



GENERATION RENT

The national voice of private renters

RENTER POWER

Is Parliament's paradigm of home ownership coming to an end?

Published October 2014

Executive summary

By the time of the next census, Generation Rent predicts that 104 MPs will represent seats where a majority of people are renters. In this report, Generation Rent has published research into the population of each parliamentary constituency since 2001 and how renters' representation in Parliament will look in 2021.

Generation Rent compared census data for each Parliamentary constituency to find the proportion of the population that rents – either from a private landlord, the council or a housing association – and how this changed between 2001 and 2011. A forecast for 2021 was then made by applying this trend to the 2011 figures.

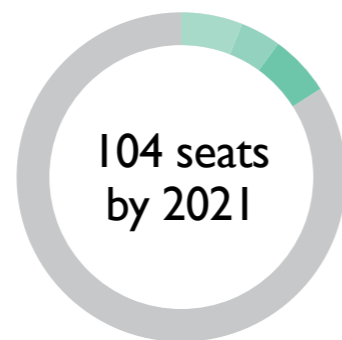
The number of MPs who have more constituents who rent than own their home has risen from 38 in 2001 (6% of MPs) to 65 in 2011 (10%). If home ownership remains unaffordable and this trend continues, renters will start to outnumber home owners in 104 seats (16%) by 2021.

This represents a huge increase in political power for a large section of the population that has long been neglected by successive governments despite comprising 35% of the UK population in 2011.

Forty-nine of the predicted 104 renter majorities are in London, and large northern cities contain seats that have been dominated by renters for a long period. Traditionally these seats have been Labour strongholds – 50 of the 65 renter majority seats in 2011.

But renters are growing as a political force in more marginal and right-leaning areas.

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Introduction

Party conference season 2014 saw the political parties competing on promises to build the most new homes and to be the party of the first-time buyer. David Cameron touted a Rent to Buy scheme and starter homes sold at a 20% discount. Ed Miliband said he wanted to double the number of first-time buyers in a decade. The Lib Dems offered a target of 300,000 homes per year.

One thing they all took as read was that everyone wants home ownership. "Help more people become home owners and that's housing fixed," could have been the refrain. But the parties have not considered why so many people want to buy a home.

It is true that most private renters would prefer to own – 67% according to Generation Rent's ComRes polling – but this desire might be driven as much by desperation as aspiration.¹

The average private renter spends 40% of their income on rent – the average mortgage holder spends 20% on repayments – and most tenancy agreements last six or twelve months. Renting is so expensive and so insecure that it is no wonder that home ownership is such a pressing goal.

That politicians are now competing for votes by pledging to build the most houses is a welcome development. But in the time it takes for these houses to materialise, the private rented sector's numbers will continue to swell and their standard of living will continue to drop. Even the 10,000 people who stand to benefit from the Rent to Buy scheme will not become homeowners for at least another eight years, and we doubt many of them will be able to raise the deposit in that time.

Renters need help now – not in a generation when housing supply has improved and wages catch up with rents and house prices.

There has been little to date from the parties on this except for Labour's proposed right to a long term tenancy with stable rent – and there was no mention of this in Miliband's conference speech.

1. www.generationrent.org/heating_eating_or_paying_rent



Parliament cannot ignore this trend or treat renters as the core vote of a single party. It must start offering more to renters as renters and not just as would-be owners.

Although the number of renters has risen in line with house prices, renters have struggled to be heard in politics. While the 2011 census showed that 35% of the population rented either from a private or a social landlord, only 11% of MPs represented more renters than homeowners.

This was a significant increase from 6% in 2001. Research by Generation Rent published in this report predicts that the number of seats where renters outnumber homeowners will increase to 104 by 2021, on current trends.

While that remains a mere 16% of the House of Commons, it does represent a big increase in the clout of renters within a political system that has long taken the side of the propertied at the expense of the propertyless.

While the majority of the 104 seats are Labour-held – with large populations in both social and private rented housing, the growth of the private rented sector is creeping into more marginal and traditional Tory seats. Parliament cannot ignore this trend or treat renters as the core vote of a single party. It must start offering more to renters as renters and not just as would-be owners.

Generation Rent wants to help MPs who are serious about serving their renter constituents, so with this report we are launching a new initiative: Renter Champions. We want MPs from all parties to become Renter Champions and actively promote policies that will help those who are stuck renting so that it will finally become an active choice – not a last resort.

Background

The number of home owners started falling several years before the financial crisis.² In 2004, house prices hit an average of £150,000 and first-time buyers started to give up, falling from 500,000 per year to 300,000.

The credit crunch and the withdrawal of high loan-to-value mortgages sent numbers even lower, but prices stopped short of falling below the 2004 benchmark, and have only risen since.

Prices are likely to continue rising and government schemes like Help to Buy are assisting only 1% of the country's private renters into home ownership.

Renters are spending 40% of their salaries on rent. After tax, bills, food and travel, they have very little left to save for a deposit and escape their landlord's clutches.



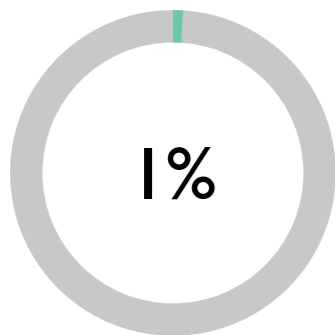
Buy-to-let remains a solid investment delivering double-digit returns, so there is no shortage of wealthy people with the money needed to outcompete first-time buyers for homes.

On this basis, Generation Rent predicts that the number of renters will only continue to rise and will begin to wield a greater amount of power over their elected representatives.

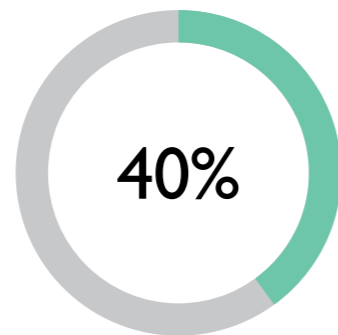
We decided to identify those seats that are home to a majority of renters – making the MPs natural Renter Champions – and, assuming similar population growth and renter growth between the 2011 and 2021 censuses, those seats that will become renter majorities.

2. www.pricedout.org.uk/why

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Methodology

Census publications tell us that in 2001 there were 38 Parliamentary seats with more private renters and social renters than home owners. In 2011, this number had risen to 65. To predict the demographics of each seat we decided to examine data at the ward level.

Between the two censuses, many constituency boundaries had changed quite significantly – some new seats were created out of existing ones. Therefore it would be impossible to predict trends based on populations of whole constituencies.

The seats at the 2010 election are still unchanged, after the government failed to enact the new Boundary Review.

Our first step was to find which wards made up each constituency. We are grateful to Electoral Calculus for providing this data.

www.electoralcalculus.co.uk

We then found the numbers of owner-occupied households and privately and social rented households for each ward at the 2001 and 2011 censuses, and matched the wards to the 2010 parliamentary constituency. For three quarters of the seats the ward make up was identical to 2001, and we made the assumption that the wards boundaries had not changed significantly.

