

City Voice 50th Survey Report



Economy Edition



Community Planning
Aberdeen

Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	4
1.1.	Background	4
1.2.	Analysis and reporting	6
2.	Cost of living	7
2.1.	Heating and housing costs	7
2.2.	Access to food	10
2.3.	Service response	12
3.	Real Living Wage	13
3.2.	Service response	14
4.	Security and Work	16
5.	Homelessness	17
5.2.	Views about homelessness	18
5.3.	Causes of homelessness	24
5.4.	Actions to address homelessness	26
5.5.	Experience of homelessness	29
5.6.	Service response	30
6.	Finally	31
7.	Appendix 1 – Sub-group analyses	32
7.1.	Table A1: Responses by SIMD quintile	32
7.2.	Table A2: Responses by locality	38
7.3.	Table A3: Age Groups	44
7.4.	Table A4: Gender	49
7.5.	Table A5: Ethnicity	55
7.6.	North Priority Neighbourhoods and Locality	61

7.7.	South Priority Neighbourhoods and Locality	67
7.8.	Central Priority Neighbourhoods and Locality.....	73

1. Introduction

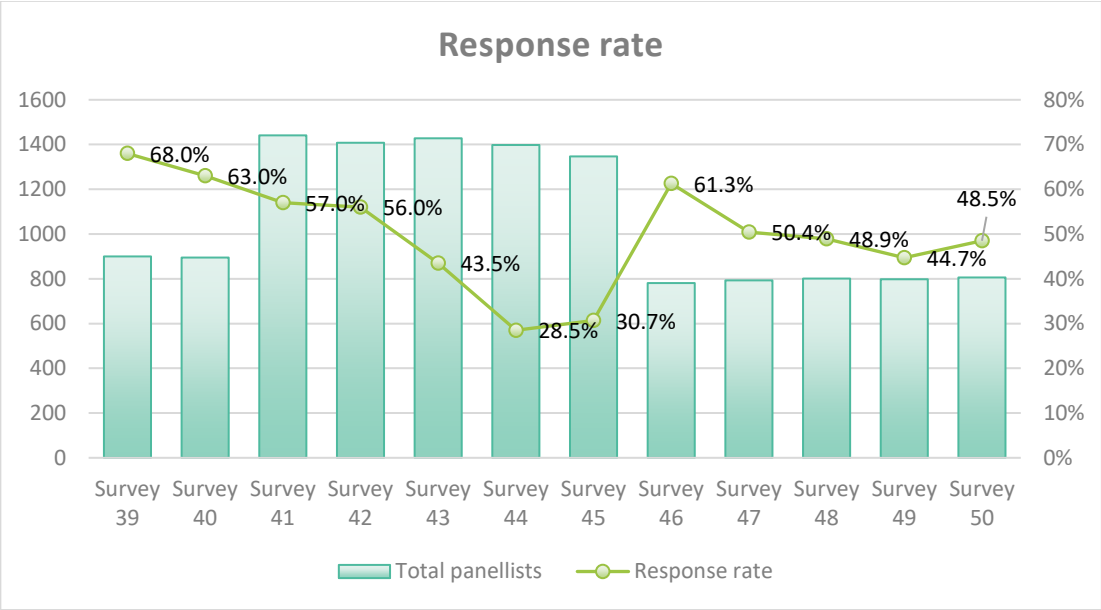
1.1. Background

- 1.1.1. Aberdeen City Voice, Aberdeen's citizens' panel, is run by [Community Planning Aberdeen](#). Community Planning Aberdeen is a partnership of public, private and third sector organisations working together to improve outcomes for people and communities across the City.
- 1.1.2. Members of the panel are contacted on a regular basis, either via postal or email questionnaire survey, to ask for their views on a range of issues that affect the community. Community Planning Aberdeen have produced a [Local Outcome Improvement Plan](#) (LOIP) 2016-26 (refreshed April 2024) which sets out how public services in Aberdeen are working together to improve our City. The City Voice surveys focus on the three themes which run through the LOIP: Prosperous People, Prosperous Place, and Prosperous Economy. Findings from the surveys are used by Community Planning Partners to inform and shape service provision and policy and to measure performance.
- 1.1.3. At the start of 2022, a review of the City Voice was carried out. This identified a number of recommendations. The first of the review recommendations was to undertake a refresh of the panel as low response rates to recent surveys indicated that a large proportion of people on the panel were no longer participating. Other recommendations from the review included moving from producing one long questionnaire each year, to several shorter (themed) questionnaires. In line with this recommendation, this was the fourth of the themed questionnaires.
- 1.1.4. The City Voice has now been running for over 20 years and this was the 50th survey. To celebrate this milestone, a £50 Aberdeen Gift Card will be given to one of the panel members - randomly selected from those who complete the survey.
- 1.1.5. The theme of this questionnaire was **Economy**. The topics included in this survey were:
 - **Heating and Housing Costs**
 - **Access to Food**
 - **Real Living Wage**
 - **Security and Work**
 - **Homelessness**
- 1.1.1. The survey opened on 17th May 2024 and closed on the 14th June 2024 with a final cut off for receiving paper questionnaires on 19th June. Of the 806 panel members who received the questionnaire (i.e. excluding those which were undelivered), a total of **391** completed questionnaires were returned. This gives a **response rate of 48.5%**.

At 48.5%, the response rate for City Voice 50 is higher than the response rate for City Voice 49 (44.7%), although it is still lower than the response rate achieved for City Voice 46 following the refresh of the panel conducted in 2022 (see Figure 1.1). The reason for the lower response rate is difficult to determine. As a 'themed' questionnaire it may be that

panellists who were not interested in the topic, decided not to take part. Also, the move to sending more regular surveys could potentially increase the risk of survey fatigue.

Figure 1.1



- 1.1.2. Of the 391 completed questionnaires received, 84 were paper questionnaires and 310 were online. The response rate for those receiving paper surveys was higher than the response to the online survey (56.4% compared to 46.7%).
- 1.1.3. A detailed profile of survey respondents is provided in Table 1.1 below, along with a profile of current panellists and the Aberdeen City population. This shows that while there was a relatively strong response across all areas of the city, the profile of survey respondents indicates that some groups of the wider Aberdeen City population are better represented than others. In particular, younger panellists are under-represented compared to the wider population and those in older age groups and SIMD Quintile 5 (least deprived) are over-represented.

Table 1.1: Profile of survey respondents and comparison with panel and Aberdeen City

	CV50 Survey respondents (n=391)	City Voice Panel (n=800)	Aberdeen City population
	Number (Percentage)	Number (Percentage)	Percentage
Gender			
Male	175 (44.8%)	365 (45.6%)	48.5%
Female	216 (55.2%)	433 (54.1%)	51.5%
Missing		2 (0.2%)	
Age Group			
16-34 years	8 (2.0%)	38 (4.8%)	28.5%
35-54 years	58 (14.8%)	172 (21.5%)	26.4%
55-64 years	93 (23.8%)	182 (22.8%)	12.2%

65-74 years	100 (25.6%)	186 (23.3%)	9.3%
75+ years	98 (25.1%)	149 (18.6%)	7.8%
Missing	34 (8.7%)	73 (9.1%)	
Median age (of those who provided Date of Birth)	66.0 years	63 years	38.8 years
Location			
North	115 (29.4%)	240 (30.0%)	31.3%
South	146 (37.3%)	286 (35.8%)	33.9%
Central	128 (32.7%)	272 (34.0%)	34.8%
Missing	2 (0.5%)	2 (0.3%)	
SIMD Quintile			
1 (most deprived)	23 (5.9%)	60 (7.5%)	10.1%
2	69 (17.6%)	144 (18.0%)	22.4%
3	38 (9.7%)	97 (12.1%)	16.0%
4	61 (15.6%)	120 (15.0%)	14.4%
5 (least deprived)	198 (50.6%)	377 (47.1%)	37.1%
Missing	2 (0.5%)	2 (0.3%)	
Ethnicity			
Scottish	296 (75.7%)	588 (73.5%)	67.8%
Other British	54 (13.8%)	94 (11.8%)	7.4%
Other White	20 (5.1%)	52 (6.5%)	11.4%
African or Caribbean	5 (1.3%)	20 (2.5%)	4.2%
Arab	2 (0.5%)	2 (0.3%)	0.8%
Asian	3 (0.8%)	10 (1.3%)	5.8%
Other & mixed or multiple	8 (2.0%)	23 (2.9%)	2.6%
Missing	3 (0.8%)	11 (1.4%)	
Survey type			
Online	307 (78.5%)	652 (81.5%)	-
Paper	84 (21.5%)	148 (18.5%)	-

Source: Data for Aberdeen City population estimates for gender and age group are based on NRS, mid-2022 population estimates (age groups for Aberdeen City are as percentage of total population). Population estimates for locality areas are based on NRS Small area population estimates for mid-2020. Percentages for Ethnic groups for Aberdeen City are from 2022 Census. SIMD comparison is based on population at SIMD20 (V2).

1.2. Analysis and reporting

- 1.2.1. This report presents basic descriptive analyses for each of the survey questions. Not all respondents answered every question, so the base level may not be the same for each question. Therefore, for ease of comparison, the results are generally presented as percentages of those who responded, and a base level is provided. (Note: for some questions, participants only had the option of ticking or not ticking the given options. In these cases, the base level is taken as 391, i.e. the full number of respondents).
- 1.2.2. Several questions included a 'comments box' which gave respondents the opportunity to expand on their responses. This report will give only a brief sample of these comments.

However, all comments will be sent to the relevant services to allow more in-depth analyses.

- 1.2.3. The level of responses received is sufficient to provide robust overall survey results and to permit more detailed analyses for specific groups – allowing us to look at potential variation in results across a range of socio-demographic groups. Additional analyses were conducted for five groups (age group, gender, SIMD quintile, locality and ethnicity). While the results of these analyses are not presented in the body of this report, an Appendix is attached which provides a breakdown of the results by each sub-group. Where there is a statistically significant difference between groups (95% confidence level) the figures have been highlighted in red. Caution is advised in interpreting these results as the numbers in some sub-groups may be very small.

2. Cost of living

2.1. Heating and housing costs

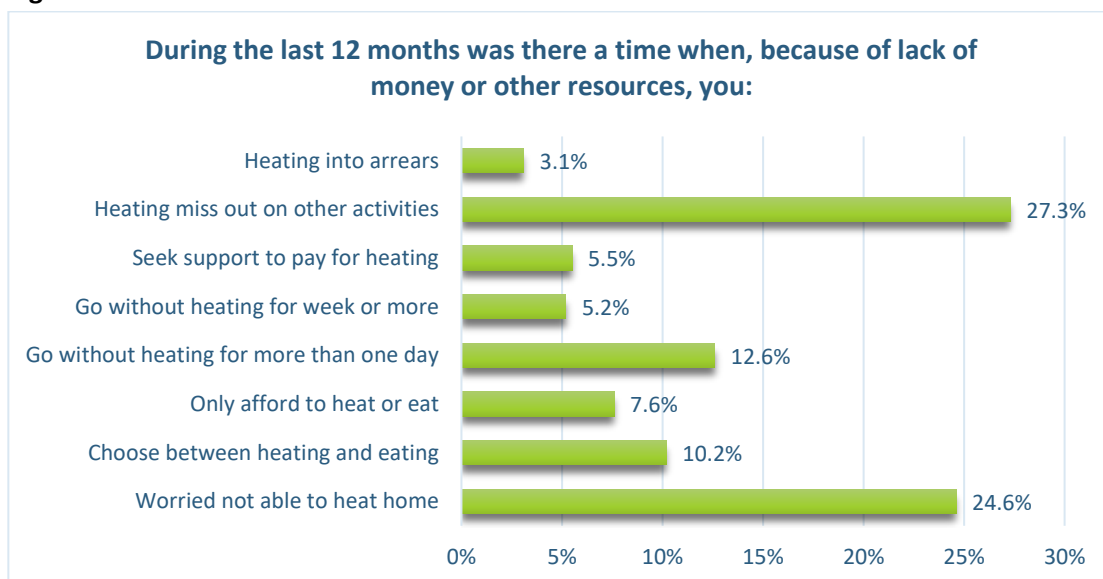
- 2.1.1. Some individuals and households are unable to heat their homes for a number of different reasons. These questions were included to find out about heating and the choices people make.

- 2.1.2. Firstly, participants were asked if, **during the last 12 months, there was a time when, because of lack of money or other resources:**

- You were worried you would not be able to heat your home?
- You were worried about having to choose between heating your home or eating?
- You could only afford to either heat your home or feed yourself/your family?
- You had to go without heating for more than one day?
- You had to go without heating for one week or more?
- You have had to seek support for paying for heating?
- Paying for heating has meant that you have had to miss out on other activities?
- Paying for heating has meant that you have gone into arrears e.g. rent, Council Tax?

- 2.1.3. Figure 2.1 shows the proportion of respondents who answered **yes** to each of these questions. While most respondents did not report concerns about their ability to heat their homes, over a quarter (27.3%) said that **paying for heating has meant missing out on other activities** and almost a quarter (24.6%) reported they were **worried that they would not be able to heat their homes**. 12.6% reported **going without heating for more than a day** and 10.2% said they were **worried about having to choose between heating and eating**.

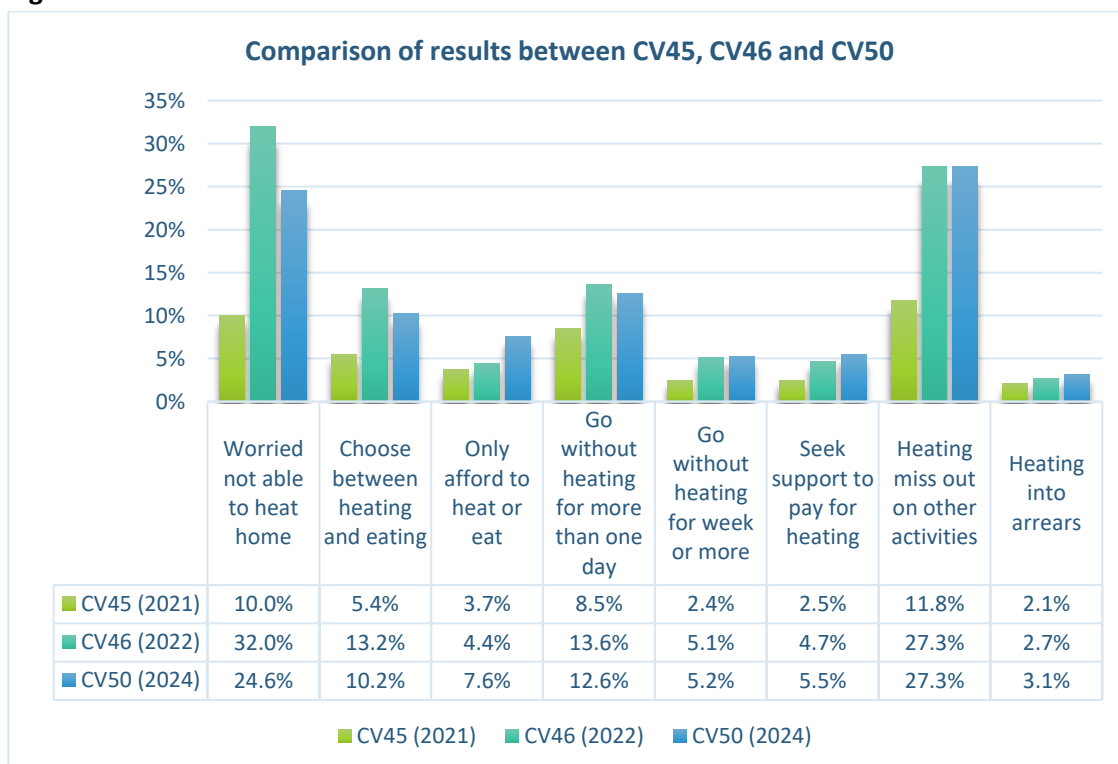
Figure 2.1



Bases: worried not able to heat home = 386; heating or eating = 384; only afford to heat or eat = 382; go without heat for more than one day = 380; go without heat for more than one week = 383; seek support to pay for heating = 379; paying heat meant missing out on other activities = 385; paying heat means gone into arrears = 383.

- 2.1.4. These questions have been asked in previous City Voice questionnaires (CV45 and CV46). The chart below shows the proportion of respondents who answered ‘yes’ to each question for all three questionnaires to allow comparison. With the exception of **worried not able to heat their home** which has gone down from 32% to 24.6%, the responses in CV50 are broadly similar to those in CV46. The largest increase is in the proportion of respondents who reported being **worried they could only afford to heat their home or feed themselves/their family** (from 4.4% to 7.6%).

Figure 2.2



2.1.5. The next question asked participants if they knew of **support available locally to help with heating your home**. Only 18.9% of respondents answered 'yes'. Participants were also given the opportunity to comment on their answer. A total of 52 comments were received. These will be passed to the service for full consideration, however a small sample is given below:

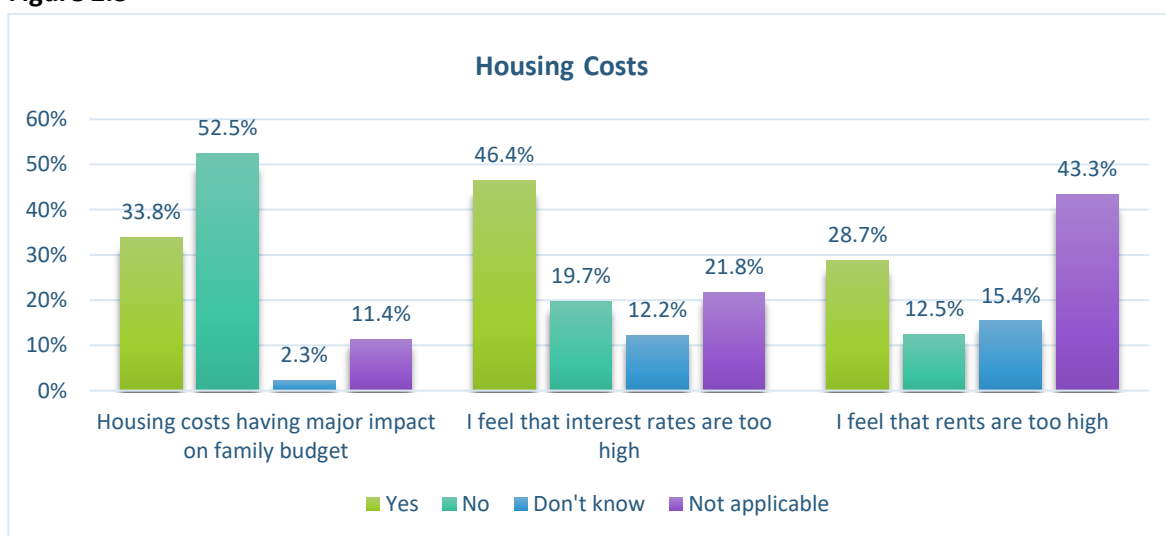
- I am one of the fortunate ones. Although having to dip into savings.
- I have no knowledge of how to contact anyone for advice or support if needed.
- I never find it is very clear as to how one claims for any benefit. Everything needs to be done by computer . There are those such as the elderly who don't have access to any form of electrical equipment. Information should be sent to those in this situation.
- I want to know the support available locally.
- It would be helpful to publish in the results of the survey where help for fuel poverty could be found.
- I received helpful advice from SCARFF. They are acceptable to people asking for help if required.

2.1.6. In the next question, participants were given three statements relating to housing costs and given options of 'yes', 'no', 'don't know' and 'not applicable'. The statements were:

- My housing costs are having a major impact on our family budget
- I feel that interest rates are too high
- I feel that rents are too high

Almost half of respondents (46.4%) said they thought that **interest rates are too high** and a third (33.8%) reported that **housing costs were having a major impact on their family budget**. The most common response for **I feel that rents are too high** was 'not applicable' with 43.3% of respondents choosing this option, however 28.7% of respondents said they felt rents were too high.

2.1.7. **Figure 2.3**



Bases: housing costs = 385; interest rates = 386 and rents = 383.

2.1.8. The next question asked participants if they knew of **support available locally to help with your finances**. Just over a quarter (27.6%) reported that ‘yes’ they did know of support available with 69.1% saying that they didn’t. Again, participants were given the opportunity to comment on their answer. A total of 33 comments were received for this question. These will be passed to the service for full consideration, however a sample is given below:

- I manage because I have worked and saved.
- I will love to know more.
- Money advice via CAB and City Council.
- We had to give up our social life to pay bills like cinema out for a meal
- I would not qualify for any support

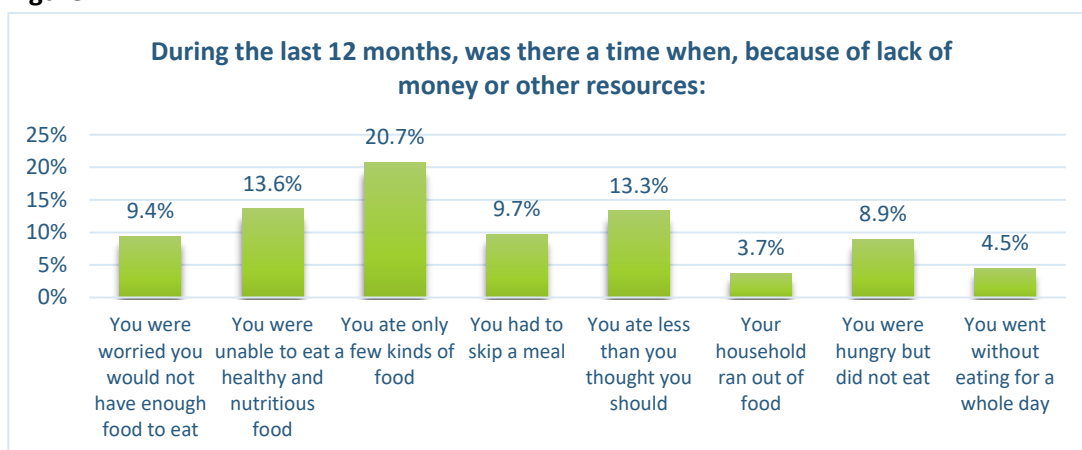
2.2. Access to food

2.2.1. In this section of the questionnaire, panellists were asked about their ability to access healthy or nutritious food. Specifically, it asks if **during the last 12 months, there was a time when, because of lack of money or other resources:**

- You were worried you would not have enough food to eat?
- You were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food?
- You ate only a few kinds of food?
- You had to skip a meal?
- You ate less than you thought you should?
- Your household ran out of food?
- You were hungry but did not eat?
- You went without eating for a whole day?

2.2.2. While most respondents did not report concerns around their ability to access healthy or nutritious food due to money or lack of other resources, 20.7% of respondents reported they ate **only a few kinds of food**, 13.6% that they were **unable to eat healthy and nutritious food**, 13.3% that they **ate less than they thought they should**, 9.7% that they **had to skip a meal** and 9.4% that they **were worried they would not have enough food to eat**.

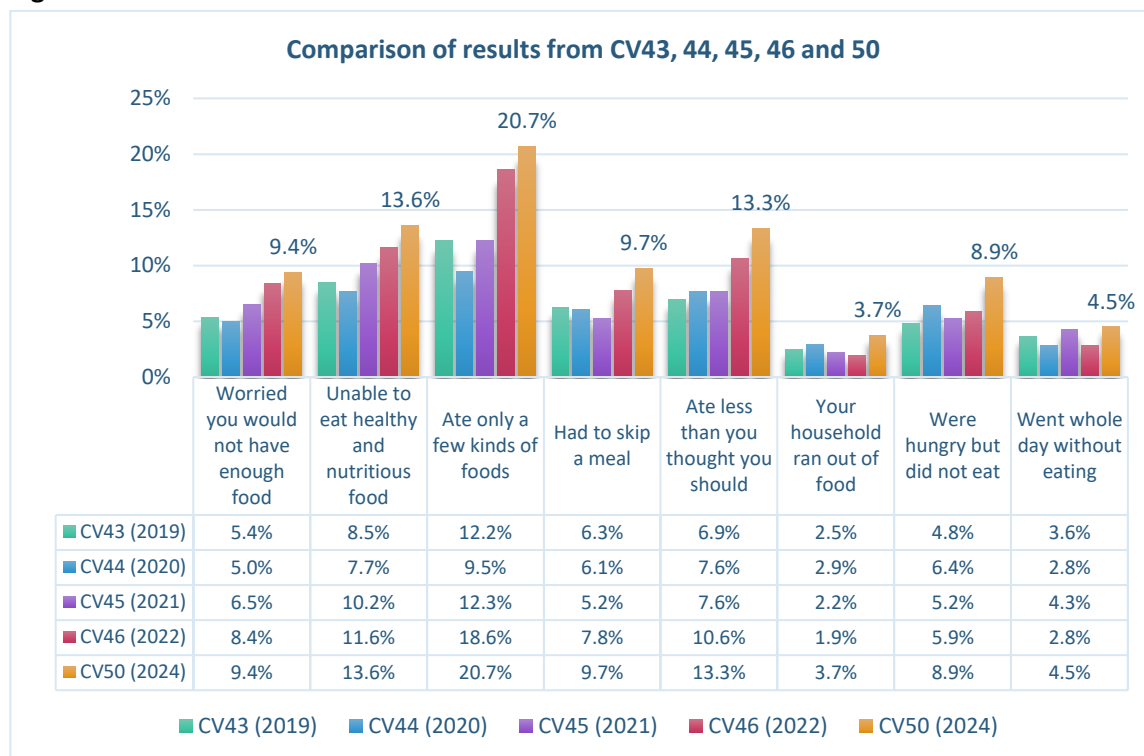
Figure 2.4



Bases: not have enough = 381, healthy and nutritious = 382, few kinds of food = 382, skip a meal = 382, ate less = 383, ran out of food = 379, hungry but did not eat = 381, went without eating = 378

2.2.3. These questions were also asked in City Voice 43 (2019), City Voice 44 (2020), City Voice 45 (2021) and City Voice 46 (2022). The chart below shows the percentage of respondents who answered 'yes' to each question. Since the questions were first asked, the percentage of respondents who answered 'yes' has increased for every question. Similarly, since last asked in December 2022, the percentage who answered 'yes' has increased for all questions, with the largest increase being in the proportion who reported they **were hungry but did not eat** (from 5.9% to 8.9%).

