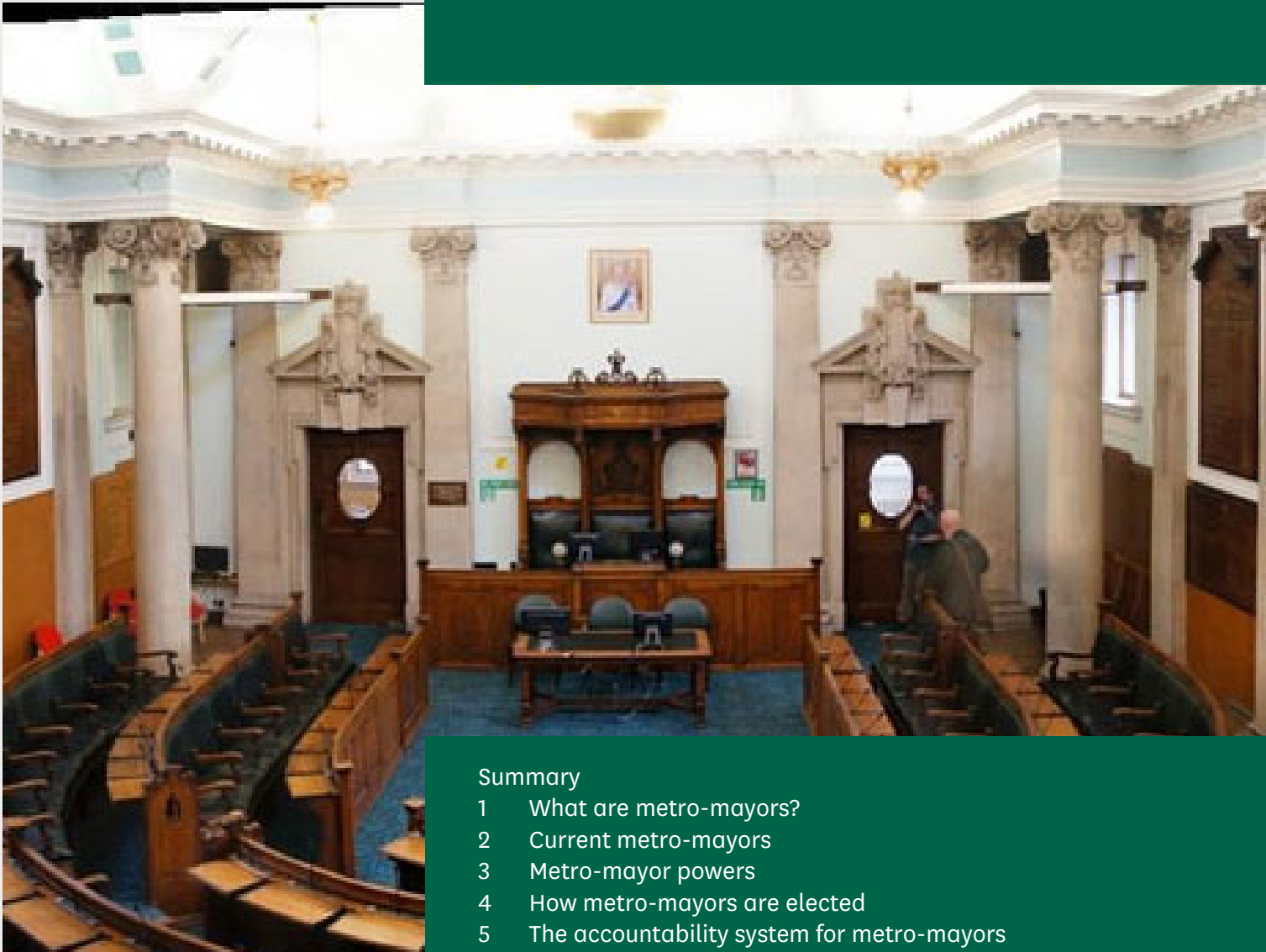


Research Briefing

19 March 2024

By Mark Sandford

The 2024 metro-mayor elections



Summary

- 1 What are metro-mayors?
 - 2 Current metro-mayors
 - 3 Metro-mayor powers
 - 4 How metro-mayors are elected
 - 5 The accountability system for metro-mayors
 - 6 Future devolution policy
- Appendix: Mayoral election results

Image Credits

Attributed to: The Council Chamber by Tim Ellis. Licensed under CC BY 2.0 / image cropped.

Disclaimer

The Commons Library does not intend the information in our research publications and briefings to address the specific circumstances of any particular individual. We have published it to support the work of MPs. You should not rely upon it as legal or professional advice, or as a substitute for it. We do not accept any liability whatsoever for any errors, omissions or misstatements contained herein. You should consult a suitably qualified professional if you require specific advice or information. Read our briefing [‘Legal help: where to go and how to pay’](#) for further information about sources of legal advice and help. This information is provided subject to the conditions of the Open Parliament Licence.

