



London Elections 2012

RESEARCH PAPER 12/28 22 May 2012

Elections for the Mayor of London and London Assembly were held on 3 May 2012.

The Conservative candidate Boris Johnson was re-elected as Mayor of London. Johnson won 44.0% of first preference votes, compared to 40.3% for the Labour candidate Ken Livingstone. Turnout in the Mayoral election was 37.4%, down 7.1% points compared to the previous election in 2008.

Labour won 12 of the 25 seats in the London Assembly elections, four more than in 2008, and are now the largest party in the Assembly. The Conservatives have nine seats and the Green Party and Liberal Democrats both have two seats. Turnout in the Assembly election was 37.5%, a reduction of 6.9% points compared to 2008.

Feargal McGuinness

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Summary

Elections for the Mayor of London and London Assembly were held on 3 May 2012.

Boris Johnson, the Conservative candidate, was re-elected as Mayor of London. Johnson won 972,000 first preference votes (44.0%), compared to 890,000 for Labour candidate Ken Livingstone (40.3%). Johnson's total vote rose to 1,055,000 after second preference votes were redistributed, ahead of Livingstone on 992,000.

The Green Party's candidate for Mayor, Jenny Jones, came third with 99,000 first preference votes. Brian Paddick of the Liberal Democrats finished fourth with 92,000 first preferences, 145,000 fewer than he received in 2008 when he was placed third.

Labour won 12 of the 25 seats in the London Assembly, four more than in 2008, and are the largest party in the Assembly. They won 42.3% of the vote in the Assembly constituency election, an increase of 14.3% points on their 2008 share. By comparison, Ken Livingstone's share of first preferences in the Mayoral contest increased by 3.3% points on 2008.

The Conservatives have nine Assembly Members, two fewer than in 2008. Two Liberal Democrat Members (one fewer than in 2008) and two Green Party Members were also elected. The BNP lost the London-wide seat they won in 2008.

Turnout was 37.4% in the Mayoral election, down from 44.5% in 2008. In the Assembly London-wide election there was a 37.5% turnout, down from 44.4% in 2008.

Local government elections in England, Scotland and Wales were also held on 3 May 2012. Labour made net gains of 32 councils, while the Conservatives lost twelve councils in net terms and the Liberal Democrats lost one council. The results of the local elections are analysed in detail in Library Research Paper RP12/27 [Local elections 2012](#).

1 Introduction

The Mayor of London and 25 Members of the London Assembly are elected for a term of four years. The first elections were held in 2000.

The Mayor of London is elected using the Supplementary Vote system. This is the same voting system as used in other Mayoral elections in England. Voters can express their first and second preferences of candidate. If no candidate receives more than half of first preference votes, the two candidates who received the most first preference votes go through to a second round. The other candidates are eliminated, and any second preference votes for the two remaining candidates are distributed accordingly. The candidate who receives the most votes at the end of this process is elected.

If a voter selects the same candidate as their first and second preference, the second preference vote is not counted. Similarly if a voter cast their first preference vote for one of the two candidates in the second round, then their second preference vote is not counted.

The 25 London Assembly Members comprise fourteen Members representing Assembly constituencies and eleven London-wide Members. They are elected using the Additional Member System (also used in elections for the Scottish Parliament and National Assembly for Wales). Voters are given two ballots. One ballot is used to vote for a Constituency Member, elected using First Past the Post. The other (London-wide) ballot is used to vote for a party list of candidates. Once the constituency Members are elected, the eleven London-wide seats are allocated between the parties based on their vote share in the London-wide ballot and taking into account how many seats they already have.

The fourteen Assembly constituencies are built up from London boroughs:

Assembly constituency	London borough	Assembly constituency	London borough
Barnet & Camden	Barnet Camden	Greenwich & Lewisham	Greenwich Lewisham
Bexley & Bromley	Bexley Bromley	Havering & Redbridge	Havering Redbridge
Brent & Harrow	Brent Harrow	Lambeth & Southwark	Lambeth Southwark
City & East	City of London Barking & Dagenham Newham Tower Hamlets	Merton & Wandsworth	Merton Wandsworth
Croydon & Sutton	Croydon Sutton	North East	Hackney Islington Waltham Forest
Ealing & Hillingdon	Ealing Hillingdon	South West	Hounslow Kingston upon Thames Richmond upon Thames
Enfield & Haringey	Enfield Haringey	West Central	Hammersmith & Fulham Kensington & Chelsea Westminster

The results data published in this paper are as published by the Greater London Authority (GLA). Results by Assembly constituency, borough and ward are available to download from the GLA website, data.london.gov.uk.

2 Mayoral election








Seven candidates contested the 2012 election. Boris Johnson, the Conservative candidate and incumbent Mayor, and the Labour candidate Ken Livingstone received the most first preference votes and went through to a second round, as occurred in 2008. When votes for the other candidates were redistributed, Boris Johnson was elected with 1,054,811 votes compared to 992,273 votes for Ken Livingstone.

