019	13.97	29.7%	10.27	21.8%
2024	6.83	14.2%	9.70	20.1%



## Labour's vote in context

In December 2019 the establishment media immediately established the narrative – continued to this day – that Labour's result under Jeremy Corbyn was 'the worst since 1935'. In terms of seats won – 154 in 1935 and 202 in 2019 – the argument appeared irrefutable. The narrative now will be that Starmer has achieved 'the best ever' result by his break with Corbynism's policies and personnel. But both narratives are profoundly false in assessing the balance of social forces revealed by the two elections – 2019 and today (and 1935 for that matter) – and what it will mean for the events ahead.

The table below records the votes won by the Labour Party in general elections since 1935 (to allow for swing comparators with the following, seminal, election of 1945). Firstly there is the absolute vote won; then that as a percentage share of the total vote. Then the absolute vote as a percentage share of the total registered electorate – the social base indicator. And lastly the change in Labour's vote from one election to the next, in absolute terms, and as an increase or decrease in the percentage share of the vote – the 'swing comparator'.

**Table Four – Labour's 2024 vote in context**

Election	Lab vote (m)	% vote	% of electorate	Votes +/-	% change
1935	8.33	38.0%	28.2%	–	–
1945	11.97	48.0%	35.5%	+ 3.64m	+ 10.3%
1950	13.27	46.1%	38.5%	+ 1.30m	– 1.9%
1951	13.95	48.8%	39.9%	+ 0.68m	+ 2.7%
1955	12.41	46.4%	35.3%	– 1.54m	– 2.4%
1959	12.22	43.8%	34.5%	– 0.19m	– 2.6%
1964	12.21	44.1%	34.0%	– 0.01m	+ 0.3%
1966	13.10	48.0%	36.1%	+ 0.89m	+ 3.9%
1970	12.21	43.1%	30.8%	– 0.89m	– 4.9%
1974 (Feb)	11.65	37.2%	28.9%	– 0.56m	– 5.9%
1974 (Oct)	11.46	39.3%	28.5%	– 0.19m	+ 2.1%
1979	11.53	36.9%	27.7%	+ 0.07m	– 2.4%
1983	8.46	27.6%	19.8%	– 3.07m	– 9.3%
1987	10.03	30.8%	23.0%	+ 1.57m	+ 3.2%
1992	11.56	34.4%	26.4%	+ 1.53m	+ 3.6%
1997	13.52	43.2%	30.6%	+ 1.96m	+ 8.8%
2001	10.72	40.7%	24.1%	– 2.80m	– 2.5%
2005	9.55	35.2%	21.6%	– 1.17m	– 5.5%
2010	8.61	29.0%	18.9%	– 0.94m	– 6.2%
2015	9.35	30.4%	20.9%	+ 0.74m	+ 1.4%
2017	12.88	40.0%	27.9%	+ 3.53m	+ 9.6%
2019	10.27	32.1%	21.8%	– 2.61m	– 7.9%
2024	9.70	33.7%	20.1%	– 0.57m	+ 1.6%



## The electoral history of Reform & UKIP

The table below puts the Reform vote on July 4th in the context of the previous performance of its predecessor parties in all-UK elections since the 1990s – the Brexit Party (in the June 2019 European Union parliament elections and the 2019 general election), the UK Independence Party (UKIP), and the Referendum Party in 1997.

Also included are the votes for the British National Party (BNP) during this period. The rise of the BNP was met by the capitalist establishment, in the run-up to the 2009 Euro elections in particular, by bolstering UKIP, led from 2006 by Nigel Farage.

The column for the number of seats contested in each election is necessary to weight both the total number of votes won and the percentage of the total votes cast. From 1999 EU elections in the UK were conducted in twelve multi-member constituencies, with nine regional constituencies in England, plus Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

**Table Five – The votes won by Reform and its predecessor parties (and the BNP), both in absolute terms and as a percentage of the votes cast in each election**

Year	Election	Party	Seats fought	Votes won	% total vote
1997	General election	Referendum Party	547 (84%)	811,849	2.6%
		UKIP	193 (30%)	105,722	0.3%
		BNP	57 (9%)	35,832	0.1%
1999	EU elections	UKIP	11 (92%)	696,057	6.5%
		BNP	11 (92%)	102,647	1.0%
2001	General election	UKIP	428 (66%)	390,563	1.5%
		BNP	33 (5%)	47,129	0.2%
2004	EU elections	UKIP	11 (92%)	2,650,768	15.6%
		BNP	11 (92%)	808,201	4.8%
2005	General election	UKIP	496 (77%)	605,973	2.2%
		BNP	119 (18%)	192,745	0.7%
2009	EU elections	UKIP	11 (92%)	2,498,226	16.0%
		BNP	11 (92%)	943,598	6.2%
2010	General election	UKIP	558 (86%)	919,546	3.1%
		BNP	338 (52%)	564,331	1.9%
2014	EU elections	UKIP	12 (100%)	4,376,635	26.6%
		BNP	11 (92%)	179,694	1.1%
2015	General election	UKIP	624 (96%)	3,881,099	12.6%
2017	General election	UKIP	378 (58%)	594,068	1.8%
2019	EU elections	Brexit Party	11 (92%)	5,248,533	30.5%
		UKIP	12 (100%)	544,463	3.2%
2019	General election	Brexit Party	275 (42%)	644,257	2.0%
		UKIP	44 (7%)	22,817	0.1%
2024	General election	Reform	609 (94%)	4,114,287	14.3%





## The Muslim vote on July 4th

The table below looks at the votes in the 92 constituencies where workers and others from a Muslim background make up ten percent or more of the electorate.

In the May 2024 local elections that preceded the July 4th poll Labour recorded an 18% drop in its vote in areas where more than a fifth of the population identified as Muslim, according to a survey conducted by researchers at Southampton University, attributed to opposition to its stance on the war against the Palestinians following the events of October 2023. The table below attempts to assess the impact at the general election by comparing Labour's absolute vote in 2024 with that in 2019, although of course the size of the Muslim electorate in each seat was only one variable.

The 2019 figures are also 'nominal' extrapolations from the results then for constituencies which have only come into being in 2024, taking into account any new boundaries, and published by the House of Commons Library. Seventy-seven of the 92 seats would have been won by Labour in 2019 while the 15 constituencies indicated by asterisk would have been won by the Conservatives. The final column records the fall in Labour's absolute vote in July 2024 compared to its 2019 vote, a uniform phenomenon except for two of the constituencies listed, Pendle & Clitheroe (an increase of 78 in Labour's vote), and the Cities of London & Westminster (plus 258).

Labour's absolute vote was down on July 4th to 9.70 million, from the 10.27 million won under Jeremy Corbyn in 2019, a fall of five percent. But in the 92 seats below, Labour's vote fell from 2.41 million to 1.59 million, a drop of 821,466, or 34%.

**Table Six – Labour's vote in the 92 constituencies where ten percent or more of the electorate are from a Muslim background**

	Constituency Name	Muslim electorate (%)	Labour's 2019 vote	Labour's 2024 vote	Change on 2019
1	Bradford West	49,503 (54%)	33,736	11,724	<b>22,012</b>
2	Birmingham Hall Green & Moseley	44,597 (49%)	34,297	12,798	<b>21,499</b>
3	East Ham	42,606 (43%)	36,748	19,570	<b>17,178</b>
4	Blackburn	36,470 (42%)	28,798	10,386	<b>18,412</b>
5	Birmingham Ladywood	49,807 (42%)	36,964	15,558	<b>21,406</b>
6	Bethnal Green & Stepney	41,390 (40%)	37,720	15,896	<b>21,824</b>
7	Dewsbury & Batley	31,825 (39%)	27,241	8,707	<b>18,534</b>
8	Bradford East	35,046 (39%)	27,105	14,098	<b>13,007</b>
9	Birmingham Perry Barr	35,952 (38%)	31,907	12,796	<b>19,111</b>
10	Birmingham Yardley	32,034 (37%)	24,349	11,275	<b>13,074</b>
11	Ilford South	36,887 (37%)	30,246	16,537	<b>13,709</b>
12	Birmingham Hodge Hill & Solihull North	29,868 (33%)	24,744	10,655	<b>14,089</b>
13	Leicester South	29,757 (31%)	32,396	13,760	<b>18,636</b>
14	Poplar & Limehouse	33,949 (30%)	31,176	18,535	<b>12,641</b>
15	Oldham West, Chadderton & Royton	23,848 (28%)	24,579	14,091	<b>10,488</b>

