

Voice!

Police Scotland - New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)
Arts and Cultural Activities
Fire and Rescue Scotland - Home Fire Safety Visit
Health and Wellbeing
The Aberdeen City Alcohol and Drugs Partnership (ADP)



Community Planning
in Aberdeen

**Report for Aberdeen Community Planning
Partnership**

City Voice – 35th Questionnaire

June 2015

**Report produced by
The Centre for International Labour Market
Studies (CILMS)
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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 35th questionnaire, which covered the following topics:

- Police Scotland – New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)
- Arts And Cultural Activities
- Fire And Rescue Scotland – Home Fire Safety Visit
- Health And Wellbeing
- The Aberdeen City Alcohol And Drugs Partnership (ADP)

The final survey sample consisted of 629 responses from members of the Citizens' Panel. The total panel currently comprises 911 citizens of Aberdeen, therefore giving a response rate amounting to 68.8%. The 629 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

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. Full details of the age, gender and neighbourhood breakdown is provided at Appendix A. Please note that we are happy to provide full details of the cross tabulated results on request.

It should be noted that no demographic data was available for five respondents. 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).

POLICE SCOTLAND – NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES (NPS)

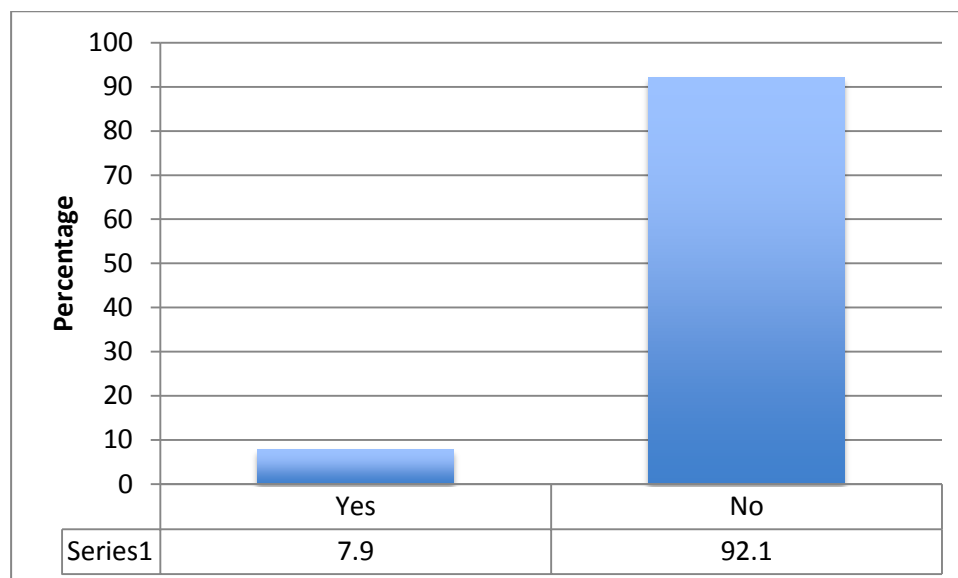
The first section of the questionnaire relates to questions submitted by Police Scotland.

The previous City Voice Report from 2014 (issue no 34), revealed that a large majority of people surveyed were aware of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), which are also commonly known as 'Legal Highs'. The use of NPS is an emerging trend nationally and Police Scotland Aberdeen City Division sought respondents' views upon this matter and experiences as to how they have affected communities. The information provided will allow determination as to the extent to which NPS products are, or are perceived to be, impacting upon communities.

It will inform Local Policing Plans and actions and also the extent to which Police Scotland may require to provide additional information/education in this key area.

The first question in this section asked the respondents if they had, over the past year, experienced any community problems, which they believed were caused by people using NPS. As can be seen from the chart below, the majority of the respondents stated that they had not experienced any community problems. Their responses are illustrated in Figure 1 which shows that a majority of respondents (563; 92.1%) have not experienced NPS related community problems, whilst a minority (48 respondents; 7.9%) have.

Figure1: Over the last year, have you experienced any community problems, which you believe were caused by people using NPS?



Base=611

Disaggregation by gender for this question reveals similar experiences between both sexes with 89.3% of males and 90.1% of females stating they had no experience of problems caused by NPS. Male experiences of community problems caused by NPS is slightly higher than females, 8.5% of males answered positively in comparison to only 7.1% of females.

Disaggregation by neighbourhood area reveals a similar picture across the city. However among the three different areas, it was in central Aberdeen that had the largest numbers of people experiencing problems whilst south Aberdeen identified the fewest community problems believed to be related to NPS.

Table 1 Over the last year, have you experienced any community problems, which you believe were caused by people using NPS?

			Yes	No	Total
Area	North	Count	12	156	168
		% within Area	7.10%	92.90%	100.00%
		% of Total	2.00%	25.70%	27.70%
	Central	Count	26	186	212
		% within Area	12.30%	87.70%	100.00%
		% of Total	4.30%	30.60%	34.90%
	South	Count	9	218	227
		% within Area	4.00%	96.00%	100.00%
		% of Total	1.50%	35.90%	37.40%
Total		Count	47	560	607
		% within Area	7.70%	92.30%	100.00%
		% of Total	7.70%	92.30%	100.00%

Disaggregation by age reveals that the age group 16 – 34 had the highest percentage of people experiencing problems, at 11.5%. Conversely, it was the 65+ age group who had experienced the least problems relating to NPS, with 95% of respondents stating no.

Leading on from the question 1, the individuals who answered yes (48 respondents) were asked if they had experienced any community problems caused by people using NPS and what their perception of this problem has been over the past year.

The community problems given as examples were as follows:

1. Youth annoyance
2. Violence
3. Noisy parties

4. Anti-social behaviour
5. Environmental
6. Disturbance to quality of life at home or elsewhere
7. Other

Within this question the participants were asked to indicate their perception of the problems over the past year using the following scale:

- Problem has got significantly worse
- Problem has got slightly worse
- Problem has stayed the same
- Problem has got slightly better
- Problem has got significantly better

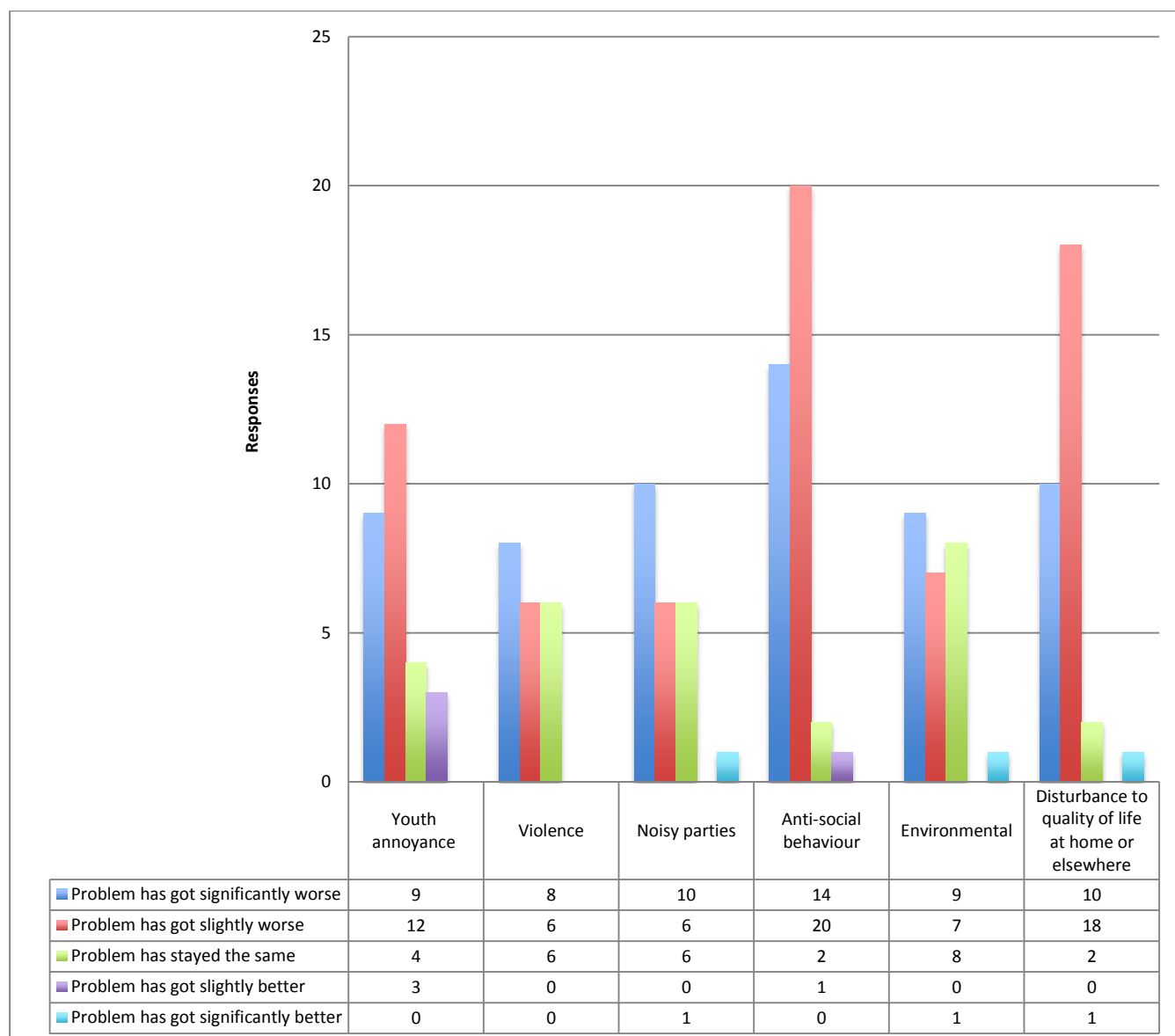
As it can be seen in the bar chart below, the majority of the respondents rated every category as problem that has significantly worsened or slightly worse. While the ratings for slightly better and significantly better only got a total of seven responses, out the 48 who responded to the question. The options of anti-social behaviour and disturbance to quality of life at home or elsewhere were options which respondents answered in greatest number suggesting they are the most prevalent problem. Anti-social behaviour was answered by 37 of the 48 respondents to this question. Disturbance to quality of life at home was answered by 31 of the 48 respondents to this question. The respondents who chose to answer other gave these comments:

Table 2 If you answered with 'yes' to question 1, have you experienced any community problems caused by people using NPS and what is your perception of this problem over the last year?

Issues with people coming into private accommodations	2
Not relevant	1
Death of an NPS user	1
Teenage party cut short.	1
Terrible side effects for the victims.	1
Total	6

From the other responses the issues that became apparent were people or students coming into private rented accommodations. The other prominent responses were related to overdose and the side effects of the users of NPS drugs.

Figure 2: If you answered with 'yes' to question 1, have you experienced any community problems caused by people using NPS and what is your perception of this problem over the last year?



Base= Multiple

Only the responses relating to anti-social behaviour and disturbance to quality of life at home or elsewhere are considered by age, gender and area. Due to the small number of respondents selecting the other options and the resultant likelihood of distorted results, we do not recommend performing further stratified analysis on any of the other options.

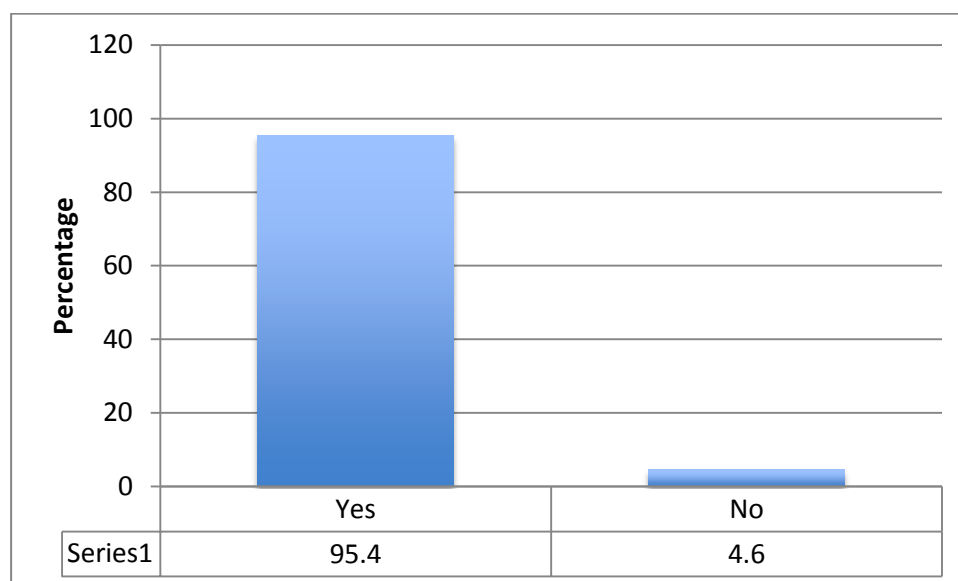
Disaggregation by age revealed three respondents between ages 16-34 thought that the problems relating to anti-social behaviour had got significantly worse while six respondents of 55-64 year olds believed that the problem had only got slightly worse. Disaggregation by gender revealed no

difference 52.6% of males and 52.9% of females thought the problem to have got slightly worse. Disaggregation by area revealed that 15 respondents within central Aberdeen thought the problem has got slightly worse while 5 of the respondents within the north of Aberdeen thought the problem to have got significantly worse.

Looking at perceptions relating to disturbance to quality of life at home or elsewhere, it was the age group 35-54 who stated that the problem has got slightly worse. In relation to the age group 16-34, 40% had stated that the problem has got significantly worse but another 40% stated that the problem had stayed the same. Disaggregation by gender revealed that 56.3% of males and 64.3% of females thought the problem to have got slightly worse. Disaggregation by area revealed that 73.7% of respondents living in central Aberdeen thought the problem had slightly worsened. However 50% of respondents in the south of Aberdeen thought the problem to have become significantly worse.

The third question within this section related to whether the respondents believed that the sale and supply of NPS should be controlled. There was a large majority in favour of NPS drugs being controlled.

Figure3: Do you think that the sale and supply of NPS should be controlled?



Base= 525

The cross tabulation revealed that though both genders answered yes in relation to the control of NPS. A higher percentage of male respondents stated that NPS drugs should not be controlled, 7.4%, compared to the 1.8% of females respondents.

Disaggregation by age reveals that, it was the age group 16-34, which had the highest weighing towards yes, with 95.6% (43 respondents). When looking at the age group, which favoured NPS drugs to not be controlled, it was the 35-54 year olds, with 5.6% who least likely to favour control. However this is still a small percentage compared to the 94.4% of 35-54 year olds who said that the drugs should be controlled.

Table 3 Do you think that the sale and supply of NPS should be controlled?

					Control of sale and supply of NPS		Total
					Yes	No	
Age participants of	16-34	Count			43	2	45
		% within Age of participants			95.6%	4.4%	100.0%
		% of Total			8.3%	0.4%	8.6%
	35-54	Count			169	10	179
		% within Age of participants			94.4%	5.6%	100.0%
		% of Total			32.4%	1.9%	34.4%
	55-64	Count			115	6	121
		% within Age of participants			95.0%	5.0%	100.0%
		% of Total			22.1%	1.2%	23.2%
	65+	Count			171	5	176
		% within Age of participants			97.2%	2.8%	100.0%
		% of Total			32.8%	1.0%	33.8%
Total		Count			498	23	521
		% within Age of participants			95.6%	4.4%	100.0%
		% of Total			95.6%	4.4%	100.0%

This question was not disaggregated by area as control would at a national level rather than local area level.

Finally the respondents, who answered in favour of NPS control, were asked to state how they think NPS should be controlled. The options available to them were:

1. Government legislation banning the products
2. Trading standards legislation

3. Anti-social behaviour orders
4. Greater powers for the police
5. Licensing

As can be seen from the table below, government legislation banning the products was the most favoured answer, with 60% being in favour of this action. Another popular method of control was increasing the powers for the police, 42.3%.

Disaggregation by age reveals that 38% (143 respondents) of respondents within the 65+ age group thought that a good method for controlling NPS should be government legislation banning the products. This age group identified anti-social behaviour orders 37.9% (55 respondents) and greater powers for the police suggested by 38.1% (101 respondents) as suitable controls. A 35.8% majority (73 respondents) made up of 35 – 54 year olds preferred trading standards legislation as a method along with licensing with a 37.4% majority (79 respondents).

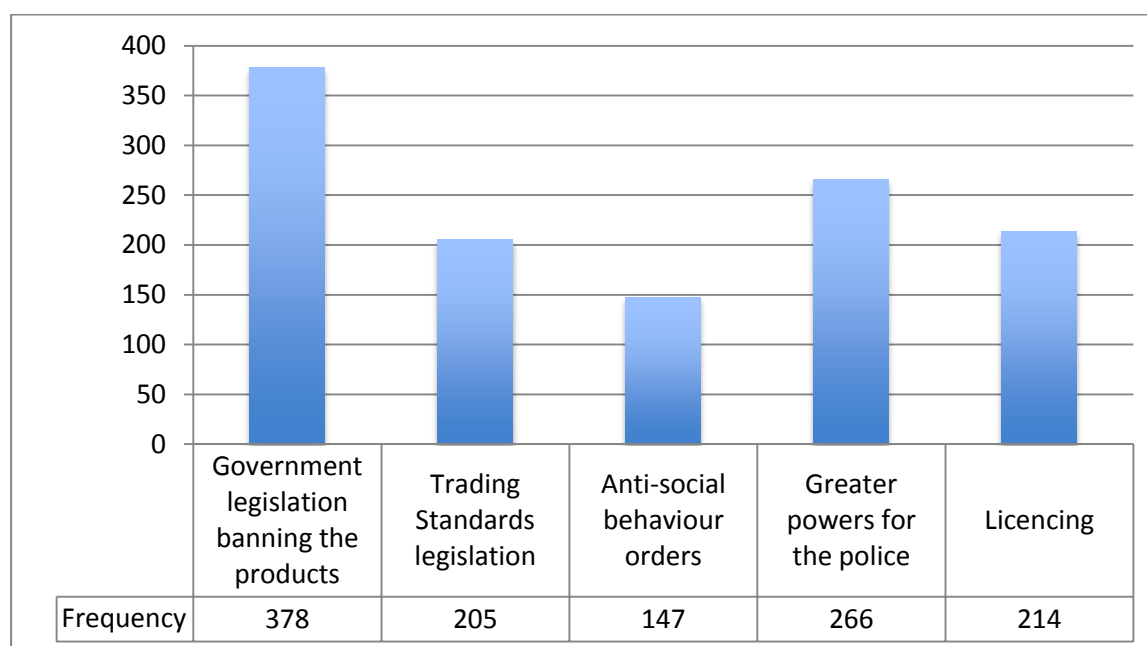
Disaggregation by gender revealed that more females than men preferred all the different methods of control as seen in Table 4. However the method preferred by males was government legislation banning the products, which 47.9% of males preferred. Females preferred option was option was increased trading standards legislation.

Table 4 How do you think it should be controlled?

Method	Male	Female
Government legislation banning the products	47.9% (180 respondents)	52.1% (196 respondents)
Trading standards legislation	40.7% (83 respondents)	59.3% (121 respondents)
Anti-social behaviour orders	46.2% (67 respondents)	53.8% (78 respondents)
Greater powers for the police	44.5% (118 respondents)	55.5% (147 respondents)
Licensing	44.1% (93 respondents)	55.9% (118 respondents)

Base= 378

Figure4: How do you think it should be controlled?



Base= 378

The responses of the participants, who responded 'other', are analysed in the table below:

Table 5 How do you think it should be controlled?

Banning or making the products completely illegal	11
Educate young people about the dangers	4
Regulation of quality and contents	3
Not relevant	3
Better support to those taking them with mental health problems	2
Closing the shops	1
Random testing.	1
Total	25

As can be seen in the table above, the most popular response was banning or making the products completely illegal and thus criminalising the supply of the drugs. The second most popular was to educate young people on the dangers related to using NPS drugs. Constant regulation of quality and contents was also a popular response.

SERVICE RESPONSE

This is what we are doing

Our annual review of our Local Policing Plan in 2015 saw us stating our intention to work with partners to reduce the harm associated with the use of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). It was included as one of our objectives under the Antisocial Behaviour priority. Your feedback has allowed us to assess the impact NPS are having on our communities as we progress through this year's plan period and critically prepare for the coming year.

In response to the initial question it is pleasing to read that the vast majority (92.1%) of the community have not experienced any community problems which were believed to have been caused by NPS. The remaining 7.9% however have experienced related problems and their feedback is telling. The breakdown is indicating that we have an increased incidence within the centre and north of the city. This mirrors the distribution of the publically accessible shops that sell NPS and locates the city centre area which is a focus of the night time economy, both of which are a focus of concerted partnership activity.

The individuals having experienced community related problems have also indicated that they perceive it as getting worse. Areas of concern are people entering private accommodation. We have worked with partners to address such antisocial behaviour which resulted in the closure of a shop under ASBO (Anti Social Behaviour Order) legislation progressed by Aberdeen City Council. This provided respite for the local residents and we will continue to work with partners and local residents to monitor such shops. We will take appropriate and robust steps to support Aberdeen City Council in such action where appropriate.

We will continue to use the powers available to us when responding to your concerns and note there is an overwhelming support for the control of NPS (95.4%). The planned legislation will initially provide some control. We will use this effectively and will continue to work with young people and vulnerable members of the community to increase their awareness of the dangers of such use and address local concerns regarding anti-social behaviours, youth annoyance and quality of life issues - across our Community Policing Teams. Additionally we will be able to take your thoughts regarding the control measures to our partners who are also able to make representation across a wide variety of areas to ensure that your concerns are heard and considered as we all move forward.

Finally, thank you for your participation. Your concerns and feedback will form an important part of our ongoing work in this area. It will inform the review of our Local Policing Plan as we move forward, refreshing it for 2016 and ensuring it is fit for purpose.

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ARTS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Aberdeen City Council and the Aberdeen Cultural Network are trying to establish a better understanding of city residents' engagement with arts and cultural activities. The Council is to review current working practices and will use this information in that review. The Aberdeen Culture Network will use the information gained, together with other gathered information, to inform the on-going process of developing a renewed strategy for arts and culture.

This section of the questionnaire was split into two parts: part 1, Engagement in cultural activity and part 2, Value of arts and culture.

For part 1 the first question asked on average how often the participants attend cultural activities and venues in the city, listing the following alternatives:

1. Visual arts venues
2. Cinemas
3. Classical music performance / opera
4. Cultural festivals
5. Dance show / event
6. Historic sites
7. Libraries
8. Live music event (non-classical / opera)
9. Museums
10. Street arts
11. Theatres

The respondents had to rate how many times they attended through the use of these options:

- Weekly
- Monthly
- Every 2-3 months
- Annually
- Never

As seen from Figure 5, the panellists have a very varied attendance record. In terms of weekly attendance libraries are the most frequently attended with 50 respondents attending weekly. When looking at the respondents' record for attending an activity or venue on a monthly basis, libraries and

cinemas are the most frequented, 90 respondents attend the cinema on a monthly basis and 107 attend libraries on a monthly basis. When looking at attendance over a broad timescale, specifically 2 or 3 months all options have been attend by more than ten respondents. The most frequently attended are cinemas by 240 respondents, historic sites by 204 respondents and theatres by 251 respondents. The activities that were selected most frequently for annual visits were cultural festivals by 221 respondents and museums by 219 respondents. ‘Never’ was the most frequently selected choice for visual arts venues, classical music/performance /opera, cultural festivals, dance shows/event, libraries, live music event (non-classical/opera), street arts and theatres. However, the table below provides another way of displaying the responses to this question based on attendance or non-attendance.

Table 6 On average, how often do you attend the following type of cultural activities and venues in the city?

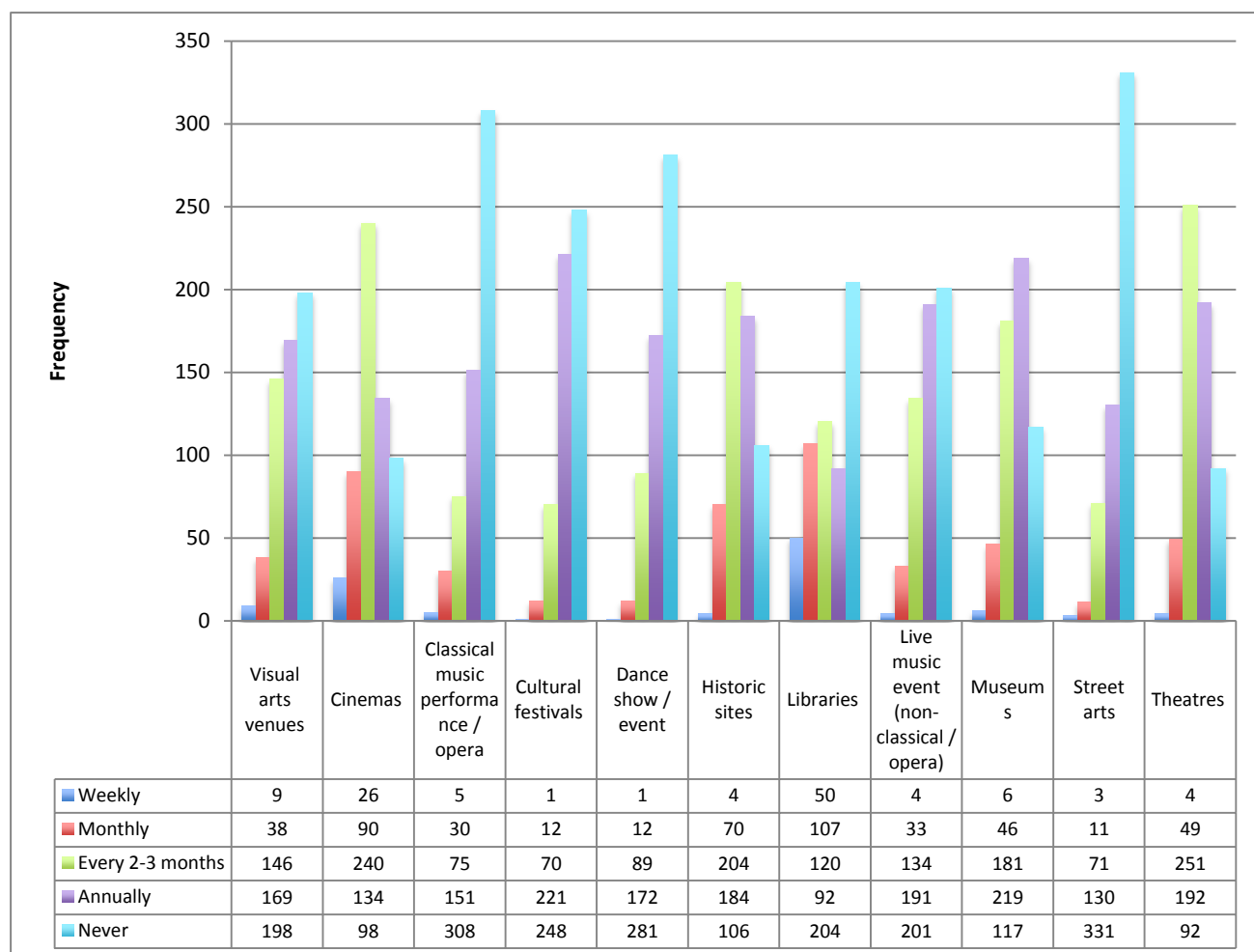
	Never Attend	Have Attended
“Average” attendance of theatres	92	496
“Average” attendance of cinemas	98	490
“Average” attendance of historic sites	106	462
“Average” attendance of museums	117	452
“Average” attendance of libraries	204	369
“Average” attendance of visual arts venues	198	362
“Average” attendance of live music events (non-classical / opera)	201	362
“Average” attendance of cultural festivals	248	304
“Average” attendance of dance shows / events	281	274
“Average” attendance of classical music performance / operas	308	261
“Average” attendance of street arts	331	215

Table 6 reveals the data in an interesting way. The highest figures for non-attendance are 331 response for street art and 308 for classical music performance / operas. These two activities together with dance show / event are the only activities where the figure for non-attendance is higher than the figure for attendance.

The table also ranks the total number of respondents who have attended the various activities. The theatre is the most popular venue overall with a total of 469 respondents recording a visit. The

cinema is the second most popular venue, just six responses behind with 490. Even the lowest ranked activity has been attended by 215 of the 629 respondents.

Figure 5 On average, how often do you attend the following type of cultural activities and venues in the city?



Base=583

Further analysis is focused on the cinema and theatre due to their popularity and larger response rate. N.B. The disaggregated results for gender, area and age for this question are provided in Appendix B.

Disaggregation by gender revealed that the respondents to the question showed quite similar patterns between both genders. Respondents identified that females were more likely to attend cinemas than men with 43.9% compared to 37.5% of males attending every 2 – 3 weeks. Males also had a higher percentage of respondents never attending with 22.3% while females only had 11.8% of

the respondents never attending. Males did though have a higher percentage when it came to attending the cinema on a weekly basis with 5.6%, whereas for the females only 3.2 % said that they attend this often. Levels of attendance for the theatre are very similar between males and females throughout all the different attendance options. A significant difference saw that females who were more likely to attend every 2 – 3 months with 49% compared to the 35.4% of males. A further case was where the 22.1% of male respondents were more likely to not attend at all while only 9.9% of females would never attend. Analysis by age reveals that the various age groups do not differ significantly from the aggregate figures. Analysis of those attending the cinema revealed that the age group 16 – 34 were most likely to attend more frequently with 27.7% attending monthly and only 2.1% of the respondents never attending. Age and attendance appear related; the older the respondent the more likely they are to not attend as frequently or to never attend. As many as 29.3% of 65+ year olds never attend. In terms of frequency of visit to the cinema all age groups peak at average attendance every 2 – 3 months. Across all groups around 40% attend every 2-3 months.

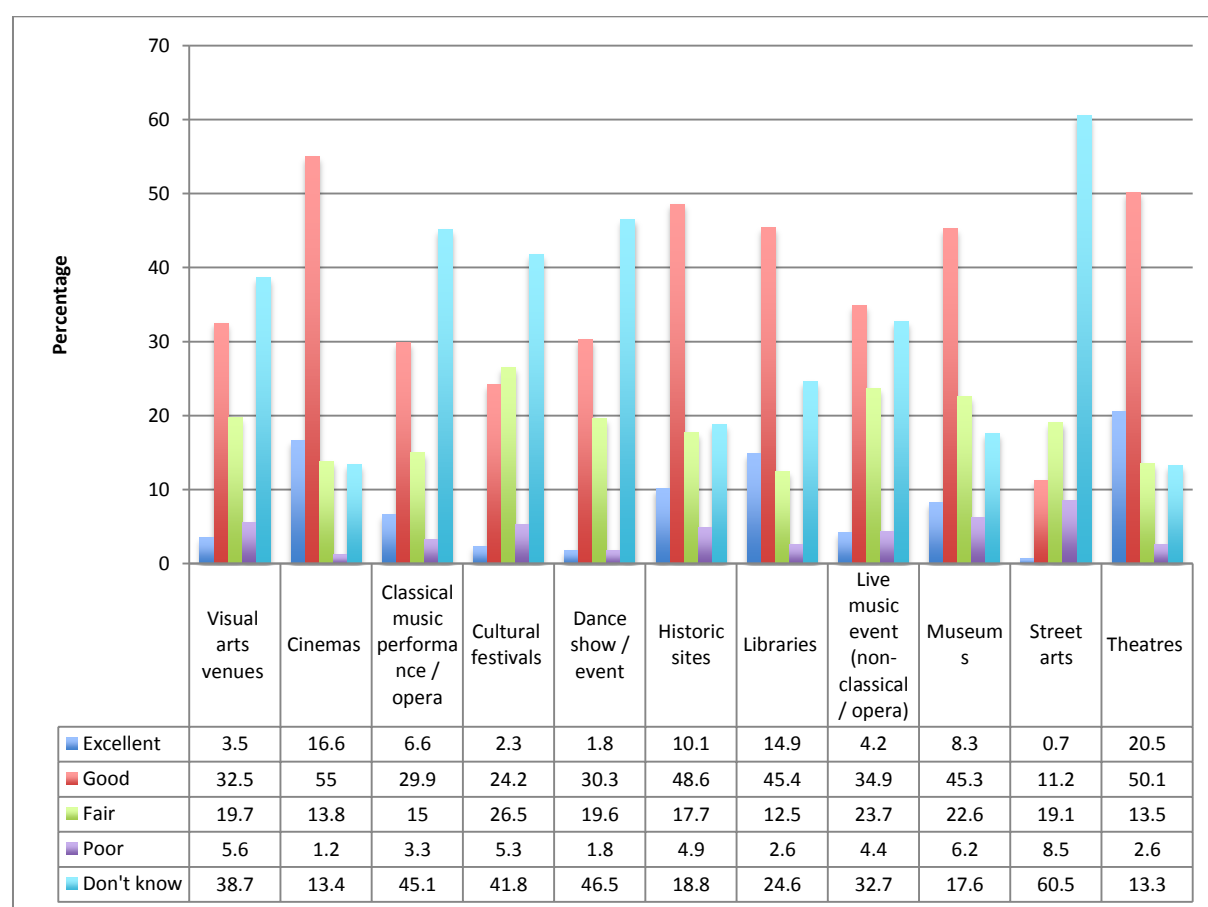
For theatres the percentages were almost reversed with the older generations attending more frequently with 11.7% for 55-64 and 10.2 for the 65+ group. Conversely, these two age groups also had the highest percentages when it came to never attending with 16.1% and 17.8% respectively. Whereas the 16 – 34 age group was more likely to not attend as often, they had the fewest respondents, only 8.5%, stating that they would never attend the theatre.

Disaggregation by area revealed that respondents residing in the south of Aberdeen were more probable to attend the cinema more frequently with 5.6% attending weekly and 18.6% attending monthly. When looking at the not so frequent attendants, 42.4% of respondents living in the north identified they were more likely to attend every 2- 3 months and 29.7% identified they attend annually. This area also had the highest likelihood of never attending with 17.9%. For attendance to the theatre a similar pattern as to the cinemas can be identified. Here again the respondents residing in the south of Aberdeen were those most frequently attending. Meanwhile those residing in the north of Aberdeen had the highest percentage for attending only annually (39.3%) and those residing in central Aberdeen were the ones with the highest percentage of respondents never attending at 18.6%.

The second question asked the panellists how they would rate the quality of different cultural activities and venues in the city. The panellists were given five different options.

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Don't know/Not applicable

Figure 6 How would you rate the quality of the following type of cultural activities and venues in the city?



Base= Multiple

The results are shown above in Figure 6. In terms of 'excellent', the theatre had the highest percentage of 20.5% (118 respondents) who stated that they believed the quality of theatres to be excellent. For those rating 'good', the cinema got the highest rating of 55% responding (324 respondents); a close second was historic sites with 48.6% (280 respondents). When analyzing the 'fair' category it becomes evident that the cultural festivals with 26.5% (150 respondents) and live

music events (non-classical / opera) got the highest percentage with 23.7% (134 respondents). As seen in Figure 6, none of the different activities or venues got over 10% for the 'poor' category.

Respondents to the question identified that 20.4% of females (64 respondents) believed the cinemas to be excellent and 60.1% (192 respondents) good, compared to the 12.6% (34 respondents) and 47.8% of males (129 respondents). Males showed a tendency towards the negative with 18.1% believing that the cinemas are only fair compared to the 9.9% of females. However a total of 20% of males stated that they did not know. This percentage relates to the 22% of males never attend the cinema identified from question 3. When looking at quality of theatres the majority of females thought the quality to be good with 52.1% (160 respondents), and 25.4% (78 respondents) thought it to be excellent. As for males 47.5% (126 respondents) thought the quality of theatres to be good and 15.1% (40 respondents) thought it to be excellent. The males had the highest percentage rating the quality as fair at 14.7% (39 respondents). Analysing the responses for dance show / event 20% of males (52 respondents) thought the quality to be fair, with the most popular choice being not knowing 57.3% (149 respondents). The majority of females were aware of dance shows/events and thought the quality to be good with 40.7% (121 respondents).

Disaggregation by age revealed that the 16 – 34 age group had the highest percentage of respondents who thought the quality of the cinema in Aberdeen to be excellent (27.7%), whilst 21.3% thought the quality to be fair. Amongst the 55 – 64 year olds 61.4 thought the quality was good a high percentage (26.3%) of the 65+ age group could not respond, as 29.3% of this group never attend the cinema. The age group of 55 – 64 had the greatest share of respondents who thought the theatre was with 53.7% (72 respondents). The most popular choice of all the different ages was that the quality was good, with 27.4% of 65+ (51 respondents) who thought it to be excellent. The age group with the greatest awareness for dance shows / events was age group 16 – 34 with the lowest don't know percentage of 42.6% (20 respondents). This age group also thought the quality to be fair with 19.1% (9 respondents), and 25.5% (12 respondents) thought the quality to be good.

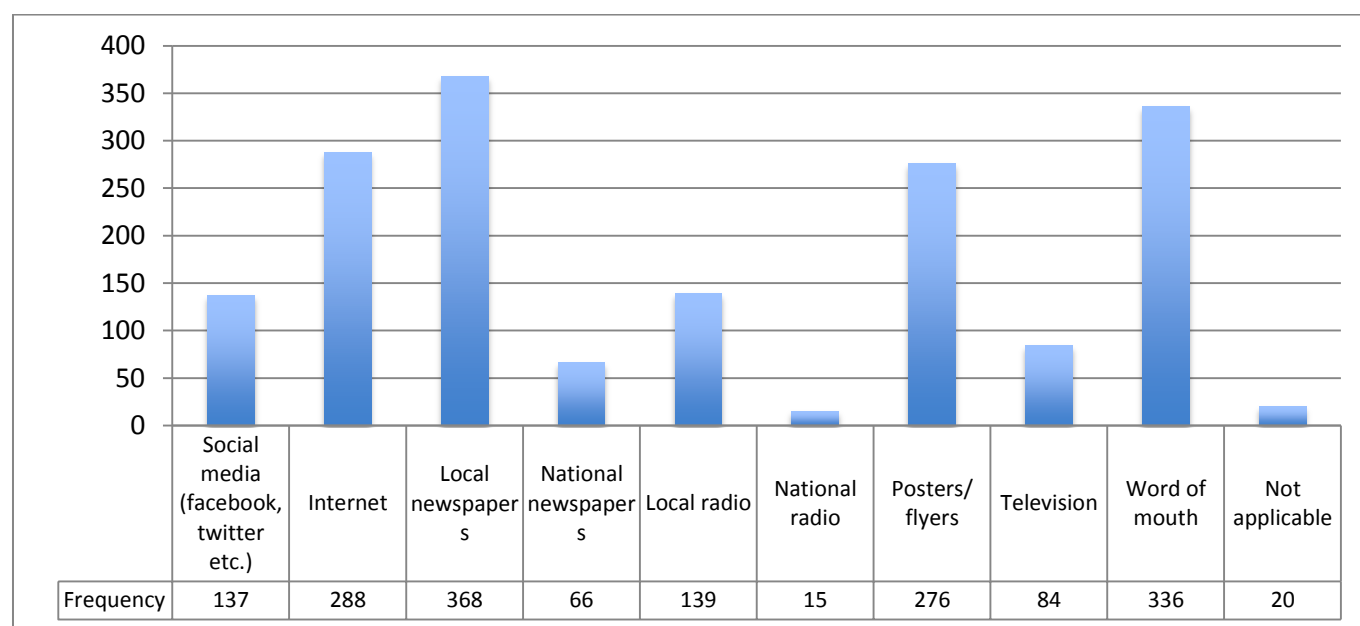
Disaggregation by area showed that 18.7% of respondents living in the south of Aberdeen thought the cinemas to be of excellent quality and 55.6% thought them to be good. 14.7% of respondents residing in central Aberdeen thought them to be fair and 2% thought them to be poor. 16.3% of residents from the North of Aberdeen did not know. Amongst respondents from north of Aberdeen, the most popular choice was that the quality of the theatres was good, 51.5% (84 respondents). However this age group also had the highest percentage of respondents who did not provide an answer, 16.0% (27 respondents). The area, which had the lowest, 'don't know' percentage, was the south of Aberdeen with 9.5% (20 respondents). The residents of the south of Aberdeen also had the

highest percentage of respondents who thought the quality of theatres to be fair with 16.1% (34 respondents). Respondents identified that those living in the south of Aberdeen were most aware of dance shows / events with only 42.1% not answering the question (85 respondents), in comparison to central Aberdeen where 50.8% (99 respondents) had stated that they don't know. Out of the respondents who were aware of the shows and events 32.7% (66 respondents) thought the quality to be good.

Question 3 asked the panellists how they usually find out about cultural activities, given the choice of ten options but having to choose only three. The options were:

1. Social media (Facebook, Twitter etc.)
2. Internet
3. Local newspaper
4. National newspaper
5. Local radio
6. National radio
7. Posters / flyers
8. Television
9. Word of mouth
10. Not applicable

Figure 7 Please tell us how you usually find out about cultural activities.



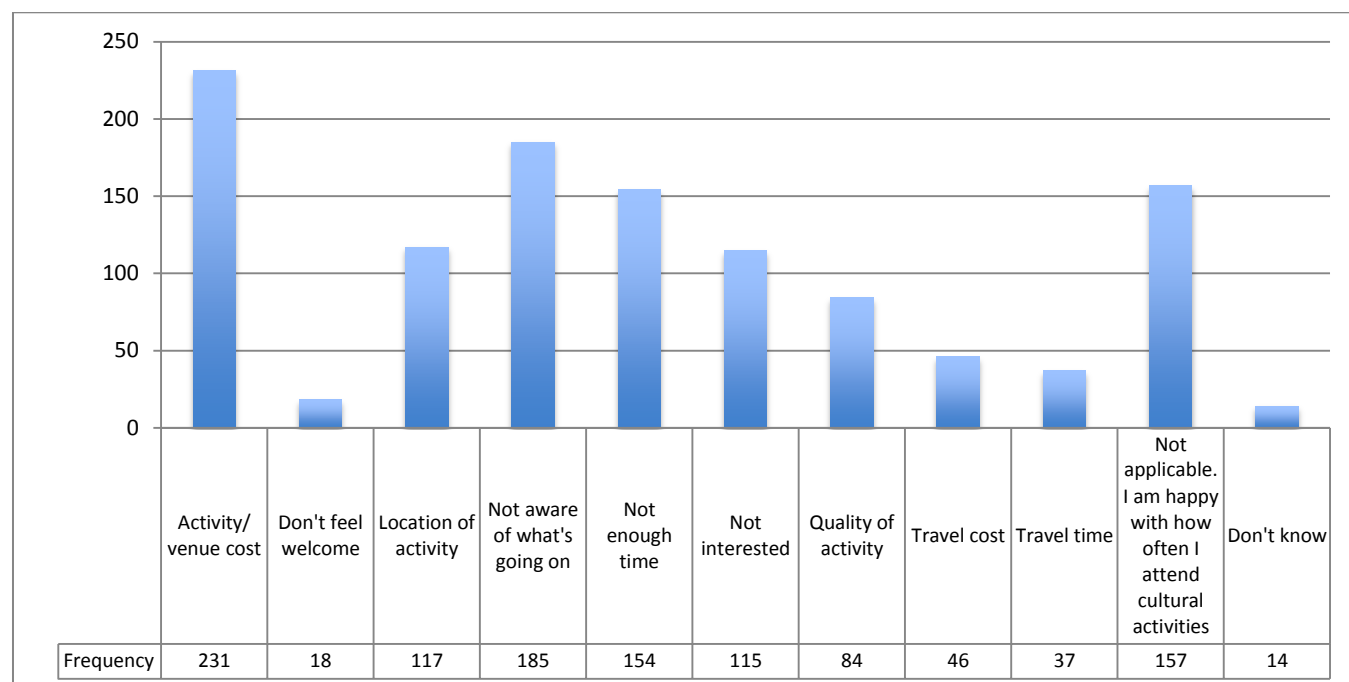
Base= Multiple

The results can be seen in the chart above. Overall the two most popular methods were local newspaper and word of mouth. A slightly larger proportion of the female panellists indicated that they do prefer both of these methods, with 50.7% using local newspapers compared to 49.3% of males and 57.7% using words of mouth and only 42.3% of males. Evidently males were found to prefer national newspapers with 60% compared to 40% of females. Among the different age groups it seems that the 65+ with 42.2% favoured local newspapers whereas word of mouth seems to be favoured by the age group 35 – 54 with 34.2%. Out of the three areas it seemed that the south of Aberdeen preferred to use the local newspaper, 39.7% and word of mouth, 38.7%.

In question 4 the panellists were asked for reasons they might not be able to attend as many cultural activities as they might wish. The panellists were told to choose up to three options.

1. Activity / venue cost
2. Don't feel welcome
3. Location of activity
4. Not aware of what's going on
5. Not enough time
6. Not interested
7. Quality of activity
8. Travel costs
9. Time travel
10. Not applicable. I am happy with how often I attend cultural activities
11. Don't know

Figure 8 Which of the following reasons, if any prevent you from attending as much cultural activities or venues as you would wish?



Base= Multiple

The three most common reasons for not being able to attend, were, activity or venue cost, location of activity and not applicable. When breaking down the responses and looking at the gender responses it becomes evident that females make up 60.4% of the respondents who believe the activity or venue to be too costly. The majority of the respondents who gave the location of the activity as a reason were again females with 58.3%. For not applicable the break down between the genders was very similar with 50.6% females and 49.4% males. Considering the different age groups reveals that the age group who identify most frequently 37% that lack of attendance is related to cost is the 35 – 54 age group. As for location of the activities it is the 65+ age group to have the highest percentage (39.1%) citing this a factor inhibiting attendance. It is also the 65+ age group who are the most satisfied with their level of attendance with 48.7% choosing to say that the question is not applicable to them.

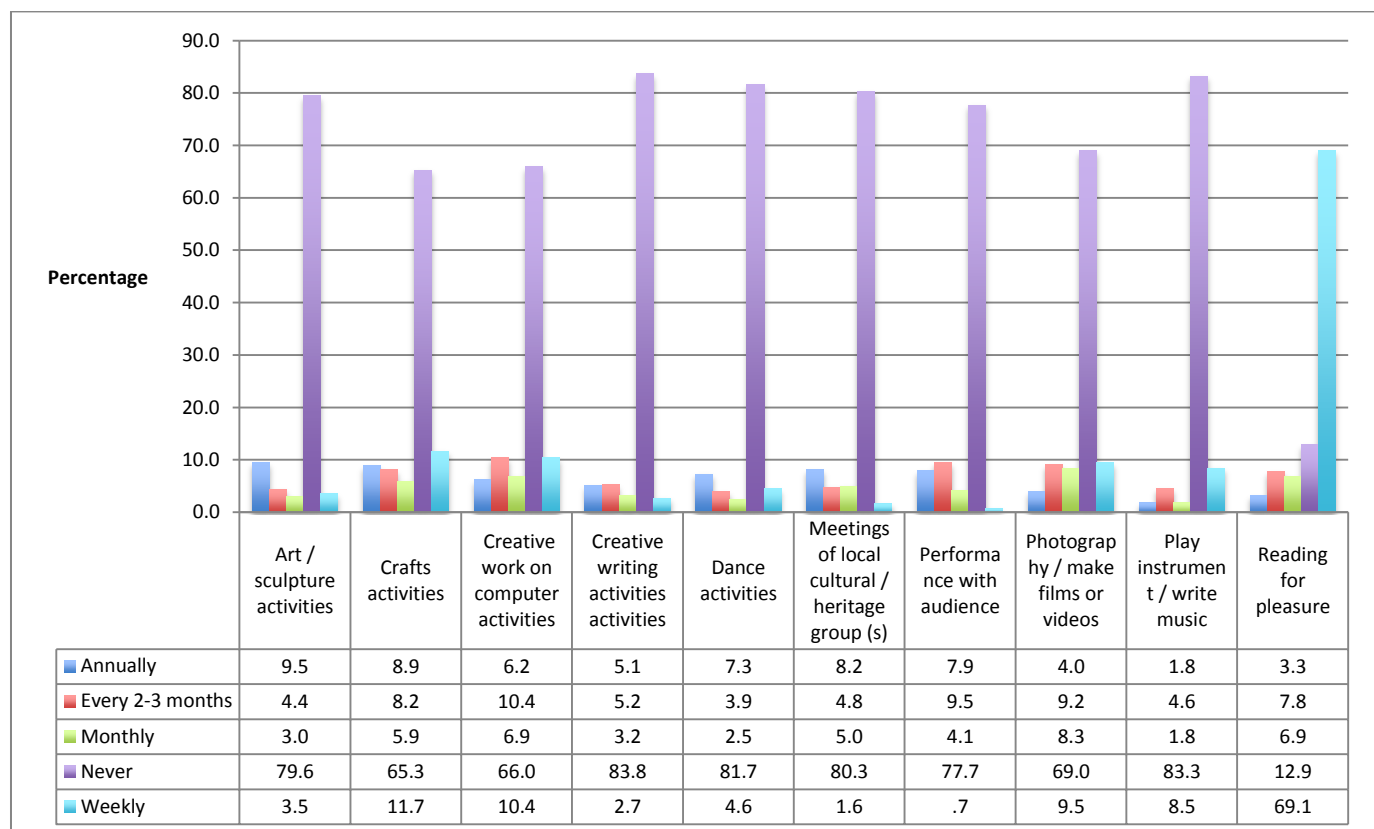
Question five asked on average how often the panellists take part in cultural activities in their own time. The activities were:

1. Art / sculpture
2. Crafts
3. Creative work on computer
4. Creative writing
5. Dance

6. Meeting of local cultural / heritage group(s)
7. Performance with audience
8. Photography / make film or videos
9. Play instrument / write music
10. Read for pleasure

Given the ten activities, the panellists had to rate their frequency of attendance. As seen from the figure 9 the majority of the respondents do not take part in almost any activities except reading for pleasure. When looking more closely at reading for pleasure it becomes evident that the respondents who do read for pleasure does so more frequently with the most obvious one being 69.1% reading on a weekly basis but also those reading every 2 to 3 months at 7.8% and monthly at 6.8%, being higher than annually 3.3%.

Figure 9 On average, how often do you take part in the following type of cultural activities in your own time

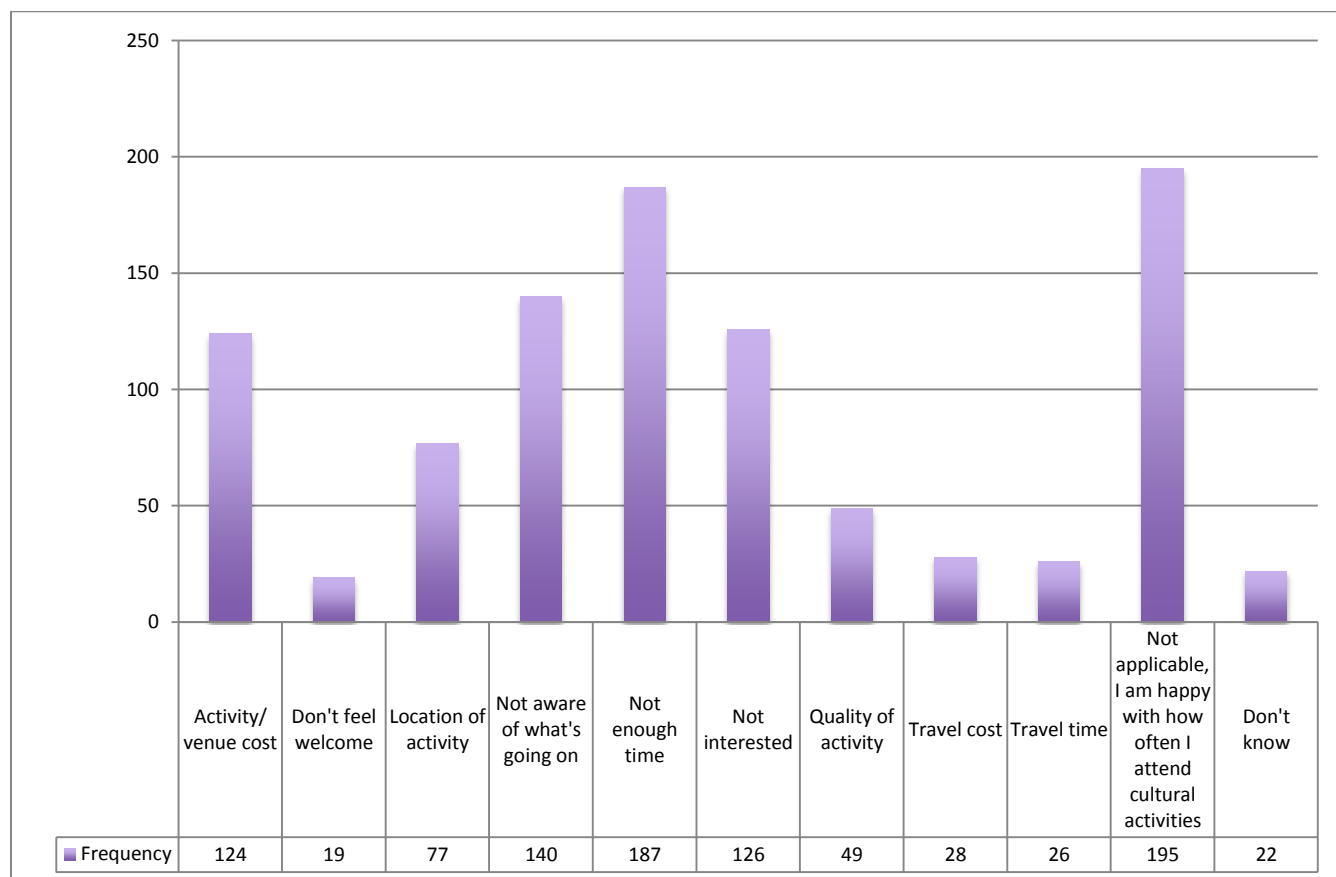


Base= Multiple

Due to the small number of respondents answering this question positively, further analysis is not feasible due to the likelihood of distorted results.

