



Police and Crime Commissioner Elections, 2012

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On Thursday 15 November 2012 the first ever elections for Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) took place in England and Wales, outside of London. The *Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011* replaced police authorities with directly elected PCCs. The 41 police areas each elected one PCC. The supplementary vote system was used for the elections. This Research Paper examines the results.

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Research Paper 12/73

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Summary

On Thursday 15 November 2012 the first ever elections for Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) took place in England and Wales, outside of London. The *Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011* replaced police authorities with directly elected PCCs. The 41 police areas each elected one PCC. The supplementary vote system was used for the elections.

- The elections were contested by 192 candidates; 54 Independents, 41 Conservatives, 41 Labour, 24 Liberal Democrats, 24 UKIP and 8 others.
- Based on an analysis of election addresses by the Transitional Board of the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners 99 candidates had experience as an elected politician.¹
- 16 Conservative, 13 Labour and 12 Independent candidates were elected.
- Turnout averaged 14.7% across all 41 police areas (valid votes only).
- Over 150,000 ballots were rejected in the first round of voting at the PCC elections - 2.8% of total ballots. Rates of spoiling varied from 1.7% in Humberside to 7.2% in North Yorkshire. The spoiling rate in the first (2000) London Mayoral election was 2.2%

Commons [Library Standard Note 6103: Police and Crime Commissioners](#) discusses some of the practical aspects of PCCs such as pay, powers and responsibilities. Background on the introduction of Police and Crime Commissioners, including the arguments surrounding the policy, is contained in [Library Research Paper 10/81](#) (prepared for the Bill's Committee Stage) and in the Home Affairs Committee report, *Policing: Police and Crime Commissioners*,² and the Government's response.³ Information on the debates during the Bill's progress through Parliament can be found in [Library Research Paper 11/28 \(Committee Stage Report\)](#), in [Lords Library Note 2011/013](#) (prepared for the Lords second reading) and [Library Standard Note 6063](#), (prepared for consideration of Lords Amendments).

¹ The Association of Police and Crime Commissioners is a transitional vehicle funded until the end of March 2013; elected PCCs will make their own decisions about a national support function body beyond this date.

² 30 November 2010, HC 511 2010-11

³ *Home Affairs Committee - Seventh Special Report Policing: Police and Crime Commissioners : Government Response to the Committee's Second Report of Session 2010-11*, 28 March 2011, HC 862 2010-11

1 Police and Crime Commissioners

On 15 November 2012 the first elections were held for Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) in England and Wales, outside London.

Previously, responsibility for policing had been based on a tripartite relationship between the Home Secretary, police authorities and chief constables.⁴

- **Home Secretary** - responsible to Parliament for the overarching efficiency and effectiveness of the service in England and Wales, as well as the maintenance of minimum service standards.
- **Chief constables** - responsible for the operational effectiveness of police forces.
- **Police authorities** - responsible for setting the strategic direction for each force and holding the chief constable to account on behalf of the local community, by holding the budget and deciding how much council tax should be raised for policing; appointing the chief constable and senior officers; consulting with local people to find out what they want from their local police and setting local policing priorities and targets for achievement accordingly; monitoring the force against these targets; ensuring best value; and overseeing complaints.

The Police Authorities in England and Wales, other than London, had either 17 or 19 members. These consisted of local councillors appointed by the local council and independent members, at least one of whom had to be a magistrate. To ensure a democratic leaning the elected members always had a majority of one. Therefore, the number of elected members on each Police Authority was either 9 or 10.

The *Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011* created PCCs in each of the 41 police force areas in England and Wales, outside London. In London the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime took over from the Metropolitan Police Authority in January 2012, while the City of London retains a police authority.

The core functions of the PCC are very similar to those of the police authorities they replaced. They appoint, and if necessary remove, the chief constable; they set the budget and the council tax precept; and set local policing priorities.

PCCs will be scrutinised by Police and Crime Panels (PCPs), who have a veto over the appointment of chief constables and the setting of the precept; however, exercising this veto would require a two thirds majority of the PCP membership.

PCPs must comprise a minimum of ten local councillors with each local authority that the police area covers represented. If there are fewer than ten local authorities, it will be the responsibility of those local authorities to agree which additional councillors become members of the panel to increase membership to ten. In addition to the councillors there will be two co-opted independent members on the PCP.⁵

Additional members, councillors or independents, can be co-opted onto the PCP up to a maximum size of 20, subject to the agreement by the Secretary of State.

⁴ para 232, *Policing in the 21st Century*, HC 364-I 2007-08, Home Affairs Select Committee

⁵ The composition of Welsh PCPs is slightly different. See [Police and crime panels](#), Home Office for details.

2 Electoral Process and Timing

Elections for PCCs are due to take place once every four years and future elections are to coincide with local authority elections. Polling day was originally set for May 2012 but this was delayed until 15 November 2012 amid Government concerns that the electorate would not be sufficiently informed about the elections and the role of PCCs. The Home Secretary Teresa May explained that this was in part due to delays in the passage of the *Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill* through the Lords.⁶ Due to the postponing of the first elections the PCCs who were elected in November 2012 will serve for three and a half years, with the next elections taking place in May 2016.⁷ The additional costs associated with the delay have been estimated at £25m bringing the total estimated cost of the elections to £75m.^{8,9}

People who are registered to vote at local government elections within the police area are entitled to vote for the PCC for that area. The supplementary vote (SV) system is used for electing PCCs. There are two columns on the ballot paper and voters can mark an X in the first column for their first choice candidate and another X in the second column for their second choice (voters are not required to make a second choice if they do not wish to). A candidate who receives more than 50% of the first preference votes on the first count is elected. If no candidate reaches 50% in the first round, the two candidates with the highest number of votes are retained and the rest of the candidates are eliminated. The second preferences on the ballot papers eliminated are examined and any cast for the remaining two candidates are then distributed. The candidate with more votes at the end of this process wins the election. This system is the same as that used to elect the Mayor of London and other elected mayors in England.

3 Requirements for Candidates

To stand as a Police and Crime Commissioner candidates must be:

- at least 18 years old on the day of nomination
- a British or Irish citizen, an eligible Commonwealth citizen, or a citizen of any member state of the European Union
- registered to vote in a local authority that is within the police area in which the candidate wishes to stand, both at the time of nomination and on polling day

Additionally, an individual cannot stand if they:

- are a police officer or are directly or indirectly employed by the police
- have been convicted of an imprisonable offence as defined in the *Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011*¹⁰
- are the subject of a bankruptcy restriction order

People currently elected to the Welsh Assembly, Scottish Parliament, Northern Ireland Assembly, European Parliament and UK House of Commons may stand in the elections.

⁶ May defends decision to delay police elections, BBC News, 8 September 2011

⁷ *Police and Crime Commissioner Elections*, Electoral Commission

⁸ HC Deb 7 September 2011 c350

⁹ HC Deb 22 May 2012 c600W

¹⁰ section 66, *Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011*

However if elected they must resign their seats before taking up the post of a PCC. There are no such restrictions on Members of the House of Lords or on local councillors.

