

# Report for Aberdeen Community Planning Partnership

## City Voice – 32<sup>nd</sup> Questionnaire

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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 32<sup>nd</sup> questionnaire, which covered the following topics:

- Legal Hubs
- Wellbeing from age 65+
- Physical activity
- Open spaces
- Quality of life
- Winter maintenance

The final survey sample consisted of 672 responses from members of the Citizens' Panel. The total Panel currently comprises 890 citizens of Aberdeen, so the response rate amounts to 75.5%. The 672 responses are, in the first instance, considered as a whole. Further analysis can be conducted where the various project partners direct further investigation. The further analysis will take the form of targeted analysis on the basis of the personal information of the respondents. This information allows breakdown on the basis of the following variables:

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

The report as it stands attempts to provide a 'key findings' breakdown of many of the results by age, gender and neighbourhood area. 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. An overview of the age, gender and neighbourhood breakdown is provided at Appendix A. Please note that we are happy to provide full details of our cross tabulated results on request.

It should be noted that no demographic data was available for 4 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).

## LEGAL HIGHS

Aberdeen City Alcohol & Drugs Partnership (ADP) is aware of increasing concerns and reported harms to people who have used New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) – also known as “Legal Highs”. A Grampian monitoring group has been established to get a better understanding of the level of use of NPS in the community.

A NPS has properties that can stimulate and/or alter perception and mood (in various combinations). The sale/supply or use is not banned by current legislation in respect to the misuse of drugs or control of medicines acts. These substances are often sold as research chemicals, plant food, bath crystals or pond cleaner to avoid current medicines legislation.

NPS generally fall into four categories:

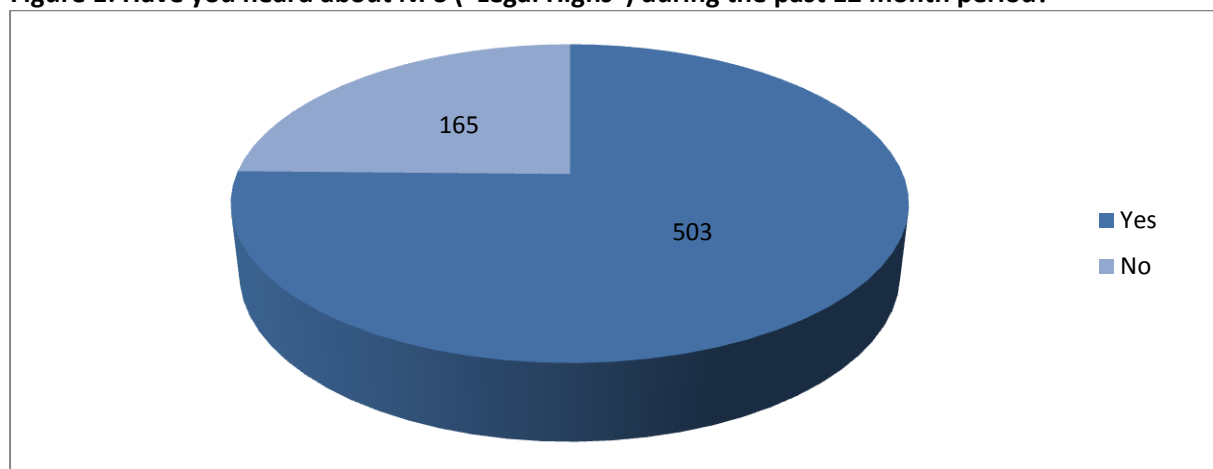
- Products branded and designed to attract the attention of young people and existing users which give no indication of actual content.
- Names and specific substances designed to mimic the effects of controlled and illegal drugs.
- Substances related to or similar to medicines.
- Herbal and fungal materials and their extracts.

For further information about the Alcohol & Drug Partnership please go to: <http://www.aberdeencityadp.org.uk/> or contact: 01224 557047.

Please note that full tables of figures including a breakdown by Gender, Neighbourhood and Age Group, are available in the appendices.

The first question in this section asked panellists whether they had heard about NPS (“Legal Highs”) during the past 12 month period (aside from hearing about it in the City Voice). A majority of the respondents (75.3%) indicated that they had heard about Legal Highs in this time period, while only 24.7% panellists had not.

**Figure 1: Have you heard about NPS (“Legal Highs”) during the past 12 month period?**



Base = 668 respondents

A slightly larger proportion of the female panellists indicated that they had heard of NPS in the last 12 month period (76.0% of the female panellists who answered this question) compared with 74.3% of the male respondents.

Respondents from the Northern areas of Aberdeen were least likely to have heard of NPS (only 73.0% had heard of NPS; compared with 77.1% of Southern respondents and 75.0% of Central respondents).

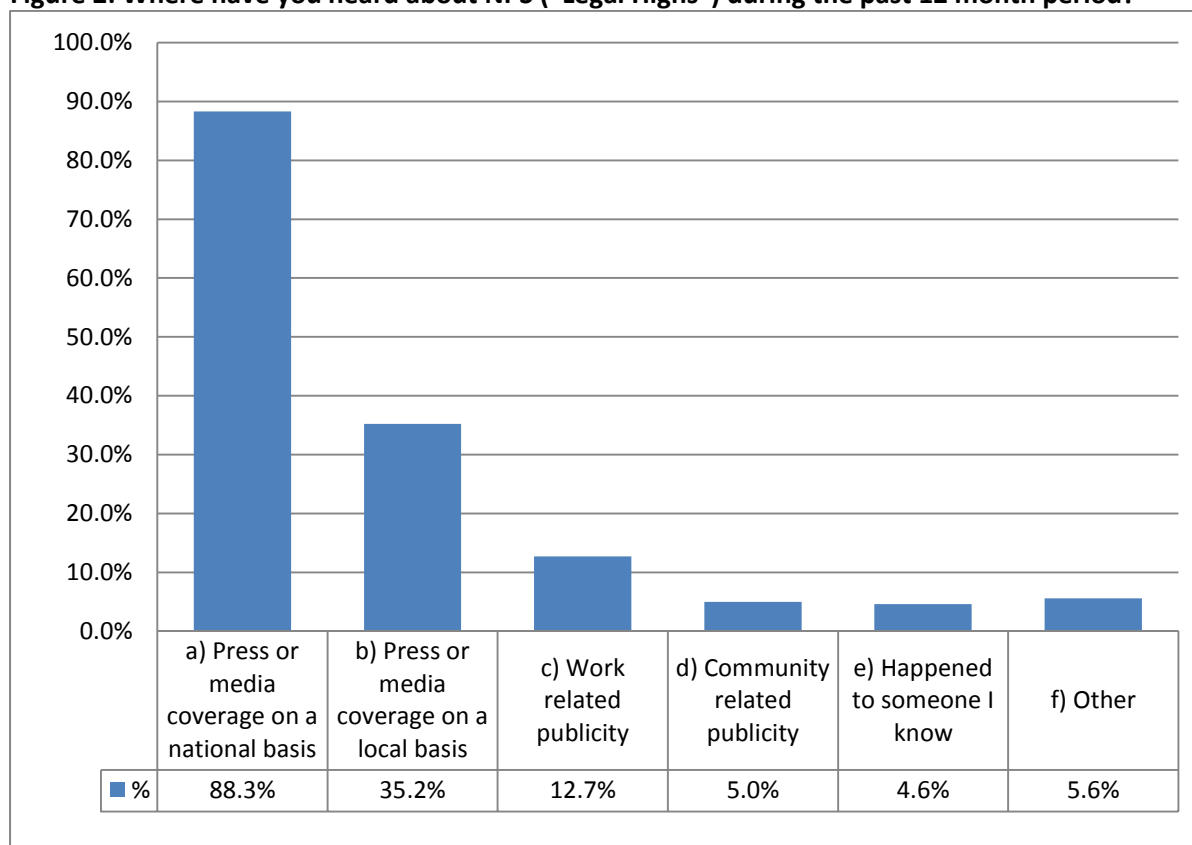
A greater proportion of the younger age groups indicated that they had heard of NPS (84.8% of the 16-34 year olds and 82.8% of the 35-54 year olds; compared with 71.8% of the 55-64 year olds and only 59.7% of those aged 65+).

The panellists who had heard about NPS in the past 12 months (those who had answered “Yes” to the previous question) were then asked to indicate where they had heard about these Legal Highs. The options given were:

- a) Press or media coverage on a national basis
- b) Press or media coverage on a local basis
- c) Work related publicity
- d) Community related publicity
- e) Happened to someone I know
- f) Other (please specify)

As can be seen from Figure 2 below, the most popular response was: “Press or media coverage on a national basis” with 88.3% of the eligible respondents choosing this option; 35.2% respondents selected the “Press or media coverage on a local basis” option; 12.7% of the eligible panellists selected “Work related publicity”; a small proportion (5.0%) of the panellists indicated that they had heard about NPS from “Community related publicity”; and a similar proportion (4.6%) had heard about NPS because of something that “Happened to someone I know”.

**Figure 2: Where have you heard about NPS (“Legal Highs”) during the past 12 month period?**



**Base = 503 respondents**

The last part of the question gave panellists the opportunity to provide details of other places where they may have heard about NPS, and 5.6% of respondents chose this option. These responses are summarised in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Summary of other places where panellists have heard about NPC**

Deal with NPC users at work/voluntary work (emergency services worker, teacher, etc.)	11
At courses/events I have attended	3
As a parent hearing about them from my children or their school	3
On radio/social media/other media not mentioned above	3
Through other people	3
From health professionals	2
As a student hearing about them from my school/university/training organisation	2
From the shops who supply NPS	1

**Base = 28 respondents**

There was generally no disparity between male and female response rates, with two notable exceptions: “Press or media coverage on a local basis” which 41.1% of male respondents and 29.7% of female respondents selected; and “Happened to someone I know” which 3.0% of male respondents and 5.9% of female respondents selected.

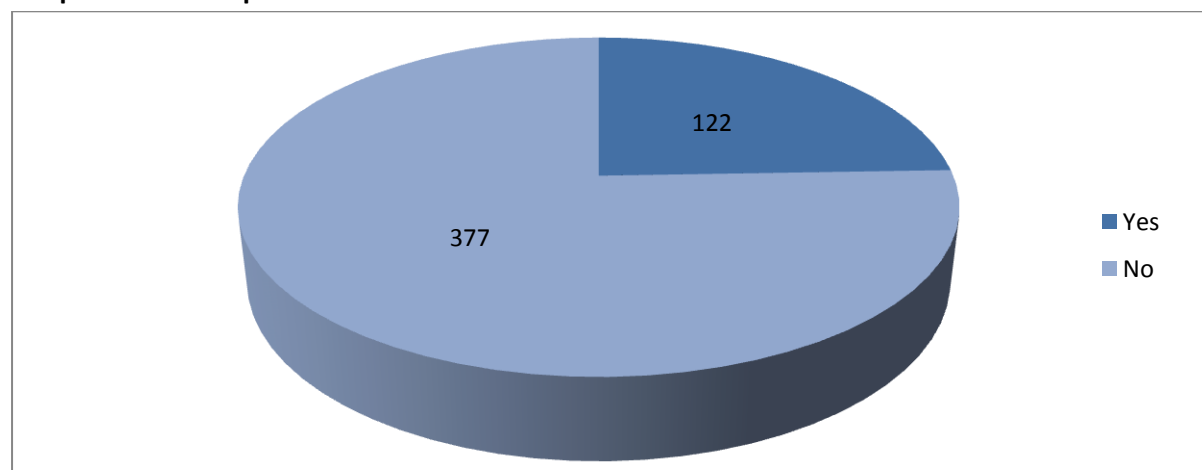
The figures per area of Aberdeen were also broadly similar but with two exceptions: “Community related publicity” was selected by 9.1% of those panellists living in the North of Aberdeen, but by only 4.8% of those living in the Central areas and by only 2.1% of those in the South; “Happened to someone I know” also showed differences (3.5%, North; 6.7% Central; 3.6% South).

There are some slight differences when analysing the figures per Age Group. 16-34 year olds were slightly more likely to have heard about NPS from “Press or media coverage on a national basis” (92.9%, compared with: 87.0% for 35-54 year olds; 89.2% for 55-64 year olds; and 86.7% for those aged 65+). Those in the older age groups were more likely to hear about NPS from “Press or media coverage on a local basis”: 42.2% of those aged 65+ and 40.0% of 55-64 year olds; compared with 32.1% 16-34 year olds and 30.3% 35-54 year olds.

The younger age groups were more likely to have heard of NPS from work related publicity (16.1% of 16-34 year olds; 17.3% of 35-54 year olds; 11.5% of 55-64 year olds; and 0.0% of those aged 65+). 16-34 year olds were most likely to have heard of NPS from “Community related publicity” (7.1%), while those aged 35-54 were least likely (3.9%) with the other two age groups falling between those two figures. Panellists in the 35-54 Age Group were much more likely to have heard about NPS from it “Happen[ing] to someone I know” (6.9%), compared with: only 1.8% of those aged 16-34; 2.3% of those aged 55-64; and 3.6% of those aged 65+.

Those panellists who indicated that they had heard of NPS in the last 12 months were then asked if they had, other than in media reports, been aware of NPS use in the Aberdeen area during the past 12 month period. Of those eligible panellists, 75.6% respondents indicated that they had not heard about NPS in Aberdeen, while only 24.4% indicated that they had.

**Figure 3: Other than media reports, have you been aware of NPS use in the Aberdeen area during the past 12 month period?**



**Base = 499 respondents**

Analysing the results by Gender reveals that there is no particular disparity between responses from male and female panellists (24.8% male respondents and 24.1% female respondents answered yes).

There was a greater difference when looking at the results by Neighbourhood. Panellists living in the Central areas of Aberdeen were more likely to indicate that they had been aware of NPS use in the



Aberdeen area (30.2%, in contrast to 22.5% of panellists in Northern areas of Aberdeen and 20.8% in the South).

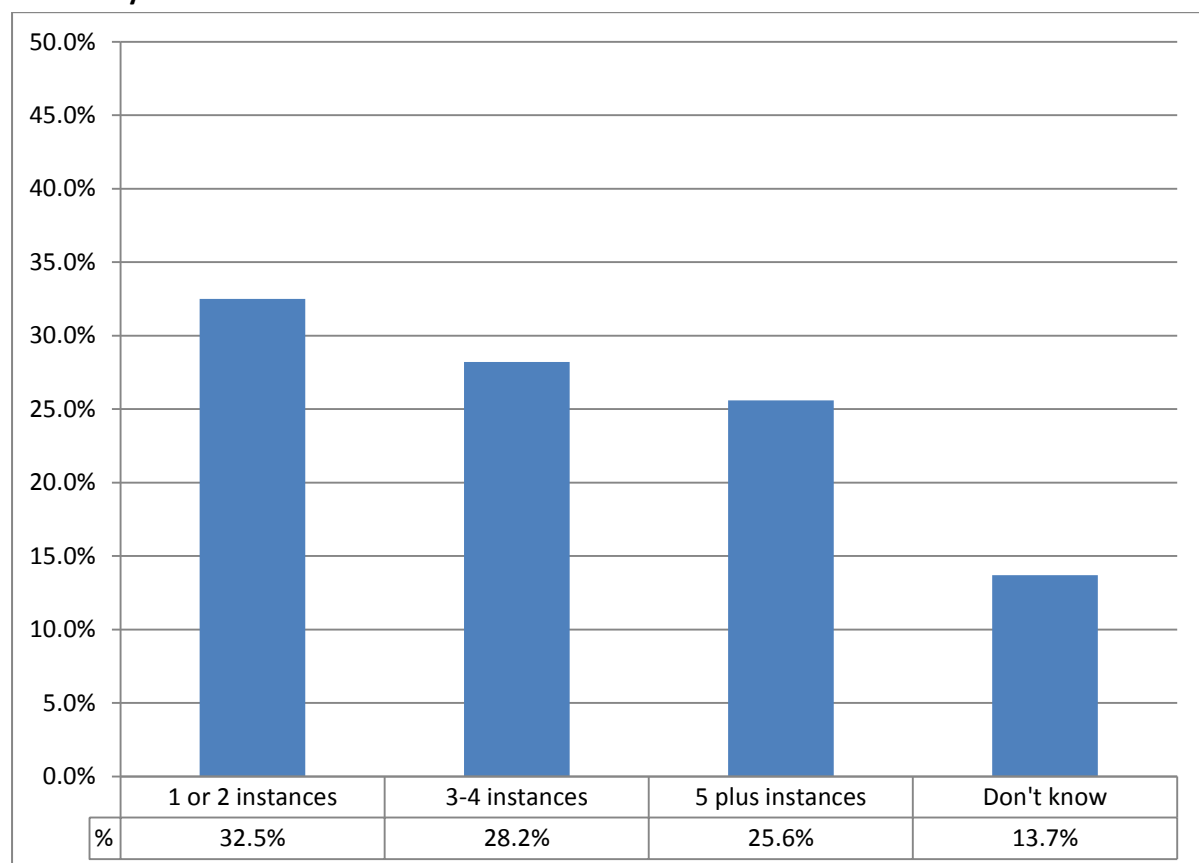
It is also interesting to note that there was some difference in responses depending on the Age Group. Panellists aged 35-54 were more likely to have heard about NPS use in the Aberdeen area (30.1%), while those aged between 16 and 34 were least likely (16.1%) with the results from older two Age Groups falling between those two figures (21.1% of those aged 55-64; and 19.3% of those in the 65+ category).

Panellists who had been aware of NPS use in the Aberdeen area in the last 12 months (those who answered “Yes” to the preceding question) were then asked to indicate how many instances of NPS use they are aware of. The options given were:

- a) 1 or 2 instances
- b) 3 – 4 instances
- c) 5 plus instances
- d) Don’t know

As can be seen in Figure 4 below, the most popular response was “1 or 2 instances” (32.5%); followed by “3-4 instances” (28.2%); closely followed by “5 plus instances” at 25.6%; then “Don’t know” (13.7%).

**Figure 4: If you have been aware of NPS use in the Aberdeen area, can you give an indication of how many instances in the last 12 months?**



**Base = 117 respondents**

Female respondents were more likely to have selected “3-4 instances” (30.6%) than the male panellist members (24.1%). While male respondents were more likely to indicate that they had been aware of “1 or 2 instances” of NPS use (35.2% of male panellists; compared with 25.0% of the female respondents).

There are some differences in the responses from panellists living in different areas of Aberdeen. For example, panellists in the Central areas of Aberdeen were more likely to indicate that they had heard of “3-4 instances” of NPS use in the Aberdeen area within the time period (35.4%). Additionally, it is interesting to note that respondents living in Northern areas of Aberdeen were much more likely to indicate that they had heard of “1 or 2 instances” of NPS use in the Aberdeen area (48.3%; compared with 20.8% from Central areas and 35.9% from South Aberdeen), but they were also slightly more likely to have selected the “5 plus instances” option (27.6%; compared with 27.1% of panellists from the Central areas and 23.1% from the South).

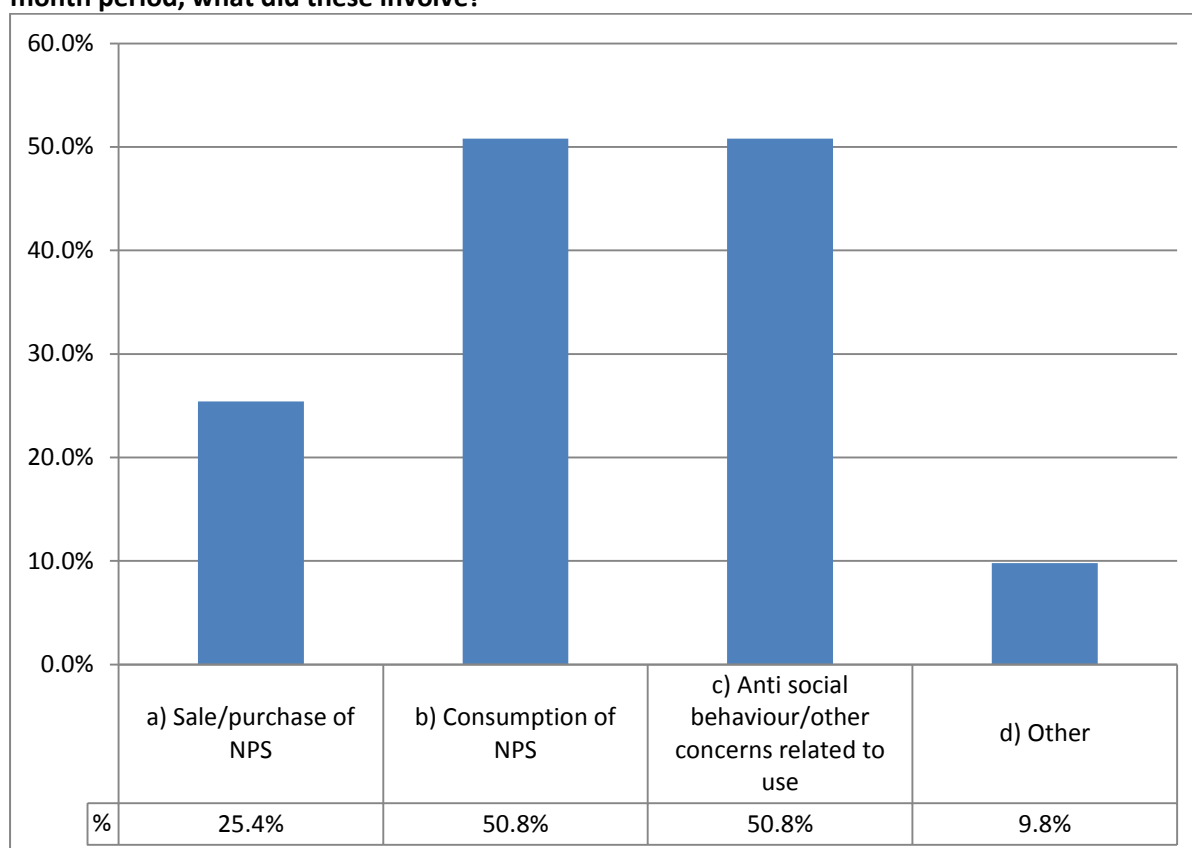
Panellists in the younger Age Groups were more likely to have heard of “5 plus instances” of NPS use in the last 12 months (25.0% for 16-34 year olds and 28.4% for 35-54 year olds; compared with 23.1% of 55-64 year olds and 20.0% of those aged 65+). The older Age Groups were more likely to have indicated that they had heard of “3-4 instances” of NPS use (34.6% of 55-64 year olds and 33.3% of those aged 65+; compared with 25.0% of the 16-34 year olds and 23.9% of the 35-54 year olds).

The next question in this section asked panellists to define the characteristics of the instances in which they had heard about NPS use in the relevant period. Respondents were invited to choose all that applied from the following options:

- a) Sale/purchase of NPS
- b) Consumption of NPS
- c) Anti-social behaviour/and or other concerns related to the use of NPS
- d) Other

The responses are summarised in the bar chart below (Figure 5). It is evident from the bar chart that more of the instances regarding NPS use in Aberdeen concerned “Consumption of NPS” (selected by 50.8% of the eligible respondents) and “Anti-social behaviour/and or other concerns related to the use of NPS” (selected by 50.8% of the eligible respondents).

**Figure 5: If you were aware of instances regarding NPS use in the Aberdeen area during the past 12 month period, what did these involve?**



**Base = 122**

Some of the respondents (9.8%) selected the other option and provided details which are summarised below in Table 2.

**Table 2: If you were aware of instances regarding NPS use in the Aberdeen area during the past 12 month period, what did these involve? (Responses from "d) Other")**

Concerns related to work/volunteering	4
Local news reports/ media	2
Course/training	2
Found empty packets in public parks	1
Know someone who sells it	1
Not sure	1
Wanting to stop	1

**Base = 12 respondents**

The gender breakdown for this question revealed that female respondents were more likely to have selected the "Consumption of NPS" (60.9% of female respondents; 40.4% of male respondents) and "Anti-social behaviour/other concerns" options (54.7% of female respondents; 45.6% of male respondents). However, male respondents were more likely to choose the "Sale/purchase of NPS" option (29.8% of male respondents compared with 21.9% of female respondents).

When analysing the responses by Neighbourhood differences between the areas of Aberdeen become apparent. For example, more respondents from the Northern areas of Aberdeen selected the “Consumption of NPS” option (62.5%; compared with 53.1% for Central-based panellists and 40.0% for those in the South).

Analysis of this question by Age Group also provides some interesting results. The 35-54 year old respondents were more likely to select the “Consumption of NPS” option (60.9%; compared with 33.3% of 16-34 year olds, 51.9% of 55-64 year olds, and 18.8% of those in the 65+ age category. The other options received roughly similar attention from each Age Group.

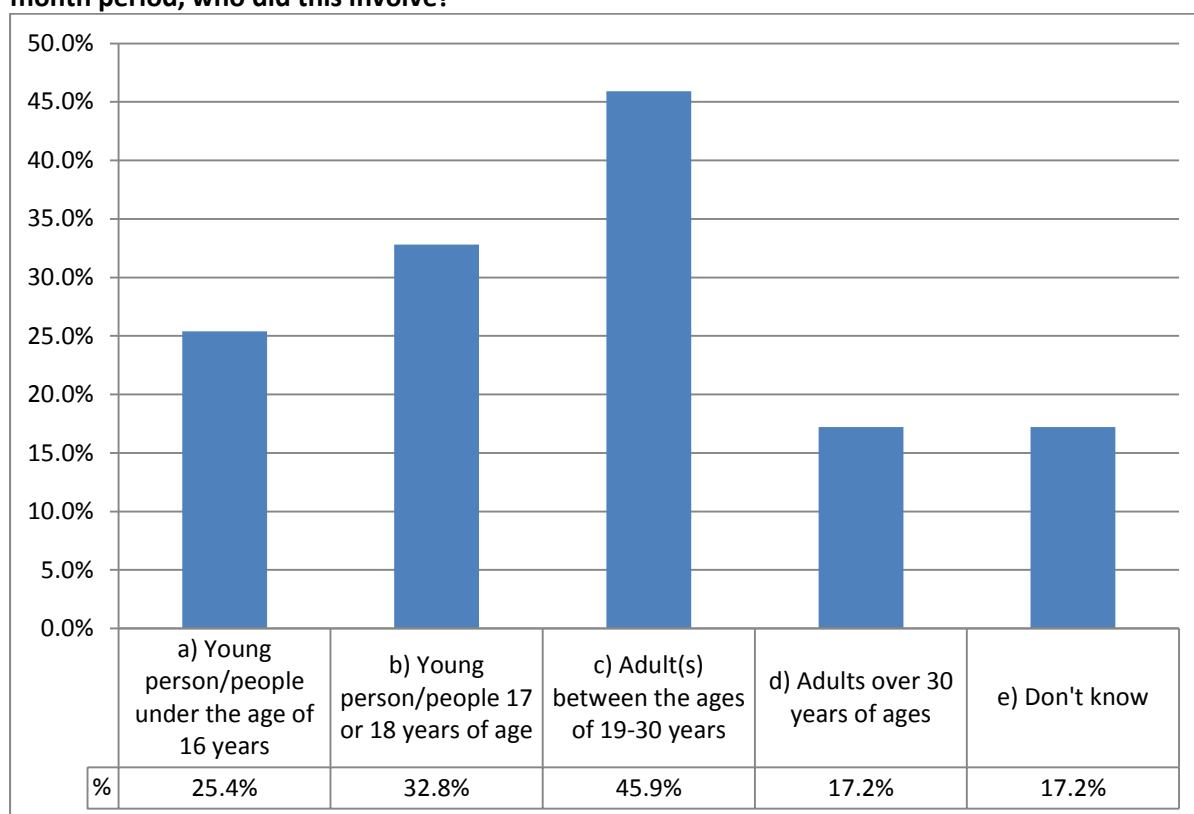
A follow-up question in this section asked panellists to indicate the age of the people involved in these instances of NPS use (panellists were invited to tick all options that may apply). A summary of the results is provided in the bar chart below (Figure 6). There were several options given to panellists:

- a) Young person/people under the age of 16 years
- b) Young person/ people 17 or 18 years of age
- c) Adult(s) between the ages of 19-30 years
- d) Adult(s) over 30 years of age
- e) Don't know

Please note that the questionnaire included a 6<sup>th</sup> option (“other”) which was not selected by any respondents.

As Figure 6 shows, the most popular option was: “Adult(s) between the ages of 19-30 years” (45.9%). The options which describe the involvement of a younger person or people were also popular, with 32.8% of the respondents choosing “Young person/ people 17 or 18 years of age” and 25.4% choosing “Young person/people under the age of 16 years”. The least popular option was the oldest age category: “Adult(s) over 30 years of age” which 17.2% of the respondents selected.

**Figure 6: If you were aware of instances regarding NPS use in the Aberdeen area during the past 12 month period, who did this involve?**



**Base = 122**

When the responses for this question are analysed by Gender it is clear to see that a greater proportion of male respondents (52.6%) chose the option “Adult(s) between the ages of 19-30 years” than female respondents (40.6%). In addition, a greater proportion of male respondents chose the option “Young person/people under the age of 16 years”. Proportionately more female respondents than male respondents chose the options “Young person/ people 17 or 18 years of age” (34.4% of female respondents; compared with 31.6% of male respondents) and “Adult(s) over 30 years of age” (20.3% of female respondents; compared with 14.0% of male respondents).

Analysis by area of Aberdeen also provides some interesting insights. A greater proportion of panellists from the Central neighbourhoods of Aberdeen chose the “Adult(s) over 30 years of age” option (24.5%; compared with only 12.5% of respondents from North Aberdeen and 12.5% from the South).

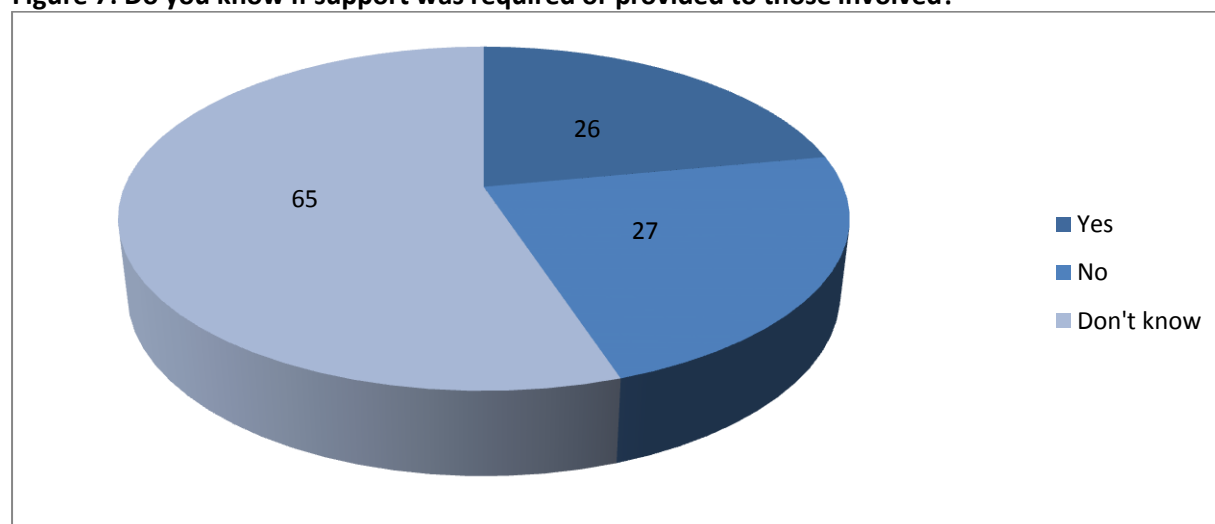
Meanwhile, a greater proportion of panellists living in the North of Aberdeen chose the youngest age option: “Young person/people under the age of 16 years” (28.1%; compared with 24.5% of those in Central neighbourhoods and 25.0% of those in Southern areas of Aberdeen). Northern panellists were also proportionally more likely to select the two middle age ranges, with 53.1% selecting “Adult(s) between the ages of 19-30 years” (compared with 42.9% Central and 45.0% South); and 34.4% ticking “Young person/ people 17 or 18 years of age” (compared with 32.7% Central and 32.5% South).

Finally for this question, analysis of the age of the respondents provides some interesting reading. The proportion of respondents selecting the oldest age option: “Adult(s) over 30 years of age” was largest for those in the 65+ age category (25.0%), followed by those aged 35-54 (18.8%), then the 55-64 year olds (11.1%), and then those aged 16-34 (11.1%), suggesting that very few of those in the youngest Age Group (16-34) had heard of instances involving older people and NPS use in Aberdeen.

The proportion of respondents selecting the “Adult(s) between the ages of 19-30 years” option was also largest for those panellists in the 65+ Age Group (62.5%), followed by 51.9% of the 55-64 year olds, 42.0% of the 35-54 year olds, and 33.3% of the 16-34 year olds. The proportion of those selecting the youngest option “Young person/people under the age of 16 years” was highest for those in the 55-64 Age Group (29.6%; compared with 22.3% of 16-34 year olds, 24.6% 35-54 year olds, and 25.0% of panellists aged 65+).

A further follow-up question asked if the participants knew if support was required or provided to those involved (in the instances mentioned in previous questions). A majority (55.1%) indicated that they didn’t know, while 22.0% answered “Yes” and 22.9% answered “No”.

**Figure 7: Do you know if support was required or provided to those involved?**



**Base = 118 respondents**

The gender breakdown revealed that male respondents were more likely to answer “Don’t know” than their female counterparts on the panel (63.0% male respondents didn’t know, compared with 47.6% female respondents). A slightly larger proportion of female respondents answered “Yes” (27.0%) than “No” (25.4%), whereas a slightly larger proportion of male respondents answered “No” (20.4%) than “Yes” (16.7%).

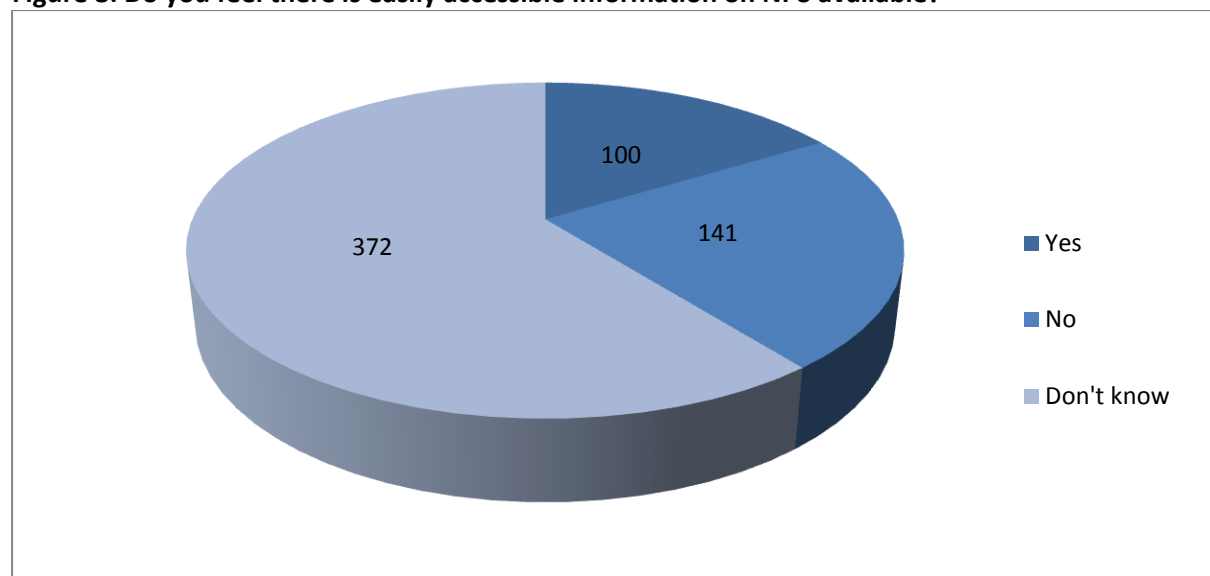
A larger proportion of panellists living in the Central neighbourhoods of Aberdeen indicated that support was required or provided to those involved in instances of NPS use (25.0%, compared with 20.0% Northern residents, and 20.5% Southern). Panellists in the Northern areas of Aberdeen were more likely to suggest that the person(s) involved in these instances of NPS use hadn’t required support was required or provided (30.0%, compared with 20.8% Central, and 20.5% Southern).

Analysis by Age Group shows some interesting differences. 100% of panellists in the 16-34 age category answered that they did not know whether support was required or offered. Those from the

35-54 age category were most likely to answer that support was required or offered (27.9%, compared with 0.0% 16-34 year olds, 15.4% 55-64 year olds, and 20.0% of those aged 65+).

The next question in this section was directed towards all participants (regardless of their previous answers). They were asked if they felt that there is easily accessible information on NPS available. The majority selected the “Don’t know” option (372 respondents, 60.7%), while 141 respondents (23.0%) answered “No”, and only 100 respondents felt that there was easily accessible information on NPS available (16.3% answered “Yes”).

**Figure 8: Do you feel there is easily accessible information on NPS available?**



**Base = 613 respondents**

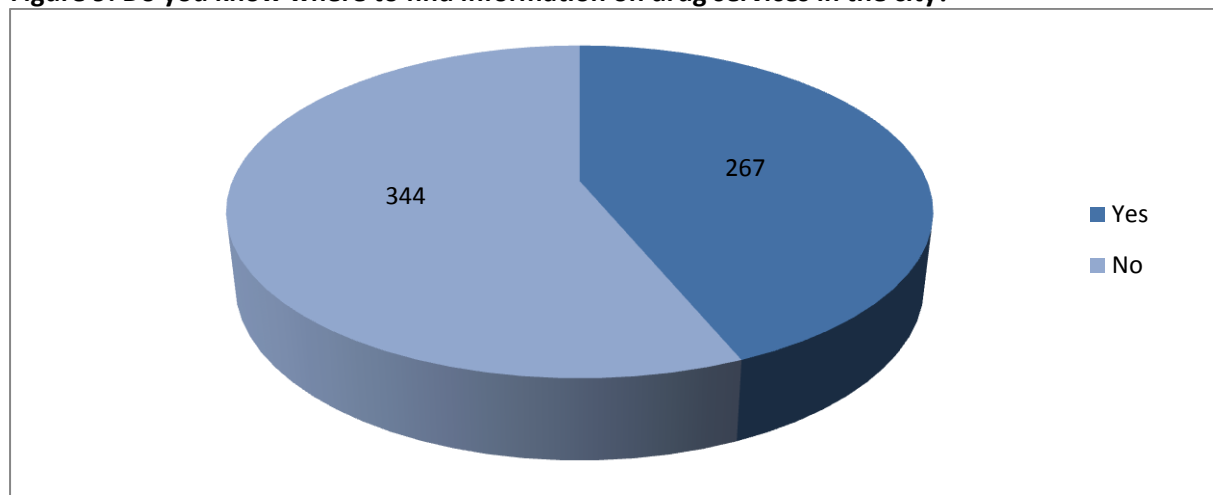
Analysing this question by gender shows that the male respondents were more likely to feel that there was easily accessible information on NPS available (18.3% of the male respondents, compared with 14.7% of the female respondents).

A larger proportion of respondents living in the Central areas of Aberdeen indicated that there was easily accessible information on NPS available (20.7% answered “Yes”, compared with 11.2% North Aberdeen respondents and 16.7% South Aberdeen respondents). Those living in the North of Aberdeen were proportionally more likely to indicate that they didn’t feel there was easily accessible information available (26.8% answered “No”, compared with 22.2% Central, and 20.2% South).

A greater proportion of the respondents in the 16-34 Age Group felt that easily accessible information on NPS was available (22.6%, compared with 18.6% of the 35-54 year olds, 15.5% of the 55-64 year olds, and 10.1% of the 65+ panellists). A greater proportion of those in the 35-54 and 65+ Age Groups felt that there wasn't easily accessible information on NPS available (24.4% of the 35-54 year olds and 24.0% of those in the 65+ category, compared with 16.1% of the 16-34 year olds and 21.7% of the 55-64 year olds).

The next question in this section asked: Do you know where to find information on drug services in the city? As can be seen in the chart below, a majority of the respondents answered “No” (344 respondents, 56.3%; compared with 267 respondents, 43.7%, who answered “Yes”).

**Figure 9: Do you know where to find information on drug services in the city?**



**Base = 611 respondents**

Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to answer “Yes” (46.7% female respondents; 40.5% male respondents).

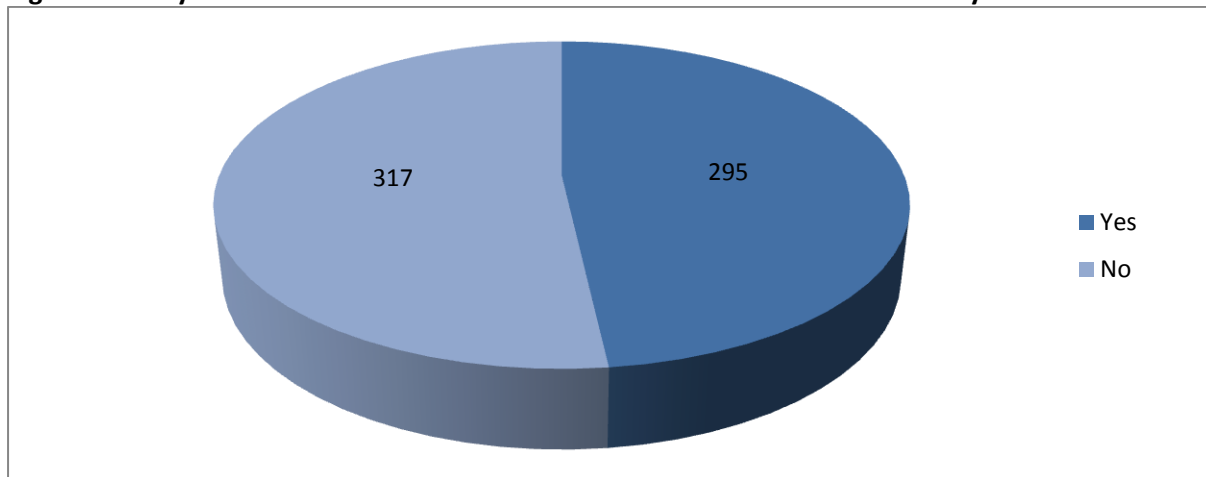
A slightly larger proportion of respondents from the Central areas of Aberdeen indicated that they knew where to find information on drug services in the city (45.8%, compared with 40.0% of those living in Northern areas of Aberdeen and 44.9% of those living in Southern areas of Aberdeen). Panellists living in the North were most likely to indicate that they didn't know where to find information on drug services in the city (60.0%, compared with 54.2% Central and 55.1% South).

Panellists from the 35-54 Age Group were more likely to answer “Yes” than those in the other Age Groups, (51.0% of the 35-54 year olds; compared with 43.5% of the 16-34 year olds, 44.0% of the 55-64 year olds, and only 29.2% of those in the 65+ Age Group). A large proportion of those in the 65+ category answered “No” (70.8%; compared with 56.5% of 16-34 year olds, 49.0% of 35-54 year olds and 56.0% of 55-64 year olds).

The tenth question in this section asked: Do you know where to find information on alcohol services in the city? As can be seen in the bar chart below, 295 respondents (48.2%) answered “Yes”, and 317 respondents (51.8%) answered no. It is interesting to compare this with the results of the previous question: it would seem that members of the Panel are more likely to know where to find information on alcohol services than drug services in the city.



**Figure 10: Do you know where to find information on alcohol services in the city?**



**Base = 612 respondents**

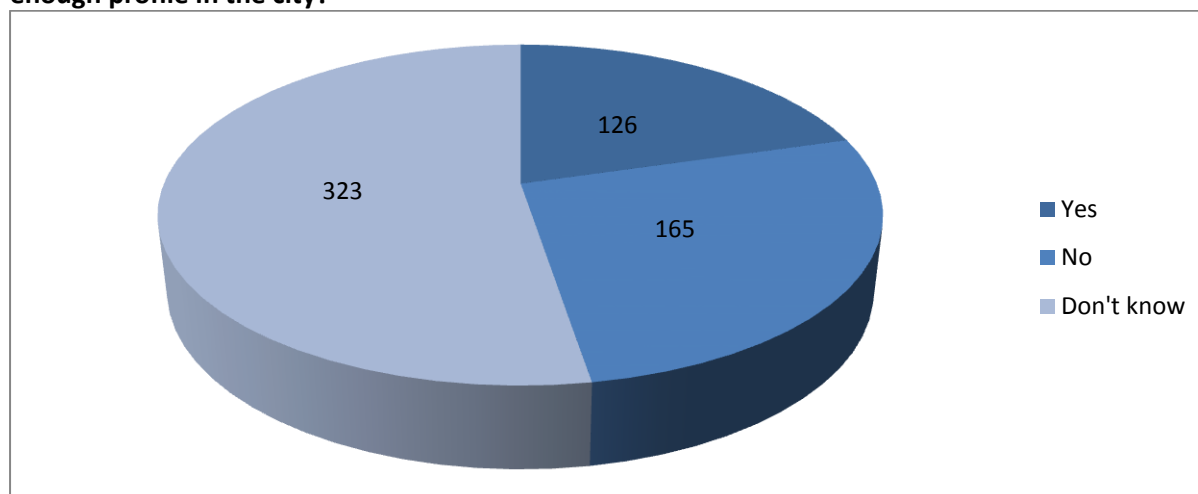
A greater proportion of female panellists than male panellists indicated that they do know where to find information on alcohol services in the city (51.7% of female respondents compared with 44.4% of male respondents).