In relation to the previous question the panellists were asked which reasons prevent them from taking part in as much cultural activity as they wish, given the same reasons as in question 4.

Figure 10 Which of the following reasons, if any, prevent you from taking part in as much cultural activity as you would wish



Base= Multiple

As seen from the figure above the three reasons the majority of the respondents choose were, not applicable with 124 respondents, not enough time with 187 respondents and not aware of what's going on, with 140 respondents.

The seventh question the panellists were asked was "How you would like to see opportunities for attending or taking part in cultural activities being developed or enhanced city wide". The responses were ranked in Table 7

Table 7 How would you like to see opportunities for attending or taking part in cultural activities being developed or enhanced citywide

Advertising/ Information / web presence	57
---	----

Not applicable/ no opinion	48
Reduce cost to both venues and tickets	16
Better range of activities and events	15
Better transport options	15
Activities targeted at varied groups	13
Better venues and range of venues available	13
Community projects	8
Extent further out into the communities	6
More city centre based activities	6
Drop in and taster classes	5
Evening and weekend classes	5
Bigger events	4
Parking	3
Hub	2
Care service	1
Exercise programs	1
Linking up events	1
More organised traffic during events	1
Improved council cultural knowledge	1
Total	221

It is evident that the top ranked suggestions is to improve the flow of information to interested individuals through better advertising this includes a better web presence. A number of respondents (48) commented that they had no opinion on seeing cultural activities developed. Cost was identified as the second most important factor. It also appears that linking event with better transport would be useful for some respondents. It is perhaps useful that each service providers consider these comments in terms of their own service provision.

The eighth question was an open question asking how the panellists would like to see opportunities for attending or taking part in cultural activities being developed or enhanced in their local area. The results are ranked in the table below.

Table 8 How would you like to see opportunities for attending or taking part in cultural activities being developed or enhanced in your local area

Not relevant	99
Adverts	30
More varied and better venues. Use the ones already available	9
Better range of activities	9
More locally	8
Local community hubs	7
Transport	6
Activities for varied groups	6
Evening and weekend classes	5
Reduce prices	4
Improve local establishments	4
More active communities	4
Improve opening times	3
More communication via school children	3
Parking	2
Liking up cultural activities	2
Group concession	1
Micro shows and pop up galleries	1
Funding for small cultural projects	1
Total	204

The high number of people stated "not relevant". As seen from the table above, a large number of people again stressed the importance of the activities being more widely advertised through different means such as posters, leaflets and on social media.

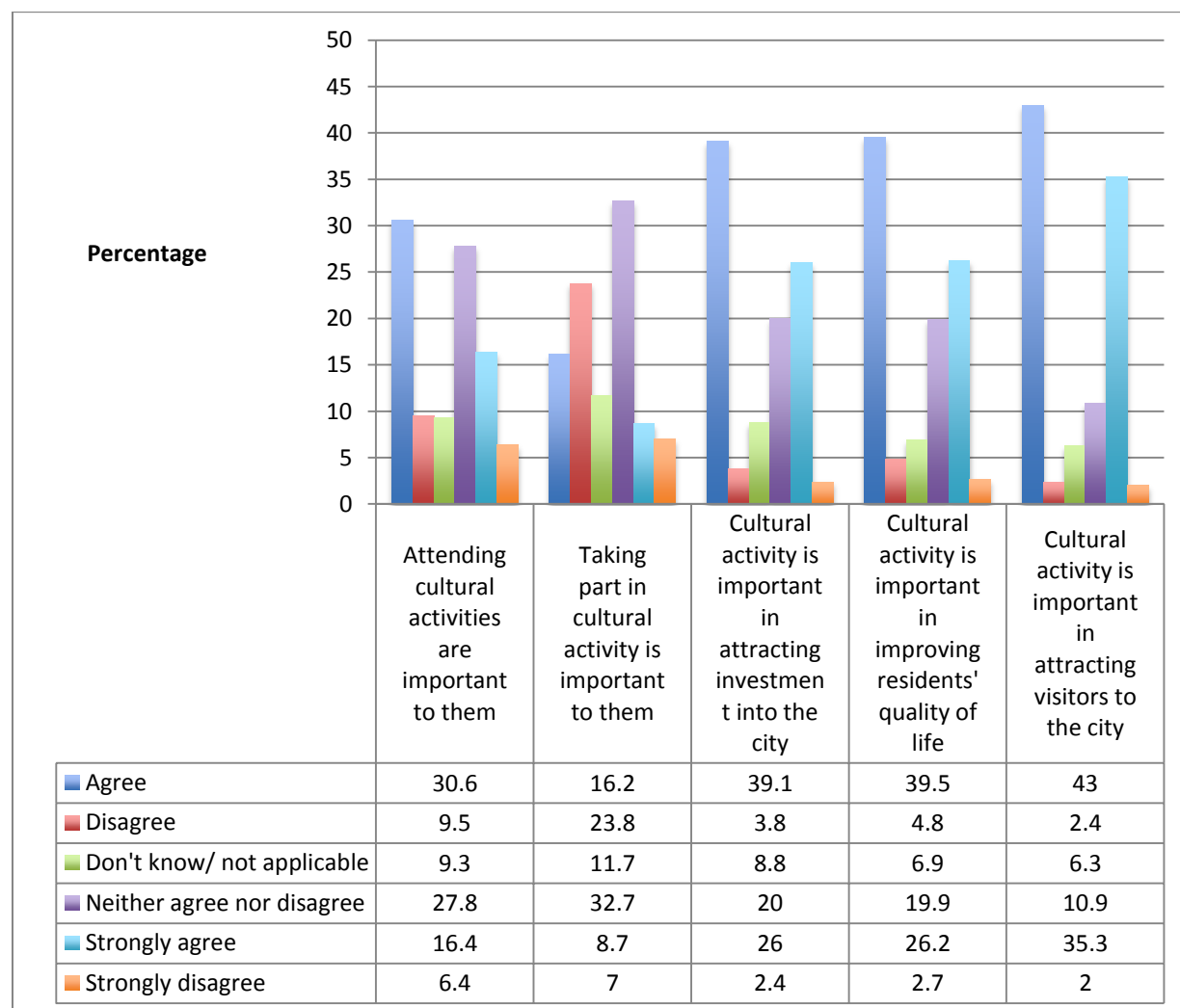
For part 2 of the Aberdeen Cultural Network questions the panellists were asked to what extent they agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. Attending cultural activity is important to me
2. Taking part in cultural activity is important to me
3. Cultural activity is important in attracting investment into the city
4. Cultural activity is important in improving residents' quality of life
5. Cultural activity is important in attracting visitors to the city

The respondents were asked to rate these statements in the following manner.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree or disagree
- Dis agree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know/not applicable

Figure 11 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements on the value of arts to you and the city as a whole?



Base= Multiple

The results can be seen figure 11 above. The results as seen in the table above reveals that the greater share of respondents agree with the statements, strongly agree or neither agree nor

disagree. The statement with the highest agreement rate is 'cultural activity is important in attracting visitors to the city' with 43%. This statement also had the highest percentage for strongly agree with 35.3%. The statement with the highest neither agree nor disagree is 'taking part in cultural activity is important to them' with 32.7%

The statement with the highest level of agreement is “cultural activity is important in attracting visitors to the city”, 43% indicate that they agree. It is also seen as important in attracting investment and in improving the quality of life, 39.1% and 39.5% agree respectively. There is slightly less agreement with the statement when it considers the personal importance of cultural activities, here the level of agreement is 30.6% for this statement. Moreover, when it comes to “taking part” in activities only 16.2% agree the statement is important to them.

For the first statement disaggregation by gender revealed that 36.7%, the majority of women agreed with the statement, while the majority of the men, 27.4% neither agreed nor disagreed. As for the age groups, 16 – 34 strongly agreed, 35 – 54, and 55 – 64 agreed, while 65+ neither agreed nor disagreed. Both the north Aberdeen and central Aberdeen neither agree nor disagree but the south agreed with the statement. For the second statement both genders stated that they neither agree nor disagree. The same goes for most of the different age groups and the different areas. For the third statement the greatest share of both genders agree, a similar pattern for the different age groups as the majority of them agree with the statement. The only outlier is the 16 – 34 age group; of whom 51.2% strongly agree. As with the previous statement, for the third statement all the different areas agree with the statement. Similarly with the fourth statement both genders state that they agree. Once again all age groups agree except age group 16 – 34 who strongly agree. Likewise all areas agree with the statement. The fifth statement reveals the same pattern as the two previous statements, though with the larger majority, 62.8% of 16 – 34 years olds strongly agreeing.

The last question asked “where there are any specific activities; events, venues or initiatives that they feel should be developed or introduced to develop the cultural life of the city”. As seen in the table below the most popular comment related to respondent feeling this was not relevant. As seen in the table below the most popular comments related to respondents feeling this was not relevant. The second most popular choice was to focus more on Aberdeen’s history; however, looking across the various comments the general trend is for there to be more events and festivals in Aberdeen, such as festivals aimed at books, poetry, film, music etc.

Table 9 Are there any specific activities, events, venues or initiatives you feel should be developed or introduced to develop the cultural life of the city

Not relevant	39
More focus on Aberdeen's history	15
Outdoor events	12
Different kinds of festivals	10
More plays	8
Clean up union street and use for cultural activities	7
Bigger events	7
Aberdeen instrumental music service	5
Local establishments need improving	5
Community art groups and events	5
More council involvement	5
A civic square	4
Larger variety	4
More modern focus	4
Activities for school children	4
Better use of local community centres	4
North sea festival	3
More live music	3
More inclusive events	2
Varied program aimed at varied demographics	2
More focus on local artists and art students	2
Contemporary art centre with classes and art galleries accepting amateurs	2
Beach area need to be redeveloped	2
Kennel club obedience and agility shows	2
Adverts	2
Museum of modern artefacts	1
Sheltered square	1
A.I.Y.F better promotion and funding	1
Activities for elderly people with transport provided	1
Ballroom dancing at beach ballroom	1
Reduced prices at cinema and theatre for older citizens	1

Comedy club	1
Reduce prices for hire fees	1
Church more active in community	1
Fountains with water	1
Art venues in Cove and Altens	1
Pop up venues	1
Liking up events	1
Hub	1
Exercise events	1
Use outlying areas	1
Total	174

SERVICE RESPONSE

This is what we are doing

Firstly, we would like to thank the panellists for taking the time to complete the questions relating to arts and cultural activities. The responses are much appreciated.

The results are both interesting and helpful to us as we seek to continue to develop the cultural life of the city. Most encouraging to us was the response that 65.7% of responses either agreed or strongly agreed that cultural activity is important in improving the quality of our lives in Aberdeen and in attracting investment into the city. The view from 78.3% of panellists that culture is important in attracting visitors to the city was also positive.

The feedback on audiences and participation is also really helpful to us. When combining these findings with other research we have undertaken, we are beginning to develop a better understanding of different aspects of engagement in arts and cultural activities across the city. We are encouraged that much of the city's cultural provision is seen as good, recognising that there is scope for us to work towards making this excellent. In regards to promoting opportunities and access to cultural activity, we have also noted that cost and a lack of awareness are the two main barriers and we will look to work on this moving forward.

The feedback from the findings is being used in two different ways; one which will support short-term changes and another to support long-term planning. The report will be presented and discussed at the city's Culture Network which consists of representatives of over fifteen arts, cultural, civic and educational organisations from across the city. The Network partners will consider the findings and seek to implement changes in provision accordingly. An example of this may be that organisations review existing marketing approaches or pricing structure where possible to encourage more audience members or participants.

The Culture Network is also working to develop a renewed plan for the future development of arts and culture. The aim is to develop a plan which will provide direction on the future development of arts and culture which reflects the culture and cultural aspirations of the people of Aberdeen. This feedback will sit alongside other research and methods of community consultation to help inform the city's priorities moving forward.

Gary Cameron

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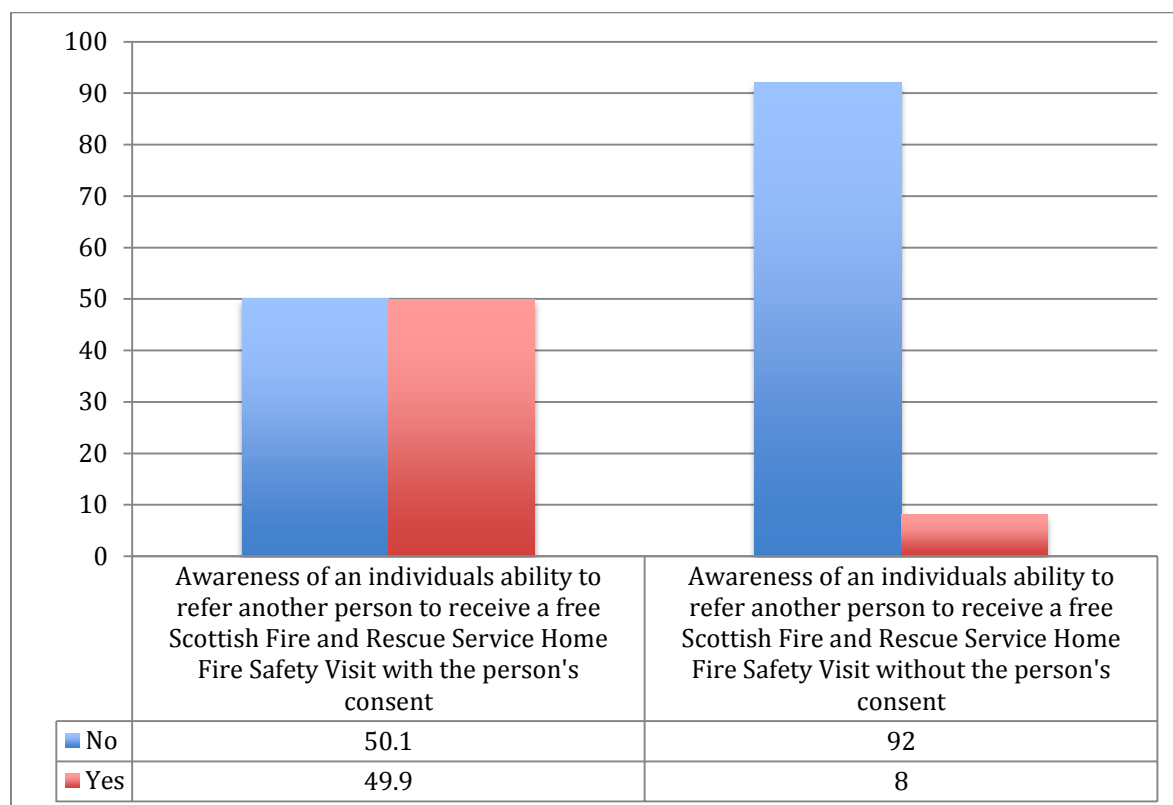
FIRE AND RESCUE SCOTLAND – HOME FIRE SAFETY VISIT

This section of the report relates to questions submitted by the Fire and Rescue service. As the population ages, elderly people who live alone and have limited external contact are considered to be particularly vulnerable to fire related incidents in the home. Following on from the questions in questionnaire 34, Fire and Rescue Scotland wants to gauge the public's understanding of Home Fire Safety Visit (HFSV) referrals for people they think are at risk. (A Home Fire Safety visit is a fire risk assessment of a home, lasting approximately 30 minutes. The smoke alarms within the property are checked, and new ones fitted free of charge if necessary. Trained fire officers will identify any obvious hazards and offer the appropriate advice. A fire escape plan will be discussed with the occupier as well as any lifestyle issues that could add to the risk of the person. Visits can be requested by an individual or sometimes referred by a partner agency. There is no charge for the service.)

The aim is to give advice through media and raise awareness to 3rd sector organisations (they include voluntary and community organisations, social enterprises, mutuals and co-operatives), occupational therapists, mental health nurses, alcohol and drug partners, housing officers, social workers etc. The responses will influence future initiatives and harness our resources to ensure that the public is well informed.

For this section of the questionnaire the panellists were asked if they are aware that they can refer another person to receive a free Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Home Fire Safety Visit. Within the question they were also asked if they knew they could do it with and without the persons consent. The results can be seen in the table below.

Figure 12 Are you aware that you can refer another person to receive a free Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Home Fire Safety Visit?



Base=577

When looking into the knowledge of Home Fire Safety Visit with the persons consent, the respondents identified that 49.9% were aware of this possibility whilst 50.1% were not. Broken down by geographic location the figures reveal slight differences in the level of those aware and those not aware with 52.7% of north (87 respondents), 47.2% of central (93 respondents), and 50.5% of south (106 respondents) residents being aware. Disaggregation by gender revealed 51.5% of males (134 respondents), were not aware, while 51.3% of females (160 respondents), were aware. Indicating slightly higher levels of awareness amongst female respondents. All age groups had a majority of respondents who were aware of this possibility except 65+; in this case awareness dropped and 53.6% (103 respondents), were not aware of this.

Considering respondents' knowledge of Home Fire Safety Visits without the persons consent, the results are considerably different. When looking at the different areas, the majority of the respondents were not aware that they could report without the person's consent. Please see table10.

Table10 Are you aware that you can refer another person to receive a free Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Home Fire Safety Visit?

			Awareness of an individual's ability to refer another person to receive a free Scottish Fire and Rescue Service Home Fire Safety Visit without the person's consent		Total
			No	Yes	
Area	North	Count	131	15	146
		% within Area	89.7%	10.3%	100.0%
		% of Total	25.1%	2.9%	28.0%
	Central	Count	169	17	186
		% within Area	90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
		% of Total	32.4%	3.3%	35.7%
	South	Count	179	10	189
		% within Area	94.7%	5.3%	100.0%
		% of Total	34.4%	1.9%	36.3%
Total		Count	479	42	521
		% within Area	91.9%	8.1%	100.0%
		% of Total	91.9%	8.1%	100.0%

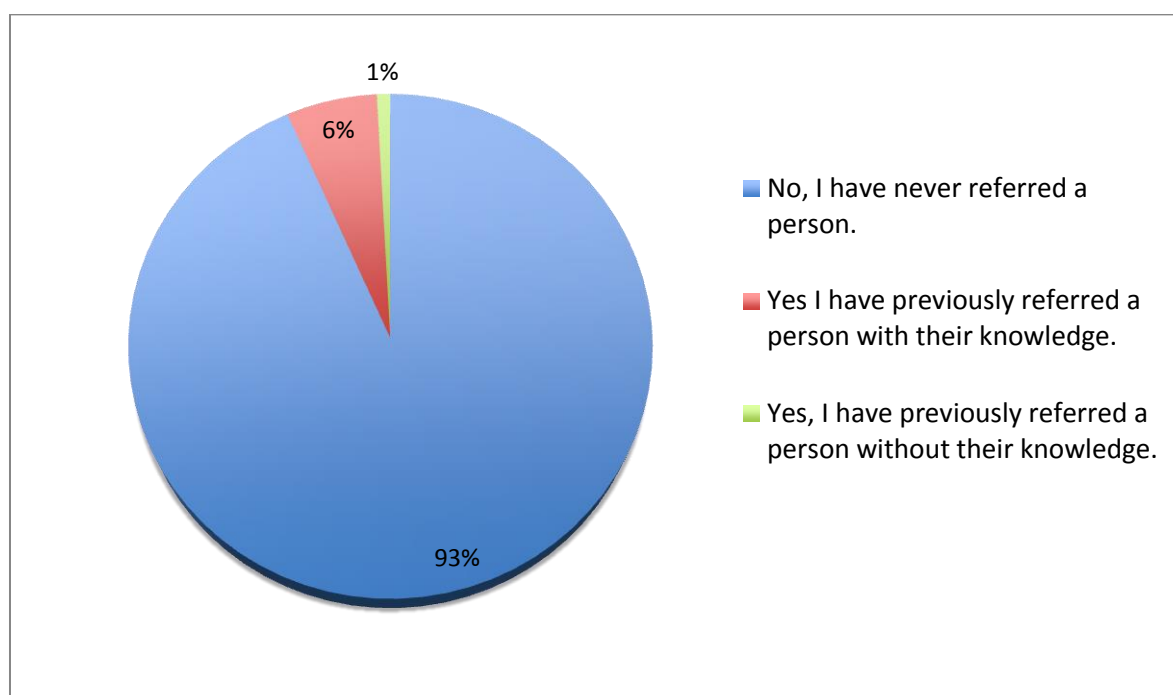
Broken down by geographic location the percentages vary from 89.7%, North to 94.7%, South. Similarly, when disaggregating by gender reveals that both genders were not aware of this, with the percentages, 91.3% for males and 92.5% for females. When looking into the different age groups the group with the highest awareness was 16 – 34, where 11.4% were aware.

The second question asked whether the panellists had ever referred a person to receive a free Home Fire Safety Visit. The respondents were asked to choose one out of the following answers:

- Yes, I have previously referred a person with their knowledge.
- Yes, I have previously referred a person without their knowledge.
- No, I have never referred a person.

As seen from the chart below, the majority of the respondents have never referred a person.

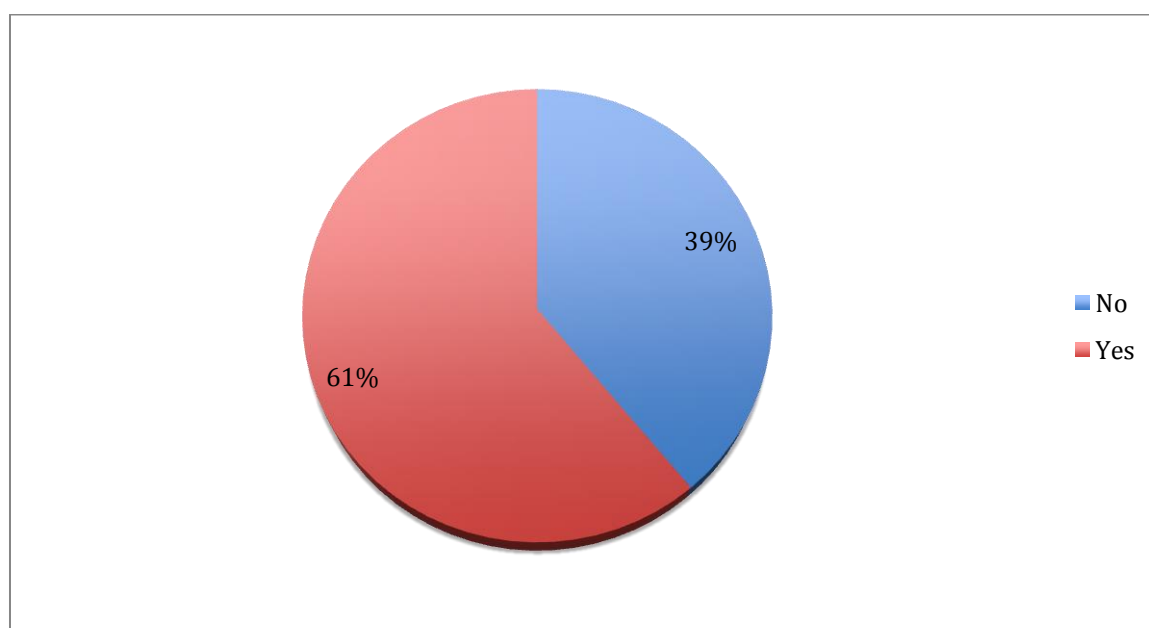
Figure 13 Have you ever referred a person to receive a free Home Fire Safety Visit?



Base=588

In relation to the previous question, the respondents who answered yes, 6% of the respondents, were asked if they would consider referring another person to receive a free home fire safety visit.

Figure 14 If you answered with 'yes' in question 2 would you consider referring another person to receive a free home fire safety visit?



Base=126

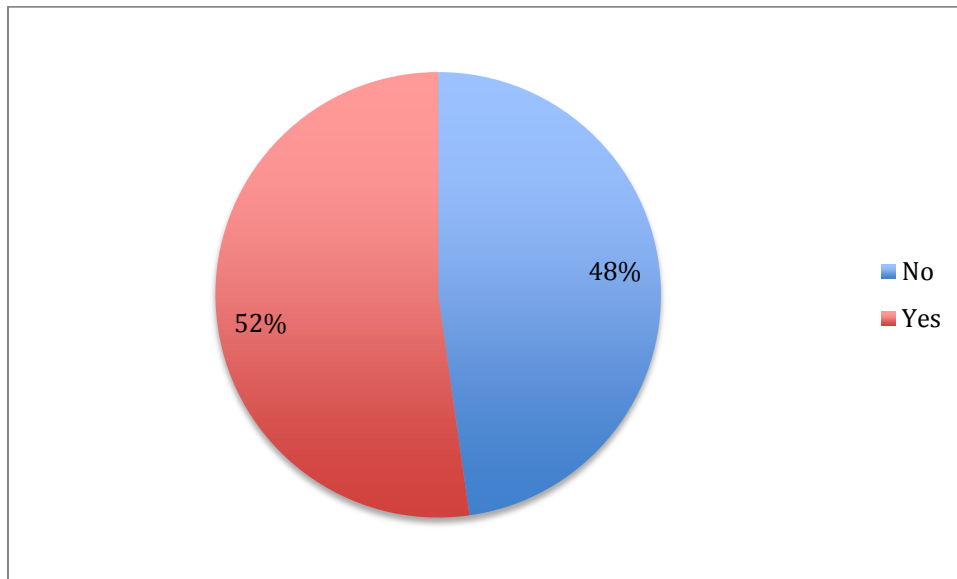
The fourth question asked the respondents who have never referred a person in the previous question, why they answered no. Their answers are ranked in the table below. The most common answer was due to the respondents not knowing anyone who would be vulnerable (64 responses). Awareness was an issue for 59 respondents who commented that they did not know they could make a referral. The third most common comment was concern has never arisen.

Table 11: If you answered with 'no' in question 3, why not?

Do not personally know anyone	64
Did not know I could	59
Concern has never arisen	57
Not relevant	24
Felt like intrusion	17
Looks already safe	8
Tell them to do it themselves	7
Already aware of service	6
Did not feel necessary	6
Never got around to it	4
Did not know I could refer someone	4
Had my own visit	3
Friends and family pointed out hazards	2
Did not know how to go about it	2
Happy with current system	2
Do not think it is a good idea	2
Never discussed fire safety with friends or family	2
Never been asked	2
Resolved issue myself	1
Would only do it with their permission	1
Not within my work remit	1
Tried but neighbour did not want to know	1
Applied but with no result	1
Total	276

The subsequent question asked panellists if they are aware that they can call Scottish Fire and Rescue Service for some general advice and information if they are concerned about a potential vulnerable person. As seen from the chart below, percentage break down shows a clear split in awareness.

Figure 15 Are you aware that you can call Scottish Fire and Rescue Service for some general advice and information if you are concerned about a potentially vulnerable person?

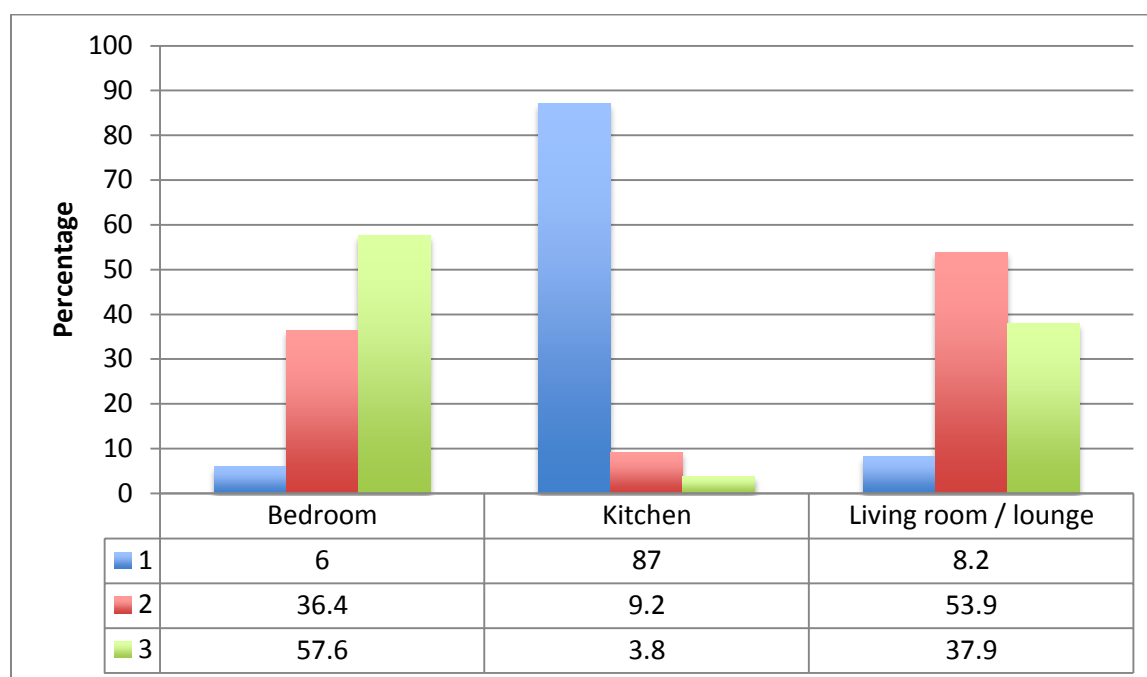


Base=574

Disaggregation by area reveals that 54.6% (89 respondents) from the north of Aberdeen were aware that they could call Scottish Fire and Rescue Service; this is similar to the results in the south of Aberdeen which is 54.3% (113 respondents). The area with the lowest awareness was central Aberdeen with 51.5% (102 respondents). Disaggregation by gender revealed that 54.2% (141 respondents) of male respondents were aware of this, while 50.8% (152 respondents) of female respondents were aware. Disaggregation by age reveals that the age group that were the most aware was age group 55 – 64 with 58.8% (80 respondents). Age group 35 – 54 had the highest percentage of people not being aware of this with 53.5% (106 respondents).

For the sixth question the panellists were asked to indicate using 1, 2 and 3, with 1 being the most frequent and 3 being the least frequent, where they believed the majority of the house fires start from the following list: the bedroom, kitchen and living room/lounge.

Figure 16 Please indicate using 1,2,3 where you believe the majority of house fires start



Base= 579

The results clearly reveal that most people believe the majority of house fires start in the kitchen. This was the first choice of 87% of respondents. The living room was ranked as the second most frequent room in which house fires start by 53.9% of respondents. The bedroom was ranked third by 57.6% of respondents.

Disaggregation by gender revealed that both genders thought the bedroom to be the least likely of the three choices with 51.2% for males and 63% for females. The living room / lounge was ranked as the second most frequent room, with 50.4% of males and 56.8% of females stating this. Finally, the kitchen was thought to be the most likely place by 87.2% of males and 86.7% of females.

Disaggregation by age revealed very similar percentages to the aggregate figures with the bedroom being the least likely to be ranked first or second, the living room ranked second and the kitchen being the most frequently ranked first. However the percentages revealed different thinking from the age group 16 – 34. Here the living room/lounge was ranked to be third most frequent room in which house fires start by 58.1% of this group. The bedroom was ranked as the second most frequent room in which house fires start by 44.2% of this age group. Finally, slightly less people in this age group ranked the kitchen first in this group in comparison to the aggregate figure. For this age group it was ranked first by 76.7% compared to 87% of aggregate respondents.

The seventh question asked for the reason why the respondents answered the way they did in the previous question. As seen in the table below, the two most common replies were human error and the number of electrical and gas hazards within the room.

Table 12 Why did you select this answer in question 6

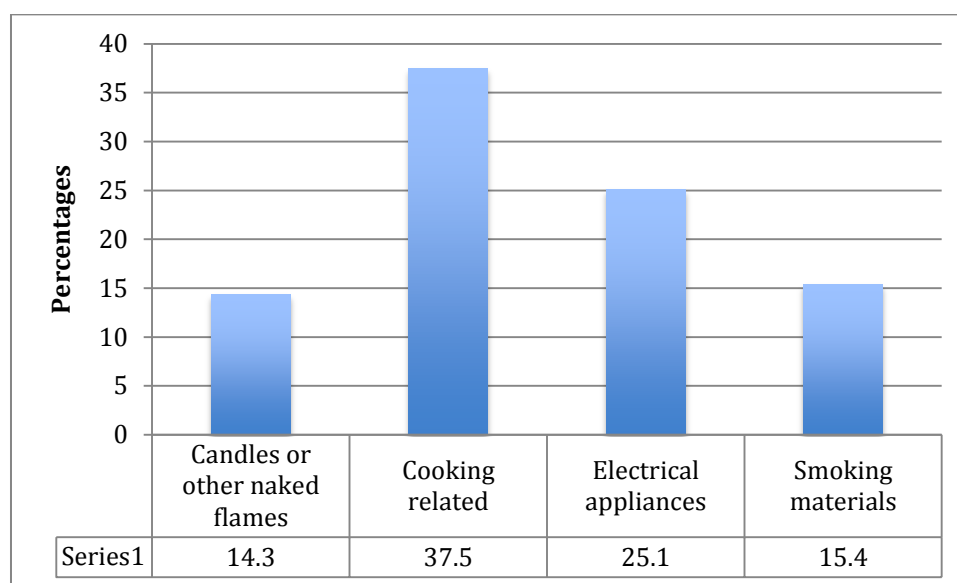
Accidents caused by mistakes done by individuals	124
Number of electrical and gas hazards	107
Used common sense	63
Area with greatest fire risk	49
Not relevant	33
Press	27
Experience	13
Fat	5
Faulty wiring	2
Most time spent in room	2
Fire place	1
Spoke to local fire officer	1
Total	427

In the eighth question the panellists were asked what they think is the most common ignition source for house fires in Aberdeen of out the following options:

- Candles or other naked flames
- Cooking related
- Electrical appliances
- Smoking materials

As seen from the chart below, the respondents revealed that they believed the most common ignition source to be cooking related with 37.5%, and secondly electrical appliances with 25.1%.

Figure 17 What do you think is the most common ignition source for house fires in Aberdeen?



Base=581

Question nine asked why the respondents to question seven answered the way they did. The answers can be seen in the table below. The most popular answers were that electrical appliances are very hazardous and human error.

Table13 Why did you select this answer in question 7

Not relevant	57
Electricity and electrical appliances are very hazardous	47
Human error	40
Press	38
Guess	30
Cooking related	29
Common sense	27
Naked flame	27
Experience	22
Cigarettes	18
All possible hazards	6
Evidence	6
Alcohol	5

Most vulnerability	3
Age of person and appliance	3
Worked in insurance claims	1
Dangerous place	1
Most reported fire	1
Shared accommodation	1
Total	362

SERVICE RESPONSE

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It was interesting to note that half the panel was unaware that Home Fire Safety Visit referrals can be made on behalf of another person, and a large proportion of the panel was not aware that you can make a referral for someone without their consent – if indeed you felt this approach was necessary.

This information will direct us locally with future campaigns to ensure that the public are aware of the assistance that the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service in Aberdeen can provide.

There are many vulnerable people within the community who have never requested a Free Home Fire Safety Visit possibly because they don't want to bother anyone. We want people to know that if you are a relative, neighbour or friend who knows of a vulnerable person you can contact Scottish Fire & Rescue Service with or without their consent and they will receive a Free Home Fire Visit.

If you would like to receive a visit, or would like to request a visit for someone else, please contact:

Gordon Riddel

Station Manager

Scottish Fire and Rescue Service

Email: gordon.riddel@firescotland.gov.uk

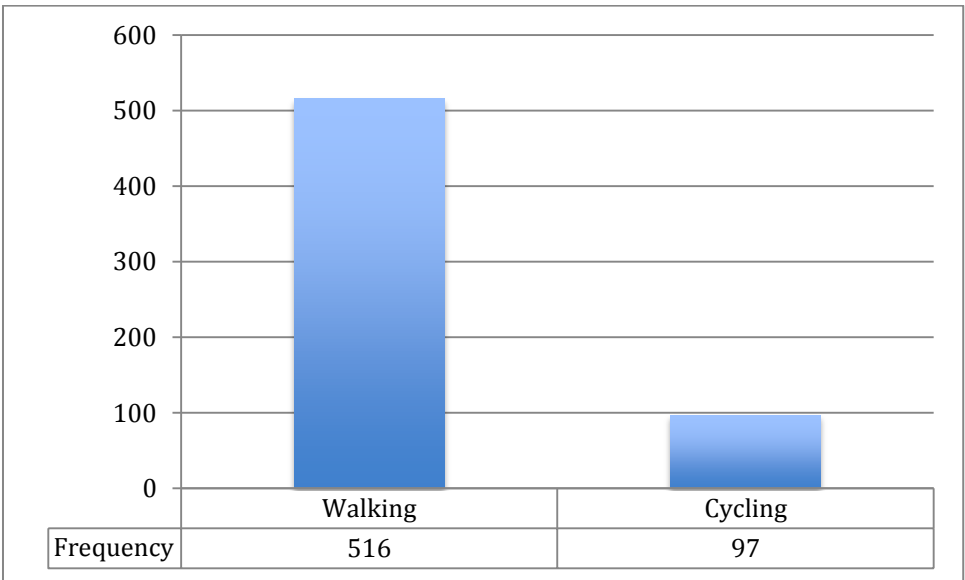
Phone: 01224 788761

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Aberdeen City Public Health Team sought the views of respondents on walking and cycling opportunities in Aberdeen. The responses will help inform future priorities, including how we can support people to remain active and healthy.

The first question asked the panellists if they currently walk or cycle in Aberdeen city. As seen from Figure18 below, walking was significantly more popular in comparison to cycling, with 516 respondents stating they walk and only 97 respondents stated they cycle. Analysis revealed that the areas with the most respondents walking were those living in central and south Aberdeen with 36.9% (189 respondents) and 36.3% (186 respondents) respectively. The same two areas were the most likely to identify cycling, with 39.6% (38 respondents) and 38.5% (37 respondents) respectively. Looking into both genders it was found that 54.3% (278 respondents) of females identified that they walk while male respondents equated to 63.5% (61 respondents) who preferred to cycle. When looking at the different ages, the group stating in greatest proportion that they walk and cycle the most were the 35 – 54 year olds who made up 35.5% (182 respondents) of walkers and 41.7% of cyclists (40 respondents).

Figure 18 Do you currently walk or cycle in Aberdeen City?

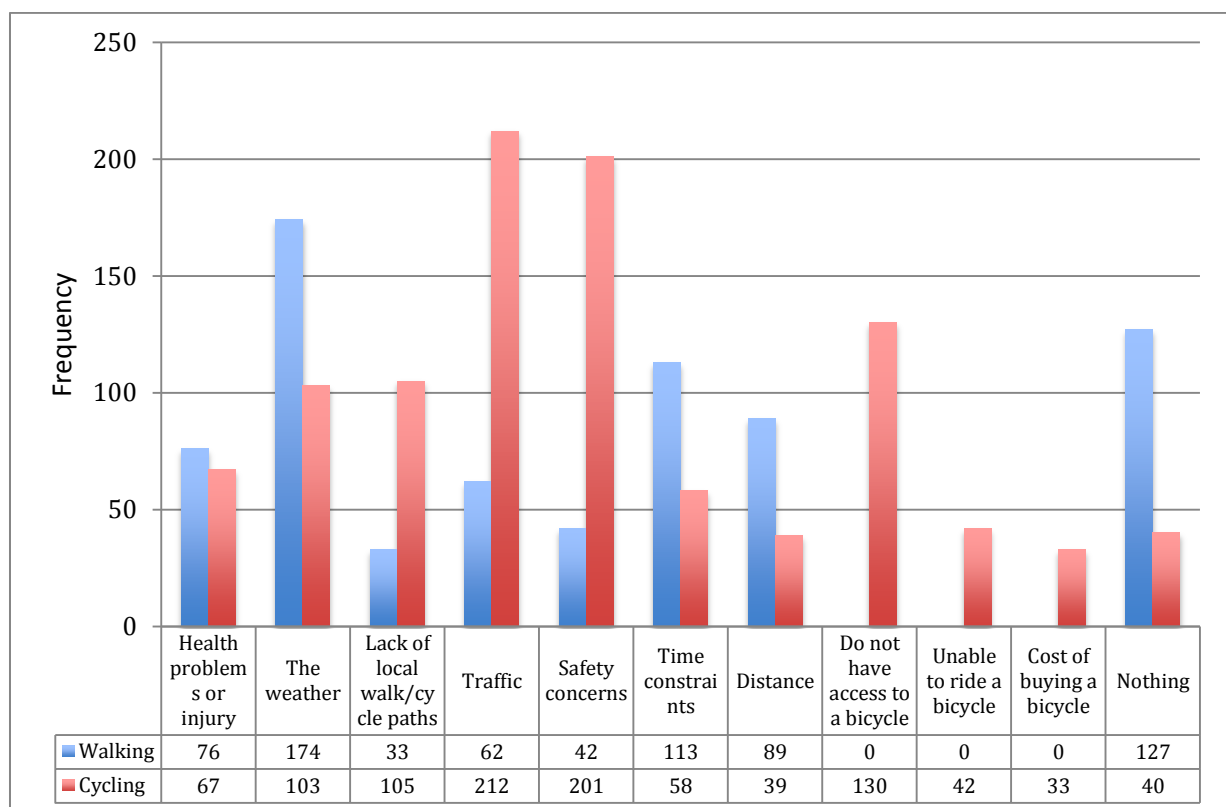


Base= 613

Question 2 asked the panellists which of the following, if any, prevent them from walking or cycling in Aberdeen City. The panellists were asked to choose all the options that applied from this list:

- Health problems or injury
- The weather
- Lack of local walk and cycle paths
- Traffic
- Safety concerns
- Time constraints
- Distance
- Do not have access to a bicycle
- Unable to ride a bicycle
- Cost of buying a bicycle
- Nothing

Figure 19 Which of the following, if any, prevent you from walking and cycling in Aberdeen City?



Base= Multiple

Figure 19 shows the distribution of factors, which prevent walking and cycling. The weather is identified as the most frequently cited factor prevents walking. Time constraints also prevented

walking in the experience of 113 respondents. The provision of walking paths was the least selected being an issue for only 33 respondents.

Analysing the reasons, which prevent cycling, reveals a variety of factors limiting cycling. The primary issue for 130 respondents was that they do not have a bike whilst 42 respondents identified that they cannot cycle. Beyond fundamental issues, more than 200 respondents selected both traffic and safety. Interestingly, the lack of cycle paths was much more frequently cited (105 Responses) as an obstacle to cycling than the lack of walking paths was in preventing walking.

The following paragraphs reviews the factors preventing walking and cycling in turn on the basis of the characteristics of the panel.

For health problems or injury it was the respondents who lived in central Aberdeen who were most likely to cite this as a preventing factor. For walking 36.5% of all respondents stating this as a reason were from central Aberdeen. In relation to cycling, 37.9% of all respondents who cited health as a preventing factor came from central Aberdeen. In terms of gender, 60.8% those of identifying health problems as limiting walking were female. Of those people prevented from cycling by bad health, 53% were female. Within the age groups it was the respondents in the 65+ age group of those stating that health issues prevented them from walking, 54.1% and cycling, 45.5%.

The weather was identified as a factor, which prevented walking in 174 responses, and prevented cycling in 103 responses. Considering these responses by area it was the residents in the south of Aberdeen who identified this most often; 43.6% of all responses to this question came from this area. However, when considering cycling there is very little difference between the central area and the south, 36.3% of those identifying this came from central and 35.3% from the south. By gender, females comprise a slightly larger proportion of the total than males for both modes of travel. Of those people prevented from walking and cycling by the weather 61.6% were female in the case of walking and 54.9% in the case of cycling. For this issue it was the age group 35 – 54 who thought the weather was a factor in the greatest proportion: 37.8% when walking and 50% when cycling.

The problem of a lack of local walking and cycle paths was identified in greatest proportion by those respondents in central and south Aberdeen with 40.6% and 43.6% for walking and 48.5% and 34.0% for cycling for both areas respectively. As for disaggregation by gender it was the males who found that this was the larger obstacle with 59.4% of those selecting walking and 51.5% of those selecting cycling being male. As for the age groups it was the 35 – 54 year olds who identified this as a

preventing factor more than the other age groups with 43.8% and 57.3% for walking and cycling respectively.

Traffic as a prevention towards walking was the highest for the south of Aberdeen with 39.3%, while for cycling it was central Aberdeen who identified it prevented the most (39.3%). The difference by gender for walking is not statistically significant. As for cycling, slightly more females (54.5%) see traffic as a hindrance than males (45.5%). As for the different age groups, it was the 65+ year olds who stated in greatest proportion (50.8%) that traffic prevented them from walking, though 35 – 54 year olds were the group who state in greatest proportion that this prevents them from for cycling

Safety was a significant issue in terms of preventing cycling. Central Aberdeen was the area of residence where there was the largest proportion (39%) of those saying they were prevented from cycling by safety concerns. The concern for safety when cycling was the biggest for females with 59.5% of the total response to this option. Analysis by age reveals 51.5% of those with safety concern over cycling are in the 35 – 54 age group.

Out of all the respondents, 130 respondents did not have access to a bicycle and could thus not respond to the questions regarding cycling, the same goes for the 42 respondents who did not know how to ride a bicycle.

The third question for this section of the questionnaire asked the panellists how often they walk to different places from a choice of the following options:

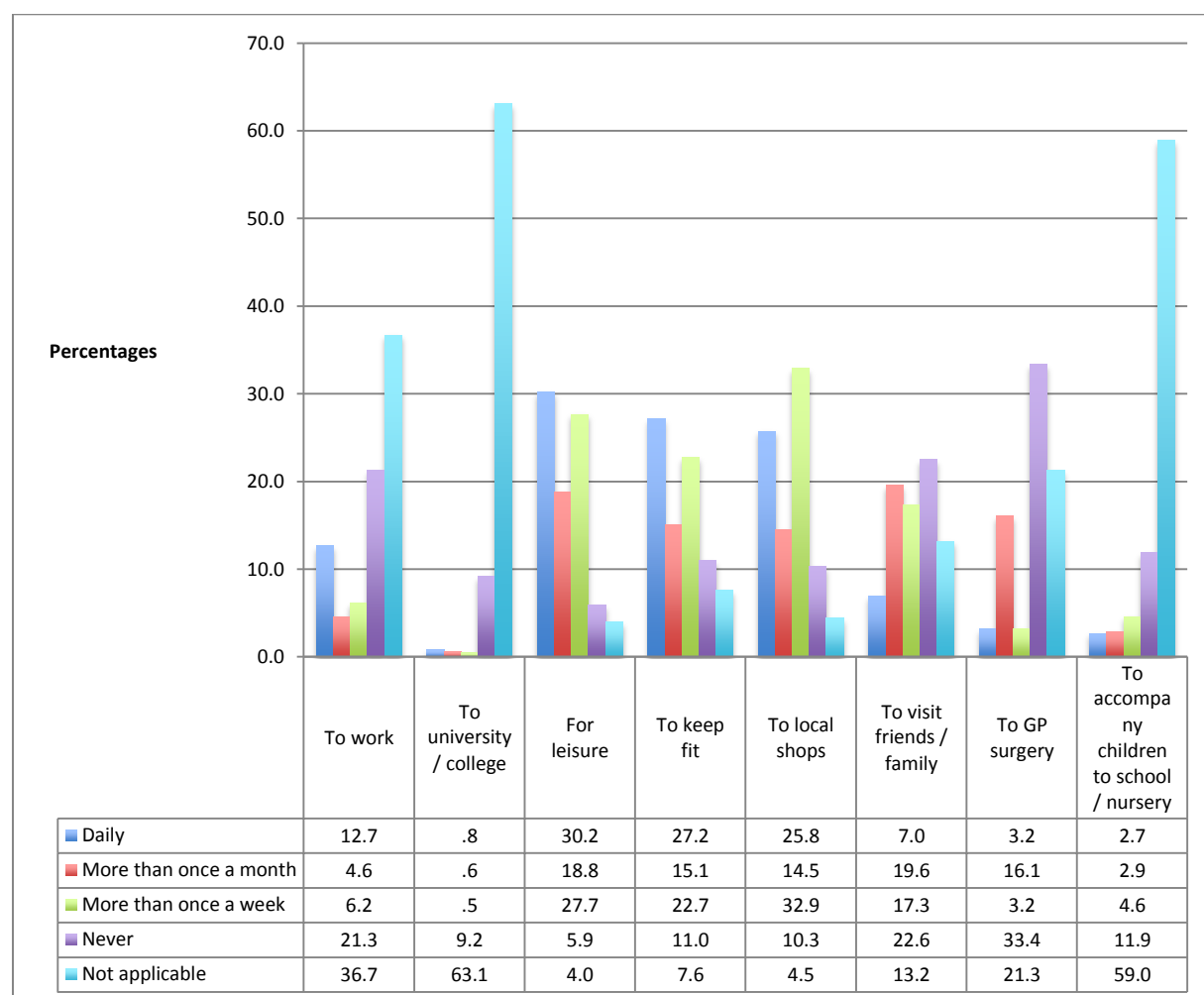
- To work
- To university / college
- For leisure
- To keep fit
- To local shops
- To visit friends / family
- To GP surgery
- To accompany children to school / nursery

The results are shown in the chart below. The three options with the most positive responses are: for leisure, to keep fit and to go to local shops. Walking daily for leisure is the most frequently identified

type of walk: 30.2% of respondents selected this option. The second most popular daily walks are those for keep fit purposes which is undertaken by 27.2%. The least popular types of walk are those to nursery, school and university with 2.7%

The option for leisure, to keep fit and to go to local shops will be analysed in further detail below. Due to the small number of respondents selecting the other options and the resultant likelihood of distorted results, we do not recommend performing further stratified analysis on those options. A dedicated survey of nursery, school and university travel would be needed to gain sufficient data to disaggregate.

Figure 20 How often do you walk?