Figure 2.5



2.2.4. The final question in this section asked participants if they were **aware of what is available in their community to support them to eat well**. Over half (58.7%) of respondents said that 'yes' they were aware of support available to them. Again, participants were given the opportunity to comment on their responses. A total of 44 comments were received. These will be passed to the service for full consideration, however a sample is given below:

- I am aware of food banks. Not so sure if there are other resources or support beyond this
- Various foodbanks and charities available - not sure if you need to be referred
- Was too ashamed to use one
- I feel others are worse off and did not want to access

2.3. Service response

Thank you for answering these important questions on the cost of living. An understanding of your experience of the current cost of living crisis is essential for us to know how we might best respond to help the people of Aberdeen. The results have been considered by Community Planning Aberdeen's Anti-Poverty Group which is a partnership of public, private and third sector organisations working together to alleviate the impacts of poverty on people and families across the City.

We know that the combined impact of the pandemic and cost of living crisis across Aberdeen continues to have a negative impact on individuals and families, forcing many to make a decision between heating and eating due to a lack of income. The results of this questionnaire show that over a quarter of respondents are still missing out on other activities in order to heat their homes and almost as many are worried that they would not be able to heat their homes. We understand the physical and emotional toll this takes and it is with great regret that we note the increase since last year in the proportion of respondents who were worried they could only afford to heat their home or feed themselves/ their family.

Over the last year we have taken action to combat against these circumstances with a focus on increasing household income. We have been supporting people into fair work employment and more people to claim the benefits they are entitled to. Through initiatives such as the online benefit calculator and ABZ Works, a service offering employability support, we are empowering more people to access the support they need in a bid to prevent and reduce disadvantage and inequality across the City.

We also aim to ensure there is immediate support available for those that need it most and are working together to help people across the City access affordable food and support with energy. For example, working with CFine and Food Poverty Action Aberdeen to increase access to community food banks and pantries which offer free and low cost nutritious food. Also, working with SCARF to increase awareness of advice and support with fuel bills, insulation and energy efficiency.

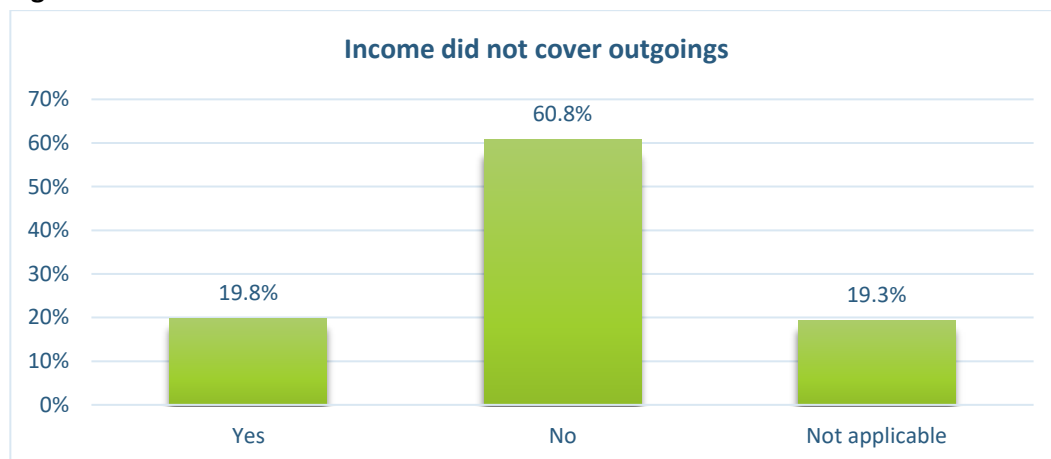
This year Aberdeen City Council's Anti-Poverty and Inequality Committee allocated £1m to mitigate against the impact of the cost of living crisis and help address poverty in the City. The funding has been used to help people in emergency need, going towards food procurement and pantries, fuel vouchers, help with the cost for winter clothing, every day essentials, discretionary housing payments and crisis grants and support for older people.

Reducing the number of people experiencing food and fuel poverty is a top priority for Community Planning Aberdeen as set out in the Local Outcome Improvement Plan. Over the next 18 months we will work with a wide range of partners to take forward initiatives that tackle the drivers of poverty to achieve our ambitions for improvement and help realise our vision of Aberdeen as a place where all people can prosper.

3. Real Living Wage

- 3.1.1. The next set of questions were about the Real Living Wage (RLW). The first question asked participants if **during the last 12 months, there was a time when their wages/income did not cover their weekly/monthly outgoings**. A fifth (19.8%) of respondents reported that 'yes' there had been a time when their income did not cover their outgoings.

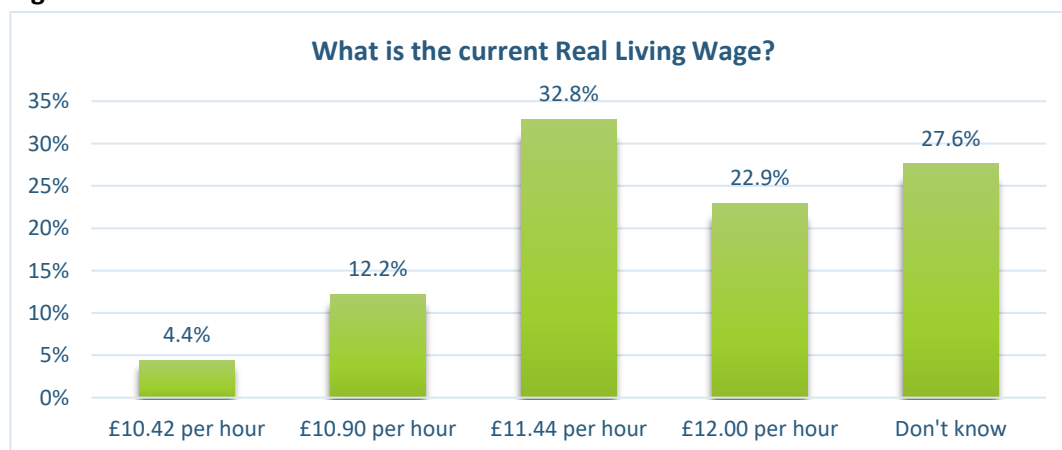
Figure 3.1



Base = 383

- 3.1.2. Participants were then asked if they were **aware of the Real Living Wage set by the Living Wage Foundation**. Most respondents (70.2%) said that 'yes', they were aware of it.
- 3.1.3. Participants were then asked what they thought the **current Real Living Wage** was and given a list of four options as well as a don't know option. Just over a fifth (22.9%) correctly identified £12.00 per hour as the current Real Living Wage. The most common response was £11.44 with almost a third (32.8%) choosing this option. Over a quarter (27.6%) of respondents said they didn't know.

Figure 3.2



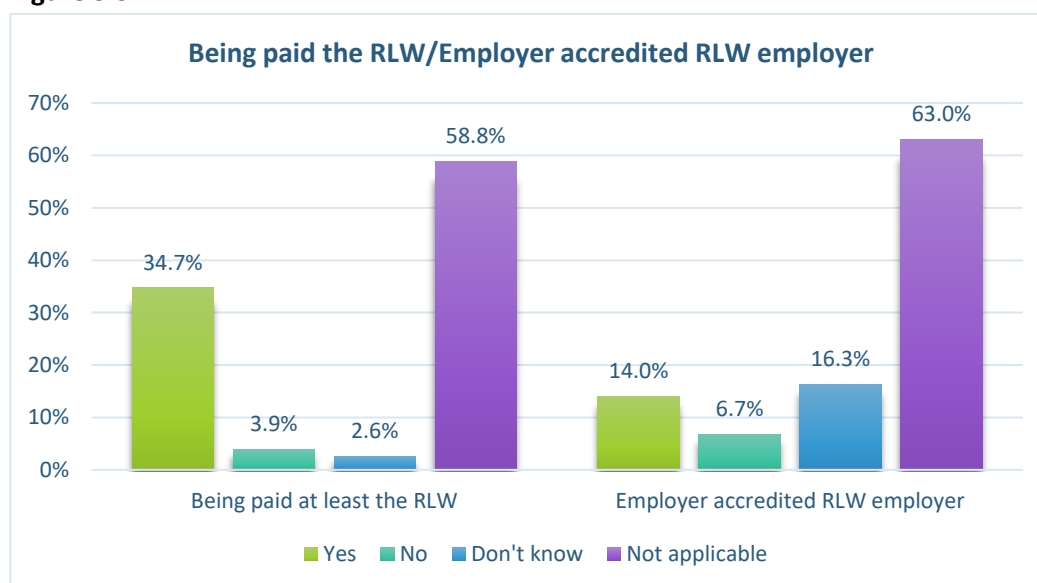
Base = 384

- 3.1.4. When asked if they were being **paid at least the Real Living Wage in their current role**, the most common response was 'not applicable' (58.8% of respondents) with 34.7% of respondents saying that 'yes' they were being paid at least the Real Living Wage. Excluding

those who answered 'not applicable', 84.3% of respondents reported that they were being paid at least the RLW in their current role.

- 3.1.5. Similarly, when asked if their **employer was an accredited Living Wage employer**, the most common response was 'not applicable' (63.0%). The next most common response was 'don't know' with 16.3% of respondents choosing this option. Excluding those who answered 'not applicable', 44.1% of respondents said they 'didn't know', 37.8% said 'yes' and 18.2% said 'no'.

Figure 3.3



Bases: being paid RLW = 386; employer accredited RLW employer = 387

- 3.1.6. The final question in this section asked participants if they were **aware of the work to Make Aberdeen a Living Wage City**. Only 5.5% of respondents said they were aware of this work. Participants who answered 'yes' to this question were asked to comment on how they were aware of this work. A total of 17 comments were received and these will be passed to the service for full consideration. A small sample of comments is given below:

- Through work
- Articles in press/social media
- Family
- My answer was no. But if it is going to cost jobs forget it.

3.2. Service response

Thank you for taking the time to complete these questions. The findings of the Citizens Panel will be taken on board by the Aberdeen real Living Wage Action Group, a collective of public, private and third sector employers seeking to increase adoption of the real Living Wage by employers across the City, with subsequent uplifts in wages for the lowest paid in society.

With nearly a fifth of respondents not being paid the real Living Wage, it shows there are substantial pockets of low pay in Aberdeen which may be contributing to in-work poverty and child poverty levels. With the cost of living remaining high, being paid a real Living Wage has never been needed more.

The Action Group are seeking ways to increase the profile of the real Living Wage to communicate the benefits both to employees and employers. This will be done mainly via social media and promotion of the benefits employers who adopt the real Living Wage experience, but also by events such as during Living Wage Week in November, for example. Direct engagement with employers will continue to be a key piece of work for the Action Group.

Whilst there is a cost of living crisis, there are also pressures facing employers across all sectors, alongside funding constraints for the public and third sectors. We must remain aware of these issues and ensure that the transition to paying the real Living Wage is sustainable for all employers.

There will also be work to expand the group's Action Plan into Aberdeenshire over the coming months, with the potential for many employees who travel to work in the neighbouring Local Authority to benefit from increases in the number of employers committing to paying the real Living Wage there.

The commitment to the real Living Wage remains embedded within both the Local Outcome Improvement Plan of Community Planning Aberdeen, and the Regional Economic Strategy.

4. Security and Work

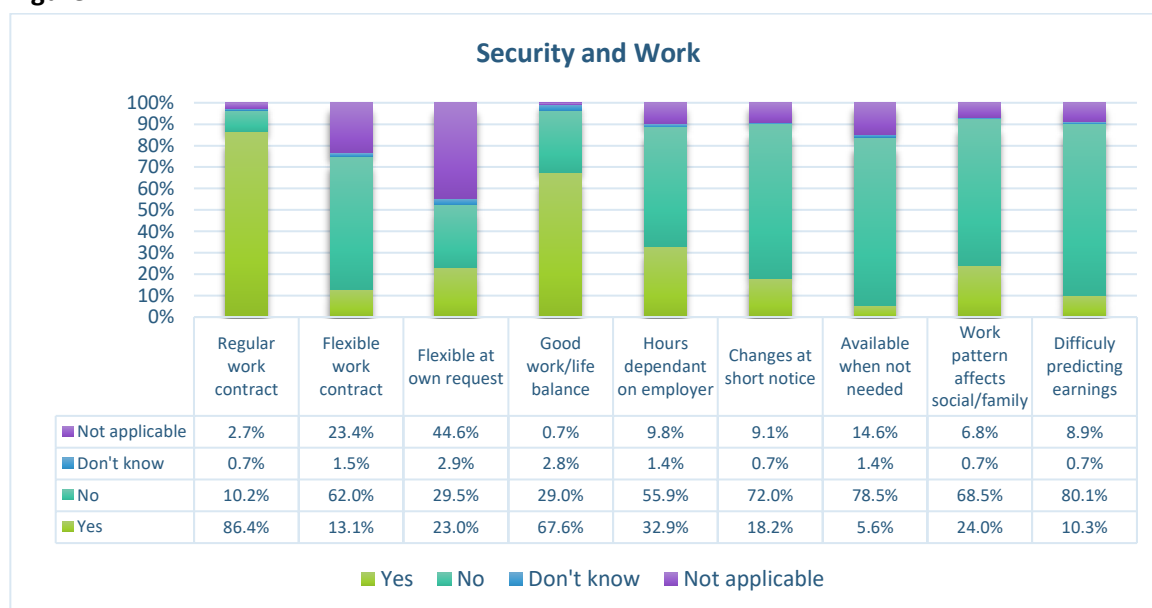
4.1.1. The questions in this section related to job security. The first asked participants if they were **currently in paid employment**. 38.6% of respondents said that 'yes' they were currently in paid employment and 61.4% that they were not. Those who were not in paid employment were asked to go directly to the next section of the questionnaire, while those who were in paid employment (number = 149) were asked to complete the remaining questions.

4.1.2. These respondents were then given a series of statements relating to their employment, with answer options of 'yes', 'no', 'don't know' and 'not applicable':

- I have a regular work contract with mainly set hours
- I have a flexible work contract with variable hours
- My flexible work pattern is at my request to fit with my commitments
- I feel that I have a good work/life balance
- My work hours are dependent on my employer's needs
- I often have changes to my work pattern at short notice
- I have to be available for work at times when I may not be needed
- My work pattern regularly affects my social and family commitments
- I have difficulty predicting how much I will earn each month

Of the 149 respondents who completed this section, most (86.4%) reported they had a **regular work contract with mainly set hours** and 13.1% that they had a **flexible work contract**. Over two thirds (67.6%) indicated that they felt they had a **good work/life balance**. Almost a third (32.9%) said that their **work hours are dependent on their employer's needs** and 10.3% reported that they had **difficulty in predicting how much they would earn each month**. Full results for each question are given in the chart below.

Figure 4.1



Bases: Regular contract = 147; flexible contract = 137; flexible at own request = 139; good work/life balance = 145; hours dependent on employer needs = 143; changes at short notice = 143; available when not needed = 144; work affects social/family = 146; difficulty predicting earnings = 146

5. Homelessness

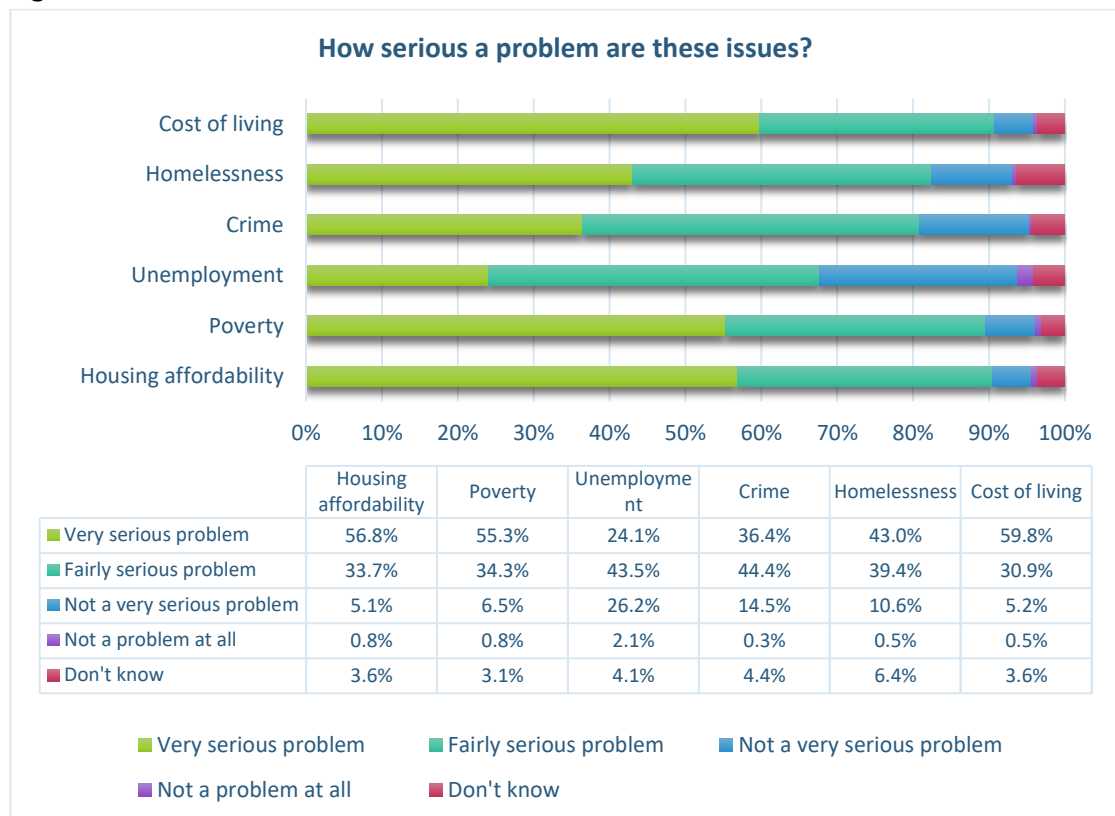
The next set of questions were about housing and homelessness. These questions were asked to give more information on levels of awareness and understanding of homelessness, its causes and potential solutions.

5.1.1. The first question in this section was gave participants a list of **issues facing the country these days and asked them to indicate how serious a problem, if at all, they thought each one was**. Options were ‘very serious problem’, ‘fairly serious problem’, ‘not a very serious problem’, ‘not a problem at all’ and ‘don’t know’. The issues were:

- The affordability of housing to buy or rent
- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Levels of crime
- Levels of homelessness
- Cost of living

The majority of respondents identified all the issues as serious problems (either very serious or fairly serious) – over 80% for all issues with the exception of unemployment (67.6%). The issues most commonly identified as ‘very serious problems’ were **cost of living** (59.8% of respondents), **housing affordability** (56.8%) and **poverty** (55.3%) with over half of all respondents choosing this option. Figure 5.1 gives the breakdown of responses.

Figure 5.1



Bases: Housing = 389; Poverty = 385; Unemployment = 386; Crime = 387; Homelessness = 388 and Cost of Living = 388.

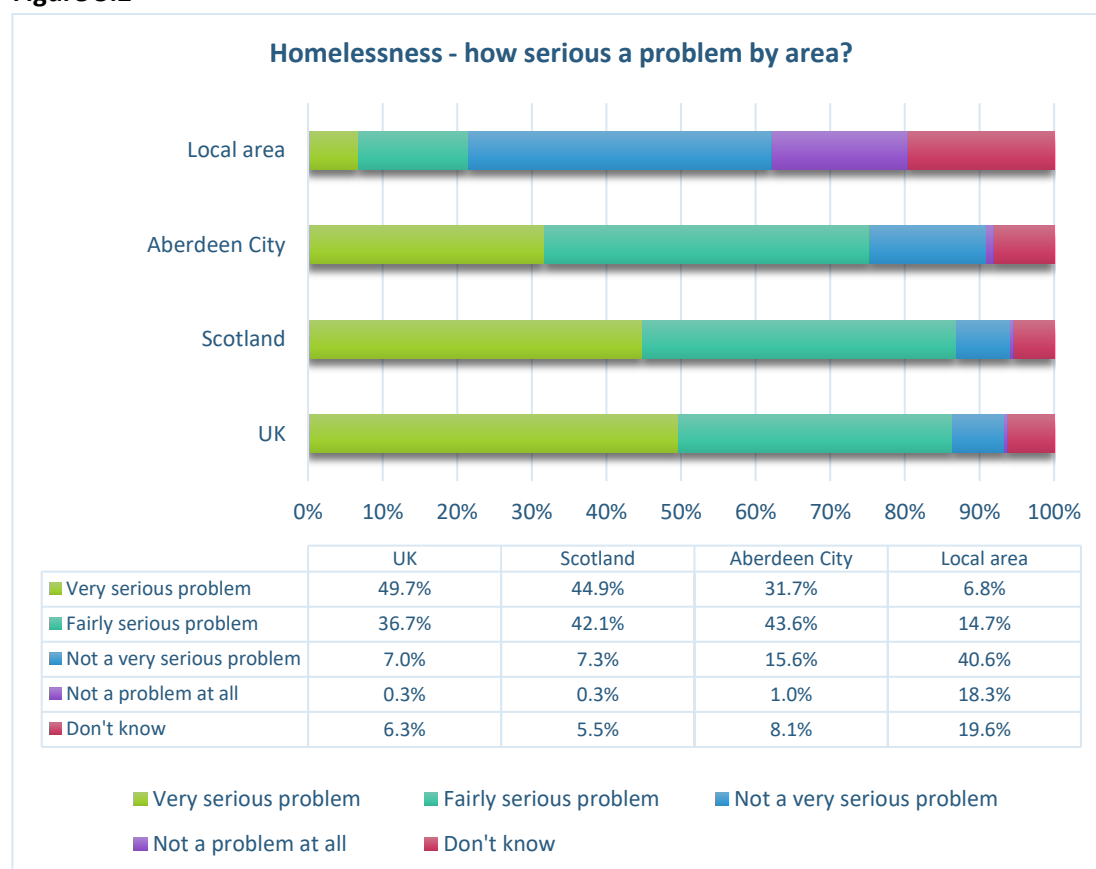
5.2. Views about homelessness

5.2.1. The next question was specifically about **homelessness**, and asked participants how **serious a problem they thought it was in the following areas**:

- The UK as a whole
- In Scotland
- In Aberdeen City
- In the area where you live – that is within about 15-20 minutes' walk away

Most respondents reported they thought homelessness was a **serious problem** (very serious or fairly serious) in the UK, Scotland and Aberdeen City. The proportion who said they thought homelessness was a **serious problem** was similar for Scotland (87.0%) and the UK as a whole (86.4%). While still relatively high, the proportion of respondents who said they thought homelessness in Aberdeen City was a serious problem was lower at 75.3%. In contrast, the proportion of respondents who thought homelessness was a serious problem in their local area was much lower at 21.5% with the most common response being 'not a very serious problem' (40.6%). This option also had the highest proportion of respondents who answered 'don't know' (19.6%). Figure 5.2 gives the breakdown of responses for all areas.

