# Ending abuse in public life

Supporting councillors to prevent and handle abuse

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LGA ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2023

**JULY 2023** 

# Rationale

- ▶ 46% of councillors experienced some form of abuse, harassment and intimidation (2019).
- ➤ Young, ethnic minority and councillors with disability are significantly more likely to be targeted.
- Concerns about the impact an increasing level of public intimidation is having on our country's democratic processes.

# Safety

### Structure

- Structure something **external** to political actors that shape their behaviour.
- Institutions, parties, supporting organizations...

## Agency

- What actors do / capacity
- Training, guidelines, rules of engagement

# Agency: Online resources for councillors

# Councillors' guide to handling harassment, abuse and intimidation

Practical steps for protection.

# Improving digital citizenship: A practical guide for councillors

- Rules for engagement
- Guidelines for dealing with online abuse
- Guide to avoid spreading mis and disinformation
- Code of conduct

#### Civility in public life

 Good standards for anyone engaging in public and political discourse

# Structure

HOW CAN WE BETTER SUPPORT COUNCILLORS ?

BROADER SOCIAL SYSTEMS AND INSTITUTIONS

# Project methodology

#### Mixed methods

- Interviews
- Focus groups
- Workshops
- Desk research

#### **Focus**

- Councillors
- Supporting officers
- Third sector organisations
- Police
- Other key stakeholders

# Guiding principles to help councils support councillors



Zero-tolerance approach to abuse



Clarity of process and responsibility



Relationships with local police



Tailored risk assessments



Prioritise councillor wellbeing

#### Recommendations

## Provide

 Clear guidance to online service providers to mitigate online abuse, considering elected members' experiences.

## Establish

 Consistent police guidance to address abuse and harassment of elected members, including dedicated monitoring and support.

## Expand

 The Defending Democracy Programme to include the safety and well-being of locally elected politicians.

# Thank you!

@SofiaColMar

RESEARCH FINDINGS
AND CHALLENGES

# Appendix

## Findings

#### Communication:

- Charities, NGOs and organisations have knowledge but they do not reach the audience
- Local communities have different challenges.
- Involve people in discussions around HAI

#### **Definitions**

- Hate crime, stalking and harassment are contemplated in law. But there is a difference with low level abuse, not always defined
- Not much legal resources to deal with the later

#### Police response

- Police do not always have the resources and training to act quickly and efficiently
- Variation in experiences due to the way police in England is structured and funded
- Informality in reporting

## Challenges

#### Challenge 1

Councillors feel vulnerable to abuse and ill-equipped or supported to handle it

Councillors are informed of their risk but have limited knowledge of tools for effective conflict resolution and aftercare.

#### Challenge 2

Lack of clear process around reporting, and councillors don't know who to turn to when an incident occurs.

There is limited understanding about the role and help that supporting officers can provide.

#### Challenge 3

Poor engagement and response from the police to abuse and harassment of councillors.

Threshold to report to police is unclear. Some police forces are sympathetic, some others are not or consider low-risk abuse as something insignificant.

Limited advice tailored for elected officers in local politics and lack of understanding of why they need special measures