

Draft Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2026-36

Public Version



Community
Planning
Aberdeen



Public Consultation: Draft Local Outcome Improvement
Plan 2026-36 and Children's Services Plan 2026-31



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1. Overview

1.1. Executive Summary

This report presents the findings from the public consultation on the Draft Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2026–36 and the Draft Children’s Services Plan 2026–31. The consultation invited feedback on the proposed vision for Aberdeen, five ten-year targets, associated goals for 2031, and a series of proposed changes intended to improve outcomes across the city. Overall, responses indicate strong support for the strategic direction of the plans, alongside constructive feedback on delivery, resourcing, and implementation.

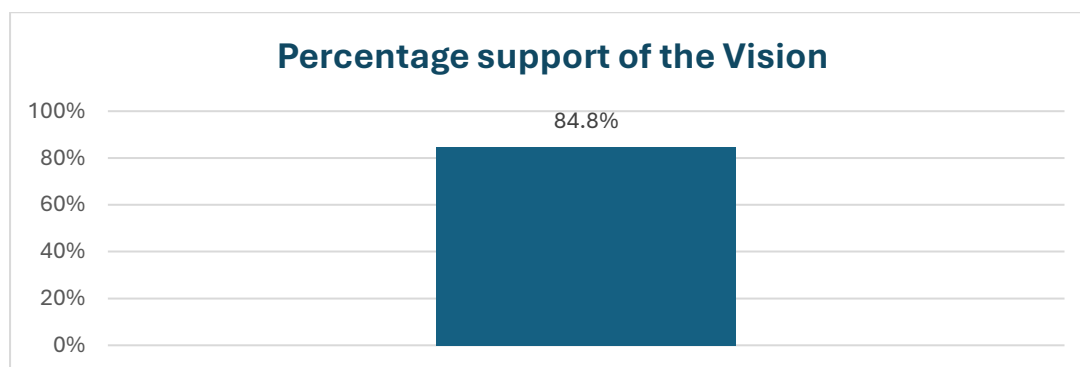
2. Results - survey

2.1. Summary Results for survey

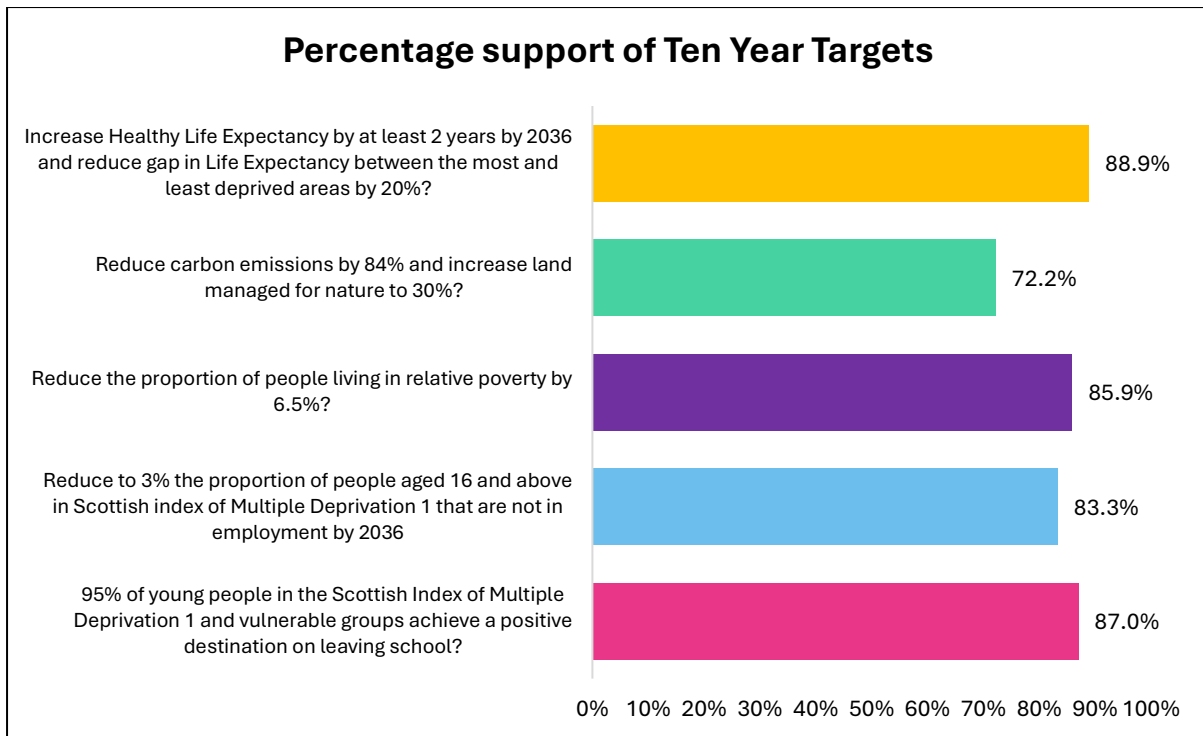
The results show strong overall support for the long-term vision, proposed ten year outcomes, goals for 2031 and system changes within the draft Local outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2026–36 and Children’s Services Plan 2026–31.

The charts below give an overview of levels of support.

Almost 85% of respondents supported the overall Vision.

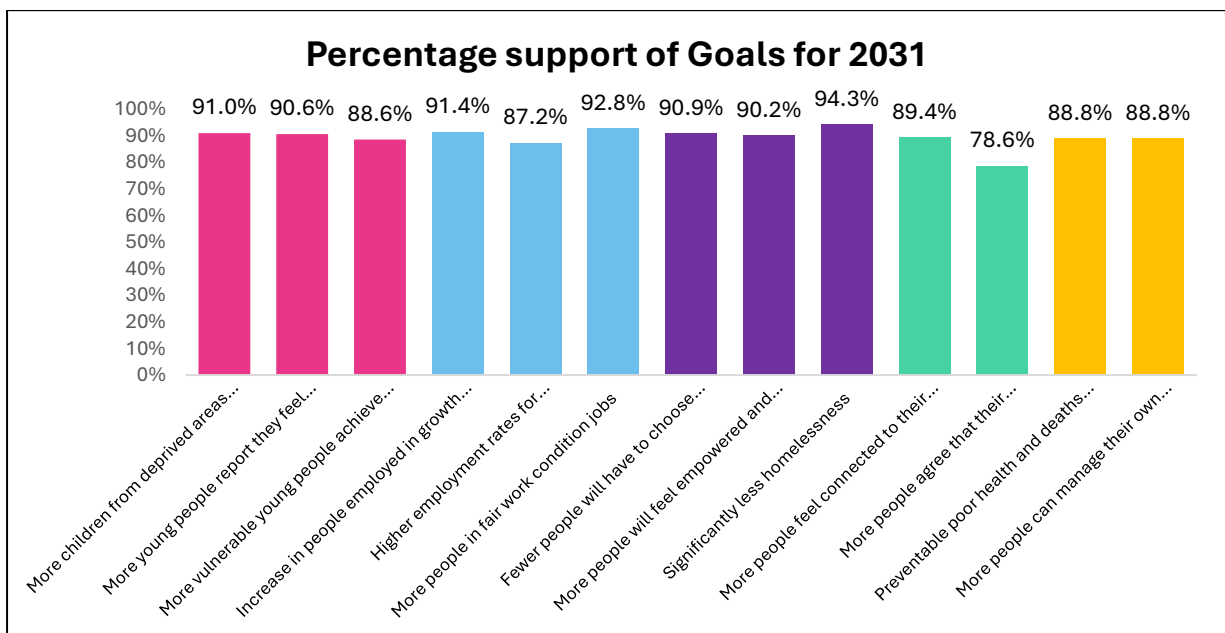


80% (4 of the 5), of the proposed ten year outcomes have been supported by over 80% of respondents. The lowest scoring Target was for **Do you support the target for 2036 to reduce carbon emissions by 84% and increase land managed for nature to 30%** at 72.2%.



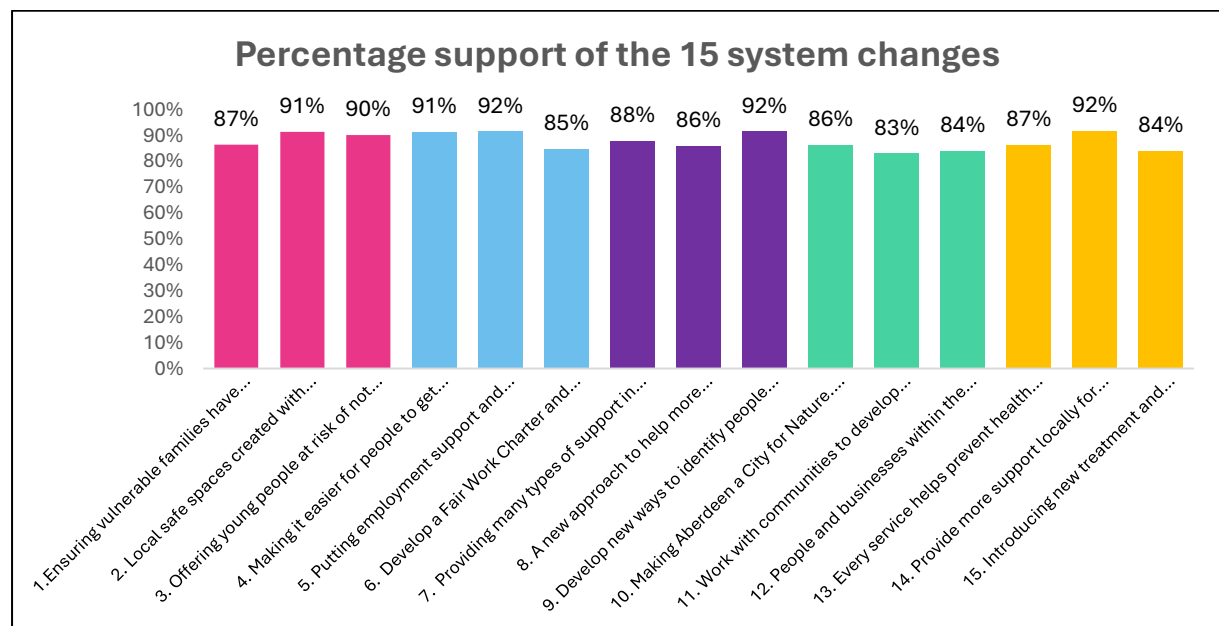
The chart below summarises the percentage of respondents who supported each of the proposed goals for 2031.

90% (9 of the 10), of the proposed goals have been supported by over 85% of respondents. The lowest scoring goal was 78.6% for **More people agree that their community has taken steps to prepare for climate change and more people are able to and want to actively participate in making improvements for nature and climate.**



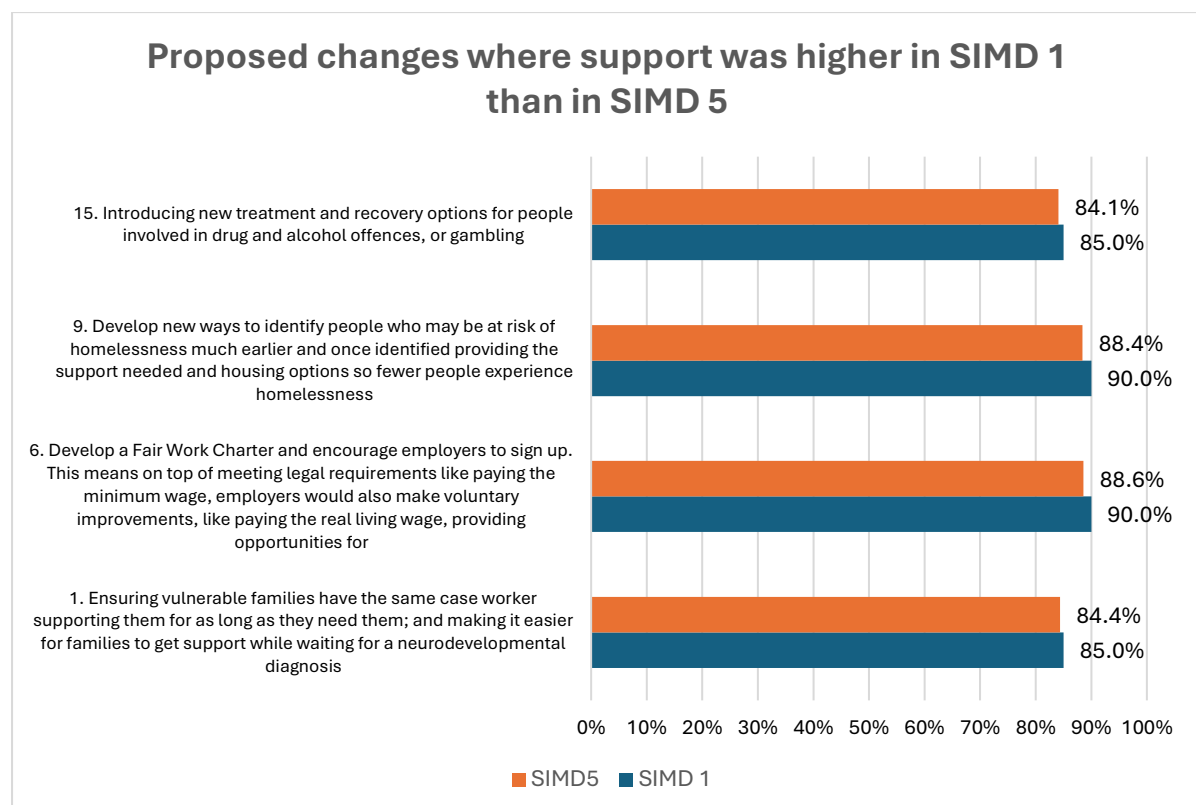
The chart below summarises the percentage of respondents who supported each of the proposed system changes.

All of the 15 proposed system changes have been supported by over 80% of respondents.



*See full wording of the system changes in the tables below.

There were 4 proposed changes where support was higher from respondents in Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) quintile 1 (most deprived) than in quintile 5 (least deprived). The difference between SIMD 1 and SIMD 5 was relatively small for all of these (<1% in 3 of the 4 changes). These are shown in the chart below.



2.1.1. Summary of comments

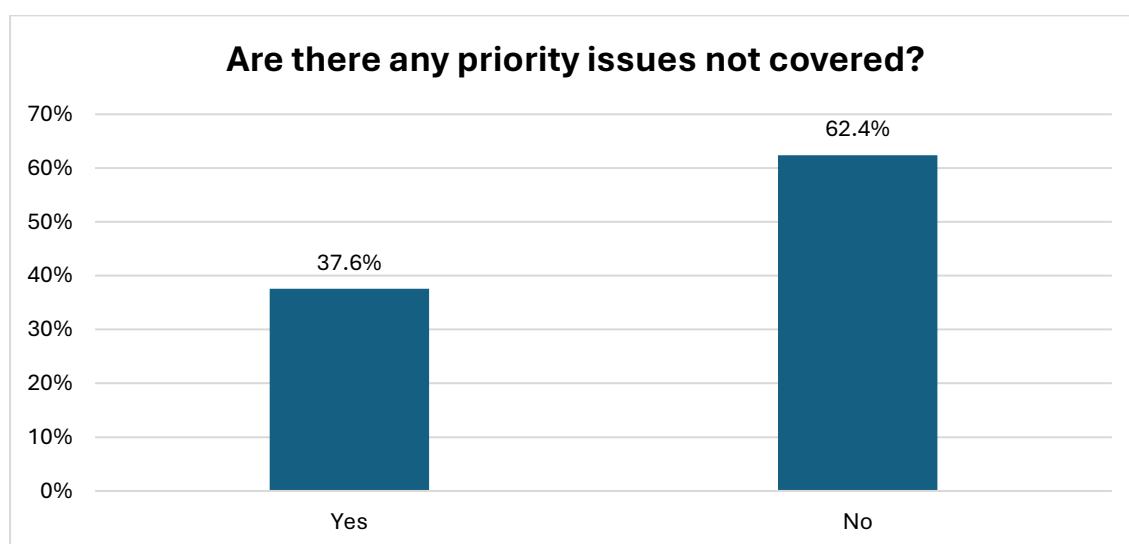
Feedback, where respondents have not supported the proposals are summarised below. A recurring theme is scepticism about whether the proposed targets and changes can be meaningfully achieved under current systems.

Potential gaps raised are highlighted at section 3.9 below. Some of the areas raised are aligned to system changes, for example violence and women's safety, whilst others, such as transport, are areas that were raised during the Your Place, Your Plans, Your Future engagement and for which other strategies are aligned to, for example the Local Transport Strategy.

The report, will be shared with the Chairs of the Outcome Improvement Groups to ensure early consideration of the feedback during the finalisation of their respective proposals.

2.1.2. Priority issues not covered

While most respondents did not think there were any priority issues not covered, over a third (37.6%) reported that they thought there were issues that had not been addressed.



Base = 245

If respondents had answered 'yes' to the above, they were asked to tell us which priority issues they felt were not covered (free text box). A total of 75 comments were received. Below is a summary of the themes raised:

- **Arts, Play and Culture** – Importance of arts, play and cultural activity for wellbeing.
- **Healthy and Affordable Food** – Need for better access to healthy, affordable food and related education such as cooking in schools.
- **Climate and Environmental Resilience** – Interest in sustainable and affordable travel, community-led climate action, green infrastructure and preparation for environmental risks.
- **Social Inclusion and Equality** – Concerns about unequal access to green space, decision-making and resources; need to include older people, disabled people, neurodivergent people and marginalised groups.

- **Public Transport** – Desire for more reliable, frequent and affordable bus services.
- **Youth Support and Safe Spaces** – Need for community centres, youth spaces, trades training and activities addressing boredom and antisocial behaviour.
- **Housing, Cost of Living and Poverty** – Issues around high rent, council tax, homelessness, empty properties, energy costs and wider drivers of poverty.
- **Governance and Decision-Making** – Concerns about transparency, influence of private interests, lack of concrete proposals and the need for community involvement in decisions.
- **Health and Support Services** – Need for improved mental health, addiction, social care, bereavement support and support for autistic and neurodivergent people.
- **Education and Skills** – Desire for stronger funding for education, skills development and practical training for young people.
- **City Regeneration and Infrastructure** – Interest in revitalising the city centre, maintaining infrastructure, improving public spaces and ensuring investment benefits the public.
- **Community Capacity and Resilience** – Need for long-term community capacity-building, digital inclusion, fair commissioning and support for third-sector organisations.

The sections below give more detail of the responses for the LOIP Vision and each of the Ten Year Targets.

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2.2. Introduction – why did we do this?

The Draft Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) 2026–36 sets out a long-term vision for Aberdeen, focused on improving quality of life and reducing inequalities. The Draft Children’s Services Plan 2026–31 aligns with the LOIP priorities, with additional focus on improving outcomes for children, young people, and families. This consultation aimed to ensure that the final plans reflect lived experience and the priorities of people who live, work, study, and have a connection to Aberdeen.

2.3. What did we ask?

We asked people whether they supported the overall Vision for the LOIP and each of the Ten Year Targets. We then asked whether they supported the goals within each of the Targets and the proposed system changes associated with each of the targets (options of ‘Yes’, ‘No’ and ‘Don’t know’). After each section, a comments box was provided to allow those who did not support the proposals to expand on their answers.

In addition we also asked if there were any priority issues people felt were not covered and if they felt the proposals could have any potential negative impacts on any groups or people with reference to protected characteristics or other groups. A series of demographic questions was included.

2.3.1. Student Roadshows

Two student roadshows were also held. These were specific activities designed by the Aberdeen Youth Movement and followed a different format from the survey consultation. Instead, students were asked to rank the importance of the 5 topics in relation to where they are in their life now.

2.4. How and who did we ask?

The consultation ran from 17th February to 20th March and was a combination of the following:

- Online survey for adults
- Paper surveys for adults
- Online webinar
- Two roadshows (one in NESCol and one in Aberdeen University) designed by the Aberdeen Youth Movement.

2.5. Analysis and reporting

Basic descriptive analysis is presented for each of the questions. Not all respondents answered every question, so the base level may not be the same for every question. For ease of comparison, the results are generally presented as percentages of those who answered the question and a base level is given.

Comments were analysed with the assistance of Microsoft Co-Pilot, using the prompts designed, trialled and refined for the LOIP engagement.

3. Results - demographics

3.1. Who took part?

In total, 383 people took part in the consultation:

- 271 who contributed to the survey
 - 171 online responses
 - 100 paper copies
- 112 students who took part in the Roadshows

3.1.1. Demographics

No demographic information is available from those taking part in the roadshows.

Demographic information is available for some survey respondents. As demographic questions were completely voluntary, we do not have full demographic information for all respondents. Postcode data (if provided) was used to match to locality area (North, South and Central) and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD).

The table below gives an overview of the demographic profile of survey respondents. It gives the number and percentage of participants within each category. It also gives the percentage within each category excluding those for whom demographic information was not available (valid percentage). The final column of the table also includes a profile of Aberdeen City to allow comparison of respondents to the wider population of the City (although it should be remembered that we do not have demographic information for many of the participants and the numbers in some categories are very small). On the whole there seems to be broad representation across most groups, and across different areas of the City. However, some groups are over/under represented compared to the wider population. In particular, those in the younger age groups (16-24 years and 25-34 years) are under-represented while those in older age-groups are over-represented compared to the wider population.

Table 2.1: Demographic profile of participants

Locality	Number	%	Valid %	Aberdeen City
North	68	25.1	40.5	31.7%
South	55	20.3	32.7	33.4%
Central	45	16.6	26.8	34.8%
Missing	103	38.0		
Total	271			
Sex	Number	%	Valid %	Aberdeen City
Man	116	42.8	49.2	49.0%
Woman	112	41.3	47.5	51.0%
Non-binary	2	0.7	0.8	
Prefer not to say	6	2.2	2.5	
Missing	35	12.9		
Overall total	271			
Age group	Number	%	Valid %	Aberdeen City
Under 16				16.3%
16-24	11	4.1	4.7	12.2%
25-34	40	14.8	17	15.6%
35-44	46	17	19.6	15.0%
45-54	53	19.6	22.6	12.0%
55-64	39	14.4	16.6	11.7%
65-74	34	12.5	14.5	9.2%
75-84	-	-	-	5.8%
85+	<5	1.1	1.3	2.2%
Prefer not to say	9	3.3	3.8	
Missing	36	13.3		
Total	271	100.0%		
Sexual orientation	Number	%	Valid %	Aberdeen City
Gay or Lesbian	<5	1.5	8.0	1.9%
Straight/Heterosexual	18	6.6	36.0	87.3%
Bisexual	10	3.7	20.0	2.6%
Prefer not to say	18	6.6	36.0	7.5%
Missing	221	81.5		
Total	271	100.0%		
Do you consider yourself to be trans or have a trans history	Number	%	Valid %	Aberdeen City
Yes	<5	1.5	1.7	0.6%
No	214	79.0	93.4	94.3%
Prefer not to say	11	4.1	4.8	5.1%
Missing	42	15.5		
Overall total	271			
Ethnicity	Number	%	Valid %	Aberdeen City
Asian/Asian British	6	2.1	2.6	5.8
Black/African/ Caribbean/Black British	<5	0.7	0.9	4.3%
Mixed/Multiple – Other	<5	0.7	0.9	1.8%
White - English/Welsh/Scottish/ Northern Irish/ British	191	70.5	82.7	75.2%
White - Gypsy or Irish Traveller	<5	0.4	0.4	0.1%
White – Other	20	7.4	8.7	10.4%
Prefer not to say	9	3.3	3.9	
Missing	40	14.8		

Total	271	100		
Legal marital status	Number	%	Valid %	Aberdeen City **
Married/Civil Partnership	83	30.7	55.3	39.5%
Single	41	15.2	27.3	60.5%
Prefer not to say	26	9.6	17.3	
Missing	121	44.6		
Overall total	271			
Religion	Number	%	Valid %	Aberdeen City
None	125	46.1	54.3	58.0%
Buddhist	<5	0.7	0.9	0.5%
Other Christian	18	6.6	7.8	7.5%
Church of Scotland	43	15.9	18.7	14.6%
Roman Catholic	12	4.4	5.2	8.6%
Hindu	<5	0.4	0.4	1.3%
Jewish	-	-	-	0.1%
Muslim	<5	1.5	1.7	2.9%
Sikh	-	-	-	0.1%
Humanist	-	-	-	-
Pagan	<5	1.1	1.3	0.4%
Other Religion or Belief	-	-	-	0.3%
Prefer not to say	22	8.1	9.6	5.8%
Missing	41	15.1		
Total	271	100		
Day-to-day activities limited	Number	%	Valid %	Aberdeen City ***
Yes	64	23.6	28.3	24.1%
No	141	52	62.4	75.9%
Prefer not to say	21	7.7	9.3	
Missing	45	16.6		
Overall total	271	100		
Look after someone or provide support	Number	%	Valid %	Aberdeen City****
Yes	48	17.7	22.0	8.7%
No	148	54.6	67.9	91.3%
Prefer not to say	22	8.1	10.1	
Missing	53	19.6		
Overall total	271	100		
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) Quintiles	Number	%	Valid %	Aberdeen City
Quintile 1 (most deprived)	20	7.4	11.9	10.1%
Quintile 2	39	14.4	23.2	22.4%
Quintile 3	26	9.6	15.5	16.0%
Quintile 4	37	13.7	22	14.4%
Quintile 5 (least deprived)	46	17	27.4	37.1%
Missing	103	38		
Total	271	100		

Sources: Data for Aberdeen City: Sex and age-group are based on National Records of Scotland mid-2024 population estimates. Population estimates for locality areas are based on National Records of Scotland Small Area Population estimates for 2024. SIMD comparison is based on population at SIMD20. Aberdeen City data for all other categories comes from the 2022 Census.

* percentage of 16+ years population

** 'single' includes separated, divorced, widowed and never married

*** illness that limits daily activity either a little or a lot

**** provides unpaid care (percentage of population aged 3+ years)

4. Results - survey

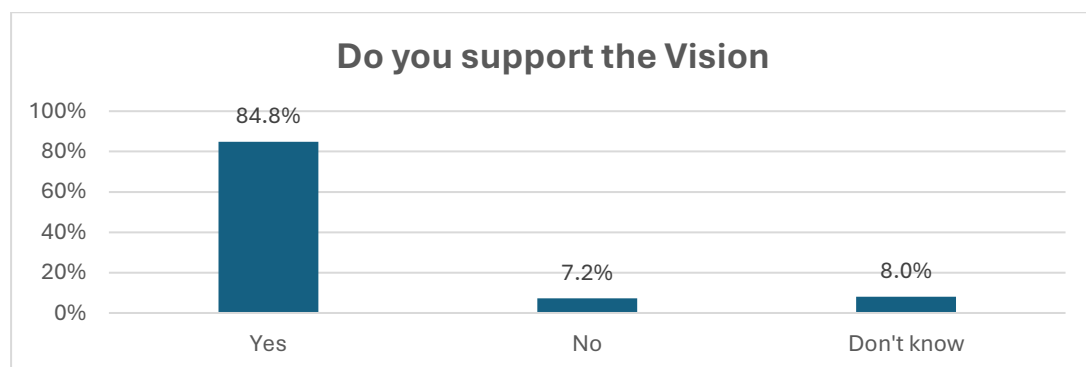
The sections below give more detail of the responses for the LOIP Vision and each of the Ten Year Targets.

4.1. LOIP Vision for 2036

4.1.1. Support for Vision

Do you support the vision for Aberdeen in 2036 “a city where everyone has equitable access to opportunities, services, and support to live healthy, safe and fulfilling lives, regardless of background or postcode”?

Almost 85% of respondents said they supported the Vision, with 8.0% saying they didn't know and 7.2% saying that they did not support the vision.



Base = 264

4.1.2. Comments

If respondents had answered 'no' to the above, they were asked to tell us why (free text box). A total of 32 comments were received. Below is a summary of the themes raised:

- **Access to services and activities**- Requests for more activities for children and young people, more community facilities, and improved support for people struggling with food, employment, or benefits.
- **Postcode-related differences** - Views that services and opportunities should be equal across the city, alongside comments that current provision varies noticeably by area.
- **Eligibility and prioritisation** - Comments suggesting access to services should consider legal status, tax contributions, residency, or behaviour, with concerns about offering the same access to all backgrounds.
- **Implementation and practicality** - Concerns about the achievability, clarity, and resourcing of the vision, with some describing it as vague or repetitive of previous plans and questioning financial feasibility or the likelihood of delivery.
- **Requests for clearer explanation of current work** - Suggestions that the document should include information about existing activities or services already in place.

- **Views on council focus and priorities** - Comments questioning whether current priorities (including diversity initiatives) align with the need to maintain essential services.
- **Environment and healthy living** - Support for preserving the natural environment and for promoting healthy eating and reducing the cost of healthy food.
- **Feedback on consultation process** - Criticism of the survey mechanism, including usability issues and lack of ability to save responses.

4.1.3. Results by Locality Area

Locality information is available for 168 (62%) respondents. The table below shows the percentage who supported the vision from Central, North and South Localities. It also shows the percentage in the 'Missing' group, (i.e. those for whom no locality data is available) and the overall percentage. The total number who answered each question is given in the final column (Base).

On the whole there are high levels of support across all the localities, with support being highest in North locality at 92.6% and lowest in Central at 79.1%.

To make it easier to identify where differences exist, the category with lowest levels of support will be shaded blue.

	Central (n=63)	North (n=55)	South (n=45)	Missing (n=103)	All (271)	Base
VISION						
A city where everyone has equitable access to opportunities, services, and support to live healthy, safe and fulfilling lives, regardless of background or postcode	79.1%	92.6%	83.3%	85.1%	84.8%	264

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small.

4.1.4. Results by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) Quintile

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation information is available for 168 (62%) respondents. The table below shows the percentage who supported the vision from each of the SIMD quintiles (SIMD 1= Most Deprived and SIMD 5 = Least Deprived). It also shows the percentage in the 'Missing' group, (i.e. those for whom no SIMD data is available) and the overall percentage. The total number who answered each question is given in the final column (Base).

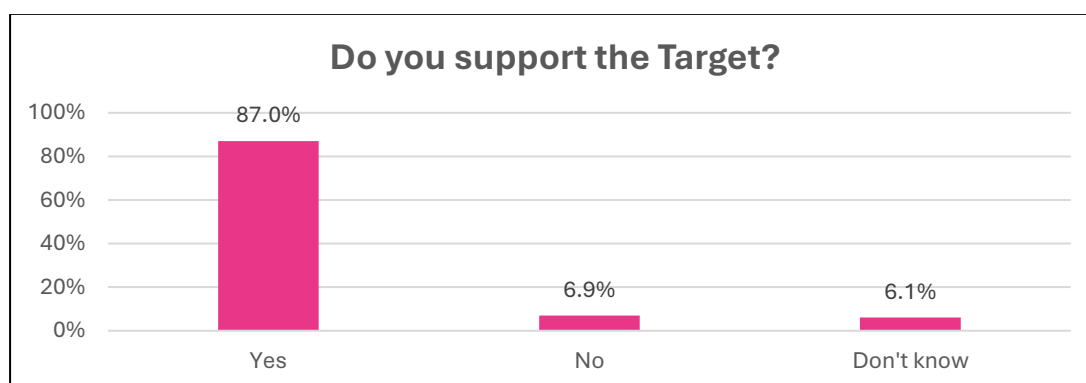
On the whole there is high levels of support across all SIMD quintiles. To make it easier to identify where differences exist, the category with lowest levels of support will be shaded blue.

	SIMD 1 (n= 20)	SIMD 2 (n=39)	SIMD 3 (n=26)	SIMD 4 (n=37)	SIMD5 (n=46)	Missing (n=103)	All (n=271)	Base
VISION								
A city where everyone has equitable access to opportunities, services, and support to live healthy, safe and fulfilling lives, regardless of background or postcode	85.0%	86.8%	84.0%	81.1%	86.0%	85.1%	84.8%	264

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small.

4.2. Ten Year Outcome 1 - Childhood experiences

Do you support the target for 2036 that 95% of young people in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 1 and vulnerable groups achieve a positive destination on leaving school?



Base = 262

If respondents had answered 'no' to the above, they were asked to tell us why (free text box). A total of 23 comments were received. Below is a summary of the themes raised:

- **Achievability of the Target** - Respondents questioned whether the 95% stretch outcome is realistic or attainable within current systems, support levels, and funding.
- **Support and Resourcing** - Comments highlighted gaps in support provision, including insufficient staffing, investment, identification of needs, multi-agency coordination, and consistency of monitoring and wrap-around services.
- **Inclusivity and Equity** - Concerns were raised about unequal support for specific groups such as those from deprived areas, vulnerable young people, care-experienced individuals, and those facing trauma, poverty or lack of family advocacy.
- **Metrics and Measurement Issues** - Respondents criticised the 95% measure as a lagging indicator that may mask churn, encourage quota-driven decisions, overlook complex cases, and fail to capture long-term outcomes or the lived experiences of young people.
- **Appropriateness of Standards and Ambition** - Views varied on whether the target should be higher, lower, or reframed, with some supporting higher ambition and others noting the need to balance expectations with realistic delivery.
- **Proposed Alternative Approaches** - Suggestions included personalised transition planning for all priority or vulnerable young people, rapid re-engagement mechanisms, and progression-focused targets such as qualifications or wage growth over time.

4.2.1. Do you support the goals for 2031?

The table below details levels of support for each of the goals associated with this Ten Year Target.

	Yes	No	Don't know	Base
More children from deprived areas meet their developmental milestones	91.0%	4.1%	4.9%	266
More young people report they feel safe, resilient and empowered	90.6%	4.5%	4.9%	265
More vulnerable young people achieve the same qualifications as their peers	88.6%	4.9%	6.4%	264

If respondents had answered 'no' to the above, they were asked to tell us why (free text box). A total of 27 comments were received. Below is a summary of the themes raised:

- **Expectations and developmental pressure** – Views that expectations around milestones and qualifications should not place undue pressure on young people, and that differing aspirations and abilities should be acknowledged.
- **Support and availability of resources** – Frequent concerns that current support is insufficient, including limited places for young people to go, a lack of teachers and targeted support, and difficulties achieving goals without additional resources.
- **Safety of children and young people** – Comments indicating that some children do not feel safe and that improvements are needed to address this.
- **Equality across areas and backgrounds** – Calls for equal treatment regardless of where children live, with some questioning a focus on deprived areas and raising queries about definitions such as “vulnerable” and “peers.”
- **Recognition of varied needs and learning pathways** – Acknowledgement that not all young people will achieve academically, with support for alternative pathways, skills-based routes and learning approaches that meet diverse needs.
- **Deliverability of goals and need for reform** – Scepticism about whether the goals can be achieved under the current system, concerns that the plan contains nothing new or is not sufficiently clear, and suggestions for wider structural or research-led reform.
- **Role of parents and community** – References to encouraging parental responsibility and increasing community or workforce support to guide young people.

4.2.2. Do you support the changes we propose to make?

The table below details levels of support for each of the proposed changes associated with this Ten Year Target.

	Yes	No	Don't know	Base
1. Ensuring vulnerable families have the same case worker supporting them for as long as they need them; and making it easier for families to get support while waiting for a neurodevelopmental diagnosis	86.5%	4.5%	9.0%	266
2. Local safe spaces created with young people, where young people at risk of harm can get support, try new activities, including help for boys to build positive relationships	91.4%	3.0%	5.6%	266
3. Offering young people at risk of not completing school individual support to meet their needs including ongoing work experience opportunities as part of their school day	90.2%	4.5%	5.3%	266

If respondents had answered 'no' to the above, they were asked to tell us why (free text box). A total of 29 comments were received. Below is a summary of the themes raised:

- **Resourcing and feasibility:** Some respondents question whether the changes are achievable, highlighting concerns about staffing levels, funding, previous unfulfilled commitments, and the practical difficulty of sustaining long-term or specialised support.
- **Consistency of support:** Views on having the same case worker are mixed. Some value continuity, while others note risks such as staff turnover, absence, promotions, and situations where a change of worker or a small team approach may better meet family needs.
- **Support around neurodevelopmental diagnosis:** Comments call for clearer and more timely help both while awaiting diagnosis and after it. Concerns include long waits, unclear support pathways, risks of discharge without follow-up, and the need to define what "postdiagnosis support" includes.
- **Inclusiveness and fairness of services:** Respondents emphasise that support should apply broadly, not only to families awaiting diagnosis or young people labelled "at risk". Some question prioritising boys for relationship support and advocate equivalent opportunities for all genders.
- **Design and quality of interventions:** Comments stress the need for well-designed, professionally led services. This includes safe spaces with appropriate psychological and practical support, rights based approaches, and avoiding systems that create administrative or digital barriers.
- **Confidence and expectations:** Some express scepticism, viewing proposals as unrealistic or repackaged ideas. Concerns include overreliance on families to self-support, doubts about the value of work experience if qualifications are lacking, and warnings against measures perceived as performative rather than effective.

4.2.3. Do you support the following proposals in the draft Children's Services Plan?

The table below details levels of support for the proposals in the draft Children's Services Plan.

	Yes	No	Don't know	Base
Uphold and embed children's rights across all priorities by removing barriers, promoting participation, and ensuring that young people are actively involved in shaping decisions that affect them through dedicated groups, consultations, and youth-led projects.	85.8%	4.6%	9.6%	239
Target support to improve wellbeing, education, housing security, strengthening relationships and supporting successful transitions into adulthood for Care Experienced children and young people.	91.4%	2.9%	5.8%	243

If respondents had answered 'no' to the above, they were asked to tell us why (free text box). A total of 14 comments were received. Below is a summary of the themes raised:

- **Consultation Quality** – Calls for engagement to be meaningful rather than a “tick-box” exercise.
- **Views on Social Services** – Mixed reflections, including criticism of social services and comments expressing hope for improved practice.
- **Support for Youth Opportunities** – References to the value of youth clubs, volunteering, and structured activities, with suggestions to increase available opportunities.
- **Previous Initiatives** – Observations that similar approaches have been tried before, with concerns about limited long-term impact.
- **Role of Children and Adults** – Views that children's preferences should be heard but that adults should lead due to experience, qualifications, and responsibility for setting boundaries.
- **Terminology and Understanding** – Some uncertainty expressed about terms such as “care experienced children.”
- **System-Level Issues** – Comments highlighting concerns about funding, commissioning processes, job security, and the need for more effective, outcome-focused approaches.
- **Rights and Boundaries** – Perspectives on balancing adults' authority and children's rights to create safe and respectful environments.
- **Inclusivity of Participation** – Suggestions that people of all ages should be able to contribute views.

4.2.4. Results by Locality Area

Locality information is available for 168 (62%) respondents. The table below shows the percentage who supported the overall Target, Goals and Proposed Changes for Central, North and South Localities. It also shows the percentage in the 'Missing' group, (i.e. those for whom no locality data is available) and the overall percentage. The total number who answered each question is given in the final column (Base).

On the whole there are high levels of support across all the localities., all over 80% with support as high as 98.1% in the North Locality for proposed change 3 below. To make it

easier to identify where differences exist, the category with lowest levels of support will be shaded blue.

Target 1 - Support by Locality Area

	Central (n=63)	North (n=55)	South (n=45)	Missing (n=103)	All (271)	Base
TARGET						
95% of young people in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 1 and vulnerable groups achieve a positive destination on leaving school?	87.9%	92.7%	95.5%	79.4%	87.0%	262
GOALS						
More children from deprived areas meet their developmental milestones	89.4%	94.5%	93.2%	89.1%	91.0%	266
More young people report they feel safe, resilient and empowered	87.9%	92.6%	93.2%	90.1%	90.6%	265
More vulnerable young people achieve the same qualifications as their peers	89.4%	94.4%	93.0%	83.2%	88.6%	264
PROPOSED CHANGES						
1. Ensuring vulnerable families have the same case worker supporting them for as long as they need them; and making it easier for families to get support while waiting for a neurodevelopmental diagnosis	83.3%	92.6%	86.7%	85.1%	86.5%	266
2. Local safe spaces created with young people, where young people at risk of harm can get support, try new activities, including help for boys to build positive relationships	92.4%	96.3%	88.9%	89.1%	91.4%	266
3. Offering young people at risk of not completing school individual support to meet their needs including ongoing work experience opportunities as part of their school day	90.9%	98.1%	88.9%	86.1%	90.2%	266
CHILDREN'S SERVICES PLAN						
Uphold and embed children's rights across all priorities by removing barriers, promoting participation, and ensuring that young people are actively involved in shaping decisions that affect them through dedicated groups, consultations, and youth-led projects.	82.8%	92.6%	86.4%	83.1%	85.8%	239
Target support to improve wellbeing, education, housing security, strengthening relationships and supporting successful transitions into adulthood for Care Experienced children and young people.	93.8%	94.4%	86.7%	89.9%	91.4%	243

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small.

4.2.5. Results by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) Quintile

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation information is available for 168 (62%) respondents. The table below shows the percentage who supported the overall Target, Goals and Proposed Changes for each of the SIMD quintiles (SIMD 1= Most Deprived and SIMD 5 = Least Deprived). It also shows the percentage in the 'Missing' group, (i.e. those for whom no SIMD data is available) and the overall percentage. The total number who answered each question is given in the final column (Base).

On the whole there are high levels of support across all SIMD quintiles. To make it easier to identify where differences exist, the category with lowest levels of support will be shaded blue.

Target 1 - Support by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

	SIMD 1 (n= 20)	SIMD 2 (n=39)	SIMD 3 (n=26)	SIMD 4 (n=37)	SIMD5 (n=46)	Missing (n=103)	All (n=271)	Base
TARGET								
95% of young people in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 1 and vulnerable groups achieve a positive destination on leaving school?	70.0%	97.4%	96.2%	91.9%	93.2%	79.4%	87.0%	262
GOALS								
More children from deprived areas meet their developmental milestones	85.0%	94.7%	96.2%	89.2%	93.2%	89.1%	91.0%	266
More young people report they feel safe, resilient and empowered	85.0%	89.2%	88.5%	91.9%	95.5%	90.1%	90.6%	265
More vulnerable young people achieve the same qualifications as their peers	80.0%	91.9%	96.2%	91.7%	95.5%	83.2%	88.6%	264
PROPOSED CHANGES								
Ensuring vulnerable families have the same case worker supporting them for as long as they need them; and making it easier for families to get support while waiting for a neurodevelopmental diagnosis	85.0%	94.7%	80.8%	88.9%	84.4%	85.1%	86.5%	266
Local safe spaces created with young people, where young people at risk of harm can get support, try new activities, including help for boys to build positive relationships	80.0%	97.4%	100.0%	91.7%	91.1%	89.1%	91.4%	266
Offering young people at risk of not completing school individual support to meet their needs including ongoing work experience opportunities as part of their school day	80.0%	97.4%	92.3%	94.4%	93.3%	86.1%	90.2%	266
CHILDREN'S SERVICES PLAN								
Uphold and embed children's rights across all priorities by removing barriers, promoting participation, and ensuring that young people are actively involved in shaping decisions that	85.0%	94.6%	84.0%	80.6%	88.6%	83.1%	85.8%	239

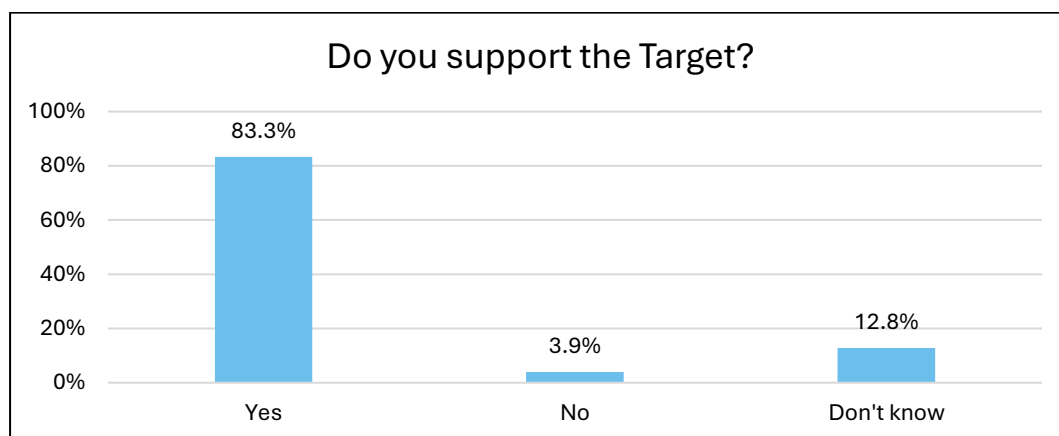
affect them through dedicated groups, consultations, and youth-led projects.								
Target support to improve wellbeing, education, housing security, strengthening relationships and supporting successful transitions into adulthood for Care Experienced children and young people.	85.0%	100.0%	88.5%	91.7%	91.1%	89.9%	91.4%	243

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small.

4.3. Ten Year Outcome 2 - Working lives and access to work

Do you support the target for 2036 to reduce to 3% the proportion of people aged 16 and above in Scottish index of Multiple Deprivation 1 that are not in employment by 2036?

Support for the target was high at 83.3%, with 3.9% saying they did not support the target and 12.8% saying they didn't know.



Base = 258

If respondents had answered 'no' to the above, they were asked to tell us why (free text box). A total of 23 comments were received. Below is a summary of the themes raised:

- **Realistic Achievability** – Comments questioned whether the target is realistic due to an unclear starting point, limited information on current levels, and uncertainty about future economic conditions.
- **Variation in Individual Circumstances** – Respondents highlighted that factors such as disability, illness, skills, mental health, addiction, deprivation and involvement with the justice system affect the ability to gain employment.
- **Need for Investment and Support** – Comments called for investment in education, skills, health support, and local job creation, as well as collaboration with organisations working directly with affected groups.
- **Requests for Information and Transparency** – Respondents asked for clearer plans, documents and baseline data to understand the feasibility of the target.
- **Job Quality Considerations** – Several comments emphasised the distinction between simply increasing employment and ensuring secure, meaningful work, including concerns about zero-hour contracts, gig-economy roles and low-paid positions.

- **Equality and Inclusivity** – Some respondents stressed the need to ensure actions do not disadvantage people in other areas or reduce educational opportunities.
- **Support for Young People** – A number of comments supported targeted help for young people but noted that job availability remains essential.
- **Concerns About the Metric and Suggested Alternatives** – Comments raised issues that a percentage target may drive focus on quantity over quality of employment; suggested alternatives included measures centred on secure work, fair commissioning and income growth.

4.3.1. Do you support the goals for 2031?

The table below details levels of support for each of the goals associated with this Ten Year Target.

	Yes	No	Don't know	Base
Increase in people employed in growth and in demand sectors	91.4%	1.9%	6.8%	266
Higher employment rates for vulnerable groups	87.2%	3.4%	9.4%	266
More people in fair work condition jobs	92.8%	2.6%	4.5%	265

If respondents had answered 'no' to the above, they were asked to tell us why (free text box). A total of 20 comments were received. Below is a summary of the themes raised:

- **Pay consistency** – Calls for equal pay across nurseries, after-school clubs and similar settings where practitioners hold the same qualifications.
- **Employment for all** – Views that increases in employment rates should apply to everyone, not only people in specific areas or vulnerable groups.
- **Support for neurodivergent young people** – Need for schools to develop workplace-relevant skills such as communication, anxiety management and mental-health support, with tailored approaches rather than one-size-fits-all.
- **Merit-based employment** – Concerns that employment should be based on ability rather than vulnerability status, with some objecting to prioritisation based on vulnerability.
- **Monitoring of support schemes** – Requests for better oversight of guaranteed interview schemes, with concerns that people with disabilities or health conditions may be excluded due to absence-related assumptions.
- **Sector sustainability** – Comments that sectors such as hospitality require government support to remain sustainable and able to create employment.
- **Valuing a wide range of job roles** – Observations that too much emphasis is placed on academic achievement, and that socially valuable roles such as caring are undervalued and underpaid.
- **Implementation in deprived areas** – Recognition that success may vary by area, with the need for staff time, patience and appropriate support to guide young people.
- **Clarity and measurability** – Uncertainty about terms such as “growth”, whether goals are measurable, and what the starting point for change is.
- **Structural change versus aspirational goals** – Concerns that the goals are aspirational rather than structural, with suggestions for approaches such as fair commissioning, tracking outcomes and anchoring wealth locally.
- **Inclusive focus** – Comments that employment goals should consider all sectors and all people, not only specific groups or locations.
- **Support to remain in work** – Noting that vulnerable groups need ongoing support to sustain employment.
- **Risk of unintended discrimination** – Concern that focusing on vulnerable groups could lead to perceived disadvantage for those who are less vulnerable.

- **Additional suggestions** – Reference to traditional architectural design codes as a possible helpful measure.

4.3.2. Do you support the changes we propose to make?

The table below details levels of support for each of the changes associated with this Ten Year Target.

	Yes	No	Don't know	Base
4. Making it easier for people to get jobs in the areas where there is highest demand including access to support and training. This includes developing a network of social enterprises to support job opportunities within local communities	91.3%	2.7%	6.1%	264
5. Putting employment support and training opportunities, such as a hospitality kitchen, in accessible places in the community. Placing greater value on life skills alongside work experience and qualifications during the recruitment process	91.6%	2.7%	5.7%	263
6. Develop a Fair Work Charter and encourage employers to sign up. This means on top of meeting legal requirements like paying the minimum wage, employers would also make voluntary improvements, like paying the real living wage, providing opportunities for people who find it hard to get work and focusing on wellbeing in the workplace	84.8%	5.3%	9.9%	263

If respondents had answered 'no' to the above, they were asked to tell us why (free text box). A total of 30 comments were received. Below is a summary of the themes raised:

- **Support and clarity:** People welcomed aims to improve access to employment support and embed fair-work principles but noted a lack of detail on how proposals would be delivered.
- **Implementation and resources:** Comments raised concerns about feasibility, costs for small businesses, added bureaucracy, and duplication with existing policies, alongside calls for clearer resourcing or stronger use of current frameworks.
- **Social-enterprise role:** Respondents supported a social-enterprise network but stressed it should not replace council or government functions, requesting clear objectives and support to establish and sustain enterprises.
- **Accessible training and life skills:** People supported community-based training options and highlighted the need to value life skills alongside qualifications, noting gaps in current provision and suggesting alignment with future labour-market needs.
- **Inclusivity and scope:** Feedback stressed support should be available to everyone and recognise a range of barriers to work, with differing views expressed about the balance between individual responsibility and external assistance.
- **Fair Work Charter views:** Some saw the proposed charter as potentially duplicating national frameworks or being limited in impact, suggesting strengthening existing standards and their adoption rather than creating a new instrument.

4.3.3. Results by Locality Area

Locality information is available for 168 (62%) of respondents. The table below shows the percentage who supported the overall Target, Goals and Proposed Changes for Central, North and South Localities. It also shows the percentage in the 'Missing' group, (i.e. those for whom no locality data is available) and the overall percentage. The total number who answered each question is given in the final column (Base).

On the whole there are high levels of support across all the localities. To make it easier to identify where differences exist, the category with lowest levels of support will be shaded blue.

Target 2 - Support by Locality Area

	Central (n=63)	North (n=55)	South (n=45)	Missing (n=103)	All (271)	Base
TARGET						
Reduce to 3% the proportion of people aged 16 and above in Scottish index of Multiple Deprivation 1 that are not in employment by 2036	79.7%	94.3%	86.0%	78.6%	83.3%	258
GOALS						
Increase in people employed in growth and in demand sectors	93.9%	96.4%	88.6%	88.1%	91.4%	266
Higher employment rates for vulnerable groups	84.6%	90.9%	86.7%	87.1%	87.2%	266
More people in fair work condition jobs	93.8%	98.1%	93.2%	89.2%	92.8%	265
PROPOSED CHANGES						
4. Making it easier for people to get jobs in the areas where there is highest demand including access to support and training. This includes developing a network of social enterprises to support job opportunities within local communities	90.8%	94.5%	93.2%	89.0%	91.3%	264
5. Putting employment support and training opportunities, such as a hospitality kitchen, in accessible places in the community. Placing greater value on life skills alongside work experience and qualifications during the recruitment process	92.2%	94.5%	95.5%	88.0%	91.6%	263
6. Develop a Fair Work Charter and encourage employers to sign up. This means on top of meeting legal requirements like paying the minimum wage, employers would also make voluntary improvements, like paying the real living wage, providing opportunities for people who find it hard to get work and focusing on wellbeing in the workplace	83.1%	94.5%	88.6%	78.8%	84.8%	263

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small.

4.3.4. Results by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) Quintile

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation information is available for 168 (62%) respondents. The table below shows the percentage who supported the overall Target, Goals and Proposed Changes for each of the SIMD quintiles (SIMD 1= Most Deprived and SIMD 5 = Least Deprived). It also shows the percentage in the 'Missing' group, (i.e. those for whom no SIMD data is available) and the overall percentage. The total number who answered each question is given in the final column (Base).

On the whole there are high levels of support across all SIMD quintiles. To make it easier to identify where differences exist, the category with lowest levels of support will be shaded blue.

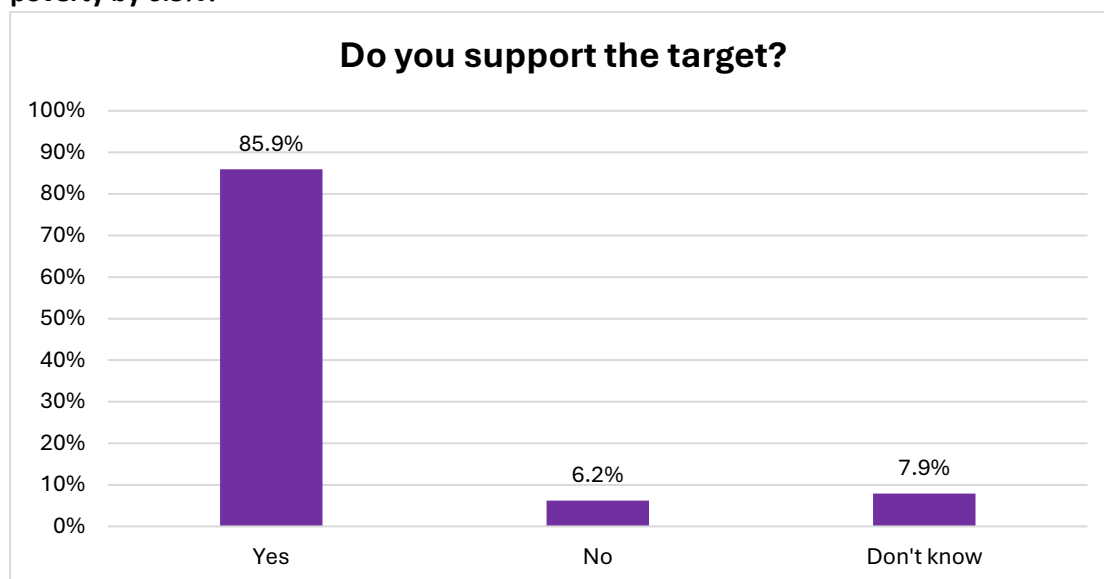
Target 2 - Support by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

	SIMD 1 (n= 20)	SIMD 2 (n=39)	SIMD 3 (n=26)	SIMD 4 (n=37)	SIMD5 (n=46)	Missing (n=103)	All (n=271)	Base
TARGET								
Reduce to 3% the proportion of people aged 16 and above in Scottish index of Multiple Deprivation 1 that are not in employment by 2036	75.0%	91.9%	88.0%	80.6%	90.5%	78.6%	83.3%	258
GOALS								
Increase in people employed in growth and in demand sectors	90.0%	94.7%	92.3%	91.9%	95.5%	88.1%	91.4%	266
Higher employment rates for vulnerable groups	84.2%	86.8%	80.8%	91.9%	88.9%	87.1%	87.2%	266
More people in fair work condition jobs	84.2%	100.0%	92.0%	97.3%	95.5%	89.2%	92.8%	265
PROPOSED CHANGES								
4. Making it easier for people to get jobs in the areas where there is highest demand including access to support and training. This includes developing a network of social enterprises to support job opportunities within local communities	85.0%	94.7%	96.2%	91.9%	93.0%	89.0%	91.3%	264
5. Putting employment support and training opportunities, such as a hospitality kitchen, in accessible places in the community. Placing greater value on life skills alongside work experience and qualifications during the recruitment process	85.0%	97.4%	96.2%	91.7%	95.3%	88.0%	91.6%	263
6. Develop a Fair Work Charter and encourage employers to sign up. This means on top of meeting legal requirements like paying the minimum wage, employers would also make voluntary improvements, like paying the real living wage, providing opportunities for people who find it hard to get work and focusing on wellbeing in the workplace	90.0%	92.1%	80.8%	88.9%	88.6%	78.8%	84.8%	263

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small.

4.4. Ten Year Outcome 3 - Poverty

Do you support the target for 2036 to reduce the proportion of people living in relative poverty by 6.5%?



Base = 241

If respondents had answered 'no' to the above, they were asked to tell us why (free text box). A total of 17 comments were received. Below is a summary of the themes raised:

- **Achievability** – Comments question whether the target can be delivered due to lack of baseline data, uncertainty about definitions, and concerns that multiple factors influence the outcome.
- **Ambition** – Views vary, with some stating the target is not ambitious enough and others noting that without a clear starting point it is difficult to judge its ambition.
- **Responsibility** – Some comments place responsibility on individuals or families, while others highlight a wider collective or organisational role in addressing poverty.
- **Support** – Calls are made for more support for specific groups and for consideration of broader wellbeing rather than only financial measures.
- **Structural Factors** – Comments highlight the influence of the “poverty premium,” cost-of-living pressures, and wage levels, suggesting these limit the impact of small income changes.
- **Measurement and Metrics** – Several responses question the relevance and usefulness of the proposed 6.5% reduction target, describing concerns about relative measures, whether it is SMART, and whether it reflects meaningful change or only statistical movement across thresholds.
- **Implementation and Funding** – Concerns are raised about underfunding of third-sector organisations, insecure work, and the risk of transferring responsibilities onto volunteers or low-paid workers.
- **Alternatives and Methodology** – Suggestions include focusing on household financial surplus, fair commissioning and secure hours, targeting deep poverty, and improving classification and statistical approaches. Some question whether the chosen measure reflects the range of contributing interventions.

- **Definitions and Clarity** – Comments request clearer explanation of current levels, what the target represents, and how success will be assessed, with some uncertainty about whether the outcome is sufficiently defined.

4.4.1. Do you support the goals for 2031?

The table below details levels of support for each of the goals associated with this Ten Year Target.

	Yes	No	Don't know	Base
Fewer people will have to choose between eating and heating	90.9%	2.7%	6.4%	264
More people will feel empowered and in control	90.2%	2.7%	7.2%	264
Significantly less homelessness	94.3%	1.9%	3.8%	262

If respondents had answered 'no' to the above, they were asked to tell us why (free text box). A total of 24 comments were received. Below is a summary of the themes raised:

- **Basic needs** – Comments stating that people should not have to choose between eating and heating, and that such basic needs should be met.
- **Homelessness** – Calls for no homelessness, questions about how homelessness will be addressed, and differing views on the causes of homelessness.
- **Personal responsibility** – Views that financial hardship and low living standards are often linked to individual lifestyle choices, and concerns that benefits or council support may reduce incentives to change.
- **Targets and ambition** – Questions about the 6.5% target, calls for higher ambition, and comments suggesting the goal should be to eliminate poverty entirely.
- **Measurement and indicators** – Criticism of using feelings of empowerment or control as metrics, and suggestions to focus instead on indicators such as the Poverty Premium and Housing Adequacy.
- **Policy and implementation** – Requests for clearer explanation of how goals will be achieved, calls for more action, and suggestions relating to income levels, energy costs, and housing quality.
- **Structural improvement proposals** – Suggestions for alternative approaches, including fair commissioning, asset empowerment, and ensuring capital investment leads to household financial benefit.

4.4.2. Do you support the changes we propose to make?

The table below details levels of support for each of the proposed changes associated with this Ten Year Target.

	Yes	No	Don't know	Base
7. Providing many types of support in the same location or through the same person at the same time, for example, food sharing, financial empowerment, and employability services	87.9%	4.5%	7.6%	264
8. A new approach to help more people, especially those who've experienced problems, help design, decide and deliver the services in their community	85.9%	5.0%	9.2%	262
9. Develop new ways to identify people who may be at risk of homelessness much earlier and once identified providing the support needed and housing options so fewer people experience homelessness	91.6%	3.4%	4.9%	263

If respondents had answered 'no' to the above, they were asked to tell us why (free text box). A total of 23 comments were received. Below is a summary of the themes raised:

- **Resourcing and feasibility** – Comments highlight the need for clear implementation plans, adequate funding, appropriate training, and realistic staffing models to ensure co-located and wrap-around services are deliverable and do not overburden individuals or organisations.
- **Use of existing community capacity** – Respondents note that many local charities and groups already deliver similar support and have lived-experience networks, suggesting new approaches should build on these rather than duplicate them.
- **Inclusivity and definitions** – Questions were raised about terminology such as “especially those who've experienced problems,” whether certain voices are prioritised over others, and how to ensure involvement is broad, fair, and based on appropriate skills where required.
- **Trust and perceived risk** – Some comments identify low trust in agencies (e.g., benefit-related services) and a concern that integrated support could make people feel other assistance is at risk, potentially deterring engagement.
- **Service design and engagement** – Respondents emphasise the importance of asking communities and frontline organisations what they need, tailoring approaches to different needs, and ensuring collaborative models are accessible and genuinely shaped by those using and delivering services.
- **Early identification and holistic support** – Feedback links early identification of homelessness risk with addressing root causes such as mental health, addiction, financial pressures, and housing availability, and stresses that support should be comprehensive and preventative.

4.4.3. Results by Locality Area

Locality information is available for 168 (62%) of respondents. The table below shows the percentage who supported the overall Target, Goals and Proposed Changes for Central, North and South Localities. It also shows the percentage in the 'Missing' group, (i.e. those

for whom no locality data is available) and the overall percentage. The total number who answered each question is given in the final column (Base).

On the whole there are high levels of support across all the localities. To make it easier to identify where differences exist, the category with lowest levels of support will be shaded blue.

Target 3 - Support by Locality Area

	Central (n=63)	North (n=55)	South (n=45)	Missing (n=103)	All (271)	Base
TARGET						
Reduce the proportion of people living in relative poverty by 6.5%?	84.5%	89.8%	87.5%	84.0%	85.9%	241
GOALS						
Fewer people will have to choose between eating and heating	86.2%	96.4%	88.4%	92.1%	90.9%	264
More people will feel empowered and in control	85.9%	94.5%	90.7%	90.2%	90.2%	264
Significantly less homelessness	89.2%	100.0%	97.7%	93.0%	94.3%	262
PROPOSED CHANGES						
Providing many types of support in the same location or through the same person at the same time, for example, food sharing, financial empowerment, and employability services	84.6%	88.9%	88.4%	89.2%	87.9%	264
A new approach to help more people, especially those who've experienced problems, help design, decide and deliver the services in their community	85.9%	87.0%	88.4%	84.2%	85.9%	262
Develop new ways to identify people who may be at risk of homelessness much earlier and once identified providing the support needed and housing options so fewer people experience homelessness	89.2%	98.2%	88.4%	91.0%	91.6%	263

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small.

4.4.4. Results by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) Quintile

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation information is available for 168 (62%) respondents. The table below shows the percentage who supported the overall Target, Goals and Proposed Changes for each of the SIMD quintiles (SIMD 1= Most Deprived and SIMD 5 = Least Deprived). It also shows the percentage in the 'Missing' group, (i.e. those for whom no SIMD data is available) and the overall percentage. The total number who answered each question is given in the final column (Base).

On the whole there are high levels of support across all SIMD quintiles. To make it easier to identify where differences exist, the category with lowest levels of support will be shaded blue.

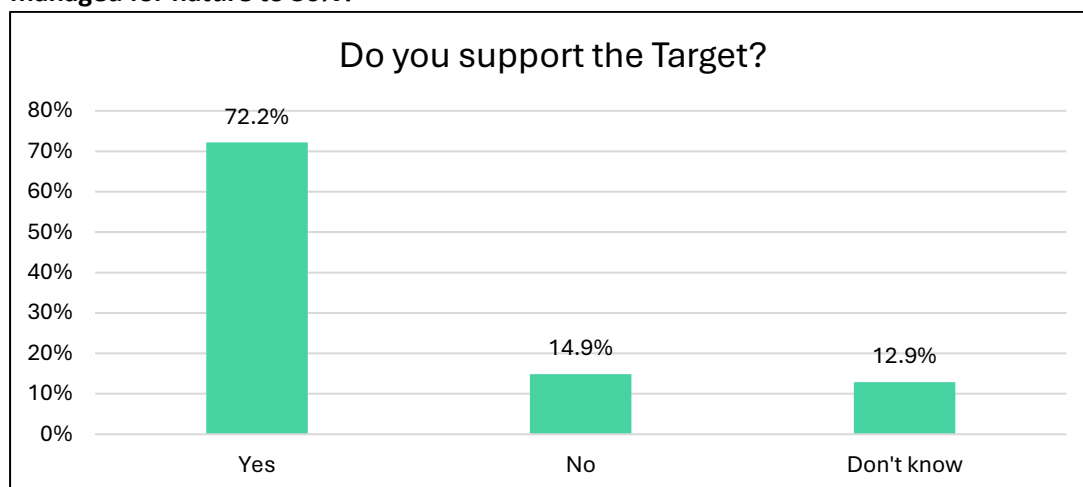
Target 3 - Support by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

	SIMD 1 (n= 20)	SIMD 2 (n=39)	SIMD 3 (n=26)	SIMD 4 (n=37)	SIMD5 (n=46)	Missing (n=103)	All (n=271)	Base
TARGET								
Reduce the proportion of people living in relative poverty by 6.5%?	76.5%	91.4%	91.7%	82.4%	89.2%	84.0%	85.9%	241
GOALS								
Fewer people will have to choose between eating and heating	80.0%	100.0%	88.5%	80.6%	95.3%	92.1%	90.9%	264
More people will feel empowered and in control	85.0%	94.7%	88.5%	91.4%	88.4%	90.2%	90.2%	264
Significantly less homelessness	90.0%	100.0%	100.0%	88.9%	95.3%	93.0%	94.3%	262
PROPOSED CHANGES								
Providing many types of support in the same location or through the same person at the same time, for example, food sharing, financial empowerment, and employability services	80.0%	94.7%	80.0%	86.1%	88.4%	89.2%	87.9%	264
A new approach to help more people, especially those who've experienced problems, help design, decide and deliver the services in their community	85.0%	89.5%	87.5%	80.6%	90.7%	84.2%	85.9%	262
Develop new ways to identify people who may be at risk of homelessness much earlier and once identified providing the support needed and housing options so fewer people experience homelessness	90.0%	97.4%	84.6%	97.2%	88.4%	91.0%	91.6%	263

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small.

4.5. Ten Year Outcome 4 – The natural environment

Do you support the target for 2036 to reduce carbon emissions by 84% and increase land managed for nature to 30%?



Base = 241

If respondents had answered 'no' to the above, they were asked to tell us why (free text box). A total of 29 comments were received. Below is a summary of the themes raised:

- **Achievability of Targets** – Comments question whether the proposed carbon-reduction and nature-management targets are realistic, achievable, or supported by sufficient detail and investment.
- **Costs and Financial Impact** – Respondents raise concerns about the financial burden on households, taxpayers and the council, and note that some measures may create additional economic pressures.
- **Employment and Economic Effects** – Feedback highlights worries about declining oil and gas jobs, lack of replacement roles in renewables, and doubts that new jobs will benefit local people.
- **Social Justice and Poverty** – Comments link climate objectives to affordability, fuel poverty, housing standards and the need to ensure that lower-income residents are not disadvantaged.
- **Environmental and Global Context** – Some respondents question the wider impact of local action given the UK's small share of global emissions, while others stress the importance of urgent climate action.
- **Land Use and Green Space** – Concerns include unclear definitions of "managed for nature," the quality of land management, perceived loss of green space, and specific references to areas such as St Fittick's Park.
- **Governance and Delivery** – Respondents suggest gaps in evidence, unclear measurement methods, concerns about under-funding and reliance on volunteers, and a need for clearer plans and accountability.
- **Local Circumstances** – Feedback reflects Aberdeen-specific considerations such as climate, geographic isolation, existing green space, and competing local priorities.
- **Ambition Versus Practicality** – Views vary between support for strong action and concerns that the stretch outcomes are overly ambitious or lack practical means of implementation.

- **Alternative or Additional Suggestions** – Some respondents propose specific adjustments such as stronger biodiversity standards, improved home energy performance, local employment requirements, or community use of under-used land.

4.5.1. Do you support the goals for 2031?

The table below details levels of support for each of the goals associated with this Ten Year Target.

	Yes	No	Don't know	Base
More people feel connected to their neighbourhood and fewer barriers to enjoying green spaces	89.4%	3.8%	6.8%	265
More people agree that their community has taken steps to prepare for climate change and more people are able to and want to actively participate in making improvements for nature and climate	78.6%	9.9%	11.5%	262

If respondents had answered 'no' to the above, they were asked to tell us why (free text box). A total of 36 comments were received. Below is a summary of the themes raised:

- **Scale of Impact** – Views that the UK, and Aberdeen specifically, contribute only a small proportion of global emissions, with larger countries identified as more influential.
- **Scepticism About Climate Change and Targets** – Comments questioning the legitimacy of climate change, describing targets as unrealistic or arbitrary, and expressing opposition to the net zero agenda.
- **Economic and Energy Concerns** – References to Aberdeen's dependence on the oil and gas sector, concerns about economic impacts, and calls for a managed transition rather than a rapid shift away from carbon-based industries.
- **Responsibility for Emissions** – References that major emitters are corporations rather than individuals, and concerns about policies that place burdens on residents.
- **Transport and Access Issues** – Objections to measures such as low-emission zones, bus gates, cycle lanes and parking charges, with concerns about access to the city centre, particularly for workers, elderly people and disabled people.
- **Perceived Competing Priorities** – Comments that other issues are more important for families or the local area than climate-related action.
- **Questions About Evidence** – Requests for clarity on how specific percentages or targets were calculated and how they could be achieved.
- **Green Space Views** – Recognition of the value of existing green space, while also noting concerns about uneven distribution or management.
- **Supportive or Neutral Responses** – A small number of comments expressing support for environmental aims or stating no specific issues.

4.5.2. Do you support the changes we propose to make?

The table below details levels of support for each of the proposed changes associated with this Ten Year Target.

	Yes	No	Don't know	Base
10. Making Aberdeen a City for Nature. This means creating more little parks, places to grow food and flowers, and green paths so more people can enjoy nature and walk and cycle more	86.3%	7.6%	6.1%	263
11. Work with communities to develop alternative energy solutions, like heat, power and solar	83.1%	9.6%	7.3%	261
12. People and businesses within the same neighbourhoods working together to reduce waste and carbon emissions, reusing materials, and sharing resources. This could be achieved using incentives, rewards and recognition	84.0%	9.9%	6.1%	262

If respondents had answered 'no' to the above, they were asked to tell us why (free text box). A total of 36 comments were received. Below is a summary of the themes raised:

- **Support and community involvement** – Respondents express interest in enhancing green space, supporting alternative energy and reducing waste, with emphasis on involving communities in shaping and delivering these initiatives.
- **Clarity and scope of proposals** – Requests for clearer definitions and broader inclusion of actions, such as specifying types of planting or food-growing, addressing energy-demand reduction alongside supply, and widening the range of waste-reduction measures.
- **Resourcing and implementation feasibility** – Concerns about funding, staffing, and maintenance, including maintaining existing parks before creating new ones, coordinating energy and insulation work, and managing administrative and regulatory challenges.
- **Equity and inclusion** – Feedback highlights that neighbourhood-based incentives or recognition schemes may favour better-resourced areas, with lower-income or lower-capacity communities potentially disadvantaged unless structural barriers are addressed.
- **Limitations of incentive-based approaches** – Comments note that reward or recognition schemes may duplicate existing national frameworks, do not address underlying infrastructure or regulatory needs, and may divert effort from delivering statutory plans.
- **Practicality and local context** – Observations on Aberdeen's climate, existing park provision, cycling suitability, local infrastructure, housing conditions, energy supply considerations, and the need for skilled staff to support practical delivery.

4.5.3. Results by Locality Area

Locality information is available for 168 (62%) of respondents. The table below shows the percentage who supported the overall Target, Goals and Proposed Changes for Central, North and South Localities. It also shows the percentage in the 'Missing' group, (i.e. those for whom no locality data is available) and the overall percentage. The total number who answered each question is given in the final column (Base).

On the whole there are high levels of support across all the localities. To make it easier to identify where differences exist, the category with lowest levels of support will be shaded blue.

Target 4 - Support by Locality Area

	Central (n=63)	North (n=55)	South (n=45)	Missing (n=103)	All (271)	Base
TARGET						
Reduce carbon emissions by 84% and increase land managed for nature to 30%?	73.7%	76.9%	77.5%	66.3%	72.2%	241
GOALS						
More people feel connected to their neighbourhood and fewer barriers to enjoying green spaces	86.4%	96.4%	93.0%	86.1%	89.4%	265
More people agree that their community has taken steps to prepare for climate change and more people are able to and want to actively participate in making improvements for nature and climate	81.5%	75.9%	86.0%	75.0%	78.6%	262
PROPOSED CHANGES						
Making Aberdeen a City for Nature. This means creating more little parks, places to grow food and flowers, and green paths so more people can enjoy nature and walk and cycle more	87.9%	90.9%	88.4%	81.8%	86.3%	263
Work with communities to develop alternative energy solutions, like heat, power and solar	89.4%	81.8%	88.4%	77.3%	83.1%	261
People and businesses within the same neighbourhoods working together to reduce waste and carbon emissions, reusing materials, and sharing resources. This could be achieved using incentives, rewards and recognition	84.8%	89.1%	86.0%	79.6%	84.0%	262

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small.

4.5.4. Results by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) Quintile

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation information is available for 168 (62%) respondents. The table below shows the percentage who supported the overall Target, Goals and Proposed Changes for each of the SIMD quintiles (SIMD 1= Most Deprived and SIMD 5 = Least Deprived). It also shows the percentage in the 'Missing' group, (i.e. those for whom no SIMD data is available) and the overall percentage. The total number who answered each question is given in the final column (Base).

On the whole there are high levels of support across all SIMD quintiles. To make it easier to identify where differences exist, the category with lowest levels of support will be shaded blue.

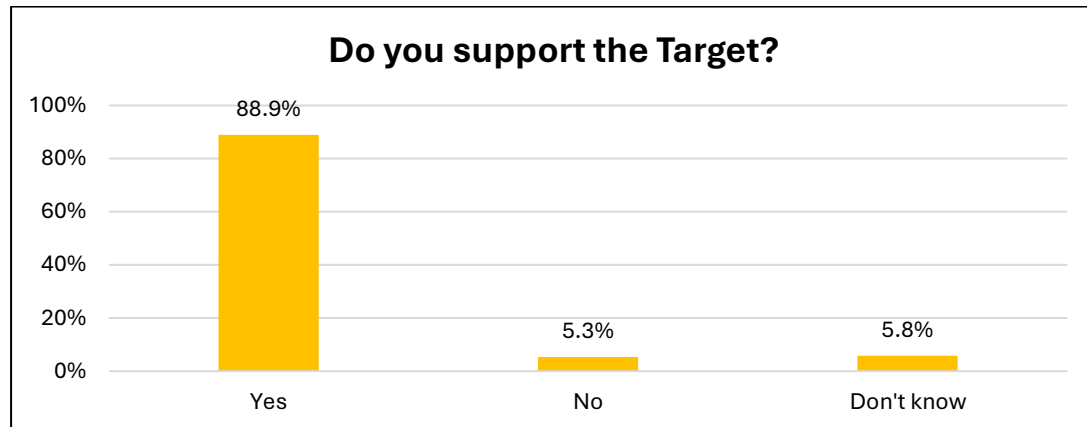
Target 4 - Support by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

	SIMD 1 (n= 20)	SIMD 2 (n=39)	SIMD 3 (n=26)	SIMD 4 (n=37)	SIMD5 (n=46)	Missing (n=103)	All (n=271)	Base
TARGET								
Reduce carbon emissions by 84% and increase land managed for nature to 30%?	73.7%	79.4%	81.0%	69.7%	76.2%	66.3%	72.2%	241
GOALS								
More people feel connected to their neighbourhood and fewer barriers to enjoying green spaces	80.0%	100.0%	92.0%	82.9%	95.6%	86.1%	89.4%	265
More people agree that their community has taken steps to prepare for climate change and more people are able to and want to actively participate in making improvements for nature and climate	84.2%	86.8%	88.0%	71.4%	77.8%	75.0%	78.6%	262
PROPOSED CHANGES								
Making Aberdeen a City for Nature. This means creating more little parks, places to grow food and flowers, and green paths so more people can enjoy nature and walk and cycle more	85.0%	94.9%	88.0%	82.9%	91.1%	81.8%	86.3%	263
Work with communities to develop alternative energy solutions, like heat, power and solar	90.0%	92.3%	88.0%	71.4%	91.1%	77.3%	83.1%	261
People and businesses within the same neighbourhoods working together to reduce waste and carbon emissions, reusing materials, and sharing resources. This could be achieved using incentives, rewards and recognition	85.0%	89.7%	92.0%	80.0%	86.7%	79.6%	84.0%	262

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small.

4.6. Ten Year Outcome 5 – Healthy Life Expectancy

Do you support the target for 2036 to increase Healthy Life Expectancy by at least 2 years by 2036 and reduce gap in Life Expectancy between the most and least deprived areas by 20%?



Base = 243

If respondents had answered 'no' to the above, they were asked to tell us why (free text box). A total of 15 comments were received. Below is a summary of the themes raised:

- **Lagging Indicators** : Concern that life expectancy is a lagging measure influenced by conditions from decades earlier, making it unsuitable for a 10 year target.
- **Relative Metrics** : View that a percentage reduction in the life expectancy gap is a relative measure that may narrow without improving outcomes for deprived areas.
- **Healthy Life Expectancy** : Emphasis that gaps in healthy life expectancy are larger than gaps in total life expectancy, and that focusing on years lived does not address years lived in poor health.
- **Social Determinants of Health** : Comments that health outcomes are largely driven by social factors such as income, housing and security, and that underfunding services contributes to poorer health.
- **Psychology and Lived Experience** : Points that people facing poverty may not prioritise long-term targets and may not view longer life as beneficial without improved living conditions.
- **Appropriateness of the Metric** : View that life expectancy is not a citizen focused measure and that targeting outcomes rather than underlying conditions places responsibility on individuals rather than structural factors.

4.6.1. Do you support the goals for 2031?

The table below details levels of support for each of the goals associated with this Ten Year Target.

	Yes	No	Don't know	Base
Preventable poor health and deaths have reduced, particularly in the most deprived areas	88.8%	4.6%	6.6%	259
More people can manage their own health and wellbeing very well and more people feel safer in their communities	88.8%	3.5%	7.7%	260

If respondents had answered 'no' to the above, they were asked to tell us why (free text box). A total of 24 comments were received. Below is a summary of the themes raised:

- **Safety and Inclusion:** comments noting the need for people of all identities to feel safer, with some references to policing.
- **Priority and Fairness:** mixed views on whether the most deprived areas should receive priority or whether improvements should be applied equally across all areas.
- **Access to Health Services:** concerns about difficulty accessing GPs and health professionals, long waiting times, and criticism of current NHS provision.
- **Self-Management and Education:** views that people already manage aspects of their own health, alongside calls for more education on health and wellbeing.
- **Professional Support and Infrastructure:** comments suggesting that support should be provided by professionals and calling for facilities such as health hubs, as well as support for movement, exercise and transport.
- **Implementation and Feasibility:** requests for more detail on how proposals would be delivered, questions about realism and timescales, and calls for greater ambition.
- **Trust and Governance:** lack of confidence in the council, references to duties of local authorities, and suggestions for training and empowering residents.
- **Additional Observations:** comments noting complex health needs, concerns about wider societal factors such as fast food availability, views that help already exists, general support for the topic, and mentions of recent deaths.

4.6.2. Do you support the changes we propose to make?

The table below details levels of support for each of the proposed changes associated with this Ten Year Target.

	Yes	No	Don't know	Base
13. Every service helps prevent health issues linked to poor mental health and wellbeing, substance use, weight, and domestic abuse ensuring everyone takes action to reduce harm as part of their normal work	86.5%	8.1%	5.4%	259
14. Provide more support locally for people with complex or multiple health needs, helping to tackle loneliness, isolation and stigma	91.9%	2.7%	5.4%	258
15. Introducing new treatment and recovery options for people involved in drug and alcohol offences, or gambling	84.0%	7.4%	8.6%	257

If respondents had answered 'no' to the above, they were asked to tell us why (free text box). A total of 35 comments were received. Below is a co-pilot summary of the themes raised:

- **Clarity of proposals** – Several comments said the proposed changes are vague, difficult to interpret in practice, and require clearer explanations of what would be done and how progress would be assessed.
- **Resourcing and feasibility** – Respondents frequently questioned whether there are enough staff, funding, or capacity to deliver the proposals, noting that many services are already overstretched or underfunded.
- **Role boundaries and expertise** – Many said it is unrealistic to expect every service to address issues such as mental health, substance use, weight, or domestic abuse, highlighting the need for specialist support and the risks of asking general staff to work beyond their training.
- **Support for people with complex needs** – Comments highlighted the importance of strengthening local support for people with multiple or complex needs, including tackling loneliness, isolation, and stigma, and ensuring small organisations have the resources to contribute.
- **Personal responsibility** – Some respondents emphasised that individuals should take responsibility for their own choices and behaviours, rather than relying entirely on services.
- **Suggestions and concerns about implementation** – People offered varied suggestions (such as regulating advertising or improving local services) and raised concerns about ensuring effective management, avoiding burdensome processes, and aligning new activity with existing service priorities.

4.6.3. Results by Locality Area

Locality information is available for 168 (62%) of respondents. The table below shows the percentage who supported the overall Target, Goals and Proposed Changes for Central, North and South Localities. It also shows the percentage in the 'Missing' group, (i.e. those for whom no locality data is available) and the overall percentage. The total number who answered each question is given in the final column (Base).

On the whole there are high levels of support across all the localities. To make it easier to identify where differences exist, the category with lowest levels of support will be shaded blue.

Target 5 - Support by Locality Area

	Central (n=63)	North (n=55)	South (n=45)	Missing (n=103)	All (271)	Base
TARGET						
Increase Healthy Life Expectancy by at least 2 years by 2036 and reduce gap in Life Expectancy between the most and least deprived areas by 20%?	86.4%	94.3%	90.0%	86.8%	88.9%	243
GOALS						
Preventable poor health and deaths have reduced, particularly in the most deprived areas	90.8%	90.7%	86.0%	87.6%	88.8%	259
More people can manage their own health and wellbeing very well and more people feel safer in their communities	90.8%	90.9%	86.0%	87.6%	88.8%	260
PROPOSED CHANGES						
Every service helps prevent health issues linked to poor mental health and wellbeing, substance use, weight, and domestic abuse ensuring everyone takes action to reduce harm as part of their normal work	80.3%	89.1%	88.1%	88.5%	86.5%	259
Provide more support locally for people with complex or multiple health needs, helping to tackle loneliness, isolation and stigma	90.9%	98.2%	88.1%	90.5%	91.9%	258
Introducing new treatment and recovery options for people involved in drug and alcohol offences, or gambling	83.3%	85.5%	87.5%	82.3%	84.0%	257

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small.

4.6.4. Results by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) Quintile

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation information is available for 168 (62%) respondents. The table below shows the percentage who supported the overall Target, Goals and Proposed Changes for each of the SIMD quintiles (SIMD 1= Most Deprived and SIMD 5 = Least Deprived). It also shows the percentage in the 'Missing' group, (i.e. those for whom no SIMD data is available) and the overall percentage. The total number who answered each question is given in the final column (Base).

On the whole there are high levels of support across all SIMD quintiles. To make it easier to identify where differences exist, the category with lowest levels of support will be shaded blue.

Target 5 - Support by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

	SIMD 1 (n= 20)	SIMD 2 (n=39)	SIMD 3 (n=26)	SIMD 4 (n=37)	SIMD5 (n=46)	Missing (n=103)	All (n=271)	Base
TARGET								
Increase Healthy Life Expectancy by at least 2 years by 2036 and reduce gap in Life Expectancy between the most and least deprived areas by 20%?	77.8%	97.4%	90.9%	87.5%	90.5%	86.8%	88.9%	243
GOALS								
Preventable poor health and deaths have reduced, particularly in the most deprived areas	84.2%	97.4%	84.0%	83.3%	93.2%	87.6%	88.8%	259
More people can manage their own health and wellbeing very well and more people feel safer in their communities	84.2%	92.1%	83.3%	88.9%	93.5%	87.6%	88.8%	260
PROPOSED CHANGES								
Every service helps prevent health issues linked to poor mental health and wellbeing, substance use, weight, and domestic abuse ensuring everyone takes action to reduce harm as part of their normal work	85.0%	86.8%	80.0%	80.6%	90.9%	88.5%	86.5%	259
Provide more support locally for people with complex or multiple health needs, helping to tackle loneliness, isolation and stigma	90.0%	97.4%	92.0%	91.7%	90.9%	90.5%	91.9%	258
Introducing new treatment and recovery options for people involved in drug and alcohol offences, or gambling	85.0%	92.1%	87.0%	77.8%	84.1%	82.3%	84.0%	257

Note: Caution is advised in interpreting the results as the numbers in some groups may be very small.

4.7. Results – Aberdeen Youth Movement Roadshows

Over the two roadshows in NESCol and Aberdeen University we interacted with 112 students on the look of the LOIP and what it meant to them. We asked students if they were aware of the consultation about the Local Outcome Improvement Plan. 90 percent of students had not heard about the consultation, 60 percent had heard of the document and what it was for. These students were from NESCol and taking part in Social Care courses. None of the students at Aberdeen University had heard of the Plan.

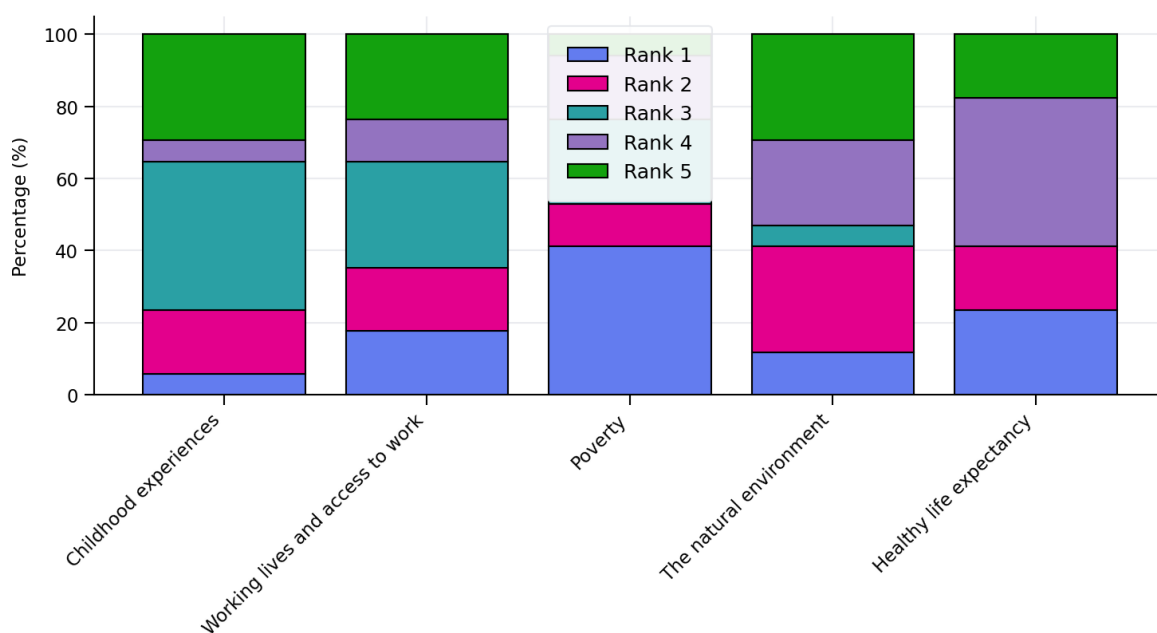
5 key Topics

Students were asked to rank the five ten year targets by importance to them and where they are in their life now.

1. Childhood experiences
2. Working lives and access to work
3. Poverty
4. The natural environment
5. Healthy life expectancy

1. Percentage Chart of Rankings

Percentage Distribution of Ranking Importance



🔴 Headline insights

Poverty stands out as the top priority: **41.2%** of students ranked it **#1**, and **52.9%** placed it in their **top-two** (ranks 1–2).

Healthy life expectancy shows a **split**: **23.5%** ranked it **#1**, but **41.2%** placed it **#4**—indicating mixed views (some see it as highly important, others lower).

Working lives and access to work is a **solid secondary priority**—relatively balanced distribution with **17.6%** at **#1** and **35.3%** in the **top-two**.

The natural environment appears **polarised**: **29.4%** ranked it **#2** but another **29.4%** ranked it **#5**, suggesting differing priorities across students.

Childhood experiences tends to sit **mid-to-lower priority** in this group: largest share at **rank #3 (41.2%)** and **rank #5 (29.4%)**, with only **5.9%** ranking it **#1**.

“I want a long and healthy life”

“more Jobs for young people”

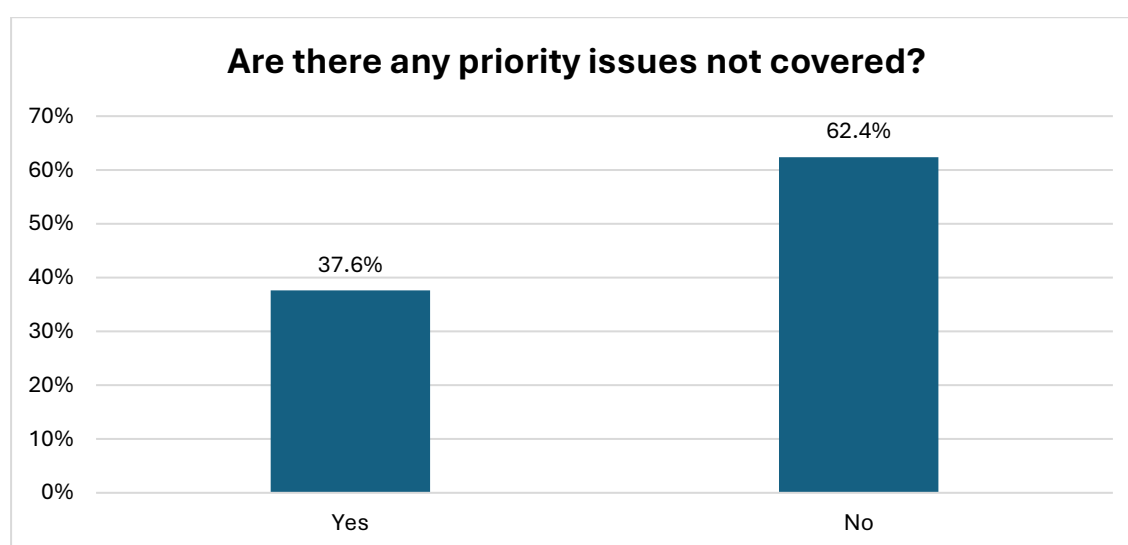
“More affordable housing”

“Childhood experiences should be equal for all young people”

4.8. Priority issues not covered

Do you believe there are any priority issues which are not covered by the Ten Year targets, goals for 2031 or changes?

While most respondents did not think there were any priority issues not covered, over a third (37.6%) reported that they thought there were issues that had not been addressed.



Base = 245

If respondents had answered 'yes' to the above, they were asked to tell us which priority issues they felt were not covered (free text box). A total of 75 comments were received. Below is a co-pilot summary of the themes raised:

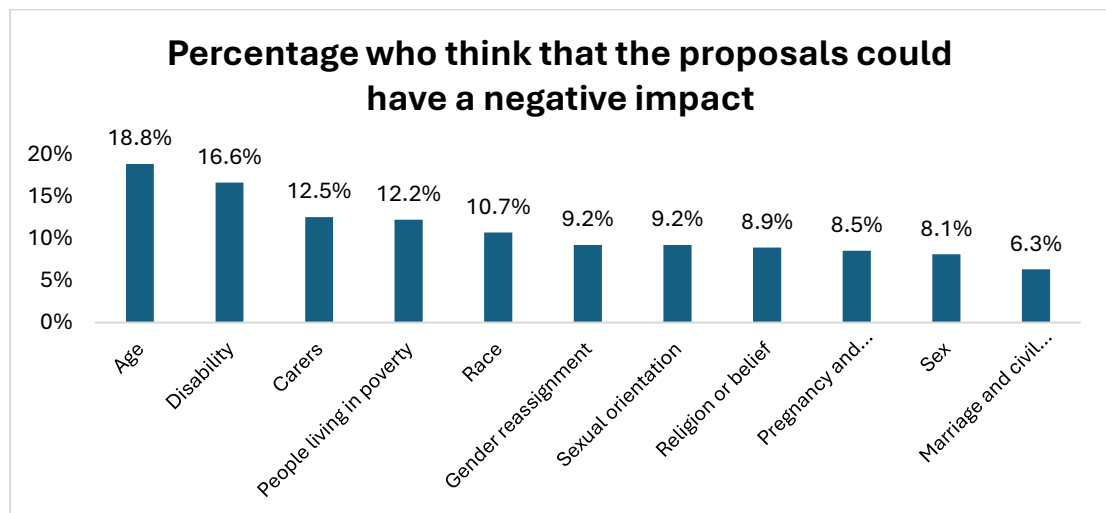
- **Arts, Play and Culture** – Importance of arts, play and cultural activity for wellbeing.
- **Healthy and Affordable Food** – Need for better access to healthy, affordable food and related education such as cooking in schools.
- **Climate and Environmental Resilience** – Interest in sustainable and affordable travel, community-led climate action, green infrastructure and preparation for environmental risks.
- **Social Inclusion and Equality** – Concerns about unequal access to green space, decision-making and resources; need to include older people, disabled people, neurodivergent people and marginalised groups.
- **Public Transport** – Desire for more reliable, frequent and affordable bus services.
- **Youth Support and Safe Spaces** – Need for community centres, youth spaces, trades training and activities addressing boredom and antisocial behaviour.
- **Housing, Cost of Living and Poverty** – Issues around high rent, council tax, homelessness, empty properties, energy costs and wider drivers of poverty.
- **Governance and Decision-Making** – Concerns about transparency, influence of private interests, lack of concrete proposals and the need for community involvement in decisions.

- **Health and Support Services** – Need for improved mental health, addiction, social care, bereavement support and support for autistic and neurodivergent people.
- **Education and Skills** – Desire for stronger funding for education, skills development and practical training for young people.
- **City Regeneration and Infrastructure** – Interest in revitalising the city centre, maintaining infrastructure, improving public spaces and ensuring investment benefits the public.
- **Community Capacity and Resilience** – Need for long-term community capacity-building, digital inclusion, fair commissioning and support for third-sector organisations.

4.9. Potential negative impact

Do you think that the proposals could have any potential negative impact on any groups of people with reference to the listed protected characteristics and other groups?

While, on the whole, concern that the proposals could have a potential negative impact on the listed groups was relatively low, there was increased concern about some characteristics. In particular, almost 1 in 5 (18.8%) identified concerns around potential negative impact on Age and 16.6% on Disability. Around 1 in 8 had concerns about potential negative impact on Carers and People living in Poverty.



Base = 271

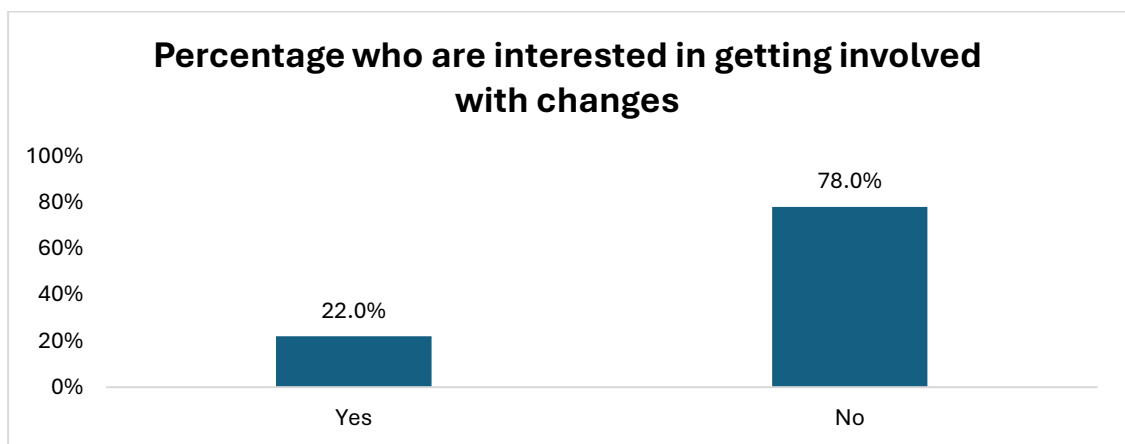
If respondents had answered 'yes' to the above, they were asked to tell us what potential negative impacts could result from the proposals (free text box). A total of 30 comments were received. Below is a co-pilot summary of the themes raised (using cross-cutting themes rather than by individual characteristic):

- **Barriers to accessing services** – Concerns about digital-only systems, complex processes, language barriers, and difficulty reaching centralised services for those with limited mobility or resources.
- **Risk of reduced or unsuitable support** – Fears that changes may reduce access to carers, benefits, or tailored support, and that some people may be pressured into work or lose existing help.

- **Employment-related impacts** – Worries that employment-focused proposals may disadvantage people with caring responsibilities, limited qualifications, unstable circumstances, or those needing adapted roles.
- **Safety, accessibility and inclusion** – Issues raised about the accessibility of parks and green spaces, safety concerns, and some groups feeling unrepresented, unsupported, or insufficiently considered.
- **Limited attention to certain life stages or needs** – Comments queried potential gaps in relation to pregnancy, maternity, caring roles, older people's needs, and people who rely on others for daily living.

4.10. Are there any changes which you are interested in getting directly involved with?

Over a fifth (22%) of respondents said they would be interested in getting involved with the proposed changes.



Base = 245