

'Daisy' Consultation – An Overview Of Results

Recommendations:

- (i) Increase the number of diversity focussed events the Authority attends and at which the Authority surveys to target gaps.
- (ii) Develop a passive communication plan (with the forthcoming 'Community Engagement Plan') with a specific target on the 45-60 age group.
- (iii) The "daisy consultation" is implemented again in 2010, following a review/update of the questions.

Contents

- Introduction
- Overview
- General results
- Comments and recommendations
- Additional items of note
- Contact details for further information
- Appendix A: Data tables

Introduction

1. During the summer of 2009 the Police Authority has undertaken a consultation exercise referred to as the "Daisy consultation". This consisted of a single question paper-based questionnaire with diversity profiling questions. These questions were printed on brightly coloured paper, cut into the shape of a daisy.
2. The confidence question asked, agreed with the Police Consultation Unit, was - Please indicate how you feel about the following statement. "I am confident that the police in my area deal with anti social behaviour and crime". Respondents were given the option of a five point sliding scale (strongly agree, tend to agree, neither agree nor disagree, tend to disagree, strongly disagree) and "Don't know".
3. This report provides an analysis of the results from the daises completed during 2009. These results could indicate areas for concentrated engagement work to increase confidence. Any significant elements of disparity could be provided to the Constabulary, although the results are not directly comparable to the Constabulary's confidence surveying as the methodology is different.

Overview

4. A total of 699 daises were completed. These came from Police Authority Liaison Meetings (250), Exeter Respect Festival (84), Plymouth Respect Festival (254) and Plymouth Pride (101). In addition 10 were completed at an ACPO Business Seminar with members of the business community. All respondents were asked where they lived. 127 were from Cornwall, 215 from Devon, 12 from the Isles of Scilly, 266 from Plymouth,

14 from Torbay and 23 from outside the Constabulary area (40 did not state their place of residency).

- The biggest proportion of respondents, at all events, "tended to agree" with the statement. This equated to a total of 48% of respondents who tend to agree that the police in their area deal with anti social behaviour and crime. The second largest overall proportion was "strongly agree" (17% of total respondents). In total 65% of respondents either tended to agree or strongly agreed with the statement.

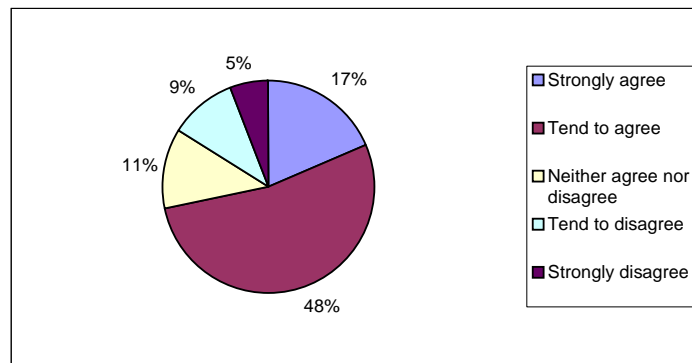


Figure 1: Total responses to "I am confident that the police in my area deal with anti social behaviour and crime" statement (10% did not answer)

- The respondents were of an even spread of age (29% were aged between 25-44) and gender (50% of those that answered the gender question were female). 15% identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (in comparison to a 5-7% national proportion¹). 87% were white (including white british, white irish and white other), compared to 99% proportion in Devon & Cornwall², and 16% identified themselves as having a disability (compared to an 18.2% national proportion³).

General Results

- Of the 139 respondents who stated they lived in Cornwall or the Isles of Scilly, 92 either strongly agreed or tended to agree the police in their area were dealing with crime and antisocial behaviour. Of the 229 respondents who stated they lived in Devon or Torbay, 172 either strongly agreed or tended to agree with the statement. Of the 266 respondents, 171 either strongly agreed or tended to agree with the statement.

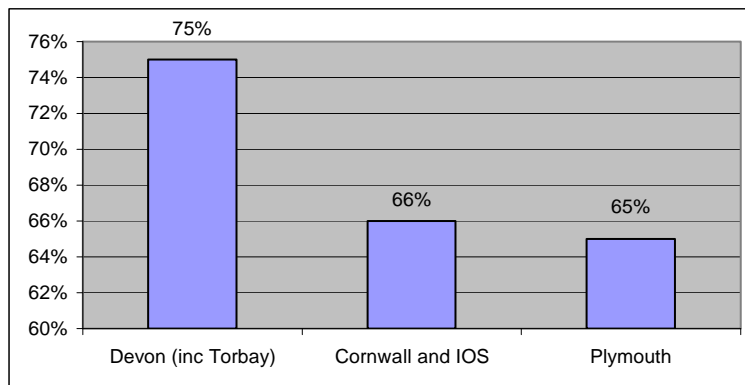


Figure 2: Respondents who agree the police are dealing with crime in their area (by Basic Command Unit)