The required deposit and number of supporting signatories is higher for PCC candidates (£5000, 100 signatures) than for Parliamentary candidates (£500, 10 signatures). The Government have stated that part of the reason for the high deposit is that it “is intended to strike a balance between allowing candidates to participate while acting as a disincentive to those with no real prospect of success”.¹¹

4 Electronic Provision of Election Addresses

Election addresses for these elections were made available online. The provisions are set out in paragraph 52 of the *Police and Crime Commissioner Elections Order 2012*. The Home Office hosted the candidates’ election addresses on the website <http://www.choosemypcc.org.uk/>. Voters who were unable to access this information online were able to call a phone number to request a hardcopy to be sent to them via the post.

The Electoral Commission’s response to the Home Office consultation on the draft statutory instrument gave further details of the Commission’s views on the provision to replace candidates’ mailings with a website.¹² The Electoral Commission expressed concerns in relation to election address being hosted on a website, saying that:

- This represents a significant change from the tradition of providing candidates in major elections with support to help them communicate with voters, such as a publicly funded mailing or a locally distributed booklet with addresses from each candidate. This was especially concerning in light of the size of the Police Force Areas.
- Access to the internet is not universal amongst people on the electoral register. The Electoral Commission said that as many as 7 million adults in England (outside of London) and Wales are estimated not to have used the internet at all in the last 12 months prior to the Commissions response date 15 March 2012.

During an Adjournment debate on Police and Crime Commissioners on 25 April 2012 secured by Wayne David (Labour) attention was drawn to the issue of online election addresses for the PCC elections.¹³ The Minister responding to the debate, Mark Harper, explained that it would be difficult to justify the expense of mailing for the PCC elections, even if the logistical difficulties could be overcome. He promised to look at how this new approach worked in practice.¹⁴ For further information on election addresses see [Commons Library standard note 6434](#).

¹¹ HC Deb 30 January 2012 c479W

¹² [Electoral Commission response to the Home Office consultation on the Police and Crime Commissioner Elections Order 2012](#)

¹³ [HC Deb 25 April 2012 c1067](#)

¹⁴ [HC Deb 25 April 2012 c1073](#)

5 Results

There were 16 Conservative, 13 Labour and 12 Independent PCCs elected.

	Results summary by party						Totals
	Con	Lab	Ind ¹	LD	UKIP	Other	
Total first preference votes won	1,479,216	1,717,235	1,278,407	383,887	375,488	100,910	5,335,143
%	27.7%	32.2%	24.0%	7.2%	7.0%	1.9%	100.0%
Number of candidates	41	41	54	24	24	8	192
Number elected	16	13	12	0	0	0	41

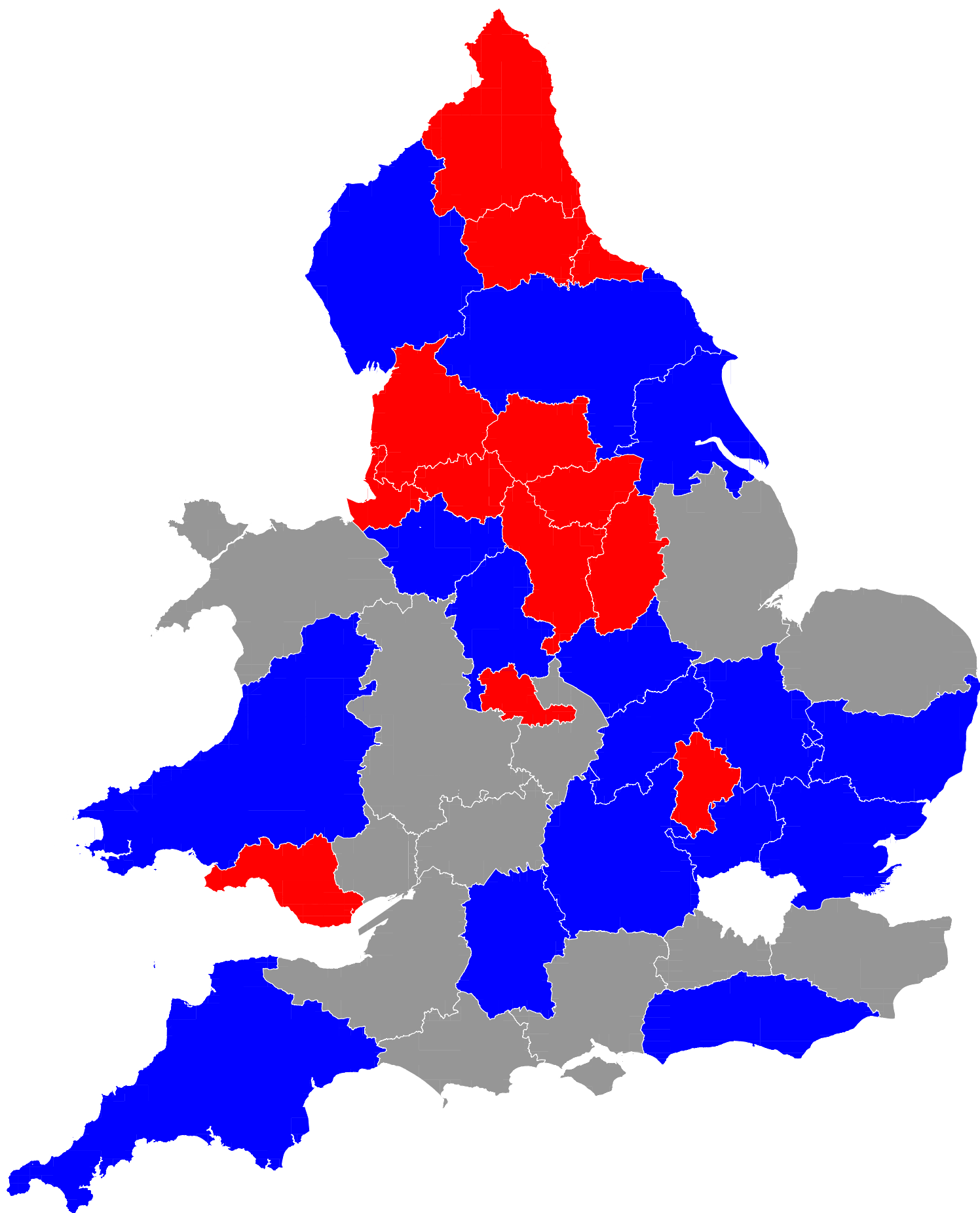
Notes

1. The number of Independent candidates exceeds 41 as more than 1 Independent stood in some police areas. Independents did not stand in 7 of the 41 elections.

Of the 41 PCC elections held

- in 3 the winner was effectively elected under first past the post as there were only two candidates.
- in 5 the winner achieved more than 50% of the first round vote when two or more other candidates were standing.
- 33 were elected following the redistribution of votes in the second round.
- in 18 the candidate who won the greatest share of the first round vote also won more second preference votes than their second round opponent.
- in 8 the candidate who won the most first preference votes went on to lose when second preference votes were redistributed. In 4 cases a Conservative candidate lost to an Independent, in 2 cases a Labour candidate lost to a Conservative, in 1 case Labour lost to an Independent and in 1 case an Independent lost to another Independent.