16	Manchester Rusholme	25,121 (27%)	31,554	15,054	<b>16,500</b>
17	Stratford & Bow	28,980 (27%)	33,368	19,145	<b>14,223</b>
18	Slough	28,589 (27%)	26,790	14,666	<b>12,124</b>
19	Luton North	24,718 (27%)	24,015	14,677	<b>9,338</b>
20	Ilford North	25,743 (27%)	28,024	15,647	<b>12,377</b>
21	Luton South & South Bedfordshire	25,028 (26%)	21,942	13,593	<b>8,349</b>
22	Rochdale	21,273 (26%)	21,379	13,027	<b>8,352</b>
23	Gorton & Denton	21,018 (24%)	30,814	18,555	<b>12,259</b>
24	Barking	41,390 (24%)	24,996	16,227	<b>8,769</b>
25	Brent East	25,272 (23%)	28,100	19,370	<b>8,730</b>
26	Leicester East	21,919 (22%)	24,563	10,100	<b>14,463</b>
27	West Ham & Beckton	24,137 (22%)	28,585	16,434	<b>12,151</b>
28	Queen's Park & Maida Vale	22,452 (21%)	27,739	20,126	<b>7,613</b>
29	Walthamstow	20,422 (21%)	36,784	27,172	<b>9,612</b>
30	Bolton South & Walkden	20,193 (21%)	24,890	15,093	<b>9,797</b>
31	Edmonton & Winchmore Hill	19,862 (20%)	28,075	20,520	<b>7,555</b>
32	Leyton & Wanstead	18,858 (19%)	30,823	20,755	<b>10,068</b>
33	Walsall & Bloxwich *	17,154 (19%)	20,267	12,514	<b>7,753</b>
34	Huddersfield	16,561 (18%)	25,386	15,101	<b>10,285</b>
35	Hayes & Harlington	16,885 (17%)	24,545	20,405	<b>4,140</b>
36	Ealing North	18,026 (17%)	27,463	20,663	<b>6,800</b>
37	Bradford South	14,447 (17%)	19,110	11,833	<b>7,277</b>
38	Oldham East & Saddleworth	14,896 (17%)	20,088	14,091	<b>5,997</b>
39	Ealing Southall	17,178 (17%)	30,469	23,000	<b>7,469</b>
40	Derby South	15,266 (16%)	21,690	14,503	<b>7,187</b>
41	Burnley *	13,925 (16%)	18,929	12,598	<b>6,331</b>
42	Wycombe *	13,430 (16%)	18,719	16,035	<b>2,684</b>
43	Preston	14,881 (16%)	24,697	14,006	<b>10,691</b>
44	Smethwick	14,792 (16%)	23,339	16,858	<b>6,481</b>
45	Holborn & St Pancras	15,374 (16%)	29,537	18,884	<b>10,653</b>
46	Enfield North	15,313 (15%)	27,103	21,368	<b>5,735</b>
47	Harrow West	14,896 (15%)	26,437	19,833	<b>6,604</b>
48	Feltham & Heston	16,382 (15%)	22,698	16,139	<b>6,559</b>
49	Brent West	17,164 (15%)	25,792	17,258	<b>8,534</b>
50	Brentford & Isleworth	15,526 (15%)	25,978	20,007	<b>5,971</b>
51	Peterborough *	15,414 (15%)	19,622	13,418	<b>6,204</b>
52	Sheffield Brightside & Hillsborough	13,372 (15%)	22,838	16,301	<b>6,537</b>
53	Bolton North East *	13,167 (14%)	21,436	16,166	<b>5,270</b>
54	Ealing Central & Acton	15,733 (14%)	27,707	22,340	<b>5,367</b>
55	Hendon *	15,021 (14%)	18,638	15,855	<b>2,783</b>

56	Halifax	12,249 (14%)	21,819	14,135	<b>7,684</b>
57	Nottingham East	14,232 (14%)	28,278	19,494	<b>8,784</b>
58	Tottenham	15,806 (14%)	35,564	23,066	<b>12,498</b>
59	Manchester Central	13,332 (13%)	26,470	23,066	<b>3,404</b>
60	Harrow East *	12,589 (13%)	19,568	13,786	<b>5,782</b>
61	Pendle & Clitheroe *	11,960 (13%)	16,051	16,129	<b>+78</b>
62	Birmingham Edgbaston	11,885 (13%)	23,858	16,599	<b>7,259</b>
63	Southgate & Wood Green	13,803 (13%)	30,465	23,337	<b>7,128</b>
64	Blackley & Middleton South	11,558 (13%)	22,157	16,864	<b>5,293</b>
65	Keighley & Ilkley *	10,508 (13%)	23,080	16,964	<b>6,116</b>
66	Newcastle upon Tyne Central & West	12,648 (12%)	28,520	18,875	<b>9,645</b>
67	Hyndburn *	9,257 (12%)	17,614	12,186	<b>5,428</b>
68	Croydon West	12,007 (12%)	29,651	20,612	<b>9,039</b>
69	Hackney North & Stoke Newington	11,612 (12%)	35,856	24,355	<b>11,501</b>
70	Dagenham & Rainham	11,255 (12%)	19,676	16,571	<b>3,105</b>
71	Cities of London & Westminster *	13,731 (12%)	15,044	15,302	<b>+258</b>
72	Coventry East	10,579 (11%)	22,238	18,308	<b>3,930</b>
73	Sheffield Central	9,407 (11%)	25,495	16,569	<b>8,926</b>
74	Leeds North East	9,045 (11%)	29,024	23,260	<b>5,764</b>
75	Manchester Withington	9,193 (11%)	33,100	22,066	<b>11,034</b>
76	Birmingham Erdington	11,279 (11%)	20,518	14,774	<b>5,744</b>
77	Chingford & Woodford Green *	10,301 (11%)	24,718	12,524	<b>12,194</b>
78	Middlesbrough & Thornaby East	9,878 (11%)	20,290	16,238	<b>4,052</b>
79	Kensington & Bayswater	13,579 (11%)	21,394	17,025	<b>4,369</b>
80	Mitcham & Morden	11,215 (11%)	29,671	25,085	<b>4,586</b>
81	Hackney South & Shoreditch	10,835 (11%)	35,109	24,724	<b>10,385</b>
82	Watford *	9,556 (10%)	18,985	15,708	<b>3,277</b>
83	Leeds East	9,465 (10%)	20,879	18,610	<b>2,269</b>
84	Hampstead & Highgate	9,892 (10%)	27,338	23,432	<b>3,906</b>
85	Birmingham Selly Oak	9,329 (10%)	26,936	17,371	<b>9,565</b>
86	Sheffield South East	8,786 (10%)	21,923	18,710	<b>3,213</b>
87	Stretford & Urmston	8,831 (10%)	30,195	22,642	<b>7,553</b>
88	Bury North *	8,377 (10%)	24,003	19,625	<b>4,378</b>
89	Streatham & Croydon North	10,125 (10%)	29,704	23,232	<b>6,472</b>
90	Hammersmith & Chiswick	9,987 (10%)	27,051	24,073	<b>2,978</b>
91	Uxbridge & South Ruislip *	9,849 (10%)	18,773	16,599	<b>2,174</b>
92	Islington North	9,681 (10%)	34,603	24,120	<b>10,483</b>
			2,412,553	1,591,759	<b>821,466</b>



# The vote for the Greens

The table on the Greens' performance sets the July 4th vote in the context of their electoral record in all-UK elections since the first election that was contested by the Green Party in 1987, having changed its name from the Ecology Party in 1985.

The Green Party in the UK separated into three parties in 1990 – the Green Party of England and Wales, the Scottish Greens, and the Green Party of Northern Ireland. However, for the purposes of this statistical analysis, the votes of the three parties have been aggregated together.