For the remainder of the constituencies – mostly cities and new unitary authorities – the 2011 wards were different from the 2001 wards. Using Ordnance Survey, Google Maps, and in some cases the UK Local Area website, we assigned wards and their populations to Parliamentary seats. There remained a number of wards that appeared to be split between two or more constituencies, and while we have identified these to the best of our knowledge, none makes any material difference to the renters' or home owners' majority in the constituency by its inclusion or omission.

www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/election-maps
www.uklocalarea.com

For each constituency, we took the total population and the renter population at 2001 and 2011 and calculated the percentage change over the decade. We then applied this change to the total population and the number of rented households in 2010 in order to extrapolate the increase in renter numbers over the next decade. We found for each seat a forecast of its population and renter population in 2021 and used this to identify the seat as a renter or home owner majority.

We carried out this process with all seats in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Scotland's Westminster constituencies are not based on the census wards, so with our resources we were unable to compare the 2001 and 2011 census data at a Westminster level. However, the number of renter majority seats did increase between 2001 and 2011, so without a 2021 forecast for Scotland, our estimate of renter majority seats for the whole UK in 2021 is likely to be an underestimate.

Because they are based on past trends, our predictions might be limited. Had we more resources at our disposal we could have explored a more nuanced model of predicting increases in the renter population to take into account local house prices, the job market and other factors. For example, inner London saw an increase in owner-occupation to 2011 as young professionals bought relatively cheap houses, but since then the trend may have reversed as house prices shot up again, pricing today's young professionals out of home ownership.

Findings

In 2001, under the old boundaries, there were 38 Parliamentary seats where private and social renters outnumbered owner-occupiers. More than four fifths (32) of these seats are held (in their current guise) by Labour, four are currently Tory and two Lib Dem.

Nearly two-thirds (25) were in London and most of the rest (9) were in the north of England. If the 2011 boundaries had been in place in 2001, there would have been two more renter majorities.

Between 2001 and 2011, constituency boundaries changed and owner-occupiers started to be displaced by private renters. In 548 of the 650 2010 constituencies, the proportion of renters increased by more than half a percentage point. The proportion of renters fell in only 71 seats and stayed roughly the same in 31.

While the national trend saw the renter population increase, the proportion fell largely in parts of Wales, Northern Ireland and northern England, where house prices remained relatively affordable and the availability of cheap mortgages until 2007 had a greater influence than in other parts of the country. However, there are five seats in inner London that saw an increase

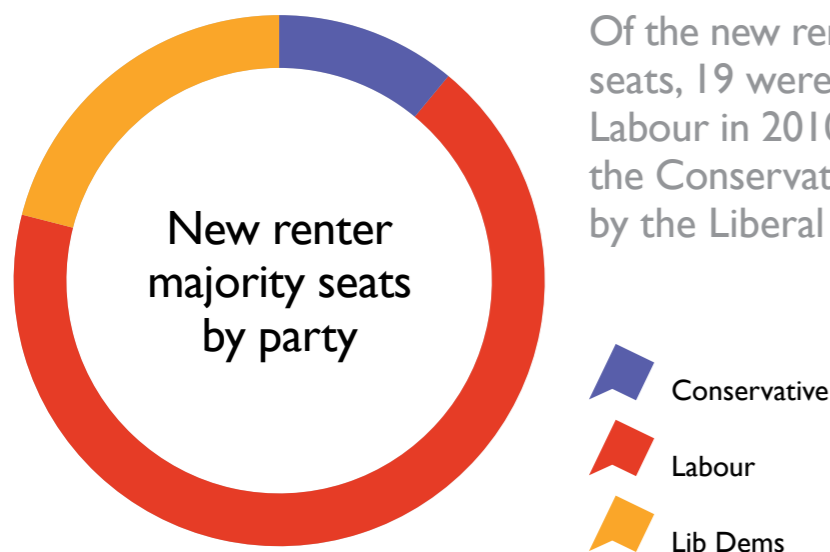
in owner-occupation, possibly as a result of gentrification – though they all remained renter majorities.

In 28 seats the population of renters reached the same or higher proportion of owner-occupiers by 2011, while in one seat (Sheffield Brightside and Hillsborough) owner-occupiers became the majority, bringing the total renter majorities to 65.

Of the new renter majority seats, 19 were held by Labour in 2010, three by the Conservatives and six by the Liberal Democrats. Renters began to have more influence in new parts of the country, with ten new renter majorities in the southern half of England (excluding London) and six in Scotland.

If we apply the same trends to the years 2011 - 2021, we can expect 104 seats with the current boundaries to have renter majorities by 2021.

Of the new renter majority seats, 19 were held by Labour in 2010, three by the Conservatives and six by the Liberal Democrats.



While Labour holds most of the seats that become renter majority between 2011 and 2021, the Conservatives account for a larger proportion than in the past and will see the number of their renter majorities nearly triple.

Another of the 2011 renter majorities (Hull North) becomes an owner-occupier majority according to our forecast, and 40 seats go the other way. London accounts for 17 of these, and the South, the Midlands and East Anglia for another 12. Wales sees three seats become renter majorities. While, once again, Labour holds most of these seats (25), the Conservatives account for a larger proportion than in the past (11, or 28%) and will see the number of their renter majorities nearly triple. The only seats held by the Greens and Respect – Brighton Pavilion and Bradford West, respectively – will also become renter majorities.

In comparison to our March 2014 analysis of marginal seats and private renter populations,³ there are 25 seats in the list of 104 where the private renter population is three times larger than the incumbent MP's majority (indicating that there are enough floating voters to