Base= Multiple

The majority of the respondents in all the areas stated that they walk for leisure on a daily basis, north 31.1% central 34.6% and south 38%. The majority of males (38.1%) walk for leisure on a daily

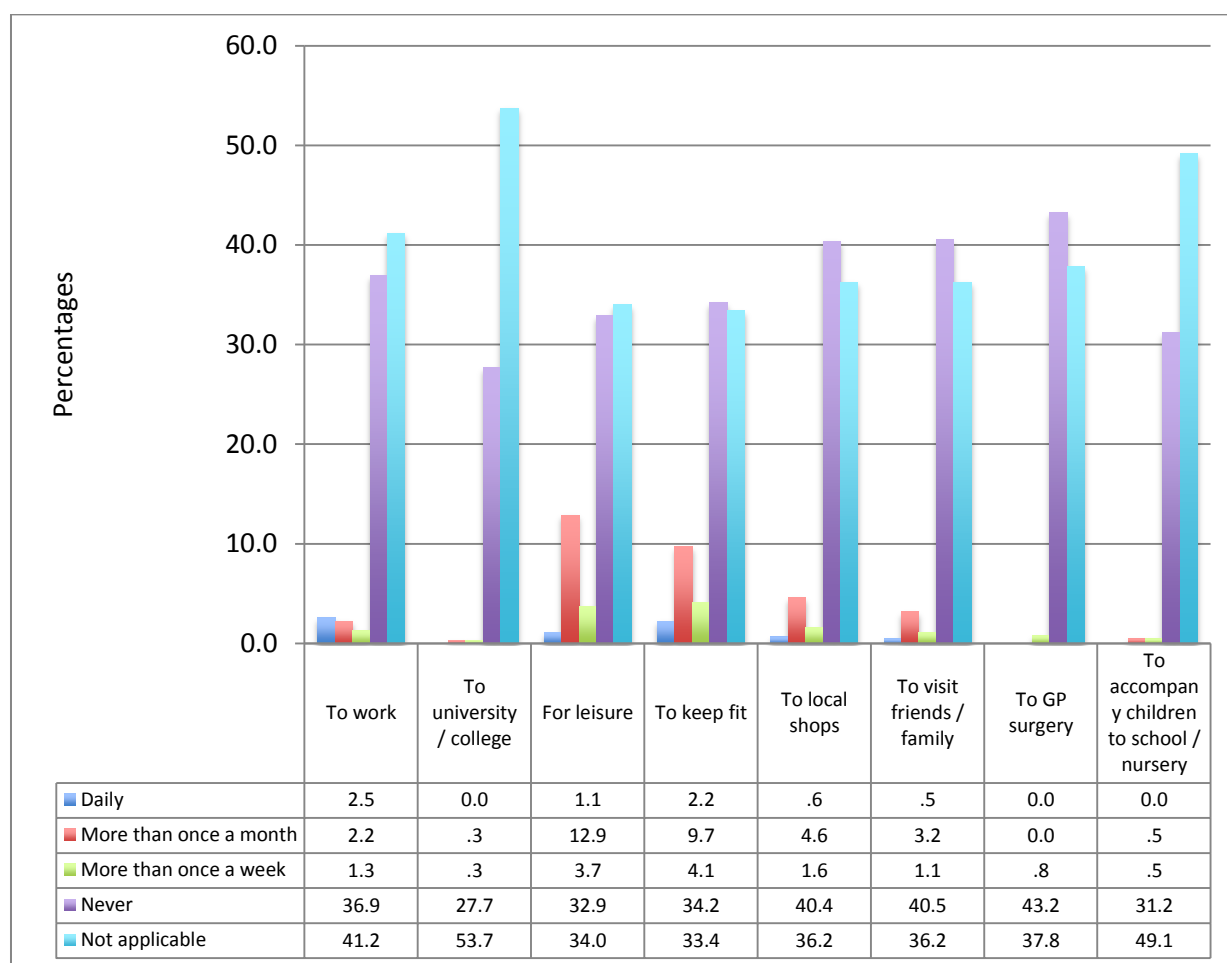
basis while the majority of females (34.6%) walk for leisure more than once a week. Out of the age group 65+ the majority of respondents (44.9%) walk for leisure on a daily basis. Age groups 35 – 54 and 55 – 64 had a majority of 32.6% and 35.9% respectively who walk more than once a week. While the majority of the youngest age group, 16 – 34 stated that they did it for leisure with 38.1%, more than once a month.

All the areas had a majority for walking daily to keep fit with 31.3% for north, 30% for centre and 35.4% for south. The same goes for both genders with 34.3% for males walking on a daily basis to keep fit and 30.7% for females. Both of the older age groups 55 – 64 and 65+ walk on a daily basis to keep fit with 32.5% and 42.4% respectively. The age group 35 – 54 year olds had a majority walking more than once a week at 27.7% and 16 – 34 year olds had a majority for more than once a month with 31.7%.

When looking into walking to local shops, the north and south areas only did this more than once a week, 37.3% and 36.8% respectively, while the majority of the respondents living in central Aberdeen had a majority of 37.6% walking to local shops on a daily basis. For both genders the most common response was more than once a week with 39.4% for males and 35.1% for females. All age groups except 65+ stated that they walk to local shops more than once a week with 24.9% of 16 – 34 year olds, 44.9% of 35 – 54 year olds and 37.8% of 55 – 64 year olds. The age group 65+ had a majority of 41.8% walking to local shops on a daily basis.

The fourth question focused on cycling instead of walking. However due to the low number of people cycling it is not possible to meaningfully disaggregate the data. As can be seen from the chart below most respondents do not cycle. Those who do cycle identify them most commonly cycle more than once a month and for leisure or to keep fit. Figures 20 and 21 stand in sharp contrast to one another, walking is more popular across the options given, across all areas, ages and gender. In contrast, the popularity of cycling is revealed to be limited to an activity for leisure and keep fit. It appears cycling has become less of a way to travel and more of a way to spend time.

Figure 21 How often do you cycle?



Base= Multiple

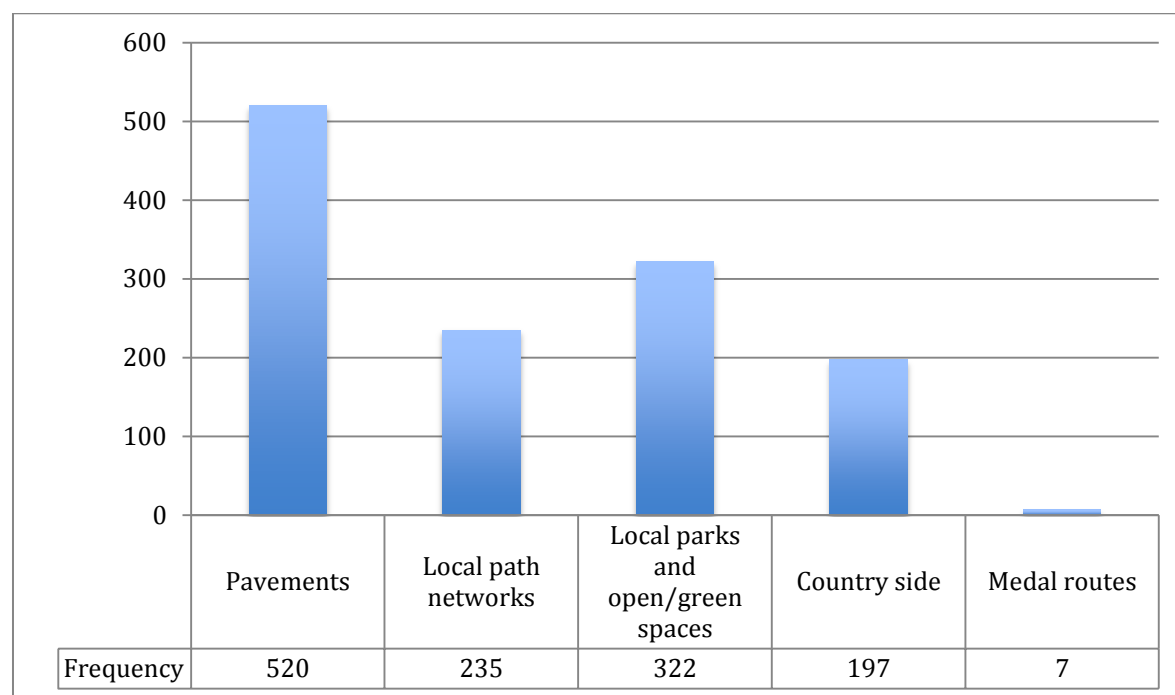
For question 5 the panellists were asked where they walk from the options below:

- Pavements
- Local path networks
- Local parks and open green spaces
- Country side
- Medal routes

As seen Figure 22 below, the most common place to walk was on the pavements and the second most popular choice was in local parks and open green spaces. Disaggregation by area reveals that within the central area, 36% and the southern area, 36.8% preferred pavements. However local parks and open green spaces were more favoured by the residents of the south of Aberdeen with 38.1% selecting this option. Disaggregation by gender revealed a split between males and females not too dissimilar from the gender balance of the sample. Disaggregation by age reveals that 35 – 53 year

olds preferred walking on the pavement with the greatest proportion (36.6%) choosing this option. The highest proportion (38.7%) of the age group 65+ chose local parks and open green spaces for their walking.

Figure 22 Where do you walk most often?



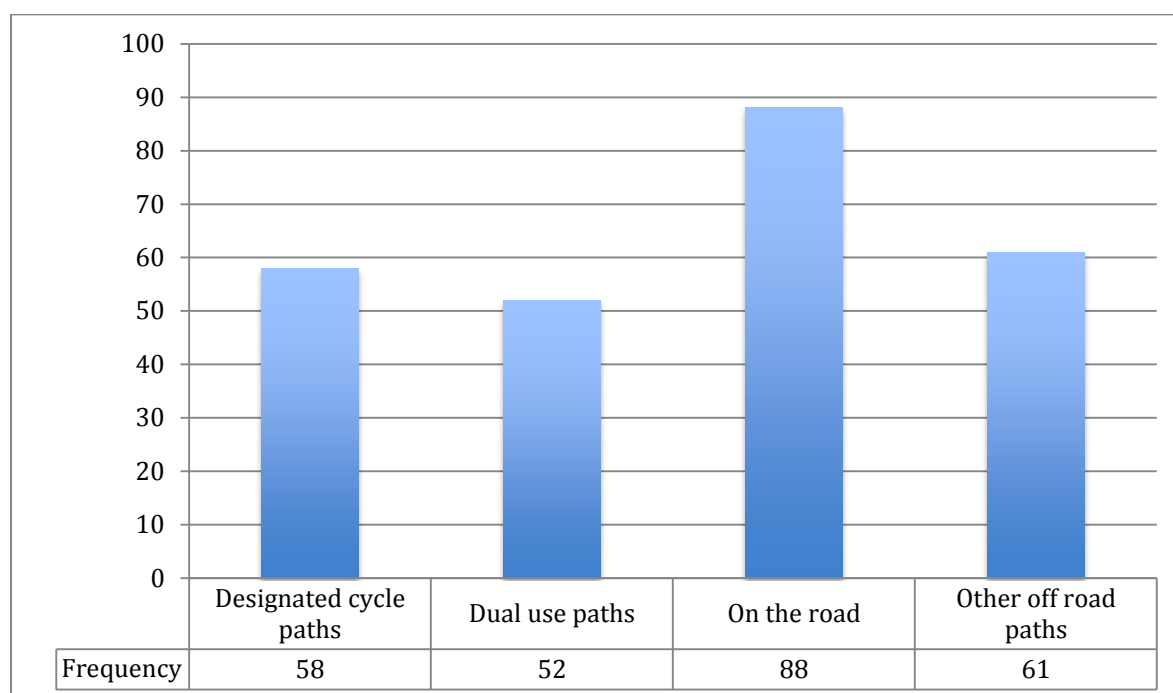
Base= Multiple

For question six the respondents were asked where they cycle the most often, being able to choose out of the following:

- Designated cycle paths
- Dual use paths
- On the road
- Other off road paths

Once again, due to the small number of respondents cycling and the resultant likelihood of distorted results, we do not recommend performing further stratified analysis on those options. However, on an aggregate basis, figure 23 reveals the road was identified as the most frequent place to cycle by 88 respondents. The second most common choice was other off road paths with 61 respondents, followed closely by designated cycle paths with 58 respondents and dual use paths being the least popular with 52 respondents.

Figure 23 Where do you cycle the most often?



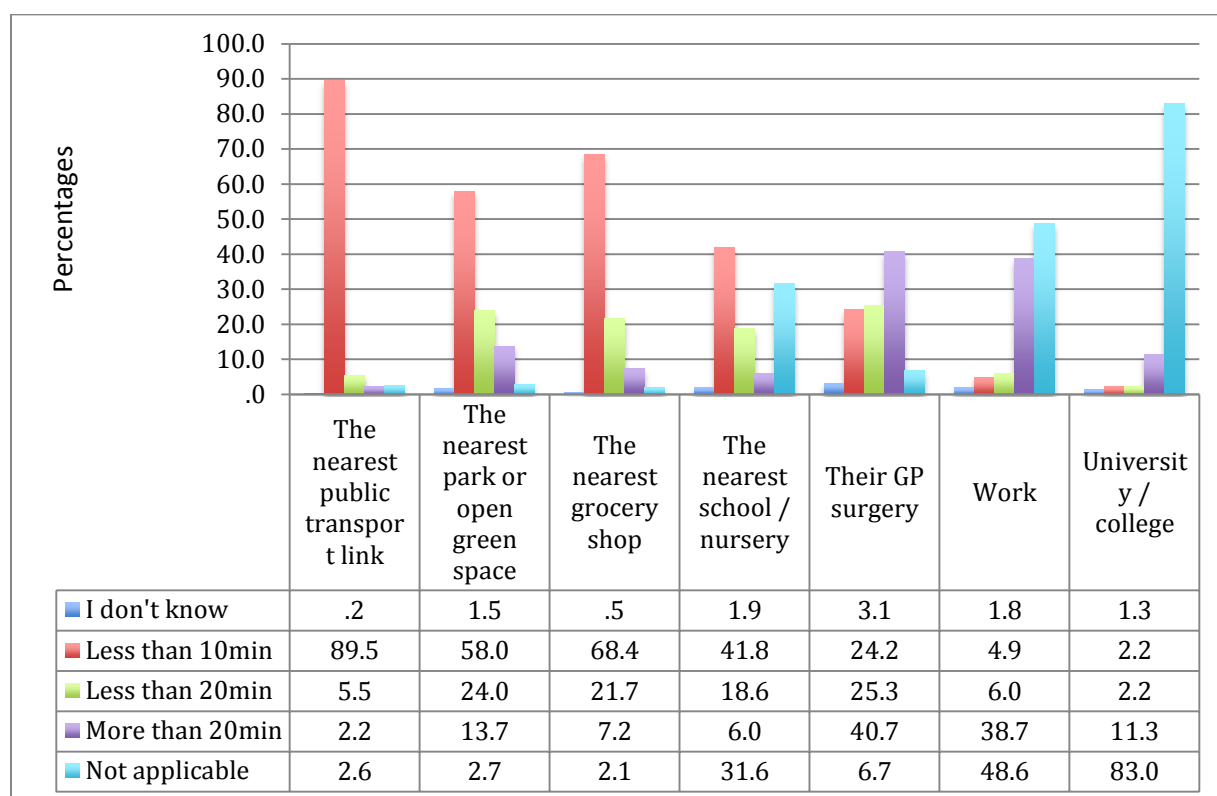
Base= Multiple

The seventh question asked the panellists roughly how long it would take them to walk from home to each of the following:

- The nearest public transport link
- The nearest park or open green space
- The nearest grocery shop
- The nearest school / nursery
- Their GP surgery
- Work
- University / college

The respondents' responses can be seen in the chart below and will be disaggregated according to area. Analysis of this by age and gender is not practical due to there being too many variables affecting the speed at which people walk and thus how long the journey takes.

Figure 24 Roughly how long would it take to walk from home to each of the following?



Base= Multiple

As seen in the chart above, the nearest public transport link, the nearest park or open green space, the nearest grocery shop, and the nearest school / nursery, are less than 10 min away for the greater share of respondents. Whereas the respondents distance to their GP surgery was more than 20 min. As for walking distance to work and university / college, this was not applicable to the larger proportion of the respondents.

Disaggregation by area reveals that for the first option, distance to the nearest public transport link, all three different areas stated that it will take them less than 10 minutes, with central Aberdeen having the highest percentage of 91%. When looking at the nearest park or open green space the results are slightly more varied though the majority of responses live within the less than 10 minutes category, with the residents of north Aberdeen having the majority with 64%. Distance to nearest grocery shops is again less than 10 minutes for all three areas with the majority of 41.1% residing in central Aberdeen. Distance to the respondents GP surgery saw all three areas responding that it took them more than 20 minutes with the lowest percentage belonging to central Aberdeen at 36.2% and the highest being the south of Aberdeen at 45.7%. The majority of respondents do not seem to walk

to work and thus making it not applicable; however for central Aberdeen the majority (39.7%) had more than 20 minutes to work.

The next question focused upon cycling. The results can be seen in the chart below.

Figure 25 Roughly how long would it take you to cycle from home to each of the following?



Base= Multiple

As seen in the chart above, the most common response for all three locations was that either it was not applicable or it was less than 10 minutes away. The place which most of the respondents were the closest to was the nearest grocery store with 46.3% claiming to be less than 10 minutes away. The location with the highest proportion selecting within less than 20 minutes was their work although this was still at a relative low at 12.4% and again with 7.8% for more than 20 minutes. The highest percentage for 'not applicable' was university / college with 83.1%.

Disaggregation by area revealed that for the majority of the respondents (50.3%) living in the north, cycling to the nearest public transport link was identified as not applicable. However for respondents

living in central and south Aberdeen the majority stated that it would take them less than 10 minutes, with 49.7% and 47% respectively. The same pattern applied to distance to the nearest park or open green space, with 49% not being applicable to those living in the north of Aberdeen and less than 10 minutes with 50.3% and 47.2% for those living in central and south Aberdeen respectively. Again the same pattern applied to the nearest grocery shop with 47.9% not being applicable to those living in the north of Aberdeen and less than 10 minutes with 52.6% and 45.5% for those living in central and south Aberdeen respectively. For distance to the nearest school or nursery it was not applicable for all three areas with the highest percentage being in the north of Aberdeen with 62.9%. Looking at how long it would take the respondents to cycle to their GP surgery, it was not applicable for all the different areas with the highest percentage being in the north of Aberdeen. The majority of respondents in all areas also identified cycling to work as not applicable. The only distance being applicable was more than 20 min with 21.6% of residents in the north of Aberdeen and 22% of south Aberdeen residents stating selecting these options. Cycling to university or college has the highest not applicable percentages of 88% for north, 78.1% for central and 83.6% for south Aberdeen.

Question nine addresses which statement best describes the respondents' attitude towards walking out of the following options:

1. Walking makes me feel good
2. Walking is good for the environment
3. Walking is more convenient than other modes of transport
4. Walking good for my health
5. Walking is the only option for me
6. Walking is the quickest form of transport
7. Walking is cost effective

Secondly the respondents had to rate these statements using the following format:

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Not sure/not applicable

The results from the respondents are shown in figure 26. Detailed analysis can be undertaken on those statements with a higher number of respondents that answering.

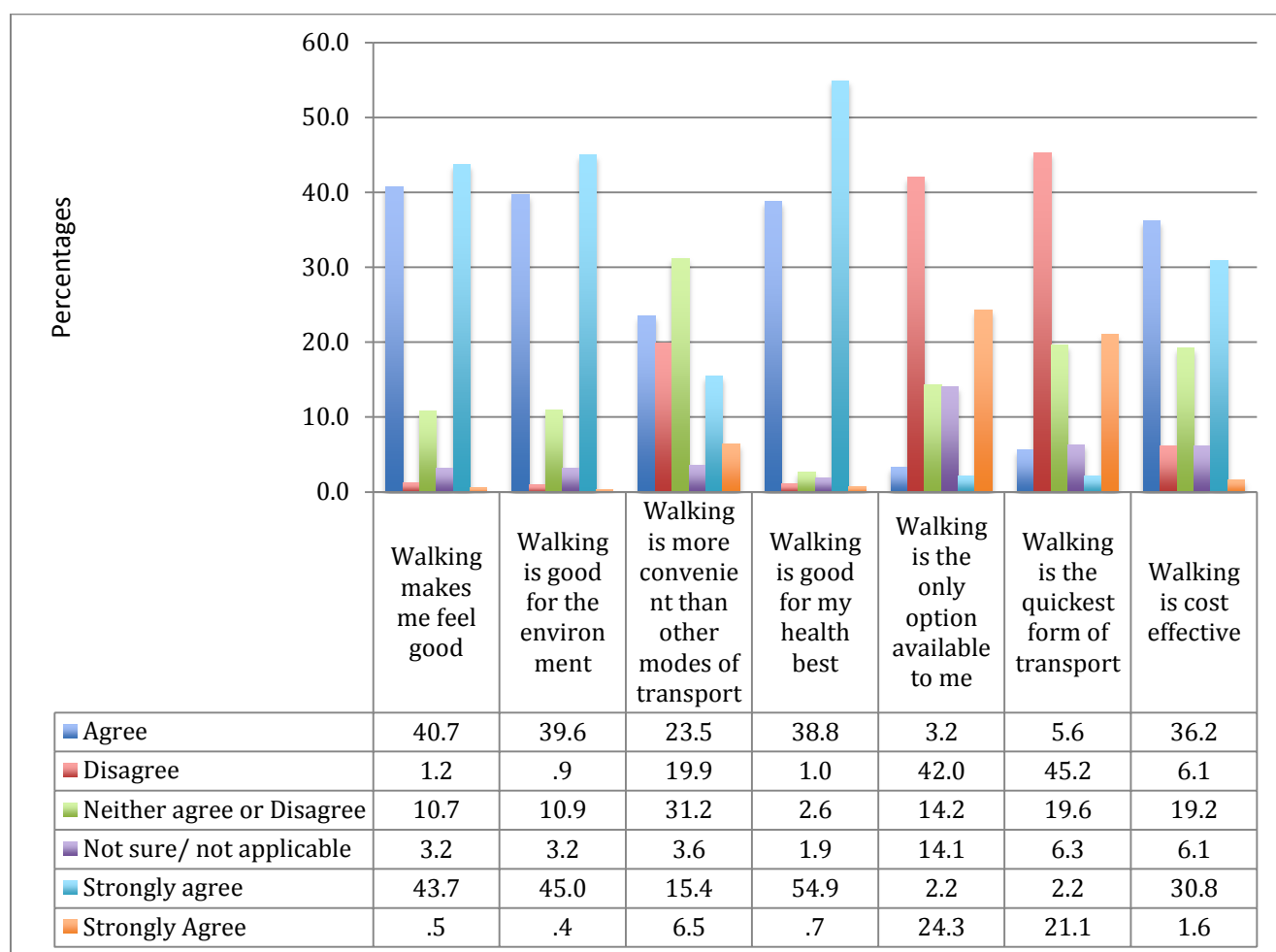
Looking at what responses were more positive, it becomes obvious that 'health reasons', 'environmental reasons', 'cost effective' and 'makes me feel good' were the most agreed upon statements with the greater share of respondents stating that they either strongly agree or agree. As for negative responses to the statements, the options, 'only option available to me' and 'quickest form of transport', display a larger proportion of respondents stating that they disagree. The only statement, which had a majority stating that they neither agreed nor disagreed, was the 'walking is more convenient than other modes of transport'.

'Walking makes me feel good' best describes females' attitude towards walking with 48.7% strongly agreeing. In the 55 – 64 year olds category 46.7% strongly agree with this statement along with 35 – 54 year olds at 44.5%. All the areas also had a majority of responses within the strongly agree category with percentages of 41.8% for north, 45.9% for central and 43.1% for south Aberdeen. As seen from the chart below disagree and strongly disagree were not very prominent answers for this statement.

Disaggregation by age reveals that all age groups disagree with the above option with 44.2% for 35 – 54, 42% for 55 – 64 and 41.3% for 65+, except for 16 – 34 who strongly agree with the statement with 39% selecting this description. All areas disagreed with the statement with majorities ranging from 40.2% - 45.1%.

'Walking is cost effective' best describes both the majority of male and female respondents' views with 35.4% of males agreeing and 36.8% of females agreeing. As for disaggregation by age there were 46.3% of 16 – 34 year olds and 37.1% of 35 – 54 year olds strongly agreeing with this statement while 31.6% of 55 – 64 year olds and 39.6% of 65+ agree with the statement. The repetition of responses 'strongly agree' and 'agree' revealed in the analysis of disaggregation by gender and age was also prominent when analysing the different areas. Central Aberdeen strongly agreed in greatest proportion (37.2%); in the north of Aberdeen most respondents agreed (34.6%) and in the south 39.3% of respondents agreed.

Figure 26 Which of the following best describe your attitude towards walking?



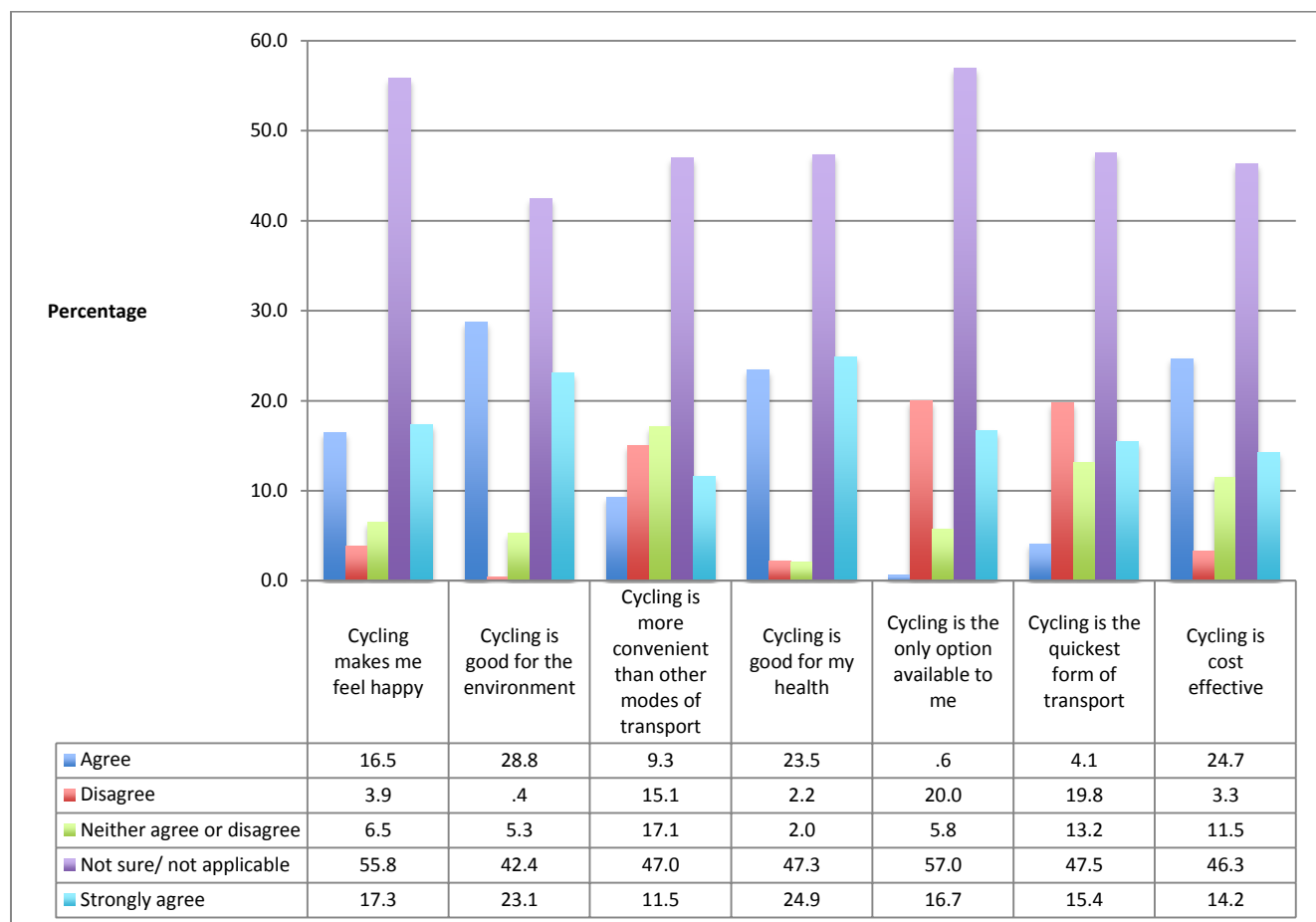
Base=Multiple

The tenth question asked the panellists the same question as above but this time shifting the focus to cycling. Similarly to the previous question, the three most popular responses will be used which, in this case are: cycling makes me feel happy, cycling is good for the environment and finally cycling is good for my health. The responses from the panellists can be seen below. As for all the statements, not applicable is the most popular, most likely due to the number of respondents who do not cycle; this verdict will not be discussed.

Analysing the positive comments, it becomes obvious that 'health reasons', 'environmental reasons', 'cost effective' and 'makes me feel happy' were the most agreed upon statements with the greater share of respondents stating that they either strongly agree or agree. As for the more negative responses to the statements the options, 'only option available to me' and 'quickest form of transport', the larger proportion of respondents stated that they disagree. The only statement, which

had a majority stating that they neither agreed nor disagreed, was the one stating that cycling is 'more convenient than other modes of transport'.

Figure 27 Which of the following best describe your attitude towards cycling?



Base=Multiple

'Cycling makes me feel happy' had a majority of respondents both strongly agree and agree. With the male respondents identifying 20.1% for strongly agree and 19.2% for agree. In relation to females, 14.6% had strongly agree and 13.8% agree. For 16 – 34 year olds the majority of the respondents stated that they strongly agree (32.5%), while 21.9% of 35 – 54 year olds agree. Disaggregation by area reveals that the respondents in north Aberdeen agree with 15.8%, like wise does central Aberdeen with 18.4% and south of Aberdeen strongly agrees with 20.7%.

The majority, 17.1% of respondents, who answered that they prefer to walk in question one neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement. While those who stated that they cycle, strongly agree with the statement, with a 58.5% majority.

Disaggregation by gender reveals that both genders agree that cycling is good for the environment in greatest proportion (30.4% for the males and 27% for females). As for the age groups, all select agree in greatest proportion except 16 – 34 who identify that they strongly agree in 40% of cases. In all areas the greatest proportion of respondents agree that cycling is good for the environment -ranging from 28.6% south to 30.7% north. Disaggregation with the first question revealed that individuals who stated that they walk in Aberdeen, responded agree with a majority of 28.2 % and those who cycle in Aberdeen strongly agreed with 60.9%.

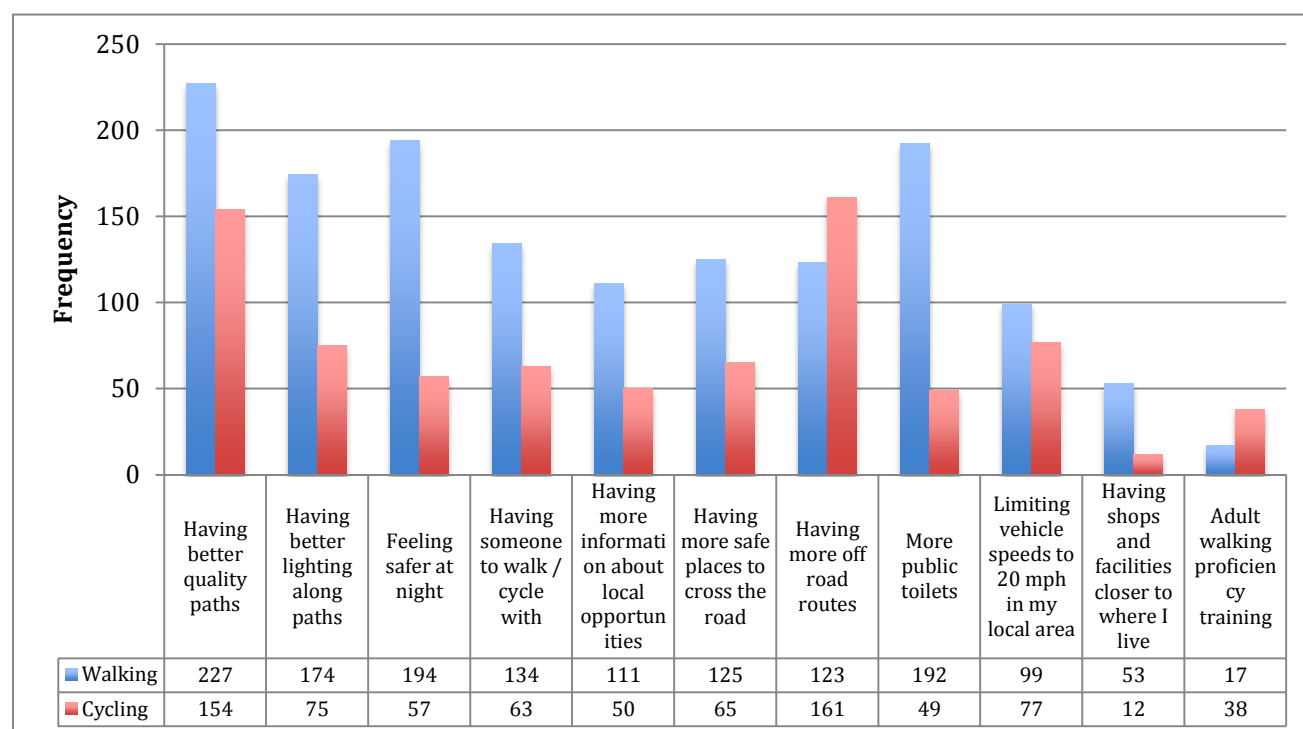
These were the results for the statement cycling is good for my health. Disaggregation by gender reveals that a greater share (27.8%) of males strongly agrees with that cycling is good for their health, while 23% of females agree. All the age groups have a preference towards strongly agree, except 33% of 35 – 54 year olds who agree instead. 22.3% of north of Aberdeen and 25.9% of south of Aberdeen residents both strongly agree with the statement, while central Aberdeen had a 26% response rate for agree. Disaggregation with the first question revealed that 25.8% of those who walk stated that they strongly agree, while 64.9% of those who cycle had a preference for strongly agree.

For the final question the panellists were asked out of the statement provided which would encourage them to walk or cycle more often, being able to choose all those that applied. The panellists could choose out of the following statements:

- Having better quality paths
- Feeling safer at night
- Having better lighting along paths
- Having someone to walk or cycle with
- Having more safe places to cross the road
- More public toilets
- Having shops and facilities closer to where I live
- Having more information about local opportunities
- Having more off road routes
- Limiting vehicle speeds to 20mph in my local area
- Adult walking or cycling proficiency training

The results can be seen in the chart below. What the chart revealed was that the statement which would encourage the respondents to walk more would be having better quality paths, feeling safer at night and more public toilets available. As for cycling what would encourage them would be having more off road routes, and having better quality paths. Having more off road routes was the only response, which the cyclists outnumbered the respondents who preferred walking. The responses with the biggest different in responses between walking and cycling were, having better lighting along paths, feeling safer at night and more public toilets.

Figure 28 Which of the following (if any) would encourage you to walk or cycle more often?



Base= Multiple

As seen in the chart above, the two statements with the highest frequency in both modes of travel were having better quality paths and having better off road routes. These will be analysed in detail below.

Having better quality paths would encourage 53.1% of men to walk more often and 51.3% to cycle more often. The age group that stated that improved road paths would encourage them to walk more was 36.2% of 65+. Though when focusing on cycling it would encourage 50% of the 35 – 54 age group. Central Aberdeen has 36.5% of respondents agreeing with this statement for walking and 44.7% for cycling.

Having more off road routes would encourage males to walk more often with 56.6% and it would encourage 50.9% of females to cycle. Off road routes would encourage 36.9% of 35 – 54 years olds to

walk more often and 49.1% to cycle more often. 36.1% of central Aberdeen residents state that off road routes would encourage them to walk more often. Off road routes would encourage 41.5% of the residents in south of Aberdeen to cycle more often.

SERVICE RESPONSE

This is what we are doing

The Aberdeen City Public Health Team wanted to learn more about the walking and cycling habits of respondents given the positive impact of these behaviours on health and wellbeing. In particular, the team wanted to explore trends, and the barriers and enabling factors to walking and cycling. The results will be shared with key groups who may influence decisions relating to walking and cycling in Aberdeen, including the Aberdeen Health & Social Care Partnership Physical Activity Thematic Group.

In general, trends reported were similar to national studies, with the majority of respondents indicating they participate in walking, while a smaller proportion is cycling.

The highest percentage of people who walk daily report they do so for leisure, and around a quarter of people reported walking as a means of keeping fit. This suggests people are aware of the benefits of walking to their health and wellbeing. Other positive responses associated with walking include that it is good for the environment (39.6% of respondents) and cost effective (36.2% of respondents). The main factor preventing people from walking more often is the weather, followed by time constraints. Over half of the respondents stated better quality paths would encourage them to walk more. Addressing safety concerns, specifically night time safety, was also indicated as a means of encouraging respondents to walk more regularly.

Over four fifths of the respondents had access to a bike which is much higher than expected when the national average is considered (44.0% of those aged over 5 years). It was interesting to note that respondents tended to view cycling as more of a leisure pursuit than a means of travel. 42.0% of the respondents indicated they could cycle to work in less than 20 minutes, but only few respondents currently do. In order to improve cycling routes in Aberdeen, more needs to be done to address perceived barriers such as road safety, traffic, and access to good quality cycle routes.

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THE ABERDEEN CITY ALCOHOL AND DRUGS PARTNERSHIP (ADP)

The Aberdeen City Alcohol and Drugs Partnership (ADP) is a multi agency partnership including Aberdeen City Council, NHS Grampian, Police Scotland, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service and the Third Sector. During 2012, the partnership posed a number of questions to City Voice (issue No. 26) panellists. Answers provided were used to help inform the development of the Aberdeen City Licensing Board Statement of Licensing Policy for the period 2013 – 2016. This policy describes how the Aberdeen City Licensing Board proposes to deliver its work in line with the five national licensing objectives. These objectives are:

- Preventing crime and disorder
- Securing public safety
- Preventing public nuisance
- Protecting and improving public health
- Protecting children from harm

All liquor license applications are reviewed by the Aberdeen City Licensing Board who will make due reference to their Statement of Licensing Policy.

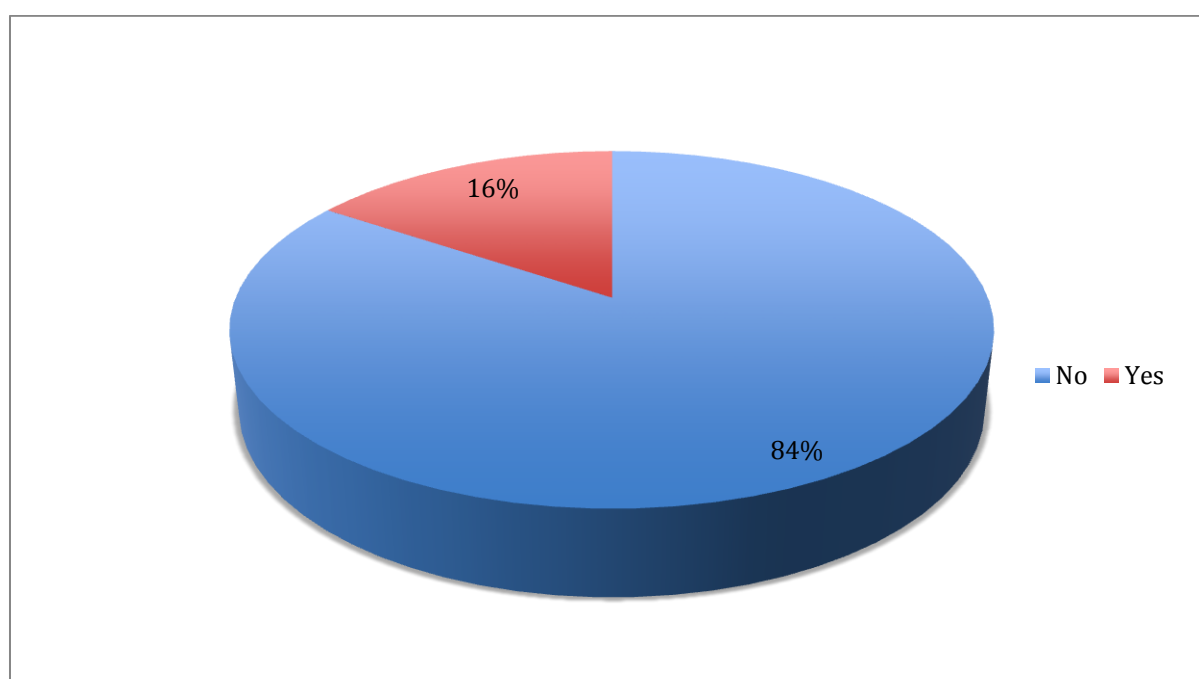
- Following the responses to the City Voice in 2012, the Aberdeen City Licensing Board incorporated a section on overprovision within the policy, which identified the whole city of Aberdeen as having sufficient off sales (alcohol which can be purchased from supermarkets, licensed grocer etc., to drink at home) licensed premises, with the exception of two localities Anguston and Kirkhill.
- The two specific localities of Belmont Street and Langstane Place / Windmill Brae / Bridge Place as having a surplus of on sales (alcohol which can be purchased from a pub, bar, restaurant or night club) licensed premises.

The Aberdeen City Licensing Board Statement of Licensing Policy will be reviewed and a new one produced in 2016. Aberdeen City ADP are therefore keen to revisit some of the questions previously posed within City Voice to find out whether views have changed, and to collect additional data that will help inform local campaign and health promotion work with licensed premises in the city.

The first question for the last section of the questionnaire asked the panellists if they were aware that Aberdeen City Licensing Board produced a Statement of Licensing Policy for the period 2013 –

2016. As can be seen in the chart below, only 16% were aware and 84% were not aware. Disaggregation by gender revealed that males awareness of this statement was 18.2% compared to female respondents (12.7%). The age group with the highest level of awareness was the 16 – 34 group with 17.1% claiming to be aware. The Group with the second highest level of awareness was the 65+ group with 16% responding that they were aware. As for disaggregation by area it was revealed that the city centre was the area with the most residents who were aware of this statement at 16.2%.

Figure 29 Are you aware that Aberdeen City Licensing Board produced a Statement of Licensing Policy for the period 2013 - 2016?



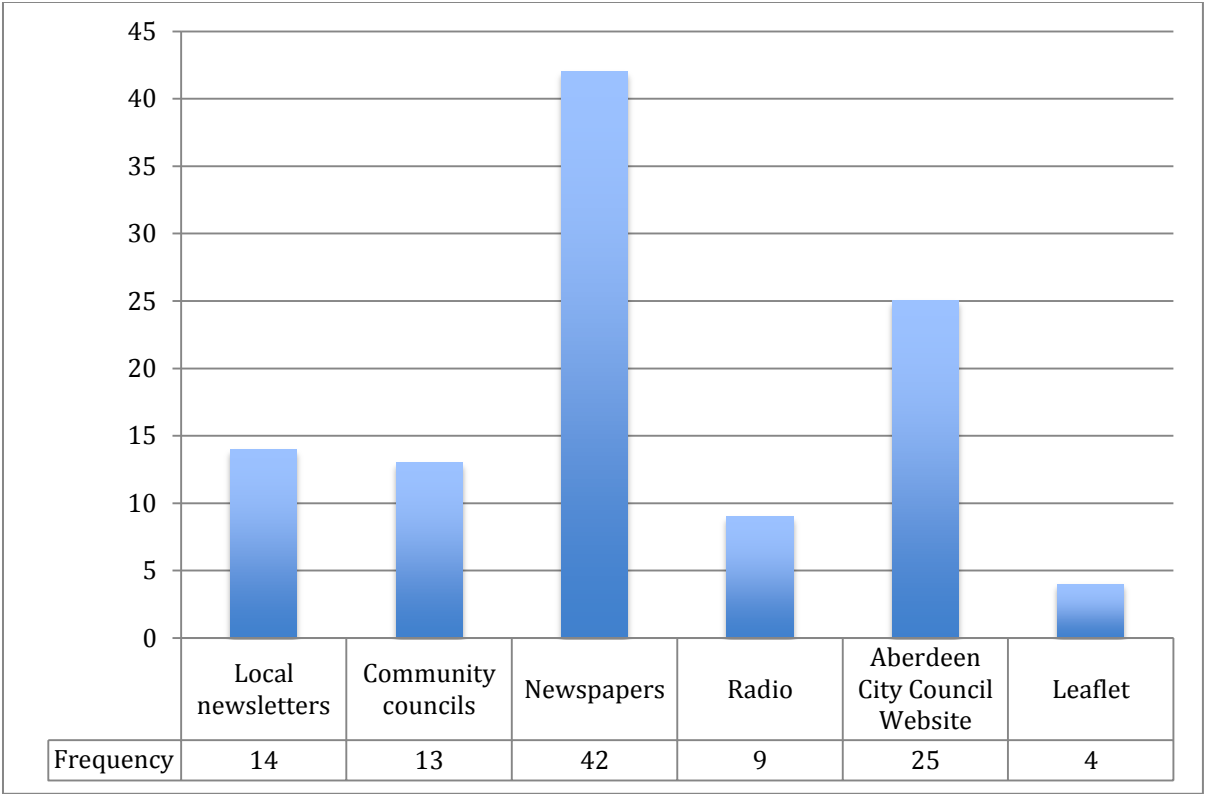
Base=576

The second question asked respondents who were aware of the statement where they got this information, being able to choose out of the following:

- Local newsletter
- Community council
- Newspapers
- Radio
- Aberdeen City Council website
- Leaflet

The responses can be seen in the chart below. Out of the 16% that were aware, the highest number of respondents (42) indicated that they received the information through newspapers. The second most frequently cited source of this information was through the Aberdeen City Council website, this was selected by 25 respondents.

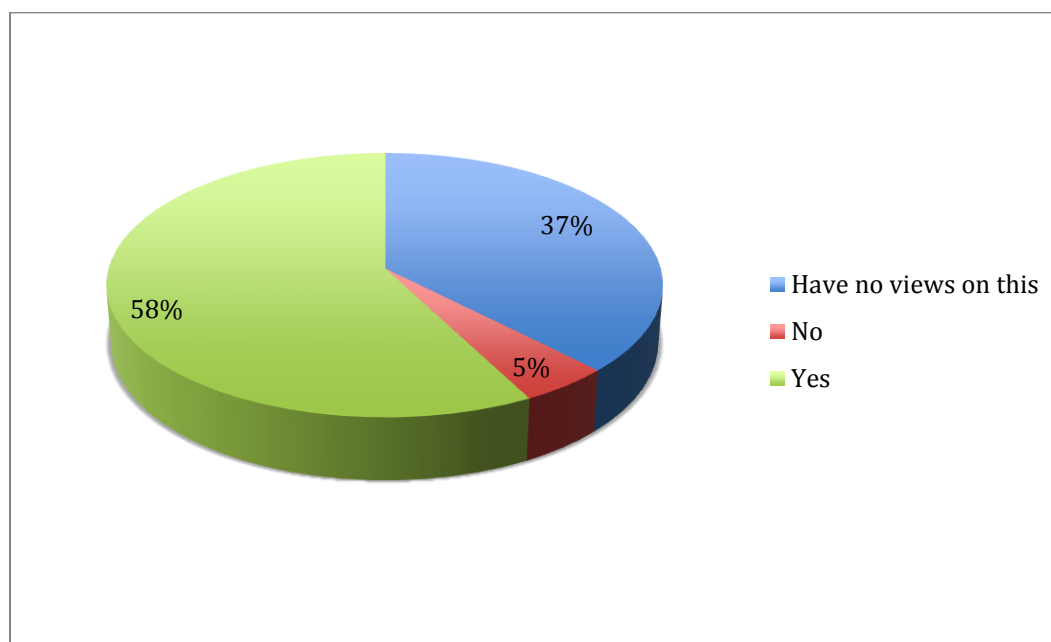
Figure 30 If you are aware of the Statement Licensing Policy, where did you get this information?



Base= Multiple

The third question again relates to only those respondents, who were aware, if they are supportive of the statement. The responses can be seen in the chart below: 58% were supportive of the statement, 37% had no views and only 5% were not supportive. Question 3 offered open ended question to give respondents the opportunity to comment on their answer to question 3. The responses can be seen in the table below.

Figure 31 If you are aware of the Statement of Licensing Policy are you supportive of it?



Base=85

Table 14 Please comment on why you answered with 'yes' or 'no'

Alcohol is generally too easily available and this needs to be changed	5
Did not read statement	3
Abuse of alcohol and drugs is a serious problem	2
Necessity	2
Good holistic overview of provision	2
Help quality of life in the city	1
Licensing board does not adhere to their own policy with regard to planning approval	1
Licensing board does not enforce it enough	1
Essential to involve public in decision	1
Control of alcohol should be stricter	1
Keeps people informed	1
Makes sense	1
Too restrictive	1
Total	22

As can be seen in Figure 30, the majority of the respondents were supportive of the statement of licensing policy whereas only 5% were against it. This positive opinion comes through in the table above with only a few respondents posting negatively about the statement. Out of the 22 who answered, five thought that alcohol is too readily available, and another two respondents stated that the alcohol abuse in Aberdeen has become a serious problem.

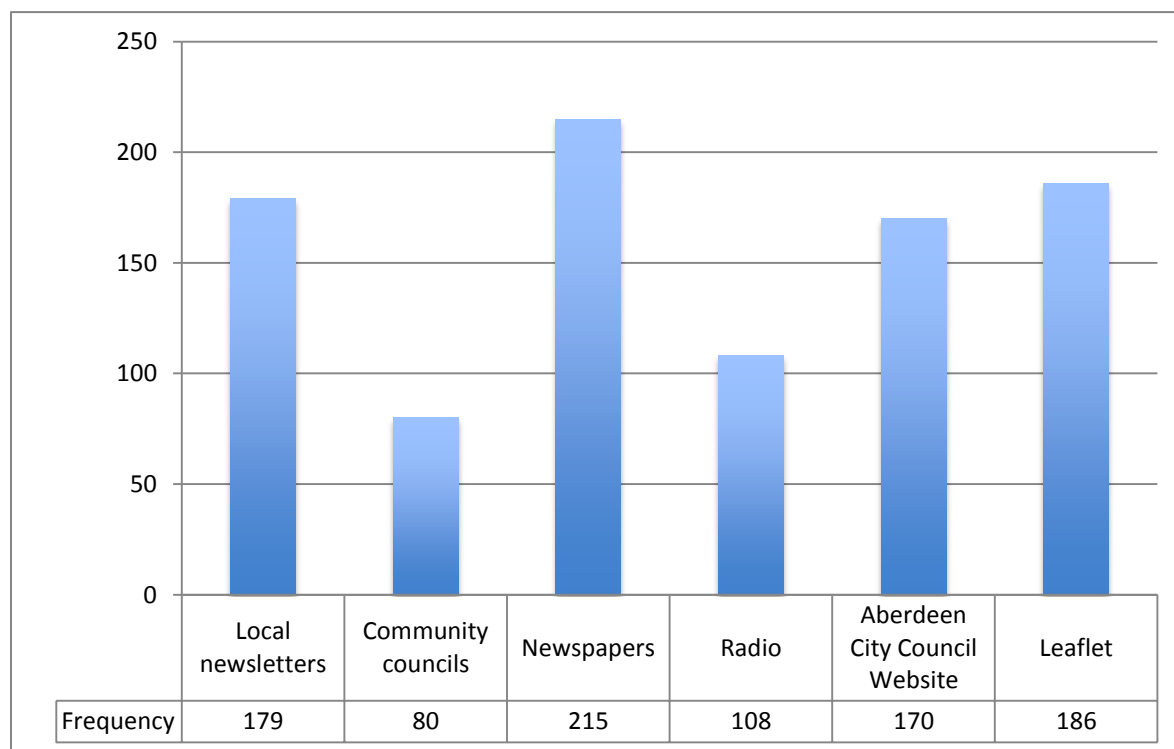
The fourth question asked the respondents who were not aware of the statement of licensing policy where they believe the information should be shared to raise awareness. The panellists could choose out of the same outlets as in question two. The responses can be seen in the chart below. The most popular methods of raising awareness were via local newsletters, newspapers and leaflets. Further, analysis will focus on these three most popular sources of information.