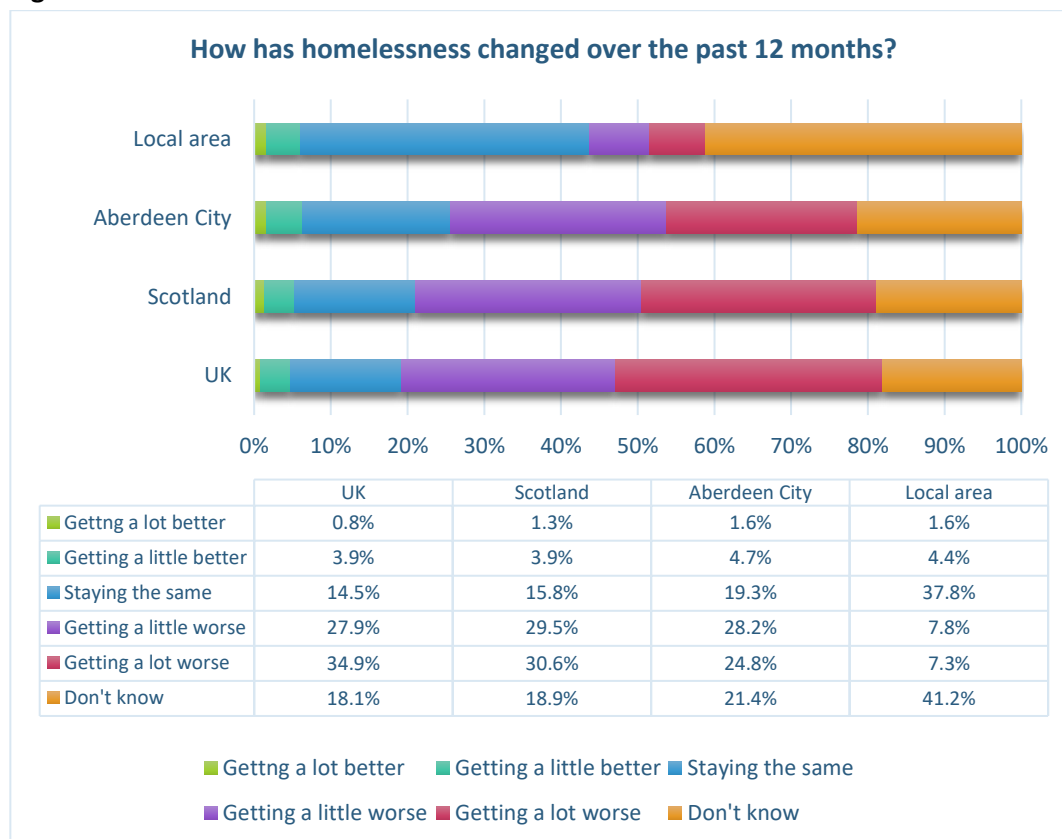
Figure 5.2



Bases: UK = 384; Scotland = 385; Aberdeen City = 385 and Local Area = 388.

5.2.2. The next question as participants if they thought that **homelessness has got better, got worse or stayed the same over the past 12 months** for each of the areas. For the UK as a whole, Scotland and Aberdeen City, most respondents said they thought homelessness had gotten worse (a little worse or a lot worse) over the past 12 months. As with the previous question, the proportions were similar for UK as a whole (62.8%) and Scotland (60.1%) with the percentage for Aberdeen City being lower (53.0%). Only 15.1% of respondents reported that they thought homelessness has gotten worse in their local area over the past 12 months. The most common responses here were ‘don’t know’ (41.2%) and ‘staying the same’ (37.8%). Figure 5.3 gives the breakdown of responses for this question.

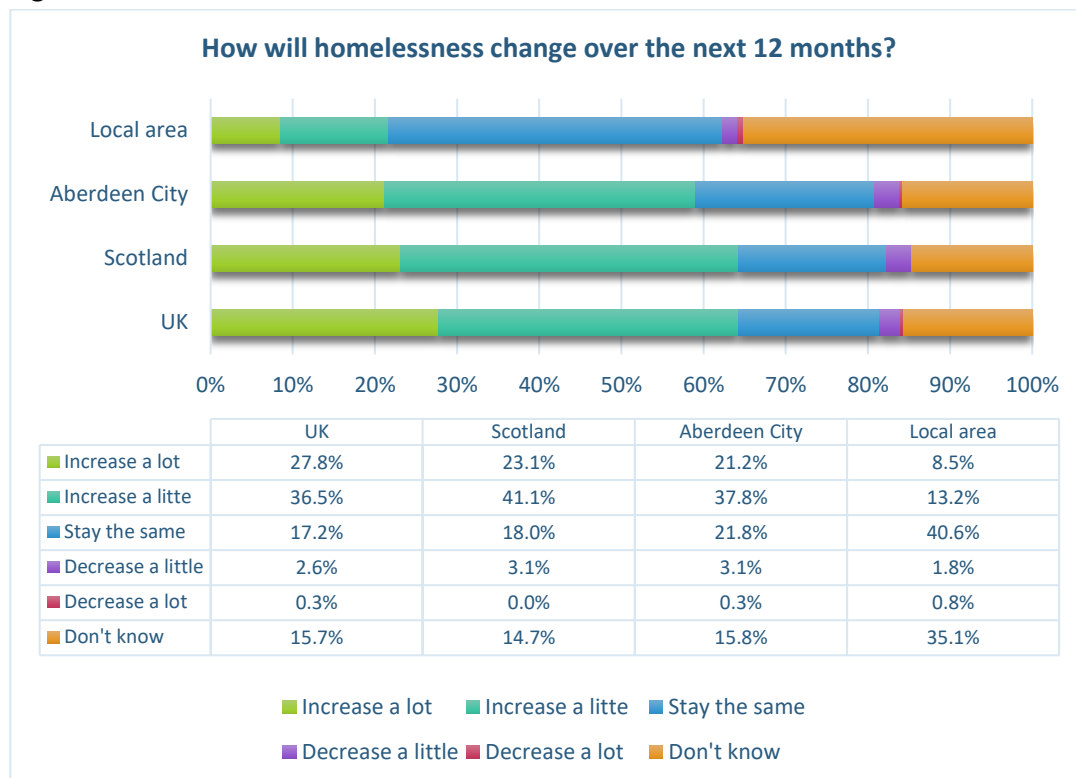
Figure 5.3



Bases: UK = 387; Scotland = 386; Aberdeen City = 383 and Local Area = 386

5.2.3. In follow-up to this question, participants were then asked if they thought **homelessness would increase, decrease or stay the same over the next 12 months for each of the areas**. Most respondents said they thought homelessness would increase (increase a lot or increase a little) over the next 12 months in the UK as a whole (64.3%), Scotland (64.2%) and Aberdeen City (59.0%). Again responses differed when asked about their local area with the most common responses here being ‘stay the same’ (40.6%) and ‘don’t know’ (35.1%). Figure 5.4 gives the breakdown of responses for this question.

Figure 5.4



Bases: UK = 389; Scotland = 389; Aberdeen City = 386 and Local Area = 387

5.2.4. Participants were then given a series of statements about homelessness in the UK and asked whether they thought they were true or false or whether they didn't know. The statements were:

- More people are experiencing homelessness in the UK compared to 12 months ago
- The UK has one of the highest rates of homelessness among richer countries
- In the UK, there are more people experiencing street homelessness than other groups e.g. people who are sleeping temporarily in friends' houses, squatting, staying in hostels, etc.
- Most homeless people living on the streets have been doing that for less than 6 months
- Most people who are experiencing homelessness have been homeless before

Most respondents (74.4%) said they thought that the statement **more people are experiencing homelessness in the UK compared to 12 months ago** was true, with only 2.3% of respondents saying they thought this statement was false. Almost a quarter of respondents (23.3%) answered 'don't know'.

For the other statements there was a more mixed response. Although for most statements a higher proportion of respondents thought the statement was true rather than false, a high proportion of respondents (at least 40%) said that they didn't know. The only statement where a higher proportion of respondents said they thought the statement was false (rather than true) was **most homeless people living on the streets have been doing that for less than six months** where 27.2% thought it was false and 22.3% thought it was true, with over

half of respondents (50.5%) answering ‘don’t know’. Percentages for each statement are given in Figure 5.5.

Figure 5.5

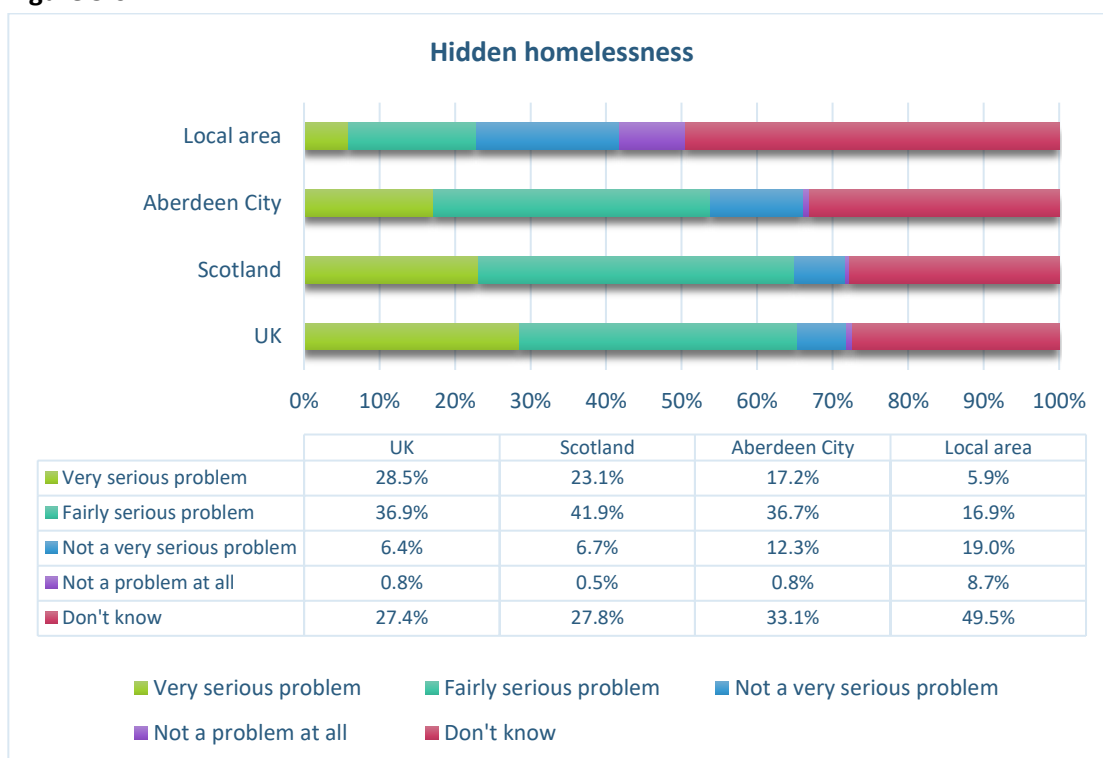


Bases: More homelessness = 390; UK highest rate = 389; More street homelessness = 390; On street less than 6 months = 390 and Have been homeless before = 388.

5.2.5. The next question was about ‘**hidden homelessness**’ (e.g. people sleeping temporarily in friends and family’s houses, squatting etc.). Participants were asked **how serious a problem, if at all, do you think it is** in each of the four areas previously identified.

Overall most respondents said they thought hidden homelessness was a serious problem (very serious or fairly serious). However, the pattern of responses here was similar to the previous questions relating to specific areas, with most respondents saying they thought hidden homelessness was a serious problem in the UK as a whole (65.4%), in Scotland (65%) and in Aberdeen City (53.9%). The most common response when asked about hidden homelessness in the area where they lived was ‘don’t know’ with almost half (49.5%) choosing this option. 27.7% of respondents thought that hidden homelessness was not a serious problem in the area where they live, while 22.8% said they thought it was. Figure 5.6 gives the breakdown of responses by area.

Figure 5.6



Bases: UK = 390; Scotland = 389; Aberdeen City = 390 and local area = 390

5.2.6. Participants were then given a list of **some things that people have said about homelessness**. They were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with each (strongly agree, tend to agree, neither agree nor disagree, tend to disagree, strongly disagree or don't know). The statements were:

- Homelessness will always happen – we cannot end it
- As a society, we do not pay enough attention to homelessness
- Poverty is at the root of many of the problems that can lead to homelessness
- We should invest more money in preventing people becoming homeless rather than in services to help those who are already homeless
- It is unfair to take a negative view of people who are homeless
- Homelessness would be less of an issue if housing was more affordable
- I am aware of actions that are being taken to tackle homelessness
- Governments should guarantee that everyone has the right to access decent and affordable housing
- All of us have a role to play in ending homelessness

Figure 5.7 shows the percentage of respondents who agreed (strongly agree or tend to agree) with each of the statements. On the whole, most respondents said that they agreed with the statements, with agreement being highest for **it is unfair to take a negative view of people who are homeless** (78.8%) and **homelessness would be less of an issue if housing was more affordable** (78.2%). The exceptions were **I am aware of actions that are being taken to tackle homelessness** (23.4% agreed) and **homelessness will always happen – we cannot end it** (46.9% agreed).

Figure 5.7

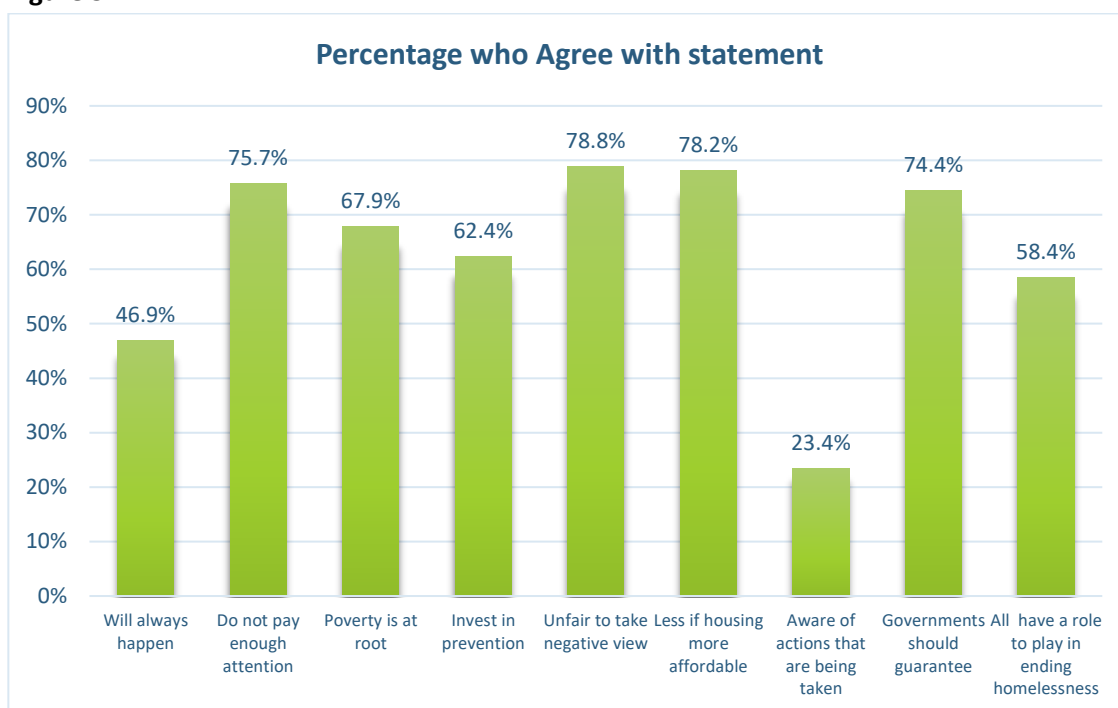


Table 5.1 gives percentages for all responses along with bases.

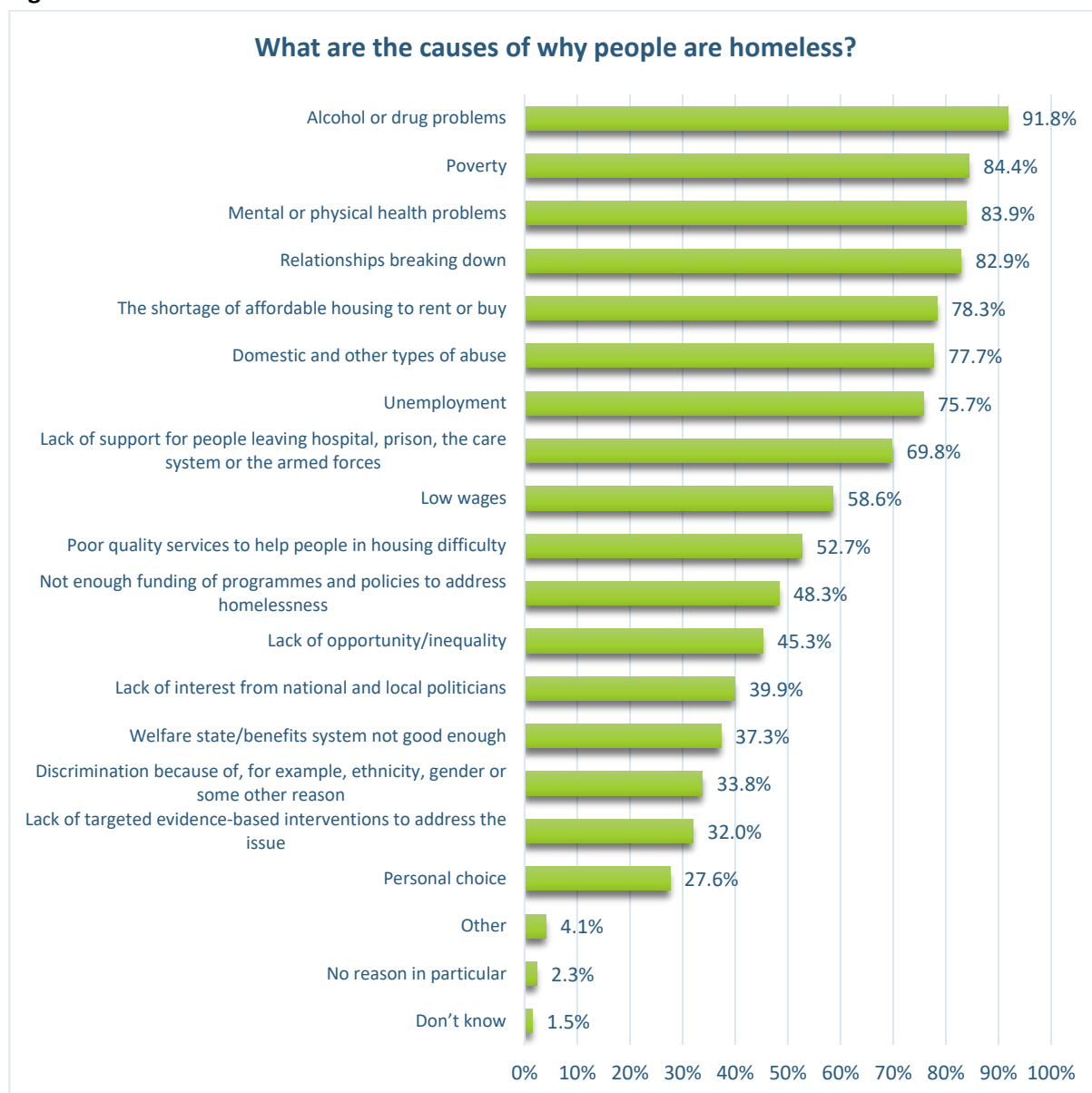
Table 5.1

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Base
Homelessness will always happen – we cannot end it	6.7%	40.2%	16.2%	21.9%	12.6%	2.3%	388
As a society, we do not pay enough attention to homelessness	29.4%	46.3%	12.8%	7.9%	1.0%	2.6%	391
Poverty is at the root of many of the problems that can lead to homelessness	27.0%	40.9%	16.2%	10.5%	2.1%	3.3%	391
We should invest more money in preventing people becoming homeless rather than in services to help those who are already homeless	25.8%	36.6%	20.5%	8.2%	3.6%	5.4%	389
It is unfair to take a negative view of people who are homeless	43.0%	35.8%	13.3%	4.1%	1.0%	2.8%	391
Homelessness would be less of an issue if housing was more affordable	36.8%	41.4%	11.1%	4.9%	2.6%	3.3%	391
I am aware of actions that are being taken to tackle homelessness	3.6%	19.8%	24.2%	14.4%	6.4%	31.6%	389
Governments should guarantee that everyone has the right to access decent and affordable housing	41.4%	33.0%	14.1%	5.9%	2.8%	2.8%	391
All of us have a role to play in ending homelessness	24.2%	34.2%	21.1%	10.8%	3.1%	6.7%	389

5.3. Causes of homelessness

- 5.3.1. The next question gave participants a list of issues and asked **which, if any of these things, they thought were the causes of why people are homeless**. Respondents could choose as many as they wanted. The most commonly chosen was **alcohol or drug problems** with 91.8% of respondents saying they thought this was a cause of homelessness. **Poverty** (84.4%), **mental or physical health problems** (83.9%) and **relationships breaking down** (82.9%) were the next most commonly chosen issues.

Figure 5.8

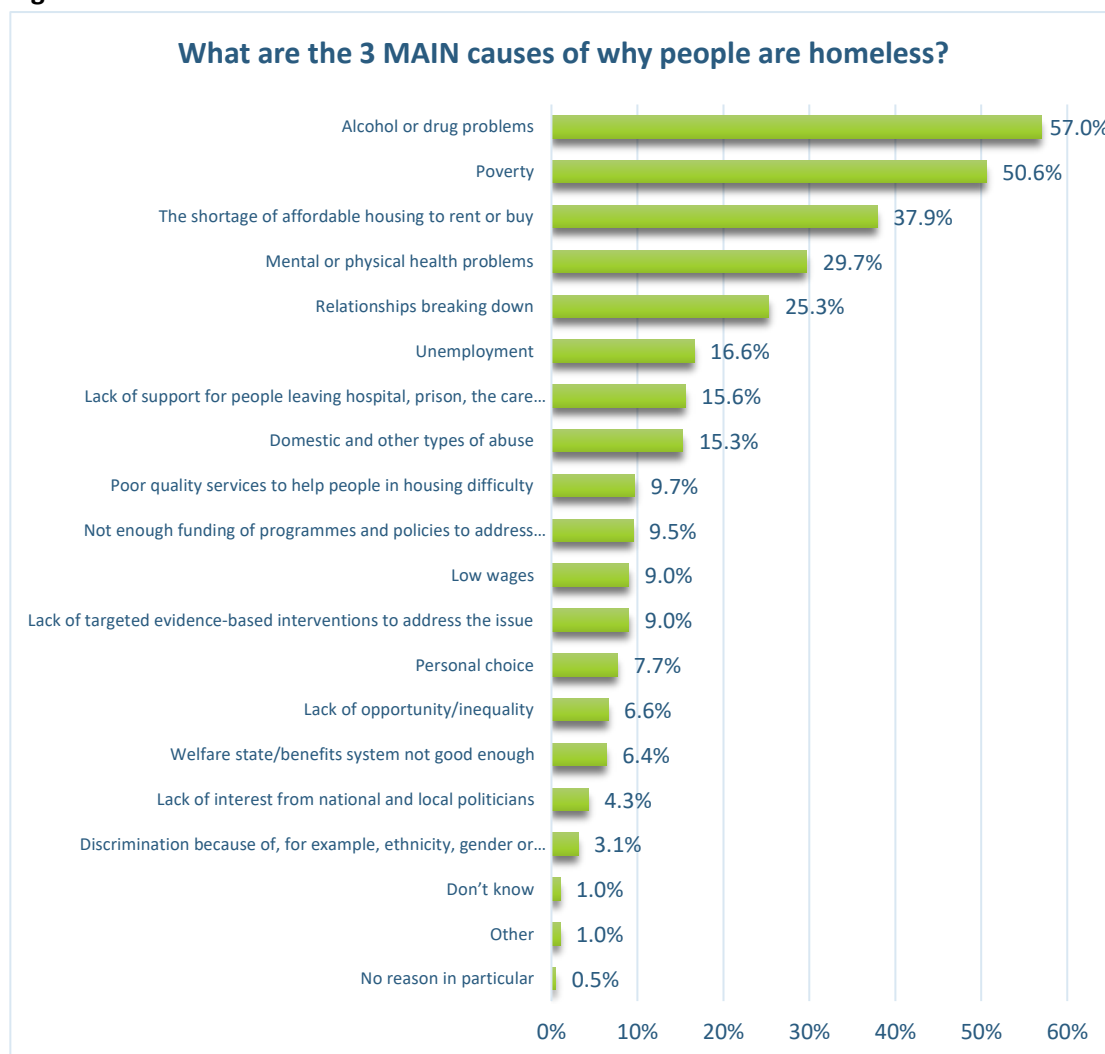


Base = 391

- 5.3.2. The next question gave the same list of issues and asked participants **what they thought were the 3 MAIN causes of why people are homeless**. Participants were asked to choose a maximum of 3 from the list. Again **alcohol or drug problems** was the most commonly chosen issue with 57.0% of respondents saying they thought this was one of the main causes of why people are homeless. **Poverty** was the next most common choice with

slightly over half (50.6%) of respondents choosing this. The next most common issues chosen were **the shortage of affordable housing to buy or rent** (37.9%) and **mental or physical health problems** (29.7%).