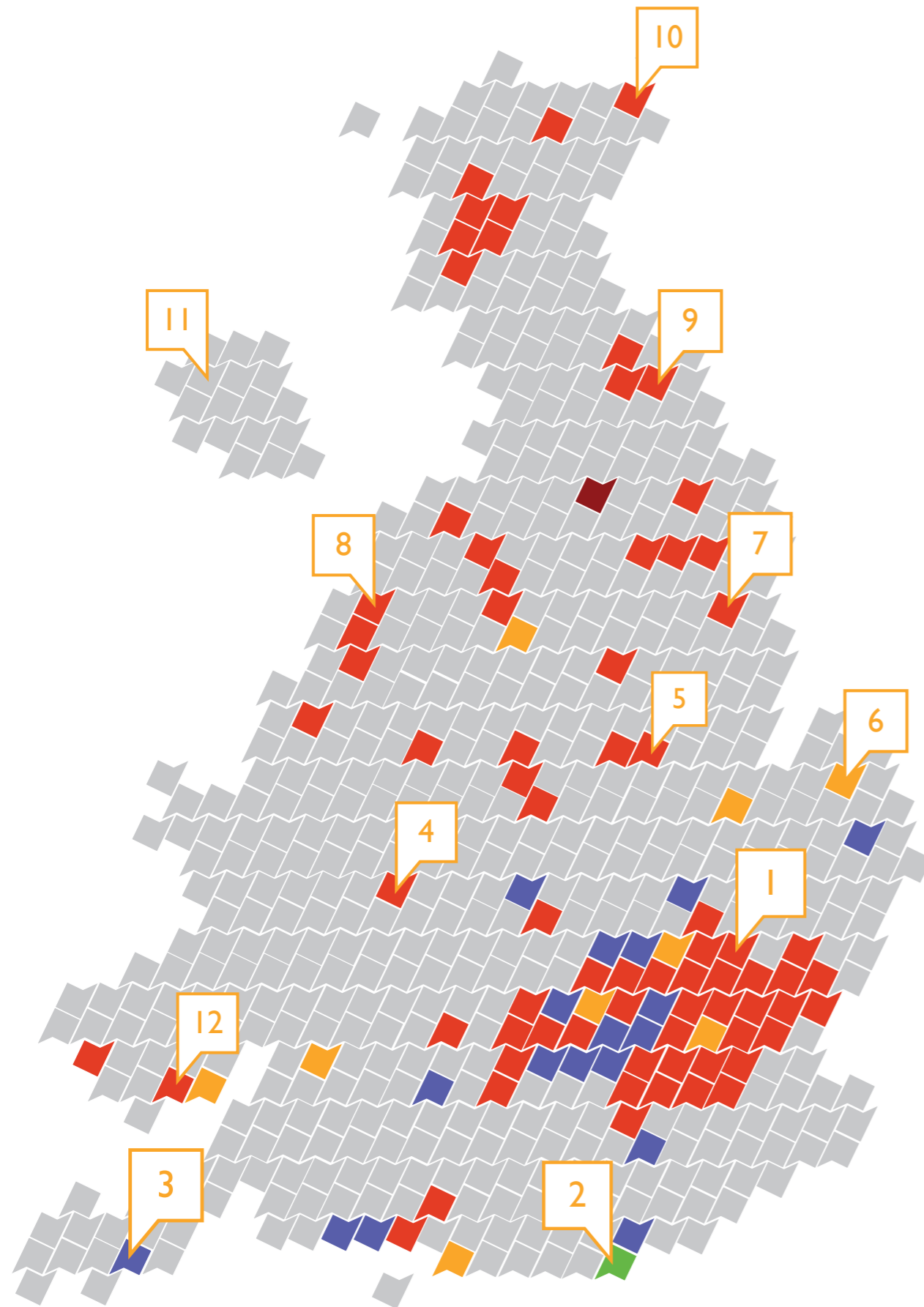
unseat them). There are 86 of these seats in England in total.

By 2021, the UK population of renters will be 39% - up from 32% in 2001. Eighty-five percent of MPs will still represent more homeowners than renters, though this will be down from 95% in the same time period.

We have rounded percentages to the nearest whole number. There are three seats in 2011 and six seats in 2021 with a renter population of 50%, which are included in the total number of renter majorities.

The table below shows a breakdown of the renter majority seats regionally and by party. "New" seats in each year are those where the proportion of renters reached 50% or higher in that year's census. "Ex" seats are where the renter population declined to below 50%.

Renter majorities	Total	Labour	Tory	Lib Dem	Other	London	North	South & Midlands	Scotland & Wales
Total 2001	38	32	4	2	0	25	9	2	2
New 2011	28	19	3	6	0	7	5	10	6
Ex 2011	-1	-1					-1		
Total 2011	65	50	7	8	0	32	13	12	8
New 2021	40	26	11	1	2	17	8	12	3
Ex 2021	-1	-1					-1		
Total 2021	104	75	18	9	2	49	20	24	11



■ Conservative
 ■ Labour
 ■ Lib Dems
 ■ Green
 ■ Respect

1. London

Renters make up roughly half of the population of London, and by 2021 will outnumber home owners in 49 of London's 73 seats – nearly double the number in 2001. A large amount of renters' power in Parliament – nearly half – will come from London MPs. Eleven of these seats are Conservative-held, mostly in the west and the north, but also the wealthy boroughs of Kensington & Chelsea, Westminster and the City.

Hackney South and Shoreditch has the largest proportion of renters at 76% in 2011. Poplar and Limehouse saw the biggest increase in renter numbers. Romford, on the eastern border with Essex, has the lowest proportion of renters at 25%.

2. South East

There were no MPs in the South East that represented more renters than home owners in 2001, but by 2011 the Lib Dem Portsmouth South, and Labour-held Southampton Test and Oxford East were renter majorities. By 2021 another Southampton seat, two Brighton seats and Slough and Reading East are expected to be dominated by renters. All these new seats are marginals where Conservatives and Labour should be trying to build future majorities.

Milton Keynes North – another Conservative-held seat – is the constituency with the biggest increase in the renter population that is not predicted to become a renter majority by 2021. Between 2001 and 2021, we estimate that the renter population will increase by 16661 households, from 28% of the population to 46%.

3. South West

Bristol West and Plymouth Sutton and Devonport were the first two renter majorities to emerge in the South West in 2011. By 2021 we are expecting both Bournemouth East and Bournemouth West to have renter majorities. Both these seats are Conservative-held – the former had the biggest increase in renters for a Conservative seat.

Not one of these seats is currently Labour-held.

4. West Midlands

Only two seats in the West Midlands are expected to be renter majorities by 2021: Birmingham Ladywood, which has had a high renter population since 2001, and Stoke on Trent Central, which will go renter majority by the end of the decade. Both seats are Labour-held.

5. East Midlands

Five of the six renter majorities in the East Midlands are in traditionally Labour cities of Derby, Nottingham and Leicester; but the safe Conservative seat of Northampton South is set to become a renter majority by 2021.

6. East of England

The rural East of England had no renter majorities in 2001 but its centres of population are becoming more

renter-heavy. Labour-held Luton South is set to become a renter majority along with the marginal seats of Norwich South, Ipswich and Cambridge.

7. Yorkshire

Five major cities in Yorkshire – Hull, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford and York – will have a renter majority seat by 2021. We predict Leeds will have three – Leeds Central and Sheffield Central have had renter majorities since 2001. All but Bradford West is currently held by Labour. This is also the region where localised growth in owner-occupation has had an effect on the numbers of renter majorities, with Hull North and Sheffield Brightside and Hillsborough becoming owner majorities.

8. North West

Four seats in Greater Manchester have had renter majorities since 2001, adding one – Manchester Withington – in 2011. All but one of the seats covering Manchester City Council are renter majorities. In Liverpool there are now three renter majority seats, with Liverpool Riverside dominated by renters since 2001, and joined by Liverpool Walton in 2011, with Liverpool Wavertree to follow by 2021. The two cities saw the biggest increases in the renter population, in Manchester Central and Liverpool Riverside.

Preston and Birkenhead are set to become renter majorities by 2021. All but Manchester Withington are Labour-held.

9. North East

Only three seats in the North East are currently renter majorities – and all of them Labour strongholds next door to each other on the Tyne. Only Newcastle Central had more renters than homeowners in 2001. No more seats are forecast to join them by 2021.

10. Scotland

Six of the renter majority seats in 2011 were in Glasgow – a jump from two in 2001 – and the others were in Aberdeen and Dundee.

We have been unable to make a prediction for Scotland, due to the relationship between wards and Westminster constituencies, but the overall trend has been for growth in the number of renters, and in 2011 there were two Edinburgh seats where renters were more than 45% of the population, so these may add to the total.

11. Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland is the only region not to have a single renter majority seat by 2021 and there were areas with growth in owner occupation in the decade to 2011.