As with Table Five on the electoral history of Reform and UKIP, the column for the number of seats contested in each election is necessary to weight both the total number of votes won and the percentage of the total votes cast. And note again that from 1999 EU elections in the UK were conducted in twelve multi-member constituencies, with nine regional constituencies in England, plus Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

**Table Seven – The votes won by the Greens in all-UK elections since 1987 in absolute terms and as a percentage of the votes cast in each contest**

Year	Election	Seats fought	Votes won	% total vote
1987	General election	133 (20%)	89,753	0.3%
1989	EU elections	78 (96%)	2,299,287	14.5%
1992	General election	253 (39%)	170,047	0.5%
1994	EU elections	84 (96%)	494,561	3.1%
1997	General election	95 (14%)	63,991	0.2%
1999	EU elections	11 (92%)	625,378	5.8%
2001	General election	145 (22%)	166,477	0.6%
2004	EU elections	12 (100%)	1,033,093	6.3%
2005	General election	201 (31%)	283,518	1.0%
2009	EU elections	12 (100%)	1,319,509	8.4%
2010	General election	334 (51%)	285,616	1.0%
2014	EU elections	12 (100%)	1,255,573	7.6%
2015	General election	575 (88%)	1,157,630	3.8%
2017	General election	457 (70%)	525,665	1.6%
2019	EU elections	12 (100%)	2,023,380	11.8%
2019	General election	497 (76%)	865,697	2.7%
2024	General election	629 (97%)	1,941,227	6.7%



## Timeline: preparing an election challenge

The all-Britain TUSC steering committee first systematically discussed the general election at its meeting in June 2022 (see <https://www.tusc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/475.pdf> for the briefing paper that formed the basis of the discussion then).

At that point we hoped that “before the election, steps towards a new vehicle for working class political representation will have been taken by more authoritative forces than those currently involved in our coalition – primarily from the trade unions or potentially around Jeremy Corbyn himself standing independently of Labour in the general election”. But we also agreed to prepare for a ‘Plan B’ – an election challenge under the TUSC umbrella – if such steps had not been taken.

The meeting in June 2022, attended by all the component organisations of TUSC and including the Workers Party of Britain (in an observer capacity), agreed to organise an autumn ‘twenty-five cities’ tour of public forums around the theme, ‘Enough is Enough – but what do we do at the ballot box?’, to try and kick-start a broader discussion about what to do at the general election. At the same time a seven-month long open process was started to discuss a draft general election core policy platform for the ‘Plan B option’, an election challenge under the TUSC banner.

The 2023 local elections, in which TUSC fielded by far the largest contingent of anti-austerity, working class candidates, was another milestone. This was followed by TUSC supporters in the RMT transport workers’ union winning the support of its annual conference for the union to back Jeremy Corbyn if he stood independently (see <https://www.tusc.org.uk/19429/05-07-2023/rmt-conference-defies-starmer-and-backs-jeremy-corbyn-to-stand-in-the-next-election/>). Unfortunately however this didn’t become the first step to the organisation of a wider campaign against the establishment politicians that it could have been.

Meanwhile TUSC continued its preparations with a series of appeals to discuss the election made to thirty or so different campaign groups and socialist organisations. This culminated in TUSC co-hosting a Convention to Organise a Working Class Challenge at the General Election held on February 3rd this year, in which twelve organisations participated (see the convention report at <https://www.tusc.org.uk/20264/07-02-2024/convention-agrees-plan-for-a-united-general-election-challenge-to-sunak-and-starmer/>).

### Modifying plans after Rochdale

The May 2024 local elections once again confirmed TUSC as the best organised and most inclusive election vehicle for trade unionists, working class community campaigners, anti-war protestors and social movement activists – and socialists from different organisations or none – as outlined in the *2024 TUSC Results Report* (available at <https://www.tusc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/2024-Results-Report.pdf>). Once again there were more independent

socialists appearing on the ballot paper under the TUSC name than the combined total of other left-of-Labour candidates using a different registered party description.

But the situation had changed, after George Galloway's victory in the Rochdale by-election on February 29th. Previously to then, in November 2023 and again in January 2024, the Workers Party representatives attending the TUSC all-Britain steering committee meetings had explained their strategy was to "make a targeted incursion at the next election under our own name" in four or five priority seats, while being "prepared to negotiate if there are clashes" elsewhere. That was consistent with their approach to local elections, only fielding 25 and 11 council candidates in 2021 and 2022 (and none in 2023) compared to over 200 each time for TUSC.

The strategy changed however after Rochdale, to standing as widely as possible with the aim of qualifying for 'Short Money' state funding by winning 150,000 votes. At the same time there was a significant number of people coming forward as candidates in response to Labour's stance on the war on the Palestinians who, having been offered the chance to appear on the ballot paper under the TUSC umbrella – with full control over their own campaign as is the TUSC method – decided not to do so but to use other electoral descriptions, including the 'Independent' marker, instead.

How TUSC should proceed in this situation – with a wide constellation of alternative candidates certain to stand in the election – was the question the steering committee had to address.

### **Time to discuss – but then a 'snap poll'**

From its inception TUSC has been conceived as "contributing to the hard, long-term task of rebuilding political representation" for the working class – in the words of the 2012 RMT AGM resolution that saw the union officially join the TUSC steering committee – not as the finished vehicle. A lever to help develop the self-confidence of the working class that it is an alternative power to the capitalist rulers of society, and that it has the capacity to create and build its own democratic mass workers' party to realise that power politically.

That is why, for example, TUSC had never taken a position to date of a blanket endorsement of the Green Party and its candidates, even in situations where there has been no other candidate standing from outside the 'big three' (sic) parties. Not just because the Greens as a party do not have a socialist ideology – which leaves them with no anchor to resist the pressure to adapt to policies that reflect the interests of the capitalist system – but because they are not a party rooted in or emanating from the organised working class. If a trade union, for example, was to back the Green Party, it would have no means of exercising its weight as a collective organisation of workers within the party structures and subject the party's candidates to its democratic accountability. Individual Greens may play a role but the Green Party itself is not a route to a new, mass democratic workers' party. The same consideration also applied to some of the Independents who were proposing to stand.

In this situation the steering committee meeting on May 15th, with a Workers Party representative present, agreed that TUSC would encourage local workers' organisations to discuss and decide who could best represent their interests in a given seat, while being prepared to negotiate nationally too, for what we all assumed would be an Autumn election.

But then, a week later, Rishi Sunak ventured out into the rain and only a more modest TUSC intervention, with less co-ordination with other forces than had been hoped for, was possible. ■



# The TUSC general election candidates

Below are the results of the Trade Unionist and Socialist Coalition (TUSC) candidates who contested the general election on July 4th. There were a total of 40 candidates standing, with the seats in England presented in a regional breakdown. Between them they polled 12,562 votes, a still very modest performance but with a higher average absolute vote per candidate than in the 2010 and 2015 general elections, in the context of an average five percent or so lower overall turnout.

There were also three council by-elections held on July 4th in which a TUSC candidate stood, in Bristol; Kingswood in South Gloucestershire council (but in the Bristol North East constituency); and Basildon; polling over 5% in one of the contests and 811 votes in total – confirming the established psephological trend that a substantial number of voters vote differently in local elections than they do in parliamentary contests, particularly when they have the chance to vote out a hated government.

To compare TUSC's council election results with the general election performance on July 4th, just nine weeks after the local elections on May 2nd, for the twenty parliamentary seats which included council wards that had TUSC candidates in May, the TUSC vote then has been recorded under the constituency name (with the number of wards contested, out of the constituency total, in parentheses). With the possible exception of the Coventry East constituency, contested by the TUSC national chairperson Dave Nellist, the information provides yet a further illustration of the 'split vote' trend – and emphasises once again the importance of contesting local elections as part of the process of building a working class alternative to the establishment parties.