Disaggregation by gender revealed that females selected newsletters in greater proportion to males with a 53.7% majority. Disaggregation by age reveals that local newsletters were most popular amongst the 65+ age group where this option was selected by 45.1% of respondents in the age group. However in the age group 16 – 34 only 4.6% preferred local newsletters from the choices presented. Among the different areas it was central Aberdeen who preferred this mode with a 34.3% majority. Disaggregation with question 1, from section 4 of the questionnaire, revealed that out of those who had not heard of this statement previously, 85.9% thought that this was a good choice.

Newspapers as the chosen method to share the information were preferred by females with a 53.8% majority, by the age group 65+ with 48.1% selecting this is greatest proportion and by the residents of south of Aberdeen with 36.8% choosing this option over the others. Disaggregation with question 1 from section 4 of the questionnaire, revealed that as for the respondents who were not aware, 91% preferred the information to be shared through newspapers.

Leaflets were also chosen as a preferred method of raising awareness by females, the age group 65+ and by the residents of south of Aberdeen. The respondents who were not aware (as determined from question1) selected this as a suitable method in 91.3% of cases. It is interesting to compare the popularity of this method of raising awareness, and its usefulness is demonstrated in Figure 29. Whilst many people have selected leaflets as an information source suitable for raising awareness in the future, four of those aware of the Statement of Licensing policy gained the information through a leaflet.

Figure 32 If you are not aware of the Statement of Licensing Policy where do you think this information should be shared to raise awareness?



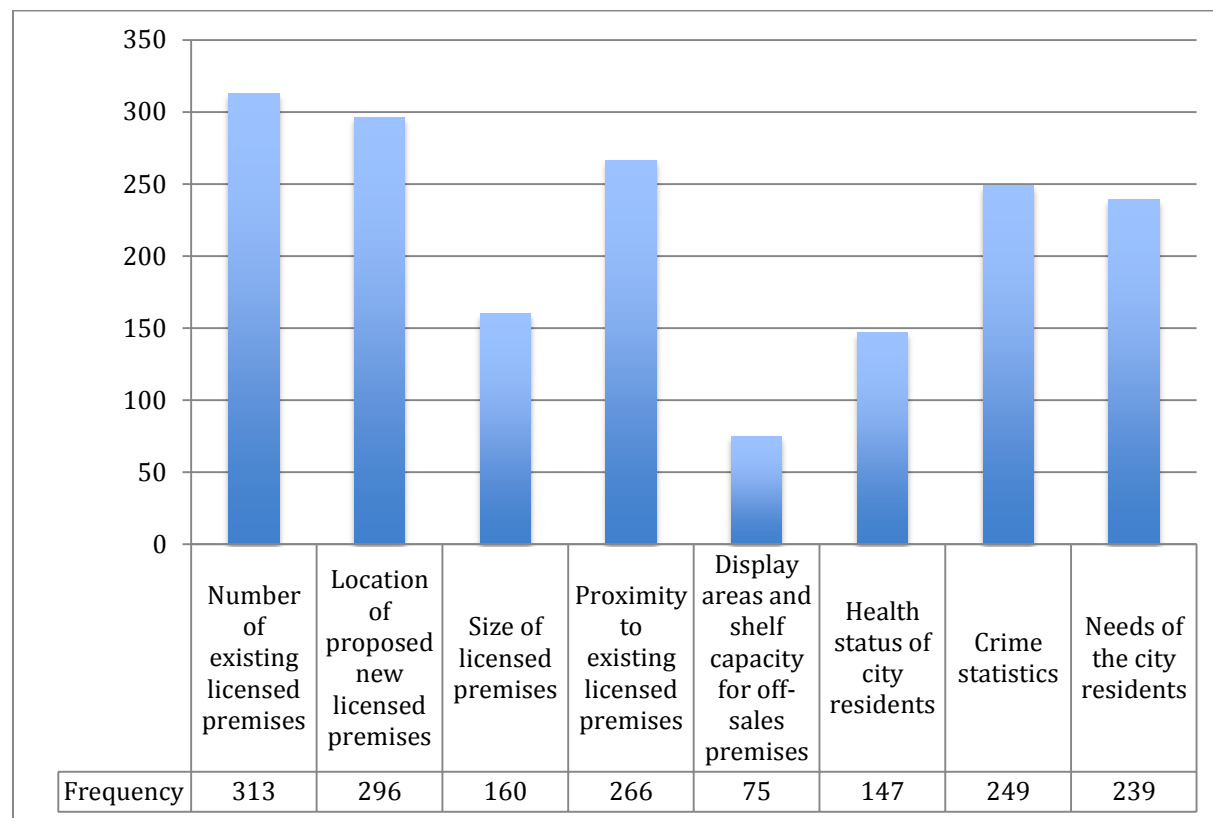
Base= Multiple

Question 5 asked the panellists what they think should influence the Licensing Board when developing the next statement of Licensing Policy. The panellists could choose from the following options:

- Number of existing licensed premises
- Location of proposed new licensed premises
- Size of licensed premises
- Proximity to existing licensed premises
- Display areas and shelf capacity for off-sales premises
- Health status of city residents
- Crime statistics
- Needs of the city residents.

The results can be seen in the chart below. The most popular influences were number of existing licensed premises with 313 responses; second to that was location of proposed new licensed premises with 296 responses. The least popular influence was display areas and shelf capacity for off sales premises with 75 responses.

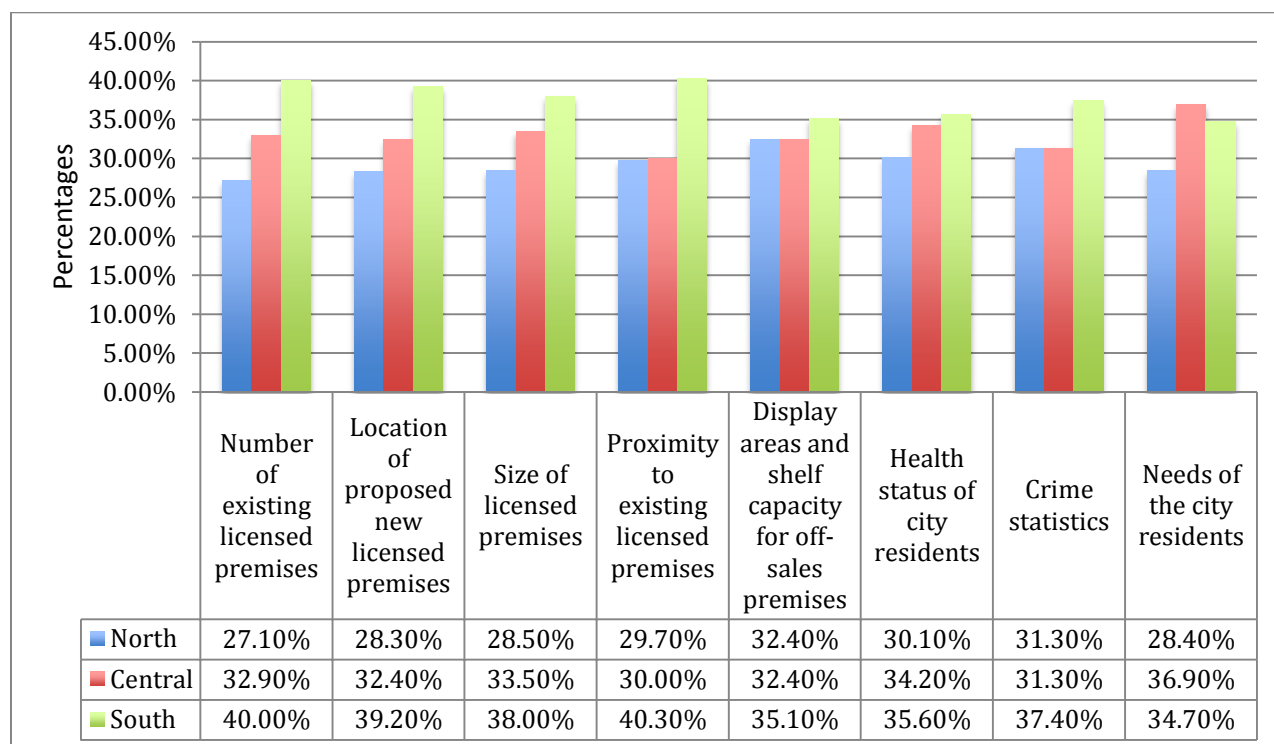
Figure 33 What do you think should influence the Licensing Board when developing the next statement of Licensing Policy



Base=Multiple

Disaggregation by area revealed that south Aberdeen residents selected all the influences in greatest proportion with the exception of 'needs of the city of the residents' that was preferred by residents of central Aberdeen. However, the majority of the respondents to the question were residents in south Aberdeen. This skews the likelihood that their preferences are greater than in other areas. Please see the chart below for further details.

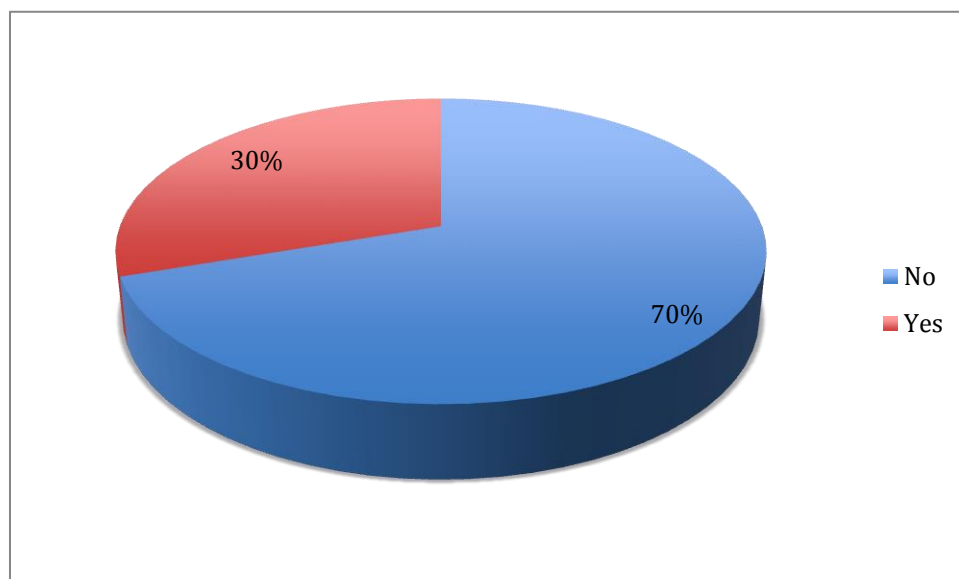
Figure 34 What do you think should influence the Licensing Board when developing the next Statement of Licensing Policy? Disaggregated by area.



Base=Multiple

Question 6 stated that the Licensing Board informs each person with a 'notifiable interest in neighbouring land' and 'any community council within whose area the premises are situated' when it received an application. The question asked was whether the panellists knew about this process and that they would therefore have a route to influence the Licensing board. The results can be seen in the chart below.

Figure 35 Did you know about this process and that you could therefore have a route to influence the Licensing Board?



Base=417

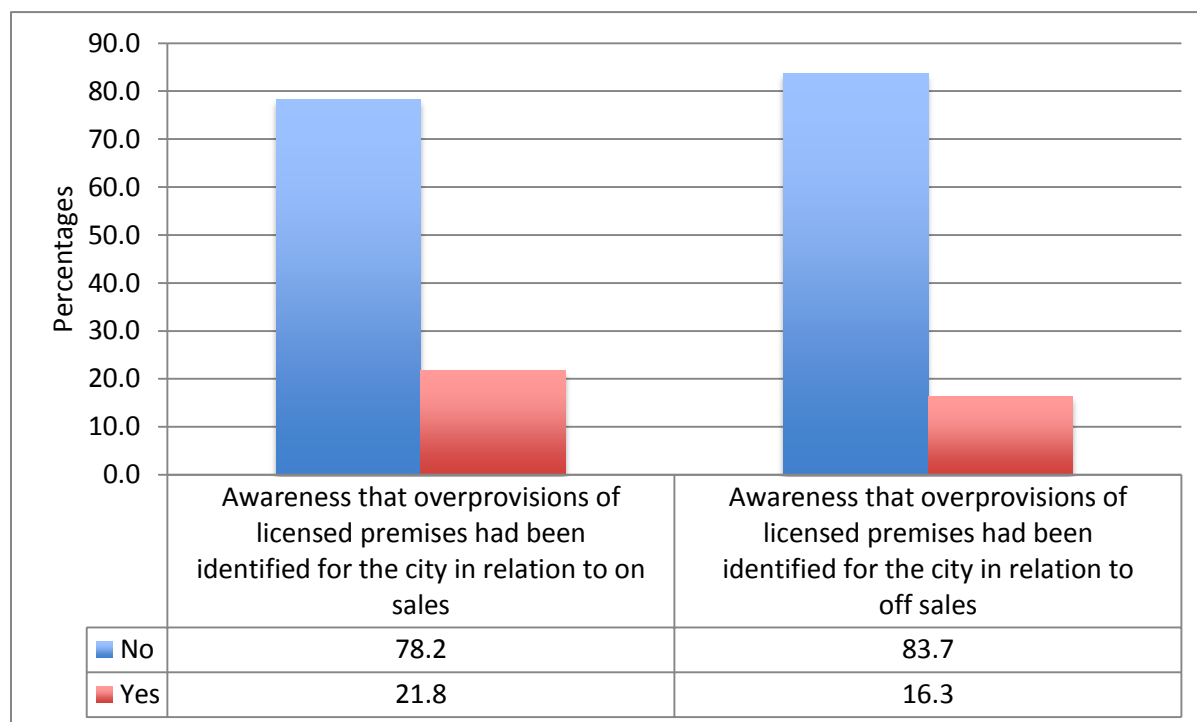
The chart reveals that 70% did not know about this process and the fact that they could have a route to influence the licensing board, while 30% did know.

Disaggregation by area revealed that the north of Aberdeen had the highest percentage of respondents who were aware with 35%, and the south of Aberdeen had the highest percentage of respondents who were not aware with 74.8%. Considering gender it was the males who had the highest awareness with 36.6% compared to 24.2% of females who were aware. Disaggregation by age revealed that it was the age group 16 – 34 who had the highest percentage of awareness, 36% and the 35 – 54 age group who had the lowest percentage of respondents who were aware with 25.2%.

Question 7 asked if the panellists are aware that overprovision of licensed premises had been identified for the city in relation to 'on sales' and 'off sales'. The results can be seen in the chart below. The chart reveals that the greatest share of respondents, 78.2% for on sales and 83.7% for off sales were not aware that overprovision of licensed premises had been identified for the city in relation to 'on sales' and 'off sales'. While 21.8% were aware of on sales and 16.3% of off sales.

Disaggregation by area reveals that the south of Aberdeen had the highest percentage of awareness for 'on sales' with 26% and the north had the highest percentage of respondents not being aware of 'on sales' with 79.7%. As for 'off sales' the south again saw the highest percentage of awareness with 19.5% and the north again saw the highest percentage of none awareness with 85.7%.

Figure 36 Are you aware that overprovision of licensed premises had been identified for the city in relation to 'on sales' and 'off sales'



Base= Multiple

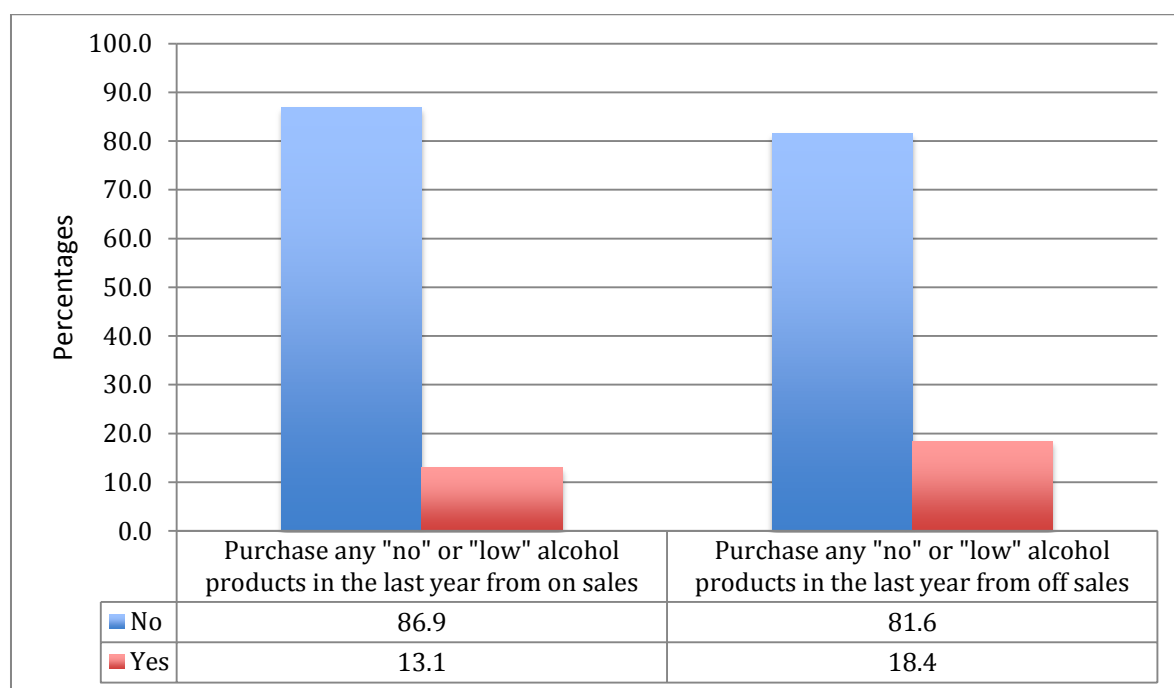
October 2011 saw the introduction of a 50% tax break on the production of beer / lager / cider containing no more than 2.8% alcohol ABV (Alcohol By Volume). The result of this change has been that a number of major alcohol producers have since launched “no” and “low” alcohol beers, wines and ciders including versions of existing products. Following this statement the panellists were asked if they have purchased any of these “no” or “low” alcohol products in the last year. The responses can be seen in the chart below. Clearly only a small proportion of respondents have purchased these “no” or “low” alcohol products in the last year. It is interesting to note that the figure for 'off sales' is higher than it is for 'on sales' (18.4% compared to 13.1% respectively).

Disaggregation by area reveals that for both 'on sales' and 'off sales' the respondents living in the south of Aberdeen had the highest percentages for purchasing “no” or “low” alcohol products in the last year with 17.7% for ‘on sales’ and 21.7% for ‘off sales’. The area with the highest percentages for none purchases for both 'on sales' and 'off sales' was north Aberdeen with 91.6% for 'on sale' and 84.5% for 'off sale'.

Disaggregation by gender revealed that for on sales 16.4% of males had purchased “no” or “low” alcohol products in the last year, whereas only 10.3% of females had. For off sale purchases females had the majority with 19.1% and males had 18%.

Disaggregation by age revealed that age group 65+ purchased the most “no” or “low” alcohol products in the last year from on sales (16.5%), and the age group who had the highest percentage for none purchases was the 55 – 64 age group with 93.3%. With off sale purchases it was the 16 – 34 age group who had the majority with 28.2% of respondents who purchased “no” or “low” alcohol products in the last year. Age group 55 – 64 was again the age group with the highest number of none purchases with 87.5%.

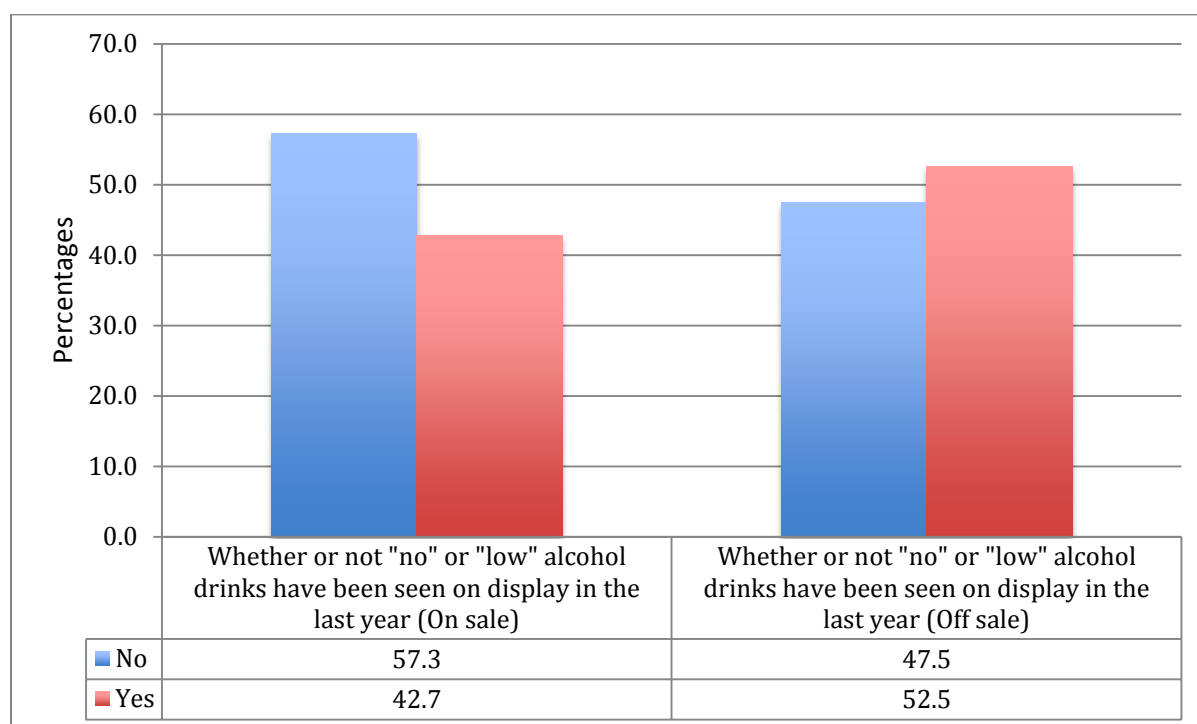
Figure 37 Have you purchased any of these "no" or "low" alcohol products in the last year?



Base= Multiple

The ninth question asked the panellists if they have seen “no” or “low” alcohol drinks on display in the last year. The results can be seen in the chart below.

Figure 38 Have you seen "no" or "low" alcohol drinks on display in the last year?



Base=Multiple

The percentage of people who have seen on display "no" or "low" alcohol drinks is 42.7% and 52.5% respectively. Over half of respondents have seen "off sales" on display but only 18.4% decided to purchase these within the last year.

Disaggregation by area revealed that the area with the highest percentage of respondents who have seen "no" or "low" alcohol drinks on display in the last year from "on sale" have been located in central Aberdeen (47.3%). The area with the highest percentage of people who have not seen no" or "low" alcohol drinks on display in the last year from on sale were north Aberdeen (64.7%).

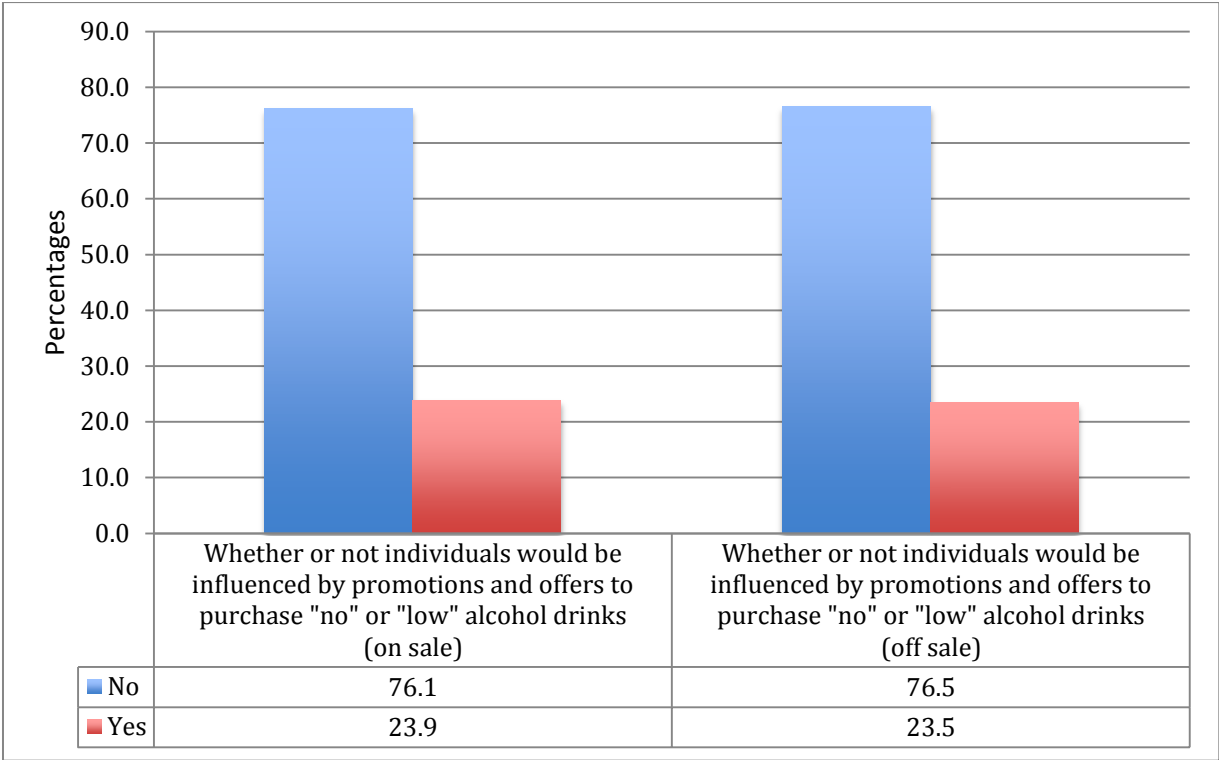
Disaggregation by gender revealed that 47.2% of males had seen "no" or "low" alcohol drinks on display in the last year from 'on sale' whereas 60.9% of females had not. Perhaps this reflects the number of males and females who consume on sale. This data was not requested from City Voice respondents. Slightly higher percentages, 56% of males and 50% of females, had seen no" or "low" alcohol drinks on display in the last year from off sale.

Disaggregation by age revealed in all age groups the majority of the respondents had not seen no" or "low" alcohol drinks on display in the last year from on sales, however the age group identifying the highest percentage of people who had seen them were from the age group 16 – 34 with 48.6%.

When looking at "no" or "low" alcohol drinks on display in the last year from off sale the majority of respondents had seen it with the highest majority being 16 – 34 at 66.7%.

The tenth question asked the panellists if they would be influenced by promotions and offers to purchase "no" and "low" alcohol drinks. The results can be seen in the chart below. The impact of promotions appears to be modest with the proportion of those willing to purchase rising to 23.9% and 23.5% respectively for on sale and off sale. However, this is an increase on the 13.1% and 18.4% who currently consume "no" and "low" alcohol drinks from on sale and off sale respectively. It appears that promotions and offers could raise the numbers consuming "no" and "low" alcohol drinks by 82%. However, the caveat here is that the respondents views on the nature and extent of any promotion or offers, needed to change buying patterns, is not known.

Figure 39 Would you be influenced by promotions and offers to purchase "no" and "low" alcohol drinks?



Base=Multiple

Disaggregation by gender revealed that 25.9% of females said that they would be influenced from on sales whereas 21.5% of males stated that they would be influenced. Similarly 25.6% of females said that they would be influenced from off sales and 21.5% of males said that they would be influenced.

Disaggregation by age revealed that 35.9% of the age group 16 – 34 stated that they would be influenced to purchase “no” and “low” alcohol drinks from on sale, whereas age group 55 - 64 with an 80.3% majority stated that they would not be influenced. For off sales the 16 – 34 age group percentage increased to 33.3% displaying that individual would be more influenced from off sales. The same applied to 55 – 64 where the percentage decreased to 79.7%.

The eleventh question asked the panellists what factors could influence them the most in relation to purchase of “no” or “low” alcoholic drinks. The panellists could choose from the following options, being able to choose all those that apply:

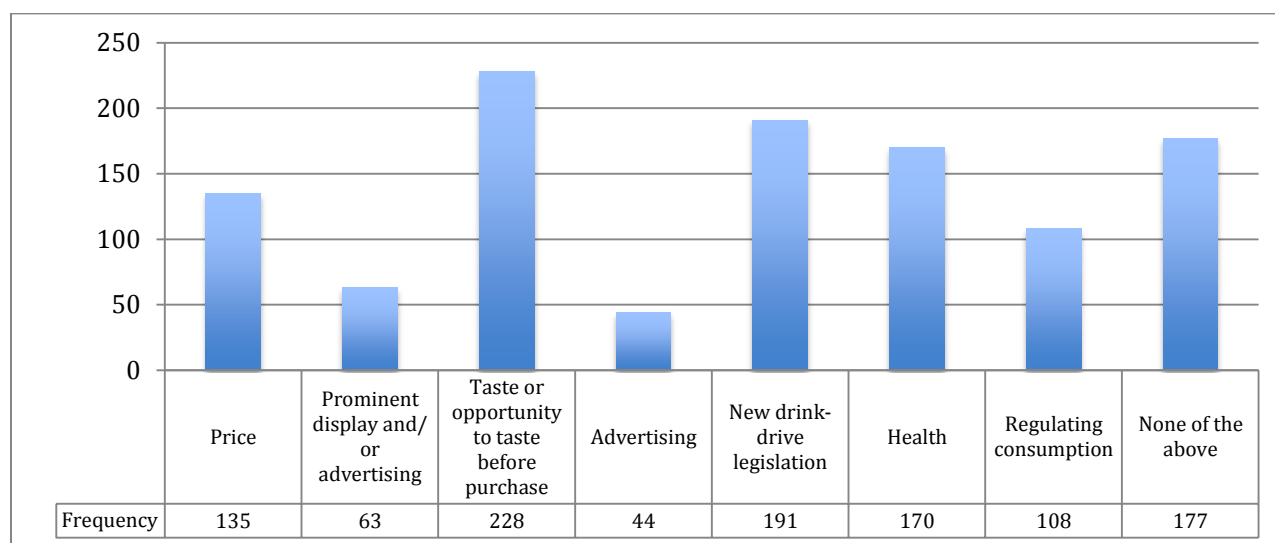
- Price
- Prominent display and/or advertising
- Taste or opportunity to taste before purchase
- Advertising
- New drink – drive legislation
- Health
- Regulating consumption
- None of the above

The results can be seen in the chart below. What was revealed from the chart was that the factors with the highest response rate were taste or opportunity to taste before purchase with 228 responses, new drink – drive legislation with 191 responses and health with 170 responses. The factors with the fewest responses were prominent display and/or advertising with 63 responses and advertising with 44 responses.

Disaggregation by gender revealed that females had preference for all the different factors influencing purchasing “no” or “low” alcoholic drinks, with the exception of new drink-drive legislation in which males registered a high level of influence than females 53.2% compared to 46.8% and regulating consumption at a 54.7% majority. The factor which had the biggest separation between the female and male results in percentages was prominent display and/ or before purchase, where female respondents made up 63.5% and males 36.5%.

Disaggregation by age revealed that age group 65+, which comprise the large group, selected all the different factors influencing purchasing “no” or “low” alcoholic drinks except for taste or opportunity to taste before purchase, of which the age group 35 – 54 selected in greatest proportion 41.6% and regulating consumption where age groups 35 – 54 and 65+ both comprised 38.7% of the total responses.

Figure 40 What factors could influence you the most in relation to purchase of "no" or "low" alcohol drinks?



Base=Multiple

Question 12 asked the panellists if they wanted to buy alcohol from off sales (that is not from a pub, bar, restaurant, or club) roughly how many places could they potentially make a purchase from within a 5 minute walk of their home. The panellists could chose out of the following options.

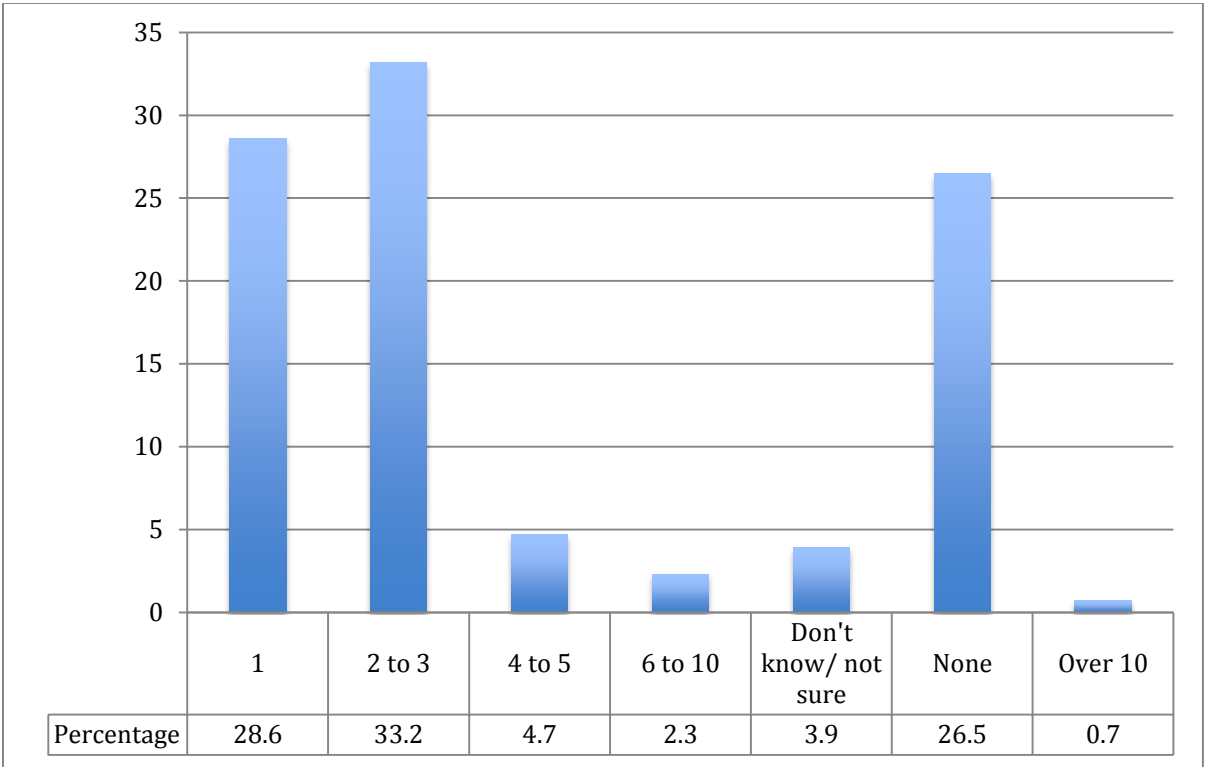
- None
- 1
- 2 to 3
- 4 to 5
- 6 to 19
- Over 10
- Don't know/ not sure

The results can be seen in Figure 41 below. The results indicate that 33.2% of respondents had 2 to 3 places, 28.6% had one place and 26.5% had “none” from which they could potentially purchase off

sales within a 5 minute walk of their home. Only 0.7% had over 10 off sales where they could purchase alcohol within a 5 minute walk.

Disaggregation by area reveals the number of “off sale” outlets within a 5 minute walking distance is lowest in north and south Aberdeen. In the north, 28.6% selected “none” and 34.2% identified only 1 outlet to which they could walk in 5 minutes. In the south a slightly higher percentage (35.6%) identified “none” and 33.7% identified only one outlet within a 5 minute walk. The only area, which does not have a majority for the ‘none’ or ‘1’ categories, is central Aberdeen that has the greater share of responses is, within the 2 to 3 range.

Figure 41 If you wanted to buy alcohol from off sales (that is not from a pub, bar, restaurant, or club) roughly how many places could you potentially make a purchase from within a 5-minute walk of your home?



Base=569

The final question asked the panellists if they feel that the number of places to buy alcohol in their local area is:

- Too Few
- About right
- Too many

– Don't know

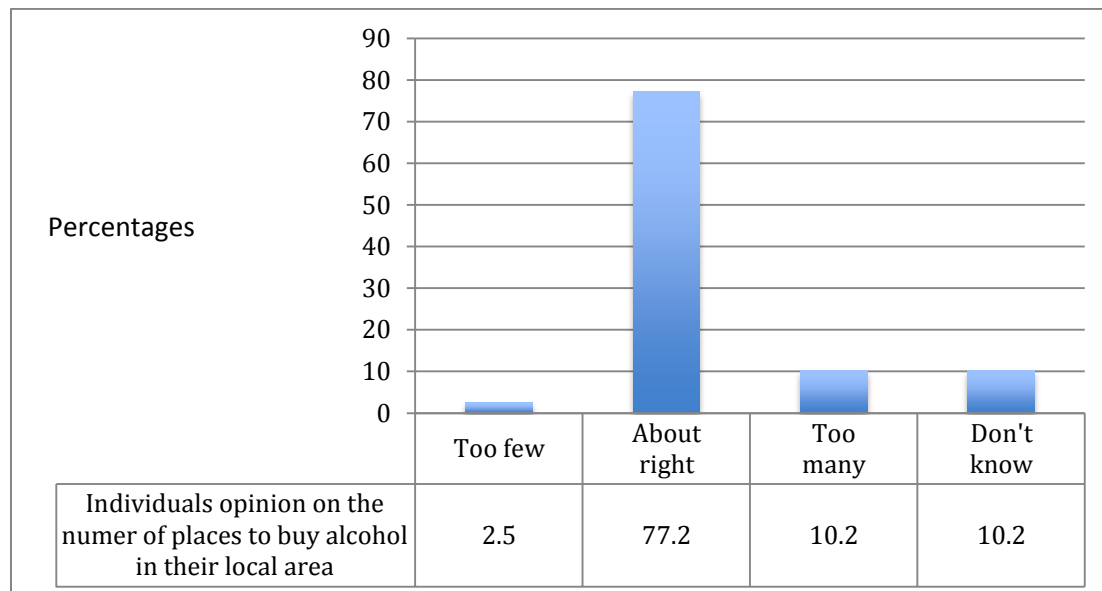
The responses can be seen in the chart below. The results revealed by the chart were that 77.2% of the respondents thought that the number of places to buy alcohol in their local area was about right. Whereas 10.2% thought there were too many places.

Disaggregation by area reveals that all areas believe that the number of places to buy alcohol is about right, with north Aberdeen at 84%, central at 71.1% and south at 78.2%. The highest record percentage of panellists stating that there are too many places to buy alcohol was central Aberdeen at 13.4%.

Disaggregation by gender reveals that both genders believe that the number of places to buy alcohol is about right with only slight differences in the percentage responses -79.5% majorities for males and 75.6% majority for females.

Disaggregation by age reveals all age groups believe that the number of places to buy alcohol is about right. The lowest percentage of respondents by age stating there were too many places was the 16 – 34 group where 12.5% selected this option. The age group with the highest percentage believing that there were too many places belonged to the 55 – 64 group with 81.9% holding this view.

Figure 42 Do you feel that the number of places to buy alcohol in your local area is:



Base=571

SERVICE RESPONSE

This is what we are doing

It was interesting to note that 84.0% of respondents were not aware of the Aberdeen City Licensing Board Statement of Licensing Policy. Of the 16.0% who were aware the highest number of respondents (42) advised that they received information through newspapers with the second highest number (25) citing the Aberdeen City Council website as the source of this information. 70.0% of respondents were not aware that they could potentially influence local licensing decisions by making their own views known to the board.

The majority of respondents were supportive of the statement of Licensing Policy with only 5% against it. When asked what should influence the Licensing Board when developing the next Statement of Licensing Policy the top three most frequently selected points related to: Number of existing licensed premises (313); Location of proposed new licensed premises (296); and proximity to existing licensed premises. This is in accordance with previous work that mapped premises within neighbourhood localities and strongly suggests that this work should be continued.

The highest percentage of respondents who have seen “no” or “low” alcohol drinks on display in the last year from “on sales” have been located in central Aberdeen (47.3%). This may potentially be attributable to industry campaign work targeting on-sales environments, as well as factoring in consumer impact and behaviour relating to the recent change in drink-drive legislation.

This data will be shared with the retail trade to help them identify and improve marketing approaches relating to the display and sale of “no” and “low” alcohol products. In particular, the suggestion that panellists would like the opportunity to taste before purchasing these products could prove to be very helpful in promoting sales in a context where mitigating over consumption and the subsequent harmful effects of alcohol are a clear public health objective.

This data will be presented at the Aberdeen City ADP meeting and shared with partner organisations from Aberdeen City Council, NHS Grampian, Police Scotland, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service and the Third Sector. It will also be shared with the Aberdeen City Licensing Forum and Aberdeen City Licensing Board. The Aberdeen City Licensing Board will be asked to take into consideration these comments as part of its consultation process for reviewing the current Statement of Licensing Policy. It is therefore anticipated that these findings will help support an improved communication strategy that will promote a better awareness of the new policy within the public domain.

The outcome of this survey has confirmed that:

- There is poor awareness of the Statement of Licensing Policy and its content.
- Those panellists who were aware of the Statement of Licensing Policy are predominantly supportive of it.
- There are clear suggestions on how to raise awareness of the Statement of Licensing Policy and that this is used to influence a communications strategy to promote any future policy.
- The particular suggestions made by the panel will be fully taken into account when looking at designing future promotional activity.
- The majority of panellists have not purchased any “no” or “low” alcohol products but could potentially be influenced by appropriate promotions and offers. This information will be shared with local retail contacts.
- The panel identified various factors that could influence the Licensing Board when developing the next Statement of Licensing Policy, and these all fit well within current strategy. In particular we note the importance of mapping premise location and density within neighbourhoods and therefore this practice will be continued.

Heather Wilson

Health Improvement Officer

Aberdeen City Alcohol & Drug Partnership (ADP)

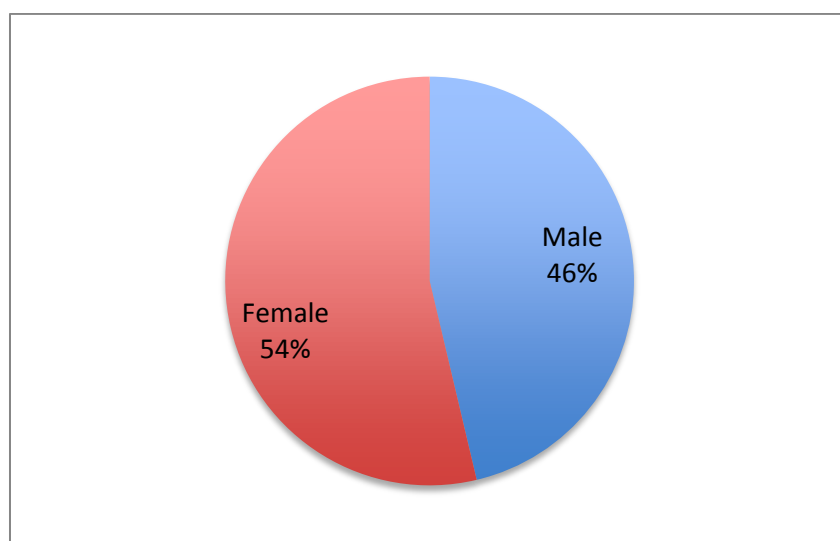
Email: heather.wilson2@nhs.net

APPENDIX A: OVERVIEW OF RESPONDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS

This section contains a brief overview of the different demographic characteristics of respondents to the survey.

In relation to gender, a breakdown of respondents is provided below in Figure 43. The results show that a majority of respondents to this particular survey (54%) are female, whilst 46% are male.

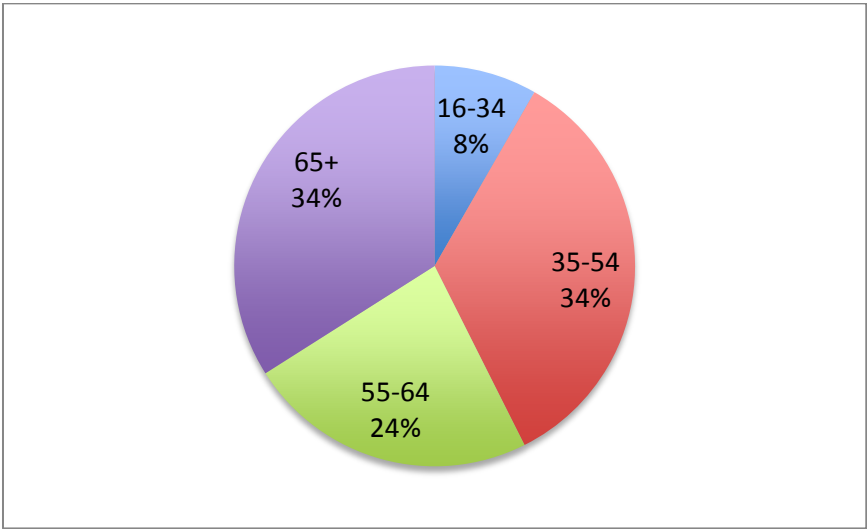
Figure 43 Gender breakdown of respondents



Base = 624

Figure 44 shows that when considering the age-group to which respondents belong, the greatest share of respondents are aged 35-54(34%) and 65+ (34%), followed by 55-64 (24)%. Those aged 16-34 constituted the smallest group of respondents (just 8%).

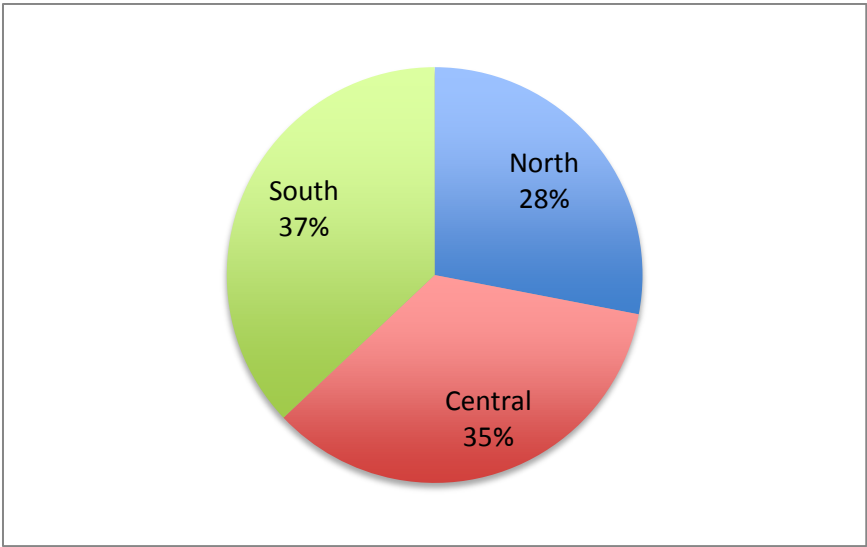
Figure 44 Age breakdown of respondents



Base = 624

It is also possible to identify the area of the city in which respondents live. The results are provided below in Figure 45, which shows that there is a relatively even spread of respondents across the North, South and Central areas of the city. The largest share of respondents lives in South (37%), followed by Central (35%) and North (28%). This suggests that the targeted efforts made by the City Voice Co-ordinator to increase representation in Central neighbourhoods has resulted in a more even balance between South and Central, although – as with previous editions – the greatest share of respondents is still found in the South of the city.

Figure 45 Neighbourhood breakdown of respondents



Base= 624

APPENDIX B: CROSS-TABULATED 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 discussions difficult.

Table 15 If you answered with 'yes' to question 1, have you experienced any community problems caused by people using NPS and what is your perception of this problem over the last year?

		Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
		Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Central	South
Perception of youth annoyance problem over the last year	Problem has got significantly worse	6	3	3	4	0	2	4	5	0
		42.9%	21.4%	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	33.3%	44.4%	31.3%	0.0%
	Problem has got slightly worse	5	7	0	5	5	2	3	8	1
		35.7%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	71.4%	33.3%	33.3%	50.0%	33.3%
	Problem has stayed the same	2	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2
		14.3%	14.3%	0.0%	10.0%	28.6%	16.7%	11.1%	6.3%	66.7%
	Problem has got slightly better	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	0
		7.1%	14.3%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	11.1%	12.5%	0.0%

	Problem has got significantly better	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	14	14	5	10	7	6	9	16	3
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Perception of problems relating to violence over the last year	Problem has got significantly worse Count Column N %	4	4	2	3	1	2	1	5	2
		40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	16.7%	45.5%	66.7%
	Problem has got slightly worse Count Column N %	3	3	2	3	1	0	3	3	0
		30.0%	30.0%	40.0%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	50.0%	27.3%	0.0%
	Problem has stayed the same Count Column N %	3	3	1	3	1	1	2	3	1
		30.0%	30.0%	20.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	27.3%	33.3%

	Problem has got slightly better Count Column N %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Problem has got significantly better Count Column N %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Count Column N %	10	10	5	9	3	3	6	11	3
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Perception of noisy parties as a problem over the last year	Problem has got significantly worse Count Column N %	4	5	1	4	2	2	3	4	2
		40.0%	41.7%	25.0%	40.0%	66.7%	40.0%	60.0%	28.6%	66.7%
	Problem has got slightly worse Count Column N %	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	5	1
		30.0%	25.0%	50.0%	20.0%	33.3%	20.0%	0.0%	35.7%	33.3%

	Problem has stayed the same	3	3	1	4	0	1	2	4	0
		30.0%	25.0%	25.0%	40.0%	0.0%	20.0%	40.0%	28.6%	0.0%
	Count									
	Column N %									
	Problem has got slightly better	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Count									
	Column N %									
Perception of anti-social behaviour problems over the last year	Problem has got significantly better	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
		0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%
	Count									
	Column N %									
	Total	10	12	4	10	3	5	5	14	3
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Count									
	Column N %									
	Problem has got significantly worse	6	7	3	6	2	2	5	6	2
		31.6%	41.2%	75.0%	42.9%	25.0%	20.0%	55.6%	27.3%	40.0%
	Count									
	Column N %									

	Problem has got slightly worse Count Column N %	10	9	1	7	6	5	1	15	3
		52.6%	52.9%	25.0%	50.0%	75.0%	50.0%	11.1%	68.2%	60.0%
	Problem has stayed the same Count Column N %	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
		10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Problem has got slightly better Count Column N %	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
		0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%
	Problem has got significantly better Count Column N %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Problem has got slightly worse Count	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
		5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%

	Column N %									
	Total	19	17	4	14	8	10	9	22	5
	Count Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Perception of environmental problems over the last year	Problem has got significantly worse Count Column N %	4	3	1	4	1	1	3	3	1
		33.3%	25.0%	25.0%	44.4%	20.0%	16.7%	50.0%	20.0%	33.3%
	Problem has got slightly worse Count Column N %	5	2	1	1	3	2	1	5	1
		41.7%	16.7%	25.0%	11.1%	60.0%	33.3%	16.7%	33.3%	33.3%
	Problem has stayed the same Count Column N %	3	4	1	3	1	2	2	4	1
		25.0%	33.3%	25.0%	33.3%	20.0%	33.3%	33.3%	26.7%	33.3%
	Problem has got slightly better Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

	Column N %									
	Problem has got significantly better Count Column N %	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
		0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%
	Problem has got significantly worse Count Column N %	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
		0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%
	Problem has stayed the same Count Column N %	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
		0.0%	8.3%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%
	Total Count Column N %	12	12	4	9	5	6	6	15	3
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Perception of disturbance to quality of life	5	4	2	3	1	3	3	4	2
		31.3%	28.6%	40.0%	25.0%	20.0%	37.5%	42.9%	21.1%	50.0%

at home as a problem over the last year	worse Count Column N %									
	Problem has got slightly worse Count Column N %	9 56.3%	9 64.3%	1 20.0%	9 75.0%	4 80.0%	4 50.0%	2 28.6%	14 73.7%	2 50.0%
	Problem has stayed the same Count Column N %	2 12.5%	0 0.0%	2 40.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 28.6%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
	Problem has got slightly better Count Column N %	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
	Problem has got significantly better Count Column N %	0 0.0%	1 7.1%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 12.5%	0 0.0%	1 5.3%	0 0.0%

	Total	16	14	5	12	5	8	7	19	4
	Count	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Column N %									

Table 16 If you answered with 'yes' to question 3, how do you think it should be controlled?