¹ http://www.stonewall.org.uk/at_home/sexual_orientation_faqs/2694.asp

² 2001 census data

³ 2001 census data

8. Of the 106 respondents that identified as lesbian, gay, bi-sexual and/or transgender, 62 either strongly agreed or tended to agree that police in their area were dealing with crime and antisocial behaviour. Of the 110 respondents that identified themselves as having a disability, 65 either strongly agreed or tended to agree with the statement.
9. Of the 67 respondents that identified themselves as being of a minority ethnic group, 42 either strongly agreed or tended to agree that police in their area were dealing with crime and antisocial behaviour. Of the 607 respondents that identified themselves as white (including white british, white irish and white other), 395 either strongly agreed or tended to agree with the statement.

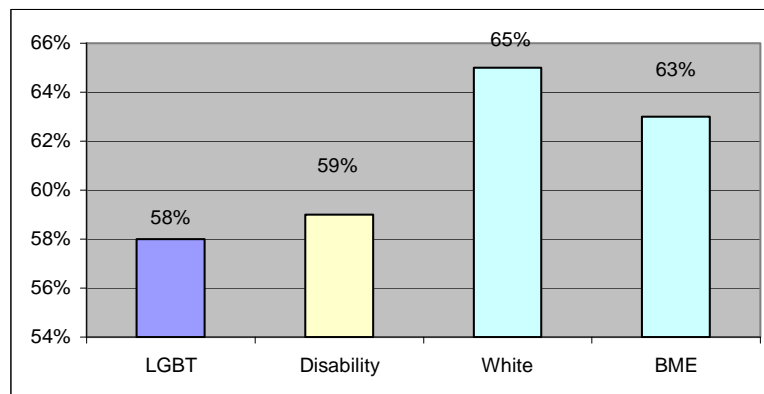


Figure 3: Respondents who agree the police are dealing with crime in their area (by diversity strand)

11. Of the 119 respondents aged under 24, 72 either strongly agreed or tended to agree that police in their area were dealing with crime and antisocial behaviour. Of the 203 respondents aged 25-44, 137 either strongly or tended to agree with the statement. Of the 157 respondents aged 45-60, 92 either strongly agreed or tended to agree with the statement and of the 197 respondents aged over 60, 137 either strongly agreed or tended to agree with the statement.

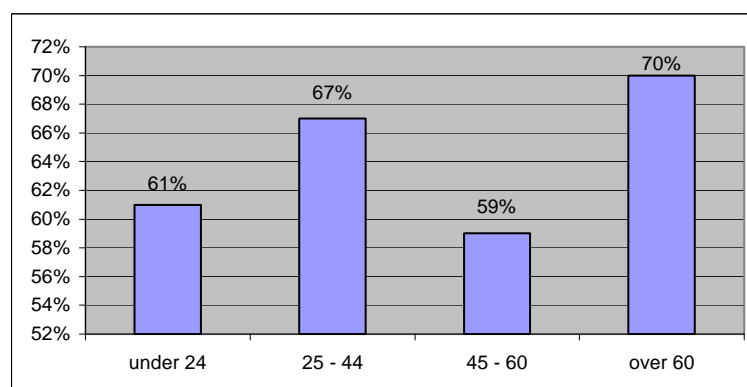


Figure 4: Respondents who agree the police are dealing with crime in their area (by age group)

Comments and recommendations

12. A significant proportion of respondents overall (65%) agreed that they were confident the police in their area were dealing with crime and antisocial behaviour. Devon Basic Command Unit had an agreement rate of 9% higher than Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly and 10% higher than Plymouth. This difference may be partially due to the smaller

number of respondents in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (90 less than Devon). The number of respondents in Plymouth however was higher.

13. Agreement amongst the lesbian, gay, bi-sexual and transgender respondents and those respondents who identified themselves as having a disability were less than the average. This may be partially due to the smaller number of respondents. This disparity could be reduced in future research with targeted surveying. By attending the four local Pride events in 2010 (Cornwall, Exeter, Plymouth and Torbay) the potential number of lesbian, gay, bi-sexual and transgender respondents is increased. Equally by attending and surveying a couple of disability events (such as the South West Disability Show) the potential number of people with a disability responding to the question is increased.
14. There are only 2% points difference between agreement by white respondents and minority ethnic group respondents. This could viably be due to the relative small numbers of black, minority ethnic respondents. Targeted surveying in the future to increase the number of black, minority ethnic respondents would provide a more indicative agreement level.

