

# Voice!

Police Scotland Priorities

Roads

Aberdeen Community Safety Partnership

Environmental Health & Trading Standards

Fire Scotland

Outdoor Play



Community Planning  
in Aberdeen



# Report for Aberdeen Community Planning Partnership

## City Voice – 34<sup>th</sup> Questionnaire

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Report produced by

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## INTRODUCTION

Aberdeen City Voice is the name given to a panel of Aberdeen residents who are contacted on a regular basis and asked for their views on a range of issues. This is the report of the 34<sup>th</sup> questionnaire, which covered the following topics:

- Police Scotland Priorities
- Roads
- Community Safety Partnership
- Environmental Health and Trading Standards
- Fire Scotland
- Outdoor Play

The final survey sample consisted of 627 responses from members of the Citizens' Panel. The total panel currently comprises 911 citizens of Aberdeen, so the response rate amounts to 68.8%. The 627 responses are, in the first instance, considered as a whole. Further analysis can be conducted where the various project partners direct further investigation. The further analysis will take the form of targeted analysis on the basis of the personal information of the respondents. This information allows breakdown on the basis of the following variables:

- Gender
- Area
- Age
- Employment
- Home Ownership
- Health Issues
- Ethnicity

The report as it stands attempts to provide a 'key findings' breakdown of selected results by age, gender and neighbourhood area, where it was felt that the results merited discussion. However, where age-group analysis is included, the two youngest age groups (16 - 24 and 25 - 34) are considered in aggregate as one group (i.e. 16 - 34), due to the under-representation of the very youngest age group (16 - 24) in the panel.

Additionally, the following neighbourhoods are gathered under larger areas to enable analysis:



North	Central	South
Dyce	Old Aberdeen	Culter
Danestone	Seaton	Cults
Oldmachar	Woodside	Bieldside & Milltimber
Denmore	Hilton	Hazlehead
Balgownie & Donmouth	Stockethill	Braeside
Bucksburn	Ashgrove	Mannofield, Broomhill & Seafeld
Heathryfold	George Street	Garthdee
Middlefield	Froghall, Powis & Sunnybank	Ferryhill
Kingswells	Midstocket	Kincorth, Leggart & Nigg
Northfield	Rosemount	Torry
Cummings Park	City Centre	Cove
Sheddocksley	Hanover	
Mastrick	West End	
Summerhill		

Full details of the gender, neighbourhood and age breakdown of the respondents for this questionnaire is provided in Appendix A.

It should be noted that no demographic data was available for 1 respondent. For this reason, there may occasionally be a slight mismatch between the percentage results quoted in relation to the overall population for each question (which includes those panellists for whom demographic data is absent) and any subsequent analysis on the basis of gender, age or neighbourhood (which necessarily excludes these panellists). Despite the occasional minor inconsistency between total results and disaggregated/stratified analysis, the approach adopted is intended to provide the greatest possible degree of analytical accuracy in each case. Please also note that due to a) multiple responses to a question from one or more respondents, and b) the process of rounding percentage figures to one decimal place, total percentage figures given for some questions may not tally to exactly 100.0% (particularly where compounded figures are provided).

Tables detailing the full breakdown for each question are available in Appendix B. However, for some of the more detailed or complex questions only the proportionate percentage of the total and breakdown by gender, neighbourhood and age is provided. For standard questions, proportionate percentages and the number of respondents is given. For open questions, a summary table of the responses is provided within the text. Please note that we are happy to provide full details of the cross tabulated results and open question responses on request.



## POLICE SCOTLAND PRIORITIES

Police Scotland came into effect on 1st April 2013 and with that a number of internal changes took place. Aberdeen City Division has worked to ensure that throughout this period of change the level of service provided to members of the public and the communities in Aberdeen City remains unaffected.

One of the main drivers is the delivery of better targeted local policing; improved access to local policing; improvements to the quality of policing service; and, a policing service which is more sustainable and cost-effective. The focus is on keeping people safe and local policing is the foundation stone on which Police Scotland is based.

The questions cover current Policing Priorities and how safe the panel feel they are in their city. There are currently seven Policing Priorities, which include:

1. Acquisitive Crime (Theft, Housebreaking etc)
2. Antisocial Behaviour (Youth annoyance, Motorcycle annoyance etc)
3. National Security (National and Domestic Terrorism)
4. Protecting People (Public safety, Adult and Child protection)
5. Safer Roads
6. Serious and Organised Crime (Drugs, Organised Crime Groups etc)
7. Violent Crime (Assault, Rape etc)

The first question in this section asked panellists to indicate the relevance of each of the Policing Priorities using the following scale:

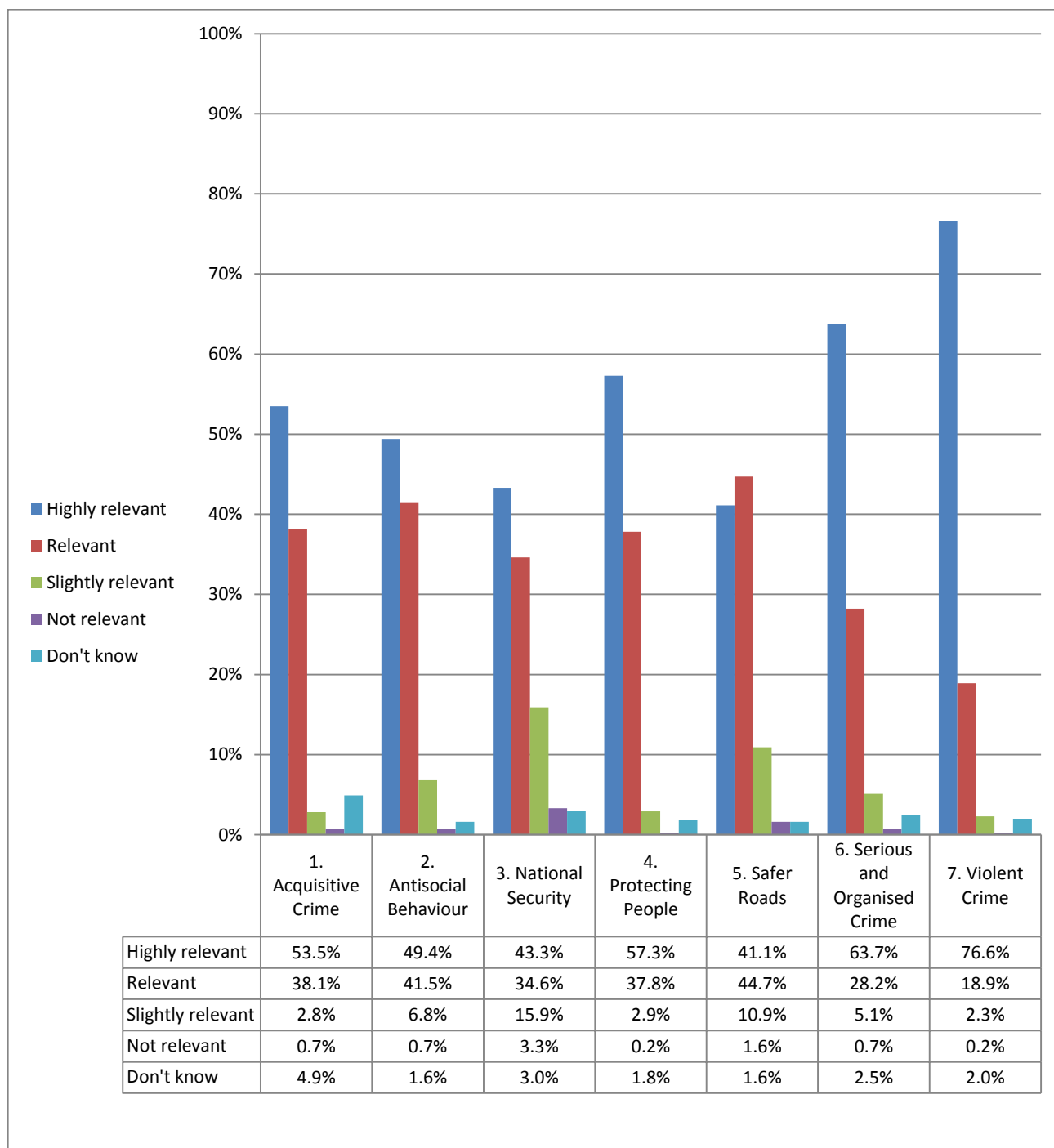
- Highly relevant
- Relevant
- Slightly relevant
- Not relevant
- Don't know

As can be seen in the bar chart below, the majority of respondents rated every priority except *Safer Roads* as highly relevant. Rather than discussing individual percentages here in the text it is perhaps more meaningful to discuss the total proportion of highly relevant, relevant and slightly relevant responses versus the not relevant responses (please note that full details of the response to this question are given in Appendix B). For



example, the Policing Priority most likely to receive one of the “relevant” responses was *Protecting People*, while *National Security* was the least likely to receive one of the “relevant” responses.

**Figure 1: How relevant do you feel the Policing Priorities are?**



**Base = 627**

Disaggregation by gender for this question reveals that responses are largely similar for both sexes. However, a greater proportion of male respondents than female respondents indicated that *National Security* and *Safer Roads* were not relevant priorities (not relevant response for *National Security* – Male



4.9%, Female 1.8%; not relevant response for *Safer Roads* – Male 3.2%, Female 0.3%). On the whole, female respondents were proportionately more likely than male respondents to consider all priorities except *Serious and Organised Crime* as highly relevant, whereas male respondents were proportionately more likely than female respondents to indicate that they felt the Policing Priorities were simply relevant. Female respondents were also more likely than male respondents to answer don't know.

When combining the data to reveal the total proportion of highly relevant, relevant and slightly relevant responses versus the not relevant responses, male respondents were proportionately slightly more likely than female respondents to choose one of the “relevant” responses to the following priorities: *Acquisitive Crime*; *Antisocial Behaviour*; *Protecting People*; *Serious and Organised Crime*; and *Violent Crime*. Meanwhile, female respondents were proportionately slightly more likely than male respondents to choose one of the “relevant” responses to the following priorities: *National Security*; and *Safer Roads*.

Analysing the results by neighbourhood area reveals some minor differences. For example, respondents living in southern areas of Aberdeen were more proportionately more likely than those in northern or central areas to rate *Acquisitive Crime* and *Protecting People* as not relevant, although the overall number of respondents selecting this option was small (not relevant response for *Acquisitive Crime* – North 0.5%, Central 0.5%, South 0.9%; not relevant response for *Protecting People* – North 0.0%, Central 0.0%, South 0.4%).

Meanwhile, respondents from central areas of Aberdeen were proportionately more likely than those in other areas to indicate that *Antisocial Behaviour* and *National Security* were not relevant (not relevant response for *Antisocial Behaviour* – North 0.5%, Central 1.0%, South 0.4%; not relevant response for *National Security* – North 3.2%, Central 4.1%, South 2.6%). Northern respondents were proportionately more likely than those from other areas to rate *Safer Roads* and *Serious and Organised Crime* as not relevant (not relevant response for *Safer Roads* – North 2.2%, Central 1.6%, South 1.3%; not relevant response for *Serious and Organised Crime* – North 1.6%, Central 0.0%, South 0.4%).

Again, combining the data to reveal the total proportion of highly relevant, relevant and slightly relevant responses versus the not relevant responses, the results by neighbourhood area were broadly similar. However, central respondents were proportionately slightly more likely than those in other areas to choose one of the “relevant” responses for the following priorities: *Acquisitive Crime* and *Serious and Organised Crime*. Meanwhile, southern respondents were proportionately more likely than those in other areas to choose one of the “relevant” responses for these priorities: *Antisocial Behaviour*; *National Security*; *Protecting People*; *Safer Roads*; and *Violent Crime*.



Finally for this question, disaggregation by age group reveals some interesting differences. For example, combining the data to reveal the total proportion of highly relevant, relevant and slightly relevant responses versus the not relevant responses, the youngest age group was proportionately more likely than the other age groups to choose one of the “relevant” responses for the *Protecting People* priority. In fact, 100% of respondents in the 16-34 age category felt that it was either highly relevant, relevant or slightly relevant. However, those in the youngest age group were proportionately much less likely than those in the other groups to feel that National Security was a highly relevant, relevant or slightly relevant priority. Meanwhile, respondents in the oldest age group (aged 65+) were proportionately more likely than other age groups to select one of the “relevant” responses for the following priorities: *National Security*; *Serious and Organised Crime*; and *Violent Crime*.

The panellists were then asked if they felt that there should be any additional Policing Priorities. A summary of the responses is given in the table below. As can be seen from the table, a large proportion of responses simply repeated the existing Policing Priorities. However, the next most popular response dealt with local police presence, being approachable in the community, and keeping the call centres and other services local. Many respondents lamented the centralisation of the service, and feared that local knowledge important to modern-day policing, would be lost.

**Table 1: State any additional Policing Priorities**

Answer not relevant to the question or already covered by existing Policing Priorities	50
Visible and approachable presence on foot in the community and keeping things local	48
None	10
Criminal internet/telephone/doorstep activity	5
Littering/graffiti	5
Education and engagement	5
Street begging	4
Drinking culture	3
Travellers	2
Promoting professionalism and respect within the force	2
Wildlife crime/animal welfare	2
Corruption	1
Better support and procedures for helping victims	1
Reduce time spent on minor crimes	1
Quick response to calls/complaints	1

**Base = 131**



Finally for this section, panellists were asked to indicate how safe they felt compared with this time 2 years ago at the following locations and times:

- a) In your home
- b) In your street
- c) In your neighbourhood
- d) In the city centre during the daytime
- e) In the city centre during the night-time

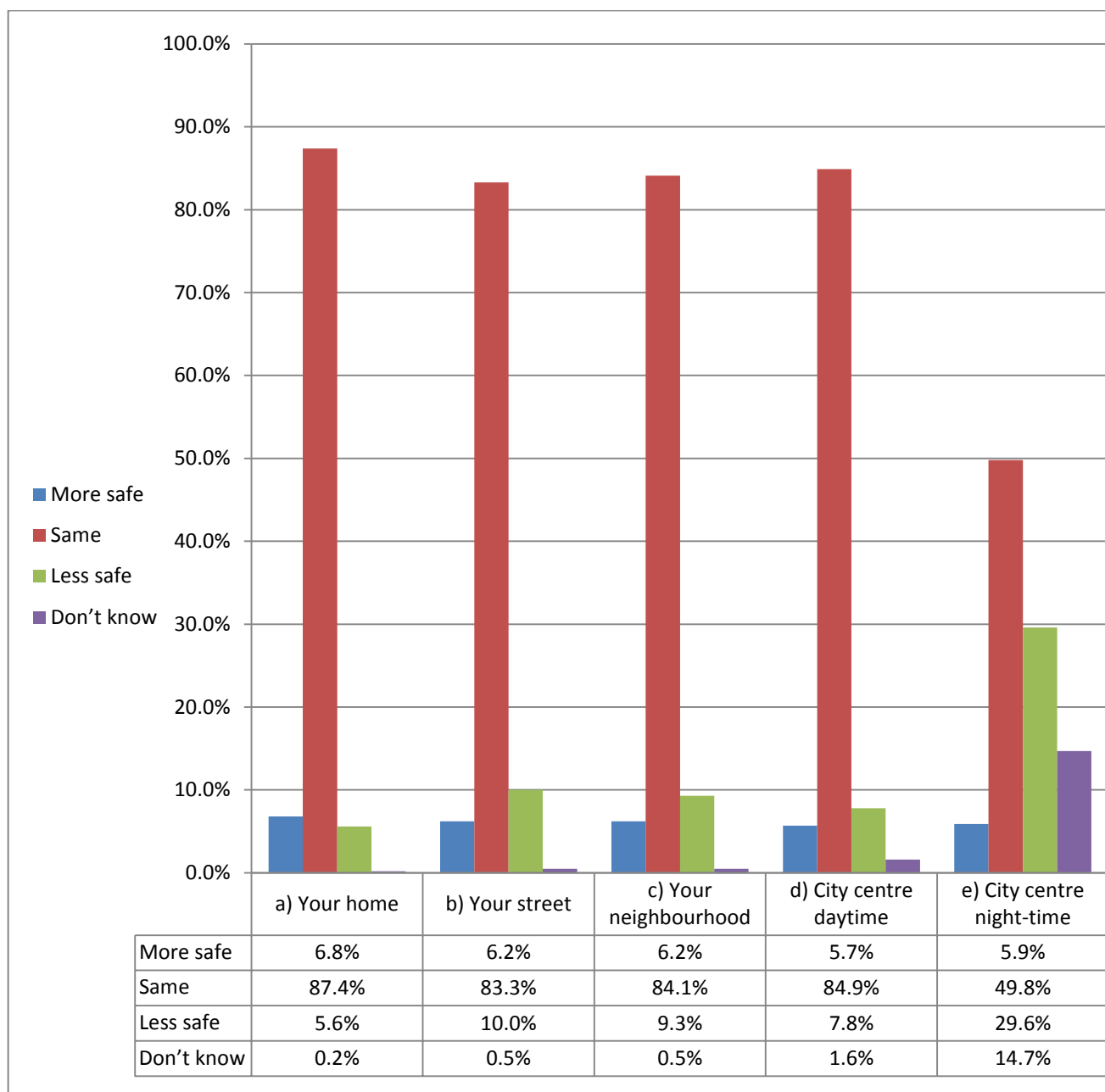
The options given to respondents were:

- More safe
- Same
- Less safe
- Don't know

As can be seen in the bar chart below, a majority of respondents feel the same level of safety in all areas. Worryingly, however, almost a third of respondents feel less safe in the city centre during the night-time than they did 2 years ago (5.8% felt more safe; 49.8% felt the same; 29.6% felt less safe and 14.7% don't know).



**Figure 2: How safe do you feel compared to this time two years ago?**



**Base = 627**

Disaggregation by gender reveals that female respondents were proportionately more likely than male respondents to feel less safe in all of the given locations and times and male respondents were more likely than female respondents to feel more safe than they did 2 years ago in all of the given locations and times.

The results by neighbourhood area reveal that those living in central areas were proportionately more likely to indicate that they now feel less safe: *in their street* (9.0% North; 13.9% Central; 7.3% South); and *in their neighbourhood* (9.6% North; 12.8% Central; 5.6% South). However, the central respondents were proportionately more likely than the other groups to indicate that they felt more safe *in the city centre during the daytime* (4.3% North; 7.2% Central; 5.6% South).



Finally for this question and for this section of the report, disaggregation by age group reveals that those in the oldest age group were proportionately more likely than respondents in other age groups to indicate that they feel less safe than they did 2 years ago *in the city centre during the daytime* (5.0% 16-34 year olds; 6.8% 35-54 year olds; 7.4% 55-64 year olds; 9.0% those aged 65+) and *in the city centre at night-time* (25.0% 16-34 year olds; 27.9% 35-54 year olds; 26.7% 55-64 year olds; 33.8% those aged 65+). Respondents in the 16-34 age category were proportionately much more likely than those in other age groups to indicate that they felt more safe than 2 years ago *in their street* (15.0% 16-34 year olds; 5.4% 35-54 year olds; 4.0% 55-64 year olds; 6.8% those aged 65+) and *in their neighbourhood* (10.0% 16-35 year olds; 5.4% 35-54 year olds; 7.4% 55-64 year olds; 5.4% of those aged 65+).



## SERVICE RESPONSE

### ***This is what we are doing***

Police Scotland, Aberdeen City Division are pleased to note that the majority of respondents agree with the Policing Priorities for our area. In particular, we note the importance of dealing effectively with violent crime, which so many people identified as 'Highly Relevant'.

Our Local Policing Priorities, identified within our Local Policing Plan, are informed through a process of consultation with local residents and communities. The findings of the survey would therefore indicate that these are aligned to the issues affecting the people of Aberdeen in their day to day lives.

In terms of how safe people feel in comparison to two years ago, it is clear to see that overall the majority of respondents fell as safe or indeed more safe in their homes, street, neighbourhood and the City Centre during daytime hours. This indicates that the desire of the Division to ensure local focus and the quality of local service delivery has been retained, despite the significant changes in our organisational structure.

The notable exception to this is in terms of how safe people feel in the City Centre at night, with almost a third of respondents indicating that they felt less safe. This is not limited to younger or older people, as the percentage of respondents who provided this perspective was similar across all age bands. This is of great interest to us, as statistical evidence would in fact suggest that the City Centre is in fact generally safer than previously. In 2014, the City was awarded Purple Flag status, a national accreditation which recognises cities and town centres that excel in managing the evening and night time economy.

Operation Oak is a local Police Scotland initiative, contributing to improved safety outcomes in the city centre. The objectives of Operation Oak are, through partnership working and proactive policing, to:

- reduce violent crime
- reduce antisocial behaviour and alcohol-related disorder
- reduce retail crime
- improve personal safety and wellbeing.

Under Operation Oak, the police seek to proactively target and manage violent offenders in the city centre, deploy targeted and intelligence-led police patrols, and help businesses to minimise the risks of becoming victim to retail crime. Aberdeen City Division has allocated dedicated resources to delivering Operation Oak, overseen by robust management processes.

Within the two year period since the 2012/13 financial year, Operation Oak has contributed to an overall reduction in City Centre crime of 34%. The most significant reductions are in respect of thefts, which have decreased by 37% and violent crime, which has also fallen by approximately 34%.

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## ROADS

Aberdeen City Council is continuing to participate in a nationwide project to develop an Asset Management Plan for its roads. The Council maintains 500 miles of road, 1,000 miles of footway and 30,000 street lights. Feedback on the public perception of the quality of Roads Maintenance is vital to the Asset Management Plan.

The following questions were set a couple of years ago, and appeared again in the City Voice questionnaire in order to develop a continuing picture of the response to efforts to use the Roads Maintenance budget to best effect. This will involve setting these or very similar questions at regular intervals.

The first question in this section asked panellists to indicate their level of satisfaction with the present performance of the following areas:

- a) The condition of bus routes and other main roads
- b) The condition of side/local roads
- c) Time taken to repair roads
- d) The condition of busy footways (e.g. near schools, shops, etc.)
- e) The condition of local footways
- f) Time taken to repair footways
- g) Intensity of street lighting (city centre)
- h) Intensity of street lighting (residential areas)
- i) Time taken to repair street lights

Respondents were asked to consider the quality and upkeep, rather than the cleanliness of the areas. The options given for rating each area were as follows:

Very satisfied  
Fairly satisfied  
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied  
Fairly dissatisfied  
Very dissatisfied  
Don't know

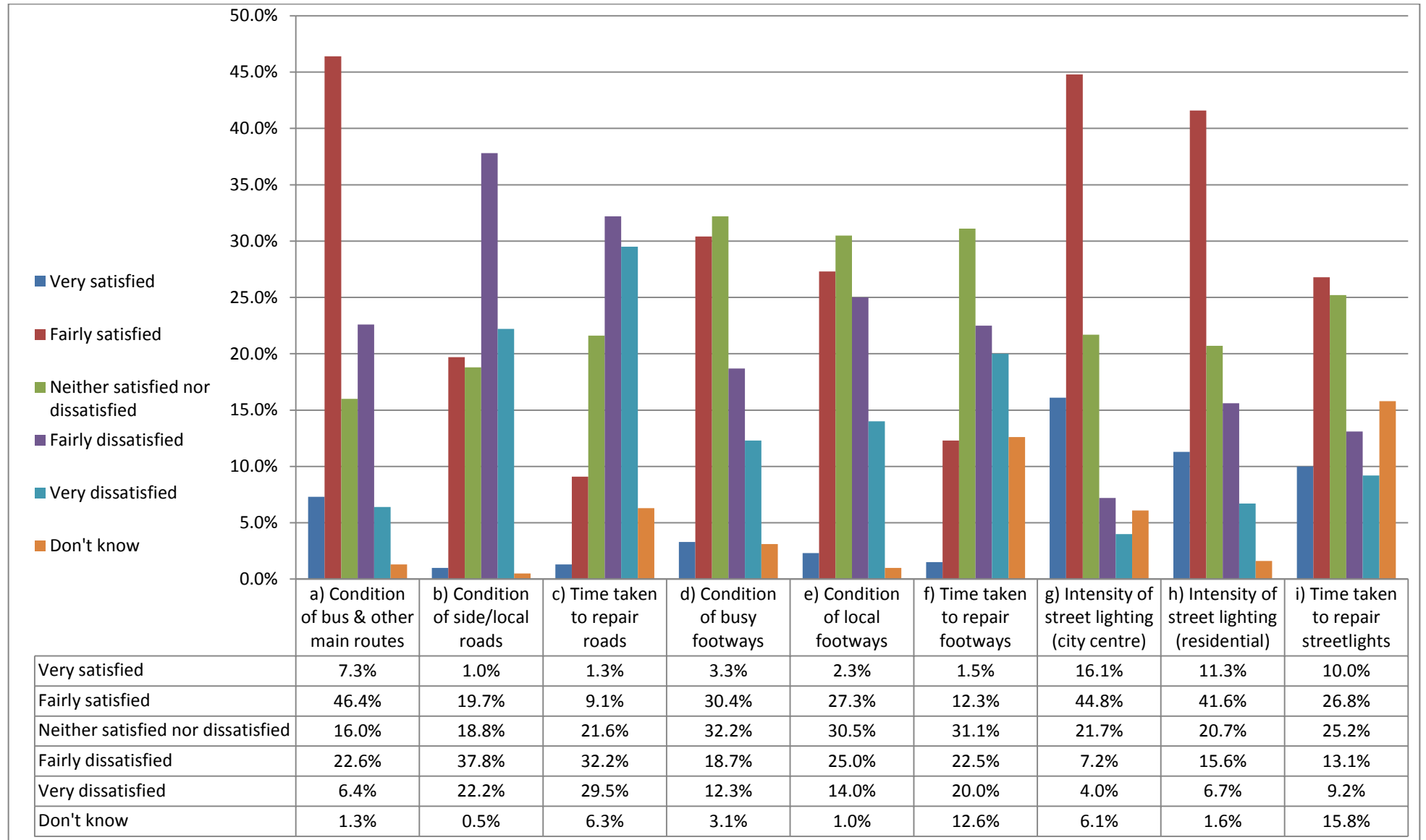
As can be seen in the bar chart below a majority of respondents were: fairly satisfied with *the condition of bus routes and other main roads*; fairly dissatisfied with *the condition of side/local roads*; fairly dissatisfied



with *the time taken to repair roads*; neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with *the condition of busy footways*; neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with *the condition of local footways*; neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with *the time taken to repair footways*; fairly satisfied with *the intensity of street lighting in the city centre*; fairly satisfied with *the intensity of street lighting in residential areas*; and fairly satisfied with *the time taken to repair street lights*.



**Figure 3: Level of satisfaction with roads**



**Base = 627**



Disaggregation reveals largely similar results by gender with a few minor exceptions. One example would be that female respondents were proportionately more likely than male respondents to be very satisfied with *the condition of bus routes and other main roads* (5.3% Male; 9.1% Female). In fact, female respondents were proportionately more likely than male respondents to indicate that they were very satisfied with all areas except *time taken to repair street lights*. However, female respondents were also proportionately more likely than male respondents to use a “negative” satisfaction rating (either fairly dissatisfied or very dissatisfied) for areas which focused on the condition of footways and residential street lighting, including: *the condition of busy footways; the condition of local footways; and the intensity of street lighting (residential areas)*. Meanwhile, male respondents were proportionately more likely than female respondents to use a “negative” satisfaction rating (either fairly dissatisfied or very dissatisfied) for areas which focused on the condition of roads, the time taken for their repair, and city centre street lighting.

Analysis of the results by neighbourhood area reveals that those living in central areas were proportionately more likely than those living in other areas to give an overall “positive” satisfaction rating (very satisfied, or fairly satisfied) to *the condition of bus routes and other main roads, the condition of side/local roads and the time taken to repair roads*. The same respondents from central areas of Aberdeen were also proportionately more likely than those in other areas to give a “negative” satisfaction rating to *the condition of busy footways, the condition of local footways, the intensity of street lighting (city centre, the intensity of street lighting (residential areas), and the time taken to repair street lights*.

Respondents from the northern areas of Aberdeen were proportionately more likely than those in other areas to give a “positive” satisfaction rating for *the condition of local footways*. However, respondents from the northern neighbourhoods were also proportionately more likely than those in other areas to give a “negative” satisfaction rating to *the condition of bus routes and other main roads*. Meanwhile respondents from southern areas of Aberdeen were proportionately more likely than those in other areas to give a “negative” satisfaction rating to *the condition of side/local roads and the time taken to repair roads*.