## Eastern

### Constituency

#### Basildon & Billericay

*TUSC won 772 votes in May (in four of the constituency's nine wards).*

### Candidate's name

Dave Murray

Con 12,905; Lab 12,885; Reform 11,354; LD 2,292; Green 2,123; Brit Dems 373; **TUSC 192 (0.5%)**  
*Votes cast 42,124*

## East Midlands

### Constituency

#### Leicester West

### Candidate's name

Steve Score

Lab 15,798; Con 7,021; Reform 5,666; Green 4,089; LD 2,179; One Leicester 327; **TUSC 317 (0.9%)**  
*Votes cast 30,297*

#### Mansfield

Karen Seymour

Lab 16,048; Con 12,563; Reform 1,326; LD 799; SLP 423, Ind 335; **TUSC 123 (0.3%)**; Ind 85  
*Votes cast 41,087*

#### Northampton South

Katie Simpson

Lab 16,890; Con 12,819; Reform 8,210; LD 3,193; Green 2,398; **TUSC 296 (0.7%)**; Climate 98  
*Votes cast 43,904*

## London

Constituency	Candidate's name	
Croydon West	April Ashley	Lab 20,612; Con 6,386; Green 3,851; LD 3,667; Reform 2,148; WPB 708; TTI 503; <b>TUSC 247 (0.6%)</b> <i>Votes cast 38,122</i>
Ilford South	Andy Walker	Lab 16,537; Ind 9,643; Con 6,142; Green 3,437; Reform 2,329; WPB 1,366; LD 1,340; <b>TUSC 376 (0.9%)</b> <i>Votes cast 41,338</i>
Islington South & Finsbury	Ethan Saunders	Lab 22,946; Green 7,491; LD 4,045; Con 3,584; 3,388; Ind 569, PoW 354; <b>TUSC 215 (0.5%)</b> ; SDP 162 <i>Votes cast 42,754</i>
Southgate & Wood Green	Karl Vidol	Lab 23,337; Con 8,037; Green 5,607; LD 3,925; Reform 3,147; WPB 833; <b>TUSC 785 (1.7%)</b> <i>Votes cast 45,671</i>
Uxbridge & South Ruislip	Gary Harbord	Lab 16,599; Con 16,012; Reform 6,610; Green 4,354; LD 1,752; <b>TUSC 223 (0.5%)</b> ; SDP 200; UKIP 164 <i>Votes cast 45,914</i>
Walthamstow	Nancy Taaffe	Lab 27,172; Green 9,176; Con 1,836; LD 1,736; WPB 1,535; Ind 914; <b>TUSC 561 (1.2%)</b> ; Ind 288; Ind 288 <i>Votes cast 45,859</i>
West Ham & Beckton	Lois Austin	Lab 16,434; Ind 7,180; Green 3,897; Con 3,781; Reform 2,800; LD 1,606; CPA 460; <b>TUSC 190 (0.5%)</b> <i>Votes cast 36,348</i>

## Northern

Constituency	Candidate's name	
Gateshead Central & Whickham <i>TUSC won 373 votes in May (in three of the constituency's eleven wards).</i>	Norman Hall	Lab 18,245; Reform 8,601; LD 4,987; Con 4,628; Green 3,217; <b>TUSC 369 (0.9%)</b> ; Ind 170 <i>Votes cast 40,217</i>

## North West

Constituency	Candidate's name	
Chorley <i>TUSC won 322 votes in May (in four of the constituency's thirteen wards).</i>	Martin Powell-Davies	Speaker 25,238; Green 4,663; Dem for Chor 2,424; ECP 1,007; <b>TUSC 632 (1.9%)</b> <i>Votes cast 33,964</i>
Liverpool Riverside	Roger Bannister	Lab 20,039; Green 5,246; Reform 3,272; LD 1,544; Con 1,155; <b>TUSC 622 (1.9%)</b> ; Lib 256; NHAP 247 <i>Votes cast 32,381</i>
Worsley & Eccles <i>TUSC won 198 votes in May (in one of the constituency's eight wards).</i>	Sally Griffiths	Lab 20,277; Reform 9,186; Con 6,791; Green 3,283; LD 1,851; WPB 466; Ind 448; <b>TUSC 241 (0.6%)</b> <i>Votes cast 42,543</i>

## Southern

Constituency	Candidate's name	
Crawley <i>TUSC won 775 votes in May (in ten of the constituency's fifteen wards).</i>	Robin Burnham	Lab 17,453; Con 12,218; Reform 8,447; Green 2,621; WPB 2,407; LD 2,205; <b>TUSC 153 (0.3%)</b> ; Heritage 138 <i>Votes cast 45,642</i>
Folkestone & Hythe	Momtaz Khanom	Lab 15,020; Con 11,291; Reform 10,685; Green 3,954; LD 1,736; <b>TUSC 249 (0.6%)</b> ; Fair Vote 240; SPGB 71



### Reading Central

*TUSC won 258 votes in May (in five of the constituency's eleven wards).*

Adam Gillman

*Votes cast 45,642*

Lab 21,598; Con 8,961; Green 6,417; LD 3,963; Reform 3,904; Ind 227; **TUSC 221 (0.5%)**

*Votes cast 45,291*

### Southampton Itchen

*TUSC won 563 votes in May (in all eight of the constituency wards).*

Declan Clune

Lab 15,782; Con 9,677; Reform 6,853; Green 2,793; LD 2,684; **TUSC 264 (0.7%)**

*Votes cast 38,053*

### Southampton Test

*TUSC won 1,309 votes in May (in all nine of the constituency wards).*

Maggie Fricker

Lab 15,945; Con 6,612; Reform 5,261; Green 3,594; LD 3,252; WPD 775;

**TUSC 366 (1.0%)**

*Votes cast 35,805*

## South West

### Constituency

#### Bristol North East

*TUSC won 374 votes in May (in four of the constituency's eight wards).*

### Candidate's name

Dan Smart

Labour 19,004; Green 7,837; Con 6,216; Reform 5,418; LD 1,964; Ind 1,029; **TUSC 399 (1.0%)**; SDP 122  
*Votes cast 41,989*

#### Plymouth Sutton & Devonport

*TUSC won 415 votes in May (in seven of the constituency's nine wards).*

Alex Moore

Lab 20,795; Reform 7,467; Con 6,873; Green 3,186; LD 2,441; Ind 619; WPB 311; **TUSC 220 (0.5%)**; SLP 183  
*Votes cast 41,912*

#### South West Devon

*TUSC won 118 votes in May (in five of the constituency's fourteen wards).*

Ben Davy

Con 17,916; Lab 15,804; Reform; 9,361; LD 5,551; Green 2,925; Ind 438; **TUSC 141 (0.3%)**; Heritage 106  
*Votes cast 52,242*

#### Swindon North

*TUSC won 134 votes in May (in two of the constituency's eight wards).*

Scott Hunter

Lab 17,930; Con 13,827; Reform 7,557; Green 2,366; LD 2,086; Ind 260; **TUSC 139 (0.3%)**  
*Votes cast 44,165*

## West Midlands

### Constituency

#### Birmingham Erdington

#### Coventry East

*TUSC won 373 votes in May (in five of the constituency's six wards).*

### Candidate's name

Corinthia Ward

Lab 14,774; Reform 7,755; Con 5,402; Green 2,452; Ind 2,250; LD 1,128; **TUSC 37**  
*Votes cast 33,798*

#### Smethwick

*TUSC won 285 votes in May (in two of the constituency's eight wards).*

Dave Nellist

Lab 18,308; Reform 6,685; Con 6,240; Green 2,730; LD 1,227; WPB 1,027; **TUSC 797 (2.1%)**  
*Votes cast 37,014*

#### Worcester

*TUSC won 207 votes in May (in five of the constituency's twelve wards).*

Ravaldeep Singh Bath

Lab 16,858; Reform 5,670; Con 4,546; Green 2,741; WPB 2,449; Ind 1,322; LD 1,018; Ind 348; **TUSC 163 (0.5%)**  
*Votes cast 35,118*

Mark Davies

Lab 18,622; Con 11,506; Reform 6,723; Green 4,789; LD 3,968; **TUSC 280 (0.6%)**; SDP 130  
*Votes cast 46,018*

## Yorkshire

### Constituency

#### Doncaster North

#### Great Grimsby & Cleethorpes

*TUSC won 414 votes in May (in seven of the constituency's thirteen wards).*

### Candidate's name

Andy Hiles

Lab 16,231; Con 7,105; SDP 1,960; Green 1,778; Brit Dem 1,160; Yorkshire 1,059; LD 1,045; PoW 452; **TUSC 212 (0.7%)**  
*Votes cast 31,002*

Mark Gee

Lab 15,336; Reform 10,533; Con 8,269; Green 1,115; LD 1,036; **TUSC 222 (0.6%)**; SDP 108