After the first round, Johnson led Livingstone by 82,013 first preference votes (3.7% of the total vote), compared to a lead of 149,752 votes at the 2008 election (6.2%). 185,235 second preferences were redistributed when the other candidates were eliminated: 102,355 (55.3%) went to Livingstone and 82,880 (44.7%) to Johnson.

The proportion of second round votes going to Livingstone was higher than in 2008, although the number of votes redistributed was lower. In 2008, there had been 260,066 second preference votes redistributed, of which Johnson received 124,977 (48.1%) and Livingstone 135,089 (51.9%).

161,391 voters (7.3%) did not select Johnson or Livingstone as either their first or second preference candidate, up from 146,270 (6.1%) in 2008.

Summary results of Mayoral Election

		1st preferences		2nd preferences redistributed		Total	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%
Boris Johnson	 CON	971,931	44.0%	82,880	44.7%	1,054,811	51.5%
Ken Livingstone	 LAB	889,918	40.3%	102,355	55.3%	992,273	48.5%
Jenny Jones	 Green	98,913	4.5%				
Brian Paddick	 LD	91,774	4.2%				
Siobhan Benita	 IND	83,914	3.8%				
Lawrence James Webb	 UKIP	43,274	2.0%				
Carlos Cortiglia	 BNP	28,751	1.3%				
Total votes		2,208,475	100.0%	185,235		2,047,084	100.0%

The London-wide turnout was 37.4%. This represents a large drop on 2008, when 44.5% of voters turned out, but is higher than at previous Mayoral elections in 2004 (35.9% turnout) and 2000 (33.7% turnout).

The lower turnout meant that although Johnson polled 72,137 fewer first preference votes than in 2008, his vote share increased by 0.8% points to 44.0%. Similarly, Ken Livingstone received 4,398 fewer first preferences than in 2008 but his share of the vote increased by 3.3% points to 40.3%. This is the highest share of first preferences that Livingstone has received at any London election.

Boris Johnson received the most first preference votes in eight out of fourteen Assembly constituencies, the same ones as where he had topped the poll in 2008. Johnson won an outright majority of first preferences in six constituencies, including South West London, Croydon & Sutton and Merton & Wandsworth, where he had failed to win a majority in 2008. The highest shares of the vote for Johnson were in Bexley and Bromley (62.5% of first preference votes) and in West Central (59.4%) but only a quarter of voters in City & East selected Johnson as their first choice candidate.

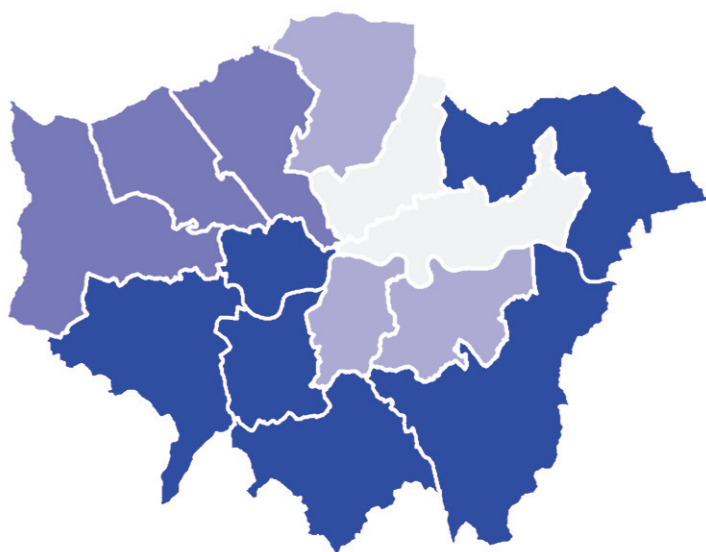
Ken Livingstone won the most first preference votes in six constituencies. A majority of voters in City & East (62.3%) and North East London (53.5%) selected Livingstone as their first preference candidate. Livingstone's vote share increased by over 10% points in City & East, which had had been the only constituency to give him a majority of first preferences in 2008. In Bexley & Bromley, he won just 22.3% of first preferences.

Change in share of vote received by party at Mayoral election, 2008-2012

	1st preferences				Change in share % points
	Votes		% vote		
	2008	2012	2008	2012	
First preferences					
CON	1,044,068	971,931	43.2%	44.0%	0.8%
LAB	894,316	889,918	37.0%	40.3%	3.3%
Green	77,396	98,913	3.2%	4.5%	1.3%
LD	236,752	91,774	9.8%	4.2%	-5.6%
Independent	..	83,914	..	3.8%	..
UKIP	22,435	43,274	0.9%	2.0%	1.0%
BNP	69,753	28,751	2.9%	1.3%	-1.6%
Others	72,166	..	3.0%
Total	2,416,886	2,208,475			
Second preferences					
CON	257,907	253,709	12.9%	14.4%	1.5%
LAB	303,343	335,398	15.1%	19.0%	3.9%
Green	331,806	363,193	16.6%	20.6%	4.1%
LD	641,623	363,692	32.0%	20.6%	-11.4%
Independent	..	212,412	..	12.0%	..
UKIP	113,688	161,252	5.7%	9.1%	3.5%
BNP	128,672	73,353	6.4%	4.2%	-2.3%
Others	227,795	..	11.4%
Total	2,004,834	1,763,009			

