The Future of Elected Members

2014 Survey for APSE

Professor Steven Griggs, De Montfort University Professor Steve Martin, Cardiff University Professor Colin Copus, De Montfort University Dr. Melvin Wingfield, De Montfort University

The Sample

- Undertaken between January and February 2014.
- 2577 responses, a response rate of 14.5 per cent.
- Repeat 2003 survey undertaken by Cardiff University for APSE.

The Sample

Sample	Per cent
County	15.7
District / Borough	43.9
English Unitary	15.6
Welsh Unitary	2.9
Scottish Unitary	5.2
Northern Irish District	.9
London Borough	7.5
Metropolitan Borough	8.4
Total	100.0

Demographics

Average years as a councillor	11
Average Age	63
Women Elected Members %	29
BME Elected Members %	4

Demographics

- Demographic profile remained relatively stable over the last 10 years or more.
- Councillors remain unrepresentative of the broader population, with an underrepresentation of women and black and ethnic minorities.
- Lack of impact of the measures undertaken in the last ten years.



Political Structures

- Uncertainty as to how far scrutiny committees hold the executive to account.
- Influence of non-executive members deemed to be on the wane.
- Decline in support for neighbourhood working or area committees as an instrument to engage communities.

Political Structures

- Partnership working continues to exercise a hold over elected members, BUT
 - there are significant numbers who believe that the motivation for collaboration is accessing new sources of funding;
 - Concerns over the transparency of local decisionmaking in public-private partnerships;
 - Relatively few councillors devote significant proportions of their time to outward facing collaboration with other public bodies, agencies or partners.

Future Prospects

- Lack of confidence among councillors that the actions plans that authorities have in place will lead to significant improvements in services.
- Only approximately half of councillors judged this to be the case.
- Only half believed that they would be personally able to contribute to such efforts to improve services.









Do you act as a representative of your authority on any other outside

All

ΕX

Two Tribes

- Existence of two tribes within local authorities: executive and non-executive members.
- Key is whether elected member sits on the executive or not.
- Across all areas (apart from neighbourhood working) statistically significant differences between the attitudes and views of executive and non-executive members.

Two Tribes

- For example, if executive members are more likely to support recent changes to political structures, non-executive members are more likely to doubt their effectiveness.
- Equally, if executive members are likely to be more optimistic about their capacity to impact upon service improvement, non-executive members are on the contrary more pessimistic.
- Relative dissatisfaction with area or neighbourhood working stands out as an isolated point of consensus.

What does this mean for political leadership?

- Ensuring council grounded in local stewardship and political decision-making.
- Tackling issues holistically to improve economic, environmental, political and social well being
- How far does the existence of 'two tribes' diminish the capacity of all elected members to exercise such roles effectively?