Sources and subscriptions for MPs and staff

We try to use sources in our research that everyone can access, but sometimes only information that exists behind a paywall or via a subscription is available. We provide access to many online subscriptions to MPs and parliamentary staff, please contact hoclibraryonline@parliament.uk or visit commonslibrary.parliament.uk/resources for more information.

Feedback

Every effort is made to ensure that the information contained in these publicly available briefings is correct at the time of publication. Readers should be aware however that briefings are not necessarily updated to reflect subsequent changes.

If you have any comments on our briefings please email papers@parliament.uk. Please note that authors are not always able to engage in discussions with members of the public who express opinions about the content of our research, although we will carefully consider and correct any factual errors.

You can read our feedback and complaints policy and our editorial policy at commonslibrary.parliament.uk. If you have general questions about the work of the House of Commons email hcenquiries@parliament.uk.

Contents

Summary	4
1 What are metro-mayors?	6
1.1 Metro-mayor elections	6
2 Current metro-mayors	9
Table 1: Combined authority mayors and London mayoralty	9
2.1 Candidates for the May 2024 elections	9
3 Metro-mayor powers	11
3.1 What powers do metro-mayors have?	11
3.2 Where do metro-mayors get funding from?	12
Table 2: Sources of grant funding for metro-mayors	12
4 How metro-mayors are elected	15
5 The accountability system for metro-mayors	16
6 Future devolution policy	17
6.1 Extending devolution as part of ‘levelling up’	17
Levels of devolution	17
6.2 Opposition devolution policy	18
Appendix: Mayoral election results	19

Summary

On 2 May 2024 elections will be held for nine metro-mayors across England, as well as for the Mayor of London and the London Assembly. This is the largest number of metro-mayor elections held on a single day to date.

This briefing provides details about what metro-mayors are, the powers they exercise and the funding they receive, as well as a map of the areas they cover. It also looks at recent devolution policy and includes a list of existing metro-mayors and the results of previous elections, which were first held in 2017.

What are metro-mayors?

Metro-mayors are directly elected mayors who oversee ‘mayoral combined authorities’. These authorities cover several local authority areas, and the mayors have powers set out in devolution deals negotiated between the Government and local leaders.

Metro-mayors differ from directly elected mayors in local authorities. Those mayors exercise powers already held by the council.

The powers held by metro-mayors typically relate to areas such as transport, skills provision, and acquiring and regenerating land, although these depend on the level of devolution deal agreed with the Government (ranging from level 1 to level 4).

Despite exercising similar powers, the Mayor of London is not a metro-mayor, having been established under separate legislation in 2000 along with the London Assembly. More information is available in the Library research briefing [The Greater London Authority](#).

Where do metro-mayors get funding from?

Metro-mayors get most of their funding from government grants. However, some also get money from council tax and business rates.

Devolution policy

As of March 2024, 22 areas of England have a devolution deal in place or in progress.

The Government has set out a ‘devolution framework’, with four levels of devolution. Levels 3 and 4 require a directly-elected mayor and provide for more powers to be devolved, whilst level 2 does not require a directly-elected mayor.

Further reading

More information about devolution deals for metro-mayors can be found in the Library research briefing [Devolution to local government in England](#). Additional information about the 2023 ‘trailblazer deals’ for Greater Manchester and the West Midlands can be found in the Library research briefing [Trailblazer devolution deals](#).

Additional information is also available from the Institute for Government’s briefing [Metro mayors and the 2024 mayoral elections](#).

1 What are metro-mayors?

To devolve some powers to selected areas in England, from 2014 the Government has announced a series of devolution deals. The first was with the Greater Manchester Combined Authority, which allowed for a directly elected mayor making it a ‘mayoral combined authority’. This type of authority covers several existing local authority areas and so the mayors overseeing them are commonly called ‘metro-mayors’.

Metro-mayors have powers set out in the devolution deals negotiated between the Government and local leaders. They are different from directly elected mayors in local authorities, who exercise powers that are already held by the council.¹ However, some devolution deals will give county council mayors similar powers to metro-mayors, for example in Norfolk and Suffolk.

The Government’s devolution framework sets out different levels of devolution. Some areas have no metro-mayor and have been offered a ‘level 2’ deal (marked in yellow in the map). All areas with metro-mayors have a ‘level 3’ deal. Some areas have been offered a ‘level 4’ deal, with additional powers (see section 6.1 for further details on the different levels of devolution).

The first elections for metro-mayors, to Greater Manchester and five other areas, took place in May 2017. Since then, several more have been elected to combined authorities across England.