London Mayoral election 2012 - % Share of first preference votes

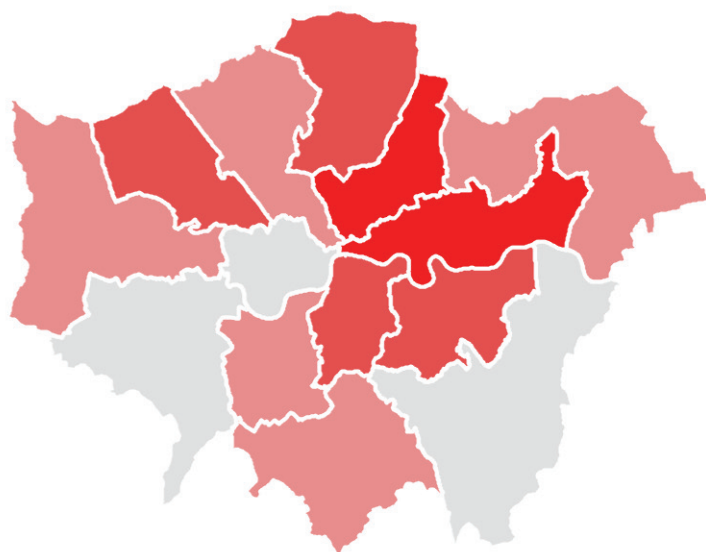
Conservative



Key

- 50 + (6)
- 40 to 50 (3)
- 30 to 40 (3)
- 0 to 30 (2)

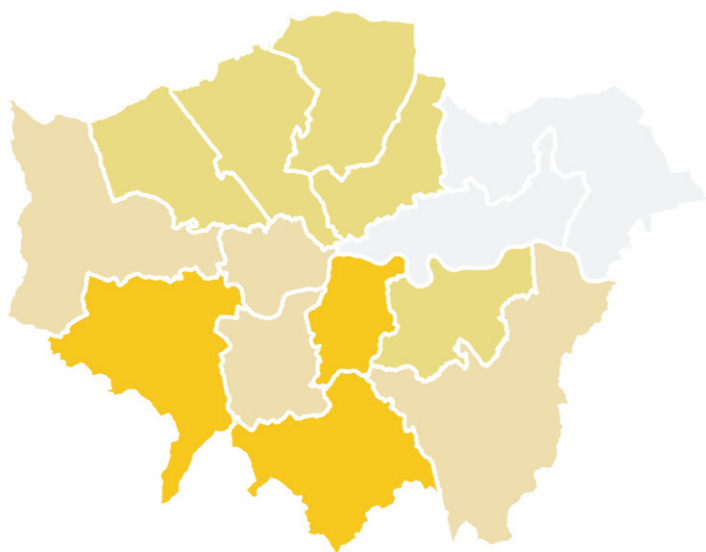
Labour



Key

- 50 + (2)
- 40 to 50 (4)
- 30 to 40 (5)
- 0 to 30 (3)

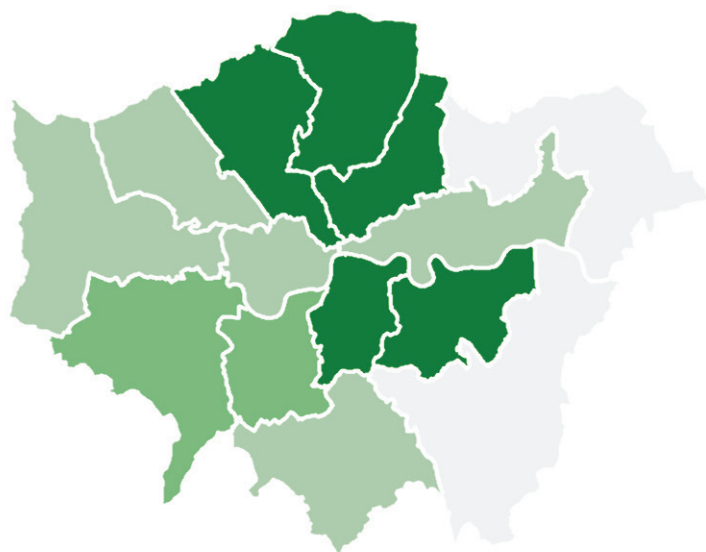
Liberal Democrat



Key

- 5 + (3)
- 4 to 5 (5)
- 3 to 4 (4)
- 0 to 3 (2)

Green



Key

- 5 + (5)
- 4 to 5 (2)
- 3 to 4 (5)
- 0 to 3 (2)

The **Green Party candidate Jenny Jones** polled the third highest number of first preferences. Jones received 98,913 first preference votes (4.5%), 21,517 more than the Green Party received in 2008 when they came fourth. Despite the reduced turnout, the Green Party increased its number of first preference votes in every Assembly constituency compared to 2008. Jenny Jones achieved her highest share of first preference votes in the North East London constituency (7.5%), followed by Lambeth & Southwark (6.8%). There were three other constituencies where Jones won over 5% of first preferences: Barnet & Camden; Enfield & Haringey; and Greenwich & Lewisham.