There are also some differences when the results for this question are analysed by age group. For example respondents in the youngest age group (16-34) were proportionately more likely than those in other age groups to give a “positive” satisfaction rating to almost all of the areas including: *the condition of side/local roads, time taken to repair roads, the condition of busy footways, the condition of local footways, time taken to repair footways, intensity of street lighting (city centre), intensity of street lighting (residential areas), and the time taken to repair street lights*. However, the youngest age group was also proportionately significantly more likely than other age groups to give a “negative” satisfaction rating to *the condition of bus routes and other main roads*. It was respondents from the oldest group (those aged 65+) who were proportionately most likely to give a “positive” satisfaction rating for this area (*the condition of bus routes and other main*



roads). However, those in the oldest age category were also most likely to give a “negative” satisfaction rating for most of the other areas, including: *the condition of side/local roads, time taken to repair roads, the condition of busy footways, the condition of local footways, time taken to repair footways, the intensity of street lighting (city centre), and the intensity of street lighting (residential areas)*.

The following and final question in this section asked panellists to consider the level of council spending in the following areas:

- a) Main roads and bus routes
- b) Side roads/local roads
- c) Busy footways (e.g. near schools, shops, etc.)
- d) Local footways
- e) Street lighting

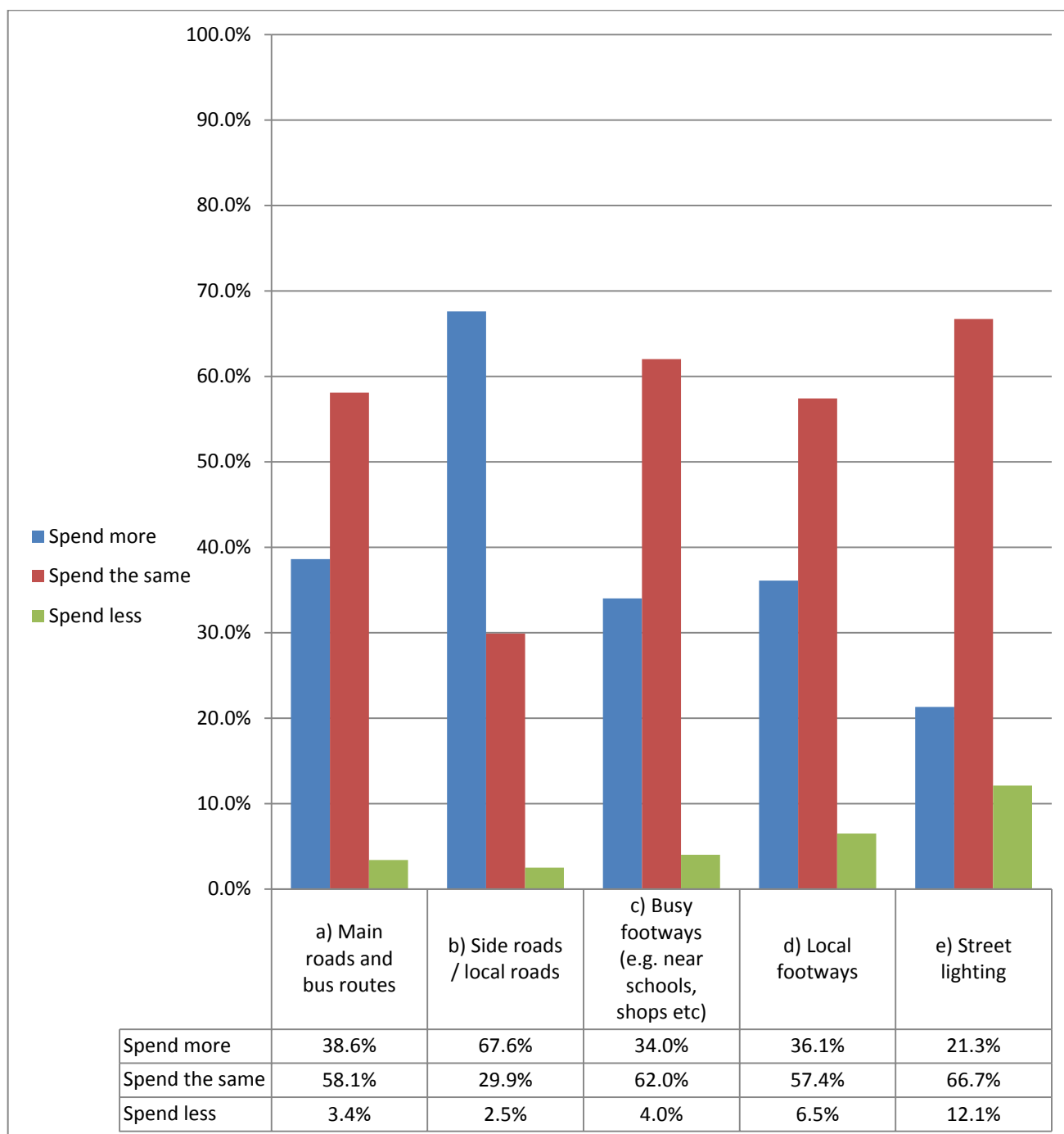
The options given were for the council to:

- Spend more
- Spend the same
- Spend less

As can be seen in the bar chart below, the majority of respondents felt that the council should spend more on *side roads/local roads*, and spend the same on: *main roads and bus routes, busy footways, local footways, and street lighting*.



**Figure 4: Which areas would you like to see more or less council spending?**



**Base = 627**

The gender breakdown for this question reveals that female respondents were proportionately more likely than male respondents to feel that the council should spend more on *main roads and bus routes* (37.0% Male, 40.1% Female), *busy footways* (30.4% Male, 37.1% Female) and *street lighting* (18.5% Male; 23.5% Female). However, male respondents were proportionately more likely than female respondents to feel that the council should spend more on *side roads/local roads* (68.6% Male, 66.7% Female), and *local footways* (39.4% Male, 33.0% Female).



Disaggregation by neighbourhood area reveals that respondents from the northern areas of Aberdeen were proportionately more likely than those in other areas to feel that the council should spend more on *main roads and bus routes* (45.5% North, 35.5% Central, 35.9% South). Meanwhile, those living in central areas were proportionately more likely than panellists in other areas to indicate that the council should spend more on *busy footways* (30.7% North, 36.6% Central, 34.2% South), *local footways* (28.7% North, 43.5% Central, 35.7% South), and *street lighting* (21.5% North, 24.2% Central, 18.3% South). Lastly for the neighbourhood breakdown, those in the southern areas of Aberdeen were proportionately more likely to indicate that that more should be spent on *side roads/local roads* (69.6% North, 61.7% Central, 70.7% South).

Finally for this question, and this section, analysis of the results by age group reveals that the youngest panellists were proportionately much more likely than all other older panellists to indicate that the council should spend more on *main roads and bus routes* (53.8% 16-34 year olds, 39.4% 35-54 year olds, 37.3% 55-64 year olds, 36.1% of those aged 65+).

However, those in the 16-34 age category were also proportionately more likely to feel that the council should spend less on *main roads and bus routes* (5.1% 16-34 year olds, 3.5% 35-54 year olds, 4.9% 55-64 year olds, 1.4% of those aged 65+), indicating some divergence of viewpoints within this age category. Interestingly, the youngest age group were also proportionately more likely than other age groups to feel that there should be less spending on *busy footways* (7.9% 16-34 year olds, 5.1% 35-54 year olds, 5.0% 55-64 year olds, 1.8% of those aged 65+).

Respondents from the oldest age group were proportionately more likely than those in other age groups to want more council spending on: *side/local roads* (59.0% 16-34 year olds, 66.2% 35-54 year olds, 62.9% 55-64 year olds, 73.3% of those aged 65+), *busy footways* (23.7% 16-34 year olds, 34.5% 35-54 year olds, 29.8% 55-64 year olds, 37.8% of those aged 65+), *local footways* (26.3% 16-34 year olds, 32.5% 35-54 year olds, 33.3% 55-64 year olds, 42.7% of those aged 65+) and *street lighting* (21.1% 16-34 year olds, 18.3% 35-54 year olds, 20.6% 55-64 year olds, 24.1% of those aged 65+).



## SERVICE RESPONSE

### ***This is what we are doing***

The results continue to be of considerable interest to us in developing our Roads Asset Management Plan for the long term stewardship of what is probably the Council's most valuable asset.

The level of satisfaction with the condition of main routes has improved. This is a positive result as budget has been allocated allowing the service to remove some of the worst areas of defects in main routes and it shows that the work being carried out is achieving its intention.

There has also been some improvement in the level of satisfaction with the condition of side roads. This is less easy to explain, although we have been reviewing the materials and plant used to patch defects. This has meant fewer failures of patches and return visits which should help with the perception of overall road condition.

Overall the level of satisfaction with side roads remains low which reflects the current spend profile in these areas.

Fewer respondents are expressing themselves dissatisfied with the time taken to repair roads. This may be explained by the adoption of more flexible working patterns which are enabling work to be carried out on a 24/7 programme, reducing the number of abortive visits to sites often caused by lack of access due to parking or traffic conditions.

Footway maintenance has also benefited from the adoption of these more flexible working patterns. The targeting of defective areas, such as the trip hazard caused by uneven surfaces around street trees, has meant that these footways are now safer to use. It is pleasing to note the small reduction in the level of dissatisfaction, although the overall level of satisfaction reflects the level of work still to be carried out.

There has been little significant change in the response to the maintenance of street lighting, although the level of satisfaction with residential lighting has declined somewhat. Unfortunately efforts to improve levels of lighting across the city using new technologies such as led's to cut power costs, and carbon usage, have been paralleled by increasing numbers of unsafe poles which require to be cut down, the work to replace these columns becomes part of a work programme which does require a little time to complete. It is hoped that an injection of cash in this year's budget will allow an improvement in the rate at which these defective columns can be replaced.

The responses on the question on budget levels are broadly in line with the expressed levels of satisfaction with the condition of the assets with respondents indicating they want more money spent on local roads where the condition is perceived to be poorest.

The response in respect of street lighting budgets may possibly reflect the levels of understanding of the technical complexities resulting from replacing an ageing stock. Severe rusting may not always be visible on the outside of the column and it is only by structural testing that we are aware the column is defective. There is no reason why members of the public would be aware of the need for column replacement, or change in lantern type, when their main requirement is effective street lighting. These are points which may need to be addressed when the Council is asked to consider the budget levels for street lighting maintenance.

We now have three sets of results to our regular questions on road maintenance. We are approaching the position where a graphical representation of the rolling programme becomes possible.

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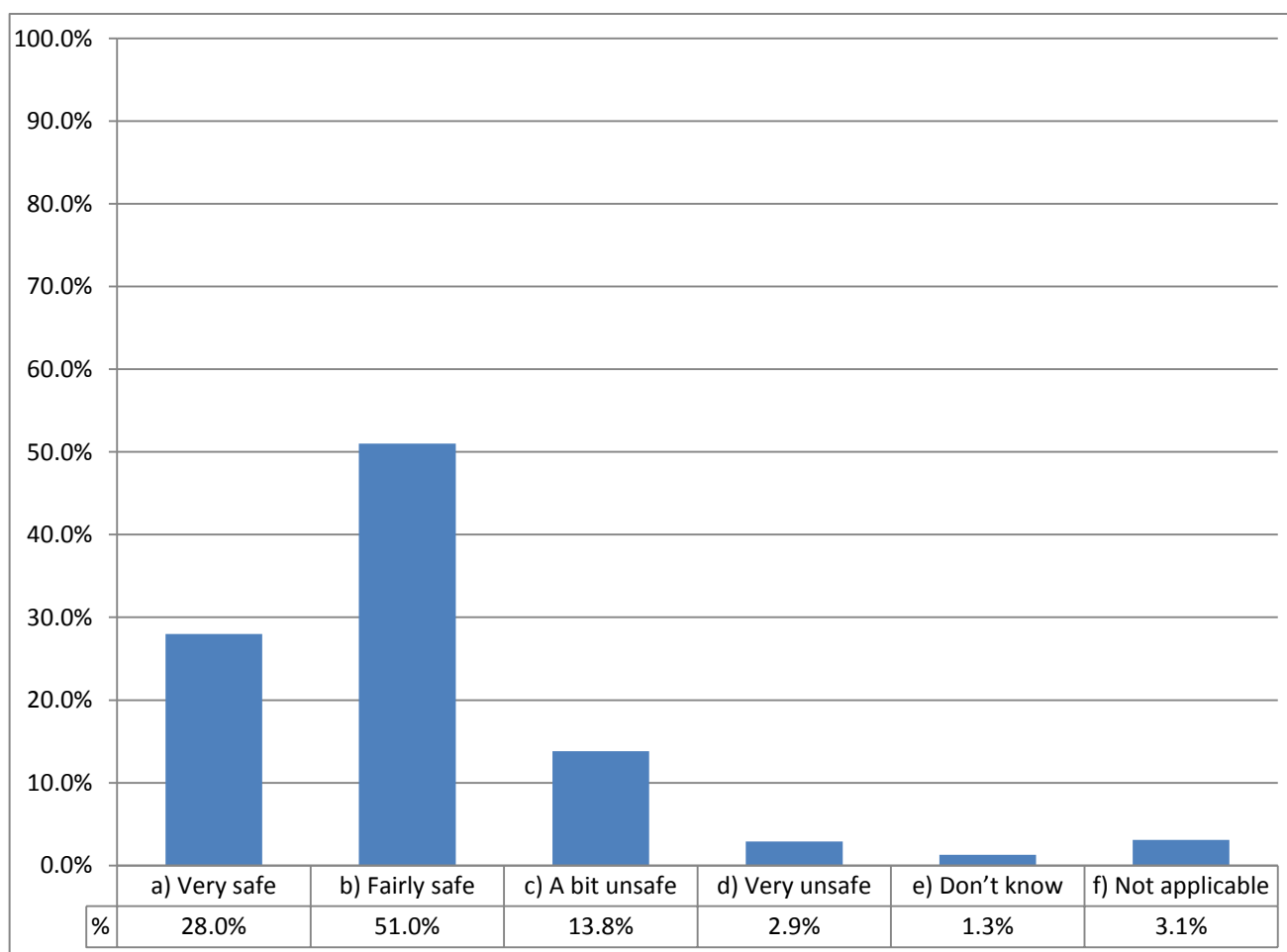
## ABERDEEN COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

Aberdeen Community Safety Partnership (ACSP) works to prevent and reduce the incidence of crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour, tackle the underlying causes of such behaviour and work together to ensure that Aberdeen is a place where people are, and feel, safe. ACSP is responsible for co-ordinating a joint agency response and leads on the Safer and Stronger theme within the single outcome agreement.

The following questions will provide evidence of the views and experiences of local people in Aberdeen City in relation to community safety. The response to these questions form part of the CSP overarching key performance measurements and allow partners to develop responses based on the views and experiences of local people.

The first question in this section asked panellists to consider how safe they feel walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark. As can be seen in the bar chart below, the majority of respondents feel fairly safe (315 respondents, 51.0%) and the next most popular response was very safe (173 respondents, 28.0%).

**Figure 5: How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?**



**Base = 618**



Disaggregation by gender for this question reveals that, proportionately, male respondents generally feel safer walking alone at night than female respondents (36.8% Male respondents and 20.4% Female respondents feel very safe; 51.4% Male respondents and 50.8% Female respondents feel fairly safe).

There were also some divergences in the results based on the neighbourhood area of the panellists. For example, those from northern areas of Aberdeen were proportionately slightly more likely to feel very safe (32.3% North, 21.1% Central, 30.3% South), while southern panellists were proportionately most likely to feel fairly safe (47.1% North, 52.6% Central, 53.0% South). Panellists living in central areas were proportionately more likely to feel a bit unsafe (12.7% North, 18.0% Central, 11.1% South) or very unsafe (2.6% North, 5.2% Central, 0.9% South).

Minor variances were also noted in the results by age group. Respondents in the 55-64 age group were proportionately more likely than those in other age groups to feel very safe alone at night in their neighbourhood (25.6% 16-34 year olds, 29.2% 35-54 year olds, 30.0% 55-64 year olds, 26.1% those aged 65+), while respondents in the 16-34 age group were proportionately slightly more likely to feel fairly safe (53.8% 16-34 year olds, 53.5% 35-54 year olds, 47.3% 55-64 year olds, 50.9% those aged 65+).

For the unsafe ratings, respondents aged 35-54 were proportionately most likely to feel a bit unsafe (12.8% 16-34 year olds, 15.3% 35-54 year olds, 14.7% 55-64 year olds, 11.9% those aged 65+) and those in the youngest age group were proportionately most likely to feel very unsafe (5.1% 16-34 year olds, 1.5% 35-54 year olds, 4.0% 55-64 year olds, 2.7% those aged 65+).

Respondents were then invited to explain why they had chosen their answer to the previous question. A total of 512 panellists took the opportunity to explain why they had selected their answer; these responses are summarised in the table below. Note that respondents' answers often covered several of the topic areas listed and these are represented in the figures.

As can be seen in the table, the most popular reason for feeling safe while walking alone in their neighbourhood in the dark was that respondents had not heard of any incidents in their neighbourhood, and they had never personally had any issues or problems. Another popular answer was that the respondent felt safe because they lived in a safe area, whether this was quiet with low crime and good police support, or busy and popular with CCTV and well lit areas, or any combination of those factors. Respondents who felt safe also often mention feeling safe because they know their neighbourhood well, they have lived there for a long time, and they know the neighbours who could be called upon for assistance should any problems arise.



The main reasons given for an unsafe feeling alone in the dark in their neighbourhood were: poor lighting; feeling threatened by the presence of youths; and antisocial behaviour, including behaviour influenced by abuse of drink or drugs. Those who selected don't know or not applicable largely did not walk in their neighbourhood after dark, and therefore could not comment.

**Table 2: Please tell us more about your answer to the previous question**

a) Very safe	
Never had/heard of any issues or problems	64
Live in a nice/quiet area	56
Live in a well-lit area	22
I know my neighbours/have lived here a long time/know the area well	19
Response not relevant	8
Police support/presence	6
Live on a main road/popular area/CCTV	6
Confident I can look after myself	6
Live in a rural part of the city/rarely encounter anyone after dark	3
No issues in my own area, but issues in the town centre/other areas	2
Refuse to allow myself to feel threatened in my own neighbourhood	2
b) Fairly safe	
Live in a safe area - quiet/busy/popular/CCTV/low crime/well lit/good police support	131
Never had/heard of any issues or problems	67
Confident I can take care of myself - carry alarm/common sense approach/remain alert/have a dog	31
Live in an unsafe area - pubs/youths/antisocial/poor police support/poor lighting/poor maintenance	30
Rarely out alone after dark	28
I know a lot of people locally/have lived here a long time/know the area well	23
Can never be completely safe	19
Darkness generally leads to feeling less safe	9
Response not relevant	6
No issues in my own area, but issues in the town centre/other areas	2
c) A bit unsafe	
Poor street lighting	22
Youths	16
Drug/alcohol activity	13
Have experienced/heard of incidents	9
Crime	7
Lack of police support/presence	6
Antisocial behaviour	5
Pavements in a state of disrepair	5



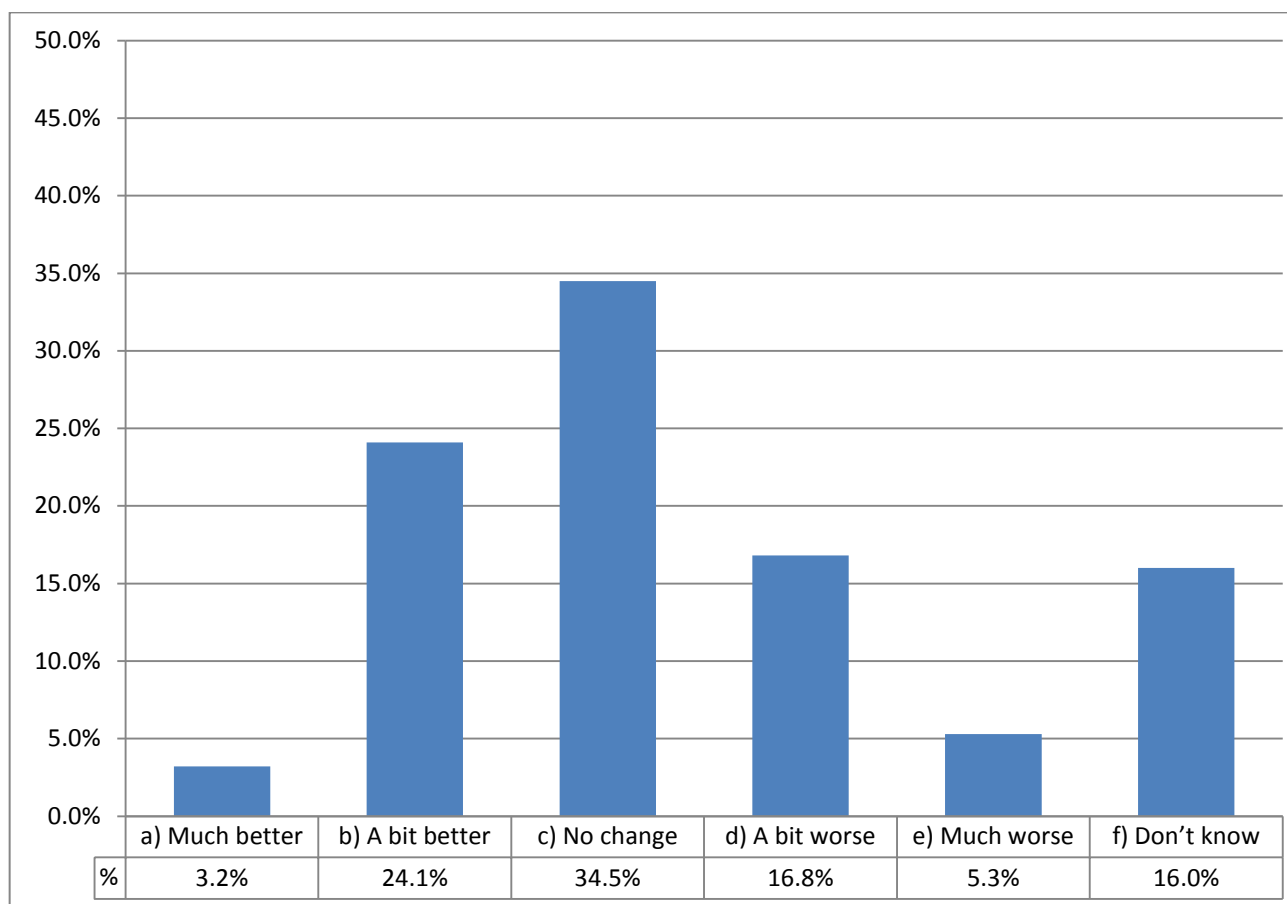
Few people out at night	4
Don't feel safe anywhere after dark	4
Age related vulnerability	4
Strangers	3
Dark alleyways	1
Aggressive dogs	1
Rarely out alone after dark	1
Race related vulnerability	1
Gender related vulnerability	1
Traffic	1
d) Very unsafe	
Poor street lighting	6
Drug/alcohol activity	4
Antisocial behaviour	3
Lack of police support/presence	3
Youths/Strangers	3
Poor relationship with neighbours	1
Disability related vulnerability	1
Traffic	1
Pavements in a state of disrepair	1
Have experienced/heard of incidents	1
e) Don't know	
Rarely out alone after dark	6
Response not relevant	1
f) Not applicable	
Rarely out alone after dark	13
Disability related vulnerability	4
Age related vulnerability	1
Don't live in a neighbourhood – live in the country	1

**Base = 512**

Finally for this section, panellists were asked for their opinion on crime and antisocial behaviour in Aberdeen in the last 2 years. As can be seen in the bar chart below the majority felt that there was no change (213 respondents, 34.5%), followed by a bit better (149 respondents, 24.1%), then a bit worse (104 respondents, 16.8%).



**Figure 6: What is your opinion on crime and antisocial behaviour in Aberdeen in the last 2 years?**



**Base = 618**

The gender breakdown for this question reveals that male respondents were proportionately more likely to indicate that they felt crime and antisocial was “better” in the last 2 years (4.2% Male respondents and 2.4% Female respondents chose much better; 24.3% Male respondents and 24.0% Female respondents chose a bit better). Male respondents were also proportionately more likely to indicate that they felt there had been no change (39.6% Male, 30.1% Female). A larger proportion of female respondents indicated that they felt crime and antisocial behaviour in Aberdeen in the last 2 years was “worse” (14.9% Male respondents and 18.5% Female respondents chose a bit worse; 4.2% Male respondents and 6.1% Female respondents chose much worse).

Disaggregation by neighbourhood area again reveals some minor differences. Respondents from the south of Aberdeen were proportionately more likely to feel that crime and antisocial behaviour is much better (1.6% North, 3.6% Central, 4.3% South) or the same (33.3% North, 34.4% Central, 35.6% South), whereas respondents from northern areas were proportionately more likely to feel that it is a bit better (North 25.4%, Central 24.1%, South 23.2%) or much worse (6.9% North, 4.6% Central, 4.3% South). Respondents from central areas of Aberdeen were proportionately more likely to indicate that they felt crime and antisocial behaviour is a bit worse (17.5% North, 20.0% Central, 13.7% South).



## SERVICE RESPONSE

### ***This is what we are doing***

The first question 'How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?', asks the respondents to qualify their answer and these replies contain useful information which can potentially be used to influence service delivery and recommendations in relation to Community Safety.

Results based on the neighbourhood area of panellists show some differences and it would be interesting to match these differences to panellists' replies as to why they answered the first question 'How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?' This could be used to influence service delivery within the various neighbourhoods.

The answers to questions provided in the most recent City Voice questionnaire for Community Safety will be used to provide evidence of the views and experiences of local people in Aberdeen City in relation to community safety. The questions asked relate specifically to the key overarching performance indicators set out within the CSP (Community Safety Partnership) Strategic Assessment and will allow the CSP to measure performance in relation to Crime and Anti-social Behaviour. The responses will update previous results from the Scottish Household Survey and from City Voice Questionnaire 25. The questionnaire results will be presented at a future Quarterly Performance Review meeting of the Community Safety Partnership.

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## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND TRADING STANDARDS

Staff members from the Council's Environmental Health and Trading Standards Services carry out a wide range of enforcement, advisory and promotional activities aimed at protecting the public and assisting businesses and individuals to comply with the law. The following questions will help to establish through the panel the current level of awareness of these services and the value that the panel places upon them.

For any issues relating to environment health or trading standards, you can contact:

### *Environmental Health*

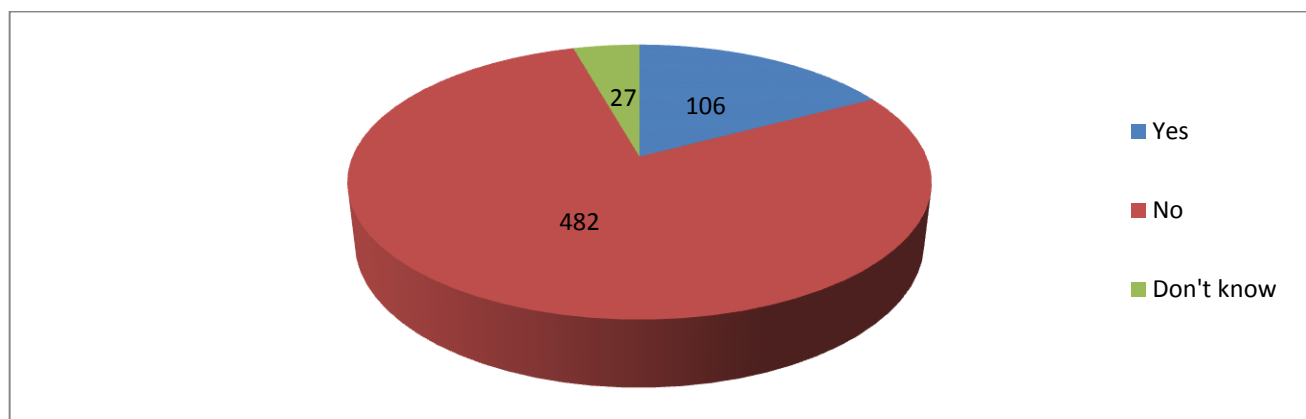
Tel: 01224 523800 Email: [Commercial@aberdeencity.gov.uk](mailto:Commercial@aberdeencity.gov.uk) or [Poll@aberdeencity.gov.uk](mailto:Poll@aberdeencity.gov.uk)

### *Trading Standards*

Tel: 01224 523737 Email: [tradingstandards@aberdeencity.gov.uk](mailto:tradingstandards@aberdeencity.gov.uk)

The first question in this section asks panellists if they have ever had any contact with Environmental Health Services. As can be seen in the pie chart below, the majority have not (482 respondents, 78.4%), while a smaller number have had contact (106 respondents, 17.2%) and a very small number don't know (27 respondents, 4.4%).