12. Wales

Wales currently has no renter majorities in Parliament, but by 2021 we forecast that two Cardiff seats and Swansea West will represent more renters than home owners.

Conclusion

The explosion in the number of renters in the past decade took the Westminster establishment by surprise. Their belated response – making it slightly easier to buy a house – is inadequate when you consider how endemic the housing crisis is.

Income spent on rent is money that could go to better use in other parts of the economy than in the landlord's pockets. Expensive housing is driving workers away from the strongest jobs markets. Two million children living in the insecure private rented sector face moving school several times, causing huge damage to their education.

If house prices keep rising, the 39% of the population forecast to be renting by 2021 will have seen no benefit of this and will probably be paying even higher rents as a result.

More than half of our MPs are renters themselves – renting a second home in London or their constituency – so they should know something of the pressures that their constituents face. They should be more willing to speak up for renters and propose genuinely beneficial policies – particularly those who will be representing more renters than home owners by the end of the decade. If these MPs choose to ignore renters they will be irrelevant to most of their constituents when the time comes for re-election.

Alternatively, for MPs who start to engage with renters and develop policies that will improve their lives, then there will be electoral benefits for years down the line.

Generation Rent is happy to help.

We want all MPs to consider becoming Renter Champions, but especially those who represent a majority or a sizeable minority of renters.

Renter Champions will commit to supporting pro-renter policies. We will work with each MP to develop a set of pro-renter policies that fit comfortably with their philosophy – we published a manifesto in June 2014 which contained policies that anyone could support, whichever side of the floor they sat.

We will provide ongoing support to Renter Champions in order to bring pro-renter policies to fruition in Parliament.

We will highlight their support for renters on our website and in future publicity around this campaign.

If you are a parliamentarian and would like to become a Renter Champion, please contact **Seb Klier** on sebklier@generationrent.org.



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Annex A

Below is a list of all Westminster constituencies in order of renter population in 2011. Seats that have been renter majorities at any point are colour-coded by current party. Several seats would have been renter majorities in 2001 had they had 2010 boundaries, but these have not been included.

Constituency	Renter population			
	2001	2011	2021	Renter growth 2001-21
Party colour indicates renter majority and current MP				
Hackney South and Shoreditch	73%	76%	79%	17567
Bethnal Green and Bow	72%	73%	75%	16182
Bermondsey and Old Southwark	73%	72%	70%	8871
Poplar and Limehouse	70%	71%	72%	23924
Vauxhall	72%	71%	70%	7952
Islington South and Finsbury	71%	71%	70%	10759
Manchester Central	68%	70%	73%	46570
Camberwell and Peckham	72%	70%	68%	7180
Holborn and St Pancras	70%	70%	69%	5550
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	63%	70%	77%	17424
Liverpool, Riverside	63%	68%	74%	30429
Birmingham, Ladywood	61%	68%	75%	19331
Islington North	65%	67%	70%	8084
West Ham	61%	67%	74%	16586
Westminster North	63%	66%	70%	16329
Hammersmith	59%	66%	75%	12325
Leeds Central	61%	66%	72%	3244
Tottenham	60%	65%	70%	11136
Greenwich and Woolwich	62%	64%	66%	12184
Glasgow Central		64%		
Cities of London and Westminster	66%	64%	62%	5882
Lewisham Deptford	59%	63%	67%	11793
Kensington	58%	62%	67%	5502
Sheffield Central	53%	62%	71%	6081
Brent Central	51%	61%	74%	18959
Glasgow North East		61%		
Blackley and Broughton	56%	61%	66%	10544
Hampstead and Kilburn	57%	60%	63%	8744
East Ham	51%	59%	69%	12401
Streatham	55%	58%	62%	6436
Manchester, Gorton	57%	58%	60%	6208
Nottingham East	54%	58%	62%	8221
Bristol West	49%	58%	68%	25042
Newcastle upon Tyne East	53%	57%	62%	7165

Dulwich and West Norwood	55%	57%	59%	7570
Chelsea and Fulham	51%	56%	61%	6338
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	55%	55%	55%	4125
Battersea	53%	55%	57%	10721
Barking	48%	55%	62%	8982
Glasgow North		54%		
Portsmouth South	44%	54%	66%	16437
Aberdeen North		53%		
Norwich South	49%	53%	57%	8513
Salford and Eccles	47%	53%	59%	9996
Glasgow East		52%		
Leicester West	46%	52%	59%	9511
Walthamstow	45%	52%	61%	10779
Hornsey and Wood Green	49%	52%	56%	9451
Southampton Test	45%	52%	59%	8511
Leicester South	44%	52%	61%	12933
Dundee West		52%		
Leyton and Wanstead	43%	51%	61%	9629
Oxford East	45%	51%	58%	9248
Manchester, Withington	52%	51%	51%	4780
Liverpool, Walton	51%	51%	52%	1694
Nottingham South	46%	51%	57%	8864
Ealing Central and Acton	43%	51%	60%	11911
Gateshead	42%	51%	61%	8897
Plymouth Sutton and Devonport	45%	51%	57%	10526
Cambridge	48%	51%	54%	6250
Putney	46%	51%	56%	8770
Lewisham West and Penge	46%	51%	56%	6876
Glasgow North West		50%		
Hull North	52%	50%	49%	2739
Glasgow South West		50%		
Tooting	45%	49%	55%	8052
Nottingham North	50%	49%	49%	1601
Hull West and Hessle	44%	49%	54%	7285
Sheffield Brightside and Hillsborough	50%	49%	48%	-4173
Cardiff Central	37%	49%	65%	15124
Lewisham East	41%	48%	57%	8196
Edmonton	35%	48%	66%	17170
Preston	40%	48%	57%	10606
Edinburgh East		47%		
Brentford and Isleworth	41%	47%	54%	13841
Wythenshawe and Sale East	46%	47%	47%	4194
Stoke-on-Trent Central	40%	47%	54%	7185
Croydon North	36%	47%	60%	15255
Leeds West	43%	46%	50%	7099
Edinburgh North and Leith		46%		
Erith and Thamesmead	37%	46%	56%	11468
Leeds East	41%	46%	51%	11701
Liverpool, Wavertree	42%	46%	50%	6916