2012 Police and Crime Commissioner elections, winner by party



5.1 Winners by party and placing

Where the Conservatives won Labour came second in 14 out of 16 seats. This contrasts with Labour where the Conservatives came second in 8 out of 13 seats. In 1 seat an Independent candidate came second to another Independent candidate. Conservatives came second in two-thirds of Independent held seats and Labour came second in one-quarter.

Party of winner by party of second place candidate					
		Winner			
		Con	Lab	Ind	Other
Second	Con		8	8	0
	Lab	14		3	0
	Ind	2	4	1	0
	Other	0	1	0	
Total		16	13	12	0
					41

5.2 Second round contests

In the 33 elections that were decided after the redistribution of votes in the second round:

- 16 were contested between Conservative and Labour candidates
- 10 were contested between Conservative and Independent candidates
- 6 were contested between Labour and Independent candidates
- One was a contest between two Independent candidates

Number of elections which were resolved in the second round			
Con	defeated	Lab	11
Con	defeated	Ind	2
Lab	defeated	Con	5
Lab	defeated	Ind	3
Ind	defeated	Con	8
Ind	defeated	Lab	3
Ind	defeated	Ind	1
total			33

6 Background of PCCs

A total of 192 candidates stood in the 41 PCC elections on 15 November 2012.

6.1 Candidates by gender, background and party

Relatively few female candidates stood for election, representing only 18% (35) of candidates. This compares to 21% (874) at the 2010 general election.¹⁵ Labour fielded more female candidates than any other party or than the Independents as a group.

The Transitional Board of the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners gathered data on the backgrounds of candidates from their election addresses.^{16 17} The data in this section and in section 6.3 are based on these findings. Note that some candidates had backgrounds in more than one area and that “none of the above” means that the APCC did not find that the candidate’s election address reported a background in any of the specified categories. It does not necessarily mean that the candidate lacked a background relevant to the role of a PCC. The categories were:

- Current or former MP, MEP, Welsh Assembly member or councillor
- Current or former police authority member
- Former police officer
- Former military
- Current or former magistrate

The most common background was former elected politician at 52% of candidates followed by former police authority members at 20% of candidates. 23% of candidates did not have a reported background in any of these categories.

Candidates by party, gender and background

Candidates by party, gender and background										
Current or former:										
Party	Candidates	Male	Female	MP, MEP, NAW member or councillor	police authority member	police officer	military	magistrate	None of the above	
Independent	54	47	7	12	15	17	3	7	14	
Labour	41	26	15	33	12	1	1	2	7	
Conservative	41	35	6	25	8	5	8	3	7	
Lib Dem	24	20	4	19	4	3	1	2	1	
UKIP	24	21	3	8	0	6	3	2	9	
Other	8	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	
of which:										
English Democrats	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	
Green	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Justice & Anti-Corruption Party	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
British Freedom Party	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
totals	192	157	35	99	39	32	16	16	44	

¹⁵ General Election 2010, [RP10/36](#)

¹⁶ The Association of Police and Crime Commissioners is a transitional vehicle funded until the end of March 2013; elected PCCs will make their own decisions about a national support function body beyond this date.

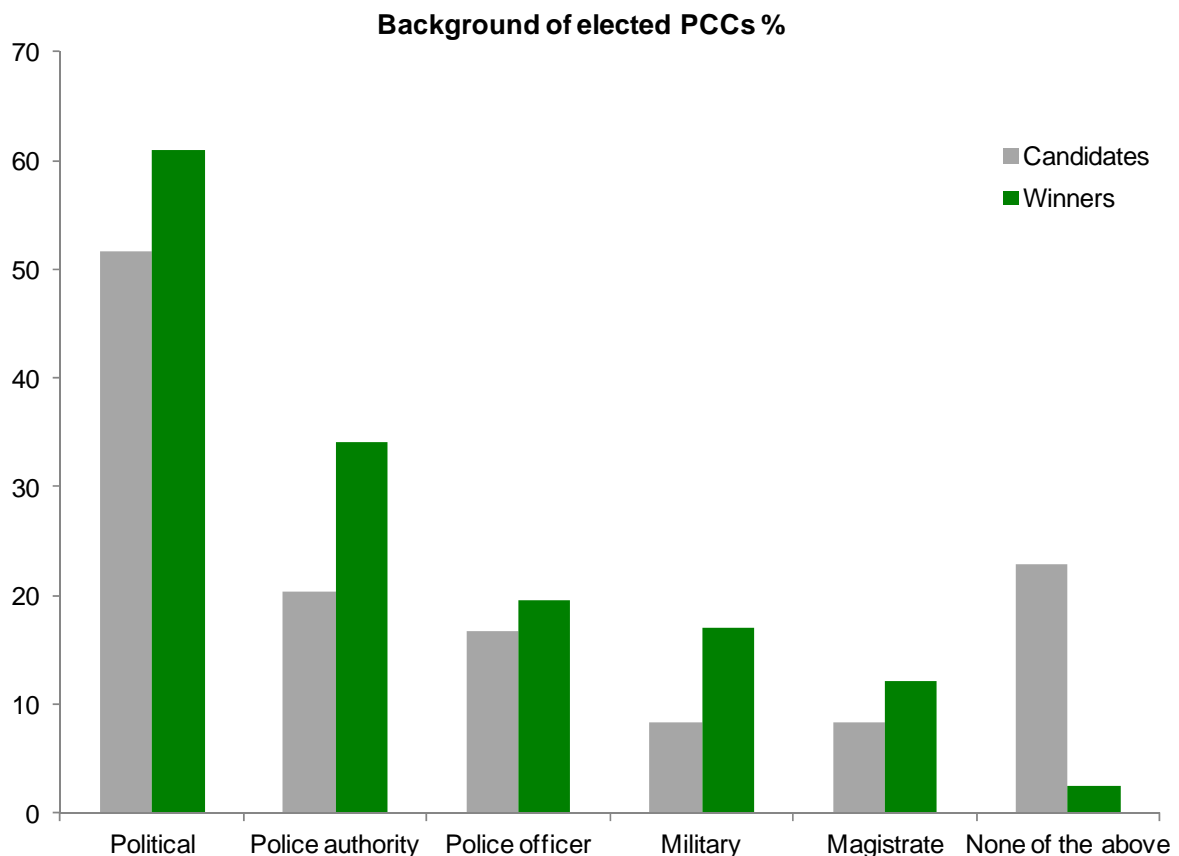
¹⁷ *What might Police and Crime Commissioners prioritise?* <http://www.apccs.police.uk/press-releases/press-release-091112>