The number of second preference votes going to the Green Party was up by over 31,000 on 2008. One in five voters across London selected Jones as their second choice for Mayor; in the North East constituency she received over a quarter of second preferences.¹

The **Liberal Democrat** vote fell sharply compared to 2008. The party's candidate **Brian Paddick** was fourth with 91,774 first preference votes (4.2%), compared to the 236,752 (9.8%) he had received at the previous Mayoral election. In every Assembly constituency the party's vote decreased by more than half; in Bexley & Bromley and Havering & Redbridge Paddick received only a third of the number of first preference votes he won in 2008. His highest share of first preference votes was in Lambeth & Southwark (6.3%); he also won more than 5% of the vote in Croydon & Sutton and South West.

Paddick received 363,692 second preference votes (20.6%), the most of any candidate and about 400 more than Jenny Jones. However this was much fewer than the 641,623 second preferences (32.0%) he polled in 2008.

Independent candidate Siobhan Benita was placed fifth with 83,914 first preference votes (3.2%). Benita had not been a candidate in previous London elections. She won her highest share of first preferences in Merton & Wandsworth (5.0%), where she won more votes than the Green Party and the Liberal Democrat candidates. Benita received 212,412 second preference votes (12.0%).

Lawrence James Webb contested the election for **UKIP**. On the ballot paper his party description was 'Fresh Choice for London', as was the case for UKIP's candidates for the London Assembly. He polled 43,274 first preference votes (2.0%), almost twice what the UKIP candidate received in 2008, and 161,252 second preference votes (9.1%). Webb's best performance was in Bexley & Bromley where he received 3.5% of first preferences and 15.3% of second preferences.

The **British National Party candidate Carlos Cortiglia** received 28,751 first preferences (1.3%), a large decrease on 2008 when the BNP polled 69,753 first preference votes. There was a reduction in the number of votes for the BNP in every London constituency. Cortiglia won his highest share of first preference votes in Havering & Redbridge (2.3%), although the number of votes he received was only a third of what the BNP candidate won in 2008. Cortiglia polled 73,353 second preference votes (4.2%).

¹ This includes votes where the second preference candidate was the same as the first preference. Unless stated otherwise, figures for second preference votes received include ballots where the voter selected the same candidate as their first and second preference.

3 London Assembly elections

Labour won twelve Assembly seats, four more than in 2008. Labour held the six constituencies won in 2008 and gained two constituencies from the Conservatives (Barnet & Camden and Ealing & Hillingdon). The party won four seats on the London-wide list, two more than in 2008. Labour are now the largest party in the Assembly, for the first time since the Assembly was set up in 2000. It is also the first time that any party has won twelve Assembly seats.

Nine Conservative Assembly Members were elected, down two on 2008. The party held six of the eight constituency seats it won in 2008, losing the other two to Labour, and retained its three London-wide seats. Labour and the Conservatives were the two highest placed parties in all fourteen constituencies in both the London-wide and constituency elections.

Two London-wide Members were elected for the Liberal Democrats, one fewer than in 2008. The Green Party retained their two London-wide seats. The BNP lost the sole London-wide seat they had won in 2008.

Turnout was 37.5% in the London-wide election and 37.4% in the constituency election, about the same as in the 2012 Mayoral contest but down almost seven percentage points from the previous Assembly election. In 2008, turnout was 44.4% in the London-wide election and 44.3% in the constituency election.

2012 London Assembly elections: elected Members

Constituency Members

LAB	Andrew Dismore	Barnet & Camden
LAB	Navin Shah	Brent & Harrow
LAB	John Biggs	City & East
LAB	Onkar Singh Sahota	Ealing & Hillingdon
LAB	Joanne McCartney	Enfield & Haringey
LAB	Len Duvall	Greenwich & Lewisham
LAB	Val Shawcross	Lambeth & Southwark
LAB	Jennette Arnold	North East
CON	James Cleverly	Bexley & Bromley
CON	Steve O'Connell	Croydon & Sutton
CON	Roger Evans	Havering & Redbridge
CON	Richard Tracey	Merton & Wandsworth
CON	Tony Arbour	South West
CON	Kit Malthouse	West Central

London-wide Members

LAB	Nicky Gavron
LAB	Murad Qureshi
LAB	Fiona Twycross
LAB	Tom Copley
CON	Andrew Boff
CON	Gareth Bacon
CON	Victoria Borwick
Green	Jenny Jones
Green	Darren Johnson
LD	Caroline Pidgeon
LD	Stephen Knight