1.1 Metro-mayor elections

On 2 May 2024, elections to nine metro-mayoralities will take place. These are in Greater Manchester; West Midlands; West Yorkshire; Liverpool; South Yorkshire; Tees Valley; North-East; East Midlands; and York & North Yorkshire.

The Mayor of London and the London Assembly will also face elections on 2 May 2024. The Mayor of London is not a combined authority mayor but exercises a similar range of powers to metro-mayors.

The map on page 8 shows mayoralities with elections in May 2024 and May 2025. It includes areas which will get ‘level 2’ devolution deals (with fewer powers and no elected mayorality).

¹ One local authority mayoral election will be held on 2 May 2024, in Salford City Council.

This briefing focuses on the 2024 mayoral elections. Additional information about devolution to metro-mayors, including details of the legislation underlying their powers, can be found in the Library research briefing [Devolution to local government in England](#). More information about the Mayor of London can be found in the Library research briefing [The Greater London Authority](#).

English devolution: Upcoming mayoral elections

Election in 2024

North East ◯
Tees Valley
York and North Yorkshire ◯
West Yorkshire
South Yorkshire
Greater Manchester
Liverpool City Region
East Midlands ◯
West Midlands
Greater London

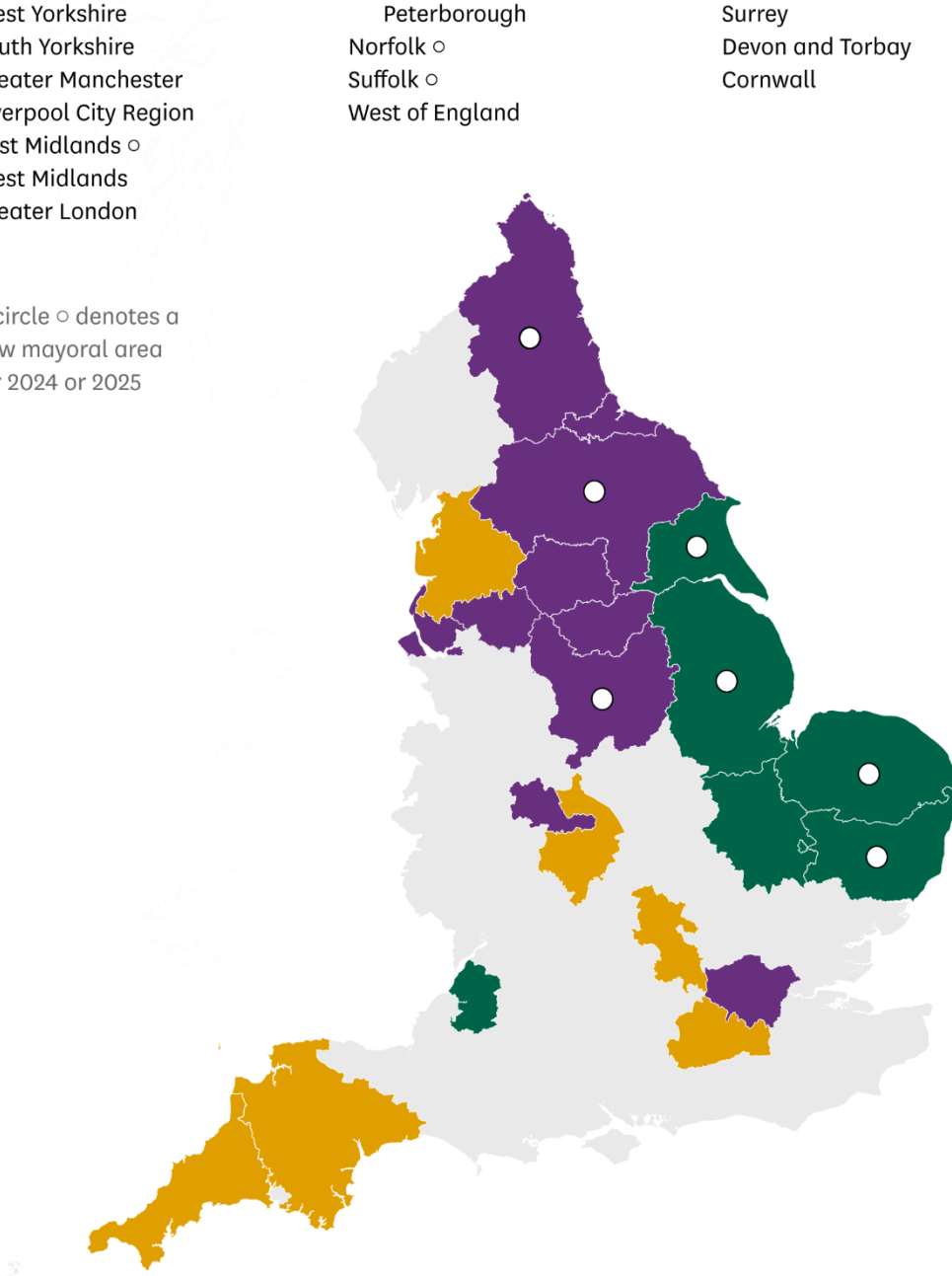
Election in 2025

Hull and East Yorkshire ◯
Greater Lincolnshire ◯
Cambridgeshire and
Peterborough
Norfolk ◯
Suffolk ◯
West of England