6.2 Winners by gender, background and party

Winners by gender, party and background

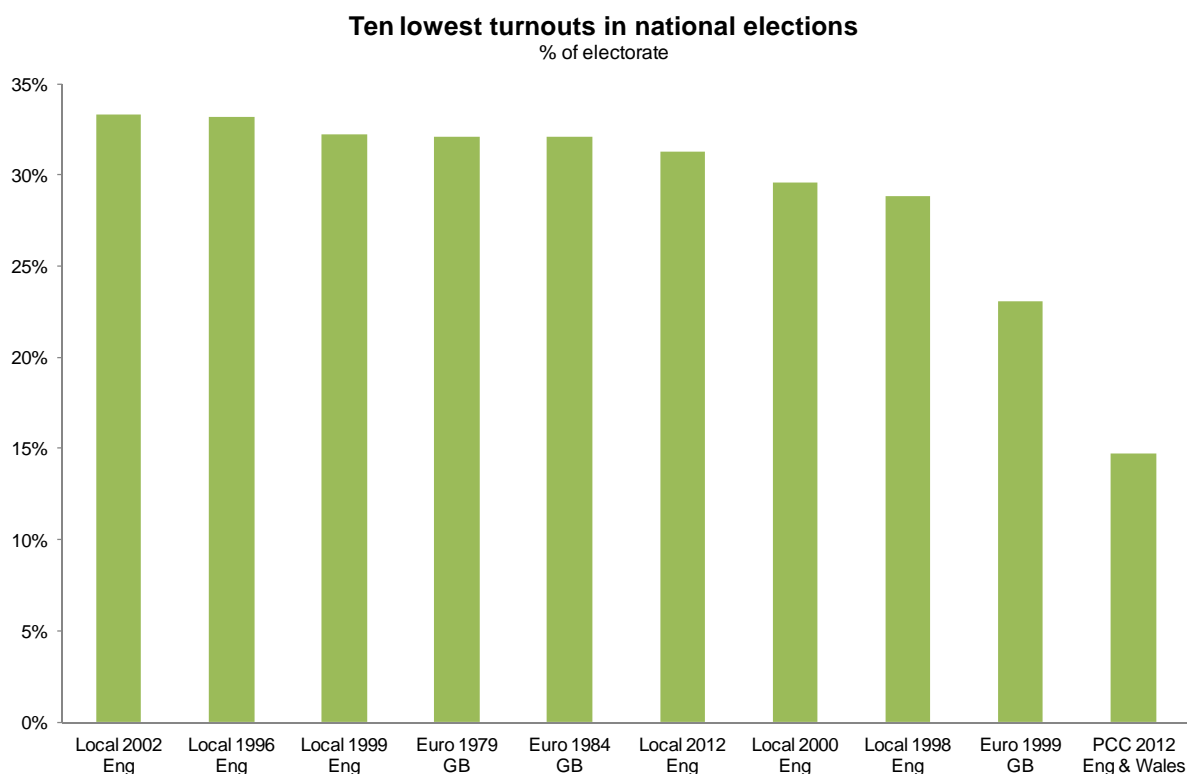
Party	Elected Candidates	Male	Female	Current or former:					
				MP, MEP, NAW member or councillor	police authority member	police officer	military	magistrate	None of the above
Conservative	16	14	2	10	3	1	5	1	1
Labour	13	11	2	12	6	1	1	1	0
Independent	12	10	2	3	5	6	1	3	0
totals	41	35	6	25	14	8	7	5	1

A smaller percentage of female candidates were elected (15%) than stood (18%) with proportionately more Independent female candidates being elected than Labour or Conservative. Only one PCC was elected who did not have a reported background in one of the five categories defined by the APCC. Of the 25 PCCs elected with political backgrounds 6 were former MPs.



7 Turnout

Turnout in the PCC elections, measured as valid votes as a proportion of the electorate, averaged 14.7% across the 41 voting police force areas. This was the lowest ever recorded turnout for a national election. The previous low was 23.1% for the 1999 UK European Parliament elections.



The lowest turnout for PCC elections was in Staffordshire (11.6%) while the highest turnout was in Northamptonshire (19.2%), where some electors were also voting in the Corby Parliamentary by-election.

The polling company Populus asked respondents who did not vote in PCC elections for the main reason that they didn't vote. A plurality of respondents (45%) suggested that they did not have enough information to make a decision; 19% didn't agree with electing police officials in this way and 18% were not interested; 3% of respondents said that they were unaware of the elections.

Responses to Populus PCC Poll ONLINE Fieldwork: 16th-19th November 2012

Reason	%
I didn't have enough information about the candidates to make a decision	45
I don't agree with electing police officials in this way	19
I wasn't interested	18
I didn't think that my vote would make difference	5
I wasn't aware of the election	3
I didn't know where to go to cast my vote	2
Other	9

Source

Populus PCC Poll ONLINE Fieldwork: 16th-19th November 2012; Populus

The fact that these were elections for new roles and prospective voters may have been unsure as to the benefit of PCCs has been given as possible reasons for the low turnout. In areas that have held more than one election for a directly elected Mayor the turnout second time around has generally been higher than it had been for the first election.

The next round of PCC elections will take place in May 2016. They will coincide with local authority elections and this is likely to have a positive impact on turnout as combined elections usually result in higher turnouts and the electors are already used to a spring polling day in the regular electoral cycle. In May 2016 it is estimated that just over one-half of the PCC electorate (54%) will be eligible to vote in other elections on the same day.

In ten police force areas all voters will be voting in other elections: Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Northumbria, South Yorkshire, West Midlands, West Yorkshire (Metropolitan borough elections); Dyfed-Powys, Gwent, North Wales, South Wales (National Assembly for Wales elections)

In four police force areas the PCC elections are the only ones to be held on that day: Avon & Somerset, Bedfordshire, Durham and Leicestershire.

In the remaining 27 police forces some local authority elections will be held on the same day as the PCC elections but not all the electorate will be voting in these elections. For example in the Nottinghamshire police force area about one-in-ten voters will be voting in local authority elections, while in Cambridgeshire over three-quarters will be able to vote in such elections.

The Electoral Commission has stated the record low turnout was 'a concern for everyone who cares about democracy'. It has announced that it will be carrying out a review into the PCC elections with the aim to report findings to Parliament by early 2013.¹⁸

¹⁸ *Low turnout at the Police and Crime Commissioner elections;*
<http://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/news-and-media/news-releases/electoral-commission-media-centre/news-releases-campaigns/low-turnout-at-the-police-and-crime-commissioner-elections>

8 Spoilt ballots

Statistics relating to spoilt ballots – votes cast but which cannot be included in the count – are published by Returning Officers as part of the official results.

Over 150,000 ballots were rejected in the first round of voting at the PCC elections - 2.8% of total ballots. Rates of spoiling varied from 1.7% in Humberside to 7.2% in North Yorkshire.

Press reports and online commentators have suggested that this is unusually high and indicated that voters had intentionally spoilt their ballots in protest against the policy.

Many observers at the 41 counts around England and Wales saw ballots with mini-essays on them, rather than votes. The perception is that some voters expressed their disagreement with the idea of politicizing the police by deliberately casting an invalid vote.¹⁹

Is it the case that there were more spoilt ballots in the PCC elections than in previous elections or that those who did spoil their ballots were more like to publicise this via social networking channels that were picked up on by the press?

