



Community Planning  
Aberdeen

## **Your Neighbourhood, Your City, Your Plans: What matters to you?**

**Community Planning Aberdeen's  
Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans  
for North, South and Central Refresh  
Engagement Report - 2023**

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# Public engagement on the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans refresh

## 1.1. Background

Community Planning Aberdeen (CPA) is the name of the local partnership of public, private and third sector organisations working together and with communities to improve outcomes for people across the City.

CPA are undertaking a refresh of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) and Locality Plans for North, South and Central. The LOIP was first published in August 2016 and is refreshed every two years to ensure it reflects current circumstances and that the Partnership remains focussed on the priority issues for the City to achieve the vision of Aberdeen as 'a place where all people can prosper'. The last refresh was in July 2021 and over the last two years the Partnership's Outcome Improvement Groups have been working towards the Stretch Outcomes contained within the Plan.

The way our city, our neighbourhoods, look, function and feel can influence everything from our health and wellbeing to the opportunities we can access. Improving the quality of places can help to tackle inequalities and improve outcomes for our communities. Understanding the existing and potential strengths of Aberdeen directly from the people of Aberdeen can inform good decision-making.

As part of the refresh process to inform the development of the new LOIP and Locality Plans, CPA wanted residents of Aberdeen to participate in a short exercise to help us understand if our current priorities (Stretch Outcomes) were still the right areas to focus on. We wanted to discover what things are good now, as well as improvements residents think we should prioritise working on together to make the city and their neighbourhoods better in the future, and for this to inform the development of the new LOIP and Locality Plans.

Recognising the challenges faced by people, in particular those already at risk of inequality to have their voice heard, to strengthen community engagement in the refresh of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans, we have used a range of methods to engage with our communities on what matters to them to ensure all had the opportunity to participate and had support to do so where required.

The nationally developed Place Standard tool was used.

## 1.2. Place Standard Tool

The Place Standard tool provides a framework for place-based conversations to support communities, public, private and third sectors to work together to find those aspects of a place that need to be targeted to improve people's health, wellbeing and quality of life and deliver high quality, sustainable places.

The tool asked 14 questions/themes about the physical and social elements of life in Aberdeen City. These are the 14 themes from the Scottish Place Standard tool, which is used across Scotland to start conversations with people about the place where they live. The 14 themes ensured that CPA are considering all aspects of the place and all align to a current Stretch Outcome/Outcome Improvement Group. It also enables CPA to analyse the results by locality (North, South and Central), but also by our priority neighbourhoods, so that the voices and needs of the different localities and their improvement ideas for their specific area, are captured.

The Tool enables us to:

- Identify needs and opportunities
- Align priorities
- Empower communities enabling their views to inform future improvements

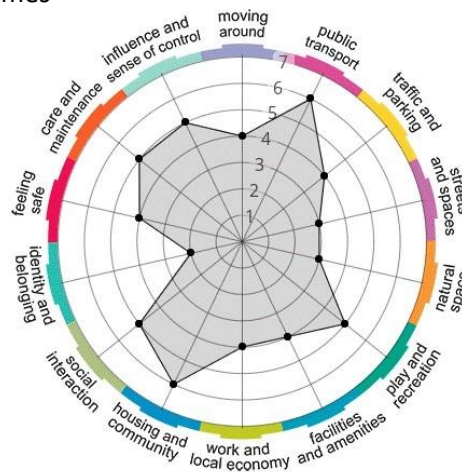
For each theme, participants were asked to rate how they find that theme affects their lives now, on a scale of 1-7, where 1 means there is a lot of room for improvement and 7 means there is very little room for improvement. To support identification of areas for improvement for our LOIP and Locality plans, and areas of good practice in one area that could be spread to other areas of the city, for each theme participants were also asked:

- What are top 3 things that are good now?
- What are the top 3 things we could make better in the future?

### 1.2.1. Themes in the Place Standard Tool

The 14 themes are shown in the diagram below. For each theme a brief description was provided as was prompts for things to think about when considering the theme – see Appendix 7.

**Figure 1:** Place Standard Tool Themes



### 1.2.2. Comments

As above, in addition to scoring each of the themes, participants were also given the opportunity to provide comments for each theme and to share:

- What are top 3 things that are good now?
- What are the top 3 things that we could make better in the future?

### 1.2.3. Participant characteristics

In order to look at whether priorities might vary depending on, for example, where participants live or what age they are, participants were also asked to provide information on several personal characteristics. These included:

- Neighbourhood/locality
- Age group

- Gender identity
- Ethnic group and background
- Postcode - this was used to match responses to locality area (North, South and Central), priority neighbourhoods and SIMD quintile

### 1.3. Engagement – promotion and communications

The engagement took place between 6 October and 5 November 2023. Providing different opportunities for participating was key to the engagement approach to give the best chance of hearing as many voices as possible.

Both prior to the engagement launching, and throughout the engagement being live, a range of promotion and communication was undertaken from sharing the tool and locality event dates with Partners, to reaching out to our communities and asking them to share the tool/events with the people they knew, the groups they were involved with and their friends and family. The engagement was also promoted via social media platforms, press releases, stories in the press and newsletters, and through existing networks and groups.

- Online Engagement

An online tool was used as a method to reach a large number of people and provided a method of capturing the views of people who may not wish to attend a locality event. Whilst people did not have to respond to all 14 themes, by virtue of there being 14 themes to complete meant that the online engagement was lengthy.

- Locality Events

For people who may not be able to easily access the online tool, in person locality events were held by our Locality Empowerment Groups and Priority Neighbourhood Partnerships. Six events were held with two sessions in each locality, with one being in a priority neighbourhood. The sessions were a drop in, world café style, with a facilitated table for discussing each theme, as well as a table with activities for children and young people to participate and share their views. The sessions were held on:

**Table 1:** In person locality events calendar

Engagement Events	When	Where
<b>Aberdeen North</b>		
North Partnership	Saturday 7 Oct 2023 10:00-12:00	Cummings Park Community Centre, AB16 7AS
North Locality Empowerment Group	Wednesday 1 Nov 2023 19:00-21:00	Danestone Community Centre AB22 8ZP
<b>Aberdeen Central</b>		
Central Priority Neighbourhood Partnership	Saturday 14 Oct 2023 14:00-16:00	Tillydrone Community Campus, AB24 2UY
Central Locality Empowerment Group	Saturday 28 Oct 2023 10:00-12:00	Powis Community Centre AB24 3YX
<b>Aberdeen South</b>		
Torry Partnership	Saturday 14 Oct 2023 10:00-12:00	Tullos Primary Assembly Hall AB11 8FJ
South Locality Empowerment Group	Saturday 28 Oct 2023 14:00-16:00	Altens Community Centre AB12 3SE

- Targeted Support/Facilitation

In addition to above, organisations and their staff were asked to think about how they could support their service users to use the online tool. For example, staff were encouraged to offer to talk them through the exercise on a one-to-one basis or facilitate a group session where people could be guided on what to do. A facilitation guide was developed for staff, as well as facilitation sessions to provide guidance on ways to support participation in the engagement.

- Children and young persons' version

Finally, a children and young persons' online version of the tool was adapted and promoted. This was promoted through social media, existing youth groups and drop in activities, in schools and at October in the City.

## 1.4. Analysis methods

### 1.4.1. Scores

Based on scoring allocated by participants, average (mean) scores were calculated for each of the 14 themes. A higher score indicates a more positive response. Themes were then ranked by mean score.

Mean scores were also calculated for each of the subgroups (locality, age group, gender identity, ethnic background, and SIMD) to look at differences in responses across these groups. Basic descriptive analysis was used to look at how the ranking of themes varied across the groups, e.g., whether a theme was scored more or less positively in different areas of the city. Due to the small numbers in some of the demographic groups, some of the categories were 'collapsed' for this analysis:

- Gender identity – 'prefer to self-identify' and 'prefer not to say' were collapsed into a distinct group
- Ethnic background – collapsed to groups of 'White Scottish', 'White Other' and 'Any Other Ethnic Group'
- Age group – due to the small number of 0-16 year-olds who completed the survey, this group was included with the 17-24 year-olds to give an age-group of 0-24 years.

For the subgroup analysis, those who did not answer the demographic questions or who answered 'prefer not to say' were collapsed into a single group.

### 1.4.2. Comments

Qualitative analysis and reporting was prepared by Dr. Sarah McGarrol (Senior Research Fellow) for the NIHR Health Determinants Research Collaboration Aberdeen. The full report as prepared by Dr. McGarrol is [here](#)

In order to make sense of the large number and variety of comments received and to identify the most important 'good' aspects of places now for each theme, and the most important 'improve' aspects, qualitative analyses of the comments was undertaken using an adapted Framework Analysis approach.

This Framework Analysis approach is a qualitative research method that provides a structured approach to qualitative analysis and helps to identify patterns, themes and relationships in the data. This was considered an appropriate approach as the online consultation used 14 pre-determined themes based on the Place Standard tool themes (highlighted in table 2). The prompts provided options for sub-themes categories for each Theme.

There are a number of general steps in a Framework Analysis, including:

1. Familiarisation with the data
2. Coding (identifying themes and sub-themes)
3. Charting
4. Mapping and interpretation (understanding relationships within and between themes and sub-themes)
5. Reporting

The framework approach was followed, firstly through familiarisation with the data, whereby the researcher read all comments received. It was decided after this initial and time consuming familiarisation stage, that identifying a sub-sample of respondents and applying the remaining Framework analysis steps (coding, charting, mapping and interpretation, reporting) would be a pragmatic approach to the conduct of the qualitative analysis, in part due to the substantial number of overall comments received and the range of comment content but also primarily due to an extremely tight reporting deadline. A full qualitative analysis of all 10,000 + comments was impossible within the timescale.

Instead, a representative sub-sample was chosen from those who completed the online consultation. A sub-sample of 86 respondents from across Aberdeen (e.g. from North/South/Central localities) were included in the final analysis. For more information on how the sub-sample was determined, see Appendix 8.

In the consultation, 14 themes were predetermined based on the Place Standard tool themes (see themes in figure 1). By grouping similar types of comments and suggestions and using the prompts for guidance (also known as an inductive approach), a range of response sub-themes emerged from the comments within each of the 14 themes. Once the sub-themes were identified for each Theme, these were further refined so as the most important 'good' things sub-themes and the most important 'improve' sub-themes were identified. For example, in the Moving Around Theme, there were many comments made about public transport such as 'good bus services' 'bus links' 'lots of bus routes.' As these comments were similar, a main sub-theme was developed to account for these type of comments and named "good public transport." This allowed a variety of similar types of comments to be 'put' into this sub-theme. For each Theme a number of sub-themes were generated in this way.

This time-consuming process enabled the researcher to understand the content of the comments, identify similarities in content and meaning that came up repeatedly, and collate similar type of comments to each sub-theme code. This was repeated across all themes.

The development of these sub-themes provided a condensed overview of the main points and common meanings that recurred throughout the data. By this stage, the content of responses was well understood, patterns were identified and a confident overview of the frequency of the sub-themes and what these mean - i.e. level of importance to respondents, for example, was determined. Reporting on these themes/sub-themes necessitates presenting each Theme/sub-theme in turn identifying the main issues and suggestions from respondents from North, South and Central localities related to 'good' things in their places and suggestions for improvements. It was important to segment the analysis in this way, as indicating similarities as well as differences across the localities could provide insights for future community planning.

The following online consultation sub-sample analysis will be presented for all 14 themes with the main 'good' and 'improve' suggestions highlighted by locality. Using quotes where relevant and taken directly from respondents comments provides further context. In addition to comments received as part of the online consultation, in-person consultation events were held within each locality area. These six in-person events also generated a wide variety and range of content for both 'good' now and 'improve' comments. Given the nature of in-person consultations, the comments were more detailed compared to the online consultation responses. These are presented separately.

## 2. Results

### 2.1. Who took part?

A total of 309 responses were received for the engagement survey. In addition to the survey, there were also six in-person events (2 in each of the 3 locality areas). A total of 55 people took part in the survey from these events giving a total of **364 survey participants**. Additionally 106 individuals completed a children and young people's version of the survey giving a total of 470 contributors to the consultation.

Regarding the online survey, full postcode data was given by 261 participants to the online survey. This was then matched to locality area (North, South, Central), neighbourhood, and to SIMD quintile. Those taking part in the in-person events were also asked to provide demographic information.

While not all participants answered all the demographic questions, many did, although this varied by question. In general there was broad representation across demographic groups. Of those for whom demographic characteristics are available, most participants were female (59.3%). The most common age group was 65+ years (28.7%) with relatively small numbers of participants in the younger age groups (3.5% under 16 years and 4.5% aged 17-24 years). Participants were predominately White Scottish (70.7%) with 23.9% White Other and 5.4% from other ethnic groups.

Locality area information was available for all but 13 participants. Considering those for whom locality area data is available, Central locality had the highest proportion of respondents (39.9%) followed by North locality with 32.2% and South locality with 27.9%. Neighbourhood information was available for 261 participants.

While most neighbourhoods are represented, the numbers within each of the 37 neighbourhoods was too small to allow for analysis by neighbourhood. There are 13 neighbourhoods which have been identified as priority neighbourhoods (based on SIMD). In total there were 144 participants from priority neighbourhoods. The table below gives a summary of participant characteristics. It gives number and percentage of participants within each category. It also gives the percentage within each category excluding those for whom demographic information was not available (valid percentage).

**Table 2:** Number and percentage of participants by category

Group	Category	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage (excludes missing)
Locality	North	113	31.0%	32.2%
	South	98	26.9%	27.9%
	Central	140	38.5%	39.9%
	Not answered/missing	13	3.6%	
Age group	0-16	11	3.0%	3.5%
	17-24	14	3.8%	4.5%
	25-34	44	12.1%	14.0%
	35-44	55	15.1%	17.5%
	45-54	48	13.2%	15.3%
	55-64	52	14.3%	16.6%
	65+	90	24.7%	28.7%
	Prefer not to say/missing	50	13.7%	
Sex	Male	124	34.1%	40.7%
	Female	181	49.7%	59.3%
	Prefer not to say/missing	59	16.2%	
SIMD quintile	SIMD 1 (most deprived)	49	13.5%	18.8%
	SIMD 2	70	19.2%	26.8%
	SIMD 3	47	12.9%	18.0%



	SIMD 4	30	8.2%	11.5%
	SIMD 5 (least deprived)	65	17.9%	24.9%
	Missing	103	28.3%	
Ethnic group	White Scottish	210	57.7%	
	Other White British	51	14.0%	
	White Irish	<5	0.8%	
	White Eastern European	<5	0.8%	
	Any other White	14	3.8%	
	Indian, Indian Scottish, or Indian British	<5	0.3%	
	Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	<5	0.3%	
	Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	<5	0.3%	
	Any other African	<5	1.4%	
	Any other ethnic group	<5	1.1%	
	Any mixed or multiple ethnic groups	<5	0.8%	
	Prefer not to say/missing	66	18.1%	
	Ethnic Group	White Scottish	210	57.7%
White Other		71	19.5%	23.9%
Other ethnic groups		16	4.4%	5.4%
Prefer not to say/missing		67	18.4%	

## 2.2. Summary results – Mean scores for all participants

For all questions, participants were asked to give a score on a scale of 1-7, where 1 = Very Bad (lots of room for improvement) and 7 = Excellent (very little improvement is needed). The average (mean) scores for each topic were then calculated. (A higher score indicates a more positive result.)

The theme with the highest mean score was **Natural Space** with an average score of 4.7 (out of a maximum of 7). **Identity and Belonging**, **Feeling Safe** and **Play and Recreation** all also scored relatively highly with mean scores of 4.1. The lowest scoring theme was **Influence and Sense of Control** with a mean score of 3.3, closely followed by **Traffic and Parking** at 3.4 and **Care and Maintenance** at 3.6.

The five highest ranking themes were:

1. Natural space (4.7)
2. Identity and belonging (4.1)
3. Feeling safe (4.1)
4. Play and recreation (4.1)
5. Housing and community (4.0)

The five lowest ranking themes were:

1. Influence and sense of control (3.3)
2. Traffic and parking (3.4)
3. Care and maintenance (3.6)
4. Facilities and services (3.9)
5. Work and Local Economy (3.9)

Figure 2 below shows the mean scores for all 14 themes.

**Figure 2: Mean scores – all participants**



The table below shows the scoring for each of the questions, giving the proportion of respondents who chose each score, along with the mean score and total number of people who answered each question. The 14 themes have been grouped into four categories based on the LOIP themes of Economy, People, Place and Community Empowerment. This allows related themes to be considered together.

**Table 3: Scorings by question**

	1 (Very bad)	2	3	4	5	6	7 (Excellent)	Mean	Base
<b>Economy</b>									
Housing and Community	9.1%	5.1%	13.8%	37.4%	20.2%	10.8%	3.7%	4.02	297
Work and Local Economy	4.9%	6.4%	20.1%	37.8%	23.7%	6.4%	0.7%	3.91	283
<b>People</b>									
Facilities and Services	11.2%	10.3%	11.2%	30.8%	24.6%	9.7%	2.2%	3.85	321
Feeling Safe	8.4%	8.0%	13.5%	28.9%	22.8%	14.5%	3.9%	4.09	311
Identity and Belonging	6.9%	7.8%	14.1%	33.0%	22.2%	9.5%	6.5%	4.1	306
Play and Recreation	6.2%	8.4%	15.3%	28.2%	27.3%	12.0%	2.6%	4.08	308
Social Interaction	3.4%	9.4%	20.9%	34.3%	18.5%	11.4%	2.0%	3.98	297
<b>Place</b>									
Moving around	8.0%	12.7%	16.0%	29.0%	20.7%	10.4%	3.3%	3.86	338
Public Transport	12.7%	6.8%	14.2%	28.4%	22.2%	11.1%	4.6%	3.93	324
Traffic and Parking	15.0%	11.2%	23.0%	31.3%	13.4%	5.1%	1.0%	3.36	313

Streets and Spaces	5.7%	9.2%	15.2%	34.8%	23.1%	8.9%	3.2%	4	316
Natural Space	5.0%	3.8%	8.8%	23.8%	26.9%	20.3%	11.6%	4.71	320
Care and Maintenance	12.4%	10.1%	18.1%	33.2%	17.8%	6.4%	2.0%	3.61	298
<b>Community Empowerment</b>									
Influence and Sense of Control	16.8%	13.7%	20.3%	30.2%	13.4%	4.8%	0.7%	3.27	291

## 2.3. Comments – all online participants

A total of 10284 comments were received across each of the 14 themes, combining all ‘good’ now comments, and all ‘improve’ comments by respondents who completed the online consultation.