**Figure 7: Have you ever had any contact with or made use of the Environmental Health Service?**



**Base = 615**

The gender breakdown for this question revealed largely similar results, with male respondents proportionately slightly more likely than female respondents to indicate that they had not had contact with or made use of Environmental Health Services (79.5% Male, 77.6% Female).

Disaggregation by neighbourhood area revealed that respondents from central areas of Aberdeen were proportionately more likely to have had contact with or have made use of the Environmental Health Service than respondents from other areas (13.2% North, 20.8% Central, 17.2% South).



Analysis by age group revealed that those respondents aged 55-64 were proportionately most likely to have had contact with or made use of the service (13.5% 16-34 year olds, 17.6% 35-54 year olds, 20.4% 55-64 year olds, 15.0% of those aged 65+), and those aged 16-34 were proportionately most likely to indicate that they have not had contact (83.8% 16-34 year olds, 77.5% 35-54 year olds, 76.9% 55-64 year olds, 79.6% of those aged 65+).

Respondents were then asked to give details of this instance of contact. These responses are outlined in the table below.

**Table 3: If yes, give details of your most recent contact with the Environmental Health Service**

Dead/nuisance wildlife/vermin	17
Advice/complaint about noise/light/smell pollution	13
Neighbour dispute	13
Through work	12
Dumping/fly tipping/litter	11
Disposal of large items	11
Advice/complaint about recycling/bins	10
Restaurant/shopping centre/hotel complaint	6
Dog fouling	5
Response not relevant	3
For insulation/solar panel advice	1
Empty premises disrepair	1
Dealing with drug users/squatters	1
Advice/complaint about trees	1
Graffiti	1
Mains leak	1
Reporting an accident at work	1
Reporting building works mess	1
For general information	1

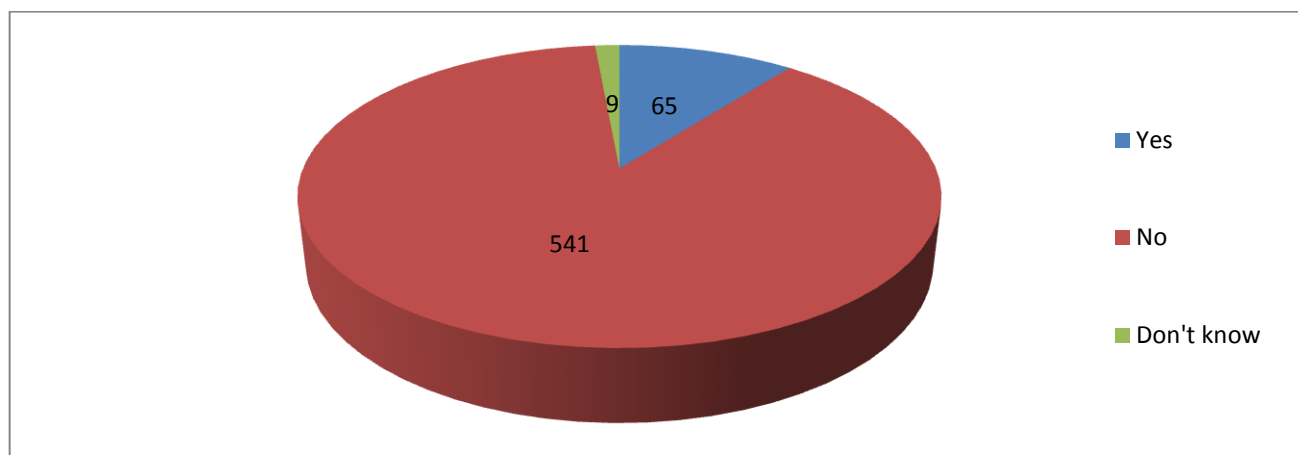
**Base = 99**

Respondents were next asked if that had made any contact with or made use of the Trading Standards Service. A pie chart below shows the breakdown of responses for this question. As shown, the vast majority



had not had contact with or made use of the service (541 respondents, 88.0%). Only 10.6% or respondents had made contact with or made use of the service (65 respondents) and 1.5% didn't know (9 respondents).

**Figure 8: Have you ever had any contact with or made use of the Trading Standards Service?**



**Base = 615**

There was very little difference in the results for this question by gender. Disaggregation by neighbourhood area also revealed fairly similar results, but with those in the northern neighbourhoods proportionately slightly more likely to have made contact with or made use of the service (11.2% North, 9.8% Central, 10.7% South). Respondents in the youngest age group were proportionately most likely to have made contact with or use of this service (16.2% 16-34 year olds, 9.3% 35-54 year olds, 12.8% 55-64 year olds, 9.3% of those aged 65+).

Again, respondents were asked to give details of their most recent contact with this service and a summary of these responses is provided in the table below.

**Table 4: If yes, please give details of your most recent contact with the Trading Standards Service**

Faulty/fake goods/poor workmanship	16
General problem with a company/service	10
Nuisance phone calls and scams/doorstep scams/emails	10
Consumer advice/complaint	8
Misleading adverts/pricing	5
Through work	5
Response not relevant	3
Complaint about car dealer	2
Advice about a contract/warranty	2

**Base = 59**



Respondents were next asked to list three services they were aware of being provided by the Environmental Health Service. The table below gives the total number of mentions of each service. Note that the service descriptions were kept as broad as possible in order to more fully reflect the nature of the responses from the panel, and in this instance, an “other” category has not been designated. Just over half (327) of the respondents chose to engage with this question.

**Table 5: Please list three services you are aware of being provided by the Environmental Health Service**

Food - hygiene/inspections/licences/monitoring	185
Waste and recycling – collections/advice/provision of containers and bags	131
Animals – nuisance/dead/pests/vermin	99
Pollution – testing air quality/water quality	61
Street cleaning - outdoor or community areas/graffiti/litter/drains/dirty or empty housing/beaches	59
Responding to noise/smell complaints	52
Large waste - collecting household items/ fly tipping and dumping removal and investigation/landfill	31
Public health - diseases/infection/outbreaks/winter viruses	31
Don't know	27
Giving advice and responding to general concerns from businesses/public	18
Dog fouling	14
Toxic waste - hazardous or toxic materials disposal/carbon monoxide monitoring/syringe disposal	13
Trees and nature/green spaces/national heritage/play park provision/ranger services	10
Response not relevant/unclear	10
Providing sewage/water services	8
Environmental health/protection	8
Licenses/licensing	5
Publicity re. their services/education/awareness	4
G Doc/Dentist	3
Anti-social behaviour	2
Traveller encampments	2
Insulation/home energy savings	2
HMO inspections/social housing safety	2
Climate change/carbon management	2
Flood protection	2
Street lighting	2
Trading standards	1



Child protection	1
Risk assessments	1
Disabled access to buildings	1
Building control	1
Tackling food crime	1
Vulnerability of the elderly and those with special needs	1
Issuing of fish certificates	1
No smoking areas	1
Sand for pavements	1
Working conditions	1

**Base = 327**

Respondents were also asked to list three services they were aware of being provided by the Trading Standards Service. The table below gives the total number of mentions of each service. Note that the service descriptions were kept as broad as possible in order to more fully reflect the nature of the responses from the panel, and again in this instance, an “other” category has not been designated. Just under half (306) of the respondents chose to engage with this question.

**Table 6: Please list three services you are aware of being provided by the Trading Standards Service**

Sellers and businesses – general inspecting/enforcing trading laws/ensuring fair trading and pricing	102
Counterfeit goods and trading – advice/inspecting/seizing	95
Substandard/mis-sold/faulty goods or services – advice/inspecting	94
Weights and measures - checking	66
General customer advice/information	38
Don't know	35
Safety of goods and services – advice/inspecting/enforcement	32
Customer legal issues and rights advice/enforcement	31
Sale of restricted goods - advice/inspecting/minors	25
Dealing with consumer complaints and satisfaction/disputes with retailers	24
General customer protection and advocacy	24
Advertising standards	20
Advice on nuisance calls/email scams/door-to-door selling	17
Food hygiene/labelling/safety/quality	17
Response not relevant/unclear	12
Dealing with general fraudulent activity/selling	9



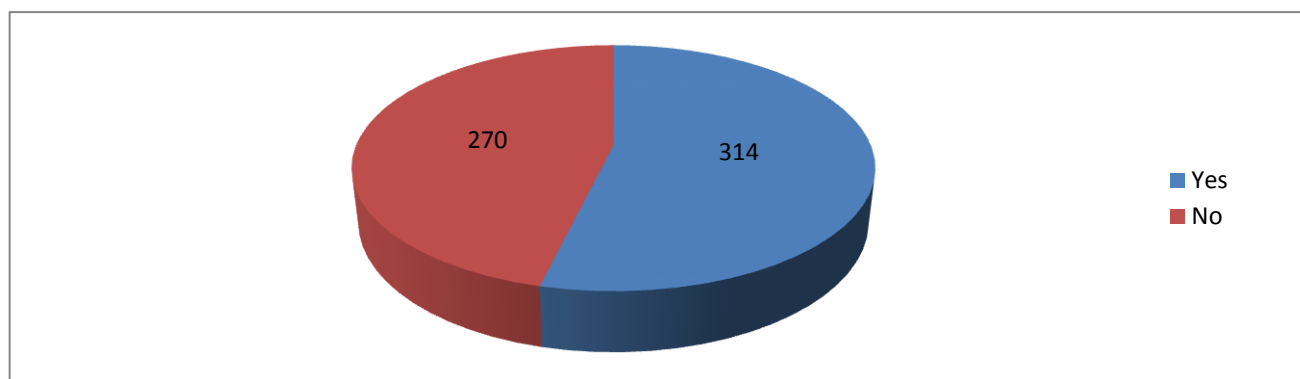
Debt/credit advice	5
Control of unlicensed trading	2
Fraud victim support	2
Employee working conditions	2
Conflict resolution	1
Advice on online shopping	1
Petroleum licensing	1
Street cleaning/litter	1
Unhelpful staff	1
Business start up advice	1
Control of fraudulent money transactions	1
Copyright of goods	1
Council awareness	1
Issue of travellers doing work	1
Traffic fumes	1
Getting customers money back from retailers	1
Vehicle clocking	1
5p for carrier bags	1
Cigarette ends and chewing gum just dropped	1
Customs	1
Lab services	1

**Base = 306**

The next question put to the panellists asked if they would like to receive more information about the two aforementioned services. A pie chart below shows that a majority would like to receive more information (314 respondents, 53.8%) compared with 270 respondents (46.2%) who would not like to receive such information.



**Figure 9: Would you like to receive more information about the work of the Environmental Health and Trading Standards Service?**



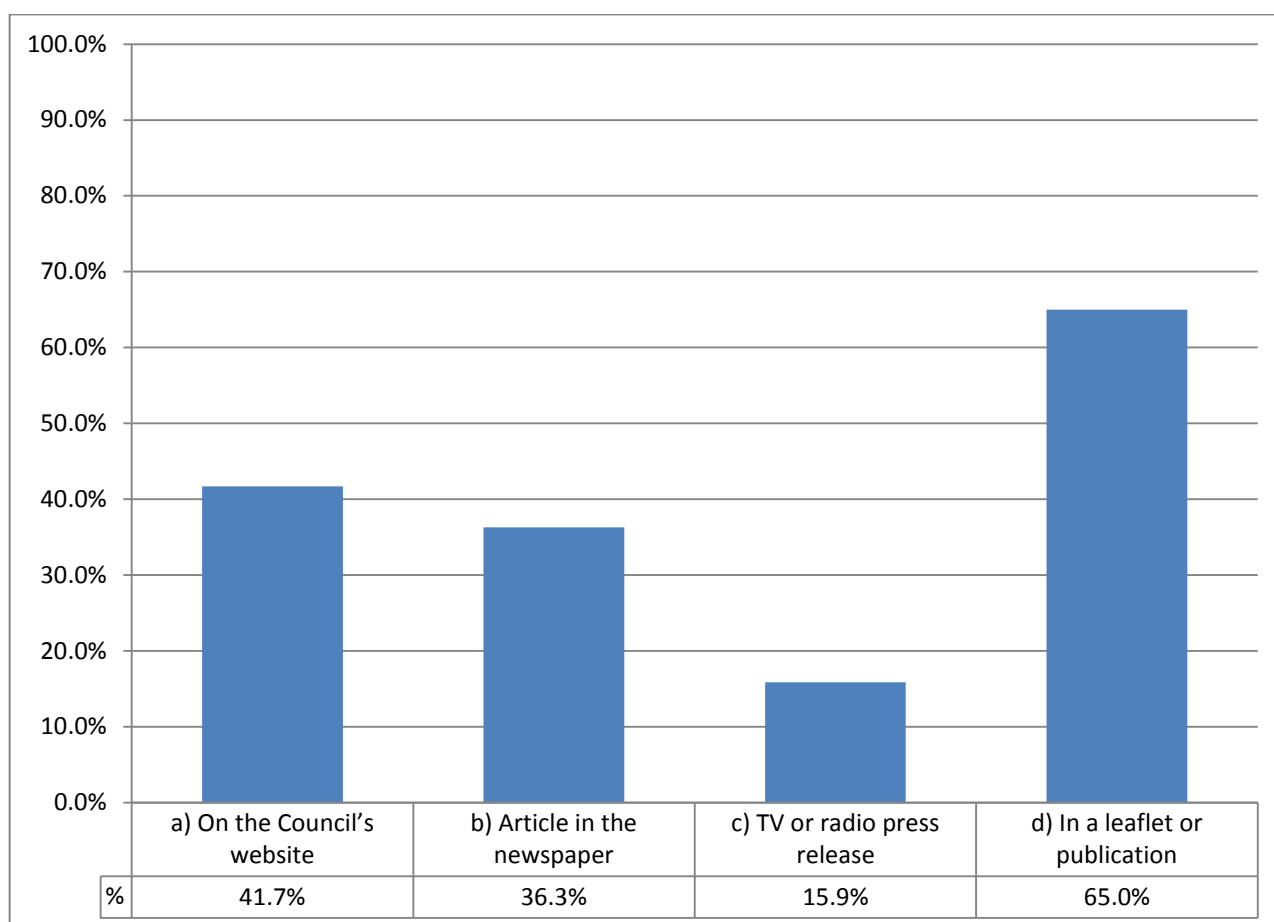
**Base = 584**

The gender split for this question again showed that male respondents were proportionately more likely than female respondents to not want this information (47.0% Male, 45.7% Female). Respondents living in northern areas of Aberdeen were proportionately more likely to want to receive information about these services than those in other areas (57.2% North, 53.5% Central, 50.9% South). The oldest age group was more likely to want this information than panellists in other age groups (47.2% 16-34 year olds, 45.1% 35-54 year olds, 51.8% 55-64 year olds, 63.8% of those aged 65+).

The final question for this section asked those panellists who had wished to receive more information about the work of the Environmental Health and Trading Standards services how they would like to receive such information. As is shown in the bar chart below, the most popular option was in a leaflet or publication (204 respondents, 65.0%), followed by: on the council's website (131 respondents, 41.7%), then an article in the newspaper (114 respondents, 36.3%), and finally on TV or radio (50 respondents, 15.9%).



**Figure 10: How would you like to receive this information?**



**Base = 627**

Female respondents were proportionately more likely than male respondents to choose the newspaper article (34.5% Male, 37.6% Female) and the leaflet/publication (62.2% Male, 67.3% Female), whereas male respondents were proportionately more likely than female respondents to choose the council's website (42.6% Male, 41.2% Female) and TV or radio (17.6% Male, 13.9% Female).

Disaggregation by age group revealed that 55-64 year olds were proportionately more likely than those in other age groups to choose the council's website (47.1% 16-34 year olds, 53.4% 35-54 year olds, 54.2% 55-64 year olds, 27.2% of those aged 65+) whereas those aged 65+ were proportionately more likely to choose an article in the newspaper (35.3% 16-34 year olds, 27.3% 35-54 year olds, 23.6% 55-64 year olds, 48.5% of those aged 65+). The youngest age group was proportionately most likely to choose TV or radio (35.3% 16-34 year olds, 18.2% 35-54 year olds, 8.3% 55-64 year olds, 15.4% of those aged 65+) and the oldest age group proportionately most likely to choose a leaflet or publication (47.1% 16-34 year olds, 59.1% 35-54 year olds, 65.3% 55-64 year olds, 70.6% of those aged 65+).



Respondents were also given an option to provide a suggestion for the way in which they would like to receive information about these services. The majority chose email or social media posts, as summarised in the table below.

**Table 7: Other ways to receive this information**

Email/social media	15
Leaflet delivered to home/by post	5
Information placed in libraries/community centres	3
Response not relevant to the question	2
Notice boards/posters	2
Face to face	1
Information put in with council tax statement	1
Poster in shop windows	1
A free "council" run newspaper/magazine	1
Mobile unit in city centre	1
Telephone message while on hold for other services	1

**Base = 34**



## SERVICE RESPONSE

### **This is what we are doing**

The responses indicated that a majority of respondents had not had contact with the Environmental Health and Trading Standards Services. This is not particularly surprising, as most citizens are passive recipients of services and regulatory regimes that ensure the safety of food and goods and a fair trading environment, and that risks to the environment and public health, safety and well-being are properly controlled.

Most respondents had a fairly clear knowledge of the types of service provided by Trading Standards, but this was not the case with Environmental Health, with services such as the public mortuary and animal health and welfare not mentioned, and other services such as waste collection and street cleaning being included. There is clearly work to be done in raising awareness of some of our services.

Over half of respondents say they would like more information on Environmental Health and Trading Standards Services. We are considering the production of information about the services we provide, using infographics, in a leaflet and on the website, together with some success stories. We also intend to work with the media to produce “spotlight” articles on aspects of the service that would be of interest to the public, such as the mortuary.

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*Aberdeen City Council*  
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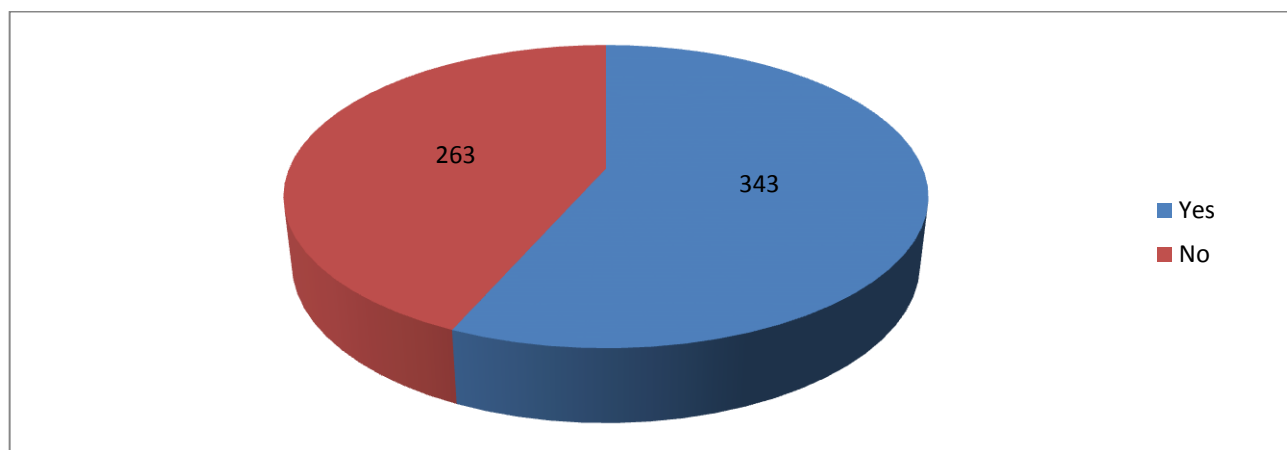
## FIRE SCOTLAND

In April 2013 the single Scottish Fire and Rescue Service was formed in Scotland and as part of their fire reduction strategy, 'Scotland's Fight Against Fire', the emphasis has been to identify vulnerable people and reduce their risk from fire as much as possible. The responses of the panel will allow the service to assess whether the current forms of advertising and fire safety communications with the public have been successful, and if improvements can be made to make them more effective.

To discuss any fire related concerns or to receive advice about a vulnerable person you know, please call Lindsey Ross of Scottish Fire and Rescue Service on - 01224 618342.

The first question in this section asks panellists if they have seen or heard any Scottish Fire and Rescue Service fire prevention adverts. As can be seen in the pie chart below, the majority of respondents had (343 respondents, 56.6%) while 263 respondents hadn't (43.4%).

**Figure 11: Have you seen or heard any Scottish Fire and Rescue Service fire prevention adverts?**



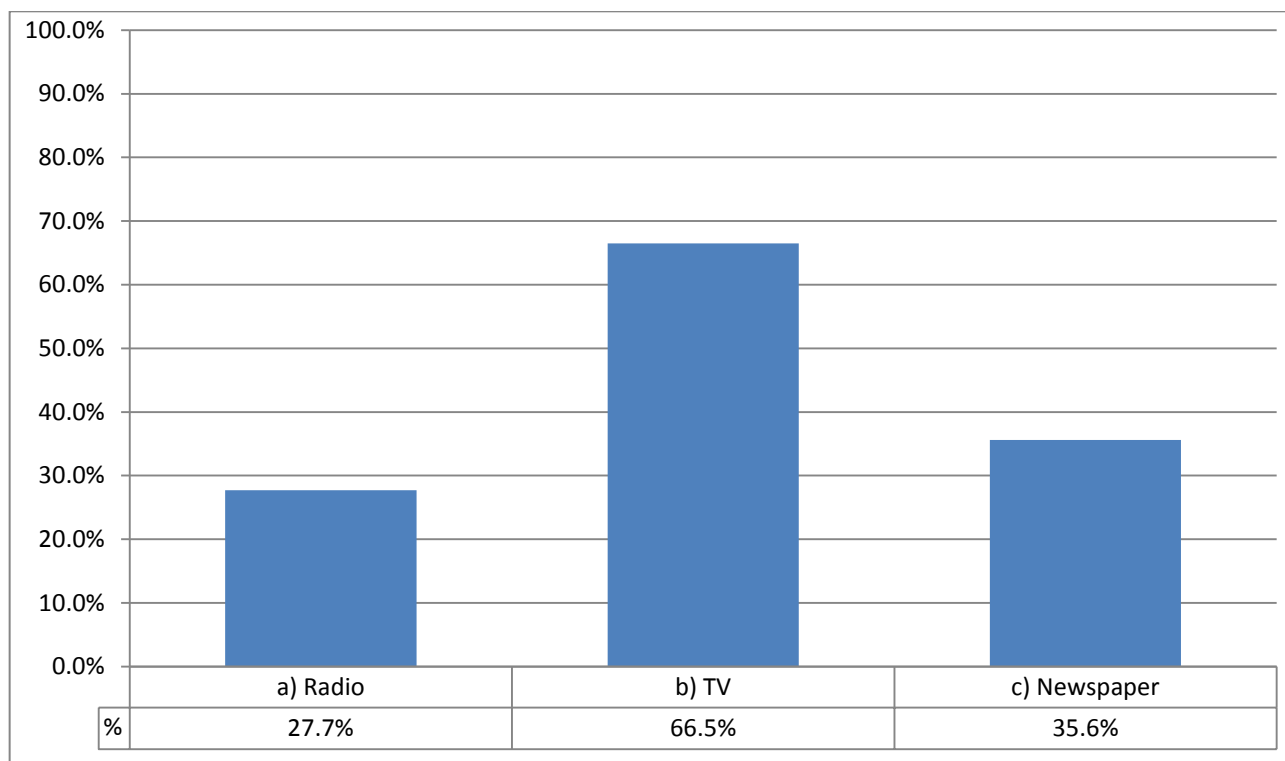
**Base = 606**

Disaggregation of the results by gender reveals a small difference between the two genders, with a greater proportion of female respondents than male respondents indicating that they had (57.4% Female respondents, 55.6% Male respondents). Respondents in central areas of Aberdeen were proportionately slightly more likely to have seen the fire prevention adverts than respondents living in other areas (57.8% North, 54.5% Central, 57.3% South). Lastly, those aged 65+ were proportionately more likely than respondents in other age groups to have seen the adverts (43.2% 16-34 year olds, 58.5% 35-54 year olds, 52.1% 55-64 year olds, 59.9% of those aged 65+).



A follow-up question asked panellists to indicate where they had seen these adverts. A bar chart, shown below, shows that the majority had seen these adverts on TV (228 respondents, 66.5%). The next most popular result was newspaper (122 respondents, 35.6%) and lastly radio (95 respondents, 27.7%).

**Figure 12: Where did you see or hear the adverts?**



**Base = 627**

A greater proportion of female respondents than male respondents had seen the TV advert (64.2% Male, 68.3% Female) while a greater proportion of male respondents than female respondents had seen an advert in the newspaper (40.9% Male, 31.1% Female). A greater proportion of northern respondents heard an advert on the radio (35.2% North, 24.0% Central, 24.6% South) or on TV (69.4% North, 67.3% Central, 63.1% South). Meanwhile, a greater proportion of southern respondents saw an advert in the newspaper (28.7% North, 38.5% Central, 39.2% South).

Panellists were also given the option of indicating another area where they had seen or heard a Scottish Fire and Rescue fire prevention advert. The responses are summarised in the table below.



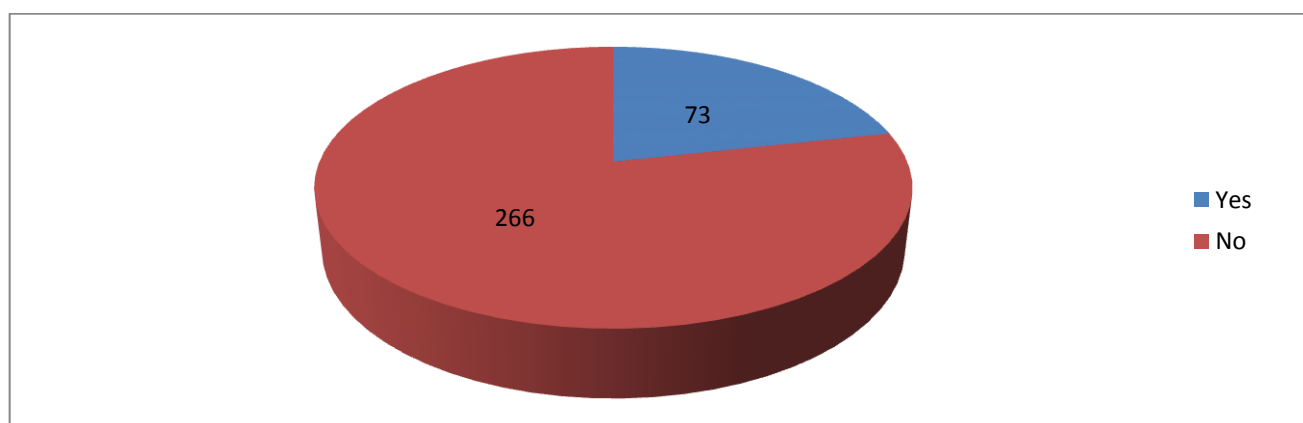
**Table 8: Where did you see or hear the adverts (other)**

Event/workshop	5
Leaflet	4
Bus	3
Community magazine	3
Local community centre	2
Don't know/can't remember	2
School	2
City Voice	1
Billboard	1
Mobile unit in the town centre	1
N.E.S.S. John Street Aberdeen	1
Spoke to one of the officers	1
Website	1

**Base = 26**

The next question in this section asked panellists if they had taken any action as a result of seeing or hearing these adverts. As can be seen in the bar chart below, a large majority did not take any action (266 respondents, 78.5%) while a smaller number did taken action (73 respondents, 21.5%).

**Figure 13: Did you take any action as a result?**



**Base = 339**

A larger proportion of female respondents than male respondents indicated that they did take action (17.7% Male, 25.0% Female). A higher proportion of respondents from the south areas of Aberdeen did not take any action after seeing the adverts (76.6% North, 77.2% Central, 80.6% South). Meanwhile, those aged 65+ were proportionately more likely than those in other age groups to indicate that they did take action as a result of



seeing or hearing a fire prevention advert (18.8% 16-34 year olds, 19.8% 35-54 year olds, 18.9% 55-64 year olds, 25.0% of those aged 65+).

A follow-up question asked those who had taken action as a result of a Scottish Fire and Rescue Service fire prevention advert to give details of those actions. A summary of these responses are provided in the table below.