Recommendation: (i) Increase the number of diversity focussed events the Authority attends and at which the Authority surveys to target gaps.

15. Disparity in agreement between age groups is 11% points at its greatest, between 70% of those respondents aged over 60 and 59% of respondents aged 45-60. There is no apparent reason for this disparity as the number of respondents in each age group is largely similar. The 45-60 age group can be a neglected group in relation to community engagement as they are not "old" and not "young". The demographic within the age group is very broad as some will still be working, some may have taken early retirement, the females will be approaching retirement, children of those in the age group may now be living away from home at University, some may own their own business. This age group can be challenging to engage, as they are often have little free time. Passive communication (such as posters on buses, leaflets, media coverage, inputs to partners newsletters) could be utilised to inform this age group.

Recommendation: (ii) Develop a passive communication plan (with the forthcoming 'Community Engagement Plan') with a specific target on the 45-60 age group.

16. The "daisy consultation" methodology of surveying allows direct survey with the communities of Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly as all daises are delivered face to face. The daises are also adaptable enough to be used at a variety of events, such as Respect festivals, Pride events, Police Authority Liaison Meetings. In addition the questions could be used as part of an online survey, hosted by the Authority and/or partner agencies. A large-scale postal survey is resource intensive and can duplicate efforts made by the Constabulary.
17. The question asked could be reviewed prior to the 2010 consultation. Keeping the same question would allow a comparison with the 2009 data. The Police (using significant resource) already undertake confidence questioning and there is also the independent measure by the British Crime Survey. The usefulness of this data is therefore limited. It could be considered appropriate to include one/two questions with the aim of monitoring

the Policing Pledge (such as “do you know who and where your local policing team are?” or “are you aware of a police and public meeting being held in your area?”). When the core question is reviewed it could also be useful to review the monitoring questions and due to the large number of non-responses to the “transgender” question it would be more appropriate to include this in the “gender” question. An increase of age groups (such as splitting the 25-44 age group and 45-60 age group) would provide more detail about the profile of respondents.

Recommendation: (iii) The “daisy consultation” is implemented again in 2010, following a review/update of the questions.

Contact for further information:

Emily Macaulay

Policy Officer (Community engagement)

(T) 01392 268320

(E) emily.macaulay@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk

Appendix A – Data Tables

Consultation	Number	Under 24		25-44		45-60		60+		Male		Female		LGBT ⁴	
PALM	250	16	6%	11	4%	57	23%	154	62%	127	51%	95	38%	7	3%
ACPO Business Seminar	10	0	0%	2	20%	5	50%	3	30%	8	80%	2	20%	0	0%
Exeter Respect	84	27	32%	40	48%	14	17%	1	1%	26	31%	53	63%	9	11%
Plymouth Pride	101	35	35%	28	28%	24	24%	11	11%	42	42%	50	50%	59	60%
Plymouth Respect	254	41	16%	122	48%	57	22%	28	11%	73	29%	147	58%	31	14%
Total	699	119		203		157		197		276		347		106	
Percentage of total	100%	17%		29%		22%		28%		39%		50%		15%	

	Have a disability		Strongly agree		Tend to agree		Neither agree nor disagree		Tend to disagree		Strongly disagree		White british&irish/other		BME ⁵		
PALM	35	2%	45	18%	125	50%	24	10%	20	8%	16	6%	225	8	93%	1	0%
ACPO	2	0%	0	0%	4	40%	2	20%	3	30%	1	10%	10	0	100%	0	0%
Exeter	14	11%	23	27%	44	52%	7	8%	4	5%	2	2%	73	5	93%	6	7%
Ply Pride	16	55%	14	14%	40	40%	15	15%	20	20%	7	7%	91	3	93%	7	10%
Ply Res	43	9%	36	14%	123	48%	30	12%	18	7%	11	4%	165	27	74%	53	20%
	110		118		336		78		65		37		564	43		67	
	16%		17%		48%		11%		9%		5%		81%	6%		10%	

Data issues to note:

- Of the 4,194 questions asked, 561 were unanswered. The most common question to not be completed was whether or not someone identified as transgender (34% of non-responses).
- Almost all the 'White other' respondents had written "Cornish" on their forms.
- The BME respondents consisted of: Asian Bangladeshi; Asian Indian; Asian other; Black African; Black Caribbean; Black other; Chinese; Mixed White & Black African; Mixed White & Asian; Mixed White & Black Caribbean; Romany; and Other.

⁴ Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender

⁵ Black/minority ethnic