Assembly seats won by party, 2000 to 2012

	Total seats won				Constituency seats				London-wide seats			
	2000	2004	2008	2012	2000	2004	2008	2012	2000	2004	2008	2012
LAB	9	7	8	12	6	5	6	8	3	2	2	4
CON	9	9	11	9	8	9	8	6	1		3	3
Green	3	2	2	2					3	2	2	2
LD	4	5	3	2					4	5	3	2
UKIP		2								2		
BNP			1								1	
Total	25	25	25	25	14	14	14	14	11	11	11	11

Summary results of London Assembly elections

	Votes		% vote		Change
	2008	2012	2008	2012	% points
Constituency ballot					
LAB	673,855	933,438	28.0%	42.3%	14.3%
CON	900,569	722,280	37.4%	32.7%	-4.7%
Green	194,059	188,623	8.1%	8.5%	0.5%
LD	330,018	193,842	13.7%	8.8%	-4.9%
UKIP	71,984	95,849	3.0%	4.3%	1.4%
BNP	18,020	30,744	0.7%	1.4%	0.6%
Others	217,784	42,901	9.1%	1.9%	-7.1%
Total	2,406,289	2,207,677			
London-wide ballot					
LAB	665,443	911,204	27.6%	41.1%	13.6%
CON	835,535	708,528	34.6%	32.0%	-2.6%
Green	203,465	189,215	8.4%	8.5%	0.1%
LD	275,272	150,447	11.4%	6.8%	-4.6%
UKIP	46,617	100,040	1.9%	4.5%	2.6%
BNP	130,714	47,024	5.4%	2.1%	-3.3%
CPA	70,294	38,758	2.9%	1.7%	-1.2%
ED	25,569	22,025	1.1%	1.0%	-0.1%
TUSC	..	17,686	..	0.8%	..
Hayat (IND)	..	9,114	..	0.4%	..
House	..	8,126	..	0.4%	..
NF	..	8,006	..	0.4%	..
Alagaratnam	3,974	4,835	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Others	155,724	..	6.5%
Total	2,412,607	2,215,008			

Labour polled 933,438 votes (42.3%) in the Assembly constituency ballot, 260,000 votes more than in 2008 and a rise in share of over fourteen percentage points. They won over 40% of the vote in eight constituencies (which all elected a Labour Member) and polled over half of the vote in four. In 2008, Labour failed to win over 40% of the vote in any of the fourteen constituencies. As in the Mayoral contest, Labour achieved their highest share of the vote in City & East (63.0%), where they received 44,000 more votes than in 2008 and their share increased by 28% points. Labour's lowest share of the vote was in Bexley & Bromley (24.2%), but here too their vote was up on 2008 (by 9% points).

The **Conservatives** received 722,280 votes (32.7%) in the Assembly constituency ballot, 178,000 fewer than in 2008. The fall in turnout meant this equated to a reduction in share of 4.7% points. The party's share was highest in Bexley & Bromley (52.6%) and in West Central (50.4%). Its vote share was lowest in City & East where it received 14.6% of the vote compared to 17.5% in 2008. The Conservatives also received less than 20% of the vote in Lambeth & Southwark (19.4%) and North East (18.6%). The change in vote share ranged from a decrease of 10.1% points in Havering & Redbridge (which the Conservatives won) to no change in Bexley & Bromley.

Labour and the Conservatives both received more votes in the constituency election than the London-wide ballot – 22,000 more for Labour and 14,000 more for the Conservatives. In Barnet & Camden, Labour's share of the vote in the London-wide election was 6.7% points lower than in the constituency election, while the Conservative share was 4.3% points higher. In Bexley & Bromley, the Conservative's share of the vote in the London-wide ballot was 3.7% points lower while in Ealing & Hillingdon it was 3.4% points lower.

The **Liberal Democrats** received almost 194,000 votes in the constituency election, the third highest total. This was 136,000 votes fewer than in 2008, or a reduction in share of 4.9% points. They achieved their highest share in South West (16.7%) and Croydon & Sutton (14.2%). The change in the Liberal Democrat vote share ranged from an 11.1% point decrease in Lambeth & Southwark to a 1.6% point decrease in Brent & Harrow.

As has been the case in previous Assembly elections, the Liberal Democrats performed more strongly in the constituency ballot than in the London-wide election. The party received about 150,000 votes (6.8%) in the London-wide election and finished fourth behind the Greens. They won two London-wide seats, compared to three in 2008. In South West, Croydon & Sutton and Brent & Harrow, the Liberal Democrat vote share in the London-wide ballot was more than 4% points lower than in the constituency ballot.

The **Green Party** won 8.5% of the vote in the constituency election, a small increase on the previous election, but their share in the London-wide ballot (8.5%) stayed about the same. They won two London-wide seats, the same as in 2008. Unlike Labour, the Conservatives or the Liberal Democrats their vote in the constituency ballot was about the same as their vote in the London-wide ballot, although there was more variation at the local level: in North East London, where the party performed most strongly, they won 15.5% of the vote in the constituency election compared to 13.5% in the London-wide election. In both Greenwich & Lewisham and Lambeth & Southwark, the Green Party received about 2,000 more votes in the London-wide ballot than in the constituency election.