### Hull North & Cottingham

*TUSC won 311 votes in May (in three of the constituency's ten wards).*

Mick Whale

*Votes cast 36,619*

Lab 18,480; Reform 7,801; Con 4,897; LD 3,246; Green 2,322; Ind 720; Yorkshire 339; **TUSC 262 (0.7%)**; Ind 161

*Votes cast 38,228*

### Leeds Central & Headingley

*TUSC won 318 votes in May (in three of the constituency's four wards).*

Louie Fulton

Lab 15,853; Green 7,431; LD 2,611; Reform 2,399; Con 2,237; WPB 691; SDP 187; **TUSC 186 (0.6%)**

*Votes cast 31,595*

### Sheffield Central

*TUSC won 561 votes in May (in all four of the constituency wards).*

Izzy France

Lab 16,569; Green 8,283; Con 2,339; LD 2,174; Ind 1,039; WPB 656; **TUSC 409 (1.3%)**; SDP 334

*Votes cast 31,803*

### Sheffield Heeley

*TUSC won 744 votes in May (in all six of the constituency wards).*

Mick Suter

Lab 21,230; Green 5,926; Con 5,242; LD 3,863; SDP 711; WPB 594; Women 482; **TUSC 398 (1.0%)**

*Votes cast 38,446*

## Scotland

**Constituency**  
Aberdeen North

**Candidate's name**

Lucas Grant

SNP 14,533; Lab 12,773; Con 5,881; Reform 3,781; LD 2,583; Green 1,275; Alba 703; Family 352; **TUSC 214 (0.5%)**

*Votes cast 42,095*

**Dundee Central**

Jim McFarlane

SNP 15,544; Lab 14,869; LD 2,402; Reform 2,363; Con 1,569; Alba 813; **TUSC 600 (1.5%)**; Family 357; WPB 192; Ind 139

*Votes cast 38,848*

**Glasgow North East**

Chris Sermanni

Lab 15,639; SNP 11,002; Green 2,471; Reform 2,272; Con 1,182; LD 592; Alba 551; **TUSC 236 (0.7%)**; CPB 146

*Votes cast 34,045*

**Glasgow South**

Brian Smith

Lab 17,696; SNP 13,542; Green 5,554; Reform 1,736; Con 1,617; LD 1,316; **TUSC 473 (1.1%)**; Alba 444

*Votes cast 42,378*

## Wales

**Constituency**  
Cardiff East

**Candidate's name**

John Williams

Lab 15,833; LD 6,736; Reform 4,980; Green 3,916; Con 3,913; PC 3,550; **TUSC 195 (0.5%)**

*Votes cast 39,123*

**Swansea West**

Gareth Bromhall

Lab 14,761; Reform 6,246; LD 4,367; PC 4,105; Con 3,536; Green 2,305; **TUSC 337 (1.0%)**

*Votes cast 35,657*



## The anti-war, anti-cuts independents

Below are the results of 60 individuals who have been identified as anti-war, anti-austerity candidates in this election who appeared on the ballot paper with the description of 'Independent' on July 4th.

In previous elections – in local council contests especially – TUSC has compiled lists of candidates standing outside of our coalition that we would still urge voters to support. In this election, however, called on a 'snap' basis, and with a record 459 independent candidates standing, it has not been possible to produce a comprehensive list. But on the basis of information published by various left-wing groups, the candidates below can probably be properly listed as standing against the war on the Palestinians and the austerity agenda of the establishment parties.

The table is ordered on the percentage share of the vote won by the Independent candidate, named alongside the constituency. An entry in the final column indicates that the constituency is ranked in the list of 92 seats in Britain where workers and others from a Muslim background make up ten percent or more the electorate (see Table Six on page 9), with the size of that electorate given and its percentage weight within the constituency.

	Constituency	Candidate	Vote (%)	Muslim electorate (over 10%)
1	<b>Islington North</b>	Jeremy Corbyn	<b>24,120 (49.2%)</b>	9,681 (10%)
2	<b>Dewsbury &amp; Batley</b>	Iqbal Mohamed	<b>15,641 (41.1%)</b>	31,825 (39%)
3	<b>Birmingham Perry Barr</b>	Ayoub Khan	<b>13,303 (35.5%)</b>	35,952 (38%)
4	<b>Leicester South</b>	Shockat Adam	<b>14,739 (35.2%)</b>	29,757 (31%)
5	<b>Birmingham Ladywood</b>	Akhmed Yakoob	<b>12,137 (33.2%)</b>	49,807 (42%)
6	<b>Iford North</b>	Leanne Mohamad	<b>15,119 (32.2%)</b>	25,743 (27%)
7	<b>Bethnal Green &amp; Stepney</b>	Ajmal Masroor	<b>14,207 (30.5%)</b>	41,390 (40%)
8	<b>Blackburn</b>	Adnan Hussain	<b>10,518 (27.0%)</b>	36,470 (42%)
9	<b>Chingford &amp; Woodford Green</b>	Faiza Shaheen	<b>12,445 (25.7%)</b>	10,301 (11%)
10	<b>Preston</b>	Michael Lavalette	<b>8,715 (21.8%)</b>	14,881 (16%)
11	<b>Walsall &amp; Bloxwich</b>	Aftab Nawaz	<b>7,600 (20.4%)</b>	17,154 (19%)
12	<b>West Ham &amp; Beckton</b>	Sophia Naqvi	<b>7,180 (19.8%)</b>	24,137 (22%)
13	<b>Holborn St Pancras</b>	Andrew Feinstein	<b>7,312 (18.9%)</b>	15,374 (16%)
14	<b>East Ham</b>	Tahir Mirza	<b>6,707 (17.7%)</b>	42,606 (43%)
15	<b>Birmingham Hall Green &amp; Moseley</b>	Mohammad Hafeez	<b>6,159 (14.8%)</b>	44,597 (49%)
16	<b>Leicester East</b>	Claudia Webbe	<b>5,532 (11.8%)</b>	21,919 (22%)
17	<b>Heywood &amp; Middleton North</b>	Chris Furlong	<b>4,349 (11.7%)</b>	
18	<b>Leyton &amp; Wanstead</b>	Shanell Johnson	<b>4,173 (9.5%)</b>	18,858 (19%)
19	<b>Harrow West</b>	Pamela Fitzpatrick	<b>4,120 (9.1%)</b>	14,896 (15%)
20	<b>Birmingham Edgbaston</b>	Ammar Waraich	<b>3,336 (8.9%)</b>	11,885 (13%)
21	<b>Newcastle Central &amp; West</b>	Yvonne Ridley	<b>3,627 (8.8%)</b>	12,648 (12%)