Figure 5.9



Base = 391

5.3.3. For both of these questions asking about the causes of why people are homeless, participants were given the opportunity to comment. A total of 46 comments were received. These will be passed to the service for full consideration. A small sample is given below:

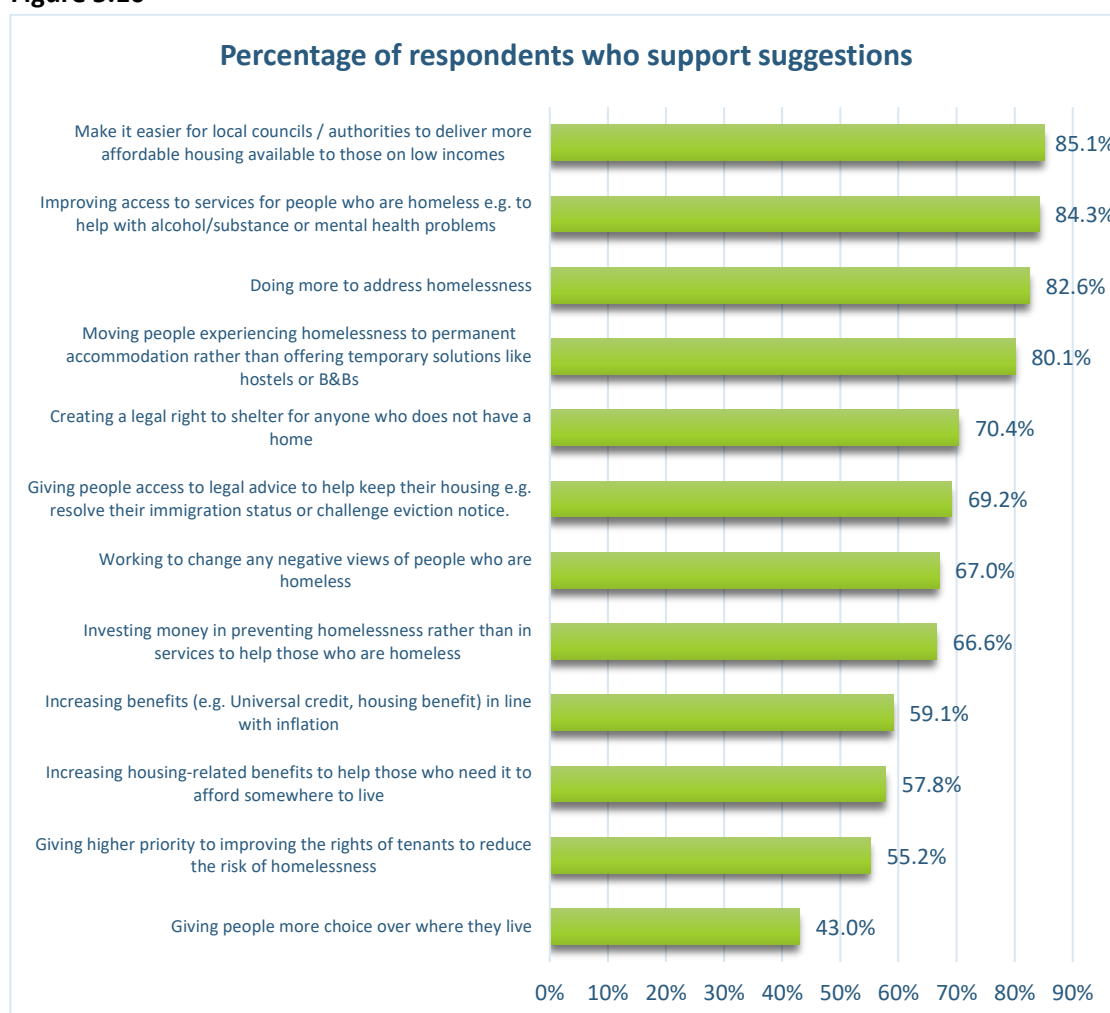
- We need to build more housing. Increasing benefits or funding for renters will only drive up rental and house prices if supply is not increased. A new campaign is need to rebuild the stock of social housing.
- No need to build houses, just fill up all the empty flats/houses you have
- Lack of budgeting knowledge. Difficult neighbours/family members!
- People have to want to help themselves not just think we owe them. Some people don't try. Use it as an excuse.
- Preventative measures would be more beneficial, too little done too late is the norm.

5.4. Actions to address homelessness

- 5.4.1. The next question gave a list of **suggested actions to address homelessness in the UK** (detailed in Table 5.2 below) and asked participants to what extent they supported these (strongly support, tend to support, neither support nor oppose, strongly oppose and don't know).

On the whole there was broad support for the suggestions with over half of respondents saying they support (strongly support or tend to support) each of the suggested actions. The exception was **giving people more choice over where they live** where only 43% said they supported this suggestion. The suggestions with the highest levels of support were **make it easier for local councils/authorities to deliver more affordable housing available to those on low incomes** (85.1%), **improving access to services for people who are homeless e.g. to help with alcohol/substance or mental health problems** (84.3%) and **doing more to address homelessness** (82.6%).

Figure 5.10



- 5.4.2. The next question was similar and gave participants a **further list of suggested actions to address homelessness in the UK** (detailed in Table 5.2 below). Again participants were asked to what extent they supported or opposed these.

Support (strongly support or tend to support) was highest for **providing support such as training to people who are homeless and in work to help them remain in employment** (88.5%) and **providing better support for people leaving prison to prevent homelessness and reoffending** (78.6%). Levels of support were lowest for **providing one-off payments for people at risk to prevent homelessness** (41.7%) and **making sure all people who were previously homeless receive financial support even if they are not in work, to help them avoid homelessness** (44.8%).

Figure 5.11

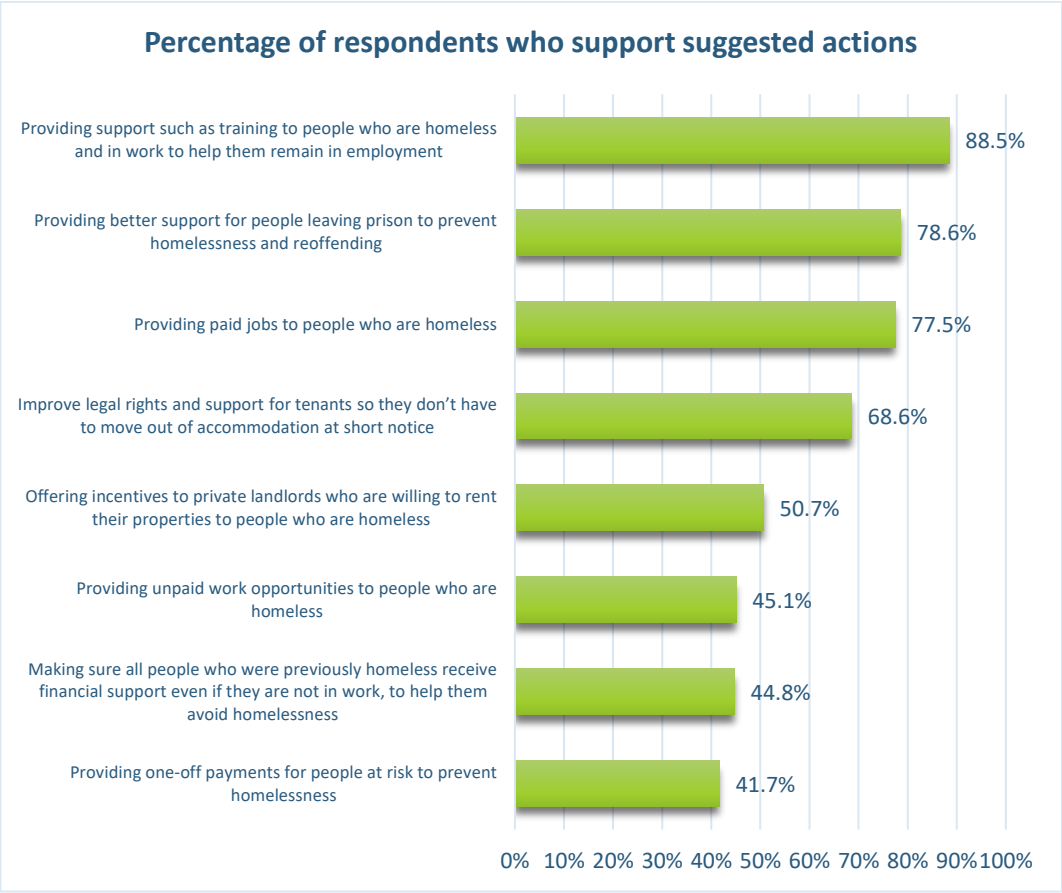


Table 5.2 gives a breakdown of responses for all suggested actions from the previous two questions, including the number of respondents who answered each question.

Table 5.2

	Strongly support	Tend to support	Neither support nor oppose	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know	Base
Doing more to address homelessness	41.7%	40.9%	14.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.8%	384
Investing money in preventing homelessness rather than in services to help those who are homeless	26.1%	40.5%	24.0%	5.2%	1.3%	2.9%	383
Working to change any negative views of people who are homeless	26.5%	40.5%	25.5%	3.6%	0.8%	3.1%	385
Increasing housing-related benefits to help those who need it to afford somewhere to live	25.5%	32.3%	21.6%	12.0%	4.2%	4.4%	384
Giving higher priority to improving the rights of tenants to reduce the risk of homelessness	25.3%	29.9%	25.0%	11.5%	3.4%	4.9%	384
Moving people experiencing homelessness to permanent accommodation rather than offering temporary solutions like hostels or B&Bs	38.6%	41.5%	11.5%	3.9%	1.6%	2.9%	383
Creating a legal right to shelter for anyone who does not have a home	35.2%	35.2%	14.9%	8.9%	3.1%	2.6%	383
Improving access to services for people who are homeless e.g. to help with alcohol/substance or mental health problems	42.0%	42.3%	10.2%	2.6%	1.6%	1.3%	383
Giving people access to legal advice to help keep their housing e.g. resolve their immigration status or challenge eviction notice.	32.6%	36.6%	16.4%	8.1%	3.4%	2.9%	383
Make it easier for local councils / authorities to deliver more affordable housing available to those on low incomes	42.7%	42.4%	9.1%	2.6%	0.5%	2.6%	384
Increasing benefits (e.g. Universal credit, housing benefit) in line with inflation	29.8%	29.3%	22.0%	8.1%	6.3%	4.5%	382
Giving people more choice over where they live	16.8%	26.2%	39.6%	8.1%	3.1%	6.0%	381
Offering incentives to private landlords who are willing to rent their properties to people who are homeless	14.1%	36.6%	26.7%	10.5%	5.8%	6.3%	382
Improve legal rights and support for tenants so they don't have to move out of accommodation at short notice	28.6%	40.0%	16.9%	8.1%	2.3%	4.2%	385
Providing one-off payments for people at risk to prevent homelessness	13.3%	28.4%	30.2%	15.4%	5.7%	7.0%	384
Making sure all people who were previously homeless receive financial support even if they are not in work, to help them avoid homelessness	16.8%	28.0%	30.6%	11.3%	6.0%	7.3%	382
Providing paid jobs to people who are homeless	32.9%	44.6%	15.1%	3.1%	0.5%	3.7%	383
Providing unpaid work opportunities to people who are homeless	12.3%	32.8%	29.4%	14.7%	4.7%	6.0%	381
Providing support such as training to people who are homeless and in work to help them remain in employment	42.0%	46.5%	7.6%	0.8%	0.8%	2.4%	381
Providing better support for people leaving prison to prevent homelessness and reoffending	38.5%	40.1%	13.9%	3.7%	1.3%	2.6%	382

5.5. Experience of homelessness

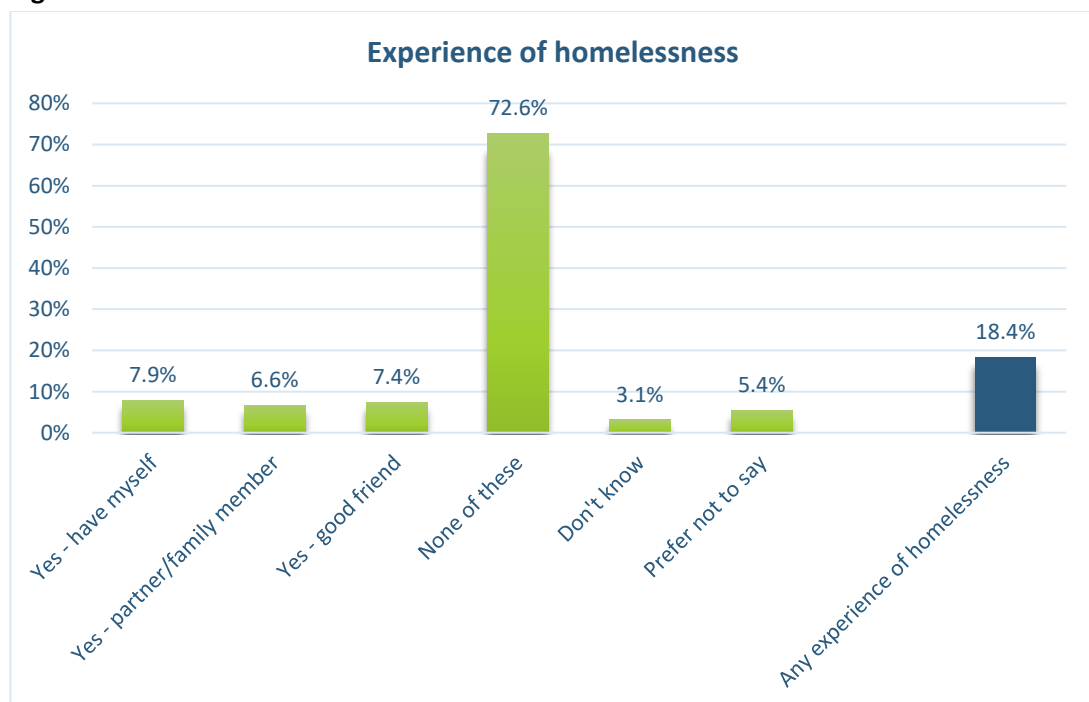
5.5.1. The final question asked participants whether **they, or someone close to them such as a partner, family member or a good friend had ever experienced homelessness**. Response options were:

- Yes – have myself
- Yes – partner/family member
- Yes – good friend
- None of these
- Don't know
- Prefer not to say

Participants could tick all that applied (and so may have ticked more than one box).

While most respondents (72.6%) did not report having experienced homelessness (either themselves or someone close to them), 7.9% reported that they had personally experienced homelessness, 6.6% that a partner/family member had experienced homelessness and 7.4% that a good friend had experienced homelessness. Overall, 18.4% of respondents said that either they themselves, a partner/family member or a good friend had experienced homelessness.

Figure 5.12



Base = 391. (Note: percentages do not add to 100% as respondents could tick more than one option.)

5.6. Service response

It is estimated that in the UK, over 300,000 people - nearly half of whom are children - are currently experiencing homelessness, sofa surfing, sleeping on the streets, staying in hostels or other temporary accommodation or living in their cars. In Aberdeen, 166 households per 10,000 applied as homeless in 2023, higher than the Scottish national average of 152.

There is great ambition in Aberdeen to challenge and review approaches to preventing and ending this issue. This local drive led Aberdeen to become one of the six Homewards locations.

Created by Prince William and The Royal Foundation of The Prince and Princess of Wales, [Homewards](#) is working with six locations across the UK over five years, including Aberdeen, and supporting them to form coalitions which will drive the project forward locally and build action plans to put each location on a trajectory to end homelessness. Since the launch of Homewards in June 2023, Aberdeen has formed a coalition of 55 committed organisations and individuals who are working together to drive the project forward locally and build action plans to put Aberdeen on a trajectory to end homelessness.

Over the first year of Homewards Aberdeen, substantial work has taken place to identify emerging priorities vital to ending local homelessness and to lay the foundations and set the area up for success. Improving understanding about the different forms of homelessness and shifting perceptions and boosting optimism that homelessness can be ended have been identified as key priorities. To be able to do this, it is important to first understand current public perceptions of homelessness not only at a national level, but at a local level too, and we are therefore grateful to Aberdeen City Council for undertaking this research.

The survey results provide helpful local context to the findings of the [national survey](#) that Homewards commissioned and published last year. Both surveys showed that a significant proportion of individuals (85% across the UK and 86% in Aberdeen) perceived homelessness as a serious problem in the UK as a whole. It is also clear from both studies that homelessness touches many people's lives. One in five people (22% UK and 18% Aberdeen) reported having experience of homelessness across its many forms, either themselves or through someone close to them.

People in Aberdeen were much more likely to consider homelessness to be a serious problem across Scotland more widely (87%), than in Aberdeen (75%) or their local area (22%), with a similar trend observed in the national survey. Whilst Aberdeen has been on a [downward trajectory over the last 10 years](#) when it comes to rough sleeping, this more visible form represents the tip of the iceberg and the number of people presenting as homeless in Aberdeen is in fact higher than the Scottish average. This finding supports the need to raise awareness of all forms of homelessness, including people in temporary accommodation or experiencing other forms of homelessness, to ensure that the true scale of the issue in Aberdeen is properly understood.

When thinking about the causes of homelessness, the top-ranking answers across both studies include both structural issues such as poverty and a shortage of affordable housing, as well as individual factors including alcohol and drug problems and mental and physical

health problems, indicating some awareness of the complexity of the issue. However, as observed in the UK survey, drug and alcohol problems are reported as one of the main causes of homelessness by most people in Aberdeen, reflecting a common and persistent misconception about homelessness. This supports the need for further work through Homewards to raise awareness about the breadth of homelessness experiences and the range of drivers of homelessness for individuals, including structural factors.

Encouragingly, both studies demonstrate a strong commitment to do more to end homelessness, with the majority of respondents saying that as a society we are not devoting enough attention to homelessness, and that all of us have a role to play in ending the issue. The surveys show strong public support for a holistic range of interventions and policies to end homelessness, including preventative measures to support those who are homeless. This survey suggests there exists a strong base of public support and commitment to ending homelessness that Homewards Aberdeen can build on.

This report provides important insights into what it feels like to live in Aberdeen city today, including some of the challenges around seeking secure housing and employment, as well as awareness and understanding of the different forms of homelessness, its causes and solutions. These new findings will support the work and plans of Homewards Aberdeen's Coalition to challenge the local narrative that exists around homelessness, encourage understanding around the issue and inspire optimism that it can be ended. We welcome the valuable evidence that this latest Aberdeen City Voice survey provides.

6. Finally

This report has provided an overview of the results from the 50th City Voice survey, the Citizens' Panel for Aberdeen. If you have any comments or queries about this report, please contact: cityvoice@aberdeencity.gov.uk

[Opportunities for communities to get involved in our work](#)

[Join the Community Empowerment Network](#)

[Sign up for receiving more information through community update emails](#)

[Find out more about Community Planning Aberdeen](#)

7. Appendix 1 – Sub-group analyses

The tables below provide a breakdown of responses by sub-groups. Where there is a statistically significant difference in responses by sub-group, the figures have been highlighted in red. For ease of presentation, the tables do not give the full results. Rather, for many questions, the percentage of responses for one answer 'option' has been provided (e.g. the percentage who said 'yes' or who 'agree' with the statement).

7.1. Table A1: Responses by SIMD quintile

	SIMD Quintiles						
	1 (most deprived) (n=23)	2 (n = 69)	3 (n=38)	4 (n=61)	5 (least deprived) (n=198)	Total (n=389)	Base
Cost of Living							
Heating Costs – during last 12 months was there a time when: (% Yes)							
Worried not able to heat home	31.8%	41.2%	39.5%	25.0%	15.3%	24.7%	384
Choose between heating and eating	27.30%	19.40%	26.30%	8.30%	2.60%	10.20%	382
Only afford to heat or eat	22.7%	13.6%	15.8%	6.8%	2.6%	7.6%	380
Go without heating for more than one day	22.7%	18.2%	16.2%	16.9%	7.7%	12.7%	378
Go without heating for week or more	18.2%	10.6%	7.9%	3.3%	2.1%	5.2%	381
Seek support to pay for heating	14.3%	15.2%	8.1%	3.3%	1.6%	5.6%	377
Heating miss out on other activities	31.8%	41.8%	36.8%	33.3%	17.9%	27.2%	383
Heating into arrears	13.60%	7.50%	7.90%	1.70%	0.00%	3.10%	381
Heating Costs – do you know of support available locally to help with heating your home?							
% Yes	34.8%	29.0%	15.8%	11.7%	16.4%	19.0%	385
Housing costs (% Yes)							
Housing costs having major impact on family budget	52.2%	40.9%	55.3%	31.7%	26.0%	33.9%	383
I feel that interest rates are too high	47.8%	53.6%	56.8%	50.0%	40.0%	46.1%	384
I feel that rents are too high	39.1%	34.3%	32.4%	30.0%	24.2%	28.6%	381
Do you know of support available locally to help with your finances?							
% Yes	45.5%	37.5%	28.9%	20.0%	26.0%	28.5%	376
Access to food – during the last 12 months was there a time when: (% Yes)							
Worried you would not have enough food	19.0%	20.9%	18.4%	10.0%	2.6%	9.5%	379
Unable to eat healthy and nutritious food	18.2%	28.8%	21.1%	13.3%	6.2%	13.4%	380
Ate only a few kinds of foods	27.3%	44.8%	23.7%	23.3%	9.8%	20.5%	380
Had to skip a meal	22.7%	21.2%	10.5%	10.0%	4.1%	9.7%	380
Ate less than you thought you should	18.2%	29.4%	18.4%	15.0%	5.7%	13.4%	381
Your household ran out of food	9.1%	7.7%	5.4%	6.7%	0.5%	3.7%	377
Were hungry but did not eat	18.2%	22.4%	7.9%	10.0%	3.1%	9.0%	379
Went whole day without eating	13.6%	12.1%	2.6%	5.0%	1.1%	4.5%	376

Are you are of what is available in your community to support you to eat well?							
% Yes	68.2%	72.1%	65.8%	55.9%	52.6%	58.8%	381
Real Living Wage (RLW) – percentage who answered ‘Yes’							
Income did not cover outgoings	31.8%	28.4%	31.6%	22.0%	12.8%	19.9%	381
Aware of RLW	47.8%	60.9%	81.6%	71.4%	74.1%	70.6%	374
Current RLW is £12.00	34.8%	27.3%	15.8%	25.0%	21.0%	23.0%	382
Being paid at least RLW	43.5%	32.4%	48.6%	40.0%	30.1%	34.6%	384
Aware if employer accredited Living Wage employer	30.4%	19.1%	18.4%	13.3%	9.2%	13.8%	385
Aware of work to make Aberdeen a Living Wage City	9.1%	7.5%	2.7%	3.4%	5.6%	5.5%	381
Security and Work – percentage who answered ‘Yes’							
Currently in paid employment	54.5%	38.2%	50.0%	45.8%	32.0%	38.3%	384
Regular work contract	72.7%	88.5%	94.7%	88.9%	83.9%	86.2%	145
Flexible work contract	27.3%	11.5%	5.9%	8.7%	13.8%	12.6%	135
Flexible at own request	50.0%	19.2%	11.8%	21.7%	23.7%	23.4%	137
Good work/life balance	50.0%	65.4%	72.2%	68.0%	69.4%	67.1%	143
Hours dependant on employer	33.3%	26.9%	41.2%	24.0%	36.1%	32.6%	141
Changes at short notice	33.3%	19.2%	29.4%	12.0%	14.8%	18.4%	141
Available when not needed	8.3%	11.5%	17.6%	0.0%	1.6%	5.6%	142
Work pattern affects social/family	16.7%	23.1%	33.3%	23.1%	24.2%	24.3%	144
Difficulty predicting earnings	16.7%	11.5%	11.1%	19.2%	4.8%	10.4%	144
Homelessness							
How serious a problem, if at all, are these issues? - % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)							
Housing affordability	90.9%	91.2%	84.2%	91.8%	90.9%	90.4%	387
Poverty	90.9%	92.4%	94.7%	88.3%	87.8%	89.6%	383
Unemployment	81.0%	79.1%	71.1%	73.8%	60.4%	68.0%	384
Crime	86.4%	82.4%	76.3%	80.3%	81.6%	81.3%	385
Homelessness	86.4%	89.7%	81.6%	78.7%	81.2%	82.6%	386
Cost of living	90.9%	91.2%	89.5%	88.5%	91.4%	90.7%	386
How serious a problem, if at all, is homelessness in these areas? - % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)							
UK	77.3%	89.4%	83.8%	83.6%	88.3%	86.6%	382
Scotland	81.8%	94.0%	84.2%	82.0%	87.7%	87.2%	383
Aberdeen City	77.3%	86.6%	71.1%	75.4%	72.8%	75.7%	383
Local area	50.0%	44.8%	26.3%	18.3%	10.4%	21.6%	380
Has homelessness got better or worse or stayed the same over the last 12 months? - % got worse (little or a lot worse)							
UK	76.2%	60.3%	63.2%	68.9%	60.4%	62.9%	385
Scotland	61.9%	58.8%	60.5%	66.7%	58.9%	60.4%	384
Aberdeen City	57.1%	54.4%	54.1%	56.7%	51.3%	53.3%	381
Local area	33.3%	27.9%	10.5%	15.0%	9.6%	15.1%	384
Will homelessness increase or decrease in the next 12 months? - % increase (a lot or a little)							
UK	73.9%	66.7%	73.7%	72.1%	57.7%	64.1%	387
Scotland	69.6%	66.7%	73.7%	73.8%	58.7%	64.6%	387
Aberdeen City	65.2%	66.2%	68.4%	70.0%	51.3%	59.4%	384
Local area	43.5%	32.4%	23.7%	26.7%	13.8%	21.8%	385
Which of these statements is true? – percentage ‘true’							
More homelessness than 12 months ago	73.9%	75.4%	84.2%	77.0%	71.1%	74.2%	388
UK has one of highest rates of homelessness	52.2%	50.7%	57.9%	42.6%	43.4%	46.5%	387
More street homelessness than other groups	39.1%	47.8%	47.4%	38.3%	36.9%	40.2%	388