Table 4 below highlights the number of comments received for each of the 14 themes, combining all ‘good’ now comments, and all ‘improve’ comments by respondents who completed the consultation. Each comment per theme is included with a sum of all comments highlighted for each theme.

**Table 4:** Consultation Themes (using Place standard themes) and number of comments received and combined per theme.

Place Standard Tool Themes	Number of ‘good’ comments	Number of ‘improve’ comments	Total number of comments (per theme)
Moving around	<u>447</u>	<u>559</u>	<u>1006</u>
Public Transport	<u>388</u>	<u>503</u>	<u>891</u>
Traffic & parking	303	<u>501</u>	<u>804</u>
Streets & spaces	<u>397</u>	<u>516</u>	<u>913</u>
Natural space	<u>421</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>886</u>
Play & recreation	<u>332</u>	392	724
Facilities & Services	320	409	729
Work & local economy	269	344	613
Housing & community	276	401	677
Social Interaction	299	317	616
Identity & belonging	285	304	589
Feeling safe	250	395	645
Care & maintenance	266	403	669
Influence & sense of control	218	324	542
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4471</b>	<b>5813</b>	<b>10284</b>

The top 5 themes for ‘good’ comments were:

1. ‘Moving around’;
2. ‘Public Transport’;
3. ‘Streets & Space’;
4. ‘Natural space’ and
5. ‘Play and recreation.’

The 5 themes that included the most ‘improve’ comments were:

1. ‘Moving around’;
2. ‘Public Transport’;
3. ‘Traffic and parking’;
4. ‘Streets & Space’ and
5. ‘Natural space’.

Across all 14 themes, more comments were provided with suggestions of things to ‘improve.’ There was a wide variety and range of comments provided for each theme suggesting improvements.

## 2.4. Comments – in person events

Six locality in person events were held, from which over 1110 individual comments were generated. Tables 5, 6 and 7 below highlight the number of combined comments across each locality (North, South, Central) for each theme. NB. The number of comments per theme do not sum to the number of participants in each event. Calculating the comments in this way does not reflect the content of the comments. Rather, it provides an indication of which themes participant’s provided the most and least comments for at these events.

From this overview, it can be concluded that those themes with the most comments pertain to the issues that participants felt most strongly about at the time of the in-person events.

**Table 5:** Number of comments for each theme combining both the North PNP and North LEG in-person consultation events.

Themes	Number of ‘good’ comments	Number of ‘improve’ comments	Total number of comments (per theme)
1. Moving around	3	13	16
<b>2. Public Transport</b>	<b><u>13</u></b>	<b><u>9</u></b>	<b><u>22</u></b>
<b>3. Traffic &amp; parking</b>	<b><u>5</u></b>	<b><u>18</u></b>	<b><u>23</u></b>
4. Streets & spaces	2	5	7
5. Natural space	8	10	18
<b>6. Play &amp; recreation</b>	<b><u>12</u></b>	<b><u>11</u></b>	<b><u>23</u></b>
<b>7. Facilities &amp; Services</b>	<b><u>8</u></b>	<b><u>24</u></b>	<b><u>32</u></b>
8. Work & local economy	4	9	13
<b>9. Housing &amp; community</b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>19</u></b>	<b><u>22</u></b>
10. Social Interaction	5	9	14
11. Identity & belonging	2	8	10
12. Feeling safe	4	10	14
13. Care & maintenance	7	14	21
14. Influence & sense of control	5	14	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>254</b>

**Table 6:** Number of comments for each theme combining both the South PNP and South LEG in-person consultation events.

Themes	Number of 'good' comments	Number of 'improve' comments	Total number of comments (per theme)
<b>1. Moving around</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>63</b>
2. Public Transport	10	21	31
3. Traffic & parking	5	25	30
<b>4. Streets &amp; spaces</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>54</b>
5. Natural space	13	18	31
6. Play & recreation	6	18	24
<b>7. Facilities &amp; Services</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>43</b>
8. Work & local economy	9	25	34
<b>9. Housing &amp; community</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>53</b>
10. Social Interaction	5	11	16
11. Identity & belonging	14	15	29
12. Feeling safe	3	19	22
13. Care & maintenance	5	28	33
<b>14. Influence &amp; sense of control</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>501</b>

**Table 7:** Number of comments for each theme combining both the Central PNP and Central LEG.

Themes	Number of 'good' comments	Number of 'improve' comments	Total number of comments (per theme)
1. Moving around	7	17	24
2. Public Transport	3	19	22
3. Traffic & parking	5	15	20
4. Streets & spaces	7	20	27
5. Natural space	8	20	28
<b>6. Play &amp; recreation</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>7. Facilities &amp; Services</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>8. Work &amp; local economy</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>9. Housing &amp; community</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>
10. Social Interaction	4	13	17
<b>11. Identity &amp; belonging</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>33</b>
12. Feeling safe	6	17	23
13. Care & maintenance	5	11	16
14. Influence & sense of control	5	8	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>360</b>

### 3. Results for groups – mean scores

Demographic information provided by survey participants enables sub-group analysis of the results. While personal information was also collected from those who took part in the in-person event, this was not matched to individual participants and so is not included for the sub-group analysis (this is classed as missing data). We were however able to match locality area data with individual participants for the in-person events. This was assigned depending on the location of the event (e.g. those attending an event in the South locality were assumed to live in the South locality). Similarly, those attending PNP events were assigned to priority those priority neighbourhoods.

Mean scores for all sub-groups (excluding missing data) were calculated. For all groups (locality, SIMD quintile, age group, gender and ethnicity) the results are shown in a number of ways:

- **Overview** - Firstly, mean scores are plotted on a radar chart to give a broad overview of the differences in mean scores for each of the 14 themes by sub-group.
- **Ranking** - In many case the relatively small differences in mean scores between groups can make it difficult to compare/prioritise themes between different groups. The mean scores for each theme for each group were therefore ranked (from 1 to 14 – lowest to highest). The full tables giving mean scores and rankings are provided in the appendices. However, summary tables showing the five lowest and five highest ranking themes for each sub-group are provided for each section.
- **LOIP themes** – To allow comparison of differences in mean score by theme across the groups, summary tables show the mean scores for each group for each of the themes. This table also included the number of people who answered each question (base). The themes are grouped into the LOIP categories to allow related themes to be considered together. The lowest scores for each theme are highlighted in red.

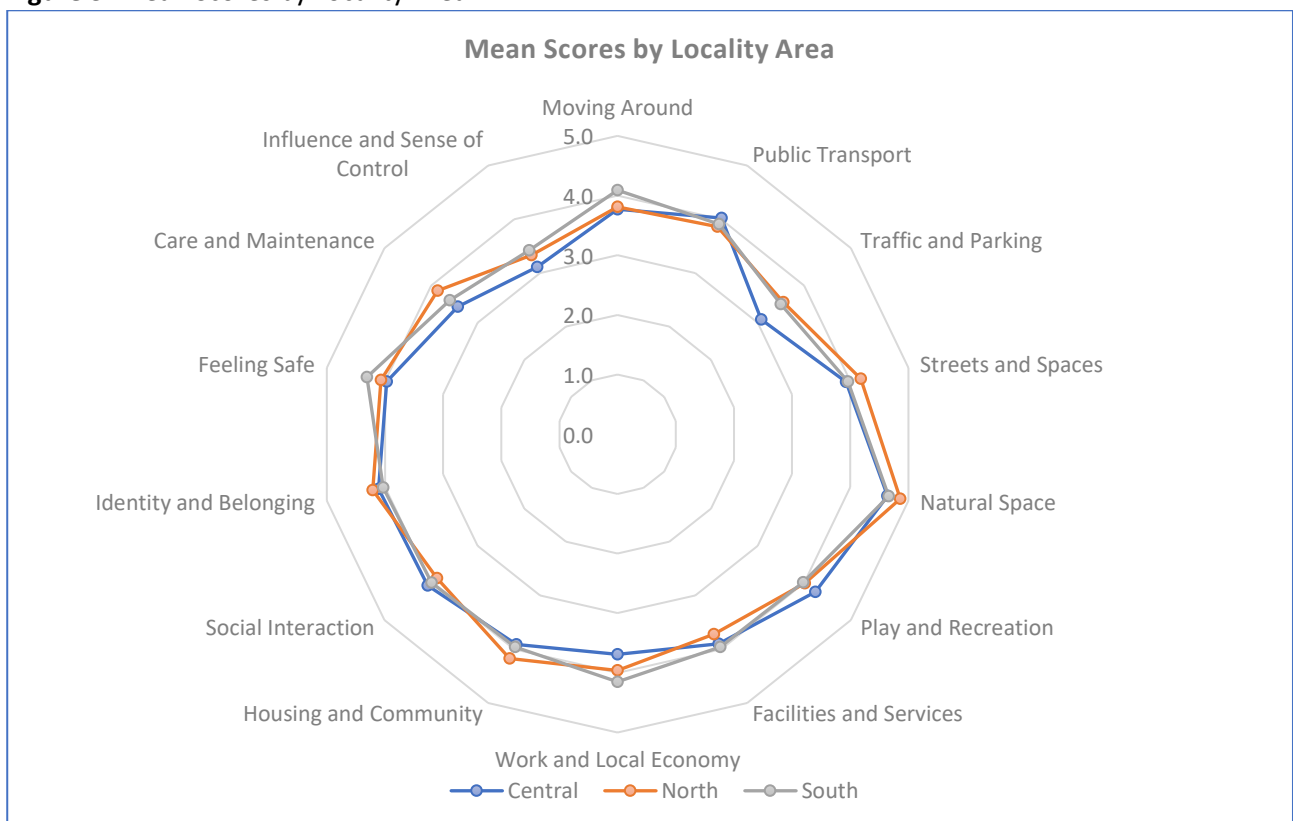
It should be noted that in general the differences in mean scores between groups are relatively small and caution is advised when interpreting the results. Additional caution may also be required as numbers in some of the sub-groups are relatively small.

### 3.1.1. Results by locality area

Locality area (North, South and Central) data was available for 351 (out of 364) participants. Of these, 144 were identified as belonging to a Priority Neighbourhood (PN).

**Overall scores:** Mean scores for each of the locality areas are plotted on the chart below. On the whole, mean scores for each of the themes were broadly similar across all three localities.

**Figure 3: Mean Scores by Locality Area**



**Ranking:** The table below shows the 5 lowest and highest ranking themes for each locality. As with the overall results, **Influence and Sense of Control** and **Traffic and Parking** were the two lowest ranked themes for all three localities (however the order varied for Central compared to South and North). **Care and Maintenance** was the third lowest ranked them for both Central and South. However, this did not appear in the lowest ranked themes for the North locality, instead **Facilities and Services** was ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest in the North.

While the highest ranking theme for all three localities was **Natural Space**, there seems to be slightly more variation in terms of which other themes are ranked highest within each locality. For example, **Play and Recreation** is ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in Central but does not make the ‘top 5’ for either of the other locality areas. A full list of mean scores and ranking for each locality is given in Appendix 1.

**Table 8: Mean Scores Overall**

	Central		North		South	
	Theme	Mean	Theme	Mean	Theme	Mean
<b>Lowest</b>	Traffic and Parking	3.1	Influence and Sense of Control	3.3	Influence and Sense of Control	3.4
	Influence and Sense of Control	3.1	Traffic and Parking	3.6	Traffic and Parking	3.5
	Care and Maintenance	3.4	Facilities and Services	3.7	Care and Maintenance	3.6
	Work and Local Economy	3.7	Moving Around	3.8	Public Transport	3.9
	Moving Around	3.8	Public Transport	3.9	Streets and Spaces	4.0
<b>Highest</b>	Natural Space	4.6	Natural Space	4.9	Natural Space	4.7
	Play and Recreation	4.2	Identity and Belonging	4.2	Feeling Safe	4.3
	Identity and Belonging	4.1	Streets and Spaces	4.2	Work and Local Economy	4.2
	Social Interaction	4.1	Housing and Community	4.2	Moving Around	4.1
	Public Transport	4.0	Feeling Safe	4.1	Identity and Belonging	4.0

**Mean scores by LOIP themes:** The tables below show the mean scores by locality for each of the themes grouped into LOIP categories, along with the number of people included in the analysis. On the whole, the scores are broadly similar across localities for each of the themes. To give a crude indication of where differences may exist, the lowest scores for each theme are highlighted in red. So, for example, in the LOIP Economy category, the lowest mean scores are all in Central locality.

**Table 9: Mean Scores by LOIP Themes**

Economy	Central	North	South	All	Base
<b>Work and Local Economy</b>	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.9	280
<b>Housing and Community</b>	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.0	290

People	Central	North	South	All	Base
<b>Facilities and Services</b>	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.9	313
<b>Identity and Belonging</b>	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	303
<b>Feeling Safe</b>	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.1	309
<b>Play and Recreation</b>	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	301
<b>Social Interaction</b>	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	293

Place	Central	North	South	All	Base
Moving Around	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	326
Public Transport	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	317
Traffic and Parking	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	305
Streets and Spaces	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.0	308
Natural Space	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.7	312
Care and Maintenance	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.6	295

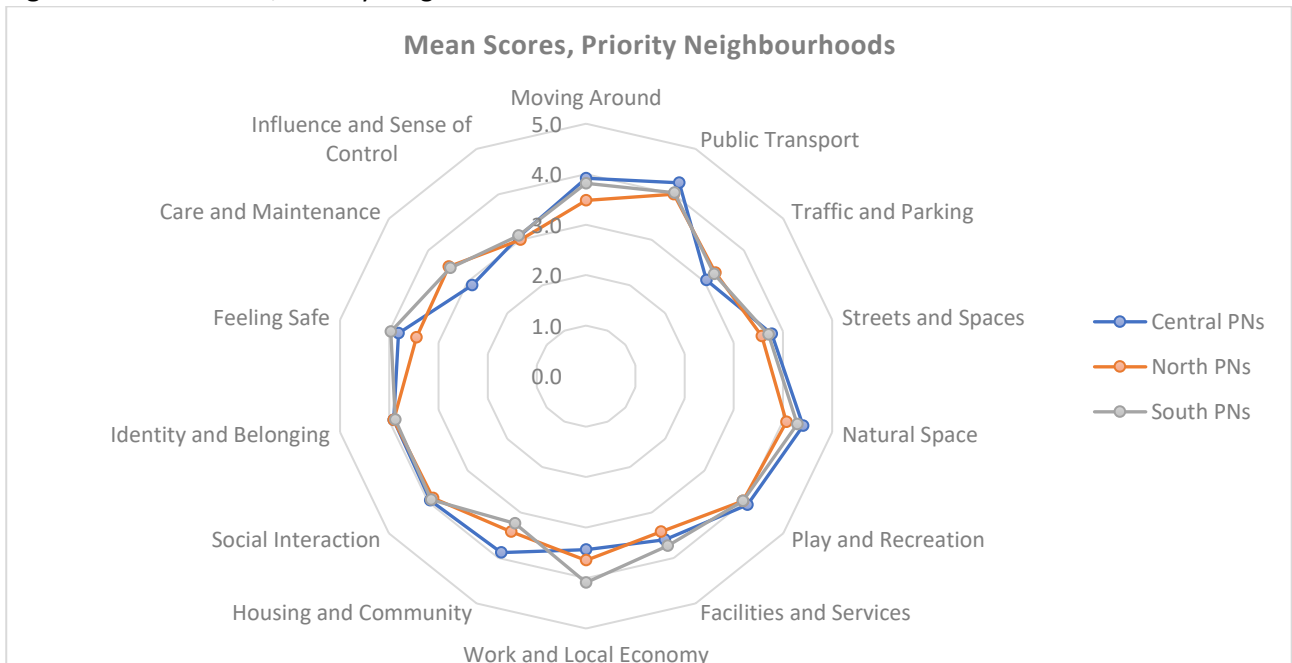
Community Empowerment	Central	North	South	All	Base
Influence and Sense of Control	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	290

### 3.1.2. Results by Priority Neighbourhoods

**Priority neighbourhoods:** A total of 144 participants were identified as belonging to a Priority Neighbourhood (71 Central PNs, 36 North PNs and 37 South PNs). To give an ‘at a glance’ indication of where differences may exist, the figures below show mean scores for the priority neighbourhoods in each locality. On the whole, the pattern is broadly similar for the three priority neighbourhood groups with the most noticeable differences being for **Work and Local Economy** (higher in South PNs than either North or Central PNs) and **Care and Maintenance** (lower in Central PNs than either North or South PNs).

A table showing mean scores and ranking for each theme is given in Appendix 2.