	Constituency	Candidate	Vote (%)	Muslim electorate (over 10%)
22	<b>Sheffield Brightside &amp; Hillsborough</b>	Maxine Bowler *	<b>2,537 (8.0%)</b>	13,372 (15%)
23	<b>Sittingbourne &amp; Sheppey</b>	Mike Baldock	<b>3,238 (7.9%)</b>	
24	<b>Liverpool Garston</b>	Sam Gorst	<b>3,294 (7.8%)</b>	
25	<b>Birmingham Selly Oak</b>	Kamel Hawwash	<b>2,842 (7.4%)</b>	9,329 (10%)
26	<b>Hove &amp; Portslade</b>	Tanushka Marah	<b>3,048 (5.9%)</b>	
27	<b>Tottenham</b>	Nandita Lal	<b>2,348 (5.8%)</b>	15,806 (14%)
28	<b>Newport East</b>	Pippa Bartolotti	<b>1,802 (4.7%)</b>	
29	<b>Kensington &amp; Bayswater</b>	Emma Dent Coad	<b>1,824 (4.4%)</b>	13,579 (11%)
30	<b>Wycombe</b>	Ajaz Rehman	<b>1,913 (4.3%)</b>	13,430 (16%)
31	<b>Stratford &amp; Bow</b>	Fiona Lali *	<b>1,791 (4.1%)</b>	28,980 (27%)
32	<b>Edmonton &amp; Winchmore Hill</b>	Khalid Sadur	<b>1,700 (4.1%)</b>	19,862 (20%)
33	<b>Wells &amp; Mendip Hills</b>	Abi McGuire	<b>1,849 (3.7%)</b>	
34	<b>Windsor</b>	David Buckley	<b>1,629 (3.6%)</b>	
35	<b>Enfield North</b>	Ertan Karpazli	<b>1,448 (3.3%)</b>	15,313 (15%)
36	<b>Liverpool Wavertree</b>	Anne San	<b>1,191 (3.0%)</b>	
37	<b>Grantham &amp; Bourne</b>	Charmaine Morgan	<b>1,245 (2.7%)</b>	
38	<b>Dudley</b>	Shakeela Bibi	<b>857 (2.4%)</b>	
39	<b>Kingston &amp; Surbiton</b>	Yvonne Tracey	<b>1,177 (2.3%)</b>	
40	<b>Southport</b>	Sean Halsall	<b>922 (2.0%)</b>	
41	<b>Mid Cheshire</b>	Helen Clawson	<b>850 (2.0%)</b>	
42	<b>Banbury</b>	Cassie Bellingham	<b>850 (1.8%)</b>	
43	<b>Oxford East</b>	Jabu Nala Hartley	<b>600 (1.5%)</b>	
44	<b>Reading West &amp; Mid Berkshire</b>	Adrian Abbs	<b>562 (1.2%)</b>	
45	<b>Tunbridge Wells</b>	Hassan Kassem	<b>609 (1.1%)</b>	
46	<b>Brentford &amp; Isleworth</b>	Zebunisa Rao	<b>486 (1.1%)</b>	15,526 (15%)
47	<b>West Suffolk</b>	Katie Parker	<b>485 (1.1%)</b>	
48	<b>Wigan</b>	Jan Cunliffe	<b>406 (1.0%)</b>	
49	<b>Feltham &amp; Heston</b>	Damian Read	<b>373 (1.0%)</b>	16,382 (15%)
50	<b>Central Devon</b>	Arthur Price	<b>477 (0.9%)</b>	
51	<b>Monmouthshire</b>	Owen Lewis	<b>457 (0.9%)</b>	
52	<b>Stratford &amp; Bow</b>	Steve Hedley	<b>375 (0.9%)</b>	28,980 (27%)
53	<b>Stoke-on-Trent Central</b>	Andy Polshaw	<b>315 (0.9%)</b>	
54	<b>Berwickshire, Roxburgh &amp; Selkirk</b>	Ellie Merton	<b>329 (0.7%)</b>	
55	<b>Frome &amp; East Somerset</b>	Gareth Heathcote	<b>294 (0.6%)</b>	
56	<b>Bristol East</b>	Wael Arafat	<b>257 (0.6%)</b>	
57	<b>Cardiff West</b>	John Urquhart	<b>241 (0.5%)</b>	
58	<b>Aberdeen South</b>	Sophie Molly	<b>225 (0.5%)</b>	
59	<b>Stockport</b>	Asley Walker	<b>193 (0.4%)</b>	
60	<b>South Dorset</b>	Giovanna Lewis	<b>185 (0.4%)</b>	
61	<b>Eltham &amp; Chislehurst</b>	John Courtneidge	<b>91 (0.2%)</b>	
62	<b>Stockton West</b>	Monty Brack	<b>45 (0.1%)</b>	

\* Maxine Bowler is a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Fiona Lali a member of the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP). Both, however, on this occasion, appeared on the ballot paper in their respective constituencies as an 'Independent' candidate and not with a party name or any of the other socialist or working class ballot descriptions that were available to use.



# The Workers Party of Britain results

The table below records the results of the 152 candidates who stood on behalf of the Workers Party on July 4th.

The results are ordered as a 'league table' on the percentage share of the vote won by the Workers Party candidate, named alongside the constituency where they stood. The third column indicates whether the constituency is ranked in the list of 92 seats in Britain where workers and others from a Muslim background make up ten percent or more the electorate (see Table Six on page 9) and, where it is, the size of the Muslim electorate.

The final column records the vote won by candidates in the constituency appearing on the ballot paper as 'Independent', not all of whom stood as anti-war candidates but many of whom did and, obviously, impacted on the vote for parties standing on an anti-war, anti-austerity platform.

**Table Eight – The Workers Party results in 2024**

	Constituency and candidate name	Workers Party vote (%)	Muslim voters (over 10%)	Independent vote
1	<b>Birmingham Yardley</b> Jody McIntyre	10,582 (29.3%)	32,034 (37%)	
2	<b>Rochdale</b> George Galloway	11,587 (29.2%)	21,273 (26%)	
3	<b>Birmingham Hodge Hill</b> James Giles	9,089 (26.6%)	29,868 (33%)	
4	<b>Blackburn</b> Craig Murray	7,105 (18.3%)	36,470 (42%)	10,973
5	<b>Derby South</b> Chris Williamson	5,205 (13.9%)	15,266 (16%)	292
6	<b>Bolton South &amp; Walkden</b> Jack Khan	4,673 (12.7%)	20,193 (21%)	433
7	<b>Manchester Rusholme</b> Mohhamed Bilal	3,660 (12.6%)	25,121 (27%)	342
8	<b>Peterborough</b> Amjad Hussain	5,051 (12.1%)	15,414 (15%)	211
9	<b>Oldham East &amp; Saddleworth</b> Shanaz Saddique	4,647 (11.6%)	14,896 (17%)	1,879
10	<b>Gorton &amp; Denton</b> Amir Yousuf Burney	3,766 (10.3%)	21,018 (24%)	
11	<b>Luton North</b> Waheed Akbar	3,914 (10.1%)	24,718 (27%)	4,393
12	<b>Barking</b> Muhammad Asim	3,578 (9.8%)	41,390 (24%)	753
13	<b>Stretford &amp; Urmston</b> Khalila Chaudry	4,461 (9.7%)	8,831 (10%)	
14	<b>Ealing Southall</b> Darshan Singh Azad	4,237 (9.1%)	17,178 (17%)	2,124
15	<b>Luton South &amp; South Beds</b> Yasin Rehman	3,110 (8.1%)	25,028 (26%)	5,384
16	<b>Ashton-under-Lyne</b> Aroma Hassan	2,835 (8.0%)		
17	<b>Wycombe</b> Khalil Ahmed	3,344 (7.5%)	13,430 (16%)	2,127
18	<b>Stratford &amp; Bow</b> Halima Khan	3,274 (7.5%)	28,980 (27%)	6,372
19	<b>Ealing North</b> Sam Habeeb	3,139 (7.3%)	18,026 (17%)	499
20	<b>Smethwick</b> Nahim Rubani	2,449 (7.0%)	14,792 (16%)	1,670
21	<b>Nottingham East</b> Issan Ghazni	2,465 (6.8%)	14,232 (14%)	866
22	<b>Brent West</b> Nadia Klok	2,774 (6.7%)	17,164 (15%)	
23	<b>Halifax</b> Shakir Saghir	2,543 (6.3%)	12,249 (14%)	1367
24	<b>Brentford &amp; Isleworth</b> Nisar Ahmed Malik	2,746 (6.1%)	15,526 (15%)	486