Less than six months on the streets	34.8%	26.5%	23.7%	19.7%	19.7%	22.2%	388
Most homeless have been homeless before	21.7%	37.7%	42.1%	31.1%	29.7%	32.1%	386
How serious a problem, if at all, is 'hidden homelessness'? – % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)							
UK	65.2%	78.3%	63.2%	65.6%	61.4%	65.5%	388
Scotland	65.2%	80.9%	63.2%	65.6%	60.4%	65.4%	387
Aberdeen City	65.2%	76.8%	47.4%	52.5%	46.7%	54.1%	388
Local area	60.9%	43.5%	18.9%	16.4%	14.1%	22.9%	388
Things people have said about homelessness – % who agree (strongly or tend to agree)							
Homelessness will always happen – we cannot end it	47.8%	44.9%	43.2%	45.9%	48.5%	46.9%	386
As a society, we do not pay enough attention to homelessness	65.2%	76.8%	86.8%	65.6%	77.3%	75.6%	389
Poverty is at the root of many of the problems that can lead to homelessness	73.9%	68.1%	71.1%	61.7%	68.5%	68.0%	387
We should invest more money in preventing people becoming homeless rather than in services to help those who are already homeless	47.8%	58.0%	65.8%	68.9%	63.6%	62.7%	389
It is unfair to take a negative view of people who are homeless	87.0%	75.4%	84.2%	72.1%	80.3%	78.9%	389
Homelessness would be less of an issue if housing was more affordable	82.6%	79.4%	78.9%	75.4%	78.2%	78.3%	387
I am aware of actions that are being taken to tackle homelessness	13.0%	33.8%	18.4%	21.7%	22.2%	23.3%	387
Governments should guarantee that everyone has the right to access decent and affordable housing	78.3%	81.2%	81.6%	73.8%	70.2%	74.3%	389
All of us have a role to play in ending homelessness	60.9%	69.6%	64.9%	50.8%	55.8%	58.7%	387
Which, if any of these things, do you think are causes of homelessness? - % yes							
Poverty	87.0%	84.1%	84.2%	75.4%	86.9%	84.3%	389
Lack of opportunity/inequality	47.8%	56.5%	47.4%	37.7%	42.4%	45.0%	389
The shortage of affordable housing to rent or buy	82.6%	82.6%	81.6%	73.8%	76.8%	78.1%	389
Lack of targeted evidence-based interventions to address the issue	34.8%	33.3%	31.6%	31.1%	31.3%	31.9%	389
Alcohol or drug problems	82.6%	92.8%	94.7%	88.5%	92.9%	91.8%	389
Unemployment	82.6%	73.9%	76.3%	60.7%	79.8%	75.6%	389
Low wages	56.5%	65.2%	65.8%	63.9%	53.0%	58.4%	389
Relationships breaking down	78.3%	85.5%	78.9%	82.0%	83.3%	82.8%	389
Personal choice	21.7%	26.1%	21.1%	24.6%	30.3%	27.2%	389
Domestic and other types of abuse	82.6%	81.2%	78.9%	72.1%	77.3%	77.6%	389
Discrimination because of, for example, ethnicity, gender or some other reason	43.5%	33.3%	34.2%	37.7%	31.3%	33.7%	389
Welfare state/benefits system not good enough	52.2%	43.5%	52.6%	32.8%	31.8%	37.3%	389

Mental or physical health problems	78.3%	85.5%	86.8%	83.6%	83.3%	83.8%	389
Lack of interest from national and local politicians	39.1%	47.8%	47.4%	42.6%	34.8%	39.8%	389
Not enough funding of programmes and policies to address homelessness	60.9%	58.0%	57.9%	47.5%	41.9%	48.3%	389
Poor quality services to help people in housing difficulty	56.5%	65.2%	65.8%	47.5%	47.0%	52.7%	389
Lack of support for people leaving hospital, prison, the care system or the armed forces	78.3%	79.7%	65.8%	55.7%	70.2%	69.7%	389
Other	8.7%	2.9%	2.6%	6.6%	3.0%	3.9%	389
No reason in particular	8.7%	1.4%	0.0%	1.6%	2.0%	2.1%	389
Don't know	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.5%	389
What are the 3 MAIN causes of homelessness? - % Yes							
Poverty	65.2%	52.2%	60.5%	44.3%	48.5%	50.6%	389
Lack of opportunity/inequality	4.3%	7.2%	2.6%	8.2%	6.6%	6.4%	389
The shortage of affordable housing to rent or buy	43.5%	30.4%	47.4%	49.2%	34.3%	37.8%	389
Lack of targeted evidence-based interventions to address the issue	17.4%	2.9%	10.5%	9.8%	9.6%	9.0%	389
Alcohol or drug problems	47.8%	47.8%	42.1%	55.7%	65.2%	57.3%	389
Unemployment	17.4%	17.4%	21.1%	26.2%	12.1%	16.5%	389
Low wages	8.7%	23.2%	5.3%	13.1%	3.5%	9.0%	389
Relationships breaking down	21.7%	23.2%	26.3%	19.7%	27.8%	25.2%	389
Personal choice	8.7%	8.7%	5.3%	4.9%	8.6%	7.7%	389
Domestic and other types of abuse	13.0%	17.4%	13.2%	13.1%	16.2%	15.4%	389
Discrimination because of, for example, ethnicity, gender or some other reason	0.0%	5.8%	5.3%	0.0%	3.0%	3.1%	389
Welfare state/benefits system not good enough	13.0%	7.2%	7.9%	6.6%	5.1%	6.4%	389
Mental or physical health problems	30.4%	26.1%	31.6%	32.8%	29.3%	29.6%	389
Lack of interest from national and local politicians	13.0%	4.3%	5.3%	4.9%	3.0%	4.4%	389
Not enough funding of programmes and policies to address homelessness	13.0%	10.1%	21.1%	9.8%	6.6%	9.5%	389
Poor quality services to help people in housing difficulty	8.7%	14.5%	21.1%	6.6%	7.1%	9.8%	389
Lack of support for people leaving hospital, prison, the care system or the armed forces	8.7%	17.4%	23.7%	16.4%	14.1%	15.7%	389
Other	0.0%	1.4%	2.6%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	389
No reason in particular	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	389
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	389
To what extent do you support or oppose the following? - % support (strongly support or tend to support)							
Doing more to address homelessness	69.6%	77.6%	89.2%	85.2%	84.0%	82.7%	382
Investing money in preventing homelessness rather than in services to help those who are homeless	65.2%	66.7%	75.7%	68.3%	65.1%	66.9%	381

Working to change any negative views of people who are homeless	52.2%	67.2%	76.3%	71.7%	65.1%	66.8%	383
Increasing housing-related benefits to help those who need it to afford somewhere to live	56.5%	68.7%	68.4%	53.4%	53.6%	57.9%	382
Giving higher priority to improving the rights of tenants to reduce the risk of homelessness	47.8%	69.7%	68.4%	57.6%	48.5%	55.5%	382
Moving people experiencing homelessness to permanent accommodation rather than offering temporary solutions like hostels or B&Bs	81.8%	79.1%	81.6%	81.0%	79.6%	80.1%	381
Creating a legal right to shelter for anyone who does not have a home	73.9%	79.1%	64.9%	72.9%	67.2%	70.3%	381
Improving access to services for people who are homeless e.g. to help with alcohol/substance or mental health problems	91.3%	85.1%	89.2%	78.0%	84.1%	84.3%	381
Giving people access to legal advice to help keep their housing e.g. resolve their immigration status or challenge eviction notice.	69.6%	73.1%	78.9%	79.7%	62.4%	69.0%	381
Make it easier for local councils / authorities to deliver more affordable housing available to those on low incomes	87.0%	83.6%	86.8%	90.0%	83.5%	85.1%	382
Increasing benefits (e.g. Universal credit, housing benefit) in line with inflation	78.3%	68.2%	55.3%	52.5%	56.7%	59.2%	380
Giving people more choice over where they live	65.2%	60.6%	44.7%	36.7%	36.5%	43.3%	379
To what extent do you support or oppose these other suggested actions? - % support (strongly support or tend to support)							
Offering incentives to private landlords who are willing to rent their properties to people who are homeless	45.5%	58.5%	50.0%	45.8%	51.0%	51.1%	380
Improve legal rights and support for tenants so they don't have to move out of accommodation at short notice	73.9%	78.8%	68.4%	76.7%	62.2%	68.7%	383
Providing one-off payments for people at risk to prevent homelessness	34.8%	57.6%	56.8%	41.7%	34.2%	41.6%	382
Making sure all people who were previously homeless receive financial support even if they are not in work, to help them avoid homelessness	47.8%	53.0%	44.7%	35.0%	44.6%	44.7%	380
Providing paid jobs to people who are homeless	82.6%	80.0%	76.3%	76.7%	76.4%	77.4%	381
Providing unpaid work opportunities to people who are homeless	17.4%	47.7%	43.2%	38.3%	49.5%	44.9%	379
Providing support such as training to people who are homeless and in work to help them remain in employment	78.3%	89.2%	84.2%	89.8%	89.7%	88.4%	379

Providing better support for people leaving prison to prevent homelessness and reoffending	56.5%	84.8%	71.1%	78.0%	80.4%	78.4%	380
Have you or someone close to you such as a partner, family member or good friend ever experienced homelessness?							
% Yes	26.1%	43.5%	23.7%	19.7%	7.1%	18.3%	389

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small. The red highlight indicates a significant difference between groups, but not specifically which groups the difference is between.

Participants without SIMD data have not be included in this analysis (number = 2) so the percentages for the total may differ very slightly from those given in the overall results.

7.2. Table A2: Responses by locality

	Locality Areas				
	North (n=115)	South (n=146)	Central (n=128)	Total (n=389)	Base
Cost of Living					
Heating Costs – during last 12 months was there a time when: - % yes					
Worried not able to heat home	25.4%	26.7%	21.8%	24.7%	384
Choose between heating and eating	11.5%	10.3%	8.9%	10.2%	382
Only afford to heat or eat	9.8%	7.6%	5.6%	7.6%	380
Go without heating for more than one day	10.8%	13.2%	13.8%	12.7%	378
Go without heating for week or more	4.4%	5.6%	5.6%	5.2%	381
Seek support to pay for heating	5.4%	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%	377
Heating miss out on other activities	27.4%	29.0%	24.8%	27.2%	383
Heating into arrears	5.3%	2.1%	2.4%	3.1%	381
Heating Costs – do you know of support available locally to help with heating your home?					
% Yes	14.9%	16.1%	25.8%	19.0%	385
Housing costs (% Yes)					
Housing costs having major impact on family budget	31.9%	36.6%	32.8%	33.9%	383
I feel that interest rates are too high	46.4%	46.2%	45.7%	46.1%	384
I feel that rents are too high	23.2%	27.3%	34.9%	28.6%	381
Do you know of support available locally to help with your finances?					
% Yes	24.1%	27.1%	33.9%	28.5%	376
Access to food – during the last 12 months was there a time when: % Yes					
Worried you would not have enough food	10.7%	10.4%	7.3%	9.5%	379
Unable to eat healthy and nutritious food	15.9%	15.4%	8.9%	13.4%	380
Ate only a few kinds of foods	23.9%	22.4%	15.3%	20.5%	380
Had to skip a meal	10.6%	9.7%	8.9%	9.7%	380
Ate less than you thought you should	13.3%	14.6%	12.1%	13.4%	381
Your household ran out of food	4.4%	3.5%	3.3%	3.7%	377
Were hungry but did not eat	8.8%	11.2%	6.5%	9.0%	379
Went whole day without eating	4.5%	4.9%	4.1%	4.5%	376
Are you are of what is available in your community to support you to eat well?					
% Yes	51.3%	59.4%	64.8%	58.8%	381
Real Living Wage (RLW) – percentage who answered 'Yes'					
Income did not cover outgoings	20.4%	19.6%	20.0%	19.9%	381
Aware of RLW	74.5%	64.3%	74.2%	70.6%	374
Current RLW is £12.00	23.0%	23.4%	22.7%	23.0%	382
Being paid at least RLW	33.9%	31.3%	39.1%	34.6%	384

Aware if employer accredited Living Wage employer	14.2%	10.4%	17.2%	13.8%	385
Aware of work to make Aberdeen a Living Wage City	2.6%	6.4%	7.1%	5.5%	381
Security and Work – percentage who answered ‘Yes’					
Currently in paid employment	38.6%	33.8%	43.2%	38.3%	384
Regular work contract	85.7%	87.8%	85.2%	86.2%	145
Flexible work contract	13.2%	10.9%	13.7%	12.6%	135
Flexible at own request	20.5%	23.4%	25.5%	23.4%	137
Good work/life balance	78.6%	65.3%	59.6%	67.1%	143
Hours dependant on employer	24.4%	31.3%	40.4%	32.6%	141
Changes at short notice	12.2%	18.8%	23.1%	18.4%	141
Available when not needed	4.8%	4.2%	7.7%	5.6%	142
Work pattern affects social/family	14.3%	28.6%	28.3%	24.3%	144
Difficulty predicting earnings	4.8%	14.3%	11.3%	10.4%	144
Homelessness					
How serious a problem, if at all, are these issues? - % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)					
Housing affordability	88.7%	89.0%	93.7%	90.4%	387
Poverty	85.1%	89.6%	93.6%	89.6%	383
Unemployment	67.3%	65.5%	71.4%	68.0%	384
Crime	83.5%	82.1%	78.4%	81.3%	385
Homelessness	79.8%	82.1%	85.8%	82.6%	386
Cost of living	87.0%	89.7%	95.2%	90.7%	386
How serious a problem, if at all, is homelessness in these areas? - % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)					
UK	83.2%	85.9%	90.6%	86.6%	382
Scotland	85.1%	86.7%	89.7%	87.2%	383
Aberdeen City	76.3%	74.6%	76.4%	75.7%	383
Local area	13.2%	20.6%	30.4%	21.6%	380
Has homelessness got better or worse or stayed the same over the last 12 months? - % got worse (little or a lot worse)					
UK	56.5%	59.0%	73.0%	62.9%	385
Scotland	57.0%	56.9%	67.5%	60.4%	384
Aberdeen City	57.5%	47.6%	56.0%	53.3%	381
Local area	13.9%	12.5%	19.2%	15.1%	384
Will homelessness increase or decrease in the next 12 months? - % increase (a lot or a little)					
UK	67.0%	57.6%	68.8%	64.1%	387
Scotland	69.6%	58.3%	67.2%	64.6%	387
Aberdeen City	64.9%	52.8%	61.9%	59.4%	384
Local area	15.8%	18.8%	30.7%	21.8%	385
Which of these statements is true? – percentage ‘true’					
More homelessness than 12 months ago	77.2%	71.9%	74.2%	74.2%	388
UK has one of highest rates of homelessness	43.4%	41.1%	55.5%	46.5%	387
More street homelessness than other groups	40.9%	40.0%	39.8%	40.2%	388
Most homeless living on street less than six months on the streets	23.7%	19.9%	23.4%	22.2%	388
Most homeless have been homeless before	36.8%	32.4%	27.6%	32.1%	386

How serious a problem, if at all, is 'hidden homelessness'? – % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)					
UK	60.0%	64.1%	71.9%	65.5%	388
Scotland	64.3%	62.1%	70.1%	65.4%	387
Aberdeen City	54.4%	47.9%	60.9%	54.1%	388
Local area	18.4%	19.9%	30.5%	22.9%	388
Things people have said about homelessness – % who agree (strongly or tend to agree)					
Homelessness will always happen – we cannot end it	47.8%	46.9%	46.1%	46.9%	386
As a society, we do not pay enough attention to homelessness	73.0%	73.3%	80.5%	75.6%	389
Poverty is at the root of many of the problems that can lead to homelessness	65.8%	66.4%	71.7%	68.0%	387
We should invest more money in preventing people becoming homeless rather than in services to help those who are already homeless	59.1%	61.6%	67.2%	62.7%	389
It is unfair to take a negative view of people who are homeless	80.9%	76.0%	80.5%	78.9%	389
Homelessness would be less of an issue if housing was more affordable	81.6%	74.5%	79.7%	78.3%	387
I am aware of actions that are being taken to tackle homelessness	18.3%	25.0%	25.8%	23.3%	387
Governments should guarantee that everyone has the right to access decent and affordable housing	77.4%	69.2%	77.3%	74.3%	389
All of us have a role to play in ending homelessness	51.8%	60.0%	63.3%	58.7%	387
Which, if any of these things, do you think are causes of homelessness? - % yes					
Poverty	79.1%	82.9%	90.6%	84.3%	389
Lack of opportunity/inequality	40.0%	39.7%	55.5%	45.0%	389
The shortage of affordable housing to rent or buy	78.3%	75.3%	81.3%	78.1%	389
Lack of targeted evidence-based interventions to address the issue	27.8%	30.1%	37.5%	31.9%	389
Alcohol or drug problems	93.0%	91.1%	91.4%	91.8%	389
Unemployment	72.2%	75.3%	78.9%	75.6%	389
Low wages	55.7%	56.8%	62.5%	58.4%	389
Relationships breaking down	79.1%	82.9%	85.9%	82.8%	389
Personal choice	26.1%	28.8%	26.6%	27.2%	389
Domestic and other types of abuse	74.8%	75.3%	82.8%	77.6%	389
Discrimination because of, for example, ethnicity, gender or some other reason	32.2%	32.9%	35.9%	33.7%	389
Welfare state/benefits system not good enough	31.3%	34.2%	46.1%	37.3%	389
Mental or physical health problems	82.6%	80.8%	88.3%	83.8%	389
Lack of interest from national and local politicians	42.6%	33.6%	44.5%	39.8%	389

Not enough funding of programmes and policies to address homelessness	45.2%	48.6%	50.8%	48.3%	389
Poor quality services to help people in housing difficulty	54.8%	47.9%	56.3%	52.7%	389
Lack of support for people leaving hospital, prison, the care system or the armed forces	67.0%	69.9%	71.9%	69.7%	389
Other	5.2%	2.7%	3.9%	3.9%	389
No reason in particular	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%	389
Don't know	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	389
What are the 3 MAIN causes of homelessness? - % Yes					
Poverty	47.0%	53.4%	50.8%	50.6%	389
Lack of opportunity/inequality	6.1%	5.5%	7.8%	6.4%	389
The shortage of affordable housing to rent or buy	37.4%	34.9%	41.4%	37.8%	389
Lack of targeted evidence-based interventions to address the issue	9.6%	7.5%	10.2%	9.0%	389
Alcohol or drug problems	60.9%	60.3%	50.8%	57.3%	389
Unemployment	19.1%	13.7%	17.2%	16.5%	389
Low wages	12.2%	6.8%	8.6%	9.0%	389
Relationships breaking down	28.7%	23.3%	24.2%	25.2%	389
Personal choice	9.6%	9.6%	3.9%	7.7%	389
Domestic and other types of abuse	21.7%	13.7%	11.7%	15.4%	389
Discrimination because of, for example, ethnicity, gender or some other reason	1.7%	4.8%	2.3%	3.1%	389
Welfare state/benefits system not good enough	3.5%	6.8%	8.6%	6.4%	389
Mental or physical health problems	37.4%	26.7%	25.8%	29.6%	389
Lack of interest from national and local politicians	6.1%	1.4%	6.3%	4.4%	389
Not enough funding of programmes and policies to address homelessness	9.6%	8.9%	10.2%	9.5%	389
Poor quality services to help people in housing difficulty	12.2%	10.3%	7.0%	9.8%	389
Lack of support for people leaving hospital, prison, the care system or the armed forces	13.0%	17.1%	16.4%	15.7%	389
Other	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	1.0%	389
No reason in particular	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	389
Don't know	0.9%	1.4%	0.8%	1.0%	389
To what extent do you support or oppose the following? - % support (strongly support or tend to support)					
Doing more to address homelessness	76.3%	83.8%	87.3%	82.7%	382
Investing money in preventing homelessness rather than in services to help those who are homeless	57.0%	70.4%	72.0%	66.9%	381
Working to change any negative views of people who are homeless	67.8%	63.4%	69.8%	66.8%	383

Increasing housing-related benefits to help those who need it to afford somewhere to live	50.9%	53.8%	68.8%	57.9%	382
Giving higher priority to improving the rights of tenants to reduce the risk of homelessness	57.0%	51.0%	59.2%	55.5%	382
Moving people experiencing homelessness to permanent accommodation rather than offering temporary solutions like hostels or B&Bs	74.8%	83.8%	80.6%	80.1%	381
Creating a legal right to shelter for anyone who does not have a home	67.8%	68.1%	75.2%	70.3%	381
Improving access to services for people who are homeless e.g. to help with alcohol/substance or mental health problems	76.5%	86.5%	88.8%	84.3%	381
Giving people access to legal advice to help keep their housing e.g. resolve their immigration status or challenge eviction notice.	67.8%	63.4%	76.6%	69.0%	381
Make it easier for local councils / authorities to deliver more affordable housing available to those on low incomes	82.6%	85.2%	87.2%	85.1%	382
Increasing benefits (e.g. Universal credit, housing benefit) in line with inflation	53.5%	58.5%	65.3%	59.2%	380
Giving people more choice over where they live	37.7%	41.7%	50.0%	43.3%	379
To what extent do you support or oppose these other suggested actions? - % support (strongly support or tend to support)					
Offering incentives to private landlords who are willing to rent their properties to people who are homeless	48.2%	56.6%	47.2%	51.1%	380
Improve legal rights and support for tenants so they don't have to move out of accommodation at short notice	69.6%	64.3%	72.8%	68.7%	383
Providing one-off payments for people at risk to prevent homelessness	40.0%	38.5%	46.8%	41.6%	382
Making sure all people who were previously homeless receive financial support even if they are not in work, to help them avoid homelessness	35.7%	47.9%	49.6%	44.7%	380
Providing paid jobs to people who are homeless	75.4%	82.5%	73.4%	77.4%	381
Providing unpaid work opportunities to people who are homeless	38.6%	54.5%	39.3%	44.9%	379
Providing support such as training to people who are homeless and in work to help them remain in employment	86.1%	90.1%	88.5%	88.4%	379

Providing better support for people leaving prison to prevent homelessness and reoffending	74.8%	77.6%	82.8%	78.4%	380
Have you or someone close to you such as a partner, family member or good friend ever experienced homelessness?					
% Yes	21.7%	16.4%	17.2%	18.3%	389

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small. The red highlight indicates a significant difference between groups, but not specifically which groups the difference is between.

Participants without Locality data have not be included in this analysis (number = 2) so the percentages for the total may differ very slightly from those given in the overall results.