Birmingham, Erdington	43%	46%	49%	5302
Birmingham, Edgbaston	44%	45%	47%	2569
Hendon	37%	45%	55%	11887
Feltham and Heston	38%	45%	54%	11241
Birkenhead	39%	45%	52%	5516
Southampton Itchen	40%	45%	51%	9290
York Central	38%	45%	53%	11721
Slough	33%	45%	60%	18593
Middlesbrough	41%	45%	48%	4149
Motherwell and Wishaw		45%		
Brighton, Pavilion	37%	44%	53%	10186
West Dunbartonshire		44%		
Wolverhampton North East	41%	44%	46%	5166
Swansea West	37%	44%	51%	7895
Wolverhampton South East	44%	44%	43%	2097
Brighton, Kemptown	38%	44%	50%	6652
Liverpool, West Derby	43%	43%	44%	630
Derby South	38%	43%	50%	10248
Ipswich	36%	43%	52%	14111
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	44%	43%	43%	8532
Finchley and Golders Green	37%	43%	50%	9040
South Shields	45%	43%	42%	-1774
Walsall North	43%	43%	43%	2116
Luton South	33%	43%	55%	13237
Hull East	43%	43%	42%	675
Belfast North	43%	43%	42%	782
Croydon Central	36%	42%	51%	7684
Ealing Southall	33%	42%	53%	7113
Hayes and Harlington	32%	42%	56%	10679
Belfast West	47%	42%	37%	-528
Cardiff South and Penarth	33%	42%	53%	16637
West Bromwich West	44%	42%	41%	-1386
Ealing North	33%	42%	54%	10906
Bootle	42%	42%	42%	680
Welwyn Hatfield	38%	42%	47%	7244
Mitcham and Morden	33%	42%	53%	8138
Brent North	31%	42%	56%	11973
Rotherham	41%	42%	43%	1087
Bradford West	32%	42%	55%	17790
Coventry North East	35%	41%	49%	8109
Edinburgh South West		41%		
Sheffield, Heeley	42%	41%	41%	4542
Hove	35%	41%	48%	7612
Foyle	40%	41%	43%	4959
Northampton South	32%	41%	52%	12643
Bristol South	36%	41%	47%	8795
Glasgow South		41%		
Bath	36%	41%	46%	4203
Bournemouth West	32%	41%	53%	13466

Lincoln	35%	41%	47%	8620
Warley	37%	41%	46%	7031
Washington and Sunderland West	43%	41%	38%	868
Iford South	27%	41%	61%	17356
Birmingham, Selly Oak	39%	41%	42%	538
Bournemouth East	29%	41%	56%	18113
Peterborough	35%	40%	47%	7518
Birmingham, Northfield	41%	40%	39%	1192
Belfast South	37%	40%	44%	6496
Paisley and Renfrewshire South		40%		
Rochford and Southend East	33%	40%	48%	9210
Bolton South East	33%	40%	48%	5106
Hastings and Rye	34%	40%	47%	9437
Exeter	35%	40%	45%	5996
Sunderland Central	35%	40%	45%	4387
Walsall South	39%	40%	41%	4447
Colchester	34%	40%	47%	11316
Wakefield	38%	40%	41%	2853
Leicester East	36%	40%	44%	6017
Eltham	41%	40%	38%	-1850
Coventry South	32%	39%	49%	10586
Rochdale	36%	39%	43%	2870
Birmingham, Hall Green	40%	39%	39%	187
Harlow	38%	39%	41%	2263
Huddersfield	38%	39%	41%	3950
West Bromwich East	37%	39%	41%	3232
Airdrie and Shotts		39%		
North Tyneside	40%	39%	38%	2516
Jarrow	44%	39%	34%	-2019
Bedford	33%	39%	46%	6702
Blackpool South	30%	39%	49%	6806
Reading East	30%	39%	50%	11519
Knowsley	42%	39%	35%	-2330
Glenrothes		38%		
Crawley	32%	38%	47%	8236
Birmingham, Yardley	35%	38%	42%	5514
Hartlepool	37%	38%	40%	3517
Stevenage	36%	38%	41%	4043
Leeds North West	41%	38%	35%	-5369
Bradford East	36%	38%	40%	1102
Great Grimsby	33%	38%	44%	5695
Hemel Hempstead	33%	38%	44%	6525
Enfield North	29%	38%	51%	11560
Garston and Halewood	35%	38%	41%	765
Angus		38%		
Telford	33%	38%	43%	4505
Plymouth Moor View	38%	38%	37%	647
Worsley and Eccles South	38%	38%	38%	2451
Derby North	31%	38%	45%	9027

Dagenham and Rainham	31%	37%	45%	6246
Inverclyde		37%		
Devizes	37%	37%	38%	3586
Bolton North East	33%	37%	43%	7289
Harrow West	28%	37%	49%	9668
Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill		37%		
Bristol North West	35%	37%	40%	3965
Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath		37%		
Richmond Park	33%	37%	41%	6028
Thurrock	32%	37%	43%	7757
Swansea East	33%	37%	41%	5425
Houghton and Sunderland South	42%	37%	33%	-3408
Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk		37%		
Blackburn	33%	37%	42%	5285
Cardiff West	31%	37%	44%	8046
Stockport	30%	37%	46%	6284
Blaenau Gwent	37%	37%	36%	231
Kilmarnock and Loudoun		36%		
Warwick and Leamington	31%	36%	42%	8444
Ashton-under-Lyne	31%	36%	42%	5620
Birmingham, Perry Barr	31%	36%	42%	4874
Aberdeen South		36%		
Doncaster Central	33%	36%	39%	8838
Livingston		36%		
Stockton North	34%	36%	38%	3668
Wimbledon	29%	36%	44%	5442
Linlithgow and East Falkirk		36%		
Milton Keynes North	28%	36%	46%	16661
Darlington	30%	36%	43%	8018
Dundee East		36%		
Swindon South	29%	36%	43%	9436
Bristol East	27%	36%	46%	10286
Normanton, Pontefract and Castleford	41%	36%	31%	1937
Chesterfield	33%	35%	38%	4033
Wolverhampton South West	34%	35%	37%	556
Oldham West and Royton	34%	35%	37%	2447
Barnsley East	37%	35%	33%	1393
Easington	37%	35%	34%	1265
Cheltenham	30%	35%	41%	7408
Perth and North Perthshire		35%		
Halifax	32%	35%	39%	5389
Thanet South	28%	35%	43%	8959
Wrexham	34%	35%	36%	1944
Arfon	36%	35%	34%	364
North Ayrshire and Arran		35%		
Bradford South	29%	35%	41%	7428
Wigan	32%	35%	38%	6490
Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock		35%		
Barnsley Central	39%	35%	32%	486

Milton Keynes South	31%	35%	39%	8421
Stoke-on-Trent North	33%	35%	37%	2613
Kingston and Surbiton	29%	35%	42%	6921
Canterbury	30%	35%	40%	6773
Eastbourne	30%	35%	40%	8177
Wentworth and Dearne	37%	35%	32%	-3594
Belfast East	33%	34%	36%	2300
Dudley North	36%	34%	33%	52
Stalybridge and Hyde	32%	34%	37%	4112
Halton	34%	34%	35%	3647
Wansbeck	32%	34%	36%	756
Suffolk West	34%	34%	35%	3801
Leeds North East	29%	34%	40%	7704
Boston and Skegness	30%	34%	38%	6649
Bishop Auckland	33%	34%	36%	7544
Rutherglen and Hamilton West		34%		
Midlothian		34%		
Wallasey	30%	34%	39%	6081
Newcastle upon Tyne North	34%	34%	34%	-50
Reading West	27%	34%	42%	7149
Merthyr Tydfil And Rhymney	34%	34%	33%	646
Norwich North	31%	34%	37%	3912
Great Yarmouth	30%	34%	38%	5184
Scunthorpe	31%	34%	37%	4470
Falkirk		34%		
Torfaen	33%	34%	34%	668
Hemsworth	34%	34%	33%	2522
Carshalton and Wallington	30%	33%	37%	3046
Worcester	26%	33%	42%	8875
City of Durham	32%	33%	35%	2119
Watford	25%	33%	44%	12379
Doncaster North	32%	33%	35%	2474
Gravesham	28%	33%	39%	5920
Newport West	31%	33%	36%	4329
Burnley	28%	33%	40%	5109
Berwick-upon-Tweed	39%	33%	29%	-1372
Heywood and Middleton	31%	33%	36%	5244
Dumfries and Galloway		33%		
Blyth Valley	33%	33%	33%	1141
Torbay	27%	33%	41%	6969
Clwyd South	35%	33%	32%	506
Sheffield South East	31%	33%	35%	-3870
City of Chester	30%	33%	37%	6295
Uxbridge and South Ruislip	27%	33%	41%	6263
East Lothian		33%		
Basingstoke	28%	33%	39%	9446
Redcar	32%	33%	34%	1142
Scarborough and Whitby	30%	33%	36%	4119
Folkestone and Hythe	27%	33%	40%	11147