	Constituency and candidate name	Workers Party vote (%)	Muslim voters (over 10%)	Independent vote
25	<b>Watford</b> Khalid Mahmood Chohan	2,659 (6.0%)	9,556 (10%)	
26	<b>Middlesbrough</b> Mehmoona Ameen	2,007 (5.8%)	9,878 (11%)	383
27	<b>Feltham &amp; Heston</b> Amrit Mann	2,201 (5.6%)	16,382 (15%)	2,850
28	<b>Crawley</b> Linda Bamieh	2,407 (5.3%)		
29	<b>Hayes &amp; Harlington</b> Rizwana Karim	1,975 (5.2%)	16,885 (17%)	
30	<b>Manchester Central</b> Parham Hashemi	1,888 (4.8%)	13,332 (13%)	261
31	<b>Leeds North East</b> Dawud Islam	2,067 (4.6%)	9,045 (11%)	
32	<b>Nottingham South</b> Paras Ghazni	1,496 (4.6%)		601
33	<b>Queen's Park &amp; Maida Vale</b> Irakli Menabde	1,792 (4.7%)	22,452 (21%)	601
34	<b>Rotherham</b> Taukir Iqbal	1,714 (4.6%)		547
35	<b>Burton &amp; Uttoxeter</b> Azmat Mir	2,056 (4.5%)		
36	<b>Sheffield Brightside &amp; Hillsborough</b> M Tyler	1,437 (4.5%)	13,372 (15%)	2,537
37	<b>Manchester Withington</b> Lizzie Greenwood	1,774 (4.3%)	9,193 (11%)	
38	<b>Sheffield South East</b> Muzafar Rahman	1,453 (4.1%)	8,786 (10%)	1,716
39	<b>Bury North</b> Shafat Ali	1,917 (4.2%)	8,377 (10%)	848
40	<b>Ealing Central &amp; Acton</b> Nada Jarche	1,766 (3.7%)	15,733 (14%)	303
41	<b>Leyton &amp; Wanstead</b> Mahtab Anwar Aziz	1,633 (3.7%)	18,858 (19%)	4,173
42	<b>Stockport</b> Ayesha Khan	1,630 (3.7%)		
43	<b>Northampton North</b> Khalid Razzaq	1,531 (3.7%)		1,059
44	<b>Hendon</b> Imtiaz Palekar	1,518 (3.7%)	15,021 (14%)	
45	<b>Bolton North East</b> Syeda Misbah Kazmi	1,463 (3.4%)	13,167 (14%)	599
46	<b>Poplar &amp; Limehouse</b> Kamran Khan	1,463 (3.4%)	33,949 (30%)	4,554
47	<b>Walthamstow</b> Imran Arshad	1,535 (3.3%)	20,422 (21%)	1490
48	<b>Ilford South</b> Golam Tipu	1,366 (3.3%)	36,887 (37%)	9,643
49	<b>Stalybridge &amp; Hyde</b> Audel Shirin	1,227 (3.3%)		1,214
50	<b>Brent East</b> James Mutimer	1,052 (2.8%)	25,272 (23%)	2,669
51	<b>Coventry East</b> Paul Bedson	1,027 (2.8%)	10,579 (11%)	
52	<b>Erith &amp; Thamesmead</b> Mohammed Abu Shahed	1,071 (2.7%)		200
53	<b>Stourbridge</b> Mohammed Ramzan	1,067 (2.7%)		
54	<b>Wolverhampton South East</b> Ahmad Warraich	915 (2.7%)		
55	<b>Slough</b> Adnan Shabbir	1,105 (2.6%)	28,589 (27%)	12,620
56	<b>Mitcham &amp; Morden</b> Mehmood Jamshed	1,091 (2.4%)	11,215 (11%)	
57	<b>Bury South</b> Sameera Ashraf	1,023 (2.4%)		277
58	<b>Hackney South &amp; Shoreditch</b> Shahed Hussain	1,007 (2.4%)	10,835 (11%)	
59	<b>Bedford</b> Sadik Chaudhury	996 (2.4%)		1,442
60	<b>Nuneaton</b> John Robert Homer	967 (2.3%)		
61	<b>Cambridge</b> Khalid Abu-Tayyem	951 (2.3%)		819
62	<b>Leeds South</b> Muhammad Azeem	719 (2.3%)		277
63	<b>Durham North</b> Chris Bradburn	928 (2.2%)		
64	<b>Southampton Test</b> Wajahat Shaukat	775 (2.2%)		
65	<b>Leeds Central &amp; Headingley</b> Owais Rajput	691 (2.2%)		
66	<b>Gloucester</b> Steve Gower	974 (2.1%)		336
67	<b>Sheffield Central</b> Caitlin Hardy	656 (2.1%)	9,407 (11%)	1,039
68	<b>Streatham &amp; Croydon N</b> Waseem Sherwani	910 (2.0%)	10,125 (10%)	
69	<b>Romford</b> Zhafaran Qayum	898 (2.0%)		

	Constituency and candidate name	Workers Party vote (%)	Muslim voters (over 10%)	Independent vote
70	<b>Salford</b> Mustafa Abdullah	791 (2.0%)		
71	<b>Doncaster Central</b> Tosh McDonald	758 (2.0%)		
72	<b>Cities of London &amp; Westminster</b> Hoz Shafiei	727 (1.9%)	13,731 (12%)	199
73	<b>Croydon West</b> Ashan Ullah	708 (1.9%)	12,007 (12%)	
74	<b>Blaenau Gwent &amp; Rhymney</b> Yasir Iqbal	570 (1.9%)		2409
75	<b>Southgate &amp; Wood Green</b> Geoff Moseley	833 (1.8%)	13,803 (13%)	
76	<b>Coventry South</b> Mohammed Ali Syed	777 (1.8%)		494
77	<b>Redditch</b> Amin	765 (1.8%)		
78	<b>Wythenshawe &amp; Sale East</b> John Barstow	714 (1.8%)		
79	<b>Thurrock</b> Yousaff Khan	691 (1.8%)		443
80	<b>Wakefield &amp; Rothwell</b> Keith Mason	705 (1.7%)		
81	<b>Dudley</b> Aftab Hussain	621 (1.7%)		993
82	<b>Cheadle</b> Tanya Manzoor	811 (1.6%)		105
83	<b>Hornsey &amp; Friern Barnet</b> Dino Philippos	766 (1.6%)		
84	<b>Edmonton &amp; Winchmore Hill</b> Denise Headley	668 (1.6%)	19,862 (20%)	1,700
85	<b>Tottenham</b> Jennifer Obaseki	659 (1.6%)	15,806 (14%)	2,348
86	<b>Leeds West &amp; Pudsey</b> Jamal El Kheir	633 (1.6%)		
87	<b>Windsor</b> Simran Kaur Dhillon	621 (1.4%)		1,629
88	<b>Oxford East</b> Zaid Marham	615 (1.6%)		2,361
89	<b>Bradford South</b> Harry Boota	513 (1.6%)	14,447 (17%)	3,345
90	<b>Tooting</b> Tarik Ul Raza Hussain	807 (1.5%)		179
91	<b>Harrow East</b> Sarajulhaq Parwani	723 (1.5%)	9,987 (10%)	2,097
92	<b>Enfield North</b> Aishat Anifowoshe	668 (1.5%)	15,313 (15%)	1,448
93	<b>Sheffield Heeley</b> Steven Roy	594 (1.5%)		
94	<b>Merthyr Tydfil &amp; Aberdare</b> Anthony Cole	531 (1.5%)		375
95	<b>Sutton Coldfield</b> Wajad Burkey	653 (1.4%)		
96	<b>Lewisham East</b> Steph Koffi	577 (1.4%)		
97	<b>Bootle</b> Ian Smith	526 (1.4%)		
98	<b>Wolverhampton West</b> Vikas Chopra	576 (1.3%)		888
99	<b>Greenwich &amp; Woolwich</b> Sheikh Raquib	570 (1.3%)		311
100	<b>Altrincham &amp; Sale West</b> Faisal Kabir	643 (1.2%)		
101	<b>Croydon South</b> Kulsum Hussin	612 (1.2%)		173
102	<b>Chelsea &amp; Fulham</b> Sabi Patwary	538 (1.1%)		
103	<b>Battersea</b> Dan Smith	499 (1.1%)		216
104	<b>Rossendale &amp; Darwen</b> Tayab Ali	491 (1.1%)		
105	<b>Lincoln</b> Linda Richardson	479 (1.1%)		243
106	<b>Worsley &amp; Eccles</b> Nasri Barghouti	466 (1.1%)		448
107	<b>Wallasey</b> Philip Bimpson	462 (1.1%)		
108	<b>Widnes &amp; Halewood</b> Michael Murphy	415 (1.1%)		
109	<b>Aylesbury</b> Jan Gajdos	516 (1.0%)		
110	<b>Lewisham North</b> Mian Faisal Akbar	457 (1.0%)		243
111	<b>Hammersmith &amp; Chiswick</b> Raj Gill	439 (1.0%)	9,987 (10%)	
112	<b>Hartlepool</b> Thomas Dudley	439 (1.0%)		
113	<b>Putney</b> Heiko Khoo	433 (1.0%)		
114	<b>Newcastle East &amp; Wallsend</b> Muhammed Ghori	430 (1.0%)		