7.3. Table A3: Age Groups

	Age Groups							
	16-34 n=8	35-54 n=58	55-64 n=93	65-74 n=100	75+ n=98	Missing n=34	Total n=391	Base
Cost of Living								
Heating Costs – during last 12 months was there a time when: - % yes								
Worried not able to heat home	50.0%	34.5%	18.5%	21.4%	22.9%	32.4%	24.6	386
Choose between heating and eating	25.0%	13.8%	7.6%	10.4%	9.4%	8.8%	10.2%	384
Only afford to heat or eat	25.0%	8.6%	8.7%	7.4%	6.3%	2.9%	7.6%	382
Go without heating for more than one day	37.5%	17.2%	11.0%	14.7%	7.4%	12.1%	12.6%	380
Go without heating for week or more	25.0%	8.6%	3.3%	6.3%	2.1%	5.9%	5.2%	383
Seek support to pay for heating	25.0%	10.3%	5.5%	5.3%	2.1%	2.9%	5.5%	379
Heating miss out on other activities	62.5%	36.2%	30.4%	24.7%	18.8%	26.5%	27.3%	385
Heating into arrears	25.0%	10.5%	1.1%	2.1%	0.0%	2.9%	3.1%	383
Heating Costs – do you know of support available locally to help with heating your home?								
% Yes	12.5%	20.7%	15.1%	24.2%	15.8%	20.6%	18.9%	387
Housing costs (% Yes)								
Housing costs having major impact on family budget	75.0%	44.8%	34.4%	29.6%	25.5%	38.2%	33.8%	385
I feel that interest rates are too high	87.5%	55.2%	41.9%	48.5%	43.2%	36.4%	46.4%	386
I feel that rents are too high	50.0%	36.2%	29.0%	34.0%	20.2%	18.2%	28.7%	383
Do you know of support available locally to help with your finances?								
% Yes	12.5%	25.9%	26.1%	35.8%	27.5%	26.5%	28.6%	378
Access to food – during the last 12 months was there a time when: % Yes								
Worried you would not have enough food	12.5%	19.0%	8.7%	6.3%	7.5%	8.8%	9.4%	381
Unable to eat healthy and nutritious food	37.5%	25.9%	14.0%	9.5%	8.5%	11.8%	13.6%	382
Ate only a few kinds of foods	62.5%	29.3%	20.4%	20.0%	13.8%	17.6%	20.7%	382
Had to skip a meal	37.5%	13.8%	9.8%	10.4%	4.3%	8.8%	9.7%	382
Ate less than you thought you should	37.5%	17.2%	8.6%	18.8%	8.5%	11.8%	13.3%	383
Your household ran out of food	25.0%	10.3%	2.2%	3.2%	0.0%	2.9%	3.7%	379
Were hungry but did not eat	37.5%	15.5%	4.3%	11.7%	3.2%	11.8%	8.9%	381
Went whole day without eating	0.0%	5.2%	5.4%	5.3%	3.3%	3.0%	4.5%	378
Are you are of what is available in your community to support you to eat well?								
% Yes	50.0%	67.2%	47.8%	70.1%	56.4%	50.0%	58.7%	383
Real Living Wage (RLW) – percentage who answered ‘Yes’								
Income did not cover outgoings	62.5%	28.1%	27.2%	14.3%	10.6%	17.6%	19.8%	383
Aware of RLW	62.5%	57.1%	78.0%	77.3%	60.0%	79.4%	70.2%	376
Current RLW is £12.00	37.5%	27.6%	32.3%	19.6%	16.0%	14.7%	22.9%	384
Being paid at least RLW	75.0%	69.0%	60.2%	13.3%	5.3%	41.2%	34.7%	386
Aware if employer accredited Living Wage employer	25.0%	25.9%	22.6%	6.1%	3.2%	20.6%	14.0%	387

Aware of work to make Aberdeen a Living Wage City	0.0%	6.9%	6.5%	5.1%	5.4%	2.9%	5.5%	383
Security and Work – percentage who answered ‘Yes’								
Currently in paid employment	75.0%	84.5%	69.2%	14.0%	3.2%	41.2%	38.6%	386
Regular work contract	100.0%	91.8%	88.7%	53.8%	33.3%	92.9%	86.4%	147
Flexible work contract	0.0%	10.9%	11.9%	30.8%	33.3%	10.0%	13.1%	137
Flexible at own request	33.3%	26.1%	18.0%	30.8%	33.3%	20.0%	23.0%	139
Good work/life balance	33.3%	70.8%	65.6%	57.1%	100.0%	84.6%	67.6%	145
Hours dependant on employer	16.7%	35.4%	29.0%	38.5%	66.7%	36.4%	32.9%	143
Changes at short notice	33.3%	20.8%	14.5%	30.8%	33.3%	0.0%	18.2%	143
Available when not needed	33.3%	6.1%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	144
Work pattern affects social/family	83.3%	18.4%	25.8%	15.4%	33.3%	15.4%	24.0%	146
Difficulty predicting earnings	0.0%	12.2%	4.8%	30.8%	33.3%	7.7%	10.3%	146
Homelessness								
How serious a problem, if at all, are these issues? - % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)								
Housing affordability	100.0%	96.6%	90.3%	88.0%	87.5%	94.1%	90.5%	389
Poverty	100.0%	98.3%	92.5%	84.8%	82.8%	97.1%	89.6%	385
Unemployment	87.5%	77.6%	55.9%	68.7%	70.2%	67.6%	67.6%	386
Crime	75.0%	72.4%	80.6%	82.0%	83.0%	88.2%	80.9%	387
Homelessness	100.0%	82.8%	86.0%	83.0%	77.9%	79.4%	82.5%	388
Cost of living	100.0%	100.0%	90.3%	86.9%	86.5%	97.1%	90.7%	388
How serious a problem, if at all, is homelessness in these areas? - % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)								
UK	100.0%	91.4%	89.2%	85.3%	80.2%	88.2%	86.5%	384
Scotland	100.0%	89.7%	88.2%	84.7%	86.2%	85.3%	87.0%	385
Aberdeen City	100.0%	72.4%	80.6%	75.3%	67.4%	82.4%	75.3%	385
Local area	25.0%	31.6%	22.6%	26.8%	14.0%	5.9%	21.5%	382
Has homelessness got better or worse or stayed the same over the last 12 months? - % got worse (little or a lot worse)								
UK	37.5%	69.0%	75.0%	64.0%	48.4%	61.8%	62.8%	387
Scotland	37.5%	62.1%	68.5%	61.0%	50.0%	64.7%	60.1%	386
Aberdeen City	62.5%	50.0%	61.5%	57.6%	43.6%	45.5%	53.0%	383
Local area	12.5%	20.7%	17.4%	14.0%	13.8%	5.9%	15.0%	386
Will homelessness increase or decrease in the next 12 months? - % increase (a lot or a little)								
UK	62.5%	74.1%	62.4%	69.0%	60.4%	50.0%	64.3%	389
Scotland	62.5%	70.7%	61.3%	74.0%	59.4%	47.1%	64.3%	389
Aberdeen City	75.0%	67.2%	58.7%	63.0%	53.7%	45.5%	59.1%	386
Local area	12.5%	31.0%	20.4%	30.3%	15.8%	2.9%	21.7%	387
Which of these statements is true? – percentage ‘true’								
More homelessness than 12 months ago	75.0%	74.1%	77.4%	79.0%	68.0%	70.6%	74.4%	390
UK has one of highest rates of homelessness	50.0%	56.9%	55.9%	44.9%	38.8%	32.4%	46.8%	389
More street homelessness than other groups	37.5%	36.2%	41.9%	43.0%	39.2%	35.3%	40.0%	390
Most homeless living on street less than six months on the streets	62.5%	29.8%	18.3%	19.0%	21.4%	23.5%	22.3%	390
Most homeless have been homeless before	37.5%	31.0%	26.1%	30.3%	41.2%	26.5%	32.0%	388
How serious a problem, if at all, is ‘hidden homelessness’? – % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)								
UK	62.5%	77.6%	71.0%	59.0%	60.8%	61.8%	65.4%	390
Scotland	85.7%	73.7%	68.8%	59.0%	62.2%	61.8%	65.0%	389

Aberdeen City	75.0%	67.2%	59.8%	48.0%	45.9%	50.0%	53.8%	390
Local area	50.0%	34.5%	20.4%	26.0%	16.5%	11.8%	22.8%	390
Things people have said about homelessness – % who agree (strongly or tend to agree)								
Homelessness will always happen – we cannot end it	25.0%	34.5%	33.3%	46.9%	68.0%	50.0%	46.9%	388
As a society, we do not pay enough attention to homelessness	75.0%	84.5%	76.3%	73.0%	70.4%	82.4%	75.7%	391
Poverty is at the root of many of the problems that can lead to homelessness	87.5%	63.8%	63.4%	71.0%	65.6%	79.4%	67.9%	389
We should invest more money in preventing people becoming homeless rather than in services to help those who are already homeless	75.0%	65.5%	60.2%	61.0%	63.3%	61.8%	62.4%	391
It is unfair to take a negative view of people who are homeless	87.5%	82.8%	79.6%	82.0%	69.4%	85.3%	78.8%	391
Homelessness would be less of an issue if housing was more affordable	87.5%	74.1%	79.6%	82.8%	75.3%	73.5%	78.1%	389
I am aware of actions that are being taken to tackle homelessness	12.5%	22.4%	20.4%	30.0%	20.8%	23.5%	23.4%	389
Governments should guarantee that everyone has the right to access decent and affordable housing	100.0%	87.9%	71.0%	77.0%	63.3%	79.4%	74.4%	391
All of us have a role to play in ending homelessness	87.5%	63.8%	57.0%	57.0%	53.1%	64.7%	58.4%	389
Which, if any of these things, do you think are causes of homelessness? - % yes								
Poverty	87.5%	84.5%	90.3%	89.0%	70.4%	94.1%	84.4%	391
Lack of opportunity/inequality	87.5%	63.8%	51.6%	37.0%	30.6%	52.9%	45.3%	391
The shortage of affordable housing to rent or buy	62.5%	75.9%	86.0%	87.0%	64.3%	79.4%	78.3%	391
Lack of targeted evidence-based interventions to address the issue	62.5%	39.7%	36.6%	34.0%	19.4%	29.4%	32.0%	391
Alcohol or drug problems	75.0%	89.7%	93.5%	94.0%	89.8%	94.1%	91.8%	391
Unemployment	37.5%	82.8%	74.2%	82.0%	66.3%	85.3%	75.7%	391
Low wages	62.5%	67.2%	62.4%	57.0%	50.0%	61.8%	58.6%	391
Relationships breaking down	62.5%	74.1%	91.4%	88.0%	78.6%	76.5%	82.9%	391
Personal choice	12.5%	32.8%	18.3%	32.0%	27.6%	35.3%	27.6%	391
Domestic and other types of abuse	75.0%	82.8%	84.9%	79.0%	64.3%	85.3%	77.7%	391
Discrimination because of, for example, ethnicity, gender or some other reason	37.5%	41.4%	36.6%	32.0%	30.6%	26.5%	33.8%	391
Welfare state/benefits system not good enough	62.5%	50.0%	39.8%	39.0%	23.5%	38.2%	37.3%	391
Mental or physical health problems	62.5%	84.5%	89.2%	90.0%	75.5%	79.4%	83.9%	391
Lack of interest from national and local politicians	37.5%	37.9%	43.0%	47.0%	31.6%	38.2%	39.9%	391
Not enough funding of programmes and policies to address homelessness	37.5%	48.3%	57.0%	54.0%	39.8%	35.3%	48.3%	391
Poor quality services to help people in housing difficulty	62.5%	56.9%	53.8%	59.0%	42.9%	50.0%	52.7%	391
Lack of support for people leaving hospital, prison, the	87.5%	67.2%	69.9%	73.0%	68.4%	64.7%	69.8%	391

care system or the armed forces								
Other	12.5%	10.3%	6.5%	0.0%	2.0%	2.9%	4.1%	391
No reason in particular	0.0%	6.9%	1.1%	0.0%	3.1%	2.9%	2.3%	391
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	3.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.5%	391
What are the 3 MAIN causes of homelessness? - % Yes								
Poverty	75.0%	44.8%	55.9%	52.0%	41.8%	61.8%	50.6%	391
Lack of opportunity/inequality	0.0%	6.9%	7.5%	5.0%	8.2%	5.9%	6.6%	391
The shortage of affordable housing to rent or buy	12.5%	34.5%	36.6%	44.0%	37.8%	35.3%	37.9%	391
Lack of targeted evidence-based interventions to address the issue	25.0%	5.2%	10.8%	10.0%	7.1%	8.8%	9.0%	391
Alcohol or drug problems	62.5%	44.8%	58.1%	59.0%	64.3%	47.1%	57.0%	391
Unemployment	0.0%	31.0%	11.8%	12.0%	17.3%	20.6%	16.6%	391
Low wages	12.5%	13.8%	4.3%	8.0%	12.2%	5.9%	9.0%	391
Relationships breaking down	0.0%	15.5%	25.8%	22.0%	34.7%	29.4%	25.3%	391
Personal choice	0.0%	12.1%	1.1%	9.0%	11.2%	5.9%	7.7%	391
Domestic and other types of abuse	0.0%	19.0%	11.8%	11.0%	18.4%	26.5%	15.3%	391
Discrimination because of, for example, ethnicity, gender or some other reason	12.5%	3.4%	2.2%	2.0%	5.1%	0.0%	3.1%	391
Welfare state/benefits system not good enough	12.5%	6.9%	7.5%	4.0%	5.1%	11.8%	6.4%	391
Mental or physical health problems	37.5%	32.8%	32.3%	31.0%	23.5%	29.4%	29.7%	391
Lack of interest from national and local politicians	0.0%	6.9%	2.2%	2.0%	8.2%	2.9%	4.3%	391
Not enough funding of programmes and policies to address homelessness	12.5%	10.3%	11.8%	9.0%	9.2%	2.9%	9.5%	391
Poor quality services to help people in housing difficulty	25.0%	5.2%	9.7%	11.0%	8.2%	14.7%	9.7%	391
Lack of support for people leaving hospital, prison, the care system or the armed forces	12.5%	8.6%	18.3%	15.0%	17.3%	17.6%	15.6%	391
Other	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	2.0%	2.9%	1.0%	391
No reason in particular	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	391
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	391
To what extent do you support or oppose the following? - % support (strongly support or tend to support)								
Doing more to address homelessness	100.0%	86.2%	84.8%	77.3%	80.0%	88.2%	82.6%	384
Investing money in preventing homelessness rather than in services to help those who are homeless	87.5%	70.7%	65.2%	63.3%	66.7%	67.6%	66.6%	383
Working to change any negative views of people who are homeless	75.0%	70.7%	69.9%	63.3%	60.6%	79.4%	67.0%	385
Increasing housing-related benefits to help those who need it to afford somewhere to live	75.0%	59.6%	53.8%	58.6%	54.3%	69.7%	57.8%	384
Giving higher priority to improving the rights of tenants to reduce the risk of homelessness	100.0%	50.0%	54.8%	56.6%	51.6%	60.6%	55.2%	384
Moving people experiencing homelessness to permanent	75.0%	81.0%	81.5%	80.6%	79.8%	75.8%	80.2%	383

accommodation rather than offering temporary solutions like hostels or B&Bs								
Creating a legal right to shelter for anyone who does not have a home	100.0%	74.1%	73.1%	66.7%	64.1%	78.8%	70.5%	383
Improving access to services for people who are homeless e.g. to help with alcohol/substance or mental health problems	100.0%	84.2%	84.9%	82.8%	79.6%	97.0%	84.3%	383
Giving people access to legal advice to help keep their housing e.g. resolve their immigration status or challenge eviction notice.	75.0%	79.3%	64.5%	68.7%	64.1%	78.8%	69.2%	383
Make it easier for local councils / authorities to deliver more affordable housing available to those on low incomes	100.0%	87.9%	83.9%	87.9%	80.9%	84.4%	85.2%	384
Increasing benefits (e.g. Universal credit, housing benefit) in line with inflation	75.0%	67.2%	52.7%	61.6%	56.5%	59.4%	59.2%	382
Giving people more choice over where they live	50.0%	56.9%	38.7%	44.3%	37.0%	42.4%	43.0%	381
To what extent do you support or oppose these other suggested actions? - % support (strongly support or tend to support)								
Offering incentives to private landlords who are willing to rent their properties to people who are homeless	62.5%	42.9%	45.2%	57.6%	55.9%	42.4%	50.8%	382
Improve legal rights and support for tenants so they don't have to move out of accommodation at short notice	100.0%	66.7%	62.4%	68.7%	73.7%	66.7%	68.6%	385
Providing one-off payments for people at risk to prevent homelessness	50.0%	50.9%	38.0%	41.4%	45.3%	24.2%	41.7%	384
Making sure all people who were previously homeless receive financial support even if they are not in work, to help them avoid homelessness	50.0%	47.4%	41.9%	44.9%	49.5%	32.3%	44.8%	382
Providing paid jobs to people who are homeless	100.0%	77.2%	79.6%	76.5%	75.5%	75.8%	77.5%	383
Providing unpaid work opportunities to people who are homeless	37.5%	49.1%	39.8%	41.8%	52.7%	43.8%	45.1%	381
Providing support such as training to people who are homeless and in work to help them remain in employment	87.5%	84.2%	92.5%	86.6%	87.1%	93.9%	88.5%	381
Providing better support for people leaving prison to prevent homelessness and reoffending	100.0%	84.2%	80.6%	76.5%	68.8%	90.9%	78.5%	382
Have you or someone close to you such as a partner, family member or good friend ever experienced homelessness?								
% Yes	12.5%	31.0%	17.2%	22.0%	11.2%	11.8%	18.4%	391

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small. The red highlight indicates a significant difference between groups, but not specifically which groups the difference is between.

7.4. Table A4: Gender

	Gender			
	Female (n=216)	Male (n=175)	Total (n=391)	Base
Cost of Living				
Heating Costs – during last 12 months was there a time when: - % yes				
Worried not able to heat home	28.2%	20.2%	24.6%	386
Choose between heating and eating	9.0%	11.6%	10.2%	384
Only afford to heat or eat	7.1%	8.1%	7.6%	382
Go without heating for more than one day	12.0%	13.5%	12.6%	380
Go without heating for week or more	4.8%	5.8%	5.2%	383
Seek support to pay for heating	5.7%	5.3%	5.5%	379
Heating miss out on other activities	26.5%	28.2%	27.3%	385
Heating into arrears	2.8%	3.5%	3.1%	383
Heating Costs – do you know of support available locally to help with heating your home?				
% Yes	19.5%	18.0%	18.9%	387
Housing costs (% Yes)				
Housing costs having major impact on family budget	33.0%	34.7%	33.8%	385
I feel that interest rates are too high	46.7%	46.0%	46.4%	386
I feel that rents are too high	28.4%	29.1%	28.7%	383
Do you know of support available locally to help with your finances?				
% Yes	25.7%	32.0%	28.6%	378
Access to food – during the last 12 months was there a time when: % Yes				
Worried you would not have enough food	7.2%	12.2%	9.4%	381
Unable to eat healthy and nutritious food	11.8%	15.8%	13.6%	382
Ate only a few kinds of foods	19.9%	21.6%	20.7%	382
Had to skip a meal	7.6%	12.2%	9.7%	382
Ate less than you thought you should	11.9%	15.0%	13.3%	383
Your household ran out of food	2.9%	4.7%	3.7%	379
Were hungry but did not eat	8.6%	9.3%	8.9%	381
Went whole day without eating	2.9%	6.4%	4.5%	378
Are you are of what is available in your community to support you to eat well?				
% Yes	65.7%	50.3%	58.7%	383
Real Living Wage (RLW) – percentage who answered ‘Yes’				
Income did not cover outgoings	18.2%	21.8%	19.8%	383
Aware of RLW	68.3%	72.5%	70.2%	376
Current RLW is £12.00	20.0%	26.4%	22.9%	384
Being paid at least RLW	35.4%	33.9%	34.7%	386
Aware if employer accredited Living Wage employer	15.6%	12.0%	14.0%	387

Aware of work to make Aberdeen a Living Wage City	3.8%	7.5%	5.5%	383
Security and Work – percentage who answered ‘Yes’				
Currently in paid employment	40.8%	36.0%	38.6%	386
Regular work contract	90.5%	81.0%	86.4%	147
Flexible work contract	9.1%	18.3%	13.1%	137
Flexible at own request	17.7%	30.0%	23.0%	139
Good work/life balance	64.3%	72.1%	67.6%	145
Hours dependant on employer	28.4%	38.7%	32.9%	143
Changes at short notice	16.0%	21.0%	18.2%	143
Available when not needed	6.1%	4.8%	5.6%	144
Work pattern affects social/family	21.4%	27.4%	24.0%	146
Difficulty predicting earnings	4.8%	17.7%	10.3%	146
Homelessness				
How serious a problem, if at all, are these issues? - % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)				
Housing affordability	93.5%	86.9%	90.5%	389
Poverty	94.3%	83.9%	89.6%	385
Unemployment	75.0%	58.6%	67.6%	386
Crime	84.9%	76.0%	80.9%	387
Homelessness	86.9%	77.1%	82.5%	388
Cost of living	94.8%	85.7%	90.7%	388
How serious a problem, if at all, is homelessness in these areas? - % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)				
UK	88.6%	83.9%	86.5%	384
Scotland	90.0%	83.3%	87.0%	385
Aberdeen City	82.5%	66.5%	75.3%	385
Local area	21.5%	21.4%	21.5%	382
Has homelessness got better or worse or stayed the same over the last 12 months? - % got worse (little or a lot worse)				
UK	62.9%	62.6%	62.8%	387
Scotland	60.1%	60.1%	60.1%	386
Aberdeen City	54.8%	50.9%	53.0%	383
Local area	13.7%	16.7%	15.0%	386
Will homelessness increase or decrease in the next 12 months? - % increase (a lot or a little)				
UK	65.6%	62.6%	64.3%	389
Scotland	66.7%	61.3%	64.3%	389
Aberdeen City	62.0%	55.5%	59.1%	386
Local area	22.9%	20.2%	21.7%	387
Which of these statements is true? – percentage ‘true’				
More homelessness than 12 months ago	74.4%	74.3%	74.4%	390
UK has one of highest rates of homelessness	46.5%	47.1%	46.8%	389
More street homelessness than other groups	41.9%	37.7%	40.0%	390
Most homeless living on street less than six months on the streets	23.6%	20.7%	22.3%	390
Most homeless have been homeless before	27.9%	37.0%	32.0%	388

How serious a problem, if at all, is 'hidden homelessness'? – % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)				
UK	69.0%	60.9%	65.4%	390
Scotland	68.2%	61.1%	65.0%	389
Aberdeen City	60.9%	45.1%	53.8%	390
Local area	23.1%	22.4%	22.8%	390
Things people have said about homelessness – % who agree (strongly or tend to agree)				
Homelessness will always happen – we cannot end it	42.5%	52.3%	46.9%	388
As a society, we do not pay enough attention to homelessness	78.7%	72.0%	75.7%	391
Poverty is at the root of many of the problems that can lead to homelessness	68.2%	67.4%	67.9%	389
We should invest more money in preventing people becoming homeless rather than in services to help those who are already homeless	60.2%	65.1%	62.4%	391
It is unfair to take a negative view of people who are homeless	81.0%	76.0%	78.8%	391
Homelessness would be less of an issue if housing was more affordable	80.5%	75.3%	78.1%	389
I am aware of actions that are being taken to tackle homelessness	24.7%	21.8%	23.4%	389
Governments should guarantee that everyone has the right to access decent and affordable housing	76.9%	71.4%	74.4%	391
All of us have a role to play in ending homelessness	56.3%	60.9%	58.4%	389
Which, if any of these things, do you think are causes of homelessness? - % yes				
Poverty	85.6%	82.9%	84.4%	391
Lack of opportunity/inequality	48.1%	41.7%	45.3%	391
The shortage of affordable housing to rent or buy	77.3%	79.4%	78.3%	391
Lack of targeted evidence-based interventions to address the issue	31.5%	32.6%	32.0%	391
Alcohol or drug problems	92.6%	90.9%	91.8%	391
Unemployment	78.7%	72.0%	75.7%	391
Low wages	62.0%	54.3%	58.6%	391
Relationships breaking down	84.7%	80.6%	82.9%	391
Personal choice	25.9%	29.7%	27.6%	391
Domestic and other types of abuse	81.9%	72.6%	77.7%	391
Discrimination because of, for example, ethnicity, gender or some other reason	38.0%	28.6%	33.8%	391
Welfare state/benefits system not good enough	37.0%	37.7%	37.3%	391
Mental or physical health problems	84.7%	82.9%	83.9%	391
Lack of interest from national and local politicians	38.4%	41.7%	39.9%	391

Not enough funding of programmes and policies to address homelessness	45.8%	51.4%	48.3%	391
Poor quality services to help people in housing difficulty	52.8%	52.6%	52.7%	391
Lack of support for people leaving hospital, prison, the care system or the armed forces	72.2%	66.9%	69.8%	391
Other	4.2%	4.0%	4.1%	391
No reason in particular	3.2%	1.1%	2.3%	391
Don't know	0.5%	2.9%	1.5%	391
What are the 3 MAIN causes of homelessness? - % Yes				
Poverty	46.8%	55.4%	50.6%	391
Lack of opportunity/inequality	4.6%	9.1%	6.6%	391
The shortage of affordable housing to rent or buy	32.9%	44.0%	37.9%	391
Lack of targeted evidence-based interventions to address the issue	10.2%	7.4%	9.0%	391
Alcohol or drug problems	58.8%	54.9%	57.0%	391
Unemployment	15.3%	18.3%	16.6%	391
Low wages	10.6%	6.9%	9.0%	391
Relationships breaking down	28.2%	21.7%	25.3%	391
Personal choice	5.1%	10.9%	7.7%	391
Domestic and other types of abuse	19.4%	10.3%	15.3%	391
Discrimination because of, for example, ethnicity, gender or some other reason	4.2%	1.7%	3.1%	391
Welfare state/benefits system not good enough	6.0%	6.9%	6.4%	391
Mental or physical health problems	31.5%	27.4%	29.7%	391
Lack of interest from national and local politicians	5.1%	3.4%	4.3%	391
Not enough funding of programmes and policies to address homelessness	8.3%	10.9%	9.5%	391
Poor quality services to help people in housing difficulty	12.5%	6.3%	9.7%	391
Lack of support for people leaving hospital, prison, the care system or the armed forces	18.5%	12.0%	15.6%	391
Other	1.4%	0.6%	1.0%	391
No reason in particular	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	391
Don't know	0.5%	1.7%	1.0%	391
To what extent do you support or oppose the following? - % support (strongly support or tend to support)				
Doing more to address homelessness	85.8%	78.6%	82.6%	384
Investing money in preventing homelessness rather than in services to help those who are homeless	67.9%	64.9%	66.6%	383
Working to change any negative views of people who are homeless	70.8%	62.4%	67.0%	385
Increasing housing-related benefits to help those who	61.4%	53.4%	57.8%	384

need it to afford somewhere to live				
Giving higher priority to improving the rights of tenants to reduce the risk of homelessness	55.2%	55.2%	55.2%	384
Moving people experiencing homelessness to permanent accommodation rather than offering temporary solutions like hostels or B&Bs	82.9%	76.7%	80.2%	383
Creating a legal right to shelter for anyone who does not have a home	77.7%	61.6%	70.5%	383
Improving access to services for people who are homeless e.g. to help with alcohol/substance or mental health problems	87.6%	80.3%	84.3%	383
Giving people access to legal advice to help keep their housing e.g. resolve their immigration status or challenge eviction notice.	71.4%	66.5%	69.2%	383
Make it easier for local councils / authorities to deliver more affordable housing available to those on low incomes	86.7%	83.2%	85.2%	384
Increasing benefits (e.g. Universal credit, housing benefit) in line with inflation	61.7%	56.1%	59.2%	382
Giving people more choice over where they live	45.2%	40.4%	43.0%	381
To what extent do you support or oppose these other suggested actions? - % support (strongly support or tend to support)				
Offering incentives to private landlords who are willing to rent their properties to people who are homeless	52.4%	48.8%	50.8%	382
Improve legal rights and support for tenants so they don't have to move out of accommodation at short notice	68.9%	68.2%	68.6%	385
Providing one-off payments for people at risk to prevent homelessness	38.7%	45.3%	41.7%	384
Making sure all people who were previously homeless receive financial support even if they are not in work, to help them avoid homelessness	44.8%	44.8%	44.8%	382
Providing paid jobs to people who are homeless	79.6%	75.0%	77.5%	383
Providing unpaid work opportunities to people who are homeless	48.1%	41.5%	45.1%	381
Providing support such as training to people who are homeless and in work to help them remain in employment	90.4%	86.0%	88.5%	381
Providing better support for people leaving prison to	82.0%	74.3%	78.5%	382

prevent homelessness and reoffending				
Have you or someone close to you such as a partner, family member or good friend ever experienced homelessness?				
% Yes	19.4%	17.1%	18.4%	391

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small. The red highlight indicates a significant difference between groups, but not specifically which groups the difference is between.