Method of controlling NPS	Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
	Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Central	South
Government legislation banning the products	180	196	36	111	86	143	107	128	141
Count	47.9%	52.1%	9.6%	29.5%	22.9%	38.0%	28.5%	34.0%	37.5%
Table Valid N %									
Trading Standards legislation	83	121	23	73	40	68	51	75	78
Count	40.7%	59.3%	11.3%	35.8%	19.6%	33.3%	25.0%	36.8%	38.2%
Table Valid N %									
Anti-social behaviour orders	67	78	19	46	25	55	42	60	43
Count	46.2%	53.8%	13.1%	31.7%	17.2%	37.9%	29.0%	41.4%	29.7%
Table Valid N %									
Greater powers for the police	118	147	23	87	54	101	76	93	96
Count	44.5%	55.5%	8.7%	32.8%	20.4%	38.1%	28.7%	35.1%	36.2%
Table Valid N %									
Licencing	93	118	25	79	49	58	55	81	75
Count	44.1%	55.9%	11.8%	37.4%	23.2%	27.5%	26.1%	38.4%	35.5%

Table Valid N %									
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Table 17 On average, how often do you attend the following type of cultural activities and venues in the city?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Central	South
Average attendance of visual arts venues	Weekly	Count	6	3	0	1	2	6	1	5	3
		Column N %	2.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.5%	3.4%	0.6%	2.6%	1.4%
	Monthly	Count	20	17	3	10	12	12	8	15	14
		Column N %	7.8%	5.7%	6.4%	5.1%	9.0%	6.7%	5.2%	7.8%	6.7%
	Every 2-3 months	Count	44	101	11	54	30	50	27	57	61
		Column N %	17.1%	33.8%	23.4%	27.4%	22.4%	28.1%	17.5%	29.5%	29.2%
	Annually	Count	84	85	17	71	43	38	42	57	70
		Column N %	32.7%	28.4%	36.2%	36.0%	32.1%	21.3%	27.3%	29.5%	33.5%
	Never	Count	103	93	16	61	47	72	76	59	61
		Column N %	40.1%	31.1%	34.0%	31.0%	35.1%	40.4%	49.4%	30.6%	29.2%
	Total	Count	257	299	47	197	134	178	154	193	209
		Column	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		N %									
Average attendance of cinemas	Weekly	Count	15	10	3	8	7	7	3	10	12
		Column N %	5.6%	3.2%	6.4%	3.9%	5.0%	3.7%	1.8%	4.9%	5.6%
	Monthly	Count	34	55	13	37	22	17	14	35	40
		Column N %	12.6%	17.5%	27.7%	18.0%	15.8%	8.9%	8.5%	17.2%	18.6%
	Every 2-3 months	Count	100	138	21	88	58	71	70	81	87
		Column N %	37.2%	43.9%	44.7%	42.7%	41.7%	37.2%	42.4%	39.9%	40.5%
	Annually	Count	60	74	9	56	29	40	49	44	41
		Column N %	22.3%	23.6%	19.1%	27.2%	20.9%	20.9%	29.7%	21.7%	19.1%
	Never	Count	60	37	1	17	23	56	29	33	35
		Column N %	22.3%	11.8%	2.1%	8.3%	16.5%	29.3%	17.6%	16.3%	16.3%
	Total	Count	269	314	47	206	139	191	165	203	215
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average attendance of classical music performance / operas	Weekly	Count	3	2	0	2	1	2	1	3	1
		Column N %	1.2%	0.7%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	0.6%	1.5%	0.5%
	Monthly	Count	12	18	0	9	7	14	2	14	14
		Column N %	4.6%	5.9%	0.0%	4.6%	5.2%	7.5%	1.2%	7.2%	6.7%
	Every 2-3 months	Count	33	39	3	19	20	30	16	30	26
		Column	12.7%	12.7%	6.4%	9.7%	14.8%	16.0%	9.9%	15.5%	12.4%

		N %									
	Annually	Count	55	96	15	50	33	53	41	51	59
		Column N %	21.2%	31.4%	31.9%	25.5%	24.4%	28.3%	25.3%	26.3%	28.2%
	Never	Count	156	151	29	116	74	88	102	96	109
		Column N %	60.2%	49.3%	61.7%	59.2%	54.8%	47.1%	63.0%	49.5%	52.2%
	Total	Count	259	306	47	196	135	187	162	194	209
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average attendance of cultural festivals	Weekly	Count	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
		Column N %	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
	Monthly	Count	5	7	1	2	5	4	1	4	7
		Column N %	1.9%	2.4%	2.1%	1.0%	3.8%	2.3%	0.7%	2.1%	3.4%
	Every 2-3 months	Count	26	42	8	24	18	18	11	30	27
		Column N %	10.1%	14.4%	17.0%	12.4%	13.6%	10.2%	7.2%	15.6%	13.3%
	Annually	Count	108	113	26	81	44	70	54	77	90
		Column N %	42.0%	38.8%	55.3%	42.0%	33.3%	39.8%	35.3%	40.1%	44.3%
	Never	Count	117	129	12	85	65	84	87	80	79
		Column N %	45.5%	44.3%	25.5%	44.0%	49.2%	47.7%	56.9%	41.7%	38.9%
	Total	Count	257	291	47	193	132	176	153	192	203
		Column	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		N %									
Average attendance of dance shows / events	Weekly	Count	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
		Column N %	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
	Monthly	Count	6	5	0	5	5	1	2	5	4
		Column N %	2.3%	1.7%	0.0%	2.6%	3.8%	0.6%	1.3%	2.6%	2.0%
	Every 2-3 months	Count	29	59	9	29	24	26	22	28	38
		Column N %	11.3%	20.1%	19.1%	14.8%	18.0%	14.9%	14.1%	14.6%	18.8%
	Annually	Count	58	111	17	62	40	50	49	54	66
		Column N %	22.7%	37.8%	36.2%	31.6%	30.1%	28.7%	31.4%	28.1%	32.7%
	Never	Count	162	119	21	99	64	97	83	104	94
		Column N %	63.3%	40.5%	44.7%	50.5%	48.1%	55.7%	53.2%	54.2%	46.5%
	Total	Count	256	294	47	196	133	174	156	192	202
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average attendance of historic sites	Weekly	Count	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	2
		Column N %	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
	Monthly	Count	35	33	6	32	14	16	13	31	24
		Column N %	13.3%	10.9%	13.0%	15.8%	10.7%	8.6%	8.2%	15.7%	11.5%
	Every 2-3 months	Count	94	110	22	64	42	76	50	71	83
		Column N %	35.7%	36.4%	47.8%	31.7%	32.1%	40.9%	31.4%	35.9%	39.9%

		N %									
	Annually	Count	80	104	12	77	45	50	60	50	74
		Column N %	30.4%	34.4%	26.1%	38.1%	34.4%	26.9%	37.7%	25.3%	35.6%
	Never	Count	52	53	6	27	29	43	36	44	25
		Column N %	19.8%	17.5%	13.0%	13.4%	22.1%	23.1%	22.6%	22.2%	12.0%
	Total	Count	263	302	46	202	131	186	159	198	208
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average attendance of libraries	Weekly	Count	21	28	3	18	8	20	11	13	25
		Column N %	7.9%	9.2%	6.4%	8.9%	6.0%	10.8%	6.8%	6.7%	11.8%
	Monthly	Count	45	62	10	28	24	45	31	34	42
		Column N %	17.0%	20.5%	21.3%	13.9%	18.0%	24.2%	19.1%	17.4%	19.9%
	Every 2-3 months	Count	62	55	11	48	24	34	33	42	42
		Column N %	23.4%	18.2%	23.4%	23.8%	18.0%	18.3%	20.4%	21.5%	19.9%
	Annually	Count	49	42	11	35	20	25	25	36	30
		Column N %	18.5%	13.9%	23.4%	17.3%	15.0%	13.4%	15.4%	18.5%	14.2%
	Never	Count	88	116	12	73	57	62	62	70	72
		Column N %	33.2%	38.3%	25.5%	36.1%	42.9%	33.3%	38.3%	35.9%	34.1%
	Total	Count	265	303	47	202	133	186	162	195	211
		Column	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		N %									
Average attendance of live music events (non-classical / opera)	Weekly	Count	1	3	0	3	1	0	0	3	1
		Column N %	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.5%
	Monthly	Count	18	15	2	12	11	8	7	10	16
		Column N %	6.9%	5.0%	4.3%	6.0%	8.2%	4.5%	4.4%	5.2%	7.7%
	Every 2-3 months	Count	60	72	21	58	24	29	29	54	49
		Column N %	23.2%	24.1%	44.7%	29.0%	17.9%	16.4%	18.2%	28.1%	23.7%
	Annually	Count	80	109	16	80	55	38	60	62	67
		Column N %	30.9%	36.5%	34.0%	40.0%	41.0%	21.5%	37.7%	32.3%	32.4%
	Never	Count	100	100	8	47	43	102	63	63	74
		Column N %	38.6%	33.4%	17.0%	23.5%	32.1%	57.6%	39.6%	32.8%	35.7%
	Total	Count	259	299	47	200	134	177	159	192	207
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average attendance of museums	Weekly	Count	4	2	0	3	0	3	3	2	1
		Column N %	1.5%	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.7%	1.9%	1.0%	0.5%
	Monthly	Count	19	26	5	12	12	16	10	15	20
		Column N %	7.3%	8.6%	10.6%	5.9%	8.9%	8.8%	6.3%	7.7%	9.5%
	Every 2-3 months	Count	85	95	12	60	39	69	41	70	69
		Column N %	32.4%	31.3%	25.5%	29.6%	28.9%	38.1%	25.6%	35.7%	32.9%

		N %									
	Annually	Count	102	117	24	91	55	49	65	65	89
		Column N %	38.9%	38.5%	51.1%	44.8%	40.7%	27.1%	40.6%	33.2%	42.4%
	Never	Count	52	64	6	37	29	44	41	44	31
		Column N %	19.8%	21.1%	12.8%	18.2%	21.5%	24.3%	25.6%	22.4%	14.8%
	Total	Count	262	304	47	203	135	181	160	196	210
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average attendance of street arts	Weekly	Count	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
		Column N %	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
	Monthly	Count	3	8	2	6	3	0	4	4	3
		Column N %	1.2%	2.8%	4.3%	3.0%	2.3%	0.0%	2.6%	2.1%	1.5%
	Every 2-3 months	Count	32	38	11	25	19	15	8	32	30
		Column N %	12.7%	13.1%	23.4%	12.7%	14.7%	8.9%	5.2%	17.0%	14.9%
	Annually	Count	61	69	11	50	31	38	34	49	47
		Column N %	24.2%	23.8%	23.4%	25.4%	24.0%	22.5%	22.2%	26.1%	23.4%
	Never	Count	155	174	23	114	76	116	107	101	121
		Column N %	61.5%	60.0%	48.9%	57.9%	58.9%	68.6%	69.9%	53.7%	60.2%
	Total	Count	252	290	47	197	129	169	153	188	201
		Column	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		N %									
Average attendance of theatres	Weekly	Count	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	3
		Column N %	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.4%
	Monthly	Count	24	24	3	9	16	20	12	17	19
		Column N %	8.9%	7.7%	6.4%	4.5%	11.7%	10.2%	7.2%	8.3%	8.9%
	Every 2-3 months	Count	96	153	21	80	62	86	66	81	102
		Column N %	35.4%	49.0%	44.7%	39.6%	45.3%	43.7%	39.8%	39.7%	47.9%
	Annually	Count	89	102	19	81	37	54	62	67	62
		Column N %	32.8%	32.7%	40.4%	40.1%	27.0%	27.4%	37.3%	32.8%	29.1%
	Never	Count	60	31	4	30	22	35	26	38	27
		Column N %	22.1%	9.9%	8.5%	14.9%	16.1%	17.8%	15.7%	18.6%	12.7%
	Total	Count	271	312	47	202	137	197	166	204	213
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 18 How would you rate the quality of the following type of cultural activities and venues in the city?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Centre	South
Quality of visual arts venues	Excellent	Count	9	11	0	6	6	8	5	7	8

		Column N %	3.4%	3.6%	0.0%	2.9%	4.4%	4.4%	3.2%	3.5%	3.8%
	Good	Count	74	111	12	62	49	62	41	71	73
		Column N %	28.0%	36.4%	26.1%	30.2%	35.8%	34.3%	25.9%	35.3%	34.8%
	Fair	Count	58	54	13	46	25	28	30	40	42
		Column N %	22.0%	17.7%	28.3%	22.4%	18.2%	15.5%	19.0%	19.9%	20.0%
	Poor	Count	14	18	5	19	5	3	4	13	15
		Column N %	5.3%	5.9%	10.9%	9.3%	3.6%	1.7%	2.5%	6.5%	7.1%
	Don't know/ not applicable	Count	109	111	16	72	52	80	78	70	72
		Column N %	41.3%	36.4%	34.8%	35.1%	38.0%	44.2%	49.4%	34.8%	34.3%
	Total	Count	264	305	46	205	137	181	158	201	210
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Quality of cinemas	Excellent	Count	34	64	13	38	20	27	25	33	40
		Column N %	12.6%	20.4%	27.7%	18.4%	14.3%	14.2%	15.1%	16.2%	18.7%
	Good	Count	129	192	22	126	86	87	91	111	119
		Column N %	47.8%	61.1%	46.8%	60.9%	61.4%	45.8%	54.8%	54.4%	55.6%
	Fair	Count	49	31	10	32	14	24	22	30	28
		Column N %	18.1%	9.9%	21.3%	15.5%	10.0%	12.6%	13.3%	14.7%	13.1%
	Poor	Count	4	2	0	2	2	2	1	4	1

		Column N %	1.5%	0.6%	0.0%	1.0%	1.4%	1.1%	0.6%	2.0%	0.5%
	Don't know/ not applicable	Count	54	25	2	9	18	50	27	26	26
		Column N %	20.0%	8.0%	4.3%	4.3%	12.9%	26.3%	16.3%	12.7%	12.1%
	Total	Count	270	314	47	207	140	190	166	204	214
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Quality of classical music performance / opera	Excellent	Count	13	24	3	7	6	21	6	15	16
		Column N %	5.0%	7.9%	6.7%	3.5%	4.4%	11.5%	3.7%	7.6%	7.7%
	Good	Count	65	105	11	51	41	67	45	59	66
		Column N %	24.8%	34.4%	24.4%	25.2%	29.9%	36.6%	27.8%	29.8%	31.9%
	Fair	Count	42	43	6	35	23	21	20	35	30
		Column N %	16.0%	14.1%	13.3%	17.3%	16.8%	11.5%	12.3%	17.7%	14.5%
	Poor	Count	13	6	4	9	0	6	3	6	10
		Column N %	5.0%	2.0%	8.9%	4.5%	0.0%	3.3%	1.9%	3.0%	4.8%
	Don't know/ not applicable	Count	129	127	21	100	67	68	88	83	85
		Column N %	49.2%	41.6%	46.7%	49.5%	48.9%	37.2%	54.3%	41.9%	41.1%
	Total	Count	262	305	45	202	137	183	162	198	207
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Quality of cultural festivals	Excellent	Count	4	9	1	3	4	5	1	4	8

		Column N %	1.5%	3.0%	2.1%	1.5%	2.9%	2.8%	0.6%	2.0%	3.9%
	Good	Count	47	90	12	38	33	54	34	49	54
		Column N %	18.0%	29.9%	25.5%	18.9%	23.9%	30.7%	21.4%	24.9%	26.2%
	Fair	Count	75	74	11	63	37	38	35	57	57
		Column N %	28.7%	24.6%	23.4%	31.3%	26.8%	21.6%	22.0%	28.9%	27.7%
	Poor	Count	18	11	11	12	3	3	5	14	10
		Column N %	6.9%	3.7%	23.4%	6.0%	2.2%	1.7%	3.1%	7.1%	4.9%
	Don't know/ not applicable	Count	117	117	12	85	61	76	84	73	77
		Column N %	44.8%	38.9%	25.5%	42.3%	44.2%	43.2%	52.8%	37.1%	37.4%
	Total	Count	261	301	47	201	138	176	159	197	206
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Quality of dance show / event	Excellent	Count	3	7	2	1	2	5	4	3	3
		Column N %	1.2%	2.4%	4.3%	0.5%	1.5%	2.8%	2.5%	1.5%	1.5%
	Good	Count	49	121	12	50	53	55	55	49	66
		Column N %	18.8%	40.7%	25.5%	25.3%	39.8%	30.7%	34.4%	25.1%	32.7%
	Fair	Count	52	56	9	54	20	25	23	40	45
		Column N %	20.0%	18.9%	19.1%	27.3%	15.0%	14.0%	14.4%	20.5%	22.3%
	Poor	Count	7	2	4	4	0	1	2	4	3

		Column N %	2.7%	0.7%	8.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%	2.1%	1.5%
	Don't know/ not applicable	Count	149	111	20	89	58	93	76	99	85
		Column N %	57.3%	37.4%	42.6%	44.9%	43.6%	52.0%	47.5%	50.8%	42.1%
	Total	Count	260	297	47	198	133	179	160	195	202
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Quality of historic sites	Excellent	Count	18	40	4	20	14	20	12	21	25
		Column N %	6.8%	13.0%	8.7%	9.8%	10.2%	10.9%	7.4%	10.6%	11.9%
	Good	Count	116	163	21	108	67	83	73	95	111
		Column N %	44.1%	52.9%	45.7%	52.7%	48.9%	45.4%	45.1%	47.7%	52.9%
	Fair	Count	56	44	12	38	21	29	29	32	39
		Column N %	21.3%	14.3%	26.1%	18.5%	15.3%	15.8%	17.9%	16.1%	18.6%
	Poor	Count	19	8	4	9	9	5	7	12	8
		Column N %	7.2%	2.6%	8.7%	4.4%	6.6%	2.7%	4.3%	6.0%	3.8%
	Don't know/ not applicable	Count	54	53	5	30	26	46	41	39	27
		Column N %	20.5%	17.2%	10.9%	14.6%	19.0%	25.1%	25.3%	19.6%	12.9%
	Total	Count	263	308	46	205	137	183	162	199	210
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Quality of libraries	Excellent	Count	34	52	5	25	12	44	23	20	43

		Column N %	12.7%	17.1%	11.1%	12.3%	8.9%	23.3%	14.4%	10.0%	20.4%
	Good	Count	125	135	23	93	55	89	63	97	100
		Column N %	46.6%	44.4%	51.1%	45.8%	40.7%	47.1%	39.4%	48.3%	47.4%
	Fair	Count	39	32	8	27	26	10	23	31	17
		Column N %	14.6%	10.5%	17.8%	13.3%	19.3%	5.3%	14.4%	15.4%	8.1%
	Poor	Count	9	5	1	6	2	5	3	7	4
		Column N %	3.4%	1.6%	2.2%	3.0%	1.5%	2.6%	1.9%	3.5%	1.9%
	Don't know/ not applicable	Count	61	80	8	52	40	41	48	46	47
		Column N %	22.8%	26.3%	17.8%	25.6%	29.6%	21.7%	30.0%	22.9%	22.3%
	Total	Count	268	304	45	203	135	189	160	201	211
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Quality of live music event (non-classical / classical)	Excellent	Count	5	19	1	8	6	9	6	10	8
		Column N %	1.9%	6.4%	2.2%	4.0%	4.3%	5.1%	3.8%	5.1%	3.9%
	Good	Count	85	111	18	74	49	55	54	63	79
		Column N %	32.6%	37.1%	40.0%	37.0%	35.5%	31.1%	34.2%	31.8%	38.7%
	Fair	Count	68	66	14	58	34	28	35	50	49
		Column N %	26.1%	22.1%	31.1%	29.0%	24.6%	15.8%	22.2%	25.3%	24.0%
	Poor	Count	15	8	3	14	4	2	3	13	7
		Column N %	5.6%	2.6%	6.7%	6.9%	3.0%	1.1%	1.9%	6.5%	3.3%

		Column N %	5.7%	2.7%	6.7%	7.0%	2.9%	1.1%	1.9%	6.6%	3.4%
	Don't know/ not applicable	Count	88	95	9	46	45	83	60	62	61
		Column N %	33.7%	31.8%	20.0%	23.0%	32.6%	46.9%	38.0%	31.3%	29.9%
	Total	Count	261	299	45	200	138	177	158	198	204
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Quality of museums	Excellent	Count	17	31	2	15	10	21	16	14	18
		Column N %	6.4%	10.0%	4.3%	7.4%	7.2%	11.2%	9.8%	7.0%	8.5%
	Good	Count	113	148	15	97	65	84	72	86	103
		Column N %	42.6%	47.7%	32.6%	47.5%	47.1%	44.9%	44.2%	42.8%	48.8%
	Fair	Count	68	63	15	54	28	34	32	51	48
		Column N %	25.7%	20.3%	32.6%	26.5%	20.3%	18.2%	19.6%	25.4%	22.7%
	Poor	Count	17	17	7	15	7	5	8	12	14
		Column N %	6.4%	5.5%	15.2%	7.4%	5.1%	2.7%	4.9%	6.0%	6.6%
	Don't know/ not applicable	Count	50	51	7	23	28	43	35	38	28
		Column N %	18.9%	16.5%	15.2%	11.3%	20.3%	23.0%	21.5%	18.9%	13.3%
	Total	Count	265	310	46	204	138	187	163	201	211
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Quality of street arts	Excellent	Count	1	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	4

		Column N %	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
	Good	Count	27	35	5	24	20	13	21	24	17
		Column N %	10.3%	11.7%	10.6%	11.9%	14.6%	7.4%	13.3%	12.1%	8.3%
	Fair	Count	55	53	7	47	25	29	19	43	46
		Column N %	21.0%	17.8%	14.9%	23.4%	18.2%	16.6%	12.0%	21.7%	22.5%
	Poor	Count	32	15	10	21	6	10	9	21	17
		Column N %	12.2%	5.0%	21.3%	10.4%	4.4%	5.7%	5.7%	10.6%	8.3%
	Don't know/ not applicable	Count	147	192	25	109	84	121	109	110	120
		Column N %	56.1%	64.4%	53.2%	54.2%	61.3%	69.1%	69.0%	55.6%	58.8%
	Total	Count	262	298	47	201	137	175	158	198	204
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Quality of theatres	Excellent	Count	40	78	9	35	23	51	35	38	45
		Column N %	15.1%	25.4%	19.1%	17.1%	17.2%	27.4%	21.5%	19.2%	21.3%
	Good	Count	126	160	22	105	72	87	84	95	107
		Column N %	47.5%	52.1%	46.8%	51.2%	53.7%	46.8%	51.5%	48.0%	50.7%
	Fair	Count	39	38	9	34	17	17	14	29	34
		Column N %	14.7%	12.4%	19.1%	16.6%	12.7%	9.1%	8.6%	14.6%	16.1%
	Poor	Count	8	6	3	6	2	3	3	6	5

		Column N %	3.0%	2.0%	6.4%	2.9%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	3.0%	2.4%
		Count	52	25	4	25	20	28	27	30	20
	Don't know/ not applicable	Column N %	19.6%	8.1%	8.5%	12.2%	14.9%	15.1%	16.6%	15.2%	9.5%
		Count	265	307	47	205	134	186	163	198	211
	Total	Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 19 Please tell us how you usually find out about cultural activities.

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Centre	South
Method of finding out about cultural activities	Social media (facebook, twitter etc.)	Count	49	87	32	71	23	10	41	46	49
		Table N %	35.8%	63.5%	23.4%	51.8%	16.8%	7.3%	29.9%	33.6%	35.8%
	Total	Count	50	87	33	71	23	10	41	46	50
		Table N %	36.5%	63.5%	24.1%	51.8%	16.8%	7.3%	29.9%	33.6%	36.5%
Method of finding out about cultural activities	Internet	Count	135	151	39	126	71	50	71	104	111
		Table N %	47.2%	52.8%	13.6%	44.1%	24.8%	17.5%	24.8%	36.4%	38.8%
	Total	Count	135	151	39	126	71	50	71	104	111
		Table N	47.2%	52.8%	13.6%	44.1%	24.8%	17.5%	24.8%	36.4%	38.8%

		%									
Method of finding out about cultural activities	Local newspapers	Count	180	185	19	107	85	154	109	111	145
		Table N %	49.3%	50.7%	5.2%	29.3%	23.3%	42.2%	29.9%	30.4%	39.7%
	Total	Count	180	185	19	107	85	154	109	111	145
		Table N %	49.3%	50.7%	5.2%	29.3%	23.3%	42.2%	29.9%	30.4%	39.7%
Method of finding out about cultural activities	National newspapers	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	National newspapers	Count	39	26	4	12	12	37	19	17	29
		Table N %	60.0%	40.0%	6.2%	18.5%	18.5%	56.9%	29.2%	26.2%	44.6%
	Total	Count	39	26	4	12	12	37	19	17	29
		Table N %	60.0%	40.0%	6.2%	18.5%	18.5%	56.9%	29.2%	26.2%	44.6%
Method of finding out about cultural activities	Local radio	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Local radio	Count	63	74	15	52	34	36	45	41	51
		Table N %	46.0%	54.0%	10.9%	38.0%	24.8%	26.3%	32.8%	29.9%	37.2%
	Total	Count	63	74	15	52	34	36	45	41	51
		Table N %	46.0%	54.0%	10.9%	38.0%	24.8%	26.3%	32.8%	29.9%	37.2%
Method of finding out about cultural activities	National radio	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

	National radio	%									
		Count	4	10	1	3	3	7	2	5	7
		Table N %	28.6%	71.4%	7.1%	21.4%	21.4%	50.0%	14.3%	35.7%	50.0%
	Total	Count	4	10	1	3	3	7	2	5	7
		Table N %	28.6%	71.4%	7.1%	21.4%	21.4%	50.0%	14.3%	35.7%	50.0%
Method of finding out about cultural activities	Posters / flyers	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Posters/ flyers	Count	119	154	18	80	69	106	66	103	104
		Table N %	43.6%	56.4%	6.6%	29.3%	25.3%	38.8%	24.2%	37.7%	38.1%
	Total	Count	119	154	18	80	69	106	66	103	104
		Table N %	43.6%	56.4%	6.6%	29.3%	25.3%	38.8%	24.2%	37.7%	38.1%
Method of finding out about cultural activities	Television	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Television	Count	39	44	4	22	13	44	20	33	30
		Table N %	47.0%	53.0%	4.8%	26.5%	15.7%	53.0%	24.1%	39.8%	36.1%
	Total	Count	39	44	4	22	13	44	20	33	30
		Table N %	47.0%	53.0%	4.8%	26.5%	15.7%	53.0%	24.1%	39.8%	36.1%
Method of finding out about cultural activities	Word of mouth	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Table N %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

	Word of mouth	%									
		Count	141	192	28	114	90	101	91	113	129
		Table N %	42.3%	57.7%	8.4%	34.2%	27.0%	30.3%	27.3%	33.9%	38.7%
	Total	Count	141	192	28	114	90	101	91	113	129
		Table N %	42.3%	57.7%	8.4%	34.2%	27.0%	30.3%	27.3%	33.9%	38.7%
Method of finding out about cultural activities	Not applicable	Count	9	11	0	4	5	11	9	8	3
		Table N %	45.0%	55.0%	0.0%	20.0%	25.0%	55.0%	45.0%	40.0%	15.0%
	Total	Count	9	11	0	4	5	11	9	8	3
		Table N %	45.0%	55.0%	0.0%	20.0%	25.0%	55.0%	45.0%	40.0%	15.0%

Table 20 Which of the following reasons, if any, prevent you from attending as much cultural activities or venues as you would wish?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area					
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	1	2	3	North	Center	South
Reasons														

preventing attendance to cultural activities or venues	Activity/ venue cost	Count	91	139	23	85	46	76	70	79	81	0	0	0
		Table N %	39.6%	60.4%	10.0%	37.0%	20.0%	33.0%	30.4%	34.3%	35.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	Count	91	139	23	85	46	76	70	79	81	0	0	0
		Table N %	39.6%	60.4%	10.0%	37.0%	20.0%	33.0%	30.4%	34.3%	35.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Reasons preventing attendance to cultural activities or venues														
	Don't feel welcome	Count	10	7	4	5	3	5	3	8	6	0	0	0
		Table N %	58.8%	41.2%	23.5%	29.4%	17.6%	29.4%	17.6%	47.1%	35.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	Count	10	7	4	5	3	5	3	8	6	0	0	0
		Table N %	58.8%	41.2%	23.5%	29.4%	17.6%	29.4%	17.6%	47.1%	35.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Reasons preventing attendance to cultural activities or venues														
	Location of activity	Count	48	67	12	39	19	45	29	36	50	0	0	0
		Table N %	41.7%	58.3%	10.4%	33.9%	16.5%	39.1%	25.2%	31.3%	43.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	Count	48	67	12	39	19	45	29	36	50	0	0	0
		Table N %	41.7%	58.3%	10.4%	33.9%	16.5%	39.1%	25.2%	31.3%	43.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Reasons preventing attendance to cultural activities or														
	Not aware of what's going on	Count	31	27	2	21	11	24	16	24	18	0	0	0
		Table N %	17.0%	14.8%	1.1%	11.5%	6.0%	13.2%	8.8%	13.2%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not aware	Count	55	69	24	61	25	14	28	48	48	0	0	0

venues	of what's going on	Table N %	30.2%	37.9%	13.2%	33.5%	13.7%	7.7%	15.4%	26.4%	26.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	Count	86	96	26	82	36	38	44	72	66	0	0	0
		Table N %	47.3%	52.7%	14.3%	45.1%	19.8%	20.9%	24.2%	39.6%	36.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Reasons preventing attendance to cultural activities or venues														
	Not enough time	Count	75	78	13	68	40	32	45	48	60	0	0	0
		Table N %	49.0%	51.0%	8.5%	44.4%	26.1%	20.9%	29.4%	31.4%	39.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	Count	75	78	13	68	40	32	45	48	60	0	0	0
		Table N %	49.0%	51.0%	8.5%	44.4%	26.1%	20.9%	29.4%	31.4%	39.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Reasons preventing attendance to cultural activities or venues														
	Not interested	Count	68	46	10	28	30	46	44	40	30	0	0	0
		Table N %	59.6%	40.4%	8.8%	24.6%	26.3%	40.4%	38.6%	35.1%	26.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	Count	68	46	10	28	30	46	44	40	30	0	0	0
		Table N %	59.6%	40.4%	8.8%	24.6%	26.3%	40.4%	38.6%	35.1%	26.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Reasons preventing attendance to cultural activities or venues														
	Quality of activity	Count	52	30	11	36	15	20	10	38	34	0	0	0
		Table N %	63.4%	36.6%	13.4%	43.9%	18.3%	24.4%	12.2%	46.3%	41.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	Count	52	30	11	36	15	20	10	38	34	0	0	0
		Table	63.4%	36.6%	13.4%	43.9%	18.3%	24.4%	12.2%	46.3%	41.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

		N %												
Reasons preventing attendee to cultural activities or venues														
	Travel cost	Count	20	25	4	19	10	12	14	12	19	0	0	0
		Table N %	44.4%	55.6%	8.9%	42.2%	22.2%	26.7%	31.1%	26.7%	42.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	Count	20	25	4	19	10	12	14	12	19	0	0	0
		Table N %	44.4%	55.6%	8.9%	42.2%	22.2%	26.7%	31.1%	26.7%	42.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Reasons preventing attendance to cultural activities or venues														
	Travel time	Count	16	19	2	14	6	13	13	6	16	0	0	0
		Table N %	45.7%	54.3%	5.7%	40.0%	17.1%	37.1%	37.1%	17.1%	45.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	Count	16	19	2	14	6	13	13	6	16	0	0	0
		Table N %	45.7%	54.3%	5.7%	40.0%	17.1%	37.1%	37.1%	17.1%	45.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Reasons preventing attendance to cultural activities or venues														
	Not applicable. I am happy with how often I attend cultural activities	Count	77	79	3	34	43	76	50	48	58	0	0	0
		Table N %	49.4%	50.6%	1.9%	21.8%	27.6%	48.7%	32.1%	30.8%	37.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	Count	77	79	3	34	43	76	50	48	58	0	0	0

		Table N %	49.4%	50.6%	1.9%	21.8%	27.6%	48.7%	32.1%	30.8%	37.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Reasons preventing attendance to cultural activities or venues														
	Don't know	Count	9	5	0	4	5	5	6	3	5	0	0	0
		Table N %	64.3%	35.7%	0.0%	28.6%	35.7%	35.7%	42.9%	21.4%	35.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	Count	9	5	0	4	5	5	6	3	5	0	0	0
		Table N %	64.3%	35.7%	0.0%	28.6%	35.7%	35.7%	42.9%	21.4%	35.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 21 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements on the value of arts and culture to you and the city as a whole?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Centre	South
Individuals level of agreement or disagreement with that attending cultural activities are important to them	Agree	Count	63	113	13	72	40	51	49	54	73
		Column N %	23.7%	36.7%	30.2%	35.3%	29.0%	27.0%	30.4%	26.6%	34.8%
	Disagree	Count	32	23	3	15	21	16	19	14	22
		Column N %	12.0%	7.5%	7.0%	7.4%	15.2%	8.5%	11.8%	6.9%	10.5%
	Don't know/ not applicable	Count	35	18	0	8	16	29	20	20	13
		Column N %	13.2%	5.8%	0.0%	3.9%	11.6%	15.3%	12.4%	9.9%	6.2%
	Neither	Count	73	87	10	57	38	55	50	56	54

	agree nor disagree	Column N %	27.4%	28.2%	23.3%	27.9%	27.5%	29.1%	31.1%	27.6%	25.7%
	Strongly agree	Count	44	50	14	37	16	27	10	49	35
		Column N %	16.5%	16.2%	32.6%	18.1%	11.6%	14.3%	6.2%	24.1%	16.7%
	Strongly disagree	Count	19	17	3	15	7	11	13	10	13
		Column N %	7.1%	5.5%	7.0%	7.4%	5.1%	5.8%	8.1%	4.9%	6.2%
	Total	Count	266	308	43	204	138	189	161	203	210
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Individuals level of agreement or disagreement with that taking part in cultural activity is important to them	Agree	Count	34	59	8	34	24	27	26	32	35
		Column N %	12.8%	19.4%	18.6%	16.7%	17.5%	14.5%	16.3%	15.8%	16.8%
	Disagree	Count	67	69	7	48	37	44	34	45	57
		Column N %	25.2%	22.7%	16.3%	23.5%	27.0%	23.7%	21.3%	22.3%	27.4%
	Don't know/ not applicable	Count	39	27	2	12	20	32	23	23	20
		Column N %	14.7%	8.9%	4.7%	5.9%	14.6%	17.2%	14.4%	11.4%	9.6%
	Neither agree nor disagree	Count	84	102	16	73	41	56	57	70	59
		Column N %	31.6%	33.6%	37.2%	35.8%	29.9%	30.1%	35.6%	34.7%	28.4%
	Strongly agree	Count	20	29	6	20	8	15	5	21	23
		Column N %	7.5%	9.5%	14.0%	9.8%	5.8%	8.1%	3.1%	10.4%	11.1%
	Strongly	Count	22	18	4	17	7	12	15	11	14

	disagree	Column N %	8.3%	5.9%	9.3%	8.3%	5.1%	6.5%	9.4%	5.4%	6.7%
	Total	Count	266	304	43	204	137	186	160	202	208
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Individuals level of agreement or disagreement with that cultural activity is important in attracting investment into the city	Agree	Count	105	119	13	78	53	80	60	77	87
		Column N %	39.5%	38.4%	30.2%	38.2%	38.4%	41.9%	36.8%	38.5%	40.8%
	Disagree	Count	12	10	1	8	6	7	6	9	7
		Column N %	4.5%	3.2%	2.3%	3.9%	4.3%	3.7%	3.7%	4.5%	3.3%
	Don't know/ not applicable	Count	30	21	0	14	15	22	20	16	15
		Column N %	11.3%	6.8%	0.0%	6.9%	10.9%	11.5%	12.3%	8.0%	7.0%
	Neither agree nor disagree	Count	55	60	5	45	31	34	39	39	37
		Column N %	20.7%	19.4%	11.6%	22.1%	22.5%	17.8%	23.9%	19.5%	17.4%
	Strongly agree	Count	57	93	22	55	31	42	35	54	61
		Column N %	21.4%	30.0%	51.2%	27.0%	22.5%	22.0%	21.5%	27.0%	28.6%
	Strongly disagree	Count	7	7	2	4	2	6	3	5	6
		Column N %	2.6%	2.3%	4.7%	2.0%	1.4%	3.1%	1.8%	2.5%	2.8%
	Total	Count	266	310	43	204	138	191	163	200	213
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Individuals level of	Agree	Count	107	121	14	84	51	79	55	77	96

agreement or disagreement with that cultural activity is important in improving residents' quality of life		Column N %	40.1%	38.9%	32.6%	41.2%	37.0%	40.9%	34.0%	37.9%	45.1%
	Disagree	Count	14	14	1	11	9	7	12	7	9
		Column N %	5.2%	4.5%	2.3%	5.4%	6.5%	3.6%	7.4%	3.4%	4.2%
	Don't know/ not applicable	Count	26	12	0	9	14	15	14	14	10
		Column N %	9.7%	3.9%	0.0%	4.4%	10.1%	7.8%	8.6%	6.9%	4.7%
	Neither agree nor disagree	Count	54	62	5	41	32	38	45	36	35
		Column N %	20.2%	19.9%	11.6%	20.1%	23.2%	19.7%	27.8%	17.7%	16.4%
	Strongly agree	Count	58	94	20	57	30	45	34	61	57
		Column N %	21.7%	30.2%	46.5%	27.9%	21.7%	23.3%	21.0%	30.0%	26.8%
	Strongly disagree	Count	8	8	3	2	2	9	2	8	6
		Column N %	3.0%	2.6%	7.0%	1.0%	1.4%	4.7%	1.2%	3.9%	2.8%
	Total	Count	267	311	43	204	138	193	162	203	213
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Individuals level of agreement or disagreement with that cultural activity is important in attracting visitors to the city	Agree	Count	111	139	10	84	62	94	66	82	102
		Column N %	41.4%	44.4%	23.3%	41.2%	44.6%	48.2%	40.0%	40.6%	47.7%
	Disagree	Count	8	6	0	5	4	5	8	3	3
		Column N %	3.0%	1.9%	0.0%	2.5%	2.9%	2.6%	4.8%	1.5%	1.4%
	Don't	Count	26	11	0	9	12	16	11	15	11

	know/ not applicable	Column N %	9.7%	3.5%	0.0%	4.4%	8.6%	8.2%	6.7%	7.4%	5.1%
	Neither agree nor disagree	Count	34	30	4	22	17	21	20	21	23
		Column N %	12.7%	9.6%	9.3%	10.8%	12.2%	10.8%	12.1%	10.4%	10.7%
	Strongly agree	Count	83	121	27	81	41	55	57	76	71
		Column N %	31.0%	38.7%	62.8%	39.7%	29.5%	28.2%	34.5%	37.6%	33.2%
	Strongly disagree	Count	6	6	2	3	3	4	3	5	4
		Column N %	2.2%	1.9%	4.7%	1.5%	2.2%	2.1%	1.8%	2.5%	1.9%
	Total	Count	268	313	43	204	139	195	165	202	214
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 22 Have you ever referred a person to receive a free Home Fire Safety Visit?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Centre	South
Conduction of Home Fire Safety Visit referral to another person	No	Count	21	26	1	11	10	25	14	17	16
		Column N %	36.2%	40.0%	20.0%	33.3%	33.3%	45.5%	36.8%	34.0%	45.7%
	Yes	Count	37	39	4	22	20	30	24	33	19
		Column N %	63.8%	60.0%	80.0%	66.7%	66.7%	54.5%	63.2%	66.0%	54.3%
	Total	Count	58	65	5	33	30	55	38	50	35
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
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Table 23 What do you think is the most common ignition source for house fires in Aberdeen?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Centre	South
Individuals belief of the most common ignition source for house fires in Aberdeen	Candles or other naked flames	Count	32	58	7	40	20	23	29	36	25
		Table N %	5.6%	10.1%	1.2%	6.9%	3.5%	4.0%	5.0%	6.3%	4.3%
	Cooking related	Count	118	114	11	74	55	92	63	82	87
		Table N %	20.5%	19.8%	1.9%	12.8%	9.5%	16.0%	10.9%	14.2%	15.1%
	Electrical appliances	Count	71	86	16	49	40	52	39	54	64
		Table N %	12.3%	14.9%	2.8%	8.5%	6.9%	9.0%	6.8%	9.4%	11.1%
	Smoking materials	Count	46	51	9	39	20	29	34	31	32
		Table N %	8.0%	8.9%	1.6%	6.8%	3.5%	5.0%	5.9%	5.4%	5.6%
	Total	Count	267	309	43	202	135	196	165	203	208
		Table N %	46.4%	53.6%	7.5%	35.1%	23.4%	34.0%	28.6%	35.2%	36.1%

Table 24 Which of the following, if any, prevent you from walking and cycling in Aberdeen City?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Centre	South
Health problems or injury preventing individuals from walking in Aberdeen City	Walking	Count	29	45	0	17	17	40	21	27	26
		Table N %	39.2%	60.8%	0.0%	23.0%	23.0%	54.1%	28.4%	36.5%	35.1%
	Total	Count	29	45	0	17	17	40	21	27	26
		Table N %	39.2%	60.8%	0.0%	23.0%	23.0%	54.1%	28.4%	36.5%	35.1%
Health problems or injury preventing individuals from cycling in Aberdeen City	Cycling	Count	31	35	1	22	13	30	22	25	19
		Table N %	47.0%	53.0%	1.5%	33.3%	19.7%	45.5%	33.3%	37.9%	28.8%
	Total	Count	31	35	1	22	13	30	22	25	19
		Table N %	47.0%	53.0%	1.5%	33.3%	19.7%	45.5%	33.3%	37.9%	28.8%
The weather preventing individuals from walking in Aberdeen City	Walking	Count	66	106	20	65	33	54	38	59	75
		Table N %	38.4%	61.6%	11.6%	37.8%	19.2%	31.4%	22.1%	34.3%	43.6%
	Total	Count	66	106	20	65	33	54	38	59	75
		Table N %	38.4%	61.6%	11.6%	37.8%	19.2%	31.4%	22.1%	34.3%	43.6%
The weather preventing individuals from cycling in Aberdeen City	Cycling	Count	46	56	15	51	20	16	29	37	36
		Table N %	45.1%	54.9%	14.7%	50.0%	19.6%	15.7%	28.4%	36.3%	35.3%
	Total	Count	46	56	15	51	20	16	29	37	36
		Table	45.1%	54.9%	14.7%	50.0%	19.6%	15.7%	28.4%	36.3%	35.3%

		N %									
Lack of local walk paths preventing individuals from walking in Aberdeen City	Walking	Count	19	13	6	14	4	8	5	13	14
		Table N %	59.4%	40.6%	18.8%	43.8%	12.5%	25.0%	15.6%	40.6%	43.8%
	Total	Count	19	13	6	14	4	8	5	13	14
		Table N %	59.4%	40.6%	18.8%	43.8%	12.5%	25.0%	15.6%	40.6%	43.8%
Lack of local cycle paths preventing individuals from cycling in Aberdeen City	Cycling	Count	53	50	18	59	17	9	18	50	35
		Table N %	51.5%	48.5%	17.5%	57.3%	16.5%	8.7%	17.5%	48.5%	34.0%
	Total	Count	53	50	18	59	17	9	18	50	35
		Table N %	51.5%	48.5%	17.5%	57.3%	16.5%	8.7%	17.5%	48.5%	34.0%
Traffic preventing individuals from walking in Aberdeen City	Walking	Count	32	29	6	15	9	31	20	17	24
		Table N %	52.5%	47.5%	9.8%	24.6%	14.8%	50.8%	32.8%	27.9%	39.3%
	Total	Count	32	29	6	15	9	31	20	17	24
		Table N %	52.5%	47.5%	9.8%	24.6%	14.8%	50.8%	32.8%	27.9%	39.3%
Traffic preventing individuals from cycling in Aberdeen City											
	Cycling	Count	96	115	28	107	46	30	50	83	78
		Table N %	45.5%	54.5%	13.3%	50.7%	21.8%	14.2%	23.7%	39.3%	37.0%
	Total	Count	96	115	28	107	46	30	50	83	78
		Table N %	45.5%	54.5%	13.3%	50.7%	21.8%	14.2%	23.7%	39.3%	37.0%

Safety concerns preventing individuals from walking in Aberdeen City	Walking	Count	14	27	7	13	8	13	16	10	15
		Table N %	34.1%	65.9%	17.1%	31.7%	19.5%	31.7%	39.0%	24.4%	36.6%
	Total	Count	14	27	7	13	8	13	16	10	15
		Table N %	34.1%	65.9%	17.1%	31.7%	19.5%	31.7%	39.0%	24.4%	36.6%
Safety concerns preventing individuals from cycling in Aberdeen City											
	Cycling	Count	81	119	29	103	43	25	54	78	68
		Table N %	40.5%	59.5%	14.5%	51.5%	21.5%	12.5%	27.0%	39.0%	34.0%
	Total	Count	81	119	29	103	43	25	54	78	68
		Table N %	40.5%	59.5%	14.5%	51.5%	21.5%	12.5%	27.0%	39.0%	34.0%
Time constraints preventing individuals from walking in Aberdeen City											
	Walking	Count	50	63	12	57	22	22	26	37	50
		Table N %	44.2%	55.8%	10.6%	50.4%	19.5%	19.5%	23.0%	32.7%	44.2%
	Total	Count	50	63	12	57	22	22	26	37	50
		Table N %	44.2%	55.8%	10.6%	50.4%	19.5%	19.5%	23.0%	32.7%	44.2%
Time constraints preventing individuals from cycling in Aberdeen City											
	Cycling	Count	26	32	13	30	11	4	23	17	18
		Table	44.8%	55.2%	22.4%	51.7%	19.0%	6.9%	39.7%	29.3%	31.0%

	Total	N %									
		Count	26	32	13	30	11	4	23	17	18
		Table N %	44.8%	55.2%	22.4%	51.7%	19.0%	6.9%	39.7%	29.3%	31.0%
Distance preventing individuals from walking in Aberdeen City											
	Walking	Count	32	55	7	38	13	29	22	23	42
		Table N %	36.8%	63.2%	8.0%	43.7%	14.9%	33.3%	25.3%	26.4%	48.3%
	Total	Count	32	55	7	38	13	29	22	23	42
		Table N %	36.8%	63.2%	8.0%	43.7%	14.9%	33.3%	25.3%	26.4%	48.3%
Distance preventing individuals from cycling in Aberdeen City											
	Cycling	Count	15	24	7	15	9	8	18	9	12
		Table N %	38.5%	61.5%	17.9%	38.5%	23.1%	20.5%	46.2%	23.1%	30.8%
	Total	Count	15	24	7	15	9	8	18	9	12
		Table N %	38.5%	61.5%	17.9%	38.5%	23.1%	20.5%	46.2%	23.1%	30.8%
Do not have access to a bicycle thus preventing individuals from cycling in Aberdeen City											
	Cycling	Count	57	73	10	47	29	44	33	46	51
		Table N %	43.8%	56.2%	7.7%	36.2%	22.3%	33.8%	25.4%	35.4%	39.2%
	Total	Count	57	73	10	47	29	44	33	46	51
		Table N %	43.8%	56.2%	7.7%	36.2%	22.3%	33.8%	25.4%	35.4%	39.2%

Unable to ride a bicycle thus preventing individuals from cycling in Aberdeen City	Cycling	Count	8	34	1	8	15	18	16	12	14
		Table N %	19.0%	81.0%	2.4%	19.0%	35.7%	42.9%	38.1%	28.6%	33.3%
	Total	Count	8	34	1	8	15	18	16	12	14
		Table N %	19.0%	81.0%	2.4%	19.0%	35.7%	42.9%	38.1%	28.6%	33.3%
Cost of buying a bicycle preventing individuals from cycling in Aberdeen City	Cycling	Count	11	22	6	13	3	11	13	10	10
		Table N %	33.3%	66.7%	18.2%	39.4%	9.1%	33.3%	39.4%	30.3%	30.3%
	Total	Count	11	22	6	13	3	11	13	10	10
		Table N %	33.3%	66.7%	18.2%	39.4%	9.1%	33.3%	39.4%	30.3%	30.3%
Nothing prevents individuals from walking in Aberdeen City	Walking	Count	64	63	6	37	37	47	39	44	44
		Table N %	50.4%	49.6%	4.7%	29.1%	29.1%	37.0%	30.7%	34.6%	34.6%
	Total	Count	64	63	6	37	37	47	39	44	44
		Table N %	50.4%	49.6%	4.7%	29.1%	29.1%	37.0%	30.7%	34.6%	34.6%
Nothing preventing individuals from cycling in Aberdeen City	Cycling	Count	25	15	0	17	8	15	13	13	14
		Table	62.5%	37.5%	0.0%	42.5%	20.0%	37.5%	32.5%	32.5%	35.0%

		N %									
	Total	Count	25	15	0	17	8	15	13	13	14
		Table N %	62.5%	37.5%	0.0%	42.5%	20.0%	37.5%	32.5%	32.5%	35.0%

Table 25 How often do you walk?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Center	South
How often individual walk to work	Daily	Count	39	41	16	40	18	6	15	43	22
		Column N %	16.9%	14.7%	37.2%	20.6%	15.1%	3.9%	10.4%	24.6%	11.6%
	More than once a month	Count	16	13	1	15	12	1	3	19	7
		Column N %	6.9%	4.7%	2.3%	7.7%	10.1%	0.7%	2.1%	10.9%	3.7%
	More than once a week	Count	17	21	7	21	8	2	7	19	12
		Column N %	7.4%	7.6%	16.3%	10.8%	6.7%	1.3%	4.9%	10.9%	6.3%
	Never	Count	56	78	16	72	35	11	43	36	55
		Column N %	24.2%	28.1%	37.2%	37.1%	29.4%	7.2%	29.9%	20.6%	28.9%
	Not applicable	Count	103	125	3	46	46	133	76	58	94
		Column N %	44.6%	45.0%	7.0%	23.7%	38.7%	86.9%	52.8%	33.1%	49.5%
	Total	Count	231	278	43	194	119	153	144	175	190
		Column	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		N %									
How often individuals walk to university / college	Daily	Count	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	4	1
		Column N %	1.5%	0.8%	5.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.6%
	More than once a month	Count	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	4	0
		Column N %	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%
	More than once a week	Count	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
		Column N %	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
	Never	Count	27	31	7	26	14	11	17	20	21
		Column N %	13.1%	12.1%	18.4%	14.6%	13.5%	7.7%	12.5%	12.8%	12.3%
	Not applicable	Count	172	222	29	146	88	131	119	127	148
		Column N %	83.5%	86.4%	76.3%	82.0%	84.6%	91.6%	87.5%	81.4%	86.5%
	Total	Count	206	257	38	178	104	143	136	156	171
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How often individuals walk for leisure	Daily	Count	94	94	13	53	43	79	47	65	76
		Column N %	38.1%	32.2%	31.0%	27.5%	33.6%	44.9%	31.1%	34.6%	38.0%
	More than once a month	Count	48	69	16	56	24	21	38	42	37
		Column N %	19.4%	23.6%	38.1%	29.0%	18.8%	11.9%	25.2%	22.3%	18.5%
	More than once a week	Count	71	101	10	63	46	53	47	61	64
		Column N %	28.7%	34.6%	23.8%	32.6%	35.9%	30.1%	31.1%	32.4%	32.0%

