

Conservative votes (%)

- >55
- 50 to 55
- 45 to 50
- 40 to 45
- 30 to 40
- 25 to 30
- 15 to 25
- 10 to 15
- <10

Dorling, D. (2018) *Peak Inequality: Britain's ticking time bomb*, Bristol: Policy Press

Figure 3.8.7: Proportion voting Conservative of all who voted, UK 2015

Dorling, D. and Hennig, B. (2016) London and the English desert – the geography of cultural capital in the UK, *Cultural Trends*, 25, 1, 35-46

In this figure each parliamentary constituency of the UK is drawn in proportion to the population living there and coloured according to the share of the vote won by the Conservative party in the May 2015 general election. Those who did not vote are ignored. In a few areas, coloured blue or purple, a narrow majority of the voters did vote for the party that gained power. Everywhere else only a minority of voters, and an even smaller proportion of the registered electorate, voted for the party that actually secured the most seats in parliament and a majority of 12 MPs. This was possible because there were many opposition parties in England: Labour, Green, Liberal, and UKIP; and because of the archaic "Westminster" first-past-the-post voting system, itself another example of London cultural dominance.

Data Source: The Electoral Commission