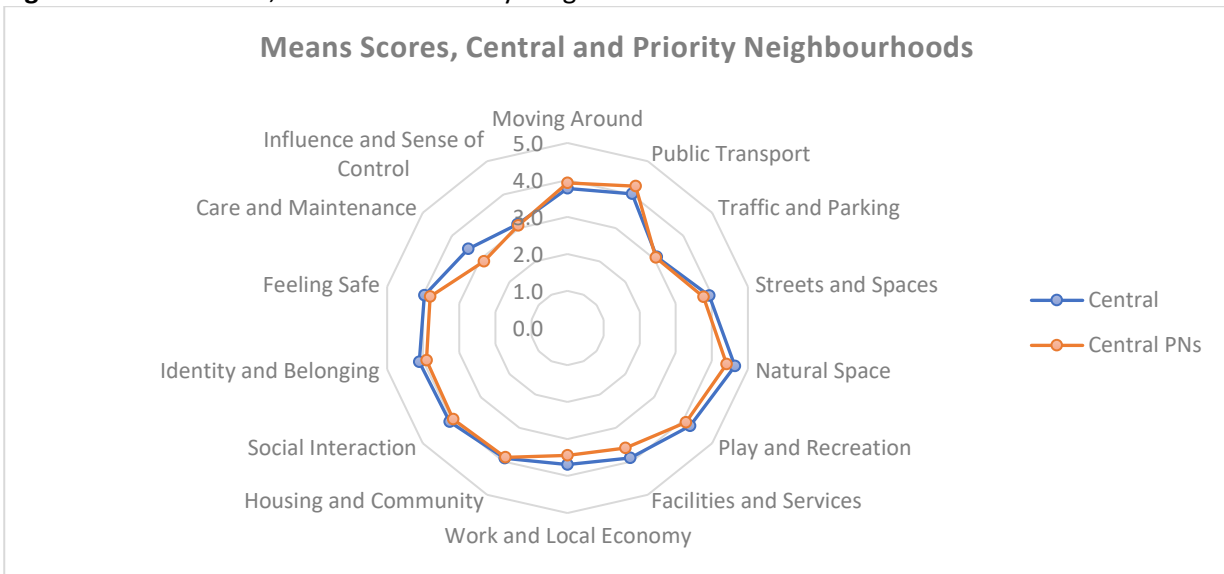
**Figure 4: Mean Scores, Priority Neighbourhoods**



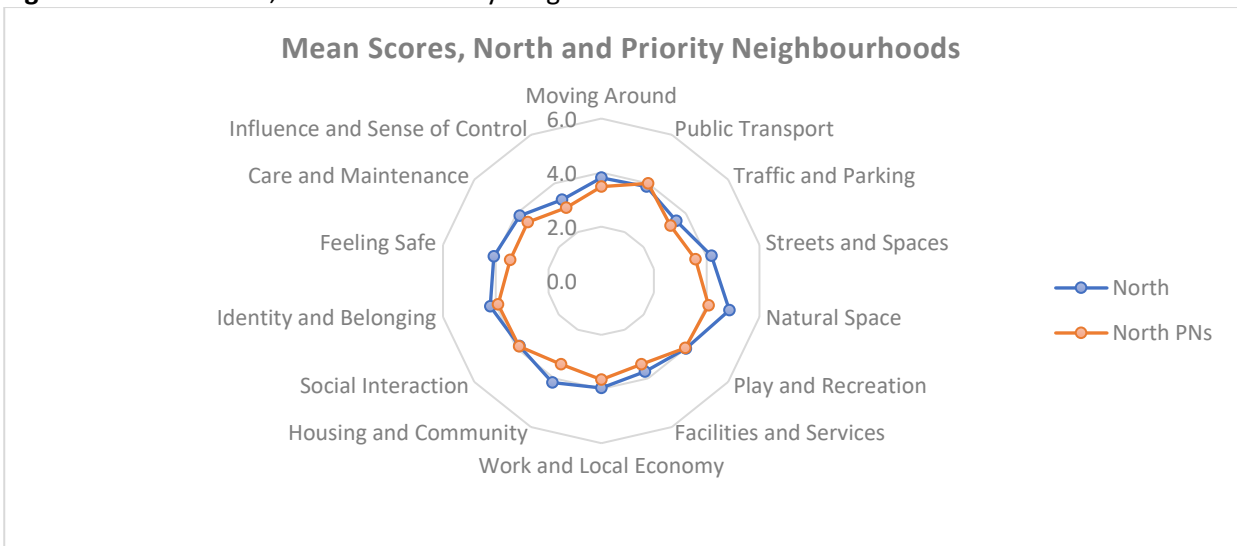
The three charts below show mean scores for each locality as a whole and for the PNs within that locality. On the whole, the mean scores for Priority Neighbourhoods were lower than those for the locality as a whole for all localities. There were a few exceptions. For example, **Moving Around**, **Public Transport** and **Traffic and Parking** scored slightly higher in Central PNs than in Central as a whole. **Public Transport** also scored slightly higher for PNs in the North locality than in North overall.



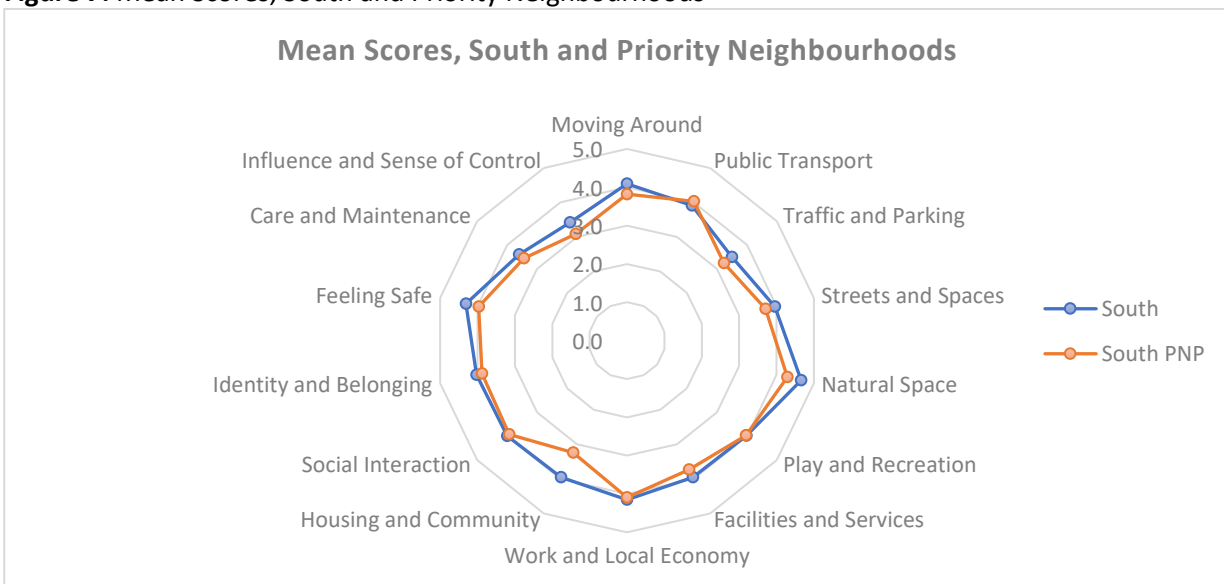
**Figure 5: Mean Scores, Central and Priority Neighbourhoods**



**Figure 6: Mean Scores, North and Priority Neighbourhoods**



**Figure 7: Mean Scores, South and Priority Neighbourhoods**



**Ranking:** The table below shows the 5 lowest and highest ranking themes for Priority Neighbourhoods within each locality. As with the overall locality results, **Influence and Sense of Control** and **Traffic and Parking** were the lowest ranked themes for both North and South PNs. In Central PNs, **Care and Maintenance** was the lowest ranking theme. **Feeling Safe** was amongst the five *lowest* ranked themes in North PNs – although this was the fifth *highest* ranked theme in the South PNs. **Natural Space** was the highest ranked theme for each of the priority neighbourhood groups. **Public Transport** was the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest ranked theme in both Central and North PNs, while in the South PNs **Work and Local Economy** was ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> highest (this was ranked 4<sup>th</sup> lowest in Central PNs).

**Table 10:** Lowest and highest ranking themes for Priority Neighbourhoods

	Central PNs		North PNs		South PNs	
	Theme	Mean	Theme	Mean	Theme	Mean
<b>Lowest</b>	Care and Maintenance	2.9	Influence and Sense of Control	3.0	Influence and Sense of Control	3.1
	Traffic and Parking	3.1	Traffic and Parking	3.3	Traffic and Parking	3.2
	Influence and Sense of Control	3.1	Facilities and Services	3.4	Housing and Community	3.2
	Work and Local Economy	3.4	Housing and Community	3.4	Care and Maintenance	3.4
	Facilities and Services	3.6	Feeling Safe	3.5	Streets and Spaces	3.7
<b>Highest</b>	Natural Space	4.4	Natural Space	4.1	Natural Space	4.3
	Public Transport	4.3	Public Transport	4.0	Work and Local Economy	4.1
	Play and Recreation	4.1	Play and Recreation	4.0	Public Transport	4.0
	Social Interaction	4.0	Identity and Belonging	3.9	Play and Recreation	4.0
	Moving Around	3.9	Social Interaction	3.9	Feeling Safe	4.0

To allow easier comparison between ranking in Priority Neighbourhoods compared to the locality as a whole, the three tables below show highest and lowest ranking for the locality as a whole and the priority neighbourhoods within that locality. For the most part, the themes ranked highest and lowest are similar in PNs and the locality as a whole – although the rankings may differ. However, there are some differences. For example, **Facilities and Services** is ranked in the bottom 5 in Central PNs but not in Central as a whole. Similarly, **Housing and Community** is ranked in the bottom 5 in both North and Central PNs but not for the localities as a whole.

**Table 11:** Highest and lowest ranking themes Central

	Central		Central PNs	
	Theme	Mean	Theme	Mean
<b>Lowest</b>	Traffic and Parking	3.1	Care and Maintenance	2.9
	Influence and Sense of Control	3.1	Traffic and Parking	3.1
	Care and Maintenance	3.4	Influence and Sense of Control	3.1
	Work and Local Economy	3.7	Work and Local Economy	3.4
	Moving Around	3.8	Facilities and Services	3.6
<b>Highest</b>	Natural Space	4.6	Natural Space	4.4
	Play and Recreation	4.2	Public Transport	4.3
	Identity and Belonging	4.1	Play and Recreation	4.1
	Social Interaction	4.1	Social Interaction	4.0
	Public Transport	4.0	Moving Around	3.9

**Table 12: Highest and lowest ranking themes North**

	North		North PNs	
	Theme	Mean	Theme	Mean
<b>Lowest</b>	Influence and Sense of Control	3.3	Influence and Sense of Control	3.0
	Traffic and Parking	3.6	Traffic and Parking	3.3
	Facilities and Services	3.7	Facilities and Services	3.4
	Moving Around	3.8	Housing and Community	3.4
	Public Transport	3.9	Feeling Safe	3.5
<b>Highest</b>	Natural Space	4.9	Natural Space	4.1
	Identity and Belonging	4.2	Public Transport	4.0
	Streets and Spaces	4.2	Play and Recreation	4.0
	Housing and Community	4.2	Identity and Belonging	3.9
	Feeling Safe	4.1	Social Interaction	3.9

**Table 13: Highest and lowest ranking themes South**

	South		South PNs	
	Theme	Mean	Theme	Mean
<b>Lowest</b>	Influence and Sense of Control	3.4	Influence and Sense of Control	3.1
	Traffic and Parking	3.5	Traffic and Parking	3.2
	Care and Maintenance	3.6	Housing and Community	3.2
	Public Transport	3.9	Care and Maintenance	3.4
	Streets and Spaces	4.0	Streets and Spaces	3.7
<b>Highest</b>	Natural Space	4.7	Natural Space	4.3
	Feeling Safe	4.3	Work and Local Economy	4.1
	Work and Local Economy	4.2	Public Transport	4.0
	Moving Around	4.1	Play and Recreation	4.0
	Identity and Belonging	4.0	Feeling Safe	4.0

**Mean scores by LOIP themes:** The tables below show the mean scores by locality PNs for each of the themes, along with the number of people included in the analysis. The themes are grouped into the LOIP categories to allow related themes to be considered together. The lowest scores for each theme are highlighted in red.

**Table 14: Mean scores by LOIP themes**

Economy	Central PNs	North PNs	South PNs	All	Base
Work and Local Economy	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.9	110
Housing and Community	3.9	3.4	3.2	4.0	116

People	Central PNs	North PNs	South PNs	All	Base
Facilities and Services	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.9	126
Identity and Belonging	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	122
Feeling Safe	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.1	119
Play and Recreation	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	119
Social Interaction	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	123

Place	Central PNs	North PNs	South PNs	All	Base
Moving Around	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.9	132
Public Transport	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	130
Traffic and Parking	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	117
Streets and Spaces	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.0	122
Natural Space	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.7	123
Care and Maintenance	2.9	3.5	3.4	3.6	117



Community Empowerment	Central PNs	North PNs	South PNs	All	Base
Influence and Sense of Control	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	118





## 3.2. Analysis of comments by locality





To explore differences in viewpoints from different areas of the city, participant comments were grouped by locality (North, South and Central). The following tables present the main sub-themes from respondents' comments providing the most frequently expressed views of 'good' aspects about Aberdeen and their places, as well as the most frequently expressed main suggestions for improvement. In the main, there are three 'good' now sub-themes provided, and three 'improve' for the future sub-themes for each Theme. The comments are presented and grouped by Theme for each locality (North, South and Central).

### 3.2.1 North Online Engagement

#### *Analysis of North Locality Online Engagement Comments*

	Theme	'Good' now	'Improve' for the future
Economy	<b>Housing &amp; community</b> 	<p>The main sub-themes related to the range of housing available, for example, for families and the type of housing available. Respondents also stated that theirs was a good community with good neighbours, and has a good community spirit.</p>	<p>Suggested improvements included improvements and increases to the maintenance of housing, especially for insulation and warmth, as many houses suffer from "damp conditions and mould". Reductions in housing related costs could be reduced if homes were better insulated and more energy efficient.</p> <p>Another main housing suggestion was that "a lot of properties are not in good shape due to not being up to scratch" and that "too many [are] empty &amp; falling into disrepair," and "empty for too long."</p> <p>Increases to, and improvements for, community spaces, events and activities "to bring the community together" were suggested as ways to encourage and build community spirit and neighbourliness.</p>
	<b>Work &amp; local economy</b> 	<p>There was acknowledgement that training opportunities, volunteering opportunities and availability of jobs was good.</p>	<p>Suggestions included improving the type and range of job opportunities available, in particular through having "more jobs around the area [as] usually have to travel far just for a part time job" and by having "more decent jobs" and "less reliance on service industries such as nail bars, and betting shops."</p>

		<p>Improving employment support, especially locally, was stated, so too was increasing opportunities for those with a criminal record, or by providing “more help for people with disabilities” or providing “job clubs for young school leavers [with] help to do CV’s and apply for jobs.”</p> <p>Increasing volunteering opportunities and also communication around volunteering opportunities were stated as suggestions for improvement.</p>
<p><b>Facilities and services</b></p> 	<p>The comments suggested that there was good provision of shops with “easy access to shops and facilities in my [local] area.” Support services were highlighted as being good with a range of services available and “always a facility to meet someone’s needs,” such as food banks, child services and addiction support provides as examples. Publicly funded facilities, such as libraries and community centres were also considered good examples here.</p>	<p>Improvements and increases to health services was a main suggestion for improvement. Comments included “it’s all bad. GP’s - I can not get an appointment” and a need for “more doctors, more surgeries.” Increases and improvements to publicly funded services and facilities including libraries and leisure facilities were frequently mentioned. Improvements to support services, such as those to help the homeless, young people and families were stated.</p>
<p><b>Feeling safe</b></p> 	<p>Respondents felt safe in their own neighbourhood and in Aberdeen more generally. The main reasons for feeling safe were that “crime is low in my area”, there was a police presence and good lighting.</p>	<p>The main suggestions for increasing feelings of safety were related to improving the maintenance of streets and spaces, including improving lighting as “street lighting inefficient and often not working, needs to be fixed sooner”, as well as there being less graffiti and litter.</p> <p>Action on anti-social behaviour and crime was also frequently stated and akin to this, was the desire for an increase in police visibility and response including “local police patrolling.”</p> <p>Recommended ideas for improvements also included the use of measures, such as speed cameras, to reduce speeding.</p>
<p><b>Identity and belonging</b></p> 	<p>The main ‘good now’ attributes identified included having friendly, helpful and good neighbours. Secondly, feeling part of the community and thirdly, having good access to a range of activities and things to do were considered important.</p>	<p>Improvements to social cohesion, and more activities and opportunities to improve and encourage a sense of community were suggested.</p>
<p><b>Social interaction</b></p> 	<p>There was acknowledgement that there were good facilities, particularly a local community centre that provides opportunities for social interaction, and “makes everyone feel welcomed. And support [is] always available if needed.”</p> <p>A range of other meeting places and activities were considered good, including pubs and clubs.</p>	<p>Improvements to communication and promotion about activities, events and services was suggested to let “people know what support is available more” and to increase awareness as “don’t know much about what’s on offer in our area. Maybe more info on social media.”</p> <p>Increasing the number of places and opportunities to meet and socialise with “more free activities to get people together.”</p>

			<p>Extending the range of activities and services was suggested, particularly the timings of activities, so that these could fit in better for those employed and/or shift workers.</p>
Place	<p><b>Play and recreation</b></p> 	<p>The availability of play areas and play parks was good with “some good parks and play areas” for children stated most frequently. Parks and outdoor spaces were also stated as ‘good’, so too were community centres.</p>	<p>The main areas of improvement related to keeping existing facilities open and/or reinstating recently closed facilities (such as pools, leisure centres and community centres). In particular, a number of respondents in North locality specifically mentioned reopening “Bucksburn swimming pool.”</p> <p>Improvements around increasing activities for children and young people were made with suggestions to provide “more year-round organised activities for youngsters” and have spaces for children and young people, as well as “more activities for teenagers and young adults as there is nothing for them.”</p> <p>Improving and increasing the accessibility of where activities are held was also suggested.</p>
	<p><b>Moving around</b></p> 	<p>The main sub-themes identified as ‘good’ now related to the suitability and availability of good paths for walking, good routes for cycling, and good public transport, especially bus services with “plenty of buses,” making it easy to get around.</p>	<p>The main areas of improvement related to improved maintenance of pavements with repairs needed to surfaces, less obstructions including “less bins on pavements, hard to move freely with buggy, or wheelchair” and more cleaning as “dogs mess needs addressed”, so too litter and leaves.</p> <p>Repairs and improvements to roads, including fixing potholes, drains and surfaces was stated.</p> <p>In addition, improvements to public transport was suggested, particularly increasing bus routes and the frequency of bus services.</p>
	<p><b>Public transport</b></p> 	<p>The frequency and reliability of bus services were highlighted as good now, in addition to good choice of services, and plentiful bus stops for accessing different bus routes.</p>	<p>Despite positive comments being made regarding good frequency and reliability of services, this was the main improvement suggested. An increase to routes and timings was also suggested - “more routes to different places without having to go into the city centre to change” and “buses that go across the city rather than having to go through union street area.” Increasing the times of service with “more public transport for evenings and late nights” and finally, cheaper public transport fares.</p>
	<p><b>Traffic and parking</b></p> 	<p>The main ‘good’ now sub-themes identified for traffic &amp; parking related to a decent provision of parking spaces, parking being well signposted, and alternative options for more environmentally friendly travel, including car clubs and park and ride available.</p>	<p>Improvements to car parking (including safer car parking, improvements to lighting and signage) were highlighted e.g. “ensure there are sufficient safe and clean car parking facilities across the city.” Increasing enforcement, particularly related to illegal parking on pavements and getting “cyclists OFF pavements” were suggested. Making car parking cheaper and removing bus gates as they are</p>

“ridiculous and discouraging people from [the] city centre” were the other main improvements suggested.

**Streets and spaces**



There was positive acknowledgement of how good the parks across Aberdeen are. The number of, and maintenance of older and/or historic buildings was highlighted - “Aberdeen has many historic and interesting buildings”. So too, was the access to, and maintenance of, green and blue spaces.

The main improvements suggested were to the maintenance and upkeep of streets and spaces with comments including “Aberdeen streets are in a poor state of repair” and “grass areas are a mess and not kept clear.”

References to poor lighting, poor draining and flooding were stated. Improvements were suggested to improve the ‘look’ of spaces, including having “more greenery and gardens” including “planting more trees” and “make areas to sit and visit outdoors” and the provision of more public conveniences.

**Natural space**



Good access to, and availability of, green and blue spaces was most commonly stated with specific places mentioned such as parks, the beach, Union Terrace gardens and riverside walks.

Improvements related to the maintenance of green and blue spaces, with regards to the “upkeep of the paths [with] better maintenance - all year round - poor under foot in winter and over grown in the summer.”