		N %									
	Never	Count	21	16	2	13	9	13	8	14	15
		Column N %	8.5%	5.5%	4.8%	6.7%	7.0%	7.4%	5.3%	7.4%	7.5%
	Not applicable	Count	13	12	1	8	6	10	11	6	8
		Column N %	5.3%	4.1%	2.4%	4.1%	4.7%	5.7%	7.3%	3.2%	4.0%
	Total	Count	247	292	42	193	128	176	151	188	200
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How often individuals walk to keep fit	Daily	Count	82	87	9	49	39	72	47	54	68
		Column N %	34.3%	30.7%	22.0%	25.7%	32.5%	42.4%	31.3%	30.0%	35.4%
	More than once a month	Count	43	52	13	43	19	20	28	36	31
		Column N %	18.0%	18.4%	31.7%	22.5%	15.8%	11.8%	18.7%	20.0%	16.1%
	More than once a week	Count	58	84	9	53	37	43	39	53	50
		Column N %	24.3%	29.7%	22.0%	27.7%	30.8%	25.3%	26.0%	29.4%	26.0%
	Never	Count	31	37	7	27	15	19	18	24	26
		Column N %	13.0%	13.1%	17.1%	14.1%	12.5%	11.2%	12.0%	13.3%	13.5%
	Not applicable	Count	25	23	3	19	10	16	18	13	17
		Column N %	10.5%	8.1%	7.3%	9.9%	8.3%	9.4%	12.0%	7.2%	8.9%
	Total	Count	239	283	41	191	120	170	150	180	192
		Column	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		N %									
How often individuals walk to local shops	Daily	Count	76	85	12	38	35	76	33	73	55
		Column N %	30.9%	28.1%	27.9%	19.4%	27.6%	41.8%	22.0%	37.6%	27.0%
	More than once a month	Count	34	57	9	41	21	20	22	24	45
		Column N %	13.8%	18.9%	20.9%	20.9%	16.5%	11.0%	14.7%	12.4%	22.1%
	More than once a week	Count	97	106	15	88	48	52	56	72	75
		Column N %	39.4%	35.1%	34.9%	44.9%	37.8%	28.6%	37.3%	37.1%	36.8%
	Never	Count	29	36	7	21	18	19	27	19	19
		Column N %	11.8%	11.9%	16.3%	10.7%	14.2%	10.4%	18.0%	9.8%	9.3%
	Not applicable	Count	10	18	0	8	5	15	12	6	10
		Column N %	4.1%	6.0%	0.0%	4.1%	3.9%	8.2%	8.0%	3.1%	4.9%
	Total	Count	246	302	43	196	127	182	150	194	204
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How often individuals walk to visit friends / family	Daily	Count	22	22	4	15	7	18	11	22	11
		Column N %	9.8%	8.1%	9.3%	8.2%	6.2%	11.5%	7.8%	12.6%	6.0%
	More than once a month	Count	50	72	12	56	25	29	31	48	43
		Column N %	22.3%	26.4%	27.9%	30.4%	22.1%	18.5%	22.0%	27.6%	23.6%
	More than once a week	Count	46	61	10	45	28	24	26	40	41
		Column N %	20.5%	22.3%	23.3%	24.5%	24.8%	15.3%	18.4%	23.0%	22.5%

		N %									
	Never	Count	64	78	16	51	33	42	43	44	55
		Column N %	28.6%	28.6%	37.2%	27.7%	29.2%	26.8%	30.5%	25.3%	30.2%
	Not applicable	Count	42	40	1	17	20	44	30	20	32
		Column N %	18.8%	14.7%	2.3%	9.2%	17.7%	28.0%	21.3%	11.5%	17.6%
	Total	Count	224	273	43	184	113	157	141	174	182
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How often individuals walk to GP surgery	Daily	Count	8	12	2	8	3	7	6	7	7
		Column N %	3.7%	4.6%	4.8%	4.5%	2.8%	4.7%	4.3%	4.2%	4.0%
	More than once a month	Count	53	46	11	29	22	37	25	43	31
		Column N %	24.4%	17.5%	26.2%	16.2%	20.2%	24.7%	18.1%	26.1%	17.5%
	More than once a week	Count	7	11	0	7	6	5	8	5	5
		Column N %	3.2%	4.2%	0.0%	3.9%	5.5%	3.3%	5.8%	3.0%	2.8%
	Never	Count	91	118	19	91	49	50	63	64	82
		Column N %	41.9%	44.9%	45.2%	50.8%	45.0%	33.3%	45.7%	38.8%	46.3%
	Not applicable	Count	58	76	10	44	29	51	36	46	52
		Column N %	26.7%	28.9%	23.8%	24.6%	26.6%	34.0%	26.1%	27.9%	29.4%
	Total	Count	217	263	42	179	109	150	138	165	177
		Column	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		N %									
How often individuals walk to accompany children to school / nursery	Daily	Count	4	13	1	11	1	4	9	4	4
		Column N %	1.7%	4.7%	2.4%	5.8%	0.9%	2.5%	6.2%	2.3%	2.2%
	More than once a month	Count	9	8	1	7	3	6	4	3	10
		Column N %	3.9%	2.9%	2.4%	3.7%	2.7%	3.8%	2.8%	1.7%	5.4%
	More than once a week	Count	13	16	4	14	3	8	8	13	8
		Column N %	5.7%	5.8%	9.5%	7.3%	2.7%	5.0%	5.5%	7.5%	4.3%
	Never	Count	41	34	7	43	11	14	19	31	25
		Column N %	17.9%	12.3%	16.7%	22.5%	9.7%	8.8%	13.1%	17.8%	13.4%
	Not applicable	Count	162	205	29	116	95	127	105	123	139
		Column N %	70.7%	74.3%	69.0%	60.7%	84.1%	79.9%	72.4%	70.7%	74.7%
	Total	Count	229	276	42	191	113	159	145	174	186
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 26 How often do you cycle?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area					
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	1	2	3	North	Centre	South
How often	Daily	Count	13	3	2	9	5	0	2	8	6	0	0	0

individuals cycle to work		Column N %	5.4%	1.1%	4.8%	4.8%	3.9%	0.0%	1.3%	4.3%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	More than once a month	Count	9	5	4	8	2	0	3	7	4	0	0	0
		Column N %	3.7%	1.8%	9.5%	4.2%	1.6%	0.0%	2.0%	3.7%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	More than once a week	Count	7	1	1	3	3	1	0	3	5	0	0	0
		Column N %	2.9%	0.4%	2.4%	1.6%	2.4%	0.6%	0.0%	1.6%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Never	Count	98	132	23	112	53	42	64	81	85	0	0	0
		Column N %	40.7%	46.3%	54.8%	59.3%	41.7%	25.0%	42.4%	43.3%	45.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not applicable	Count	114	144	12	57	64	125	82	88	88	0	0	0
		Column N %	47.3%	50.5%	28.6%	30.2%	50.4%	74.4%	54.3%	47.1%	46.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
How often individuals cycle to university / college	More than once a month	Count	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
		Column N %	0.0%	0.7%	2.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	More than once a week	Count	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Column N %	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Never	Count	69	103	17	75	41	39	48	56	68	0	0	0
		Column N %	30.0%	36.5%	40.5%	40.5%	33.3%	24.1%	32.0%	30.9%	37.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not applicable	Count	161	176	24	108	82	123	102	122	113	0	0	0
		Column N %	70.0%	62.4%	57.1%	58.4%	66.7%	75.9%	68.0%	67.4%	62.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
How often	Daily	Count	4	3	0	4	3	0	2	3	2	0	0	0

individuals cycle for leisure		Column N %	1.6%	1.1%	0.0%	2.1%	2.3%	0.0%	1.3%	1.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	More than once a month	Count	45	34	13	39	17	10	18	34	27	0	0	0
		Column N %	18.4%	12.0%	31.0%	20.5%	13.1%	6.0%	12.0%	17.9%	14.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	More than once a week	Count	17	6	3	6	7	7	4	9	10	0	0	0
		Column N %	6.9%	2.1%	7.1%	3.2%	5.4%	4.2%	2.7%	4.7%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Never	Count	84	121	16	90	49	50	58	71	76	0	0	0
		Column N %	34.3%	42.8%	38.1%	47.4%	37.7%	30.1%	38.7%	37.4%	40.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not applicable	Count	95	119	10	51	54	99	68	73	73	0	0	0
		Column N %	38.8%	42.0%	23.8%	26.8%	41.5%	59.6%	45.3%	38.4%	38.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
How often individuals cycle to keep fit	Daily	Count	9	5	0	8	5	1	4	7	3	0	0	0
		Column N %	3.8%	1.8%	0.0%	4.3%	3.9%	0.6%	2.7%	3.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	More than once a month	Count	34	26	10	27	14	9	16	23	21	0	0	0
		Column N %	14.2%	9.2%	23.8%	14.4%	10.9%	5.5%	10.7%	12.4%	11.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	More than once a week	Count	19	7	3	9	7	7	4	10	12	0	0	0
		Column N %	7.9%	2.5%	7.1%	4.8%	5.5%	4.2%	2.7%	5.4%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Never	Count	84	128	18	94	51	49	58	74	80	0	0	0
		Column N %	35.1%	45.2%	42.9%	50.3%	39.8%	29.7%	38.7%	39.8%	43.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not	Count	93	117	11	49	51	99	68	72	70	0	0	0

	applicabl e	Colum n N %	38.9 %	41.3%	26.2 %	26.2 %	39.8 %	60.0 %	45.3 %	38.7 %	37.6 %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
How often individuals cycle to local shops	Daily	Count	1	3	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
		Colum n N %	0.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.5%	1.6%	0.6%	0.7%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	More than once a month	Count	15	13	1	14	10	3	9	7	12	0	0	0
		Colum n N %	6.3%	4.6%	2.4%	7.5%	7.9%	1.8%	6.0%	3.8%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	More than once a week	Count	6	4	2	5	3	0	2	5	3	0	0	0
		Colum n N %	2.5%	1.4%	4.8%	2.7%	2.4%	0.0%	1.3%	2.7%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Never	Count	110	141	28	113	54	56	67	92	92	0	0	0
		Colum n N %	46.4 %	49.6%	66.7 %	60.4 %	42.5 %	33.9 %	44.4 %	50.3 %	49.2 %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
How often individuals cycle to visit friends / family	Daily	Count	105	123	11	54	58	105	72	77	79	0	0	0
		Colum n N %	44.3 %	43.3%	26.2 %	28.9 %	45.7 %	63.6 %	47.7 %	42.1 %	42.2 %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	More than once a month	Count	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
		Colum n N %	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	More than once a week	Count	12	8	2	9	5	4	2	10	8	0	0	0
		Colum n N %	5.2%	2.9%	4.8%	4.9%	4.1%	2.5%	1.3%	5.6%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Never	Count	4	3	2	2	3	0	2	2	3	0	0	0
		Colum n N %	1.7%	1.1%	4.8%	1.1%	2.5%	0.0%	1.3%	1.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Never		Count	110	142	28	114	56	54	70	89	93	0	0	0
		Colum n N %	46.4 %	49.6%	66.7 %	60.4 %	42.5 %	33.9 %	44.4 %	50.3 %	49.2 %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

		Column N %	47.6 %	51.1%	66.7 %	62.6 %	45.9 %	33.1 %	46.7 %	49.7 %	51.7 %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not applicable	Count	104	123	10	55	57	105	75	77	75	0	0	0
		Column N %	45.0 %	44.2%	23.8 %	30.2 %	46.7 %	64.4 %	50.0 %	43.0 %	41.7 %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
How often individuals cycle to GP surgery	More than once a month	Count	5	0	0	3	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
		Column N %	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Never	Count	117	152	29	123	62	55	72	95	102	0	0	0
		Column N %	50.6 %	54.3%	69.0 %	67.2 %	50.8 %	33.5 %	48.0 %	53.4 %	55.7 %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not applicable	Count	109	128	13	57	59	108	76	81	80	0	0	0
		Column N %	47.2 %	45.7%	31.0 %	31.1 %	48.4 %	65.9 %	50.7 %	45.5 %	43.7 %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
How often individuals cycle to accompany children to school / nursery	More than once a month	Count	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
		Column N %	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	More than once a week	Count	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
		Column N %	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Never	Count	82	112	18	90	42	44	56	66	72	0	0	0
		Column N %	35.8 %	40.3%	42.9 %	49.5 %	34.1 %	27.5 %	37.8 %	36.7 %	40.2 %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Not applicable	Count	143	164	24	88	80	115	91	110	106	0	0	0
		Column N %	62.4 %	59.0%	57.1 %	48.4 %	65.0 %	71.9 %	61.5 %	61.1 %	59.2 %	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 27 Where do you walk most often?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Centre	South
Where individuals walk most often	Pavements	Count	247	269	39	189	114	174	140	186	190
		Table N %	47.9%	52.1%	7.6%	36.6%	22.1%	33.7%	27.1%	36.0%	36.8%
	Total	Count	247	269	39	189	114	174	140	186	190
		Table N %	47.9%	52.1%	7.6%	36.6%	22.1%	33.7%	27.1%	36.0%	36.8%
Where individuals walk most often	Local path networks	Count	112	119	11	68	56	96	68	56	107
		Table N %	48.5%	51.5%	4.8%	29.4%	24.2%	41.6%	29.4%	24.2%	46.3%
	Total	Count	112	119	11	68	56	96	68	56	107
		Table N %	48.5%	51.5%	4.8%	29.4%	24.2%	41.6%	29.4%	24.2%	46.3%
Where individuals walk most often	Local parks and open/green spaces	Count	149	169	19	102	74	123	87	110	121
		Table N %	46.9%	53.1%	6.0%	32.1%	23.3%	38.7%	27.4%	34.6%	38.1%
	Total	Count	149	169	19	102	74	123	87	110	121
		Table N %	46.9%	53.1%	6.0%	32.1%	23.3%	38.7%	27.4%	34.6%	38.1%
Where individuals walk most	Country side	Count	90	103	12	53	51	77	46	67	80
		Table N %	46.6%	53.4%	6.2%	27.5%	26.4%	39.9%	23.8%	34.7%	41.5%

often	Total	Count	90	103	12	53	51	77	46	67	80
		Table N %	46.6%	53.4%	6.2%	27.5%	26.4%	39.9%	23.8%	34.7%	41.5%
Where individuals walk most often	Medal routes (Medal routes are short circular walking routes that start and finish at the same location (called a hub). There are 4 hubs in Aberdeen City including Marischal College and Aberdeen Sports Village.)	Count	2	4	0	0	2	4	3	1	2
		Table N %	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	50.0%	16.7%	33.3%
	Total	Count	2	4	0	0	2	4	3	1	2
		Table N %	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	50.0%	16.7%	33.3%

Table 28 Where do you cycle most often?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Centre	South
Where individuals cycle most often	Designated cycle paths	Count	38	19	6	22	16	13	9	25	23
		Table N %	66.7%	33.3%	10.5%	38.6%	28.1%	22.8%	15.8%	43.9%	40.4%
	Total	Count	38	19	6	22	16	13	9	25	23
		Table N %	66.7%	33.3%	10.5%	38.6%	28.1%	22.8%	15.8%	43.9%	40.4%
Where individuals cycle most often	Dual use paths	Count	31	20	5	19	15	12	11	20	20
		Table N	60.8%	39.2%	9.8%	37.3%	29.4%	23.5%	21.6%	39.2%	39.2%

	Total	%									
		Count	31	20	5	19	15	12	11	20	20
		Table N %	60.8%	39.2%	9.8%	37.3%	29.4%	23.5%	21.6%	39.2%	39.2%
Where individuals cycle most often	On the road	Count	55	31	13	39	22	12	18	41	27
		Table N %	64.0%	36.0%	15.1%	45.3%	25.6%	14.0%	20.9%	47.7%	31.4%
	Total	Count	55	31	13	39	22	12	18	41	27
		Table N %	64.0%	36.0%	15.1%	45.3%	25.6%	14.0%	20.9%	47.7%	31.4%
Where individuals cycle most often	Other off road paths	Count	34	25	6	26	16	11	12	26	21
		Table N %	57.6%	42.4%	10.2%	44.1%	27.1%	18.6%	20.3%	44.1%	35.6%
	Total	Count	34	25	6	26	16	11	12	26	21
		Table N %	57.6%	42.4%	10.2%	44.1%	27.1%	18.6%	20.3%	44.1%	35.6%

Table 29 Roughly how long would it take you to walk from home to each of the following?

			Area		
			North	Centre	South
How long it would take individuals to walk from home to the nearest public transport link	I don't know	Count	1	0	0
		Column N %	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	Less than 10min	Count	148	183	187
		Column N	89.2%	91.0%	88.6%

		%			
	Less than 20min	Count	7	8	16
		Column N %	4.2%	4.0%	7.6%
	More than 20min	Count	4	4	5
		Column N %	2.4%	2.0%	2.4%
	Not applicable	Count	6	6	3
		Column N %	3.6%	3.0%	1.4%
	Total	Count	166	201	211
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How long it would take individuals to walk from home to the nearest park or open green space	I don't know	Count	3	1	4
		Column N %	1.8%	0.5%	1.9%
	Less than 10min	Count	105	114	115
		Column N %	64.0%	56.4%	54.2%
	Less than 20min	Count	31	57	52
		Column N %	18.9%	28.2%	24.5%
	More than 20min	Count	19	22	39
		Column N %	11.6%	10.9%	18.4%
	Not applicable	Count	6	8	2
		Column N %	3.7%	4.0%	0.9%

	Total	%			
		Count	164	202	212
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How long it would take individuals to walk from home to the nearest grocery shop	I don't know	Count	1	1	1
		Column N %	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
	Less than 10min	Count	110	155	129
		Column N %	67.1%	77.9%	60.8%
	Less than 20min	Count	39	33	53
		Column N %	23.8%	16.6%	25.0%
	More than 20min	Count	9	5	27
		Column N %	5.5%	2.5%	12.7%
	Not applicable	Count	5	5	2
		Column N %	3.0%	2.5%	0.9%
	Total	Count	164	199	212
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How long it would take individuals to walk from home to the nearest school / nursery	I don't know	Count	2	5	4
		Column N %	1.2%	2.5%	1.9%
	Less than 10min	Count	81	81	74
		Column N	50.3%	41.1%	35.9%

		%			
		Count	23	29	53
	Less than 20min	Column N %	14.3%	14.7%	25.7%
		Count	6	10	17
	More than 20min	Column N %	3.7%	5.1%	8.3%
		Count	49	72	58
	Not applicable	Column N %	30.4%	36.5%	28.2%
		Count	161	197	206
	Total	Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How long it would take individuals to walk from home to their GP surgery	I don't know	Count	8	6	3
		Column N %	4.9%	3.0%	1.4%
	Less than 10min	Count	41	50	48
		Column N %	25.0%	25.1%	22.9%
	Less than 20min	Count	40	55	49
		Column N %	24.4%	27.6%	23.3%
	More than 20min	Count	66	72	96
		Column N %	40.2%	36.2%	45.7%
	Not applicable	Count	9	16	14
		Column N %	5.5%	8.0%	6.7%

	Total	%			
		Count	164	199	210
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How long it would take individuals to walk from home to work	I don't know	Count	3	3	3
		Column N %	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%
	Less than 10min	Count	7	15	5
		Column N %	4.6%	7.7%	2.5%
	Less than 20min	Count	4	23	6
		Column N %	2.6%	11.9%	3.0%
	More than 20min	Count	57	77	80
		Column N %	37.3%	39.7%	39.8%
	Not applicable	Count	82	76	107
		Column N %	53.6%	39.2%	53.2%
	Total	Count	153	194	201
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How long it would take individuals to walk from home to university / college	I don't know	Count	2	2	3
		Column N %	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%
	Less than 10min	Count	1	9	2
		Column N %	0.7%	4.8%	1.0%

		%			
	Less than 20min	Count	0	6	5
		Column N %	0.0%	3.2%	2.6%
	More than 20min	Count	15	21	25
		Column N %	9.9%	11.1%	12.8%
	Not applicable	Count	133	151	161
		Column N %	88.1%	79.9%	82.1%
	Total	Count	151	189	196
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 30 Roughly how long would it take you to cycle from home to each of the following?

			Area		
			North	Centre	South
How long it would take individuals to cycle from home to the nearest public transport link	I don't know	Count	7	7	6
		Column N %	4.8%	4.0%	3.3%
	Less than 10min	Count	61	87	85
		Column N %	42.1%	49.7%	47.0%
	Less than 20min	Count	2	2	5

		Column N %	1.4%	1.1%	2.8%
	More than 20min	Count	2	1	3
		Column N %	1.4%	0.6%	1.7%
	Not applicable	Count	73	78	82
		Column N %	50.3%	44.6%	45.3%
	Total	Count	145	175	181
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How long it would take individuals to cycle from home to the nearest park or open green space	I don't know	Count	9	7	7
		Column N %	6.2%	4.0%	3.9%
	Less than 10min	Count	57	87	84
		Column N %	39.3%	50.3%	47.2%
	Less than 20min	Count	5	5	11
		Column N %	3.4%	2.9%	6.2%
	More than 20min	Count	3	1	0
		Column N %	2.1%	0.6%	0.0%
	Not applicable	Count	71	73	76
		Column N %	49.0%	42.2%	42.7%
	Total	Count	145	173	178

		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How long it would take individuals to cycle from home to the nearest grocery shop	I don't know	Count	7	7	6
		Column N %	4.9%	4.0%	3.4%
	Less than 10min	Count	63	91	81
		Column N %	43.8%	52.6%	45.5%
	Less than 20min	Count	4	1	9
		Column N %	2.8%	0.6%	5.1%
	More than 20min	Count	1	0	3
		Column N %	0.7%	0.0%	1.7%
	Not applicable	Count	69	74	79
		Column N %	47.9%	42.8%	44.4%
	Total	Count	144	173	178
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How long it would take individuals to cycle from home to the nearest school / nursery	I don't know	Count	6	7	7
		Column N %	4.2%	4.1%	3.9%
	Less than 10min	Count	43	64	67
		Column N %	30.1%	37.2%	37.6%
	Less than 20min	Count	3	2	6

		Column N %	2.1%	1.2%	3.4%
	More than 20min	Count	1	0	4
		Column N %	0.7%	0.0%	2.2%
	Not applicable	Count	90	99	94
		Column N %	62.9%	57.6%	52.8%
	Total	Count	143	172	178
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How long it would take individuals to cycle from home to their GP surgery	I don't know	Count	7	7	7
		Column N %	4.9%	4.0%	3.9%
	Less than 10min	Count	33	63	51
		Column N %	22.9%	36.2%	28.7%
	Less than 20min	Count	16	21	25
		Column N %	11.1%	12.1%	14.0%
	More than 20min	Count	16	7	16
		Column N %	11.1%	4.0%	9.0%
	Not applicable	Count	72	76	79
		Column N %	50.0%	43.7%	44.4%
	Total	Count	144	174	178

		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How long it would take individuals to cycle from home to work	I don't know	Count	8	8	11
		Column N %	5.8%	4.6%	6.2%
	Less than 10min	Count	4	29	4
		Column N %	2.9%	16.8%	2.3%
	Less than 20min	Count	8	24	20
		Column N %	5.8%	13.9%	11.3%
	More than 20min	Count	30	24	39
		Column N %	21.6%	13.9%	22.0%
	Not applicable	Count	89	88	103
		Column N %	64.0%	50.9%	58.2%
	Total	Count	139	173	177
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
How long it would take individuals to cycle from home to university / college	I don't know	Count	6	9	8
		Column N %	4.2%	5.3%	4.7%
	Less than 10min	Count	2	12	5
		Column N %	1.4%	7.1%	2.9%
	Less than 20min	Count	3	4	3

		Column N %	2.1%	2.4%	1.8%
	More than 20min	Count	6	12	12
		Column N %	4.2%	7.1%	7.0%
	Not applicable	Count	125	132	143
		Column N %	88.0%	78.1%	83.6%
	Total	Count	142	169	171
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 31 Which of the following best describes your attitude towards walking?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Centre	South
Walking makes me feel good best describes the individuals attitude towards walking	Agree	Count	118	111	16	81	51	81	64	76	89
		Column N %	45.2%	36.8%	40.0%	40.5%	37.2%	43.5%	40.5%	38.8%	42.6%
	Disagree	Count	5	2	1	2	2	2	0	4	3
		Column N %	1.9%	0.7%	2.5%	1.0%	1.5%	1.1%	0.0%	2.0%	1.4%
	Neither agree or Disagree	Count	31	30	7	24	13	17	20	19	22
		Column N %	11.9%	9.9%	17.5%	12.0%	9.5%	9.1%	12.7%	9.7%	10.5%
	Not sure/	Count	7	11	0	3	6	9	7	6	5
		Column N %									

	not applicable	Column N %	2.7%	3.6%	0.0%	1.5%	4.4%	4.8%	4.4%	3.1%	2.4%
	Strongly agree	Count	99	147	16	89	64	77	66	90	90
		Column N %	37.9%	48.7%	40.0%	44.5%	46.7%	41.4%	41.8%	45.9%	43.1%
	Strongly Agree	Count	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
		Column N %	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%
	Total	Count	261	302	40	200	137	186	158	196	209
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Walking is good for the environment best describes the individuals attitude towards walking	Agree	Count	91	129	16	86	49	69	63	68	89
		Column N %	35.4%	43.3%	39.0%	43.2%	36.8%	37.9%	39.9%	35.8%	43.0%
	Disagree	Count	1	3	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
		Column N %	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	1.0%
	Neither agree or Disagree	Count	43	18	3	17	12	29	20	20	21
		Column N %	16.7%	6.0%	7.3%	8.5%	9.0%	15.9%	12.7%	10.5%	10.1%
	Not sure/ not applicable	Count	10	8	1	1	5	11	6	7	5
		Column N %	3.9%	2.7%	2.4%	0.5%	3.8%	6.0%	3.8%	3.7%	2.4%
	Strongly agree	Count	111	139	21	93	66	70	67	94	89
		Column N %	43.2%	46.6%	51.2%	46.7%	49.6%	38.5%	42.4%	49.5%	43.0%
	Strongly	Count	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1

	Agree	Column N %	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
	Total	Count	257	298	41	199	133	182	158	190	207
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Walking is more convenient than other modes of transport best describes the individuals attitude towards walking	Agree	Count	65	66	11	48	28	44	32	56	43
		Column N %	25.2%	22.4%	26.8%	24.4%	21.2%	24.0%	20.4%	29.3%	21.0%
	Disagree	Count	47	63	12	42	26	30	43	32	35
		Column N %	18.2%	21.4%	29.3%	21.3%	19.7%	16.4%	27.4%	16.8%	17.1%
	Neither agree or Disagree	Count	77	95	5	61	41	65	44	50	78
		Column N %	29.8%	32.2%	12.2%	31.0%	31.1%	35.5%	28.0%	26.2%	38.0%
	Not sure/ not applicable	Count	6	13	1	2	5	11	7	8	4
		Column N %	2.3%	4.4%	2.4%	1.0%	3.8%	6.0%	4.5%	4.2%	2.0%
	Strongly agree	Count	40	45	8	30	24	23	18	37	30
		Column N %	15.5%	15.3%	19.5%	15.2%	18.2%	12.6%	11.5%	19.4%	14.6%
	Strongly Agree	Count	23	13	4	14	8	10	13	8	15
		Column N %	8.9%	4.4%	9.8%	7.1%	6.1%	5.5%	8.3%	4.2%	7.3%
	Total	Count	258	295	41	197	132	183	157	191	205
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Walking is good for my	Agree	Count	106	116	19	77	48	78	57	79	86

health best describes the individuals attitude towards walking		Column N %	40.2%	38.0%	46.3%	38.5%	35.0%	40.8%	35.6%	40.1%	40.6%
	Disagree	Count	2	4	0	1	2	3	2	1	3
		Column N %	0.8%	1.3%	0.0%	0.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%	0.5%	1.4%
	Neither agree or Disagree	Count	10	5	0	5	3	7	5	5	5
		Column N %	3.8%	1.6%	0.0%	2.5%	2.2%	3.7%	3.1%	2.5%	2.4%
	Not sure/ not applicable	Count	5	6	0	2	4	5	3	5	3
		Column N %	1.9%	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.9%	2.6%	1.9%	2.5%	1.4%
	Strongly agree	Count	139	172	22	115	79	95	91	105	115
		Column N %	52.7%	56.4%	53.7%	57.5%	57.7%	49.7%	56.9%	53.3%	54.2%
	Strongly Agree	Count	2	2	0	0	1	3	2	2	0
		Column N %	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%	0.0%
	Total	Count	264	305	41	200	137	191	160	197	212
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Walking is the only option available to me best describes the individuals attitude towards walking	Agree	Count	10	8	3	7	2	6	5	8	5
		Column N %	3.9%	2.7%	7.3%	3.5%	1.5%	3.4%	3.2%	4.2%	2.5%
	Disagree	Count	107	125	15	88	55	74	64	76	92
		Column N %	42.0%	42.4%	36.6%	44.2%	42.0%	41.3%	40.8%	40.2%	45.1%
	Neither	Count	34	44	4	31	19	24	16	28	34

	agree or Disagree	Column N %	13.3%	14.9%	9.8%	15.6%	14.5%	13.4%	10.2%	14.8%	16.7%
	Not sure/ not applicable	Count	32	44	3	14	16	43	25	24	27
		Column N %	12.5%	14.9%	7.3%	7.0%	12.2%	24.0%	15.9%	12.7%	13.2%
	Strongly agree	Count	3	9	0	4	3	5	2	7	3
		Column N %	1.2%	3.1%	0.0%	2.0%	2.3%	2.8%	1.3%	3.7%	1.5%
	Strongly Agree	Count	69	65	16	55	36	27	45	46	43
		Column N %	27.1%	22.0%	39.0%	27.6%	27.5%	15.1%	28.7%	24.3%	21.1%
	Total	Count	255	295	41	199	131	179	157	189	204
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Walking is the quickest form of transport best describes the individuals attitude towards walking	Agree	Count	17	14	5	14	3	9	5	18	8
		Column N %	6.6%	4.8%	12.2%	7.1%	2.3%	5.0%	3.2%	9.6%	3.9%
	Disagree	Count	110	139	18	83	60	88	73	78	98
		Column N %	42.6%	47.6%	43.9%	42.1%	45.8%	48.6%	46.2%	41.7%	47.8%
	Neither agree or Disagree	Count	51	56	8	42	29	28	21	43	43
		Column N %	19.8%	19.2%	19.5%	21.3%	22.1%	15.5%	13.3%	23.0%	21.0%
	Not sure/ not applicable	Count	17	18	0	7	8	20	13	13	9
		Column N %	6.6%	6.2%	0.0%	3.6%	6.1%	11.0%	8.2%	7.0%	4.4%
	Strongly	Count	3	9	0	5	3	4	2	6	4

	agree	Column N %	1.2%	3.1%	0.0%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	1.3%	3.2%	2.0%
	Strongly Agree	Count	60	56	10	46	28	32	44	29	43
		Column N %	23.3%	19.2%	24.4%	23.4%	21.4%	17.7%	27.8%	15.5%	21.0%
	Total	Count	258	292	41	197	131	181	158	187	205
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Walking is cost effective best describes the individuals attitude towards walking	Agree	Count	91	109	14	72	42	72	54	65	81
		Column N %	35.4%	36.8%	34.1%	36.5%	31.6%	39.6%	34.6%	34.0%	39.3%
	Disagree	Count	16	17	3	8	10	12	16	6	11
		Column N %	6.2%	5.7%	7.3%	4.1%	7.5%	6.6%	10.3%	3.1%	5.3%
	Neither agree or Disagree	Count	56	50	5	37	29	35	38	30	38
		Column N %	21.8%	16.9%	12.2%	18.8%	21.8%	19.2%	24.4%	15.7%	18.4%
	Not sure/ not applicable	Count	17	17	0	6	8	20	10	16	8
		Column N %	6.6%	5.7%	0.0%	3.0%	6.0%	11.0%	6.4%	8.4%	3.9%
	Strongly agree	Count	70	101	19	73	40	39	34	71	66
		Column N %	27.2%	34.1%	46.3%	37.1%	30.1%	21.4%	21.8%	37.2%	32.0%
	Strongly Agree	Count	7	2	0	1	4	4	4	3	2
		Column N %	2.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	3.0%	2.2%	2.6%	1.6%	1.0%
	Total	Count	257	296	41	197	133	182	156	191	206

		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
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Table 32 Which of the following best describes your attitude towards cycling?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Centre	South
Cycling makes me feel happy best describes the individuals attitude towards cycling	Agree	Count	45	35	10	40	19	11	22	32	26
		Column N %	19.2%	13.8%	25.0%	21.9%	15.7%	7.7%	15.8%	18.4%	14.9%
	Disagree	Count	6	13	3	10	3	3	6	5	8
		Column N %	2.6%	5.1%	7.5%	5.5%	2.5%	2.1%	4.3%	2.9%	4.6%
	Neither agree or disagree	Count	20	12	3	21	3	5	11	12	9
		Column N %	8.5%	4.7%	7.5%	11.5%	2.5%	3.5%	7.9%	6.9%	5.2%
	Not sure/ not applicable	Count	116	156	11	74	76	111	82	95	95
		Column N %	49.6%	61.7%	27.5%	40.4%	62.8%	77.6%	59.0%	54.6%	54.6%
	Strongly agree	Count	47	37	13	38	20	13	18	30	36
		Column N %	20.1%	14.6%	32.5%	20.8%	16.5%	9.1%	12.9%	17.2%	20.7%
	Total	Count	234	253	40	183	121	143	139	174	174
		Column	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		N %									
Cycling is good for the environment best describes the individuals attitude towards cycling	Agree	Count	70	69	14	70	31	24	43	46	50
		Column N %	30.4%	27.0%	35.0%	37.8%	25.8%	17.0%	30.7%	26.9%	28.6%
	Disagree	Count	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
		Column N %	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
	Neither agree or disagree	Count	16	10	1	8	5	12	8	10	8
		Column N %	7.0%	3.9%	2.5%	4.3%	4.2%	8.5%	5.7%	5.8%	4.6%
	Not sure/ not applicable	Count	86	120	9	57	53	87	65	68	73
		Column N %	37.4%	46.9%	22.5%	30.8%	44.2%	61.7%	46.4%	39.8%	41.7%
	Strongly agree	Count	56	57	16	50	31	16	24	46	43
		Column N %	24.3%	22.3%	40.0%	27.0%	25.8%	11.3%	17.1%	26.9%	24.6%
	Total	Count	230	256	40	185	120	141	140	171	175
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cycling is more convenient than other modes of transport best describes the individuals attitude towards cycling	Agree	Count	22	21	6	18	13	6	9	18	16
		Column N %	9.6%	8.3%	15.0%	9.7%	11.0%	4.3%	6.5%	10.5%	9.4%
	Disagree	Count	35	38	9	41	11	12	20	27	26
		Column N %	15.4%	15.0%	22.5%	22.2%	9.3%	8.7%	14.5%	15.7%	15.2%
	Neither agree or	Count	44	39	4	37	24	18	25	29	29
		Column	19.3%	15.4%	10.0%	20.0%	20.3%	13.0%	18.1%	16.9%	17.0%

	disagree	N %									
	Not sure/ not applicable	Count	93	133	11	60	61	94	73	74	79
		Column N %	40.8%	52.6%	27.5%	32.4%	51.7%	68.1%	52.9%	43.0%	46.2%
	Strongly agree	Count	34	22	10	29	9	8	11	24	21
		Column N %	14.9%	8.7%	25.0%	15.7%	7.6%	5.8%	8.0%	14.0%	12.3%
	Total	Count	228	253	40	185	118	138	138	172	171
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cycling is good for my health best describes the individuals attitude towards cycling	Agree	Count	56	59	10	61	26	18	28	45	42
		Column N %	24.3%	23.0%	25.0%	33.0%	21.7%	12.8%	20.1%	26.0%	24.1%
	Disagree	Count	7	4	1	5	3	2	5	6	0
		Column N %	3.0%	1.6%	2.5%	2.7%	2.5%	1.4%	3.6%	3.5%	0.0%
	Neither agree or disagree	Count	7	3	0	2	2	6	4	3	3
		Column N %	3.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.1%	1.7%	4.3%	2.9%	1.7%	1.7%
	Not sure/ not applicable	Count	96	134	10	63	62	95	71	75	84
		Column N %	41.7%	52.3%	25.0%	34.1%	51.7%	67.4%	51.1%	43.4%	48.3%
	Strongly agree	Count	64	56	19	54	27	20	31	44	45
		Column N %	27.8%	21.9%	47.5%	29.2%	22.5%	14.2%	22.3%	25.4%	25.9%
	Total	Count	230	256	40	185	120	141	139	173	174
		Column	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		N %									
Cycling is the only option available to me best describes the individuals attitude towards cycling	Agree	Count	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	1
		Column N %	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%
	Disagree	Count	53	43	11	53	19	13	20	41	35
		Column N %	23.0%	17.1%	27.5%	29.0%	16.1%	9.2%	14.5%	23.8%	20.3%
	Neither agree or disagree	Count	16	12	0	14	6	8	12	10	6
		Column N %	7.0%	4.8%	0.0%	7.7%	5.1%	5.7%	8.7%	5.8%	3.5%
	Not sure/ not applicable	Count	121	153	14	71	77	112	86	93	95
		Column N %	52.6%	60.7%	35.0%	38.8%	65.3%	79.4%	62.3%	54.1%	55.2%
	Strongly agree	Count	39	42	15	44	14	8	20	26	35
		Column N %	17.0%	16.7%	37.5%	24.0%	11.9%	5.7%	14.5%	15.1%	20.3%
	Total	Count	230	252	40	183	118	141	138	172	172
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cycling is the quickest form of transport best describes the individuals attitude towards cycling	Agree	Count	10	9	1	10	6	2	6	7	6
		Column N %	4.3%	3.6%	2.5%	5.4%	5.1%	1.4%	4.3%	4.1%	3.5%
	Disagree	Count	49	47	9	48	20	19	24	41	31
		Column N %	21.3%	18.7%	22.5%	25.9%	16.9%	13.7%	17.3%	23.8%	18.1%
	Neither agree or	Count	35	29	9	28	19	8	14	23	27
		Column	15.2%	11.5%	22.5%	15.1%	16.1%	5.8%	10.1%	13.4%	15.8%

	disagree	N %									
	Not sure/ not applicable	Count	98	130	10	62	60	96	71	77	80
		Column N %	42.6%	51.6%	25.0%	33.5%	50.8%	69.1%	51.1%	44.8%	46.8%
	Strongly agree	Count	38	37	11	37	13	14	24	24	27
		Column N %	16.5%	14.7%	27.5%	20.0%	11.0%	10.1%	17.3%	14.0%	15.8%
	Total	Count	230	252	40	185	118	139	139	172	171
		Column N %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cycling is cost effective best describes the individuals attitude towards cycling	Agree	Count	66	53	9	54	33	23	31	46	42
		Column N %	28.7%	21.0%	22.5%	29.2%	27.7%	16.7%	22.5%	27.1%	24.1%
	Disagree	Count	5	11	2	10	2	2	3	7	6
		Column N %	2.2%	4.4%	5.0%	5.4%	1.7%	1.4%	2.2%	4.1%	3.4%
	Neither agree or disagree	Count	33	23	12	24	9	11	16	17	23
		Column N %	14.3%	9.1%	30.0%	13.0%	7.6%	8.0%	11.6%	10.0%	13.2%
	Not sure/ not applicable	Count	97	126	10	61	59	93	72	72	79
		Column N %	42.2%	50.0%	25.0%	33.0%	49.6%	67.4%	52.2%	42.4%	45.4%
	Strongly agree	Count	29	39	7	36	16	9	16	28	24
		Column N %	12.6%	15.5%	17.5%	19.5%	13.4%	6.5%	11.6%	16.5%	13.8%
	Total	Count	230	252	40	185	119	138	138	170	174
		Column	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		N %									
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Table 33 Which of the following, if any, would encourage you to walk or cycle more often?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Centre	South
Having better quality paths would encourage individuals to walk more often	Walking	Count	119	105	19	77	47	81	65	82	77
		Table N %	53.1%	46.9%	8.5%	34.4%	21.0%	36.2%	29.0%	36.6%	34.4%
	Total	Count	119	105	19	77	47	81	65	82	77
		Table N %	53.1%	46.9%	8.5%	34.4%	21.0%	36.2%	29.0%	36.6%	34.4%
Having better quality paths would encourage individual to cycle more often	Cycling	Count	78	74	23	76	32	21	34	68	50
		Table N %	51.3%	48.7%	15.1%	50.0%	21.1%	13.8%	22.4%	44.7%	32.9%
	Total	Count	78	74	23	76	32	21	34	68	50
		Table N %	51.3%	48.7%	15.1%	50.0%	21.1%	13.8%	22.4%	44.7%	32.9%
Having better lighting along paths would encourage individuals to walk more often	Walking	Count	82	88	24	65	33	48	54	62	54
		Table N %	48.2%	51.8%	14.1%	38.2%	19.4%	28.2%	31.8%	36.5%	31.8%
	Total	Count	82	88	24	65	33	48	54	62	54
		Table N %	48.2%	51.8%	14.1%	38.2%	19.4%	28.2%	31.8%	36.5%	31.8%
Having better lighting along paths would encourage individuals to cycling	Cycling	Count	34	40	14	39	15	6	18	31	25
		Table	45.9%	54.1%	18.9%	52.7%	20.3%	8.1%	24.3%	41.9%	33.8%

more often		N %									
	Total	Count	34	40	14	39	15	6	18	31	25
		Table N %	45.9%	54.1%	18.9%	52.7%	20.3%	8.1%	24.3%	41.9%	33.8%
Feeling safer at night would encourage individuals to walk more often	Walking	Count	75	115	20	73	44	53	57	74	59
		Table N %	39.5%	60.5%	10.5%	38.4%	23.2%	27.9%	30.0%	38.9%	31.1%
	Total	Count	75	115	20	73	44	53	57	74	59
		Table N %	39.5%	60.5%	10.5%	38.4%	23.2%	27.9%	30.0%	38.9%	31.1%
Feeling safer at night would encourage individuals to cycle more often	Cycling	Count	26	30	11	30	9	6	16	27	13
		Table N %	46.4%	53.6%	19.6%	53.6%	16.1%	10.7%	28.6%	48.2%	23.2%
	Total	Count	26	30	11	30	9	6	16	27	13
		Table N %	46.4%	53.6%	19.6%	53.6%	16.1%	10.7%	28.6%	48.2%	23.2%
Having someone to walk with would encourage individuals to walk more often	Walking	Count	49	84	11	45	33	44	46	40	47
		Table N %	36.8%	63.2%	8.3%	33.8%	24.8%	33.1%	34.6%	30.1%	35.3%
	Total	Count	49	84	11	45	33	44	46	40	47
		Table N %	36.8%	63.2%	8.3%	33.8%	24.8%	33.1%	34.6%	30.1%	35.3%
Having someone to cycle with would encourage individuals to cycle more often	Cycling	Count	20	43	11	34	11	7	16	25	22
		Table N %	31.7%	68.3%	17.5%	54.0%	17.5%	11.1%	25.4%	39.7%	34.9%
	Total	Count	20	43	11	34	11	7	16	25	22
		Table N %	31.7%	68.3%	17.5%	54.0%	17.5%	11.1%	25.4%	39.7%	34.9%

		N %									
Having more information about local opportunities would encourage individuals to walk more often	Walking	Count	53	57	8	39	27	36	36	36	38
		Table N %	48.2%	51.8%	7.3%	35.5%	24.5%	32.7%	32.7%	32.7%	34.5%
	Total	Count	53	57	8	39	27	36	36	36	38
		Table N %	48.2%	51.8%	7.3%	35.5%	24.5%	32.7%	32.7%	32.7%	34.5%
Having more information about local opportunities would encourage individuals to cycle more often	Cycling	Count	25	23	9	25	9	5	14	21	13
		Table N %	52.1%	47.9%	18.8%	52.1%	18.8%	10.4%	29.2%	43.8%	27.1%
	Total	Count	25	23	9	25	9	5	14	21	13
		Table N %	52.1%	47.9%	18.8%	52.1%	18.8%	10.4%	29.2%	43.8%	27.1%
Having more safe places to cross the road would encourage individuals to walk more often	Walking	Count	61	62	13	52	25	33	32	47	44
		Table N %	49.6%	50.4%	10.6%	42.3%	20.3%	26.8%	26.0%	38.2%	35.8%
	Total	Count	61	62	13	52	25	33	32	47	44
		Table N %	49.6%	50.4%	10.6%	42.3%	20.3%	26.8%	26.0%	38.2%	35.8%
Having more safe places to cross the road would encourage individuals to cycle more often	Cycling	Count	38	25	8	34	17	4	12	29	22
		Table N %	60.3%	39.7%	12.7%	54.0%	27.0%	6.3%	19.0%	46.0%	34.9%
	Total	Count	38	25	8	34	17	4	12	29	22
		Table N %	60.3%	39.7%	12.7%	54.0%	27.0%	6.3%	19.0%	46.0%	34.9%
Having more off road routes would encourage individuals to walk more	Walking	Count	69	53	7	45	32	38	35	44	43
		Table	56.6%	43.4%	5.7%	36.9%	26.2%	31.1%	28.7%	36.1%	35.2%

often	Total	N %									
		Count	69	53	7	45	32	38	35	44	43
		Table N %	56.6%	43.4%	5.7%	36.9%	26.2%	31.1%	28.7%	36.1%	35.2%
Having more off road routes would encourage individuals to cycle more often	Cycling	Count	78	81	24	78	39	18	31	62	66
		Table N %	49.1%	50.9%	15.1%	49.1%	24.5%	11.3%	19.5%	39.0%	41.5%
	Total	Count	78	81	24	78	39	18	31	62	66
		Table N %	49.1%	50.9%	15.1%	49.1%	24.5%	11.3%	19.5%	39.0%	41.5%
More public toilets would encourage individuals to walk more often	Walking	Count	92	98	10	54	49	77	65	66	59
		Table N %	48.4%	51.6%	5.3%	28.4%	25.8%	40.5%	34.2%	34.7%	31.1%
	Total	Count	92	98	10	54	49	77	65	66	59
		Table N %	48.4%	51.6%	5.3%	28.4%	25.8%	40.5%	34.2%	34.7%	31.1%
More public toilets would encourage individuals to cycle more often	Cycling	Count	22	27	1	28	9	11	18	19	12
		Table N %	44.9%	55.1%	2.0%	57.1%	18.4%	22.4%	36.7%	38.8%	24.5%
	Total	Count	22	27	1	28	9	11	18	19	12
		Table N %	44.9%	55.1%	2.0%	57.1%	18.4%	22.4%	36.7%	38.8%	24.5%
Limiting vehicle speeds to 20 mph in my local area would encourage individuals to walk more often	Walking	Count	53	43	7	33	22	34	29	38	29
		Table N %	55.2%	44.8%	7.3%	34.4%	22.9%	35.4%	30.2%	39.6%	30.2%
	Total	Count	53	43	7	33	22	34	29	38	29
		Table	55.2%	44.8%	7.3%	34.4%	22.9%	35.4%	30.2%	39.6%	30.2%

		N %									
Limiting vehicle speeds to 20 mph in my local area would encourage individuals to cycle more often	Cycling	Count	39	37	10	39	17	10	17	40	19
		Table N %	51.3%	48.7%	13.2%	51.3%	22.4%	13.2%	22.4%	52.6%	25.0%
	Total	Count	39	37	10	39	17	10	17	40	19
		Table N %	51.3%	48.7%	13.2%	51.3%	22.4%	13.2%	22.4%	52.6%	25.0%
Having shops and facilities closer to where I live would encourage individuals to walk more often	Walking	Count	24	29	4	22	6	21	15	14	24
		Table N %	45.3%	54.7%	7.5%	41.5%	11.3%	39.6%	28.3%	26.4%	45.3%
	Total	Count	24	29	4	22	6	21	15	14	24
		Table N %	45.3%	54.7%	7.5%	41.5%	11.3%	39.6%	28.3%	26.4%	45.3%
Having shops and facilities closer to where I live would encourage individuals to cycle more often	Cycling	Count	5	7	1	7	2	2	4	4	4
		Table N %	41.7%	58.3%	8.3%	58.3%	16.7%	16.7%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
	Total	Count	5	7	1	7	2	2	4	4	4
		Table N %	41.7%	58.3%	8.3%	58.3%	16.7%	16.7%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
Adult walking proficiency training would encourage individuals to walk more often	Walking	Count	11	6	1	7	4	5	7	6	4
		Table N %	64.7%	35.3%	5.9%	41.2%	23.5%	29.4%	41.2%	35.3%	23.5%
	Total	Count	11	6	1	7	4	5	7	6	4
		Table N %	64.7%	35.3%	5.9%	41.2%	23.5%	29.4%	41.2%	35.3%	23.5%
Adult cycling proficiency training would encourage individuals to cycle more	Cycling	Count	10	28	5	24	3	6	7	15	16
		Table	26.3%	73.7%	13.2%	63.2%	7.9%	15.8%	18.4%	39.5%	42.1%

often		N %									
	Total	Count	10	28	5	24	3	6	7	15	16
		Table N %	26.3%	73.7%	13.2%	63.2%	7.9%	15.8%	18.4%	39.5%	42.1%

Table 34 If you are aware of the statement Licencing Policy where did you get this information?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Centre	South
How individuals got the information concerning the Statement Licensing Policy	Local newsletters	Count	10	4	0	4	3	7	5	6	3
		Table N %	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%	28.6%	21.4%	50.0%	35.7%	42.9%	21.4%
	Total	Count	10	4	0	4	3	7	5	6	3
		Table N %	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%	28.6%	21.4%	50.0%	35.7%	42.9%	21.4%
How individuals got the information concerning the Statement Licensing Policy	Community councils	Count	5	7	2	2	3	5	4	4	4
		Table N %	41.7%	58.3%	16.7%	16.7%	25.0%	41.7%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
	Total	Count	5	7	2	2	3	5	4	4	4
		Table N %	41.7%	58.3%	16.7%	16.7%	25.0%	41.7%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
How individuals got the information concerning the Statement Licensing Policy	Newspapers	Count	21	20	3	10	8	20	8	14	19
		Table N %	51.2%	48.8%	7.3%	24.4%	19.5%	48.8%	19.5%	34.1%	46.3%
	Total	Count	21	20	3	10	8	20	8	14	19
		Table	51.2%	48.8%	7.3%	24.4%	19.5%	48.8%	19.5%	34.1%	46.3%

		N %									
How individuals got the information concerning the Statement Licensing Policy	Radio	Count	6	3	1	2	2	4	1	3	5
		Table N %	66.7%	33.3%	11.1%	22.2%	22.2%	44.4%	11.1%	33.3%	55.6%
	Total	Count	6	3	1	2	2	4	1	3	5
		Table N %	66.7%	33.3%	11.1%	22.2%	22.2%	44.4%	11.1%	33.3%	55.6%
How individuals got the information concerning the Statement Licensing Policy	Aberdeen City Council Website	Count	11	13	0	10	6	8	7	7	10
		Table N %	45.8%	54.2%	0.0%	41.7%	25.0%	33.3%	29.2%	29.2%	41.7%
	Total	Count	11	13	0	10	6	8	7	7	10
		Table N %	45.8%	54.2%	0.0%	41.7%	25.0%	33.3%	29.2%	29.2%	41.7%
How individuals got the information concerning the Statement Licensing Policy	Leaflet	Count	3	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	1
		Table N %	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%
	Total	Count	3	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	1
		Table N %	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%

Table 35 If you are not aware of the Statement of licensing policy where do you think this information should be shared to raise awareness?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Centre	South
Where should the information	Local	Count	81	94	8	47	41	79	52	60	63

be shared to raise awareness of the Statement of Licensing Policy	newsletters	Table N %	46.3%	53.7%	4.6%	26.9%	23.4%	45.1%	29.7%	34.3%	36.0%
	Total	Count	81	94	8	47	41	79	52	60	63
		Table N %	46.3%	53.7%	4.6%	26.9%	23.4%	45.1%	29.7%	34.3%	36.0%
Where should the information be shared to raise awareness of the Statement of Licensing Policy	Community councils	Count	33	44	2	25	20	30	27	22	28
		Table N %	42.9%	57.1%	2.6%	32.5%	26.0%	39.0%	35.1%	28.6%	36.4%
	Total	Count	33	44	2	25	20	30	27	22	28
		Table N %	42.9%	57.1%	2.6%	32.5%	26.0%	39.0%	35.1%	28.6%	36.4%
Where should the information be shared to raise awareness of the Statement of Licensing Policy	Newspapers	Count	98	114	10	59	41	102	62	72	78
		Table N %	46.2%	53.8%	4.7%	27.8%	19.3%	48.1%	29.2%	34.0%	36.8%
	Total	Count	98	114	10	59	41	102	62	72	78
		Table N %	46.2%	53.8%	4.7%	27.8%	19.3%	48.1%	29.2%	34.0%	36.8%
Where should the information be shared to raise awareness of the Statement of Licensing Policy	Radio	Count	48	57	9	33	25	38	27	40	38
		Table N %	45.7%	54.3%	8.6%	31.4%	23.8%	36.2%	25.7%	38.1%	36.2%
	Total	Count	48	57	9	33	25	38	27	40	38
		Table N %	45.7%	54.3%	8.6%	31.4%	23.8%	36.2%	25.7%	38.1%	36.2%
Where should the information be shared to raise awareness of the Statement of Licensing Policy	Aberdeen City Council Website	Count	76	91	13	68	38	48	48	55	64
		Table N %	45.5%	54.5%	7.8%	40.7%	22.8%	28.7%	28.7%	32.9%	38.3%
	Total	Count	76	91	13	68	38	48	48	55	64

		Table N %	45.5%	54.5%	7.8%	40.7%	22.8%	28.7%	28.7%	32.9%	38.3%
Where should the information be shared to raise awareness of the Statement of Licensing Policy	Leaflet	Count	84	100	7	57	39	81	59	57	68
		Table N %	45.7%	54.3%	3.8%	31.0%	21.2%	44.0%	32.1%	31.0%	37.0%
	Total	Count	84	100	7	57	39	81	59	57	68
		Table N %	45.7%	54.3%	3.8%	31.0%	21.2%	44.0%	32.1%	31.0%	37.0%

Table 36 What do you think should influence the licensing Board when developing the next Statement of Licensing Policy?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Centre	South
Individuals opinion on what should influence the Licensing Board when developing the next Statement of Licensing Policy	Number of existing licensed premises	Count	146	164	13	98	71	128	84	102	124
		Table N %	47.1%	52.9%	4.2%	31.6%	22.9%	41.3%	27.1%	32.9%	40.0%
	Total	Count	146	164	13	98	71	128	84	102	124
		Table N %	47.1%	52.9%	4.2%	31.6%	22.9%	41.3%	27.1%	32.9%	40.0%
Individuals opinion on what should influence the Licensing Board when developing the next Statement of Licensing Policy	Location of proposed new licensed premises	Count	134	159	11	103	64	115	83	95	115
		Table N %	45.7%	54.3%	3.8%	35.2%	21.8%	39.2%	28.3%	32.4%	39.2%
	Total	Count	134	159	11	103	64	115	83	95	115
		Table N %	45.7%	54.3%	3.8%	35.2%	21.8%	39.2%	28.3%	32.4%	39.2%

Individuals opinion on what should influence the Licensing Board when developing the next Statement of Licensing Policy	Size of licensed premises	Count	73	85	7	54	37	60	45	53	60
		Table N %	46.2%	53.8%	4.4%	34.2%	23.4%	38.0%	28.5%	33.5%	38.0%
	Total	Count	73	85	7	54	37	60	45	53	60
		Table N %	46.2%	53.8%	4.4%	34.2%	23.4%	38.0%	28.5%	33.5%	38.0%
Individuals opinion on what should influence the Licensing Board when developing the next Statement of Licensing Policy	Proximity to existing licensed premises	Count	121	142	9	81	65	108	78	79	106
		Table N %	46.0%	54.0%	3.4%	30.8%	24.7%	41.1%	29.7%	30.0%	40.3%
	Total	Count	121	142	9	81	65	108	78	79	106
		Table N %	46.0%	54.0%	3.4%	30.8%	24.7%	41.1%	29.7%	30.0%	40.3%
Individuals opinion on what should influence the Licensing Board when developing the next Statement of Licensing Policy	Display areas and shelf capacity for off-sales premises	Count	35	39	3	20	18	33	24	24	26
		Table N %	47.3%	52.7%	4.1%	27.0%	24.3%	44.6%	32.4%	32.4%	35.1%
	Total	Count	35	39	3	20	18	33	24	24	26
		Table N %	47.3%	52.7%	4.1%	27.0%	24.3%	44.6%	32.4%	32.4%	35.1%
Individuals opinion on what should influence the Licensing Board when developing the next Statement of Licensing Policy	health status of city residents	Count	28	53	2	16	23	40	26	28	27
		Table N %	19.2%	36.3%	1.4%	11.0%	15.8%	27.4%	17.8%	19.2%	18.5%
	Health status of city residents	Count	28	37	7	35	12	11	18	22	25
		Table N %	19.2%	25.3%	4.8%	24.0%	8.2%	7.5%	12.3%	15.1%	17.1%
	Total	Count	56	90	9	51	35	51	44	50	52
		Table	38.4%	61.6%	6.2%	34.9%	24.0%	34.9%	30.1%	34.2%	35.6%

		N %									
Individuals opinion on what should influence the Licensing Board when developing the next Statement of Licensing Policy	Crime statistics	Count	118	128	12	77	51	106	77	77	92
		Table N %	48.0%	52.0%	4.9%	31.3%	20.7%	43.1%	31.3%	31.3%	37.4%
	Total	Count	118	128	12	77	51	106	77	77	92
		Table N %	48.0%	52.0%	4.9%	31.3%	20.7%	43.1%	31.3%	31.3%	37.4%
Individuals opinion on what should influence the Licensing Board when developing the next Statement of Licensing Policy	Needs of the city residents	Count	113	123	13	76	59	88	67	87	82
		Table N %	47.9%	52.1%	5.5%	32.2%	25.0%	37.3%	28.4%	36.9%	34.7%
	Total	Count	113	123	13	76	59	88	67	87	82
		Table N %	47.9%	52.1%	5.5%	32.2%	25.0%	37.3%	28.4%	36.9%	34.7%

Table 37 What factors could influence you the most in relation to purchase of "no" or "low" alcohol drinks?