	Constituency and candidate name	Workers Party vote (%)	Muslim voters (over 10%)	Independent vote
115	<b>Chesham &amp; Amersham</b> Md Pervez Khan	466 (0.9%)		
116	<b>Carshalton &amp; Wallington</b> Atif Abdul Rashid	441 (0.9%)		
117	<b>Lewisham West &amp; East Dulwich</b> Dennis Sloley	427 (0.9%)		
118	<b>Kingston &amp; Surbiton</b> Ali Abdulla	395 (0.8%)		
119	<b>Broxtowe</b> Maqsood Syed	388 (0.8%)		1,034
120	<b>Crewe &amp; Nantwich</b> Phil Lane	373 (0.8%)		
121	<b>Hastings &amp; Rye</b> Phil Colley	362 (0.8%)		129
122	<b>Eltham &amp; Chislehurst</b> Sean Ellis Stewart	356 (0.8%)		571
123	<b>Chatham &amp; Aylesford</b> Matt Valentine	340 (0.8%)		
124	<b>Rawmarsh &amp; Conisbrough</b> Robert Watson	268 (0.8%)		
125	<b>Pendle &amp; Clitheroe</b> Syed Muarif Hashmi	336 (0.7%)	11,960 (13%)	3,241
126	<b>Plymouth Sutton &amp; Devonport</b> Guy Haywood	311 (0.7%)		619
127	<b>Knowsley</b> Graham Padden	245 (0.7%)		
128	<b>Twickenham</b> Umair Malik	347 (0.6%)		
129	<b>Wimbledon</b> Aaron Mafi	341 (0.6%)		209
130	<b>Shipley</b> Waqas Ali Khan	269 (0.6%)		297
131	<b>Chesterfield</b> Julie Lowe	248 (0.6%)		
132	<b>Newton Aycliffe Spennymoor</b> Minhajul Suhon	246 (0.6%)		
133	<b>Rochester &amp; Strood</b> John Innes	245 (0.6%)		
134	<b>Sheffield Hallam</b> Mo Moui-Tabrizy	281 (0.5%)		
135	<b>South Northamptonshire</b> Mick Stott	246 (0.5%)		1,765
136	<b>Torbay</b> Paul Moor	234 (0.5%)		
137	<b>Bath</b> Matthew Alford	230 (0.5%)		1,943
138	<b>Ceredigion Preseli</b> Taghrid Al-Mawed	228 (0.5%)		
139	<b>Alloa &amp; Grangemouth</b> Tom Flanagan	223 (0.5%)		881
140	<b>Caerfyrddin</b> David Mark Evans	216 (0.5%)		
141	<b>Havant</b> Jennifer Nadia Alemanno	211 (0.5%)		
142	<b>Dundee Central</b> Raymond Mennie	192 (0.5%)		139
143	<b>North East Cambridgeshire</b> Clayton Payne	190 (0.5%)		958
144	<b>Tamworth</b> Adam Goodfellow	170 (0.4%)		
145	<b>Bridgwater</b> Greg Tanner	168 (0.4%)		334
146	<b>Mid Derbyshire</b> Josiah Uche	150 (0.3%)		315
147	<b>Newark</b> Collan Siddique	150 (0.3%)		329
148	<b>Bromsgrove</b> Aheesha Zahir	144 (0.3%)		1,561
149	<b>North Somerset</b> Suneil Basu	133 (0.2%)		
150	<b>Chelmsford</b> Mark Kenlen	105 (0.2%)		299
151	<b>Dover &amp; Deal</b> Colin Tasker	98 (0.2%)		958
152	<b>Richmond &amp; Northallerton</b> Louise Dickens	90 (0.2%)		442





# Other left-wing organisations votes

Below are the results of the 43 candidates who stood on July 4th from left-wing organisations currently not participating in the Trade Unionist and Socialist Coalition (with the exception of the Social Justice Party – see below), polling between them 10,286 votes.

At some point all of these groups have been approached – or have otherwise had the opportunity – to participate in elections within the federal TUSC umbrella, while preserving their right to campaign for policies that go beyond the TUSC core policy platform and promote their own organisation, but decided on this occasion not to do so.

## Alliance for Green Socialism

Leeds North East	Mike Davies	<b>259 (0.6%)</b>
Lewisham North	John Lloyd	<b>119 (0.3%)</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>378</b>

## Communist Future

Manchester Central	Caitriona Rylance	<b>131 (0.3%)</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>131</b>

## Communist League

Manchester Rusholme	Peter Clifford	<b>167 (0.6%)</b>
Tottenham	Pamela Holmes	<b>63 (0.2%)</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>230</b>

## Communist Party of Britain

Blaenau Gwent	Robert Griffiths	<b>309 (1.0%)</b>
Bury South	Dan Ross	<b>181 (0.4%)</b>
Bury St Edmunds & Stowmarket	Darren Turner	<b>176 (0.4%)</b>
Coatbridge & Bellshill	Drew Gilchrist	<b>181 (0.5%)</b>
Edinburgh North & Leith	Richard Shilcock	<b>189 (0.4%)</b>
Glasgow North East	Gary Steele	<b>146 (0.4%)</b>
Hastings & Rye	Nicholas Davies	<b>136 (0.3%)</b>
Ipswich	Freddie Sofar	<b>205 (0.5%)</b>
Leicester South	Ann Green	<b>279 (0.7%)</b>
Lewisham North	Oliver Snelling	<b>211 (0.5%)</b>
Merthyr Tydfil & Aberdare	Bob Davenport	<b>212 (0.6%)</b>
Newcastle East & Wallsend	Emma Jane Phillips	<b>186 (0.4%)</b>
South West Norfolk	Lorraine Douglas	<b>77 (0.2%)</b>
Taunton & Wellington	Rochelle Russell	<b>134 (0.3%)</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,622</b>

## Scottish Socialist Party

Glasgow East  
Rutherglen

Liam McLaughlan  
Bill Bonnar

	<b>466 (1.3%)</b>
	<b>541 (1.3%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,007</b>

## Socialist Equality Party

Holborn & St Pancras  
Inverness, Skye, & West Rossshire

Tom Scripps  
Darren Paxton

	<b>61 (0.2%)</b>
	<b>178 (0.4%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>

## Socialist Labour Party

Bangor Aberconwy  
Barnsley South  
Birmingham Perry Bar  
Camborne & Redruth  
Central Ayrshire  
Edinburgh North & Leith  
Forest of Dean  
Gloucester  
Mansfield  
North Ayrshire & Arran  
Plymouth Sutton & Devonport  
South Derbyshire

Katherine Jones  
Terry Robinson  
Shangara Singh  
Robert Hawkins  
Lois McDaid  
David Jacobsen  
Saiham Sikder  
Akhlauque Ahmed  
Peter Dean  
James McDaid  
Robert Hawkins  
Paul Liversuch

	<b>424 (1.0%)</b>
	<b>227 (0.7%)</b>
	<b>453 (1.2%)</b>
	<b>342 (0.7%)</b>
	<b>329 (0.8%)</b>
	<b>227 (0.5%)</b>
	<b>90 (0.2%)</b>
	<b>496 (1.1%)</b>
	<b>423 (1.0%)</b>
	<b>232 (0.6%)</b>
	<b>183 (0.4%)</b>
	<b>183 (0.4%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,609</b>

## Social Justice Party

Scarborough & Whitby

Asa Jones

	<b>285 (0.6%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>285</b>

\* The Social Justice Party participates in the TUSC all-Britain steering committee but, on this occasion, decided to stand a candidate under its own registered description, feeling that it was a better means at this stage to build its own profile.

## Transform

Bishop Auckland  
Newton Aycliffe & Spennymoor

Rachel Maughan  
Brian Agar

	<b>331 (0.8%)</b>
	<b>264 (0.7%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>595</b>

## Workers Revolutionary Party

Hackney South & Shoreditch  
Hammersmith & Chiswick  
Liverpool Garston  
Oxford East  
Peckham

Carol Small  
Scott Dore  
Frank Swinney  
Brandon French  
Mariatu Kargbo

	<b>310 (0.7%)</b>
	<b>216 (0.5%)</b>
	<b>112 (0.3%)</b>
	<b>197 (0.5%)</b>
	<b>355 (0.9%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,190</b>