**Table 9: If yes, what did you do?**

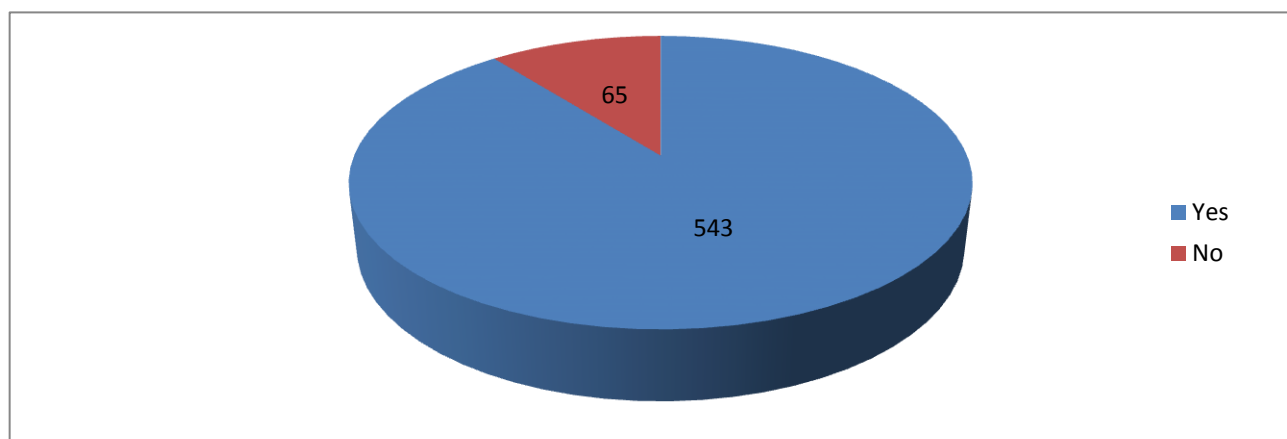
Check/replace smoke alarm/battery	25
Asked for a house inspection	17
Avoid leaving electrical items in use while sleeping or out	13
Switch off/unplug electrical items when not in use	8
Bought new smoke alarms	7
Just became more generally aware	4
Do not use candles unattended	2
Fitted co2 detector	2
Asked workplace to order leaflets for home safety check	1
Use extra care when cooking	1
Purchased fire blanket	1
Response not relevant/unclear	1

**Base = 69**

Next, panellists were asked if they knew what a Home Fire Safety Visit was. As shown in the pie chart below, a large majority do know (543 respondents, 89.3%), while a small proportion don't know (65 respondents, 10.7%).



**Figure 14: Do you know what a Home Fire Safety Visit is?**

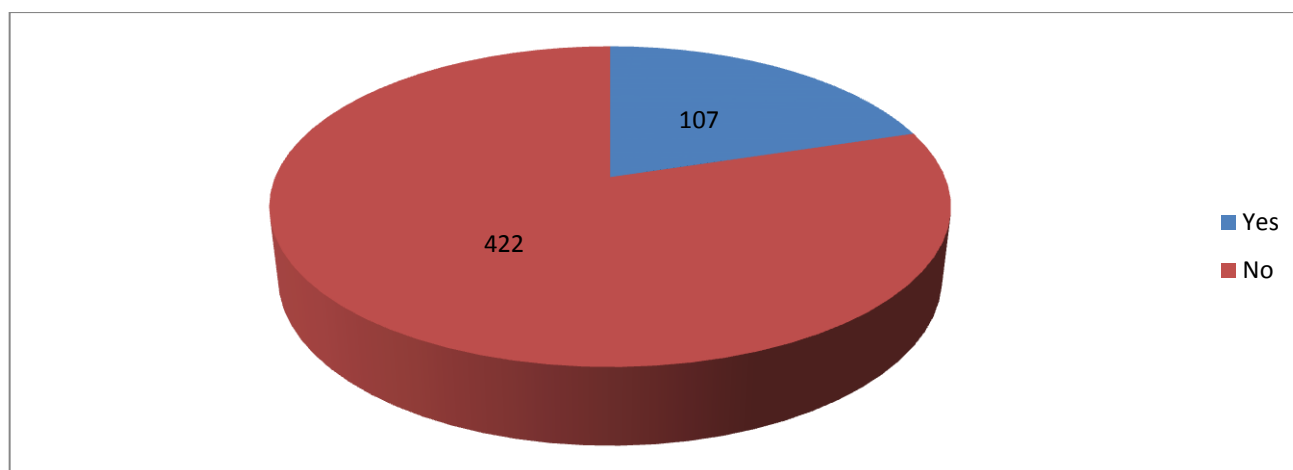


**Base = 608**

A slightly larger proportion of female respondents than male respondents do know (88.4% Male, 90.4% Female). Meanwhile, northern residents were proportionately slightly more likely to indicate that they do know (90.9% North, 89.6% Central, 88.2% South). Finally for this question, respondents aged 35-54 were proportionately most likely to know what a Home Fire Safety Visit is (83.3% 16-34 year olds, 94.1% 35-54 year olds, 88.9% 55-64 year olds, 86.7% of those aged 65+).

A follow-up question then asked those who knew what a Home Fire Safety Visit if they had ever had one. Again, a pie chart below shows the split of responses for this question. The vast majority had not had a visit (422 respondents, 79.8%) compared with 107 respondents (20.2%) who had had a visit.

**Figure 15: If yes, have you ever had a Home Fire Safety Visit?**



**Base = 529**

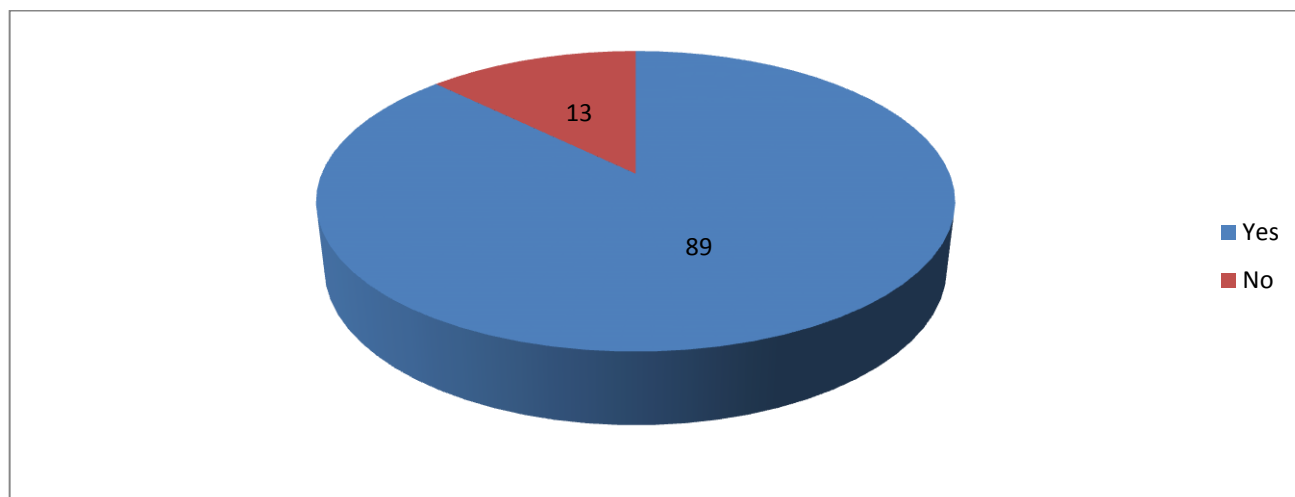
Female respondents were proportionately slightly more likely to have had a visit (19.3% Male, 21.1% Female). Respondents living in the south areas of Aberdeen were also proportionately more likely to have had a visit (13.9% North, 21.7% Central, 24.4% South). Again, those in the oldest age category were



proportionately more likely than those in other categories to have had a visit (10.3% 16-34 year olds, 17.7% 35-54 year olds, 16.9% 55-64 year olds, 26.3% of those aged 65+).

Respondents who had had a Home Fire Safety Visit were then asked if they thought it had made their home safer. The vast majority did think it had made their home safer (89 respondents, 87.3%) compared with a small number who did not (13 respondents, 12.7%).

**Figure 16: If yes, do you think it made your home safer?**



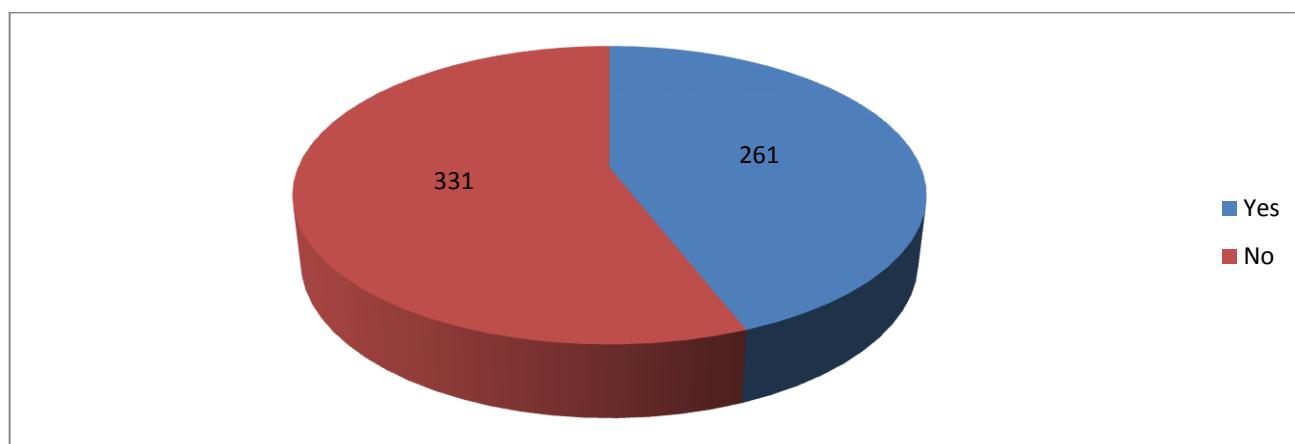
**Base = 102**

There was little difference in the results by gender for this question. However, panellists living in northern areas of Aberdeen were proportionately more likely than those living in other areas to feel that the visit had made their home safer (95.5% North, 87.9% Central, 83.0% South). 100% of those in the youngest age category felt that the visit had made their home safer, but it must be noted that there were only two respondents in this age group responding to this question. Those aged 35-54 were proportionately least likely to think that the Home Fire Safety Visit had made their home safer (0.0% 16-34 year olds, 24.2% 35-54 year olds, 10.5% 55-64 year olds, 6.3% of those aged 65+).

The next question put to the panel asked them if they read a free community magazine on a regular basis. As can be seen in the chart below, the majority did not (331 respondents, 55.9%) while a smaller proportion did read a community magazine (261 respondents, 44.1%).



**Figure 17: Do you read a free community magazine on a regular basis?**

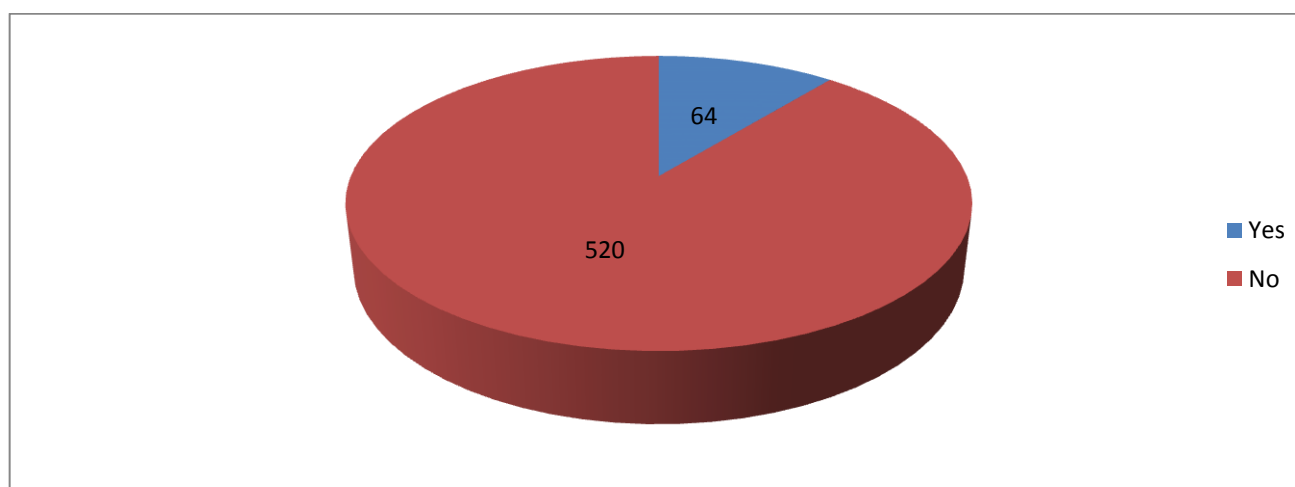


**Base = 592**

A larger proportion of male respondents than female respondents indicated that they did read a free community magazine regularly (48.6% Male, 40.3% Female). Additionally, a larger proportion of respondents from southern Aberdeen neighbourhoods did read a community magazine compared with the proportion from other areas of Aberdeen (37.1% North, 40.3% Central, 52.9% South). Respondents in the youngest age category were the least likely to read a free community magazine (25.0% 16-34 year olds, 43.7% 35-54 year olds, 49.3% 55-64 year olds, 44.5% of those aged 65+ answered “yes”).

The next question in this section asked panellists to consider whether they knew anyone who may be particularly vulnerable to having a house fire. The vast majority did not (520 respondents, 89.0%), while a small proportion did (64 respondents, 11.0%).

**Figure 18: Do you know anyone that you feel may be particularly vulnerable to having a house fire?**



**Base = 584**



Female respondents were proportionately more likely than male respondents to know someone vulnerable to having a house fire (8.8% Male, 12.6% Female). The results by neighbourhood were largely consistent, with a slightly larger proportion of respondents from the south areas of Aberdeen knowing someone who may be vulnerable to having a house fire (10.4% North, 10.7% Central, 11.2% South). Finally, those respondents in the youngest age group were proportionately much more likely to know someone who may be vulnerable (25.0% 16-34 year olds, 10.4% 35-54 year olds, 9.9% 55-64 year olds, 9.3% of those aged 65+).

Respondents were then asked in a follow-up question to comment on why they feel this person may be vulnerable to having a house fire. A summary of those responses is given below.

**Table 10: If so, why do you think they are vulnerable?**

Age related concerns	26
Mental health related concerns	19
Mobility related concerns	10
Smoking related concerns	7
Substance abuse related concerns	6
Use of matches/candles/gas fires/electric fires	5
General forgetfulness or carelessness	4
Autism related concerns	3
General health concerns	2
Poor hearing	1
Poverty related concerns	1
No fire detector	1
Unoccupied house	1

**Base = 169**

Next, the following question was put to the panel: “Is there a fire related issue you have concerns about within your community?” A summary of the responses for this question is given below.



**Table 11: Is there a fire related issue you have concerns about within your community?**

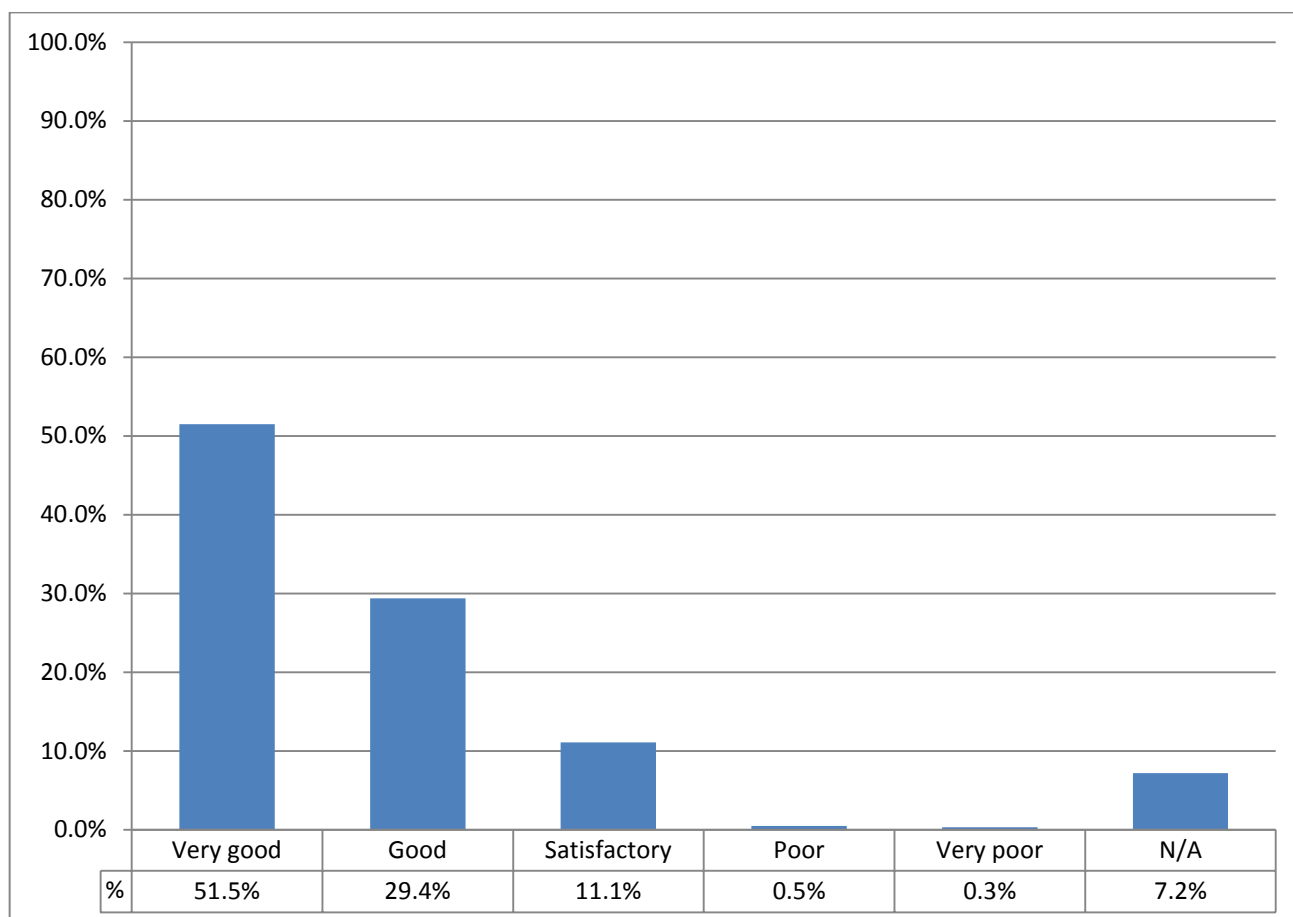
No	117
Bins/rubbish	10
Wilful fire raising	8
Youths	7
Access to houses due to parking/traffic congestion	5
Fly tipping	4
Items/junk mail left in communal lobbies	4
Lack of call centre/fire crew in local area	3
Derelict/empty/abandoned buildings	3
Lack of escape for those on higher floors	3
Call centre concerns	2
Danger of terraced/semi-detached housing	2
Failure to install sprinkler systems in large premises	1
Heat-based fire alarms go off very easily	1
People leaving chip pans on	1
Lack of instructions available about what to do in a tenement (where the gas is, etc.)	1
Road works	1
Cabling/wiring from satellite TV	1
Smoking in tenement stairwells	1
Cellar fires	1
Alcohol or drug addicted neighbours	1
The length of corridors at ARI	1
Older people living alone	1
Unkempt trees & bushes close to houses	1
Unsupervised ignition of fireworks	1
General concerns about the effects of health issues	1

**Base = 169**

The next question in this section asked panellists to rate the local service provided by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. As can be seen in the bar chart below, the majority rated the service as very good (307 respondents, 51.5%). Meanwhile 175 respondents (29.4%) rated the service as good, and 66 rated the service as satisfactory (11.1%). Only 3 respondents (0.5%) rated the service as poor, and 2 rated it as very poor (0.3%).



**Figure 19: Overall, how do you rate the local service provided by Scottish Fire and Rescue Service?**



**Base = 596**

Female respondents were proportionately more likely than male respondents to rate the service as very good (47.1% Male, 55.5% Female), but Male respondents were proportionately more likely than female respondents to rate the service as good (30.2% Male, 28.7% Female) or satisfactory (16.5% Male, 6.3% Female). However, if we consider the percentages for all of the “positive ratings” (very good, good and satisfactory) an overall greater proportion of male respondents than female respondents gave a “positive rating”. However, a greater proportion of male respondents than female respondents also gave the service a “negative rating” (poor or very poor). This would tally with the higher proportion of female respondents choosing “N/A” (5.0% Male, 8.8% Female).

By neighbourhood area, those respondents from the centre of Aberdeen were proportionately more likely than those in other areas to rate the service as either very good (54.4% North, 54.8% Central, 46.7% South) or very poor (0.0% North, 1.1% Central, 0.0% South), suggesting some strong opinions on the service in this area of Aberdeen. Respondents living in the south areas of Aberdeen were proportionately more likely than those in other areas to rate the service as good (29.1% North, 26.9% Central, 31.7% South) or satisfactory (7.7% North, 11.8% Central, 13.2% South).



There were some variations in the responses by age category. However, if we consider the percentages for what we could consider all of the “positive ratings” (very good, good and satisfactory), the results are fairly consistent, with those in the 35-54 age group being proportionately slightly more likely than those in other age groups to give a “positive rating”, and those in the youngest age group (16-34) more likely to give a “negative rating”.

Finally for this section, the panellists were asked for further comments on the service provided by the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service. The responses for this question are summarised in the table below. As is shown, a majority of the comments were simply general positive comments about the service. However, the next most popular comment topic was concern regarding the centralisation of the service and the move away from local control centres.

**Table 12: Further comments on the service provided by Scottish Fire and Rescue Service**

General positive comment on the service	17
Concern about centralisation of control centres	16
No	4
Need better publicising, incl. home visits and advice	4
Unable to comment having not used the service	3
Have never used the service, but have heard good things	3
Concern about visibility of red fire engines (versus white) for colour blind	2
Concern about cost cutting	2
Need more stations	1
Don't think they get paid enough for the job they do	1
Concern about the personal safety of the crew (physical attacks)	1
Concern about lack of action on abandoned buildings	1

**Base = 38**



## SERVICE RESPONSE

### **This is what we are doing**

The Scottish Fire and Rescue Service is extremely grateful to those panellists who provided a response to the questions that were submitted.

The first question regarding fire safety advertising has been very useful in indicating the effect of paid television advertising in comparison to radio or newspaper promotion. It would indicate that our national paid television adverts are effective. The fact that a good number of responders have received information through the newspapers, highlights to us the benefits of offering timely media statements and editorials, thus allowing the newspapers to keep the public informed as well as providing an ideal opportunity to promote an appropriate safety message.

The personal changes that individuals have carried out as a result of receiving fire safety information and advice will also add value to our evaluation of our key messages. Maintenance of smoke alarms, electrical safety and requesting a Home Fire Safety Visit, appear to be the main changes or actions that have been carried out as a result. This will be fed back to our campaign organisers in order to influence future campaigns.

One of the most reassuring results was the confirmation of understanding of what a Home Fire Safety Visit is. Almost 90% knew what a visit was and the majority of those that had requested a visit previously, felt that it had resulted in their home being safer. This is good evidence to justify the publicising of the Home Fire Safety Visit process.

The purpose of the question regarding community magazines was to measure the strength of readership in order to justify our efforts in providing regular articles for their inclusion. The positive return of nearly half the responders indicates that the magazines could be influential within the local communities in which they are delivered.

One of the questions was aimed at gauging the general perception of what a 'vulnerable' person is thought to be. When asked if they knew of a person that would be 'vulnerable' to having a house fire only 10% claimed to know someone. These people highlighted age, mental health and mobility as causal factors. The Service is continually focusing on high risk individuals and this response indicates that perhaps the factors contributing to making a person 'vulnerable', needs to be more widely emphasised.

The responses to the last two questions were very positive, firstly there aren't perceived to be too many fire related concerns within local communities other than wilful fires, refuse and bins, which were highlighted. These issues are dealt with very swiftly through our involvement in the Aberdeen Community Safety Partnership HUB.

Lastly, over 80% of responders rated the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service locally as being good or very good, with only 0.8% recording a 'below satisfactory' return.

Although only recently becoming a single Service, these figures are extremely encouraging.

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## OUTDOOR PLAY

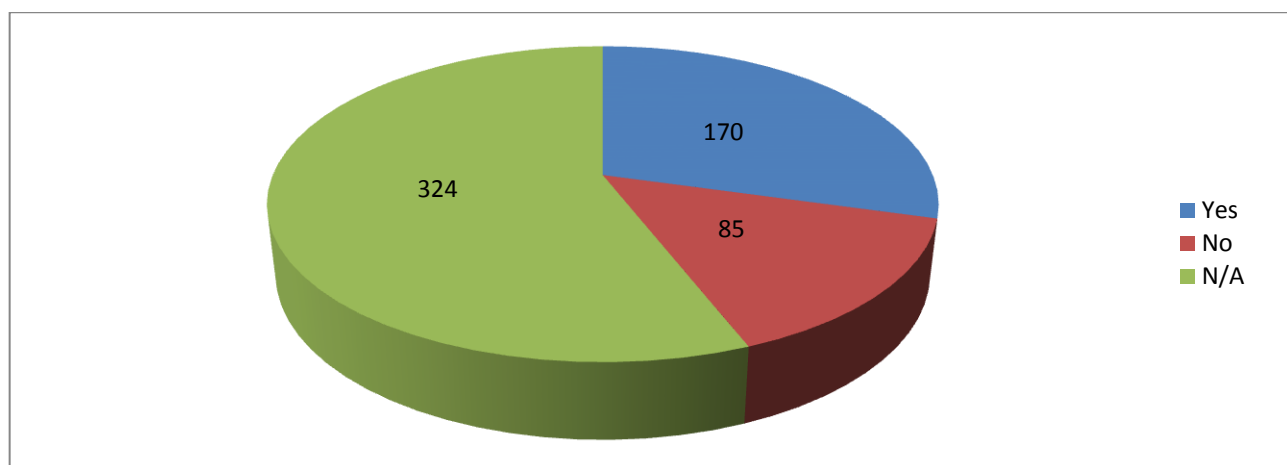
There are increasing numbers of adults classed as overweight, which in time may have a significant impact on the country's health services. It is suggested that encouraging outdoor activity and exercise will reduce some of the problems that being overweight presents and it may be beneficial to start this process with children.

Outdoor play and activities for (0-16) are thought to be important for physical and emotional growth and may help to establish good habits and lifestyle. There are a number of issues that affect children's access to outdoor play and activity and the following questions asked the panel for their views on the play spaces that are currently available and how they can be improved.

In addition Aberdeen City Council's Environmental Services is reviewing the provision of 'No Ball Games' signs and the feedback will help in this process.

The first question in this final section of the questionnaire asks respondents if their children use children's play areas. For the majority of respondents, this question was not applicable (324 respondents, 56.0%). The next most popular response saw 170 respondents (29.4%) indicating that their children did use play areas. Finally, 85 respondents indicated that their children did not use play areas (14.7%).

**Figure 20: Do the children in your family, or children you supervise, use children's play areas?**



**Base = 579**

The gender breakdown for this question revealed largely similar results, with female respondents proportionately slightly more likely than male respondents to indicate that their children did use play areas (28.5% Male, 30.2% Female).

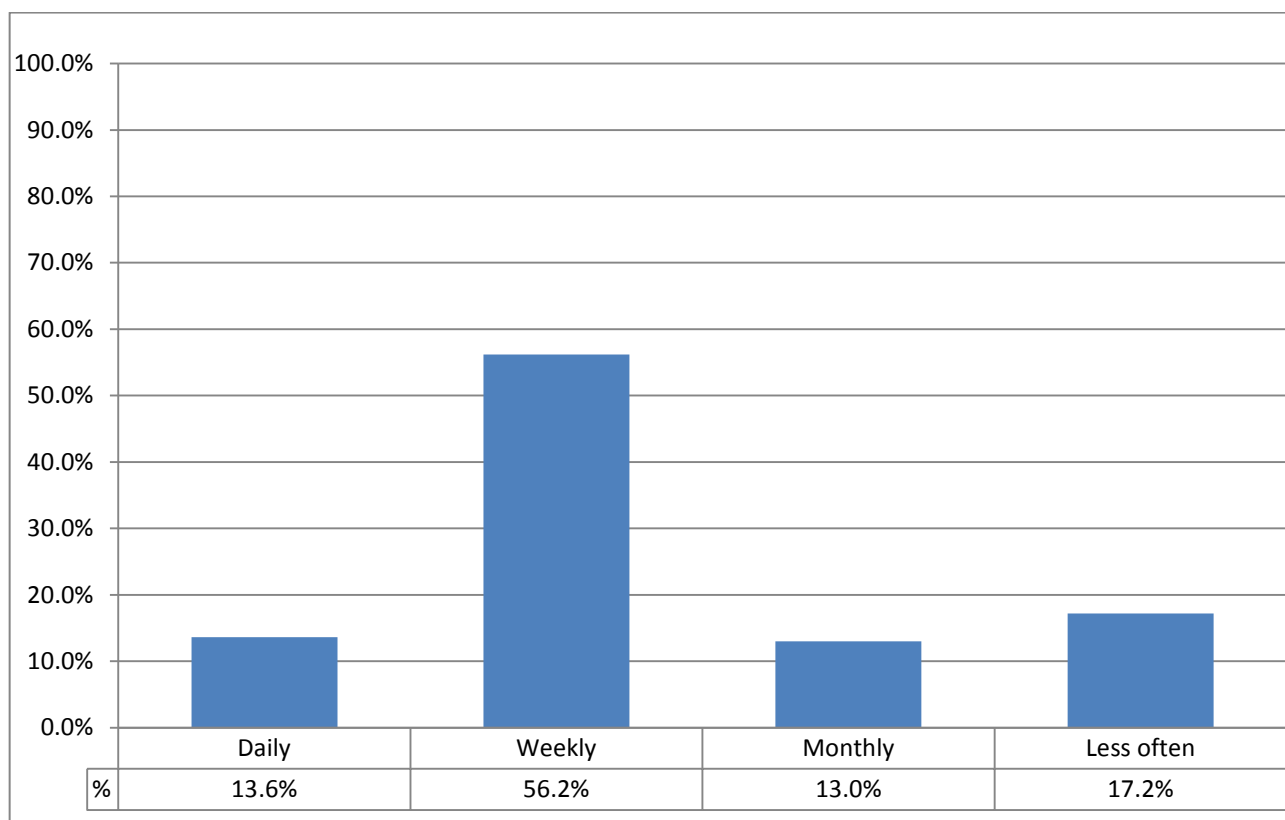


Analysis by neighbourhood areas reveals that those respondents from southern areas of Aberdeen were proportionately more likely to indicate that their children did use play parks (30.5% North, 25.7% Central, 31.5% South). Meanwhile, respondents in central areas were proportionately most likely to indicate that their children don't use play areas (15.8% North, 16.3% Central, 12.6% South) or that the question was not applicable to them (53.7% North, 58.1% Central, 55.9% South).

Respondents age 35-54 were proportionately most likely to indicate that their children did use play areas (33.3% 16-34 year olds, 35.5% 35-54 year olds, 29.8% 55-64 year olds, 22.5% of those aged 65+). However, this age category was also the most likely to indicate that their children do not use play areas (16.7% 16-34 year olds, 17.3% 35-54 year olds, 12.8% 55-64 year olds, 13.2% of those aged 65+) so it may simply be that this question was particularly relevant for this age group. This would correspond with the proportions of those who felt that this question was not applicable (50.0% 16-34 year olds, 47.2% 35-54 year olds, 57.4% 55-64 year olds, 64.2% of those aged 65+).

A follow-up question asked panellists to consider how often their children use play areas. As can be seen in the bar chart below, the most popular answer was weekly (95 respondents, 56.2%), followed by less often (29 respondents, 17.2%), then daily (23 respondents, 13.6%), and lastly monthly (22 respondents, 13.0%).

**Figure 21: How often do the children use play areas?**



**Base = 169**



Female respondents were proportionately more likely than male respondents to indicate that their children use play areas either daily (10.5 Male, 16.1% Female) or weekly (50.0% Male, 61.3% Female). Whereas male respondents were proportionately more likely than female respondents to indicate that their children use play areas only monthly (19.7% Male, 7.5% Female) or less often (19.7% Male, 15.1% Female).

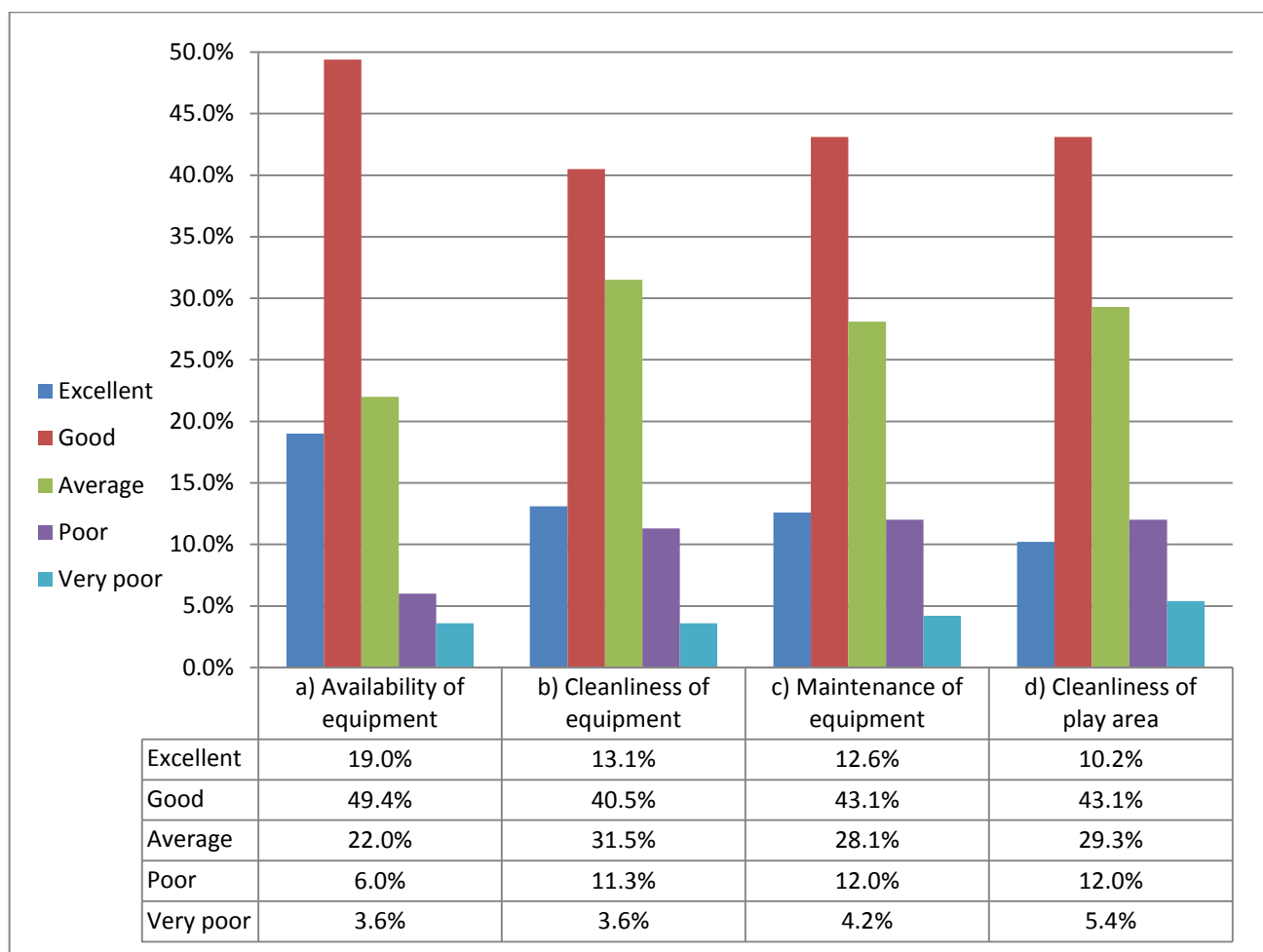
A larger proportion of respondents in southern neighbourhoods indicated that their children play daily in play areas (13.0% North, 8.7% Central, 17.4% South). Those in central areas were proportionately most likely to indicate that their children play weekly (51.9% North, 65.2% Central, 53.6% South). Meanwhile, respondents in northern areas of Aberdeen were proportionately more likely than those in other areas to indicate that their child plays monthly in a play area (16.7% North, 13.0% Central, 10.1% South).

Disaggregation by age category reveals that those age 55-64 were proportionately more likely than those in other age groups to indicate that their children use play areas daily (8.3% 16-34 year olds, 11.4% 35-54 year olds, 21.4% 55-64 year olds, 11.1% of those aged 65+). Those aged 35-54 were proportionately slightly more likely to indicate that their children play weekly (58.3% 16-34 year olds, 58.6% 35-54 year olds, 52.4% 55-64 year olds, 55.6% of those aged 65+). While those in the youngest age category were proportionately most likely to indicate that their children use play areas monthly (25.0% 16-34 year olds, 14.3% 35-54 year olds, 11.9% 55-64 year olds, 8.9% of those aged 65+). Finally for this question, those aged 65+ were proportionately most likely to indicate that their children play in play areas less often (8.3% 16-34, 15.7% 35-54, 14.3% 55-64, and 24.4% of those aged 65+).

The next question asked panellists to rate features of a play area by thinking of their most recent visit. As can be seen in the bar chart below, the majority of panellists rated each feature as good.



**Figure 22: How would you rate the following features of play areas?**



**Base = 627**

Disaggregation by gender reveals that female respondents were proportionately more likely than male respondents to all four features as excellent. Grouping together the “positive” responses (excellent or good) and “negative” responses (poor or very poor), Male respondents were proportionately more likely than female respondent to give a “negative” rating to *availability of equipment* and *maintenance of the equipment*. Meanwhile, Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to give a “negative” response for the *cleanliness of equipment* and the *cleanliness of the play area*.

Analysis of the results by neighbourhood area does reveal some variations. However, it is perhaps again easiest to group together the “positive” ratings (excellent and good) and the “negative” ratings (poor and very poor) in order to gain a clearer picture of the results. Grouping the data this way reveals that those in southern areas of Aberdeen were proportionately more likely than those in other areas to give a “positive” rating to every feature. Respondents in central Aberdeen were proportionately more likely than those in other areas to give a “negative” rating to the *availability of equipment*. Meanwhile, northern respondents were more likely than respondents from the centre or south of Aberdeen to give a “negative rating” to the *cleanliness of equipment*, the *maintenance of the equipment* and the *cleanliness of the play area*.



Finally for this question, analysis by age group reveals that the youngest age group was proportionately most likely to give a “positive” rating to availability of equipment. Meanwhile, those in the oldest age group (65+) were proportionately more likely than those in other age categories to give a “positive” rating to the cleanliness of the equipment, maintenance of the equipment and cleanliness of the play area. Those aged 35-54 were more likely than those in the other age groups to give a “negative” rating to the availability of the equipment. The youngest respondents (those aged 16-34) were proportionately more likely than those in other age groups to give “negative ratings” to the *cleanliness of the equipment*, *maintenance of the equipment* and *cleanliness of the play area*.

The parks listed by respondents are given in a table in the appendices. Due to the large number of individual parks, and respondents mentioning multiple parks in their answer, it is not within the scope of this report to give figures on the *availability of equipment*, *cleanliness of equipment*, *maintenance of equipment* and the *cleanliness of the play area* for each and every park. However, total responses for the ten most commonly mentioned parks are given below. Please note that any respondent who mentioned more than one park has been excluded from this analysis for accuracy. Responses not mentioning a park have also been excluded. Note that this left only a small number of valid responses (70 respondents in total).

The rating for each of the top ten parks is given in four separate tables to cover each aspect of the question:

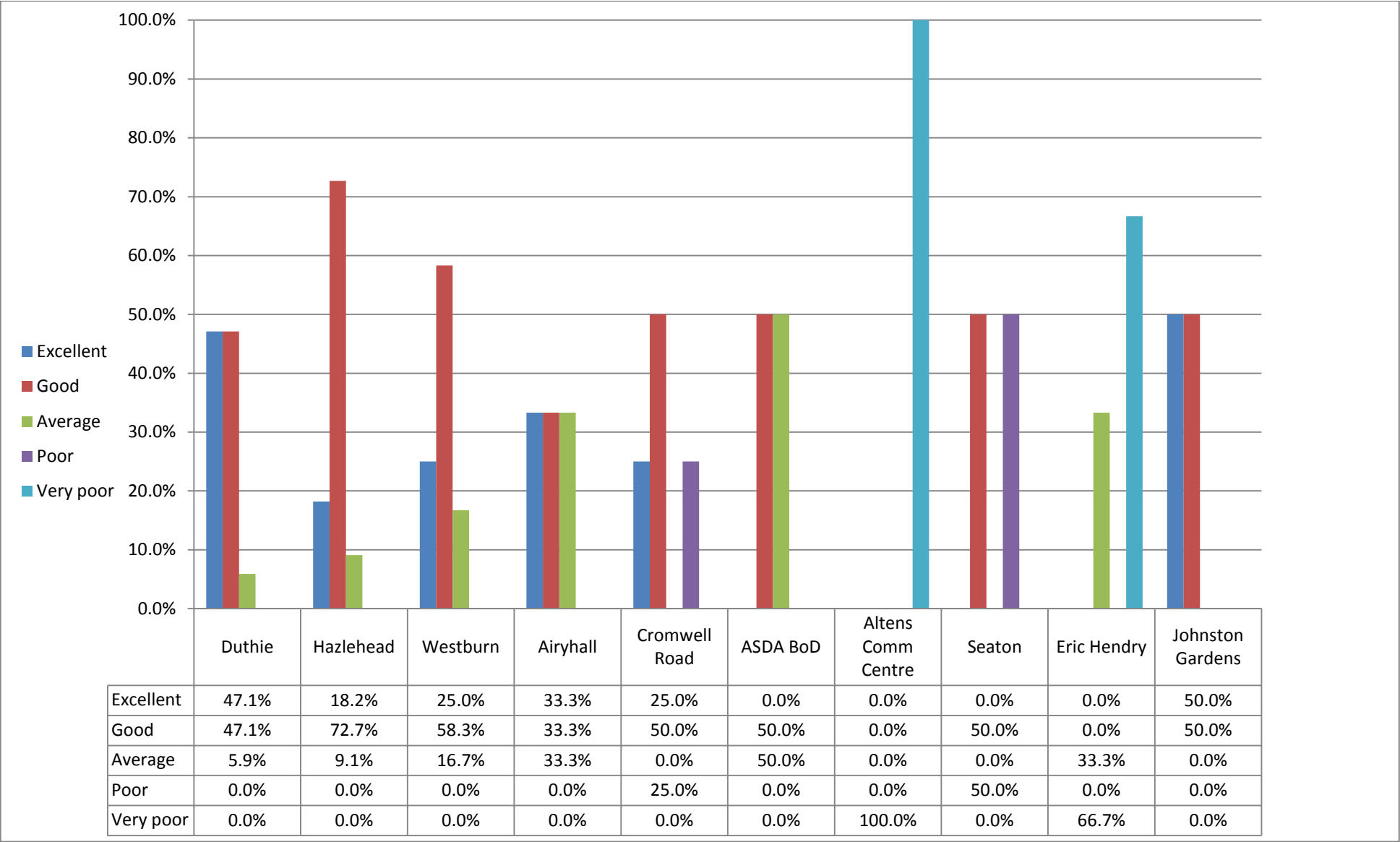
- a) Availability of equipment
- b) Cleanliness of equipment
- c) Maintenance of equipment
- d) Cleanliness of play area

The top ten most mentioned parks were:

Duthie  
Hazlehead  
Westburn  
Airyhall  
Cromwell Road  
ASDA Bridge of Don  
Altens Community Centre  
Seaton  
Eric Hendry, Tay Road  
Johnston Gardens, Culter



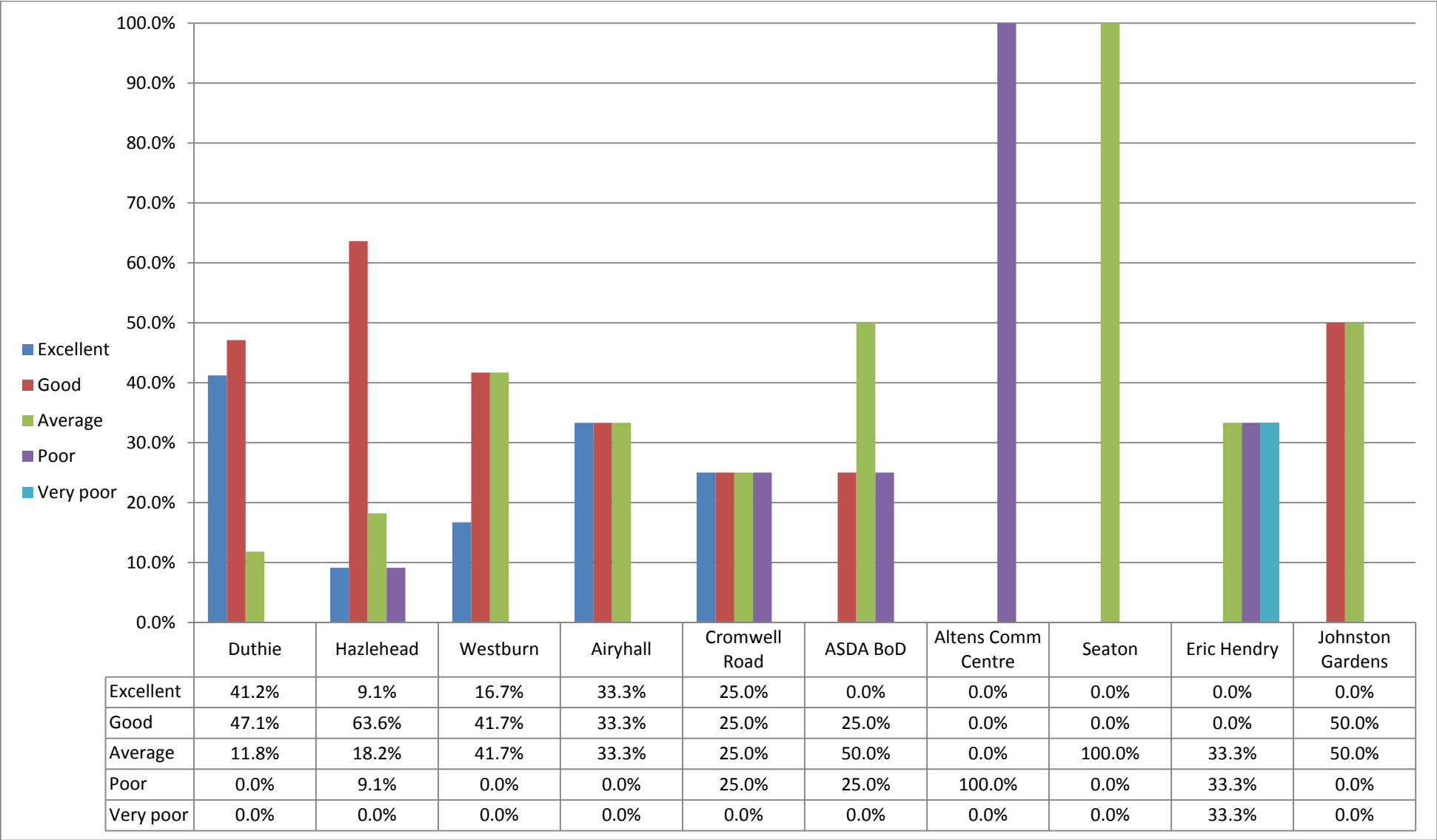
Figure 23: Ratings for the top ten parks a) Availability of equipment



Base = multiple



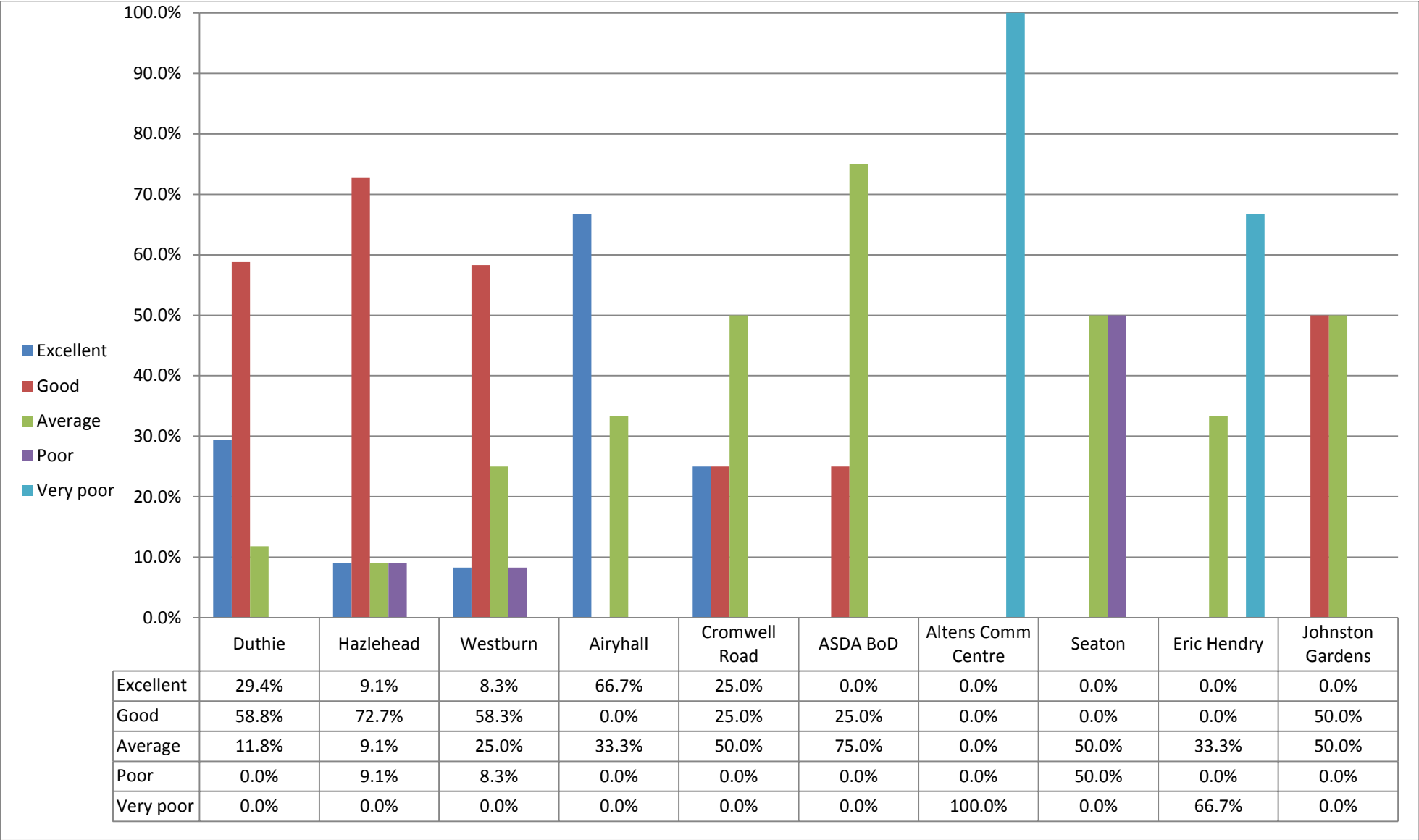
Figure 24: Ratings for the top ten parks b) Cleanliness of equipment



Base = multiple



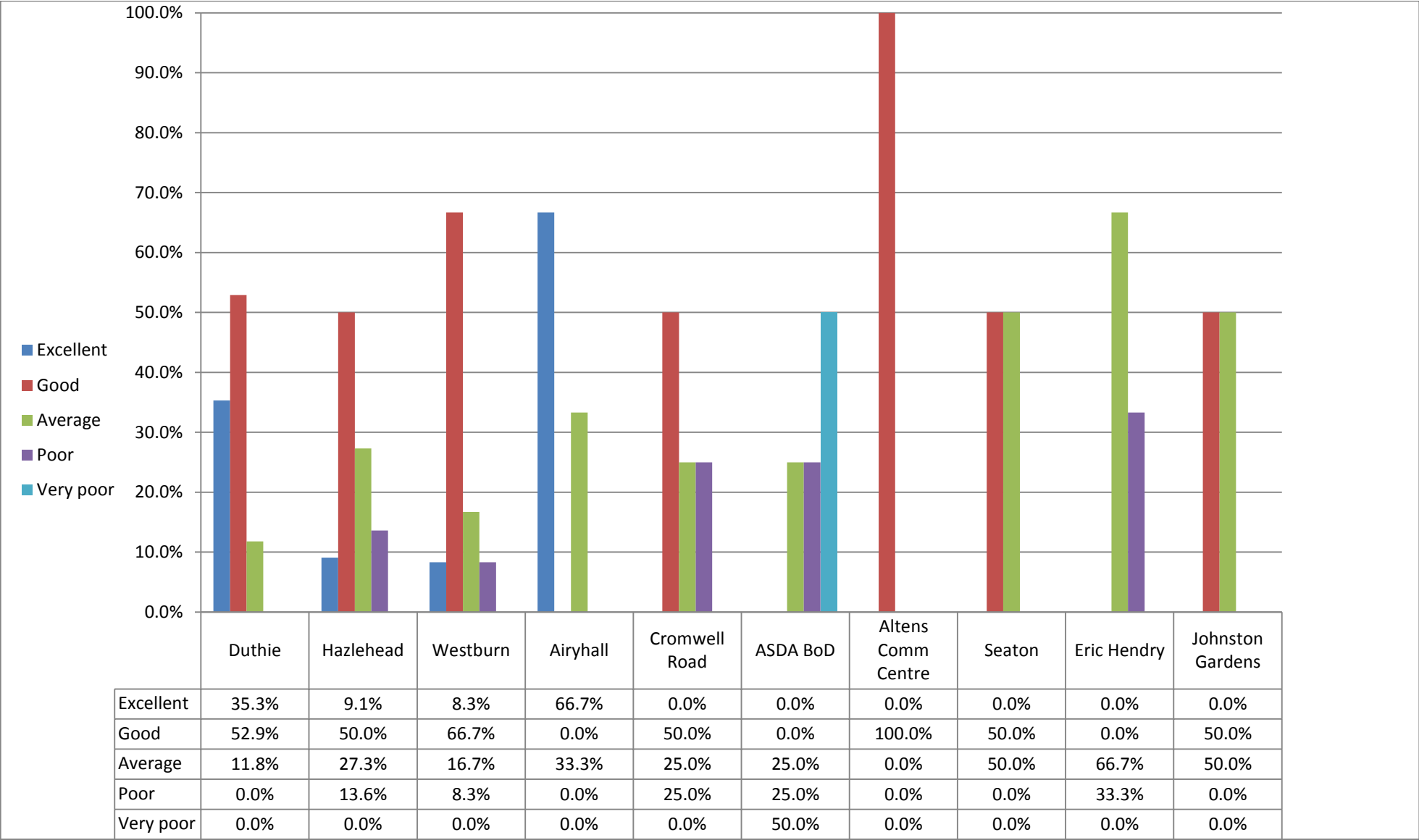
Figure 25: Ratings for the top ten parks c) Maintenance of the equipment



Base = multiple



Figure 26: Ratings for the top ten parks d) Cleanliness of play area

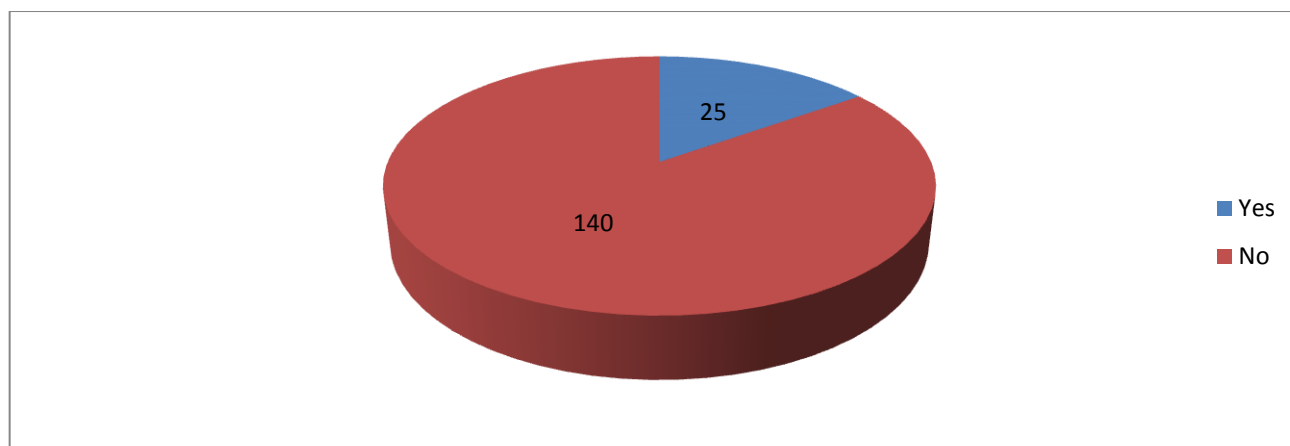


Base = multiple



The next question in this section asked panellists in their children use play areas unsupervised. The pie chart below shows the split of responses for this question, with the majority indicating that their children do not use play areas unsupervised (140 respondents, 84.8%) while only 25 respondents indicating that their children do (15.2%).

**Figure 27: Do the children in your family, or children you supervise, use play areas unsupervised?**



**Base = 165**

Disaggregation by gender reveals that male respondents were proportionately more likely than female respondents to indicate that their children do use play areas unsupervised (17.8% Male, 13.0% Female). Meanwhile, respondents from the northern areas of Aberdeen were proportionately much more likely than those in other areas to answer yes (24.1% North, 6.8% Central, 13.4% South). Finally for this question, respondents in the 35-54 age category were proportionately most likely to indicate that children in their care do use play areas unsupervised (8.3% 16-34 year olds, 20.6% 35-54 year olds, 14.3% 55-64 year olds, 9.3% of those aged 65+).

Respondents were asked to give a reason for their answer to the previous question. These comments are summarised in the table below, and have been split into two sections: one for those whose children do use play areas unsupervised, and one for those whose children do not.



**Table 13: Please tell us why**

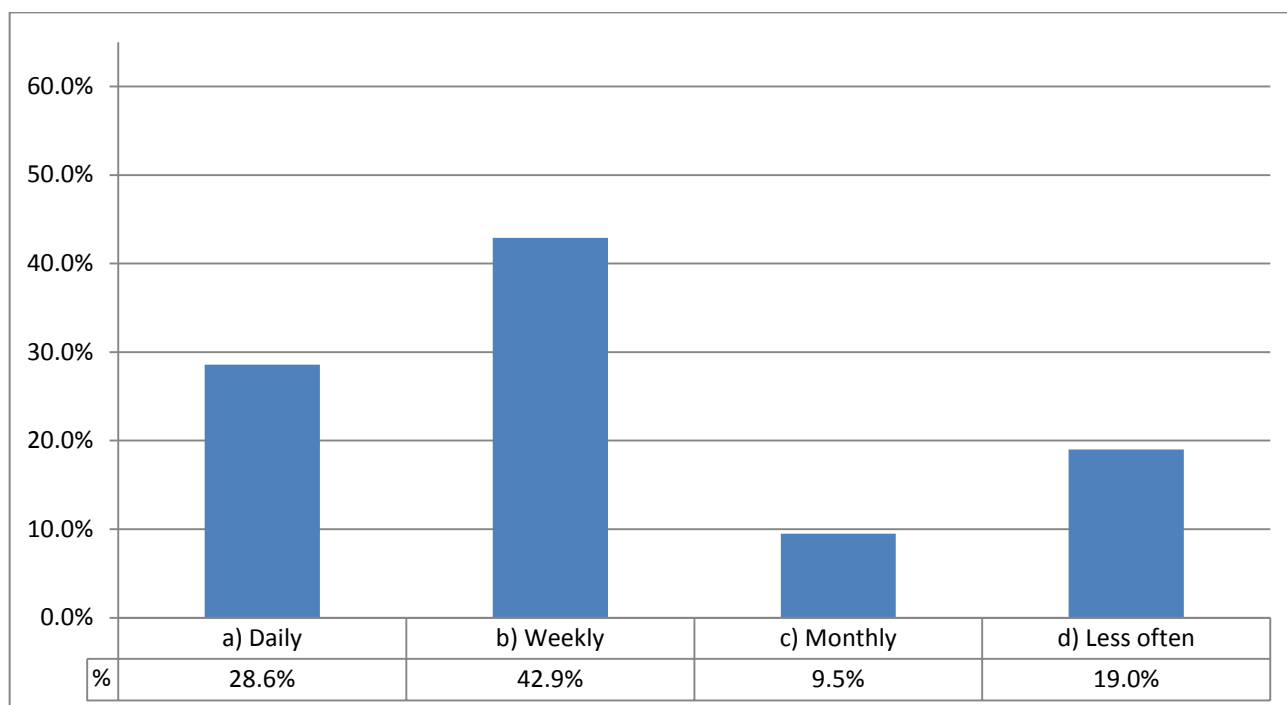
Yes	
Age	16
I am not solely responsible for them	1
At school	1
Close to home	5
But only with friends in daylight	1
Response not relevant/unclear	1
Need to get outside	1
They have been well disciplined	1
No	
Age	81
Prefer to supervise	6
The play areas are too far away	6
Feels unsafe	5
Dog fouling/loose dogs	4
Go to parks as a family instead	2
Child has special needs	2
Response not relevant/unclear	1
Park is often vandalised	1
Other older children who use the park are too rough	1

**Base = 128**

Those respondents who had answered yes to the previous question about their children using play areas unsupervised were then asked to indicate how often their children did this. Note that only a small number of respondents answered this question. As is shown in the bar chart below, the majority indicated that it was weekly (9 respondents, 42.5%), followed by daily (6 respondents, 28.6%), then less often (4 respondents, 19.0%), and lastly, monthly (2 respondents, 9.5%).



**Figure 28: If yes, how often?**



**Base = 21**

The gender breakdown for this question reveals that male respondents were proportionately more likely than female respondents to indicate that their children used play areas unsupervised weekly (45.5% Male, 40.0% Female). Meanwhile female respondents were proportionately more likely than male respondents to indicate that their children use play areas unsupervised daily (27.3% Male, 30.0% Female), monthly (9.1% Male, 10.0% Female) or less often (18.2% Male, 20.0% Female).

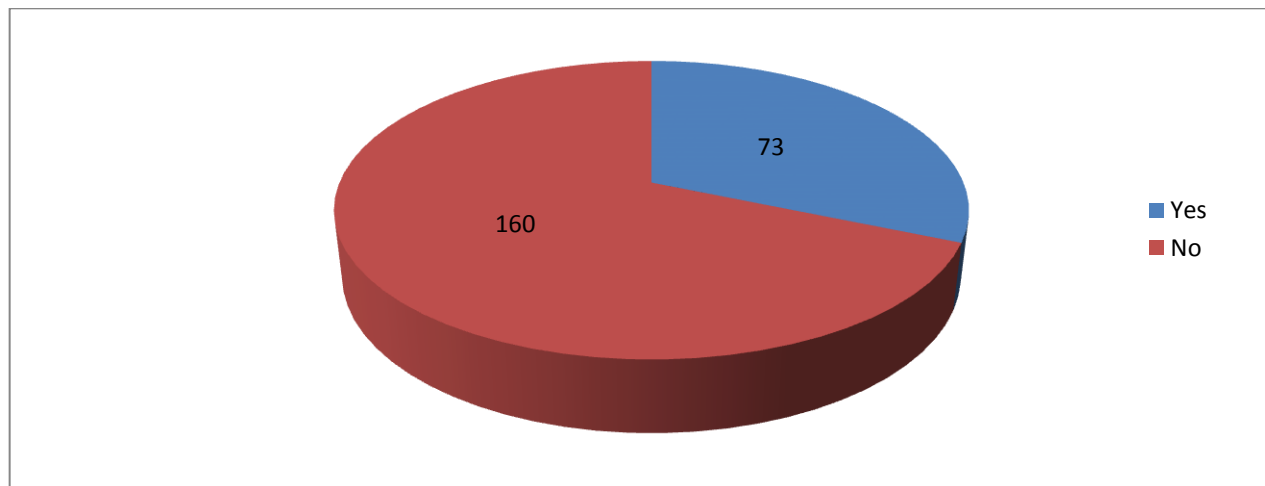
Disaggregation by neighbourhood area for this question reveals that a greater proportion of those in the northern areas of Aberdeen allow their children to use play areas unsupervised on a weekly basis (50.0% North, 33.3% Central, 33.3% South). Meanwhile a larger proportion of those in central areas of Aberdeen than other areas of Aberdeen allow their children to use play parks unsupervised less often (16.7% North, 33.3% Central, 16.7% South).

Finally for this question, the breakdown by age category does reveal some differences; however the number of responses is so small for this question that the figures are somewhat unrevealing. For example, only one person in the 16-34 year old category answered this question and they selected weekly. Other options did reveal differences in proportions but these are not discussed here as the number of respondents was so low.



Next, panellists were asked if the children in their family or the children they supervise play outdoors unsupervised. As is shown in the pie chart below, the majority answered no (160 respondents, 68.7%), while 73 answered yes (31.3%).

**Figure 29: Do the children in your family, or children you supervise, play outdoors unsupervised?**



**Base = 233**

A higher proportion of male respondents than Female respondents answered yes (34.9% Male, 28.3% Female). Meanwhile, southern respondents were proportionately more likely than those in other areas to answer yes (26.9% North, 27.5%, Central, 38.4%). Finally for this question, a larger proportion of respondents from the 35-54 age group answered yes (18.8% 16-34 year olds, 34.7% 35-54 year olds, 33.3% 55-64 year olds and 27.7% of those aged 65+).

Again, respondents were asked to give reasons for their answer. A summary of these comments is given in the table below split into two sections: one for those whose children do play outdoors unsupervised, and one for those whose children do not.



**Table 14: Please tell us why**

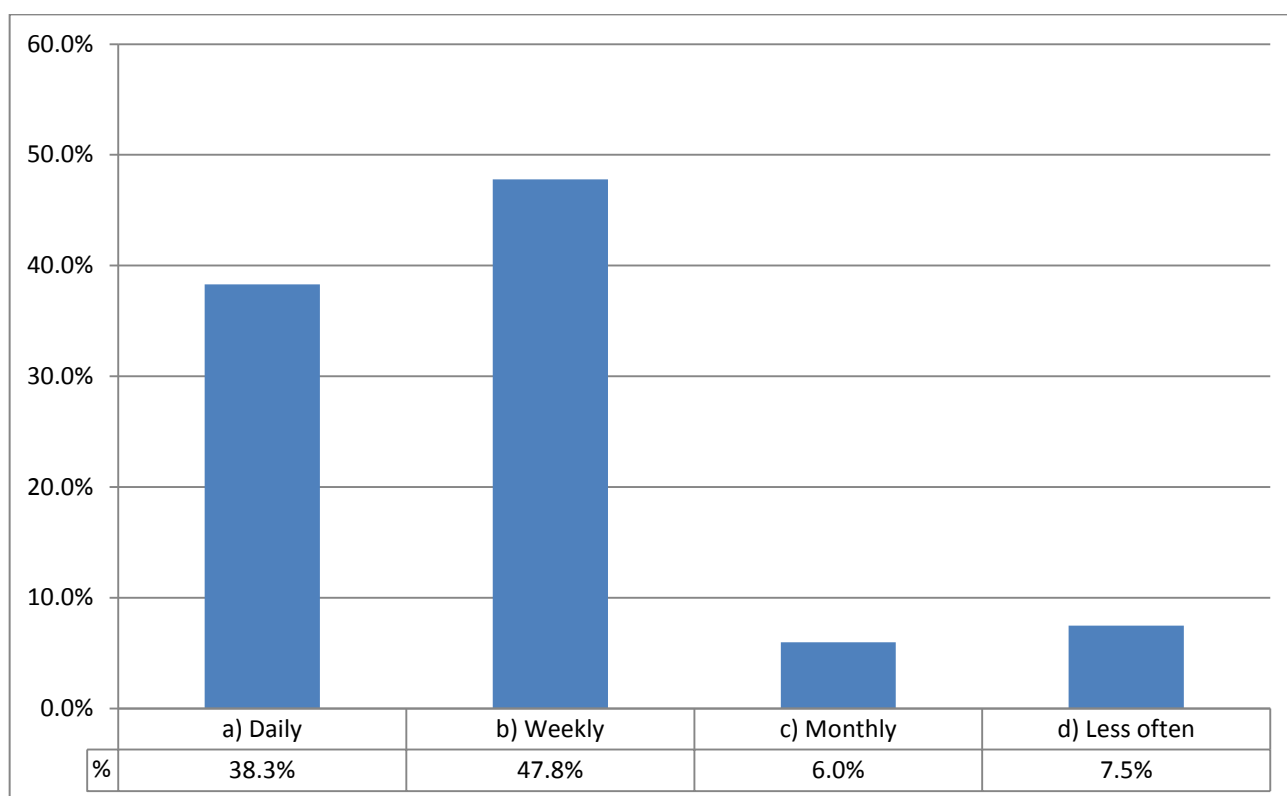
Yes	
Only in the garden/street immediately outside home	30
Because the area is quiet/safe	11
Age	9
It is important to let children get used to being on own/get fresh air	5
In order to cycle/use scooter/roller skates	3
Response not relevant/unclear	2
To play football/other activities	2
Children are competent	1
Only with friends	1
No	
Age	60
Response not relevant/unclear	12
Prefer to supervise	9
Area is busy/traffic	8
Feels unsafe	3
Dog fouling/loose dogs	2
Other older children are too rough	2
Children visit sports centres instead	2
Child has special needs	1
No garden	1

**Base = 157**

Those panellists who had indicated that their children do play outdoors unsupervised were then asked to consider how often their children do so. As can be seen in the bar chart below, the majority indicated that their children play outdoors unsupervised on a weekly basis (32 respondents, 47.8%). The next most popular result was daily (26 respondents, 38.8%), then less often (5 respondents, 7.5%, and lastly, monthly (4 respondents, 6.0%).



**Figure 30: If yes, how often?**



**Base = 67**

A larger proportion of female respondents than male respondents chose the more frequent options, such as daily (38.2% Male, 39.4% Female) or weekly (44.1% Male, 51.5% Female), whereas male respondents were proportionately more likely than female respondents to choose the less frequent options such as monthly (8.8% Male, 3.0% Male) or less often (8.8% Male, 6.1% Female).

A larger proportion of southern respondents chose the most frequent option, daily (36.8% North, 37.5% Central, 40.6% South). Central respondents were proportionately more likely to indicate that their child plays outdoors unsupervised weekly (42.1% North, 56.3% Central, 46.9% South). Meanwhile, northern residents were more likely to choose the less frequent options such as monthly (10.5% North, 6.3% Central, 3.1% South) or less often (10.5% North, 0.0% Central, 9.4% South).

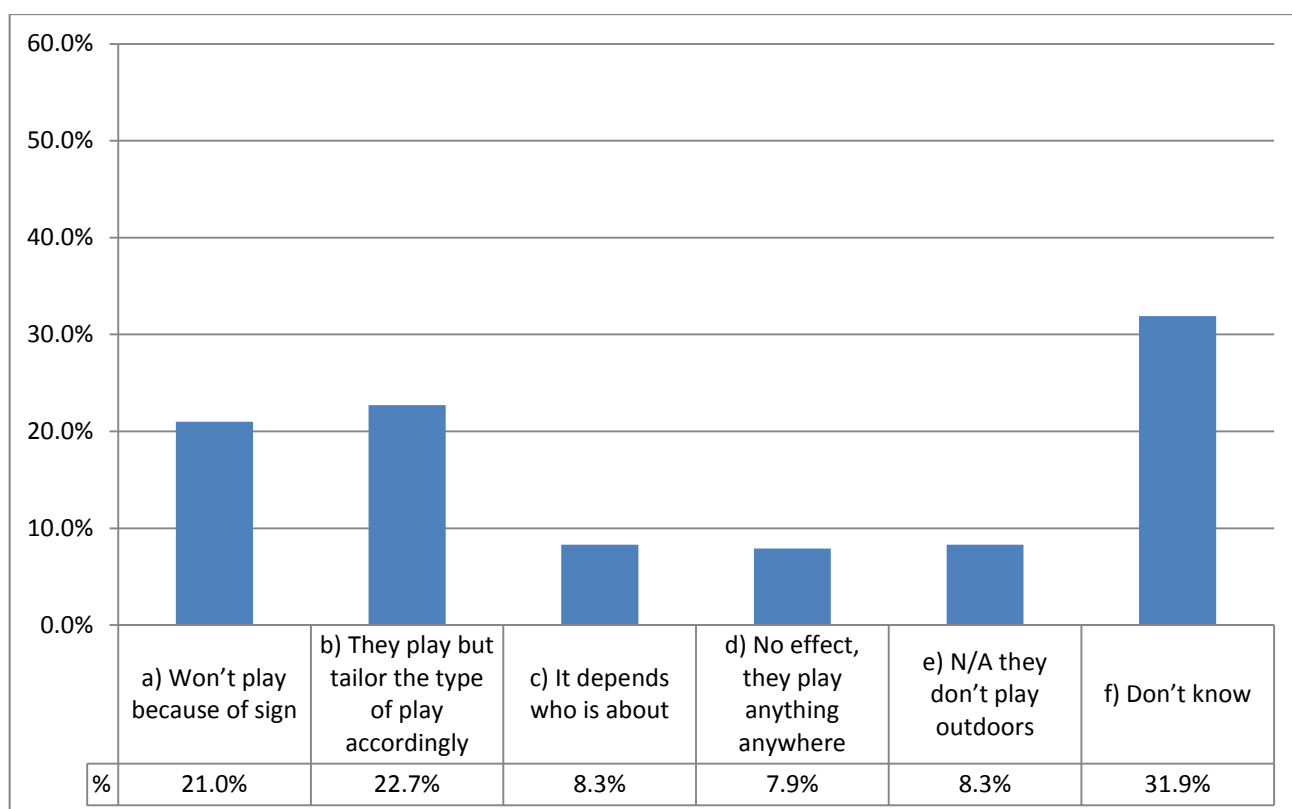
Those aged 16-34 were proportionately more likely to indicate that their children played outdoors unsupervised on a daily basis (50.0% 16-34 year olds, 37.5% 35-54 year olds, 43.8% 55-64 year olds, 35.3% of those aged 65+). The next oldest group (35-54 year olds) were proportionately more likely than those in other age groups to answer weekly (50.0% 16-34 year olds, 53.1% 35-54 year olds, 37.5% 55-64 year olds, 47.1% of those aged 65+). Meanwhile, those aged 55-64 were proportionately more likely to indicate that their children played outdoors unsupervised on a monthly basis (0.0% 16-34 year olds, 6.3% 35-54 year olds, 12.5% 55-64 year olds, 0.0% of those aged 65+). Finally, the oldest age group was proportionately much



more likely to choose the least frequent option, less often (0.0% 16-34 year olds, 3.1% 35-54 year olds, 6.3% 55-64 year olds, 17.6% of those aged 65+). Note, again, that there was a small number of respondents for this question.

Next, the panel were asked to consider how the presence of a ‘No Ball Games’ sign at a site affected the play of children in their care. As is revealed in the bar chart below, the majority of respondents don’t know (73 respondents, 31.9%). The next most popular response was, they play but tailor the type of play accordingly (52 respondents, 22.7%), followed by won’t play because of the sign (48 respondents, 21.0%), then it depends who is about (19 respondents, 8.3%), then N/A they don’t play outdoors (19 respondents, 8.3%), and lastly no effect, they play anything anywhere (18 respondents, 7.9%).

**Figure 31: How does the presence of a ‘No Ball Games’ sign at a site affect the play of the children in your family, or the children you supervise?**



**Base = 229**

The gender breakdown for this question reveals that male respondents were proportionately more likely than female respondents to select the following options: won’t play because of the sign (21.9% Male, 20.2% Female); it depends who is about (10.5% Male, 6.5% Female); and don’t know (34.3% Male, 29.8% Female). Meanwhile, female respondents were proportionately more likely than male respondents for select the following options: they play but tailor the type of play accordingly (21.0% Male, 24.2% Female); no effect,



they play anything anywhere (7.6% Male, 8.1% Female); and N/A they don't play outdoors (4.8% Male, 11.3% Female).

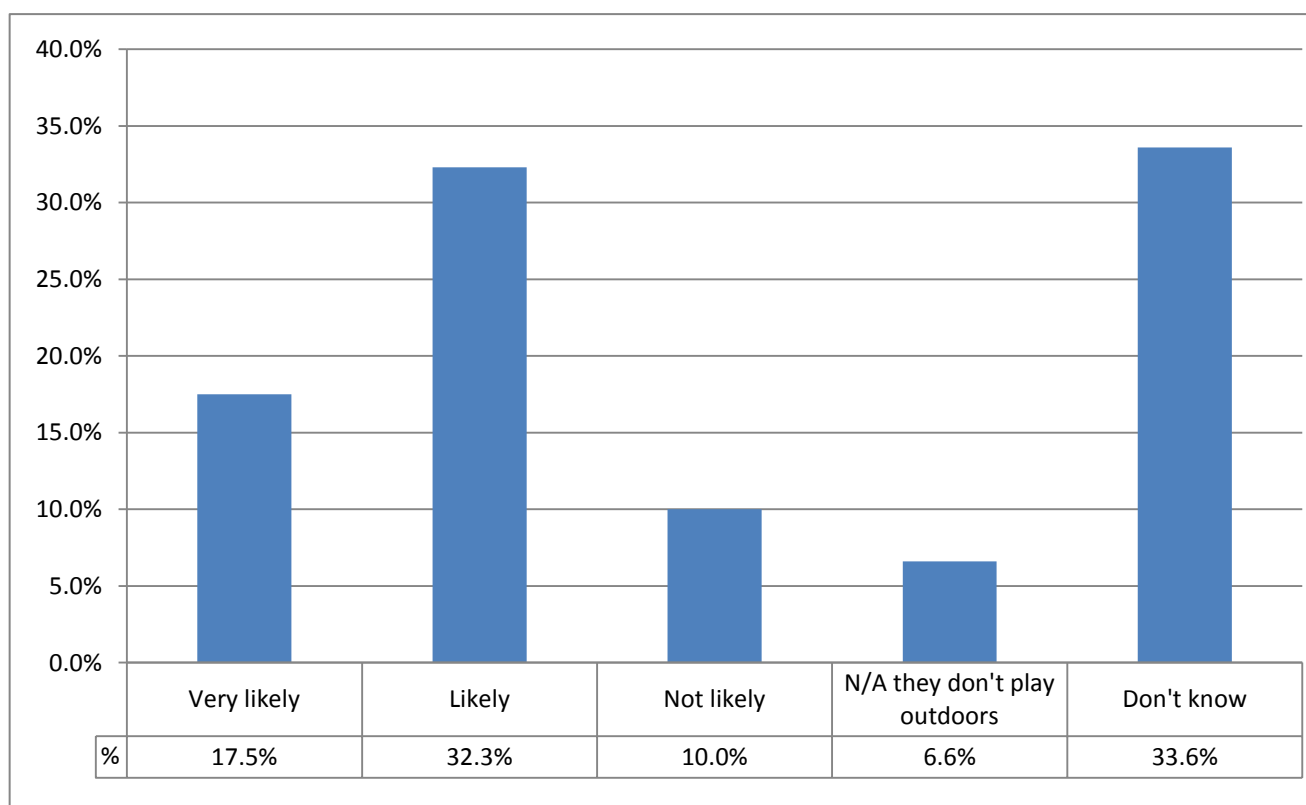
Northern respondents were proportionately more likely than those in other areas to choose the following: won't play because of the sign (21.6% North, 20.3% Central, 20.9% South); and it depends who is about (10.8% North, 9.4% Central, 5.5% South). Central respondents were proportionately more likely to choose: no effect, they play anything anywhere (9.5% North, 10.9% Central, 4.4% South); and N/A they don't play outdoors (8.1% North, 12.5% Central, 5.5% South). In comparison, southern respondents were proportionately more likely to choose: they play but tailor the type of play accordingly (20.3% North, 17.2% Central, 28.6% South); and don't know (29.8% North, 29.7% Central, 35.2% South).

Finally for this question, disaggregation by age group reveals that the youngest respondents were proportionately more likely than those in other age groups to choose the following: no effect, they play anything anywhere (25.5% 16-34 year olds, 7.1% 35-54 year olds, 7.5% 55-64 year olds, 4.8% of those aged 65+); and don't know (37.5% 16-34 year olds, 33.7% 35-54 year olds, 20.8% 55-64 year olds, 37.1% of those aged 65+). The panellists aged 55-64 were proportionately more likely to choose: won't play because of the sign (12.5% 16-34 year olds, 19.4% 35-54 year olds, 26.4% 55-64 year olds, 21.0% of those aged 65+); they play but tailor the type of play accordingly (18.8% 16-34 year olds, 23.5% 35-54 year olds, 26.4% 55-64 year olds, 19.4% of those aged 65+); and N/A they don't play outdoors (0.0% 16-34 year olds, 7.1% 35-54 year olds, 15.1% 55-64 year olds, 6.5% of those aged 65+). Finally, the oldest age group was proportionately most likely to choose it depends who is about (6.3% 16-34 year olds, 9.2% 35-54 year olds, 3.8% 55-64 year olds, 11.3% of those aged 65+).

Panellists were then asked to consider the following question: "If 'No Ball Games' signs were removed from a site how likely would it be that the children in your family, or the children you supervise, would use it for play?" As can be seen in the bar chart below, the majority don't know (77 respondents, 33.6%). The next most popular response was likely (74 respondents, 32.3%), followed by very likely (40 respondents, 17.5%), not likely, (23 respondents, 10.0%), N/A they don't play outdoors (15 respondents, 6.6%).



**Figure 32: If 'No Ball Games' signs were removed from a site how likely would it be that the children in your family, or the children you supervise, would use it for play?**



**Base = 229**

Male respondents were proportionately more likely than female respondents to indicate that it was either: likely (33.0% Male, 31.7% Female), or not likely (13.8% Male, 6.7% Female). Whereas, female respondents were proportionately more likely than male respondents to choose the following: very likely (14.7% Male, 20.0% Female), N/A they don't play outdoors (6.4% Male, 6.7% Female), or don't know (32.1% Male, 35.0% Female).

Disaggregation by neighbourhood areas reveals that central respondents were proportionately more likely to say that it was: very likely that the children would use the space for play (17.8% North, 21.5% Central, 14.3% South); not likely (11.0% North, 12.3% Central, 7.7% South); or N/A as they don't play outdoors (6.8% North, 10.8% Central, 3.3% South). Meanwhile, southern respondents were proportionately more likely to choose the following: likely (28.8% North, 32.3% Central, 35.2% South), don't know (35.6% North, 23.1% Central, 39.6% South).

Finally for this question, disaggregation by age groups reveals that 16-34 year old respondents were proportionately more likely than those in other age groups to choose: very likely (33.3% 16-34 year olds, 17.0% 35-54 year olds, 16.4% 55-64 year olds, 15.4% of those aged 65+), or not likely (20.0% 16-34 year olds, 6.4% 35-54 year olds, 16.4% 55-64 year olds, 7.7% of those aged 65+). Meanwhile 55-64 year olds were



proportionately more likely to choose: N/A they don't play outdoors (0.0% 16-34 year olds, 6.4% 35-54 year olds, 10.9% 55-64 year olds, 4.6% of those aged 65+). Finally, the oldest age group was proportionately more likely to choose the following responses: likely (20.0% 16-34 year olds, 34.0% 35-54 year olds, 29.1% 55- 64 year olds, 35.4% of those aged 65+); and don't know (26.7% 16-34 year olds, 36.2% 35-54 year olds, 27.3% 55- 64 year olds, 36.9% of those aged 65+).

The next question asked panellists to consider how much they agree or disagree with the following statements:

- a) 'No Ball Games' signs discourage outdoor play for children
- c) 'No Ball Games' signs have an impact on the attractiveness of green spaces
- b) 'No Ball Games' signs reduce anti-social behaviour

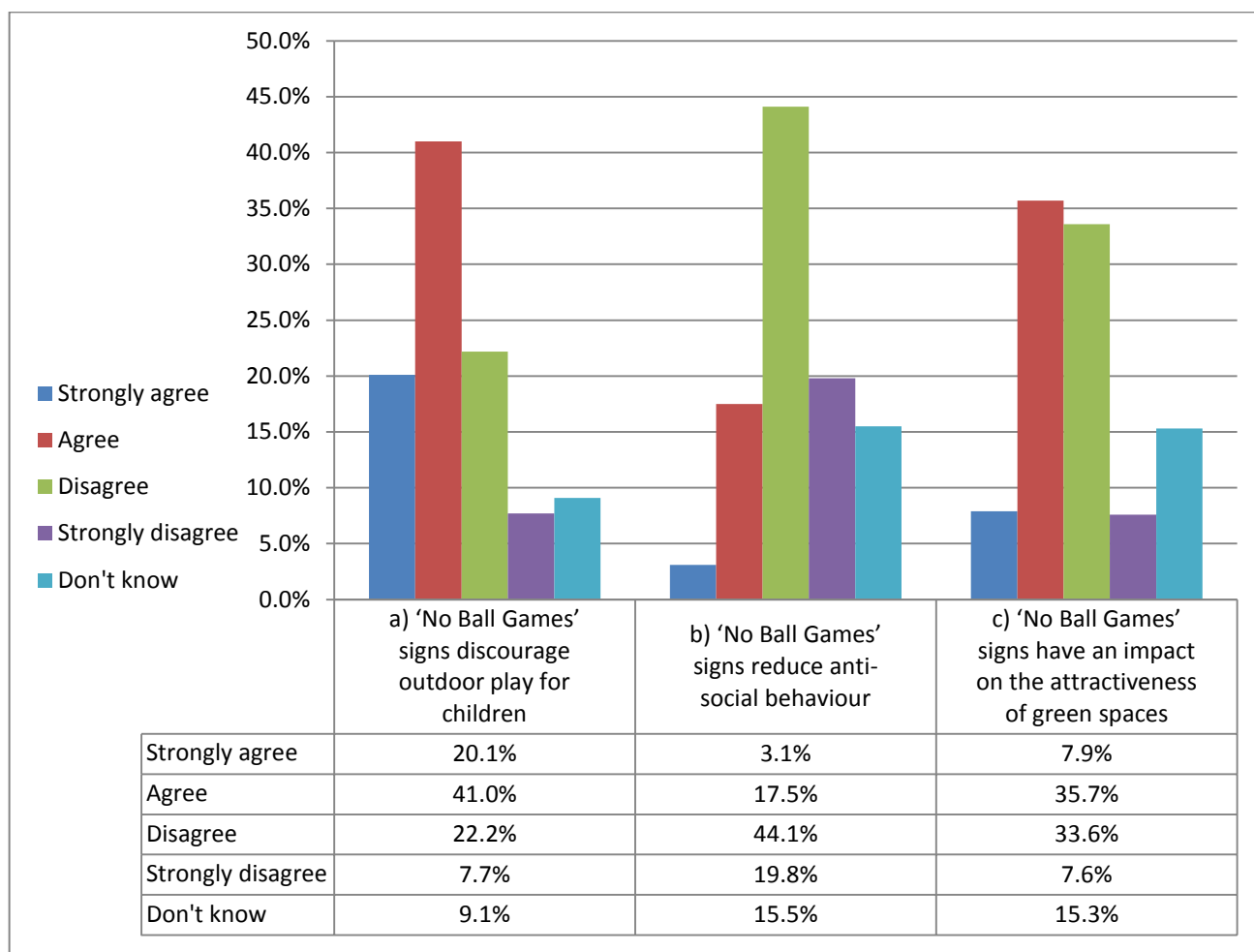
Respondents were asked to choose from the following ratings:

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

As can be seen in the bar chart below, the majority of respondents agree that 'No Ball Games' signs discourage outdoor play for children, disagree that 'No Ball Games' signs reduce anti-social behaviour, and agree that 'No Ball Games' signs have an impact on the attractiveness of green spaces.



**Figure 33: Indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements**



**Base = multiple**

Again, for disaggregation by gender, neighbourhood area and age category, the “agreement” options (strongly agree and agree) are grouped together as are the “disagreement” options (disagree and strongly disagree) in order to conduct a more meaningful analysis. A fuller breakdown of results for this question is available in the appendices.

Firstly, female respondents were proportionately more likely than male respondents to assign one of the “agreement” options to the statement: ‘No Ball Games’ signs discourage outdoor play for children. However, male respondents were proportionately more likely than female respondents to assign one of the “agreement” options to the statements: ‘No Ball Games’ signs reduce anti-social behaviour and ‘No Ball Games’ signs have an impact on the attractiveness of green spaces.

For neighbourhood area, central respondents were proportionately more likely to assign one of the agreement options to all three statements: ‘No Ball Games’ signs discourage outdoor play for children, ‘No



Ball Games' signs reduce anti-social behaviour and 'No Ball Games' signs have an impact on the attractiveness of green spaces.

The youngest age group (16-34 year olds) was proportionately most likely to assign one of the “agreement” options to the statements: 'No Ball Games' signs discourage outdoor play for children and 'No Ball Games' signs have an impact on the attractiveness of green spaces. Meanwhile, the oldest age group (those aged 65+) was proportionately most likely to assign one of the “agreement” options to the statement: 'No Ball Games' signs reduce anti-social behaviour.

The final question in this section and in the questionnaire invited panellists to comment further on the previous question. A summary of the comments is given in the table below.

**Table 15: Further comments**

Signs are not a deterrent/not enforced	37
Children/others should be encouraged/trusted to use green spaces	34
There should be areas near housing where children can play ball games	13
Signs are there for a reason and should stay and be enforced	11
Depends on the location of the sign whether it would reduce antisocial behaviour/increase safety	10
Should get rid of no ball games signs	9
Signs are unattractive/negative/unwelcoming	7
Golfers are a bigger concern	7
Ball games should be played in dedicated areas of parks/facilities instead	7
Teenagers may cause damage, but small children should be allowed to play ball games	7
No signs nearby so cannot comment	4
Dog fouling is a bigger deterrent than the signs	4
Response not relevant/unclear	3
Signs are usually in areas too small for playing	3
Children don't often like to play outdoors any more	3
Not enough available play areas and facilities to justify no ball games signs on green spaces	3
I don't have or supervise children	2
Prevalence of football games can put others wishing to play ball games off	2
Signs are at the request of a minority, and the impact affects many	2
Most anti-social behaviour does not involve ball games	2
No ball games signs keep older children away, so benefit younger children	2
There should be a helpline for those who suffer from ball games near their house	1



High netting could be provided to enclose the space	1
Parking is a bigger deterrent	1
Children enjoy playing on green spaces	1
Purpose built facilities are not used	1
Most of the areas surrounding homes have no ball games signs	1
Signs are purely to discourage children from playing outside	1
People should form relationships with neighbours/their children and they won't be needed	1
My neighbourhood doesn't object to children playing ball games despite the signs	1
Children should be the priority	1
The elderly residents should be the priority	1
Lack of lighting prevents play in certain areas	1

**Base = 156**



## SERVICE RESPONSE

### ***This is what we are doing***

Environmental Services is currently undertaking a program of play area refurbishment, which appears to be reaping benefits. The Service is delighted that respondents were positive about the availability, cleanliness and maintenance of the equipment as well as the cleanliness of the play areas. The break down of responses per park identified dissatisfaction with Altens Community Centre. The equipment at this site is due to be replaced; new equipment is ordered and the refurbishment will take place once it arrives.

The answers to the 'No Ball Games' signs questions provided some interesting feedback. 43.7% of respondents indicated that the play of the children in their family or the children they supervise is affected by the presence of No Ball Games signs. They either don't play or tailor the type of play. Almost 50% of respondents indicated that the children in their family or the children they supervise would be more likely to play at a site if the No Ball Games signs were removed. In addition 61% agreed or strongly agreed that the presence of 'No Ball Games' signs discouraged outdoor play.

This indicates that there are areas of the city where play is restricted by signs and provides the service with feedback that the removal of No Ball Games could increase outdoor play opportunities. These results provide data that will be used in a report on the removal of 'No Ball Games' signs which will be presented to Councillors later this year.

The feedback from the City Voice provides good statistical evidence for Environmental Services that will influence budgetary and policy decisions. The Service would like to thank the panellists and the City Voice Team for their time and effort in providing this valuable data.

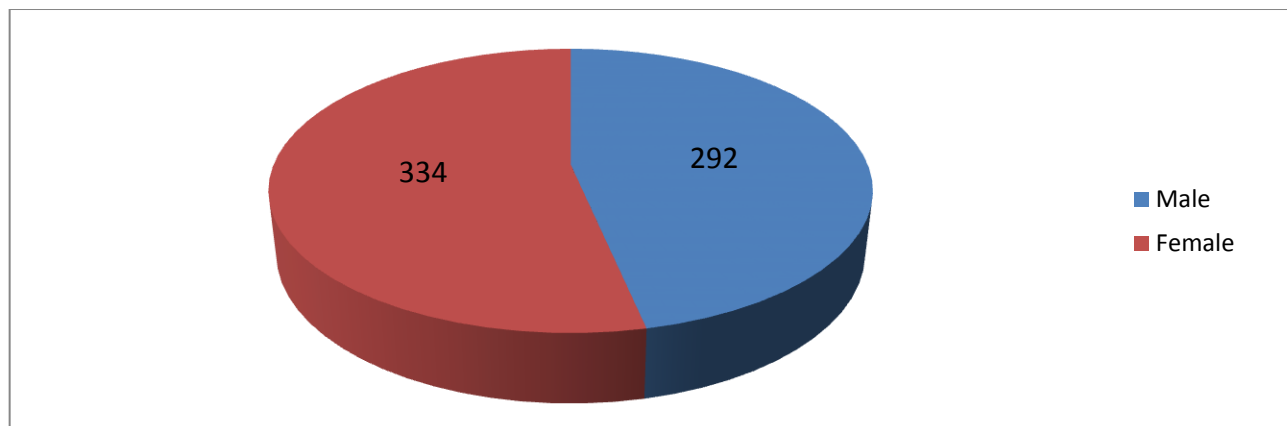
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## APPENDIX A: OVERVIEW OF RESPONDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS

This section contains a brief overview of the different demographic characteristics of respondents to the survey. First, in relation to gender, a breakdown of respondents is provided in the figure below. The results show that a majority of respondents to this survey are female (334 respondents; 53.3%), whilst 292 (46.6%) are male.

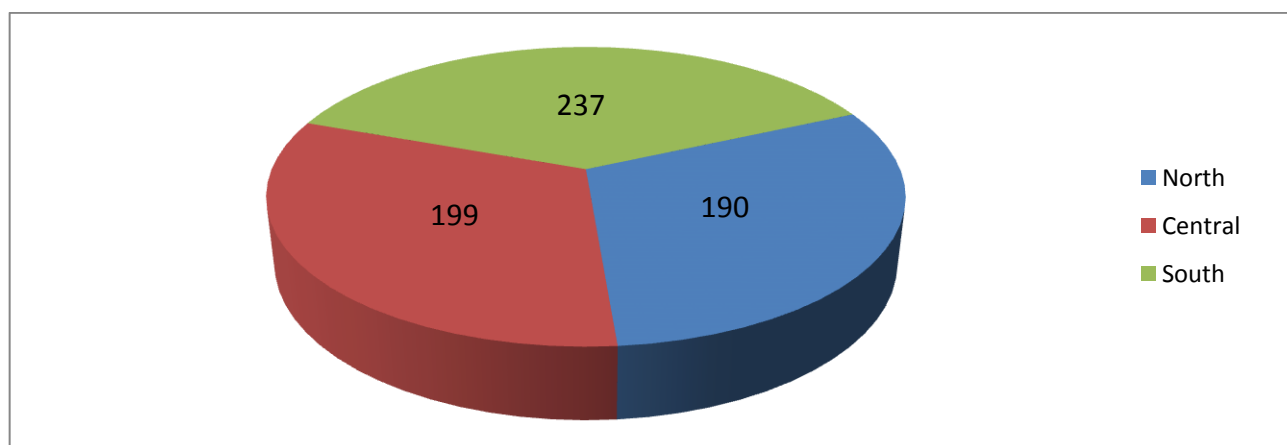
**Figure 34: Gender breakdown of respondents**



**Base = 626**

The figure below shows the breakdown of respondents by neighbourhood. As can be seen there is there is a relatively even spread across the three areas. The largest share of respondents live in the south of Aberdeen (237 respondents; 37.8%), followed by central areas of Aberdeen (199; 31.7%) and then neighbourhoods in the north of Aberdeen (190; 30.3%).

**Figure 35: Neighbourhood breakdown of respondents**

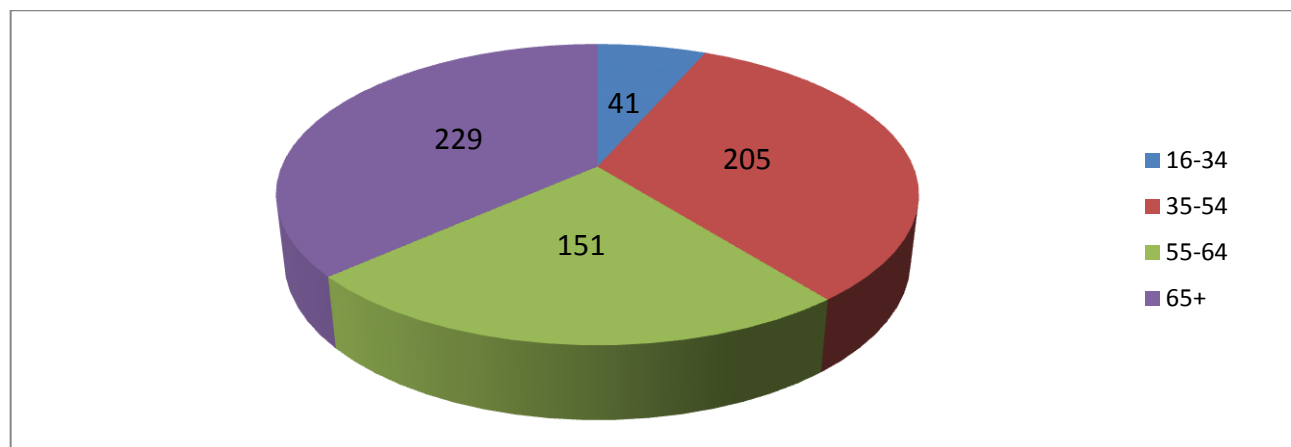


**Base = 626**



The survey responses according to age group are provided in the pie chart below. The greatest proportion of respondents was over the age of 65 (229 respondents; 36.5%). This was followed by those aged between 35 – 54 (205; 32.7%), then 55 – 64 year olds (151; 24.1%), and lastly 16 – 34 year olds (41; 6.5%).

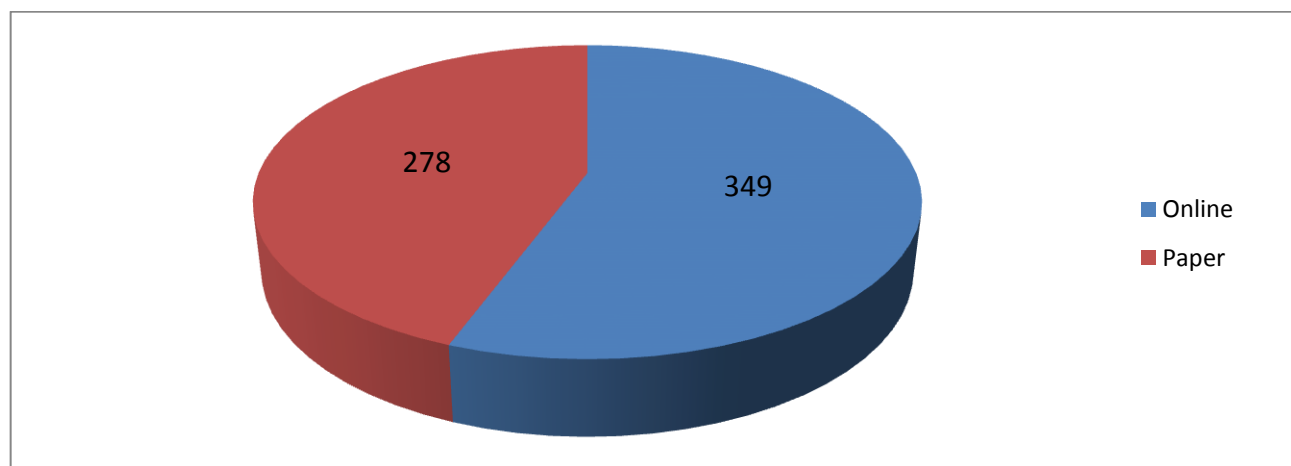
**Figure 36: Age breakdown of respondents**



**Base = 626**

Panellists are given the choice to complete the questionnaire on paper or online. The pie chart below shows the proportion of respondents' preferred method of completion. The majority (349 responses; 55.7%) were submitted online, with 278 respondents (44.3%) choosing to complete the paper questionnaire.

**Figure 37: Survey response type**



**Base = 627**



## APPENDIX B: CROSSTABULATED OUTPUT

This section contains tables for some of the questions we have cross-tabulated. In particular, we use this section to provide tabulated output for the questions whose complexity makes a detailed in-text discussion difficult.

**Table 16: How relevant do you feel the Policing Priorities are?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1. Acquisitive Crime (%)										
Highly relevant	53.5%	50.0%	56.5%	59.2%	51.8%	50.2%	45.0%	56.4%	46.3%	57.2%
Relevant	38.1%	42.9%	34.0%	32.1%	42.5%	39.3%	42.5%	36.1%	44.3%	34.9%
Slightly relevant	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.2%	1.6%	4.4%	7.5%	3.0%	2.0%	2.3%
Not relevant	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%
Don't know	4.9%	3.5%	6.2%	6.0%	3.6%	5.2%	5.0%	3.5%	6.7%	5.1%
2. Antisocial Behaviour (%)										
Highly relevant	49.4%	44.3%	53.7%	48.9%	48.4%	50.4%	64.1%	50.7%	45.3%	48.2%
Relevant	41.5%	45.4%	38.3%	41.3%	41.1%	42.2%	23.1%	39.8%	44.6%	44.5%
Slightly relevant	6.8%	8.9%	4.9%	6.5%	8.3%	5.7%	10.3%	6.5%	8.8%	5.0%
Not relevant	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Don't know	1.6%	1.1%	2.2%	2.7%	1.0%	1.3%	2.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.8%
3. National Security (%)										
Highly relevant	43.3%	39.1%	47.1%	50.3%	38.1%	42.2%	27.5%	33.5%	47.0%	53.0%
Relevant	34.6%	35.6%	33.5%	31.9%	36.1%	35.2%	37.5%	39.4%	29.5%	32.7%
Slightly relevant	15.9%	18.0%	14.2%	10.3%	19.6%	17.4%	20.0%	20.2%	15.4%	11.5%
Not relevant	3.3%	4.9%	1.8%	3.2%	4.1%	2.6%	10.0%	3.4%	4.7%	0.9%
Don't know	3.0%	2.5%	3.4%	4.3%	2.1%	2.6%	5.0%	3.4%	3.4%	1.8%
4. Protecting People (%)										
Highly relevant	57.3%	53.7%	60.3%	60.2%	54.1%	57.4%	57.5%	53.0%	58.4%	60.3%
Relevant	37.8%	41.8%	34.5%	33.9%	41.2%	38.3%	40.0%	40.6%	38.3%	34.7%
Slightly relevant	2.9%	2.8%	3.1%	3.8%	2.1%	3.0%	2.5%	4.5%	1.3%	2.7%
Not relevant	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Don't know	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	2.2%	2.6%	0.9%	0.0%	2.0%	1.3%	2.3%
5. Safer Roads (%)										
Highly relevant	41.1%	32.0%	48.9%	44.6%	39.1%	39.7%	52.5%	38.1%	38.4%	43.4%
Relevant	44.7%	49.6%	40.6%	40.3%	47.4%	46.3%	37.5%	45.0%	43.2%	47.0%
Slightly relevant	10.9%	14.1%	8.0%	10.8%	10.4%	11.4%	7.5%	11.4%	16.4%	7.3%
Not relevant	1.6%	3.2%	0.3%	2.2%	1.6%	1.3%	2.5%	3.0%	0.7%	0.9%
Don't know	1.6%	1.1%	2.2%	2.2%	1.6%	1.3%	0.0%	2.5%	1.4%	1.4%
6. Serious and Organised Crime (%)										
Highly relevant	63.7%	65.3%	62.5%	67.9%	64.9%	59.4%	60.0%	56.2%	62.4%	72.5%
Relevant	28.2%	27.7%	28.3%	22.5%	26.3%	34.1%	32.5%	32.0%	30.2%	22.0%
Slightly relevant	5.1%	5.3%	4.9%	4.8%	6.7%	3.9%	0.0%	8.4%	4.7%	3.2%
Not relevant	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	1.6%	0.0%	0.4%	2.5%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Don't know	2.5%	1.4%	3.4%	3.2%	2.1%	2.2%	5.0%	2.5%	2.0%	2.3%
7. Violent Crime (%)										
Highly relevant	76.6%	76.1%	77.0%	76.9%	75.0%	77.7%	80.0%	70.0%	80.5%	79.5%
Relevant	18.9%	19.3%	18.6%	19.4%	19.8%	17.9%	15.0%	23.2%	16.1%	17.7%
Slightly relevant	2.3%	2.8%	1.9%	1.1%	3.1%	2.6%	0.0%	4.4%	1.3%	1.4%
Not relevant	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Don't know	2.0%	1.4%	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%	1.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.4%

**Base = multiple**



**Table 17: How safe do you feel compared to this time two years ago?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) How safe do you feel in your home? (%)										
More safe	6.8%	6.6%	6.9%	8.4%	6.7%	5.6%	7.5%	7.8%	8.7%	4.5%
Same	87.4%	89.9%	85.5%	83.2%	87.7%	91.0%	87.5%	86.3%	86.7%	89.3%
Less safe	5.6%	3.1%	7.6%	7.9%	5.6%	3.4%	5.0%	5.9%	4.7%	5.8%
Don't know	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
b) How safe do you feel in your street? (%)										
More safe	6.2%	7.0%	5.5%	5.3%	6.2%	6.9%	15.0%	5.4%	4.0%	6.8%
Same	83.3%	85.0%	82.1%	84.7%	79.9%	85.4%	75.0%	85.4%	84.0%	82.8%
Less safe	10.0%	7.7%	11.8%	9.0%	13.9%	7.3%	10.0%	9.3%	12.0%	9.0%
Don't know	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
c) How safe do you feel in your neighbourhood? (%)										
More safe	6.2%	6.7%	5.8%	6.4%	6.2%	6.0%	10.0%	5.4%	7.4%	5.4%
Same	84.1%	85.9%	82.7%	82.4%	81.0%	88.4%	80.0%	85.4%	81.1%	86.0%
Less safe	9.3%	7.0%	10.9%	9.6%	12.8%	5.6%	10.0%	8.8%	11.5%	7.7%
Don't know	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%
d) How safe do you feel in the city centre during the daytime? (%)										
More safe	5.7%	7.7%	3.9%	4.3%	7.2%	5.6%	17.5%	5.4%	4.0%	5.0%
Same	84.9%	84.6%	85.5%	81.4%	88.2%	85.4%	75.0%	87.3%	86.6%	83.8%
Less safe	7.8%	5.3%	9.7%	10.6%	4.1%	8.2%	5.0%	6.8%	7.4%	9.0%
Don't know	1.6%	2.5%	0.9%	3.7%	0.5%	0.9%	2.5%	0.5%	2.0%	2.3%
e) How safe do you feel in the city centre during the night-time? (%)										
More safe	5.9%	7.0%	4.9%	2.1%	6.2%	8.6%	12.5%	6.9%	6.0%	3.7%
Same	49.8%	53.1%	47.1%	47.6%	55.2%	47.4%	60.0%	56.9%	51.3%	40.6%
Less safe	29.6%	28.3%	30.6%	31.6%	26.8%	30.2%	25.0%	27.9%	26.7%	33.8%
Don't know	14.7%	11.5%	17.4%	18.7%	11.9%	13.8%	2.5%	8.3%	16.0%	21.9%

**Base = multiple**



**Table 18: Level of satisfaction with roads**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) The condition of bus routes and other main roads (%)										
Very satisfied	7.3%	5.3%	9.1%	5.3%	9.8%	6.9%	7.7%	4.4%	8.7%	9.0%
Fairly satisfied	46.4%	46.5%	46.4%	43.3%	47.4%	48.1%	41.0%	48.0%	44.7%	47.1%
Neither satisfied/dissatisfied	16.0%	18.0%	14.2%	16.6%	16.0%	15.5%	2.6%	16.2%	16.7%	17.6%
Fairly dissatisfied	22.6%	22.9%	22.4%	25.7%	18.0%	24.0%	30.8%	23.5%	24.0%	19.5%
Very dissatisfied	6.4%	6.3%	6.4%	6.4%	7.7%	5.2%	12.8%	5.9%	6.0%	5.9%
Don't know	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	2.7%	1.0%	0.4%	5.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.9%
b) The condition of side / local roads (%)										
Very satisfied	1.0%	0.7%	1.2%	0.5%	1.6%	0.9%	7.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%
Fairly satisfied	19.7%	16.3%	22.7%	19.6%	23.6%	16.7%	18.4%	22.8%	19.9%	17.1%
Neither satisfied/dissatisfied	18.8%	21.6%	16.3%	18.5%	23.0%	15.5%	18.4%	16.8%	20.5%	19.4%
Fairly dissatisfied	37.8%	39.4%	36.5%	35.3%	33.5%	43.3%	26.3%	39.1%	39.7%	37.4%
Very dissatisfied	22.2%	22.0%	22.4%	25.5%	17.8%	23.2%	26.3%	20.3%	19.2%	25.2%
Don't know	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	2.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
c) Time taken to repair roads (%)										
Very satisfied	1.3%	0.7%	1.9%	1.1%	2.7%	0.4%	7.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.9%
Fairly satisfied	9.1%	9.3%	9.0%	9.2%	9.6%	8.7%	12.8%	9.9%	9.6%	7.4%
Neither satisfied/dissatisfied	21.6%	21.9%	21.3%	22.3%	22.3%	20.3%	12.8%	23.3%	25.3%	19.0%
Fairly dissatisfied	32.2%	33.3%	31.2%	28.3%	33.0%	34.6%	28.2%	34.7%	32.2%	30.6%
Very dissatisfied	29.5%	30.5%	28.7%	33.7%	25.5%	29.4%	30.8%	24.8%	27.4%	35.2%
Don't know	6.3%	4.3%	8.0%	5.4%	6.9%	6.5%	7.7%	5.9%	5.5%	6.9%
d) The condition of busy footways (e.g. near schools, shops etc) (%)										
Very satisfied	3.3%	2.8%	3.7%	1.6%	6.8%	1.7%	5.1%	3.4%	3.4%	2.8%
Fairly satisfied	30.4%	30.0%	30.7%	30.5%	28.8%	31.6%	43.6%	30.9%	33.8%	25.2%
Neither satisfied/dissatisfied	32.2%	36.4%	28.5%	34.8%	27.7%	33.8%	20.5%	34.3%	31.8%	32.6%
Fairly dissatisfied	18.7%	17.3%	19.9%	17.1%	19.4%	19.5%	10.3%	19.1%	16.9%	21.1%
Very dissatisfied	12.3%	11.3%	13.2%	12.3%	14.7%	10.4%	15.4%	10.8%	12.2%	13.3%
Don't know	3.1%	2.1%	4.0%	3.7%	2.6%	3.0%	5.1%	1.5%	2.0%	5.0%
e) The condition of local footways (%)										
Very satisfied	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%	1.1%	4.7%	1.3%	2.6%	2.0%	4.1%	1.4%
Fairly satisfied	27.3%	27.8%	26.8%	34.2%	20.3%	27.4%	41.0%	28.7%	27.0%	23.6%
Neither satisfied/dissatisfied	30.5%	32.7%	28.6%	28.3%	29.2%	33.5%	15.4%	32.2%	33.8%	29.5%
Fairly dissatisfied	25.0%	24.3%	25.5%	22.5%	28.6%	23.9%	17.9%	25.2%	23.0%	27.3%
Very dissatisfied	14.0%	13.0%	14.8%	13.9%	15.6%	12.6%	15.4%	11.9%	11.5%	17.3%
Don't know	1.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.6%	1.3%	7.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.9%
f) Time taken to repair footways (%)										
Very satisfied	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%	2.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%
Fairly satisfied	12.3%	10.6%	13.8%	14.4%	9.8%	12.6%	20.5%	11.8%	13.4%	10.5%
Neither satisfied/dissatisfied	31.1%	31.4%	30.9%	31.6%	31.1%	30.9%	23.1%	35.0%	39.6%	23.3%
Fairly dissatisfied	22.5%	24.0%	21.1%	20.9%	22.3%	23.9%	12.8%	24.1%	15.4%	27.4%
Very dissatisfied	20.0%	22.6%	17.7%	20.3%	22.3%	17.8%	15.4%	15.8%	18.8%	25.6%
Don't know	12.6%	9.9%	15.0%	11.2%	13.0%	13.5%	25.6%	11.8%	11.4%	11.9%
g) Intensity of street lighting (city centre) (%)										
Very satisfied	16.1%	14.8%	17.3%	14.6%	16.7%	17.0%	33.3%	18.2%	11.0%	14.6%
Fairly satisfied	44.8%	45.9%	43.8%	47.0%	45.3%	42.6%	41.0%	45.3%	50.0%	41.6%
Neither satisfied/dissatisfied	21.7%	23.7%	20.1%	18.9%	22.9%	23.0%	15.4%	20.2%	23.3%	23.3%
Fairly dissatisfied	7.2%	8.5%	6.2%	7.0%	8.3%	6.5%	0.0%	8.9%	6.2%	7.8%
Very dissatisfied	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%	4.3%	4.7%	3.0%	2.6%	3.4%	2.7%	5.5%
Don't know	6.1%	3.2%	8.6%	8.1%	2.1%	7.8%	7.7%	3.9%	6.8%	7.3%
h) Intensity of street lighting (residential areas) (%)										
Very satisfied	11.3%	10.2%	12.8%	11.2%	11.0%	12.4%	25.6%	11.8%	9.5%	10.4%
Fairly satisfied	41.6%	45.8%	39.9%	47.3%	36.6%	43.8%	35.9%	44.1%	47.3%	39.4%
Neither satisfied/dissatisfied	20.7%	22.9%	19.8%	19.1%	22.0%	22.3%	17.9%	21.6%	23.0%	20.4%