7.5. Table A5: Ethnicity

Ethnicity					
	Scottish (n=296)	Other British (n=54)	Other (n=41)	Total (n=391)	Base
Cost of Living					
Heating Costs – during last 12 months was there a time when: - % yes					
Worried not able to heat home	23.6%	20.8%	36.6%	24.6%	386
Choose between heating and eating	9.3%	7.5%	19.5%	10.2%	384
Only afford to heat or eat	6.9%	5.7%	14.6%	7.6%	382
Go without heating for more than one day	11.8%	11.5%	19.5%	12.6%	380
Go without heating for week or more	4.5%	3.8%	12.2%	5.2%	383
Seek support to pay for heating	5.6%	0.0%	12.2%	5.5%	379
Heating miss out on other activities	25.1%	28.3%	41.5%	27.3%	385
Heating into arrears	2.4%	1.9%	9.8%	3.1%	383
Heating Costs – do you know of support available locally to help with heating your home?					
% Yes	19.7%	11.5%	22.0%	18.9%	387
Housing costs (% Yes)					
Housing costs having major impact on family budget	33.2%	34.0%	37.5%	33.8%	385
I feel that interest rates are too high	45.2%	47.2%	53.7%	46.4%	386
I feel that rents are too high	27.7%	28.3%	36.6%	28.7%	383
Do you know of support available locally to help with your finances?					
% Yes	30.8%	23.5%	19.5%	28.6%	378
Access to food – during the last 12 months was there a time when: % Yes					
Worried you would not have enough food	9.4%	3.8%	17.1%	9.4%	381
Unable to eat healthy and nutritious food	12.8%	11.3%	22.5%	13.6%	382
Ate only a few kinds of foods	19.1%	18.9%	34.1%	20.7%	382
Had to skip a meal	8.3%	7.7%	22.0%	9.7%	382
Ate less than you thought you should	12.5%	11.3%	22.0%	13.3%	383
Your household ran out of food	3.5%	0.0%	9.8%	3.7%	379
Were hungry but did not eat	7.0%	11.3%	19.5%	8.9%	381
Went whole day without eating	4.9%	0.0%	7.3%	4.5%	378
Are you are of what is available in your community to support you to eat well?					
% Yes	59.3%	55.8%	58.5%	58.7%	383
Real Living Wage (RLW) – percentage who answered ‘Yes’					
Income did not cover outgoings	18.7%	18.9%	29.3%	19.8%	383
Aware of RLW	71.7%	76.0%	52.5%	70.2%	376
Current RLW is £12.00	23.0%	23.1%	22.0%	22.9%	384
Being paid at least RLW	31.5%	35.8%	56.1%	34.7%	386
Aware if employer accredited Living Wage employer	10.6%	18.9%	31.7%	14.0%	387
Aware of work to make Aberdeen a Living Wage City	5.9%	1.9%	7.3%	5.5%	383

Security and Work – percentage who answered ‘Yes’					
Currently in paid employment	34.0%	40.7%	68.3%	38.6%	386
Regular work contract	90.7%	72.7%	82.1%	86.4%	147
Flexible work contract	9.1%	19.0%	21.4%	13.1%	137
Flexible at own request	18.7%	25.0%	35.7%	23.0%	139
Good work/life balance	68.8%	76.2%	57.1%	67.6%	145
Hours dependant on employer	27.7%	42.9%	42.9%	32.9%	143
Changes at short notice	13.8%	23.8%	28.6%	18.2%	143
Available when not needed	6.3%	0.0%	7.1%	5.6%	144
Work pattern affects social/family	23.7%	28.6%	21.4%	24.0%	146
Difficulty predicting earnings	7.2%	9.5%	21.4%	10.3%	146
Homelessness					
How serious a problem, if at all, are these issues? - % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)					
Housing affordability	91.8%	87.0%	85.4%	90.5%	389
Poverty	89.3%	88.9%	92.7%	89.6%	385
Unemployment	68.7%	55.6%	75.6%	67.6%	386
Crime	84.6%	70.4%	68.3%	80.9%	387
Homelessness	83.3%	81.5%	78.0%	82.5%	388
Cost of living	90.8%	88.9%	92.7%	90.7%	388
How serious a problem, if at all, is homelessness in these areas? - % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)					
UK	86.2%	90.7%	82.9%	86.5%	384
Scotland	87.6%	90.7%	78.0%	87.0%	385
Aberdeen City	77.6%	72.2%	63.4%	75.3%	385
Local area	22.5%	17.0%	20.0%	21.5%	382
Has homelessness got better or worse or stayed the same over the last 12 months? - % got worse (little or a lot worse)					
UK	62.0%	66.7%	63.4%	62.8%	387
Scotland	60.1%	64.8%	53.7%	60.1%	386
Aberdeen City	55.0%	51.9%	40.0%	53.0%	383
Local area	16.5%	7.4%	14.6%	15.0%	386
Will homelessness increase or decrease in the next 12 months? - % increase (a lot or a little)					
UK	64.6%	61.1%	65.9%	64.3%	389
Scotland	65.1%	61.1%	62.5%	64.3%	389
Aberdeen City	59.9%	54.7%	58.5%	59.1%	386
Local area	21.6%	16.7%	29.3%	21.7%	387
Which of these statements is true? – percentage ‘true’					
More homelessness than 12 months ago	74.2%	77.8%	70.7%	74.4%	390
UK has one of highest rates of homelessness	44.9%	57.4%	46.3%	46.8%	389
More street homelessness than other groups	40.7%	38.9%	36.6%	40.0%	390
Most homeless living on street less than six months on the streets	23.1%	16.7%	24.4%	22.3%	390
Most homeless have been homeless before	32.8%	25.9%	34.1%	32.0%	388
How serious a problem, if at all, is ‘hidden homelessness’? – % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)					
UK	63.4%	72.2%	70.7%	65.4%	390
Scotland	63.7%	66.7%	72.5%	65.0%	389
Aberdeen City	53.6%	51.9%	58.5%	53.8%	390

Local area	22.7%	20.4%	26.8%	22.8%	390
Things people have said about homelessness – % who agree (strongly or tend to agree)					
Homelessness will always happen – we cannot end it	47.1%	55.6%	34.1%	46.9%	388
As a society, we do not pay enough attention to homelessness	75.0%	77.8%	78.0%	75.7%	391
Poverty is at the root of many of the problems that can lead to homelessness	67.7%	59.3%	80.5%	67.9%	389
We should invest more money in preventing people becoming homeless rather than in services to help those who are already homeless	61.1%	61.1%	73.2%	62.4%	391
It is unfair to take a negative view of people who are homeless	77.4%	85.2%	80.5%	78.8%	391
Homelessness would be less of an issue if housing was more affordable	78.9%	79.6%	70.7%	78.1%	389
I am aware of actions that are being taken to tackle homelessness	24.1%	26.4%	14.6%	23.4%	389
Governments should guarantee that everyone has the right to access decent and affordable housing	74.3%	68.5%	82.9%	74.4%	391
All of us have a role to play in ending homelessness	56.6%	59.3%	70.0%	58.4%	389
Which, if any of these things, do you think are causes of homelessness? - % yes					
Poverty	82.4%	88.9%	92.7%	84.4%	391
Lack of opportunity/inequality	41.6%	55.6%	58.5%	45.3%	391
The shortage of affordable housing to rent or buy	78.4%	83.3%	70.7%	78.3%	391
Lack of targeted evidence-based interventions to address the issue	31.4%	29.6%	39.0%	32.0%	391
Alcohol or drug problems	93.9%	81.5%	90.2%	91.8%	391
Unemployment	77.0%	66.7%	78.0%	75.7%	391
Low wages	56.8%	64.8%	63.4%	58.6%	391
Relationships breaking down	83.8%	87.0%	70.7%	82.9%	391
Personal choice	28.4%	22.2%	29.3%	27.6%	391
Domestic and other types of abuse	76.7%	81.5%	80.5%	77.7%	391
Discrimination because of, for example, ethnicity, gender or some other reason	32.1%	40.7%	36.6%	33.8%	391
Welfare state/benefits system not good enough	35.8%	42.6%	41.5%	37.3%	391
Mental or physical health problems	83.1%	87.0%	85.4%	83.9%	391
Lack of interest from national and local politicians	41.9%	37.0%	29.3%	39.9%	391
Not enough funding of programmes and policies to address homelessness	50.3%	44.4%	39.0%	48.3%	391
Poor quality services to help people in housing difficulty	53.4%	53.7%	46.3%	52.7%	391
Lack of support for people leaving hospital, prison, the	67.9%	79.6%	70.7%	69.8%	391

care system or the armed forces					
Other	4.1%	3.7%	4.9%	4.1%	391
No reason in particular	2.0%	1.9%	4.9%	2.3%	391
Don't know	1.4%	3.7%	0.0%	1.5%	391
What are the 3 MAIN causes of homelessness? - % Yes					
Poverty	52.0%	42.6%	51.2%	50.6%	391
Lack of opportunity/inequality	6.1%	7.4%	9.8%	6.6%	391
The shortage of affordable housing to rent or buy	38.5%	42.6%	26.8%	37.9%	391
Lack of targeted evidence-based interventions to address the issue	9.5%	9.3%	4.9%	9.0%	391
Alcohol or drug problems	57.4%	55.6%	56.1%	57.0%	391
Unemployment	16.2%	16.7%	19.5%	16.6%	391
Low wages	7.8%	9.3%	17.1%	9.0%	391
Relationships breaking down	26.0%	25.9%	19.5%	25.3%	391
Personal choice	8.1%	1.9%	12.2%	7.7%	391
Domestic and other types of abuse	14.5%	18.5%	17.1%	15.3%	391
Discrimination because of, for example, ethnicity, gender or some other reason	2.7%	3.7%	4.9%	3.1%	391
Welfare state/benefits system not good enough	5.1%	13.0%	7.3%	6.4%	391
Mental or physical health problems	28.4%	31.5%	36.6%	29.7%	391
Lack of interest from national and local politicians	4.1%	7.4%	2.4%	4.3%	391
Not enough funding of programmes and policies to address homelessness	9.8%	9.3%	7.3%	9.5%	391
Poor quality services to help people in housing difficulty	10.8%	7.4%	4.9%	9.7%	391
Lack of support for people leaving hospital, prison, the care system or the armed forces	14.9%	18.5%	17.1%	15.6%	391
Other	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	391
No reason in particular	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	391
Don't know	0.7%	3.7%	0.0%	1.0%	391
To what extent do you support or oppose the following? - % support (strongly support or tend to support)					
Doing more to address homelessness	81.1%	90.7%	82.1%	82.6%	384
Investing money in preventing homelessness rather than in services to help those who are homeless	65.5%	68.5%	71.8%	66.6%	383
Working to change any negative views of people who are homeless	64.7%	75.9%	71.8%	67.0%	385
Increasing housing-related benefits to help those who need it to afford somewhere to live	55.7%	64.2%	65.0%	57.8%	384
Giving higher priority to improving the rights of tenants to reduce the risk of homelessness	53.3%	62.3%	60.0%	55.2%	384

Moving people experiencing homelessness to permanent accommodation rather than offering temporary solutions like hostels or B&Bs	79.3%	83.0%	82.5%	80.2%	383
Creating a legal right to shelter for anyone who does not have a home	70.3%	71.7%	70.0%	70.5%	383
Improving access to services for people who are homeless e.g. to help with alcohol/substance or mental health problems	82.4%	86.8%	95.0%	84.3%	383
Giving people access to legal advice to help keep their housing e.g. resolve their immigration status or challenge eviction notice.	66.9%	75.5%	77.5%	69.2%	383
Make it easier for local councils / authorities to deliver more affordable housing available to those on low incomes	85.3%	84.6%	85.0%	85.2%	384
Increasing benefits (e.g. Universal credit, housing benefit) in line with inflation	57.6%	65.4%	62.5%	59.2%	382
Giving people more choice over where they live	40.8%	47.2%	53.8%	43.0%	381
To what extent do you support or oppose these other suggested actions? - % support (strongly support or tend to support)					
Offering incentives to private landlords who are willing to rent their properties to people who are homeless	50.5%	52.8%	50.0%	50.8%	382
Improve legal rights and support for tenants so they don't have to move out of accommodation at short notice	65.4%	83.0%	72.5%	68.6%	385
Providing one-off payments for people at risk to prevent homelessness	41.2%	43.4%	42.5%	41.7%	384
Making sure all people who were previously homeless receive financial support even if they are not in work, to help them avoid homelessness	43.4%	46.2%	52.5%	44.8%	382
Providing paid jobs to people who are homeless	75.9%	82.7%	82.5%	77.5%	383
Providing unpaid work opportunities to people who are homeless	45.3%	51.9%	35.0%	45.1%	381
Providing support such as training to people who are homeless and in work to help them remain in employment	87.3%	92.0%	92.5%	88.5%	381
Providing better support for people leaving prison to prevent homelessness and reoffending	76.2%	90.4%	80.0%	78.5%	382
Have you or someone close to you such as a partner, family member or good friend ever experienced homelessness?					
% Yes	17.2%	24.1%	19.5%	18.4%	391

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small. The red highlight indicates a significant difference between groups, but not specifically which groups the difference is between.

'Other' = Other White (n=20), African or Caribbean (n=5), Arab (n=2), Asian (n=3), 'Other' (n=8) and those for who there was no data (n=3).

7.6. North Priority Neighbourhoods and Locality

	North Locality and PNs			
	North PNs (n=16)	North Ex. PNs (n=99)	All North (n=115)	Base
Cost of Living				
Heating Costs – during last 12 months was there a time when: - % yes				
Worried not able to heat home	62.5%	19.4%	25.4%	114
Choose between heating and eating	40.0%	7.1%	11.5%	113
Only afford to heat or eat	33.3%	6.2%	9.8%	112
Go without heating for more than one day	13.3%	10.4%	10.8%	111
Go without heating for week or more	6.7%	4.1%	4.4%	113
Seek support to pay for heating	20.0%	3.1%	5.4%	112
Heating miss out on other activities	46.7%	24.5%	27.4%	113
Heating into arrears	18.8%	3.1%	5.3%	113
Heating Costs – do you know of support available locally to help with heating your home?				
% Yes	18.8%	14.3%	14.9%	387
Housing costs (% Yes)				
Housing costs having major impact on family budget	37.5%	30.9%	31.9%	113
I feel that interest rates are too high	43.8%	46.9%	46.4%	112
I feel that rents are too high	37.5%	20.8%	23.2%	112
Do you know of support available locally to help with your finances?				
% Yes	14.3%	25.5%	24.1%	112
Access to food – during the last 12 months was there a time when: % Yes				
Worried you would not have enough food	26.7%	8.2%	10.7%	112
Unable to eat healthy and nutritious food	40.0%	12.2%	15.9%	113
Ate only a few kinds of foods	40.0%	21.4%	23.9%	113
Had to skip a meal	20.0%	9.2%	10.6%	113
Ate less than you thought you should	20.0%	12.2%	13.3%	113
Your household ran out of food	13.3%	3.1%	4.4%	113
Were hungry but did not eat	26.7%	6.1%	8.8%	113
Went whole day without eating	6.7%	4.1%	4.5%	112
Are you are of what is available in your community to support you to eat well?				
% Yes	60.0%	50.0%	51.3%	112
Real Living Wage (RLW) – percentage who answered 'Yes'				
Income did not cover outgoings	20.0%	20.4%	20.4%	113
Aware of RLW	50.0%	78.1%	74.5%	110
Current RLW is £12.00	13.3%	24.5%	23.0%	113
Being paid at least RLW	33.3%	34.0%	33.9%	112
Aware if employer accredited Living Wage employer	13.3%	14.3%	14.2%	113
Aware of work to make Aberdeen a Living Wage City	0.0%	3.1%	2.6%	114

Security and Work – percentage who answered ‘Yes’				
Currently in paid employment	37.5%	38.8%	38.6%	114
Regular work contract	80.0%	86.5%	85.7%	42
Flexible work contract	20.0%	12.1%	13.2%	38
Flexible at own request	50.0%	15.2%	20.5%	39
Good work/life balance	83.3%	77.8%	78.6%	42
Hours dependant on employer	16.7%	25.7%	24.4%	41
Changes at short notice	0.0%	14.3%	12.2%	41
Available when not needed	0.0%	5.6%	4.8%	42
Work pattern affects social/family	16.7%	13.9%	14.3%	42
Difficulty predicting earnings	0.0%	5.6%	4.8%	42
Homelessness				
How serious a problem, if at all, are these issues? - % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)				
Housing affordability	81.3%	89.9%	88.7%	115
Poverty	86.7%	84.8%	85.1%	114
Unemployment	86.7%	64.3%	67.3%	113
Crime	87.5%	82.8%	83.5%	115
Homelessness	87.5%	78.6%	79.8%	114
Cost of living	87.5%	86.9%	87.0%	115
How serious a problem, if at all, is homelessness in these areas? - % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)				
UK	73.3%	84.7%	83.2%	113
Scotland	87.5%	84.7%	85.1%	114
Aberdeen City	87.5%	74.5%	76.3%	114
Local area	25.0%	11.2%	13.2%	114
Has homelessness got better or worse or stayed the same over the last 12 months? - % got worse (little or a lot worse)				
UK	56.3%	56.6%	56.5%	115
Scotland	62.5%	56.1%	57.0%	114
Aberdeen City	56.3%	57.7%	57.5%	113
Local area	18.8%	13.1%	13.9%	115
Will homelessness increase or decrease in the next 12 months? - % increase (a lot or a little)				
UK	62.5%	67.7%	67.0%	115
Scotland	81.3%	67.7%	69.6%	115
Aberdeen City	81.3%	62.2%	64.9%	114
Local area	25.0%	14.3%	15.8%	114
Which of these statements is true? – percentage ‘true’				
More homelessness than 12 months ago	87.5%	75.5%	77.2%	114
UK has one of highest rates of homelessness	68.8%	39.2%	43.4%	113
More street homelessness than other groups	56.3%	38.4%	40.9%	115
Most homeless living on street less than six months on the streets	40.0%	21.2%	23.7%	114
Most homeless have been homeless before	31.3%	37.8%	36.8%	114
How serious a problem, if at all, is ‘hidden homelessness’? – % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)				
UK	68.8%	58.6%	60.0%	115

Scotland	81.3%	61.6%	64.3%	115
Aberdeen City	75.0%	51.0%	54.4%	114
Local area	37.5%	15.3%	18.4%	114
Things people have said about homelessness – % who agree (strongly or tend to agree)				
Homelessness will always happen – we cannot end it	56.3%	46.4%	47.8%	113
As a society, we do not pay enough attention to homelessness	75.0%	72.7%	73.0%	115
Poverty is at the root of many of the problems that can lead to homelessness	81.3%	63.3%	65.8%	114
We should invest more money in preventing people becoming homeless rather than in services to help those who are already homeless	50.0%	60.6%	59.1%	115
It is unfair to take a negative view of people who are homeless	81.3%	80.8%	80.9%	115
Homelessness would be less of an issue if housing was more affordable	87.5%	80.6%	81.6%	114
I am aware of actions that are being taken to tackle homelessness	25.0%	17.2%	18.3%	115
Governments should guarantee that everyone has the right to access decent and affordable housing	87.5%	75.8%	77.4%	115
All of us have a role to play in ending homelessness	62.5%	50.0%	51.8%	114
Which, if any of these things, do you think are causes of homelessness? - % yes				
Poverty	81.3%	78.8%	79.1%	115
Lack of opportunity/inequality	43.8%	39.4%	40.0%	115
The shortage of affordable housing to rent or buy	81.3%	77.8%	78.3%	115
Lack of targeted evidence-based interventions to address the issue	31.3%	27.3%	27.8%	115
Alcohol or drug problems	87.5%	93.9%	93.0%	115
Unemployment	81.3%	70.7%	72.2%	115
Low wages	56.3%	55.6%	55.7%	115
Relationships breaking down	87.5%	77.8%	79.1%	115
Personal choice	31.3%	25.3%	26.1%	115
Domestic and other types of abuse	81.3%	73.7%	74.8%	115
Discrimination because of, for example, ethnicity, gender or some other reason	43.8%	30.3%	32.2%	115
Welfare state/benefits system not good enough	50.0%	28.3%	31.3%	115
Mental or physical health problems	75.0%	83.8%	82.6%	115
Lack of interest from national and local politicians	62.5%	39.4%	42.6%	115
Not enough funding of programmes and policies to address homelessness	68.8%	41.4%	45.2%	115

Poor quality services to help people in housing difficulty	75.0%	51.5%	54.8%	115
Lack of support for people leaving hospital, prison, the care system or the armed forces	68.8%	66.7%	67.0%	115
Other	0.0%	6.1%	5.2%	115
No reason in particular	6.3%	1.0%	1.7%	115
Don't know	0.0%	2.0%	1.7%	115
What are the 3 MAIN causes of homelessness? - % Yes				
Poverty	56.3%	45.5%	47.0%	115
Lack of opportunity/inequality	0.0%	7.1%	6.1%	115
The shortage of affordable housing to rent or buy	43.8%	36.4%	37.4%	115
Lack of targeted evidence-based interventions to address the issue	6.3%	10.1%	9.6%	115
Alcohol or drug problems	56.3%	61.6%	60.9%	115
Unemployment	6.3%	21.2%	19.1%	115
Low wages	25.0%	10.1%	12.2%	115
Relationships breaking down	18.8%	30.3%	28.7%	115
Personal choice	12.5%	9.1%	9.6%	115
Domestic and other types of abuse	6.3%	24.2%	21.7%	115
Discrimination because of, for example, ethnicity, gender or some other reason	0.0%	2.0%	1.7%	115
Welfare state/benefits system not good enough	0.0%	4.0%	3.5%	115
Mental or physical health problems	31.3%	38.4%	37.4%	115
Lack of interest from national and local politicians	6.3%	6.1%	6.1%	115
Not enough funding of programmes and policies to address homelessness	12.5%	9.1%	9.6%	115
Poor quality services to help people in housing difficulty	6.3%	13.1%	12.2%	115
Lack of support for people leaving hospital, prison, the care system or the armed forces	0.0%	15.2%	13.0%	115
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	115
No reason in particular	12.5%	0.0%	1.7%	115
Don't know	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%	115
To what extent do you support or oppose the following? - % support (strongly support or tend to support)				
Doing more to address homelessness	75.0%	76.5%	76.3%	114
Investing money in preventing homelessness rather than in services to help those who are homeless	73.3%	54.5%	57.0%	114
Working to change any negative views of people who are homeless	68.8%	67.7%	67.8%	115
Increasing housing-related benefits to help those who need it to afford somewhere to live	75.0%	46.9%	50.9%	114

Giving higher priority to improving the rights of tenants to reduce the risk of homelessness	73.3%	54.5%	57.0%	114
Moving people experiencing homelessness to permanent accommodation rather than offering temporary solutions like hostels or B&Bs	87.5%	72.7%	74.8%	115
Creating a legal right to shelter for anyone who does not have a home	81.3%	65.7%	67.8%	115
Improving access to services for people who are homeless e.g. to help with alcohol/substance or mental health problems	87.5%	74.7%	76.5%	115
Giving people access to legal advice to help keep their housing e.g. resolve their immigration status or challenge eviction notice.	81.3%	65.7%	67.8%	115
Make it easier for local councils / authorities to deliver more affordable housing available to those on low incomes	87.5%	81.8%	82.6%	115
Increasing benefits (e.g. Universal credit, housing benefit) in line with inflation	66.7%	51.5%	53.5%	114
Giving people more choice over where they live	53.3%	35.4%	37.7%	114
To what extent do you support or oppose these other suggested actions? - % support (strongly support or tend to support)				
Offering incentives to private landlords who are willing to rent their properties to people who are homeless	66.7%	45.5%	48.2%	114
Improve legal rights and support for tenants so they don't have to move out of accommodation at short notice	87.5%	66.7%	69.6%	115
Providing one-off payments for people at risk to prevent homelessness	56.3%	37.4%	40.0%	115
Making sure all people who were previously homeless receive financial support even if they are not in work, to help them avoid homelessness	62.5%	31.3%	35.7%	115
Providing paid jobs to people who are homeless	86.7%	73.7%	75.4%	114
Providing unpaid work opportunities to people who are homeless	53.3%	36.4%	38.6%	114
Providing support such as training to people who are homeless and in work to help them remain in employment	87.5%	85.9%	86.1%	115
Providing better support for people leaving prison to prevent homelessness and reoffending	87.5%	72.7%	74.8%	115

Have you or someone close to you such as a partner, family member or good friend ever experienced homelessness?				
% Yes	62.5%	15.2%	21.7%	115

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small. The red highlight indicates a significant difference between groups, but not specifically which groups the difference is between.