Level 2 areas (no mayoral election)

Lancashire
Warwickshire
Buckinghamshire
Surrey
Devon and Torbay
Cornwall

A circle ◯ denotes a
new mayoral area
for 2024 or 2025



House of Commons Library

2 Current metro-mayors

There are currently 10 metro-mayors in England, shown in the table below. Results for all of the metro-mayoral elections so far can be found in the Appendix.

Table 1: Combined authority mayors and London mayoralty

Authority	Name	Party	Next election
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough	Nik Johnson	Labour	2025
Greater Manchester	Andy Burnham	Labour	2024
Liverpool City Region	Steve Rotheram	Labour	2024
North of Tyne	Jamie Driscoll	Independent	2024
Greater London	Sadiq Khan	Labour	2024
Sheffield City Region	Oliver Coppard	Labour	2024
Tees Valley	Ben Houchen	Conservative	2024
West Midlands	Andy Street	Conservative	2024
West of England	Dan Norris	Labour	2025
West Yorkshire	Tracy Brabin	Labour	2024

At the May 2024 election, a mayor will be elected for a new North-East Combined Authority, which will be formed from the North of Tyne Combined Authority and the existing North-East Combined Authority (which does not have a mayor).

Jamie Driscoll was elected as the Labour candidate in 2019. He left the Labour Party in July 2023 after being left off the party's shortlist for the May 2024 election.

2.1 Candidates for the May 2024 elections

The final date for nominations for mayoral candidates is 5 April 2024 (27 March 2024 for the Mayor of London). Candidates require a £5,000 deposit (£10,000 in London).²

² See the [Combined Authorities \(Mayoral Elections\) Order 2017](#) schedule 3 paragraph 10 (1); [The Greater London Authority Elections Rules 2007](#) schedule 3 paragraph 9 (1)

A Member of Parliament can stand to be a metro-mayor, and vice versa. Dan Jarvis served both as mayor of South Yorkshire and MP for Barnsley between 2018 and 2022.

However, a Member of Parliament cannot take office as a Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), and therefore an MP cannot take office as a mayor with PCC responsibilities. Tracy Brabin had to resign her seat as an MP in 2021 before accepting the office of mayor of West Yorkshire, as that mayoralty has PCC responsibilities.

Councillors can stand at a metro-mayor election. If a sitting councillor wins a metro-mayor election in the area in which their council seat is located, they automatically lose their council seat.³

³ [Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016](#), schedule 1, paragraph 7 (2)

3 Metro-mayor powers

3.1 What powers do metro-mayors have?

Most metro-mayors have powers over aspects of transport; some local skills provision, including the Adult Education Budget; acquiring and regenerating land; providing support to businesses; and remediating brownfield housing. The mayor of Greater Manchester also has powers over waste disposal and the fire service.

This does not mean that metro-mayors are in full control of any of these areas. Local authorities and other public bodies also have responsibilities in these areas.

It is more accurate to think of metro-mayors as running specific programmes rather than exercising a wide range of powers. For instance, they manage the Adult Education Budget, but have no responsibilities for school education, careers services or apprenticeships. Some mayors have some control over a ‘key route network’ of major roads and tram services, but not over railway stations, the Strategic Roads Network, or taxi licensing.⁴

Some decisions can be made by the metro-mayor acting alone, whilst some must be made by the mayoral combined authority as a whole. Each local authority in the combined authority’s area has at least one seat on the combined authority. This means that, for some decisions, the mayor could be outvoted by the other members of the combined authority.

Table 2 below sets out a number of the main grant funds that metro-mayors manage. This gives some indication of the extent of their powers.

The Mayor of London has broader powers than most metro-mayors, set out in the [Greater London Authority Act 1999](#).

Some mayors are also Police and Crime Commissioners

In Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire and Greater London, the mayor is also the Police and Crime Commissioner for the area. Each of these mayors must appoint a deputy mayor for policing and crime. At the 2024 elections, the

Police and Crime Commissioners are directly elected and responsible for securing an “effective and efficient” police force for their area. See the Library’s research briefing on [Police and Crime Commissioners](#).