The rate of spoiling in the PCC elections does look higher than the rate in General Elections, where no more than 0.4% of ballot papers have been rejected in elections since 1964, when such data was first collected. This is not a very fair comparison as PCCs were elected using the SV system which is less familiar to voters than the First-Past-the-Post system widely understood and used for electing MPs.

A fairer comparison would therefore be with the first London Mayoral elections, held in 2000, that also used the SV system for the first time. The spoiling rate in the 2000 London Mayoral election (2.2%) was slightly below the rate in the PCC election.

Ballot papers can be rejected for a variety of reasons collated under the following headings:

- want of an official mark
- voting for more than one candidate
- writing or mark by which the voter may be identified
- unmarked
- void for uncertainty.

If we make the assumption that the first two reasons signify errors on the part of the voter and that the final three are conscious decisions to spoil the ballot we can estimate an 'intentional' spoiling rate. The intentional spoiling rate in the PCC elections (1.9%) is above the rates seen in the London Mayoral elections, but although this controls for the voting system it does not control for the propensity of voters in London to spoil as they did not vote in the PCC elections.

What we need is to compare the spoiling rates of one set of voters, electing two positions in elections held on the same day, both using the SV system.

¹⁹ Spoilt Ballots in the PCC Elections: What Do the Numbers Tell Us?:
<https://blogs.reading.ac.uk/readingpolitics/2012/11/18/spoilt-ballots-in-the-pcc-elections-what-do-the-numbers-tell-us/#more-386>

In one of the police areas there was also a mayoral election taking place, both elections use SV. In addition to voting for the choice of PCC for Avon and Somerset voters in Bristol were voting in a Mayoral election. Spoiling rates in the PCC election (6.4%) were higher than the rates in the Mayoral election (1.2%).

As might be expected the technical spoiling rates were very similar in these two elections – 0.4% for the PCC election and 0.5% for the Mayoral election – however there were marked differences in the ‘intentional’ spoiling rate – 5.9% for the PCC election and 0.7% for the Mayoral election.

The Mayoral election had 15 candidates whereas the PCC election had 4. One therefore might have expected a higher rate of technical spoiling in the Mayoral election given the greater number of candidates. This is not seen, however, indicating that voters in these areas were generally competent in the correct marking of ballots under SV.

9 Postal voting

Figures on postal voting have been compiled since the 1945 General Election, when temporary provision was made for postal voting by service voters. The *Representation of the People Act 1948* granted postal voting facilities to both service personnel and certain groups of civilians.

Since February 2001 it has been possible to get a postal vote on demand; electors no longer had to state a reason for applying for an absent vote or to obtain attestation of illness (etc.) from a medical practitioner or employer. Voters can apply for a postal vote for just one election, for a specific time period, or for a permanent postal vote.

As a result of this change, the proportion of postal votes at general elections has increased from around 2% in the second half of the 20th Century to almost 20% in 2010. Postal voting rates are likely to continue increasing as more electors apply for a postal vote.

Postal votes accounted for almost one-half of all votes (48%) in the PCC elections. Of the 28 areas that provided postal vote data the rate of postal voting was highest in Durham (65%) and lowest in Humberside (34%). By comparison postal votes accounted for 35%, of all votes counted at the 2012 local elections.²⁰

²⁰ Local elections and referendums in England 2012, Electoral Commission
http://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/149422/2012-English-locals-election-report-web.pdf

Appendix I – Summary of PCC election results

Summary of PCC election results

	Party of winner	Turnout	Rejected votes	Postal Votes
Avon and Somerset	Ind	18.8%	3.8%	n/a
Bedfordshire	Lab	17.7%	2.4%	38%
Cambridgeshire	Con	14.8%	3.2%	41%
Cheshire	Con	14.3%	2.2%	49%
Cleveland	Lab	14.7%	2.6%	51%
Cumbria	Con	15.9%	3.1%	49%
Derbyshire	Lab	14.4%	2.6%	n/a
Devon and Cornwall	Con	14.7%	3.2%	44%
Dorset	Ind	16.3%	2.6%	41%
Durham	Lab	14.4%	2.0%	65%
Dyfed-Powys	Con	16.4%	4.3%	n/a
Essex	Con	12.8%	2.0%	n/a
Gloucestershire	Ind	16.6%	2.6%	46%
Greater Manchester	Lab	13.6%	2.4%	58%
Gwent	Ind	14.0%	2.6%	53%
Hampshire	Ind	14.6%	2.6%	46%
Hertfordshire	Con	14.1%	3.1%	n/a
Humberside	Con	19.1%	1.7%	34%
Kent	Ind	16.0%	1.9%	n/a
Lancashire	Lab	15.1%	2.7%	59%
Leicestershire	Con	15.9%	2.7%	41%
Lincolnshire	Ind	15.3%	2.2%	42%
Merseyside	Lab	12.4%	2.3%	59%
Norfolk	Ind	14.5%	3.2%	47%
North Wales	Ind	14.8%	2.7%	46%
North Yorkshire	Con	13.2%	7.2%	47%
Northamptonshire	Con	19.2%	3.3%	47%
Northumbria	Lab	16.4%	2.1%	n/a
Nottinghamshire	Lab	16.4%	2.0%	n/a
South Wales	Lab	14.7%	3.0%	54%
South Yorkshire	Lab	14.5%	2.7%	n/a
Staffordshire	Con	11.6%	2.8%	51%
Suffolk	Con	15.4%	3.8%	n/a
Surrey	Ind	15.4%	2.2%	47%
Sussex	Con	15.3%	3.1%	46%
Thames Valley	Con	12.9%	3.3%	n/a
Warwickshire	Ind	15.2%	2.7%	42%
West Mercia	Ind	14.2%	3.1%	52%
West Midlands	Lab	12.0%	2.9%	n/a
West Yorkshire	Lab	13.3%	3.7%	n/a
Wiltshire	Con	15.3%	3.3%	46%
Total		14.7%	2.8%	48%

Appendix II – Results by police area

Avon and Somerset

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Pete Levy	Liberal Democrat	43,446	19%				
Ken Maddock	Conservative	57,094	24%	10,748	67,842	35%	29%
Sue Mountstevens	Independent	83,985	36%	41,719	125,704	65%	54%
John Savage	Labour	49,989	21%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		234,514	18.8%				
Rejected votes		9,190	0.7%				
Total ballot papers verified		243,704	19.6%				
of which postal votes		n/a					
% of verified		n/a					

Bedfordshire

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Kevin Carroll	The British Freedom Party	8,675	11%				
Linda Jack	Liberal Democrat	11,205	14%				
Olly Martins	Labour	27,947	34%	8,011	35,958	53%	44%
Jas Parmar	Conservative	26,226	32%	5,874	32,100	47%	39%
Mezanur Rashid	Independent	8,076	10%				
		% of					
		Total	electorate				
Total valid votes		82,129	17.7%				
Rejected votes		2,041	0.4%				
Total ballot papers verified		84,170	18.2%				
of which postal votes		31,837					
% of verified		38%					