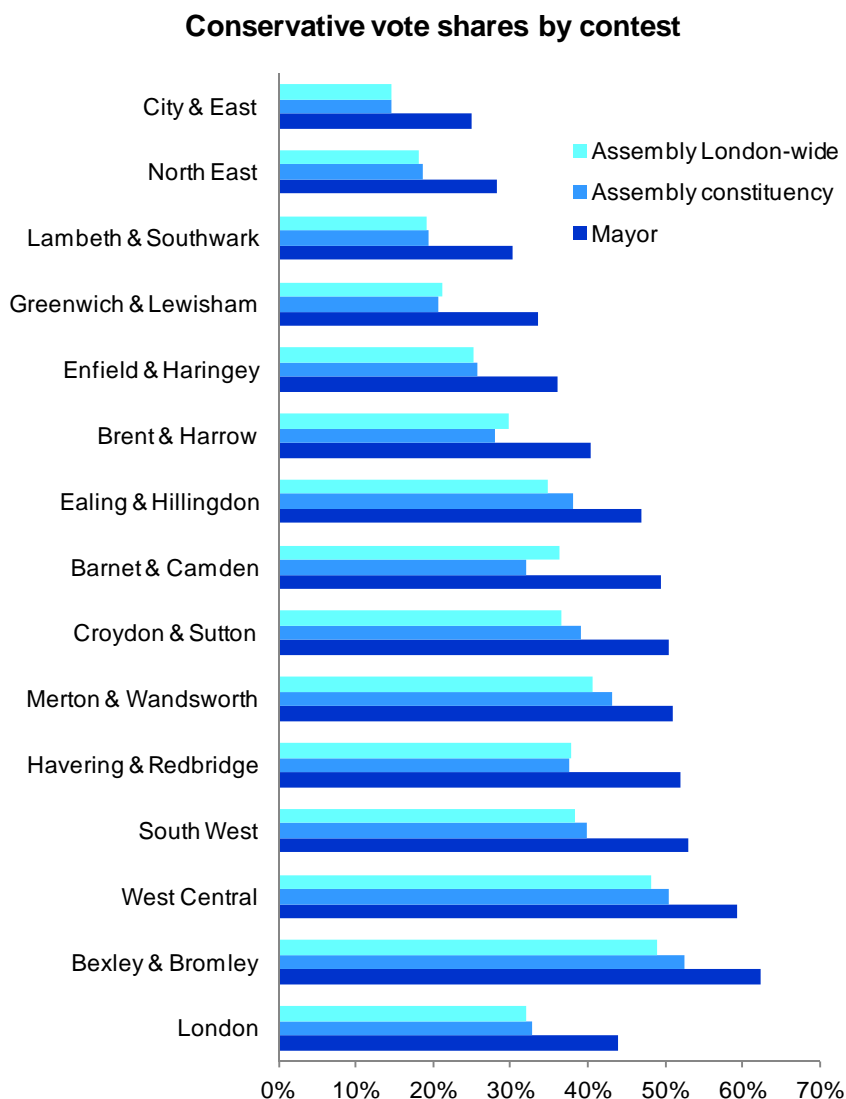
UKIP increased its vote in both the constituency and London-wide ballots compared to 2008. They received 100,000 London-wide votes (4.5%), more than double what they won in 2008 but below the 5% share needed to win an Assembly seat. They won over 8% of the vote in the London-wide ballot in Bexley & Bromley and Havering & Redbridge.

The **BNP** fielded six candidates in the constituency ballot, who received an average share of the vote of 3.3%. In the London-wide ballot, the party won a third of the votes it had received in 2008 and their share dropped to 2.1%, meaning they lost the seat they won in 2008.

In all, thirteen parties (or Independent candidates) entered the London-wide election. Fifteen parties (or Independent candidates) entered the constituency election.

4 Comparison of Mayoral and Assembly results

The Conservative candidate for Mayor, Boris Johnson, won about 250,000 more votes in the first round of the Mayoral election than his party received in the Assembly constituency election. The difference in the share of the vote received was 10.5% points. In every constituency, Johnson received a share of the vote well above that received by the Conservative candidate in the Assembly constituency ballot; in Merton & Wandsworth, where the gap was smallest, Johnson’s still received a share of first preferences almost 8% points higher than the vote share won by the Conservative Assembly candidate.

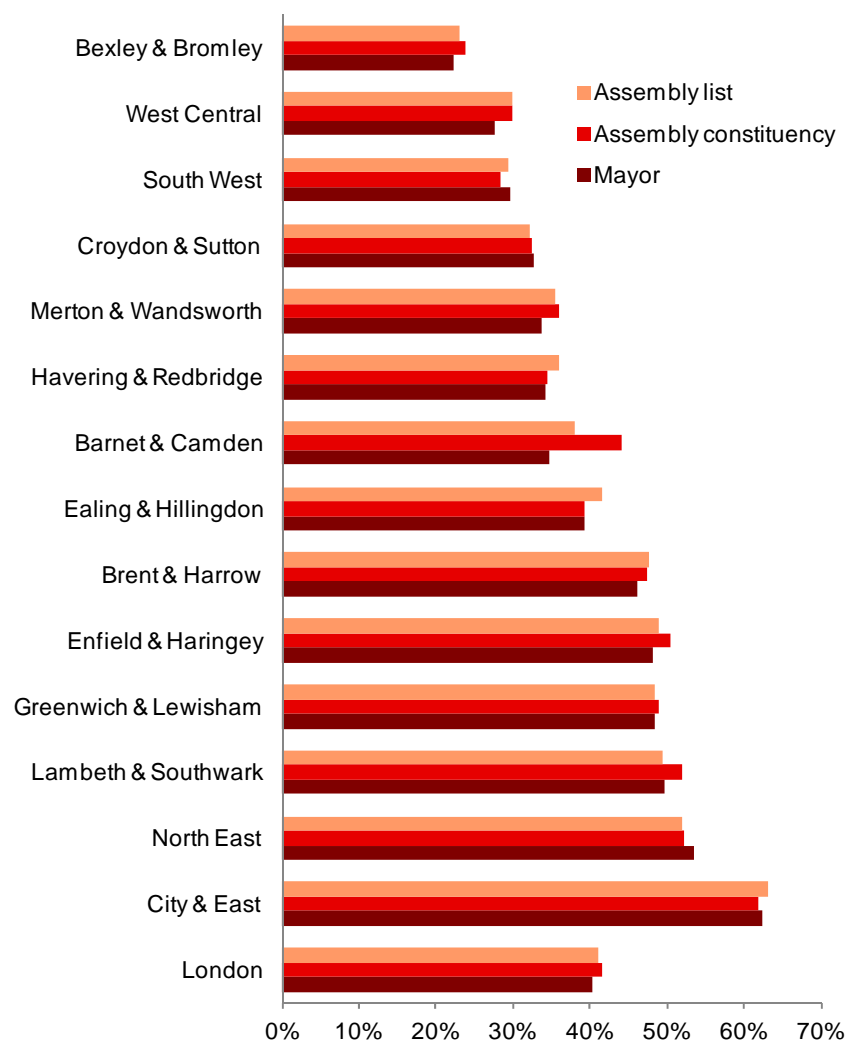


The Conservative vote in the Assembly constituency elections dropped by 4.7% points compared to 2008 but was up by 0.8% points in the first round of the Mayoral contest. In Merton & Wandsworth and South West London, Boris Johnson increased his share of the vote but the Conservative’s share in the Assembly constituency elections decreased.

Ken Livingstone's vote share in the Mayoral election more closely resembled Labour's vote share in the Assembly elections than was the case for the Conservative candidates. Livingstone polled 40.3% of first preferences in the Mayoral election, compared to the 41.6% of votes received by Labour in the Assembly constituency ballot. With the exception of Barnet & Camden, the difference between Livingstone's vote share and his party's share in the Assembly contests did not exceed 2.4% points.

Barnet & Camden and Ealing & Hillingdon were the only seats where the party that topped the Mayoral vote was different from the party that won the Assembly constituency. Both constituencies elected a Labour Assembly Member but Johnson received the most first preference votes for Mayor. In Ealing & Hillingdon, Ken Livingstone and the Labour Assembly candidate both won 39% of the vote. By contrast, in Barnet & Camden Livingstone received 35% of the vote compared to 44% for the Labour Assembly candidate.