There were small differences between the responses from panellists living in the North, Central and South areas of Aberdeen, with respondents living in Northern areas slightly less likely to know where to find information on alcohol services. (53.3% Northern respondents answered “No; compared with 51.2% Central respondents, and 50.9% Southern respondents).

There were also differences in the proportions when considering the Age Group of respondents. For example, only 37.2% of those aged 65+ know where to find information on alcohol services (compared with 43.5% of 16-34 year olds, 55.1% of 35-54 year olds, and 48.1% of 55-64 year olds).

The following question in this section of the questionnaire asked panellists if they felt that advice, information and help for drug and alcohol problems has a high enough profile in the city. Panellists were invited to choose either “Yes”, “No”, or “Don’t Know”. As can be seen in the chart below, a majority of the respondents selected “Don’t know” (323 respondents, 52.6%), with 26.9% (165 respondents) selecting “No”, and with only 20.5% (126 respondents) indicating that they felt that advice, information and help for drug and alcohol problems does have a high enough profile in the city.

**Figure 11: Do you feel advice, information and help for drug and alcohol problems has a high enough profile in the city?**



**Base = 614 respondents**

Further, those who had selected “No” were asked to comment on what could be done to increase the profile (see table below for a summary of those comments). Note that only the responses from those who had answered “No” to the question were included in the summary table. Please also note that some respondents gave multiple suggestions.

**Table 3: What could be done to increase the profile of advice, information and help for drug and alcohol services in the city?**

Advertising/publicity	26
Education/advice/counselling at school or work	6
Other or N/A	5
Information/leaflets made available at GP surgeries/community centres	3
Offer more services and help/advice centres	2
More information available to older people	1
Don't know	2

**Base = 45 respondents**

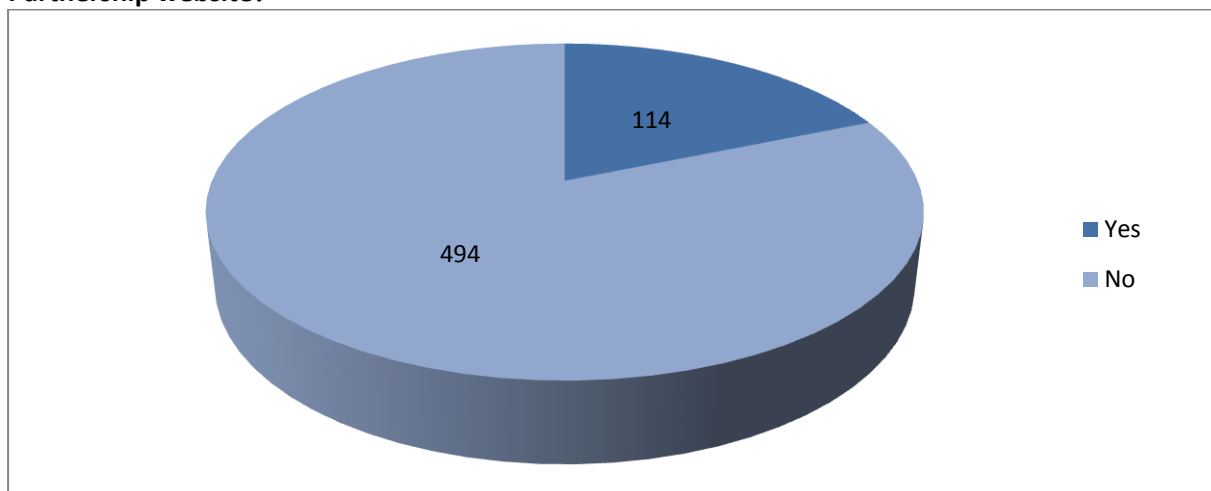
The Gender breakdown for this question revealed little difference between male and female responses, although female respondents were slightly more likely to answer “Don’t know” (53.1%, compared with 51.9% of the male respondents).

Similarly, analysis by Neighbourhood shows little discrepancy between responses from panellists from different areas of Aberdeen, although the Southern respondents were slightly more likely to indicate that they felt advice, information and help for drug and alcohol problems does have a high enough profile in the city (21.1% South, compared with 19.2% North and 20.7% Central).

Disaggregation by Age Group reveals that those aged 65+ were most likely to feel that the profile is high enough (25.4%; compared with 19.4% 16-34 year olds, 25.2% 35-54 year olds, and 18.3% 55-64 year olds).

Panellists were then asked: Before reading about it in the City Voice, were you aware of the Alcohol & Drug Partnership website? The vast majority of the panellists had not heard about the website, with 494 selecting “No” (81.3%), and only 114 selecting “Yes” (18.8%).

**Figure 12: Before reading about it in the City Voice, were you aware of the Alcohol & Drug Partnership website?**



**Base = 608 respondents**

There were slight differences between the responses based on Gender. A greater proportion of female respondents had heard of the website (20.8%) compared with 16.7% of male respondents.

Panellists living in Central Aberdeen were most likely to have heard of the website (21.2%, compared with 17.3% of those in North Aberdeen and 17.9% in South Aberdeen).

The 35-54 year olds were slightly more likely to have heard of the Alcohol and Drug Partnership website, with 21.8% selecting “Yes”, compared with 12.9% of the 16-34 year olds, 21.0% of the 55-64 year olds and 12.9% of the 65+ panellists.

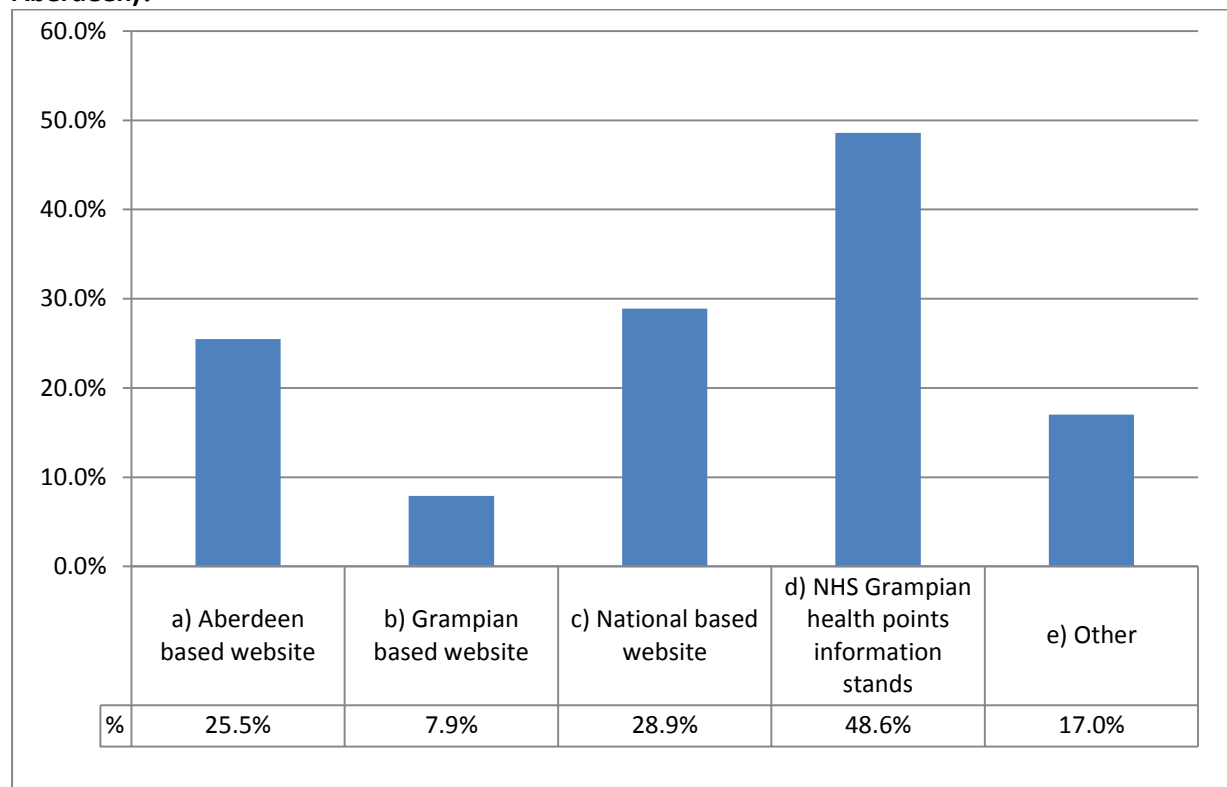
Following the previous question about the Alcohol and Drug Partnership website, the final question in this section asked those who had not heard about the website to indicate where they would have looked for help/information. The options given were:

- a) Aberdeen based website with local information and links directing traffic for all alcohol and drugs related queries.
- b) Grampian based website with local information and links directing traffic for all alcohol and drugs related queries.
- c) National based website with information and links directing traffic for all alcohol and drugs related queries.
- d) NHS Grampian health points information stands (e.g. Health Village, Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, Denburn Health Centre)
- e) Other (please specify)

As shown in the bar chart below, the most popular option was “d) NHS Grampian health points information stands” with 240 respondents (48.6%), followed by “c) National based website” which

143 (28.9%) of the respondents selected, then “a) Aberdeen based website” which 126 respondents (25.5%) selected, and lastly option b) “Grampian based website” which was selected by 39 respondents (7.9%).

**Figure 13: Where would you have looked for help/information (on drug and alcohol services in Aberdeen)?**



**Base = 494**

The responses given for option e) “Other (please specify)” are summarised in Table 16 below. Several respondents commented that they were not computer literate, and stressed the importance of being able to ask for advice in person at, for example, their GP surgery, CAB or to look for information at the Public Library. Please also note that some respondents gave multiple points of information.

**Table 4: Where would you have looked for help/information (on drug and alcohol services in Aberdeen)? (Other)**

Internet/Search engine/websites	34
GP surgery/health centre	24
Don't need to look for help/information	10
Phone book	4
Local press	3
Public library/community centre	4
Citizens' advice bureau	3
Other	2
Drugs Action	3
Samaritans	2
Ask a younger person	1
Local Council offices	1
Don't know	1
Police	1

**Base = 84 respondents**

Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to select option a) "Aberdeen based website" (27.0% of female respondents compared with 23.4% of male respondents), and option d) "NHS Grampian health points information stands" (50.8% of female respondents compared with 46.4% of male respondents). Male respondents were more likely to choose option b) "Grampian based website" (9.5% of male respondents compared with 6.3% of female respondents) and option c) "National based website" (31.4% of male respondents compared with 27.0% of female respondents).

A greater proportion of panellists from Northern neighbourhoods in Aberdeen selected option a) "Aberdeen based website" (28.4% compared with 25.0% of panellists from Central neighbourhoods and 23.0% of panellists from Southern neighbourhoods). Central panellists were more likely to select option b) and option c) than those in other neighbourhoods (11.3% of panellists in Central Aberdeen would look for a "Grampian based website", compared with 6.8% of panellists in Northern Aberdeen and 6.0% of panellists in Southern Aberdeen; and 34.4% of panellists in Central Aberdeen would look for a "National based website", compared with 22.3% of panellists in Northern Aberdeen and 30.1% in Southern Aberdeen). Panellists living in Southern Aberdeen neighbourhoods were slightly more likely to choose option d) "NHS Grampian health points information stands" (52.5%, compared with 41.25% in Northern neighbourhoods and 51.3% in Central neighbourhoods).

Analysis by Age Group provides some interesting figures once again. A greater proportion of the over 65s selected option d) "NHS Grampian health points information stands" than the other Age Groups (62.0% of those aged 65+, compared with 51.9% of 16-34 year olds, 44.3% of 35-54 year olds and 43.0% of 55-64 year olds). In addition, the proportion of those over 65 choosing any of the first three options (which are websites) was small, suggesting that generally the panellists in this older Age Group are less likely to access this type of information online than other Age Groups.

## SERVICE RESPONSE

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

The Aberdeen City Alcohol and Drugs Partnership (ADP) was interested to find out more about the impact of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) and how much city residents are aware about the available information, advice and support.

It was encouraging that a large majority of City Voice respondents had heard about NPS within the last 12 months. However, less encouraging is that 4.6% of those who had heard of NPS had direct experience with it, i.e. it “happened to someone I know”. Although it is difficult to directly compare this figure to other prevalence estimates such as problematic drug and cannabis use it can still be viewed as significant.

The numbers of instances relating to NPS awareness are also high: 53.8% of the respondents highlighted they were aware of 3 and more instances surrounding NPS, with the highest proportion of this response relating to the younger age groups.

However, it is worth pointing out that the indicated age ranges of those directly involved with NPS is not contained to any particular grouping. NPS and the consequences of its use are very much an issue in Aberdeen City across the population.

Around half of the respondents were not aware of where to find information on drug and alcohol services (with a slightly higher percentage able to find information on alcohol services than on drug services). And a large majority of respondents – 79.5% felt that advice and information about alcohol and drugs don’t have a high enough profile in the city.

There are some interesting observations to be made in terms of where information is sought: It was heartening to learn that nearly a fifth (from a total of 608) were aware of the Aberdeen City Alcohol and Drugs Partnership website which is a favourable response given that at present this website is tailored at professionals from the partner organisations who make up the ADP rather than at the general public.

Asked where panellists would look for help/information, the most selected option was NHS Grampian Healthpoints. Internet sourced information featured well with 28.9% favouring a national website, 25.5% an Aberdeen website, and 7.9% a Grampian website. However it is important to acknowledge that some respondents commented on computer literacy and the importance of being able to ask for advice in person (e.g. GP surgery, City Advice Bureau or in other public service areas).

The outcome of this survey has confirmed that NPS is an issue across the population of Aberdeen. The findings may support and confirm the ADP’s current strategic thinking. An ‘early intervention’ approach is due to be piloted in one area of the city later this year. An area-based needs approach may be a useful way to find the right level of intervention. No ‘one size fits all’-approach in terms of communication, information and awareness around alcohol, drugs and service provision can be applied. The survey responses can help inform the ADP’s communication strategy moving forward. It will have to take into account information and education on NPS as well as on other relevant issues in respect to alcohol and drugs, including access to local services.

For further information please contact: [nhsg.aberdeencityadp@nhs.net](mailto:nhsg.aberdeencityadp@nhs.net) or 01224 557020

**Fraser Hoggan**

**Development Officer**

**Aberdeen City Alcohol & Drugs Partnership**

## WELLBEING OF OLDER PEOPLE

The Aberdeen City Council Wellbeing Team has worked in partnership with voluntary, statutory and charitable organisations as well as with people who are 65+ years of age themselves to develop a wide range of sustainable, purposeful and meaningful activities within local communities and city wide areas. Examples of such opportunities include:

- The Golden Games - Aberdeen's free sports and activity festival for over 65s
- Technogym equipment
- MyLife Reminiscence Software
- The Castlegate Chorus
- The Complementary Support Service
- Wellbeing Circuits
- Table Tennis
- Ten Pin Bowling
- Still Game
- The Great Outdoors Project

The Wellbeing team sought views on the wellbeing opportunities for over 65s from all age categories. The responses will contribute to future work stream priorities and help to inform the team as to how best to support citizens aged 65+ in enabling them to remain active, healthy and engaged.

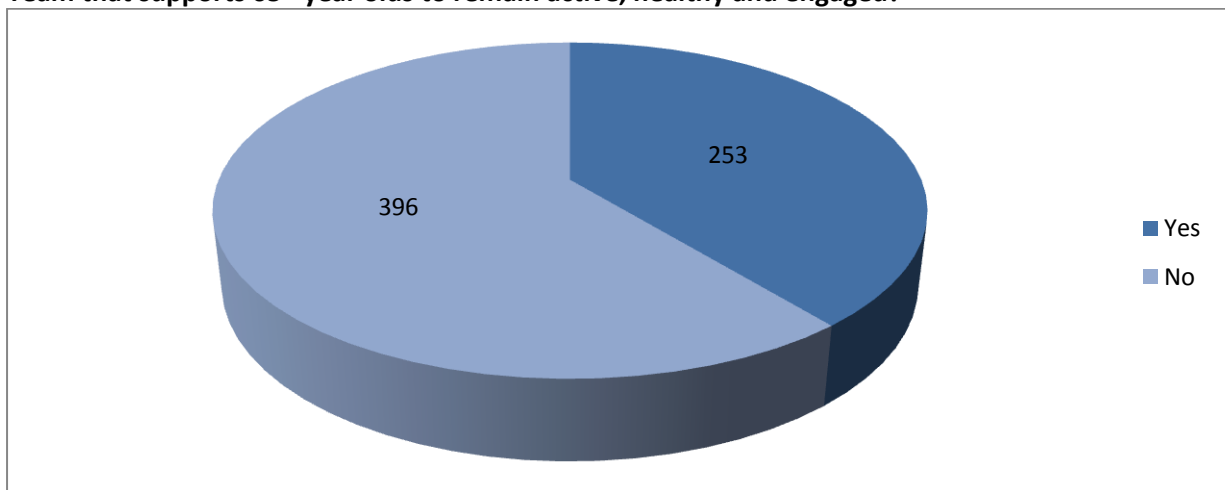
For more information on the Wellbeing Team please contact wellbeing: [www.aberdeencity.gov.uk](http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk) / 01224 522270

Please note that full tables of figures including a breakdown by Gender, Neighbourhood and Age Group, are available in the appendices.

The first question in this section asks panellists if, before reading about it in the City Voice, they were aware of the opportunities that are currently provided by the Wellbeing Team that support 65+ year olds to remain active, health and engaged. The majority answered "No" (396 panellists, 61.0%).



**Figure 14: Were you aware of the opportunities that are currently provided by the Wellbeing Team that supports 65+ year olds to remain active, healthy and engaged?**



**Base = 649 respondents**

A larger proportion of female respondents than male respondents had heard of the opportunities for over 65s provided by the Wellbeing Team (42.3% of female respondents compared with 35.1% of male respondents).

Panellists living in Northern neighbourhoods were more likely to have heard of these opportunities, with 42.4% answering “Yes”, compared with 37.3% of those in Central neighbourhoods and 37.4% in the South.

Not surprisingly, the over 65 Age Group was more likely to have heard of the opportunities offered by the Wellbeing Team, with 43.9% answering “Yes”, followed by 42.1% of those in the 55-64 Age Group, then 37.1% of panellists in the 35-54 Age Group, and lastly 26.6% of the 16-34 year olds. It is interesting to note that although the over 65s were most likely of the Age Groups to answer “Yes”, the majority of the respondents in this Age Group answered “No” (56.1% of the over 65s had not heard of the opportunities offered by the Wellbeing Team, while only 43.9% had).

A follow-up question asked those who had heard about the opportunities provided by the Wellness Team (panellists who had answered “Yes” to the previous question) to comment on how they had heard about those opportunities. A summary of the responses is provided in Table 5 below. Please note that only responses from those who had answered “Yes” to the previous question were included and that some respondents described a number of outlets for hearing about the opportunities provided by the Wellbeing Team.

**Table 5: If you have heard about the opportunities provided by the Wellbeing Team, how did you hear about them?**

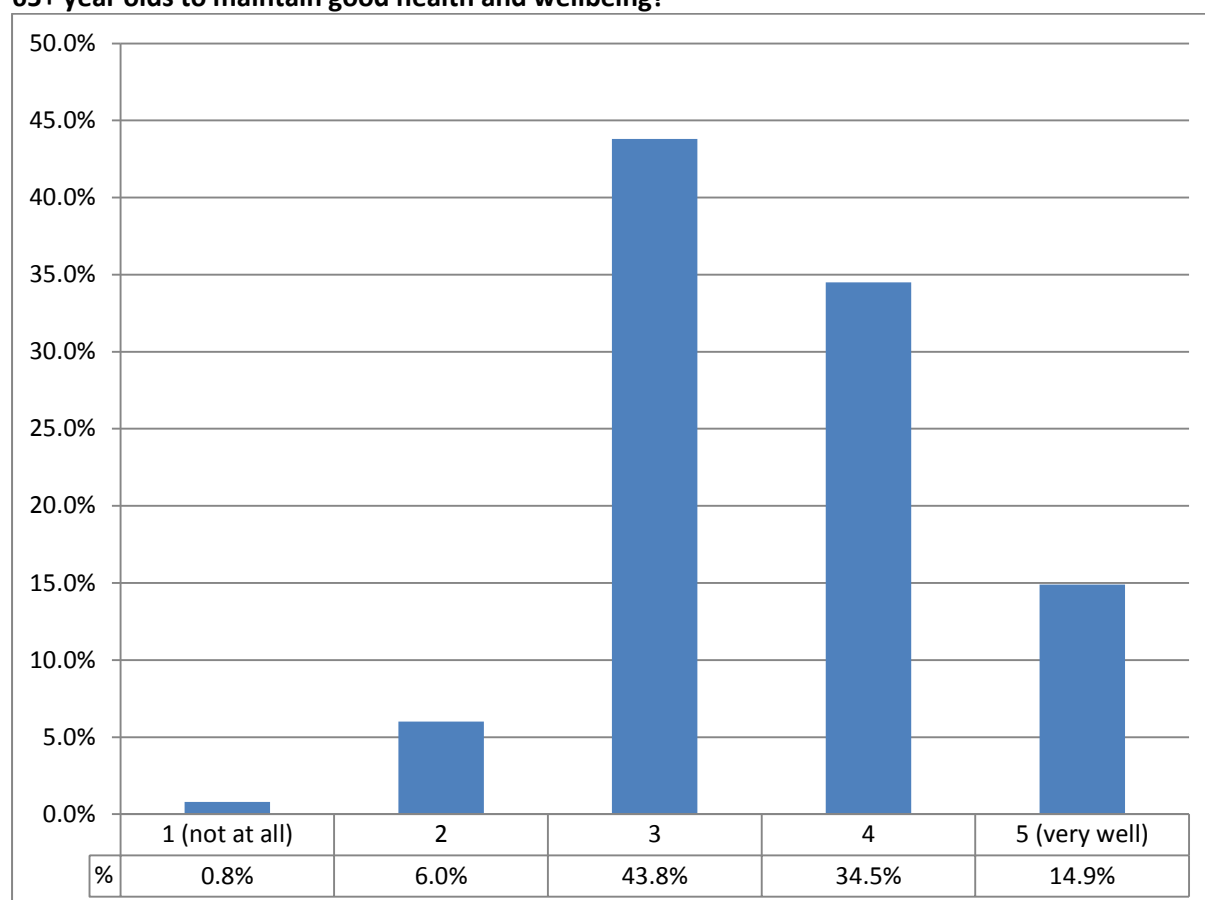
Adverts/features in press/ magazines	79
From my current/former workplace or voluntary organisation/group/ forum	38
From a friend/relative/carer/neighbour or by word of mouth	35
Other advertising, e.g. brochures, leaflets or posters	34
Sports facility/ community centre/leisure centre	25
Adverts/features through other media	24
Library	23
Websites/e-bulletins	16
GP surgery/ health centre/ NHS	8
Other	6
Adverts/ features on TV	5
From Sheltered Housing/Tenant association	4
Church	2
Don't know/can't remember	2

**Base = 253 respondents**

Panellists were then asked: To what extent do you feel that the current opportunities in Aberdeen are supporting 65+ year olds to maintain good health and wellbeing? The respondents were invited to score the current opportunities, with 1 equalling “not at all”, and 5 equalling “very well”. Unfortunately, there was a particularly low response rate for this question with only 249 panellists giving a response.

Of those who responded, the majority ranked the current opportunities at “3” (43.8%). It is difficult to say what these respondents intended when they gave this rank as the numbers are not each given values. However, as “3” is the midway point, it would be safe to assume that those respondents don’t feel strongly either way. The next most popular option was “4” (34.5%), indicating, perhaps, that these respondents felt that opportunities in Aberdeen were supporting 65+ year olds to maintain good health and wellbeing, but that they weren’t quite supported “very well”. The next most popular response, in fact, was “very well” with 14.9% of respondents picking this option. Next down the list, 6.0% of respondents chose to rank the support opportunities in Aberdeen provide for over 65s as “2”. Finally, 0.8% of respondents indicated that these opportunities did not support over 65s to maintain good health and wellbeing at all.

**Figure 15: To what extent do you feel that the current opportunities in Aberdeen are supporting 65+ year olds to maintain good health and wellbeing?**



**Base = 249 respondents**

When analysed by Gender, the female respondents were more likely to give a higher rank than the rank given by the male panellists. For example, 35.9% of female panellists ranked the support from current opportunities at “4”, compared with 33.3% of male panellists; and 19.0% of female panellists ranked the support from current opportunities at “5” (very well), compared with 9.4% male panellists .

Analysing the responses by Neighbourhood shows a greater proportion of those in the North of Aberdeen than in the South or Central areas ranking the support at “3” (48.1% of Northern Aberdeen panellists; compared with 38.0% of Central Aberdeen panellists and 44.4% of Southern Aberdeen panellists).

A greater proportion of those in the 65+ Age Group than in the younger Age Groups ranked the how well the opportunities supported 65+ year olds at “5 – very well” (21.3% of 65+ panellists; compared with 18.8% of 16-34 year old panellists, 16.7% of 35-54 year old panellists and 6.7% of 55-64 year old panellists).

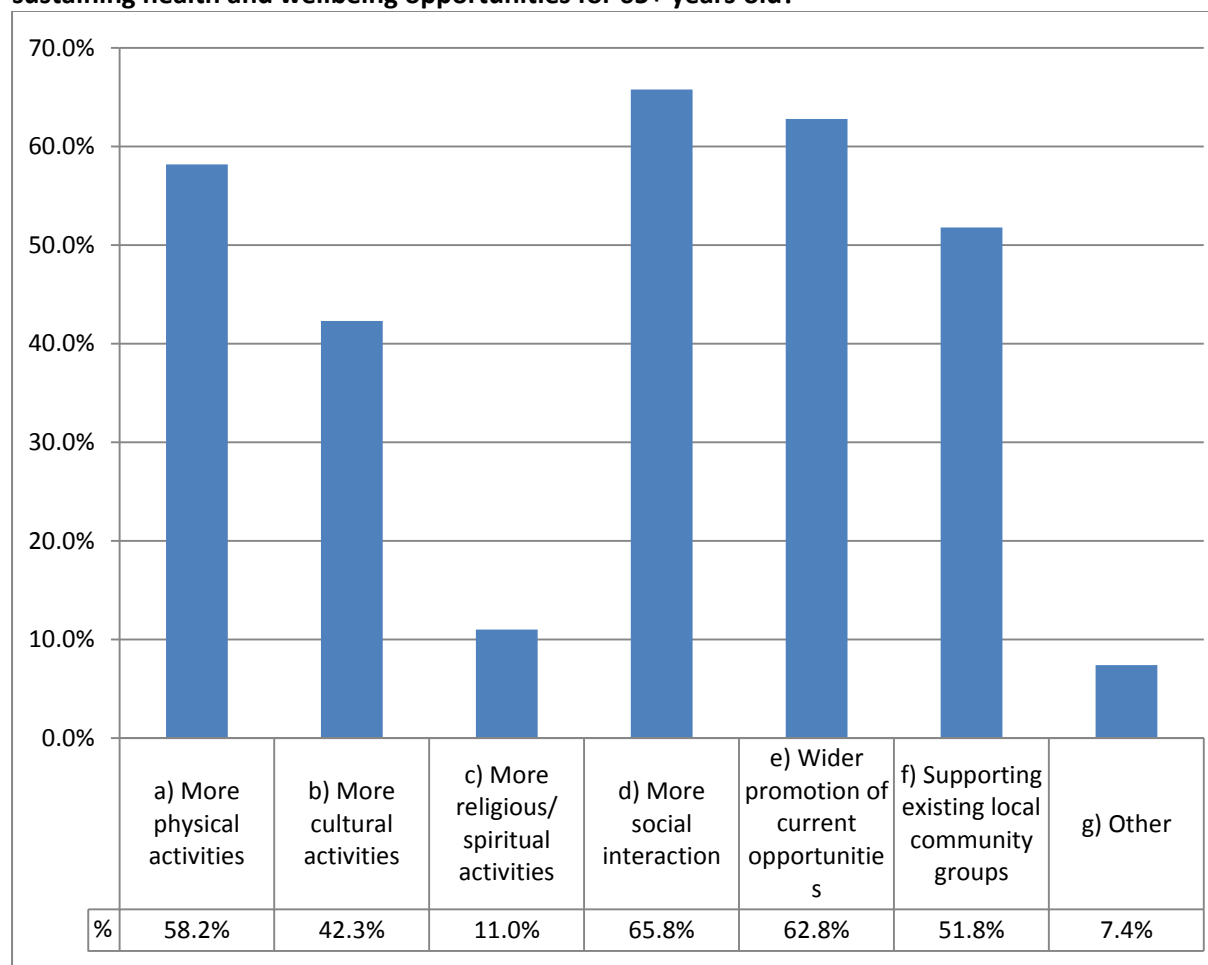
The final question in this section asks participants to select suggestions which they feel may contribute to improving and sustaining health and wellbeing opportunities for 65+ years old within your local community and city wide areas.

The options given were:

- a) More physical activities
- b) More cultural activities
- c) More religious/ spiritual activities
- d) More social interaction
- e) Wider promotion of current opportunities
- f) Supporting existing local community groups
- g) Other

As can be seen in the bar chart below the most popular suggestions were: “d) More social interaction”, with 65.8% of respondents selecting this option; followed by “e) Wider promotion of current opportunities” at 62.8%; then “a) More physical activities” at 58.2%; closely followed by “f) supporting existing local community groups” at 51.8%. Less popular suggestions were “b) More cultural activities” with 42.3% of the respondents selecting this option; and the least popular “c) More religious/spiritual activities” with only 11.0% of respondents selecting this option.

**Figure 16: Which of the following suggestions do you feel may contribute to improving and sustaining health and wellbeing opportunities for 65+ years old?**



Base = 672

A summary of the “other” responses is given in the table below.

**Table 6: Which of the following suggestions do you feel may contribute to improving and sustaining health and wellbeing opportunities for 65+ years old? (Other suggestions)**

More activities and support for people with disabilities/dementia/housebound/carers	7
Encouragement or incentives to participate in events (e.g. free tea/coffee/transport)	6
Better range of activities (arts/education/technology)	6
Encouragement/support to work or volunteer	5
Recognise that 65+ is a vast demographic and plan any services accordingly	5
More venues	4
Better use of existing/potential venues	4
Other	4
More press coverage/advertisements	4
All of the above	3
Have activities at different times, cost levels, neighbourhoods to increase accessibility	3
Don't need more of anything/ it's up to individuals	2
Don't know or N/A	2
More social groups for men	1
More for widowers	1

**Base = 50 respondents**

Analysis by Gender reveals that male panellists were more likely to choose options a) “More physical activities” (64.4% of male panellists and 52.8% of female panellists selected this option) and b) “More cultural activities” (46.8% of male panellists and 38.2% of female panellists) than the female panellists. A greater proportion of female panellists chose suggestion d) “More social interaction” (chosen by 69.1% of female respondents and 62.2% of male respondents) and suggestion f) “supporting existing local community groups” (chosen by 53.4% of female respondents and 49.7% of male respondents).

A greater proportion of panellists in the Southern areas of Aberdeen than Northern or Central areas chose suggestion a) “More physical activities” (62.2% South, compared with 52.5% North and 58.8% Central,) and suggestion b) “More cultural activities” (45.8% South, compared with 36.4% North and 43.4% Central). Panellists residing in Central areas of Aberdeen were more likely than those living in Northern or Southern areas to select suggestions d) “More social interaction” (69.2% of Central residents, compared with 63.1% of Northern residents and 65.1% of Southern residents) and e) “Wider promotion of current opportunities” (64.7% of Central residents, compared with 60.1% of Northern residents and 63.55 of Southern residents).

There were some marked differences in the responses to this question from different Age Groups. For example, those in the younger two Age Groups were much more likely to select suggestion d) “More social interaction” than the older two Age Groups (79.1% 16-34 year olds and 73.2% of 35-54 year olds chose this option; compared with 59.1% of 55-64 year olds and 52.9% of those aged 65+). A greater proportion of the older two Age Groups than the younger two Age Groups chose option e) “Wider promotion of current opportunities” (66.9% of the of 55-64 year olds and 68.6% of those aged 65+; compared with 56.7% of 16-34 year olds and 58.9% of 35-54 year olds). A smaller proportion of those aged 65+ than other Age Groups selected suggestion a) “More physical activities” (52.1% of 65+ panellists; compared with 58.2% of the 16-34 year olds, 61.4% of the of 35-

54 year olds, and 58.0% of the 55-64 year olds). In addition, a smaller proportion of 16-34 year olds than the other Age Groups chose suggestion b) “More cultural activities” (31.3% of the 16-34 year olds; compared with 40.7% for the 35-54 Age Group, 47.0% for the 55-64 Age Group and 44.3% of the 65+ Age Group).

## SERVICE RESPONSE

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

The responses to the questions relating to the wellbeing of older people have proved very informative. They have provided us with a good insight into what people want, where gaps in the service are, and what impact that the wellbeing agenda is having for the older people of Aberdeen. The wellbeing team was formed in 2012, and is therefore in relative infancy. Such feedback provides us with comprehensive evaluation and measurement of performance and will help to inform future service planning and delivery. This data will be considered both within the wellbeing team's service planning, and during future partnership and integrative working streams.

Receiving responses from a wide demographic of citizens on their views of wellbeing has been useful as this data has not previously been available. It emphasises that wellbeing is an important matter to all, and acknowledges that people's views on wellbeing today will influence the service planning and establishment of sustainable wellbeing opportunities for tomorrow.

Furthermore, by raising awareness of older people's wellbeing through completing the City Voice questionnaire, people from across the demographics, may be encouraged to consider how they may support wellbeing opportunities , (at an individual or community level), such as intergenerational activities, or supporting isolated neighbours to access local services.

It was also interesting also to note the breakdown of data from neighbourhood responses. This again informs us on a needs based level as to where to focus efforts in terms of health and wellbeing promotion and marketing.

In summary, the data received indicates that we need to continue to work with the people living in our local communities, applying a flexible approach; assessing need and listening and responding to the voices of the local people, in order to develop sustainable wellbeing opportunities.

The wellbeing team would like to thank all respondents for their comments.

For further information please contact Julie Somers: [jsomers@aberdeencity.gov.uk](mailto:jsomers@aberdeencity.gov.uk) or on 01224523122

**Julie Somers**

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## PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

As an introduction to this part of the questionnaire the Health and Wellbeing group provided the following information:

“Physical activity each week is good for all of us. It helps to promote mental wellbeing and plays a part in protecting us from a number of physical health conditions. The benefits to adults’ health and wellbeing can be achieved by doing at least 10mins of physical activity on most days of the week amounting to 150mins (2.5 hours) each week. The benefits can be achieved through a range of activities done at a level that raises your heart rate and when you can still hold a conversation whilst doing them.”

The community planning ‘Health and Wellbeing’ group in Aberdeen was interested in finding out about the type of physical activity people do each week; what helps them to do physical activity and the type of barriers that may get in the way of this happening.

It should be noted that there was no question in this section which would identify respondents who could not exercise either due to disability or to illness. Question 6 does give: “I have a disability or illness” as an option for what gets in the way of doing regular physical activity each week, but this option was missed out of the online version of the questionnaire. Some respondents used the open-response “other” option of several questions in this section to mention that they could not answer due to their disability or illness.

Please also note that full tables of figures including a breakdown by Gender, Neighbourhood and Age Group, are available in the appendices.

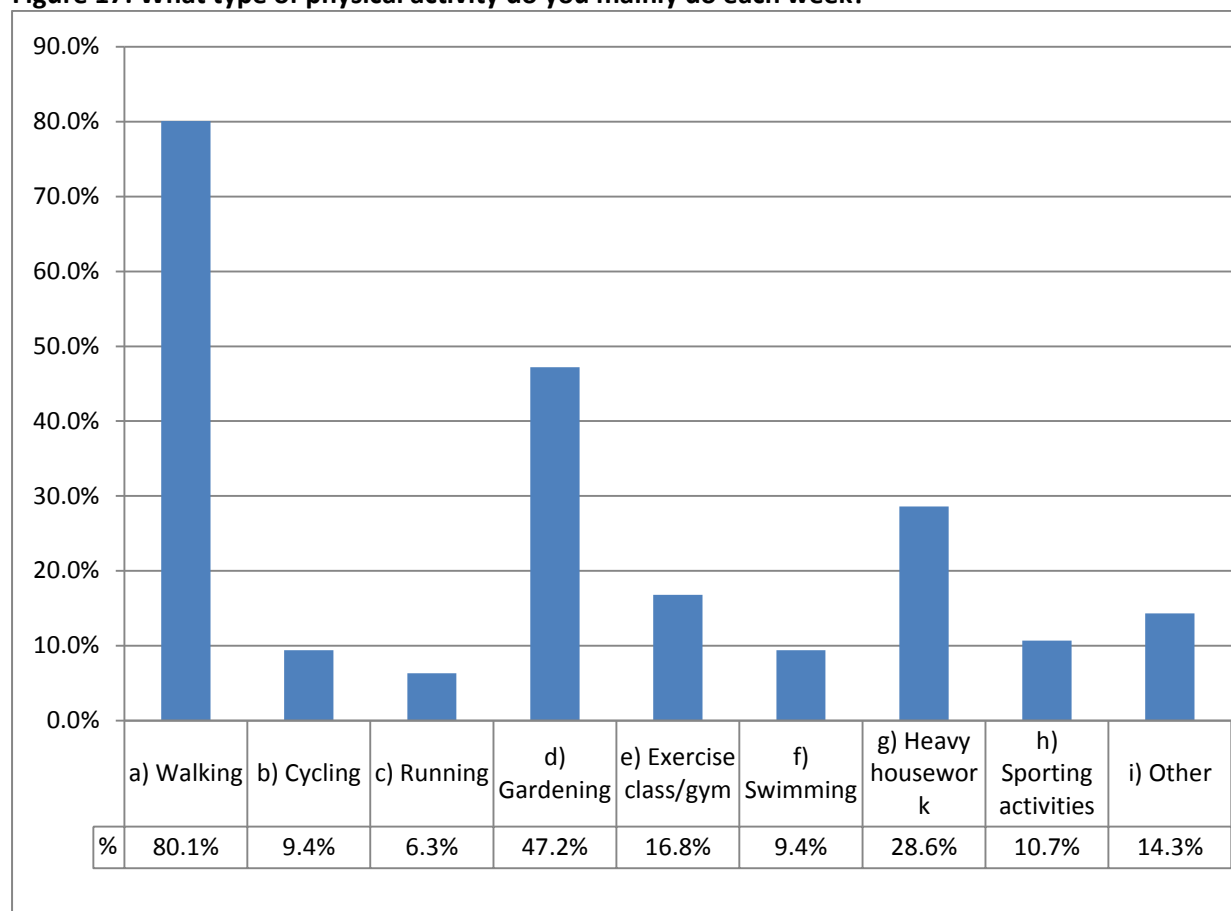
The first question in this section asked: What type of physical activity do you mainly do each week? Panellists were given the following options:

- a) Walking
- b) Cycling
- c) Running
- d) Gardening
- e) Exercise class/gym
- f) Swimming
- g) Heavy housework
- h) Sporting activities (e.g. football, tennis)

As can be seen in the bar chart below, the most popular activity was a) “Walking” with 80.1% of respondents selecting this option. The next most popular was d) “Gardening” with 47.2% of panellists selecting this option, followed by g) “Heavy housework” at 28.6%, then e) “Exercise class/gym class” at 16.8%, then h) “Sporting activities” at 10.7%, then b) “Cycling” and f) “Swimming” with the same proportion at 9.4%, and lastly c) “Running” at only 6.3%.



**Figure 17: What type of physical activity do you mainly do each week?**



**Base = 672**

Panellists were also given a final option – “i) Other (Please specify)”. The comments panellists submitted for part i) are summarised in the table below.

**Table 7: What type of physical activity do you mainly do each week? (Other)**

Sports/martial arts	12
Bowls/Bowling	11
Work/caring/volunteering	11
Dog walking/hill walking	9
Disabled/ill so limited/no physical activity	9
Exercise at home (DVDs or games)	9
Parenting/caring for the home/DIY	9
Yoga/ Tai Chi/ Pilates	8
Dancing	7
None	4
Stairs	3
Shopping	2
Car washing	2
Aqua aerobics	1
N/A	1

**Base = 96 respondents**

Some of the options received similar attention from both male and female panellists, for example: “a) Walking” and “f) Swimming”. However, proportionally more male panellists than female panellists selected “b) Cycling” (13.5% of male respondents compared with 5.9% of female respondents). Male panellists were also more likely than female panellists to choose c) “Running” (7.4% of male respondents compared with 5.3% of female respondents), d) “Gardening” (49.0% of male respondents compared with 45.8% of female respondents) and h) “Sporting activities” (16.3% of male respondents and 5.95 of female respondents). Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to choose e) “Exercise class/gym class” (19.1% of female respondents and 14.4% of male respondents) and g) “Heavy housework” (35.4% of female respondents and 20.5% of male respondents).

Next, we will consider the Neighbourhood of the panellists. A greater proportion of Northern residents than Central or Southern chose “Heavy housework” (30.8% North; compared with 24.9% Central and 29.7% South). A greater proportion of Central residents than Northern or Southern residents chose “Walking” (85.1% Central, compared with 71.7% North and 82.3% South), “Running” (9.0% Central; compared with 4.5% North and 5.2% South) and “Swimming” (11.3% Central; compared with 8.6% North and 8.0% South). A greater proportion of Southern residents than Northern or Central chose “Cycling” (10.8% South; compared with 7.6% North and 9.5% Central), “Gardening” (53.8% South; compared with 52.0% North and 35.7% Central), “Exercise class/gym class” (19.3% South; compared with 13.1% North and 17.6% Central) and “Sporting activities” (12.4% South; compared with 9.6% North and 10.0% Central).

There was also disparity in the results when analysing by Age Group. A greater proportion of the 16-34 year olds than other Age Groups chose: “Cycling” (17.9% for group 16-34; 11.1% for group 35-54; 8.8% for group 55-64; and 2.9% for group 65+); “Running” (17.9% for group 16-34; 7.9 for group 35-54; 4.4% for group 55-64; and 0.0% for group 65+); “Exercise class/gym class” (22.4% for group 16-34; 18.6% for group 35-54; 15.5% for group 55-64; and 12.9 for group 65+); “Swimming” (11.9% for group 16-34; 8.9% for group 35-54; 13.3% for group 55-64; and 3.6% for group 65+); and “Sporting activities” (20.9% for group 16-34; 7.9% for group 35-54; 12.2% for group 55-64; and 10.0% for group 65+).

Option d) “Gardening” was more popular with the older Age Groups than other Age Groups (57.9% of the 65+ group and 56.9% of the 55-64 group chose “Gardening”, compared with 16.4% of the 16-34 group and 43.2% of the 35-54 group). Option a) “Walking”, was a popular choice for all Age Groups, but it was least popular with those ages 65+ (72.9% of 65+ panellists chose “Walking”; compared with 77.6% of 16-34 year old panellists, 83.9% of 35-54 year old panellists, and 80.7% of 55-64 year old panellists). Option g “Heavy housework” was the third popular choice in total, but it was most popular with ages 65+ (31.4%) and least popular with the youngest Age Group, aged 16-34 (22.4%).

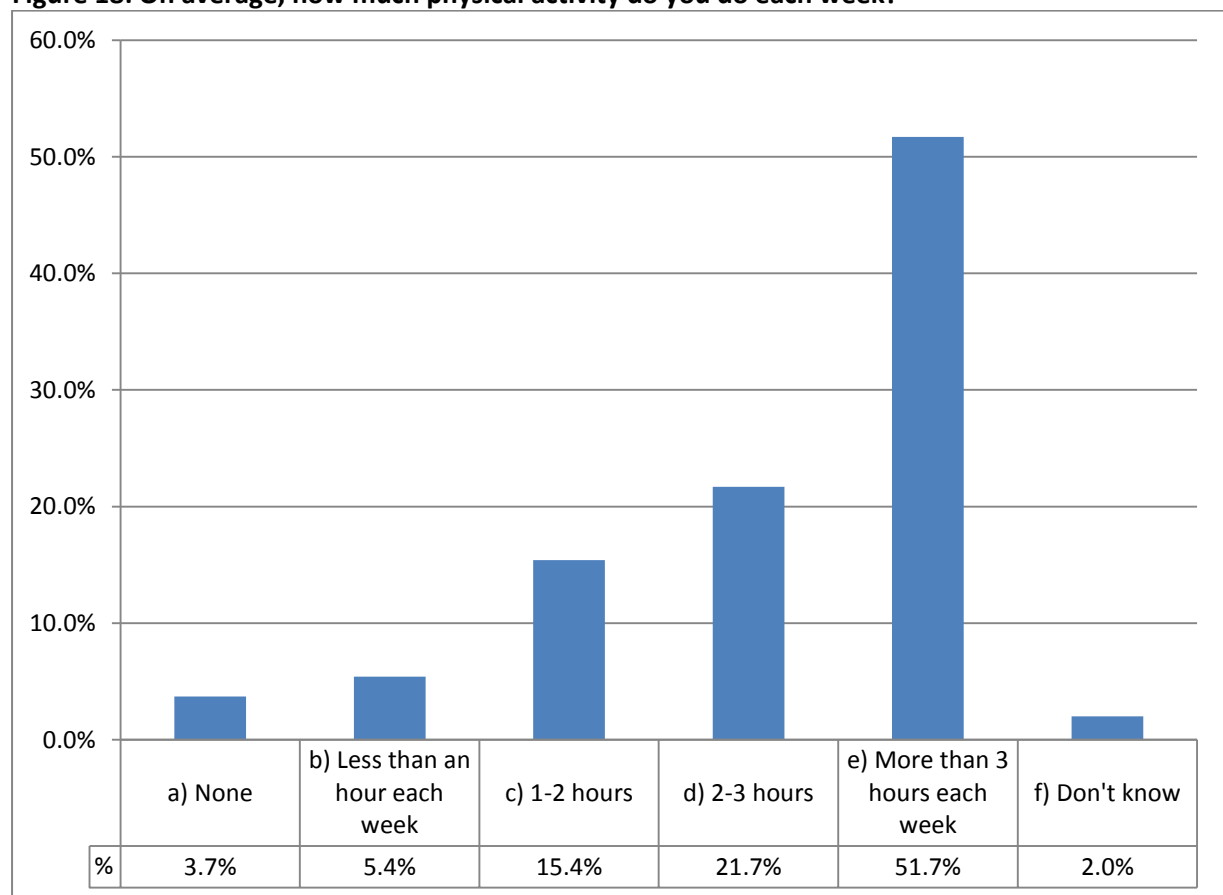
Following on from the first question in this section about the type of physical activity the panellists do, the second question asks respondents to state, on average, how much physical activity they do each week.

The options given were:

- a) None
- b) Less than an hour each week
- c) 1-2 hours
- d) 2-3 hours
- e) More than 3 hours each week
- f) Don't know

As can be seen in the bar chart below, the majority of the panellists indicated that they do “More than 3 hours each week” of physical activity (51.7%). The next most popular option was “2-3 hours” (21.7%), followed by “1-2 hours” (15.4%), then “Less than an hour each week” (5.4%), then “None” (3.7%), and lastly “Don’t know” (2.0%).

**Figure 18: On average, how much physical activity do you do each week?**



**Base = 644 respondents**

Male respondents were more likely than female respondents to indicate that they did no exercise a week (4.3% of male respondents and 3.3% of female respondents answered “none”). However, male respondents were also slightly more likely than female respondents to do the greatest amount of exercise per week (53.8% of male respondents and 50.0% of female respondents answered “More than 3 hours each week”).

When analysing the results by Neighbourhood, a few subtle differences can be observed. For example, panellists living in the North of Aberdeen were more likely to answer that they didn't do any exercise (6.9% of Northern panellists selected "None, compared with 2.4% of Central panellists and 2.5% of Southern panellists). Meanwhile, panellists living in Central areas of Aberdeen were most likely to indicate that they do "More than 3 hours each week" of exercise (55.7% of Central panellists, compared with 52.9% of Southern panellists and 46.0% of Northern panellists). However, Northern panellists were most likely to indicate that they did the second highest amount of exercise given in the options which is "2-3 hours" per week (24.9% of Northern panellists do 2-3 hours exercise per week, compared with 19.5% of Central panellists and 20.7% of Southern panellists).

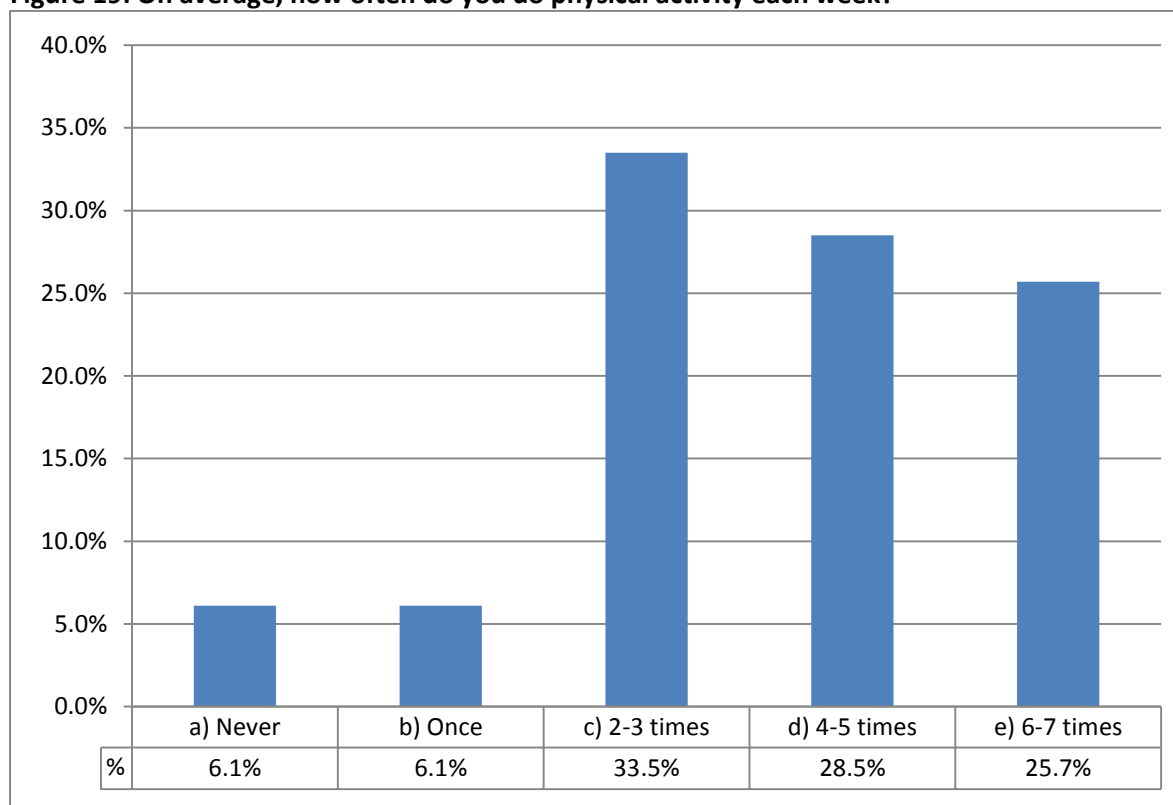
The breakdown by Age Group also reveals some interesting figures. Those in the oldest Age Groups were more likely to indicate that they did no physical exercise (4.7% of 55-64 year olds and 6.0% of 65+ chose "None"; compared with 3.1% of 16-34 year olds and 2.2% of 35-54 year olds). The 55-64 year olds were more likely than other Age Groups to indicate that they did "More than 3 hours each week" (59.1% of 55-64 year olds; compared with 52.3% of 16-34 year olds, 45.4% of 35-54 year olds, and 55.2% of those aged 65+).

The next question in this section asked panellists how often they do physical activity each week. The options given were:

- a) Never
- b) Once
- c) 2-3 times
- d) 4-5 times
- e) 6-7 times

The most popular option was "2-3 times" each week with 33.5% of the panellists selecting this option, followed by "4-5 times" each week (28.5%), then "6-7 times" each week (25.7%), then "Never" and "Once" each week (both at 6.1%).

**Figure 19: On average, how often do you do physical activity each week?**



**Base = 641 respondents**

The male and female responses to this question were fairly similar, with two minor exceptions where female respondents were slightly more likely to select “Never” (6.5% of the female respondents and 5.6% of male respondents selected this option), and male respondents more likely to select “4-5 times” each week (29.5% of male respondents and 27.4% of female respondents selected this option).

When looking at the data by Neighbourhood, some divergence is evident. Panellists from the Northern areas of Aberdeen were more likely than panellists from other areas to choose either “Never” (9.1% of Northern panellists do no exercise; compared with 4.7% of Central panellists and 5.0% of Southern panellists) or “Once” each week (8.6% of Northern panellists do exercise “Once” each week; compared with 4.7% of Central panellists and 5.4% of Southern panellists). Panellists from Central areas of Aberdeen were most likely to do exercise “6-7 times” each week (30.8% Central, compared with 18.8% North and 26.6% South).

The oldest Age Group (65+) was most likely to indicate that they “never” did exercise (8.2% of those aged 65+; compared with 6.2% of 16-34 year olds, 4.4% of 35-54 year olds and 7.1% of 55-64 year olds). However, those panellists representing the oldest Age Group were also second most likely to do the most amount of exercise - “6-7 times” each week (26.9% of those aged 65+ exercised “6-7 times” each week; compared with 20.0% of 16-34 year olds, 27.0% of 35-54 year olds and 24.9% of 55-64 year olds). A greater proportion of the 55-64 Age Group exercises “4-5 times” each week than other Age Groups (32.5% of the 55-64 year olds, compared with 27.7% of the 16-34 year olds, 26.7% of the 35-54 year olds, and 26.9% of those aged 65+).

The youngest Age Group - 16-34 year olds – was proportionally more likely to indicate that they did a more moderate amount of exercise each week, with 9.2% exercising “once” each week (compared with 5.9% of 35-54 year olds, 5.3% of 55-64 year olds, 6.0% of those aged 65+ also selecting this option) and 36.9% exercising “2-3 times” each week (compared with 35.9% of 35-54 year olds, 30.2% of 55-64 year olds, and 32.1% of those aged 65+).

The fourth question in this section asks panellists: “What encourages you to do regular physical activity each week?” The panellists could rank each option as follows:

Strongly agree  
Agree  
Disagree  
Strongly disagree  
Don’t know

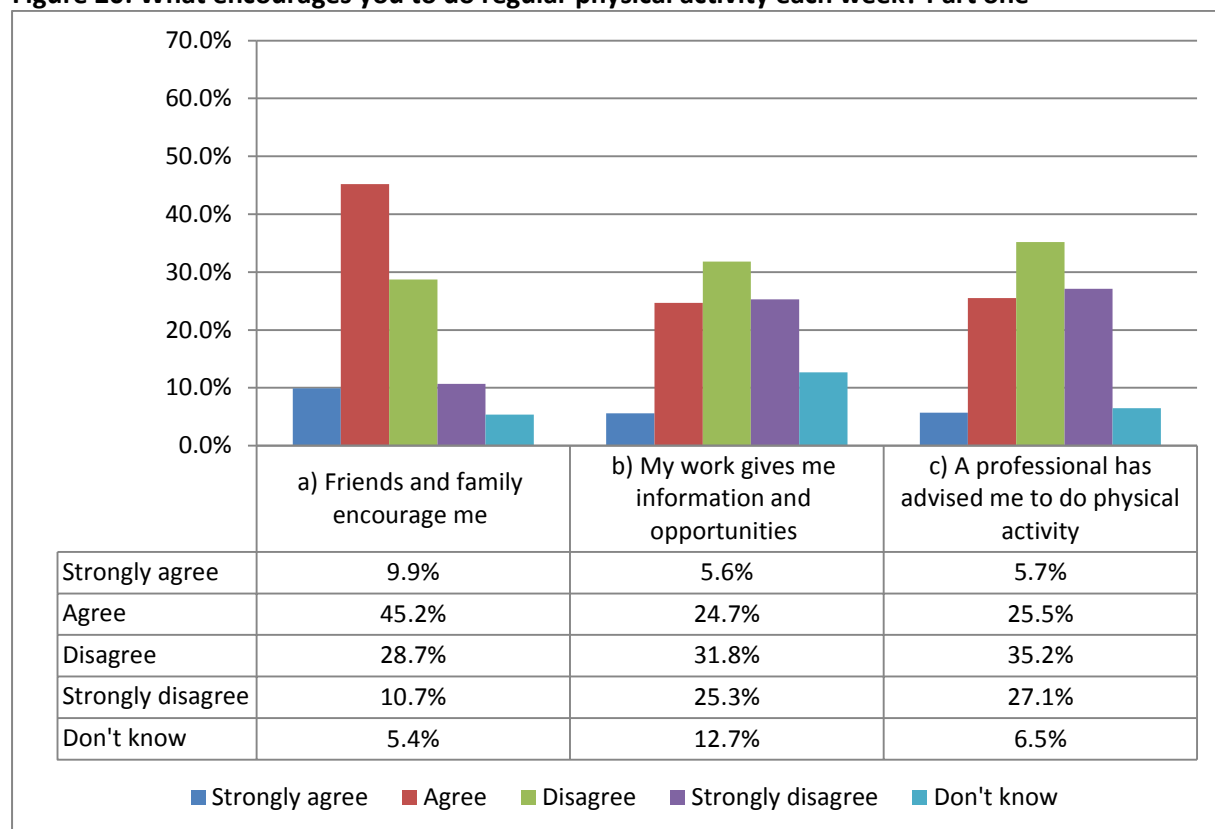
The options were:

- a) Friends and family encourage me
- b) My work gives me information and opportunities
- c) A professional has advised me to do physical activity, e.g. nurse, carer, doctor
- d) I have easy access to recreation opportunities and facilities
- e) I get about during the day by walking or cycling
- f) I go for walks
- g) Other (please specify)

The option “I go for walks” was most likely of the options to be rated “Strongly agree”, with 34.9% of respondents indicating that this encouraged them to do physical activity each week. The option “I have easy access to recreation opportunities and facilities” was most likely to be rated “Agree” with 58.8% of respondents indicating that this encouraged them to do physical activity each week.

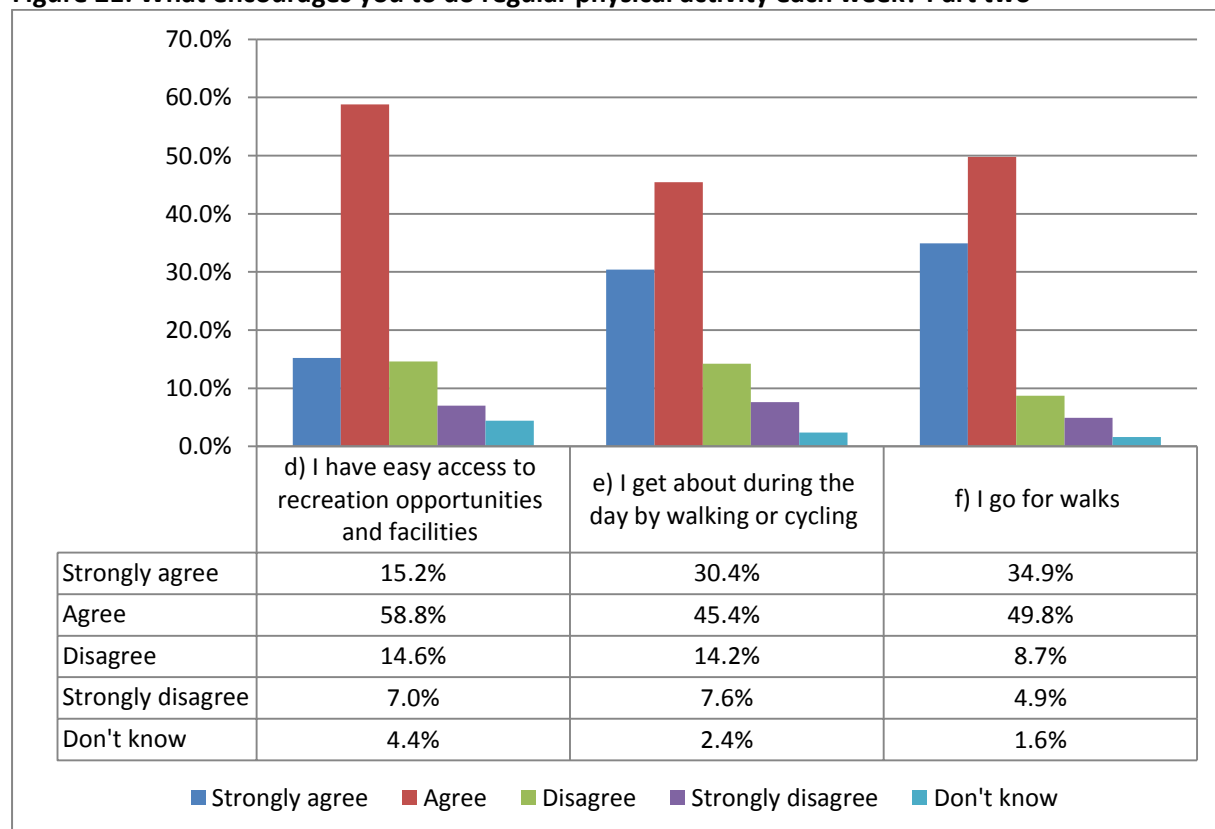
The least popular option was: “A professional has advised me to do physical activity, e.g. nurse, carer, doctor” which 35.2% of respondents “Disagreed” with; and 27.1% “Strongly Disagreed” with.

**Figure 20: What encourages you to do regular physical activity each week? Part one**



Base = 672

**Figure 21: What encourages you to do regular physical activity each week? Part two**



Base = 672

The responses given in the “other” section are summarised below.

**Table 8: What encourages you to do regular physical activity each week? (Other)**

Gym membership/class/ groups/sports teams	16
Looking after my home/garden	15
My lifestyle - work/volunteering	15
My lifestyle - pets	14
I want to prevent disease/ for my own health or wellbeing	13
I am disabled/ill so I can't do physical activity/can only do a little	7
I enjoy it	5
N/A or other	5
Nothing/ Not much	4
Part of my rehabilitation	2
Ease of exercising at home	1

**Base = 92 respondents**

Male respondents were slightly more likely than female respondents to “Strongly agree” that: “Friends and family”; “My work gives me information and opportunities”; “A professional has advised me to do physical activity”; and “I have easy access to recreation opportunities and facilities” are what encourages them to do regular physical activity each week. However, female respondents were more likely than male respondents to “Strongly agree” that: “I get about during the day by walking or cycling” and “I go for walks” are what encourages them to do regular physical activity each week.

Male respondents were also more likely than the female respondents to “Agree” that: “Friends and family”; “A professional has advised me to do physical activity; “I have easy access to recreation opportunities and facilities; “I get about during the day by walking or cycling; and “I go for walks” are what encourages them to do regular physical activity each week. Whereas female respondents were slightly more likely than male respondents to “Agree” that: “My work gives me information” and opportunities” are what encourages them to do regular physical activity each week.

Similar proportions of respondents from all Neighbourhoods either “Strongly agreed” or “Agreed” that “Friends and family” encourages them to do physical activity, with Northern residents more likely to both “Strongly agree” and “Agree” to the statement. Central residents were more likely than Northern or Southern, to “Strongly agree” that “My work gives me information and opportunities” which encourages them to do physical exercise.

Central residents were also most likely to “Agree” that “A professional has advised me to do physical activity” was the encouragement they needed to do physical activity each week. However, Southern residents were more likely to “Strongly agree” or “Agree” that “Easy access to recreation opportunities and facilities” was encouragement to do physical activity each week. Again, Central residents were most likely to “Strongly agree” or “Agree” that “I get about during the day by walking or cycling” was encouraging them to do physical activity each week. Southern residents were most likely to “Strongly agree” or “Agree” that “going for walks” was the encouragement they needed to do physical activity.



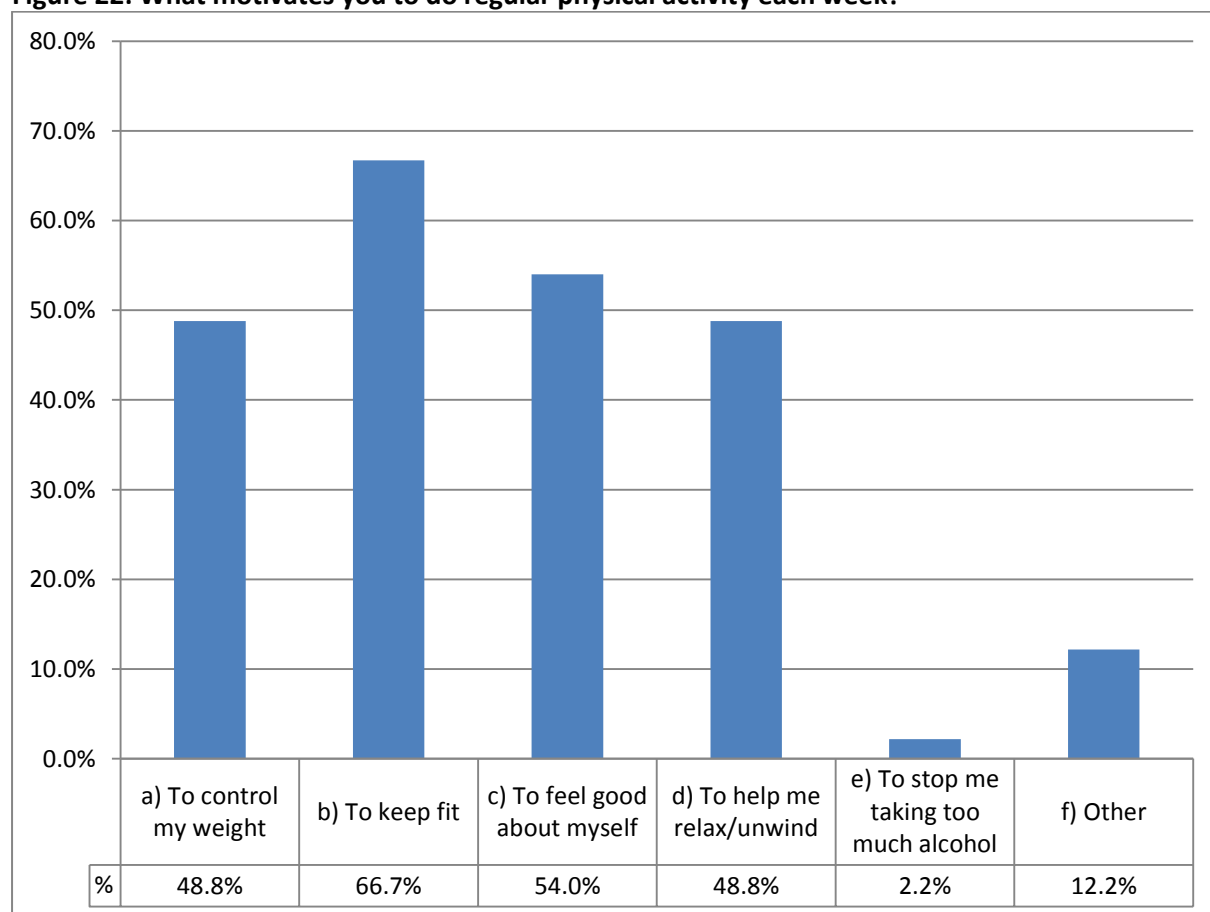
See the full breakdown of figures for Gender, Neighbourhood and Age Group in the appendices.

The next question asks: What motivates you to do regular physical activity each week? Panellists were given a number of options in addition to the opportunity to specify an option not listed. The options were:

- a) To control my weight
- b) To keep fit
- c) To feel good about myself
- d) To help me relax/unwind
- e) To stop me taking too much alcohol
- f) Other

The most popular option was “To keep fit”, with 66.7% of the panellists selecting it, followed by “To feel good about myself” with 54.0%, then “To control my weight” and “To help me relax/unwind” both at 48.8%, and lastly “To stop me taking too much alcohol” at 2.2%.

**Figure 22: What motivates you to do regular physical activity each week?**



**Base = 672**

A summary of the comments provided by panellists in the “other” section is supplied below.

**Table 9: What motivates you to do regular physical activity each week? (Other)**

Part of my rehabilitation/ to control illness/for health	16
It's part of my lifestyle/work	14
Pets	12
Enjoyment/ makes me feel better	12
Opportunity to socialise	8
Because it has to be done	8
Nothing/I don't exercise	7
Duty to family/friends	4
I am disabled/ill so I can't do physical activity/can only do a little	2
As above	1
Being able to compete (in sport)	1

**Base = 82 respondents**

The gender breakdown for this question reveals largely very similar responses, with the only major exception being that female respondents were more likely to indicate that their motivation to do physical activity each week is “To help me to relax and unwind” (50.6% of the female respondents chose this option, compared with 46.8% of male respondents).

When analysing the results by Neighbourhood, there are a few differences depending on the locale of the panellist. For example, Central panellists were more likely than panellists from other areas to choose “To control my weight” (51.6% Central, 47.0% North, 47.8% South) and “To keep fit” (69.7% Central, 61.6% North, 68.3% South) as motivations for regular physical activity. Both Central and Southern panellists were more likely than Northern panellists to exercise regularly “To feel good about myself” (55.4% South, 55.2% Central, 51.5% North). Central-based panellists were also more likely than panellists from the North or South of Aberdeen to exercise regularly “To help me relax/unwind” (51.1% Central, 46.5% North, 48.6% South) and “To stop me taking too much alcohol” (4.1% Central, 1.0% North, 1.6% South).

The 35-54 year olds were more likely than other Age Groups to exercise regularly in order “To control my weight” (57.1% 35-54 year olds, 49.3% 16-34 year olds, 47.0% 55-64 year olds, 34.3% those aged 65+), “To keep fit” (71.1% 35-54 year olds, 68.7% 16-34 year olds, 65.2% 55-64 year olds, 59.3% those aged 65+) and “To stop me taking too much alcohol” (3.2% 35-54 year olds, 3.0% 16-34 year olds, 1.7% 55-64 year olds, 0.7% those aged 65+).

The youngest Age Group was more likely to exercise regularly in order “To feel good about myself” (56.7% 16-34 year olds, 56.4% 35-54 year olds, 50.3% 55-64 year olds, 53.6% those aged 65+) and “To help me relax/unwind” (62.7% 16-34 year olds, 56.1% 35-54 year olds, 45.3% 55-64 year olds, 32.1% those aged 65+).

The panellists were then asked: What gets in the way of you doing regular physical activity each week?

The options given were:

- a) I can't afford it
- b) It is not easy for me to get to recreation opportunities and facilities
- c) I have a disability or illness
- d) My age
- e) I use public transport or the car for getting about
- f) Family/ work commitments
- g) I feel it isn't safe
- h) I don't like it
- i) Other

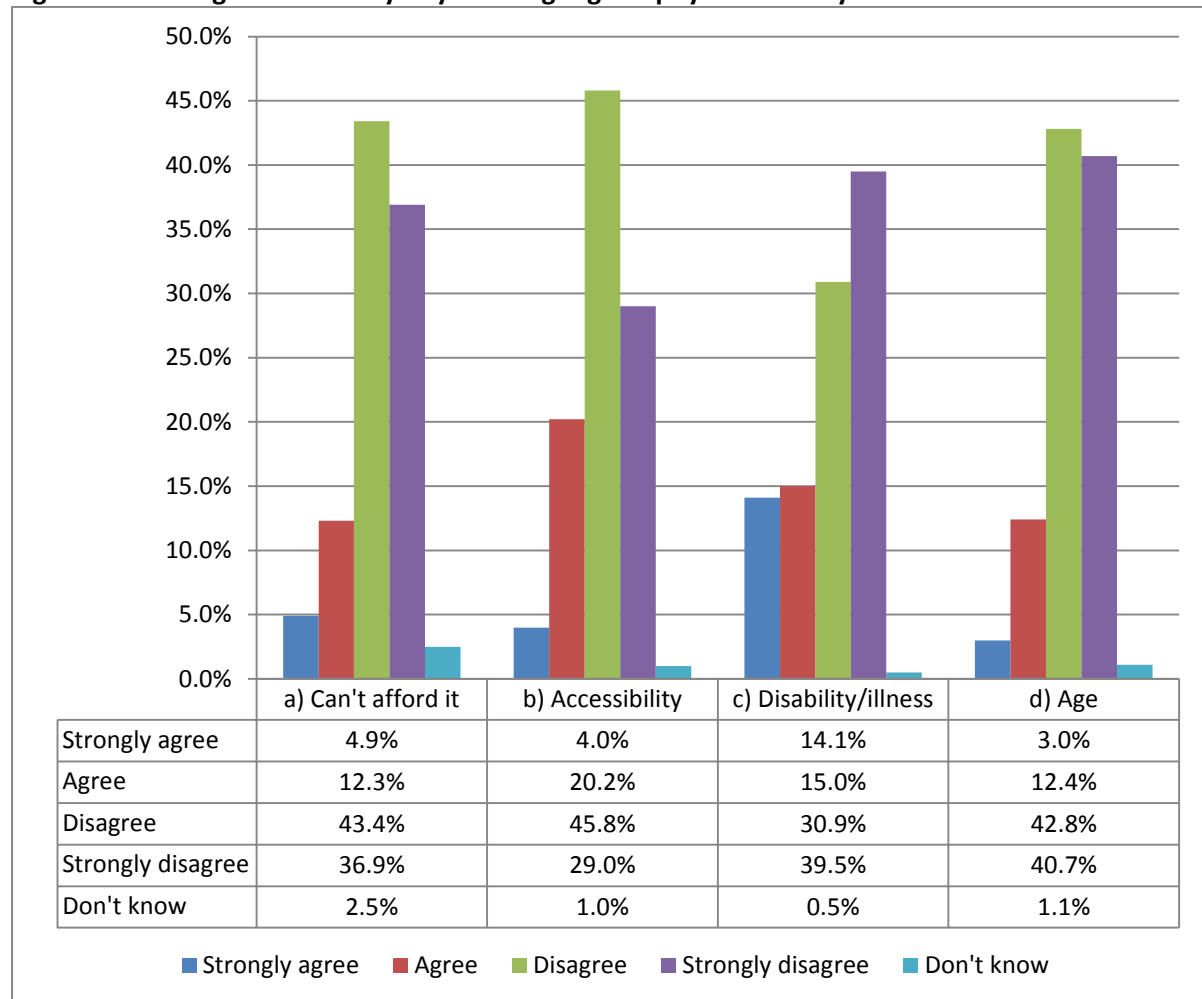
The panellists could rank each option as follows:

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

It should be noted that the option c) "I have a disability or illness" was not included in the online version of the questionnaire; therefore the responses received for that part are from the panellists who filled in the paper questionnaire only.

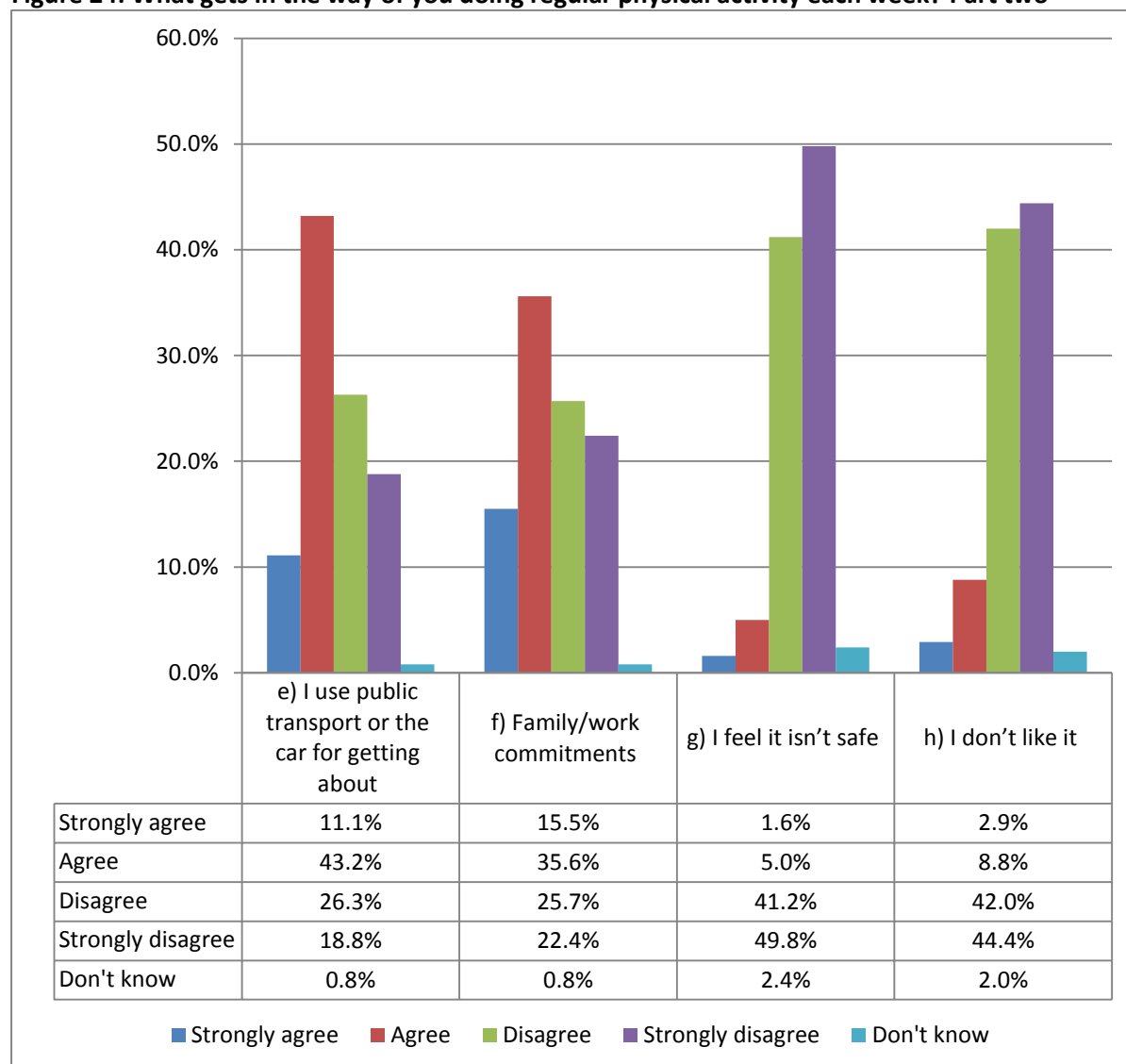
The option "Family/work commitments" received the largest proportion of "Strongly agree" responses compared with other options (15.5%), with "I use public transport or the car for getting about" receiving the largest proportion of "Agree" responses (43.2%). The option "It is not easy for me to get to recreation opportunities and facilities" received the largest proportion of "Disagree" responses compared with other options (45.8%) and "I feel it isn't safe" received the largest proportion of "Strongly disagree" responses compared with other options (49.8%).

**Figure 23: What gets in the way of you doing regular physical activity each week? Part one**



**Base = multiple**

**Figure 24: What gets in the way of you doing regular physical activity each week? Part two**



**Base = multiple**

A summary of the comments provided by panellists for the “Other” option is provided below.

**Table 10: What gets in the way of you doing regular physical activity each week? (Other)**

Disability/illness/poor health	22
Accessibility/availability of facilities	15
I don't make/have time for it	9
Nothing	8
Can't be bothered	3
Other	3
Cost	3
Not safe	3
Weather	3
Can't get the support I need	1
Can't get into the habit	1
Self conscious	1

**Base = 69 respondents**

Male respondents were more likely than female respondents to “Strongly agree” that “My age” and “I use public transport or the car for getting about” were getting in the way of doing regular physical activity. However, female respondents were more likely than male respondents to “Strongly agree” that: “I can’t afford it”; “It is not easy for me to get to recreation opportunities and facilities”; “I have a disability or illness”; “Family/work commitments”; “I feel it isn’t safe”; and “I don’t like it” were getting in the way of doing regular physical activity.

Male respondents were also more likely than female respondents to “Agree” that: “I have a disability or illness”; and “I use public transport or the car for getting about” were getting in the way of doing regular physical activity. While female respondents were more likely than male respondents to “Agree” that: “I can’t afford it”; “It is not easy for me to get to recreation opportunities and facilities”; “My age”; “Family/ work commitments”; “I feel it isn’t safe”; and “I don’t like it” were getting in the way of doing regular physical activity.

The Northern and Southern panellists were more likely than the Central panellists to “Strongly agree” that “I can’t afford it” is getting in the way of doing regular physical activity with a greater proportion of the Central panellists also more likely to “Agree” that “I can’t afford it” is a deciding factor in not being able to do regular physical activity. Central panellists were also more likely to “Strongly agree” that “It is not easy for me to get to recreation opportunities and facilities” was getting in the way of doing physical activity with Northern panellists being more likely to “Agree” to the same option.

Northern panellists were slightly more likely to “Strongly agree” that “Disability or illness” was getting in the way of doing physical activity each week, while Central panellists were slightly more likely to “Agree” to the same option. Northern panellists were also more likely to “Strongly agree” that “My age” was getting in the way of doing physical activity, while the Southern panellists were more likely to “Agree” to the same option.

Northern panellists were again more likely to both “Strongly agree” and “Agree” that “using public transport or car for getting about” was getting in the way of them doing regular physical exercise. Northern panellists were also most likely to “Strongly agree” and “Agree” that “Family/work commitments” were getting in the way of doing regular physical activity.

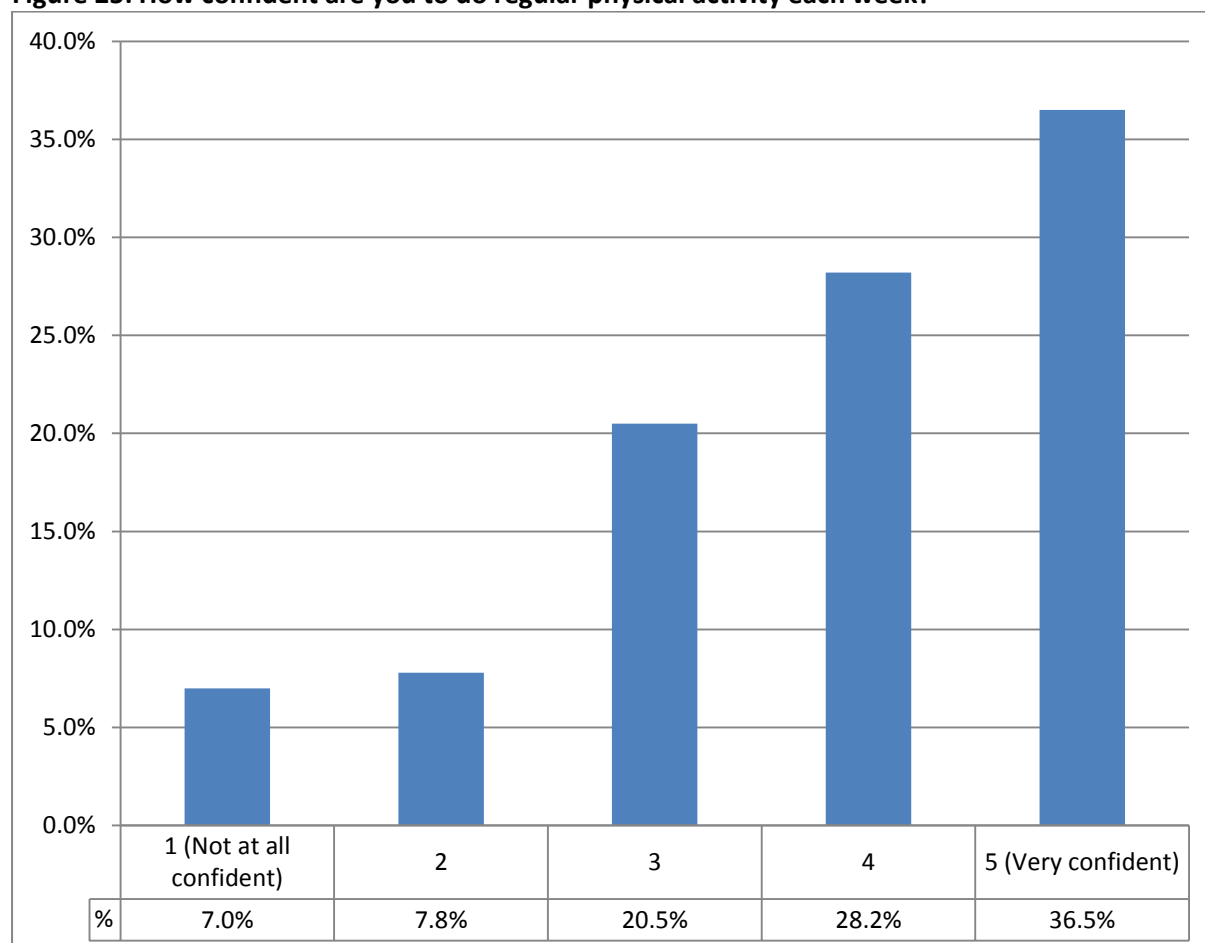
Central panellists were more likely to “Strongly agree” with the statement “I feel it isn’t safe”, while both Northern and Central panellists were equally likely to “Agree” with the same statement. Southern panellists were most likely to “Strongly agree” with the statement “I don’t like it” while Central panellists were most likely to “Agree” with the same statement.

See the full breakdown of figures for Gender, Neighbourhood and Age Group in the appendices.

The following question in this section asks: How confident are you to do regular physical activity each week? Panellists are asked to rank their confidence from 1 to 5, with 1 being “not confident at all” and 5 being “very confident”.

The majority of respondents were “very confident” to do regular physical activity each week (36.5%), followed by those who ranked their confidence at “4” (28.2%), then those at “3” (20.5%), then those at “2” (7.8%), lastly those who were “not confident at all” (7.0%). It is difficult to say what the respondents intended when they gave the intermediate ranks as the numbers are not all given attributes.

**Figure 25: How confident are you to do regular physical activity each week?**



**Base = 600 respondents**

Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to rank their confidence at “very confident” (37.1% female respondents, 35.7% male respondents), while male respondents were more likely than female respondents to rank their confidence at “4” (31.3% male respondents, 25.1% female respondents). A similar proportion of male and female respondents ranked their confidence at “3” (19.6% male respondents, 21.5% female respondents). Female respondents were more likely to rank their confidence at a lower number than that of the male respondents, with a greater proportion of female respondents ranking their confidence at only “2” (8.5% female respondents, 7.2% male respondents) or “not at all” (7.8% female respondents, 6.2% male respondents).

Northern panellists were more likely than panellists from other areas to be “not confident at all” to do regular physical activity each week (10.5% North, 4.5% Central, 6.6% South). Central panellists were more likely than panellists from other areas to rank their confidence to do regular physical activity each week at “2” (9.1% Central, 7.6% North, 7.0% South), while Northern panellists were

more likely than panellists from other areas to rank their confidence at “3” (25.6% North, 19.2% Central, 18.0% South).

Southern panellists were more likely than panellists from other areas to rank their confidence to do regular physical activity each week at “4” (31.1% South, 24.4% North, 27.8% Central) while a greater proportion of Central panellists were “very confident” (39.4% Central, 32.0% North, 37.3% South).

A greater proportion of the oldest Age Group are “not confident at all” to do regular physical activity each day (11.6% of those aged 65+, compared with 5.0% of 16-34 year olds, 6.4% of 35-54 year olds, 5.0% of 55-64 year olds). However, the oldest Age Group also had the second highest proportion amongst the Age Groups of panellists ranking their confidence at “4” (31.0% of those aged 65+, 31.7% of 16-34 year olds, 24.4% of 35-54 year olds, 30.2% of 55-64 year olds) and “3” (21.7% of those aged 65+, 20.0% of 16-34 year olds, 22.0% of 35-54 year olds, 17.6% of 55-64 year olds).

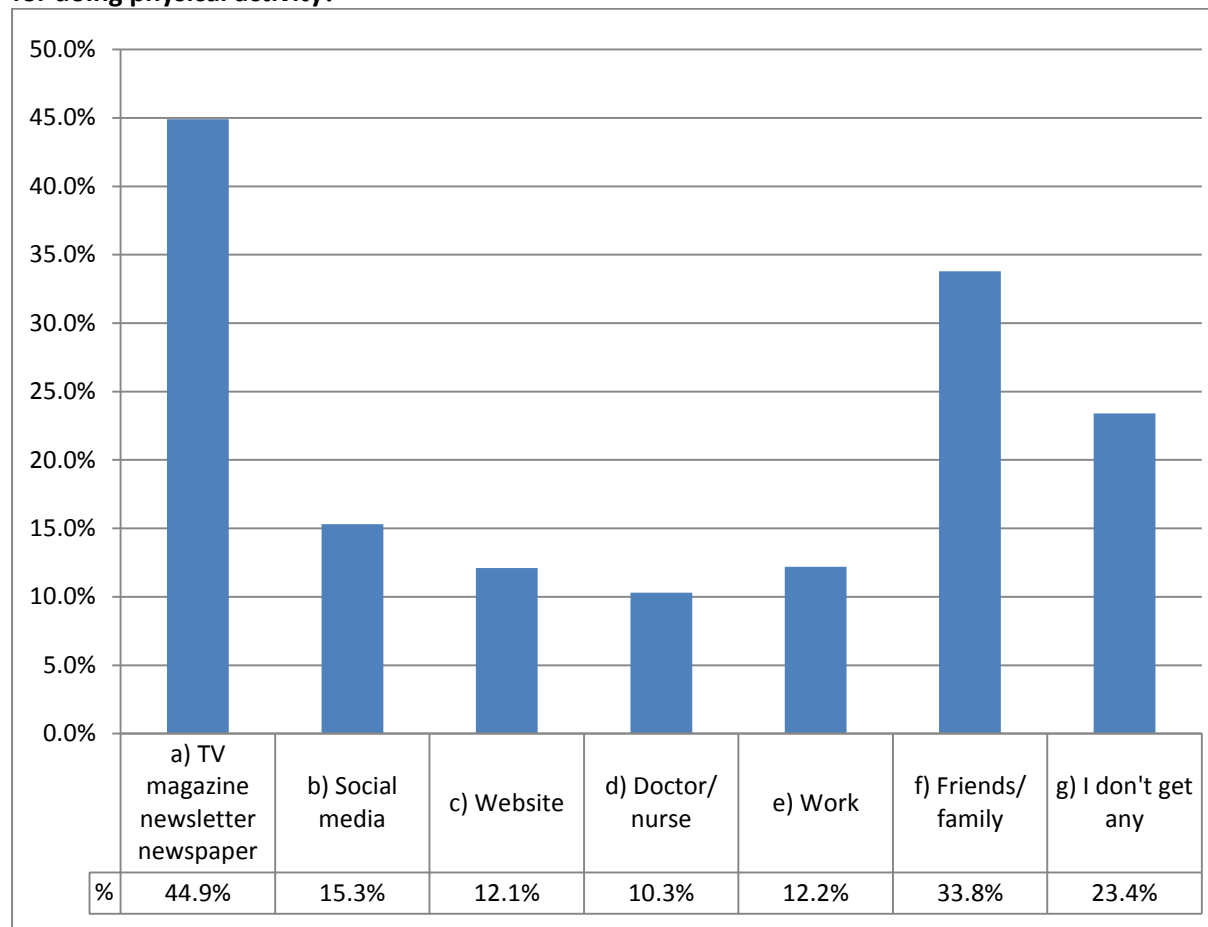
The panellists were then asked: Where do you get local information on recreation opportunities, activities and facilities for doing physical activity? The options given were:

- a) TV, magazines, newsletters, newspapers
- b) Social media
- c) Website (please specify)
- d) Health care professionals (e.g. doctor or nurse)
- e) Information at work
- f) Friends/ family
- g) I don't get any local information on the health benefits of physical activity
- h) Other (please specify)

The majority of respondents got local information on recreation opportunities from TV, magazines, newsletters and newspapers (44.9%), with the second most popular option being “Friends/family” (33.8%), the third being “I don’t get any local information on the health benefits of physical activity” (23.4%), fourth being “Social media” (15.3%), fifth “Information at work”(12.2%), sixth “Websites” (12.1%), and lastly “Health care professionals (e.g. doctor or nurse)” (10.3%).



**Figure 26: Where do you get local information on recreation opportunities, activities and facilities for doing physical activity?**



**Base = 672**

Participants were invited to specify the website in part c) but these responses are not dealt with separately, instead they are discussed alongside those from the “h) other” section and are summarised in the same table below.

**Table 11: Where do you get local information on recreation opportunities, activities and facilities for doing physical activity? (Websites and Other)**

<b>c) Websites</b>	
Aberdeen City Council website	9
Aberdeen Sports Village website	5
Scottish Running Guide	2
RGU Sport	2
Sport Aberdeen	2
Aberdeen cycle forum website	1
Aberdeen leisure website	1
abdn.ac.uk	1
jogscotland.org.uk	1
Park run	1
Scottish Athletics	1
Aberdeenshire Council website	1
Search for websites detailing specific local classes (e.g. Zumba classes)	1
www.akrconditioning.com	1
Aberdeen ASV	1
www.mbeeds.org	1
<b>h) Other</b>	
Google/search engine	12
N/A	12
Community Centre/swimming pool	8
Gym/sports centre	5
Library	5
Don't look for it	4
Aberdeen City Council	3
Group/ club	3
Media	3
Apps	2
Flyers/posters	2
ACVO bulletin/ centre	2
Outdoor sports centre/club	2
Social media	1
Aberdeen City Council intranet	1
Local organisations & businesses	1
Disability support groups	1
Schools	1

**Base = multiple**

Disaggregation by Gender reveals similar patterns of results, with a few exceptions. A greater proportion of male respondents than female respondents get their information on recreation opportunities from TV, magazines, newsletters and newspapers (47.1% of male respondents, compared with 43.0% of female respondents). Male respondents were also more likely than female respondents to get their information on recreation opportunities from Health care professionals (13.8% of male respondents, compared with 7.3% of female respondents).

There were also some divergences when analysing the results by Neighbourhood. For example, a greater proportion of respondents living in Southern parts of Aberdeen than in other parts, get their

information from TV, magazines, newsletters and newspapers (50.6% Southern Aberdeen respondents, compared with 40.9% Northern Aberdeen respondents, and 42.1% Central Aberdeen respondents).

A greater proportion of Central respondents than Northern or Southern respondents get their information on recreation opportunities from: social media (18.1% Central, 15.2% North, 13.3% South); websites (16.3% Central, 8.6% North, 11.2% South); Health care professionals (12.7% Central, 9.1% North, 9.2% South); and information at work (16.3% Central; 12.1% North, 8.8% South). Central respondents were less likely than those from the North or South, to indicate that they get their information from friends or family (35.9% Northern residents and 35.7% Southern residents chose this option, but only 30.3% Central residents ticked this box).

There were also some differences in the results depending on the Age Group of the participants. For example, those in the older Age Groups were more likely than those in the younger Age Groups to get their information on recreation opportunities from traditional media (54.3% those aged 65+, 34.3% 16-34 year olds, 42.9% 35-54 year olds, and 44.8% of 55-64 year olds). The younger Age Groups were more likely than the older Age Groups to get this information from social media and websites. Another interesting difference is that those in the oldest Age Group were less likely than those in the other 3 Age Groups, to get their information from friends or family.

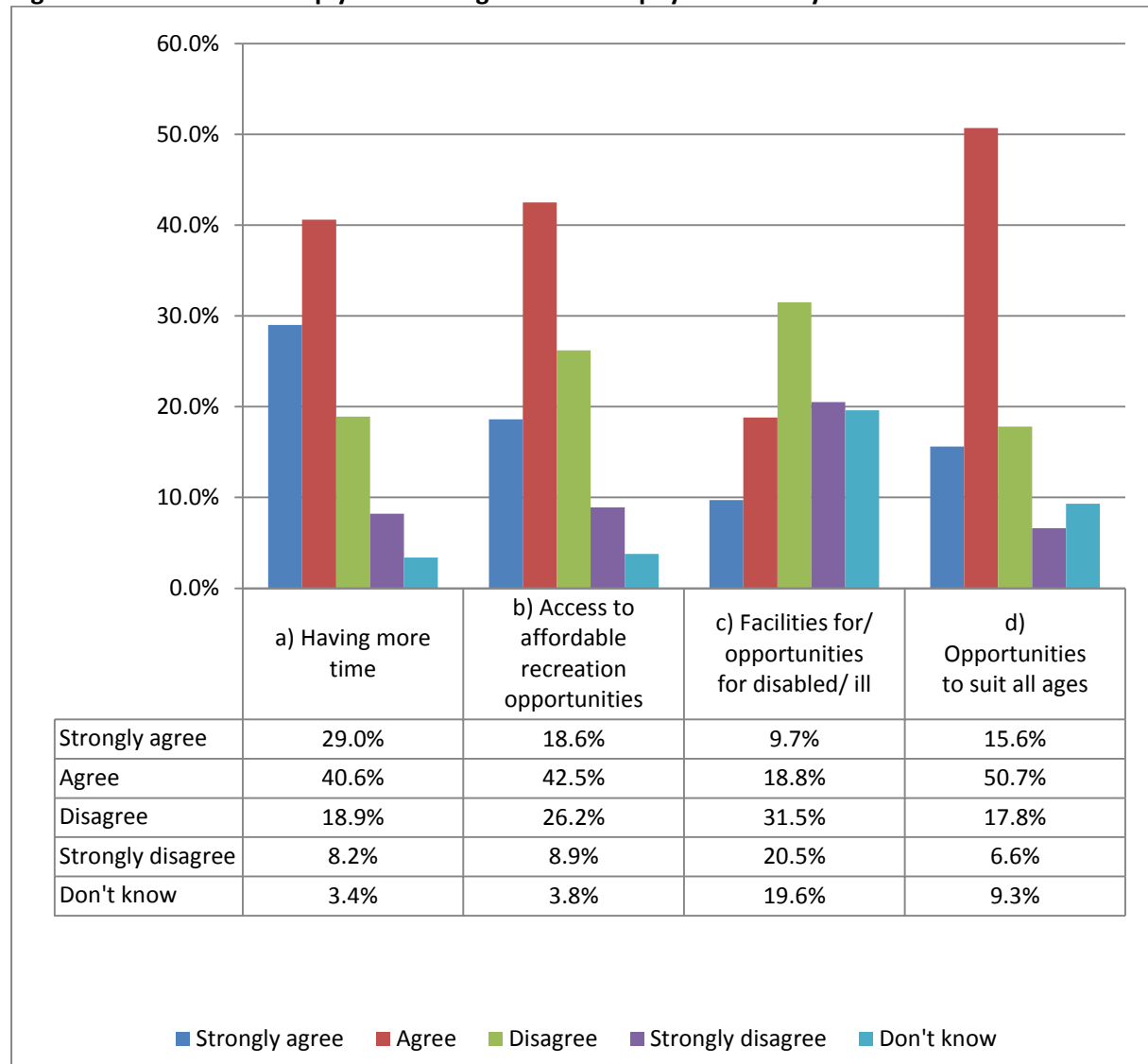
The final question in this section asked respondents to indicate what would help them to do regular or more physical activity each week. The options given were:

- a) Having more time
- b) Access to affordable recreation opportunities and facilities when I want to go
- c) Being able to access recreation opportunities and facilities for people despite having a disability or illness
- d) Local opportunities and facilities to suit all ages
- e) Having a professional, e.g. nurse, carer, doctor, say that it is OK despite my age, disability or illness
- f) Feeling safe in my local streets or parks
- g) Support to help me to be confident to do physical activity
- h) A policy in my workplace to promote physical activity

The panellists could rank each option as follows: “Strongly agree”, “Agree”, “Disagree”, “Strongly disagree” or “Don’t know”. A majority of respondents agreed that: having more time; access to affordable recreation opportunities and facilities at convenient times; local opportunities and facilities to suit all ages; feeling safe in local streets or parks; and a policy in the workplace to promote physical activity would help them to do regular or more physical activity each week. Meanwhile, the majority of respondents disagreed that: being able to access recreation opportunities and facilities for people despite having a disability or illness; having a professional say that it is OK despite age, disability or illness; and support to be confident to do physical activity would help them to do regular or more physical activity each week.

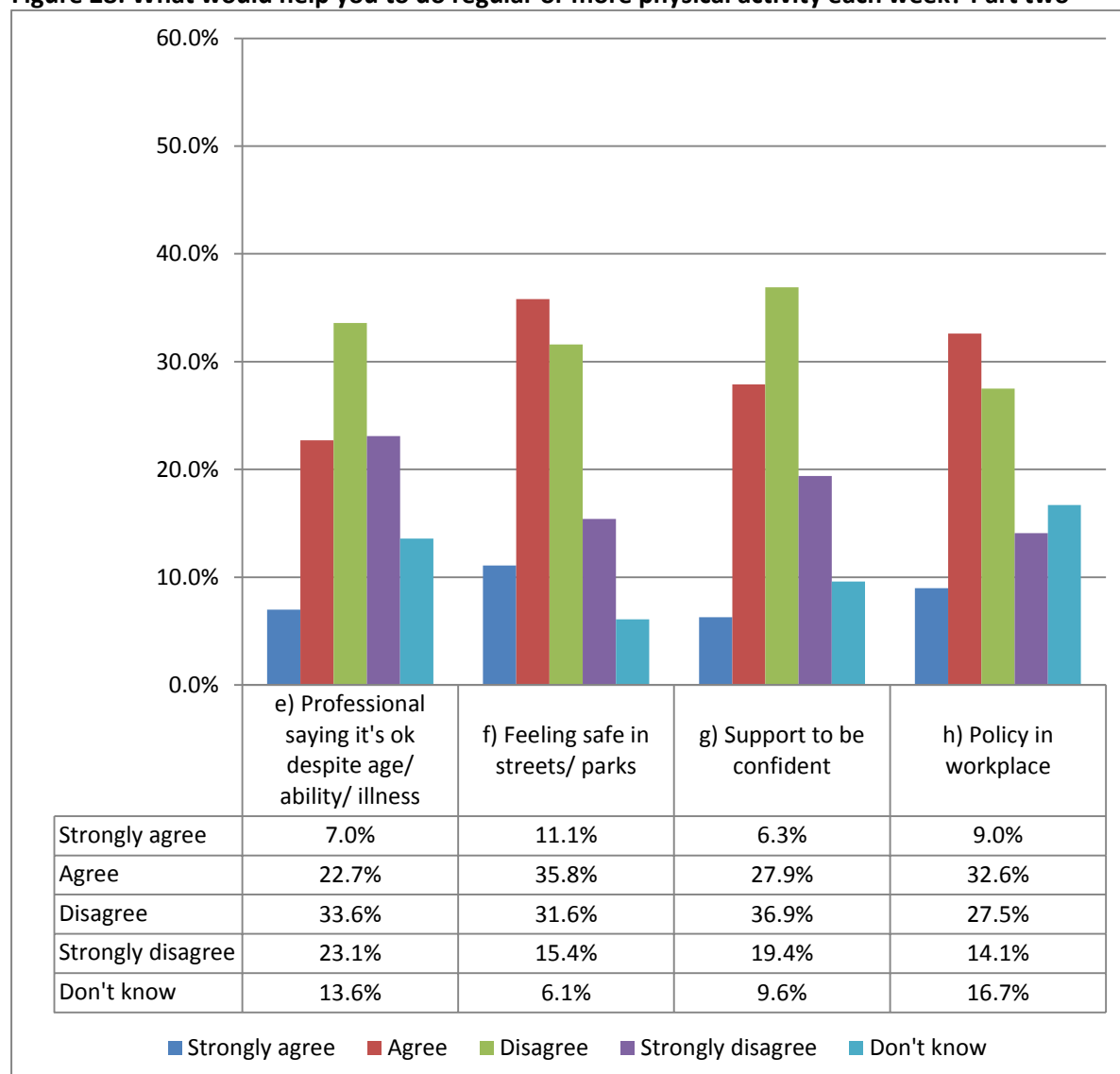
It would have been interesting to investigate the differences in responses to this question from those panellists with disabilities or illnesses which make exercising difficult, but this demographic information was not collected for all panellists.

**Figure 27: What would help you to do regular or more physical activity each week? Part one**



**Base = multiple**

**Figure 28: What would help you to do regular or more physical activity each week? Part two**



**Base = multiple**

The results were relatively consistent across all options for both Genders and there were no particular surprises when the results were looked at by Neighbourhood. However, there were some interesting (but perhaps expected) differences between the responses of different Age Groups. For example, the younger Age Groups were much more likely than the older to strongly agree or agree that having more time would enable them to do regular or more physical activity. The younger panellists were also much more likely than the older panellists to strongly agree or agree that a policy in the workplace would help them to do more physical activity.

See the full breakdown of figures for Gender, Neighbourhood and Age Group in the appendices.

## **SERVICE RESPONSE**

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

Some of the results concur with the national health survey responses in terms of types of activity and differences by age groups. It is encouraging to see 80% of respondents selected walking as the national walking strategy was released in June. Reason respondents gave for what gets in the way of doing regular physical activity also concur with the national picture and will be of interest to other thematic groups such as the integrated transport group. We will analyse the results further by age group and also consider them alongside the results to the questions on wellbeing.

If you have any further questions please contact Linda Smith: [lindaj.smith@nhs.net](mailto:lindaj.smith@nhs.net) or on: 01224 558526.

**Linda Smith**

**Public Health Lead**

**NHS Grampian**

## OPEN SPACES

In September 2011 the council published its Open Space Strategy 2011-2016. 'Open spaces' refer to green areas within and on the edges of settlements. These can include parks, gardens, playing fields, woodland, river corridors, play areas, amenity spaces (grass cut areas around residential and business areas, and road verges), allotments and civic space. The strategy sets out a new vision and aims to improve the quality of our open spaces in the city.

Responses to the questions will help the council to assess the progress of the strategy and contribute towards delivery of an action plan outlining priorities for future work.

If you would like more information about getting involved in managing open spaces or developing open space/green space management plans or park user groups, please contact Aftab Majeed on Tel: 01224 523464 or email [amajeed@aberdeencity.gov.uk](mailto:amajeed@aberdeencity.gov.uk)

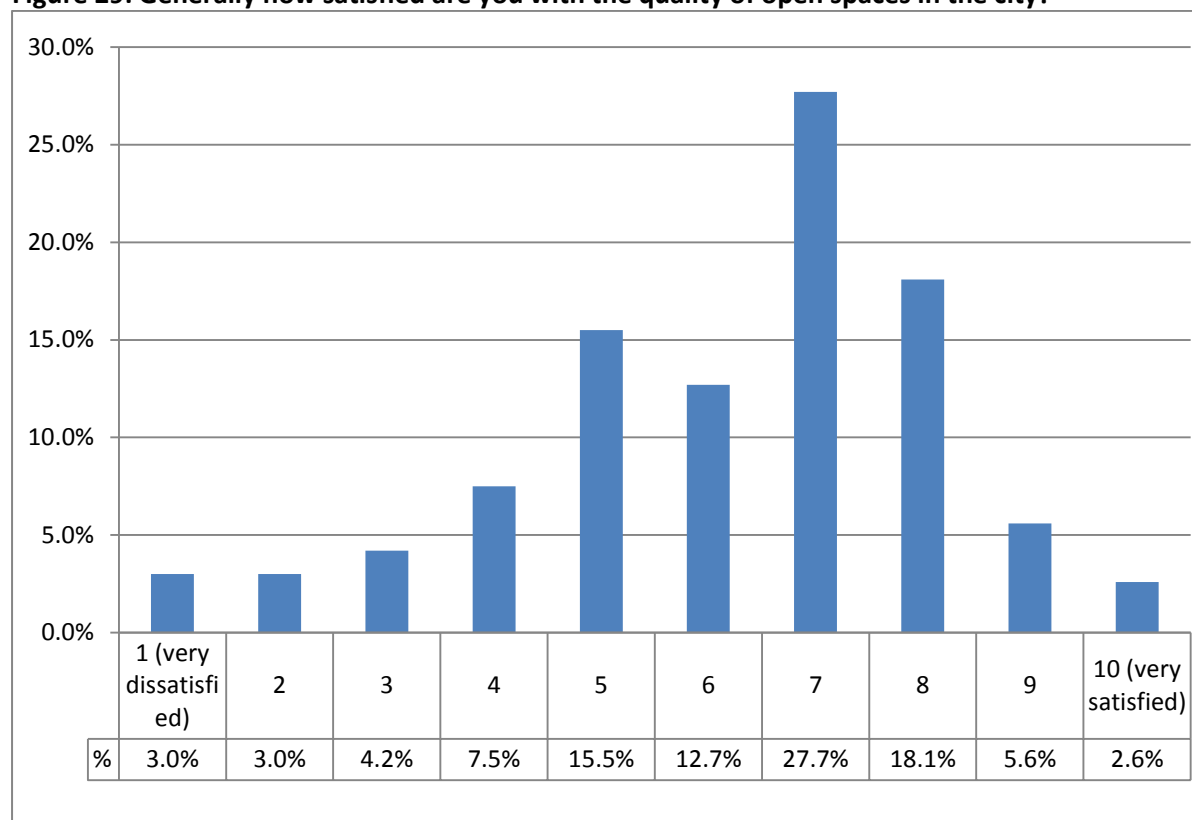
A copy of the Open Space Strategy 2011-2016 can be found at:  
[www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/openspace](http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/openspace)

Please note that full tables of figures including a breakdown by Gender, Neighbourhood and Age Group, are available in the appendices

The first question in this section asked panellists: Generally how satisfied are you with the quality of open spaces in the city? Panellists were asked to rate their satisfaction from 1 to 10, with 1 being very dissatisfied and 10 being very satisfied.

The majority ranked their satisfaction at "7" (25.7%), with a rank of "8" being the next most popular option (16.8%) indicating that the majority of panellists are in some way "satisfied" with the quality of open spaces in the city. It is difficult to say what the respondents intended when they gave the intermediate ranks as the numbers are not all given attributes.

**Figure 29: Generally how satisfied are you with the quality of open spaces in the city?**



**Base = 624 respondents**

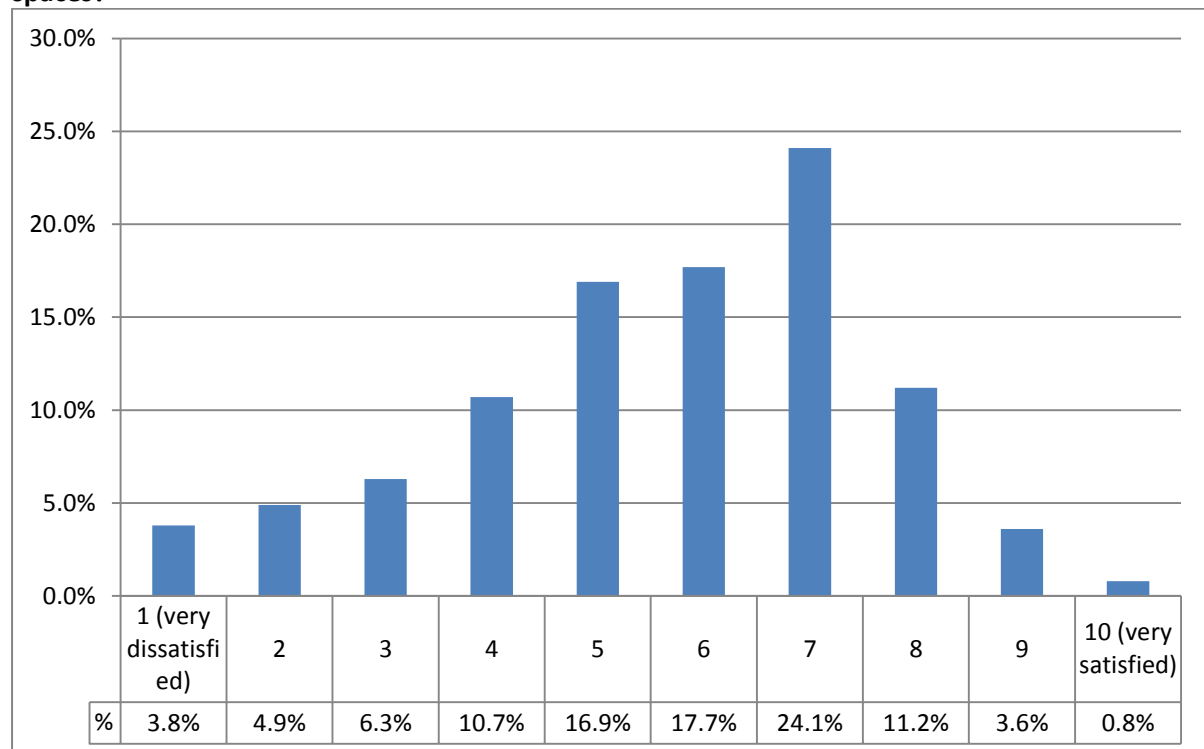
There were few differences between the responses from male or female panellists for this question. However, a greater proportion of male respondents than female respondents ranked their satisfaction at either “1” (very dissatisfied) or “2” (4.0% male respondents and 1.9% female respondents were very dissatisfied; 3.7% male respondents and 2.5% female respondents ranked their satisfaction at only “2”).

Disaggregation by Neighbourhood reveals fairly consistent results, while there are a few minor differences when analysing the data by Age Group. For example, the youngest Age Group was more likely than the other three Age Groups to rank their satisfaction at either “9” (7.9% 16-34 year olds; compared with 3.8% 35-54 year olds; 7.2% 55-64 year olds and 6.1% those age 65+) or “10” (4.8% 16-34 year olds; compared with 1.9% 35-54 year olds; 3.6% 55-64 year olds; and 1.5% those aged 65+).

The next question went on to ask panellists about their satisfaction with the safety, crime and antisocial behaviour in open spaces (again with 1 being very dissatisfied and 10 being very satisfied). The majority of respondents ranked their satisfaction at “7” (24.1%), with a rank of “6” being the next most popular option (17.7%). It is difficult to say what the respondents intended when they gave the intermediate ranks as the numbers are not all given attributes.



**Figure 30: Generally how satisfied are you with the safety, crime and antisocial behaviour in open spaces?**

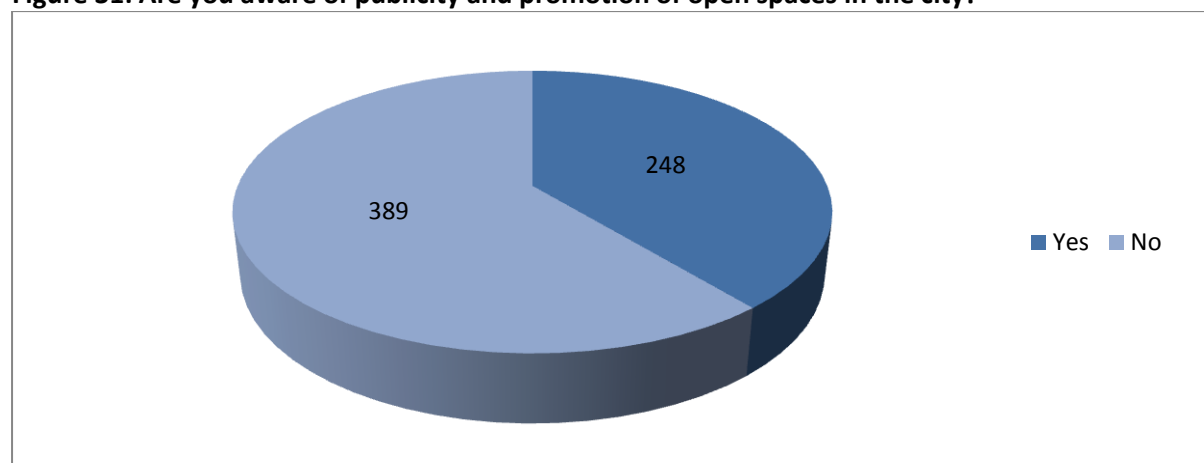


**Base = 634 respondents**

The results by Gender, Neighbourhood and Age Group were generally consistent with a few minor differences. A full breakdown of the figures is given in the tables in the appendices.

The next question asked panellists to indicate whether they were aware of publicity and promotion of open spaces in the city. As can be seen in the pie chart below, the majority were not aware of publicity and promotion of open spaces in the city (61.1% answered “No”). However, 38.9% indicated that they were aware.

**Figure 31: Are you aware of publicity and promotion of open spaces in the city?**



**Base = 637 respondents**

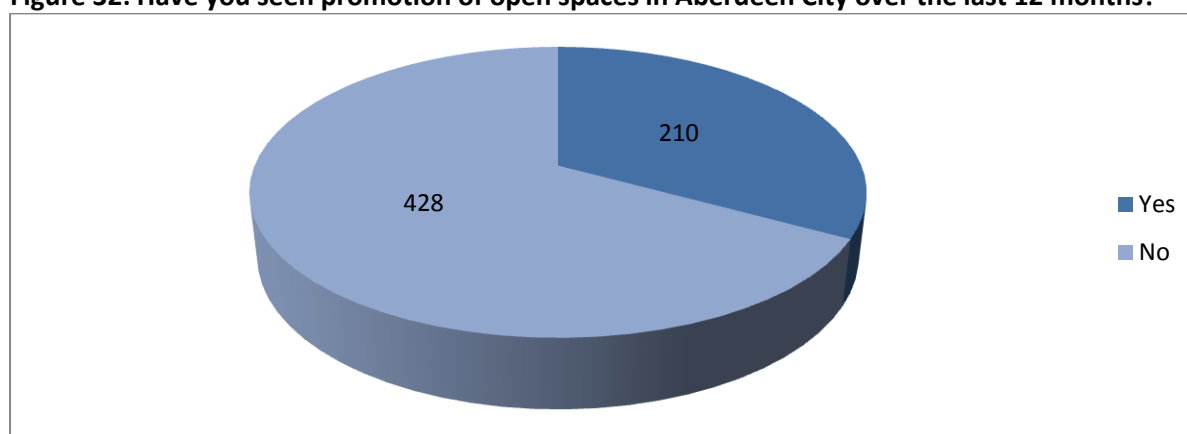
Disaggregation reveals some minor differences between the responses from male or female respondents. A slightly larger proportion of female respondents than male respondents indicated that they were aware of publicity and promotion of open spaces in the city (41.0% of female respondents; compared with 36.8% of male respondents).

Looking at the results by Neighbourhood also reveals some differences. For example, respondents from the South areas of Aberdeen were more likely than those from the North or Central areas to be aware of the publicity and promotion of open spaces in the city (44.5% South were aware; compared with 40.5% North and 31.3% Central).

Disaggregation by Age Group also reveals some interesting trends. For example, the oldest two Age Groups were more likely to be aware of publicity and promotion of open spaces in the city (40.8% of 55-64 year olds and 44.4% of those aged 65+ were aware; compared with 30.2% of 16-34 year olds and 37.1% of 35-54 year olds).

A follow-up question asked panellists if they had seen promotion of open spaces in Aberdeen City over the last 12 months. The majority of respondents had not (67.1%).

**Figure 32: Have you seen promotion of open spaces in Aberdeen City over the last 12 months?**



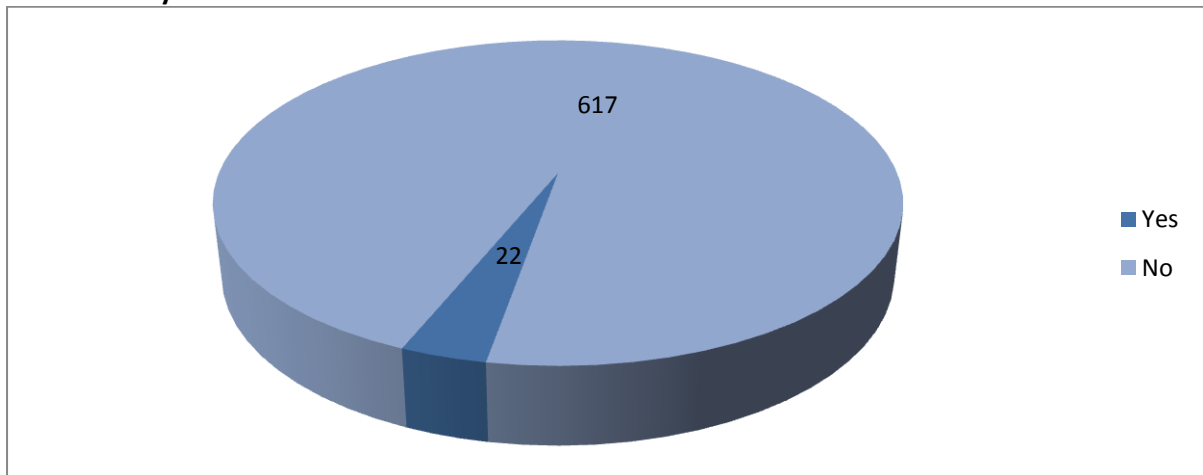
**Base = 638 respondents**

There was little disparity between the responses from male and female panellists for this question. However, disaggregation by Neighbourhood reveals that, similarly to the previous question, panellists from the South were more likely to have seen promotion of open spaces in Aberdeen City over the last 12 months (37.6% of Southern Aberdeen panellists had seen the promotion; compared with 33.7% of Northern Aberdeen panellists and 27.0% of Central Aberdeen panellists).

Again, similarly to the previous question, the oldest two Age Groups were more likely to have seen promotion (36.5% of 55-64 year olds and 36.3% of those aged 65+ had seen promotion of open spaces in Aberdeen City over the last 12 months; compared with 28.6% of 16-34 year olds and 30.0% of 35-54 year olds).

The fifth question in this section asked panellists if they had been involved in developing open space/green space management plans in the last two years. The vast majority had not (96.6%).

**Figure 33: Have you been involved in developing open space/ green space management plans in the last two years?**



**Base = 639 respondents**

Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to have been involved in developing these plans (4.8% of female respondents had, compared with 2.0% of male respondents). A greater proportion of Central and Southern panellists had been involved in developing open space/green space management plans in the last two years (4.8% of Central panellists, compared with 2.7% of Northern panellists and 2.9% of Southern panellists).

For the breakdown by Age Group, it is clear from the figures that those ages 35-54 were more likely to have been involved in developing these plans (4.1% of 35-54 year olds answered “yes”; compared with 1.6% of 16-34 year olds; 3.5% of 55-64 year olds and 2.9% of those aged 65+), and that 16-34 year olds were least likely (98.4% answered “no”; compared with 95.9% of 35-54 year olds, 96.5% of 55-64 year olds, and 97.1% of those aged 65+).

The panellists who had answered “Yes” to the previous question, were then invited to provide the name of the group they were involved in when developing open space/green space management plans. A summary of those responses are given in the table below.

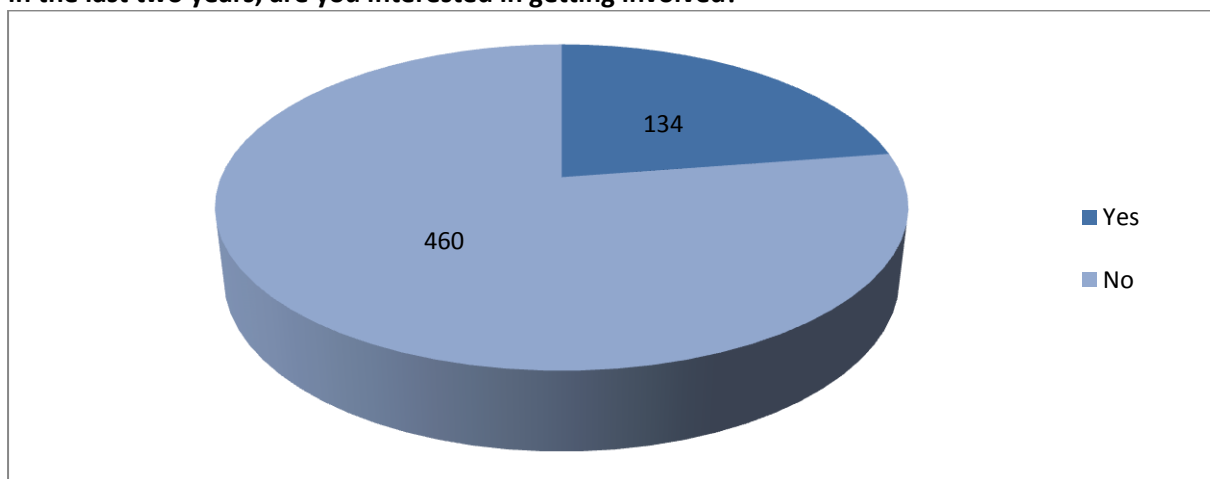
**Table 12: If you have been involved in developing open space/green space management plans in the last two years, please provide the name of the group you were involved in**

Community Council	5
Friends of Union Terrace gardens	3
Friends of Victoria & Westburn parks	2
Aberdeen Greenspace	1
National Trust	1
Civic Forum	1
Common Good Aberdeen	1
Aberdeen City Outdoor Access Forum	1
Cults Allan Park	1
Rotary Club of Aberdeen Deeside	1
Friends of Hazlehead	1
Greenspace Scotland	1
Friends of Seaton park	1
UTG	1
Old Aberdeen community centre	1
Sunnybank Park	1
Hazlehead Park	1
Donside Park	1
SURF project	1
Woodside	1

**Base = 21 respondents**

For those panellists who had answered “No” to question 5, a further question asked them if they were interested in getting involved in developing open space/ green space management plans. A majority were not interested (77.4%), with only a small proportion interested (22.6%).

**Figure 34: If you haven’t been involved in developing open-space/green space management plans in the last two years, are you interested in getting involved?**



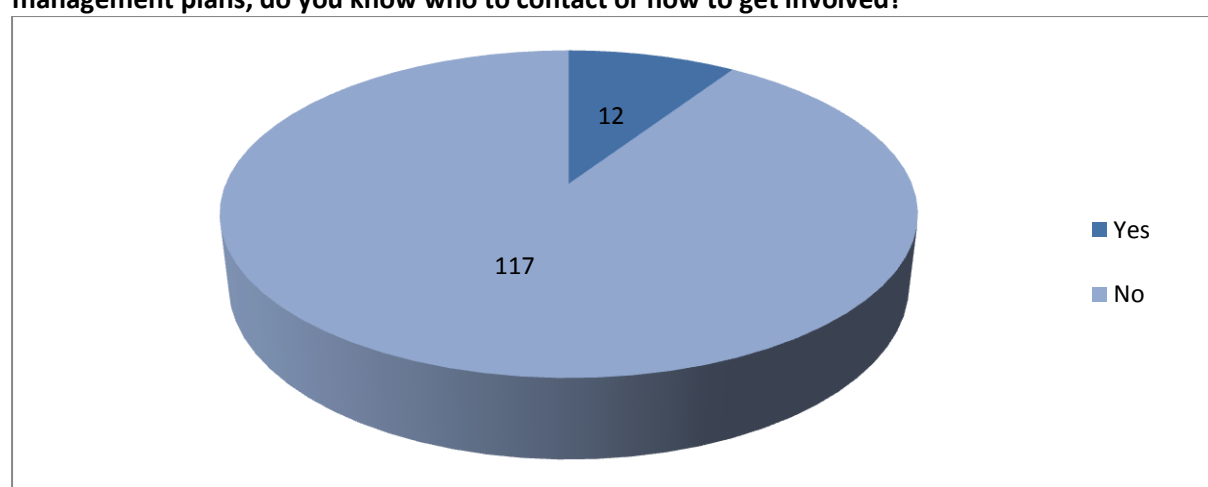
**Base = 594 respondents**

Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to indicate that they were interested in getting involved (24.1% female respondents were interested, compared with 20.4% male respondents).

Respondents in the Central areas of Aberdeen were more likely than those living in the North or South to indicate that they were interested in getting involved (27.6% Central respondents were interested; compared with 22.0% Northern panellists and 18.0% Southern panellists). Meanwhile, the youngest Age Group was much more likely to indicate that they were interested in getting involved (35.5% 16-34 year olds, compared with 22.8% 35-54 year olds, 22.8% 55-64 year olds and 14.3% those ages 65+).

Those panellists who were interested in getting involved in developing open space/green space management plans (those who had answered “Yes” to the previous question) were then asked if they knew who to contact or how to get involved. The vast majority indicated that they did not (90.7%).

**Figure 35: If you are interested in getting involved in developing open space/green space management plans, do you know who to contact or how to get involved?**



**Base = 119 respondents**

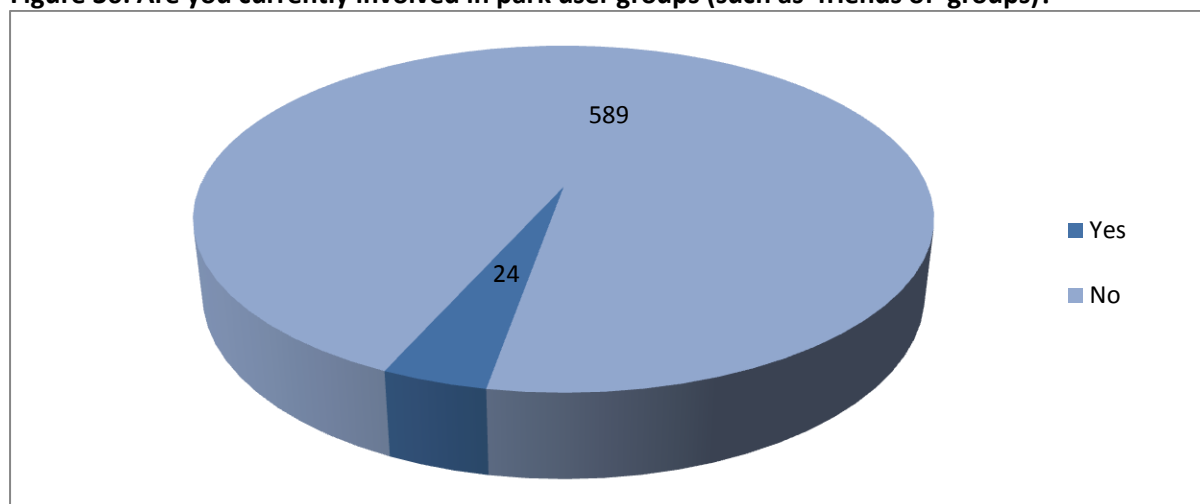
There was a significant difference in the responses from male and female respondents: Male respondents were more likely than female respondents to indicate that they did know who to contact or how to get involved (14.3% male respondents, compared with 5.6% female respondents).

Southern respondents were more likely than those in other areas to know who to contact or how to get involved (11.1%, compared with 7.9% North, and 9.4% Central).

The results by Age Group revealed some interesting patterns. The older two Age Groups were much more likely to know who to contact or how to get involved (22.6% of 55-64 year olds and 17.6% of those aged 65+; compared with 0.0% of 16-34 year olds and 3.5% of 35-54 year olds).

The eighth question in this section asked panellists: Are you currently involved in park user groups (such as 'friends of' groups)? The vast majority are not (96.1%).

**Figure 36: Are you currently involved in park user groups (such as 'friends of' groups)?**



**Base = 613 respondents**

The results by Gender were roughly similar. Disaggregation by Neighbourhood revealed that Central panellists were more much likely to be involved in these groups (6.8% of Central panellists are involved; compared with 1.1% Northern panellists and 3.5% Southern panellists). The analysis also revealed that older Age Groups were more likely to be involved in park user groups (4.9% of 55-64 year olds and 4.8% of those aged 65+ are involved; compared with 1.6% of 16-34 year olds and 3.5% of 35-54 year olds).

A follow-up question asked those panellists who are involved in user park groups (those who had answered “yes” to the previous question) to name the group they are involved in. A summary of those responses can be found in the table below.

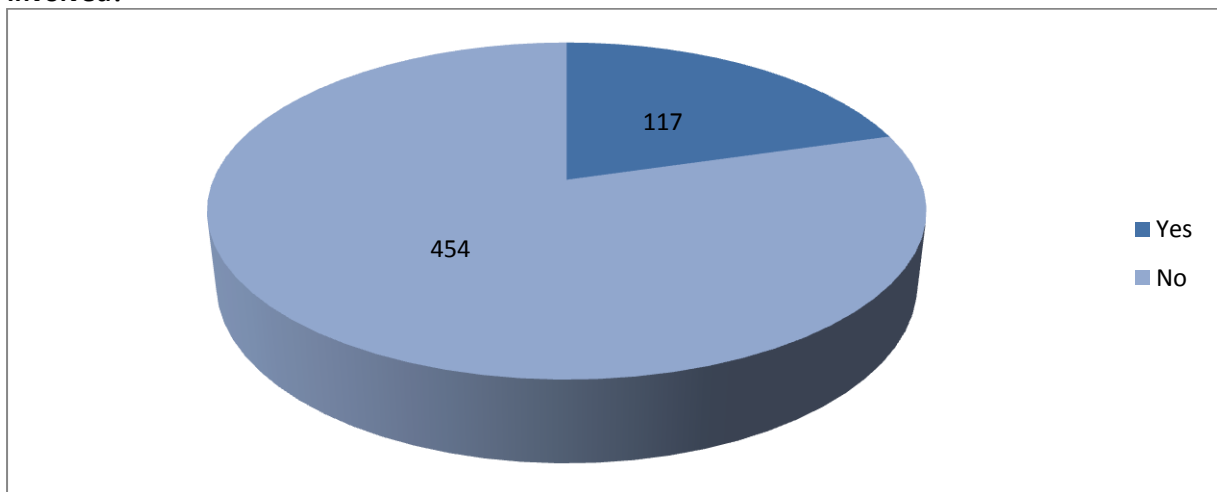
**Table 13: If you are currently involved in user park groups, please name the group**

Friends of Union Terrace Gardens	9
Friends of Seaton park	3
Sunnybank Park	2
Donside Community Association	1
Friends of Duthie Park	1
Friends of Denburn	1
Friends of Hazlehead	1
Common Good Aberdeen	1
Allan park Cults	1
Friends of Victoria & Westburn parks	1
River Don Corridor	1

**Base = 23 respondents**

The ninth question in this section was directed toward those who are not currently involved in park user groups. It asked if panellists were interested in getting involved. A large majority indicated that they were not interested in getting involved (79.5%).

**Figure 37: If you are not currently involved in park user groups, are you interested in getting involved?**



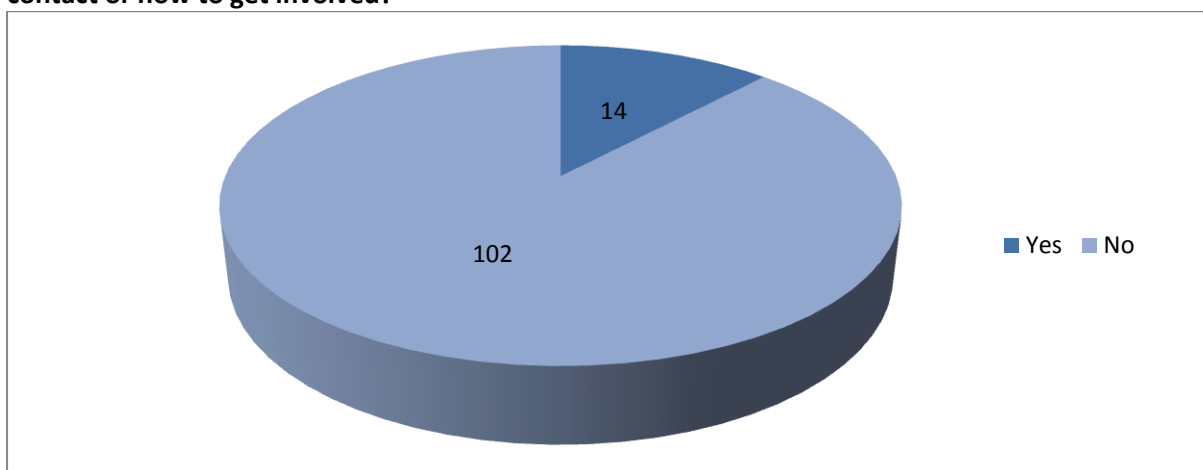
**Base = 571 respondents**

Results from male and female respondents were similar. However, there were some deviances when looking at the results by neighbourhood. For example, Central panellists were more likely than Northern or Southern panellists to be interested in getting involved (26.2% of Central panellists were interested; compared with 17.9% of Northern panellists and 17.4% of Southern panellists).

There were also some interesting patterns revealed when Age Group was taken into consideration. The younger two Age Groups were more likely than the older two Age Groups to be interested in getting involved (27.9% of 16-34 year olds and 20.9% of 35-54 year olds were interested; compared with 20.0% of 55-64 year olds and 15.9% of those aged 65+).

Those panellists who were interested in getting involved in park user groups (those who had answered “yes” to the preceding question). Where then asked: If yes, do you know who to contact or how to get involved? The vast majority indicated that they did not know who to contact or how to get involved (87.9%).

**Figure 38: If you are interested in getting involved in park user groups, do you know who to contact or how to get involved?**



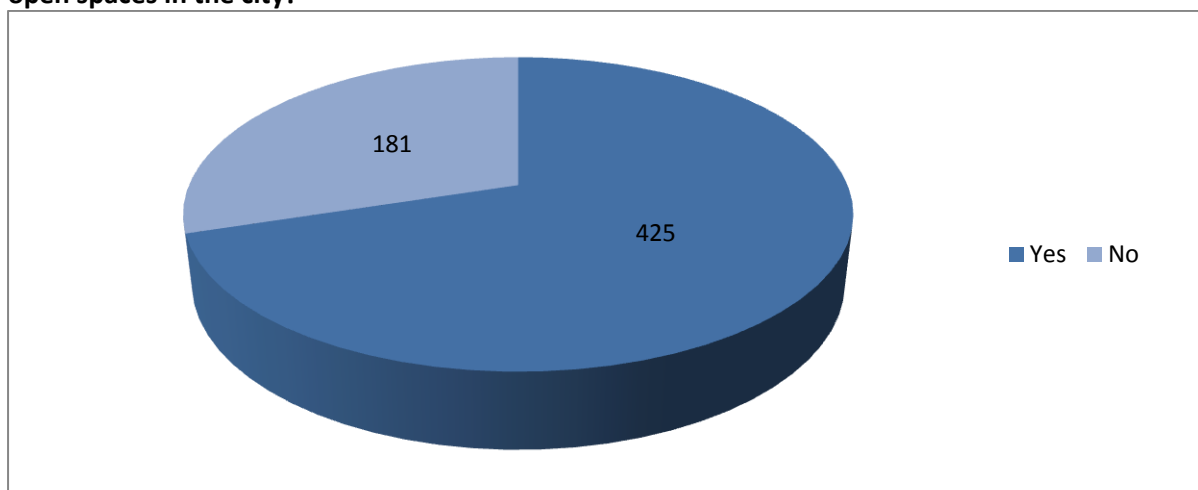
**Base = 116 respondents**

Again, the results for male and female respondents were very similar. However, disaggregation by Neighbourhood reveals that Southern panellists were more likely to know who to contact or how to get involved (22.2% Southern panellists did know; compared with 6.7% of Northern panellists and 8.2% of Central panellists).

The results by Age Group also revealed some differences, with panellists in the 55-64 Age Group being more likely to know who to contact or how to get involved (23.3% 55-64 year olds did know; compared with 5.9% 16-34 year olds, 6.0% 35-54 year olds, and 16.7% of those aged 65+).

The eleventh question in the section asked panellists to consider if they agreed that private business should contribute towards improving the quality of open spaces in the city. The majority of respondents did agree (70.1%).

**Figure 39: Do you agree that private business should contribute towards improving the quality of open spaces in the city?**



**Base = 606 respondents**

A larger proportion of female respondents indicated that they did agree (72.8% female respondents, compared with 67.4% male respondents).

Disaggregation by Neighbourhood also reveals some interesting patterns. For example, panellists living in Central and Southern areas of Aberdeen were more likely than those living in the North to agree that private business should contribute towards improving the quality of open spaces in the city (74.3% of Central panellists and 71.3% of Southern panellists did agree; compared with 63.7% of Northern panellists).

Panellists in the 35-54 Age Group were most likely to indicate that they did not agree that private business should contribute (71.8% 35-54 year olds, 62.3% 16-34 year olds, 70.4% 55-64 year olds, and 70.2% of those aged 65+).

The final question in this section was a follow-up to the previous question about whether private business should contribute towards improving the quality of open spaces in the city. It asked those who had answered “Yes” to that question to comment on how they should be involved. A summary



of the comments is included in the table below. Please note that any comments by panellists who answered “No” to the previous question have been removed.

Any comments which were not suggestions as to the ways in which private business could be involved, were grouped into the “N/A” category. For example, some panellists used this box to elaborate on their disagreement with the wording previous question or to make general criticisms of the council and private businesses in Aberdeen rather than answering the question.

**Table 14: If you agree that private business should contribute towards improving the quality of open spaces in the city, how should they be involved?**

Financial contributions/ donations/ sponsorship	254
Contributing time to maintenance of local space (e.g. team building days)	93
Maintaining the space around their premises	34
Contribute facilities or equipment	26
Help promote/advertise/ organise green space campaigns/ events/ areas	22
Not developing green belt areas/agree to make open spaces around their building	21
N/A	17
Encourage staff to use open spaces	11
Input on how to improve open spaces	9
By paying taxes	6
Don't know	5
Donate own space for community projects	3
In any way they see fit	3
Penalties for empty/ unlet/ /derelict properties	2
Encourage employees to use their car less	1
Allow the public to use their parking outside of business hours	1

**Base = 371 respondents**

## **SERVICE RESPONSE**

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

The results of the questionnaire are very interesting and useful. They will help us to set up the future direction and prioritising our action plan for the open space strategy and future management.

The results provide us with the overall picture of the quality of open space cross the city. It gives us the information we were looking for particularly the results where people have shown less satisfaction about the quality of open spaces than last time. The results representing age group and gender are very interesting and provide us with the information to focus on the age group that are less interested in managing open spaces. The results on publicity and promotion are interesting to look at across the city neighbourhoods. It is very interesting to see the response to the question about involving businesses in improving the quality of open spaces. It provides us with a clear direction to focus on the type of contribution we should be looking for.

We will use these results in preparing the 2nd annual monitoring report due to be published at the end of 2014. We will also compare these results with the results of the open space audit conducted in 2010. Additionally, these responses will help us in conducting the future review of open/green space audit. We will be able to use these results to work better with our partner organisations, community group, developers, businesses and council departments. The results will further be used to work with elected members to help in the decision making process for the future planning and management of open spaces across the city. The results are filling the gaps in open space planning and management. Finally, we will use these results to compare with other cities and local authorities in the country.

For further information please contact: Aftab Majeed, [amajeed@aberdeencity.gov.uk](mailto:amajeed@aberdeencity.gov.uk) or on 01224 523464.

**Aftab Majeed**

**Environmental Planner**

**Aberdeen City Council**

## QUALITY OF LIFE

The economic manifesto of Aberdeen City and Shire Economic Future (ACSEF) includes a vision of the area as being one of the most interesting and enjoyable locations in the UK in which to visit, live, work and grow up.

The City Voice panellists were asked - in March 2012 - to give their views on a series of topics which could contribute to a good quality of life and to suggest any other relevant factors. The results revealed what was important to quality of life in Aberdeen. Revisiting the concept of quality of life in the 32<sup>nd</sup> questionnaire will assess whether things are better, worse, or whether they have stayed the same.

Please note that tables of figures showing the % total response for each part of each topic are available in the appendices. Gender, Neighbourhood and Age Group figures are not given due to the complex nature of this question, but they can be supplied if necessary.

The first question in this section asked panellists to consider their own quality of life, and to indicate how each of the following topics has changed over the past two years:

- 1) Local public transport
- 2) Levels of traffic congestion
- 3) Maintenance
- 4) National and international transport connections
- 5) Broadband connections and speed
- 6) Range of shops
- 7) Choice of bars and restaurants
- 8) Cultural facilities (cinemas, museums, theatres, etc.)
- 9) Access to the countryside
- 10) Air quality/ Levels of pollution
- 11) Clean streets
- 12) Attractive city centre
- 13) Access to parks and open spaces
- 14) Choice of housing
- 15) Availability of affordable housing
- 16) Employment opportunities
- 17) The local economy - Level of satisfaction
- 18) Level of earnings/ income
- 19) Cost of living
- 20) Impact of volunteering on your local community
- 21) Quality of schools/ education
- 22) Further/ Higher education opportunities
- 23) Activities for young people
- 24) Level of crime
- 25) Level of anti-social behaviour
- 26) Quality of local health services

- 27) Access to community facilities (e.g. libraries, community centres)
- 28) Access to social services
- 29) Access to sports facilities

Panellists were first asked to rate their level of satisfaction for each topic between 1 and 5, and then to indicate the change over the past two years using the following ratings:

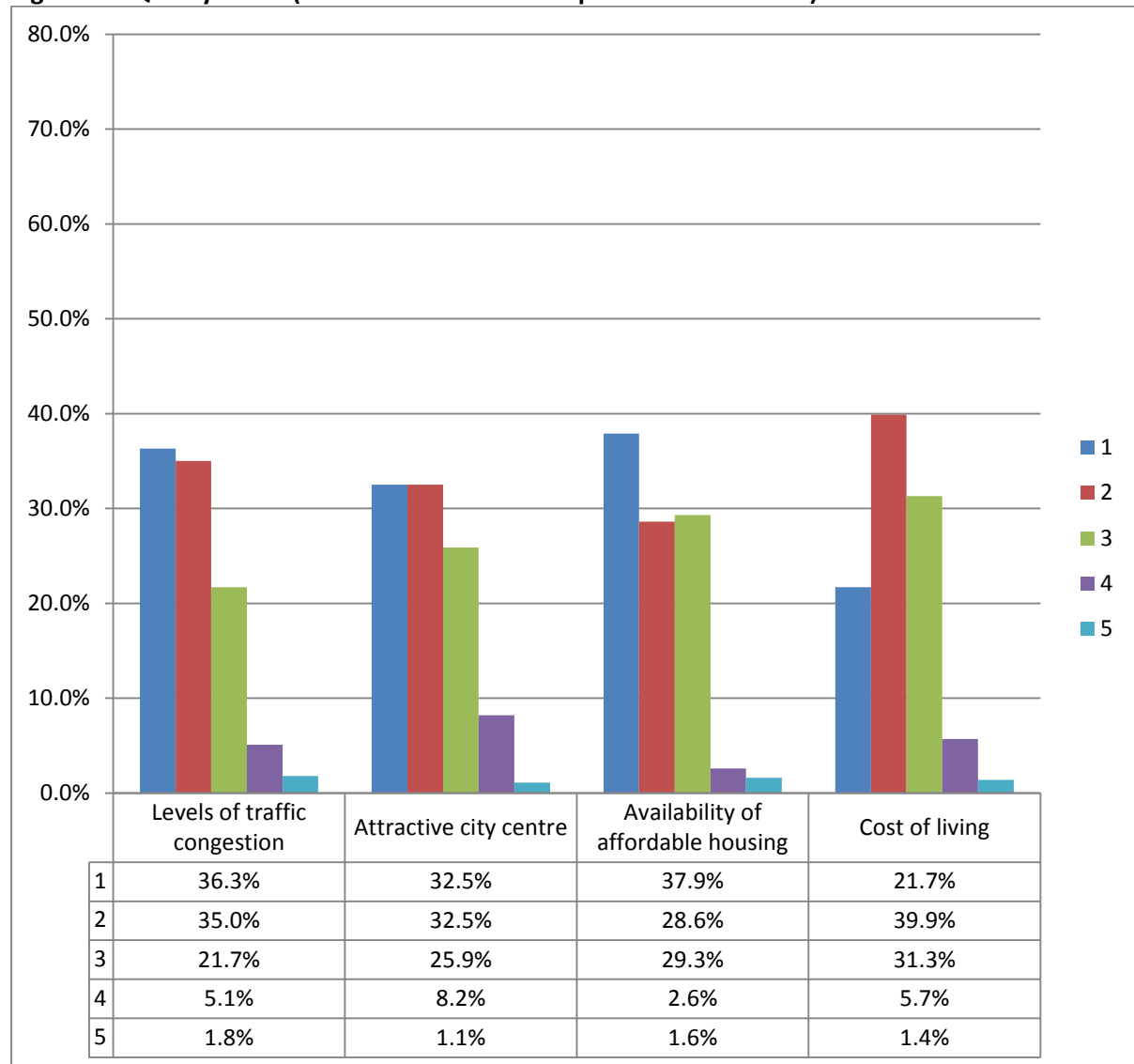
- Much better
- A bit better
- No change
- A bit worse
- Much worse
- Don't know

There was no indication in the questionnaire as to what the scale signifies, however, an assumption could be made that: "1" or "2" would indicate not very satisfied; "3" would indicate neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; and "4" or "5" would indicate satisfaction to some degree.

Please note that no panellists selected the "Don't know" options for any of the topics, therefore it has been omitted from the discussion and tables. Please also note that topic 7 "Choice of bars and restaurants" was not available in the online version of the questionnaire, therefore figures are lower as they are based entirely on the responses from those who filled in the paper questionnaire. As this is a very detailed question, only the most interesting results are discussed here.

For level of satisfaction, the following topics saw the majority of panellists rating them either as “1” or “2”: Levels of traffic congestion; Attractive city centre; Availability of affordable housing; Cost of living.

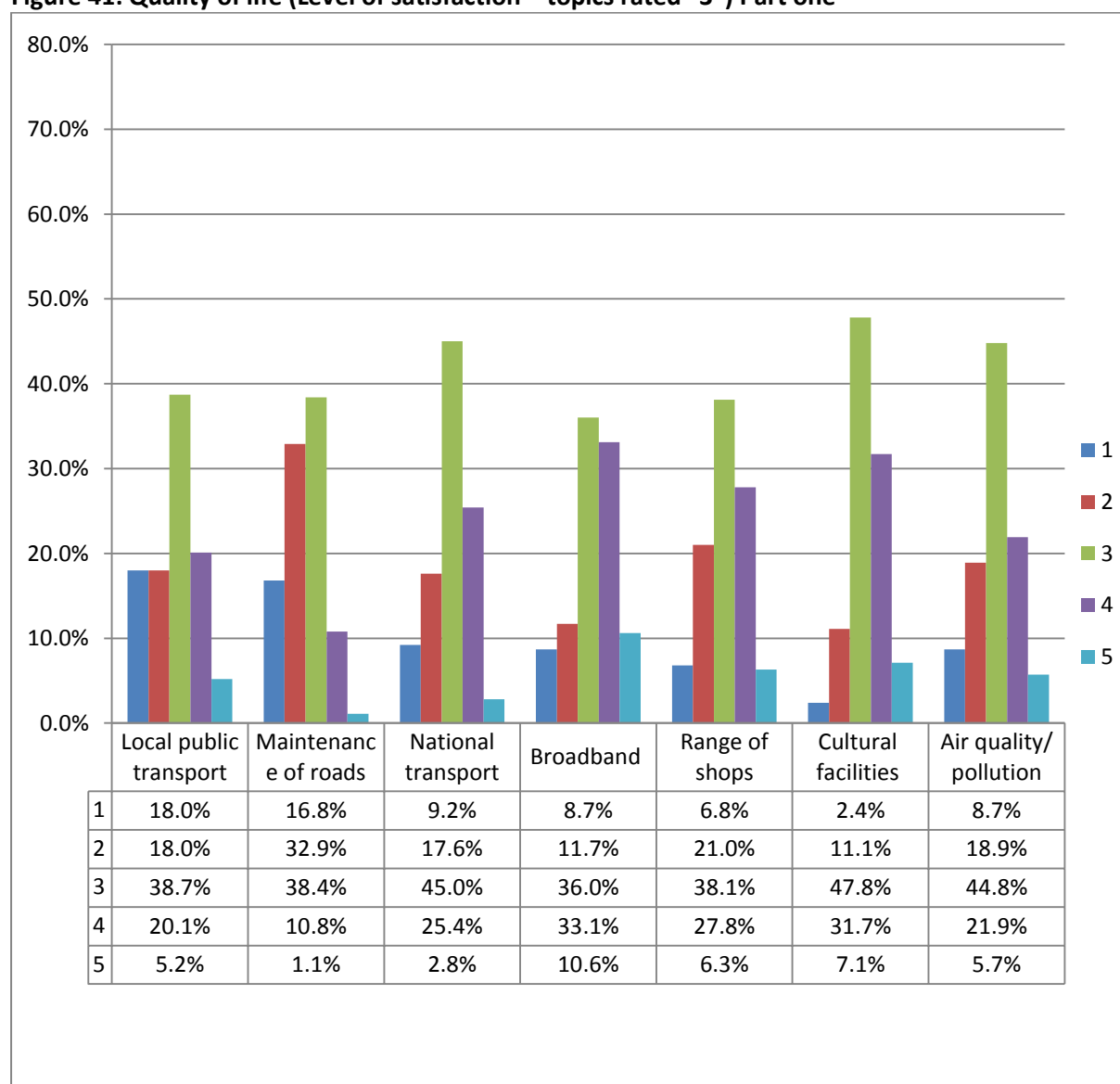
**Figure 40: Quality of life (Level of satisfaction – topics rated "1" or "2")**



**Base = multiple**

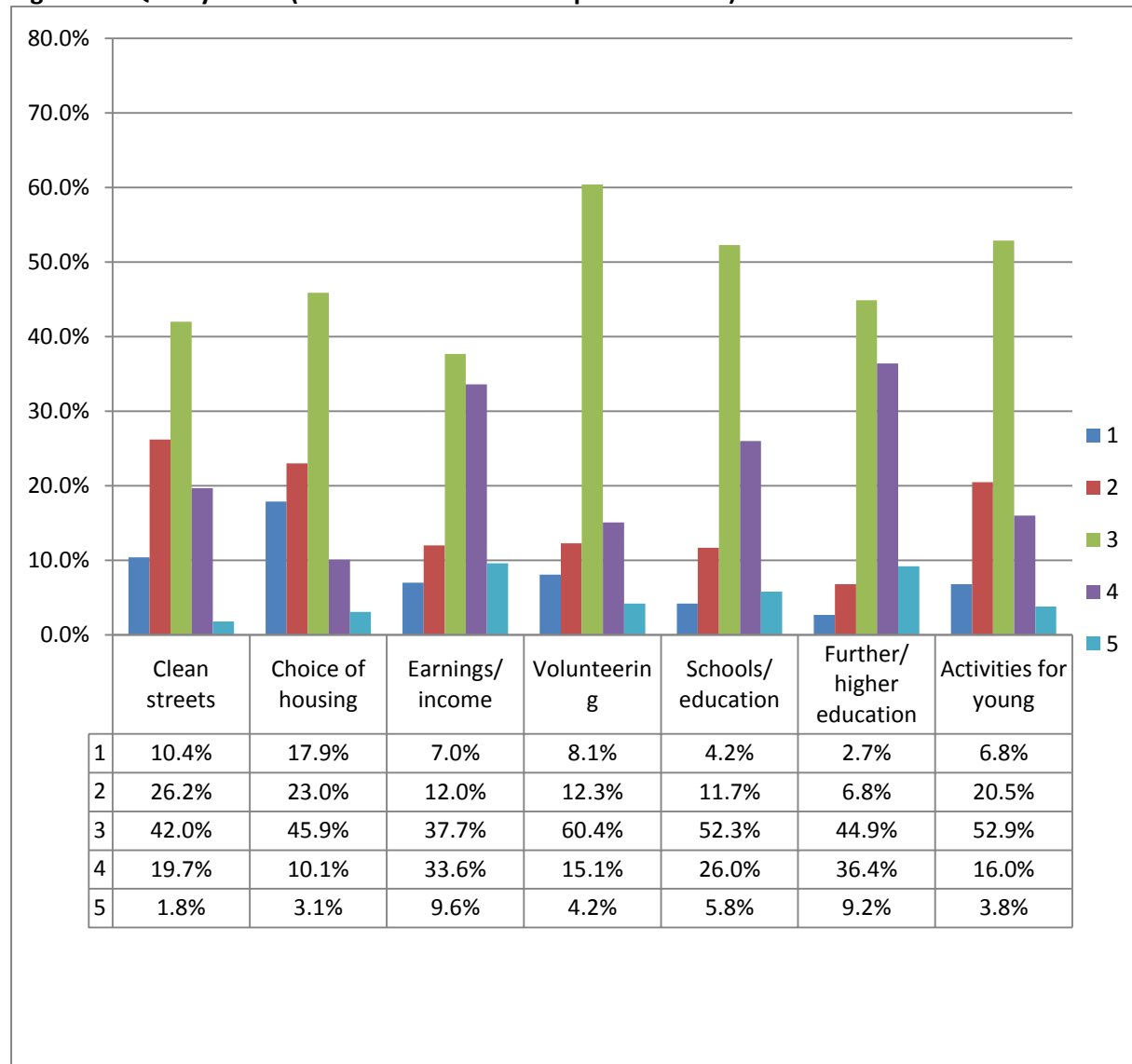
The majority of panellists rated their satisfaction with the following topics at “3”: Local public transport; Maintenance of roads; National and international transport connections; Broadband connections and speed; Range of shops; Cultural facilities (cinemas, museums, theatres, etc.); Air quality/ Levels of pollution; Clean streets; Choice of housing; Level of earnings/ income; Impact of volunteering on your local community; Quality of schools/ education; Further/ Higher education opportunities; Quality of local health services; Level of crime; Level of anti-social behaviour; Access to community facilities (e.g. libraries, community centres); Access to social services; Access to sports facilities; Activities for young people .

**Figure 41: Quality of life (Level of satisfaction – topics rated “3”) Part one**



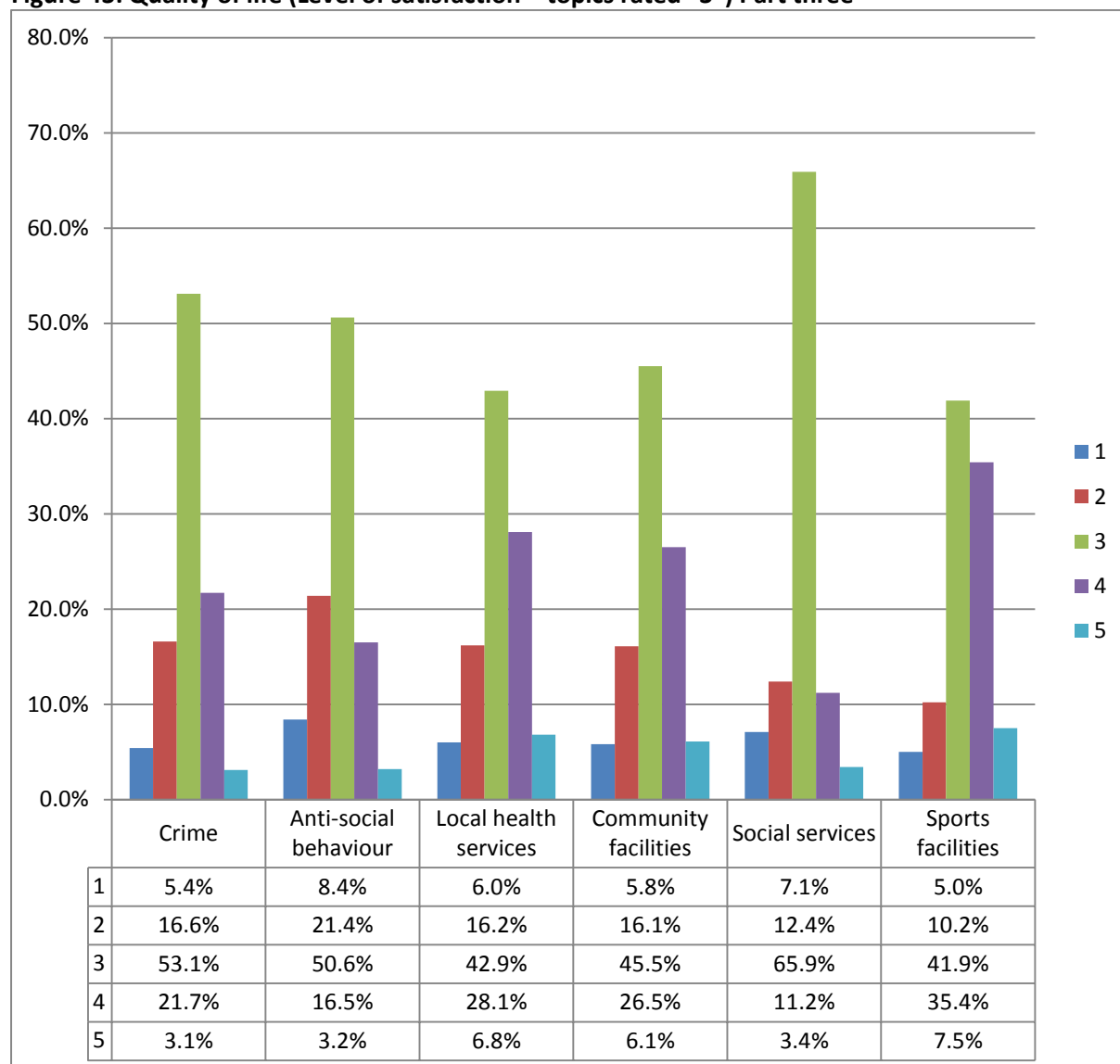
**Base = multiple**

**Figure 42: Quality of life (Level of satisfaction – topics rated “3”) Part two**



**Base = multiple**

**Figure 43: Quality of life (Level of satisfaction – topics rated “3”) Part three**

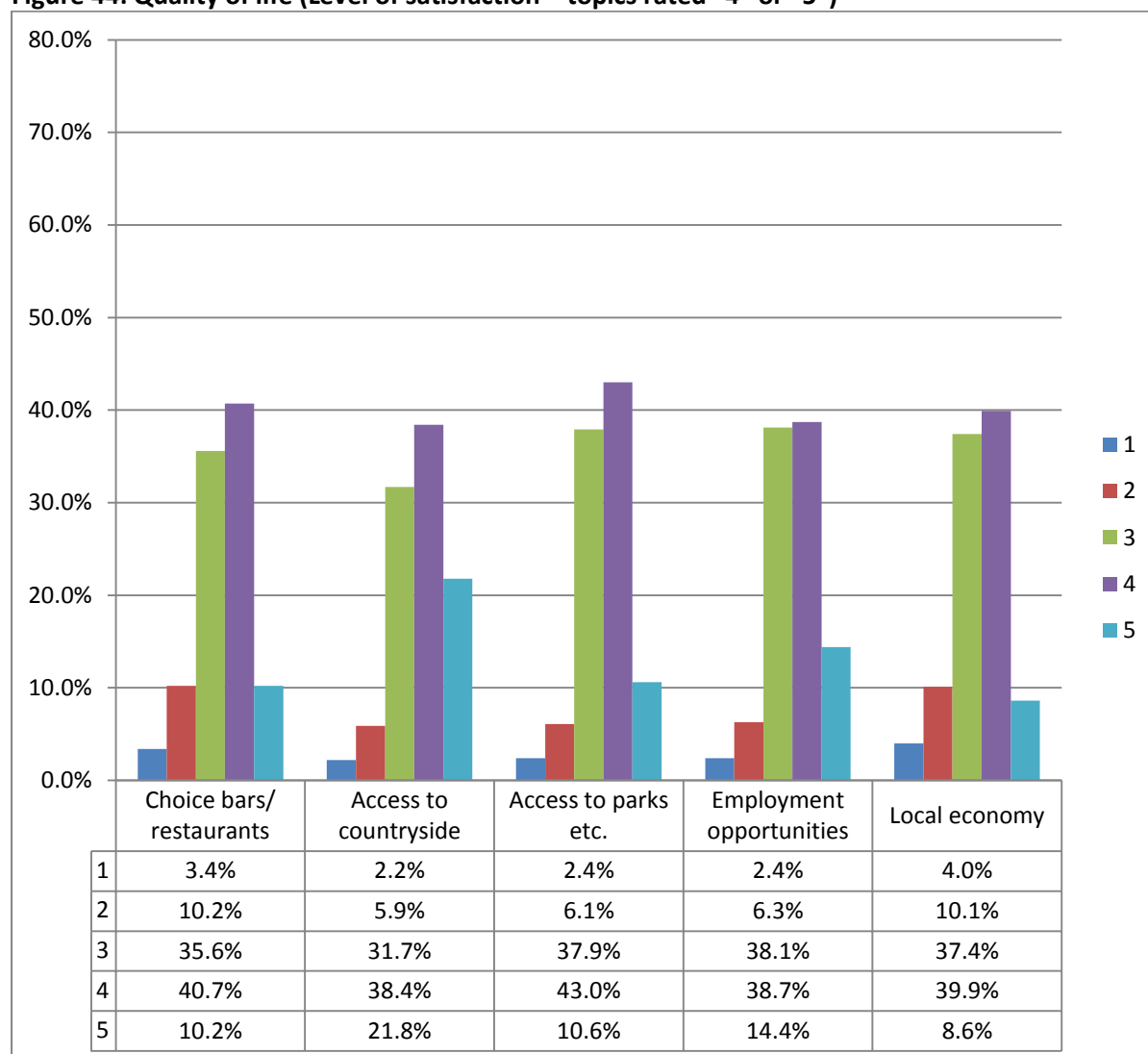


**Base = multiple**



The majority of panellists indicated that their level of satisfaction with following topics was either “4” or “5”: Access to the countryside; Choice of bars and restaurants; Access to parks and open spaces; Employment opportunities; and the Local economy.

**Figure 44: Quality of life (Level of satisfaction – topics rated “4” or “5”)**

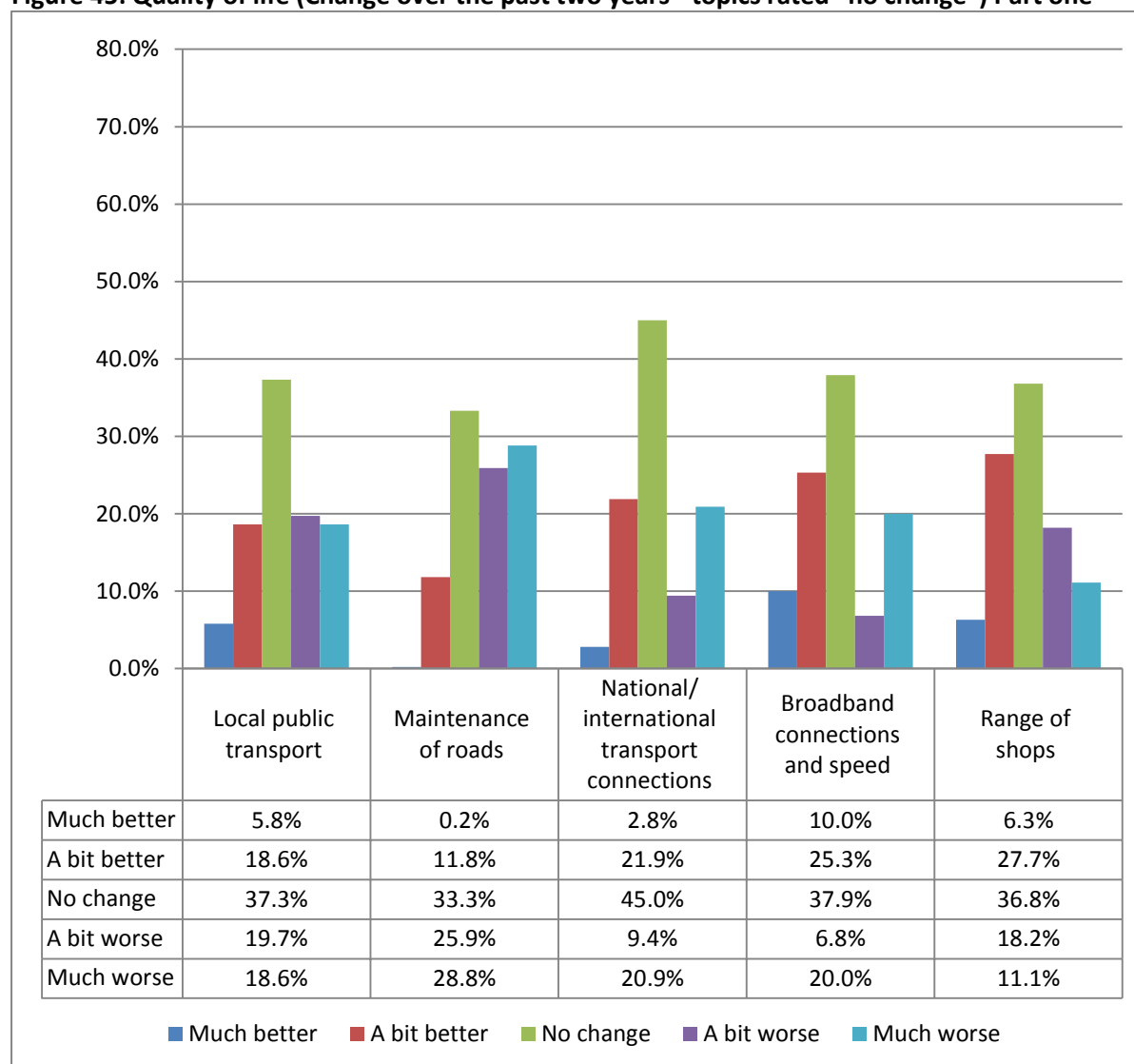


**Base = multiple**

For the part of the question which asked about change over the past two years in each topic none of the topics were rated either “much better” or “a bit better” by a majority of respondents.

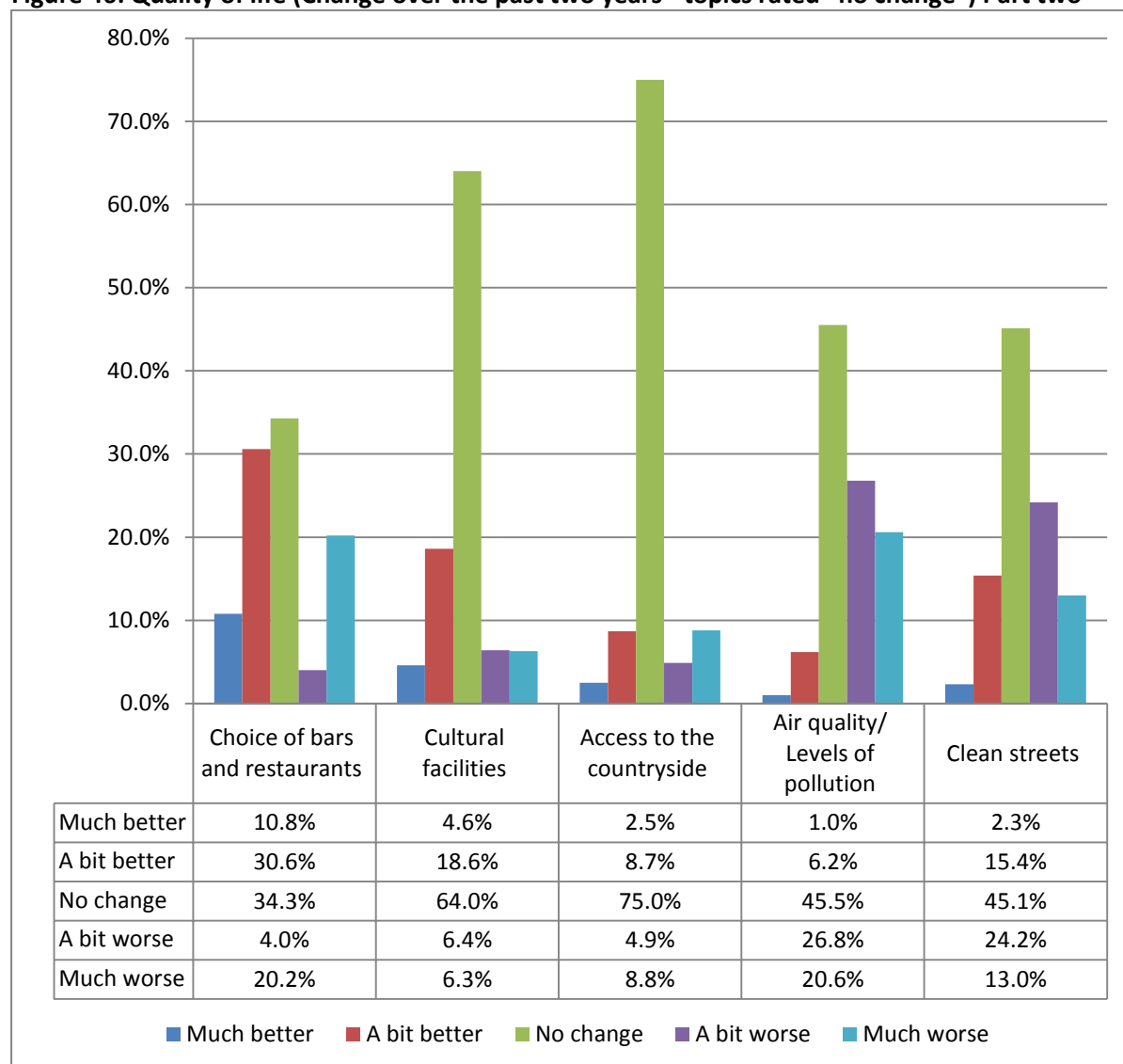
The vast majority of topics were rated as “no change” by the majority of respondents, including: Local public transport; Maintenance of roads; National and international transport connections; Broadband connections and speed; Range of shops; Choice of bars and restaurants; Cultural facilities; Access to the countryside; Air quality/ Levels of pollution; Clean streets; Access to parks and open spaces; Employment opportunities; The local economy; Level of earnings/ income; Further/ Higher education opportunities; Level of crime; Level of anti-social behaviour; Quality of local health services; Access to community facilities; and Access to sports facilities.

**Figure 45: Quality of life (Change over the past two years - topics rated "no change") Part one**



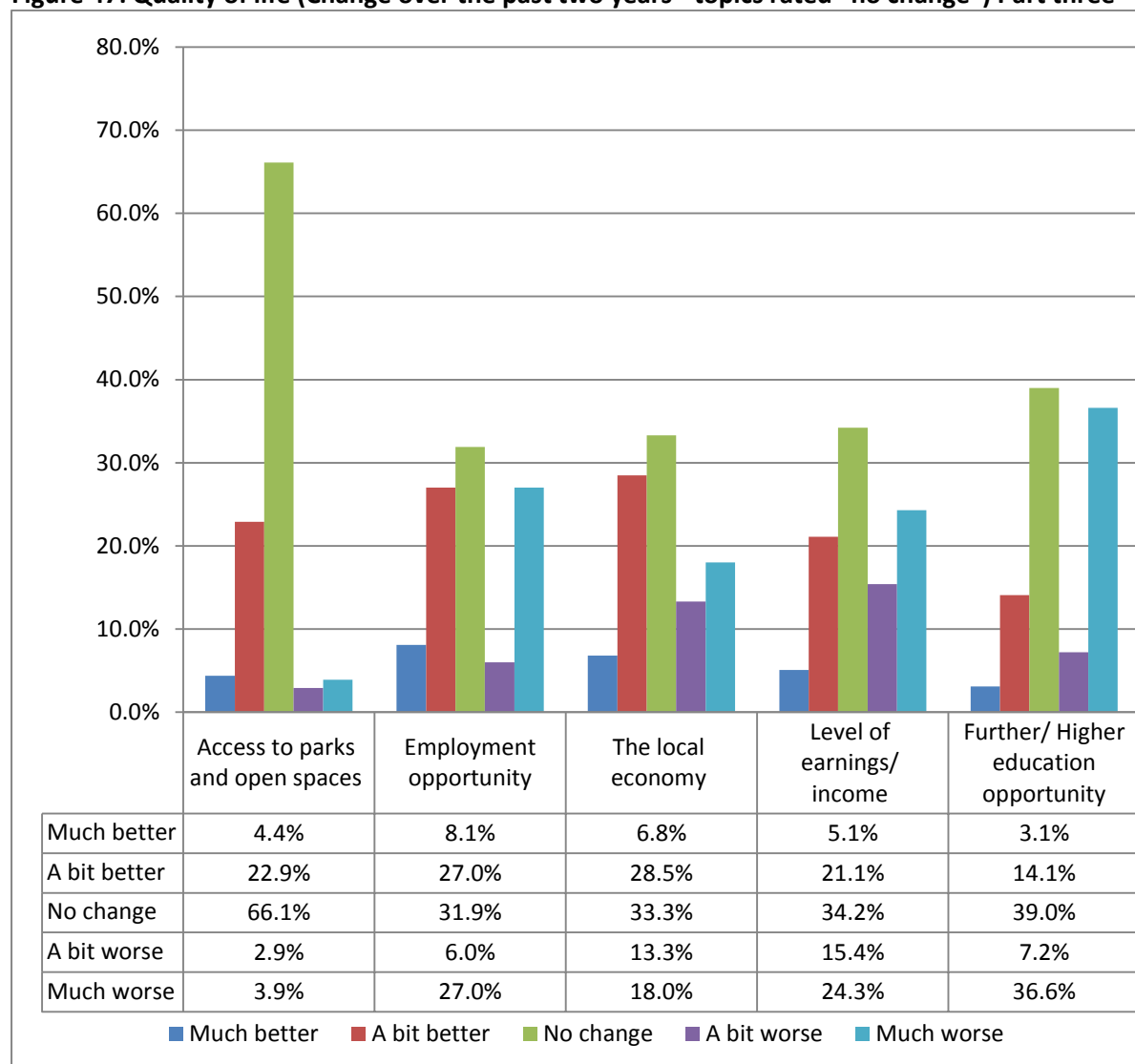
**Base = multiple**

**Figure 46: Quality of life (Change over the past two years - topics rated "no change") Part two**



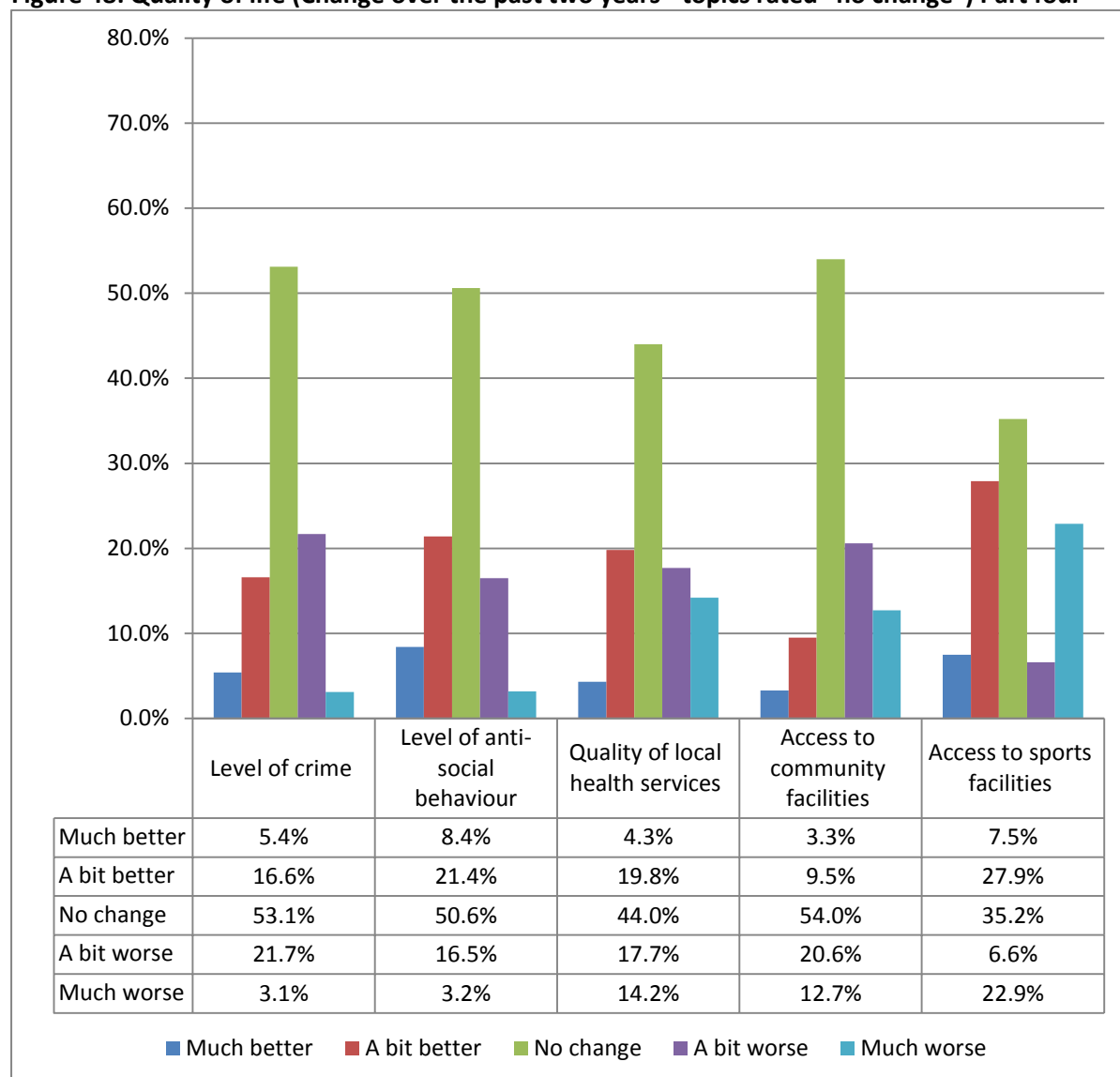
**Base = multiple**

**Figure 47: Quality of life (Change over the past two years - topics rated "no change") Part three**



**Base = multiple**

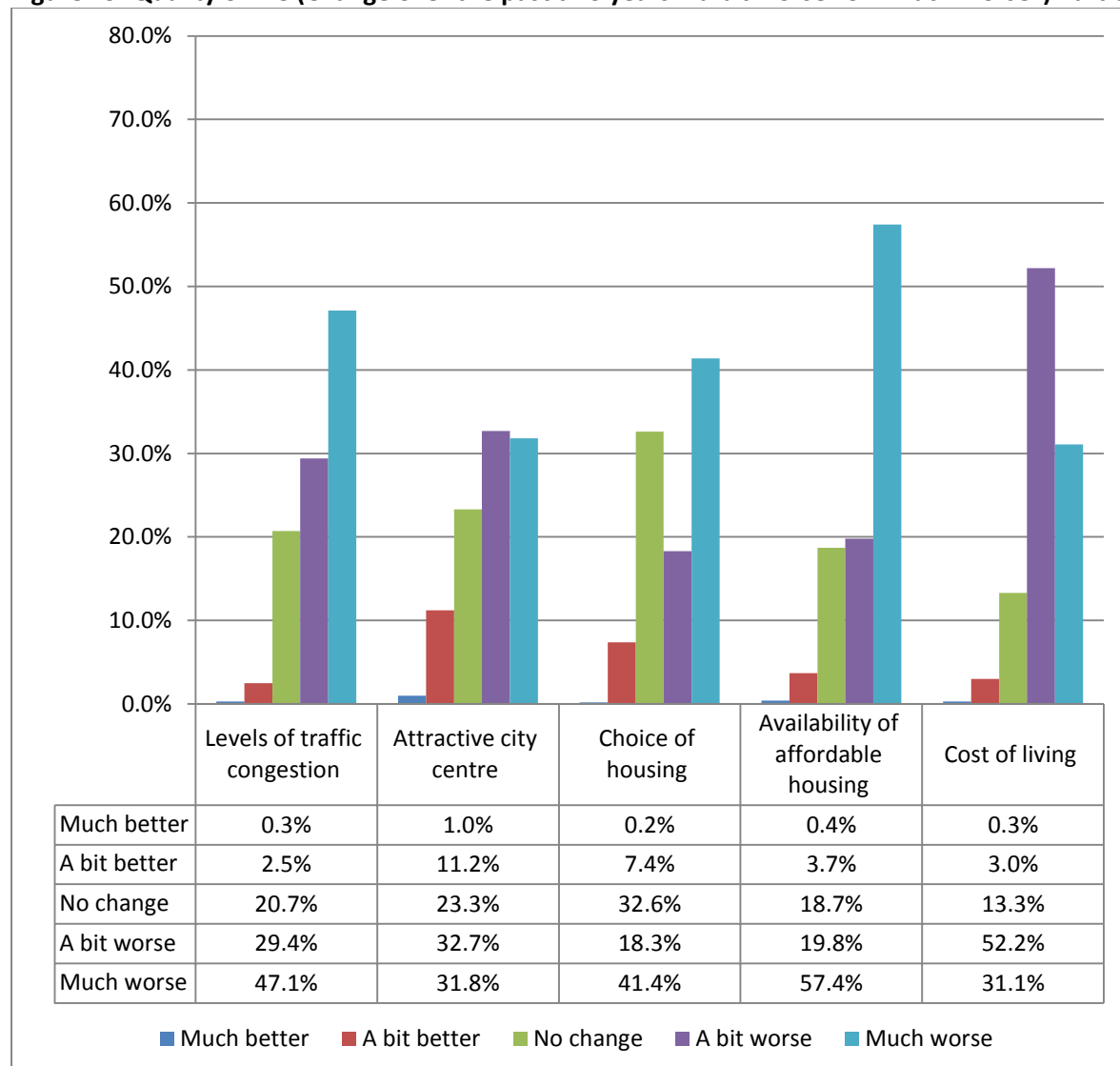
**Figure 48: Quality of life (Change over the past two years - topics rated "no change") Part four**



**Base = multiple**

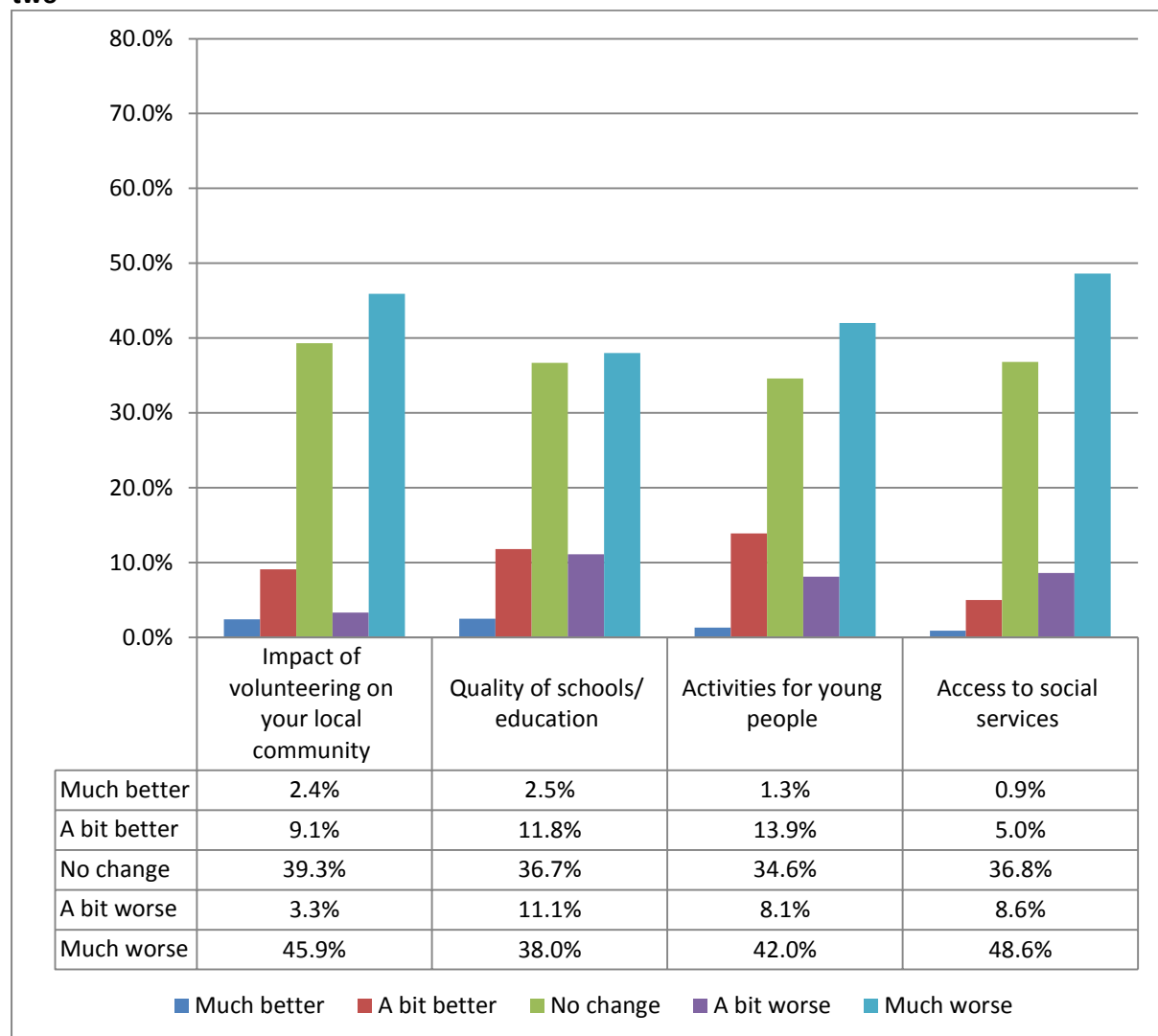
Finally, the following topics were rated as either “a bit worse” or “much worse” by a majority of respondents.

**Figure 49: Quality of life (Change over the past two years -"a bit worse" or "much worse") Part one**



**Base = multiple**

**Figure 50: Quality of life (Change over the past two years - "a bit worse" or "much worse") Part two**



**Base = multiple**

The second question in this section asked panellists to list any other factors which they consider are important to their quality of life. It was specified that only those not included in the previous question should be mentioned. As such, any duplicated responses which describe the same topics as in the previous question have been removed.

The responses are summarised below:

**Table 15: Please list any other factors that you consider important to your quality of life**

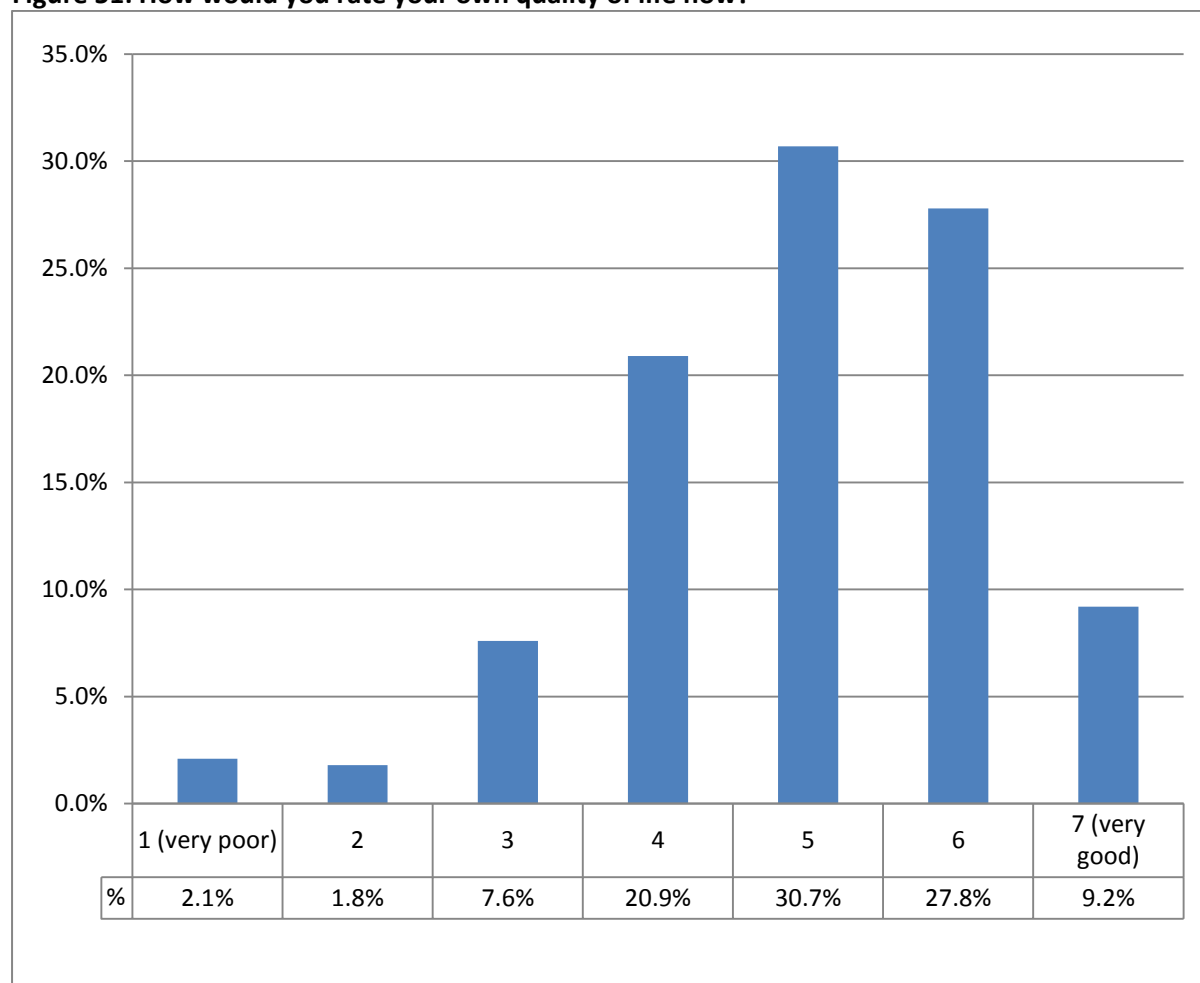
Balance between office developments and residential/other/ open space	9
Care/socialisation for the elderly	6
Parking	6
Faith in Council	5
Divide between rich and poor	5
Derelict community/commercial/ residential buildings	4
Cycle routes	3
Maintenance of footpaths	3
Religious facilities	2
Sense of community/pride in community	2
Customer services in public service areas	1
Access to citizen advice centres	1
Access to childcare facilities	1
Activities for newly retired	1
Improved street lighting	1
Independent shops	1
Access to post office	1
Urban planning	1
Bin collections	1
Trust in police	1
Live music	1

**Base = 112 respondents**

The final question in this section asked panellists to rate their quality of life now, with 1 being “very poor” and 7 being “very good”. The majority of panellists rated their quality of life at “5” out of 7 (30.7% of panellists), with the other results in descending order as follows: 27.8% of panellists rated their quality of life at “6”; 20.9% of panellists rated their quality of life at “4”; 9.2% of panellists rated their quality of life as very good or “7”; 7.6% of panellists chose “3”; 1.8% rated their quality of life as very poor or “1”, and 1.8% rated their quality of life at “2”. It is difficult to say what the respondents intended when they gave the intermediate ranks as the numbers are not all given attributes.



**Figure 51: How would you rate your own quality of life now?**



**Base = 622 respondents**

There were no huge differences between the ratings given by male panellists and those given by female panellists apart from the difference in those grading their quality of life at “3” (5.7% of male panellists and 9.3% of female panellists gave their quality of life this grade).

Disaggregation by Neighbourhood revealed that Southern panellists were more likely than Northern or Central panellists to rate their quality of life at either “6” (30.3% South; 25.5% North; and 27.0% Central) or “7/very good” (12.6% of panellists living in South Aberdeen chose this option; compared with 8.2% of Northern panellists and 6.4% of Central panellists).

Disaggregation by Age Group also reveals some minor differences. For example, the older two Age Groups were more likely than the younger two Age Groups to rate their quality of life at either “6” (28.1% of 55-64 year olds and 30.8% of those aged 65+; compared with 26.7% of 16-34 year olds and 26.3% of 35-54 year olds) or “7” (12.0% of 55-64 year olds and 9.8% of those aged 65+; compared with 5.0% of 16-34 year olds and 8.1% of 35-54 year olds).

## SERVICE RESPONSE

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

City Voice panellists were asked to consider a range of factors that can contribute to a good quality of life. We then asked you to provide a satisfaction level (between 1 and 5), and to say whether you felt these factors were better or worse than when we last asked you the questions two years ago.

The results show that most of the options were rated as 'no change' by the majority of respondents. The factors that were rated by the majority of panellists as being 'a bit worse' or 'much worse' included: levels of traffic congestion (76.5%), cost of living (83.3%), and access to social services (57.2%).

We then asked you what other factors influence your quality of life. You said that care/socialisation for the elderly, parking, faith in the council, the divide between rich and poor all had an influence. These factors that you have provided will be looked at to see if they should be included in future questionnaires.

Finally we asked you to rate your overall quality of life on a scale of 1-7 where 1= very poor and 7 = very good. The majority of panellists rated their quality of life as a '5' (30.7%), with 27.8% rating a 6, and a further 9.2% giving a rating of 7. When these questions were asked 2 years ago (City Voice 25) 32.1% of panellists rated their quality of life as a 5, 30.2% rated a 6, and 10.5% rated a 7. In 2012 the percentage of panellists rating a 5 or above was 72.8%, in 2014 it was 67.7%. This clearly shows that the overall quality of life in Aberdeen has seen a decrease for our panellists.

These results will be presented to the Aberdeen City and Shire Economic Future (ACSEF) management team in October.

The overall decrease in the rating of Quality of Life in the City is concerning, with a lack of affordable housing and traffic congestion two key factors impacting on that. ACSEF is working with both Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils together with the Scottish Government and housing developers to look at accelerating the delivery of affordable housing. Construction of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR) will begin in autumn 2014. This major project, together with planned improvements in public transport, road and rail, will help reduce levels of congestion in the city.

ACSEF's economic manifesto includes a vision of our area as being one of the most interesting and

enjoyable locations in the UK in which to visit, live, work and grow up. Knowing what is important to Aberdeen residents will help them to focus their resources on the topics that matter.

For further information please contact Sharon Wilkinson: [swilkinson@aberdeencity.gov.uk](mailto:swilkinson@aberdeencity.gov.uk) or 01224523179

**Sharon Wilkinson**  
**Senior Research Officer**  
**Aberdeen City Council**

## WINTER MAINTENANCE

The council intends to reduce, as far as practicable, the effects of adverse weather conditions on the movement of people and vehicles to permit safe travel on the more important roads in the city.

For further information on winter maintenance please go to:

[http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/Roads/roa/roa\\_winter\\_main.asp](http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/Roads/roa/roa_winter_main.asp)

This website will be live from the beginning of November to the end of April each winter. Alternatively, contact Aberdeen City Council: 08456 080910 or 01224 522000.

Please note that full tables of figures including a breakdown by Gender, Neighbourhood and Age Group, is available on pages 125-133.

The first question in this section asked participants to indicate their satisfaction in a number of different areas relating to winter maintenance. The areas were as follows:

- a) The Roads Winter Service Plan
- b) The report of Expected Weather Conditions
- c) The gritting of bus routes and other main roads
- d) The snow-ploughing of bus routes and other main roads
- e) The gritting of side/ local roads
- f) The snow-ploughing of side/ local roads
- g) The gritting of busy footways
- h) The snow-ploughing of busy footways
- i) The gritting of local footways
- j) The snow-ploughing of local footways

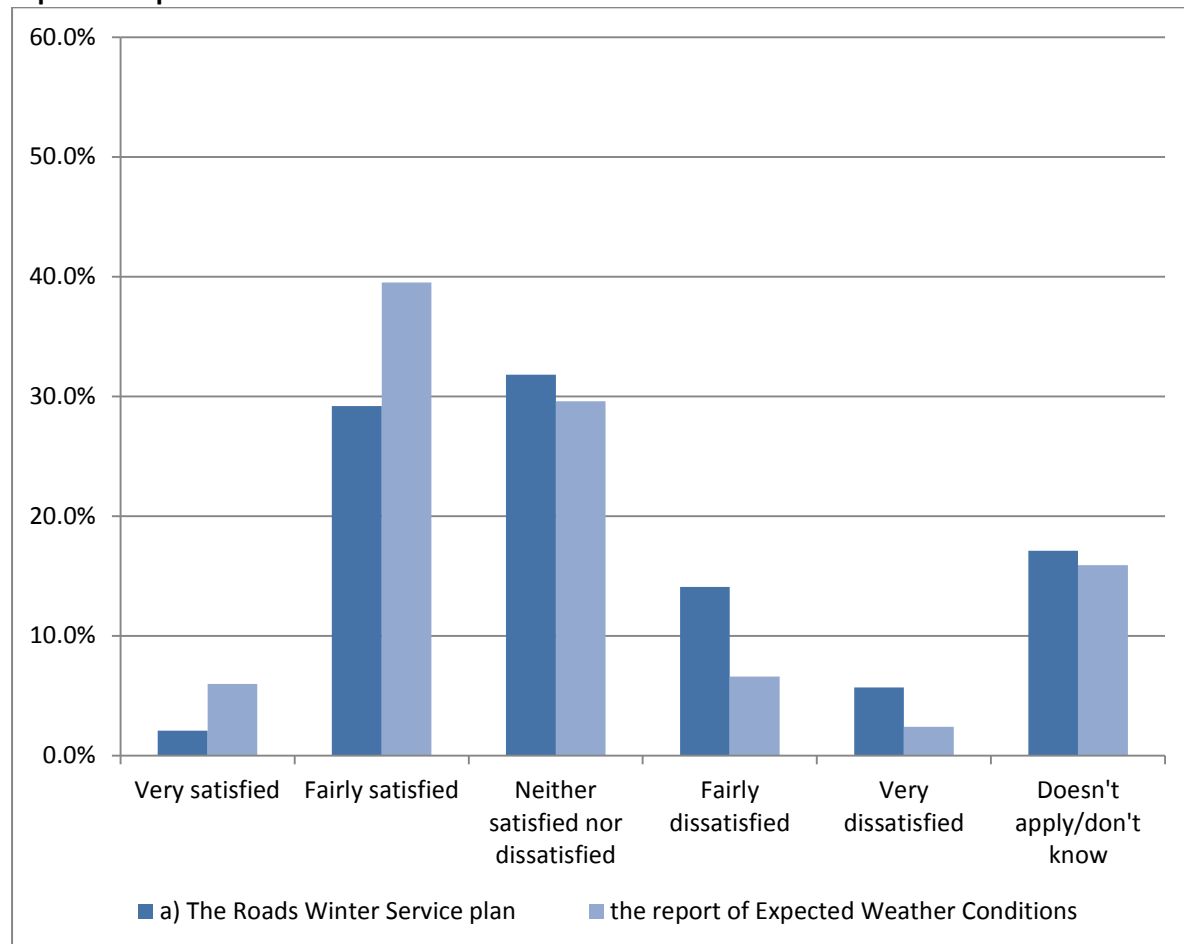
In order to rate their satisfaction with the above areas of winter maintenance, panellists were invited to choose from the following options:

- Very satisfied
- Fairly satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Fairly dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- Doesn't apply/don't know

Due to the detailed nature of this question, only significant findings will be discussed here.

The majority of respondents were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the Roads Winter Service Plan (31.8%), with the next popular option being “fairly satisfied” for the same question (29.2%). The majority of respondents were fairly satisfied with the report of Expected Weather Conditions (39.5%), with the next most popular option being “neither satisfied nor dissatisfied” for the same question (29.6%).

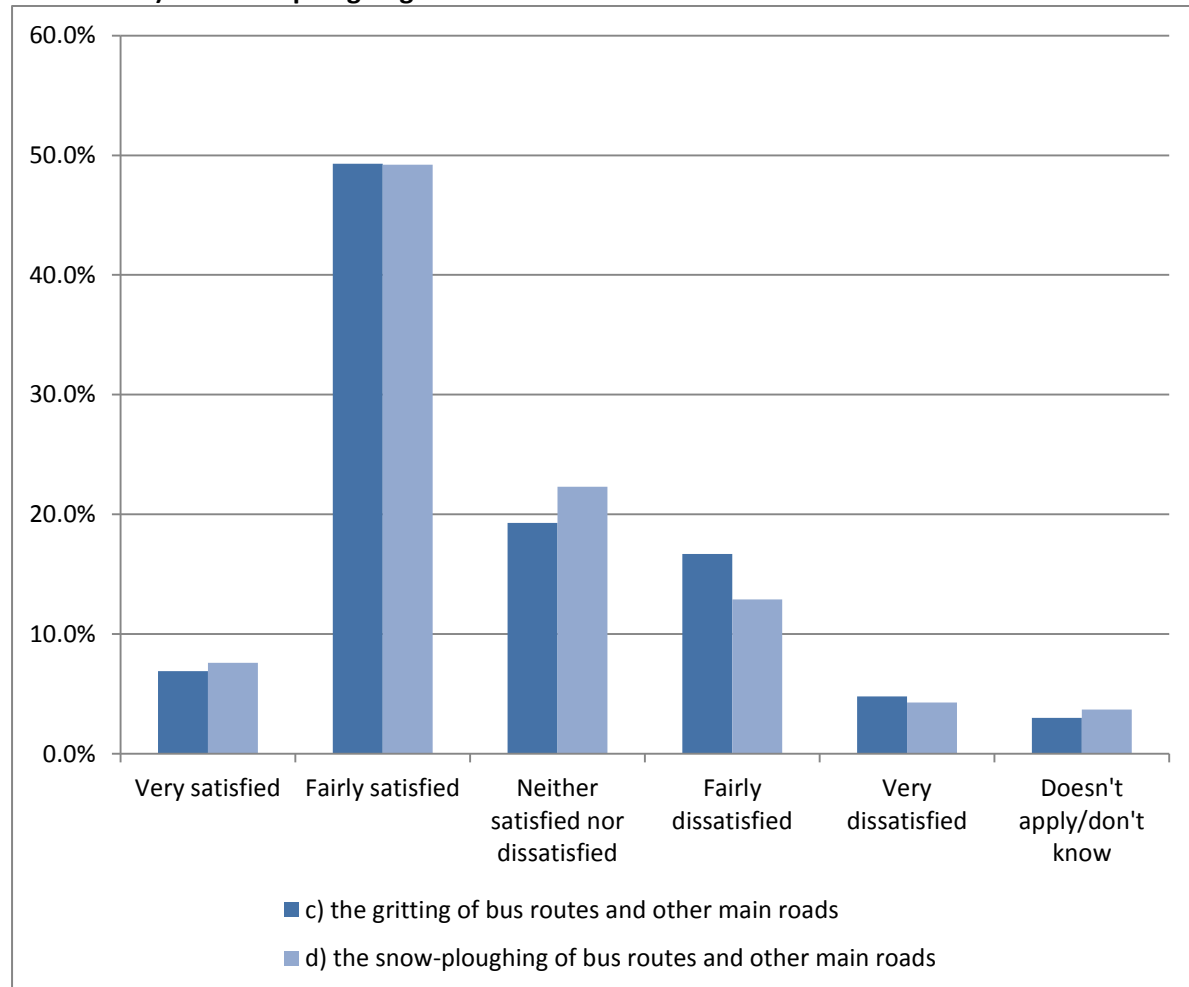
**Figure 52: Satisfaction with winter maintenance – a) The Roads Winter Service plan and b) the report of Expected Weather Conditions**



**Base = multiple**

The picture also looks quite positive for the gritting of bus routes and other main roads (with the majority of respondents, 49.3%, fairly satisfied) and the snow-ploughing of bus routes and other main roads (again, with the majority of respondents, 49.2%, fairly satisfied).

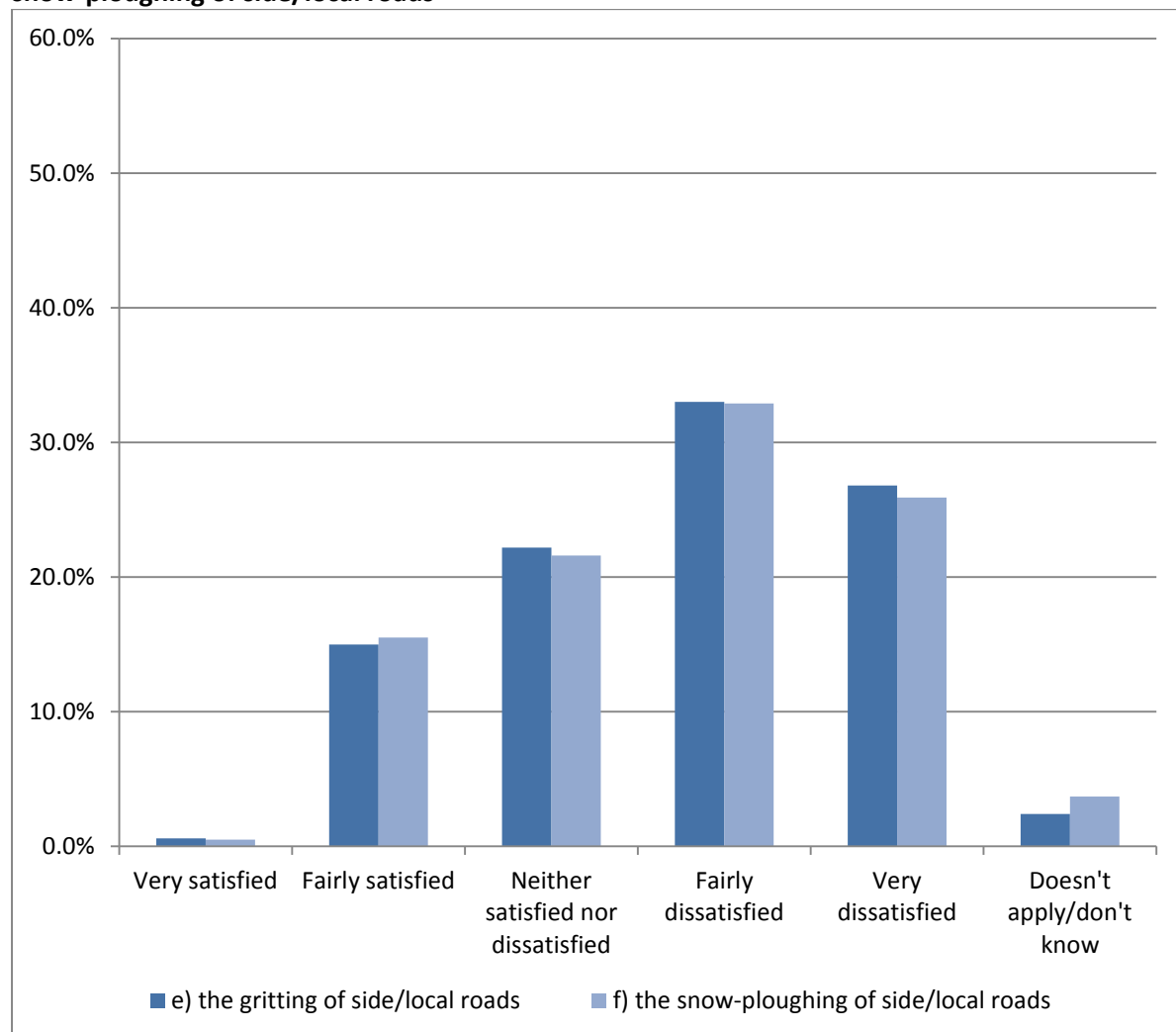
**Figure 53: Satisfaction with winter maintenance – c) the gritting of bus routes and other main roads and d) the snow-ploughing of bus routes and other main roads**



**Base = multiple**

However, there is evidence of lower levels of satisfaction with the gritting of side/local roads (a majority were fairly dissatisfied, 33.0%, with the next most popular response being very dissatisfied at 26.8%) and the snow-ploughing of side/ local roads (a majority were fairly dissatisfied, 32.9%, with the next most popular response again being very dissatisfied at 25.9%).

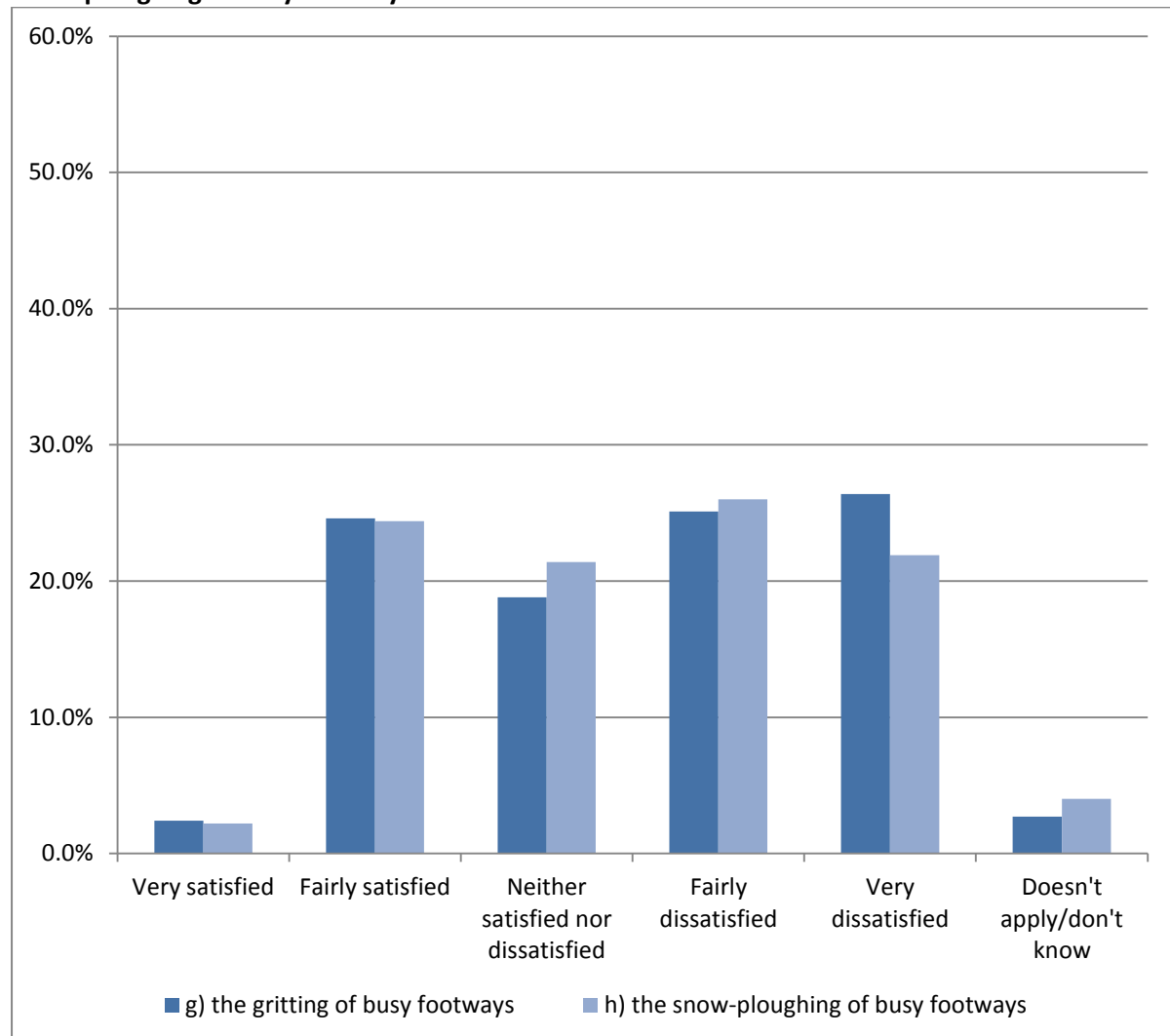
**Figure 54: Satisfaction with winter maintenance – e) the gritting of side/local roads and f) the snow-ploughing of side/local roads**



**Base = multiple**

This feeling of dissatisfaction amongst respondents is also seen in the results for the part of the question dealing with the gritting of busy footways (a majority were very dissatisfied, 26.4%, with the next most popular response being fairly dissatisfied at 25.1%) and the snow-ploughing of busy footways (where a majority were fairly dissatisfied, 26.0%, but in fact, the next most popular option was fairly satisfied, at 24.4%).

**Figure 55: Satisfaction with winter maintenance – g) the gritting of busy footways and h) the snow-ploughing of busy footways**

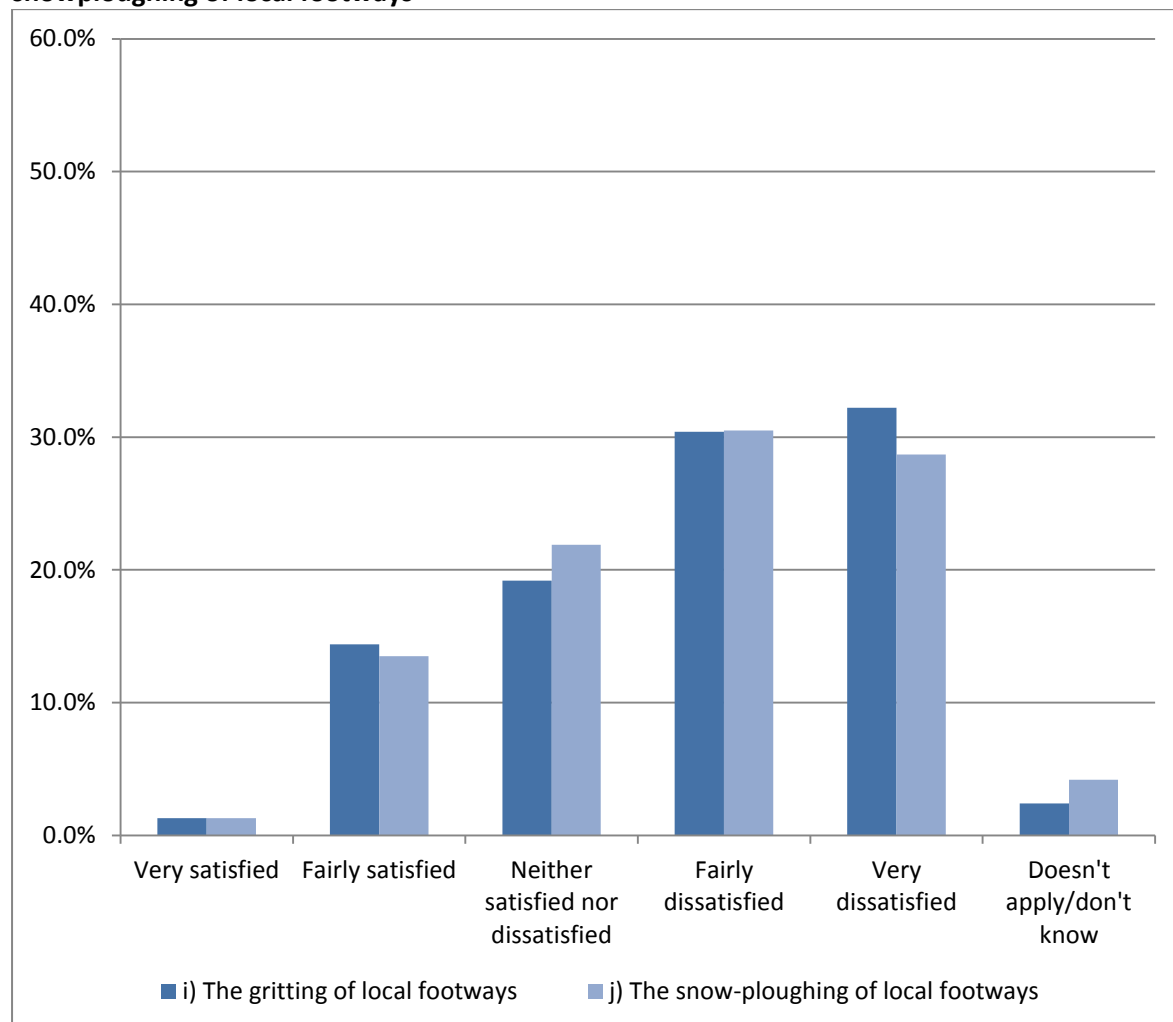


**Base = multiple**



The satisfaction levels also look to be quite low in the part of the question dealing with the gritting of local footways (a majority were very dissatisfied, 32.2%, with the next most popular option being fairly dissatisfied at 30.4%) and the snow-ploughing of local footways (a majority were fairly dissatisfied, 30.5%, with the next most popular option being very dissatisfied at 28.7%).

**Figure 56: Satisfaction with winter maintenance – i) the gritting of local footways and j) the snowploughing of local footways**



**Base = multiple**

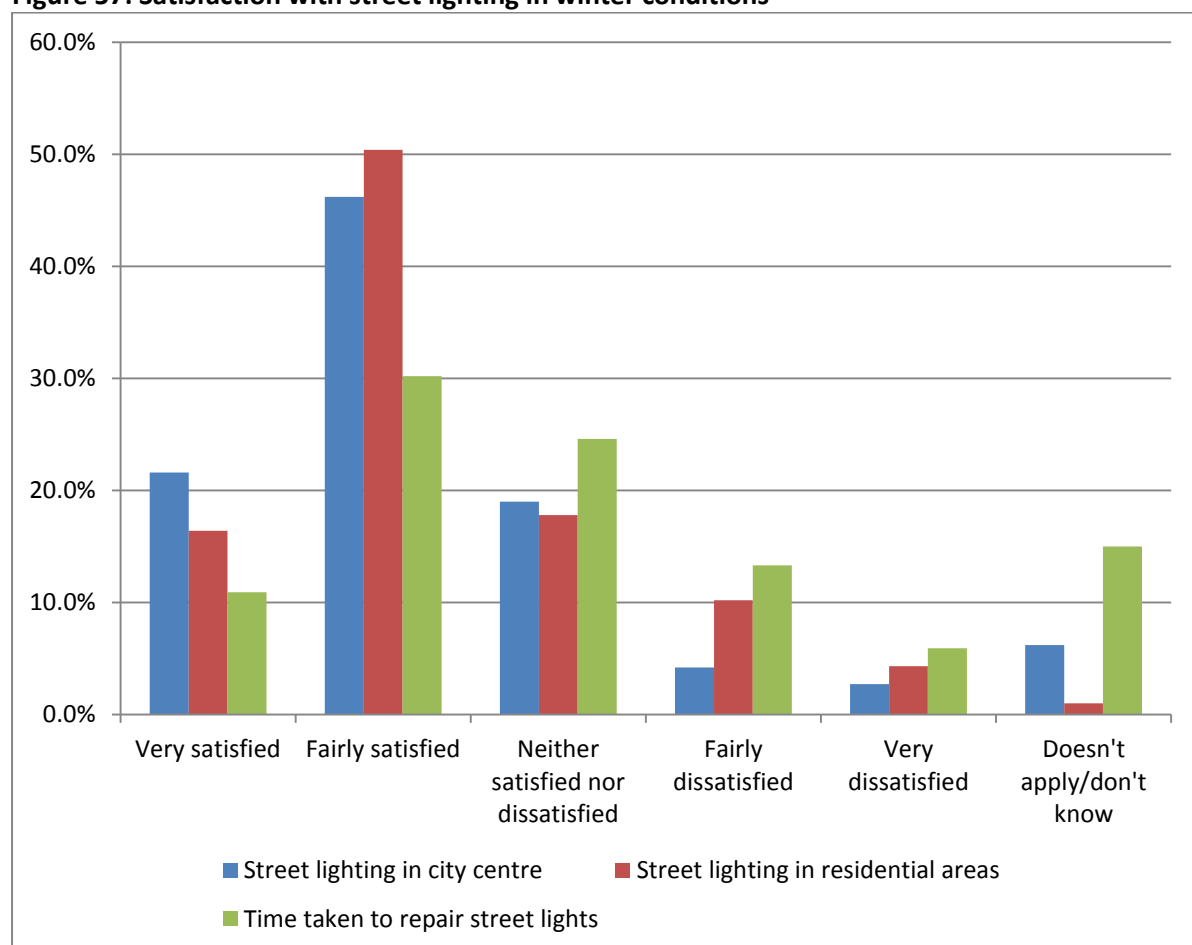
Details of the Gender, Neighbourhood and Age Group disaggregation can be found in the tables in the appendices.

The next question asked panellists to rate their satisfaction with street lighting in winter conditions. They were asked to rate their satisfaction with street lighting in the city centre, with street lighting in residential areas, and with the time taken to repair streetlights. The options given were the same as for the first question in this section:

- Very satisfied
- Fairly satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Fairly dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- Doesn't apply/don't know

The majority of respondents were fairly satisfied in all three parts of the question with: 46.2% fairly satisfied with street lighting in the city centre; 50.4% fairly satisfied with street lighting in residential areas; and 30.2% fairly satisfied with the time taken to repair streetlights.

**Figure 57: Satisfaction with street lighting in winter conditions**



Base = multiple

Disaggregation by Gender reveals a similar pattern of results, with a few exceptions. Male respondents were always more likely than female respondents to feel fairly dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with all three parts of the question (see tables in the appendices). Female respondents were always more likely than male respondents to tick the “Doesn’t apply/don’t know” response for each part of the question (again, see tables in the appendices).

Results by Neighbourhood reveal fairly consistent patterns across the three parts of the question. However, satisfaction with street lighting in the city centre differed slightly, with panellists living in Central areas more likely than panellists in the other two areas to be very satisfied or fairly satisfied, but also more likely to be fairly dissatisfied or very dissatisfied indicating that those not living in the city centre felt less able to comment either way on that part of the question.

Panellists from the younger two Age Groups were more likely to be either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with street lighting in the city centre. The oldest two Age Groups were more likely to be either fairly dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with street lighting in the city centre.

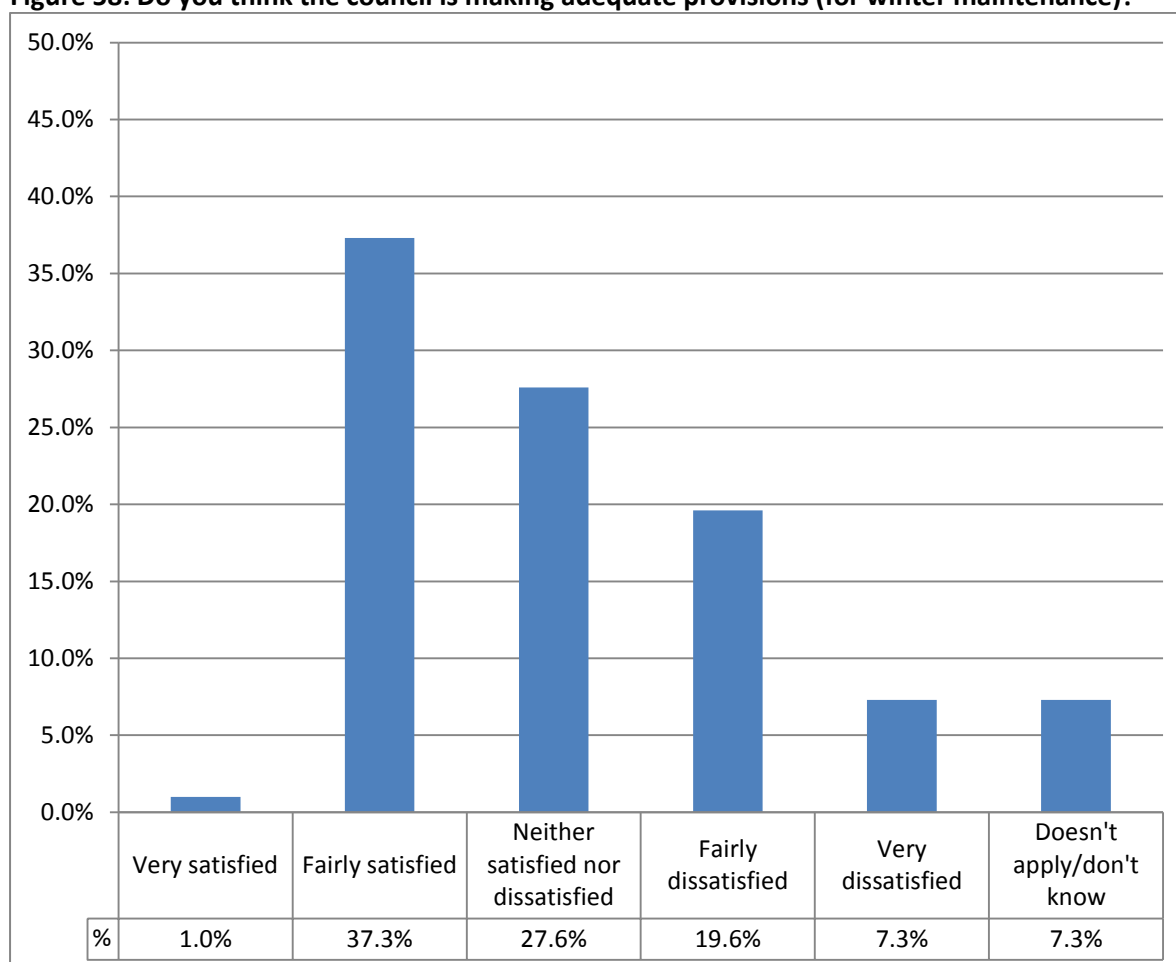
Panellists from the younger two Age Groups were also more likely to be either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with street lighting in residential areas. The oldest two Age Groups were more likely to be either fairly dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with street lighting in residential areas. A similar pattern emerges when considering the part of the question which deals with time taken to repair street lights.

The panellists were informed that Aberdeen City Council currently spends between about £1.5M and £3M on winter maintenance on its roads and that even in a mild winter, they must have resources and information available to respond if required. Panel members were then asked to indicate whether they thought that the council was making adequate provisions for winter maintenance. Again, the options given were:

- Very satisfied
- Fairly satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Fairly dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- Doesn’t apply/don’t know

A majority of respondents were fairly satisfied with the provisions for winter maintenance (37.3%) with 27.6% of respondents indicating that they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 19.6% indicating that they were fairly dissatisfied, and 7.3% selecting the “very dissatisfied” option.

**Figure 58: Do you think the council is making adequate provisions (for winter maintenance)?**



**Base = 617 respondents**

Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to be either very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the provisions (1.3% of female respondents were very satisfied, compared with 0.7% of male respondents; and 40.6% of female respondents were fairly satisfied, compared with 34.0% male respondents). However, a larger proportion of female respondents than male respondents were very dissatisfied with the provisions for winter maintenance (8.5% of female respondents compared with 6.1% of male respondents). A larger proportion of male respondents were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (33.7% of male respondents compared with 21.4% of female respondents).

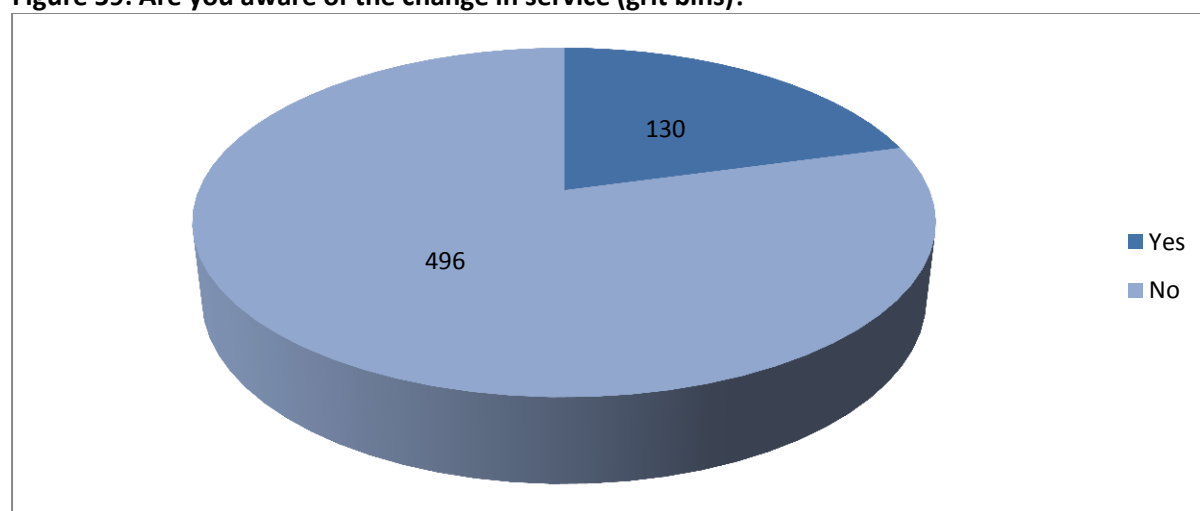
Panellists from the South of Aberdeen were least likely to be very dissatisfied (4.9% of Southern panellists were very dissatisfied, compared with 8.6% of Northern panellists and 8.8% of Central panellists), and were more likely to be neither satisfied nor dissatisfied than those from the other two areas (29.2% of Southern panellists were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, compared with 24.9% of Northern panellists and 27.5% of Central panellists).

Disaggregation by Age Group reveals that those in the oldest two Age Groups were more likely to be neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the winter maintenance provisions than those panellists in the younger two Age Groups (31.5% of 55-64 year olds and 31.8% of those aged 65+, compared with 19.7% of 26-34 year olds and 24.1% of 35-54 year olds). A greater proportion of respondents in the 16-34 Age Group were very dissatisfied with the provisions for winter maintenance (11.5% of 16-34

year olds, compared with 7.0% of 35-54 year olds, 7.1% of 55-64 year olds, and 6.2% of those aged 65+).

Panellists were then informed that Aberdeen City Council until recently installed and maintained grit bins at the roadside in locations where a need was perceived to allow road users to use salt to treat areas of concern. Grit bins which need replacing will no longer be replaced. Instead, now a 1 ton bag of salt at approved locations on private property where supervision can be assured to ensure suitable alternative facilities are available. The panellists were asked to indicate whether they were aware of the change in service. As can be seen in the bar chart below, the majority were not aware of this change (79.2% were not aware of the change in service, while 20.8% were aware).

**Figure 59: Are you aware of the change in service (grit bins)?**



**Base = 626 respondents**

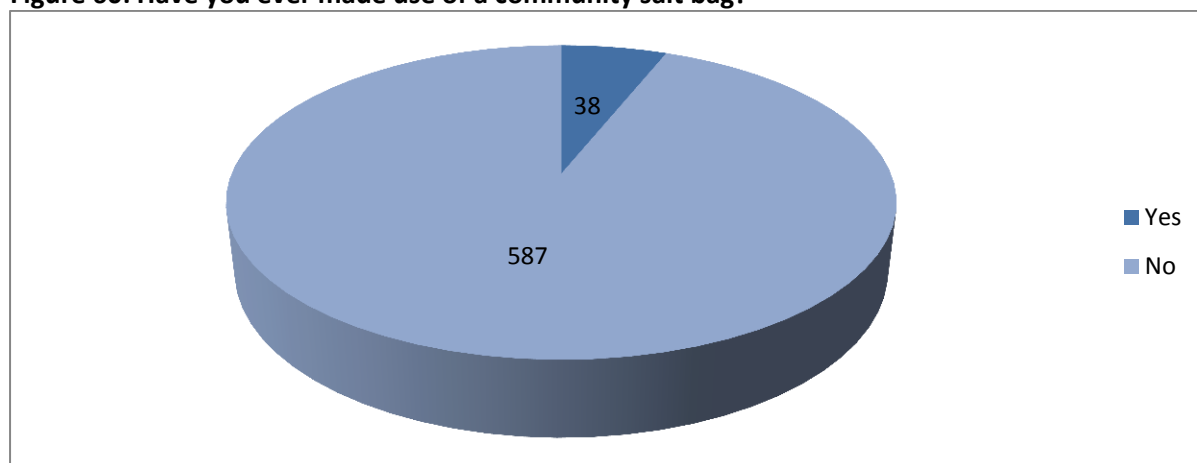
Disaggregation by gender reveals minor differences in the responses, with female respondents more likely than male respondents to be aware of the change in service (22.2% female respondents were aware, compared with 19.3% of male respondents).

Analysis by Neighbourhood reveals that a greater proportion of Central respondents than Northern or Southern respondents were not aware of the change to the service (84.0% of Central respondents were not aware, compared with 77.0% of Northern respondents and 76.6% of Southern respondents).

Panellists from the youngest Age Group were less likely than the over Age Groups to have not heard about the change in service (90.3% of 16-34 year olds were not aware of the change, compared with 83.1% of 35-54 year olds, 75.3% of 55-64 year olds, and 71.0% of those aged 65+).

Question 5 in this section asked panellists to indicate whether they had ever made use of a community salt bag. As can be seen in the bar chart below, a large majority had not used this service (93.9% had not used the community salt bags, compared with only 6.1% who had used this service).

**Figure 60: Have you ever made use of a community salt bag?**



**Base = 625 respondents**

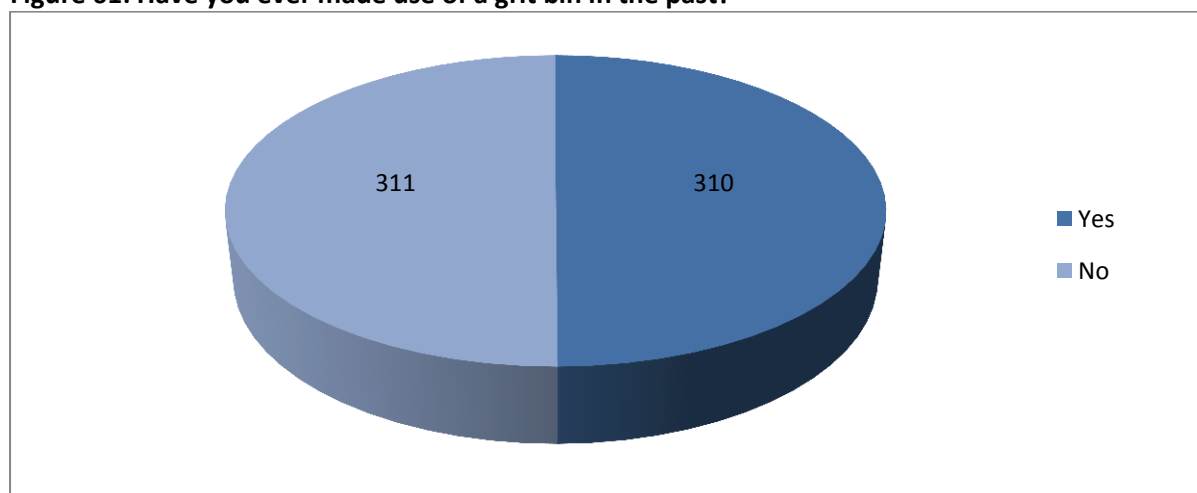
Disaggregation by gender reveals that although the results are broadly similar, female respondents were slightly more likely than male respondents to have made use of a community salt bag (7.1% of female respondents had used the service, compared with 5.1% of male respondents).

The results were also broadly similar across neighbourhoods, but with panellists living in the South of Aberdeen the least likely to have made use of the service (97.4% of Southern panellists had not made use of community salt bags, compared with 93.0% of Northern panellists and 90.8% of Central panellists).

Disaggregation by Age Group also revealed fairly uniform results. It is worth mentioning, however, that those aged 65+ were the most likely of the Age Groups to have used community salt bags, and panellists in the 16-34 Age Group the least likely (7.6% of those aged 65+ had used the service, compared with 5.9% of 55-64 year olds, 6.2% of 35-54 year olds and only 3.2% of 16-34 year olds).

The next question in this section asked: Have you ever made use of a grit bin in the past? As can be seen in the bar chart below there was a fairly even split between those that had used grit bins in the past (49.9%) and those that had not (50.1%).

**Figure 61: Have you ever made use of a grit bin in the past?**



**Base = 621 respondents**

Of the male respondents who answered this question, a slight majority had made use of grit bins (50.2% had, 49.8% had not), while of the female respondents, a slight majority had not made use of grit bins in the past (50.3% had not, 49.7% had).

Panellists living in Northern areas of Aberdeen were more likely than those in Central and Southern areas of Aberdeen to have made use of grit bins in the past (56.8% Northern respondents had made use of grit bins, compared with 48.0% of Central respondents and 46.1% of Southern respondents). Of the Northern panellists who answered this question, a majority had used grit bins (56.8% had, compared with 43.2% who had not), while of the Central and Southern panellists, the majority had not (52.0% of Central panellists had not used grit bins, while 48.0% had; 53.9% of Southern panellists had not used grit bins, while 46.8% had).

The youngest two Age Groups were more likely to have used grit bins than the older two Age Groups (59.0% of 16-34 year olds and 53.3% of 35-54 year olds had used grit bins, compared with 45.5% of 55-64 year olds and 44.7% of those aged 65+).

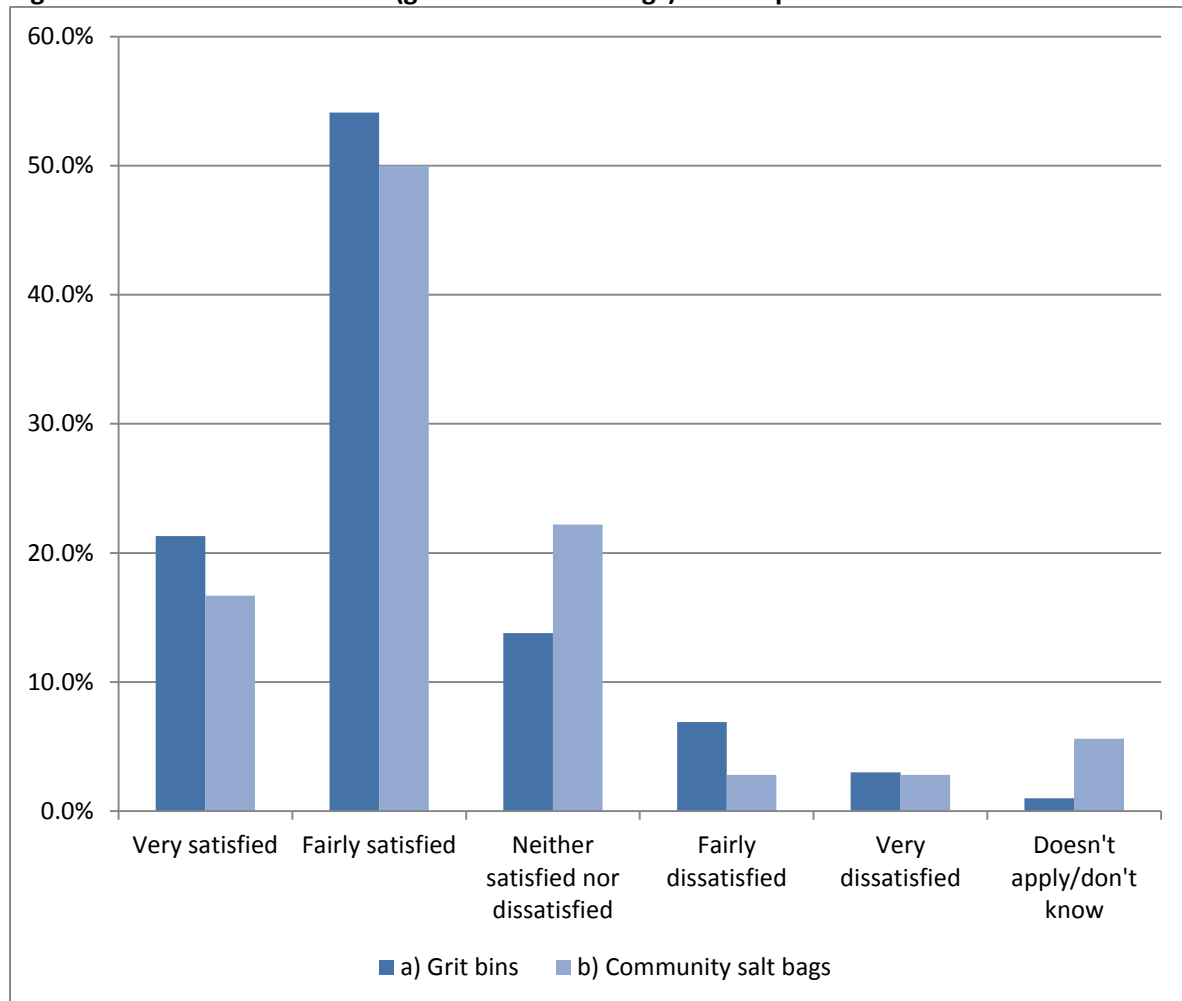
The seventh and final question in this section asked panellists to rate their satisfaction with the grit bin service and the community salt bag service. Panel members could rate their satisfaction with each service as follows:

- Very satisfied
- Fairly satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Fairly dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- Doesn't apply/don't know

A majority of the respondents indicated that they were fairly satisfied with the grit bin service (54.1%), with the second most popular option being "Very satisfied" (21.3%). However, 6.9% of the respondents were fairly dissatisfied with the grit bin service and 3.0% of the respondents were very dissatisfied.

The most popular response for the community salt bag service was "Fairly satisfied" (50.0%), followed by "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied" at 22.2%.

**Figure 62: Satisfaction with the (grit bins and salt bags) service provided**



**Base = multiple**

Disaggregation by gender reveals little difference between the responses from male panellists and female panellists. A few notable exceptions being that a greater proportion of female respondents were very satisfied with the grit bin service (25.5% female respondents, compared with 17.0% of male respondents), while a greater proportion of male respondents were fairly satisfied with the grit bin service (59.2% male respondents, compared with 49.7% female respondents).

Central respondents were more likely to be fairly dissatisfied with the grit bit service (7.3% Central; 6.7% North; 6.7% South), while Southern respondents were more likely to be very dissatisfied with the grit bin service (8.3% South; 3.8% North; 5.2% Central).

Analysis by Age Group reveals that a greater proportion of the youngest age group were fairly dissatisfied with the grit bin service (11.1% of 16-34 year olds, compared with 6.6% of 35-54 year olds, 8.0% of 55-64 year olds and 3.6% of those aged 65+. Those aged 65+ were most likely to be very dissatisfied with the grit bin service (8.3%; compared with 1.5% 16-34 year olds; 4.0% 35-54 year olds; and 1.8% 55-64 year olds). However, those aged 65+ were also second most likely to be very satisfied with the grit bin service (57.1%; compared with 52.8% 16-34 year olds; 57.7% 35-54 year olds; and 46.7% 55-64 year olds).



There was also a greater proportion of the youngest Age Group indicating that they were very dissatisfied with the community salt bag service (50.0% 16-34 year olds, compared with 0.0% for the other Age Groups). However, the youngest Age Group was also most likely to be very satisfied with the community salt bag service (50.0%; compared with 13.3% 35-54 year olds; 10.0% 55-64 year olds; and 22.2% those aged 65+). While the older two Age Groups were more likely than the younger two Age Groups to be fairly satisfied with the community salt bag service (50.0% 55-64 year olds and 77.8% of those aged 65+, compared with 0.0% of 16-34 year olds and 40.0% of 35-54 year olds).

## **SERVICE RESPONSE**

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

It is disappointing that the satisfaction level has dropped with all questions concerning winter maintenance. It is particularly perplexing that approximately 21% of respondents were fairly or very dissatisfied with gritting of bus routes and approximately 18 % were fairly or very dissatisfied with the snow ploughing of bus routes and main roads. This causes us some concern as we have just experienced the mildest winter for many years with very few traffic issues related to winter and virtually no snow.

For side roads and footways, satisfaction levels have been low in the past. There is an expectation of service provision which is much greater than the service that can possibly be supplied given the current resources. Steps have been taken to publicise the service which is actually possible, and to publicise the availability of self-help salt bags.

Further media work and a further public presentation are intended this year to publicise the 1 tonne salt bag scheme and the change in grit bin policy to hopefully increase public awareness.

### **Street Lighting**

Although dissatisfaction levels remain low for all questions concerning street lighting, these levels have increased slightly. There has been some difficulty in employing appropriately skilled workers to carry out repairs due to the nature of the labour market in Aberdeen. This is being addressed by training our existing workforce to carry out simple repairs which should improve the response time for carrying out repairs. There is a scheme being carried out presently to upgrade the street lighting on Union Street and Union Terrace which should hopefully improve the perception of the lighting levels in the city centre.

If you have any further questions please contact John Shearer: [JShearer@aberdeencity.gov.uk](mailto:JShearer@aberdeencity.gov.uk) or on 01224 241556

If you have general enquiries about road maintenance please call: 08456 080919

**John Shearer**

**Technical Team Leader**

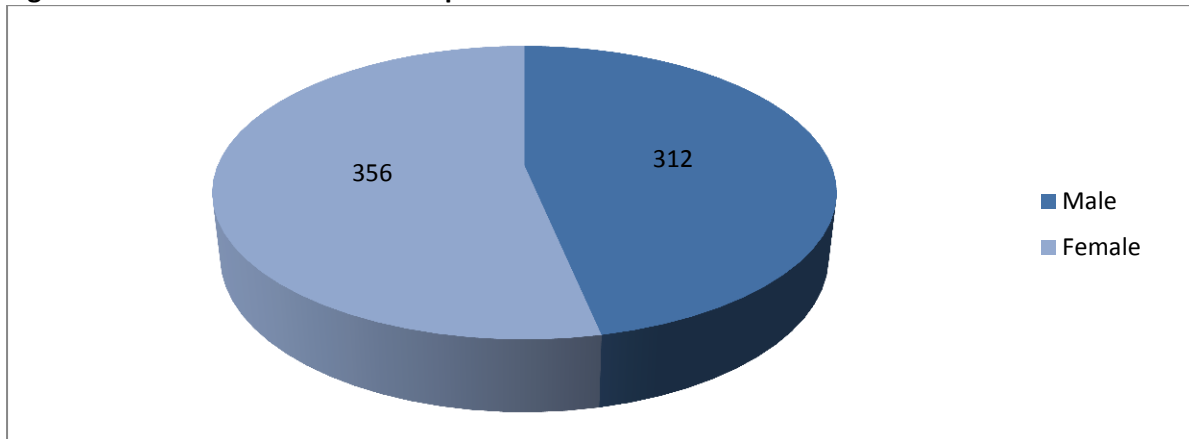
**Roads Operations**

**Aberdeen City Council**

## APPENDIX A: OVERVIEW OF RESPONDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS

This section contains a brief overview of the different demographic characteristics of respondents to the survey. First, in relation to gender, a breakdown of respondents is provided below in Figure 63. The results show that a majority of respondents to this survey are female (356 respondents; 53.0%), whilst 312 (46.4%) are male.

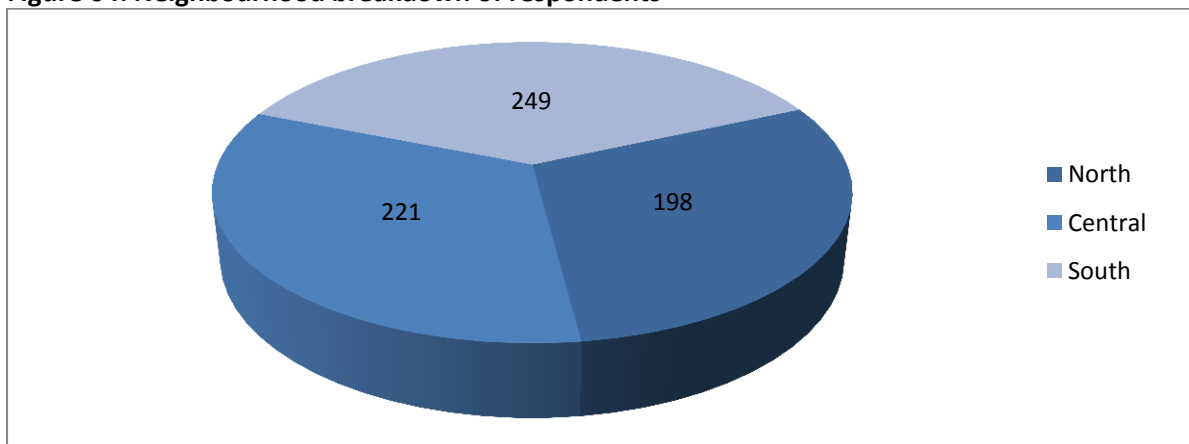
**Figure 63: Gender breakdown of respondents**



**Base = 668 respondents**

Figure 64 below shows the breakdown of respondents by neighbourhood. As can be seen there is a relatively even spread across the three areas. The largest share of respondents live in South (249 respondents; 37.1%), followed by Central (221; 32.9%) and then North (198; 29.5%).

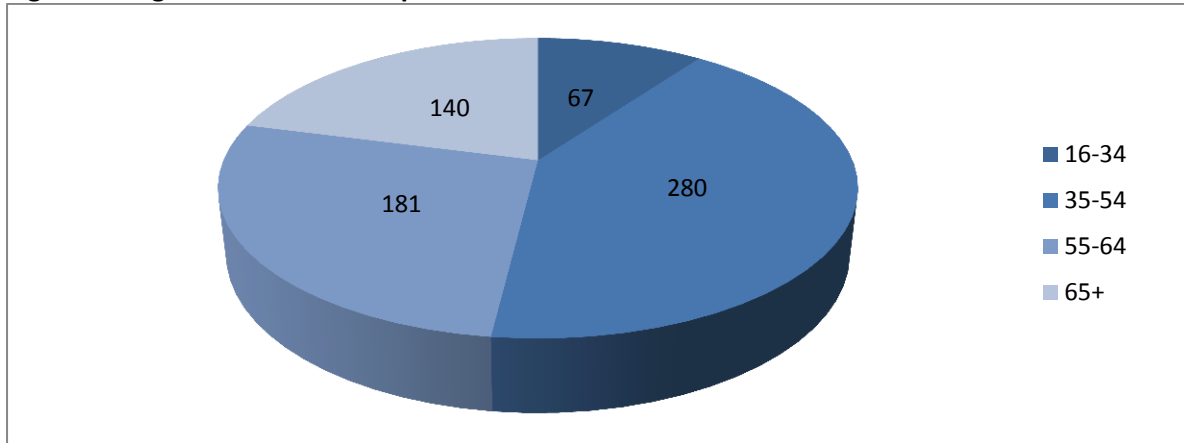
**Figure 64: Neighbourhood breakdown of respondents**



**Base = 668 respondents**

The survey responses according to age group are provided below in Figure 64. The greatest proportion of respondents was aged 35 – 54 (280 respondents; 41.7%). This was followed by those aged between 55 – 64 (181; 26.9%), and those over the age of 65 (140; 20.8%). Only 67 respondents (10%) are 16 – 34 years old, but it is interesting to note that this is an increase on the number of 16 – 34 year olds who took part in the previous questionnaire (61 panellists were in this youngest Age Group for the 31<sup>st</sup> City Voice Questionnaire).

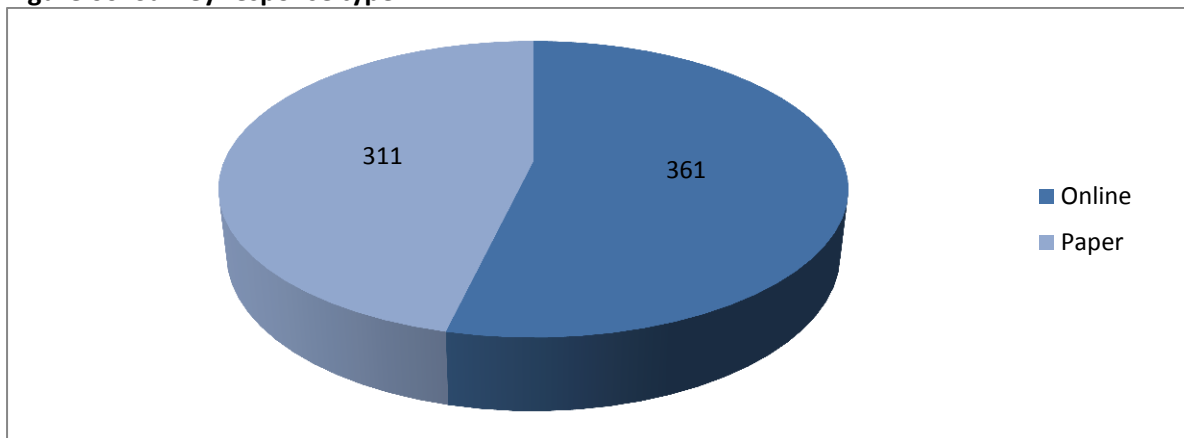
**Figure 65: Age breakdown of respondents**



**Base = 668 respondents**

Panellists are given the choice to complete the questionnaire on paper or online. Figure 65 below shows the proportion of respondents' preferred method of completion. The majority (361 responses; 53.7%) were submitted online, with 311 respondents (46.3%) choosing the paper questionnaire.

**Figure 66: Survey response type**



**Base = 672 respondents**

## APPENDIX B: CROSSTABULATED OUTPUT

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

**Table 16: Have you heard about NPS ("Legal Highs") during the past 12 month period?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	503	231	269	143	165	192	56	231	130	83
%	75.3	74.3	76.0	73.0	75.0	77.1	84.8	82.8	71.8	59.7
No	165	80	85	53	55	57	10	48	51	56
%	24.7	25.7	24.0	27.0	25.0	22.9	15.2	17.2	28.2	40.3

**Base = multiple**

**Table 17: Where have you heard about NPS ("Legal Highs") during the past 12 month period?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Press or media coverage on a national basis	444	210	231	120	151	170	52	201	116	72
%	88.3	90.9	85.9	83.9	91.5	88.5	92.9	87.0	89.2	86.7
b) Press or media coverage on a local basis	177	95	80	54	56	65	18	70	52	35
%	35.2	41.1	29.7	37.8	33.9	33.9	32.1	30.3	40.0	42.2
c) Work related publicity	64	27	37	20	23	21	9	40	15	0
%	12.7	11.7	13.8	31.3	35.9	32.8	16.1	17.3	11.5	0
d) Community related publicity	25	12	13	13	8	4	4	9	7	5
%	5.0	5.2	4.8	9.1	4.8	2.1	7.1	3.9	5.4	6.0
e) Happened to someone I know	23	7	16	5	11	7	1	16	3	3
%	4.6	3.0	5.9	3.5	6.7	3.6	1.8	6.9	2.3	3.6

**Base= multiple**

**Table 18: Other than media reports, have you been aware of NPS use in the Aberdeen area during the past 12 month period?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	122	57	64	32	49	40	9	69	27	16
%	24.4	24.8	24.1	22.5	30.2	20.8	16.1	30.1	21.1	19.3
No	377	173	202	110	113	152	47	160	101	67
%	75.6	75.2	75.9	77.5	69.8	79.2	83.9	69.9	78.9	80.7

**Base = multiple**

**Table 19: If you have been aware of NPS use in the Aberdeen area, can you give an indication of how many instances in the last 12 months?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1 or 2	38	19	19	14	10	14	2	23	8	5
%	32.5	35.2	25.0	48.3	20.8	35.9	25.0	34.3	30.8	33.3
3-4	33	13	19	5	17	10	2	16	9	5
%	28.2	24.1	30.6	17.2	35.4	25.6	25.0	23.9	34.6	33.3
5 plus	30	15	15	8	13	9	2	19	6	3
%	25.6	27.8	24.2	27.6	27.1	23.1	25.0	28.4	23.1	20.0
Don't know	16	7	9	2	8	6	2	9	3	2
%	13.7	13.0	14.5	6.9	16.7	15.4	25.0	13.4	11.5	13.3

**Base = multiple**

**Table 20: If you were aware of instances regarding NPS use in the Aberdeen area during the past 12 month period, what did these involve?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Sale/purchase of NPS	31	17	14	7	15	9	2	19	6	4
%	25.4	29.8	21.9	21.9	30.6	22.5	22.2	27.5	22.2	25.0
b) Consumption of NPS	62	23	39	20	26	16	3	42	14	3
%	50.8	40.4	60.9	62.5	53.1	40.0	33.3	60.9	51.9	18.8
c) Anti-social behaviour/ and or other concerns related to use	62	26	35	14	28	19	5	30	16	10
%	50.8	45.6	54.7	43.8	57.1	47.5	55.6	43.5	59.3	62.5

**Base = multiple**

**Table 21: If you were aware of instances regarding NPS use in the Aberdeen area during the past 12 month period, who did this involve?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Young person/people under the age of 16 years	31	16	15	9	12	10	2	17	8	4
%	25.4	28.1	23.4	28.1	24.5	25.0	22.2	24.6	29.6	25.0
b) Young person/people 17 or 18 years of age	40	18	22	11	16	13	2	23	9	6
%	32.8	31.6	34.4	34.4	32.7	32.5	22.2	33.3	33.3	37.5
c) Adult(s) between the ages of 19-30 years	56	30	26	17	21	18	3	29	14	10
%	45.9	52.6	40.6	53.1	42.9	45.0	33.3	42.0	51.9	62.5
d) Adults over 30 years of ages	21	8	13	4	12	5	1	13	3	4
%	17.2	14.0	20.3	12.5	24.5	12.5	11.1	18.8	11.1	25.0
e) Don't know	21	8	12	2	9	9	4	12	2	2
%	17.2	14.0	18.8	6.3	18.4	22.5	44.4	17.4	7.4	12.5

**Base = multiple**

**Table 22: Do you know if support was required or provided to those involved?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	26	9	17	6	12	8	0	19	4	3
%	22.0	16.7	27.0	20.0	25.0	20.5	0.0	27.9	15.4	20.0
No	27	11	16	9	10	8	0	17	7	3
%	22.9	20.4	25.4	30.0	20.8	20.5	0.0	25.0	26.9	20.0
Don't know	65	34	30	15	26	23	8	32	15	9
%	55.1	63.0	47.6	50.0	54.2	59.0	100.0	47.1	57.7	60.0

**Base = multiple**

**Table 23: Do you feel there is easily accessible information on NPS available?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	100	53	47	20	42	38	14	48	25	13
%	16.3	18.3	14.7	11.2	20.7	16.7	22.6	18.6	15.5	10.1
No	141	65	74	48	45	46	10	63	35	31
%	23.0	22.4	23.1	26.8	22.2	20.2	16.1	24.4	21.7	24.0
Don't know	372	172	199	111	116	144	38	147	101	85
%	60.7	59.3	62.2	62.0	57.1	63.2	61.3	57.0	62.7	65.9

**Base = multiple****Table 24: Do you know where to find information on drug services in the city?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	267	117	149	72	93	101	27	131	70	38
%	43.7	40.5	46.7	40.0	45.8	44.9	43.5	51.0	44.0	29.2
No	344	172	170	108	110	124	35	126	89	92
%	56.3	59.5	53.3	60.0	54.2	55.1	56.5	49.0	56.0	70.8

**Base = multiple****Table 25: Do you know where to find information on alcohol services in the city?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	295	128	166	84	99	111	27	141	78	48
%	48.2	44.4	51.7	46.7	48.8	49.1	43.5	55.1	48.1	37.2
No	317	160	155	96	104	115	35	115	84	81
%	51.8	55.6	48.3	53.3	51.2	50.9	56.5	44.9	51.9	62.8

**Base = multiple****Table 26: Do you feel advice, information and help for drug and alcohol problems has a high enough profile in the city?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	126	60	66	36	42	48	12	64	30	20
%	20.5	20.8	20.5	19.9	20.7	21.1	19.4	25.1	18.3	15.4
No	165	79	85	50	64	50	20	64	49	31
%	26.9	27.3	26.4	27.6	31.5	22.0	32.3	25.1	29.9	23.8
Don't know	323	150	171	95	97	129	30	127	85	79
%	52.6	51.9	53.1	52.5	47.8	56.8	48.4	49.8	51.8	60.8

**Base = multiple****Table 27: Were you aware of the Alcohol & Drug Partnership website?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	114	48	66	31	43	40	8	56	34	16
%	18.8	16.7	20.8	17.3	21.2	17.9	12.9	21.8	21.0	12.9
No	494	239	252	148	160	183	54	201	128	108
%	81.3	83.3	79.2	82.7	78.8	82.1	87.1	78.2	79.0	87.1

**Base = multiple**



**Table 28: Where would you have looked for help/information (on drug and alcohol services in Aberdeen)?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Aberdeen based website	126	56	68	42	40	42	17	66	30	11
%	25.5	23.4	27.0	28.4	25.0	23.0	31.5	32.8	23.4	10.2
b) Grampian based website	39	23	16	10	18	11	7	14	10	8
%	7.9	9.6	6.3	6.8	11.3	6.0	13.0	7.0	7.8	7.4
c) National based website	143	75	68	33	55	55	21	76	30	16
%	28.9	31.4	27.0	22.3	34.4	30.1	38.9	37.8	23.4	14.8
d) NHS Grampian health points information stands	240	111	128	61	82	96	28	89	55	67
%	48.6	46.4	50.8	41.2	51.3	52.5	51.9	44.3	43.0	62.0

**Base = multiple**

**Table 29: Were you aware of opportunities currently provided by the Wellbeing Team that support 65+ year olds to remain active, healthy and engaged?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	253	108	143	81	79	91	17	101	72	61
%	39.0	35.1	42.3	42.4	37.3	37.4	26.6	37.1	42.1	43.9
No	396	200	195	110	133	152	47	171	99	78
%	61.0	64.9	57.7	57.6	62.7	62.6	73.4	62.9	57.9	56.1

**Base = multiple**

**Table 30: To what extent do you feel that the current opportunities in Aberdeen are supporting 65+ year olds to maintain good health and wellbeing?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1 (not at all)	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
%	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.6
2	15	12	3	4	7	4	0	7	6	2
%	6.0	11.3	2.1	5.1	8.9	4.4	0.0	7.3	8.0	3.3
3	109	47	61	38	30	40	10	34	32	32
%	43.8	44.3	43.0	48.1	38.0	44.4	62.5	35.4	42.7	52.5
4	86	35	51	26	28	32	3	38	32	13
%	34.5	33.0	35.9	32.9	35.4	35.6	18.8	39.6	42.7	21.3
5 (very well)	37	10	27	11	13	13	3	16	5	13
%	14.9	9.4	19.0	13.9	16.5	14.4	18.8	16.7	6.7	21.3

**Base = multiple**

**Table 31: Which of the following suggestions do you feel may contribute to improving and sustaining health and wellbeing opportunities for 65+ years old within your local community and city wide areas?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) More physical activities	391	201	188	104	130	155	39	172	105	73
%	58.2	64.4	52.8	52.5	58.8	62.2	58.2	61.4	58.0	52.1
b) More cultural activities	284	146	136	72	96	114	21	114	85	62
%	42.3	46.8	38.2	36.4	43.4	45.8	31.3	40.7	47.0	44.3
c) More religious/spiritual activities	74	35	39	24	20	30	7	33	19	15
%	11.0	11.2	11.0	12.1	9.0	12.0	10.4	11.8	10.5	10.7
d) More social interaction	442	194	246	125	153	162	53	206	107	74
%	65.8	62.2	69.1	63.1	69.2	65.1	79.1	73.6	59.1	52.9
e) Wider promotion of current opportunities	422	195	225	119	143	158	38	165	121	96
%	62.8	62.5	63.2	60.1	64.7	63.5	56.7	58.9	66.9	68.6
f) Supporting existing local community groups	348	155	190	105	113	127	34	153	92	66
%	51.8	49.7	53.4	53.0	51.1	51.0	50.7	54.6	50.8	47.1

**Base = multiple**

**Table 32: What type of physical activity do you mainly do each week?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Walking	538	248	287	142	188	205	52	235	146	102
%	80.1	79.5	80.6	71.7	85.1	82.3	77.6	83.9	80.7	72.9
b) Cycling	63	42	21	15	21	27	12	31	16	4
%	9.4	13.5	5.9	7.6	9.5	10.8	17.9	11.1	8.8	2.9
c) Running	42	23	19	9	20	13	12	22	8	0
%	6.3	7.4	5.3	4.5	9.0	5.2	17.9	7.9	4.4	0.0
d) Gardening	317	153	163	103	79	134	11	121	103	81
%	47.2	49.0	45.8	52.0	35.7	53.8	16.4	43.2	56.9	57.9
e) Exercise classes/gym	113	45	68	26	39	48	15	52	28	18
%	16.8	14.4	19.1	13.1	17.6	19.3	22.4	18.6	15.5	12.9
f) Swimming	63	28	34	17	25	20	8	25	24	5
%	9.4	9.0	9.6	8.6	11.3	8.0	11.9	8.9	13.3	3.6
g) Heavy housework	192	64	126	61	55	74	15	87	44	44
%	28.6	20.5	35.4	30.8	24.9	29.7	22.4	31.1	24.3	31.4
h) Sporting activities (e.g. football, tennis)	72	51	21	19	22	31	14	22	22	14
%	10.7	16.3	5.9	9.6	10.0	12.4	20.9	7.9	12.2	10.0

**Base = multiple**

**Table 33: On average, how much physical activity do you do each week?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) None	24	13	11	13	5	6	2	6	8	8
%	3.7	4.3	3.3	6.9	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.2	4.7	6.0
b) Less than an hour each week	35	18	17	9	9	17	5	23	2	5
%	5.4	5.9	5.0	4.8	4.3	7.0	7.7	8.5	1.2	3.7
c) 1-2 hours	99	41	58	29	31	39	8	49	29	13
%	15.4	13.5	17.2	15.3	14.8	16.1	12.3	18.1	17.0	9.7
d) 2-3 hours	140	61	77	47	41	50	15	67	25	31
%	21.7	20.1	22.8	24.9	19.5	20.7	23.1	24.7	14.6	23.1
e) More than 3 hours each week	333	163	169	87	117	128	34	123	101	74
%	51.7	53.8	50.0	46.0	55.7	52.9	52.3	45.4	59.1	55.2
f) Don't know	13	7	6	4	7	2	1	3	6	3
%	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.1	3.3	0.8	1.5	1.1	3.5	2.2

**Base = multiple****Table 34: On average, how often do you do physical activity each week?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Never	39	17	22	17	10	12	4	12	12	11
%	6.1	5.6	6.5	9.1	4.7	5.0	6.2	4.4	7.1	8.2
b) Once	39	19	20	16	10	13	6	16	9	8
%	6.1	6.3	6.0	8.6	4.7	5.4	9.2	5.9	5.3	6.0
c) 2-3 times	215	100	115	60	74	81	24	97	51	43
%	33.5	33.1	34.2	32.3	35.1	33.6	36.9	35.9	30.2	32.1
d) 4-5 times	183	89	92	58	52	71	18	72	55	36
%	28.5	29.5	27.4	31.2	24.6	29.5	27.7	26.7	32.5	26.9
e) 6-7 times	165	77	87	35	65	64	13	73	42	36
%	25.7	25.5	25.9	18.8	30.8	26.6	20.0	27.0	24.9	26.9

**Base = multiple**

**Table 35: What encourages you to do regular physical activity each week? - a) Friends and family, b) Work and c) Professional advice**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Friends and family encourage me (%)										
Strongly agree	9.9	10.4	9.6	12.3	9.3	8.9	10.0	12.0	8.5	6.5
Agree	45.2	47.2	43.4	46.6	43.7	45.5	43.3	41.4	45.0	57.0
Disagree	28.7	26.0	31.3	26.0	30.1	29.7	26.7	30.9	30.2	22.6
Strongly Disagree	10.7	10.4	10.7	11.0	10.9	9.9	13.3	10.4	9.3	10.8
Don't know	5.4	6.0	5.0	4.1	6.0	5.9	6.7	5.2	7.0	3.2
b) My work gives me information and opportunities (%)										
Strongly agree	5.6	8.0	3.4	4.9	7.0	4.8	8.3	6.1	5.0	0.0
Agree	24.7	24.1	25.0	25.4	25.3	23.2	23.3	31.6	17.0	4.5
Disagree	31.8	28.8	34.7	32.8	32.3	31.0	36.7	29.1	37.0	29.5
Strongly Disagree	25.3	24.5	25.8	20.5	24.7	29.2	23.3	23.4	28.0	31.8
Don't know	12.7	14.6	11.0	16.4	10.8	11.9	8.3	9.8	13.0	34.1
c) A professional has advised me to do physical activity, e.g. nurse, carer, doctor (%)										
Strongly agree	5.7	7.6	4.0	7.0	6.2	4.3	3.3	4.2	6.8	11.3
Agree	25.5	31.4	20.2	23.4	27.1	25.5	20.0	18.8	32.2	42.3
Disagree	35.2	32.2	38.3	34.4	33.3	38.0	35.0	38.8	36.4	22.5
Strongly Disagree	27.1	22.0	31.6	28.9	27.1	25.5	36.7	31.3	19.5	16.9
Don't know	6.5	6.8	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.5	5.0	7.1	5.1	7.0

**Base = multiple**

**Table 36: What encourages you to do regular physical activity each week? – d) Easy access, e) Daily activity and f) Walks**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
d) I have easy access to recreation opportunities and facilities (%)										
Strongly agree	15.2	17.1	13.2	13.8	13.3	17.5	19.7	15.5	14.4	11.8
Agree	58.8	63.9	54.4	55.1	60.0	60.7	59.0	59.0	59.7	57.6
Disagree	14.6	8.3	20.6	21.0	14.4	10.7	13.1	15.9	12.9	15.3
Strongly Disagree	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.7	7.3	3.3	5.4	10.1	8.2
Don't know	4.4	3.6	5.1	3.6	5.6	3.9	4.9	4.2	2.9	7.1
e) I get about during the day by walking or cycling (%)										
Strongly agree	30.4	27.7	32.9	26.9	34.2	29.3	35.0	34.6	26.4	22.2
Agree	45.4	49.2	41.8	44.1	46.0	45.7	41.7	35.4	56.3	57.8
Disagree	14.2	11.5	16.8	17.9	10.7	14.9	11.7	19.5	9.7	8.9
Strongly Disagree	7.6	8.8	6.4	9.0	7.0	7.2	10.0	7.3	5.6	10.0
Don't know	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.9	1.7	3.3	2.1	1.1
f) I go for walks (%)										
Strongly agree	34.9	30.0	38.9	30.6	36.1	36.2	30.6	39.9	29.5	31.3
Agree	49.8	50.4	49.7	51.0	47.1	51.9	50.0	44.4	58.3	52.5
Disagree	8.7	11.2	6.6	10.9	9.4	6.7	12.9	8.9	8.6	6.1
Strongly Disagree	4.9	6.2	3.8	5.4	5.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	2.2	8.1
Don't know	1.6	2.3	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.0

**Base = multiple**

**Table 37: What motivates you to do regular physical activity each week?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
<b>a) To control my weight</b>	328	154	172	93	114	119	33	160	85	48
%	48.8	49.4	48.3	47.0	51.6	47.8	49.3	57.1	47.0	34.3
<b>b) To keep fit</b>	448	210	236	122	154	170	46	199	118	83
%	66.7	67.3	66.3	61.6	69.7	68.3	68.7	71.1	65.2	59.3
<b>c) To feel good about myself</b>	363	168	194	102	122	138	38	158	91	75
%	54.0	53.8	54.5	51.5	55.2	55.4	56.7	56.4	50.3	53.6
<b>d) To help me relax/unwind</b>	328	146	180	92	113	121	42	157	82	45
%	48.8	46.8	50.6	46.5	51.1	48.6	62.7	56.1	45.3	32.1
<b>e) To stop me taking too much alcohol</b>	15	8	7	2	9	4	2	9	3	1
%	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.0	4.1	1.6	3.0	3.2	1.7	0.7

**Base = multiple**

**Table 38: What gets in the way of you doing regular physical activity each week? – parts a), b), c) and d)**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) I can't afford it (%)										
Strongly agree	4.9	3.1	6.3	5.7	3.8	5.0	6.5	6.6	3.6	0.0
Agree	12.3	10.5	14.1	12.1	16.7	8.5	21.0	10.7	13.6	8.9
Disagree	43.4	40.6	46.5	49.3	41.4	41.7	33.9	45.1	47.1	40.5
Strongly agree	36.9	42.2	31.6	30.0	35.5	42.7	38.7	35.2	32.9	46.8
Don't know	2.5	3.5	1.5	2.9	2.7	2.0	0.0	2.5	2.9	3.8
b) It is not easy for me to get to recreation opportunities and facilities (%)										
Strongly agree	4.0	2.4	5.2	2.9	4.9	3.6	3.2	2.9	4.4	6.0
Agree	20.2	16.3	24.1	23.7	19.5	18.8	19.4	16.3	22.1	29.8
Disagree	45.8	48.2	44.1	49.6	44.3	45.2	41.9	50.2	46.3	36.9
Strongly agree	29.0	31.9	25.9	21.6	30.8	32.0	35.5	28.9	27.2	26.2
Don't know	1.0	1.2	0.7	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.2
c) I have a disability or illness (%)										
Strongly agree	14.1	12.4	16.3	14.9	13.9	14.1	0.0	8.9	20.3	19.3
Agree	15.0	17.7	12.5	14.9	16.7	14.1	9.1	12.2	11.9	24.6
Disagree	30.9	29.2	33.7	37.3	29.2	28.2	0.0	36.7	39.0	21.1
Strongly agree	39.5	40.7	36.5	31.3	40.3	43.6	90.9	41.1	28.8	35.1
Don't know	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
d) My age (%)										
Strongly agree	3.0	3.5	2.5	4.6	2.7	2.0	0.0	0.4	7.2	5.3
Agree	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	10.9	13.9	3.2	4.5	11.5	40.4
Disagree	42.8	42.2	43.4	48.7	42.9	38.3	37.1	51.2	43.9	23.4
Strongly agree	40.7	40.3	40.9	32.2	42.4	45.3	59.7	42.1	37.4	28.7
Don't know	1.1	1.6	0.7	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.1

**Base =**



**Table 39: What gets in the way of you doing regular physical activity each week? – parts e), f), g) and h)**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
e) I use public transport or the car for getting about (%)										
Strongly agree	11.1	11.3	10.5	16.2	10.8	7.1	8.2	7.5	17.4	12.0
Agree	43.2	43.0	43.3	44.6	40.9	44.2	34.4	37.5	45.7	59.8
Disagree	26.3	26.2	26.5	24.3	25.3	28.9	26.2	30.8	23.9	18.5
Strongly agree	18.8	19.1	18.5	12.8	23.1	19.3	31.1	22.9	12.3	9.8
Don't' know	0.8	0.4	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.0
f) Family/work commitments (%)										
Strongly agree	15.5	13.6	17.0	17.7	17.1	12.0	21.0	22.0	6.9	2.9
Agree	35.6	33.5	37.7	38.3	36.0	33.5	41.9	43.1	30.8	13.0
Disagree	25.7	25.2	26.4	28.4	23.4	26.2	17.7	21.1	33.8	34.8
Strongly agree	22.4	27.3	17.7	15.6	22.9	26.7	19.4	13.8	26.9	46.4
Don't' know	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.9
g) I feel it isn't safe (%)										
Strongly agree	1.6	0.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	0.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4
Agree	5.0	3.3	6.6	6.6	7.9	1.1	9.7	3.8	4.0	7.0
Disagree	41.2	38.3	44.5	46.7	37.6	41.3	27.4	47.5	42.9	31.0
Strongly agree	49.8	55.1	44.1	41.6	51.1	53.8	61.3	44.6	48.4	57.7
Don't' know	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.9	1.1	3.3	0.0	2.5	3.2	2.8
h) I don't like it (%)										
Strongly agree	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.3	2.3	3.8	3.2	3.3	2.4	1.6
Agree	8.8	7.1	10.5	12.8	6.4	8.1	11.3	9.2	5.6	10.9
Disagree	42.0	40.2	44.0	48.9	41.5	37.8	40.3	42.7	45.2	35.9
Strongly agree	44.4	47.3	41.1	33.8	47.4	48.6	45.2	41.4	46.8	48.4
Don't' know	2.0	2.9	1.2	2.3	2.3	1.6	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.1

**Base =**

**Table 40: How confident are you to do regular physical activity each week?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1 (not at all confident)	42	18	24	18	9	15	3	16	8	15
%	7.0	6.2	7.8	10.5	4.5	6.6	5.0	6.4	5.0	11.6
2	47	21	26	13	18	16	3	19	15	10
%	7.8	7.2	8.5	7.6	9.1	7.0	5.0	7.6	9.4	7.8
3	123	57	66	44	38	41	12	55	28	28
%	20.5	19.6	21.5	25.6	19.2	18.0	20.0	22.0	17.6	21.7
4	169	91	77	42	55	71	19	61	48	40
%	28.2	31.3	25.1	24.4	27.8	31.1	31.7	24.4	30.2	31.0
5 (very confident)	219	104	114	55	78	85	23	99	60	36
%	36.5	35.7	37.1	32.0	39.4	37.3	38.3	39.6	37.7	27.9

**Base = multiple**

**Table 41: Where do you get local information on recreation opportunities, activities and facilities for doing physical activity?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) <b>TV, magazines, newsletters, newspapers</b>	302	147	153	81	93	126	23	120	81	76
%	44.9	47.1	43.0	40.9	42.1	50.6	34.3	42.9	44.8	54.3
b) <b>Social media</b>	103	48	55	30	40	33	14	53	19	17
%	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.2	18.1	13.3	20.9	18.9	10.5	12.1
c) <b>Website (please specify)</b>	81	37	44	17	36	28	14	47	17	3
%	12.1	11.9	12.4	8.6	16.3	11.2	20.9	16.8	9.4	2.1
d) <b>Health care professionals (e.g. doctor or nurse)</b>	69	43	26	18	28	23	7	24	25	13
%	10.3	13.8	7.3	9.1	12.7	9.2	10.4	8.6	13.8	9.3
e) <b>Information at work</b>	82	35	47	24	36	22	10	58	14	0
%	12.2	11.2	13.2	12.1	16.3	8.8	14.9	20.7	7.7	0.0
f) <b>Friends/ family</b>	227	105	122	71	67	89	23	105	63	36
%	33.8	33.7	34.3	35.9	30.3	35.7	34.3	37.5	34.8	25.7
g) <b>I don't get any local information</b>	157	72	84	42	59	55	15	61	45	35
%	23.4	23.1	23.6	21.2	26.7	22.1	22.4	21.8	24.9	25.0

**Base =**

**Table 42: What would help you to do regular or more physical activity each week? a), b) c), and d)**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Having more time (%)										
Strongly agree	29.0	24.7	32.7	30.1	31.5	25.5	42.9	40.5	12.7	8.9
Agree	40.6	39.4	41.5	38.4	43.6	39.3	49.2	41.7	40.3	30.4
Disagree	18.9	22.7	15.4	23.3	17.1	17.3	3.2	10.9	33.6	31.6
Strongly agree	8.2	8.4	8.1	4.8	4.4	14.3	4.8	4.5	11.2	17.7
Don't know	3.4	4.8	2.2	3.4	3.3	3.6	0.0	2.4	2.2	11.4
b) Access to affordable recreation opportunities and facilities when I want to go (%)										
Strongly agree	18.6	17.9	19.0	20.1	21.1	14.8	27.9	19.3	18.2	10.1
Agree	42.5	39.0	45.6	43.0	43.3	41.3	42.6	39.9	43.9	47.2
Disagree	26.2	27.5	25.2	24.2	26.1	28.1	19.7	29.6	25.8	22.5
Strongly agree	8.9	10.8	7.3	8.7	6.1	11.7	6.6	8.2	9.8	11.2
Don't know	3.8	4.8	2.9	4.0	3.3	4.1	3.3	2.9	2.3	9.0
c) Access recreation opportunities and facilities despite having a disability or illness (%)										
Strongly agree	9.7	10.7	8.4	9.4	11.6	7.6	9.8	8.0	11.0	11.9
Agree	18.8	17.8	19.8	18.1	20.7	17.5	11.5	16.0	22.0	29.9
Disagree	31.5	32.4	30.8	33.1	29.9	32.2	21.3	33.8	39.4	20.9
Strongly agree	20.5	16.9	23.6	18.9	19.5	22.2	31.1	20.9	19.3	10.4
Don't know	19.6	22.2	17.3	20.5	18.3	20.5	26.2	21.3	8.3	26.9
d) Local opportunities and facilities to suit all ages (%)										
Strongly agree	15.6	12.4	18.2	19.2	13.9	14.1	8.2	17.0	17.6	12.6
Agree	50.7	50.2	51.5	51.4	53.5	47.9	45.9	47.3	55.9	56.3
Disagree	17.8	19.5	16.1	15.1	17.6	19.8	19.7	21.2	14.7	11.5
Strongly agree	6.6	7.2	6.2	6.2	4.8	8.9	11.5	5.4	6.6	6.9
Don't know	9.3	10.8	8.0	8.2	10.2	9.4	14.8	9.1	5.1	12.6

**Base = multiple**

**Table 43: What would help you to do regular or more physical activity each week? e), f) g), and h)**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
e) Having a professional say that it is OK despite my age, disability, or illness (%)										
Strongly agree	7.0	7.7	6.0	8.5	6.3	6.1	3.4	5.2	5.0	17.6
Agree	22.7	25.8	20.0	26.4	24.7	18.3	10.2	20.0	28.3	32.4
Disagree	33.6	34.8	32.8	32.6	32.2	36.1	27.1	37.0	40.0	18.9
Strongly agree	23.1	19.3	26.4	18.6	25.3	23.9	37.3	23.9	19.2	14.9
Don't know	13.6	12.4	14.8	14.0	11.5	15.6	22.0	13.9	7.5	16.2
f) Feeling safe in my local streets or parks (%)										
Strongly agree	11.1	9.6	12.1	13.5	15.1	5.2	9.8	8.9	14.5	11.9
Agree	35.8	31.8	39.6	40.4	33.1	35.1	32.8	32.8	33.9	50.0
Disagree	31.6	32.6	30.6	27.7	29.7	36.1	27.9	35.7	33.1	20.2
Strongly agree	15.4	18.4	12.8	6.4	4.7	7.3	23.0	14.5	17.7	9.5
Don't know	6.1	7.5	4.9	6.4	4.7	7.3	6.6	8.1	0.8	8.3
g) Support to help me to be confident to do physical activity (%)										
Strongly agree	6.3	5.3	7.1	6.1	7.2	5.6	8.5	4.4	6.8	9.3
Agree	27.9	27.9	28.2	27.3	29.3	27.4	23.7	27.4	27.1	34.7
Disagree	36.9	39.4	34.5	37.1	38.3	35.2	33.9	38.9	43.2	22.7
Strongly agree	19.4	18.6	19.8	15.2	18.6	22.9	20.3	19.0	19.5	18.7
Don't know	9.6	8.8	10.3	14.4	6.6	8.9	13.6	10.2	3.4	14.7
h) A policy in my workplace to promote physical activity (%)										
Strongly agree	9.0	7.2	10.8	6.6	10.1	10.0	11.5	10.2	6.9	4.7
Agree	32.6	32.2	32.9	29.5	39.2	28.8	42.6	36.9	27.7	7.0
Disagree	27.5	29.3	26.1	29.5	27.7	26.3	18.0	32.0	25.7	23.3
Strongly agree	14.1	13.9	14.0	9.8	12.2	18.8	16.4	10.2	18.8	18.6
Don't know	16.7	17.3	16.2	24.6	10.8	16.3	11.5	10.7	20.8	46.5

**Base = multiple**

**Table 44: Generally how satisfied are you with the quality of open spaces in the city?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1 very dissatisfied	19	12	6	2	8	8	3	7	4	4
%	3.0	4.0	1.9	1.1	3.9	3.4	4.8	2.7	2.4	3.1
2	19	11	8	7	7	5	1	7	9	2
%	3.0	3.7	2.5	3.8	3.4	2.1	1.6	2.7	5.4	1.5
3	26	14	12	9	9	8	0	13	10	3
%	4.2	4.7	3.7	4.9	4.4	3.4	0.0	5.0	6.0	2.3
4	47	25	22	14	16	17	6	19	10	12
%	7.5	8.4	6.8	7.6	7.8	7.3	9.5	7.3	6.0	9.2
5	97	42	55	32	34	31	8	38	24	27
%	15.5	14.0	17.1	17.4	16.7	13.3	12.7	14.6	14.5	20.6
6	79	40	39	24	24	31	8	39	19	13
%	12.7	13.4	12.1	13.0	11.8	13.3	12.7	14.9	11.4	9.9
7	173	81	90	53	54	64	16	67	47	41
%	27.7	27.1	28.0	28.8	26.5	27.5	25.4	25.7	28.3	31.3
8	113	54	59	28	35	50	13	56	25	19
%	18.1	18.1	18.3	15.2	17.2	21.5	20.6	21.5	15.1	14.5
9	35	13	22	9	12	14	5	10	12	8
%	5.6	4.3	6.8	4.9	5.9	6.0	7.9	3.8	7.2	6.1
10 very satisfied	16	7	9	6	5	5	3	5	6	2
%	2.6	2.3	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	4.8	1.9	3.6	1.5

**Base = multiple****Table 45: Generally how satisfied are you with the safety, crime and antisocial behaviour in open spaces?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1 very dissatisfied	24	15	8	6	10	7	2	11	7	3
%	3.8	5.0	2.4	3.2	4.8	3.0	3.2	4.1	4.1	2.3
2	31	12	19	7	16	8	3	11	12	5
%	4.9	4.0	5.8	3.7	7.7	3.4	4.8	4.1	7.1	3.8
3	40	16	24	13	15	12	6	13	12	9
%	6.3	5.3	7.3	6.9	7.2	5.1	9.7	4.9	7.1	6.8
4	68	40	28	18	23	27	8	27	12	21
%	10.7	13.2	8.5	9.6	11.1	11.4	12.9	10.1	7.1	15.9
5	107	56	50	40	35	31	7	37	35	27
%	16.9	18.5	15.2	21.3	16.9	13.1	11.3	13.9	20.6	20.5
6	112	43	69	27	34	51	8	56	26	22
%	17.7	14.2	21.0	14.4	16.4	21.6	12.9	21.0	15.3	16.7
7	153	74	78	48	44	60	13	64	45	30
%	24.1	24.5	23.7	25.5	21.3	25.4	21.0	24.0	26.5	22.7
8	71	33	38	22	23	26	11	38	11	11
%	11.2	10.9	11.6	11.7	11.1	11.0	17.7	14.2	6.5	8.3
9	23	10	13	6	5	12	4	8	8	3
%	3.6	3.3	4.0	3.2	2.4	5.1	6.5	3.0	4.7	2.3
10 very satisfied	5	3	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	1
%	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.8

**Base = multiple**

**Table 46: Are you aware of publicity and promotion of open spaces in the city?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	248	111	136	75	66	106	19	99	69	60
%	38.9	36.8	41.0	40.5	31.3	44.5	30.2	37.1	40.8	44.4
No	389	191	196	110	145	132	44	168	100	75
%	61.1	63.2	59.0	59.5	68.7	55.5	69.8	62.9	59.2	55.6

**Base = multiple****Table 47: Have you seen promotion of open spaces in Aberdeen City over the last 12 months?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	210	99	110	63	57	89	18	80	62	49
%	32.9	32.7	33.1	33.7	27.0	37.6	28.6	30.0	36.5	36.3
No	428	204	222	124	154	148	45	187	108	86
%	67.1	67.3	66.9	66.3	73.0	62.4	71.4	70.0	63.5	63.7

**Base = multiple****Table 48: Have you been involved in developing open space/ green space management plans in the last two years?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	22	6	16	5	10	7	1	11	6	4
%	3.4	2.0	4.8	2.7	4.8	2.9	1.6	4.1	3.5	2.9
No	617	296	318	183	200	231	62	255	165	132
%	96.6	98.0	95.2	97.3	95.2	97.1	98.4	95.9	96.5	97.1

**Base = multiple****Table 49: If you haven't been involved in developing open space/green space management plans in the last two years, are you interested in getting involved?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	134	58	74	39	53	40	22	58	34	18
%	22.6	20.4	24.1	22.0	27.6	18.0	35.5	22.8	22.8	14.3
No	460	226	233	138	139	182	40	196	115	108
%	77.4	79.6	75.9	78.0	72.4	82.0	64.5	77.2	77.2	85.7

**Base = multiple****Table 50: If you are interested in getting involved in developing open space/green space management plans, do you know who to contact or how to get involved?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	12	8	4	3	5	4	0	2	7	3
%	9.3	14.3	5.6	7.9	9.4	11.1	0.0	3.5	22.6	17.6
No	117	48	67	35	48	32	22	55	24	14
%	90.7	85.7	94.4	92.1	90.6	88.9	100.0	96.5	77.4	82.4

**Base = multiple**

**Table 51: Are you currently involved in park user groups (such as 'friends of' groups)?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	24	13	11	2	14	8	1	9	8	6
%	3.9	4.5	3.4	1.1	6.8	3.5	1.6	3.5	4.9	4.8
No	589	278	308	175	192	219	62	249	155	120
%	96.1	95.5	96.6	98.9	93.2	96.5	98.4	96.5	95.1	95.2

**Base = multiple****Table 52: If you are not currently involved in park user groups, are you interested in getting involved?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	117	50	66	30	49	37	17	51	30	18
%	20.5	18.7	21.9	17.9	26.2	17.4	27.9	20.9	20.0	15.9
No	454	217	235	138	138	176	44	193	120	95
%	79.5	81.3	78.1	82.1	73.8	82.6	72.1	79.1	80.0	84.1

**Base = multiple****Table 53: If you are interested in getting involved in park user groups, do you know who to contact or how to get involved?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	14	6	8	2	4	8	1	3	7	3
%	12.1	12.2	12.1	6.7	8.2	22.2	5.9	6.0	23.3	16.7
No	102	43	58	28	45	28	16	47	23	15
%	87.9	87.8	87.9	93.3	91.8	77.8	94.1	94.0	76.7	83.3

**Base = multiple****Table 54: Do you agree that private business should contribute towards improving the quality of open spaces in the city?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	425	196	227	109	150	164	38	181	112	92
%	70.1	67.4	72.8	63.7	74.3	71.3	62.3	71.8	70.4	70.2
No	181	95	85	62	52	66	23	71	47	39
%	29.9	32.6	27.2	36.3	25.7	28.7	37.7	28.2	29.6	29.8

**Base = multiple**



**Table 55: Quality of life (Level of satisfaction - Transport & Communication)**

	Level of satisfaction (%)				
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Local public transport (%)	18.0	18.0	38.7	20.1	5.2
2 Levels of traffic congestion (%)	36.3	35.0	21.7	5.1	1.8
3 Maintenance of roads (%)	16.8	32.9	38.4	10.8	1.1
4 National & international transport connections (%)	9.2	17.6	45.0	25.4	2.8
5 Broadband connections and speed (%)	8.7	11.7	36.0	33.1	10.6

**Base = multiple****Table 56: Quality of life (Change over the past two years - Transport & communication)**

	Change over the past two years (%)				
	Much better	A bit better	No change	A bit worse	Much worse
1 Local public transport (%)	5.8	18.6	37.3	19.7	18.6
2 Levels of traffic congestion (%)	0.3	2.5	20.7	29.4	47.1
3 Maintenance of roads (%)	0.2	11.8	33.3	25.9	28.8
4 National & international transport connections (%)	2.8	21.9	45.0	9.4	20.9
5 Broadband connections and speed (%)	10.0	25.3	37.9	6.8	20.0

**Base = multiple****Table 57: Quality of life (Level of satisfaction – Shopping & entertainment)**

	Level of satisfaction (%)				
	1	2	3	4	5
6 Range of shops (%)	6.8	21.0	38.1	27.8	6.3
7 Choice of bars and restaurants (%)	3.4	10.2	35.6	40.7	10.2
8 Cultural facilities (%)	2.4	11.1	47.8	31.7	7.1

**Base = multiple****Table 58: Quality of life (Change over the past two years – Shopping & entertainment)**

	Change over the past two years (%)				
	Much better	A bit better	No change	A bit worse	Much worse
6 Range of shops (%)	6.3	27.7	36.8	18.2	11.1
7 Choice of bars and restaurants (%)	10.8	30.6	34.3	4.0	20.2
8 Cultural facilities (%)	4.6	18.6	64.0	6.4	6.3

**Base = multiple****Table 59: Quality of life (Level of satisfaction – Housing & the environment)**

	Level of satisfaction (%)				
	1	2	3	4	5
9 Access to the countryside (%)	2.2	5.9	31.7	38.4	21.8
10 Air quality/ Levels of pollution (%)	8.7	18.9	44.8	21.9	5.7
11 Clean streets (%)	10.4	26.2	42.0	19.7	1.8
12 Attractive city centre (%)	32.5	32.5	25.9	8.2	1.1
13 Access to parks and open spaces (%)	2.4	6.1	37.9	43.0	10.6
14 Choice of housing (%)	17.9	23.0	45.9	10.1	3.1
15 Availability of affordable housing (%)	37.9	28.6	29.3	2.6	1.6

**Base = multiple**

**Table 60: Quality of life (Change over the past two years – Housing & the environment)**

	Change over the past two years (%)				
	Much better	A bit better	No change	A bit worse	Much worse
9 Access to the countryside (%)	2.5	8.7	75.0	4.9	8.8
10 Air quality/ Levels of pollution (%)	1.0	6.2	45.5	26.8	20.6
11 Clean streets (%)	2.3	15.4	45.1	24.2	13.0
12 Attractive city centre (%)	1.0	11.2	23.3	32.7	31.8
13 Access to parks and open spaces (%)	4.4	22.9	66.1	2.9	3.9
14 Choice of housing (%)	0.2	7.4	32.6	18.3	41.4
15 Availability of affordable housing (%)	0.4	3.7	18.7	19.8	57.4

**Base = multiple****Table 61: Quality of life (Level of satisfaction – Economy & jobs)**

	Level of satisfaction (%)				
	1	2	3	4	5
16 Employment opportunities (%)	2.4	6.3	38.1	38.7	14.4
17 The local economy (%)	4.0	10.1	37.4	39.9	8.6
18 Level of earnings/ income (%)	7.0	12.0	37.7	33.6	9.6
19 Cost of living (%)	21.7	39.9	31.3	5.7	1.4
20 Impact of volunteering on local community (%)	8.1	12.3	60.4	15.1	4.2

**Base = multiple****Table 62: Quality of life (Change over the past two years – Economy & jobs)**

	Change over the past two years (%)				
	Much better	A bit better	No change	A bit worse	Much worse
16 Employment opportunities (%)	8.1	27.0	31.9	6.0	27.0
17 The local economy (%)	6.8	28.5	33.3	13.3	18.0
18 Level of earnings/ income (%)	5.1	21.1	34.2	15.4	24.3
19 Cost of living (%)	0.3	3.0	13.3	52.2	31.1
20 Impact of volunteering on local community (%)	2.4	9.1	39.3	3.3	45.9

**Base = multiple****Table 63: Quality of life (Level of satisfaction – Lifelong learning)**

	Level of satisfaction (%)				
	1	2	3	4	5
21 Quality of schools/ education (%)	4.2	11.7	52.3	26.0	5.8
22 Further/ Higher education opportunities (%)	2.7	6.8	44.9	36.4	9.2
23 Activities for young people (%)	6.8	20.5	52.9	16.0	3.8

**Base = multiple****Table 64: Quality of life (Change over the past two years – Lifelong learning)**

	Change over the past two years (%)				
	Much better	A bit better	No change	A bit worse	Much worse
21 Quality of schools/ education (%)	2.5	11.8	36.7	11.1	38.0
22 Further/ Higher education opportunities (%)	3.1	14.1	39.0	7.2	36.6
23 Activities for young people (%)	1.3	13.9	34.6	8.1	42.0

**Base = multiple**

**Table 65: Quality of life (Level of satisfaction – Community safety)**

	Level of satisfaction (%)				
	1	2	3	4	5
24 Level of crime (%)	5.4	16.6	53.1	21.7	3.1
25 Level of anti-social behaviour (%)	8.4	21.4	50.6	16.5	3.2

**Base = multiple****Table 66: Quality of life (Change over the past two years – Community safety)**

	Change over the past two years (%)				
	Much better	A bit better	No change	A bit worse	Much worse
24 Level of crime (%)	5.4	16.6	53.1	21.7	3.1
25 Level of anti-social behaviour (%)	8.4	21.4	50.6	16.5	3.2

**Base = multiple****Table 67: Quality of life (Level of satisfaction - Health & well-being)**

	Level of satisfaction (%)				
	1	2	3	4	5
26 Quality of local health services (%)	6.0	16.2	42.9	28.1	6.8
27 Access to community facilities (%)	5.8	16.1	45.5	26.5	6.1
28 Access to social services (%)	7.1	12.4	65.9	11.2	3.4
29 Access to sports facilities (%)	5.0	10.2	41.9	35.4	7.5

**Base = multiple****Table 68: Quality of life (Change over the past two years - Health & well-being)**

	Change over the past two years (%)				
	Much better	A bit better	No change	A bit worse	Much worse
26 Quality of local health services (%)	4.3	19.8	44.0	17.7	14.2
27 Access to community facilities (%)	3.3	9.5	54.0	20.6	12.7
28 Access to social services (%)	0.9	5.0	36.8	8.6	48.6
29 Access to sports facilities (%)	7.5	27.9	35.2	6.6	22.9

**Base = multiple**

**Table 69: How would you rate your own quality of life now?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
1 (very poor)	13	6	6	4	4	4	1	4	4	3
%	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.4	2.3
2	11	6	5	3	4	4	1	5	3	2
%	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.5
3	47	17	30	17	13	17	6	21	10	10
%	7.6	5.7	9.3	9.2	6.4	7.4	10.0	8.1	6.0	7.5
4	130	68	62	45	43	42	15	52	36	27
%	20.9	23.0	19.2	24.5	21.1	18.2	25.0	20.1	21.6	20.3
5	191	90	100	53	72	65	18	88	47	37
%	30.7	30.4	31.0	28.8	35.3	28.1	30.0	34.0	28.1	27.8
6	173	84	88	47	55	70	16	68	47	41
%	27.8	28.4	27.2	25.5	27.0	30.3	26.7	26.3	28.1	30.8
7 (very good)	57	25	32	15	13	29	3	21	20	13
%	9.2	8.4	9.9	8.2	6.4	12.6	5.0	8.1	12.0	9.8

**Base = multiple**

**Table 70: Winter maintenance – a) The Roads Winter Service plan and b) the report of Expected Weather Conditions**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) The Roads Winter Service plan (%)										
Very satisfied	2.1	1.7	2.5	1.6	2.4	2.2	3.3	1.9	3.0	0.8
Fairly satisfied	29.2	28.7	29.7	29.0	29.3	29.4	24.6	31.8	23.8	33.1
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	31.8	33.1	30.6	30.1	34.1	31.1	26.2	29.5	37.8	31.6
Fairly dissatisfied	14.1	15.5	12.8	16.4	11.2	14.9	14.8	14.0	15.2	12.8
Very dissatisfied	5.7	6.1	5.0	6.6	5.9	4.4	6.6	3.9	7.3	6.0
Doesn't apply/don't know	17.1	14.9	19.4	16.4	17.1	18.0	24.6	19.0	12.8	15.8
b) The report of Expected Weather Conditions (%)										
Very satisfied	6.0	4.5	7.4	4.9	6.4	6.6	6.6	4.3	7.3	7.5
Fairly satisfied	39.5	36.1	42.6	36.2	38.2	43.4	24.6	41.2	37.2	45.9
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	29.6	35.1	24.7	33.0	30.4	26.1	29.5	30.7	33.5	22.6
Fairly dissatisfied	6.6	6.9	6.5	10.8	4.9	4.9	9.8	5.4	6.1	8.3
Very dissatisfied	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.9	1.8	4.9	1.6	2.4	2.3
Doesn't apply/don't know	15.9	15.1	16.7	13.0	17.2	17.3	24.6	16.7	13.4	13.5

**Base = multiple**

**Table 71: Winter maintenance – c) the gritting of bus routes and other main roads and d) the snow-ploughing of bus routes and other main roads**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
c) The gritting of bus routes and other main roads (%)										
Very satisfied	6.9	5.1	8.6	7.0	7.3	6.5	14.8	6.2	7.2	4.5
Fairly satisfied	49.3	49.5	48.9	46.5	44.4	55.7	34.4	53.8	44.0	53.4
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	19.3	22.7	16.3	22.7	20.0	16.1	8.2	18.1	24.1	21.1
Fairly dissatisfied	16.7	15.9	17.5	16.2	19.0	15.2	26.2	14.6	18.7	14.3
Very dissatisfied	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.9	5.4	3.0	6.6	4.2	4.2	5.3
Doesn't apply/don't know	3.0	2.4	3.7	1.6	3.9	3.5	9.8	3.1	1.8	1.5
d) The snow-ploughing of bus routes and other main roads (%)										
Very satisfied	7.6	5.1	9.8	8.1	6.8	7.9	13.1	6.9	7.2	6.9
Fairly satisfied	49.2	49.0	49.2	47.0	47.1	52.6	36.1	51.9	45.5	54.2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	22.3	26.5	18.8	23.2	20.9	23.2	14.8	21.2	29.9	19.1
Fairly dissatisfied	12.9	12.6	13.2	12.4	14.6	11.8	18.0	11.9	12.6	13.0
Very dissatisfied	4.3	3.7	4.6	5.9	4.9	2.2	6.6	4.2	3.0	4.6
Doesn't apply/don't know	3.7	3.1	4.3	3.2	5.8	2.2	11.5	3.8	1.8	2.3

**Base = multiple**

**Table 72: Winter maintenance – e) the gritting of side/local roads and f) the snow-ploughing of side/local roads**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
e) The gritting of side/local roads (%)										
Very satisfied	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0
Fairly satisfied	15.0	14.6	15.4	16.2	12.3	16.5	21.7	13.8	15.8	13.4
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	22.2	26.4	18.2	21.6	24.1	20.8	15.0	25.8	21.2	19.4
Fairly dissatisfied	33.0	31.9	34.0	27.6	34.5	35.9	35.0	30.4	33.9	35.8
Very dissatisfied	26.8	24.4	29.0	30.3	26.1	24.7	18.3	26.9	27.3	29.9
Doesn't apply/don't know	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.7	3.0	1.7	10.0	1.9	1.2	1.5
f) The snow-ploughing of side/local roads (%)										
Very satisfied	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0
Fairly satisfied	15.5	13.8	17.2	16.0	14.6	16.1	27.9	14.2	15.6	12.7
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	21.6	25.6	17.8	20.7	23.4	20.4	13.1	26.4	19.8	17.9
Fairly dissatisfied	32.9	33.3	32.5	29.3	32.7	36.1	31.1	29.1	36.5	36.6
Very dissatisfied	25.9	24.6	27.0	29.8	24.4	23.9	18.0	26.8	25.7	27.6
Doesn't apply/don't know	3.7	2.4	4.9	3.2	4.9	3.0	9.8	2.7	1.8	5.2

**Base = multiple**

**Table 73: Winter maintenance – g) the gritting of busy footways and h) the snow-ploughing of busy footways**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
g) The gritting of busy footways (%)										
Very satisfied	2.4	2.7	2.1	3.7	1.5	2.2	3.3	3.1	1.8	1.5
Fairly satisfied	24.6	21.5	27.6	26.6	22.5	25.1	29.5	25.0	25.6	20.9
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18.8	22.2	15.6	18.6	19.1	18.6	21.3	19.2	16.7	19.4
Fairly dissatisfied	25.1	26.9	23.3	21.8	26.5	26.4	19.7	24.6	26.8	26.1
Very dissatisfied	26.4	24.2	28.2	26.1	27.9	25.1	19.7	24.6	28.0	30.6
Doesn't apply/don't know	2.7	2.4	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.6	6.6	3.5	1.2	1.5
h) The snow-ploughing of busy footways (%)										
Very satisfied	2.2	2.7	1.8	3.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.7	1.8	2.2
Fairly satisfied	24.4	21.2	27.3	28.2	19.0	26.1	32.8	23.6	26.2	20.0
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	21.4	24.6	18.7	20.7	22.9	20.9	23.0	22.4	19.6	21.5
Fairly dissatisfied	26.0	27.6	24.5	21.3	29.8	26.5	21.3	26.3	26.8	26.7
Very dissatisfied	21.9	20.2	23.3	21.3	23.4	20.9	14.8	20.8	22.6	25.9
Doesn't apply/don't know	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.9	6.6	4.2	3.0	3.7

**Base = multiple**



**Table 74: Winter maintenance – i) the gritting of local footways and j) the snowploughing of local footways**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
i) The gritting of local footways (%)										
Very satisfied	1.3	2.0	0.6	2.7	0.0	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.5
Fairly satisfied	14.4	13.5	15.1	14.9	12.3	15.7	14.8	13.5	16.3	13.3
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	19.2	23.6	15.4	20.7	20.7	17.0	21.3	21.6	19.3	14.1
Fairly dissatisfied	30.4	27.9	32.7	28.2	30.0	32.6	31.1	26.6	31.9	35.6
Very dissatisfied	32.2	31.0	33.3	30.3	35.0	31.3	26.2	34.4	30.1	33.3
Doesn't apply/don't know	2.4	2.0	2.8	3.2	2.0	2.2	4.9	2.7	1.2	2.2
j) The snow-ploughing of local footways (%)										
Very satisfied	1.3	2.0	0.6	3.3	0.0	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.5
Fairly satisfied	13.5	12.3	14.6	15.8	9.9	14.8	16.7	12.8	15.1	11.5
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	21.9	26.3	17.8	20.8	23.8	21.0	23.3	23.7	23.5	15.3
Fairly dissatisfied	30.5	28.0	32.7	26.2	32.2	32.3	30.0	27.6	30.1	36.6
Very dissatisfied	28.7	28.3	29.0	29.0	30.7	26.6	21.7	31.1	27.1	29.0
Doesn't apply/don't know	4.2	3.1	5.3	4.9	3.5	4.4	6.7	3.5	3.0	6.1

**Base = multiple**

**Table 75: Satisfaction with street lighting in winter conditions**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) Street lighting in city centre (%)										
Very satisfied	21.6	19.9	23.3	22.2	23.8	19.5	26.2	23.0	16.8	23.3
Fairly satisfied	46.2	47.6	45.1	43.8	47.6	47.2	54.1	49.8	46.1	36.1
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	19.0	20.3	17.8	16.8	17.0	22.5	11.5	16.9	22.8	21.8
Fairly dissatisfied	4.2	4.4	3.7	4.9	5.8	1.7	4.9	2.3	3.6	7.5
Very dissatisfied	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.2	3.9	2.2	1.6	2.7	3.0	3.0
Doesn't apply/don't know	6.2	4.7	7.7	10.3	1.9	6.9	1.6	5.4	7.8	8.3
b) Street lighting in residential areas (%)										
Very satisfied	16.4	14.4	18.3	16.0	16.5	16.8	21.3	16.1	14.8	17.0
Fairly satisfied	50.4	53.4	47.9	50.5	48.1	52.6	57.4	54.4	45.6	45.9
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	17.8	16.8	18.6	16.0	18.4	18.5	4.9	18.4	22.5	16.3
Fairly dissatisfied	10.2	11.1	9.1	11.7	11.7	7.3	11.5	7.3	11.8	12.6
Very dissatisfied	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.8	3.9	4.3	4.9	3.1	4.7	5.9
Doesn't apply/don't know	1.0	0.0	1.8	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.6	2.2
c) Time taken to repair street lights (%)										
Very satisfied	10.9	11.6	10.4	10.7	9.4	12.6	20.3	11.2	10.7	6.8
Fairly satisfied	30.2	29.7	30.7	36.4	26.7	28.3	32.2	31.8	25.4	32.3
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	24.6	27.0	22.4	17.6	28.7	26.5	16.9	22.9	32.5	21.1
Fairly dissatisfied	13.3	15.4	11.3	15.5	12.9	11.7	10.2	10.5	16.0	16.5
Very dissatisfied	5.9	6.5	5.5	7.0	5.9	5.2	6.8	5.0	7.1	6.0
Doesn't apply/don't know	15.0	9.9	19.6	12.8	16.3	15.7	13.6	18.6	8.3	17.3

**Base = multiple**

**Table 76: Do you think the council is making adequate provisions (for winter maintenance)?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Very satisfied	6	2	4	3	2	1	0	2	1	3
%	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.6	2.3
Fairly satisfied	230	101	129	67	77	86	26	97	56	51
%	37.3	34.0	40.6	36.2	37.7	38.1	42.6	37.7	33.3	39.5
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	170	100	68	46	56	66	12	62	53	41
%	27.6	33.7	21.4	24.9	27.5	29.2	19.7	24.1	31.5	31.8
Fairly dissatisfied	121	60	61	40	39	42	14	59	34	14
%	19.6	20.2	19.2	21.6	19.1	18.6	23.0	23.0	20.2	10.9
Very dissatisfied	45	18	27	16	18	11	7	18	12	8
%	7.3	6.1	8.5	8.6	8.8	4.9	11.5	7.0	7.1	6.2
Doesn't apply/don't know	45	16	29	13	12	20	2	19	12	12
%	7.3	5.4	9.1	7.0	5.9	8.8	3.3	7.4	7.1	9.3

**Base = multiple**

**Table 77: Are you aware of the change in service (grit bins)?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	130	58	72	43	33	54	6	44	42	38
%	20.8	19.3	22.2	23.0	16.0	23.4	9.7	16.9	24.7	29.0
No	496	242	252	144	173	177	56	217	128	93
%	79.2	80.7	77.8	77.0	84.0	76.6	90.3	83.1	75.3	71.0

**Base = multiple****Table 78: Have you ever made use of a community salt bag?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	38	15	23	13	19	6	2	16	10	10
%	6.1	5.1	7.1	7.0	9.2	2.6	3.2	6.2	5.9	7.6
No	587	282	303	172	188	225	60	244	159	122
%	93.9	94.9	92.9	93.0	90.8	97.4	96.8	93.8	94.1	92.4

**Base = multiple****Table 79: Have you ever made use of a grit bin in the past?**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
Yes	310	150	159	105	98	106	36	138	76	59
%	49.9	50.2	49.7	56.8	48.0	46.1	59.0	53.3	45.5	44.7
No	311	149	161	80	106	124	25	121	91	73
%	50.1	49.8	50.3	43.2	52.0	53.9	41.0	46.7	54.5	55.3

**Base = multiple**

**Table 80: Satisfaction with the (grit bins and salt bags) service provided (by Gender, Neighbourhood and Age Group)**

	Total	Gender		Neighbourhood			Age Group			
		Male	Female	North	Central	South	16-34	35-54	55-64	65+
a) If you used grit bins what is your opinion of the service provided? (%)										
Very satisfied	21.3	17.0	25.5	22.1	21.9	20.2	19.4	19.7	20.0	28.6
Fairly satisfied	54.1	59.2	49.7	52.9	50.0	59.6	52.8	57.7	46.7	57.1
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	13.8	12.9	14.0	14.4	15.6	10.6	8.3	13.9	20.0	7.1
Fairly dissatisfied	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.7	7.3	6.7	11.1	6.6	8.0	3.6
Very dissatisfied	3.0	3.4	2.5	3.8	5.2	8.3	1.5	4.0	1.8	8.3
Doesn't apply/don't know	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.7	1.3	1.8
b) If you have used community salt bags what is your opinion of the service provided? (%)										
Very satisfied	16.7	13.3	19.0	25.0	16.7	0.0	50.0	13.3	10.0	22.2
Fairly satisfied	50.0	46.7	52.4	58.3	44.4	50.0	0.0	40.0	50.0	77.8
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	22.2	20.0	23.8	8.3	22.2	50.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	0.0
Fairly dissatisfied	2.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
Very dissatisfied	2.8	6.7	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Doesn't apply/don't know	5.6	13.3	0.0	8.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	10.0	0.0

**Base = multiple**