7.7. South Priority Neighbourhoods and Locality

	South Locality and PNs			
	South PNs (n=25)	South Ex. PNs (n=121)	All South (n=146)	Base
Cost of Living				
Heating Costs – during last 12 months was there a time when: - % yes				
Worried not able to heat home	24.0%	27.3%	26.7%	146
Choose between heating and eating	16.0%	9.2%	10.3%	145
Only afford to heat or eat	12.0%	6.7%	7.6%	144
Go without heating for more than one day	8.0%	14.3%	13.2%	144
Go without heating for week or more	4.0%	5.9%	5.6%	144
Seek support to pay for heating	4.0%	6.0%	5.6%	142
Heating miss out on other activities	32.0%	28.3%	29.0%	145
Heating into arrears	4.0%	1.7%	2.1%	145
Heating Costs – do you know of support available locally to help with heating your home?				
% Yes	24.0%	14.4%	16.1%	143
Housing costs (% Yes)				
Housing costs having major impact on family budget	45.8%	34.7%	36.6%	145
I feel that interest rates are too high	50.0%	45.5%	46.2%	145
I feel that rents are too high	41.7%	24.4%	27.3%	143
Do you know of support available locally to help with your finances?				
% Yes	29.2%	26.7%	27.1%	140
Access to food – during the last 12 months was there a time when: % Yes				
Worried you would not have enough food	8.0%	10.9%	10.4%	144
Unable to eat healthy and nutritious food	16.7%	15.1%	15.4%	143
Ate only a few kinds of foods	28.0%	21.2%	22.4%	143
Had to skip a meal	12.0%	9.2%	9.7%	144
Ate less than you thought you should	12.0%	15.1%	14.6%	144
Your household ran out of food	0.0%	4.2%	3.5%	142
Were hungry but did not eat	12.0%	11.0%	11.2%	143
Went whole day without eating	4.0%	5.1%	4.9%	142
Are you are of what is available in your community to support you to eat well?				
% Yes	76.0%	55.9%	59.4%	143
Real Living Wage (RLW) – percentage who answered 'Yes'				
Income did not cover outgoings	12.0%	21.2%	19.6%	143
Aware of RLW	58.3%	65.5%	64.3%	140
Current RLW is £12.00	29.2%	22.2%	23.4%	141
Being paid at least RLW	40.0%	29.4%	31.3%	144
Aware if employer accredited Living Wage employer	20.0%	8.4%	10.4%	144
Aware of work to make Aberdeen a Living Wage City	8.7%	5.9%	6.4%	141

Security and Work – percentage who answered ‘Yes’				
Currently in paid employment	44.0%	31.7%	33.8%	145
Regular work contract	90.9%	86.8%	87.8%	49
Flexible work contract	18.2%	8.6%	10.9%	46
Flexible at own request	0.0%	30.6%	23.4%	47
Good work/life balance	54.5%	68.4%	65.3%	49
Hours dependant on employer	27.3%	32.4%	31.3%	48
Changes at short notice	27.3%	16.2%	18.8%	48
Available when not needed	9.1%	2.7%	4.2%	48
Work pattern affects social/family	27.3%	28.9%	28.6%	49
Difficulty predicting earnings	9.1%	15.8%	14.3%	49
Homelessness				
How serious a problem, if at all, are these issues? - % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)				
Housing affordability	92.0%	88.3%	89.0%	145
Poverty	92.0%	89.1%	89.6%	144
Unemployment	84.0%	61.7%	65.5%	145
Crime	76.0%	83.3%	82.1%	145
Homelessness	88.0%	80.8%	82.1%	145
Cost of living	88.0%	90.0%	89.7%	145
How serious a problem, if at all, is homelessness in these areas? - % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)				
UK	91.7%	84.7%	85.9%	142
Scotland	95.8%	84.9%	86.7%	143
Aberdeen City	87.5%	72.0%	74.6%	142
Local area	45.8%	15.4%	20.6%	141
Has homelessness got better or worse or stayed the same over the last 12 months? - % got worse (little or a lot worse)				
UK	60.0%	58.8%	59.0%	144
Scotland	56.0%	57.1%	56.9%	144
Aberdeen City	60.0%	44.9%	47.6%	143
Local area	16.0%	11.8%	12.5%	144
Will homelessness increase or decrease in the next 12 months? - % increase (a lot or a little)				
UK	72.0%	54.6%	57.6%	144
Scotland	72.0%	55.5%	58.3%	144
Aberdeen City	76.0%	47.9%	52.8%	144
Local area	37.5%	15.0%	18.8%	144
Which of these statements is true? – percentage ‘true’				
More homelessness than 12 months ago	80.0%	70.2%	71.9%	146
UK has one of highest rates of homelessness	48.0%	39.7%	41.1%	146
More street homelessness than other groups	52.0%	37.5%	40.0%	145
Most homeless living on street less than six months on the streets	20.0%	19.8%	19.9%	146
Most homeless have been homeless before	36.0%	31.7%	32.4%	145
How serious a problem, if at all, is ‘hidden homelessness’? – % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)				
UK	60.0%	65.0%	64.1%	145

Scotland	60.0%	62.5%	62.1%	145
Aberdeen City	56.0%	46.3%	47.9%	146
Local area	32.0%	17.4%	19.9%	146
Things people have said about homelessness – % who agree (strongly or tend to agree)				
Homelessness will always happen – we cannot end it	36.0%	49.2%	46.9%	145
As a society, we do not pay enough attention to homelessness	76.0%	72.7%	73.3%	146
Poverty is at the root of many of the problems that can lead to homelessness	76.0%	64.5%	66.4%	146
We should invest more money in preventing people becoming homeless rather than in services to help those who are already homeless	48.0%	64.5%	61.6%	146
It is unfair to take a negative view of people who are homeless	80.0%	75.2%	76.0%	146
Homelessness would be less of an issue if housing was more affordable	88.0%	71.7%	74.5%	145
I am aware of actions that are being taken to tackle homelessness	20.0%	26.1%	25.0%	144
Governments should guarantee that everyone has the right to access decent and affordable housing	84.0%	66.1%	69.2%	146
All of us have a role to play in ending homelessness	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%	145
Which, if any of these things, do you think are causes of homelessness? - % yes				
Poverty	84.0%	82.6%	82.9%	146
Lack of opportunity/inequality	44.0%	38.8%	39.7%	146
The shortage of affordable housing to rent or buy	92.0%	71.9%	75.3%	146
Lack of targeted evidence-based interventions to address the issue	36.0%	28.9%	30.1%	146
Alcohol or drug problems	88.0%	91.7%	91.1%	146
Unemployment	76.0%	75.2%	75.3%	146
Low wages	68.0%	54.5%	56.8%	146
Relationships breaking down	80.0%	83.5%	82.9%	146
Personal choice	24.0%	29.8%	28.8%	146
Domestic and other types of abuse	72.0%	76.0%	75.3%	146
Discrimination because of, for example, ethnicity, gender or some other reason	40.0%	31.4%	32.9%	146
Welfare state/benefits system not good enough	52.0%	30.6%	34.2%	146
Mental or physical health problems	80.0%	81.0%	80.8%	146
Lack of interest from national and local politicians	48.0%	30.6%	33.6%	146
Not enough funding of programmes and policies to address homelessness	80.0%	42.1%	48.6%	146

Poor quality services to help people in housing difficulty	72.0%	43.0%	47.9%	146
Lack of support for people leaving hospital, prison, the care system or the armed forces	80.0%	67.8%	69.9%	146
Other	0.0%	3.3%	2.7%	146
No reason in particular	0.0%	2.5%	2.1%	146
Don't know	0.0%	1.7%	1.4%	146
What are the 3 MAIN causes of homelessness? - % Yes				
Poverty	56.0%	52.9%	53.4%	146
Lack of opportunity/inequality	8.0%	5.0%	5.5%	146
The shortage of affordable housing to rent or buy	40.0%	33.9%	34.9%	146
Lack of targeted evidence-based interventions to address the issue	8.0%	7.4%	7.5%	146
Alcohol or drug problems	48.0%	62.8%	60.3%	146
Unemployment	16.0%	13.2%	13.7%	146
Low wages	16.0%	5.0%	6.8%	146
Relationships breaking down	24.0%	23.1%	23.3%	146
Personal choice	4.0%	10.7%	9.6%	146
Domestic and other types of abuse	20.0%	12.4%	13.7%	146
Discrimination because of, for example, ethnicity, gender or some other reason	0.0%	5.8%	4.8%	146
Welfare state/benefits system not good enough	8.0%	6.6%	6.8%	146
Mental or physical health problems	28.0%	26.4%	26.7%	146
Lack of interest from national and local politicians	4.0%	0.8%	1.4%	146
Not enough funding of programmes and policies to address homelessness	16.0%	7.4%	8.9%	146
Poor quality services to help people in housing difficulty	8.0%	10.7%	10.3%	146
Lack of support for people leaving hospital, prison, the care system or the armed forces	12.0%	18.2%	17.1%	146
Other	4.0%	2.5%	2.7%	146
No reason in particular	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	146
Don't know	0.0%	1.7%	1.4%	146
To what extent do you support or oppose the following? - % support (strongly support or tend to support)				
Doing more to address homelessness	83.3%	83.9%	83.8%	142
Investing money in preventing homelessness rather than in services to help those who are homeless	66.7%	71.2%	70.4%	142
Working to change any negative views of people who are homeless	70.8%	61.9%	63.4%	142
Increasing housing-related benefits to help those who need it to afford somewhere to live	79.2%	48.7%	53.8%	143

Giving higher priority to improving the rights of tenants to reduce the risk of homelessness	79.2%	45.4%	51.0%	143
Moving people experiencing homelessness to permanent accommodation rather than offering temporary solutions like hostels or B&Bs	87.5%	83.1%	83.8%	142
Creating a legal right to shelter for anyone who does not have a home	91.7%	63.2%	68.1%	141
Improving access to services for people who are homeless e.g. to help with alcohol/substance or mental health problems	91.7%	85.5%	86.5%	141
Giving people access to legal advice to help keep their housing e.g. resolve their immigration status or challenge eviction notice.	75.0%	61.0%	63.4%	142
Make it easier for local councils / authorities to deliver more affordable housing available to those on low incomes	91.7%	83.9%	85.2%	142
Increasing benefits (e.g. Universal credit, housing benefit) in line with inflation	75.0%	55.1%	58.5%	142
Giving people more choice over where they live	62.5%	37.4%	41.7%	139
To what extent do you support or oppose these other suggested actions? - % support (strongly support or tend to support)				
Offering incentives to private landlords who are willing to rent their properties to people who are homeless	70.8%	53.8%	56.6%	143
Improve legal rights and support for tenants so they don't have to move out of accommodation at short notice	79.2%	61.3%	64.3%	143
Providing one-off payments for people at risk to prevent homelessness	54.2%	35.3%	38.5%	143
Making sure all people who were previously homeless receive financial support even if they are not in work, to help them avoid homelessness	45.8%	48.3%	47.9%	142
Providing paid jobs to people who are homeless	87.5%	81.5%	82.5%	143
Providing unpaid work opportunities to people who are homeless	50.0%	55.5%	54.5%	143
Providing support such as training to people who are homeless and in work to help them remain in employment	100.0%	88.1%	90.1%	142
Providing better support for people leaving prison to prevent homelessness and reoffending	83.3%	76.5%	77.6%	143

Have you or someone close to you such as a partner, family member or good friend ever experienced homelessness?				
% Yes	28.0%	14.0%	16.4%	146

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small. The red highlight indicates a significant difference between groups, but not specifically which groups the difference is between.

7.8. Central Priority Neighbourhoods and Locality

	Central Locality and PNs			
	Central PNs (n=39)	Central Ex. PNs (n=89)	All Central (n=128)	Base
Cost of Living				
Heating Costs – during last 12 months was there a time when: - % yes				
Worried not able to heat home	26.3%	19.8%	21.8%	124
Choose between heating and eating	18.4%	4.7%	8.9%	124
Only afford to heat or eat	10.5%	3.5%	5.6%	124
Go without heating for more than one day	13.2%	14.1%	13.8%	123
Go without heating for week or more	10.5%	3.5%	5.6%	124
Seek support to pay for heating	8.1%	4.7%	5.7%	123
Heating miss out on other activities	29.7%	22.7%	24.8%	125
Heating into arrears	7.9%	0.0%	2.4%	123
Heating Costs – do you know of support available locally to help with heating your home?				
% Yes	33.3%	22.5%	25.8%	128
Housing costs (% Yes)				
Housing costs having major impact on family budget	38.5%	30.2%	32.8%	125
I feel that interest rates are too high	61.5%	38.6%	45.7%	127
I feel that rents are too high	48.7%	28.7%	34.9%	126
Do you know of support available locally to help with your finances?				
% Yes	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	124
Access to food – during the last 12 months was there a time when: % Yes				
Worried you would not have enough food	8.1%	7.0%	7.3%	123
Unable to eat healthy and nutritious food	10.5%	8.1%	8.9%	124
Ate only a few kinds of foods	15.8%	15.1%	15.3%	124
Had to skip a meal	16.2%	5.8%	8.9%	123
Ate less than you thought you should	15.8%	10.5%	12.1%	124
Your household ran out of food	5.4%	2.4%	3.3%	122
Were hungry but did not eat	13.2%	3.5%	6.5%	123
Went whole day without eating	8.1%	2.4%	4.1%	122
Are you are of what is available in your community to support you to eat well?				
% Yes	68.4%	63.2%	64.8%	125
Real Living Wage (RLW) – percentage who answered 'Yes'				
Income did not cover outgoings	28.9%	16.1%	20.0%	125
Aware of RLW	63.2%	79.1%	74.2%	124
Current RLW is £12.00	28.2%	20.2%	22.7%	128
Being paid at least RLW	46.2%	36.0%	39.1%	128
Aware if employer accredited Living Wage employer	17.9%	16.9%	17.2%	128
Aware of work to make Aberdeen a Living Wage City	5.3%	8.0%	7.1%	126

Security and Work – percentage who answered ‘Yes’				
Currently in paid employment	54.1%	38.6%	43.2%	125
Regular work contract	80.0%	88.2%	85.2%	54
Flexible work contract	15.0%	12.9%	13.7%	51
Flexible at own request	40.0%	16.1%	25.5%	51
Good work/life balance	65.0%	56.3%	59.6%	52
Hours dependant on employer	35.0%	43.8%	40.4%	52
Changes at short notice	25.0%	21.9%	23.1%	52
Available when not needed	10.0%	6.3%	7.7%	52
Work pattern affects social/family	25.0%	30.3%	28.3%	53
Difficulty predicting earnings	20.0%	6.1%	11.3%	53
Homelessness				
How serious a problem, if at all, are these issues? - % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)				
Housing affordability	94.7%	93.3%	93.7%	127
Poverty	94.6%	93.2%	93.6%	125
Unemployment	73.0%	70.8%	71.4%	126
Crime	81.6%	77.0%	78.4%	125
Homelessness	84.2%	86.5%	85.8%	127
Cost of living	92.1%	96.6%	95.2%	126
How serious a problem, if at all, is homelessness in these areas? - % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)				
UK	89.5%	91.0%	90.6%	127
Scotland	89.5%	89.8%	89.7%	126
Aberdeen City	81.6%	74.2%	76.4%	127
Local area	52.8%	21.3%	30.4%	125
Has homelessness got better or worse or stayed the same over the last 12 months? - % got worse (little or a lot worse)				
UK	75.7%	71.9%	73.0%	126
Scotland	67.6%	67.4%	67.5%	126
Aberdeen City	54.1%	56.8%	56.0%	125
Local area	27.8%	15.7%	19.2%	125
Will homelessness increase or decrease in the next 12 months? - % increase (a lot or a little)				
UK	79.5%	64.0%	68.8%	128
Scotland	71.8%	65.2%	67.2%	128
Aberdeen City	63.2%	61.4%	61.9%	126
Local area	42.1%	25.8%	30.7%	127
Which of these statements is true? – percentage ‘true’				
More homelessness than 12 months ago	74.4%	74.2%	74.2%	128
UK has one of highest rates of homelessness	59.0%	53.9%	55.5%	128
More street homelessness than other groups	38.5%	40.4%	39.8%	128
Most homeless living on street less than six months on the streets	28.2%	21.3%	23.4%	128
Most homeless have been homeless before	25.6%	28.4%	27.6%	127
How serious a problem, if at all, is ‘hidden homelessness’? – % serious problem (very or fairly serious problem)				
UK	71.8%	71.9%	71.9%	128

Scotland	69.2%	70.5%	70.1%	127
Aberdeen City	66.7%	58.4%	60.9%	128
Local area	48.7%	22.5%	30.5%	128
Things people have said about homelessness – % who agree (strongly or tend to agree)				
Homelessness will always happen – we cannot end it	46.2%	46.1%	46.1%	128
As a society, we do not pay enough attention to homelessness	82.1%	79.8%	80.5%	128
Poverty is at the root of many of the problems that can lead to homelessness	76.3%	69.7%	71.7%	127
We should invest more money in preventing people becoming homeless rather than in services to help those who are already homeless	56.4%	71.9%	67.2%	128
It is unfair to take a negative view of people who are homeless	84.6%	78.7%	80.5%	128
Homelessness would be less of an issue if housing was more affordable	79.5%	79.8%	79.7%	128
I am aware of actions that are being taken to tackle homelessness	25.6%	25.8%	25.8%	128
Governments should guarantee that everyone has the right to access decent and affordable housing	76.9%	77.5%	77.3%	128
All of us have a role to play in ending homelessness	66.7%	61.8%	63.3%	128
Which, if any of these things, do you think are causes of homelessness? - % yes				
Poverty	89.7%	91.0%	90.6%	128
Lack of opportunity/inequality	59.0%	53.9%	55.5%	128
The shortage of affordable housing to rent or buy	82.1%	80.9%	81.3%	128
Lack of targeted evidence-based interventions to address the issue	46.2%	33.7%	37.5%	128
Alcohol or drug problems	92.3%	91.0%	91.4%	128
Unemployment	79.5%	78.7%	78.9%	128
Low wages	69.2%	59.6%	62.5%	128
Relationships breaking down	87.2%	85.4%	85.9%	128
Personal choice	28.2%	25.8%	26.6%	128
Domestic and other types of abuse	87.2%	80.9%	82.8%	128
Discrimination because of, for example, ethnicity, gender or some other reason	41.0%	33.7%	35.9%	128
Welfare state/benefits system not good enough	56.4%	41.6%	46.1%	128
Mental or physical health problems	87.2%	88.8%	88.3%	128
Lack of interest from national and local politicians	41.0%	46.1%	44.5%	128
Not enough funding of programmes and policies to address homelessness	61.5%	46.1%	50.8%	128

Poor quality services to help people in housing difficulty	61.5%	53.9%	56.3%	128
Lack of support for people leaving hospital, prison, the care system or the armed forces	84.6%	66.3%	71.9%	128
Other	5.1%	3.4%	3.9%	128
No reason in particular	5.1%	1.1%	2.3%	128
Don't know	5.1%	0.0%	1.6%	128
What are the 3 MAIN causes of homelessness? - % Yes				
Poverty	59.0%	47.2%	50.8%	128
Lack of opportunity/inequality	2.6%	10.1%	7.8%	128
The shortage of affordable housing to rent or buy	38.5%	42.7%	41.4%	128
Lack of targeted evidence-based interventions to address the issue	12.8%	9.0%	10.2%	128
Alcohol or drug problems	43.6%	53.9%	50.8%	128
Unemployment	20.5%	15.7%	17.2%	128
Low wages	7.7%	9.0%	8.6%	128
Relationships breaking down	23.1%	24.7%	24.2%	128
Personal choice	5.1%	3.4%	3.9%	128
Domestic and other types of abuse	15.4%	10.1%	11.7%	128
Discrimination because of, for example, ethnicity, gender or some other reason	0.0%	3.4%	2.3%	128
Welfare state/benefits system not good enough	10.3%	7.9%	8.6%	128
Mental or physical health problems	25.6%	25.8%	25.8%	128
Lack of interest from national and local politicians	5.1%	6.7%	6.3%	128
Not enough funding of programmes and policies to address homelessness	10.3%	10.1%	10.2%	128
Poor quality services to help people in housing difficulty	10.3%	5.6%	7.0%	128
Lack of support for people leaving hospital, prison, the care system or the armed forces	28.2%	11.2%	16.4%	128
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	128
No reason in particular	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	128
Don't know	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	128
To what extent do you support or oppose the following? - % support (strongly support or tend to support)				
Doing more to address homelessness	82.1%	89.7%	87.3%	126
Investing money in preventing homelessness rather than in services to help those who are homeless	64.9%	75.0%	72.0%	125
Working to change any negative views of people who are homeless	68.4%	70.5%	69.8%	126
Increasing housing-related benefits to help those who need it to afford somewhere to live	71.1%	67.8%	68.8%	125

Giving higher priority to improving the rights of tenants to reduce the risk of homelessness	57.9%	59.8%	59.2%	125
Moving people experiencing homelessness to permanent accommodation rather than offering temporary solutions like hostels or B&Bs	81.1%	80.5%	80.6%	124
Creating a legal right to shelter for anyone who does not have a home	76.3%	74.7%	75.2%	125
Improving access to services for people who are homeless e.g. to help with alcohol/substance or mental health problems	94.7%	86.2%	88.8%	125
Giving people access to legal advice to help keep their housing e.g. resolve their immigration status or challenge eviction notice.	76.3%	76.7%	76.6%	124
Make it easier for local councils / authorities to deliver more affordable housing available to those on low incomes	84.6%	88.4%	87.2%	125
Increasing benefits (e.g. Universal credit, housing benefit) in line with inflation	76.3%	60.5%	65.3%	124
Giving people more choice over where they live	61.5%	44.8%	50.0%	126
To what extent do you support or oppose these other suggested actions? - % support (strongly support or tend to support)				
Offering incentives to private landlords who are willing to rent their properties to people who are homeless	51.4%	45.3%	47.2%	123
Improve legal rights and support for tenants so they don't have to move out of accommodation at short notice	74.4%	72.1%	72.8%	125
Providing one-off payments for people at risk to prevent homelessness	47.4%	46.5%	46.8%	124
Making sure all people who were previously homeless receive financial support even if they are not in work, to help them avoid homelessness	64.1%	42.9%	49.6%	123
Providing paid jobs to people who are homeless	71.8%	74.1%	73.4%	124
Providing unpaid work opportunities to people who are homeless	42.1%	38.1%	39.3%	122
Providing support such as training to people who are homeless and in work to help them remain in employment	79.5%	92.8%	88.5%	122
Providing better support for people leaving prison to prevent homelessness and reoffending	74.4%	86.7%	82.8%	122

Have you or someone close to you such as a partner, family member or good friend ever experienced homelessness?				
% Yes	25.6%	13.5%	17.2%	128

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small. The red highlight indicates a significant difference between groups, but not specifically which groups the difference is between.