			Gender of participants		Age of participants			
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Factors influencing individuals most in relation to purchase of "no" or "low" alcoholic drinks	Price	Count	65	70	14	39	28	54
		Table N %	48.1%	51.9%	10.4%	28.9%	20.7%	40.0%
	Total	Count	65	70	14	39	28	54
		Table N %	48.1%	51.9%	10.4%	28.9%	20.7%	40.0%
Factors influencing individuals most in relation to purchase of "no" or "low"	Prominent display and/ or advertising	Count	23	40	6	20	14	23
		Table	36.5%	63.5%	9.5%	31.7%	22.2%	36.5%

alcoholic drinks	Total	N %						
		Count	23	40	6	20	14	23
		Table N %	36.5%	63.5%	9.5%	31.7%	22.2%	36.5%
Factors influencing individuals most in relation to purchase of "no" or "low" alcoholic drinks	Taste or opportunity to taste before purchase	Count	101	125	17	94	54	61
		Table N %	44.7%	55.3%	7.5%	41.6%	23.9%	27.0%
	Total	Count	101	125	17	94	54	61
		Table N %	44.7%	55.3%	7.5%	41.6%	23.9%	27.0%
Factors influencing individuals most in relation to purchase of "no" or "low" alcoholic drinks	Advertising	Count	21	23	5	13	8	18
		Table N %	47.7%	52.3%	11.4%	29.5%	18.2%	40.9%
	Total	Count	21	23	5	13	8	18
		Table N %	47.7%	52.3%	11.4%	29.5%	18.2%	40.9%
Factors influencing individuals most in relation to purchase of "no" or "low" alcoholic drinks	New drink-drive legislation	Count	100	88	10	65	44	69
		Table N %	53.2%	46.8%	5.3%	34.6%	23.4%	36.7%
	Total	Count	100	88	10	65	44	69
		Table N %	53.2%	46.8%	5.3%	34.6%	23.4%	36.7%
Factors influencing individuals most in relation to purchase of "no" or "low" alcoholic drinks	Health - e.g. weight gain/loss - many of these products are lower in calories	Count	72	97	14	52	41	62
		Table N %	42.6%	57.4%	8.3%	30.8%	24.3%	36.7%
	Total	Count	72	97	14	52	41	62
		Table N %	42.6%	57.4%	8.3%	30.8%	24.3%	36.7%

		N %						
Factors influencing individuals most in relation to purchase of "no" or "low" alcoholic drinks	Regulating consumption, e.g. lowering number of alcohol units consumed weekly	Count	58	48	6	41	18	41
		Table N %	54.7%	45.3%	5.7%	38.7%	17.0%	38.7%
	Total	Count	58	48	6	41	18	41
		Table N %	54.7%	45.3%	5.7%	38.7%	17.0%	38.7%
Factors influencing individuals most in relation to purchase of "no" or "low" alcoholic drinks	None of the above	Count	81	95	11	57	47	61
		Table N %	46.0%	54.0%	6.3%	32.4%	26.7%	34.7%
	Total	Count	81	95	11	57	47	61
		Table N %	46.0%	54.0%	6.3%	32.4%	26.7%	34.7%

Table 38 If you wanted to buy alcohol from off sales (that is not from a pub, bar, restaurant, or club) roughly how many places could you potentially make a purchase from within a 5 minute walk of your home?

make a purchase from within a 5 minute walk of your home?

Area * The number of off sales where an individual could purchase alcohol within a 5 minute walk from home										
			The number of off sales where an individual could purchase alcohol within a 5 minute walk from home							Total
			1	2 to 3	4 to 5	6 to 10	Don't know/ not sure	None	Over 10	
Area	1	Count	55	47	6	1	6	46	0	161
		% within Area	34.2%	29.2%	3.7%	0.6%	3.7%	28.6%	0.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	9.7%	8.3%	1.1%	0.2%	1.1%	8.1%	0.0%	28.5%
	2	Count	36	92	17	9	8	30	4	196

		% within Area	18.4%	46.9%	8.7%	4.6%	4.1%	15.3%	2.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	6.4%	16.3%	3.0%	1.6%	1.4%	5.3%	0.7%	34.7%
	3	Count	70	49	4	3	8	74	0	208
		% within Area	33.7%	23.6%	1.9%	1.4%	3.8%	35.6%	0.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	12.4%	8.7%	0.7%	0.5%	1.4%	13.1%	0.0%	36.8%
Total	Count		161	188	27	13	22	150	4	565
	% within Area		28.5%	33.3%	4.8%	2.3%	3.9%	26.5%	0.7%	100.0%
	% of Total		28.5%	33.3%	4.8%	2.3%	3.9%	26.5%	0.7%	100.0%

Table 39 Do you feel that the number of places to buy alcohol in your local area is:

			Gender of participants		Age of participants				Area		
			Male	Female	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+	North	Centre	South
Individuals opinion on the number of places to buy alcohol in their local area	Too few	Count	11	3	4	4	3	3	3	6	5
		Table N %	1.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	0.9%
	About right	Count	210	229	27	157	113	142	136	138	165
		Table N %	37.0%	40.4%	4.8%	27.7%	19.9%	25.0%	24.0%	24.3%	29.1%
	Too many	Count	22	34	5	21	13	17	9	26	21
		Table N %	3.9%	6.0%	0.9%	3.7%	2.3%	3.0%	1.6%	4.6%	3.7%
	Don't	Count	21	37	4	15	9	30	14	24	20

	know	Table N %	3.7%	6.5%	0.7%	2.6%	1.6%	5.3%	2.5%	4.2%	3.5%
	Total	Count	264	303	40	197	138	192	162	194	211
		Table N %	46.6%	53.4%	7.1%	34.7%	24.3%	33.9%	28.6%	34.2%	37.2%

APPENDIX C: 'RAW' RESPONSES – TABULATED QUALITATIVE OUTPUT

Table 40 How would you like to see opportunities for attending or taking part in cultural activities being developed or enhanced CITY WIDE?

	Frequency
?	1
A care service which allows carers time to attend and must be an immediate or very short notice service.	1
A main hub centrally situated for networking and with info No 17 Belmont St is good but needs promoting	1
A number of activities take place on the edge of the city so in the evenings are inaccessible without a car especially the return home at the end.	1
Aberdeen has always been poorly provided for in this area especially lacking galleries/art spaces/museums as compared to Edinburgh/Glasgow (even by ratio to population).	1
Activities targeted at varied age groups	1
Advertising in local papers.	1
already enough going on for those interested - funds should go to more needy cause such as child poverty, LGBT bullying etc	1
attracting more big name musical performers to Aberdeen	1
Being extended out into the community instead of city centre	1
Better & more widely published information about events - especially for "older" & disabled people.	1
better advertising	1
Better advertising	1
Better advertising and with more notice of activity.	1
Better advertising of events.	1
Better communication with locals especially elderly, not all use the computer.	1
Better information. Perhaps a single site on acc website with links to all cultural activities	1
Better night time bus service.	1
Better parking.	1
Better promotion + information about cultural activities. Ambitious and large scale cultural festivals.	1
Better promotion of Aberdeen's instrumental music service which sees children & young adults from all over the city come together to make quality music.	1
Better range of drama at HMT, more opera.	1
Better transport would facilitate access.	1
Better venues - why are so many arts etc venues closed, or about to be closed, at the same time?	1
Better web presence. More inclusive.	1

Big question- not sure - look to other Scottish cities- all been doing it better than us for the last 25 years. We've been left behind. High land and property prices have meant very limited creative spaces or living spaces for artists.	1
Bigger events, Xmas and New year events,	1
Bring out of city centre eg 'NEAT'	1
Bus fares need to be very much cheaper / free. Or, or parking needs to be available/cheaper	1
Bus service later in the evening.	1
By reducing the cost of Art Classes which I used to attend at the Duthie park. By finding another venue for Aberdeen Singing chorus, next year when the Music hall is closed.	1
By there nature minority activities are difficult to gain attendances when taken out from city centre venues.	1
Cars for disabled & elderly people are often too high so these people are excluded. While there are some disability reductions these could be enhanced & given greater publicity.	1
Children need opportunities to develop cheaper access to venues or free access. I found that music in early years gives confidence to pupils. School, music teachers are important to develop the arts.	1
City portal	1
Community Projects.	1
Continuing support of TIVOLI.	1
Cost of travel and ease of getting to venue	1
Did enjoy ,sailing boats ,and music festivals, but have recently missed it ,since we went abroad ,for holidays	1
DISABLED AXCESSABILITY	1
Don't be afraid to do things that might exclude groups. E.g. if doing something at night, don't feel the need to make it 'family friendly' make it for adults. A varied programme to meet the needs to different people, rather than a few things to try and meet the needs of all, would be far better.	1
Don't know	2
Don't know.	11
Don't like waiting for buses in Aberdeen City centre. No parking in city so don't take the car.	1
Drop in / open door, evening activity piano nights.	1
Encouragement of performers to the area, advertising for people to get involved in organising events	1
family focused activity	1
Fine as it is.	1
For activities not managed via APA it is often difficult to get good quality information - no other single source.	1
For taking part - never noticed any invitation if possible involve council staffs with cultural background to contribute their thoughts and ideas	1
Formation of a Community choir and a community concert band would be great, must be open to all abilities - singing / playing parts for all standards and confidence levels.	1

Free activities in Duthie Park for example	1
General acceptance that culture attendance and participation is open to everyone and should not be regarded as a "special occasion" activity	1
Greater advertising, bring national events to Aberdeen. High profile exhibitions and high profile figures.	1
Greater advertising.	1
Greater range of venues taking part, use of technology to allow people who are unable, possibly through illness to participate in activities, either cost reduction or reimbursement of expenses.	1
Greater use of information boards in centre of town (Union Street - outside Town House - Castle Gate).	1
Greatly improved public transport	1
Higher newspaper profile Clearer, broader accessible central advertising of all events Ensure all promoters (amateur/professional) have access to this and it is advertised city wide	1
How about not hiding Provost Scene house behind some stupid concrete and glass monstrosity?	1
I always think there's a lot going on in Aberdeen and some of it e.g. the Youth Festival is very well publicised.	1
I am generally happy with the range of activities I participate in or attend. I am not personally conscious of any general feeling of shortage of cultural events	1
I do not know.	1
I have friends who get information through the post because they have attended something in the past. I haven't so I don't. That seems a bit unfair. A lot of schools do activities that could perhaps include other people.	1
I participate in exercise programmes. Encourage local groups in their neighbourhoods.	1
I think Aberdeen has plenty of opportunities for anyone to attend a wide range of activities.	1
I think it was wrong of the council to cut community art in deprived areas 2to 3 years ago	1
I think that cultural activities can be a bit old fashioned. There isn't much room for innovation or for new things to be seen as 'culture'.	1
I think there are plenty opportunities.	1
I would like to see a more inclusive approach to getting musicians involved with other players in the city. I think there should be more promoted/sponsored opportunities for player of different levels to get together and play. Something like development nights for newer or less experienced players that encourages people to play together. Commercial open mic nights or jams are fine, although these are limited in the city, but they only tend to attract those comfortable playing at a certain level.	1
I'd like to se more use made of local facilities.	1
I'm 83 years of age and I like to spend my time walking and swimming.	1
If there are activities then there should be increased efforts in raising awareness	1
Improve awareness	1

Improve evening public transport. Better advertising of events eg web pages on Aberdeen What's On.	1
Improve venues disabled access (music hall balcony).	1
Improved support for cultural activities from Scottish government	1
Improvement in venues and reduction in prices.	1
Increase in the variety of shows at the theatre and at a reduced cost.	1
interaction with school. Making open days the norm.	1
It would be a good idea and maybe I would attend more of them if they were closer to where I live. I don't have a car.	1
It would be good to have some drop in centres and for these to have regular times for coaching/guiding people at various levels of activities.	1
Just better awareness and information. More family friendly opportunities.	1
Lack of venues, or book able venues that are not priced at business, oil rates. this makes it difficult for visiting classes, talks etc. no second, family friendly main Gallery or creative space that does not feel elitist.	1
Leaflet drop?	1
Less snob value more for all	1
Like to see community centres open in evenings with eg. yoga, raiki etc. Working folk can't make afternoon sessions - even over 55s!	1
Linking up all the different events. The recently launched Aberdeen Festivals and Big Aberdeen are really good at this and could be further built on.	1
Living in Culter, I am aware of activities taking place in Banchory, Stonehaven, Blairs and other places. These are often easier to travel to by car than the centre of Aberdeen	1
Lower cost	1
Lower cost and easier access	1
Major events with adequate toilets & traffic properly organised - as this is a big detraction in Aberdeen!	1
making it cheaper and more accessible i.e. on bus routes etc	1
Medium-sized theatre or concert hall (between Music Hall/HMT and Arts Centre/Lemon Tree in size) would be a welcome addition to city provision	1
More activities for children especially in the summer when toddler groups and classes are not run.	1
More activities taking place in the south side of the city.	1
More advertisements.	1
More advertising	1
More advertising on social media, family friendly and much cheaper!	1
More advertising, lower costs.	1
More advertising.	1
More age related and variety of activities	1
more all inclusive activities for families right through to older people instead of segregating and having separate festivals for each demographic. There appears to be many niche festivals i.e. the light festival in union terrace gardens was a bit too "artys" for most people. however something more like enchanted forest would have been great.	1

More choice and better advertising	1
More choice available	1
More city centre based events	1
More cultural activities, better venues, better advertised.	1
More diverse opportunities at good value	1
More down to earth music/ festivals in local parks across the city and relating to our city. I thought the ideas of the dolphins was a great way to get people involved in visiting places and learning more about the area. I also think doing opera or other things in shopping centre giving people tasters of things they might not know much about.	1
More drop in/trial sessions for people to try a range of activities.	1
More evening / weekend crafts classes	1
more evening events	1
More events - better publicity.	1
More events at micro local level. Road show and outreach working with communities.	1
more festivals taking place in the city.	1
More free street based events. Rather than those at formal locations. There just seems to be a lot more activity going on in other towns compared to Aberdeen.	1
More frequent, ability to attract top performers to city, availability of tickets, parking/traffic management at events	1
more in early evening for those that work to attend rather than during the day	1
More independent (professional) events. The dance festival is good, what about the same for theatre & music.	1
More info on disabled facilities	1
More information and advertisement.	1
More information made available to the public	1
More interaction activities should be available at local parks.	1
More local venues.	1
More promotion in local newspapers	1
More publicity of what's available. Surveys & opportunities to see what people want. Opportunities for people to contribute their expertise or experience.	1
More publicity, openness of the process, funding	1
more publicity.	1
More quality & diversity of provision. Take it out of elitist / specialist venues and take it to the people / everyday places / streets / make it fun & participative.	1
More timely advertising (newspapers, flyers).	1
More use of the parks/gardens & public buildings, especially in central areas.	1
More variety and more often would allow more participation.	1
More venues are needed - the current closure of the art gallery is a major lose.	1
More venues.	1
More, bigger, travelling exhibitions coming to Aberdeen (Museum/Galleries). Much, much better support in central areas of the city for the creative arts and artists.	1
N/a	1
N/A	9
N/A - Look after Grandchildren	1

N/A due to work.	1
need more local opportunities for things like singing, making art, drama, etc - need to be artist led which needs more local artists. However it is hard for artists of any kind to survive in Aberdeen as very expensive and few opportunities for work or studio space	1
Need more venues.	1
Newsletter or Facebook page listing events and how to take part	1
No change needed from current approach	1
No contribution	1
no idea	1
No idea.	1
No opinion.	1
No opinion. Personally I can't endorse public expenditure on supporting minority activities.	1
No real idea.	1
None.	1
Normally I don't find out till all tickets are sold out or only expensive ones are left	1
Not at all interested. Waste of money - council's or anyone's	1
not interested	1
Not interested.	2
not sure	1
not sure as work dictates what I can attend and money restraints	1
Not sure.	1
Not very sure	1
Of course.	1
Offer "taster" sessions at reduced price/free	1
Often find out about events too late and miss them. Cultural attractions need to be better run/funded and many need updating	1
On an equal footing with any activity - not given preference due to it's target audience	1
Perhaps reaching into communities, rather than the "usual" city centre locations like the HM Theatre, Arts Centre and the like?	1
Posters up to advise.	1
Probably are quite developed and available if that's what's your kind of thing.	1
Problems arise for older people with limited mobility, low income, no readily available transport or companion to accompany them. All of these issues need to be addressed.	1
Provision for the elderly eg transport.	1
Provision of good quality affordable rehearsal spaces	1
Publicity! I cannot find a website with everything listed centrally! I have to trawl through several sites to find out about an event I have been told about.	1
Reduce prices for people who are NOT on benefits but are working full time just to keep head above water.	1
Reduced cost.	1
Regular magazine of activities.	1
Revival of peacock visual arts centre plans for Union Terrace Gardens.	1
See 4 and 6 above.	1

showcases	1
Single source of information	1
Street entertainment & info shows	1
Take notice of fact that not everyone in Aberdeen is available during day/week - we work Mon - Fri 9-5. Have events workers can attend, often I see things during festivals I cannot attend.	1
Take standby tickets for theatre back to what they were for pensioners. Some shows don't even have standby prices nowadays. £30.00 £40.00 £50.00 to see a show you fancy is just not on.	1
Taster sessions - to be expanded where demand is there.	1
The cost of opera/ballet is very prohibitive for an OAP.	1
The cost of venues in the city for local orchestras and bands for rehearsal and performance is a major factor in limiting the enormous potential that lies here hidden. This applies from the professional down to the inclusive amateur.	1
The council needs to dramatically improve its knowledge and understanding of modern cultural events/ interests and attract private finance to fund improvements. The lack of vision, combined with financial mis-management, of council members for decades has deprived Aberdeen of decent facilities.	1
The more availability the better.	1
Theatre bus (trial planned for Sept)	1
they would need to be on a bus route and wheelchair accessible	1
Things happening in the evening across the city. This could happen in council properties to keep costs down and be subsidised for disabled and low paid	1
Things like the Over 50 Festival could be more widely publicised.	1
To bring cultural events into the street and encourage people to take part.	1
Unsure	1
use central venues like Union terrace Gardens provide additional parking and keep the golden square parking only simplify it.	1
Venue accessibility published.	1
Very much so!! (Although not my 'cup of tea').	1
Website that brings all info together in one place would help, especially if it was well-organised. More trad music. :-) Free or low cost taster sessions in convenient locations. Discounts linked to Accord card maybe?	1
Welcome single people	1
Wider advance notice of events better publicised	1
Work in local communities - all ages.	1
Would appreciate an increased opportunity	1
Would like a really accessible daily online diary, with details at least a month in advance too. I think the city needs a 'non-conflict' diary as a matter of urgency, as often similar events happen on the same day/time.	1
Yes - increase in local community events like the Seaton totem pole etc - things everyone can join in with.	1
Yes, but poor public transport.	1
Total	221

Table 41 How would you like to see opportunities for attending or taking part in cultural activities being developed or enhanced in YOUR LOCAL AREA?

A FAR better bus service - our bus route (No 15) has a 30 minute service during daytimes Monday to Saturday but NO bus service evenings or Sundays!!!!	1
A lot is happening locally (theatre club, dance, arts and crafts, choir), I do not attend as present as doing other things. Would need to ask local people what is 'missing' and advertise present activities more.	1
Aberdeen is a fairly small city so most people can travel to activities they wish to attend.	1
Activities targeted at varied age groups	1
Advert boards listing events either placed on Union Street or in the shopping centres.	1
Advert.	1
advertise in local magazine	1
Advertising.	1
Again more in this area.	1
Again more venues and better publicity.	1
allowed to put more notices up around the area	1
Already well developed.	1
as above	1
As above	6
AS ABOVE	1
As above - accessibility of venues published	1
As above - free events that people can drop in and join in with.	1
As above , would enhance community cohesion	1
As above (7). Also publicise in free papers, leaflets or have a 'one place to look for all Aberdeen activities' on line.	1
As above trial / taster sessions for nominal fee.	1
As above.	9

As above. Note could be achieved via community councils - but this would need to be co-ordinated and supported. Many community councils already have their own web sites.	1
As above. More events at community centres	1
As the local population want it to	1
Being aware of what's coming up so can plan in advance, so more posters advertising in local shops, flyers on counters of local shops/petrol stations, etc	1
Better advertising.	1
Better marketing	1
Better promotion of local classes. With the ability to showpiece local talent to the communities	1
Better promotions.	1
Bigger range of activities on offer at local community centres	1
Bridge of Don could do with its own community hub. Although there are schools and small community centres, there should be a bigger central hub. Perhaps greater use of the AECC could be offered to community activities once the building is relocated? Or is it just going to be knocked down?	1
Bring back Evening Classes. They were a great way of meeting like minded people and learning something new.	1
Bring things into the suburbs	1
Broader range. What's available here is mostly geared towards under 20s and over 60s. There isn't much else in Torry.	1
Buses to and from Park & rides or central locations to events	1
By providing local events or giving tasters of some of the shows to come and discounted tickets as the theatre prices are expensive for people on low wages.	1
Central website of all community activities.	1
Could be more adult activities not just for kids or families.	1
Depends on type of activities	1
Do not know	1
Do not know.	1
don't know	1
Don't know	1

Don't know enough to comment.	1
Don't know.	10
Don't like waiting for buses in Aberdeen City centre. No parking in city so don't take the car.	1
Dunno.	1
Evening classes at local schools.	1
Events occasionally held in my area & I attend if I like what is taking place.	1
Focus on using our community centres	1
For those people who are only surviving on Benefits, make venues available at a minimal cost, use of technology for those who are physically unable to attend the venue but would like to participate.	1
Free or subsidised use of empty building as creative hubs. Transparency about how to access art projects and how funding is allocated. There have been some excellent projects but not enough of them.	1
Greater choice	1
Group concessions	1
Highlighting activities that are going on via one central social media account (twitter) in the local area	1
I do not know surely this is the job of the leaders of Council Departments.	1
I live and work in the city centre so my answer would be the same as 10.	1
I live near the city centre, so prefer that area be used as my local 'venue'. Libraries and community centres are another underutilised area.	1
I think it needs a hall that is easily accessible. There are activities in Milltimber Community building but these can be cancelled at short notice in winter because snow & ice hasn't been cleared on roads & in internal car park.	1
I think the library service in the seaton/linksfield/pittodrie/beach area could be improved. The central library is fine but I don't think it is adequate to say that it provides for these areas. I also think there should be an online database of available facilities. I know there are several council run buildings in my area but I've no idea what they are or how I could utilise them ("Linksfield Centre" as it says on the sign outside, but it seems to sit empty most of the time for example)	1
I would love to be able to attend something like this	1
I'm happy to attend events wherever they are held if its something I'm interested in.	1

I'm not really interested.	1
If there are activities then there should be increased efforts in raising awareness	1
Improve acoustics in AECC. Currently they are so appalling, we travel to Edinburgh or Glasgow to see a band rather than endure the din in the AECC.	1
Improve awareness	1
Improved library opening times. Online info on local library activities	1
In addition clashes have occurred. Last September the concert by the top pro/am orchestra in the Cowdray Hall AND the performance in HMT were ruined by the loud "Oktoberfest" beer festival in Union Gardens. The standard or classical music in Aberdeen is superb and there are TWO championship section brass bands - who knows about that when such brash "events" like Oktoberfest, in effect just promoting excessive drinking are given prominence? If Aberdeen wants city of culture it had better do some deeper thinking!	1
Inchgarth community centre is very enterprising but local community centre could offer more	1
Information to local groups, churches and schools.	1
Instead of a fixed venue, it could move monthly to different areas of the city	1
Inviting schools and youth groups with patent participation.	1
It would be nice to have more activities available but I would find it difficult to attend.	1
It's fine at present.	1
Just better awareness and information. More family friendly opportunities.	1
Leaflet drop.	1
Like any links to Haddo House activities.	1
Linking up and further developing all the good community grassroots cultural activities and volunteering that is happening	1
Live in the city, so Q10 answers applicable.	1
local portal	1
Longer opening times of local library.	1
Lower cost	1
Micro-shows and pop-up galleries and museums in local community areas (perhaps combined with Community Centre Gala days etc.).	1
MORE ACTIVE COMMUNITIES	1

More activities available	1
More activities available in the evening/weekends for those who work.	1
More activities in local facilities.	1
More advertising and flyers in local shops	1
more communications via school children	1
More community access to venues which do not cost the earth. I know many people who have sought venues in which to teach classes etc and cannot find any locations to book - unless you pay a fortune.	1
More funding for small cultural projects with an emphasis on generations working together to impart knowledge and cultural understanding.	1
More info eg flyers about very local things & more very local things eg regular use of small local venues for activities.	1
More local cultural events, art displays, music festivals.	1
More needs to be made of Aberdeens culture. Often events have that 'home made' feel about them and aren't world class. There needs to be something WOW about them, that will draw people in.	1
More of them in the evenings.	1
More opportunity for local artists to display/work/create in all areas	1
More posters, delivered leaflets, newspapers with less emphasis on computers especially for the older members of the community. The Scottish News Service on radio!?!	1
More publicity, openness of the process, funding	1
More resources available nearer home	1
More use of community centre/library in evening/weekend	1
More variety and more often would allow more participation.	1
More venues which could accommodate events.	1
More venues.	1
more weekend activities at reasonable prices in local locations	1
N/A	12
N/A A/A.	1

No change needed from current approach	1
No contribution	1
no facilities	1
No idea.	1
No opinion	1
No opinion.	2
No real idea.	1
No.	1
None.	1
Not applicable.	1
Not interested.	1
not needed	2
not sure	2
Not sure. Locally based activities tend to be child orientated and lack ambition.	1
Ok.	1
opening the local community centre more often	1
Outreach art events at local community centre Sculpture or potter showing work Interaction with schools showing pupil work for higher ART	1
Perhaps more use could be made of church halls.	1
Personally, I would need a better, more regular bus service to attend some local venues, such as community centres etc! Not impressed!	1
Posters up to let local "know" event.	1
Provision of adequate blue badge parking	1
Publicity is always the key, but - sadly - you can't compel people to note Poster, newspaper articles etc. The present demand seems to be for more information distributed through Facebook or Twitter kind of outlets.	1
Q7?	1
Refurbishment of venues	1

Relevant, welcoming groups in the area.	1
Same as above	1
Same as above!	1
Same as for city wide.	1
Same.	1
satisfied with what's on offer .Just not really my focus.	1
School children given access to theatre production matinees, opera performance in films at schools. Church activity in schools to promote the beatitudes in a modern form to connect to the world around.	1
See 4 and 6 above.	1
See above	1
See above.	1
See answer to Q7.	1
See question 11	1
See question 7.	1
Send formation home with school aged children to reach a wider audience. Quite often I go to things I might not like because my child is interested.	1
Single source of information	1
Small local events that the local community can get involved in	1
Stop closing local amenities.	1
street art and paths linking them - involving communities intergenerational work involving social artists to get communities active and thinking about the culture, history and sense of belonging to their area.	1
Subsidised travel to get to venues.	1
The west end of Aberdeen does not have any sense of community, probably due to lack of community facilities which tend to be provided in other areas of the city.	1
There are no activities in our area.	1
There is definitely a gap in my local area, stuff happens down at fittie but if you don't live there you don't get to know about it! I might not live there but I am an Aberdonian and am proud of my city. I want to be more involved in our culture and heritage.	1

There is lack of available community - type centres with a choice of activities and opportunities to meet your fellow local residents and become involved on regular basis.	1
This would be welcome.	1
Through community council & local area newsletter or e-mail. Have social network account for each area.	1
Through local newsletter, radio or website.	1
Transport times in the evening as many buses either go onto longer times between them or stop on some routes.	1
Transport to/from a venue.	1
Unsure	1
Use community centres and school halls over the weekends.	1
Use the Rosemount / Midstocket church centre more.	1
Venues to the north of parkway - too much hassle & time wasted trying to cross the river don.	1
Very little happens. People are interested but not interested in taking part to set things up.	1
we are not too bad because of our local community centre and church and the dyce music school	1
Would appreciate an increased opportunity	1
Would prefer resources to be allocated to city wide projects.	1
Yes	1
Total	204

Table 42 Are there any specific activities, events, venues or initiatives you feel should be developed or introduced to develop the cultural life of the city?

Frequency	
more plays at theatre instead of the incessant musicals	1
A civic square with open air events/acts in summer like Covent garden.	1
A greater number of inclusive things like BP's Opera in the park - we now get only one show per year rather than the original three. All facilities at the Exhibition Centre are appalling, travel is a nightmare and the toilets defy description. I never go there now.	1
A large variety. Free at the Dee! Supporting cultural groups.	1
A more modern focus.	1

A museum about the history of Aberdeen where you're going to build that stupid Marischal Square abomination, and then tie this together with the Provost Skene house, the Maritime Museum and the Tolbooth Museum.	1
A museum of general artefacts; costumes, childhood, etc. At present Aberdeen is impoverished with regard to the past. The wonderful exhibitions in the Art Gallery are on hold and Provost Skene's house is temporarily closed. In the city centre the only place to take visitors is the Maritime Museum which is excellent if they like that kind of thing.	1
A Museum-the old Broadford works to show social history Masses of material currently housed in the Maritime and in storage	1
A North Sea festival celebrating Aberdeens relationship with the sea. This would celebrate and promote local artists. As well as celebrating the history of the North Sea.	1
A sheltered square in front of Provost Skene's house would help. The castlegate is too exposed in all seasons	1
A varied programme aimed at a varied demographic. What about a tour of certain parts of the city, but with professional actors who can dress up, make things more interesting, etc. Aberdeen really needs a 'thing' that is truly its own that people will come to. Edinburgh has the Fringe, the tattoo, etc. when people think of Aberdeen they think of....? Something that people will say 'lets go to Aberdeen that week because the 'whatever' is on.' I think the festival of light is a great start and could be that special thing, but would really need expanded, built up and pushed further. A permanent home for it all year round (museum of Aberdeen/the Northern Lights?) in a striking home (thinking Belfast and Bilbao here...maybe i'm getting carried away) which could expand across the city during the weeks festival. Also, regular events across the city during the summer months having an area for congregation for screening of football matches, sporting events, music concerts, etc.	1
A.I.Y.F. need more funding & promotion.	1
Aberdeen does not really have an industrial history venue. Maybe the Broadford Works buildings could be developed as such.	1
Aberdeen Instrumental music service. Aberdeen & north east music festival folk music.	1
Aberdeen often seems quite isolated from national activities. Opera in the park and similar activities could be widened.	1
activities for elderly people with transport provided	1
Adult drama - not just musical theatre.	1
All, local artists, art school students	1
Art Gallery should accept amateur photographic salons.	1
Arts Centre, Lemon Tree & Tivoli all need improvement. Lemon tree programme of modern folk/Gaelic influenced music needs improving. I'd like more science events at the May Fest.	1
As above.	1
Ballroom dancing at the beach ballroom. Excellent floor possibly best in Scotland.	1
Book and poetry fest. Low priced cultural fests to encourage attendance in these critical financial times.	1
Bring back community arts groups	1
Can't think of any.	1
Cinemas & theatres having more realistic reduced prices for the older citizens.	1

Clean up Union Street and have more of the premises used venues for cultural activities INSTEAD OF FOR BOOKIES SHOPS AND CASH FOR GOLD!	1
Comedy club Something similar to Edinburgh festival Christmas markets similar to Edinburgh/Manchester with stalls, rides, hot drinks and food	1
Contemporary arts centre More workshops and classes Photography classes/groups	1
Council backing for amateur productions at theatre.	1
Council listening to what the people would like as opposed to doing what they like.	1
Current activities are focused in private venues such as music hall, theatre and arts centre which are expensive. Council properties which would be cheaper could easily be used especially for smaller niche projects.	1
Develop Marischal Square not a building, a civic garden.	1
Don't know	2
Don't know enough to comment.	1
Don't know.	8
don't know	1
During the school holidays children could be introduced to the old games their grand parents amused by i.e. "fun for free"!	1
establishing a vibrant city centre that attracts people - include some performance / exhibition spaces	1
Film festivals. Music festivals.	1
Fun festivals in the city	1
Hire fees for Cowdray and Music Halls discourage the local ensembles. The latter was gifted to the citizens as a war memorial yet the hire fees are ridiculous. Economic benefits should be factored in. The larger ones that use the Music Hall (this Sunday the "Chamber" Orchestra, which is now a large fully functioning Symphony Orchestra is performing Beethoven 9th - and at a standard that approaches that of the major Scottish Orchestras yet are faced with paying the full costs. If properly promoted the economic benefits should be taken into account. Few cities in the UK have as much to offer in this as Aberdeen but you would never realise it unless you took steps to find out.	1
historic aberdeen	1
Historic and heritage sites are underdeveloped. Aberdeen needs more than Shops, bars and oil related business. Tourism is non-existent in Aberdeen yet there is a unique heritage most people are unaware of.	1
I attend church where I feel fills my cultural need for music, thought and connection with others. Many so not have that connection any longer. There is a need for the church to be active in the community also.	1
I don't think I have ever seen Union Street such as mess. People don't do there jobs properly just watch one street cleaner.	1
I feel aberdeen should have a music festival, there are plenty of beautiful areas the council could give organisers access to.	1
I feel if you organised any cultural events you need to give a background of which culture it belongs to, why and what it is.	1
I feel that there are plenty of opportunities.	1

I think the beach area could be redeveloped & better used & schools could be used at weekends & holidays.	1
I would like to see a greater emphasis on non-traditional music. I would love to see a festival celebrating local blues/rock/pop music	1
I would like to see more plays and theatre events. The closing of the Music Hall for an extended period will be a great loss.	1
I would like to see the fountains etc in Aberdeen with water, the children would love that. They are all dry !	1
I'd like to develop a venue and a variety of arts in the Cove and Altens area. This would add to the tremendous amount of community work being carried out there.	1
Improvement of existing venues. Development of new venues, perhaps in localities by expanding libraries into cultural activity centres.	1
Improvements to civic spaces around the city centre particularly Union Street; retention of the Bon Accord Baths as a much loved and unique public building; and refurbishment and accessibility of Cowdray Hall which was gifted to the city, not to the Council.	1
inclusion of more well known people would attract more attendance examples: Elton John outdoor event and McLaren - don't drink & drive event in Edinburgh.	1
It is a huge leap to market the 7 festivals together- fantastic idea. Gives coherence to what's going on. Need more linking and cross over between events.	1
It's a shame that the city council has lost certain venues (eg James Dunn House). Pop-up arts venues a possibility?	1
Kennel Club Obedience and Agility Shows	1
Linking everything up. There is excellent stuff that Seventeen in Belmont Street, the AB+ and the ACVO volunteering support are doing that is to be commended and deserves wider support.	1
Live feed of London 'proms in the park' in Duthie Park, not just the BP event. Encourage more widely known performers to come to Aberdeen (not just Elton John!)	1
Local Bill Boards and circulation of notices are almost adequate.	1
Make better use of local community centres for crafting activities and the formation of local crafting groups, including paper crafting, knitting and painting, etc.	1
Make more of our history, buildings & our links with Japan due to Thomas Blake Glover.	1
Make owners responsible for removing weeds/small trees growing on the roofs of Union Street buildings. Ban the sale of chewing gum or tax it out of existence this will help keep the streets clean and present an attractive outlook which in turn will help to attract more cultural activities and tourists.	1
Make the arts more accessible to everyone. Create a hub near the existing theatres, gallery. Use Union Terrace gardens as a positive meeting area with lots of creative events. (I feel the peacock proposal would have encouraged a creative vibrancy into the centre where other improvements suggested would create more places for drunken late night congregations and trouble).	1
Making Aberdeen attractive as a venue that big acts come here and not just Edinburgh/Glasgow.	1
More activities to involve Asian communities to develop their confidence and improving life in general.	1

More celebration of historical figures from Aberdeen.	1
More choice of festivals at appropriate sized venues	1
More craft opportunities i.e. free classes in more locations. Crafting is very popular now. I even run paper craft classes from my dining room and people love trying something new	1
More events to showcase local talent in venues such as the Castlegate with good quality sound systems, seating and refreshment stalls as regularly seen on the continent.	1
More free outdoor events including music - especially using sites like Queen's Links	1
More good drama in the theatre as opposed to musicals.	1
more history more obvious Scottish branded tourism. We need a tartan. families adored the dolphin trails. this should have set the council a target to give families something every year. that can be enjoyed locally and encourage visitors. ghost walks murder walks make more of our sea fairing history at the beach. Never see activity that engages families. Buckie picking Is there even a coastal boat ride? Its just a dull city to live in.	1
More information about the history of granite and its impact on our architectural heritage	1
More live music of all types in small venues	1
More live showings on video link from London theatres	1
More local activities which are connected to our city, i.e. Oil and gas, fishing and local history talks and workshops !!	1
More local history activities and talks	1
More local young dancers musicians from local schools giving performances and more events like the Youth Festival weeks	1
More of the above for children during school holidays.	1
More open air concerts for local groups to present their work. In some other countries they have open air theatres and place were all ages can put on performances. I remember years ago there used to be shows and bands down at the beach park and everybody enjoyed this. More local classes , history about Aberdeen	1
More opportunities for theatre Better facilities in centre for concerts (e.g., Cowdray Hall) Reopen / invest in Tivoli	1
more opportunity for community arts events	1
More opportunity to learn new skills from experts would be great. More nights like the ones at the Art Gallery, where everyone felt involved and welcome, would be great.	1
More sport outside.	1
More string quartet concerts.	1
More support for traditional music + culture. Promote existing activities better (concerts, sessions, classes, etc). Reintroduce a major festival (folk / roots festival). At present, Aberdeen is way behind other Scottish cities and towns in terms of traditional cultural events and festivals. E.g. Stonehaven has a more active and joined-up approach than Aberdeen.	1
More theatres, more music venues, more museums etc.	1
more thingy like the may and word festival expanding on things like this.	1
More use of Union Terrace Gardens for cultural events, concerts, meetings	1
More welcoming by Council staff of innovative events. We personally organise a Chair Art event, but find it difficult to get access to city venues such as No 17 Belmont Street	1
n/a	2
N/A	6

N/A.	1
Need to build a reputation for having thriving arts scene - drama schools, music & film scene covering all aspects and broadcast it loudly and proudly. People go to other places to study - make Aberdeen attractive and competitive - dance school, film school and creative hubs and exhibitions.	1
Never enough art classes in the city centre eg life drawing, one-off art projects; pottery/ceramics - these should be available at all levels of cost, some supported too. Cultural debating is rarely done. We urgently need a city centre arts hub as an essential boost to culture in Aberdeen. And writers are very poorly served.	1
No	1
No comment	1
No comment.	1
No opinion	1
No.	5
none	1
None.	1
Not sure	1
Outdoor performances of dance, opera, live music enhance the appeal of areas for visitors and residents alike.	1
Pedestrianize Union street and have a street party. Lie for Hogmanay, but also for summer, Easter, etc. rent stalls to local business. This would help businesses to become known and offset costs to the council. Also, we could really do with a proper weekly market selling produce as well as showcase the city's local businesses	1
PERHAPS STREET PARTYS?	1
pipe bands	1
Pipes & drums invited to play in Union Terrace Gardens at weekends & evenings in the summer.	1
Publicise what is on better. There is a lot out there but how does someone find out about it all? More about local history/natural history please. Love May fest at the university too.	1
Purpose built museum with exhibits travelling to local venues to engage with communities and encourage interest in cultural offer of city	1
Re-open Abdn Art Gallery ASAP - why redevelop during summer/tourist visiting months ? - work should've been done in winter months!!!	1
reinstate dog shows at hazelhead park - permission was denied to organizers this year even though the agility event has been held there for years and it was applied for well in advance.	1
Reopen art gallery asap. Use the natural amphitheatre of Union Terrace Gardens for events. Where did the Anthropological Museum go?	1
Resident theatre group, eg rep company.	1
Resident Theatre group.	1
Rock Ness type annual event. Using Aberdeen for Scotland rugby, cricket and football.	1
Shorter performance of music/ballet etc to be more appropriate for younger children.	1
Since APA took over the Lemon Tree, there hasn't been as much traditional music. The Blue Lamp is great but it's hard to find out what's going on there. Promoting NE culture & artists especially.	1

Starting with a clean up of our granite buildings would be a start.	1
Stop dumbing down musical education. Children are intelligent and capable of hard work. And they love it.	1
Street art. Murals. Graffiti. More free expression on streets & buildings.	1
Street theatre	1
subsidised studio space and spaces where artists/local groups can develop new cultural initiatives - combining all ages and skills. Not just class based but more to encourage own initiative	1
Talks by residents about their experiences as part of craft sales or coffee mornings.	1
Tall ships race.	1
The AECC cannot cope with concerts unlike Glasgow! More Scottish Local Cultural heritage projects.	1
The AECC has died a death, no major bands come to Aberdeen, the music hall is closing for refurb so I will have to travel to see live music	1
The beach area could benefit from a facelift, perhaps adding some fishing/offshore oil based installations. The Beach Ballroom could also benefit from more regular dining.	1
The city needs to be improved significantly first. Union Street and many other parts of the city look appalling so it is difficult to encourage enhanced cultural activities when the surroundings look derelict.	1
The closing down night at the art show was so popular I never managed to get in because the queue was too long. more similar events would be good. the same can be said for the comicon event in May.	1
The dolphins last year were brilliant. It would be good to have something similar every year.	1
The granite museum needs to be encouraged at Rubislaw site.	1
The parks and gardens of aberdeen could do with a coffee shop. UTG Seaton park. Send a mobile pop up refreshment van on sunny days!	1
The provision of serious drama in the City is poor, and has been getting worse. This is because there is no organisation promoting drama, and no theatre ideally suited to the size of the audience for drama.	1
The type of popular musical concerts for older people utilizing singers similar to big-names of the past (i.e. Val Doonican, Perry Como) or more of the older type of Ceilidh Band Concerts (Jimmy Shand type) or Fiddlers Rallies would be welcomed.	1
The wonderful architecture of Aberdeen should be a highlight of any visit to the City and embrace other cultural events. However the central area is depressing, dirty and not what the city deserves.	1
There is an opportunity to have a museum of Aberdeen. How good it would have been to have created a museum around Provost Skene's House. It would have been part of a civic square which would have been so much better than the meaningless development which is being built.	1
Try to get the Tall Ships or similar maritime event back, as this was one of the best events ever hosted by the city - it needs something BIG to encourage tourists. The dolphin initiative last year was great fun for kids so more events like that would work too.	1
Unsure.	1
Use local venues	1

Use the outlying areas to hold events as many people not happy to travel into town at night.	1
Use the parks more often. Have eg Pipe bands/Dances etc during the summer!	1
Value seagulls as they are now endangered species. Turn them into feature of Aberdeen. Residents see them as vermin.	1
Venue in Aberdeen for Fine Arts while Art Gallery closed eg Peacock	1
visiting speakers on local issues, cultural and historical issues	1
We need a proper museum for the whole city not just the maritime museum.	1
We need better museums - investment on a par with the Art Gallery expansion would be wonderful. Embedding art/culture into the city - poetry on walls, using empty store as art collective space, possibly a contemporary arts festival. We've made a good start (NEOS, the Aberdeen Festival Collective but can push it MUCH further - we should be combining our engineering prowess with our artist's creativity to be really unique).	1
We need some kind of new event for union terrace gardens. Some sort of music/dance/alternative sport mash up. Something no one else does, an extension of the celebrate Aberdeen stuff.	1
What about a music festival like T in the park being held in Aberdeenshire ? Aberdeen + Shire could work together at this.	1
When the Art Gallery reopens more use could be made of it. Regular exhibitions. The entrance hall would make a lovely restaurant. They could stay open in the evenings and let people who can't visit during the day come at night. However for the size of the town, generally they try their best. We will never compete with Edinburgh, but how come we managed to miss out on the V&A? Be on the lookout for other such opportunities. We do not need any more shops in the town but a nice culture hub would be great.	1
Word festival should have been developed in own right - may festival is a wish-wash of multiple ideas/themes & not well produced - attend 3 events which were excellent but poorly attended.	1
Yes, smaller venues for promoting own gigs. Using interesting spaces for events.	1
Total	174

Table 43 If you answered with 'no' in question 3 why not?