Cambridgeshire

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Ansar Ali	Independent	12,706	14%				
Sir Graham Bright	Conservative	23,731	27%	7,909	31,640	56%	36%
Paul Bullen	UK Independence Party	14,504	16%				
Stephen Goldspink	English Democrats	7,219	8%				
Farooq Mohammed	Independent	5,337	6%				
Rupert Moss-Eccardt	Liberal Democrat	7,530	8%				
Ed Murphy	Labour	17,576	20%	7,538	25,114	44%	28%
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		88,603	14.8%				
Rejected votes		2,892	0.5%				
Total ballot papers verified		91,495	15.3%				
of which postal votes		37,509					
% of verified		41%					

Cheshire

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Ainsley Arnold	Liberal Democrat	10,653	10%				
Louise Bours	UKIP	8,557	8%				
John Dwyer	Conservative	40,122	37%	8,469	48,591	57%	45%
Sarah Flannery	Independent	18,596	17%				
John Stockton	Labour	30,974	28%	6,376	37,350	43%	34%
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		108,902	14.3%				
Rejected votes		2,415	0.3%				
Total ballot papers verified		111,317	14.6%				
of which postal votes		54,671					
% of verified		49%					

Cleveland

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Sultan Alam	Independent	11,561	19%				
Barry Coppinger	Labour	25,691	42%	5,649	31,340	61%	51%
Ken Lupton	Conservative	16,047	26%	4,124	20,171	39%	33%
Joe Michna	Green Party	8,484	14%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		61,783	14.7%				
Rejected votes		1,648	0.4%				
Total ballot papers verified		63,431	15.1%				
of which postal votes		32,112					
% of verified		51%					

Cumbria

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Pru Jupe	Liberal Democrat	13,623	22%				
Patrick Leonard	Labour	15,301	25%	5,016	20,317	44%	33%
Richard Rhodes	Conservative	18,080	29%	7,328	25,408	56%	41%
Mary Robinson	Independent	15,245	24%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		62,249	15.9%				
Rejected votes		2,014	0.5%				
Total ballot papers verified		64,263	16.4%				
of which postal votes		31,270					
% of verified		49%					

Derbyshire

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Alan Charles	Labour	50,028	44%	7,220	57,248	61%	51%
David Gale	UK Independence Party	18,097	16%				
Rod Hutton	Independent	17,093	15%				
Simon Spencer	Conservative	27,690	25%	8,779	36,469	39%	32%
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		112,908	14.4%				
Rejected votes		3,049	0.4%				
Total ballot papers verified		115,957	14.7%				
of which postal votes		n/a					
% of verified		n/a					

Devon and Cornwall

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Brian Blake	Liberal Democrat	23,948	13%				
Graham Calderwood	Independent	8,667	5%				
Brian Greenslade	Independent	24,719	13%	12,524	37,243	35%	20%
Anthony Hogg	Conservative	55,257	29%	14,162	69,419	65%	36%
Ivan Jordan	Independent	12,382	6%				
Thomas Macpherson	Independent	4,306	2%				
William Morris	Independent	10,586	6%				
John Smith	Independent	10,171	5%				
Robert Smith	UK Independence Party	16,433	9%				
Nichola Williams	Labour	24,196	13%				
		% of					
		Total	electorate				
Valid votes		190,665	14.7%				
Rejected votes		6,339	0.5%				
Total ballot papers verified		197,004	15.1%				
of which postal votes		86,162					
% of verified		44%					

Dorset

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Andrew Canning	Liberal Democrat	9,963	10%				
Nick King	Conservative	31,165	32%	3,286	34,451	40%	36%
Rachel Rogers	Labour	11,596	12%				
Martyn Underhill	Independent	43,425	45%	8,505	51,930	60%	54%
		% of					
		Total	electorate				
Total valid votes		96,149	16.3%				
Rejected votes		2,527	0.4%				
Total ballot papers verified		98,676	16.8%				
of which postal votes		40,946					
% of verified		41%					

Durham

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Mike Costello	UK Independence Party	8,257	12%	A candidate received more than 50% of valid first preference votes and was therefore elected without second preferences being counted			
Ron Hogg	Labour	36,171	52%				
Kingsley Smith	Independent	18,813	27%				
Nick Varley	Conservative	6,900	10%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		70,141	14.4%				
Rejected votes		1,445	0.3%				
Total ballot papers verified		71,586	14.7%				
of which postal votes		46,278					
% of verified		65%					

Dyfed-Powys

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Christopher Salmon	Conservative	32,887	51%	As there were only two candidates standing the First Past the Post system was used			
Christine Gwyther	Labour	31,773	49%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		64,660	16.4%				
Rejected votes		2,912	0.7%				
Total ballot papers verified		67,572	17.1%				
of which postal votes		n/a					
% of verified		n/a					

Essex

		First round		Second round	Total					
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote			
Nicholas Alston	Conservative	51,325	31%	11,025	62,350	52%	37%			
Linda Belgrove	Independent	22,163	13%	18,532	58,664	48%				
Valerie Morris-Cook	Labour	27,926	17%							
Andrew Smith	UK Independence Party	15,138	9%							
Michael Thwaites	Independent	40,132	24%							
Robin Tilbrook	English Democrat	11,550	7%							
		% of								
		Total valid votes	electorate							
Total valid votes		168,234	12.8%							
Rejected votes		3,452	0.3%							
Total ballot papers verified		171,686	13.1%							
of which postal votes		n/a								
% of verified		n/a								

Gloucestershire

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Victoria Atkins	Conservative	28,422	36%	3,917	32,339	47%	41%
Alistair Cameron	Liberal Democrat	8,663	11%				
Rupi Dhanda	Labour	13,741	18%				
Martin Surl	Independent	27,676	35%	8,910	36,586	53%	47%
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		78,502	16.6%				
Rejected votes		2,115	0.4%				
Total ballot papers verified		80,617	17.1%				
of which postal votes		37,119					
% of verified		46%					

Greater Manchester

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Matthew Gallagher	Liberal Democrat	40,318	15%	A candidate received more than 50% of valid first preference votes and was therefore elected without second preferences being counted			
Tony Lloyd	Labour	139,437	51%				
Roy Warren	Independent	26,664	10%				
Michael Winstanley	Conservative	42,478	16%				
Steven Woolfe	UKIP	23,256	9%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		272,153	13.6%				
Rejected votes		6,823	0.3%				
Total ballot papers		278,976	13.9%				
of which postal votes		161,262					
% of verified		58%					

Gwent

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Ian Johnston	Independent	23,531	40%	6,217	29,748	55%	50%
Hamish Sandison	Labour	23,087	39%	1,549	24,636	45%	41%
Nick Webb	Conservative	6,630	11%				
Chris Wright	Independent	6,118	10%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		59,366	14.0%				
Rejected votes		1,555	0.4%				
Total ballot papers verified		60,921	14.4%				
of which postal votes		32,484					
% of verified		53%					