⁴ England’s Strategic Roads Network is managed by National Highways. It consists of trunk roads outside London and motorways. See [Roads we manage - National Highways](#)

mayors of South Yorkshire, West Midlands, and York & North Yorkshire will also become Police and Crime Commissioners.⁵

3.2 Where do metro-mayors get funding from?

Metro-mayors obtain most of their funding from Government grants. The main sources of funding are set out in Table 2 below. This is not a comprehensive list, but it gives a flavour of the type of programmes that metro-mayors manage.⁶ An indication of the amounts of funding available from these sources can be found in the 2021/22 [Annual Report on devolution in England](#).

Table 2: Sources of grant funding for metro-mayors

Table 2: sources of grant funding for metro-mayors	
Devolution theme	Funding pot
Local growth and place	Investment fund
Local growth and place	UK Shared Prosperity Fund
Local growth and place	Levelling Up Fund
Local transport	City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement
Local transport	Bus service improvement
Local transport	Zero Emissions Bus Regional Areas fund x
Local transport	Active travel funds
Housing and regeneration	Brownfield Housing Fund
Housing and regeneration	Brownfield Infrastructure and Land Fund
Housing and regeneration	Homelessness Support x
Housing and regeneration	Affordable Homes x
Adult skills	Adult Education Budget
Adult skills	Free Courses for Jobs
Adult skills	Multiply
Adult skills	Skills Bootcamps
Retrofit	Green Homes
Retrofit	Social Housing Decarbonisation x
Retrofit	Public Sector Decarbonisation

Source: [Trailblazer devolution deals](#), Institute for Government, 16 Mar 2023. An 'x' indicates that a grant is not available to all metro-mayors.

⁵ In South Yorkshire, this change has led to the Government bringing forward the next election for the mayoralty from 2026 to 2024: see Home Office, [South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner functions transfer](#), 13 Feb 2024

⁶ This table is adapted from Duncan Henderson, Grant Dalton and Akash Paun, [Trailblazer devolution deals](#), Institute for Government, 16 Mar 2023

The table is organised according to the five ‘thematic policy areas’ that are the responsibility of metro-mayors, as set out in Government documentation.⁷ The grants listed are not statutory. Many are scheduled to come to an end in the mid-2020s.

Metro-mayors also get income from the following sources:

Council tax

Most metro-mayors have the power to set a precept on council tax bills. As of March 2024, this power has only been used in Greater Manchester, Liverpool City Region, and Cambridgeshire & Peterborough. Table 3 below shows the mayoral precept on a Band D property in each of these areas for 2023/24.⁸

Mayors who are Police and Crime Commissioners can set a separate precept. Additionally, a substantial amount of the Greater Manchester general precept is raised to support Greater Manchester’s fire and rescue service, which the metro-mayor controls.

Table 3: Combined authorities: council tax requirements, 2023/24	
Combined authority	Precept on a Band D property
Greater Manchester (PCC)	£243.30
Greater Manchester (general)	£107.95
West Yorkshire (PCC)	£236.28
West Yorkshire (general)	0
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough (general)	£12.00
Liverpool City Region (general)	£19.00

Business rates

Some mayors receive a small amount of revenue directly from business rates in their locality.

Short-term grants

The bulk of mayors’ income comes from central government grant programmes. These typically last between three and five years. Metro-mayors’ main funding lines are set out in the 2021/22 [Annual Report on devolution in England](#).

⁷ See HM Treasury, [Memorandum of Understanding for the "Trailblazer" Single Settlements for Greater Manchester and West Midlands Combined Authorities](#), Nov 2023, p6

⁸ Source: DLUHC, [Council Tax levels set by local authorities in England 2023 to 2024](#), table 9. For an explanation of how to calculate the amounts charged on bands other than D, see the ratios set out in appendix 3 of the Library research briefing [Council tax: FAQs](#)

Recurrent grants

Some government grant programmes, such as the Adult Education Budget, have no fixed end point. In addition, mayors who are also Police and Crime Commissioners receive ring-fenced funding for these responsibilities.

Metro-mayors do not have any other powers to establish their own taxes or set tax rates locally.

The Mayor of London also gets funding from council tax and business rates. For historical reasons, the Mayor of London receives much more money from these sources (both in total and per head) than metro-mayors do.

The Mayor of London also receives funding from central government grants, from the community infrastructure levy, and from road pricing (the congestion charge).⁹

Metro-mayors' budgets are small compared to the total of the budgets of the local authorities in their areas. This reflects the fact that their range of responsibilities is small compared to local authorities in their area.

⁹ The Congestion Charge, Low Emission Zone and Ultra Low Emission Zone are levied by Transport for London, which is a subsidiary body of the Greater London Authority. The Mayor is the chair of Transport for London.

4

How metro-mayors are elected

Up to 2023, metro-mayors were elected using the supplementary vote system. Voters marked one X in a box for their first-choice candidate and one X in a box for their second-choice candidate. After the first round, if no candidate received more than 50% of the vote, all candidates but the top two were eliminated.

Votes for the eliminated candidates were then redistributed according to the voters' second choice. The candidate with the most votes after this process was the winner.