Improvements in relation to the cleanliness of spaces with “litter and bins emptied more often at public parks,” increasing the number of litter bins, as well as being “more strict on dog owners that don't clean up after their dogs” which suggested a high level of importance placed on these aspects for respondents.

Another suggested improvement included increasing the number of green spaces available and improving the ‘look’ of natural spaces by including more seating and increasing the provision of public conveniences.

**Care and maintenance**



The main three aspects related to care & maintenance which were considered good now were firstly, the maintenance of public spaces. Secondly, the maintenance and upkeep of green spaces, particularly parks, was stated. Thirdly, the maintenance of buildings, including homes and upkeep of shared spaces e.g. “regular cleaning of stairwells” and as well as public buildings, was good.

Improvements were suggested for enhancing public spaces, including improving the upkeep of trees, hedges and grassy verges as “overgrown hedges/trees are impeding public pavements/footpaths. Needs more remedial action” alongside litter and rubbish removed.

Improvements to pavements and roads were the other main aspects suggested for improvement.



Good awareness of, and access to Council Officers and elected Officials was good now.

Positive community participation and engagement was also suggested via community groups, community centres and volunteer groups.

Improvements were suggested about having more opportunities to get involved in decision making and ways of knowing “where to raise my voice for my community” and “being invited to consultations on things that matter to me in my area before any decisions have been made.”  
Improving and increasing awareness of community meetings and access to elected officials was proposed. Listening and responding to community concerns was also important with suggestions that the Council should “hear us out and hear our issues” as well as “making it easier to contact the council with concerns and talk to someone.”




### 3.2.1 North In Person Engagement

The following table provides the detailed analysis on the 5 themes which received the most comments in each North locality.

#### **Analysis of North Locality Empowerment Group and Priority Neighbourhood partnership In Person Engagement Comments - 5 Themes with most comments**






	Theme	'Good' now	'Improve' for the future
ECONOMY	<b>Housing &amp; community</b> 	<p>The main sub-themes related to the range of housing available, with new houses being built and energy efficiency improving. Respondents also stated that theirs was a nice area.</p>	<p>Improvements and increases to the maintenance of housing, especially for repairs and housing issues, such as damp and energy efficiency, as well as maintaining outside spaces by “keeping gardens tidy, keeping buildings clean” so as people “take pride in their area” was the main improvement sub-theme.</p> <p>There was other points related to housing provision, that there was too much house building, lacking in quality and space, coupled with a lack of amenities in new developments.</p> <p>Increases to, and improvements for, community events and activities to provide learning opportunities, improve social cohesion and reduce social isolation, were suggested.</p>
	<b>Facilities and services</b> 	<p>The comments suggested that there was good publicly funded facilities such as a library, and services for children, including good schools and play parks. Activities were available via local churches and sports centre, and the provision of shops were good.</p>	<p>Improvements and increases to health services was a main suggestion for improvement. Comments included that there was a “lack of health services, not just for North locality but citywide” and “better medical services [needed] in area” and recognition that “doctors are very stretched.”</p> <p>Increases and improvements to other publicly funded services was also stated. Of note, access to the housing office was a main improvement suggested as it “needs to be open to the public” as they are “difficult to get to - phone contact takes a</p>
PEOPLE			












		<p>long time” and in a certain area, the “housing office [is] never open.” Maintaining facilities and services, including reopening of services was also mentioned, “it’s terrible that local libraries have been closed. Money should be spent on local amenities like this.”</p> <p>Improvements to activities for children and young people, as well as improving the safety of roads and crossings were stated.</p>
<p><b>Play and recreation</b></p> 	<p>The availability of parks and outdoor spaces were stated as ‘good’ now, so too were the number of activities available to participate in with “lots of events for different ages.”</p>	<p>The main areas of improvement related to increasing the number and type of activities and events for different age ranges, in different spaces. For examples, “hold events in the park”, and have “more outdoor events [as] the present one was amazing.”</p> <p>Improvements around increasing activities for children and young people were made with suggestions to provide “more play areas in different parts of the North” and “spaces for teens to be together” and “activities aimed at teen engagement.” Keeping existing facilities open was also suggested.</p>
<p><b>Public transport</b></p> 	<p>The frequency and reliability of bus services were highlighted as good now, in addition to the buses being clean and accessible. Electric buses were considered good, also.</p>	<p>Despite positive comments being made regarding good frequency and reliability of services, this was the main improvement suggested. An increase to routes, timings and reinstating removed routes was also suggested - “insufficient routes and coverage” ,“buses unreliable at night” and “services are not efficient. Long routes and time taken to get from A to B.” More accessible and up to date timetable information was suggested and finally, cheaper public transport fares.</p>
<p><b>Traffic and parking</b></p> 	<p>The main ‘good’ now sub-themes identified for traffic &amp; parking related to a decent provision of parking spaces, car parking payment App, and there being less congestion.</p>	<p>The main area for improvement related to the introduction of the Low Emission Zone (LEZ) which was considered to be “a money making scheme, nothing to do with emissions” and that it “does not make sense. Aberdeen’s air has been much cleaner since the peripheral route has been up and running. What do the statistics show? If a car passes its emissions test for MOT then it should be ok for driving through town.” It can be argued that introducing the LEZ could impact negatively on certain sections of society, including those with disabilities and those on a lower income.</p> <p>Improvements to car parking (including safer car parking and increasing parking provision in some areas and the ability to pay with cash) were highlighted. Measures to reduce speeding were also suggested.</p>

### 3.2.1 South Online Engagement

#### Analysis of South Locality Online Engagement Comments

	Theme	'Good' now	'Improve' for the future
ECONOMY	<b>Housing &amp; community</b> 	The frequency and reliability of bus services were highlighted as good now, in addition to the accessibility of the bus services, and the cleanliness and good upkeep of buses available.	Improvements were suggested to the frequency and reliability of public transport services -this was one of the main improvements suggested, particularly an increase to bus timings, with “more frequent services in evening, or at night” , as well creating “more diverse routes as there are not enough links between areas of Aberdeen.” Finally, cheaper public transport fares were suggested.
	<b>Work &amp; local economy</b> 	There was acknowledgement that there were good opportunities and availability of jobs. Options for “training and education [are] currently well provided” and opportunities for volunteering were plentiful.	Suggestions included encouraging sponsorship, investment, and incentives, such as “lower rent to fill [empty] shops” and providing “competitive rents and rates for business” and encouraging “business start-ups.” Improving and increasing employment support and training, especially for retraining and skills development, was stated.
PEOPLE	<b>Facilities and services</b> 	The comments suggested that there was good provision and access “to all services needed in neighbourhood” with local provision of shops and services being good and easy to access. Support services were highlighted as being good with a range of services available with library and schools mentioned as good locally.	Improvements and increases to public services, including reopening closed services, such as libraries (e.g. Cults Library) and schools, were highlighted. Encouraging investment and incentives for businesses to open locally was suggested. Improvements to community health services and support services, such as those to help the homeless, elders and young people were stated.
	<b>Feeling safe</b> 	Respondents felt safe in their own neighbourhood and Aberdeen itself. The main reasons for feeling safe was that their place is “reasonably crime free”, with little violent crime and that streets were safe with good lighting.	The main suggestions was to take action on anti-social behaviour and crime to improve safety by providing “more education and enforcement of offences such as public order offences and dangerous driving” with suggestions of “more frequent City Warden patrols as a preventative method to reduce traffic offences and youth disturbances” as well as having “regular visible presence of police on the beat.”  Improving the maintenance of streets and spaces, included improving lighting, maintenance of pavements and ensuring less litter.
	<b>Identity and belonging</b> 	The first main ‘good now’ sub-theme was that the area was a safe, desirable place to live, with nice people and a good sense of community. Secondly, people were welcoming to newcomers and there was a “mixed population which seems to live in harmony” feeling part of the community and thirdly, there was a high level of pride about the area.	Improvements to social cohesion with more activities and opportunities to improve engagement and participation for different groups was suggested. Ideas for encouraging a greater sense of community were suggested through providing more community spaces to meet.




<b>Social interaction</b> 	<p>There was acknowledgement that there were good facilities and activities available for social interaction, including a local community centre, library, local clubs, shops and other places providing opportunities for socialising. A local magazine advertising local events and activities was also good.</p>	<p>Improvements to communication and promotion about activities, events and services was suggested to increase awareness of “events happening in the city - esp. local festivals, and how to get involved.” Increasing spaces for social interaction, and investment in venues and facilities was suggested, so too was reopening services previously closed, such as Cults Library, so as to benefit the community.</p>
<b>Play and recreation</b> 	<p>The availability of parks and play parks was good. The range of recreation places and spaces was good also, including sports facilities, cultural spaces, such as art galleries and cinemas.</p>	<p>The main areas of improvement related increasing activities for children and young people were made with suggestions to “provide more free/low cost facilities for youths.”</p> <p>Improving and increasing the accessibility, availability and investment of activities – where they are held and for whom - was also suggested, particularly around having more activities for adults in the community.</p> <p>Improvements to communication and information about activities as suggested.</p>
<b>Moving around</b> 	<p>The main sub-themes identified as ‘good’ now related to the suitability and availability of good paths for walking, including “formal and informal footpaths through housing streets”, “little walks” and “many community maintained footpaths and walking routes” and accessible spaces, including Union terrace. Good public transport and transport links were highlighted especially frequent bus services.</p>	<p>The main areas of improvement related to increasing and improving cycle routes “which do not end abruptly and [have] cycle lanes which are more safe” and providing “proper signs to direct cyclists and markings to indicate where cycle routes end - they sometimes just become pavements without warning.” Increasing walking routes with more connections between them e.g. “footpaths that connect my area Cove to Marywell and on to Portlethen (Aberdeenshire).”</p> <p>Improved maintenance of pavements with repairs needed to surfaces, gritting, leaves cleared and “maintenance [of] overhanging trees and better general upkeep” as well as installing dropped kerbs and handrails.</p> <p>Improvements to roads and increasing pedestrian crossings was stated.</p>
<b>Public transport</b> 	<p>The frequency and reliability of bus services were highlighted as good now, in addition to the accessibility of the bus services, and the cleanliness and good upkeep of buses available.</p>	<p>Improvements were suggested to the frequency and reliability of public transport services -this was one of the main improvements suggested, particularly an increase to bus timings, with “more frequent services in evening, or at night” , as well creating “more diverse routes as there are not enough links between areas of Aberdeen.” Finally, cheaper public transport fares were suggested.</p>
<b>Traffic and parking</b>	<p>The main ‘good’ now aspects identified for traffic &amp; parking related to there being decent provision and availability of car parking spaces,</p>	<p>Improvements suggested were to increase enforcement and penalties, particularly for speeding, e.g “zero tolerance for speeding on main</p>



		<p>less congestion as a result of taking cars out of the city centre, as well as there being good access to the City.</p>	<p>roads, "short cuts" and 20mph areas." And "I don't see much policing or traffic wardens in our area, and there is a lot of speeding." Improve illegal parking to reduce obstructions on pavements. Improvements to car park and maintenance of car parking meters was suggested, as well making car parking cheaper.</p>
<b>Streets and spaces</b>		<p>There was positive recognition about how well maintained and attractive streets and spaces are in Aberdeen with clean and well maintained streets and some "great quality spaces around the city - Union Terrace Gardens, Duthie Park, Hazlehead Park."</p> <p>Good access to green and blue spaces was highlighted, and the quality of parks across Aberdeen were also considered good now.</p>	<p>The main improvements suggested were in relation to the maintenance and upkeep of streets and green and blue spaces, with comments including "Tidy some of the areas up - beachfront in particular. It doesn't need to be a big bang development, just less scruffy!" Improvements to lighting, mending road and pavement surfaces were highlighted, so too were improvements to the cleanliness of spaces and suggestions for increasing the provision of litter bins to "solve the litter problem - more bins, bigger bins in high frequency areas, and more frequent emptying."</p>
<b>Natural space</b>		<p>Good access to, and availability of, green and blue spaces was most commonly stated with specific places mentioned such as parks (Duthie, St Fittick's, Allan), local green and blue areas including nature walks, river walks and access to the coast.</p>	<p>Improvements related to increasing the number of green spaces and maintaining current green spaces, particularly those at threat of development (St Fittick's).</p> <p>The upkeep, maintenance and cleanliness of green spaces was important "stop dog owners from leaving a mess" and "have more recycling bins rather than just rubbish only bins."</p> <p>Improving access to green and blue spaces was suggested e.g. through "restoring informal footpaths that have become overgrown" and increasing "promotion of green space and its benefits" was highlighted.</p>
<b>Care and maintenance</b>		<p>The main aspects related to care &amp; maintenance of public spaces and green spaces which were considered good. Additionally, that there were "good and really well run facilities and services" such as recycling.</p>	<p>Improvements were suggested for enhancing public spaces, particularly pavements including repairs to surfaces, "better tree management" and "keeping green spaces tidy." Improvements to roads was the other main aspect, particularly unblocking drains and ensuring fallen leaves don't impede drainage and risk flooding.</p>
<b>Influence and sense of control</b>		<p>Community councils were considered positive and active and "take comments on board and transmit to ACC". Local councillors were accessible and available.</p>	<p>Improvements were suggested about having more opportunities to get involved in decision making, and to consult communities more. Increasing opportunities, as well as information and awareness about consultation opportunities with "more publicity for public consultations like this survey! I feel any consultations are not widely publicised nor in a decent time in advance to capture a wide range of views" was important. And, improving feedback from consultations to communities could help communities better understand "the good reasons why suggestions cannot be carried through."</p>

Community Empowerment

### 3.2.1 South In Person Engagement




#### Analysis of South Locality Empowerment Group and Priority Neighbourhood partnership In Person Engagement Comments - Top 5 Themes with most comments




	Theme	'Good' now	'Improve' for the future
ECONOMY	<b>Housing &amp; community</b> 	<p>The main sub-themes related to the quality, type and range of housing available, for example, with new housing, "houses with gardens" and good housing maintenance. Respondents also stated that theirs was an attractive place to live, with a good community, good neighbours, and has a good community spirit.</p>	<p>Suggested improvements included enhancements and increases to the maintenance and repair of housing, with "no action being taken when repairs are needed." Improving insulation and warmth needed "for low income households and vulnerable people" as many houses "need retrofitting [and] good insulation and renewed outside structures" and that there is "cold old houses" which are expensive. There were concerns about housing costs, including affordability of houses, and council tax rises.</p> <p>Another main housing suggestion was that there were "too many houses empty" and that "so many houses sitting empty that families could use." And that the type of housing available was not necessarily suitable for what people need i.e. not enough social housing.</p> <p>Increases to, and improvements for, making neighbourhoods 'look' better was suggested which could help build community spirit and community pride.</p>
PEOPLE	<b>Facilities and services</b> 	<p>The comments suggested that park facilities were good locally. "St Fittick's park is an important part of the community."</p> <p>Publicly funded facilities, including a community hub and a community centre were also considered good examples here.</p>	<p>There was strong sentiment associated with not developing on existing green spaces, particularly in "saving St Fittick's park - no more industrialisation" and better maintenance of existing green spaces.</p> <p>Improvements and increases to health services was a main suggestion for improvement. Comments included "the doctor's is a joke" with accessibility to GPs being problematic both in terms of getting an appointment but also with challenges in travelling to GP surgeries on public transport.</p> <p>Increases and improvements to publicly funded services and facilities including libraries and leisure facilities were frequently mentioned, especially with regards to opening "more sports facilities for kids and adults" and increasing "outdoor, free low cost sport facilities."</p>
PLACE	<b>Moving around</b> 	<p>The main sub-themes identified as 'good' now related to the suitability and availability of good paths for walking, good lighting and good routes for cycling.</p>	<p>The main areas of improvement related to better maintenance of pavements with repairs needed to surfaces, more dropped kerbs so that wheelchair users, users of mobility scooters and those with prams can move more freely. Improvements and</p>

Community Empowerment			<p>increases to gritting during winter, and more cleaning as “pavements are never cleared - rubbish &amp; leaves [makes them] slippery” and the provision of “more dog bins and more emptying” required.</p> <p>Repairs and improvements to roads, including fixing potholes, drains and surfaces was stated. In addition, improvements to paths and walks was indicated.</p>
	<p><b>Streets and spaces</b></p> 	<p>There was positive acknowledgement of how good the parks are with a number of specific mentions of particular parks, “St Fittick’s park is perfect as it is. Great for the health, both mental and physical.” The number of historic buildings and features was good and access to green and blue spaces, including good walks and routes, were highlighted.</p>	<p>The main improvements suggested were in relation to the maintenance and upkeep of streets and spaces with comments including “Aberdeen streets are in a poor state of repair” and “grass areas are a mess and not kept clear.” References to poor lighting, poor draining and flooding were stated. Improvements were suggested to enhance the ‘look’ of spaces, including having “more greenery and gardens” including “planting more trees” and “make areas to sit and visit outdoors” and the provision of more public conveniences.</p>
	<p><b>Influence and sense of control</b></p> 	<p>Positive community participation and engagement was suggested via community groups, as well as participating in LOIP consultation.</p>	<p>Improvements were suggested about having more voice and opportunities to be listened to, respected, and taken seriously regarding local issues. “Small groups in the community [are] trying to make changes but they aren't heard” and “the community needs to be properly consulted and listened to as we had no say in any 'developments'” with communities feeling as though “decisions are already made by ACC.”</p> <p>Listening and responding to community concerns was also important with suggestions that the Council and Councillors improve engagement with communities as “no proper consultation on issues with council. Community [is] not listened to when they say what they want” and “bus gates - no consultation. Electoral member didn’t speak up for us.”</p>

### 3.2.1 Central Online Engagement

#### Analysis of Central Locality Online Engagement Comments

	Theme	'Good' now	'Improve' for the future
ECONOMY	<b>Housing &amp; community</b> 	<p>The main sub-themes related to the range of housing available, for example, the “good mix of properties” available, and the type of housing available e.g. “good mix of council houses/flats” and “lots of new builds including social housing.” Respondents also stated that theirs was a good community with “decent community spirit” and neighbours of “different ages and backgrounds and ethnicity.”</p>	<p>Increasing events and activities “for all ages to take part in and to rebuild community relationships within neighbourhoods” was the most important sub-theme. This was seen as being a way to enhance social integration and to better foster community spirit.</p> <p>Action on anti-social behaviour was a main improvement suggesting that the “council needs to be stricter with anti-social tenants.” Reducing antisocial behaviour was a focus as it would improve feelings of safety, as it was felt that it was “always the same people/person on the street but nothing ever improves.”</p> <p>Other improvements included increases to the maintenance of housing, especially for insulation and energy efficiency as many houses “never get repaired or refurbished” and that “there needs to be a focus on weatherproofing and insulating houses properly and limiting mould.”</p> <p>Another main housing suggestion was that “disadvantaged areas should be the focus of more green and community spaces to make them more welcoming” and more information available for permission around “planting in the public spaces” would be beneficial.</p>
	<b>Work &amp; local economy</b> 	<p>There was acknowledgement that there was a “good amount of work available” and a sense that “the economy is growing again” with local businesses and independents opening. There was a good range of retail services available, so too, volunteering opportunities.</p>	<p>Suggestions included improving the type and range of job opportunities offered.</p> <p>Improving employment support and training opportunities was important for finding meaningful work, providing “more access to apprenticeships” having “more training centres” and there being “more funding for training.”</p> <p>Increasing and improving the support to set up new businesses, such as providing “cheaper rates” and “refilling empty buildings” were suggested as ways to improve the economy.</p>
PEOPLE	<b>Facilities and services</b> 	<p>The comments suggested that there was good access to, and provision of services including, shops and local amenities.</p> <p>Publicly funded facilities, such as libraries, community centres and health care were also</p>	<p>Improvements and increases to publicly funded services, particularly libraries, were identified. “Keep community centres open” and extend community centre provision, was key.</p>

