



Let's face the facts

The subject of voter ID has divided many people, but **Bob Neill** calls for those sceptical about reform to catch up with the rest of the modern world

he morning of 3 May was just like any other sunny election morning. Doing the rounds from one polling station to the next, I witnessed a familiar scene. The same campaign wearied candidates returning from their dawn raids; the returning officers, chirpy and helpful as ever; and more than the occasional voter taking the obligatory selfie with their dog. It was business as normal across Bromley.

That, in itself, is a ringing endorsement, for Bromley was one of five local authorities trialling voter ID pilots this May. Despite the disproportionate brouhaha whipped up by different parties in the run up to the local elections, very little had in fact changed. To me, that comes as no surprise. These were well-planned, well-advertised practice runs.

Indeed, in Bromley, residents had five mailings alerting to them to this new requirement prior to polling day, and certain demographics, particularly older people, suspected to be more likely affected, were specifically targeted through more than 500 community organisations. Thanks to the hard graft that went into the pilots before their launch, not one voter I spoke to on the doorstep during the campaign raised any concern about, or worse, was unaware of, the trials.

Judging by the findings published by the Electoral Commission a fortnight ago, it appears this success was replicated across the board. In fact, nearly nine out of 10 people who voted on 3 May were aware of the new ID requirements. Almost everyone who went to vote was able to produce the right identification, and of those who couldn't, a very high percentage came back later in the day with the right documents. In

short, analysis drawn from a range of data sets suggest that turnout was unaffected.

To those who remain dubious of reform, even after reading the conclusions the commission has come to, I say this: it's time to face the facts.

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In most places, it's now harder to take out a library book or collect a parcel from the local post office than it is to vote. Why wouldn't we want to modernise our archaic electoral system? In doing so, we are simply bringing ourselves up to speed with many of our international counterparts, including France, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Ireland, Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, and India. It's also worth remembering that this forms just one component part of a much broader strategy designed to ensure the electoral process remains fit for purpose, including introducing anonymous voter registration for the survivors of domestic abuse.

True, there have been few successful convictions of electoral fraud recently, but absence of evidence isn't evidence of

absence. We still have highly localised pockets of corruption in parts of the country – Tower Hamlets being one example – which do real reputational damage.

Having been involved in politics since the 1970s, I have seen for myself a growing concern over things like double-voting, bribery and ballot tampering; clamping down on this perception of wrongdoing is almost as important as eradicating the wrongdoing itself. Doubt can be infectious, spreading like wildfire. We cannot allow it to creep into our electoral system.

That is why I am pleased the Government has committed itself to a further round of pilots elsewhere. I do not pretend there aren't issues that need to be ironed out before reform is rolled out universally, not least work that further considers how we can support vulnerable groups, like those with learning disabilities or people with sight loss, ensuring no one is disenfranchised. We should also think carefully about how we transfer the lessons from these local trials, applying them on a national scale. After all, General Elections often enjoy higher turnouts.

These are important, long-overdue improvements. Nurturing an active, engaged local electorate that has faith in the voting system should be an aim of every local authority. I hope, over the coming months, more councils will recognise the value of reform, putting their heads above the parapet to play their part in bringing about a safer, more reliable process.

Bob Neill is a former local government minister and chairman of the Justice Committee

soap



By John O'Br

One of the most dep 2018, particularly in Lo confined to it, has been youth violence and the many young people a crime.

Across the country familiar with the story gang related violence, horrific and dangerou used, and often fuelled The story of 'county li of younger, vulnerabl trade is increasingly pa

London, not surprisi focus of much attentior often develop and have London's borders.

Clearly, urgent action tackle knife crime now, on our streets. Yet the violence are also the sy complex and multi-faneed to be tackled by root causes. Short-term working with the police to be complemented by vision and planning whi importance of local action local communities.

Recently, we've w mayor's office for police the Metropolitan Police as other criminal justi and public service par immediate actions that this challenge. A pack has been made available use and a framework for action planning agreed.

These are vital me we would recognise a to gripping the problem address its various face not be even, but the scathis issue means we me with unwavering attention

The importance of work to address the ro problem and focusing conditions that lead to the point to the importance local preventative servi Spending Review will investment, including – enforcement against critiservices that address son also has to be central to the son of the control of the

John O'Brien in chief es London Councils