This system was replaced by the first-past-the-post system by virtue of section 13 of the [Elections Act 2022](#). This change also applied to Police and Crime Commissioner elections.

If the first-past-the-post system had been in place for metro-mayoral elections before 2023, only one result would have been different. In the 2021 election for the mayor of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, James Palmer (Conservative) would have beaten Nik Johnson (Labour).

5

The accountability system for metro-mayors

Metro-mayors can be held accountable for their decisions in a number of ways.

- Metro-mayors must adhere to the [English Devolution Accountability Framework](#). This requires mayoral combined authorities to maintain high ethical standards; scrutinise their finances via their audit committee; to provide for a business voice within the mayoral combined authority; and operate an overview and scrutiny committee.
- Mayoral combined authorities each have an overview and scrutiny committee. This can investigate the work of the metro-mayor. The mayor is required to appear before the committee and provide it with documents on request. The authority is expected to ensure that this committee meets the requirements of the Government's [Scrutiny Protocol](#).
- Metro-mayors must have their accounts audited annually. They are covered by the local audit system, not by the National Audit Office. Further details of the local audit system can be found in the Library research briefing [Local audit and accountability in England](#).
- Several of the devolved funds that metro-mayors receive have their own assurance procedures, specified by the Government department that provides the funding. These set out what information the authority must provide to the Government about its use of public money. Some details of these can be found in the appendices of the [English Devolution Accountability Framework](#).
- Metro-mayors and mayoral combined authorities fall under many other general accountability provisions that also apply to local councils. If the Government is concerned about a local authority's performance, it can issue them with a 'best value notice' and intervene in their running.
- In the West Midlands and Greater Manchester, the Government has proposed that the mayor should face questioning four times per year by committees made up of the MPs covering the area.¹⁰ This is intended to strengthen the mayors' accountability to Parliament for the use of central government grant funding.

¹⁰ See DLUHC, [Greater Manchester Combined Authority: "Trailblazer" deeper devolution deal](#), March 2023; DLUHC, [West Midlands Combined Authority: "Trailblazer" deeper devolution deal](#), March 2023

6 Future devolution policy

6.1 Extending devolution as part of ‘levelling up’

As of January 2024, the Government has gradually extended the number of areas where a devolution deal is in place. This implements one of the 12 ‘missions’ set out by the Levelling Up White Paper:

...by 2030, every part of England that wants one will have a devolution deal with powers at or approaching the highest level of devolution and a simplified, long-term funding settlement.¹¹

Twenty-two areas have devolution deals in place, or agreed, as of 6 March 2024.

Levels of devolution

The Levelling Up White Paper set out three ‘levels’ of devolution. Level 1 has the least devolved powers. Level 2 has some devolved powers but does not require a directly elected mayor. Level 3 equates to the powers currently held by metro-mayors but does require a directly elected mayor.

In November 2023 the Government published a [technical paper on the level 4 devolution framework](#). This sets out how areas with directly elected mayors can apply for additional powers – taking them up to a new ‘level 4’ – and the powers available.

In March 2024, the Government announced that South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and Liverpool City Region had successfully applied for level 4 deals.¹² It also announced a further trailblazer devolution deal, with the North East.¹³ The powers available in a level 4 deal closely resemble the contents of two ‘trailblazer devolution deals’, agreed with [Greater Manchester](#) and the [West Midlands](#) in March 2023.

These trailblazer deals also included a single financial settlement, implementing the Government’s commitment to a “simplified, long-term funding settlement”. This will permit Greater Manchester and the West Midlands to move money between grant funds received from different

¹¹ DLUHC, [Levelling Up the United Kingdom](#), 2022, pxviii

¹² See DLUHC, [Update on Level 4 devolution: Confirmation of eligibility for West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, Liverpool City Region and the West Midlands](#), 1 Mar 2024

¹³ DLUHC, [North East deeper devolution deal](#), 6 Mar 2024

Government departments.¹⁴ However, this will not be available to other level 4 areas in the short term.

Further information can be found in section 1.5 of the Library research briefing [Devolution to local government in England](#). A detailed explanation of the trailblazer devolution deals for Greater Manchester and the West Midlands can be found in the briefing [Trailblazer devolution deals](#).

6.2 Opposition devolution policy

Labour leader Keir Starmer gave a speech on 5 January 2023 in which he said that devolution proposals would be introduced in the first King's Speech of a Labour government, via a "take back control bill".¹⁵

A Labour policy programme, summarised by the website LabourList in October 2023, made a number of references to devolving additional powers to mayoralities, beyond those available in the 2023 trailblazer deals.¹⁶ It suggested that a Labour administration would seek to involve metro-mayors and local authorities in:

- improving housing, in particular tackling fuel poverty and improving insulation
- economic growth planning
- employment support
- local rail services and bus franchising

The Labour Party's 'Commission on the UK's Future', chaired by former prime minister Gordon Brown, published the 2022 report [A New Britain: Renewing our Democracy and Rebuilding our Economy](#). This report proposed to devolve several more functions to metro-mayors, including additional skills funding, JobCentre Plus and employment support funding, energy efficiency funding, and further support for bus franchising.