	<p>considered as good examples with the “library and community campus [being] an excellent place for the community.”</p> <p>Support services were underlined as being good with a range of services available for the elderly and the vulnerable.</p>	<p>Improvements to, and increased funding for, support services, such as food banks and services to help the vulnerable and elderly featured. Aligned to this, “support services are not communicated well enough so people don’t know what is available to them” and improvements were suggested for the “Council to start caring again” by providing better and easier ways of communicating with Council staff.</p>
<p><b>Feeling safe</b></p> 	<p>Respondents felt safe in their own neighbourhood and in Aberdeen more generally. The main reasons for feeling safe were “good street lighting” and “good visibility of policing.”</p>	<p>The main suggestions for increasing feelings of safety were improving the City Centre which “feels really unsafe” and taking action on anti-social behaviour and crime in the city centre by having a “more visible police presence to deal with drug dealers” and curtailing loitering and street drinking. Recommended ideas for improvements also included the use of measures, such as speed cameras, to reduce speeding as “traffic does not always adhere to speed limit.”</p> <p>Improving the maintenance of streets and spaces, improving and providing better lighting “at night” as well reducing graffiti, litter and there being “less derelict and boarded up shops and buildings” was suggested as ways to improve feelings of safety.</p>
<p><b>Identity and belonging</b></p> 	<p>The main ‘good now’ attributes identified included having friendly, helpful and good neighbours with most people being “welcoming and tolerant.” Secondly, feeling part of a community that has a good community spirit. Thirdly, having strong, supportive services, such as community centres, churches, voluntary sector.</p>	<p>Improvements to social cohesion with more activities and opportunities to improve and encourage a sense of community were suggested, including “more information on what’s on locally - community webpage on ACC that is edited and updated regularly” and more local and voluntary groups, was highlighted.</p>
<p><b>Social interaction</b></p> 	<p>There was acknowledgement that there were good facilities and “always somewhere for me to meet friends” including cafes, social clubs, community growing/green groups and the beach. A local community centre and other public spaces, such as libraries, provided opportunities for social interaction.</p>	<p>Increasing the number of places and opportunities to meet and socialise was a main consideration particularly around opening up a community centre, reinstating services that have “closed without proper consultation. Please open the libraries again” and increasing opportunities for children “[as there is] not enough clubs/sports for kids.”</p> <p>Improvements to communication and promotion of activities, events and services was suggested via “community information points” and ACC making it “easier to find out what is happening.”</p> <p>Extending the range of activities, services and timings was suggested as an improvement, including “allowing the Community Centre to open every evening, allowing evening classes to be re-established.”</p>



**Play and recreation**

Parks and outdoor spaces were stated as 'good' with parks being "well looked after." The availability of play areas and play parks was good, and cultural activities, such as theatres, cinemas, music venues and libraries were considered good now.

The main areas of improvement related to improving and maintaining play parks, play areas and outdoor spaces. Improving the upkeep of existing facilities and/or reinstating closed facilities (such as swimming pools) and public conveniences was identified.

Improving the accessibility of where activities are held and increasing the activities that are available, was also suggested, for example by having "more exhibitions", "a dog park" "exercise classes for elderly" and an "outdoor gym."

**Moving around**

The main sub-themes identified as 'good' now related to the frequency and reliability of public transport, especially bus services, with good routes available. Suitability and availability of good paths for walking with amenities close by, were also good.

Routes for cycling and improved pedestrianization, as well as reductions in congestion, were other positives.

The main areas of improvement related to improving maintenance of pavements with repairs needed to surfaces and more litter bins and cleaning as "lack of bins leading to rubbish and glass everywhere" and "dog mess everywhere" with leaves and "wheelie bins being left on pavements never put away," creating additional hazards.

Increasing and improving cycle infrastructure, including installing more cycle lanes, increasing connectivity of existing cycle lanes, and "cycle parking throughout the city" were highlighted.

Repairs to roads, including fixing potholes, drains, improvements to road surfaces, lighting and better road markings were stated.

**Public transport**

The frequency and reliability of bus services were highlighted as good now. Mentioned were a good service, well maintained with clean buses, greener buses, and good routes. It was also suggested that "traffic management has prioritised buses and made them a more attractive option."

The main improvement suggested was to the affordability of public transport. Public transport should be more affordable as it "costs £5 for a ticket [so] cheaper using car" and that "tickets are so expensive."

Despite positive comments being made regarding good frequency and reliability of services, this was a main improvement suggested, with "more reliable bus timings/ accessible routes needed [as I have] to catch 2x buses because one of the routes was removed and [it] can take up to 2hrs to get to hospital appointments (car journey would be 20min)" and "more buses coming more frequently, especially at peak times" were proposed.

Expanding the times of service with an "increase [to] Sunday services" and better co-ordination with other public transport, was highlighted.

**Traffic and parking**

The main 'good' now sub-themes identified for traffic & parking related to a being able to get around easily by car in Aberdeen, that there is decent provision of parking spaces, and being able to easily park near home.

Improvements made to reducing car use as there is too much traffic and congestion was stated with "traffic [being] still bad and slow." Increasing measures to stop illegal parking and obstructions was suggested as "pavement parking makes walking

and wheeling difficult” and “vehicles park wherever they like.”

Making car parking cheaper as “parking in city centre is expensive” and removing bus gates as they are “causing more congestion resulting in more emissions on detours to avoid bus gates” were the other main improvements suggested.

**Streets and spaces**



Good access to, and availability of, green and blue spaces was most commonly stated, and frequent examples given such as parks, the beach and Union Terrace gardens. References to the regenerated ‘look’ and attractiveness of Aberdeen was mentioned including “older public buildings are impressive” and “Marischal college area attractive.”

Improvements to the maintenance of streets and shared spaces were the main sub-themes stated. For example, specific places were suggested that needed improvements e.g. “sort out Union street. It’s desperate!” as well as improvements to footpaths, lighting, cleaning, particularly in “cleaning up after your dog crap.” Having “fewer run down and derelict buildings and shops” was mentioned.

Another improvement included enhancing the ‘look’ of spaces and increasing the number of green spaces available. Having “more trees lining the streets [to] help air quality”, increasing “spaces for community gardening or growing,” as well as improving the number of playing areas for kids and young people” were illustrations of this.

**Natural space**



Good access to, and availability of, green and blue spaces was most commonly stated, such as parks, the beach, river walks and Union Terrace gardens.

Improvements to the maintenance of green and blue spaces were important with suggestions for increasing cleanliness by providing “more bins for refuse and dog poo and emptying regularly in the summer/spring months,” as well as providing better signage, lighting and seating.

Another improvement sub-theme suggested enhancing the ‘look’ of spaces and increasing the number of green spaces available. Having “some park space for the growing of wild flowers” and “more allotments and options for food growing” and “areas of wild planting, community growing and gardening” were stated.

Enhancing accessibility to green and blue spaces was highlighted either by improving public transport or through improvements to the physical infrastructure of such places.

**Care and maintenance**




The main aspects related to care & maintenance which were considered good now were the maintenance of public spaces, including “streets kept clean from litter by [the] council. Bins emptied reliably by friendly workers from [the] Council.”



Improvements were made for enhancing public spaces, as “some places are neglected” including improving the upkeep of “road gutters and verges overgrown” and ensuring pavements and roads are better maintained.




The maintenance of buildings, including homes and the upkeep of shared spaces e.g. “good

More and better public conveniences were required and improved recycling services were other areas for improvement.

		property maintenance” and “regular cleaning of stairwells” and good recycling availability was suggested.	
<b>COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT</b>	<b>Influence and sense of control</b> 	<p>Good awareness of, and access to Council Officers and elected Officials was good now. Positive community participation and engagement was also suggested via community groups, community centres and volunteer groups. Taking part in the LOIP consultation was also a good aspect.</p>	<p>Listening and responding to community concerns was a main area of importance with suggestions that the Council are “bad at consulting [the] community” and that the “Council [should] consult before decisions are made, rather than after.” There was strong sentiment that “nobody actually listens to the residents.”</p> <p>Improvements are needed when issues are reported with “more action, less talk” and for issues to be rectified properly and “dealt with but then they just happen over and over again e.g. litter, fly tipping and antisocial behaviour.”</p>

### 3.2.1 Central In Person Engagement

<b>Analysis of Central Locality Empowerment Group and Priority Neighbourhood partnership In Person Engagement Comments - 5 Themes with most comments</b>			
	Theme	‘Good’ now	‘Improve’ for the future
<b>ECONOMY</b>	<b>Housing &amp; community</b> 	<p>The main sub-themes related to the range and type of housing available, for example, with “new build flats [being] well designed, insulated, and secure” and a “good mix of private, owner occupied, student, and sheltered [housing].” Respondents also stated that theirs was a good community which has a good community spirit and people take care and places are “well-kept and tidy. [The] community are proud of it.”</p>	<p>Improvements centred on increases to the maintenance of housing, especially for insulation and energy efficiency as many houses are too “warm in the summer and cold in the winter.” Some housing has “problems with dampness and flooding.” Improvements in responding and reacting to housing complaints was highlighted with “repairs not done” and “council services are not available. You always have to chase housing up.”</p> <p>Another main housing sub-theme was that residential areas are not attractive and that “buildings don’t look aesthetically pleasing” and areas are run-down.</p> <p>Other housing issues highlighted that some areas have too many “private lets” or “short term lets (Air BnB) classed as business so no council tax” and that this “breaks the community.”</p>
	<b>Work &amp; local economy</b> 	<p>There was acknowledgement that volunteering opportunities were good and that there was a range of retail services available locally.</p>	<p>Improving the type and range of job opportunities available, would improve the local economy and make areas less “run down and economically underdeveloped” so too would “having enough well paid work roles in the community for those who want to progress.”</p> <p>Improving opportunities for training and employment support, especially locally, was stated, particularly for students and those with English as a</p>

		<p>second language. Opportunities for volunteering was suggested.</p> <p>Improvements to the 'look' of the place was suggested as these were impacting on the local economy as "boarded up shops and buildings look unattractive and the make the city look run down."</p>
<p><b>Facilities and services</b></p> 	<p>The comments suggested that there was good services for children, particularly those provided at the community centre and other community projects. There was a range of support services including run by volunteers which were considered good now. Good schools and access to shops and healthcare were also good now.</p>	<p>Increases and improvements to publicly funded services, or re-instating services, was the main suggestion for improvement. Re-opening the local library, community centre and swimming pool, would benefit the whole community. Increasing access to and the provision of shops, including food shops was also stated, as there was "no big supermarkets in the community [and] mini versions can be expensive."</p> <p>Improvements and increases to health services was also a main suggestion for improvement. Comments included being "unable to get registered at doctors - tried three times but full" but this was acknowledged as being a wider problem across the city, "in most of Aberdeen, seeing a doctor is almost impossible, which can compromise people's health and definitely reduces quality of life."</p> <p>Improvements were suggested about the Council better "listening to [the] community on services they need and want" with more investment needed to improve local facilities and services.</p>
<p><b>Identity and belonging</b></p> 	<p>The main 'good now' attributes identified included feeling part of a close community close with friendly people, and there being good community spirit. Having good access to a range of activities and services that benefit the community was considered hugely important e.g. having the "church, food initiatives, children's groups, community council, residents groups and community centre." In addition, "local businesses are very good in supporting local community projects" and "FFCP have continued to support the community in times of crisis. For example, during the cost of living."</p>	<p>Improvements to social cohesion with more activities and opportunities to improve and encourage a sense of community were suggested. In addition, having "funding for community projects and services" with "security in ways of funding services" would reduce stress and uncertainty for residents reliant on such support services.</p>
<p><b>Play and recreation</b></p> 	<p>There was no suggestions of aspects that were 'good' now.</p>	<p>The main areas of improvement related to enhancing and increasing the number of activities and events for different age ranges, in different spaces. For example, have "more things to do in general [and] more outdoor activities [including] sport/culture/play" and have "concerts in Seaton park and in Stewart park" as well as improving infrastructure to encourage more participation in activities such as "support open water swimming and surfing on the beach front. There's a great</p>

community of surfers and swimmers who would benefit from showers, changing rooms etc.” and have “swimming pool access for Seaton suitable for OAPs” .

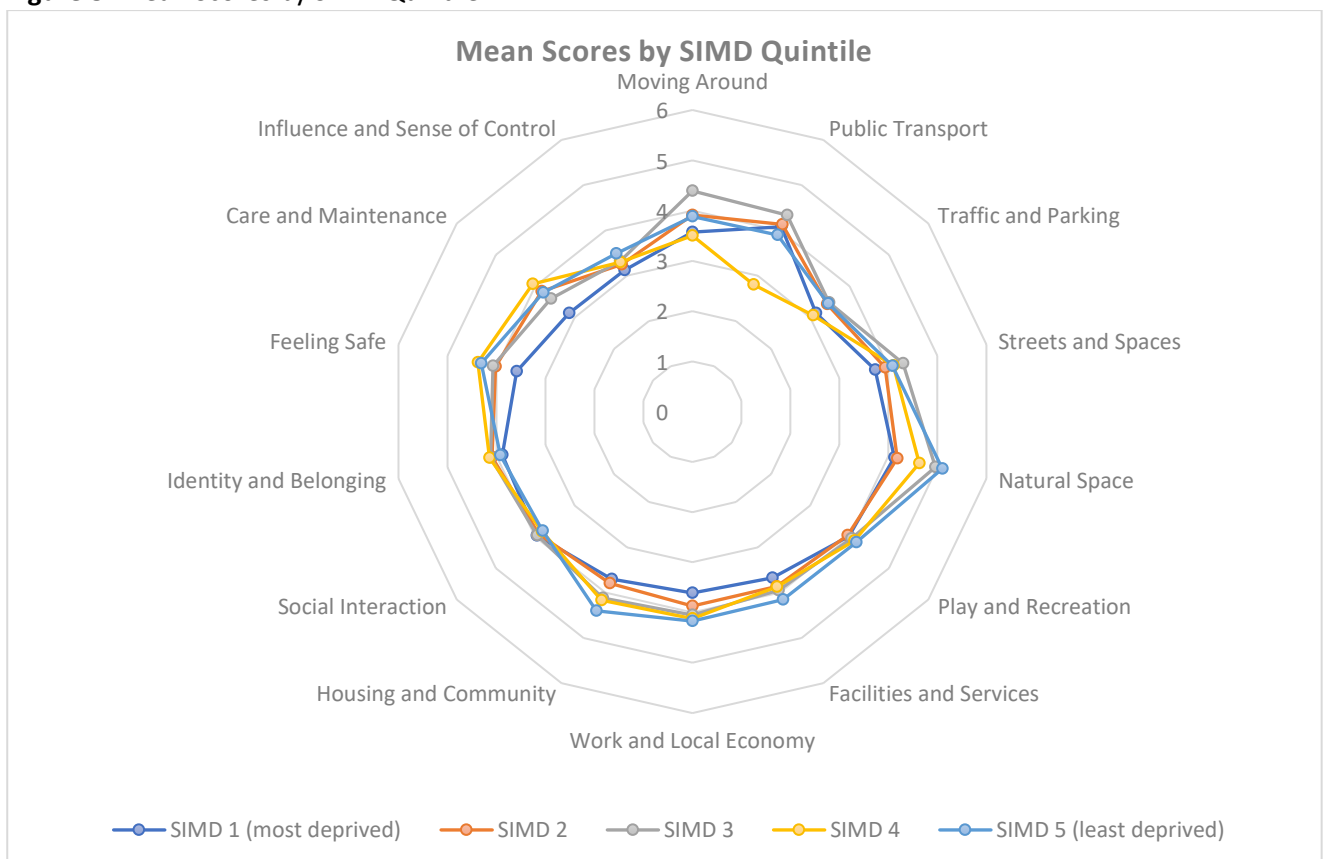
Improvements around increasing activities for children and young people were made with suggestions to provide better play areas for children and increase the number of “youth groups and safe spaces for older children/teenagers.”

### 3.3 Results by SIMD quintile

Data on SIMD quintile was available for 261 survey participants.

**Overall scores:** Mean scores for each of the SIMD quintiles are plotted on the chart below. While on the whole, the pattern is broadly similar across each of the SIMD quintiles, there are a few obvious differences. For example, the mean score for **Public Transport** is considerably lower in SIMD quintile 4 than for the other SIMD quintiles. Similarly, **Feeling Safe and Care and Maintenance** are lower in SIMD 1 (most deprived) than in other SIMD quintiles.

**Figure 8:** Mean Scores by SIMD Quintile



**Ranking:** The table below shows the highest and lowest ranking themes within each SIMD quintile. **Influence and Sense of Control** and **Traffic and Parking** were the two lowest rankings in most SIMD categories (although in a different order for SIMD 5). The exception was in SIMD 4 where **Public Transport** was the lowest ranking theme.

Again, **Natural Space** was the highest ranking theme across all five SIMD categories. Ranking for other themes was again more varied for the higher rankings. For example, **Public Transport** was ranked second for SIMD 1, SIMD 2 and third for SIMD 3 – however, this did not appear in the top five for either SIMD 4 or SIMD 5.