Central Ayrshire		33%		
Oldham East and Saddleworth	31%	32%	34%	1111
Enfield Southgate	24%	32%	43%	9028
Gloucester	27%	32%	39%	8555
Northampton North	28%	32%	37%	3731
Tunbridge Wells	28%	32%	37%	6683
Truro and Falmouth	28%	32%	37%	-698
Edinburgh South		32%		
Stirling		32%		
Aldershot	26%	32%	40%	6438
Dover	29%	32%	36%	5384
Salisbury	31%	32%	33%	3806
Moray		32%		
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross		32%		
Newcastle-under-Lyme	30%	32%	35%	2820
Coventry North West	26%	32%	40%	5941
Basildon and Billericay	29%	32%	35%	3273
Stoke-on-Trent South	30%	32%	34%	2446
Corby	32%	32%	32%	3759
Mansfield	30%	32%	34%	3808
North Durham	31%	32%	32%	1914
Newport East	26%	32%	39%	5263
Hereford and South Herefordshire	30%	32%	34%	3212
Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale		32%		
Redditch	28%	32%	36%	4854
Havant	29%	32%	35%	3895
Basildon South and East Thurrock	29%	32%	35%	3175
Bolsover	31%	32%	32%	2114
Lancaster and Fleetwood	28%	32%	35%	3404
Wycombe	27%	32%	37%	6461
Lanark and Hamilton East		32%		
Argyll and Bute		31%		
North East Fife		31%		
Chatham and Aylesford	26%	31%	39%	6956
St Helens South and Whiston	35%	31%	28%	-798
Carlisle	30%	31%	32%	3098
Thanet North	27%	31%	36%	5869
Luton North	24%	31%	40%	6100
Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and Strathspey		31%		
Weston-Super-Mare	25%	31%	39%	9551
Twickenham	27%	31%	36%	5634
Loughborough	27%	31%	36%	5983
Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch East		31%		
The Wrekin	29%	31%	33%	2943
Denton and Reddish	29%	31%	33%	1064
Ochil and South Perthshire		31%		
Chipping Barnet	26%	31%	37%	5935
Aberavon	30%	31%	32%	1395
Taunton Deane	29%	31%	34%	4244

Hyndburn	25%	31%	38%	5930
Batley and Spen	29%	31%	33%	2889
Blackpool North and Cleveleys	24%	31%	40%	6658
Dorset South	27%	31%	35%	4140
Warrington North	28%	31%	33%	3330
Middlesbrough South and Cleveland East	30%	31%	31%	1919
St Helens North	27%	31%	35%	3448
Portsmouth North	26%	31%	36%	4748
North East Hertfordshire	31%	31%	31%	1314
Leigh	27%	31%	35%	7284
Bromley and Chislehurst	27%	31%	35%	3970
Banff and Buchan		30%		
Richmond	30%	30%	31%	3028
Cambridgeshire North West	26%	30%	35%	9654
Guildford	27%	30%	34%	3715
Upper Bann	30%	30%	30%	4678
Grantham and Stamford	28%	30%	33%	5271
Newbury	28%	30%	32%	4439
Vale of Clwyd	28%	30%	33%	1885
Harrow East	23%	30%	40%	7809
Sedgefield	34%	30%	27%	-4735
Gosport	25%	30%	36%	7029
Burton	25%	30%	36%	7276
Oxford West and Abingdon	28%	30%	32%	2890
Ceredigion	30%	30%	30%	353
Blaydon	34%	30%	27%	-66
Poole	23%	30%	40%	9955
Hertsmere	25%	30%	36%	5698
South West Wiltshire	26%	30%	35%	3627
Bridgwater and West Somerset	27%	30%	34%	4395
Banbury	26%	30%	34%	5543
Meriden	28%	30%	31%	4157
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	30%	30%	29%	410
Dudley South	29%	30%	30%	-523
Wellingborough	27%	30%	33%	5580
Bury South	26%	30%	35%	4056
Dartford	25%	30%	35%	7589
Norfolk North West	30%	30%	30%	1324
St Ives	31%	30%	29%	647
Montgomeryshire	32%	30%	28%	372
Pendle	25%	30%	35%	4769
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	26%	30%	34%	7235
Chichester	29%	30%	30%	3073
Windsor	26%	30%	34%	4933
Ilford North	23%	30%	38%	7199
Workington	31%	30%	28%	510
Cynon Valley	28%	29%	31%	1785
Waveney	28%	29%	31%	2933
Rochester and Strood	25%	29%	34%	6374

Norfolk South West	29%	29%	30%	2887
Ashford	26%	29%	33%	7309
East Londonderry	30%	29%	29%	1940
Chingford and Woodford Green	25%	29%	35%	4844
Romsey and Southampton North	28%	29%	31%	2076
Shrewsbury and Atcham	26%	29%	33%	3762
Swindon North	23%	29%	36%	12030
Cotswolds, The	30%	29%	28%	505
Dunfermline and West Fife		29%		
Devon North	26%	29%	32%	4304
Llanelli	29%	29%	30%	1940
Ashfield	28%	29%	30%	2704
North West Durham	29%	29%	29%	3643
Bracknell	27%	29%	31%	2809
Cannock Chase	26%	29%	32%	4535
Bassetlaw	29%	29%	29%	1453
Braintree	26%	29%	32%	5223
Carmarthen West and Pembrokeshire South	30%	29%	28%	723
North Cornwall	29%	29%	29%	1672
Yeovil	26%	29%	32%	5035
Dewsbury	29%	29%	29%	1711
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	31%	29%	27%	12
Nuneaton	24%	29%	35%	4868
Preseli Pembrokeshire	30%	29%	27%	826
Ynys Mon	32%	29%	26%	-522
Stafford	25%	29%	33%	5408
Winchester	28%	29%	30%	2185
Islwyn	27%	29%	30%	2425
Maidstone and The Weald	23%	29%	37%	9020
West Tyrone	30%	29%	27%	1475
Orkney and Shetland		29%		
Rugby	24%	29%	35%	7858
Paisley and Renfrewshire North		29%		
Hampshire North West	27%	29%	30%	3160
Caerphilly	25%	29%	32%	4122
Aylesbury	25%	28%	32%	4824
Tynemouth	27%	28%	30%	2603
Huntingdon	25%	28%	33%	6487
Calder Valley	25%	28%	32%	5735
Tamworth	26%	28%	31%	3728
Chelmsford	24%	28%	34%	7045
St Albans	25%	28%	32%	4909
Bury St Edmunds	27%	28%	30%	5437
Kettering	23%	28%	35%	7885
Thirsk and Malton	29%	28%	28%	1410
Cambridgeshire South East	27%	28%	29%	4030
St Austell and Newquay	26%	28%	30%	6424
Rhondda	24%	28%	33%	3004
Isle of Wight	23%	28%	34%	8966