¹⁴ See HM Treasury, [Memorandum of Understanding for the "Trailblazer" Single Settlements for Greater Manchester and West Midlands Combined Authorities](#), 6 Mar 2024

¹⁵ Becky Morton, [Keir Starmer embraces Brexit slogan with 'take back control' pledge](#), BBC, 5 Jan 2023. See the text of the speech at Labour Party, [Keir Starmer New Year's speech](#), 5 Jan 2023

¹⁶ "[Revealed: Full final policy platform set the shape next Labour manifesto](#)", LabourList, 5 October 2023

Appendix: Mayoral election results

This section sets out the results of all metro-mayor elections to date. These took place in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021 and 2022.

The 2024 metro-mayor elections will be the first to take place using the First Past the Post electoral system instead of the Supplementary Vote (see section 4). This means that voters in the 2024 elections will not have a second vote.

Results of Metropolitan Mayor elections, 5 May 2017							
		First preference		Second preference		Total vote	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough							CON win
James Palmer	CON	76,064	38.0%	12,762	38.7%	88,826	56.9%
Rod Cantrill	LD	47,026	23.5%	20,179	61.3%	67,205	43.1%
Kevin Price	LAB	37,297	18.6%				
Paul Bullen	UKIP	15,931	8.0%				
Julie Howell	GRN	12,628	6.3%				
Other candidates	OTH	11,432	5.7%				
Total valid		200,378					
Electorate		600,808		Turnout	33.4%		
Greater Manchester							LAB win
Andy Burnham	LAB	359,352	63.4%	A candidate received more than 50% of the valid first preference votes and was therefore elected without second preference votes being counted.			
Sean Anstee	CON	128,752	22.7%				
Jane Brophy	LD	34,334	6.1%				
Will Patterson	GRN	13,424	2.4%				
Shneur Odze	UKIP	10,583	1.9%				
Other candidates	OTH	20,290	3.6%				
Total		566,735					
Electorate		1,982,343		Turnout	28.6%		
Liverpool City Region							LAB win
Steve Rotherham	LAB	171,167	59.3%	A candidate received more than 50% of the valid first preference votes and was therefore elected without second preference votes being counted.			
Tony Caldeira	CON	58,805	20.4%				
Carl Cashman	LD	19,751	6.8%				
Tom Crone	GRN	14,094	4.9%				
Paula Walters	UKIP	11,946	4.1%				
Other candidates	OTH	12,897	4.5%				
Total		288,660					
Electorate		1,116,495		Turnout	25.9%		
Tees Valley							CON win
Ben Houchen	CON	40,278	39.4%	8,300	55.7%	48,578	51.1%
Sue Jeffrey	LAB	39,797	39.0%	6,603	44.3%	46,400	48.9%
Chris Foote Wood	LD	12,550	12.3%				
John Tennant	UKIP	9,475	9.3%				
Total		102,100					
Electorate		486,964		Turnout	21.0%		
West Midlands							CON win
Andy Street	CON	216,280	41.9%	22,348	47.6%	238,628	50.4%
Sion Simon	LAB	210,259	40.8%	24,603	52.4%	234,862	49.6%
Beverley Nielsen	LD	30,378	5.9%				
Pete Durnell	UKIP	29,051	5.6%				
James Burn	GRN	24,260	4.7%				
Other candidates	OTH	5,696	1.1%				
Total		515,924					
Electorate		1,961,153		Turnout	26.3%		
West of England							CON win
Tim Bowles	CON	53,796	27.3%	16,504	42.5%	70,300	51.6%
Lesley Mansell	LAB	43,627	22.2%	22,296	57.5%	65,923	48.4%
Stephen Williams	LD	39,794	20.2%				
Darren Hall	GRN	22,054	11.2%				
Aaron Foot	UKIP	8,182	4.2%				
Other candidates	OTH	29,500	15.0%				
Total		196,953					
Electorate		671,280		Turnout	29.3%		

Sheffield City Region Mayoral election, 3 May 2018							LAB Win	
		First preference		Second preference		Total vote		
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Dan Jarvis	LAB	122,635	48.0%	21,519	62.6%	144,154	74.0%	
Ian Walker	CON	37,738	14.8%	12,881	37.4%	50,619	26.0%	
Hannah Kitching	LD	27,146	10.6%					
Mick Bower	OTH	22,318	8.7%					
Robert Murphy	GRN	20,339	8.0%					
David Allen	OTH	14,547	5.7%					
Naveen Judah	OTH	10,837	4.2%					
Total valid		255,560						
Electorate		1,007,748		Turnout		25.4%		