Hampshire

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
David Goodall	Liberal Democrat	27,197	13%				
Simon Hayes	Independent	47,632	22%	33,037	80,669	55%	38%
Don Jerrard	Justice & Anti-Corruption Party	24,443	12%				
Michael Mates	Conservative	52,616	25%	13,188	65,804	45%	31%
Jacqui Rayment	Labour	38,813	18%				
Michael West	UKIP	21,185	10%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes	211,886	14.6%					
Rejected votes	5,595	0.4%					
Total ballot papers verified	217,481	15.0%					
of which postal votes	99,714						
% of verified	46%						

Hertfordshire

		First round		Second round	Total											
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote									
Sherma Batson	Labour	34,528	29%	8,302	42,830	40%	36%									
David Lloyd	Conservative	54,686	46%	10,899	65,585	60%	55%									
Marion Mason	UKIP	13,154	11%													
Christopher Townsend	Liberal Democrat	16,790	14%													
		% of														
		Total valid votes	electorate													
Total valid votes	119,158	14.1%														
Rejected votes	3,797	0.4%														
Total ballot papers verified	122,955	14.5%														
of which postal votes	n/a															
% of verified	n/a															

Humberside

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Godfrey Bloom	UK Independence Party	21,484	16%				
Simone Butterworth	Liberal Democrat	11,655	9%				
Paul Davison	Independent	28,807	22%				
Neil Eyre	Independent	3,976	3%				
Matthew Grove	Conservative	29,440	22%	12,724	42,164	51%	32%
John Prescott	Labour	33,282	25%	6,651	39,933	49%	30%
Walter Sweeney	Independent	5,118	4%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		133,762	19.1%				
Rejected votes		2,303	0.3%				
Total ballot papers verified		136,065	19.5%				
of which postal votes		46,851					
% of verified		34%					

Kent

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Ann Barnes	Independent	95,901	47%	18,236	114,137	65%	56%
Dai Liyanage	Independent	7,666	4%				
Craig Mackinlay	Conservative	51,671	25%	8,577	60,248	35%	29%
Steve Uncles	English Democrat	10,789	5%				
Piers Wauchope	UKIP	15,885	8%				
Harriet Yeo	Labour	23,005	11%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		204,917	16.0%				
Rejected votes		3,931	0.3%				
Total ballot papers verified		208,848	16.3%				
of which postal votes		n/a					
% of verified		n/a					

Lancashire

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Afzal Anwar	Liberal Democrat	18,396	11%				
Tim Ashton	Conservative	58,428	35%	14,834	73,262	48%	44%
Robert Drobny	UKIP	25,228	15%				
Clive Grunshaw	Labour	66,017	39%	13,773	79,790	52%	47%
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		168,069	15.1%				
Rejected votes		4,643	0.4%				
Total ballot papers verified		172,712	15.5%				
of which postal votes		101,730					
% of verified		59%					

Leicestershire

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Clive Loader	Conservative	59,915	48%	4,746	64,661	56%	52%
Suleman Nagdi	Independent	21,292	17%				
Sarah Russell	Labour	42,503	34%	9,332	51,835	44%	42%
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		123,710	15.9%				
Rejected votes		3,371	0.4%				
Total ballot papers verified		127,081	16.4%				
of which postal votes		51,855					
% of verified		41%					

Lincolnshire

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
David Bowles	Independent	27,345	33%	7,741	35,086	47%	42%
Richard Davies	Conservative	19,872	24%				
Paul Gleeson	Labour	10,247	12%				
Alan Hardwick	Independent	26,272	31%	12,949	39,221	53%	47%
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		83,736	15.3%				
Rejected votes		1,890	0.3%				
Total ballot papers verified		85,626	15.6%				
of which postal votes		35,792					
% of verified		42%					

Merseyside

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Geoff Gubb	Conservative	15,870	13%	A candidate received more than 50% of valid first preference votes and was therefore elected without second preferences being counted			
Hilary Jones	UK Independence Party	8,704	7%				
Paula Keaveney	Liberal Democrats	9,192	7%				
Jane Kennedy	Labour	70,884	56%				
Kiron Reid	Independent	14,379	11%				
Paul Rimmer	English Democrats	7,142	6%				
		% of					
Total valid votes		electorate					
Total valid votes	126,171	12.4%					
Rejected votes	2,915	0.3%					
Total ballot papers verified	129,086	12.7%					
of which postal votes	75,987						
% of verified	59%						

Norfolk

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Jamie Athill	Conservative	30,834	32%	5,771	36,605	48%	38%
Stephen Bett	Independent	27,842	29%	12,146	39,988	52%	41%
James Joyce	Liberal Democrat	7,392	8%				
Steve Morphew	Labour	21,456	22%				
Matthew Smith	UKIP	9,633	10%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		97,157	14.5%				
Rejected votes		3,251	0.5%				
Total ballot papers verified		100,408	15.0%				
of which postal votes		47,484					
% of verified		47.3%					

North Wales

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Richard Hibbs	Independent	11,453	15%				
Colm McCabe	Conservative	11,485	15%				
Tal Michael	Labour	23,066	30%	4,062	27,128	43%	35%
Warwick Nicholson	UK Independence Party	6,034	8%				
Winston Roddick	Independent	25,715	33%	9,973	35,688	57%	46%
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		77,753	14.8%				
Rejected votes		2,150	0.4%				
Total ballot papers verified		79,903	15.2%				
of which postal votes		36,535					
% of verified		46%					

North Yorkshire

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Julia Mulligan	Conservative	47,885	58%	As there were only two candidates standing the First Past the Post system was used			
Ruth Potter	Labour	34,328	42%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		82,213	13.3%				
Rejected votes		6,406	1.0%				
Total ballot papers verified		88,619	14.3%				
of which postal votes		41,451					
% of verified		46.8					

Northamptonshire

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Lee Barron	Labour	25,098	25%	5,453	30,551	43%	30%
Jim MacArthur	UK Independence Party	18,963	19%				
John Norrie	Independent	19,276	19%				
Adam Simmonds	Conservative	30,436	30%	10,487	40,923	57%	40%
Paul Varnsvery	Liberal Democrat	7,394	7%				
		% of					
		Total	electorate				
Total valid votes		101,167	19.2%				
Rejected votes		3,474	0.7%				
Total ballot papers verified		104,641	19.8%				
of which postal votes		49,403					
% of verified		47%					

Northumbria

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Dr Peter Andras	Liberal Democrat	13,916	8%	A candidate received more than 50% of valid first preference votes and was therefore elected without second preferences being counted			
Vera Baird	Labour	100,170	56%				
Alistair Baxter	UKIP	18,876	11%				
Philip Butler	Conservative	45,845	26%				
		% of					
		Total	electorate				
Total valid votes		178,807	16.4%				
Rejected votes		3,887	0.4%				
Total ballot papers verified		182,694	16.8%				
of which postal votes		n/a					
% of verified		n/a					