**Table 15:** Highest and lowest ranking themes within SIMD quintile

	SIMD 1 (most deprived)	SIMD 2	SIMD 3	SIMD 4	SIMD 5 (least deprived)
<b>Lowest</b>	Influence and Sense of Control	Influence and Sense of Control	Influence and Sense of Control	Public Transport	Traffic and Parking
	Traffic and Parking	Traffic and Parking	Traffic and Parking	Traffic and Parking	Influence and Sense of Control
	Care and Maintenance	Housing and Community	Care and Maintenance	Influence and Sense of Control	Care and Maintenance
	Moving Around	Care and Maintenance	Facilities and Services	Moving Around	Social Interaction
	Feeling Safe	Facilities and Services	Social Interaction	Social Interaction	Moving Around
<b>Highest</b>	Natural Space	Natural Space	Natural Space	Natural Space	Natural Space
	Public Transport	Public Transport	Moving Around	Feeling Safe	Housing and Community
	Play and Recreation	Identity and Belonging	Public Transport	Housing and Community	Feeling Safe
	Social Interaction	Feeling Safe	Streets and Spaces	Identity and Belonging	Play and Recreation
	Identity and Belonging	Play and Recreation	Identity and Belonging	Play and Recreation	Work and Local Economy

Note: Due to lack of space, mean scores are not given in this table. However, these can be found either in the tables below or in the full ranking table in Appendix 3.

**Mean scores by LOIP themes:** The tables below show the mean scores by SIMD quintile for each of the themes, along with the number of people included in the analysis. The themes are grouped into the LOIP categories to allow related themes to be considered together. The lowest scores for each theme are highlighted in red.

**Table 16:** Mean scores by LOIP themes

Economy	SIMD 1 (most deprived)	SIMD 2	SIMD 3	SIMD 4	SIMD 5 (least deprived)	All	Base
Work and Local Economy	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	283
Housing and Community	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.0	297

People	SIMD 1 (most deprived)	SIMD 2	SIMD 3	SIMD 4	SIMD 5 (least deprived)	All	Base
Facilities and Services	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.9	321
Identity and Belonging	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	306
Feeling Safe	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1	311

<b>Play and Recreation</b>	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	308
<b>Social Interaction</b>	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	297

Place	SIMD 1 (most deprived)	SIMD 2	SIMD 3	SIMD 4	SIMD 5 (least deprived)	All	Base
<b>Moving Around</b>	3.6	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.9	3.9	338
<b>Public Transport*</b>	4.1	4.1	4.3	2.8	3.9	3.9	324
<b>Traffic and Parking</b>	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.4	313
<b>Streets and Spaces</b>	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	316
<b>Natural Space*</b>	4.1	4.2	5.0	4.6	5.1	4.7	320
<b>Care and Maintenance*</b>	3.1	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.6	298

Community Empowerment	SIMD 1 (most deprived)	SIMD 2	SIMD 3	SIMD 4	SIMD 5 (least deprived)	All	Base
<b>Influence and Sense of Control</b>	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	291

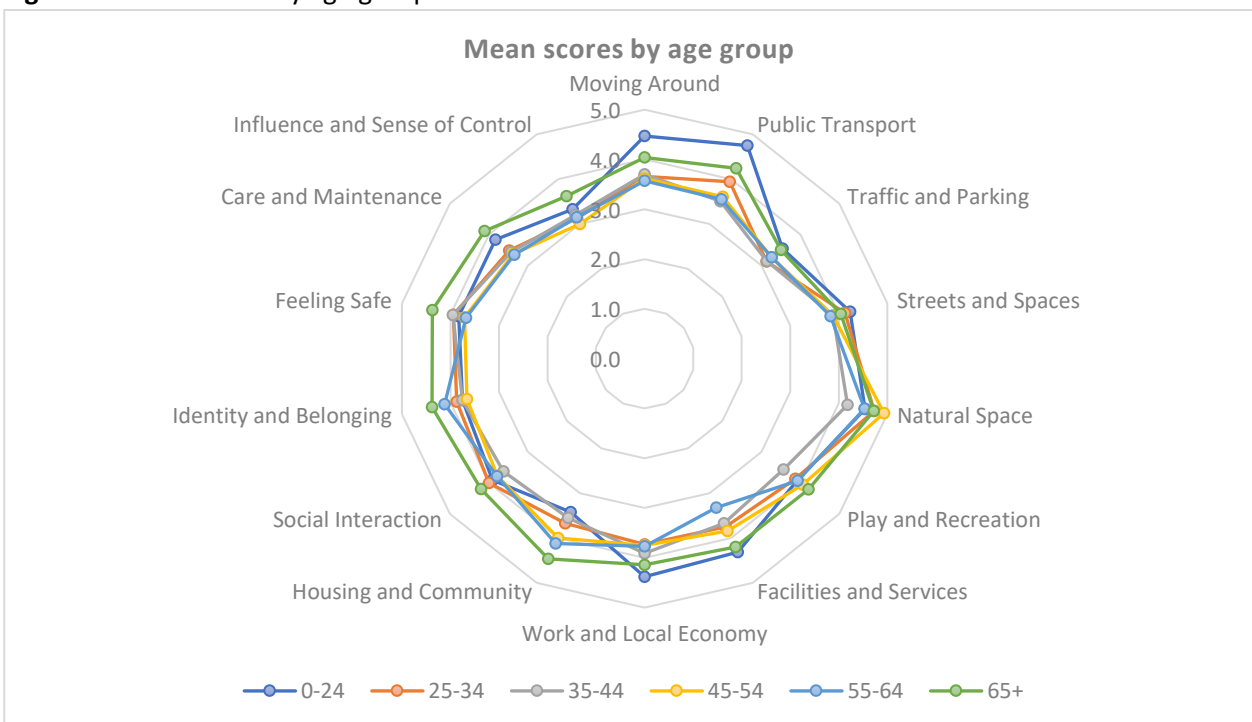
\*Indicates statistically significant difference between age groups.

### 3.2.1. Results by age group

Information on age groups was available for 256 survey participants.

**Overall scores:** Mean scores for each of the SIMD quintiles are plotted on the chart below. Again, while the pattern is broadly similar across the age groups, there are some notable differences. Both **Moving Around** and **Public Transport** were more highly scored in the youngest age group (0-24 years).

**Figure 9:** Mean scores by age group



**Ranking:** The table below shows the highest and lowest ranking themes within each category. **Influence and Sense of Control** and **Traffic and Parking** were the two lowest ranked (although in different orders) in all age categories with the exception of the 0-24 year age group. In this group **Housing and Community** was the second lowest ranked theme. **Natural space** was the highest ranked theme across most age groups – again with the exception of the 0-24 year age group where **Public Transport** ranked the highest.

**Table 17:** Highest and lowest ranking themes by age group

	0-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
	Theme	Theme	Theme	Theme	Theme	Theme
<b>Lowest</b>	Influence and Sense of Control	Influence and Sense of Control	Traffic and Parking	Influence and Sense of Control	Influence and Sense of Control	Influence and Sense of Control
	Housing and Community	Traffic and Parking	Influence and Sense of Control	Traffic and Parking	Traffic and Parking	Traffic and Parking
	Traffic and Parking	Care and Maintenance	Care and Maintenance	Care and Maintenance	Facilities and Services	Facilities and Services
	Identity and Belonging	Moving Around	Public Transport	Public Transport	Care and Maintenance	Care and Maintenance
	Care and Maintenance	Housing and Community	Housing and Community	Moving Around	Public Transport	Public Transport
<b>Highest</b>	Public Transport	Natural Space	Natural Space	Natural Space	Natural Space	Natural Space
	Natural Space	Streets and Spaces	Feeling Safe	Play and Recreation	Housing and Community	Housing and Community
	Moving Around	Social Interaction	Work and Local Economy	Housing and Community	Identity and Belonging	Identity and Belonging
	Work and Local Economy	Public Transport	Streets and Spaces	Streets and Spaces	Play and Recreation	Feeling Safe
	Facilities and Services	Feeling Safe	Identity and Belonging	Facilities and Services	Streets and Spaces	Public Transport

Note: Due to lack of space, mean scores are not given in this table. However, these can be found either in the tables below or in the full ranking table in Appendix 4.

**Mean scores by LOIP themes:** The tables below show the mean scores by age group for each of the themes, along with the number of people included in the analysis. The themes are grouped into the LOIP categories to allow related themes to be considered together. The lowest scores for each theme are highlighted in red.

**Table 18:** Mean scores by LOIP themes

Economy	0-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	All	Base
Work and Local Economy	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	218
Housing and Community*	3.4	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.0	225

People	0-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	All	Base
Facilities and Services	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.9	235
Identity and Belonging	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.1	233
Feeling Safe	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.1	237
Play and Recreation	3.9	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.1	232
Social Interaction	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.0	230



Place	0-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	All	Base
Moving Around	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.9	249
Public Transport*	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.2	3.9	244
Traffic and Parking	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	236
Streets and Spaces	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	236
Natural Space	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.7	243
Care and Maintenance*	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.1	3.6	231

Community Empowerment	0-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	All	Base
Influence and Sense of Control	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.3	226

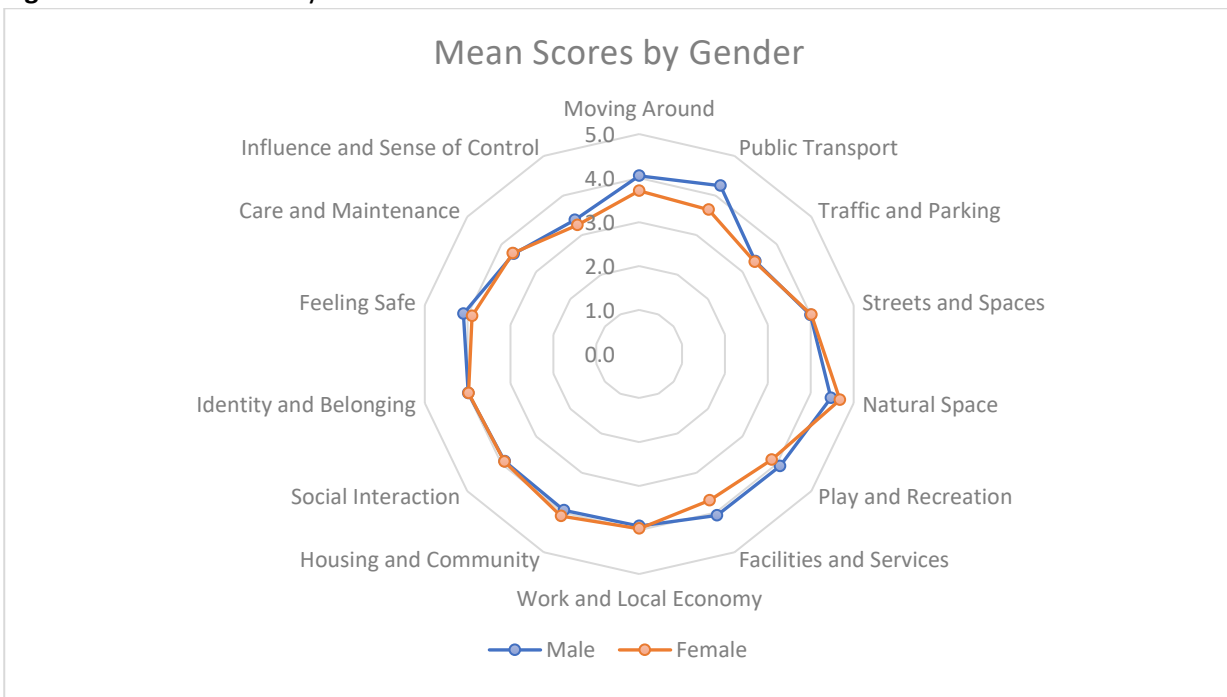
\*Indicates statistically significant difference between age groups.

### 3.2.2. Results by gender

Information on gender was available for 253 survey participants.

**Overall scores:** Mean scores for Males and Females are plotted on the chart below. The mean scores for Males and Females are similar for almost all of the themes with the exception of **Moving Around** and **Public Transport** which scored higher for Males than Females.

**Figure 10:** Mean Scores by Gender



**Ranking:** The table below shows the highest and lowest ranking themes for Males and Females. Again, **Influence and Sense of Control** and **Traffic and Parking** were the two lowest ranked for both Males and Females. **Care and Maintenance** was also in the lowest 5 for both Males and Females (although in a different order). And again, **Natural space** was the highest ranked theme for both Males and Females. **Public Transport** was the second highest ranking for Males ( although the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest for Females) while **Housing and Community** was the second highest for Females but not in the top five for Males.

**Table 19: Highest and lowest ranking themes by gender**

	Male		Female	
	Theme	Mean	Theme	Mean
<b>Lowest</b>	Influence and Sense of Control	3.4	Influence and Sense of Control	3.3
	Traffic and Parking	3.4	Traffic and Parking	3.4
	Care and Maintenance	3.7	Public Transport	3.6
	Work and Local Economy	3.9	Care and Maintenance	3.7
	Social Interaction	3.9	Facilities and Services	3.7
<b>Highest</b>	Natural Space	4.5	Natural Space	4.7
	Public Transport	4.3	Housing and Community	4.1
	Feeling Safe	4.1	Streets and Spaces	4.0
	Play and Recreation	4.1	Identity and Belonging	4.0
	Facilities and Services	4.1	Work and Local Economy	4.0

**Mean scores by LOIP themes:** The tables below show the mean scores for Males and Females for each of the themes, along with the number of people included in the analysis. The themes are grouped into the LOIP categories to allow related themes to be considered together. The lowest scores for each theme are highlighted in red.

**Table 20: Mean scores by LOIP themes**

Economy	Male	Female	All	Base
Work and Local Economy	3.9	4.0	3.9	217
Housing and Community	3.9	4.1	4.0	224

People	Male	Female	All	Base
Facilities and Services	4.1	3.7	3.9	236
Identity and Belonging	4.0	4.0	4.1	234
Feeling Safe	4.1	3.9	4.1	236
Play and Recreation	4.1	3.9	4.1	233
Social Interaction	3.9	3.9	4.0	31

Place	Male	Female	All	Base
Moving Around	4.1	3.7	3.9	246
Public Transport*	4.3	3.6	3.9	242
Traffic and Parking	3.4	3.4	3.4	238
Streets and Spaces	4.0	4.0	4.0	238
Natural Space	4.5	4.7	4.7	243
Care and Maintenance	3.7	3.7	3.6	230

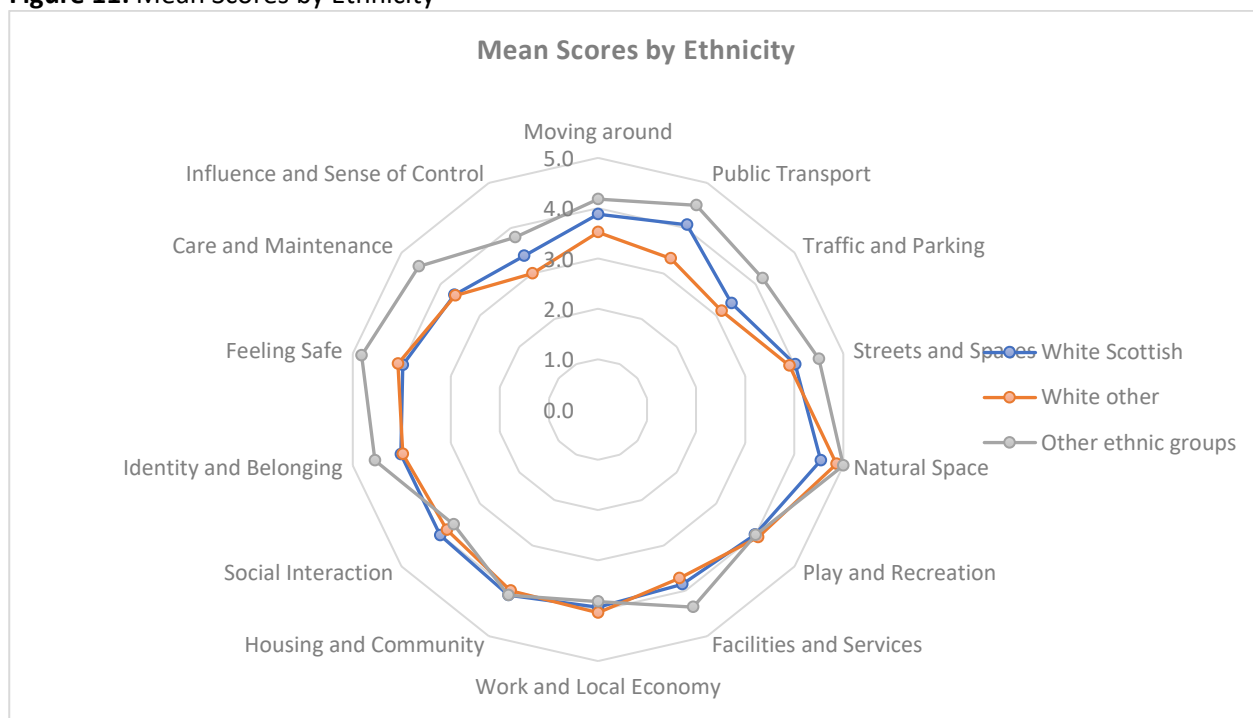
Community Empowerment	Male	Female	All	Base
Influence and Sense of Control	3.4	3.3	3.3	226

### 3.2.3. Results by ethnic group

Ethnicity information was available for 249 participants.

**Overall scores:** Mean scores for ethnic groups are plotted on the chart below. Again, the pattern is broadly similar across all groups, however there are notable differences in the mean scores. On the whole, those in the Other Ethnic Groups category scored higher for many of the themes than either the White Scottish or White British Groups. The main exceptions to this were **Work and Local Economy, Housing and Community** and **Social Interaction** where the scores were more similar to those in both the White Scottish and White British groups.

**Figure 11:** Mean Scores by Ethnicity



**Ranking:** The table below shows the highest and lowest ranking themes for ethnic groups. **Influence and Sense of Control** and **Traffic and Parking** were the two lowest ranked for both White Scottish and White Other groups. **Social Interaction** was the lowest ranked theme for the Other Ethnic Group with **Influence and Sense of Control** being the second lowest ranked. **Natural space** was the highest ranked theme for all ethnic groups. **Feeling Safe** was the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest ranked theme for both the White Other and Other ethnic groups. This was not in the top 5 for White Scottish.

**Table 21:** Highest and lowest ranking themes by ethnic group

	White Scottish		White Other		Other ethnic group	
	Theme	Mean	Theme	Mean	Theme	Mean
Lowest	Influence and Sense of Control	3.4	Influence and Sense of Control	3.0	Social Interaction	3.7
	Traffic and Parking	3.4	Traffic and Parking	3.1	Influence and Sense of Control	3.8
	Care and Maintenance	3.7	Public Transport	3.3	Work and Local Economy	3.8
	Facilities and Services	3.9	Moving around	3.5	Play and Recreation	4.0
	Moving around	3.9	Care and Maintenance	3.6	Housing and Community	4.1

<b>Highest</b>	Natural Space	4.5	Natural Space	4.9	Natural Space	5.0
	Housing and Community	4.1	Feeling Safe	4.1	Feeling Safe	4.8
	Public Transport	4.1	Play and Recreation	4.1	Care and Maintenance	4.6
	Streets and Spaces	4.0	Work and Local Economy	4.0	Identity and Belonging	4.6
	Identity and Belonging	4.0	Housing and Community	4.0	Streets and Spaces	4.5

**Mean scores by LOIP themes:** The tables below show the mean scores for ethnic groups for each of the themes, along with the number of people who answered each question. The themes are grouped into the LOIP categories to allow related themes to be considered together. The lowest scores for each theme are highlighted in red.