Labour vote shares by contest

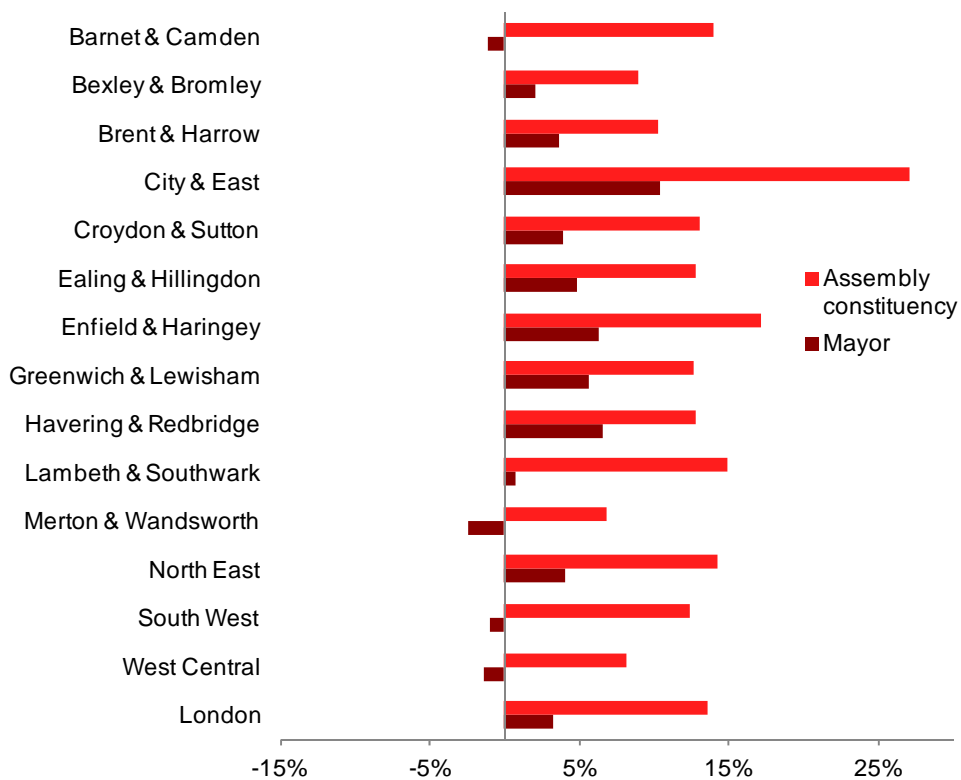


In the three previous London elections, Ken Livingstone has performed better in the Mayoral contest than Labour has fared in the Assembly elections. In 2008, Labour won 28% of the vote in the Assembly constituency election but Livingstone won 37% of first preference votes in the Mayoral election. This time round Livingstone did not outperform his party; his share of first preferences increased by 3.3% while Labour's vote share in the Assembly constituency election surged by 14.3%.

**Change in Conservative vote share 2008-2012
(% points)**



**Change in Labour vote share 2008-2012
(% points)**



The Green Party received almost twice as many votes in the Assembly elections as it received in the first round of the Mayoral election. In the three previous London elections, the number of votes for Green Party's Assembly candidates has also been much larger than the number of first preferences received by their Mayoral candidate. However, Jenny Jones received more first preference votes in 2012 than any previous Green Party candidate for Mayor, and the ratio of Green Party votes in the Assembly constituency ballot to votes in the Mayoral ballot in 2012 is lower than at any previous London election.

The Liberal Democrat Mayoral candidate Brian Paddick's share of first preferences was less than half his party's share in the Assembly constituency ballot. In 2008, Paddick also received fewer votes in the first round of the Mayoral election than the Liberal Democrats won in the Assembly elections.

Jenny Jones and Brian Paddick both received over 363,000 second preference votes, although this includes votes where the second preference was the same as the first preference.

Comparison of votes received in Assembly and Mayoral elections

	Mayor - first preferences		Assembly constituency		Assembly London-wide	
	Votes	% vote	Votes	% vote	Votes	% vote
CON	971,931	44.0%	722,280	32.7%	708,528	32.0%
LAB	889,918	40.3%	933,438	42.3%	911,204	41.1%
Green	98,913	4.5%	188,623	8.5%	189,215	8.5%
LD	91,774	4.2%	193,842	8.8%	150,447	6.8%
UKIP	43,274	2.0%	95,849	4.3%	100,040	4.5%
Others	112,665	5.1%	73,645	3.3%	155,574	7.0%
Total	2,208,475		2,207,677		2,215,008	

5 Turnout

Turnout was similar across all contests, but decreased by about 7% points from 2008. Turnout was 37.5% in the Assembly (London-wide) election and 37.4% in the Mayoral election. The constituency with the lowest turnout was City & East (34.3% in the Assembly election). Merton & Wandsworth had the highest turnout (40.3%).

Turnout decreased in all fourteen constituencies. The fall in turnout in the Assembly election ranged from a 12.9% point decrease in Croydon & Sutton to a 4.0% point decrease in Lambeth & Southwark. In constituencies where the turnout decreased the least, the Labour vote tended to be higher.

Turnout in Mayoral and Assembly elections¹

	% Turnout		Change since 2008 (% pts)		Electorate
	Mayor	Assembly	Mayor	Assembly	
Barnet & Camden	37.6%	37.6%	-9.6%	-9.3%	446,248
Bexley & Bromley	37.6%	37.7%	-11.8%	-11.5%	447,465
Brent & Harrow	37.3%	37.3%	-4.7%	-4.7%	389,737
City & East	34.0%	34.3%	-4.7%	-4.7%	500,427
Croydon & Sutton	35.3%	35.4%	-13.1%	-12.9%	436,451
Ealing & Hillingdon	37.1%	37.4%	-4.6%	-4.3%	439,143
Enfield & Haringey	37.5%	37.8%	-7.9%	-7.6%	383,623
Greenwich & Lewisham	36.6%	36.7%	-5.8%	-5.7%	359,742
Havering & Redbridge	36.3%	36.5%	-8.4%	-8.3%	389,814
Lambeth & Southwark	37.3%	37.4%	-4.2%	-4.0%	422,981
Merton & Wandsworth	40.3%	40.3%	-6.2%	-6.0%	376,365
North East	38.5%	38.6%	-4.6%	-4.4%	499,418
South West	39.7%	39.8%	-5.9%	-5.7%	437,945
West Central	38.7%	38.6%	-9.1%	-8.8%	381,101
London	37.4%	37.5%	-7.1%	-6.9%	5,910,460

1. Assembly election turnout is in the London-wide ballot. In all Assembly constituencies, the turnout in the London-wide ballot exceeded the turnout in the constituency ballot.