Nottinghamshire

		First round		Second round	Total				
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote		
Dr Raj Chandran	Independent	19,050	14%	22,526	52,789	44%	40%		
Tony Roberts	Conservative	26,304	20%						
Malcolm Spencer	Independent	30,263	23%						
Paddy Tipping	Labour	57,356	43%						
		% of							
	Total valid votes	electorate							
Total valid votes	132,973	16.4%							
Rejected votes	2,769	0.3%							
Total ballot papers verified	135,742	16.8%							
of which postal votes	n/a								
% of verified	n/a								

South Wales

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Mike Baker	Independent	46,264	32%	14,520	60,784	46%	43%
Caroline Jones	Conservative	20,913	15%				
Alun Michael	Labour	66,879	47%				
Tony Verderame	Independent	8,378	6%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Valid votes		142,434	14.7%				
Rejected votes		4,456	0.5%				
Total ballot papers verified		146,890	15.2%				
of which postal votes		79,907					
% of verified		54%					

South Yorkshire

		First round		Second round	Total					
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote			
David Allen	English Democrat	22,608	16%	A candidate received more than 50% of valid first preference votes and was therefore elected without second preferences being counted						
Jonathan Arnott	UKIP	16,773	12%							
Nigel Bonson	Conservative	21,075	15%							
Robert Teal	Liberal Democrat	10,223	7%							
Shaun Wright	Labour	74,615	51%							
		% of								
		Total valid votes	electorate							
Valid votes	145,294	14.5%								
Rejected votes	3,995	0.4%								
Total ballot papers verified	149,289	14.9%								
of which postal votes	n/a									
% of verified	n/a									

Staffordshire

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Matthew Ellis	Conservative	51,237	52%	As there were only two candidates standing the First Past the Post system was used			
Joy Garner	Labour	47,589	48%				
		Total valid votes	% of electorate				
Total valid votes		98,826	11.6%				
Rejected votes		2,843	0.3%				
Total ballot papers verified		101,669	12.0%				
of which postal votes		52,101					
% of verified		51%					

Suffolk

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Jane Basham	Labour	29,967	35%	5,038	35,005	49%	41%
David Cocks	Independent	14,217	17%				
Bill Mountford	UK Independence Party	11,179	13%				
Tim Passmore	Conservative	29,805	35%	7,141	36,946	51%	43%
		% of					
	Total valid votes	electorate					
Valid votes	85,168	15.4%					
Rejected votes	3,330	0.6%					
Total ballot papers verified	88,498	16.0%					
of which postal votes	n/a						
% of verified	n/a						

Surrey

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Robert Evans	Labour	17,384	13%				
Kevin Hurley	Independent	34,378	26%	18,415	52,793	54%	40%
Julie Iles	Conservative	34,391	26%	10,677	45,068	46%	
Nick O'Shea	Liberal Democrat	8,503	6%				
Robert Shatwell	UKIP	10,684	8%				
Peter Williams	Independent	26,292	20%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Total valid votes		131,632	15.4%				
Rejected votes		2,942	0.3%				
Total ballot papers verified		134,574	15.7%				
of which postal votes		62,864					
% of verified		47%					

Sussex

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Tony Armstrong	UKIP	29,327	15%				
Katy Bourne	Conservative	59,635	32%	20,393	80,028	59%	42%
Ian Chisnall	Independent	38,930	21%				
Godfrey Daniel	Labour	40,765	22%	14,837	55,602	41%	29%
David Rogers	Liberal Democrat	20,579	11%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Valid votes		189,236	15.3%				
Rejected votes		5,982	0.5%				
Total ballot papers verified		195,218	15.8%				
of which postal votes		89,268					
% of verified		46%					

Thames Valley

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Patience Awe	Independent	14,878	7%				
Barry Cooper	UKIP	19,324	9%				
Geoff Howard	Independent	31,716	14%				
John Howson	Liberal Democrat	20,511	9%				
Anthony Stansfeld	Conservative	76,011	35%	18,227	94,238	57%	43%
Tim Starkey	Labour	56,631	26%	13,772	70,403	43%	32%
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Valid votes		219,071	12.9%				
Rejected votes		7,445	0.4%				
Total ballot papers verified		226,516	13.3%				
of which postal votes		n/a					
% of verified		n/a					

Warwickshire

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Ron Ball	Independent	21,410	33%	11,821	33,231	57%	52%
Fraser Pithie	Conservative	20,571	32%				
James Plaskitt	Labour	22,308	35%	2,892	25,200	43%	39%
		% of					
		Total	electorate				
Total valid votes		64,289	15.2%				
Rejected votes		1,796	0.4%				
Total ballot papers verified		66,085	15.7%				
of which postal votes		28,017					
% of verified		42%					

West Mercia

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Adrian Blackshaw	Conservative	49,298	37%	5,201	54,499	43%	40%
Bill Longmore	Independent	50,900	38%	21,055	71,955	57%	53%
Simon Murphy	Labour	34,652	26%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Valid votes		134,850	14.2%				
Rejected votes		4,273	0.5%				
Total ballot papers verified		139,123	14.7%				
of which postal votes		72,802					
% of verified		52%					

West Midlands

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Matt Bennett	Conservative	44,130	19%	11,555	55,685	32%	23%
Bill Etheridge	UKIP	17,563	7%				
Cath Hannon	Independent	30,778	13%				
Bob Jones	Labour	100,130	42%	17,258	117,388	68%	49%
Ayoub Khan	Liberal Democrat	15,413	6%				
Mike Rumble	Independent	12,882	5%				
Bishop Derek Webley	Independent	17,488	7%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Valid votes		238,384	12.0%				
Rejected votes		7,063	0.4%				
Total ballot papers verified		245,447	12.3%				
of which postal votes		n/a					
% of verified		n/a					

West Yorkshire

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Mark Burns-Williamson	Labour	102,817	48%	11,919	114,736	61%	53%
Geraldine Carter	Conservative	45,365	21%				
Cedric Christie	Independent	49,299	23%	22,577	71,876	39%	33%
Andrew Marchington	Liberal Democrat	17,247	8%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Valid votes		214,728	13.3%				
Rejected votes		8,277	0.5%				
Total ballot papers verified		223,005	13.9%				
of which postal votes		n/a					
% of verified		n/a					

Wiltshire

		First round		Second round	Total		
		Votes	%	Votes	Votes	as % of second round vote	as % of valid vote
Paul Batchelor	Liberal Democrat	10,130	13%				
Angus Macpherson	Conservative	28,558	36%	6,761	35,319	63%	45%
Clare Moody	Labour	16,198	21%	4,959	21,157	37%	27%
John Short	UKIP	7,250	9%				
Liam Silcocks	Independent	5,212	7%				
Colin Skelton	Independent	11,446	15%				
		% of					
		Total valid votes	electorate				
Valid votes		78,794	15.3%				
Rejected votes		2,683	0.5%				
Total ballot papers verified		81,477	15.8%				
of which postal votes		37,467					
% of verified		46%					