Cambridgeshire North East	25%	28%	31%	7065
Runnymede and Weybridge	24%	28%	33%	4790
Aberconwy	27%	28%	29%	1242
Ross, Skye and Lochaber		28%		
Brecon and Radnorshire	30%	28%	26%	46
Gillingham and Rainham	21%	28%	37%	7658
Don Valley	27%	28%	29%	140
Neath	27%	28%	28%	1089
Wantage	26%	28%	30%	3028
Dorset West	28%	28%	28%	2345
Woking	24%	28%	33%	5253
Derbyshire North East	28%	28%	27%	915
North Shropshire	28%	28%	28%	2541
Crewe and Nantwich	24%	28%	32%	6488
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	22%	28%	34%	6421
Sutton and Cheam	21%	28%	36%	6538
Wyre Forest	24%	28%	32%	5021
Bury North	23%	28%	33%	5602
Camborne and Redruth	26%	28%	29%	5340
Erewash	23%	27%	33%	5288
Vale of Glamorgan	23%	27%	33%	6468
Weaver Vale	26%	27%	29%	1919
Ludlow	28%	27%	27%	1547
Rosendale and Darwen	25%	27%	30%	3676
Clwyd West	26%	27%	29%	2276
Witney	27%	27%	28%	3274
Filton and Bradley Stoke	20%	27%	37%	8625
South East Cornwall	26%	27%	29%	2125
Epping Forest	26%	27%	29%	1736
South West Bedfordshire	23%	27%	32%	5486
Tonbridge and Malling	26%	27%	28%	3512
Copeland	32%	27%	23%	-2367
Lancashire West	28%	27%	26%	175
Worthing West	22%	27%	33%	6397
Suffolk Coastal	27%	27%	27%	963
Harrogate and Knaresborough	23%	27%	32%	5535
Hexham	28%	27%	26%	796
Norfolk North	28%	27%	26%	128
Eastleigh	21%	27%	35%	8682
Hertford and Stortford	23%	27%	31%	5786
Herefordshire North	27%	27%	27%	957
Morecambe and Lunesdale	25%	27%	28%	1627
Newry & Armagh	26%	27%	27%	3799
Totnes	25%	27%	29%	1982
Ogmore	24%	27%	29%	2577
Ellesmere Port and Neston	26%	26%	27%	1004
North Antrim	27%	26%	25%	2207
Faversham and Kent Mid	25%	26%	28%	2989
Suffolk South	26%	26%	27%	3723

East Kilbride, Strathaven and Lesmahagow		26%		
Hitchin and Harpenden	25%	26%	28%	3397
Yorkshire East	25%	26%	27%	3430
Tiverton and Honiton	25%	26%	27%	3032
Bridgend	22%	26%	31%	4852
Louth and Horncastle	24%	26%	28%	3808
High Peak	23%	26%	30%	3717
Bolton West	26%	26%	26%	4530
Worcestershire Mid	24%	26%	28%	3128
Stratford-on-Avon	24%	26%	28%	3915
Edinburgh West		26%		
Stourbridge	24%	26%	28%	3228
Alyn and Deeside	24%	26%	29%	3029
Croydon South	20%	26%	33%	6842
Skipton and Ripon	26%	26%	26%	2031
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	26%	26%	26%	3647
Chippenham	23%	26%	30%	5640
Amber Valley	24%	26%	28%	2586
North Wiltshire	24%	26%	27%	3384
Wells	23%	26%	29%	4961
Cambridgeshire South	24%	26%	28%	5598
Worcestershire West	25%	26%	27%	2146
Southport	21%	26%	31%	4233
Southend West	21%	26%	31%	4216
Altrincham and Sale West	27%	26%	24%	217
Cleethorpes	21%	26%	31%	5607
Warwickshire North	24%	26%	27%	2499
Bexleyheath and Crayford	22%	26%	30%	3107
Leicestershire North West	23%	26%	28%	3826
Dorset North	25%	26%	26%	2879
Morley and Outwood	24%	26%	28%	3793
Hampshire East	24%	26%	27%	2870
Reigate	22%	26%	30%	4748
South West Hertfordshire	23%	26%	28%	3040
Keighley	22%	25%	29%	4362
Brigg and Goole	24%	25%	27%	2984
Saffron Walden	25%	25%	26%	2735
Norfolk Mid	23%	25%	28%	3697
Newark	24%	25%	27%	3053
Delyn	25%	25%	26%	821
Westmorland and Lonsdale	25%	25%	26%	1202
Sherwood	23%	25%	28%	3657
Ruislip, Northwood and Pinner	23%	25%	28%	2342
Penrith and The Border	26%	25%	24%	1076
Shipley	22%	25%	29%	5495
Witham	24%	25%	26%	2551
Romford	20%	25%	32%	7001
Stroud	24%	25%	27%	2646
Devon West and Torrington	25%	25%	26%	2835

Pudsey	23%	25%	27%	1600
Colne Valley	22%	25%	29%	6482
Spelthorne	21%	25%	30%	4235
Somerton and Frome	24%	25%	26%	2861
Stockton South	23%	25%	27%	3404
Broxtowe	23%	25%	27%	2221
Daventry	23%	25%	28%	3313
Newton Abbot	23%	25%	27%	2680
Clacton	20%	25%	31%	4660
Lewes	22%	25%	28%	3556
East Antrim	25%	25%	25%	1394
Rutland and Melton	24%	25%	26%	3028
South Holland and The Deepings	22%	25%	28%	5029
Gainsborough	25%	25%	25%	2921
Monmouth	24%	25%	25%	2069
Worthing East and Shoreham	21%	25%	30%	4858
Pontypridd	23%	25%	27%	3026
Barrow and Furness	23%	25%	26%	1827
Fylde	27%	25%	22%	-233
Gedling	20%	25%	30%	4751
Maidenhead	22%	25%	27%	3103
Broxbourne	20%	25%	31%	5743
Hornchurch and Upminster	22%	24%	27%	2965
Na h-Eileanan an Iar		24%		
Devon Central	25%	24%	24%	1257
South Down	24%	24%	24%	3387
Esher and Walton	22%	24%	27%	3029
Derbyshire Dales	24%	24%	24%	911
Surrey South West	24%	24%	25%	1191
Chorley	22%	24%	27%	3958
Makerfield	23%	24%	25%	66
Rother Valley	26%	24%	22%	3203
Sussex Mid	20%	24%	30%	6449
Eddisbury	22%	24%	27%	6021
Horsham	21%	24%	27%	4336
Sevenoaks	23%	24%	25%	1909
Mole Valley	23%	24%	24%	1441
Kingswood	17%	24%	33%	6541
North Down	22%	24%	25%	2817
Macclesfield	21%	24%	27%	3417
Mid Ulster	25%	24%	23%	2205
North East Bedfordshire	21%	24%	26%	6731
Tatton	22%	24%	26%	-1082
Beaconsfield	22%	24%	26%	2705
Strangford	25%	23%	22%	808
Cardiff North	17%	23%	33%	7354
Warrington South	20%	23%	28%	6014
Brentwood and Ongar	22%	23%	25%	2332
Lagan Valley	24%	23%	23%	1774