North of Tyne Mayoral election, 6 May 2019							
		First preference		Second preference		Total vote	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Jamie Driscoll	LAB	62,034	33.9%	14,828	50.4%	76,862	56.1%
Charlie Houlton	CON	45,494	24.9%	14,595	49.6%	60,089	43.9%
John McCabe	IND	31,507	17.2%				
John Appleby	LD	23,768	13.0%				
William Jackson	UKIP	20,131	11.0%				
Total valid		182,934					
Electorate		1,007,748		Turnout		18.2%	

Results of Metropolitan Mayor elections, 6 May 2021

		First preference		Second preference		Total vote	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough						LAB win	
Nik Johnson	LAB	76,106	32.8%	37,888	72.7%	113,994	51.3%
James Palmer	CON	93,942	40.5%	14,253	27.3%	108,195	48.7%
Aidan Van De Weyer	LD	61,885	26.7%				
Total valid		231,933					
Electorate		637,942		Turnout		36.4%	
Greater Manchester						LAB hold	
Andy Burnham	LAB	473,024	67.3%	A candidate received more than 50% of the valid first preference votes and was therefore elected without second preference votes being counted.			
Laura Evans	CON	137,753	19.6%				
Melanie Horrocks	GRN	30,699	4.4%				
Simon Lepori	LD	22,373	3.2%				
Other candidates	OTH	38,935	5.5%				
Total		702,784					
Electorate		2,057,643		Turnout		34.2%	
Liverpool City Region						LAB hold	
Steve Rotherham	LAB	198,736	58.3%	A candidate received more than 50% of the valid first preference votes and was therefore elected without second preference votes being counted.			
Jade Marsden	CON	66,702	19.6%				
Gary Cargill	GRN	40,211	11.8%				
David Newman	LD	35,049	10.3%				
Total		340,698					
Electorate		1,154,755		Turnout		29.5%	
Tees Valley						CON hold	
Ben Houchen	CON	121,964	72.8%	A candidate received more than 50% of the valid first preference votes and was therefore elected without second preference votes being counted.			
Jessie Jacobs	LAB	45,641	27.2%				
Total		167,605					
Electorate		496,853		Turnout		33.7%	
West Midlands						CON hold	
Andy Street	CON	299,318	48.7%	15,351	39.4%	314,669	54.0%
Liam Byrne	LAB	244,009	39.7%	23,617	60.6%	267,626	46.0%
Stephen Caudwell	GRN	35,559	5.8%				
Jennifer Wilkinson	LD	21,836	3.6%				
Peter Durnell	RFM	13,568	2.2%				
Total		614,290		Spoilt ballots (1st pref)		11,890	
Electorate		2,010,144		Turnout		30.6%	
West of England						LAB win	
Dan Norris	LAB	84,434	33.4%	41,048	76.0%	125,482	59.5%
Samuel Williams	CON	72,415	28.6%	12,974	24.0%	85,389	40.5%
Jerome Thomas	GRN	54,919	21.7%				
Stephen Williams	LD	41,193	16.3%				
Total		252,961					
Electorate		700,990		Turnout		36.1%	
West Yorkshire						LAB win	
Tracy Brabin	LAB	261,170	43.1%	49,753	60.1%	310,923	59.8%
Matt Robinson	CON	176,167	29.1%	32,970	39.9%	209,137	40.2%
Andrew Cooper	GRN	55,833	9.2%				
Stewart Golton	LD	30,162	5.0%				
Other candidates	OTH	82,763	13.7%				
Total		606,095					
Electorate		1,691,429		Turnout		35.8%	

South Yorkshire Mayoral election, 5 May 2022							LAB Win	
		First preference		Second preference		Total vote		
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Oliver Coppard	LAB	112,517	43.1%	143,476	71.4%	255,993	71.8%	
Clive Watkinson	CON	43,129	16.5%	57,347	28.6%	100,476	28.2%	
Simon Biltcliffe	OTH	34,857	13.4%					
Bex Whyman	GRN	32,322	12.4%					
Joe Otten	LD	28,093	10.8%					
David Bettney	OTH	10,177	3.9%					
Total valid		261,095						
Electorate		1,003,914		Turnout		26.0%		

The House of Commons Library is a research and information service based in the UK Parliament. Our impartial analysis, statistical research and resources help MPs and their staff scrutinise legislation, develop policy, and support constituents.

Our published material is available to everyone on commonslibrary.parliament.uk.

Get our latest research delivered straight to your inbox. Subscribe at commonslibrary.parliament.uk/subscribe or scan the code below:



 commonslibrary.parliament.uk

 [@commonslibrary](https://twitter.com/commonslibrary)