	Frequency
? Do you mean question 15	1
All looks "safe" so no visit required!	1
All my friends are fully aware of the service	1
Ans. to Q15. Didn't know you could.	1
As an incomer, do not personally know elderly people who I would recommend	1
Because I did not know I could	1
Because I try to resolve any issues I have myself	1
Because none of my friends need referral.	1

Because they are visited regularly by members of their family and friends who will point out any hazards and provide solutions.	1
But this is question 17 isn't it? I don't know which question I answered 'no' to you want me to answer about here.	1
Circumstances warranting a referral have never arisen.	1
Concern has not arisen.	1
Considered it would be interfering.	1
did not know	1
Did not know about it.	1
Did not know about this service.	1
Did not know I could do so.	1
Did not know the offer existed	1
Did not know they were available	1
Did not know this service existing in Aberdeen.	1
didn't know	1
Didn't know about it but I don't know anyone who needs it.	1
Didn't know about it.	1
Didn't know about this service.	1
Didn't know I could	1
Didn't know I could do that	1
Didn't know I could, & not sure if I would have anyone suitable to refer	1
Didn't know I could.	1
Didn't know I could. Would possibly feel uncomfortable doing so without someone's consent	1
didn't know it was available	1
Didn't know it was available and don't know anyone who needs it.	1
didn't know that service was available	1
didn't know you could	1
Didn't know you could	2
Didn't know you could do so.	1
Didn't know you could refer someone else	1
Didn't know you could.	2
Didn't realise it was an option, but I also do not live near anyone I would think would qualify as at risk.	1
Do not know a person/household that I would consider vulnerable.	1
Do not know any in such a situation as to require me to refer them	1
Do not know anyone suitable	1
Do not know of anyone at present that would require this service in Aberdeen.	1
Don't know anyone need of the service	1
don't know any 1	1
Don't know any vulnerable people not capable of taking care of themselves	1
Don't know anyone at risk.	2
Don't know anyone it would apply to.	1
Don't know anyone to refer in my area.	1

Don't know anyone where it would be relevant	1
Don't know anyone who need a visit.	1
Don't know anyone who needs it.	1
Don't know anyone who needs such a visit	1
Don't know anyone who needs the service.	1
Don't know anyone who would benefit	1
Don't know anyone who would benefit from this service.	1
Don't know anyone who would require it.	1
don't know how to go about it.	1
Don't know of anyone in need of this at this time, think this is a fantastic service and wish it was around when we had vulnerable parents!!	1
Don't know of anyone requiring this service.	1
Don't know of anyone who would need such a visit	1
Don't know of anyone who would need this	1
Don't know of anyone.	1
Don't know.	1
Don't really know how to & haven't had time to research into it - I should because my neighbour would definitely benefit!	1
Don't see a need to refer those I know	1
Don't want to bother other people, they should know about it.	1
Don't want to interfere - i.e. 'Nanny State'.	1
Don't want to interfere in other peoples home life.	1
don't know any people needing one	1
Everyone I know has fire extinguishers & multiple smoke Carbon Monoxide alarms - due to operational experience offshore	1
Everyone I know is capable of making that decision themselves. If I felt it impacted on me I would eg if I lived in a tenement with someone below me who kept forgetting to supervise cooking.	1
Everyone I know well versed in fire safety	1
General have a good idea of what is required and no one has asked for my thoughts on the matter.	1
Had my own visit (should say question 16)	1
Had one myself but didn't know could refer others.	1
Happy with our alarm system.	1
Has anyone checked the numbering of the questions in this questionnaire? This is question 17. In question 16 questions 2 is not relevant. This also happened in the first two or three questions at the start of this questionnaire	1
Hasn't occurred to me to suggest it	1
Have had a visit.	1
have never thought about it	1
Have no concerns about anyone in this area.	1
Have no one to refer	1
Have not been aware of anyone in need of visit.	1
Have not encountered anyone in need of a visit who was not aware of them already.	1

Have not felt I needed to.	1
Have not felt it is my business to do so. If I knew someone I was concerned about I would consider it though	1
Have not found the need to.	1
Have not thought it necessary.	1
Haven't felt the need.	1
Haven't had the need	1
Haven't identified anyone who needs one yet.	1
I am not aware of anyone who needs this service, valuable as it is.	1
I am not involved with persons I consider to be at risk.	1
I did not answer yes to 2.	1
I didn't know I could do this.	1
I didn't realise I could, but in future, if I find myself in that situation, I will.	1
I do not feel anyone I know is unsafe	1
I do not have contact locally with elderly or vulnerable people that I am worried about.	1
I do not think this is a good idea unless there is some over arching danger going on for the people concerned	1
I do not wish to interfere in the affairs of other people.	1
I don't currently know anyone who might benefit from one.	1
I don't know anyone I consider at risk.	1
I don't know anyone that would qualify. I'd quite like to recommend this service for young people with young children!	1
I don't know anyone to whom this would apply.	1
I don't know anyone who is at risk.	1
I don't know anyone who requires a visit.	1
I don't know of anyone	1
I don't know people who would fit into the category of needing a visit; I don't visit people in their homes	1
I have given a lot of people the contact details though	1
I have never been faced with that situation.	1
I have never considered that anyone I know is in a 'fire risk' situation.	1
I have never seen the need	1
I have never seen the need.	1
I haven't come across anyone who I think would benefit who wasn't able to organise a visit themselves	1
I haven't encountered someone I felt was a t risk.	1
I haven't met someone who I thought needed it & was unable to apply themselves.	1
I like to think I am reasonably aware, but I must confess I never got round to it.	1
I only knew of the service was unaware you could refer someone	1
I see no need. Further, the idea of referring without consent is terrible.	1
I think it's presumptuous. Perhaps if I knew someone who I thought was vulnerable.	1
I was not aware of the possibility plus I have not had any reason to do so.	1
I wasn't aware	1
I wasn't aware I could do it without their knowledge.	1

I wasn't aware.	1
I would advise the person to contact fire service.	1
I would just suggest to the people I know .that they have one. I don't actually know any vulnerable people who would need referred.	1
I would not interfere in someone's life.	1
I would only do this with their permission unless I thought they were a danger to others.	1
I'm not in contact with anyone who requires advice on home fire safety	1
I've never considered it a problem, but would do so if I felt it necessary.	1
I've never discussed fire safety with friends or family.	1
I've never taken initiative with someone else's fire safety.	1
if I thought there safety was in danger	1
If I were concerned I would encourage the person to get in touch with services themselves	1
If referring to question 15, I answered no because I did not know you could refer someone - as I answered in question 14	1
If they so desired they could request it themselves	1
Ignorance	1
Intrusion.	1
It's not up to me, if another person wants a home test they can apply themselves.	1
It's their business.	1
It's for others to investigate and act.	1
Just didn't get round to it.	1
Just never thought about it.	1
Know of no one requiring safety visit.	1
Leave it to family members.	1
Most of my family & friends are already aware of this service.	1
Mostly because I did not know that it was possible and secondarily because I can't think of anyone who needs it	1
My family friends and neighbours are all responsible people who have fire safeguards in place.	1
n/a	1
Need has not arisen	1
Need has not arisen.	1
Neighbours have arranged visit's themselves.	1
Never been asked.	1
Never bothered.	1
Never felt I had a need to	1
Never felt I knew anyone it would benefit.	1
Never felt the need to do so.	1
Never felt the need. May consider it now though	1
Never found it necessary.	1
Never had a situation where I felt I have needed to.	1
Never had any reason to do so.	1

Never had opportunity.	1
Never heard of this.	1
never knew about it	1
Never knew I could.	1
never knew I should.am I supposed to?	1
Never needed to.	1
Never occurred and know no one that I would refer	1
Never required the service.	1
Never saw the need.	1
Never thought about it - till now!	1
Never thought about it.	1
Never thought of referring someone. Prefer to encourage them to engage in responsibility for home.	1
No concerns	1
no need	1
No need	2
No need for anyone I know.	1
NO NEED TO?	1
No need to.	1
No need.	3
No one considered at risk that I know at the moment	1
No one encounter who req'd that had not already had a visit.	1
No one has ever asked me.	1
No one I know at moment would need one.	1
No one I know requires one	1
No one I know would require such a visit.	1
No one to refer	1
No one to refer.	1
No person I know of who needs it	1
No reason to.	1
No recollection of any persons consent.	1
No requirement to.	1
No vulnerable residents.	1
No-one need to refer.	1
No, don't feel that anyone I know needs one, generally fairly safety conscious and consider people I know to be similar (electrics/smoke alarms/ escape routes etc)	1
Nobody applicable	1
Nobody needed it.	1
Nobody to suggest	1
None of my business.	1
Not aware of anyone who would require such a visit at this time.	1
Not a topic of conversation.	1
Not applicable	1

Not applicable.	1
Not aware I could refer anyone.	1
Not aware of anyone requiring help.	1
Not aware of anyone who might need this. The elderly people I know are better connected than I am, mostly through Torry St Fitticks Church. If you're not already using churches for this sort of info dissemination, do. :-) Loads of people who like community and like to help.	1
not aware of anyone who needs the referral	1
Not aware of the offer.	1
Not aware of vulnerable person to refer.	1
Not aware.	1
Not come across a suitable person.	1
Not considered doing this. Fire service has called door to door in our street. Those who wanted one will have had one	1
Not ever thought about it.	1
Not felt necessary	1
Not felt the need	1
Not fully aware of the situation previously or in fact know anybody who should be referred.	1
Not my place!!? unless I was asked to do so by the occupant first.	1
Not needed to	1
Not required.	1
Not within my work remit.	1
Occasion has never arisen.	1
Only found out today I could after leaflets from fire brigade came through door.	1
Opportunity hasn't presented itself.	1
People I know already have detectors and safety.	1
People I know seem well aware of fire safety	1
People might take exception to someone interfering.	1
People should do there own asking.	1
person is already on community alarm system	1
probably person wouldn't want a visit from fore service.	1
Question numbering is confusing	1
Questions 16 and 17 make no sense! Are these questions referring to questions 15 and 16 respectively? If this is so, my response is that I have never referred anyone for a Home Fire Safety Visit mainly because I did not know this was available.	1
See 14	1
See answer to Q1 & Q5.	1
See question No 1.	1
Seems too intrusive.	1
Simply wasn't aware that you could refer someone without their permission. I have no elderly relatives for whom I am responsible, so suppose I'd not thought about it.	1
Some people will see that as intrusive.	1

The Council has recently installed fresh fire alarms in our tenement - a 1930's building. Otherwise I do not know any OAP's who would require a fire safety visit.	1
The occasion has never arisen.	1
The question has not arisen.	1
This IS question 17	1
This is question 17!	1
This situation has not arisen - yet.	1
Unaware	1
Unaware and no reason to.	1
Unaware of procedure.	1
Unaware of service	1
Unaware of the conditions which apply.	1
Was concerned about neighbour, but she did not want to know. She is now in care home	1
was not aware I could refer	1
Was not aware of the service	1
Was not aware of this option.	1
Was not aware that this was possible.	1
Was not aware you could.	1
Was unaware it was available. Also feel cheeky asking!	1
Wasn't aware of it.	1
Wasn't aware that you could refer a person to receive a free home fire safety visit.	1
Wasn't aware you could.	1
Wasn't aware.	1
we have applies for a fire risk assessment 3 times with no result so we would not ask for anyone else.	1
What does this question mean? This is?17. All very incoherent!	1
Which question do you refer to?	1
Why would I?	1
Would think I'm intruding.	1
Wouldn't see a need.	1
Wouldn't want friends to think I was interfering in their business	1
You are confusing me, this is question 17.	1
you need to get your question numbers right! e.g. 17. If you answered with 'no' in question 17, why not?	1
Your question is not valid,	1
your question numbering system has got me confused from the first page of the survey. Sorry!!	1
Total	276

Table 44 Why did you select this answer in question 6?

assume more electrical/gas hazards in kitchen (in question 19)	1
Confused question	1
?	3
? presume it means q 19 as this is q 20? from news events in local media	1
?? Do you mean 19? Because of the amount of appliances in each rooms	1
???	2
??? this is question 20	1
.?? This is question 20	1
(1) Kitchen equipment and carelessness/negligence are a hazard (2) Bedroom often highlighted in press re cases with cigarettes or candles.	1
1 - Heavy use of power. 2 - Number electrical appliances. 3 - Very few electrical appliances.	1
1 being the most dangerous due to cooking 2 electrical fires 3 not sure	1
1. (Kitchen) You could forget you had something on the cooker. 2. (Bedroom) Old electric blanket, cigarette or dodgy old plugs. 3. (Lounge) Most often used room, hopefully would be alerted quicker to a fire starting up.	1
1) Cooking etc. 2) Candles etc. 3) nothing.	1
1) Cooking fat in kitchens 2) Smoking in bedrooms 3) Electrical fault in lounge	1
1) Electrical faults or forgetting about food cooking 2) Falling asleep while smoking 3) Electrical faults or candles	1
1) Frying pan cause of fire. 2) Smoking in bed. 3) Candles.	1
1) Kitchen - high risk of fire caused by ovens, cookers & flammable oils etc. 2) Bedroom fires caused by smoking in bed. 3) Living room - open fires, high risk.	1
1) More appliances liable to cause fires. 2) T.V,'s & chargers left on standby or charge during the night. 3) Electric blankets or smoking in bed.	1
1) Smoking materials in living room, candles too. 2) Cooker, toaster etc in kitchen. 3) As 1 but less frequency.	1
a guess	1
A lot of chip pan fires or cooking left unattended and people falling asleep while smoking in bed	1
According to press reports majority of fires are started in kitchens.	1
Again this makes no sense! Does this question refer to question 19? If so, I believe that most home fires are caused by cigarettes and I think that falling asleep while smoking is the most likely cause of fires. Therefore I think that bedroom smoking is likely to be the major cause of home fires. My second choice is based on the assumption that unattended heating elements and faulty electrical equipment are the next most common causes of home fires.	1
All the electrical gadgets that potentially get left on or on standby and greater use of atmospheric candles these days!!	1
Although a non-smoker - smoking in bed would appear dangerous.	1
Appliances and distance from sleeping people	1

Appliances in a kitchen when not maintained or used properly could cause a fire. If a person smoked in their bedroom & falls asleep this could cause a fire. However, burning coals or a log could fall from an unprotected fire.	1
Appliances in kitchen higher risk.	1
Area with greatest fire risk	1
As far as I know of the locations.	1
As I think they are the most likely places fires would start in a home.	1
As kitchen is where cooking is done	1
As kitchens have most potential for fires	1
As would think that kitchen fires would be No 1	1
Assume people fall asleep with candles still lit or whilst smoking	1
Assume you mean q19? I think kitchen has the most risk from fires due to naked flames, etc bedroom least due to less electrical activity than other rooms in the house, but depends I guess on lifestyle.	1
Assumed that kitchen fires associated with cooking /electrical appliances were most common.	1
Attempting to use common sense, which means I'm probably wrong. :-)	1
Aware from media how some house fires have begun.	1
b) Kitchen - Home of 'Cookers' & 'Heavy electrics/Gas. c) Lounge - TV's/Audio's/Computers/Open Fire. d) Less electrics than Lounge!!	1
Based on assumptions as to where most ignition sources are likely to be	1
Based on my thoughts and knowledge	1
Based on number of electrical items.	1
Based on some knowledge and some guesswork	1
Because accidents happen in kitchen. People forget appliances are switched on.	1
Because cooking can be a potential fire risk.	1
because I believe it that order	1
Because I think that is the order in which the majority of house fires start.	1
because in my house that's where there is naked flame --gas cooker.	1
Because it's what I think.	1
Because kitchens have a cooker and more electrical items.	1
Because more electrical goods are used in kitchens, as well as chip pans.	1
Because more heat/flame created there and absent mindedness can centralised the heat source.	1
Because most cooking and heating appliances (cooker etc).	1
Because of the activities which take place in each room, with cooking, particularly frying, providing, in my opinion, the greatest risk and the amount of electrical appliances in each room.	1
Because of the amount of electrical equipment in each room	1
Because of the potential fire risk from cooking	1
Because that's my opinion. Don't understand what the question is trying to ascertain.	1
because that is what I believe	1
Because that's what I feel is right	1
Because that's what I think!	1
Because that's where most gas & electrical appliances are in use.	1

Because the cooker is switched on then forgotten about or person falls asleep.	1
Because the kitchen is the main source of naked flamed & electrical equipment.	1
Because there are more electrical devices in the kitchen & sometimes people leave cookers on.	1
because there are more opportunities for fires to start in the kitchen	1
Because this is where there is most likely to be fire in cookers then for smokers they can go to sleep in bedroom.	1
Because you asked where you believe.	1
because you hear about most fires starting in someone bedroom because they smoke & fall asleep!	1
Bedroom because of candles/cigarettes etc. Kitchen for obvious reasons.	1
Bedroom has least electrical appliances. Kitchen most with added danger of cooking & naked flames.	1
Bedroom most likely to have smoking/electric/candle related fires, then kitchens for food related and thus living room last.	1
Bedrooms are less regulated then kitchens and have hair driers, people smoking in bed and lots of flammable items	1
Believe that kitchen fires are most common and bedroom a close second due to electric blankets and smoking in bed	1
Best Guess	1
Biggest potential items/situations in each location.	1
Busiest area using implements involving electricity, fuel and high temperatures.	1
By reading papers - or radio etc.	1
By reading reports in the paper.	1
by thinking about the amount of fire hazards in each room	1
Candles and smokers falling asleep.	1
candles in the bedroom. phone chargers, etc. smoking in bed.	1
Candles, electric blankets, night lights	1
Candles, open fires, smoking.	1
Chip fires, freezer fires & kitchen in general.	1
Chip pan fires are no 1.	1
Chip pan fires?? maybe occur not so much nowadays. Bedroom - blankets pillows against lamps. Smoking in bed.	1
Chip pans /cooking	1
chip pans, faulty wiring	1
Common Sense	1
Common sense prevailed.	1
Cooker	1
Cookers are my reason.	1
Cookers being left unattended. Washing machine left on - then people going out etc.	1
cookers etc in kitchen.	1
Cooking	1
Cooking - heavy use of electricity.	1
Cooking accidents.	1

cooking and electrical appliances	1
Cooking and electrical appliances are the greatest danger and smokers sleeping in bed appear to be another likely source of danger.	1
Cooking and number of electrical appliances generally found in kitchen	1
Cooking and smoking are common causes of fire.	1
Cooking appliances often get left on and forgotten about.	1
Cooking especially frying. Washing machines/Dryers.	1
Cooking fires Smoking in bed	1
Cooking fires more common.	1
Cooking fires more likely	1
Cooking fires.	2
Cooking food.	1
Cooking hazards.	1
Cooking in kitchen, appliances in bedroom.	1
Cooking in kitchen, dishwasher and washing machine overheated. candles in living room, leaving electrical devices iPhone iPad etc all plugged in	1
Cooking in kitchen/smoking in bed/electrics in living room	1
Cooking incidents?	1
Cooking is a major risk which happens in a kitchen. Living room people smoke and are more active so 2. Bedrooms people sleep so lower risk of fire	1
Cooking is the most dangerous (kitchen TV's & electrical equipment are dangerous (living room)).	1
Cooking mishaps. Sleeping in bed with cigarettes. Electric fire mishaps.	1
Cooking problems.	1
Cooking, smoking and electrical	1
Cooking.	1
Dangers of hot rings and all gas.	1
Deduction.	1
Deep fat frying, electric blankets, electrical problems & candles.	1
Dishwashers and cookers are probably the highest risk.	1
do you mean question 19? kitchens often have chip pan fires people spend more time in living rooms, fall asleep smoking in bed	1
Do you mean question 19? Believe it to be true	1
Dodgy kitchen appliances now made in China.	1
Does not make sense?	1
Don't know what you mean	1
Due to cooking facilities.	1
Due to cooking related fires.	1
Electric appliances - washing machines etc. Cooking	1
Electrical and cooking seem to be highest risks with smoking and general living areas next	1
Electrical devices and candles.	1
Electrical goods, chip pans.	1
equipment used in kitchen	1
experience	1

Fires during cooking	1
Fat and heat present.	1
Fat or oil used in cooking being left unattended.	1
Fat, oil, gas cookers etc.	1
Faulty wiring. Going out & leaving appliances not turned off.	1
Felt it was likeliest!	1
Fire place in the living room is most often the cause of the fire in the house. Kitchen is the second where kitchen appliances can catch fire, bedroom is less likely.	1
Fires can start with cooking pans left unattended. Smoking in bedroom.	1
Fires more likely around appliances, e.g. cooker	1
Fires tend to start in the kitchen.	1
Fires very often caused by kitchen appliances	1
For reasons I've read or heard of.	1
Forgetfulness in so many older people forgetting to switch off appliances. So many living alone at home with various forms dementia are even more at risk of fire related incidents. Old wiring in poorly maintained homes. Falling asleep whilst smoking.	1
Frequency of gas appliances, chip pans etc.	1
frequency of use	1
From awareness of safety.	1
From experience	1
From media information.	1
From past experience.	1
From reading local media.	1
From reading local press it seems most fires originate in the kitchen.	1
From reports in local press.	1
From safety information I have seen.	1
Frying pan and chip pans seem to be the most common - read it in newspapers etc.	1
Gas appliances not switched off properly, ignited by flames/cigarette blinds rubbish bins and various wooden items to feed fire.	1
Gas cooker etc in kitchen, rarely used gas fire in lounge and only minimal power used in bedroom (non smokers!)	1
Gauging where I thought would be most frequent.	1
General awareness.	1
General impression from media.	1
General knowledge of potential Hazards Unattended cooking Fat fires	1
Generally because of electrical or gas appliances in those rooms.	1
Greatest proliferation of electrical/fire hazards e.g. cooker, toaster, fridge, freezer, microwave, kettle etc.	1
Guess	2
Guess work	1
Guess.	2
Guesswork	1
Guesswork?	1
gut feeling	1

Have been aware of house fires that have started in kitchen. It is also the room that has most electrical appliances.	1
Have heard of kitchen fires	1
Have read about kitchen fires in local newspapers.	1
Have spoken to local fire officer when they were in the area checking fire hydrants.	1
Hazards associated with cooking appliances and the use of.	1
Heard about washing machine fires.	1
Heat; naked flames; cooking.	1
High incidence of fires caused by white goods.	1
High potential for fire risk	1
Highest likelihood of flammable sources	1
I am not sure what the correct order is so guessed. Although kitchen seems more obvious I wonder if it is living room with electrical items being left on overnight.	1
I am only going by what I read in the papers & faulty wiring seems to be the most common cause.	1
I believe chip pans cause the most. People smoking in bedrooms falling asleep while a cigarette in hand.	1
I believe it to be the area of highest risk	1
I believe most home fires may start in the kitchen although not entirely sure	1
I believe that any choice is in the perspective order.	1
I don't understand this question as this appears to be question 20, so I haven't actually selected an answer	1
I don't understand this question as this is question 20	1
I had a kitchen fire curtains caught fire because blown by wind from open window where soup was boiling.	1
I have read about this often and it seems common sense to me.	1
I imagine that people falling asleep smoking or with space heaters or candles on is a common situation.	1
I just guessed.	1
I make sure nothing is left on in kitchen. Living room TV switched off along with other electrical points.	1
I presume that it is question 19 which is meant. I selected the kitchen because there is more potential for danger there and the other two were guesses.	1
I reckon kitchen is the most dangerous as it has a heat source	1
I served 25 years in the fire service	1
I supposed that unattended cooking might be an issue or maybe in the living room there is more likely to be a person there	1
I think candles/smoking in bed is a big cause, but think kitchens are the most likely place.	1
I think it is more likely for fires to start in the living room. Cigarettes not put out properly or candles starting fires.	1
I think kitchen is higher risk area	1
I think people fall asleep with appliances on or cigarettes alight	1
I think that most fires would start in the kitchen	1

I think the kitchen is most durable, most people smoke in their living rooms and some people smoke in their beds.	1
I would assume most fires begin in the kitchen for obvious reasons, secondly in the lounge due to candles or fires with the bedroom being least likely due to lack of open flames sources.	1
I would expect most fires to start in the kitchen. Many elec items in lounge. Smoking in bed.	1
idea that most are due to cooking accidents	1
If you mean Q19, I think the kitchen has the greatest fire potential in my home, and the bedroom the least. Hover, I have a utility room, which is a risk area due to older white goods situated there!	1
ignition source - candles	1
Ignition sources in kitchen, candles in living room.	1
In the kitchen there is cooking. The living room is where some people smoke, some people smoke in bed.	1
Information in local/national paper TV adverts.	1
It happened to us once (at someone else's house).	1
It happened where I stay.	1
It is what I believe to be the right answer.	1
It seems logical, given the temporal occupancy and activities in the various locations	1
It seems obvious.	1
It would depend on which room had the largest number of electrical appliances	1
It's the obvious place.	1
just thought that this would be the correct answer	1
Kitchen - because I have heard that tumble driers and chip pans cause majority of domestic fires - both of which are found in the kitchen.	1
Kitchen - cooker. Bedroom - electric blankets.	1
Kitchen - cooking & white goods.	1
Kitchen - cooking accidents etc appliances. Living room - TV & other electrical equip. Bedroom - fewer gadgets to go awry.	1
Kitchen - cooking fires/electric faults.	1
Kitchen - cooking, appliances such as dryers etc Bedroom - candles, smoking in bed, falling asleep	1
Kitchen - cooking, Bedroom - smoking, living room - fire in the grate.	1
Kitchen - cooking, candles in other rooms, smoking in bed?	1
kitchen - gas appliances. Bedroom - smoking in bed.	1
Kitchen - Several electric appliances. Lounge - Danger from fire & candles. Bedroom - Least of above.	1
Kitchen - use of cookers and pans overheating. Bedroom - use of electric blankets and smoking in bed. Living room - sparks from open fire, smoking, candles danger from certain upholstery materials smouldering thus smoke hazard.	1
Kitchen - working with hot things. Living room - high concentration of electrical appliances, higher risk with amount of time spent there.	1
Kitchen = cooking Living room = candles Bedroom = Electrical ?	1
Kitchen and electrical appliances.	1
Kitchen appliances	1

Kitchen appliances and cooker fires are most common	1
kitchen appliances are higher wattage	1
Kitchen appliances often left unattended.	1
kitchen cookers/toasters/washing machines/dryers etc Lounge xmas lights overloaded plugs bedroom less so and less smoking in bed	1
Kitchen fires are quite common, reason for this forgetfulness, drink/drugs. Bedroom - cigarettes, candles, TV's? L.Room/Lounge - same reason as (a) but now I might change my mind as irons etc are used here!	1
Kitchen fires for cooking; bedside lamps a danger in the bedroom?	1
Kitchen first - leaving appliances on after use, faulty appliances and using chip pans living room/lounge - faulty appliances, too many plugged into one socket, smoking and falling asleep	1
Kitchen for cooking/electrical appliance faults. Bedroom for those people who smoke in bed & electrical faults. Living room/lounge - electrical faults, smoking.	1
Kitchen full of cooking and electric appliances.	1
Kitchen has gas cookers and pans to catch fire, living room has lots of electrical appliances and bedrooms don't have as much	1
Kitchen has most appliances, bedroom is where people fall asleep	1
Kitchen has most heat sources. Living room bedroom least.	1
Kitchen is biggest hazard.	1
Kitchen is hazardous area.	1
Kitchen is source of heat. Cookers; chip pans etc. Lounge are is where items can be left switched on or cigarettes left smouldering.	1
Kitchen is the highest risk area with highest risk activities, e.g. cooking	1
Kitchen is the most common place I would think	1
Kitchen is where cooker is.	1
Kitchen is where most sources of heat are.	1
Kitchen is where open flames may be present and fat or oil used for cooking.	1
Kitchen is where the appliances are	1
Kitchen most used.	1
Kitchen presents most risk of fire due to cooking, presence of large electrical equipment etc. Bedroom and living room are hard to separate but I feel things like candles, straighteners, charging electricals are more likely to be left unattended, possibly while sleeping, in a bedroom and therefore present a greater risk. The same items are more likely to be supervised in a living room.	1
Kitchen seems most likely - leaving pan on by mistake & appliances are on unattended. Bedroom I've seem on TV if people smoke. Living room I thought I'd notice it.	1
Kitchen seems the most likely room.	1
Kitchen washing machines/cooking.	1
Kitchen would seem to contain the most potential hazards.	1
Kitchen: Output of fuel; gas, heat, fryers. Bedroom: phone chargers, electric blankets. Living room: candles.	1
Kitchens are full of dangerous appliances.	1
Kitchens are most likely due to persons cooking and not watching the pots	1

Kitchens are obviously where most risk would be expected, smoking is possibly the next most risky and most dangerously in the bedroom or living room.	1
Leaflet from fire brigade.	1
Leaving chip pan on fire, smoking in bed.	1
Leaving on kitchen appliances.	1
Leaving pans on - toasts	1
Leaving pans unattended, smoking carelessly	1
Likely hood of chip pan/fat fires.	1
Logic.	1
Looking at the potential areas where fuel+fire source are likely to interact with air to ignite a fire.	1
Lots of electric appliances on at same time and if they cook with gas.	1
Mainly cooker/chip pan fires unsure about a) & c) but believe that smoking in bed has caused several fires.	1
Many electrical appliances in kitchen so more potential faults.	1
Many electrical devices left on standby in living room, dishwashers, washing machines overheating when people absent in kitchen.	1
Many sources of inflammation in kitchen	1
Media reports.	1
Mobil phone chargers.	1
More access to fire.	1
More accidents in kitchen.	1
more appliances	1
More appliances in kitchen.	1
More dangers in a kitchen because of cookers - electric blankets in bedrooms.	1
More electrical & gas appliances in frequent use in kitchen.	1
More electrical appliances to catch fire, more time spent in kitchen & more opportunities for items to catch fire.	1
More electrical appliances, pans on cookers	1
More electrical appliances.	1
More electrical equipment than other rooms.	1
More fire hazards in the kitchen.	1
More fire possibilities in kitchen.	1
More hazards in kitchen area	1
More heat sources	1
More incoherence re question numbers	1
more likely to be heat flames in kitchen when person is cooking and person could get distracted or forget about pans on cooker	1
More likely to be naked flames or overheating devices in kitchen.	1
More risk of appliances, unattended food etc catching fire	1
More risk.	1
more sources of ignition	1
most common	1

Most cooking is done in the kitchen. It contains the largest number of electrical devices. Heating of home no longer coal fired.	1
Most electrical appliances (washing machines, dryers, dishwashers etc) in kitchen.	1
Most electrical appliances.	1
Most electrical equipment here eg cooker, tumble dryer.	1
Most electrical equipment.	1
Most fires would appear to start in the cooking process and or living areas.	1
Most hazards in the kitchen	1
Most heat activities in kitchen, smoking in lounge.	1
Most heat source.	1
Most house fires are in the kitchen caused by chip pans being left and people falling asleep.	1
most likely place because of cooking etc	1
Most likely place.	1
Most opportunity for fires from cookers, chip pans and other electrical appliances used incorrectly.	1
Most used areas during the day.	1
Most used room is the kitchen (cooking etc) Next is the living room/lounge. But I also know fires can start anywhere at any time for various reasons.	1
My answers are guesses based on where we most often have open flames, electrical equipment, etc.	1
My impression of newspaper reports.	1
My own knowledge (correct or not)	1
My reading of newspaper reports and my own experience is that many fires stem from problems while cooking (mainly with gas, although problems in kitchens, and elsewhere can result from electrical faults - mainly through overloading of plugs or other misuse.	1
My thoughts.	1
No personal experience of domestic fires.	1
Normally open flame in kitchen and fire fuel present	1
Not sure - just felt if it was me this would be the correct rating.	1
Not sure more a process of elimination than thought.	1
Number of appliances and cooking.	1
number of electrical appliances, people leave the kitchen without considering potential fire hazards	1
Obvious fire hazard area	1
Ovens/toasters in kitchen.	1
Pans left on stoves.	1
People falling asleep in front of TV or going to bed under the influence and not turning off appliances.	1
People falling asleep with candles, cigarettes etc setting bedding alight - most fire scenes reported on TV news appear to be upstairs	1
People forget the cigarette hasn't been put out. in the kitchen you forget about oil/chip pan incident.	1
People going to sleep / not paying attention while fire can start	1
People may drink alcohol and forget about cooking appliances.	1

People relaxing, not paying attention to heat sources. Unless they are smoking in bed....DUH!	1
People sleeping while smoking or sleeping having left potential fires hazards being left switched on.	1
People smoking or having disregard for open flames from scented candles, accidentally setting things alight.	1
People tend to forget & are distracted while on phone or fall asleep watching TV.	1
People would be sitting down in lounge & lying down in bedroom so more likely to fall asleep & not be aware of cooking, candles, cigarettes not extinguished.	1
Personal experience. Chip pan fire many years ago.	1
Please look at the wording of your questions. See Q1 and then the jump to Q3. Also see here, what do you mean by this question? This IS Q20.	1
Plenty of opportunities for ignition in the kitchen	1
Potential fire risks - chip pans etc.	1
Presence of gas appliances in kitchen and lounge in many houses.	1
Presume kitchen because there is more potential for a fire there.	1
Pure guesswork.	1
Purely chance	1
Q19, just guessed.	1
Q19? Kitchens because of the various sources of heat, and the coverage of the likes of chip pan fires.	1
Q20!	1
Question 19. Kitchen has more fire hazards I wasn't sure between second and third given cigarette fires unattended candles, other electrical fires. But possibly open hearths.	1
random guess no stats known	1
Range of (electrical) appliances in each location.	1
Reason unknowned	1
Recent publicity about fires started by electrical appliances.	1
Risk for each area heat and cooking in kitchen, Lounge area candles and bedrooms chargers and maybe smoking in bed.	1
Risk from fire in cooking.	1
Seemed obvious.	1
seemed sensible	1
Seemed to make sense	1
seems obvious to me.	1
seems to be more options for fire when cooking etc - thereafter bedroom cos sleepy people etc	1
Seen kitchen fires.	1
Smoking	1
Smoking in bed	1
Something I think I've read	1
Sources of active heat.	1
speculation	1
Spend most time in the rooms as per order selected.	1
Stoves, dish washers, washing machines etc are a higher risk	1

That there are many dangerous appliances in the kitchen that can start a fire and unless you concentrate on the task at hand it is easy to become distracted and neglect hot oil, combustibles near a heat source or leave a grill unattended to answer the phone.	1
That's a funny question? If you mean q19 then fire started by cooking I guess. Then lounge if people smoke or have candles burning. And bedroom last as I can't believe anyone would smoke or cook in there.	1
That's my belief.	1
The kitchen is where we cook and has many electrical appliances.	1
The kitchen risks fire from food burning and also electrical goods having faulty wiring or faulty sockets which are not repaired.	1
The kitchen seems the most obvious.	1
The lounge has most of the potential sources eg open fires candles, electrical gadgets, smoking (is they are smokers), kitchen second most.	1
The numbering of the questions is out of sync. Did anyone check the survey by trying it out before issue? If Q19 is meant - definite ignition sources in kitchen, tv's left on in LRoom, bedroom is least used room.	1
The place where is most electrical things being used.	1
There are electrical appliances, tumble dries in particular.	1
There are more electrical appliances in the kitchen which can catch fire. More candles are probably used downstairs - kitchen and living room.	1
There has been a lot of fires.	1
There is more electrical equipment there.	1
there is no cooking in other two	1
There is no question 20! This does not make sense. You should check your questionnaire before sending it out!	1
These questionnaires are getting worse	1
Think candles/xmas trees are probably the no1 cause of home fires	1
THIS is Q20	1
This is Q20...?	1
This IS question 20	1
THIS IS QUESTION 20 !!!!!	1
This is question 20 but for 19 choices made because we get told drunks cook chips coming home from the pub, smoke in bed causing duvets to catch fire and Christmas tree lights ignite in living rooms.	1
This is question 20 but if you meant question 19 - I selected this answer because I believe people may smoke and leave electrical equipment plugged in (e.g. hair straighteners, phone chargers)	1
This is question 20!	2
This is question 20!! Seems to me that cooking would be the most likely source	1
This makes no sense.	1
This question makes no sense	1
Thought that fires in the kitchen would be most common due to gas flames being there, then living room due to people smoking there or having tea lights / scented candles.	1

Thought the likely source was a chip pan (I'm from Glasgow!) or electrical item. Next off Lounge - falling asleep with a cigarette burning.	1
Unattended cooking appliances.	1
unattended cooking catching fire	1
Unattended cooking.	1
Use of fat, gas etc in kitchen more likely to result in fire compared to other rooms.	1
Use of washing machine, dryer & cooker night elec use.	1
Wait a minute! This is question 20!? I wrote this answer because I'm confused by the question. Does that answer the question? Oh hang on, did you mean question 19? Because there is fire in the kitchen! As in, fire from the gas stove.	1
What I have heard and read in press	1
What I have seen on TV & newspapers.	1
where most electric equipment located	1
Where most sources of ignition are present.	1
Where potential fires are most likely to start.	1
With no knowledge just an opinion.	1
You are confusing me again. This is question 20.	1
You mean qu 19? Because of my own experience with when things might go alight - tea towel in kitchen, candle in living room	1
You spend more time in the kitchen	1
Total	427

Table 45 Why did you select this answer in question 7?

	Frequency
because I worked in Insurance claims "chip pans"	1
?	1
??	2
.? This is question 22	1
21? Mainly the most used area of vulnerability, with smoking materials a close second!	1
21? Answer as in number 20.	1
A dangerous place.	1
a guess	1
A guess	1
A guess!	1
A naked flame would be more likely if knocked over.	1
a, b + d were my choices. I chose b as most common as an activity which is often done. Now writing this smokers could be close but smoking has gone down.	1
a) Candles - only appear on birthday cakes. b) Microwaves - BBQ's out of doors. c) Electrical appliances most used & least checked. d) Most smokers do this out of doors do they not!	1

Again - rubbish questioning. How can I select Q22 when this in Q22? But, if you get your questioning correct, I assume - because most reported fires seem to be from cooking.	1
Again common sense.	1
Again I am only going on press reports.	1
Again just guessing	1
Again what I have read in the local press and on television.	1
Again what I have seen on TV & read in newspapers.	1
Again, because that's what I believe to be the most common source.	1
Again!! is this meant to relate to question 21? If so, I think that I read some time ago that smoking materials were the most common causes of house fires.	1
Alcohol & drug abuse probably contribute to sleepiness/unconsciousness in persons using smoking materials.	1
All are possible hazards, but I am restricted by your instructions.	1
all houses have electricity - candles also might be very high risk but not so many people burn candles	1
All near misses in my house have been related to electrical equipment	1
All these sources could cause a fire - I just had to select one!	1
Also electrical equipment, number of electrical gadgets is increasing, faults develop and home equipment is rarely tested after sales.	1
Anecdotal evidence.	1
Appliances left on/overheating.	1
As 21.	1
As 7.	1
As above	3
As above (7).	1
as above in question 20	1
As above.	2
As above. Though also think faulty electrical appliances too.	1
As cooking related and smoking materials related accidents are more common to be heard of.	1
As for Q7.	1
As per answer to question 7.	1
As Q7.	1
As question 7.	1
as stated in 20. own experience	1
Aware of individuals where this has happened	1
Badly maintained plugs etc.	1
Based on my thoughts and knowledge	1
Because a lot of people are not bothered switching off their electrics and so on.	1
Because a naked flame is a fast ignition source - obvious!	1
Because cooking is something we all do.	1
Because electrical items are more prone to go on fire.	1
Because fall asleep while smoking.	1

Because fall asleep with candles on, or put them too close to flammable materials (like clothes).	1
Because I don't smoke or use candles. I am there and would be on top of a fire if I was cooking. But I worry about electrical equipment when I am out or asleep	1
Because I feel that these are the most causes of fires.	1
Because I now realise I forgot about cigarettes and their obvious 'danger' when combined with 'alcoholic drinking to excess', effects!!	1
Because I recall having seen a report that indicated electrical appliances being the commonest cause of house fires	1
Because I think this is the main cause of fires starting.	1
Because I thought it was right and I'd win a prize ffs	1
Because it is the cause often sited in the media	1
Because it was requested!!	1
because of the amount of electric gadgets people have these days.	1
Because of the amount of potential malfunctions associated with electrical appliances which could result in fire.	1
Because of the increase in electrical appliances being used and charged. This may supersede smoking incidents for instance.	1
Because people smoke....	1
Because smokers are idiots.	1
Because that's mostly what I read in the local newspaper.	1
Because that's what I thought. questions are rather poorly worded- what are you trying to ascertain here?	1
Because this is what I have heard causes many fires.	1
Because this was what I thought. Aware that electrical appliance left on are a fire hazard.	1
Because you have asked a question & I have answered it.	1
Believe it to be true	1
Best Guess	1
Bit of knowledge and bit of guesswork. Has prompted me to look it up and find out further though!	1
Can be hazardous, fuels, heat.	1
candles are less common (some now use LED versions) less chip pans - plus people are using more electrical appliances	1
Candles can be placed to near to curtains, wallpaper etc.	1
candles left unattended	1
Candles most dangerous item ever invented.	1
Candles, etc often mentioned in press in house fires.	1
Carelessness with cigarettes - especially when drinking - can be a problem.	1
Carelessness with lighters and cigarette ash.	1
Chip pan fires	1
Chip Pan fires	1
Chip pans & deep fat fryers.	1
common sense	1

Common sense.	1
Commonly used in many homes.	1
confused question	1
Cooker and washing machines.	1
Cooking fires.	1
Cooking involves use of heat (gas for example) and flammable materials (oil).	1
Cooking items can be forgotten about.	1
Danger of fat or oil igniting.	1
Debated whether that or candles and naked flames	1
Decorative candles - hugely popular - very easily knocked over or forgotten about.	1
Deep fat fryers etc. are often left switched on.	1
Do not understand the question.	1
Drinking!!	1
Dropped cig may not be noticed usually on bedding/soft furnishings.	1
Drunk people leaving cookers on, and after that lit cigarettes	1
Due to careless people.	1
Due to the number of electrical goods, cables and devices.	1
easy to be left one/forgotten about	1
Elderly people - older houses - older electrics - older appliances - lack of safety switches.	1
Electrical & cooking equipment generally have built in safety devices - fuses, RCD's etc Candle are naked flame - people generally aware of them. Smoking is a relaxation activity.	1
Electrical appliances should be checked on a regular basis.	1
electrical equipment covers ovens, microwaves, dishwasher, washing machines and they are often reported as being the cause of fires. Candles are also a possibility	1
Electrical goods can have breaks in wiring which people ignore or do not realise can cause fire. Sockets can also have faulty installation & friction can cause fire	1
Electricity appliances can become faulty. Gas cookers - naked flames.	1
Every room has an electrical appliance of some sort or other & therefore every appliance can become faulty & excess heat can also cause fire (i.e. bathrooms!).	1
Everybody has electrical appliances but we forget to check plugs and wiring.	1
everyone cooks, daily. less folk smoking.	1
Everyone has cooking appliances so the less alert will have them.	1
Experience	1
Experience & hearsay.	1
Experience of an elderly neighbour in childhood	1
Faults in dishwashers, tumble dryers and washing machines are very common	1
faulty appliances	1
Faulty appliances are quite common.	1
Faulty electrics.	1
Faulty goods, overloaded sockets incorrectly used.	1
Faulty plugs.	1
Faulty wiring, overloading power sockets, etc	1
Feel dangers of cookers/ovens etc could cause more accidents.	1

Fires caused by electrical faults seem to appear most often in the press.	1
Fires I have heard of were cooking related	1
Folks who are inebriated want to eat but may fall asleep.	1
Forgetting food on cooker.	1
Frequency of use and the fact that it's easy to forget to check these for wear and damage.	1
Frequently left on and unattended	1
From personal experience I had all electric house so only open flame is ring on electric cooker.	1
From press reports.	1
From reports in local press.	1
From stories in the local press.	1
Gas cookers - naked flame - coking after drinking.	1
General experience.	1
General impression	1
Go by what read in paper & on TV.	1
Greatest heat source.	1
Greatest risk from personal experience	1
guess	4
Guess	1
Guess - lots of people now using candles.	1
Guess from media reports.	1
Guess.	3
guessed	1
Guessed	1
Guesswork	1
Gut instinct.	1
Had an accident in kitchen.	1
have heard this before	1
Have known of several instances.	1
High incidence of fires with electrical appliances as the source and lack of residential electrical system inspection.	1
High risk with appliances	1
Hot surfaces around.	1
Human error most likely to be at fault	1
hunch	1
I am aware that candles are a fire risk.	1
I am unsure but think candles are dangerous and can easily be knocked over or over heat.	1
I assume you mean question 21..... Because they are often left unattended or not used in the correct holders.	1
I believe a lot of house fires start when electrical equipment is left unattended - like washing machines & tumble driers.	1
I believe it is true.	1

I don't know which is most common	1
I don't know, not sure why this guesswork is of any use	1
I don't understand the question as this is question 22	1
I don't use naked flames, don't smoke, am careful about electrics but I do cook regularly.	1
I have heard of kitchen/cooking occurrences leading to fires.	1
I have heard this on local radio	1
I have set fire to stuff in the kitchen!	1
I just believe other ignition sources are less likely to happen.	1
I just guessed.	1
I know or have heard of various people whose dishwashers have gone on fire.	1
I know washing machines & tumble driers are high risk.	1
I read about dangers of dishwashers, washing machines and fridges.	1
I see a pattern emerging here.... Anyway, I thought maybe candles because that happened across the road once but it's probably drunk smokers cooking chips at night eh?	1
I think I hear more in the news about fires started that way than any other.	1
I think there is a correlation between smoking and vulnerable people at risk of fire.	1
I thought alcohol and or drugs may be an influence.	1
I thought it to be the most likely cause although it could be answer (d)	1
I used to smoke and know how dangerous that can be.	1
I would assume cooking related due to open gas hobs being left on, hot oil or people cooking while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.	1
I believe many fires are caused by peoples carelessness in not taking advice from the fire and rescue service.	1
Inherently working with heat - risks higher.	1
Intelligent guess?	1
It seems to be the most common!	1
It was a guess.	1
It's happened to my mother.	1
Items being left on & person leaving room or being distracted.	1
Just a guess!!	1
Just a guess.	1
Just a hunch.	1
Just felt likely	1
Just think this is possible cause.	1
Just think this is the most obvious.	1
Kitchen seems to be the most likely source.	1
Know from speaking to an ex-fireman	1
Lack of regular maintenance	1
Leaflet.	1
Leaving candles unattended	1
Leaving on appliances eg hair tongs.	1

Leaving pans on and forgetting their on. Older people have some dementia problems and also drunken people like to eat when they come home and then fall asleep.	1
Leaving technology/plugs on when not in use.	1
Leaving things unattended.	1
Left on continually.	1
Lit cigarettes pose a constant danger	1
Looking at open fire source.	1
Lots in the home.	1
Lots of fires start in kitchen especially if resident falls asleep and leaves food cooking.	1
Lots of ignition sources combined with high usage.	1
Many older appliances and wiring in flats and houses Knowledge as past Director of Alcohol advisory and Counselling Service	1
media reports	1
Media reports.	1
Media suggests this is the case.	1
Modern homes have many electrical appliances & often not maintained properly.	1
More chance of fire with a naked flame.	1
more cooking goes on	1
more naked flames in kitchen	1
More people are using candles.	1
most common	1
Most common activity	1
Most common activity all people do in the home.	1
Most common source of heat.	1
Most prevalent and sockets often overloaded.	1
Most reported in newspapers.	1
Most small appliances and naked flames.	1
MOST THINGS LEFT ON -STANDBY ETC	1
My electrical experience. Many people overload sockets	1
My husband suggested this answer.	1
My instinct says that most fires start in the kitchen and therefore are likely to be cooking related	1
My opinion.	1
My washing machine started burning up rubber in the drum quite recently - no flame just burning smell.	1
Naked flames	1
Naked flames - materials kept in kitchen.	1
Naked flames are greatest source because candles could be accidentally knocked over, naked fires can spark and articles can be dropped on flames by accident.	1
Naked flames or candles are crazy!!!	1
need to be very careful round these flames	1
News articles.	1
News doesn't usually say so just going by me - I keep leaving pans on & nearly starting a fire.	1

No 7 was not a question!!	1
often hear of chip pan fires	1
Old equipment can be vulnerable	1
One that is most advertised	1
Own experience	1
Pans left, fryers and electrical appliance dangers	1
Past experience.	1
People are careless about smoking.	1
People are often careless with candles.	1
People can fall asleep while smoking & drop their cigarettes.	1
People do not extinguish their smokes or joints properly.	1
People drink and use a deep fat fryer. Smoking and drinking is also a bad idea ...	1
people fall a sleep with them or don't put them out correctly, Candles are also high on my list	1
People falling asleep. Not putting sigs out.	1
People leave pans unattended or ignore basic safety rules.	1
People love frying food and forget its on (e.g. fall asleep)	1
People put things on and tend to get distracted and leave them on hence they burn or go on fire.	1
People sometimes forget about lit candles.	1
People starting to cook on a hob, telephone call or doorbell rings and they forget to check.	1
People who smoke allow others to smoke inside don't seem to realise dangers of smoking in bed!	1
perceived knowledge	1
Perception of risk	1
Personal experience.	1
poor maintenance of appliance wiring	1
Poor quality made electrical items	1
Poorly maintained appliances.	1
Possibly because of the exposure given to them in the news	1
Practical experience over 30 years.	1
Press - cheap mobile/phone chargers.	1
Press reports about fires.	1
Press reports of fire damage.	1
Presumption	1
Purely anecdotal from reports	1
Q21? As per answer in Q20.	1
Range of causes - faulty appliance/overheating and not????/left on an unsuitable surface.	1
Read about it.	1
Read about other house fires.	1
Read about phone chargers etc overheating.	1
Read in press	1

read it in papers	1
Reading about common causes of fire in the newspaper.	1
Reports in newspapers - electric fires, toasters etc	1
Reports in paper.	1
Safety awareness.	1
Same answer as number 7. Cooking (b) Electrical app (c) Candles (a) Smoking (d).	1
Same answer to question 7 and my reason is the same.	1
same as 20	1
Same as 7.	1
Same as answer to Q7.	1
Same as answer to question 8.	1
Same as before.	1
Same reason as question 20	1
See 20	1
See 7 above.	1
See answer 7.	1
See answer to Q7.	1
See answer to question 6/7.	1
See comments in No. 20	1
See Q7 above.	1
seemed obvious	1
Seemed obvious.	1
seemed sensible	1
Seems logical - or maybe candles.	1
seems most likely	1
Seems most likely.	1
Seems to be the most frequently reported types of fires.	1
Seen kitchen fires.	1
Self explanatory.	1
Smokers are ignorant and do not realise they are setting fire to their settees.	1
Smokers are often careless with lit cigarettes.	1
Smoking is a frequent cause as is a chip pan fire 50/50.	1
Smoking is becoming less popular and cooking happens in most homes which has the risk of heat and electrical appliances so would expect it to cause fires.	1
Some people may be cooking when they have had too much to drink.	1
Source of heat and area where accidents can easily happen.	1
that s the activity I'm most aware of in my house.	1
That's just my guess.	1
That's my belief.	1
The few fires in the factory where I worked was nearly all electrical faults.	1
There have been adverts on TV to be careful.	1
There is no question 22 if you mean 21 there should be two choices as cooking related and candles are a Main source of fire along with electrical fires	1

These are often left unattended or placed to near a flammable material.	1
They all seem potential issues - answer is really a guess	1
They are 'trendy' to use and easy to petition wrongly or forget to extinguish	1
They can overheat.	1
Think people fall asleep with lit cigarettes or let hot ash fall on things	1
This is Q22....?	1
This IS question 22	1
This is question 22!	1
This is question 22 but for 21 I chose that because of unattended chip pans or grills or toasters below curtains.	1
This is question 22, so again this makes no sense	1
This is Question 22!! I think that would be the right answer.	1
This is question 22. Because there is greater use of these appliances and less awareness of their dangers	1
This is the activity that uses high temperature and naked flames most frequently	1
This is what I think and had experience with family member a few years ago	1
This makes no sense.	1
This was the source of the only fire in the home I have experienced.	1
Thought of chip pan fires - use of oils.	1
Thought the kitchen contained more sources but that a cigarette was probably the most common single source.	1
TV programme	1
Unattended cooking appliances.	1
Unattended fire can cause fire	1
Unseen risk, worn cables etc	1
Unsure	1
Use of aromatherapy candles.	1
Various cooking ingredients can be volatile when not used correctly or watched over.	1
Vulnerable people neglecting the cooker. Although all the other options seem like high risk too.	1
Washing machine.	1
Washing machines have been in the media as one of the worst appliances for catching fire.	1
Washing machines, dishwashers, tumble dryers all present fire hazard.	1
We use so many electric goods nowadays that this increases the chances of shorting & fusing.	1
When living in shared accommodation another resident caused a fire.	1
With the increase in the use of technology I think this is the most likely answer.	1
Word of mouth.	1
You are confusing me again. This is question 22.	1
You are wasting my time!!	1
you have a problem with your question numbering! I'm guessing chip pan fires are the commonest cause of fires	1
Total	362

Table 46 If you are aware of the Statement of Licensing Policy are you supportive of it?

	Frequency
Abuse of alcohol and drugs is a serious problem in Aberdeen (see Union Street on Friday or Saturday night)	1
Alcohol is generally available without having an expensive number of further outlets.	1
Anything that could help the quality of life in the city.	1
Because the licensing board do not actually adhere to their own policy with regard to planning approval needed before licensing approval.	1
but I don't think the licensing Board enforce it enough, too much give to licensing trade, putting pressure on the Police, NHS and others who are left to pick up on the human misery that falls from a laissez faire licensing approach.	1
Certainly agree that there is a surplus of on-sales establishments in certain parts of the city centre.	1
Didn't read it.	1
Do believe that provision should be controlled.	1
Essential that public be involved in these decisions	1
Haven't read it	1
I believe that Aberdeen has a problem with people consuming alcohol to excess in public places.	1
I believe that there is now an over provision of licensed premises in the city centre area.	1
I don't know the details of it.	1
I think there should be control over use of alcohol stricter than it often is.	1
Is a necessity	1
It is good that an overview of provision is looked at.	1
It only make sense to have a holistic overview.	1
Keeps people informed on their areas situation.	1
Lots of half empty poorly run pubs	1
Makes sense	1
This is a necessary safeguard for all citizens both at home and in public spaces & parks.	1
Too restrictive.	1
Total	22