Devon East	22%	23%	25%	2905
Suffolk Central and Ipswich North	23%	23%	23%	2220
Forest of Dean	23%	23%	23%	953
Henley	24%	23%	23%	288
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	26%	23%	21%	-248
New Forest West	19%	23%	27%	4162
New Forest East	19%	23%	28%	4452
Bexhill and Battle	20%	23%	26%	4505
Derbyshire South	20%	23%	27%	7693
Surrey East	20%	23%	26%	3471
Penistone and Stocksbridge	23%	23%	23%	4232
Sleaford and North Hykeham	22%	23%	23%	3936
Tewkesbury	19%	23%	27%	4463
Mid Bedfordshire	22%	23%	24%	1140
Aldridge-Brownhills	24%	23%	22%	-554
Norfolk South	22%	23%	23%	3034
Selby and Ainsty	21%	23%	24%	2843
Staffordshire South	21%	23%	25%	2600
Beverley and Holderness	21%	23%	24%	2499
Stretford and Urmston	30%	23%	17%	-4480
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine		22%		
Lichfield	20%	22%	25%	3653
Bosworth	18%	22%	28%	6135
Harwich and North Essex	20%	22%	24%	2279
Buckingham	22%	22%	22%	1020
Rushcliffe	21%	22%	22%	1210
Broadland	21%	22%	23%	2073
South Antrim	24%	22%	20%	-125
Elmet and Rothwell	21%	22%	22%	1893
Surrey Heath	19%	22%	24%	2974
Sheffield, Hallam	20%	22%	24%	2548
Beckenham	19%	22%	25%	3073
Arundel and South Downs	21%	22%	22%	2119
Chesham and Amersham	20%	21%	22%	1378
Northamptonshire South	19%	21%	24%	4818
Somerset North East	19%	21%	24%	2286
Gordon		21%		
Hazel Grove	21%	21%	21%	-42
Kenilworth and Southam	20%	21%	23%	1645
Wokingham	18%	21%	24%	3879
Meon Valley	18%	21%	24%	3511
Hampshire North East	20%	21%	21%	2069
Gower	21%	21%	21%	1054
Dorset Mid and Poole North	17%	21%	25%	2881
Congleton	18%	20%	23%	2980
Wealden	18%	20%	22%	2951
Epsom and Ewell	17%	20%	24%	4203
Wirral West	17%	20%	23%	3483
Wirral South	17%	20%	22%	1591

Ribble Valley	16%	20%	24%	4513
Stone	18%	20%	21%	2142
Christchurch	16%	19%	23%	3221
Harborough	16%	19%	24%	4135
Ribble South	17%	19%	22%	3443
Devon South West	16%	19%	23%	3386
Maldon	18%	19%	21%	2013
Solihull	14%	19%	26%	4889
Sutton Coldfield	16%	19%	23%	3589
Somerset North	16%	19%	22%	4283
Thornbury and Yate	16%	19%	22%	2362
Bromsgrove	17%	19%	21%	2982
Leicestershire South	14%	19%	25%	5706
Old Bexley and Sidcup	15%	19%	24%	3582
Staffordshire Moorlands	17%	19%	21%	2270
Fareham	14%	19%	24%	5266
Orpington	16%	19%	21%	2273
Derbyshire Mid	15%	18%	22%	3213
East Renfrewshire		17%		
York Outer	15%	17%	19%	2255
Charnwood	14%	17%	21%	3713
Castle Point	11%	16%	23%	4579
Haltemprice and Howden	15%	16%	17%	1778
Cheadle	12%	15%	18%	2711
Wyre and Preston North	12%	15%	18%	3207
Rayleigh and Wickford	12%	14%	17%	2630
Sefton Central	12%	13%	15%	952
East Dunbartonshire		13%		

Annex B – ward splits

Below is a list of the wards which appear to be split between 2010 constituencies. The constituency which contains the largest part of the ward has that ward's total population figures included in our calculations, except where noted.

For seats which were close to 50% renter, we checked if the inclusion or omission of the ward's population figures affected the categorisation of the seat. None were affected.

Birmingham

Small Heath is split between Hodge Hill, Yardley and Ladywood – not included in total calculations.

Doncaster

Southern Parks split between Doncaster North and Don Valley.

Stainforth split between Doncaster North and Doncaster Central.

Kirklees

Paddock – apparently split between Huddersfield and Colne Valley.

Birkby - apparently split between Huddersfield and Colne Valley.

Liverpool

Grassendale is split between Riverside and Garston & Halewood.

Broadgreen is split between Wavertree and West Derby.

Smithdown is split between Wavertree and Riverside.

Manchester

Lightbowne split between Blackley and Central.

Northampton

Rushmills is split between North and South.

Oldham

St Paul's is split between East and West.

Rotherham

Dalton and Thryburgh is split between Rotherham and Wentworth & Dearne.

South Lakeland

Coniston and Crake Valley is split between Barrow and Westmoreland.

Sheffield

Castle and Manor are split between Central and South East.

Handsworth is split between South East and Heeley.

St Helens

Parr & Hardshaw is split between North and South.

Stockport

Great Moor appears to be split between Stockport, Cheadle and Hazel Grove.

Stoke

Sneyd Green is split between North and Central.

Annex C

Below are the 38 seats with renter majorities in 2001. Fourteen of these seats were replaced by new constituencies in 2010.

Renter majorities in 2001	New constituency 2010
Battersea	
Bethnal Green and Bow	
Birmingham Ladywood	
Brent East	Yes
Camberwell and Peckham	
Cities of London and Westminster	
Dulwich and West Norwood	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	Yes
East Ham	
Glasgow Maryhill	Yes
Glasgow Shettleston	Yes
Greenwich and Woolwich	
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	
Hackney South and Shoreditch	
Hammersmith and Fulham	Yes
Hampstead and Highgate	Yes
Holborn and St Pancras	
Islington North	
Islington South and Finsbury	

Renter majorities in 2001	New constituency 2010
Kensington and Chelsea	Yes
Leeds Central	
Lewisham Deptford	
Liverpool Riverside	
Manchester Blackley	Yes
Manchester Central	
Manchester Gorton	
North Southwark and Bermondsey	Yes
Nottingham East	
Poplar and Canning Town	Yes
Regent's Park and North Kensington	Yes
Salford	Yes
Sheffield Brightside	Yes
Sheffield Central	
Streatham	
Tottenham	
Tyne Bridge	Yes
Vauxhall	
West Ham	

If you are a parliamentarian and would like to become a Renter Champion, please contact **Seb Klier** on sebklier@generationrent.org

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