Fairly dissatisfied	15.6%	13.7%	18.0%	15.4%	18.3%	14.6%	5.1%	14.2%	14.9%	20.4%
Very dissatisfied	6.7%	7.0%	6.7%	5.3%	9.9%	5.6%	7.7%	6.9%	4.7%	8.1%
Don't know	1.6%	0.4%	2.7%	1.6%	2.1%	1.3%	7.7%	1.5%	0.7%	1.4%
<b>i) Time taken to repair street lights (%)</b>										
Very satisfied	10.0%	10.8%	9.2%	10.7%	7.3%	11.6%	28.2%	10.3%	7.4%	8.1%
Fairly satisfied	26.8%	30.1%	23.9%	29.4%	24.9%	26.3%	17.9%	26.6%	27.7%	27.9%
Neither satisfied/dissatisfied	25.2%	24.8%	25.5%	23.5%	27.5%	24.6%	12.8%	27.6%	32.4%	20.3%
Fairly dissatisfied	13.1%	11.9%	14.1%	9.6%	16.6%	12.9%	10.3%	10.8%	14.9%	14.4%
Very dissatisfied	9.2%	10.8%	7.7%	12.3%	7.3%	8.2%	5.1%	6.9%	6.8%	13.5%
Don't know	15.8%	11.5%	19.6%	14.4%	16.6%	16.4%	25.6%	17.7%	10.8%	15.8%

**Base = multiple**

**Table 19: Which areas would you like to see more or less council spending?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Main roads and bus routes (%)										
Spend more	38.6%	37.0%	40.1%	45.5%	35.5%	35.9%	53.8%	39.4%	37.3%	36.1%
Spend the same	58.1%	59.1%	57.4%	50.6%	62.4%	60.6%	41.0%	57.1%	57.7%	62.5%
Spend less	3.4%	4.0%	2.5%	3.9%	2.2%	3.5%	5.1%	3.5%	4.9%	1.4%
b) Side roads / local roads (%)										
Spend more	67.6%	68.6%	66.7%	69.6%	61.7%	70.7%	59.0%	66.2%	62.9%	73.3%
Spend the same	29.9%	28.6%	31.1%	28.2%	34.0%	28.0%	38.5%	30.8%	34.3%	24.9%
Spend less	2.5%	2.8%	2.2%	2.2%	4.3%	1.3%	2.6%	3.0%	2.8%	1.8%
c) Busy footways (e.g. near schools, shops etc) (%)										
Spend more	34.0%	30.4%	37.1%	30.7%	36.6%	34.2%	23.7%	34.5%	29.8%	37.8%
Spend the same	62.0%	64.6%	59.7%	64.8%	59.0%	62.3%	68.4%	60.4%	65.2%	60.4%
Spend less	4.0%	5.0%	3.2%	4.5%	4.4%	3.5%	7.9%	5.1%	5.0%	1.8%
d) Local footways (%)										
Spend more	36.1%	39.4%	33.0%	28.7%	43.5%	35.7%	26.3%	32.5%	33.3%	42.7%
Spend the same	57.4%	52.7%	61.6%	60.8%	51.6%	59.6%	65.8%	57.4%	62.5%	52.8%
Spend less	6.5%	7.9%	5.3%	10.5%	4.8%	4.8%	7.9%	10.2%	4.2%	4.6%
e) Street lighting (%)										
Spend more	21.3%	18.5%	23.5%	21.5%	24.2%	18.3%	21.1%	18.3%	20.6%	24.1%
Spend the same	66.7%	68.3%	65.4%	67.4%	66.1%	66.8%	63.2%	60.9%	71.6%	69.5%
Spend less	12.1%	13.2%	11.1%	11.0%	9.7%	14.8%	15.8%	20.8%	7.8%	6.4%

**Base = multiple**

**Table 20: How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Very safe	173	106	67	61	41	71	10	59	45	59
%	28.0%	36.8%	20.4%	32.3%	21.1%	30.3%	25.6%	29.2%	30.0%	26.1%
b) Fairly safe	315	148	167	89	102	124	21	108	71	115
%	51.0%	51.4%	50.8%	47.1%	52.6%	53.0%	53.8%	53.5%	47.3%	50.9%
c) A bit unsafe	85	25	60	24	35	26	5	31	22	27
%	13.8%	8.7%	18.2%	12.7%	18.0%	11.1%	12.8%	15.3%	14.7%	11.9%
d) Very unsafe	18	3	14	5	10	2	2	3	6	6
%	2.9%	1.0%	4.3%	2.6%	5.2%	0.9%	5.1%	1.5%	4.0%	2.7%
e) Don't know	8	3	5	2	4	2	0	0	0	8
%	1.3%	1.0%	1.5%	1.1%	2.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%
f) Not applicable	19	3	16	8	2	9	1	1	6	11
%	3.1%	1.0%	4.9%	4.2%	1.0%	3.8%	2.6%	0.5%	4.0%	4.9%

**Base = multiple**



**Table 21: What is your opinion on crime and antisocial behaviour in Aberdeen in the last 2 years?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Much better	20	12	8	3	7	10	2	6	4	8
%	3.2%	4.2%	2.4%	1.6%	3.6%	4.3%	5.1%	3.0%	2.7%	3.6%
b) A bit better	149	70	79	48	47	54	6	41	45	57
%	24.1%	24.3%	24.0%	25.4%	24.1%	23.2%	15.4%	20.2%	30.0%	25.3%
c) No change	213	114	99	63	67	83	15	73	44	81
%	34.5%	39.6%	30.1%	33.3%	34.4%	35.6%	38.5%	36.0%	29.3%	36.0%
d) A bit worse	104	43	61	33	39	32	8	38	25	33
%	16.8%	14.9%	18.5%	17.5%	20.0%	13.7%	20.5%	18.7%	16.7%	14.7%
e) Much worse	33	12	20	13	9	10	2	9	12	9
%	5.3%	4.2%	6.1%	6.9%	4.6%	4.3%	5.1%	4.4%	8.0%	4.0%
f) Don't know	99	37	62	29	26	44	6	36	20	37
%	16.0%	12.8%	18.8%	15.3%	13.3%	18.9%	15.4%	17.7%	13.3%	16.4%

**Base = multiple****Table 22: Have you ever had any contact with or made use of the Environmental Health Service?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Yes	106	49	56	25	40	40	5	36	30	34
%	17.2%	17.0%	17.2%	13.2%	20.8%	17.2%	13.5%	17.6%	20.4%	15.0%
b) No	482	229	253	158	145	179	31	158	113	180
%	78.4%	79.5%	77.6%	83.6%	75.5%	76.8%	83.8%	77.5%	76.9%	79.6%
c) Don't know	27	10	17	6	7	14	1	10	4	12
%	4.4%	3.5%	5.2%	3.2%	3.6%	6.0%	2.7%	4.9%	2.7%	5.3%

**Base = multiple****Table 23: Have you ever had any contact with or made use of the Trading Standards Service?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Yes	65	30	35	21	19	25	6	19	19	21
%	10.6%	10.5%	10.7%	11.2%	9.8%	10.7%	16.2%	9.3%	12.8%	9.3%
b) No	541	253	287	163	172	205	30	184	125	201
%	88.0%	88.2%	87.8%	87.2%	89.1%	87.6%	81.1%	90.2%	84.5%	89.3%
c) Don't know	9	4	5	3	2	4	1	1	4	3
%	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.0%	1.7%	2.7%	0.5%	2.7%	1.3%

**Base = multiple****Table 24: Would you like to receive more information about the work of the Environmental Health and Trading Standards Service?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Yes	314	148	165	103	99	111	17	88	72	136
%	53.8%	53.0%	54.3%	57.2%	53.5%	50.9%	47.2%	45.1%	51.8%	63.8%
b) No	270	131	139	77	86	107	19	107	67	77
%	46.2%	47.0%	45.7%	42.8%	46.5%	49.1%	52.8%	54.9%	48.2%	36.2%

**Base = multiple**



**Table 25: How would you like to receive information?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) On the Council's website	131	63	68	41	45	45	8	47	39	37
%	41.7%	42.6%	41.2%	39.8%	45.5%	40.5%	47.1%	53.4%	54.2%	27.2%
b) Article in the newspaper	114	51	62	33	34	46	6	24	17	66
%	36.3%	34.5%	37.6%	32.0%	34.3%	41.4%	35.3%	27.3%	23.6%	48.5%
c) TV or radio press release	50	26	23	15	18	16	6	16	6	21
%	15.9%	17.6%	13.9%	14.6%	18.2%	14.4%	35.3%	18.2%	8.3%	15.4%
d) In a leaflet or publication	204	92	111	69	66	68	8	52	47	96
%	65.0%	62.2%	67.3%	67.0%	66.7%	61.3%	47.1%	59.1%	65.3%	70.6%

**Base = multiple****Table 26: Have you seen or heard any Scottish Fire and Rescue Service fire prevention adverts on the radio, television or newspaper?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Yes	343	159	183	108	104	130	16	117	76	133
%	56.6%	55.6%	57.4%	57.8%	54.5%	57.3%	43.2%	58.5%	52.1%	59.9%
b) No	263	127	136	79	87	97	21	83	70	89
%	43.4%	44.4%	42.6%	42.2%	45.5%	42.7%	56.8%	41.5%	47.9%	40.1%

**Base = multiple****Table 27: If yes, where did you hear or see the adverts?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Radio	95	44	51	38	25	32	11	50	24	10
%	27.7%	27.7%	27.9%	35.2%	24.0%	24.6%	68.8%	42.7%	31.6%	7.5%
b) TV	228	102	125	75	70	82	5	70	50	102
%	66.5%	64.2%	68.3%	69.4%	67.3%	63.1%	31.3%	59.8%	65.8%	76.7%
c) Newspaper	122	65	57	31	40	51	3	25	22	72
%	35.6%	40.9%	31.1%	28.7%	38.5%	39.2%	18.8%	21.4%	28.9%	54.1%

**Base = multiple****Table 28: Did you take any action as a result?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Yes	73	28	45	25	23	25	3	23	14	33
%	21.5%	17.7%	25.0%	23.1%	22.8%	19.4%	18.8%	19.8%	18.9%	25.0%
b) No	266	130	135	83	78	104	13	93	60	99
%	78.5%	82.3%	75.0%	76.9%	77.2%	80.6%	81.3%	80.2%	81.1%	75.0%

**Base = multiple**



**Table 29: Do you know what a Home Fire Safety Visit is?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Yes	543	251	292	169	172	202	30	190	128	195
%	89.3%	88.4%	90.4%	90.9%	89.6%	88.2%	83.3%	94.1%	88.9%	86.7%
b) No	65	33	31	17	20	27	6	12	16	30
%	10.7%	11.6%	9.6%	9.1%	10.4%	11.8%	16.7%	5.9%	11.1%	13.3%

**Base = multiple****Table 30: If yes, have you ever had a Home Fire Safety Visit?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Yes	107	47	60	23	36	48	3	33	21	50
%	20.2%	19.3%	21.1%	13.9%	21.7%	24.4%	10.3%	17.7%	16.9%	26.3%
b) No	422	197	225	143	130	149	26	153	103	140
%	79.8%	80.7%	78.9%	86.1%	78.3%	75.6%	89.7%	82.3%	83.1%	73.7%

**Base = multiple****Table 31: If yes, do you think it made your home safer?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Yes	89	40	49	21	29	39	2	25	17	45
%	87.3%	87.0%	87.5%	95.5%	87.9%	83.0%	100.0%	75.8%	89.5%	93.8%
b) No	13	6	7	1	4	8	0	8	2	3
%	12.7%	13.0%	12.5%	4.5%	12.1%	17.0%	0.0%	24.2%	10.5%	6.3%

**Base = multiple****Table 32: Do you read a free community magazine on a regular basis?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Yes	261	134	127	66	75	120	9	86	68	98
%	44.1%	48.6%	40.3%	37.1%	40.3%	52.9%	25.0%	43.7%	49.3%	44.5%
b) No	331	142	188	112	111	107	27	111	70	122
%	55.9%	51.4%	59.7%	62.9%	59.7%	47.1%	75.0%	56.3%	50.7%	55.5%

**Base = multiple****Table 33: Do you know anyone that you feel may be particularly vulnerable to having a house fire?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Yes	64	24	39	19	19	25	9	20	14	20
%	11.0%	8.8%	12.6%	10.4%	10.7%	11.2%	25.0%	10.4%	9.9%	9.3%
b) No	520	249	271	164	158	198	27	172	127	194
%	89.0%	91.2%	87.4%	89.6%	89.3%	88.8%	75.0%	89.6%	90.1%	90.7%

**Base = multiple**



**Table 34: Overall, how do you rate the local service provided by Scottish Fire and Rescue Service?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Very good	307	131	176	99	102	106	14	108	70	115
%	51.5%	47.1%	55.5%	54.4%	54.8%	46.7%	38.9%	54.8%	50.0%	51.8%
Good	175	84	91	53	50	72	17	57	45	56
%	29.4%	30.2%	28.7%	29.1%	26.9%	31.7%	47.2%	28.9%	32.1%	25.2%
Satisfactory	66	46	20	14	22	30	2	18	12	34
%	11.1%	16.5%	6.3%	7.7%	11.8%	13.2%	5.6%	9.1%	8.6%	15.3%
Poor	3	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Very poor	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
N/A	43	14	28	16	9	17	2	14	12	14
%	7.2%	5.0%	8.8%	8.8%	4.8%	7.5%	5.6%	7.1%	8.6%	6.3%

**Base = multiple****Table 35: Do the children in your family, or children you supervise, use children's play areas?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Yes	170	77	93	54	46	70	12	70	42	46
%	29.4%	28.5%	30.2%	30.5%	25.7%	31.5%	33.3%	35.5%	29.8%	22.5%
b) No	85	42	43	28	29	28	6	34	18	27
%	14.7%	15.6%	14.0%	15.8%	16.2%	12.6%	16.7%	17.3%	12.8%	13.2%
c) N/A	324	151	172	95	104	124	18	93	81	131
%	56.0%	55.9%	55.8%	53.7%	58.1%	55.9%	50.0%	47.2%	57.4%	64.2%

**Base = multiple****Table 36: How often do the children use play areas?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Daily	23	8	15	7	4	12	1	8	9	5
%	13.6%	10.5%	16.1%	13.0%	8.7%	17.4%	8.3%	11.4%	21.4%	11.1%
b) Weekly	95	38	57	28	30	37	7	41	22	25
%	56.2%	50.0%	61.3%	51.9%	65.2%	53.6%	58.3%	58.6%	52.4%	55.6%
c) Monthly	22	15	7	9	6	7	3	10	5	4
%	13.0%	19.7%	7.5%	16.7%	13.0%	10.1%	25.0%	14.3%	11.9%	8.9%
d) Less often	29	15	14	10	6	13	1	11	6	11
%	17.2%	19.7%	15.1%	18.5%	13.0%	18.8%	8.3%	15.7%	14.3%	24.4%

**Base = multiple**



**Table 37: How would you rate the following features of play areas?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Availability of equipment (%)										
Excellent	19.0%	14.5%	22.8%	11.1%	21.7%	23.5%	8.3%	21.7%	16.7%	20.0%
Good	49.4%	53.9%	45.7%	48.1%	47.8%	51.5%	66.7%	50.7%	38.1%	53.3%
Average	22.0%	19.7%	23.9%	29.6%	17.4%	19.1%	16.7%	13.0%	38.1%	22.2%
Poor	6.0%	9.2%	3.3%	3.7%	10.9%	4.4%	0.0%	8.7%	4.8%	4.4%
Very poor	3.6%	2.6%	4.3%	7.4%	2.2%	1.5%	8.3%	5.8%	2.4%	0.0%
b) The cleanliness of the equipment (%)										
Excellent	13.1%	10.5%	15.2%	11.1%	15.2%	13.2%	8.3%	14.5%	7.1%	17.8%
Good	40.5%	44.7%	37.0%	35.2%	39.1%	45.6%	41.7%	36.2%	33.3%	53.3%
Average	31.5%	30.3%	32.6%	31.5%	32.6%	30.9%	8.3%	34.8%	38.1%	26.7%
Poor	11.3%	10.5%	12.0%	14.8%	10.9%	8.8%	25.0%	11.6%	16.7%	2.2%
Very poor	3.6%	3.9%	3.3%	7.4%	2.2%	1.5%	16.7%	2.9%	4.8%	0.0%
c) Maintenance of the equipment (%)										
Excellent	12.6%	7.9%	16.5%	11.1%	15.2%	11.9%	8.3%	17.6%	7.1%	11.1%
Good	43.1%	44.7%	41.8%	37.0%	39.1%	50.7%	41.7%	38.2%	38.1%	55.6%
Average	28.1%	30.3%	26.4%	27.8%	32.6%	25.4%	16.7%	27.9%	31.0%	28.9%
Poor	12.0%	14.5%	9.9%	16.7%	8.7%	10.4%	16.7%	10.3%	21.4%	4.4%
Very poor	4.2%	2.6%	5.5%	7.4%	4.3%	1.5%	16.7%	5.9%	2.4%	0.0%
d) Cleanliness of the play area (%)										
Excellent	10.2%	8.0%	12.0%	7.5%	15.2%	8.8%	8.3%	13.0%	7.3%	8.9%
Good	43.1%	42.7%	43.5%	35.8%	41.3%	50.0%	41.7%	42.0%	34.1%	53.3%
Average	29.3%	36.0%	23.9%	30.2%	26.1%	30.9%	16.7%	26.1%	39.0%	28.9%
Poor	12.0%	9.3%	14.1%	17.0%	10.9%	8.8%	0.0%	14.5%	17.1%	6.7%
Very poor	5.4%	4.0%	6.5%	9.4%	6.5%	1.5%	33.3%	4.3%	2.4%	2.2%

**Base = multiple**



**Table 38: Location of the play area visited**

Duthie	35
Hazlehead	37
Westburn	18
Airyhall	8
Cromwell Road	6
ASDA Bridge of Don	4
Altens Community Centre	3
Seaton, Aberdeen	3
Eric Hendry, Tay Road	3
Johnston Gardens, Culter	3
Stewart Park, Hilton Road	3
Orchard Street	2
Craigiebuckler	2
Albury, Footdee	2
Peterculter	2
Dunlin, Cove	2
Kaimhill Circle	2
Mastrick Community Centre	2
Alan, Cults	1
Anderson Drive	1
Asda, Dyce	1
Ashgrove road	1
Auchmill Golf Club	1
Beach	1
Beach ballroom	1
Belfield, Banchory	1
Braeside	1
Bridge of Don	1
Buckiefarm	1
Buckie Road	1
Carnegie Hall, Dyce	1
Charleston	1
Colthill Road	1
Concraig	1
Corthan Crescent, Kincorth	1
Countesswells road	1
Craigiebuckler Avenue	1
Craigielea Avenue	1
Crathes Castle	1
Cruickshank Crescent, Bucksburn	1
Cults Primary School	1
Cutie	1
Danestone	1
Denvie Road	1
Duff Street	1
Feinhill Road	1
Football pitch at Cove	1
Gordon	1
Gordon Road	1
Greenfern Avenue	1



Greenfern Road	1
Holland Street	1
Huxterstone Drive, Kingswells	1
Kaimhill	1
Kincorth Academy	1
Kingsford School	1
King Robert's Way	1
Kingswells	1
Lairds Grove, Hatton of Fintray	1
Larg Drive, Westhill	1
Loirston Annexe	1
Loirston Green	1
Manor Walk	1
Mastrick Shops	1
Near bus terminus	1
Near local school, Dyce	1
North Anderson Drive	1
Oldcroft Road	1
Oldmeldrum	1
Orchard Street	1
Potterton	1
Rosehill	1
School Road	1
Scotstown Road, Bridge of Don	1
Seafeld Road	1
Seamount Road	1
Seaview Crescent	1
South Sheddocksley Community Centre	1
Spring Hill Road	1
Stafford Street	1
Stockhill area	1
Sumburgh Crescent	1
Tillydrone	1
Victoria Street	1
Westerton Crescent	1
Wellside, Kingswells	1
Westerton Crescent	1
Waulkmill Crescent	1
Westfield Park, Bridge of Don	1
Westhill	1

**Base = 166**

**Table 39: Do the children in your family, or children you supervise, use play areas unsupervised?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Yes	25	13	12	13	3	9	1	14	6	4
%	15.2%	17.8%	13.0%	24.1%	6.8%	13.4%	8.3%	20.6%	14.3%	9.3%
b) No	140	60	80	41	41	58	11	54	36	39
%	84.8%	82.2%	87.0%	75.9%	93.2%	86.6%	91.7%	79.4%	85.7%	90.7%

**Base = multiple**



**Table 40: If yes, how often?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Daily	6	3	3	3	1	2	0	3	2	1
%	28.6%	27.3%	30.0%	25.0%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	27.3%	33.3%	33.3%
b) Weekly	9	5	4	6	1	2	1	4	2	2
%	42.9%	45.5%	40.0%	50.0%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%	36.4%	33.3%	66.7%
c) Monthly	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
%	9.5%	9.1%	10.0%	8.3%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%
d) Less often	4	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	0
%	19.0%	18.2%	20.0%	16.7%	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	18.2%	33.3%	0.0%

**Base = multiple****Table 41: Do the children in your family, or children you supervise, play outdoors unsupervised?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Yes	73	37	36	21	19	33	3	34	18	18
%	31.3%	34.9%	28.3%	26.9%	27.5%	38.4%	18.8%	34.7%	33.3%	27.7%
b) No	160	69	91	57	50	53	13	64	36	47
%	68.7%	65.1%	71.7%	73.1%	72.5%	61.6%	81.3%	65.3%	66.7%	72.3%

**Base = multiple****Table 42: If yes, how often?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Daily	26	13	13	7	6	13	1	12	7	6
%	38.8%	38.2%	39.4%	36.8%	37.5%	40.6%	50.0%	37.5%	43.8%	35.3%
b) Weekly	32	15	17	8	9	15	1	17	6	8
%	47.8%	44.1%	51.5%	42.1%	56.3%	46.9%	50.0%	53.1%	37.5%	47.1%
c) Monthly	4	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	2	0
%	6.0%	8.8%	3.0%	10.5%	6.3%	3.1%	0.0%	6.3%	12.5%	0.0%
d) Less often	5	3	2	2	0	3	0	1	1	3
%	7.5%	8.8%	6.1%	10.5%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	3.1%	6.3%	17.6%

**Base = multiple**



**Table 43: How does the presence of a 'No Ball Games' sign at a site affect the play of the children in your family, or the children you supervise?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Won't play because of sign	48	23	25	16	13	19	2	19	14	13
%	21.0%	21.9%	20.2%	21.6%	20.3%	20.9%	12.5%	19.4%	26.4%	21.0%
b) They play but tailor the type of play accordingly	52	22	30	15	11	26	3	23	14	12
%	22.7%	21.0%	24.2%	20.3%	17.2%	28.6%	18.8%	23.5%	26.4%	19.4%
c) It depends who is about	19	11	8	8	6	5	1	9	2	7
%	8.3%	10.5%	6.5%	10.8%	9.4%	5.5%	6.3%	9.2%	3.8%	11.3%
d) No effect, they play anything anywhere	18	8	10	7	7	4	4	7	4	3
%	7.9%	7.6%	8.1%	9.5%	10.9%	4.4%	25.0%	7.1%	7.5%	4.8%
e) N/A they don't play outdoors	19	5	14	6	8	5	0	7	8	4
%	8.3%	4.8%	11.3%	8.1%	12.5%	5.5%	0.0%	7.1%	15.1%	6.5%
f) Don't know	73	36	37	22	19	32	6	33	11	23
%	31.9%	34.3%	29.8%	29.7%	29.7%	35.2%	37.5%	33.7%	20.8%	37.1%

**Base = multiple**

**Table 44: If 'No Ball Games' signs were removed from a site how likely would it be that the children in your family, or the children you supervise, would use it for play?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Very likely	40	16	24	13	14	13	5	16	9	10
%	17.5%	14.7%	20.0%	17.8%	21.5%	14.3%	33.3%	17.0%	16.4%	15.4%
Likely	74	36	38	21	21	32	3	32	16	23
%	32.3%	33.0%	31.7%	28.8%	32.3%	35.2%	20.0%	34.0%	29.1%	35.4%
Not likely	23	15	8	8	8	7	3	6	9	5
%	10.0%	13.8%	6.7%	11.0%	12.3%	7.7%	20.0%	6.4%	16.4%	7.7%
N/A they don't play outdoors	15	7	8	5	7	3	0	6	6	3
%	6.6%	6.4%	6.7%	6.8%	10.8%	3.3%	0.0%	6.4%	10.9%	4.6%
f) Don't know	77	35	42	26	15	36	4	34	15	24
%	33.6%	32.1%	35.0%	35.6%	23.1%	39.6%	26.7%	36.2%	27.3%	36.9%

**Base = multiple**



**Table 45: Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) 'No Ball Games' signs discourage outdoor play for children (%)										
Strongly agree	20.1%	19.8%	20.1%	13.1%	26.7%	19.9%	25.0%	26.8%	16.8%	14.8%
Agree	41.0%	39.9%	42.1%	38.3%	40.3%	43.9%	53.1%	36.6%	41.6%	43.1%
Disagree	22.2%	22.7%	21.7%	28.6%	18.8%	19.9%	12.5%	21.1%	27.0%	21.5%
Strongly disagree	7.7%	8.1%	7.4%	13.1%	5.7%	5.0%	3.1%	7.7%	7.3%	8.6%
Don't know	9.1%	9.5%	8.7%	6.9%	8.5%	11.3%	6.3%	7.7%	7.3%	12.0%
b) 'No Ball Games' signs reduce anti-social behaviour (%)										
Strongly agree	3.1%	4.4%	2.0%	5.7%	1.7%	2.3%	0.0%	2.1%	4.3%	3.8%
Agree	17.5%	20.0%	15.3%	15.9%	20.2%	16.7%	3.1%	17.1%	12.9%	23.2%
Disagree	44.1%	42.5%	45.7%	42.0%	46.6%	43.9%	46.9%	45.6%	48.2%	39.8%
Strongly disagree	19.8%	20.0%	19.3%	26.7%	15.7%	17.2%	40.6%	24.4%	19.4%	12.3%
Don't know	15.5%	13.1%	17.7%	9.7%	15.7%	19.9%	9.4%	10.9%	15.1%	20.9%
c) 'No Ball Games' signs have an impact on the attractiveness of green spaces (%)										
Strongly agree	7.9%	8.1%	7.7%	5.8%	13.7%	5.0%	18.8%	9.8%	3.0%	7.7%
Agree	35.7%	38.0%	33.7%	31.4%	37.1%	38.0%	43.8%	32.1%	38.8%	35.9%
Disagree	33.6%	32.5%	34.3%	40.7%	28.6%	31.7%	18.8%	35.8%	36.6%	31.6%
Strongly disagree	7.6%	7.0%	8.1%	11.0%	4.0%	7.7%	9.4%	7.8%	7.5%	7.2%
Don't know	15.3%	14.4%	16.2%	11.0%	16.6%	17.6%	9.4%	14.5%	14.2%	17.7%

**Base = multiple**