

20%

25 parliamentary constituencies have estimated Muslim electorates of **20%** or more, including **four out of nine** Birmingham constituencies.


64%

Research conducted following the 2015 general election, in which the Conservative Party won a majority of seats; found that **64% of Muslims voted** for Labour while **25% voted** for the Conservatives.

25%

Ahead of the 2017 general election the MCB identified "**high impact**" seats Muslims could influence. Labour gained all five of these "**high impact**" seats previously held by the Conservatives.

5

Muslim voters make up an estimated **10%**  or more of voters in **83**, or **13%**, of parliamentary seats.

10%

POWER

In the 2017 General Election, **all 25** constituencies with the largest estimated proportion of Muslim voters, Labour candidates were re-elected with larger majorities than in 2015.



25

Power of the Muslim vote and Muslim voting patterns



1. Whilst Muslims are located all across the UK, historic migratory patterns mean Muslims are concentrated in certain geographic areas of the country. Therefore, Muslims are able to influence a large number of parliamentary seats.

2. Muslim voters make up an estimated 10% or more of voters in 83, or 13%, of parliamentary seats.

MEND analysis, using ONS 2011 Census and Electoral Statistics data.

3. 25 parliamentary constituencies have estimated Muslim electorates of 20% or more, including four out of nine Birmingham constituencies.

Ibid.

4. The constituencies of Bradford West and Birmingham, Hodge Hill both have estimated Muslim electorates of over 50%.

Ibid.

5. Research conducted following the 2015 general election, in which the Conservative Party won a majority of seats; found that 64% of Muslims voted for Labour while 25% voted for the Conservatives.

Doug Bolton, "4 charts that show exactly what Britain's 3m minority ethnic voters think of the political parties – and it is not good news for Labour," The Independent, May 25, 2015, <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/the-4-charts-that-show-labour-may-be-losing-the-ethnic-minority-vote-10274051.html>.

6. Ahead of the June 2017 general election, the MCB identified 39 seats where Muslim communities could influence the outcome, designating 16 of these seats as "high impact".

"Muslim Vote," Muslim Council of Britain (MCB), accessed June 25, 2017, <http://www.mcb.org.uk/muslimvote/>.

7. In the 2017 General election:

a. Labour gained all five of the "high impact" seats previously held by the Conservatives.

Muslim Votes Appear to Have Made a Difference at this General Election," Muslim Council of Britain (MCB), accessed June 25, 2017, <http://www.mcb.org.uk/muslim-votes-appear-to-have-made-a-difference-at-this-general-election/>.

b. Muslim voters were crucial in overturning Conservative majorities in Bedford, Keighley and Peterborough. Labour won each of these three seats, featuring estimated Muslim voters between 5,000 and over 10,000, by less than 800 votes.

How influential was the Muslim vote?," Muslim Engagement and Development, June 10, 2017, <https://mend.org.uk/news/influential-muslim-vote/>.

c. The lack of recognition or support for their children's faith identity

Ibid.

8. In 7 out of the 10 seats with estimated Muslim voter numbers above 25,000, Labour's majority increased by over 10,000 between the 2015 and 2017 elections.