**Table 22:** Mean scores by LOIP themes

<b>Economy</b>	<b>White Scottish</b>	<b>White other</b>	<b>Other ethnic groups</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Base</b>
<b>Work and Local Economy</b>	3.9	3.7	4.4	3.9	215
<b>Housing and Community</b>	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	224

<b>People</b>	<b>White Scottish</b>	<b>White other</b>	<b>Other ethnic groups</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Base</b>
<b>Facilities and Services</b>	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	235
<b>Identity and Belonging</b>	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.0	233
<b>Feeling Safe</b>	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.1	235
<b>Play and Recreation</b>	4.5	4.9	5.0	4.7	231
<b>Social Interaction</b>	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	230

<b>Place</b>	<b>White Scottish</b>	<b>White other</b>	<b>Other ethnic groups</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Base</b>
<b>Moving around</b>	3.9	3.5	4.2	3.9	244
<b>Public Transport</b>	4.1	3.3	4.5	3.9	239
<b>Traffic and Parking</b>	3.4	3.1	4.2	3.4	235
<b>Streets and Spaces</b>	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.0	235
<b>Natural Space</b>	4.5	4.9	5.0	4.7	240
<b>Care and Maintenance</b>	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.1	229

<b>Community Empowerment</b>	<b>White Scottish</b>	<b>White other</b>	<b>Other ethnic groups</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Base</b>
<b>Influence and Sense of Control</b>	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.3	224

### 3.3. Results Children and Young People

While the survey for children and young people broadly followed the format used for the overall survey, the layout was altered to make it more 'child friendly'. Each of the same 14 themes were included, however rather than a 7 point scale, this survey had a 3 point scale:

- 1 – Not good (needs improving)
- 2 – Okay (some improvement needed)
- 3 – Great (it's good or as good as can be)

In addition to the 'scale' question, for each theme, the participants were asked two additional questions to capture what they felt were positive aspects of their place and what they felt could be improved. Specifically the questions asked:

- What 3 things are good now?
- What 3 things would you use your magic wand on? What would make it better?

For each of these questions, a list of choices was provided (these differed by question). An additional text box was also provided for each question for participants to give their own ideas.

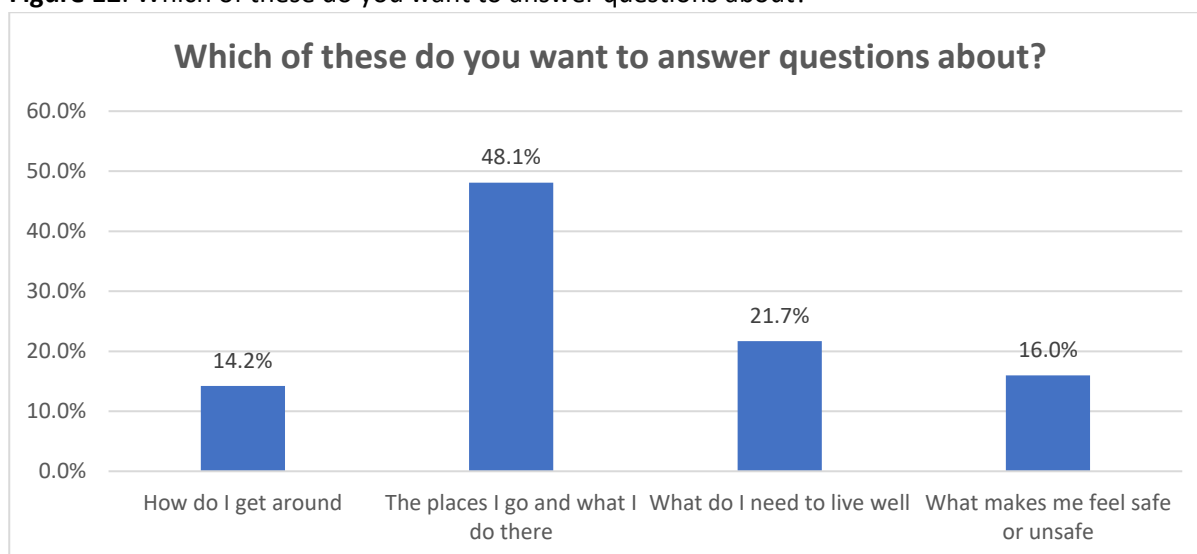
A total of **106 individuals** completed the survey for children and young people.

#### 3.3.1. Scoring

Children and young people were firstly asked, which topic they wanted to answer questions about. Questions presented to participants were then filtered by this choice meaning that the participants were directed to the questions in this theme. They could then move on to another theme if they wanted. Participants were not asked to complete every theme. As a result, base levels vary considerably for each of the 4 themes.

The most common response was **The places that I go and what I do there** with almost half (48.1%) choosing this option.

**Figure 12:** Which of these do you want to answer questions about?



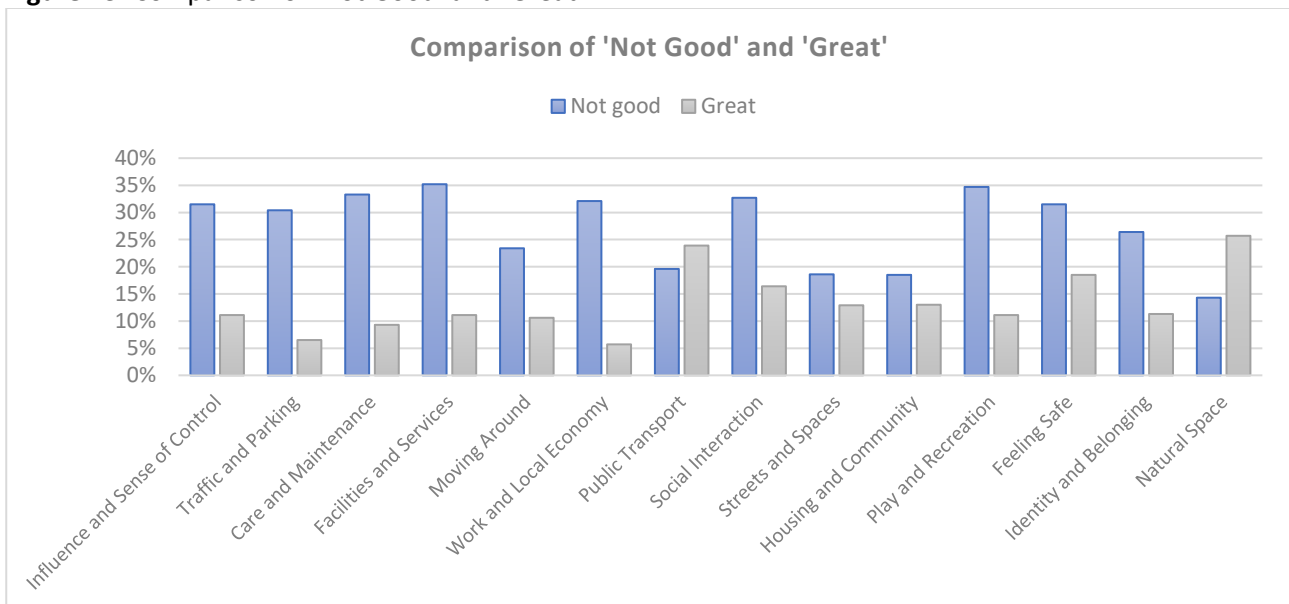
**Overall scores:** The table below shows the overall scores for each of the 14 themes as well as the number of participants who completed each question.

**Table 23: Overall scores**

	Not good	Okay	Great	Base
<b>Influence and Sense of Control</b>	31.5%	57.4%	11.1%	54
<b>Traffic and Parking</b>	30.4%	63.0%	6.5%	46
<b>Care and Maintenance</b>	33.3%	57.4%	9.3%	54
<b>Facilities and Services</b>	35.2%	53.7%	11.1%	54
<b>Moving Around</b>	23.4%	66.0%	10.6%	47
<b>Work and Local Economy</b>	32.1%	62.3%	5.7%	53
<b>Public Transport</b>	19.6%	56.5%	23.9%	46
<b>Social Interaction</b>	32.7%	50.9%	16.4%	55
<b>Streets and Spaces</b>	18.6%	68.6%	12.9%	70
<b>Housing and Community</b>	18.5%	68.5%	13.0%	54
<b>Play and Recreation</b>	34.7%	54.2%	11.1%	72
<b>Feeling Safe</b>	31.5%	50.0%	18.5%	54
<b>Identity and Belonging</b>	26.4%	62.3%	11.3%	53
<b>Natural Space</b>	14.3%	60.0%	25.7%	70

The most common response for all themes was ‘Okay’ with at least half of all respondents choosing this option for all of the themes. Comparing other responses, for almost all of the themes a higher proportion of respondents choose ‘Not Good’ for each themes. The exceptions to this were **Natural Space** and **Public Transport** – these also had the highest proportion of respondents (25.7% and 23.9% respectively) who chose ‘Great’. The themes with the highest proportion of ‘Not Good’ responses were **Facilities and Services** (35.2%), **Play and Recreation** (34.7%) and **Care and Maintenance** (33.7%) which each had over a third of respondents choosing this option. The chart below show a comparison of responses to ‘Not Good’ and ‘Great’.

**Figure 13: Comparison of ‘Not Good’ and ‘Great’**



The table below shows a summary of the choices selected by respondents for each of the themes and the top three responses for ‘What is good now?’ and ‘What would make it better? Respondents were able to place the choices in either ‘What is good now?’ or ‘What would make it better?’ and therefore we see some themes being identified in both columns, which shows a variation in view on those areas. For example, in Housing and Community the top 3 and bottom choices are the same.

<b>Housing and community</b>	<b>Green gardens</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>Green gardens</b>	<b>19.8%</b>
	Houses that feel like a home	22.6%	Homes that look good	18.9%
	Homes that look good	21.7%	Houses that feel like a home	14.2%

**Table 24:** Top 3 responses for ‘What is good now’ and ‘What would make it better?’

<b>Theme</b>	<b>What is good now?</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>What would make it better?</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Streets and spaces</b>	Public gardens	34.9%	Less uneven surfaces	30.2%
	Art work	21.7%	Less dull places	28.3%
	Special buildings	18.9%	Public gardens	24.5%
<b>Natural space</b>	Parks	38.7%	Better parks	44.3%
	Trees	34.0%	Welcome animals	34.0%
	Woods	32.1%	More trees	24.5%
<b>Play and recreation</b>	Play parks	29.3%	Mix of activities	32.1%
	Easy to find spaces	19.8%	Sports areas	30.2%
	Making your own fun	19.8%	Organised fun stuff	27.4%
<b>Moving around</b>	Plants and nature	16.0%	Bright lighting	22.6%
	Interesting walking and wheeling routes	15.1%	Feeling safe	19.8%
	Signs to find your way	14.2%	Interesting walking and wheeling routes	15.1%
<b>Public transport</b>	Free bus travel	33.0%	Reduced cost of buses for the adults in my life	24.5%
	Stops or stations nearby	21.7%	Timetable information	19.8%
	Travel apps	11.3%	Shelter from the weather	17.9%
<b>Traffic and parking</b>	Places to cross	18.9%	Better places to cross	23.6%
	Quiet streets	16.0%	Less speeding	19.8%
	None of these	13.2%	More bike lanes	17.9%
<b>Influence and sense of control</b>	Feeling included	21.7%	By making sure I am taken seriously	30.2%
	None of these	21.7%	By making it easy to take part	26.4%
	My views are important	19.8%	By making sure I feel included	24.5%
<b>Care and maintenance</b>	Places to recycle	22.6%	Less dog poo	33.0%
	None of this	19.8%	Less things left unfixed	31.1%
	Clean and tidy	14.2%	Less vandalism	24.5%
<b>Feeling safe</b>	Feeling safe during the day	38.7%	Less anti-social behaviour	34.0%
	Lighting	16.0%	Feeling safe at night	32.1%
	Play spaces	15.1%	Brighter/more lighting	22.6%
<b>Identity and belonging</b>	Food	18.9%	Festivals	29.3%
	The people	17.9%	Music	16.0%
	Local museums	14.2%	Culture	15.1%
<b>Facilities and services</b>	Good shops	22.6%	Clubs	22.6%
	School	22.6%	Doctors	20.8%
	Doctors	12.3%	School	16.0%

<b>Work and local economy</b>	Volunteering	20.8%	Training to learn new things	29.3%
	Jobs for my family	17.9%	Jobs nearby	27.4%
	Jobs nearby	14.2%	Jobs for my family	17.0%
<b>Housing and community</b>	Green gardens	23.6%	Green gardens	19.8%
	Houses that feel like a home	22.6%	Homes that look good	18.9%
	Homes that look good	21.7%	Houses that feel like a home	14.2%
<b>Social interaction</b>	There are child friendly spaces	30.2%	Places to hang out	29.3%
	Meeting friends	19.8%	Child friendly spaces	24.5%
	Cafes	17.0%	Places to meet friends	23.6%

## 4. Next Steps

- Results analysed by our Outcome Improvement Groups, the Locality Empowerment Groups and Priority Neighbourhood Partnerships and to support the development of the refreshed Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans
- Stakeholder thematic sessions – Jan 2024
- Public consultation on draft Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans – Feb/March 2024
- Final draft Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans approved by CPA Board – April 2024
- Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans approved and opportunities to get involved in improvement projects promoted – April 2024
- Keep up to date with the LOIP Refresh at [www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/loip-and-locality-plan-refresh](http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/loip-and-locality-plan-refresh)



## 5 Appendices

### Appendix 1: Mean scores and ranking by locality area

Theme	Central (n=140)		North (n=113)		South (n=98)		All (n=364)		Base
	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	
Influence and Sense of Control	3.11	2	3.33	1	3.42	1	3.27	1	290
Traffic and Parking	3.08	1	3.55	2	3.5	2	3.36	2	305
Care and Maintenance	3.43	3	3.86	5	3.6	3	3.61	3	295
Facilities and Services	3.9	6	3.72	3	3.96	5	3.85	4	313
Moving Around	3.77	5	3.81	4	4.09	11	3.86	5	326
Work and Local Economy	3.69	4	3.96	8	4.15	12	3.91	6	280
Public Transport	4.02	10	3.86	6	3.91	4	3.93	7	317
Social Interaction	4.07	11	3.87	7	3.99	9	3.98	8	293
Streets and Spaces	3.93	8	4.18	12	3.96	7	4	9	290
Housing and Community	3.91	7	4.17	11	3.96	6	4.02	10	308
Play and Recreation	4.24	13	4.01	9	3.98	8	4.08	11	301
Feeling Safe	3.97	9	4.07	10	4.31	13	4.09	12	309
Identity and Belonging	4.11	12	4.21	13	4.03	10	4.1	13	303
Natural Space	4.64	14	4.86	14	4.66	14	4.71	14	312

Ranking is from low to high. Ordered by overall ranking.

Note: Table does not include mean scores for participants for whom there was no demographic information.

N= the total number in each group. However it should be noted that not everyone answered every question. Base levels for the total number of responses to each question from those in the sub-groups is given in the final column.

### Appendix 2: Mean scores and ranking by Priority Neighbourhoods

Theme	Central PNs (n=71)		North PNs (n=36)		South PNs (n=37)		All (n=364)		Base
	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	
Influence and Sense of Control	3.1	3	3.0	1	3.1	1	3.3	1	118
Public Transport	4.3	13	4.0	13	4.0	12	3.4	2	130
Traffic and Parking	3.1	2	3.3	2	3.2	2	3.6	3	117
Identity and Belonging	3.9	9	3.9	11	3.9	8	3.9	4	122
Natural Space	4.4	14	4.1	14	4.3	14	3.9	5	123
Moving Around	3.9	10	3.5	7	3.8	7	3.9	6	132
Work and Local Economy	3.4	4	3.7	9	4.1	13	3.9	7	110
Streets and Spaces	3.8	6	3.6	8	3.7	5	4.0	8	122
Play and Recreation	4.1	12	4.0	12	4.0	11	4.0	9	119
Facilities and Services	3.6	5	3.4	3	3.7	6	4.0	10	126
Social Interaction	4.0	11	3.9	10	3.9	9	4.1	11	123
Housing and Community	3.9	8	3.4	4	3.2	3	4.1	12	116
Care and Maintenance	2.9	1	3.5	6	3.4	4	4.1	13	117
Feeling Safe	3.8	7	3.5	5	4.0	10	4.7	14	119

Ranking is from low to high. Ordered by overall ranking.

Note: Table does not include mean scores for participants for whom there was no demographic information.

N= the total number in each group. However it should be noted that not everyone answered every question. Base levels for the total number of responses to each question from those in the sub-groups is given in the final column.

### Appendix 3: Mean scores and ranking by SIMD

Column1	SIMD 1 (n=49)		SIMD 2 (n=70)		SIMD 3 (n=47)		SIMD 4 (n=30)		SIMD 5 (n=65)		All (n=364)		Base
	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	
Influence and Sense of Control	3.12	1	3.25	1	3.32	1	3.3	3	3.49	2	3.27	1	266
Traffic and Parking	3.14	2	3.43	2	3.48	2	3.07	2	3.45	1	3.36	2	236
Care and Maintenance	3.14	3	3.84	4	3.6	3	4.07	7	3.8	3	3.61	3	255
Facilities and Services	3.67	7	3.86	5	3.95	4	3.87	6	4.15	9	3.85	4	237
Moving Around	3.57	4	3.91	7	4.39	13	3.5	4	3.88	5	3.86	5	255
Work and Local Economy	3.61	6	3.87	6	4.05	6	4.12	9	4.17	10	3.91	6	214
Public Transport	4.08	13	4.13	13	4.34	12	2.8	1	3.9	6	3.93	7	247
Social Interaction	3.96	11	3.91	8	3.95	5	3.83	5	3.81	4	3.98	8	232
Streets and Spaces	3.73	9	3.93	9	4.3	11	4.1	8	4.08	8	4	9	236
Housing and Community	3.7	8	3.79	3	4.12	9	4.17	12	4.4	13	4.02	10	226
Play and Recreation	3.98	12	3.95	10	4.05	7	4.12	10	4.17	11	4.08	11	230
Feeling Safe	3.59	5	4.02	11	4.07	8	4.38	13	4.31	12	4.09	12	233
Identity and Belonging	3.88	10	4.09	12	4.12	10	4.14	11	3.92	7	4.1	13	233
Natural Space	4.12	14	4.18	14	4.96	14	4.63	14	5.1	14	4.71	14	237

Ranking is from low to high. Ordered by overall ranking.

Note: Table does not include mean scores for participants for whom there was no demographic information.

N= the total number in each group. However it should be noted that not everyone answered every question. Base levels for the total number of responses to each question from those in the sub-groups is given in the final column.

#### Appendix 4: Mean scores by age group

Column1	0-24 (n=18)		25-34 (n=33)		35-44 (n=46)		45-54 (n=41)		55-64 (n=44)		65+ (n=74)		All (n=364)		Base
	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	
Influence and Sense of Control	3.3	1	3.1	2	3.2	2	3.0	1	3.2	1	3.6	2	3.3	1	226
Housing and Community	3.4	2	3.7	5	3.6	5	4.0	12	4.1	13	4.5	13	4.0	10	225
Traffic and Parking	3.5	3	3.1	1	3.1	1	3.3	2	3.3	2	3.5	1	3.4	2	236
Identity and Belonging	3.8	4	3.9	9	3.8	10	3.7	6	4.1	12	4.4	12	4.1	13	233
Care and Maintenance	3.8	5	3.5	3	3.4	3	3.4	3	3.4	4	4.1	5	3.6	3	231
Feeling Safe	3.8	6	3.9	11	4.0	13	3.7	7	3.7	7	4.4	11	4.1	12	237
Social Interaction	3.9	7	4.0	12	3.6	7	3.8	9	3.8	9	4.2	8	4.0	8	230
Play and Recreation	3.9	8	3.9	8	3.6	6	4.1	13	3.9	11	4.2	9	4.1	11	232
Streets and Spaces	4.2	9	4.1	13	3.9	11	3.9	11	3.8	10	4.0	4	4.0	9	236
Facilities and Services	4.3	10	3.8	7	3.7	8	3.8	10	3.3	3	4.2	7	3.9	4	235
Work and Local Economy	4.4	11	3.7	6	3.9	12	3.8	8	3.8	8	4.1	6	3.9	6	218
Moving Around	4.5	12	3.7	4	3.7	9	3.6	5	3.6	6	4.0	3	3.9	5	249
Natural Space	4.5	13	4.7	14	4.2	14	4.9	14	4.5	14	4.7	14	4.7	14	243
Public Transport	4.8	14	3.9	10	3.5	4	3.6	4	3.6	5	4.2	10	3.9	7	244

Ranking is from low to high. Ordered by overall ranking.

Note: Table does not include mean scores for participants for whom there was no demographic information.

n = the total number in each group. However it should be noted that not everyone answered every question. Base levels for the total number of responses to each question from those in the sub-groups is given in the final column.

## Appendix 5: Mean scores and rankings by Gender

Theme	Male (n= 105)		Female (148)		All (n=364)		Base
	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	
Influence and Sense of Control	3.38	2	3.25	1	3.27	1	226
Traffic and Parking	3.38	1	3.36	2	3.36	2	238
Care and Maintenance	3.65	3	3.68	4	3.61	3	230
Facilities and Services	4.07	10	3.69	5	3.85	4	236
Moving Around	4.05	9	3.71	6	3.86	5	246
Work and Local Economy	3.91	4	3.97	10	3.91	6	217
Public Transport	4.25	13	3.64	3	3.93	7	242
Social Interaction	3.91	5	3.92	9	3.98	8	231
Streets and Spaces	3.99	7	4.01	12	4	9	238
Housing and Community	3.94	6	4.09	13	4.02	10	224
Play and Recreation	4.09	11	3.85	7	4.08	11	233
Feeling Safe	4.1	12	3.9	8	4.09	12	236
Identity and Belonging	3.99	8	3.98	11	4.1	13	234
Natural Space	4.47	14	4.68	14	4.71	14	243

Ranking is from low to high. Ordered by overall ranking.

Note: Table does not include mean scores for participants for whom there was no demographic information.

N= the total number in each group. However it should be noted that not everyone answered every question. Base levels for the total number of responses to each question from those in the sub-groups is given in the final column.

## Appendix 6: Mean scores and rankings by ethnic group




Theme	White Scottish (n=178)		White Other (n=60)		Other ethnic (n=11)		All (n=364)		Base
	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank	
Influence and Sense of Control	3.39	2	3	1	3.8	2	3.27	1	224
Traffic and Parking	3.39	1	3.14	2	4.18	6	3.36	2	235
Care and Maintenance	3.65	3	3.63	5	4.56	12	3.61	3	229
Facilities and Services	3.86	4	3.72	6	4.36	8	3.85	4	235
Moving around	3.88	5	3.52	4	4.18	7	3.86	5	244
Work and Local Economy	3.93	6	4.04	11	3.82	3	3.91	6	215
Public Transport	4.07	12	3.33	3	4.5	9	3.93	7	239
Social Interaction	4.01	9	3.84	7	3.67	1	3.98	8	230
Streets and Spaces	4.02	10	3.9	8	4.5	10	4	9	235
Housing and Community	4.1	13	4	10	4.1	5	4.02	10	224
Play and Recreation	3.99	8	4.07	12	4	4	4.08	11	231
Feeling Safe	3.98	7	4.08	13	4.82	13	4.09	12	235
Identity and Belonging	4.02	11	3.98	9	4.55	11	4.1	13	233
Natural Space	4.54	14	4.86	14	5	14	4.71	14	240




Ranking is from low to high. Ordered by overall ranking.

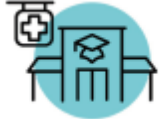


Note: Table does not include mean scores for participants for whom there was no demographic information.




N= the total number in each group. However it should be noted that not everyone answered every question. Base levels for the total number of responses to each question from those in the sub-groups is given in the final column.

## Appendix 8: Description and explanation (or prompts) for each theme



Theme	What does this mean?	Things to consider
<p>Moving around</p> 	<p>Pleasant and safe routes can encourage people to move around by walking, wheeling and cycling without relying on cars or public transport. This is good for health and for the environment and air quality. This can include off-road paths, wide pavements, quiet streets with reduced speed limits, and walking and cycling routes that can be used by people in wheelchairs, mobility aids, prams or adapted bikes.</p>	<p><b>How easy is it to move around and get to where I want to go?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can I walk, wheel or cycle to where I want to go?</li> <li>• Are paths and routes suitable? (walk, wheel, or cycle, adapted bikes)</li> <li>• Are routes attractive and safe? (good surfaces, well-lit, seating, continuous, clean and clear, free from pollution, all weathers)</li> <li>• Can everyone use them? (all ages and mobility, vision/ hearing impaired, pushchairs and prams, mobility aids, bikes) Can everyone use the paths and routes?</li> <li>• What needs to change to make me want to use these routes?</li> </ul>
<p>Public transport</p> 	<p>Good public transport is affordable, reliable and well connected. This can reduce reliance on cars and encourage people to get around in ways that are better for the environment and for their health.</p>	<p><b>What is public transport like in my place?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do I have easy access to public transport?</li> <li>• Does public transport allow me to get to where I need to go if I cannot get there by walking, wheeling or cycling?</li> <li>• Can everyone use public transport? (wheelchairs, prams, vision/ hearing impaired, cyclists, all weathers, all times)</li> <li>• Is there information on services? (easy to find, easy to use, clear and accessible)</li> </ul>
<p>Traffic and parking</p> 	<p>Traffic and parking affects how people move around. Good arrangements can help people to get the most out of their place.</p>	<p><b>How do traffic and parking affect how I move around my place?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do people who are walking or wheeling or cycling have priority over vehicles?</li> <li>• How does traffic affect me? (congestion, speed, pollution, noise, fear of vehicles or bicycles, delivery vehicles)</li> <li>• How does parking affect me?</li> <li>• Are there options for lower carbon travel eg. car clubs, park and ride, car sharing, electric vehicle charging?</li> </ul>

<p>Streets and spaces</p> 	<p>Buildings, landmarks, greenery, views and natural landscape can help to create an attractive place that people enjoy being in. Distinctive streets and spaces can help people to find their way around, and greener streets and spaces are not just good for wellbeing but also for the environment and for biodiversity.</p>	<p><b>What are the buildings, streets and public spaces like in my place?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there points of interest like landmarks, historic features, public squares, parks, gardens, trees?</li> <li>• Is it easy to find my way around? (good surfaces, visual features, well signposted, direct and easy routes to follow)</li> <li>• How accessible are my streets and spaces for everyone? (pavement width, crossing points, tactile surfaces, dropped kerbs)</li> <li>• Are there any challenges such as derelict sites and buildings, flooding, pollution, litter, lighting, busy roads or illegal parking?</li> </ul>
<p>Natural space</p> 	<p>Natural spaces have many benefits – supporting wildlife, reducing flooding, and improving air quality. These spaces include parks and woodlands, fields, streams, canals and rivers, coasts and beaches, green spaces alongside paths and roads, and tree-lined streets. Connecting with nature improves our health and wellbeing.</p>	<p><b>How easy is it for me to regularly enjoy natural space?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What kind of natural spaces do I have access to?</li> <li>• Can everyone use these spaces? (disabled people, dog walking, prams and buggies, walking and cycling, local food growing, playing, places to rest)</li> <li>• Are these spaces well looked after? (clean, safe, in good order, community volunteers)</li> <li>• What stops people using these spaces?</li> <li>• What needs to happen to encourage me to use natural spaces more often?</li> </ul>
<p>Play and recreation</p> 	<p>Play and recreation can keep us active, happy, connected and help improve the quality of our lives and our health and wellbeing. Places with a range of formal and informal indoor and outdoor spaces and events encourage children, teenagers, adults and older people to play and to enjoy leisure, culture and sporting activities.</p>	<p><b>How good are the spaces and opportunities for play and recreation in my place?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What opportunities are there for me?</li> <li>• Are there places that people of all ages and abilities can enjoy? (children and young people, adults and older people, non-disabled and disabled, vision/ hearing impaired, locals and visitors)</li> <li>• Are spaces and facilities well used?</li> <li>• What needs to change to encourage me to make the most of what is available?</li> </ul>

<p>Facilities and service</p> 	<p>When facilities and services in a place are easy to access locally, this can help people to live independent, healthy and fulfilling lives. Facilities and services can include schools, doctors, shops, libraries, social care and community groups, children’s services, council services, housing services, alcohol and substance use services, homeless services, support to return to work or retrain, support to prevent reoffending, support when on a low income, food banks and community pantries.</p>	<p><b>How well do facilities and services in my place meet my needs?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What facilities and services do I use?</li> <li>• What other support is available?</li> <li>• Do the facilities and services meet my needs, now and in the future? (affordable, all ages, different needs and abilities, responsive to emergencies)</li> <li>• Are facilities and services easy to get to and use?</li> <li>• What stops me from accessing these services?</li> </ul>
<p>Work and economy</p> 	<p>A strong local economy with a mix of businesses can help to make places feel active and attractive – most people enjoy spending time in lively places. Access to good quality jobs, volunteering and training can help us to stay active and healthy, provide social connections, a sense of identity and satisfaction, and an income where paid.</p>	<p><b>How active is the local economy in my place and are there good opportunities for work, volunteering and training?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there work available in the local area for those that want it? (a mix of jobs, paid work and volunteering, temporary and permanent, seasonal and part- time positions)</li> <li>• Are there opportunities for people to build skills? (education, training or retraining, community work, local or accessible nearby)</li> <li>• What support is available for people with different needs such as employment advice, business advice, childcare, travel?</li> <li>• How does the local economy affect how I feel about my place? (thriving or declining, lots of activity or empty streets, boarded up or attractive buildings).</li> </ul>
<p>Housing and community</p> 	<p>Good places have a mix of housing in attractive, safe and connected communities for different types of families and people. Where we live and call home affects our health and wellbeing.</p>	<p><b>How well do the homes in my place meet the needs of my community?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there a good mix of housing types? (different sizes, various prices, privately owned, rented, specialist housing, supported living, multi-generational)</li> <li>• Is my home insulated, weather-proof and free of mould?</li> <li>• Are homes and places able to adapt to changing circumstances? (changing climate, population changes, global health challenges, energy efficiency)</li> <li>• Are residential areas attractive?</li> <li>• Is there a good community spirit? (local activities and events, friendly neighbours, welcoming neighbourhoods, intergenerational mixing)</li> </ul>

<p>Social interaction</p> 	<p>Good places have a mix of spaces and opportunities to meet and spend time with other people. Some places also have active websites or social media networks to help people meet and take part in the local community. Feeling part of our community improves our health and wellbeing.</p>	<p><b>How good is the range of opportunities which allow me to meet and spend time with other people?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there places in the community where I meet up with friends and family?</li> <li>• How do I find out what's happening?</li> <li>• Can everyone join in community activities? (accessible, friendly, inclusive, welcoming, free or affordable, digital access and skills)</li> <li>• Is there a mix of activities?</li> <li>• Would people come together in a crisis?</li> </ul>
<p>Identity and belonging</p> 	<p>How a place looks, its history and what other people think of it can affect how we feel. A positive identity can also attract people and businesses to move into an area.</p>	<p><b>To what extent does my place have a positive identity that supports a strong sense of belonging?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How strong is my sense of identity and belonging?</li> <li>• How welcoming are people in this place? (friendliness, tolerance and openness, all ages and ethnicities, for disabled people, language, culture)</li> <li>• How involved are people in the community? (volunteering, sharing experiences, support networks, different groups, come together in a crisis)</li> <li>• How does the community celebrate?</li> <li>• What do others think of our place and community?</li> </ul>
<p>Feeling safe</p> 	<p>How safe a place feels can support community activity, affect people's wellbeing and influence how and where we spend our time. Good design and maintenance can make places feel safe by reducing crime and antisocial behaviour.</p>	<p><b>How safe does my place make me feel?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do I feel safe in the places I live and visit in Aberdeen?</li> <li>• Are there physical barriers such as lighting, derelict or empty buildings, unused land or flooding or areas that feel unsafe?</li> <li>• Are children protected from harm and exploitation, including online?</li> <li>• Am I worried about litter or graffiti, speeding traffic, crime, anti-social behaviour, or illegal drug taking?</li> <li>• If I had concerns, who would I speak to?</li> </ul>



<p>Care and maintenance</p> 	<p>Places that are cared for can make us feel positive and secure, while those that are not looked after properly can affect our wellbeing.</p>	<p><b>How well is my place looked after and cared for?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are buildings, streets and spaces well maintained?</li> <li>• Who helps to maintain our place – the council, businesses, members of the community?</li> <li>• If I had concerns, who would I tell?</li> <li>• What are local services such as property maintenance, cleaning or recycling, like?</li> </ul>
<p>Influence and sense of control</p> 	<p>Having a voice in decision-making can help to build stronger communities and better places. Having a sense of control can make people feel positive about their lives.</p>	<p><b>When things happen in my place how well am I listened to and included in decision-making?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do I have a voice in my community/city?</li> <li>• Do I feel able to take action on my own or with neighbours? (litter picking, local improvements, working together to take action)</li> <li>• Does my community have a voice? (confidence to take part, getting involved, influencing decisions, doing things ourselves, do we know and successfully exercise our rights)</li> <li>• Is my community listened to? (are our needs understood, who do we talk to, how are we consulted, more or less consultation)</li> <li>• Are there effective local groups?</li> <li>• Are children listened to and involved in choices that affect them?</li> <li>• Are there barriers for some people? (clear language, online/ tools, hearing/ vision needs, disabled people, can everyone take part)</li> </ul>

## Appendix 9: Developing the sub-sample

There were 296 people who completed the online consultation. Of importance, was understanding issues that were important to respondents from North, South and Central localities. In total, the online consultation was completed by 96 respondents from the North locality; 82 respondents from South locality and 118 respondents from Central locality.

From these individual respondents (as seen in Table 1), the online consultation generated over 10,000 individual comments. In order to make the qualitative analysis of the comments received more manageable, a representative sub-sample was drawn from the 296 total respondents.

The sub-sample was chosen from the total number of respondents. Using the demographic characteristics collected during the consultation, three main characteristics were used to identify a sub-sample – area, age and sex. These were chosen because 1. understanding the main issues arising for each of the 14 themes (i.e. the 3 ‘good’ things and 3 ‘improve’ things) across the three localities was important. 2. the demographic information on age and sex were well completed and 3. it was important in the qualitative analysis of the comments, that a range of views be represented from those of different age ranges and sex profiles.

Table 2 highlights the age profile of respondents (online consultation). The sub-sample was calculated in the following way:

1. By calculating the proportion of participants in each locality in the total sample population e.g. 82 (total number of participants in North locality)/255 (total sample population) = 0.322
2. Applying the calculated proportion to each age group in the locality e.g. 5 (number of participants aged 17-24 years in North locality) \* 0.322 (proportion of participants in North Locality in the total sample population) = 1.61 (round up to 2)

**Table 6 : Age profile of respondents (online consultation) and sub-sample totals (bold underline)**

What is your age?	North		Central		South		Total	
	No. of respondents	Sub-sample totals	No. of respondents	Sub-sample totals	No. of respondents	Sub-sample totals	No. of respondents	Sub-sample totals
17-24	5	<u>2</u>	6	<u>2</u>	2	<u>1</u>	13	<u>5</u>
25-34	12	<u>4</u>	13	<u>5</u>	8	<u>2</u>	33	<u>11</u>
35-44	13	<u>4</u>	19	<u>7</u>	13	<u>4</u>	45	<u>15</u>
45-54	13	<u>4</u>	17	<u>7</u>	11	<u>3</u>	41	<u>14</u>
55-64	14	<u>5</u>	16	<u>6</u>	12	<u>3</u>	42	<u>14</u>
65+	21	<u>7</u>	24	<u>9</u>	25	<u>7</u>	70	<u>23</u>
Prefer not to say	4	<u>1</u>	4	<u>2</u>	3	<u>1</u>	11	<u>4</u>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b><u>27</u></b>	<b>99</b>	<b><u>38</u></b>	<b>74</b>	<b><u>21</u></b>	<b>225</b>	<b><u>86</u></b>

The sex profile for respondents completing the online consultation from North locality was approx. 64% female and 36% male. For South locality, it was 45% female and 55% male and for Central locality it was 65% female and 35% male.

The sub-sample on which the qualitative analysis of responses was conducted included from the North locality, 27 respondents (16 female and 11 male); from Central locality, 38 respondents (25 female and 13 male); and South locality, 21 respondents (9 female and 12 male).

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

- If you have any questions about this report or Community Planning Aberdeen please contact: [CommunityPlanning@aberdeencity.gov.uk](mailto:CommunityPlanning@aberdeencity.gov.uk)
- To find out more about community planning please visit: [www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk](http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk)