

ITEM No ...2(i).....

REPORT TO: CITY GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE – 27 FEBRUARY 2025

REPORT ON: REVENUE BUDGET AND COUNCIL TAX 2025/26

REPORT BY: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES

REPORT NO: 56-2025

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To advise Members of the current position regarding above and to remind them of the factors requiring decisions in order to set the Final 2025/26 Revenue Budget and Council Tax. The report also sets out the latest projections of budget savings requirement that may be required over the next 10 years to continue deliver a balanced budget.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Committee:

- 2.1 notes the contents of the Provisional 2025-2028 Revenue Budget Volume, report 57-2025 refers;
- 2.2 notes those factors which it requires to consider when setting the Final Revenue Budget and Council Tax for 2025/26, as detailed in paragraphs 3.1 to 7.1 of this report; and
- 2.3 notes the projected savings and efficiencies, as set out in paragraph 4.1 that are required in order to deliver a balanced budget for 2025/26;
- 2.4 note the estimated budget deficit, as set out in paragraph 4.1 for the Revenue Budget over the period to 2034/35.

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 On 12 December 2024, the Local Government Settlement was announced that included provisional figures that are still subject to consultation between the Scottish Government and CoSLA. A report outlining the details of the settlement and implications for the Council's 2025/26 Revenue Budget was previously considered by members (Article V of the Minute of the Meeting of the City Governance Committee on 6 January 2025, report 14-2025 refers). This report also detailed the proposed arrangements for setting the Revenue Budget and Council Tax 2025/26 on 27 February 2025.
- 3.2 Since June 2024 the Executive Director of Corporate Services, in conjunction with the Council Leadership Team, have been preparing a Provisional Revenue Budget for 2025-28. The outcome of this exercise is reflected in the Provisional 2025-28 Revenue Budget Volume (report 57-2025 refers) and the total budget requirement for 2025/26 is £495.630m. It is emphasised this figure is before any amendments or budget savings which may be approved at this meeting.
- 3.3 The Provisional 2025/26 Revenue Budget reflects any budget growth items, cost pressures and savings that have been identified through the 2024/25 revenue monitoring process, together with additional income or new cost pressures that are expected to emerge in 2025/26. Details of these items are shown in the various appendices to this report.
- 3.4 There are a number of budget savings and other adjustments included in the Provisional Revenue Budget Volume 2025-28 that will be considered for approval as part of the budget process. These are detailed in Appendix B and have been screened and assessed by managers and it is concluded none of these require an Integrated Impact Assessment.

Draft Review of Charges 2025/26

- 3.5 A draft 2025/26 Review of Charges document has also been prepared that shows additional income of £0.764m which is not included in the Provisional 2025/26 Revenue Budget. It is stressed, however, that the final decision on the review of charges is a matter for this meeting. It should also be noted that the Council remains responsible for setting charges for services that are now delivered through the Dundee Health and Social Care Partnership. The draft 2025/26 Review of Charges document shows an additional £0.374m of income relating to the Dundee Health and Social Care Partnership.

Pay Awards, Price Inflation etc.

- 3.6 The Provisional 2025/26 Revenue Budget includes an estimated allowance of 3% for agreed pay awards in 2025/26 for all categories of staff, including Teachers and includes allowance for specific items of price inflation, and these are detailed in Appendix A.

The budget also includes provision for increases in councillor remuneration following the recent review undertaken by the Scottish Local Authorities Remuneration Committee (SLARC). The recommended increases will result in an additional cost of £0.240m and for Dundee City Councillors the revised salaries from 1 April 2025 will be as follows:

Level	Salary £
Leader of the Council	50,063
Senior Councillor (maximum payable)	37,548
Councillor	25,982

Contingency Provisions

- 3.7 A number of contingency provisions are included in the Provisional 2025/26 Revenue Budget. These include the general contingency for any unforeseen or emergency expenditure (£0.500m), together with specific amounts for 2025/26 pay pressures (£9.571m), various new monies (£1.600m) included in the local government finance settlement and specific savings and pressures not yet allocated to services. Full details are shown on page 5 of the Provisional 2025-2028 Revenue Budget Volume.

Capital Financing Costs / Interest on Revenue Balances

- 3.8 The total budgetary allowance for Capital Financing Costs/Interest on Revenue Balances is £30.863m. This allowance is based on the actual level of capital debt outstanding on 31 March 2024 plus an estimate of the net new borrowing shown in the 2025-2030 General Services Capital Plan (Article V of the Minute of the Meeting of the City Governance Committee on 17 February 2025, report 44-2025 refers). The projected average annual interest rate expected is 4.30% for 2025/26. The Executive Director of Corporate Services is of the opinion that the projected interest rate is at the minimum prudent level and cannot be reduced to a lower level.

Revenue Funding Allocation

- 3.9 The City Council's Revenue Funding Allocation for 2025/26 is estimated as follows:

	2024/25 £m
General Revenue Funding	332.329
Non-Domestic Rates	71.406
	403.735
Ring-Fenced Grants	5.107
	<u>408.842</u>

- 3.10 The above figures represent the best estimate of the Total Revenue Funding that will be available to the Council in 2025/26. Estimated income from ring-fenced grants is already included in the Provisional 2025/26 Revenue Budget. Accordingly, it is the sum of £403.842m that requires to be considered when setting the 2025/26 Council Tax. Please note that the above includes an estimate for income still to be confirmed by Scottish Government in relation to expected Barnett consequentials generated by the increase in National Insurance taxation.

- 3.11 The Revenue Funding Allocation for 2025/26 includes the following new monies and other funding adjustments:

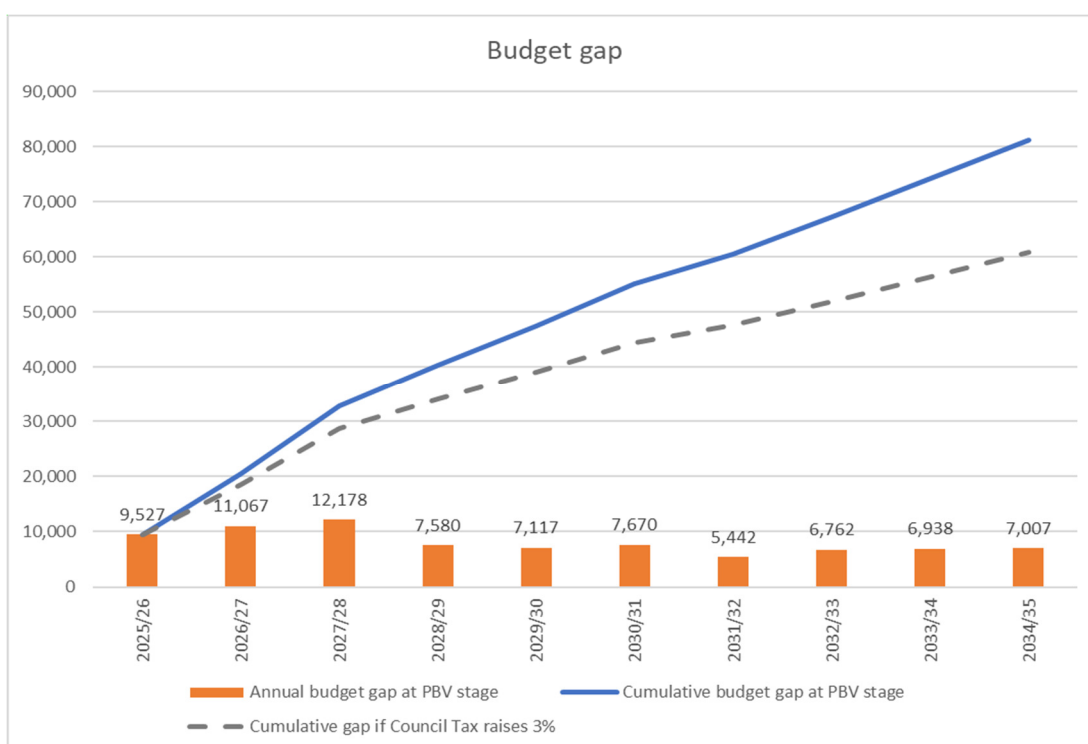
	Scotland £m	Dundee City £m
General Revenue Grant uplift	289.300	4.980
Expected Barnett consequentials arising from ENICs increase	144.000	4.075
Real Living Wage Adult Social Care workers	125.000	3.520
LGE pay award 2024/25	77.500	2.212
General Revenue Grant reinstatement	62.700	1.790
Teachers pay award 2024/25	43.000	1.141
Additional School Workforce (undistributed)	41.000	1.088
Child Social Care Staff	33.000	0.839
Additional Support for Learning (undistributed)	28.000	0.743
Children Services pay	19.862	0.658
Free School Meal increase	15.000	0.378
Mental Health baselined	15.000	0.348
Early Learning & Childcare pay	9.700	0.257
Free Personal Nursing Care	10.000	0.135
SPPA share adjustment	86.224	0.087
No-one Left Behind	2.500	0.078
School Milk	1.000	0.025
Temporary Accommodation	2.000	0.015
Educational Psychologists	0.400	0.013
Climate Intelligence Service	1.373	0.003
Minor IYT reductions	<u>0.800</u>	<u>(0.019)</u>
Total	<u>1,005.759</u>	<u>22.366</u>

Budgets Delegated to Dundee Health and Social Care Partnership

- 3.12 Budgets totalling £114.308m in 2025/26 are reflected in the Provisional Revenue Budget Volume and will be delegated to the Dundee Integrated Joint Board (Dundee IJB). This includes a share of new monies totalling £3.655m that were included in the recent settlement. The financial outturn for Dundee IJB for 2024/25 is projecting at an overspend of £9m. Whilst this will be funded from balances, it will exhaust any remaining uncommitted Dundee IJB balances. At the time of writing this report, the DIJB is consulting on a range of options to deliver a balanced budget for 2025/26. The Dundee IJB will agree the 2025/26 Revenue Budget on 26 March 2025. In the event there is an overspend, approximately a third of this will fall to the Council to meet and officers will therefore be monitoring this position closely as part of the established budget monitoring arrangements next year.

4 BUDGET SAVINGS REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 The graph below gives an indication of the projected budget funding gap over each of the next 10 years, and cumulatively. The starting point in the gap reflects the position contained in the current 2025/26 Provisional Budget Volume of £9.527m, i.e. prior to any further decisions taken as part of this year's budget process to balance the overall budget.



The above should be considered as a “best case” scenario and reflects additional cost pressures of at least £11.1m in 2026/27, rising by a further minimum of £12.1m in 2027/28. The above projections include the revenue impact of the latest 5-year Capital plan, notably investments in the school estate including East End Community Campus and Western Gateway Primary School. Our assumption is that our projected average annual interest rate level will gradually fall from the expected 2025/26 level of 4.30% and then stabilise at 3.5% from 2031/32 onwards. In addition, in the context of single year financial settlements and well-publicised cost pressures across the public sector, it assumes that our funding will be maintained at current levels.

A summary of other key assumptions is as follows:

- cost inflation gradually falls from the current assumption of 3% and is then maintained at 2% per annum from 2028/29. This includes pay (Teachers and LGE) and service concession contracts i.e. PPP Schools, Waste to Energy Plant etc.
- any incremental progression on salaries will be contained by service budgets
- additional growth provided for the running costs of the new Western Gateway primary school from 2027/28 onwards
- containment of any future energy price rises will be met through property rationalisation and other energy reduction initiatives
- demand and demographic changes will also be managed through prioritisation within services (see details below)
- no additional contributions to future Dundee Health and Social Care Partnership budgets.

In preparing this long-term forecast projected population trends were again considered. Over the 10 years of this financial projection, the population of Dundee is set to remain largely flat overall according to the [National Records of Scotland](#). Within this period, Dundee is projected to have a 3% population increase due to net international migration, offset by a 1.3% decrease in population due to British migrations and a 1.5% decrease in population due to “natural changes” (i.e. more deaths than births). This is a similar situation across Scotland. Over a 25-year period, these trends are more marked:

Dundee population	Movement 10 years (2026-2035)	Movement 25 years (2018- 2043)

	Inc/(Dec)	Inc/(Dec)
Natural changes	(1.5%)	(3.9%)
International net migration	3.0%	7.5%
British net migration	(1.3%)	(4.2%)
Total population	0.2%	(0.6%)

Source: National Records of Scotland

Over the same time periods, it is projected that the proportion of the population over 60 will increase whereas the proportion of younger people will decrease:

Dundee population	2018 %	2025 %	2035 %	2043 %
Children (aged 0 to 14)	15.2	14.8	13.6	13.5
Aged 15 to 60	61.8	60.4	61.1	61.2
Over 60	23.0	24.8	25.3	25.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Records of Scotland

Over the same 25-year period, a 5% increase in the number of households is projected. This is consistent with Scotland average, where households are increasingly fragmented and made up of fewer people. As outlined above, any additional demands for services, e.g. those services dealing with older people and because of an increased number of households, as well as demand reductions, e.g. falling school rolls, will need to be contained and managed within service budgets. Our assumption is that the operation of the grant floor mechanism will protect our share of Scottish Government funding, despite static population forecasts and falling pupil numbers

5 RESERVES AND BALANCES

5.1 Section 12(1) of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 states that “It is the duty of a local authority to observe proper accounting practices”. CIPFA have previously issued guidance on Local Authority Reserves and Balances (including updates in November 2008 and July 2014), and this guidance is considered to constitute proper accounting practice. The key requirements of the guidance, as they affect the Council, are two-fold:

- 1) the setting out of a clear protocol covering the purpose, utilisation, management, control and review of reserves and balances.
- 2) the inclusion in the annual budget report of a statement on reserves and balances detailing the proposed strategy over the budget period, after considering the strategic, operational, and financial risks facing the Council.

5.2 The Policy and Resources Committee previously agreed Revised Guidance on Reserves and Balances (Article I of the Minute of the Meeting of the Policy & Resources Committee on 9 February 2004, report 70-2004 refers). This included a protocol for the operation of the Council's various Reserves and Balances, thereby addressing the first key requirement detailed in paragraph 11.1 above. The protocol on reserves was reviewed by officers as part of the 2013/14 budget process and was considered to remain relevant and fit for purpose. The protocol includes the following element which addresses the second key requirement detailed in paragraph 11.1 above:

In the annual budget report that is considered on Council Tax setting day, the Executive Director of Corporate Services shall include the following:

- i a statement showing the estimated opening and closing General Fund balances for the financial year ahead.
- ii a statement advising as to the adequacy of the General Fund balances over the budget period(s) under consideration, after considering the strategic, operational, and financial risks facing the Council.

iii a statement reporting on the annual review of earmarked Reserves.

5.3 In accordance with the element of the protocol that relates to the annual budget report, the following statements are made by the Executive Director of Corporate Services:

i the latest estimate projects the Council's General Fund balances to be as follows:

General Fund	Opening Balance 1 April 2024 £000	(Surplus) / Deficit for the Year £000	Projected Balance 31 March 2025 £000
Earmarked Carry forwards	4,124	1,176	2,948
Organisational Change Fund	2,388		2,388
Covid cost related pressures*	2,750	1,200	1,550
Covid recovery measures	405		405
Service change initiatives	5,000		5,000
Roof Remedial Works	2,702	945	1,757
Cost of Living Pressures	200		200
Contribution to 2024/25 budget	6,640	6,640	0
Employability third sector	0	(1,150)	1,150
Other Earmarked Funds	3,934	384	3,550
Service concessions flexibility	39,773		39,773
Total earmarked funds	67,916	9,195	58,721
Unallocated Balance	9,815	3,108	6,707
Total General Fund	77,731	12,303	65,428

* Please note the covid cost related pressures are earmarked for car parking income shortfalls.

ii based on the 2025/26 provisional revenue budget the minimum level of unallocated balances that should be retained in line with the medium-term financial strategy would equate to £9.9m i.e. 2% of budgeted revenue expenditure. It is noted that the latest revenue monitoring report (Article IV of the Minute of the Meeting of the City Governance Committee on 17 February 2025, report 25-2025 refers) approved the Executive Director of Corporate Services to take the appropriate steps to reduce the current year overspend and therefore increase the projected unallocated balance above.

iii the Council's earmarked reserves (i.e. the Renewal and Repair Fund, Insurance Fund Reserve, Capital Fund and Capital Grants/Receipts Unapplied) have all been reviewed and are adequate for their respective intended purposes.

5.4 In preparing the above statements, the Executive Director of Corporate Services has considered the key strategic, operational, and financial risks facing the Council over the period. The main factors considered were the:

- anticipated short to medium term impact of the current financial climate including reductions in core grant funding levels and reductions in chargeable income;
- requirement to make significant savings over the short to medium term;
- possibility of new cost pressures or responsibilities emerging during the year;
- potential changes in service provision;
- certainty of significant income streams;
- inherent uncertainty surrounding matters such as pay, interest rates and inflation;
- possibility of major items of unforeseen expenditure;
- availability of general and specific contingency provisions;
- possibility of identifying further budget savings and efficiencies, if required; and

- adequacy of the Council's insurance arrangements.

By way of exemplification, the following table shows the potential financial impact of any variations against the current key budget assumptions:

Budget Area	Current Assumption	Example Variation	Financial Impact
Pay Awards	3%	0.1%	£249k
Price Inflation	Various	0.1%	£289k
Average Annual Interest Rates	4.30%	0.1%	£554k
Government Grant Income	£403.0m	1.0%	£4,030k
Chargeable Income	£30.8m	1.0%	£308k

6 PROVISION FOR NON-COLLECTION OF THE COUNCIL TAX

- 6.1 The Council Tax was introduced in 1993/94 and the current collection figures in respect of the financial years 1993/94 to 2021/22 inclusive show a collection rate of around 96.8% with outstanding amounts continuing to be collected. A provision for the anticipated level of non-collection of the 2025/26 Council Tax requires to be decided by the City Governance Committee on 27 February 2025. Elected Members will recall that a non-collection provision of 3.2% was agreed in setting the Council Tax for 2024/25. Based on the actual collection figures referred to above, and in light in the current economic circumstances, it would be prudent to use the same level of non-collection when setting the 2025/26 Council Tax.
- 6.2 For the purposes of determining the net Council Tax base, the number of Band D equivalent properties is estimated at 53,994. This figure is before the provision for non-collection has been deducted. The Executive Director of Corporate Services is firmly of the opinion that the allowance for non-collection provision cannot be lower than 3.2%.

7 OUTCOME OF BUDGET CONSULTATION EXERCISE

- 7.1 A budget consultation ran for 4 weeks from 29th November to 29th December 2024 with regular promotion of the consultation undertaken during this period to encourage feedback. There was a total of 3,571 responses to the questionnaire, a more-than-threelfold increase on the number of responses received last year (1,088).

The online survey was made available via Dundee City Council's website and paper versions were made available in libraries and community centres with support available from staff if required. The average time taken to complete the online survey was 60 minutes. Section 1 of the questionnaire asked specific questions based on general Council services whereas section 2 of the report asked respondents to rate specific budget options on a scale of 5 from not being impacted to severely impacted.

The vast majority of responses were made online. 48 Paper versions of the online questionnaire were received and input, with a further 15 detailed written responses received in relation to specific options outlined within section 2 the questionnaire.

The survey asked citizens if any services had become more or less important to them over the past year. The services with the highest number of respondents saying had become more important was leisure and culture (museums, sports centres etc) and Education (Nursery, Primary and Secondary School). The latter service also had the highest number of respondents saying it had become less important to them.

Respondents were asked what percentage change in Council Tax was preferable. There was a spread of responses from the options available: 32% was for an increase between 3% and 5%, 31% was for an increase of 1% to 2%. 27% wanted no increase and 10% agreed with increases in excess of 5%.

The survey also asked for views on how the Council could review its services and property to save money, with the highest levels of agreement being for selling property that it no longer has a use for. A full copy of the results from the Budget Consultation exercise are attached in Appendix D to this report.

8 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 This report has been subject to the Pre-IIA Screening Tool and does not make any recommendations for change to strategy, policy, procedures, services, or funding and so has not been subject to an Integrated Impact Assessment. An appropriate senior manager has reviewed and agreed with this assessment.

9 CONSULTATION

- 9.1 The Council Leadership Team has been consulted and is in agreement with the content of this report.

10 BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 10.1 Scottish Government Finance Circular 10/2024 (12 December 2024).

PAUL THOMSON
HEAD OF CORPORATE FINANCE

ROBERT EMMOTT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES

17 FEBRUARY 2025

APPENDIX A

BUDGET GROWTH / COST PRESSURES AND OTHER ADJUSTMENTS ALREADY REFLECTED IN 2025/26 PROVISIONAL REVENUE BUDGET VOLUME

Service:	Detail:	£m
Corporate	Capital Financing Costs	8.434
Various	Shortfall in provision previously allowed for 2024/25 Pay Award for Teachers and LGE staff	3.813
Various	2025/26 Pay Award for Teachers and LGE staff	8.461
Corporate	Reinstatement of budget previously funded by one-off use of reserves in setting 2024/25 budget	6.640
Various	Increased Employers National Insurance Contributions	6.145
Corporate	Various new monies included from 2025/26 settlement	5.129
Children & Families	Teachers and additional support needs staff cost pressure	2.051
Neighbourhood Services	Expected reduction in profit share related to Waste to Energy Plant	1.153
City Development	Fleet cost pressure	1.000
Various	Non-Domestic Rates poundage increases	0.844
Various	Contracted inflationary allowance for service concession contracts	0.777
Various	Various other cost pressures and budget growth	0.551
Various	Income recovery generation pressures	0.527
Corporate	Insurance premiums increase	0.250
Corporate	Councillors' remuneration	0.240
Corporate	Increase in Tayside Valuation Joint Board requisition	0.115
Total		46.130

APPENDIX B**BASE SAVINGS AND OTHER ADJUSTMENTS ALREADY REFLECTED IN
PROVISIONAL 2025/26 REVENUE BUDGET VOLUME**

Service:	Detail:	£m
Children & Families	Removal of one-off growth to fund Children Services pressures	(2.000)
Various	Removal of various one-off budget investment proposals included in the 2024/25 Budget	(1.480)
Corporate	Reflects increases in council tax base	(1.000)
Corporate	Introduction of corporate salary sacrifice schemes (purchase of additional annual leave and white or electrical goods)	(0.204)
Children & Families	Restructure of Children & Families Management Team	(0.180)
Various	Various other savings	(0.150)
City Development	One-off utilisation of On-Street Car Parking reserve for eligible expenditure e.g. road maintenance	(0.139)
Total		(5.153)

APPENDIX C

INCOME (EXCLUDING REVIEW OF CHARGES) ALREADY REFLECTED IN PROVISIONAL 2025/26 REVENUE BUDGET VOLUME

Service:	Detail:	£m
Corporate	Extended Producer Responsibility funding from UK Government	(3.395)
Corporate	Learning Estate Investment Programme (LEIP) funding for East End Community Campus	(2.189)
Neighbourhood Services	Increase average weekly charges for temporary accommodation	(1.130)
Children & Families	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeker Children (UASC) income budget adjustment to reflect anticipated income level	(1.079)
City Development	Growth Accelerator Model (GAM) funding for Central Waterfront development	(0.500)
Children & Families	Special Education Needs (SEN) and Young Persons Unit (YPU) recharges adjustment to reflect anticipated income levels	(0.403)
City Development	Commercial rental income for central waterfront office developments and other rent reviews	(0.539)
Neighbourhood Services	Various internal recharges to reflect uplifts included in the HRA budget	(0.263)
Various	Various other income generation	(0.056)
Total		(9.554)

This page is intentionally left blank



BUDG£T CONSULTATION

FEBRUARY 2025

RESULTS REPORT



This page is intentionally left blank

CONTENTS

Introduction	2
Section 1 - General Council Services	3
Questions 1-10	3-8
Questions 11-14	9
Section 2 - Budget Options	10
Marketing	10
Community Regeneration Funding	11
UNESCO	11
Cultural Organisations	12
School Swimming Pools	14
School Crossing Patrollers	17
Children's Services - Improve edge of care support	19
Devolved School Budgets	20
Ancrum Activity Centre	21
Dundee House	21
Support Grants for Organisations and Projects	22
Discretionary Housing Payments	30
Scottish Welfare Fund	31
Civic Activities	32
Community Wardens	32
Waste Collection Services	33
Small Skip Service	34
Recycling Centre Hours	35
Lifeguarding Service	36
Air Service	37
Bus Services	38
City Events	39
Sustainable Transport	40
Road Safety	41
Equalities Funding	42
Impacts for Specific Groups or Areas	43
Section 3 - Demographics	60

This page is intentionally left blank

BUDGET CONSULTATION 2025/2026

INTRODUCTION

The consultation ran for 4 weeks from 29th November to 29th December 2024 with regular promotion of the consultation undertaken during this period to encourage feedback. There was a total of 3,571 responses to the questionnaire.

The online survey was made available via Dundee City Council's website, paper versions were made available in libraries and community centres with support available from staff if required, the average time taken to complete the online survey was 60 minutes.

48 paper versions of the online questionnaire were received and input, 15 further detailed written responses were received directly to DCC. These written responses gave feedback in relation to some of the specific options outlined within section 2 of the questionnaire, one open letter including a petition of 785 signatures was received in relation to UNESCO, the feedback from written responses has been incorporated within the narrative analysis in section 2 of this report.

Section 1 asked about the general services of the council, the question with the highest return was **"What has become more important to you over the last year"** with 3571 responses. The least people answered **"tell us more about what has become less important to you"** with 694 responses.

Section 2 gave people the opportunity to give their feedback on a range of specific options put forward by officers in response to the Council's potential budget gap. They were asked to give an indication of the rate of impact (1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted) options would have on them followed by an opportunity to expand on this impact.

The question with the highest return was **"How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted"** in relation to Dundee Contemporary Arts with 3424 responses. The question with the least responses was **"Tell us more about this impact"** in relation to Under 12's project at 366.

Overall, the highest impact rating was given to Waste Collection 3.58, followed by DCA 3.56 and Dundee Rep 3.44. The lowest impact rating was given for Dundee House at 1.52

The most narrative answers when asked for further feedback on the impact rating was given for school pools at 1691 responses, followed by cultural organisations 1631 and waste collection 1407. The lowest number of narrative answers was given to the Under 12's Project at 366.

For those who stated that they were not a resident of Dundee, the most answers for further feedback on impact were given for cultural organisations 218 and school pools 173.

There was an overall feeling about protecting those services which serve the vulnerable, many respondents mentioned the impact of the savings options on children and the elderly, those from minority ethnic groups particularly women and those who have disabilities and long-term health issues particularly mental health issues. Although most respondents were in employment general feedback recognised the impact in particular on those living in poverty in the city.

Respondents were asked for any further feedback or suggestions they may have to help the council to save money, some felt there was a need for transparent decision-making and accountability with some mentioning improving the efficiencies of council operations to cut costs without affecting essential services, including reducing staff numbers and salaries.

There were some suggestions about improving the consultation process including having better public engagement, more accessible surveys and wider community and stakeholder meetings to gather a broader range of opinions. Further suggestions are outlined in section 2.

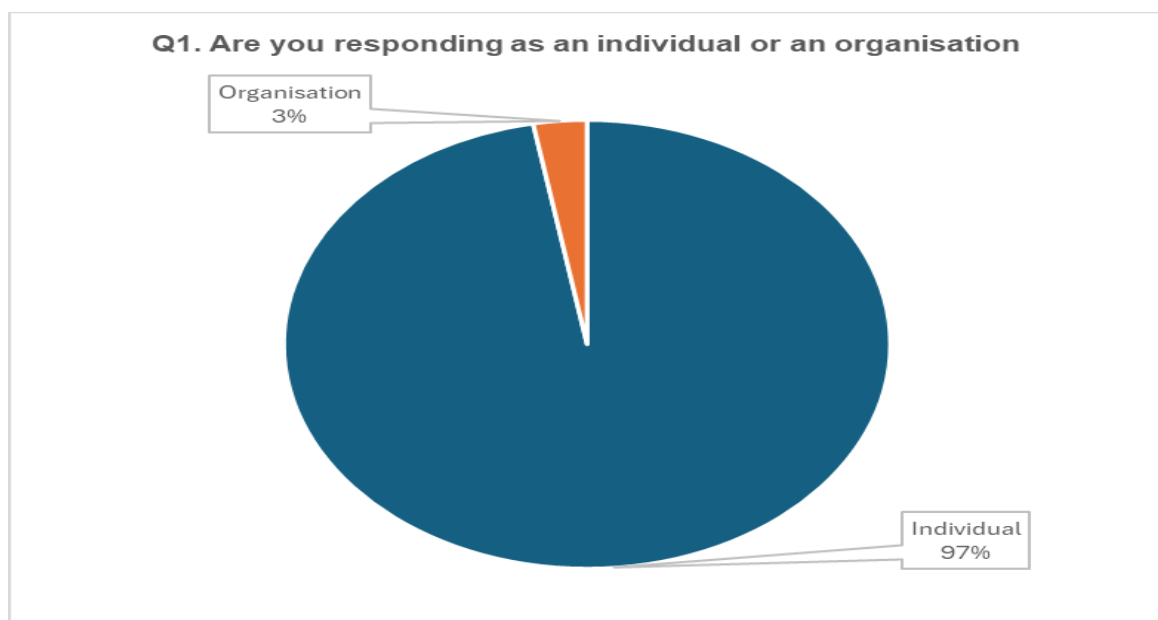
High level key information on respondents:

- 65% were female
- 25% were in the 35 to 44 age group (expand age group)
- 83% stated their ethnicity as white
- 23% had a long-term illness or condition
- 52% were working full time, 15% part time and 15% were retired
- 31% stated that they look after or give support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either long-term physical/mental ill-health/disability, or problems related to old age

SECTION 1 – GENERAL COUNCIL SERVICES

Question 1

The majority of respondents (97%) who took part in the budget consultation stated that they were repending to the consultation as an individual. The remaining 3% stated that were responding on behalf of an organisation.



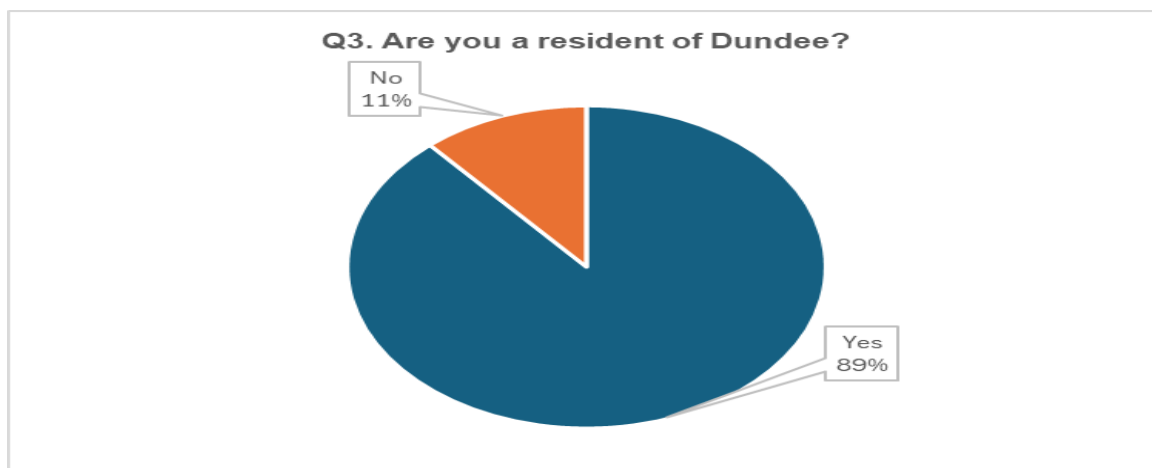
Base: 3,547 respondents

Question 2

This question asked for details of the organisation. There were 101 responses online from respondents who stated that they were responding on behalf of an organisation. Of the 101 responses, 52 different organisations were mentioned. 5 respondents did not state the organisation name. A further 9 organisations submitted a written response.

Question 3

Most of the respondents stated that they were a resident of Dundee (89%). The remaining 11% of respondents stated that they were not a Dundee resident.



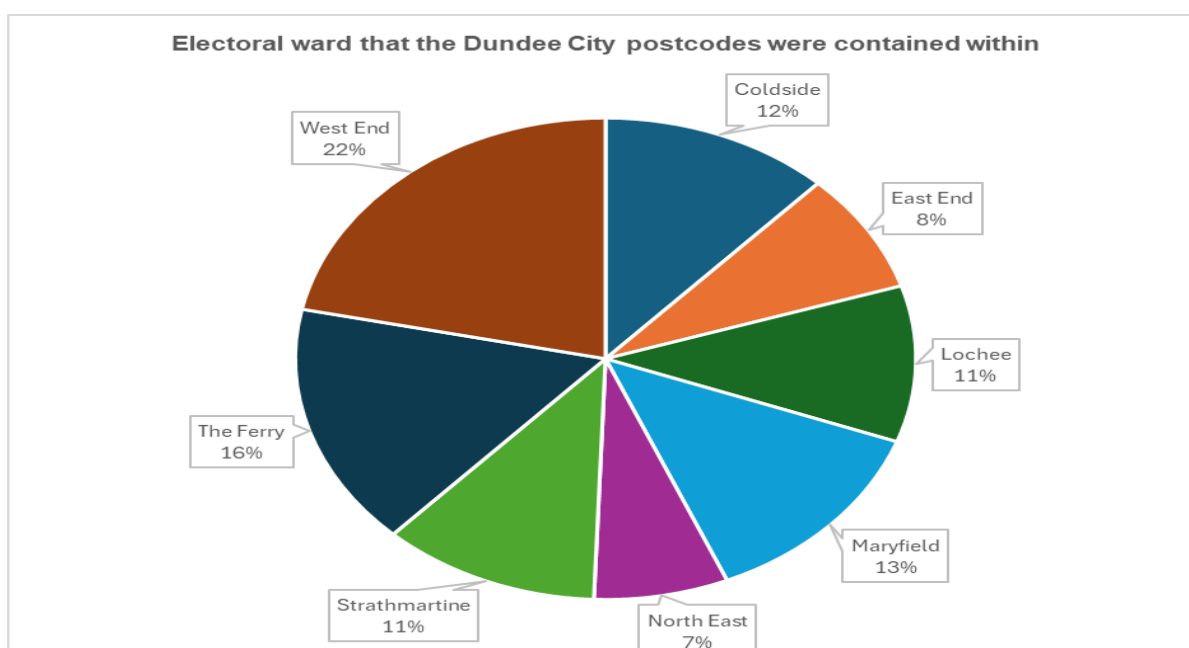
Base: 3,568 respondents

Question 4

Question 4 asked respondents to enter their postcode. The following table provides a summary of the postcode analysis. The table below shows the majority (83%) of respondents entered a postcode that was within Dundee City.

Respondents entered a Dundee City postcode	82.5%
Respondent only provided a postcode district (DD1 to DD5) (Unable to ascertain if these are within Dundee City)	2.2%
Respondent entered a postcode outwith Dundee City	14.1%
Invalid postcode provided	0.9%
Postcode not provided	0.3%

When looking at the Dundee City postcodes in more detail there were responses from all ward in Dundee City. As can be seen in the chart below 22% of postcodes provided were in West End and 16% were in The Ferry. In contrast 8% of postcodes were in the East End and 7% in the North East.

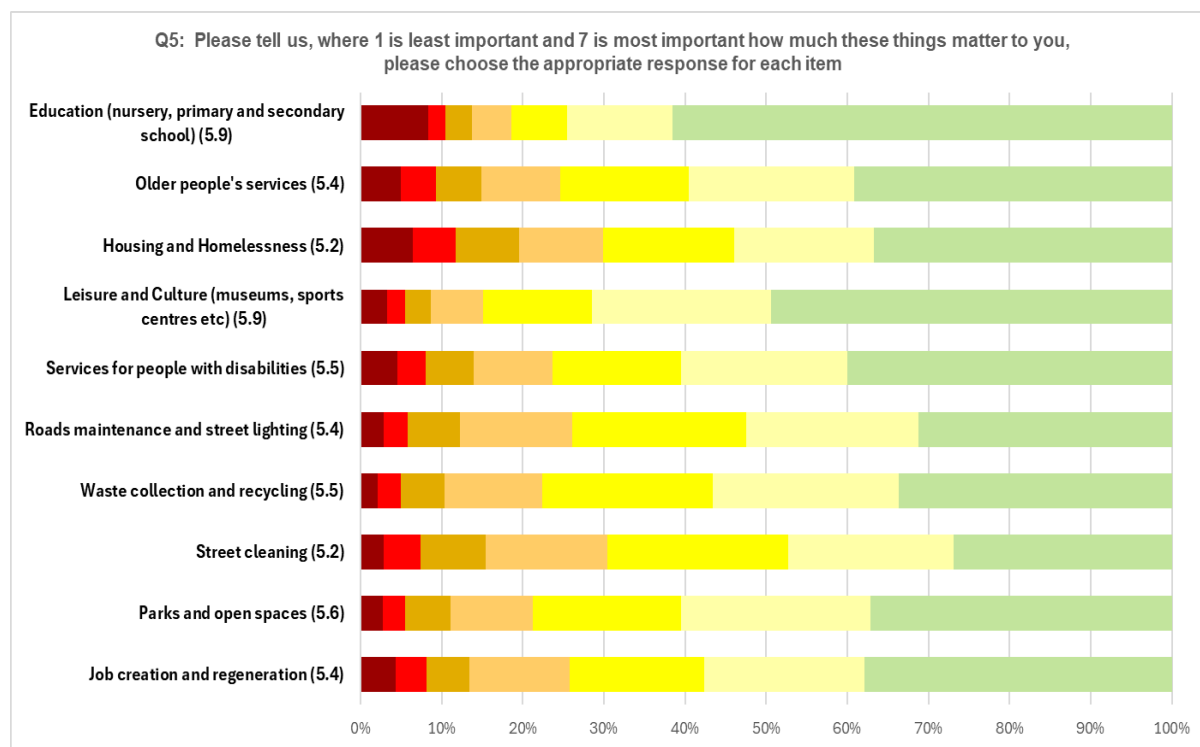


Question 5

Question 5 asked respondents to rank how important each of the following things mattered to them on a scale of 1 to 7 where 1 is least important and 7 is most important.

Education (nursery, primary and secondary schools) and **Leisure and Culture (museums, sport centres etc)** were the services which had the highest average score with 5.9 each. This was followed by Parks and open spaces with an average score of 5.6.

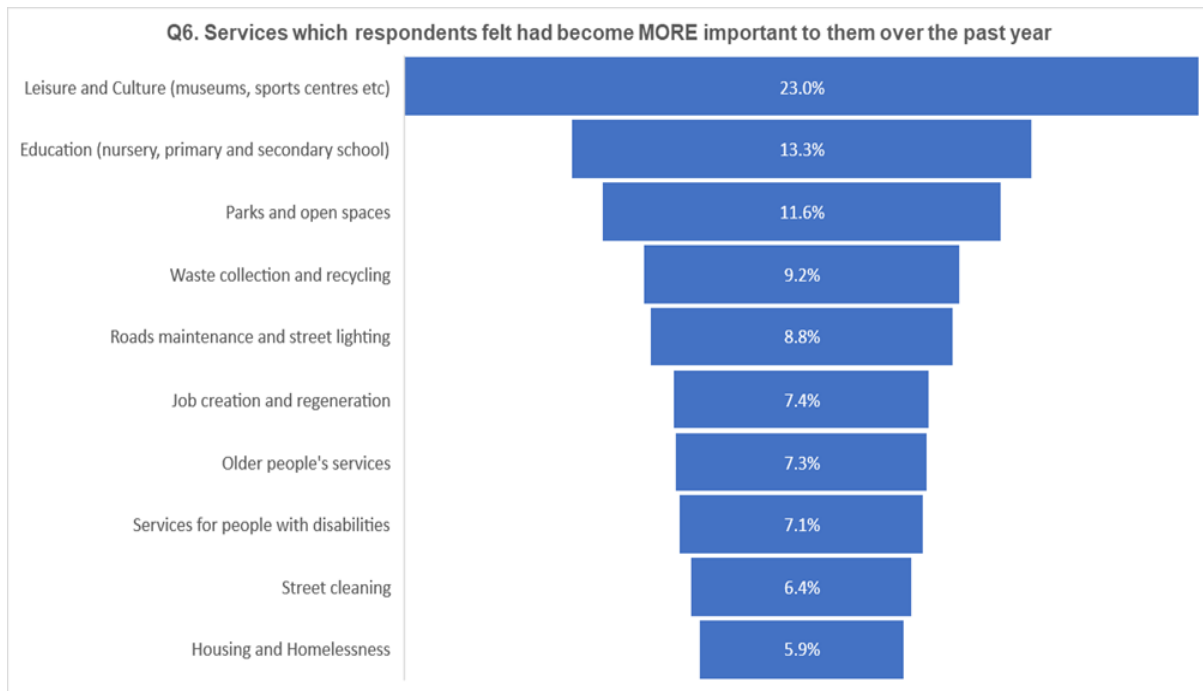
Housing and homelessness and **Street cleaning** were the services which had the lowest average score with 5.2 each. The chart below shows the responses associated with each service, the average score for each service is shown in brackets.



Question 6

The consultation asked respondents to indicate which services they felt had become **MORE** important to them over the past year. Respondents were able to select more than one option so in total from 3,571 respondents there were 9,304 answers. The chart below shows that the top three services that respondents felt had become MORE important to them over the past year were:

- Leisure and Culture (Museums, Sports Centres etc) (23.0%)
- Education (nursery, primary and secondary school) (13.3%)
- Parks and open spaces (11.6%)



Question 7

2208 respondents gave further feedback on which service(s) have become more important

Leisure and Culture: Many individuals emphasised the vital role of leisure and cultural services, such as parks, museums, and sports centres, in promoting mental and physical health, community wellbeing, and attracting tourism. Some said that access to low-cost sporting and leisure activities had become more important due to the cost-of-living crisis.

Education: Education was cited as becoming more important for many respondents, who highlighted the need for better funding, more teachers, and improved facilities to ensure quality education for children and young people. Those who didn't have children or family members in education placed less importance on this.

Road Maintenance and Street Lighting: Those who felt this had become more important highlighted that they felt the condition of roads and street lighting in Dundee was poor and emphasised the need for good maintenance to ensure safety for drivers, pedestrians, and cyclists. Street lighting is highlighted as a key factor in ensuring public safety, particularly for vulnerable groups such as women and the elderly.

Waste Collection and Recycling: Effective waste collection and street cleaning are seen as essential for maintaining a clean and healthy environment, with concerns about increasing incidents of overflowing bins and litter across the city. Several respondents felt it was important to have more accessible recycling and waste management options in their area to address climate change issues and reduce carbon emissions.

Street Cleaning: Reasons given for this becoming more important included the view of many respondents that street cleanliness had declined significantly over recent years which was causing health and safety issues in communities and negatively impacting on the image of the city. Many respondents felt that a clean and tidy environment was important to preserve a positive image of the city to residents, visitors, and investors.

Job Creation and Economic Regeneration: Job creation and economic regeneration had become more important to many respondents, who believe that investing in these areas will improve the overall quality of life and reduce poverty in Dundee.

Parks and Open Spaces: Many respondents indicated that parks and open spaces are valuable spaces for people across the city, contributing to good mental health and wellbeing. Access to well-maintained parks and open spaces was felt to be of increasing importance due to the rise in costs of organised activities, particularly for those on a low income and those who do not have garden space. Others felt that this has become more important as they were concerned about incidences of vandalism, overgrown areas and inadequate maintenance, they felt that is important to ensure investment is encouraged.

Housing and Homelessness: Respondents who felt that this had become more important stated that addressing housing and homelessness should be a priority, indicating the need for more affordable housing and better support for those in need.

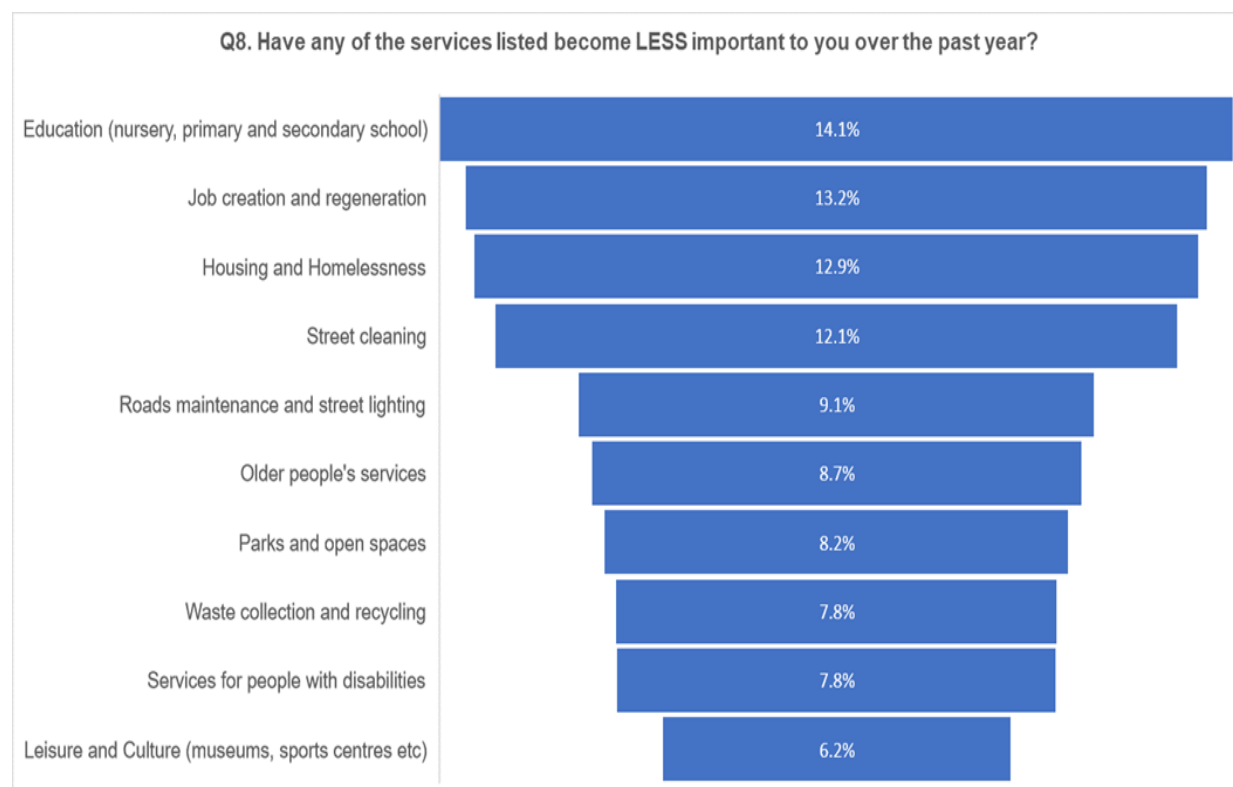
Older people's Services: Many felt that this had become more important given the growing elderly population and stated that the older population are more likely to become socially isolated. Some respondents felt that the pandemic and cost of living crisis, older people's services are more vital to provide support, social interaction and access to services.

Services for people with disabilities: Many respondents indicated that this had become more important due to their own disability, having a disabled family member, or working with individuals with disabilities. The importance of timely mental health services was highlighted due to the mental health needs of individuals and the impact of social isolation. Respondents emphasised the importance of equality and opportunities for individuals with disabilities.

Question 8

The consultation asked respondents to indicate which services they felt had become **Less** important to them over the past year. Respondents were able to select more than one option so in total there were 1,992 responses to this question. The chart below shows that the top three services that respondents felt had become Less important to them over the past year were:

- Education (nursery, primary and secondary school) (14.1%)
- Job creation and regeneration (13.2%)
- Housing and Homelessness (12.9%)



Question 9

694 respondents gave further feedback on which service(s) have become more important

Many stated that all services were important therefore it was difficult to state that some would be of less importance, others highlighted that their personal circumstances, such as not having school-age children or being retired, influenced the perceived importance of certain services. Respondents who gave feedback on this highlighted the following points:

Leisure and Culture – whilst recognising its importance some felt that this should be of a lower priority than statutory services. It was also stated by some that they felt facilities in the city were already of good quality and funding for these should be sourced from external bodies and other organisations.

Road Maintenance and Street Lighting - some mentioned that they felt this was of less importance as they believed that current services are effective and that when budgets are under pressure then those who are vulnerable should be of more focus.

Job Creation and Economic Regeneration – Some respondents felt that the private sector should take more responsibility in this area, others stated that they felt adequate job opportunities were available in the city at the moment.

Housing and Homelessness - Those who felt this was less important indicated that they were homeowners, others mentioned that they felt housing matters should be dealt with at a national and not a local level. Some stated that were not aware of an issue in the city regarding homelessness.

Recycling - Some respondents feel that the current systems in place work well and that recycling was resulting in less waste overall.

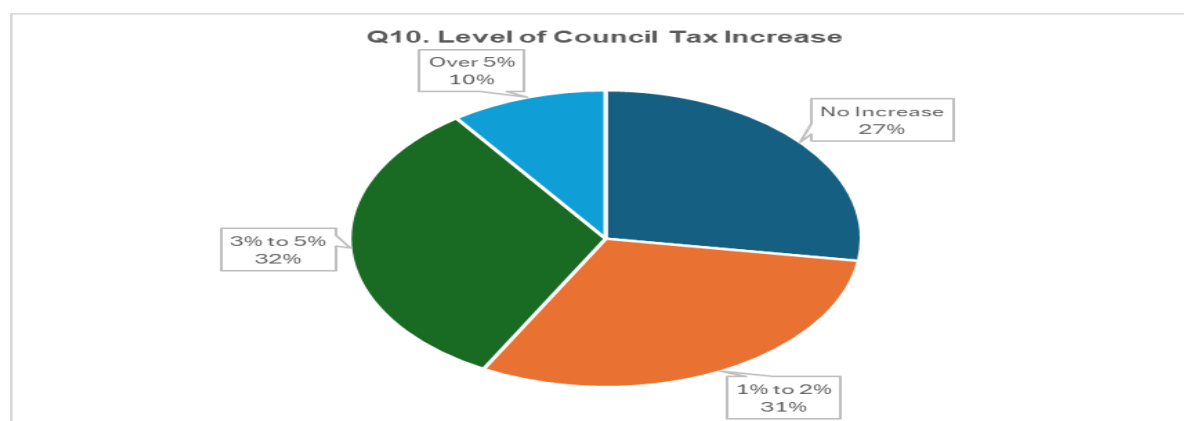
Parks and Open Spaces - Respondents who stated that they felt this was less important to them said this was due to Dundee having many parks and open spaces which were well maintained and accessible, it was also indicated that whilst great for the health and well-being of the city public it seems more of a priority to divert funds to help vulnerable people in need of basics.

Older Person's Services - Those who felt this had become less important reasons given were that the third sector or NHS should take more responsibility for this age group, others stated that they had no older persons in their family.

Street cleaning – it was felt by some that this should be the responsibility of the public and communities should take pride in the areas they live in regarding litter which could alleviate pressure on budgets.

Question 10

When asked about increases in council tax the percentage of respondents agreeing with each level of increase varied with 32% stating that they agreed with a 3% to 5% increase, 31% stated that they agreed with a 1% to 2% increase and 10% agreed with an increase of over 5%. In contrast 27% of respondents felt that there should be no increase in council tax.



Base: 3,241 respondents

Questions 11 to 14

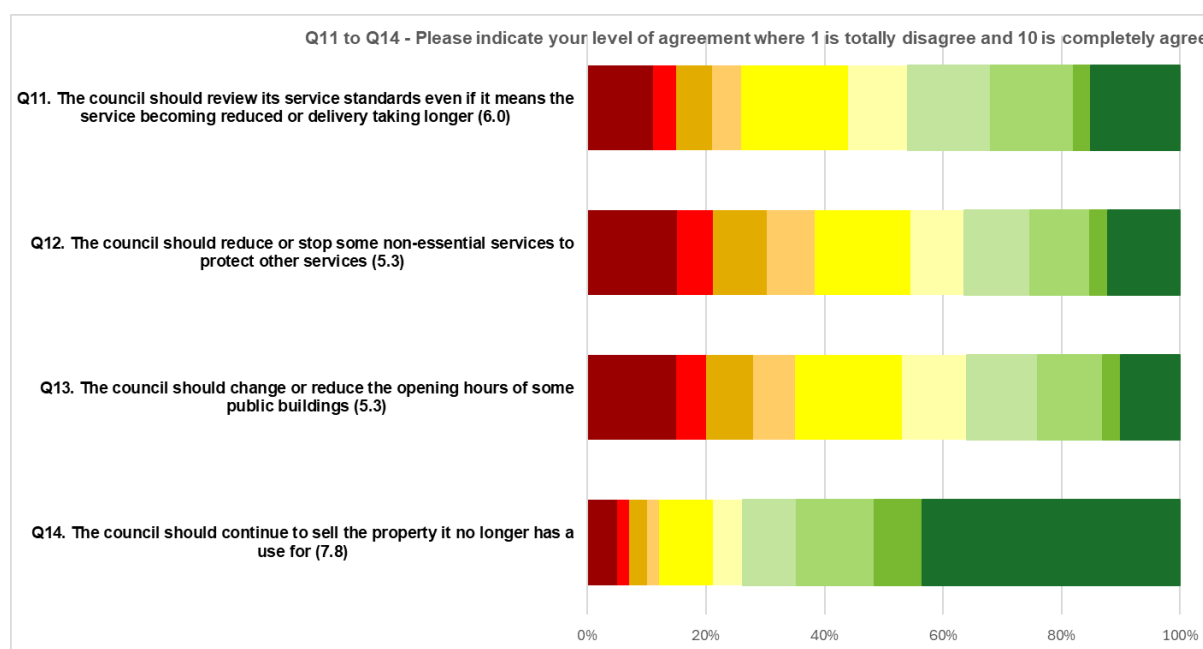
Questions 11 to 14 in the budget consultation asked respondents to indicate their level of agreement on a number of statements. Respondents were asked to rate each statement on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is totally disagree and 10 is completely agree. The statements were:

- The council should review its service standards even if it means the service becoming reduced or delivery taking longer
- The council should reduce or stop some non-essential services to protect other services
- The council should change or reduce the opening hours of some public buildings
- The council should continue to sell the property it no longer has a use for.

The statement “The council should continue to sell the property it no longer has a use for” had the highest average score on the scale of agreement with 7.8. The statement “The council should review its service standards even if it means the service becoming reduced or delivery taking longer” had the second highest average score of agreement with 6.0.

The statements, “The council should reduce or stop some non-essential services to protect other services” and “The council should change or reduce the opening hours of some public buildings” both received an average score of agreement of 5.3.

The chart below shows the responses to each of the statements, the average score for each statement is shown in brackets.



SECTION 2 - BUDGET OPTIONS

Section two of the consultation asked some questions about specific options that may be considered by the Council in order to set a balanced budget for 2025/26.

Marketing

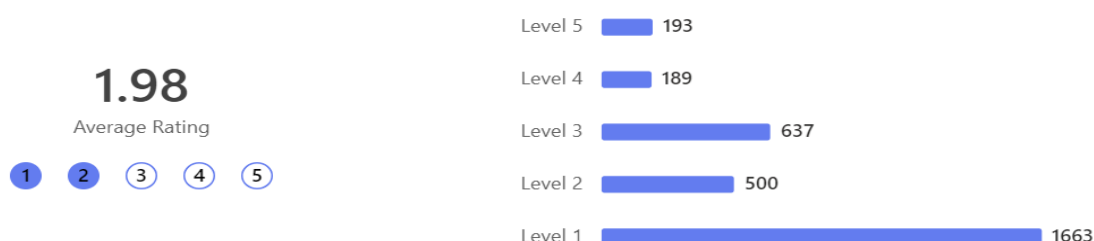
The Council could reduce or remove the £40,000 budget that supports marketing of Dundee City. This could be implemented from April 2025. The budget is used to run campaign activities to encourage more tourism for the city.

Rationale - The Council does not have a statutory duty to undertake marketing.

Mitigations - Other funding sources may be available to continue this work.

Q.15 How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 3182 responses, the average impact rating being 1.98



1146 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Some respondents believe that marketing is essential for attracting tourists and boosting the local economy, arguing that it brings in revenue and supports local businesses. The importance of maintaining Dundee's profile as a tourist destination was mentioned by many and it was felt that cutting the budget would be short-sighted.

Alternatively, some respondents feel that the marketing budget could be reduced or reallocated without significant negative impact. Some indicated that other funding sources could be explored, and that local businesses and cultural organisations could promote the city effectively. Some also suggested that the current marketing efforts are not particularly effective and that the money could be better spent on services that directly benefit residents.

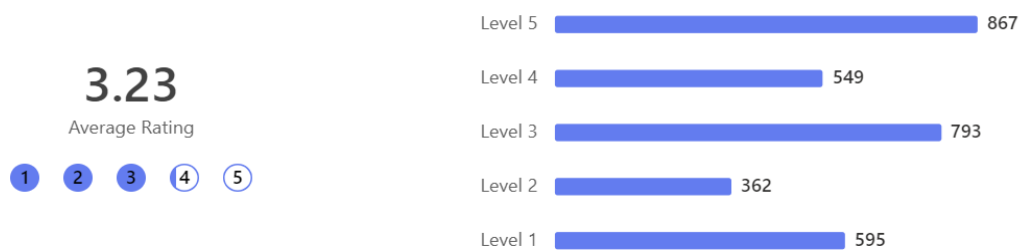
Several respondents indicated that more creative or cost-effective approaches could be explored including exploring other funding sources, involving local businesses in promoting the city, utilising social media more effectively to reduce marketing costs and collaborating with local institutions or commercial partners on promotional activities.

Community Regeneration Funding

The Council could reduce the funding of £452,000 it provides to support Community Regeneration. This could be implemented from April 2025. This funding supports a wide range of activities e.g. youth activities, warm places, community events, etc in our most vulnerable communities.

Q17. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted.

There were 3166 responses, the average rating being 3.23



1373 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

There was a consensus about the negative impact reduction of this budget could have, respondents stated that whilst they recognised this funding was not a statutory duty of the council it was felt that funding is essential for the well-being of communities across the city.

Many respondents emphasised that this proposal would severely impact the most vulnerable communities in Dundee who rely on these services for essential support and social interaction. Impacts highlighted included the detrimental effect on youth activities and the concern that this could lead to increased antisocial behaviour and fewer opportunities for young people. Some mentioned activities currently provided under this funding such as warm spaces which are seen as being vital for those who cannot afford heating, especially during the cost-of-living crisis, and citing that the removal of these could lead to impacts on health and wellbeing.

Several respondents highlighted that reducing such funds would have longer term negative impacts only resulting in higher costs in the future, it was also felt by some that support for charities and third sector organisations was increasingly important given already limited resources.

A negative impact on mental health was cited by many, stating that community events are important for fostering social cohesion and improving mental health. Many respondents stated that community regeneration projects help build a sense of belonging and pride among residents, improving the overall quality of life.

Some respondents did suggest that alternative funding could be explored to mitigate any impacts although it was recognised as a challenge in the current climate, some mentioned that whilst it is the responsibility of the council to provide a facility, alternate funding could be explored for community events, including approaching the private sector.

Other respondents felt that there may be occasion when activities which are on offer in more than one facility could be consolidated proving therefore proving more cost effective.

UNESCO

The Council could cease the provision of funding to support the UNESCO City of Design to which it currently contributes £60,000 per year. This could be implemented from April 2025. This funding is a contribution towards a total of £140,000 per year provided by city partners to secure the future of the UNESCO staff. All projects are funded by external money.

Rationale - The Council does not have a statutory duty to fund cultural initiatives.

Mitigations - Reduce activities undertaken by the team and look for other funding sources.

Q19. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 3241 responses, the average impact rating being 2.54



1079 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Many respondents stated that the UNESCO City of Design status brings significant economic benefits to Dundee, including tourism and funding for local projects. It was indicated that the designation supports cultural initiatives that are seen to enrich the community and provide opportunities for local artists and designers.

Respondents also felt that it fosters community relationships especially to those who are marginalised. It was felt that maintaining the status was crucial for Dundee's international reputation and differentiation from other cities whilst supporting jobs in the cultural sector, providing employment for local artists and contributing to the city's creative economy.

The status was highlighted as a tourism attraction which benefits local businesses and the economy.

As the council's funding is often matched by other sources, it was felt then that cutting it could result in a larger overall loss of funding. Some respondents feel that removing the funding would send a negative message about the city's commitment to culture and innovation.

Several responses suggested looking for alternative funding sources to maintain the UNESCO status without relying solely on council funds.

Some stated that it was felt that this funding is not a high priority, and that the money could be better spent on other services which benefit the residents of Dundee.

Cultural Organisations

The Council could reduce the funding support it provides to some or all of the following cultural organisations from April 2025.

(a) Dundee Science Centre – the Council provides funding support of £28,000 which amounts to around 2% of their income.

(b) Dundee Industrial Heritage– the Council provides funding support of £26,000 which amounts to around 1% of their income.

(c) Dundee Contemporary Arts – the Council provides funding support of £232,000 which amounts to around 9% of their income.

(d) Dundee Rep – The Council provides funding support of £318,000 which amounts to around 9% of their income.

Rationale - The Council does not have a statutory duty to provide financial support to cultural organisations.

Mitigations - Organisations may be able to offset funding reductions through other income sources. Alternatively, they may have to reduce the volume of activity they undertake.

Q20. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

Dundee Science Centre (3390 responses)



Dundee Industrial Heritage (3369 responses)



Dundee Contemporary Arts (3424 responses)



Dundee Rep (3390 responses)



1631 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Many respondents believed that reducing funding for these cultural organisations would negatively impact community services, limiting access to arts, education, and social activities. Some felt that these organisations provide a space in the city for people to feel less isolated leading to increased levels of social isolation. It was felt that this was of particular importance to those with disabilities and mental health issues.

It was stated that these services provided opportunities which often focused on those from minority groups, including as employees, providing parallel support to other services and promoting personal and social wellbeing therefore these groups would be disproportionately affected.

There were strong concerns that funding cuts could harm Dundee's economy and tourism, as these organisations attract visitors and contribute to the city's cultural appeal, some emphasised the educational value of the science centre and heritage sites, which provide learning opportunities for children in particular.

There is a significant fear that reducing funding could lead to the closure of these cultural institutions, which it was stated would be a substantial loss for the city. It was felt that maintaining funding is seen as essential to preserving Dundee's cultural identity and reputation as a city of culture. Many respondents were concerned about potential job losses if funding is cut, affecting employees and their families.

Some respondents suggested exploring alternative funding sources to mitigate the impact of reduced council funding with some stating that cultural organisations should explore ways to become more self-sufficient and less reliant on council funding.

There are suggestions to look for other sources of income, such as private funding, grants, and donations. This could include charging higher fees for those who can afford it while offering lower rates for those with lower incomes, it was felt that this could help generate additional revenue without significantly impacting accessibility.

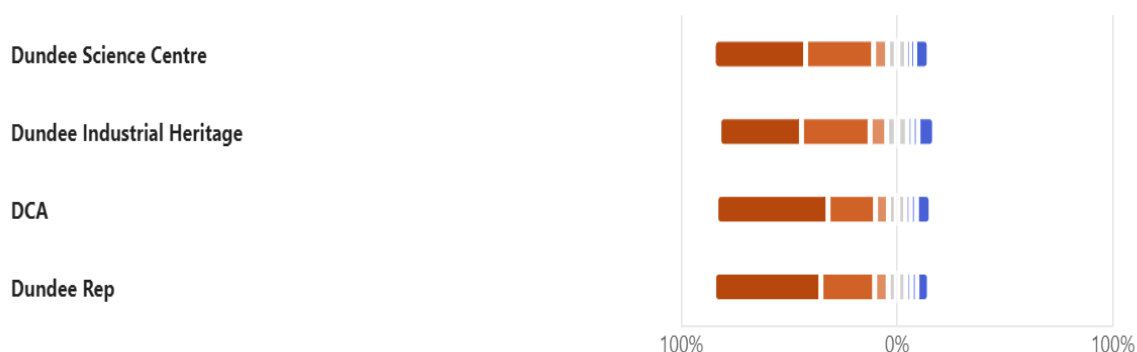
Q.26 If we were to reduce the level of funding these organisations receive, what level of reduction would you suggest?

There were 3230 responses to this question.

In all cases the highest individual response rates were a 0% reduction, however in most cases the overall majority indicated that some level of reduction to this funding could be taken with the most suggested after 0% being 10-20%.

	0%	10-20%	30-40%	50%	60-70%	80-90%	100%
Dundee Science Centre	43%	32%	7%	9%	2%	2%	7%
Dundee Industrial Heritage	38%	32%	8%	10%	2%	3%	8%
DCA	52%	22%	6%	8%	2%	3%	7%
Dundee Rep	50%	25%	6%	8%	3%	2%	6%

● 0% ● 10-20% ● 30-40% ● 50% ● 60-70% ● 80-90% ● 100%



School swimming pools

The Council could close, some, or all, of the swimming pools in; Baldragon Academy, Grove Academy, Harris Academy, St John's RC High School and St Paul's RC High School from August 2025. Swimming provision in the city would be delivered through Lochee and Olympia Leisure Centres.

Closing the pools would save around £100,000 per pool each year but there would be a one-off cost estimated at £15,000 to close each pool. There could also be a loss of income to Leisure and Culture

Dundee of around £60,000 per year. The work would be done during the summer break and the net saving in 2025/26 would therefore be up to £180,000 and £440,000 per year thereafter.

Rationale - The Council does not have a statutory duty to provide swimming to pupils and the energy costs of running pools, which makes up around half of the savings, have risen significantly in recent years.

Mitigations - Consideration could be given to repurposing the space for alternate uses in the school.

Q27. What level of closure of pools, if any, would you support?

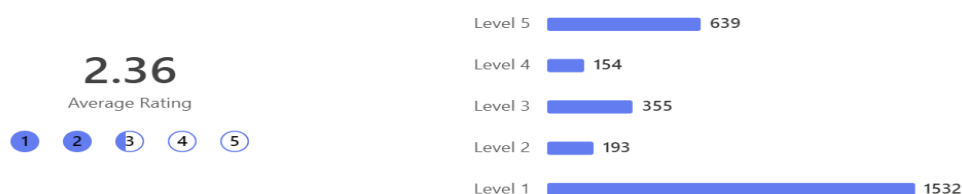
Of the 3263 who gave a response to this question, 68% felt that no pools should be closed, 28% some pools and 4% all pools.



Q.28 Please indicate against the pools listed as to how this option would impact on you, with 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted.

The highest average rating being for St Paul's RC High School at 2.73, followed by Grove Academy 2.72, Harris Academy 2.64, St John's RC High School 2.56 and Baldragon 2.36

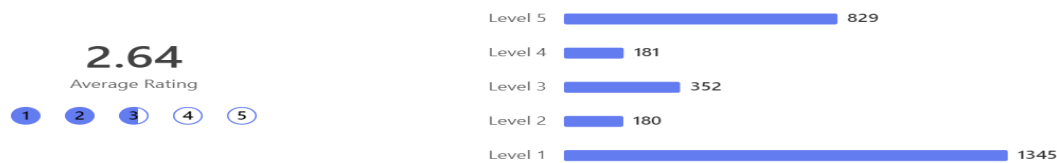
Baldragon Academy (2873 responses)



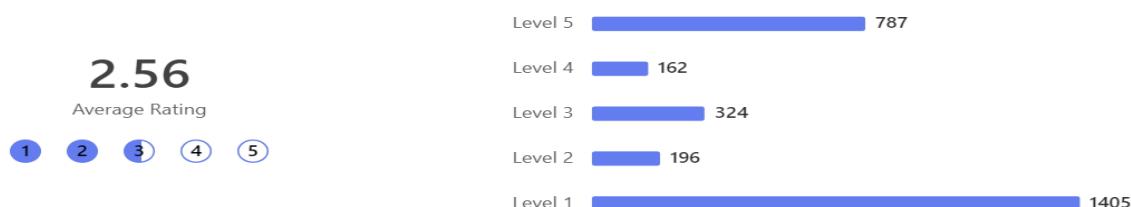
Grove Academy (2894 responses)



Harris Academy (2887 responses)



St John's RC High School (2874 responses)



St Paul's RC High School (2881 responses)



1691 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Much of the feedback cited the importance of swimming pools for teaching children to swim, providing a vital life skill, and promoting physical and mental health.

Many respondents indicated that they felt the importance of swimming as a life-saving skill that should be taught to all children, particularly in a city which has beaches available. It was felt that school pools provide an accessible and affordable swimming option for families who may not be able to afford private lessons or to travel to other facilities therefore the impact of any closure would be detrimental to low-income families in particular.

Further it was highlighted that closure of the pools situated in more deprived areas would disproportionately affect children who rely on these facilities for swimming lessons and physical activity.

Many respondents felt that their mental health would be impacted if they did not have the ability to swim for regular exercise and wellbeing. Some felt that swimming pools serve as community hubs therefore this would impact those in the community who relied on it for social interactions. Concerns were raised by some around the impact of closure on those who worked in facilities.

There was significant concern about relying solely on the Olympia Pool if all venues were to cease operating, it was felt this would impact in particular on those who cannot afford to travel to the city centre on a regular basis.

Closure of school pools would severely impact swimming clubs and their ability to provide lessons and training, affecting competitive swimming in the city. Some comments highlighted the long-term costs and environmental impact of closing and repurposing pools, arguing that it may outweigh the short-term savings.

Suggestions for alternative solutions included increasing public access to school pools, combining use of facilities, promoting their use, and exploring alternate funding options to keep them open. There were suggestions to increase public access to school pools outside of school hours. This could involve renting the pools to outside organisations or extending after-school use with charges which raise revenue.

Some felt that if there is to be reduction in pools then this should be done in a way that communities close to each other had access to at least one facility, this would lessen any impact on accessibility.

Seeking grants and other funding opportunities to support the maintenance and operation of the pools was given as another alternative, it was felt that this could lessen the burden of costs to the council.

School Crossing Patrollers

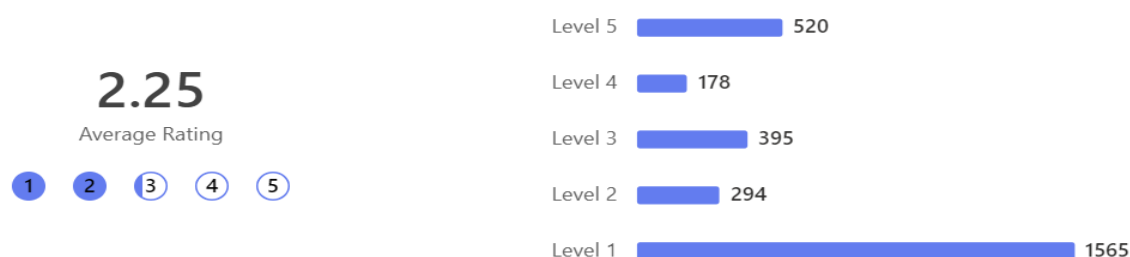
The Council could operate to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (ROSPA) assessment criteria for School Crossing Patrol points. Any points that do not meet these criteria could be removed from August 2025. This could result in the removal of 41 of 74 School Crossing Patrols points and would realise a full year saving of £226,000.

Rationale - The School Crossing Patrol (SCP) service is a non-statutory function. It is a parent's or carer's responsibility to ensure their child gets to and from school safely. The Council would be following the ROSPA guidance. Tayside Contracts would look to effectively manage the workforce reduction through vacancy management and redeployment.

Mitigations - Walking buses and other arrangements are in place at some schools across the city. The Safer School Streets programme is being rolled out to ensure that areas around school sites are car free before and after the school day. Young people have access to free bus travel, including between their home and school.

Q.34 How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2952 responses, the average impact rating being 2.25



804 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

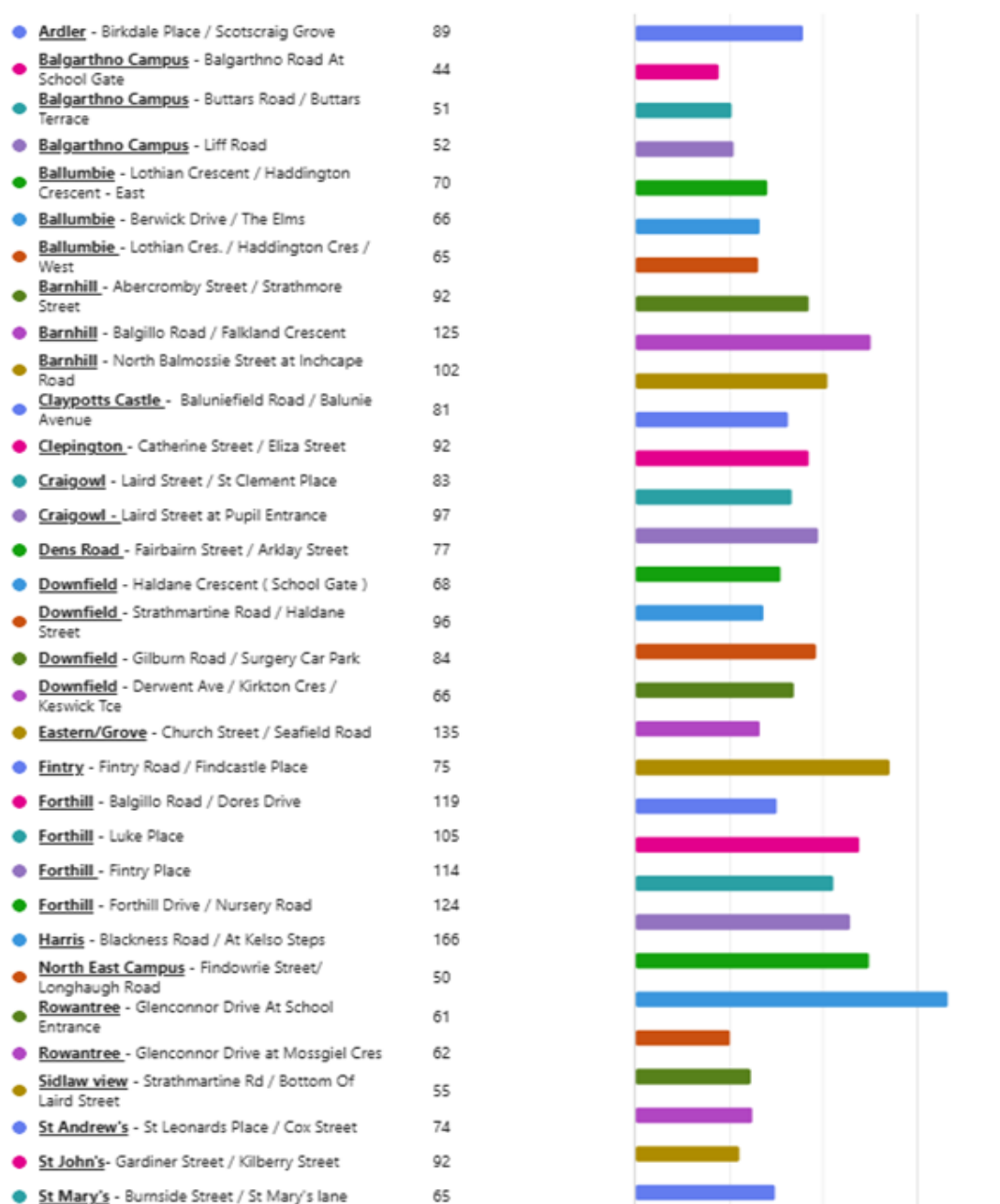
Many respondents expressed concerns about the impact on child safety, fearing that removing crossing patrollers would lead to an increase in accidents and injuries among children crossing busy roads. Some noted that crossing patrollers are an integral part of the community, providing not only safety but also social interaction and support for children. Several comments highlighted the importance of crossing patrollers for children from vulnerable families in particular who may not have responsible adults to ensure their safe travel to school. Working parents expressed concerns that they would need to adjust their work schedules to ensure their children could get to school safely, potentially impacting their employment. Concerns were given on the impact on traffic and whether this would lead to increased traffic congestion and unsafe driving behaviours around schools. There was feedback about the

financial implications of removing crossing patrollers, with some suggesting that the cost savings are not worth the potential risks to child safety.

Whilst many respondents believed crossing patrollers are essential, others felt they were not necessary, especially for older children or in areas with existing traffic control measures. Some respondents felt that it was a parental responsibility to ensure that children get to and from school safely, suggesting that parents and schools could partner to teach road safety.

Some respondents suggested alternative solutions such as installing more pedestrian crossings, traffic lights or speed bumps to ensure children's safety if crossing patrollers are removed, others proposed the idea of volunteer programmes where parents or community members could take on the role of crossing patrollers to save costs.

Q.35 Please indicate which crossing(s) you or anyone in your household regularly use from the list below. There were 3241 responses, respondents could choose more than one.





Children's Services - Improve edge of care support

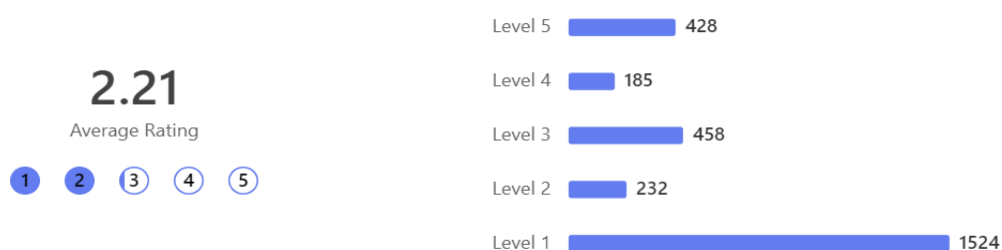
The Council could continue to improve support to families where children and young people might need to be provided with temporary or permanent alternative care. At the same time, it could also continue to increase the recruitment, support and retention of Kinship Carers and Foster Carers and develop local residential care. This could save £1,412,000 annually.

Rationale - The Independent Care Review and wider legislation such as UN Convention on Rights of a Child emphasises the importance of children and young people living in caring and nurturing family settings. Where possible, this should occur with birth parents or extended family and if this is not possible or appropriate, with local foster carers. It enables vulnerable children and young people to remain close to their local community, school and friends.

Mitigations - Where children are not thriving and unsafe at home, individualised assessments and support plans are in place which can be adapted or escalated if concerns are not being mitigated and any risk remains unmanageable.

Q37. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2827 responses, the average impact rating being 2.21



707 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Several comments highlighted confusion about how increasing support and recruitment could lead to cost savings, calling for clearer explanations of the proposal. Many respondents support the proposal, emphasising the importance of improving support for families and children, and questioning why such improvements aren't already in place if they save money.

Comments mentioned the need for better support and funding for kinship and foster carers to ensure children receive adequate care. Respondents stress that child safety and well-being should never be compromised with many expressing concerns at the idea of cuts to fostering and child services. Some suggesting that the council should lobby the Scottish and UK governments for more funding to avoid making cuts to these essential services.

Several respondents argued that investing in children's welfare saves money in the long run and will prevent future issues such as mental health problems, crime and homelessness.

Devolved School Budgets

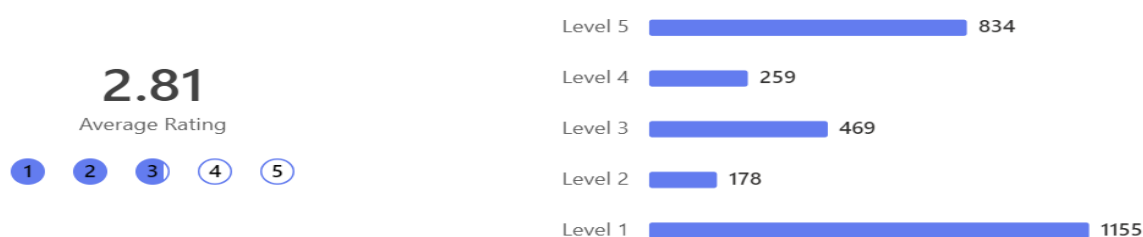
The Council could reduce the school budgets that are allocated to secondary schools by 1%. This could be implemented from August 2025 and could result in a full year saving of £542,000 from 2025/26.

Rationale - School budgets are delegated to Head Teachers so that resources can be managed at school level. Individual Head Teachers could work with key stakeholders to make best use of their allocated budgets and achieve a 1% reduction in spending which best meets the needs of their learning community.

Mitigations - Approaching a reduction in spending in this way should allow Head Teachers to make their own decisions about their allocated budgets in line with their individual school's improvement priorities. Head Teachers will also work with each other and central officers to ensure the best use of collective resources where appropriate.

Q.39 How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2895 responses, the average impact rating being 2.81



954 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Respondents showed strong opposition in any cuts to school budgets, citing already tight funding and the negative impact on education quality and teacher resources. There were significant concerns about how budget cuts will affect vulnerable students, including those with additional support needs and those from deprived backgrounds. Concerns were also raised regarding a potential reduction in extracurricular activities and formative experiences for students.

Many highlighted the strain on teachers who are already dealing with limited resources and increased responsibilities and fear further cuts will exacerbate these issues.

The importance of investing in education for the future success of students and society was stated, arguing that cuts would be short-sighted and harmful.

Several respondents call for increased funding instead of cuts, to better support schools, teachers, and students, particularly considering recent challenges. Concern was shown about the long-term negative implications of budget cuts on students' future prospects and society as a whole.

Several suggested that increased community involvement and fundraising could help mitigate the impact of budget cuts, though it was highlighted that this was not seen as a complete solution.

Some respondents felt that better improved financial oversight, budget management and efficiency in schools could help mitigate the impact of any cuts. While many are against the cuts, a few believe that a small reduction might be manageable if implemented carefully and with sufficient planning.

Ancrum Activity centre

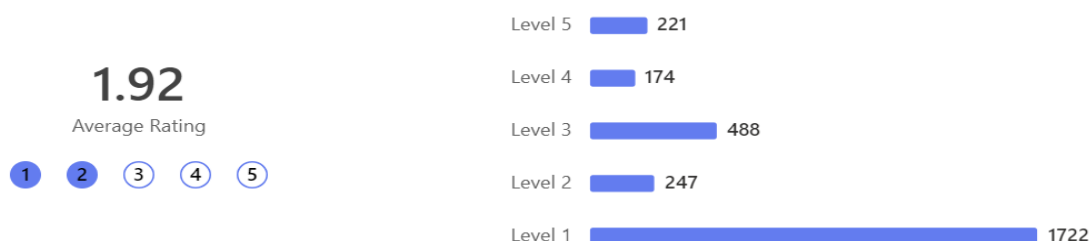
The Council could move Ancrum Activity Centre to another location, enabling the property to be disposed of saving property costs of around £42,000 per year.

Rationale - The Outdoor Activity Centre is a discretionary service and many of the services delivered are not dependent on the location of the current centre.

Mitigations - The service could adapt its programme to make the most of any new location. It would provide an opportunity to utilise existing infrastructures.

Q41. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2853 responses, the average rating being 1.92



658 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

In general, there was strong support for the activities provided by the Ancrum Activity Centre, particularly those that promote outdoor pursuits and physical activity for children.

There was a mixed response to potential impacts of this proposal, many respondents supported the idea of relocating the activity centre to a more suitable and possibly more energy efficient location however it was emphasised that current services provided should be maintained regardless of location. Concerns were raised about the financial implications of relocating and the effect of this on potential savings.

Some raised concern about accessibility of a new location and that moving the centre could negatively impact the local community and the users who benefit from its services.

If the current building was to become redundant some suggestions included moving different parts of the services provided by Ancrum to various sports centres across the city, using the current building for other purposes, such as artist studios or community housing, and relocating the centre to a more energy-efficient building possible in partnership with other similar service providers.

Dundee House

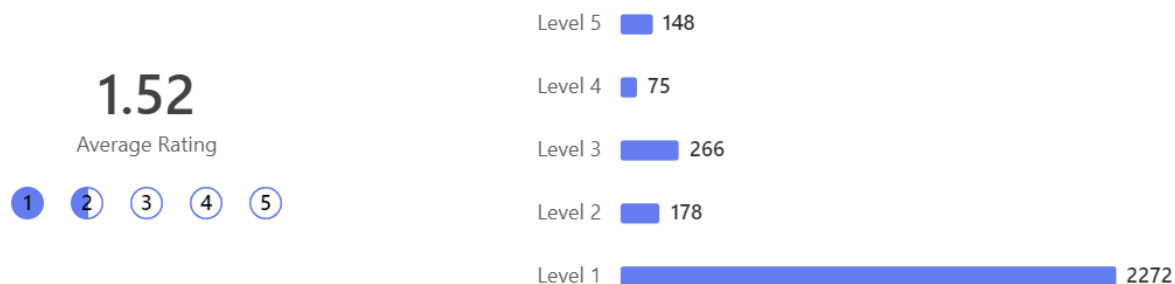
The Council could seek to lease one or more floors in Dundee House on a commercial basis. This could be implemented from 1 April 2025 and could save £250,000 per year.

Rationale - Generating additional income will reduce the level of savings required. The Council's hybrid working arrangements mean that less office space is required than pre Covid and this represents best use of property.

Mitigations - This will not directly impact on Council services.

Q43 How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2939 responses, the average impact rating being 1.52



936 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Most respondents supported the idea of leasing out unused office space in Dundee House as a sensible way to generate additional income for the council. Leasing out the space is seen as making economic sense, especially given the current trend of hybrid working, which has left many office spaces unoccupied. It was felt that generating additional revenue from leasing the space could help prevent cuts to other vital services and support the financial stability of the council.

Suggestions for alternate use of space include using the space for other public services or community needs, such as providing workspace for creatives or supporting local businesses. It was suggested offering attractive leasing rates could encourage more businesses into the city centre thus generating income for local businesses. There are also suggestions to use other council offices across the city more effectively, reducing other property assets and maximising the use of available space.

Some individuals expressed concerns that increased hybrid working and leasing out office space might negatively impact the quality and availability of council services in the long term.

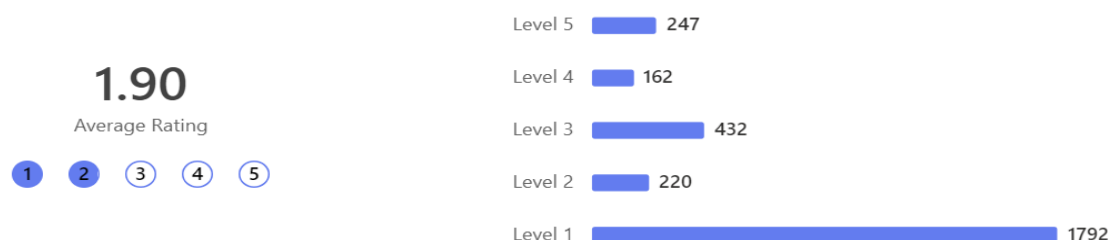
Support Grants for Organisations and Projects

Discovery Credit Union

The credit union encourages savings habits / asset building and provides access to affordable credit to help reduce poverty. The Council currently provides funding of £23,000 per year which represents 10% of their income.

Q.45 How would this impact on you with 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted.

There were 2853 responses, the average impact rating being 1.90



533 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Many respondents indicated that although this proposal would not directly impact them, they acknowledged its importance to others in the city. Several respondents emphasised the credit union's role in providing essential financial support to the most vulnerable members of the population and that reducing funding would increase poverty leading to greater social issues, including increased reliance on high interest loans. It was felt that there would be a particular impact on low-income families who value the service for affordable access to finance and education around management of finances.

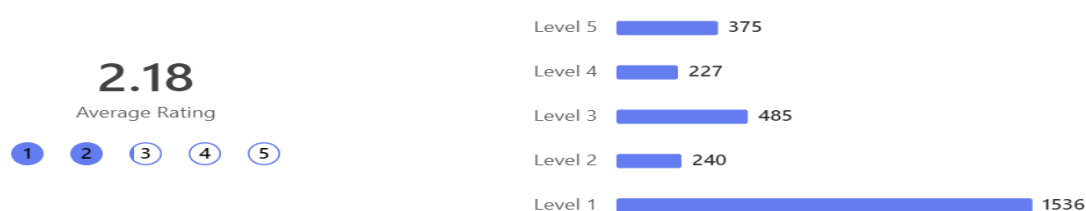
Several respondents suggested that the credit union could seek alternative funding sources or become self-sufficient to maintain its services and not rely solely on council funding. Some specific suggestions included seeking support from the voluntary sector who could help people in using other options for saving and borrowing, possible collaboration with banks and building societies was also mentioned. Incorporating financial education within school curriculums was suggested to educate on better money management from a younger age.

Dundee Law Centre

The organisation provides free legal advice, assistance and representation (especially at appeals) to individuals in regeneration areas. A particular area of speciality is work on housing-related cases. The Council currently provides funding of £150,000 per year which represents 37% of their income.

Q47. How would this option impact on you with 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted.

There were 2863 responses, the average impact rating being 2.18



596 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

There was mixed awareness about the existence of Dundee Law Centre, with some respondents unaware of its services, while others have personally benefited from its support.

Many respondents emphasised that cutting funding would disproportionately affect the most vulnerable, including those facing homelessness and related poverty. It was highlighted that the centre is crucial for providing legal aid and representation to those who cannot afford it, ensuring access to justice for all.

There were concerns that cutting funding might leave individuals without adequate legal representation, as legal aid does not cover all necessary services provided by Dundee Law Centre.

Some respondents suggested exploring alternative funding sources, such as private law firms providing pro bono work, or seeking additional grants to reduce reliance on council funding.

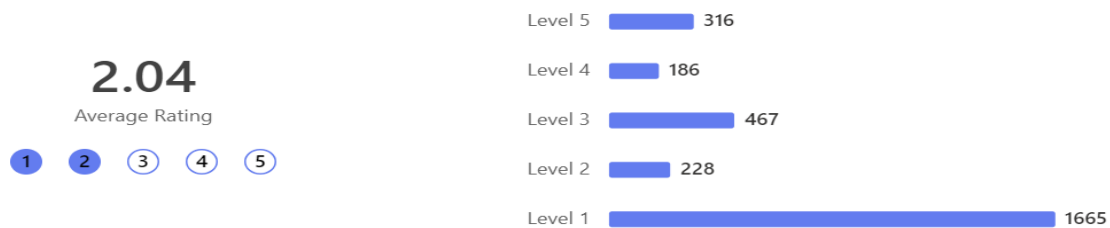
Some respondents suggest that while the service is important, a partial reduction in funding might be feasible without eliminating the service. Others felt that this service could be integrated with other similar services to share resources and provide a more cost-effective service.

Save by the Bell

This project aims to develop the money management skills of children and young people in Dundee as a preventative strategy against financial exclusion in adulthood. The Council currently provides funding of £51,000 per year which represents 100% of their income.

Q.49 How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2862 responses, the average impact rating being 2.04



638 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

There was a general support for financial education with many respondents stating that financial education is important for children and should be included in the school curriculum, some respondents stated that although the initiative does not impact them personally, they acknowledge its potential benefits for others. Some respondents highlighted the importance of teaching children to save money and manage finances effectively, noting the long-term benefits.

Several respondents questioned the cost of the service suggesting that there are other ways to teach children about money management and that it could be funded by schools, parents, or financial institutions instead of the council. There were suggestions to integrate financial education into the school curriculum or have it supported by banks and other financial organisations.

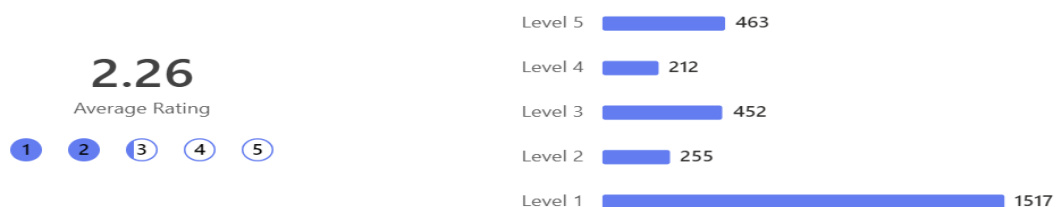
Many respondents believe that financial education should be part of the school curriculum, they suggest that schools could easily deliver similar initiatives and that money management skills should be taught during regular classes such as maths. Others felt that it was a parental responsibility to teaching children about money. There were suggestions that banks and other financial organisations could partner, support or take over this program. Additional support could also come from volunteers and third party groups in helping provide funding, offering modules to schools, or collaborating in general with the initiative.

Brooksbanks Centre and Advice Services

The project provides welfare and money benefits advice including income maximisation, debt rescheduling, benefits and energy advice to support tackling inequalities and poverty. The Council currently provides funding of £266,000 per year which represents 51% of their income.

Q51. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted.

There were 2899 responses with the average rating being 2.26



672 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Many respondents highlighted that the Brooksbanks Centre is an essential service in a deprived area, providing vital support to vulnerable individuals and families, the centre is seen as a key part of the community, offering a range of services that help keep the community together and support those in need. Respondents who had used the service highlighted ways in which they had been helped by the centre including receiving financial advice, social support and child safety, they felt that the significant

impact of any change to services would have a detrimental impact on others who were in similar situations to themselves.

It was highlighted in some responses that similar services are available via other organisations such as the Citizens Advice Centre and that there was possibly potential to explore consolidation of the services provided by both. Some respondents suggested that the Brooksbank Centre could proactively seek alternative financial support to top up any reduced funding with some mentioning the need to receive more money from the Scottish and UK governments to aid with such services in areas of high poverty. Some suggested that a review of the current provision could ensure that it could still operate rather than removal of the full service.

Dundee Citizens Advice Services

The project provides welfare and money benefits advice including income maximisation, generalist advice, debt rescheduling, benefits, pensions advice, and energy advice to support tackling inequalities and poverty across the whole of Dundee. The Council currently provides funding of £196,000 per year which represents 25% of their income.

Q53. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted.

There were 2893 responses, the average impact rating being 2.76



695 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Many respondents emphasised that the Citizens Advice Centre provides an essential service, especially for those who cannot afford legal or financial help elsewhere. Several individuals shared personal stories of how the service has helped them or people they know, highlighting its importance in their lives. Many respondents viewed this as a vital resource for the community, offering support and advice on a range of issues including legal, financial, and housing problems. There was significant concerns that reducing funding will negatively impact the availability and quality of services provided, potentially leaving many without crucial support, particularly those who face poverty and inequality. It was highlighted that it was felt that this service is already underfunded, and further reductions would exacerbate those already impacted.

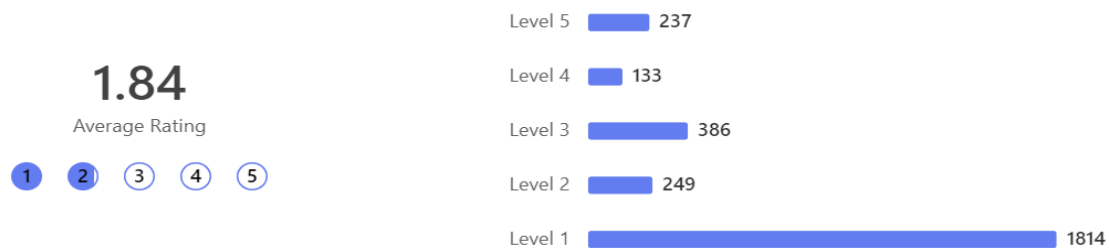
Some suggested that mergers of similar services could save costs whilst maintaining vital support for those who need it, particular mention was given to the exploration of the consolidation of the Brooksbank Centre and the Citizens Advice centre or by hosting outreach centres in various community centres to provide advice and support.

Dudhope Centre – Bharatiya Ashram

Dudhope Multi Cultural Centre aims to promote the benefit of the inhabitants and primarily the ethnic minority inhabitants of Dundee and the surrounding area. The Council currently provides funding of £14,000 per year which represents 33% of their income.

Q55. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted.

There were 2819 responses, the average impact rating being 1.84



439 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Feedback indicated a mixed awareness and usage of the centre, with some people unaware of its existence however many of those who didn't use it felt that there was an importance of supporting multicultural inclusivity and integration in the city.

Many users of the Bharatiya Ashram emphasised its role in providing a safe space for socialising, cultural activities and support for ethnic minorities in Dundee. Several respondents stated that cutting the centre's funding would negatively impact vulnerable groups and this was an essential service. It was highlighted by some that the financial savings outlined were minimal in comparison to the benefits that the centre provides to the community.

There were suggestions to source alternative funding streams or to reduce the funding gradually while promoting the centre's services more effectively, others questioned whether the organisation being run as a charity would be more sustainable in the long term. Looking at what services the centre provides and how these could be provided in a more cost-effective way rather than closure of the service was suggested.

Dundee International Women's Centre

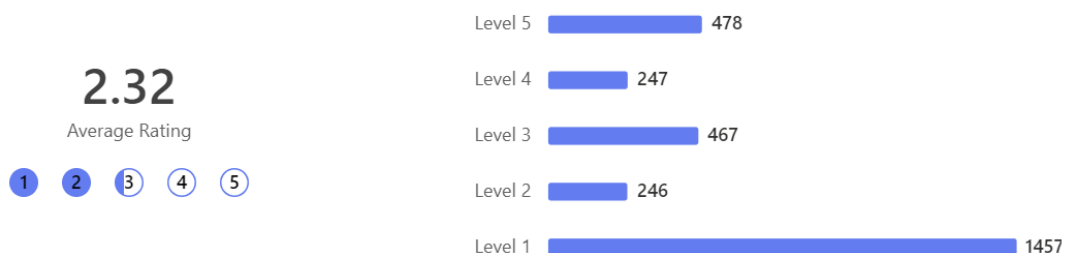
Dundee International Women's Centre addresses the needs of women, with an emphasis on those from Black and minority ethnic (BME) communities. DIWC work to promote and create learning opportunities for women to gain the confidence, skills, education and employability skills to participate better in social, educational, political and economic life.

The Council currently provides funding of £42,000 per year of which accounts for 20% of the total income required to sustain the Creche, and 8% of the staffing costs for Project Workers and management expenses.

Q57. How would this option impact on you with 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted.

There were 2895 responses, the average impact rating being 2.32

How would this option would impact on you with 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted.



502 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Respondents believed that cutting Dundee International Women's Centre (DIWC) funding would severely impact its ability to offer essential services, including ESOL classes and creche facilities, which are vital for women's integration and participation in the community. It was highlighted by respondents the importance of women only spaces and that the centre currently provides a culturally appropriate, secure environment for women, helping them build confidence and overcome language barriers, which was seen as being crucial for those from BME communities facing multiple layers of discrimination.

There were several personal testimonials from women who have benefited from DIWC outlining its role in providing invaluable support, life skills, and a sense of community to them.

Some respondents suggested exploring alternative funding sources, merging with other services, or reducing management expenses to sustain DIWC's operations. Some suggested that DIWC could look for other funding sources to replace the Council's contribution, this could include applying for grants from other organisations, seeking donations from the community, or partnering with businesses for sponsorships.

Another suggestion was to merge DIWC's services with other existing services or organisations, this could help reduce overhead costs and create synergies that benefit both DIWC and the partnering organisations. It was also suggested that DIWC could run its services from other council buildings stating that this could help reduce the costs associated with maintaining a separate facility.

Some respondents proposed that DIWC could reduce management expenses to save costs. This could involve streamlining administrative processes, reducing the number of management staff, or finding more cost-effective ways to manage the organisation.

There were suggestions that DIWC could implement self-funding initiatives. For example, users could pay for certain services like the creche, which would help cover the costs and reduce reliance on external funding.

Lead Scotland

Lead Scotland work to enable disabled adults to access impartial educational guidance, navigate options, embark on accessible learning journeys with the right support in place, leading to positive, sustained outcomes for individuals, families and communities improving life chances.

The Council currently provides funding of £30,000 per year. This funds 100% of their Dundee Learning Project, which works with adults who identify as disabled or a carer who want to learn new skills such as literacy or digital skills.

Q59. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted.

There were 2808 responses, the average impact rating being 2.23



424 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Many responses highlighted the significant negative impact that cutting funding would have on disabled individuals, emphasising the importance of the service for their education and independence.

Several respondents mentioned that while they are not directly affected, they recognise the importance of the service and its vital role in supporting vulnerable groups and improving their life chances. Some respondents stated that they felt reducing the funding could lead to higher long-term costs for the council due to the negative impact on the mental health and well-being of disabled individuals.

Some suggested that this service could be provided by other agencies or through partnerships to sustain it despite funding cuts, exploring alternative funding sources, such as grants or other charitable contributions, to maintain the service was also suggested. Using other council buildings for this service was also given as a suggestion to lessen any impact.

Boomerang

Boomerang aims to provide a community centre for the people in Stobswell and the surrounding area. The Community Centre's work will have a particular focus on children and families, older people, youth work and volunteering. The Council currently provides funding of £54,000 per year which represents 20% of their income.

Q61. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted.

There were 2818 responses, the average rating being 2.27



454 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Many respondents stated that Boomerang is a vital community centre in Stobswell that provides essential services focusing on children, families, older people, youth work, and volunteering, they felt that removing funding would negatively impact on these vulnerable groups.

Several individuals emphasised the importance of Boomerang in supporting the local community and expressed concern over the potential closure of its services.

There were a number of personal testimonials sharing their positive experiences and the benefits they or their acquaintances have gained from Boomerang. Some respondents raised that cutting funding could lead to higher long-term costs for the community and the council due to increased social issues.

Some respondents suggested that Boomerang should seek alternative funding sources, such as charity funding, to cover the potential shortfall. Several mentioned that some services offered by Boomerang might be duplicated by other organisations therefore exploration into combined services could be an alternative to share resources and reduce costs. Another suggestion was that Boomerang should become self-funded, possibly through increased fundraising efforts or by charging for some of its services. It was noted by some that the external funding environment is competitive, and a reduction in council funding would increase the need for third-sector organisations to seek alternative funding.

Under 12's Project

Promotes the care and education of children and families through the provision of recreational services. The Council currently provides funding of £36,000 per year which represents 100% of their income.

Q63. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted.

There were 2779 responses, the average impact rating being 2.10



366 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

There was a mix of awareness about the project, with some respondents unaware of its existence or questioning its effectiveness, while others recognised its importance.

Many respondents expressed concern that cutting funding would negatively impact children and their futures, as well as the broader community, particularly in areas suffering from deprivation, there was concern that reducing funding could exacerbate existing inequalities and social issues. It was highlighted by some respondents that they felt early intervention through projects like this is crucial for preventing future issues and supporting the development of children and families.

Several respondents suggested that the project should seek alternative funding sources, such as grants, sponsorships, or community fundraising, instead of relying solely on Council funding. Some respondents believe that parents should take more responsibility for providing recreational activities for their children, rather than relying on external projects. Some suggested that the service could be streamlined or integrated into existing support structures in schools.

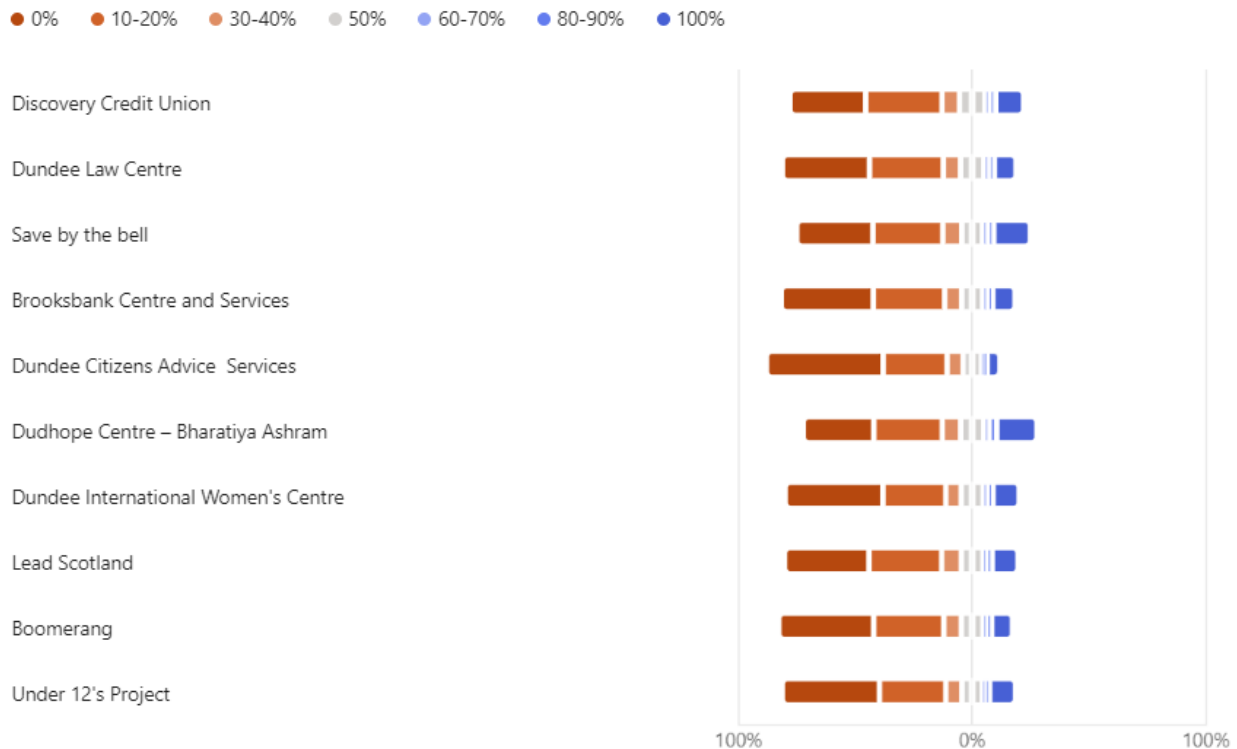
Some suggested that seeking sponsorships from local businesses and corporations could be an option alongside community fundraising to raise money for the project.

Q65. If we were to reduce the level of funding these organisations receive, what level of reduction would you suggest?

There were 2320 responses to this question

In all cases the highest individual response rates were a 0% reduction, however in most cases the overall majority indicated that some level of reduction to this funding could be taken with the most suggested after 0% being 10-20%.

	0%	10-20%	30-40%	50%	60-70%	80-90%	100%
Discovery Credit Union	32%	33%	8%	11%	2%	3%	12%
Dundee Law Centre	37%	32%	7%	10%	2%	2%	9%
Save by the Bell	33%	30%	8%	9%	2%	3%	16%
Brooksbank Centre and Services	39%	31%	7%	9%	2%	2%	10%
Dundee Citizens Advice Services	50%	27%	7%	8%	1%	2%	6%
Dudhope Centre - Bharatiya Ashram	30%	29%	8%	10%	2%	3%	17%
Dundee International Women's Centre	42%	27%	7%	9%	2%	2%	11%
Lead Scotland	36%	31%	8%	9%	2%	2%	11%
Boomerang	41%	30%	8%	9%	2%	2%	9%



Discretionary Housing Payments

The Council could remove the revenue top it provides to enhance the funding available for Discretionary Housing Payments. This could be implemented from April 2025 and could save £100,000 per year. These payments primarily support people whose Housing Benefit or Universal Credit Housing Costs do not cover all their rent and are having difficulty paying the shortfall.

Rationale - Whilst the Council has a duty to provide this service using the funding provided by the Scottish Government, it has discretion about whether to increase the budget from its own resources.

Mitigations - The Council will continue to allocate the funding of £3,600,000 to citizens based on need.

Q.66 How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2795 responses, the average impact rating being 1.93



594 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Many respondents stated that cuts to the Discretionary Housing Payment (DHP) would disproportionately affect vulnerable populations leading to increased homelessness and financial instability. Several individuals expressed concern that reducing DHP would exacerbate financial hardships for those already struggling to make ends meet.

There was a strong belief among respondents that cutting this would lead to a rise in homelessness which would have broader social and economic consequences. Many respondents believed that retaining or even increasing DHP was crucial to support those in need and prevent further social issues.

Whilst there was a strong support for maintaining DHP, some respondents felt that the funds could be better managed or reduced. Some respondents questioned the current system, suggesting that it enables dependency and does not encourage self-sufficiency whilst others felt that the responsibility for funding should lie with the Scottish Government rather than the local council.

Greater collaboration with housing associations and welfare rights teams was suggested as way to support those in need.

Many respondents highlighted a need for more affordable housing as a long-term solution to reduce the reliance on discretionary payments. Some respondents also believed that there should be a limit to what landlords can charge for rent.

Scottish Welfare Fund

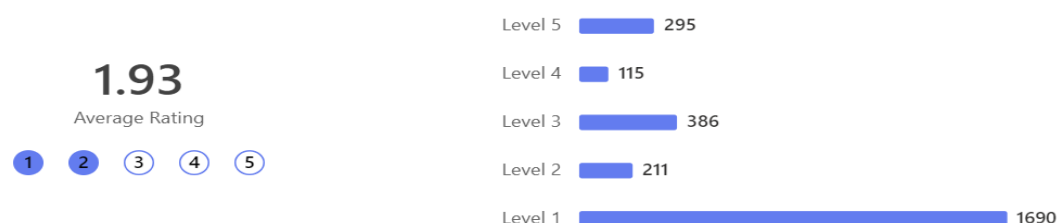
The Council could remove the revenue top-up it provides to enhance the funding available for the Scottish Welfare Fund. This could be implemented from April 2025 and could save £193,000 per year.

Rationale - Whilst the Council has a duty to provide this service using the funding provided by the Scottish Government, it has discretion about whether to increase the budget from its own resources.

Mitigations - The Council will continue to allocate the funding of £1,300,000 to citizens based on need.

Q68. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2697 responses, the average impact rating being 1.93



383 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Some respondents reported that whilst there was no direct impact on themselves, they acknowledged the potential significant impact on the most vulnerable members of the community. There was mention by some respondents that clearer information about the fund's purpose and the impact of potential changes was needed as some respondents were unsure about what the fund covers.

Many recognised the importance of the Scottish Welfare Fund in providing essential support during crises, such as financial difficulties or emergencies, this raised concern about the impact leading to increased poverty and hardship. Some mentioned increasing the current level of funding to ensure continuous support for those in crisis.

Several respondents believe that the Scottish Government should fully fund the welfare program to avoid cuts and ensure adequate support for vulnerable populations.

Some people gave personal testimonials about how important this fund had been, alongside other support systems, in helping their family maintain stability during difficult times such as during Covid and in periods of unemployment.

Several respondents mentioned that all services provided by the council are interlinked, and cutting one service could negatively impact others, worsening deprivation and inequalities.

Some suggested alternative solutions, such as better job opportunities, funding from other sources, and improved budget management to lessen any impact.

Civic Activities

The Council could cease to provide the funding it allocates to support civic activities in the city, including Remembrance and Civic Receptions celebrating local individuals', charities' and organisations' achievements. This could be implemented from April 2025 and could save up to £43,000 per year. This funding supports the purchase of alcohol, civic gifts and other ceremonial expenditure associated with delivering these activities.

Rationale - The Council does not have a statutory duty to host civic events.

Mitigations - None

Q70. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2810 responses with the average rating being 1.68



697 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

There were mixed opinions from respondents on whether to cut funding for civic activities, with some people emphasising the importance of these events for the city's morale and others considering them unnecessary expenses.

Many respondents believe that remembrance events are crucial and should continue to be funded, even if other civic activities are reduced. It was stated that there was a value to civic events in recognising and celebrating local achievements and contributions, which they believe fosters community pride and cohesion. However, there was a strong sentiment against the purchase of alcohol and gifts for civic receptions, with many considering these expenditures as wasteful and non-essential.

Other respondents felt that essential services were of a higher priority and that funds should be redirected accordingly.

There was a strong sentiment in seeking alternative funding sources, such as private sponsorships, to support civic events instead of using public funds, many suggested to maintain events however at a lower cost and reducing the scale of these.

Community Wardens

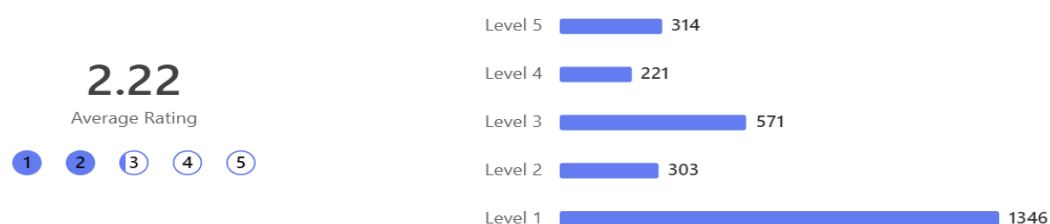
The Council could reduce the number of wardens in place across the city. The Council has a staff budget of £1,024,000 for this service and a reduction of one Senior warden and four wardens could save £205,000 per year. This process could begin to be implemented from April 2025.

Rationale - The council does not have a statutory duty to provide this service.

Mitigations - The Community Safety Warden service capacity would be reduced. Team managers and coordinators would need to prioritise future tasking with reduced resource.

Q72. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2755 responses with an average impact rating of 2.22



736 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Opinions were mixed with some supporting the cuts and others highlighting the importance of the wardens for safety and community well-being.

Many respondents expressed concerns about safety, citing recent incidents of crime and the perception that Dundee is becoming less safe. They argue that reducing wardens would exacerbate these issues, there was a concern that reducing wardens would put additional pressure on already stretched police services, potentially leading to slower response times and less community engagement. Some respondents highlighted the importance of wardens for vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, and their role in addressing issues like vandalism that police may not have time to address.

Many comments indicated a lack of awareness about what Community Safety Wardens do, with some people never having seen them in their areas therefore they questioned the impact within communities.

Those who were aware of the service suggested reviewing and potentially restructuring the warden service to improve its effectiveness. This could involve different allocation of resources and ensuring that wardens are patrolling areas where they are most needed. Others suggested collaboration with emergency services and to collaborate more with other community organisations, it was felt that this could help in embedding the wardens further into the community they work within. Also, expanding the roles of the wardens to cover more areas or duties could also be a way to improve the service without reducing the number of wardens.

Waste Collection Services

The Council could make changes to the frequency of waste collections for three service elements.

a) The frequency of residual waste (**grey bin**) collections could change from two-weekly to three-weekly (this would only apply to kerbside collections from properties with individual wheeled bins and there would be no change to flatted properties with communal bins).

b) The frequency of food waste (**green bin**) collections could change from weekly to two-weekly (this would only apply to kerbside collections from properties with individual food bins and there would be no change to flatted properties with communal food waste bins).

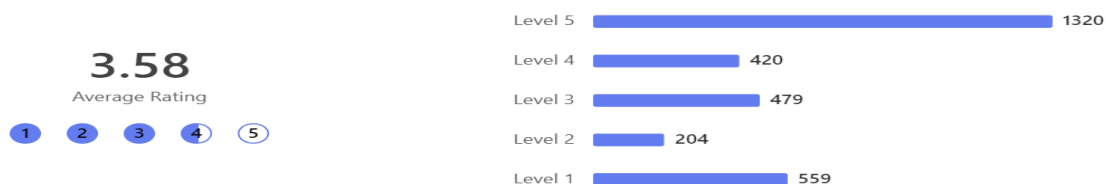
c) The frequency of mixed plastics recycling (**burgundy bin**) collections could change from three-weekly to four-weekly (this would only apply to kerbside collections from properties with individual wheeled bins and there would be no change to flatted properties with communal recycling bins).

Rationale - The frequency of waste collection is a matter for the Council to determine and taken together these proposals would enable the Council to reduce the number of refuse collection vehicles by two and generate savings of £134,000 in 2025/26 and £268,000 in 2026/27. It should be noted that the Council previously agreed to reduce the frequency of residual waste collections from two-weekly to three-weekly in 2020, but this was not implemented due to the Covid pandemic.

Mitigations - The Council makes specific provisions for individuals who require supplementary waste capacity for recycling, and this would continue to apply.

Q74. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2982 responses, the average impact rating being 3.58



1407 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

There were significant concerns about the health and safety risks associated with less frequent waste collections, including the potential for increased disease and vermin infestations. Many residents expressed concerns that reducing the frequency of bin collections would lead to overflowing bins and the impact on health and safety. Some residents believe that reducing the frequency of recycling collections might discourage people from recycling and lead to more waste being disposed of in general waste bins. Many also believed that it could impact on the amount of fly tipping illegally.

Respondents from large households, especially those with children, expressed concern that this would impact on them more due to having larger amounts of waste. For those living in flats with communal bins, there were concerns about the attraction of rodents if general waste bins are left longer, and suggestions to increase the number of bins if collection frequency is reduced.

Residents are worried that less frequent waste collections would negatively impact the environment in all communities, with more litter and waste potentially ending up in public spaces, there was particular concern about food waste citing the potential for unpleasant odours and related health hazards.

Some respondents felt that if these services were reduced there should be a corresponding reduction in council tax.

Whilst there was significant opposition some respondents were open to the idea of reducing collection frequency if it leads to cost savings for the council. Some suggested that if the collection frequency is reduced, the council should provide larger bins or additional bins to accommodate the extra waste.

There were suggestions to make waste collection less consistent by having more collections for food waste during the summer and fewer in the winter and adjusting the frequency of mixed plastics/residual waste collections based on the season. Some residents suggested that the council should respond to the actual need by asking the collectors when it is most busy and adjusting the collection schedule accordingly. Other suggested getting rid of food waste bins and just putting food waste in the brown bin as is done in other local authorities.

Small Skip Service

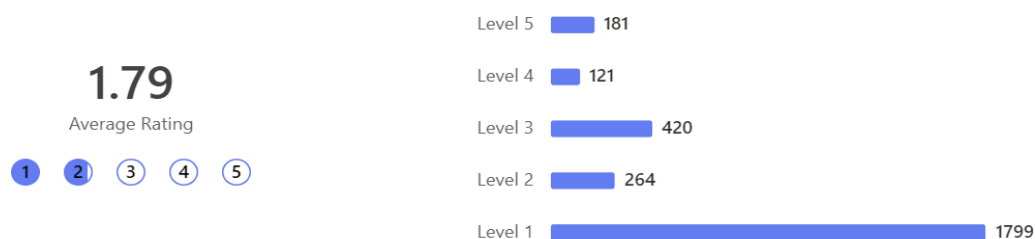
The council could withdraw the small skip service and replace with either larger skips or commercial bins. This could be implemented from April 2025 and could save £50,000 per year.

Rationale - The Council can provide this discretionary service in a different way.

Mitigations - Offering existing customers larger skips or a commercial bin service. At the recycling centres re-allocating small skips with larger skips or Eurobins.

Q76. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2785 responses, the average impact rating being 1.79



394 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Respondents' opinions varied widely, with some supporting the change and others expressing concerns about its potential impact.

There was general support for change with several respondents supporting the proposal, citing cost savings and the availability of private skip services as reasons to proceed with the change.

Many respondents are worried that reducing or removing the small skip service will lead to increased fly-tipping which could negatively impact the environment and the appearance of the city. Others highlighted that not everyone has access to transportation, making it difficult for them to dispose of large items without the small skip service.

Many respondents mentioned that issues with waste management in general would only be exacerbated if this service was withdrawn. Several were unaware of the small skip service, which was felt indicated a need for better communication and marketing of the service.

Some respondents suggested better management of existing bins, more frequent collections, and the introduction of larger communal bins. Others proposed the idea of implementing a system like wider European models, where people take their rubbish to central points. There were also suggestions to reanalyse the areas with high usage to be more targeted and efficient.

Recycling Centre Hours

The Council could withdraw the summer opening hours at Baldovie and Riverside recycling centre. Currently hours are extended from 17.15 to 20.15 Monday to Friday during summer months. This would save around £10,000 in staffing costs.

Rationale - The Council is required to provide household recycling centres but has discretion about the hours of operation.

Mitigations - The Council will continue to operate two recycling centres 7 days a week.

Q78. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2845 responses, the average impact rating being 2.69



873 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Many people stated that reducing the opening hours would negatively impact working families who rely on the centres being open after regular working hours. There was a widespread concern that reducing the hours would lead to an increase in fly tipping which could result in higher costs for the council to clean up. Some users mentioned that the centres are already very busy, and reducing hours could exacerbate the problem, leading to longer queues and more inconvenience.

Several comments noted that the proposed savings of £10,000 are minimal and not worth the potential negative impacts on the community.

Some respondents supported the idea suggesting that it could be a reasonable way to save money without significantly impacting services. Most respondents suggested alternative opening hours as a solution with the need for flexibility to ensure that all residents, including those who work can access the recycling centres. Many suggestions were made, such as reducing hours on certain days or opening later in the morning and closing later in the evening to accommodate different schedules. There were proposals to have at least one or two late nights a week where the centres would remain open later to allow working individuals to access the facilities, it was felt this could reduce some congestion at the weekend. Having different summer to winter hours was also suggested as a cost cutting solution which was practical.

Lifeguarding Service

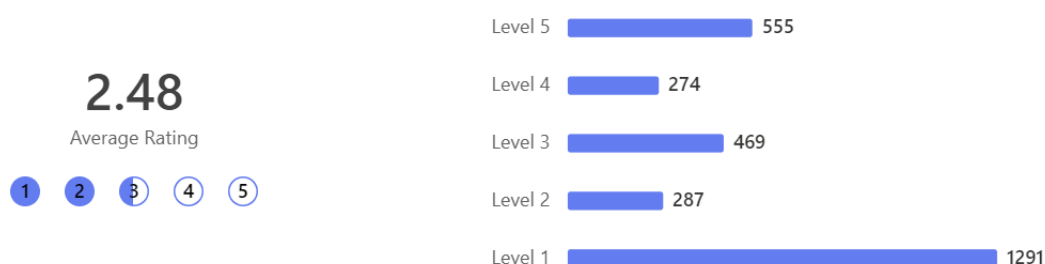
The Council could cease the lifeguarding service that is provided on a seasonal basis at Broughty Ferry beach. This would save £32,000 per year.

Rationale - The Council does not have a statutory duty to provide this service.

Mitigations - The Council would introduce new signage at the beach to ensure that visitors are aware of the attendant risks of swimming and water related leisure activities at Broughty Ferry, also ensuring that appropriate Risk Assessments are in place to guarantee that the criteria for Scotland's beach award are met. A communications campaign would be undertaken and awareness raising sessions would be delivered by the Countryside Rangers.

Q80. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2876 responses, the average impact rating being 2.48



805 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Many respondents emphasised the importance of lifeguards for the safety of those visiting the beach, particularly children and inexperienced swimmers. The potential closure of school swimming pools is seen as increasing the need for lifeguards, as it was suggested that fewer children will learn to swim. Several comments highlight the role of lifeguards in making the beach an attractive and safe destination for tourists and the local community, it was felt this would be a particular concern in the summer months.

Some respondents felt that removing lifeguards could lead to higher costs for already stretched emergency services.

Many felt that the council has a moral, if not statutory, obligation to ensure the safety of its citizens and visitors, there were further comments that the financial savings from cutting the service are minimal compared to the potential cost of a single life lost.

Some suggested that an alternative solution could be having volunteer lifeguards to maintain safety at the beach without incurring significant costs alongside improved signage at the beach to warn visitors of potential dangers. There were also recommendations for safety education campaigns to raise awareness about the risks of swimming in open water and to promote personal responsibility for safety.

Air Service

The Council could consider ending the subsidy for the Dundee to Heathrow air service when the contract expires. This could be implemented from November 2025 and could save £133,000 in 2025/26 and £320,000 in subsequent years. This will also deliver cost reductions for the UK and Scottish governments which co-fund the current route subsidy.

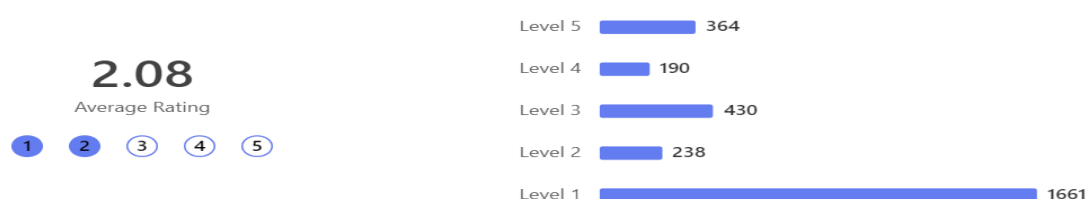
This route subsidy supports the local economy by offering rapid business travel to and from London, as well as convenient onward global travel through Heathrow airport. The service helps to sustain employment at Dundee Airport as well as enabling flights to Orkney and Shetland which benefit tourism.

Rationale - The Council does not have a statutory duty to support air services.

Mitigations - The Council may work with the airport operator and UK and Scottish governments to explore whether other aviation related activities could support Dundee airport in future.

Q82. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2883 responses, the average rating being 2.08



880 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

There were mixed responses from respondents with some highlighting the benefits of the air service whilst others stated that they felt the council should not be subsidising this.

Several respondents highlighted the benefits for business travel, tourism, and maintaining Dundee's connectivity, many stated that this was a well-used route for business travel and would impact on their ability to reside in the area if this was no longer to be available. Some respondents stated that the service was already cost prohibitive to most residents of Dundee therefore any reduction in subsidy would only increase this issue.

Many believed that the council should not subsidise the service, citing high costs and limited use. Some respondents argue that subsidising air travel contradicts environmental goals and would prefer the council to be promoting sustainable travel routes.

Some suggested prioritising support for other routes, such as the return of the Dundee-Amsterdam service, which could be more beneficial for the local economy and tourism industry. It was felt that the route to Orkney and Shetland could be better promoted, especially over summer months.

It was stated that the Council could work with the UK and Scottish governments to explore other aviation-related activities that could support Dundee Airport in the future, it was also suggested that

seeking funding from the private sectors should be explored. This could involve partnerships with airlines or other private entities that have a vested interest in maintaining the air service.

Reducing the number of flights rather than completely cutting the subsidy was preferred if this was an alternative to managing costs.

Bus Services

The Council could cease its subsidy for the evening and Sunday services on the number 10 bus linking communities between Broughty Ferry and Ninewells Hospital. This would save an estimated £134,000 per year (based on the current contract price). There are currently around 54,000 users of the Sunday service and 94,000 users of the evening service per year.

Rationale - The Council does not have a statutory duty to support registered bus services.

Mitigations - The Council would liaise with bus operators who may adjust their commercial offering to accommodate passenger demand in the light of the withdrawal of Council subsidy.

Q84. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2935 responses with the average rating being 2.68



845 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Many respondents were opposed to reducing bus services, arguing that buses are essential for non-drivers, low-income households, and those reliant on public transport for commuting to work, visiting hospitals, and other essential activities.

Several comments highlighted the negative impact that cutting bus services would have on vulnerable populations, including the elderly, disabled, and low-income individuals who rely on these services for access to healthcare. Reducing bus services is seen as potentially increasing social isolation and economic hardship for those who depend on affordable public transport.

Access to Ninewells Hospital was a significant concern for respondents, with many stating that the increasing parking issues at Ninewells means the bus service is more crucial than ever. Some mentioned that weekend and evening appointments are becoming more frequent to deal with waiting list backlogs therefore no service at off peak times would cause difficulties with no alternate transport.

There were concerns about safety, especially for women and shift workers, if late-night and weekend bus services are reduced, potentially leading to increased reliance on less safe transportation options.

Comments reflect dissatisfaction with the current reliability and frequency of bus services, noting that further reductions would exacerbate these issues and discourage public transport use.

Some respondents emphasised the importance of public transport in reducing car usage and emissions to reduce impact on the environment.

Suggestions for alternative options included using smaller buses on these routes to reduce operational costs whilst maintaining the service, also increasing fares to cover the costs of running the service

without a subsidy and improving coordination among different bus companies to enhance service efficiency and coverage.

Some respondents suggested exploring local authority control of bus services to ensure essential routes are maintained and to create income for the city instead of subsidising private companies.

There were several suggestions for a park and ride service to Ninewells hospital, it was felt this would ease with parking issues and provide a sustainable alternative for staff and patients.

City Events

The Council could remove its budget that supports city centre Christmas events and the Dundee Food Festival. This could be implemented from 1 April 2025 and would save £145,000 per year.

Rationale - The Council does not have a statutory duty to put on events in the city.

Mitigations - Community organisations could be invited to carry out events without subsidy.

Q86. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2942 responses with the average rating being 2.74



1021 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Many respondents stated that they felt city events bring people together, boost community spirit, and support local businesses by attracting visitors who spend money in the city.

Several respondents highlighted the positive impact of city events on mental wellbeing, providing happiness and something to look forward to, especially during festive seasons. Many respondents emphasised the significance of Christmas events for the city's community spirit and cultural identity.

There were concerns that cutting funding for city events could negatively affect tourism and the city's reputation, making it less attractive to visitors which in turn would impact economic growth in the city.

Other respondents expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of current events, describing them as poor, underwhelming, or overpriced for low-income families. Some felt that spending needed to be prioritised across other areas.

Some proposed that events should be self-funded or supported by local businesses and private sponsors rather than relying on council funding. This approach could help maintain the events without putting additional strain on the council's budget.

Additionally, there were suggestions to improve the quality and appeal of events to attract more visitors and generate revenue, rather than cutting funding. This could involve enhancing the events to make them more attractive and engaging, thereby increasing attendance and financial support from attendees and sponsors.

Sustainable Transport

The Council could remove or reduce its budget to support sustainable transport. This would reduce the Council's funding of promotional and educational initiatives to support the use of public transport, shared transport, and active travel. This could be implemented from April 2025 and would save £37,000 per year.

Rationale - The Council does not have a statutory duty to fund sustainable transport initiatives.

Mitigations - **External** grants may be available to support sustainable transport initiatives in future years.

Q88. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2861 responses, the average impact rating being 2.50



619 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Several comments highlight that cuts to sustainable transport funding would disproportionately affect vulnerable groups, including the elderly, disabled, and low-income families. Many respondents emphasised that access to public transport and active travel modes is essential for communities, particularly for the elderly, disabled, and low-income families. Reducing funding for sustainable transport would disproportionately affect low-income families, who rely heavily on public transport to access essential services, particularly the elderly population and families with children. Low cost/free bus travel is essential to those living in or near poverty.

Some respondents argue that investing in sustainable transport can lead to long-term economic and social benefits, including reduced healthcare costs and improved quality of life.

There was a strong sentiment that reducing funding for sustainable transport is counterproductive regarding the council and Scottish Government policies on achieving net zero. It was stated that Dundee should be at the forefront of sustainable transport to remain credible for initiatives such as the Eden project.

There was criticism that current sustainable transport initiatives are ineffective or poorly implemented, with calls for better infrastructure and more practical solutions.

Suggestions included increasing park and ride options, particularly given the level of commuting from nearby areas, it was felt that these could be revenue raising projects and help reduce use of cars into the city. There were multiple responses for increasing and improving bus services. Some respondents suggest that bus services should be increased, while others propose limiting free bus schemes to specific times, such as before and after school. It was felt that travel card options for non-bus pass holders would encourage more use public transport.

Several comments highlighted the importance of seeking external grants to fund sustainable transport initiatives. This included being more proactive and early in applying for sustainable grants for transport. Some mentioned partnership working, including collaborating with travel companies and other stakeholders to promote and support sustainable transport.

There were suggestions to invest more in cycling and walking infrastructure to make it safer and more accessible. This includes creating more cycle lanes and ensuring that walking paths are well-maintained and safe for all.

Road Safety

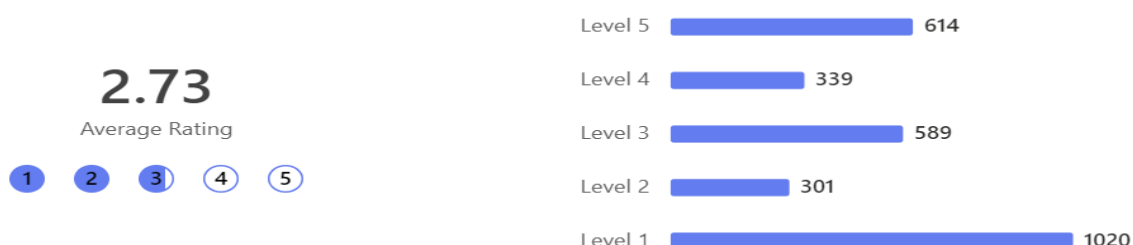
The Council could cease work to investigate traffic speeds and vehicle movements. This could be implemented from April 2025 and save £47,000 per year. This would mean the Council would not investigate or respond to reports of vehicles speeding and would cease the deployment of vehicle-activated speed signs.

Rationale - The Council does not have a statutory duty to carry out this work.

Mitigations - Reports of speeding and road safety concerns associated with driver behaviour or compliance with traffic regulations can be made to Police Scotland to consider enforcement or monitoring.

Q.90 How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2863 responses, the average impact rating being 2.73



721 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses:

There were comments about a lack of public awareness regarding the council's role in road safety enforcement, with many assuming it was solely a police duty. Many respondents expressed concerns that reducing road safety measures would lead to increased dangerous driving, accidents, and fatalities, particularly affecting pedestrians, and cyclists.

Respondents highlighted that vulnerable groups, such as children, the elderly and those with disabilities would be disproportionately affected by any reduction in road safety measures.

Several comments were made about increasing danger on roads due to speeding vehicles and poor driving therefore road safety measures should be of an increasing priority, particularly around schools and residential areas. Several respondents mentioned that cutting the budget for road safety measures could save money but at the potential cost of increased accidents and long-term consequences.

A significant number of respondents believe that road safety enforcement should be the responsibility of Police Scotland not the council and suggested that a multi-agency approach involving both the council and police would be more effective in ensuring road safety.

There were suggestions to employ cameras and license plate recognition systems to manage speeding and dangerous driving alongside a public awareness campaigns and driver education to promote safe driving practices.

Some respondents recommended infrastructure improvements such as pedestrian crossings, road bumps, and better signage to enhance road safety.

Equalities Funding

The Council could cease the provision of small grants it gives to support work on equalities. This could be implemented from April 2025 and could save £6,000 per year. Small grants on average of around £500 are available to charities and community groups to support equalities duties and promote inclusion.

Rationale - The Council does not have a statutory duty to give such grants.

Mitigations - Groups would be directed to other external funding sources.

Q92. How would this option impact on you? 1 being not at all and 5 being severely impacted

There were 2807 responses, the average impact rating being 2.22



511 people followed on to give more detail on the impact they felt it would have, key responses from this were:

Many individuals stated that the funding cut would not personally affect them, but they recognised its importance for others. There is significant support for continuing the funding due to its positive impact on social cohesion and community support.

Many respondents highlighted that cutting these grants would have a detrimental impact on vulnerable communities, including minority groups and small charities that rely on this funding for cultural and inclusion events.

There were several comments suggesting that the savings from cutting these grants are minimal compared to their significant positive impact on the community, some criticised council for considering the cut given the small amount of money involved and its potential benefits.

Some respondents argued that the Council has a moral duty to support equalities.

There was a concern that small charities, which are already struggling, will be adversely affected by the proposed cuts.

It was suggested by some that charities could seek external funding sources or that the funding criteria should be adjusted to ensure effective use of the money including targeting community groups that are most in need of support. A few respondents believe that promoting inclusion should be an integral part of the work that charities and community groups do, without the need for additional funding.

Q94. Further Feedback

1202 respondents gave further feedback

Many expressed concerns about the impact of proposed cuts on the community and stressed the need for transparent decision-making and accountability. There were calls for better public engagement and consultation processes, including more accessible surveys and community meetings to gather a broader range of opinions

Some suggested reducing senior management numbers and salaries, freezing pay, and improving the efficiency of council operations to cut costs without affecting essential services.

Proposals to generate income include leasing out or selling unused buildings, introducing a tourist tax, and encouraging private investment and sponsorship for public events and spaces.

Some suggestions focused on reducing or eliminating non-essential services, such as civic receptions, free bus passes for certain groups, and subsidies for non-critical activities.

Encouraging more community involvement through volunteer programs and local initiatives was suggested to maintain services while reducing costs

There was a strong emphasis on protecting services for vulnerable groups, including children, the elderly, and those with disabilities, to prevent further social issues.

Investing in long-term projects that promote sustainability and economic growth, such as green spaces and infrastructure improvements was recommended.

IMPACTS FOR SPECIFIC GROUPS OR AREAS

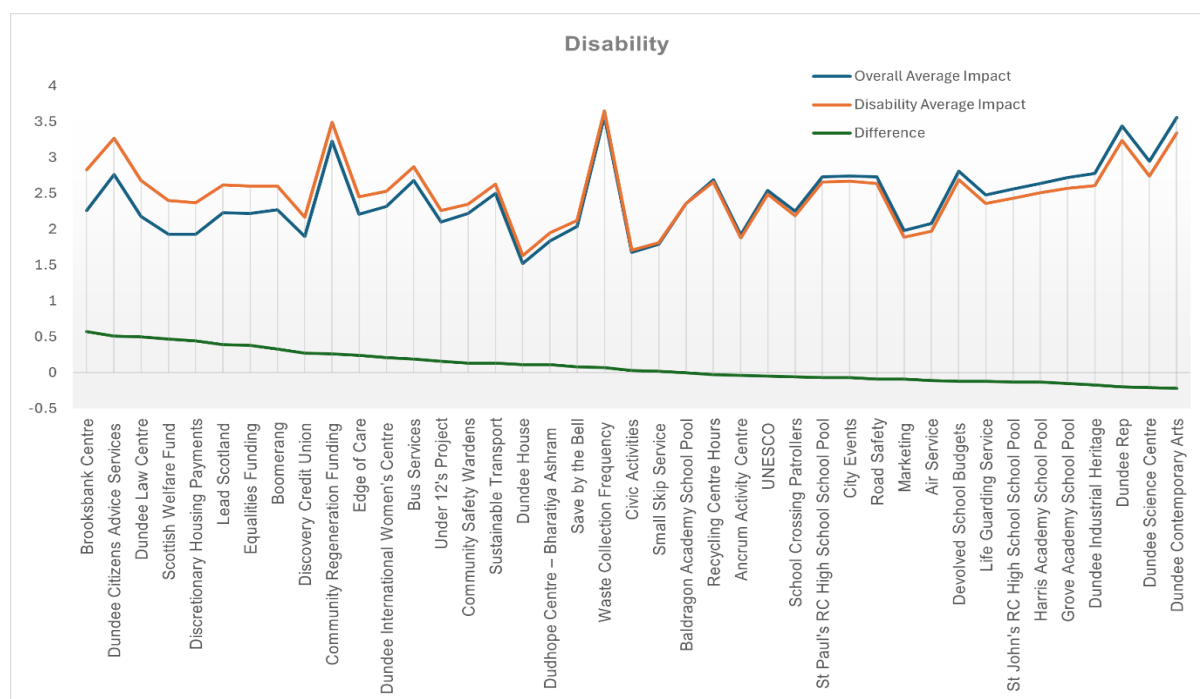
The following charts show how respondents feel they would be impacted by the individual options outlined in the consultation. Charts are shown for those within the protected characteristics groups, some socio-economic groups and by geographic area (ward) across the city

The data presented is based on the following question, which was asked for each individual option, **How would this option impact on you? 1 being not all and 5 being severely impacted** i.e. Average Impact rating.

Each of the individual charts compare this rating for the total survey response for each option with the average for the specific group that chart is showing. Each chart also shows the difference between the two averages with the options then being shown ordered from highest to lowest difference. For example, the average for all those who stated that they had a disability is compared with the total average response to that option, the chart below shows that the budget options which relate to advice services such as Brooksbank and Dundee Citizens Advice Services have a bigger impact on those who stated that they had a disability.

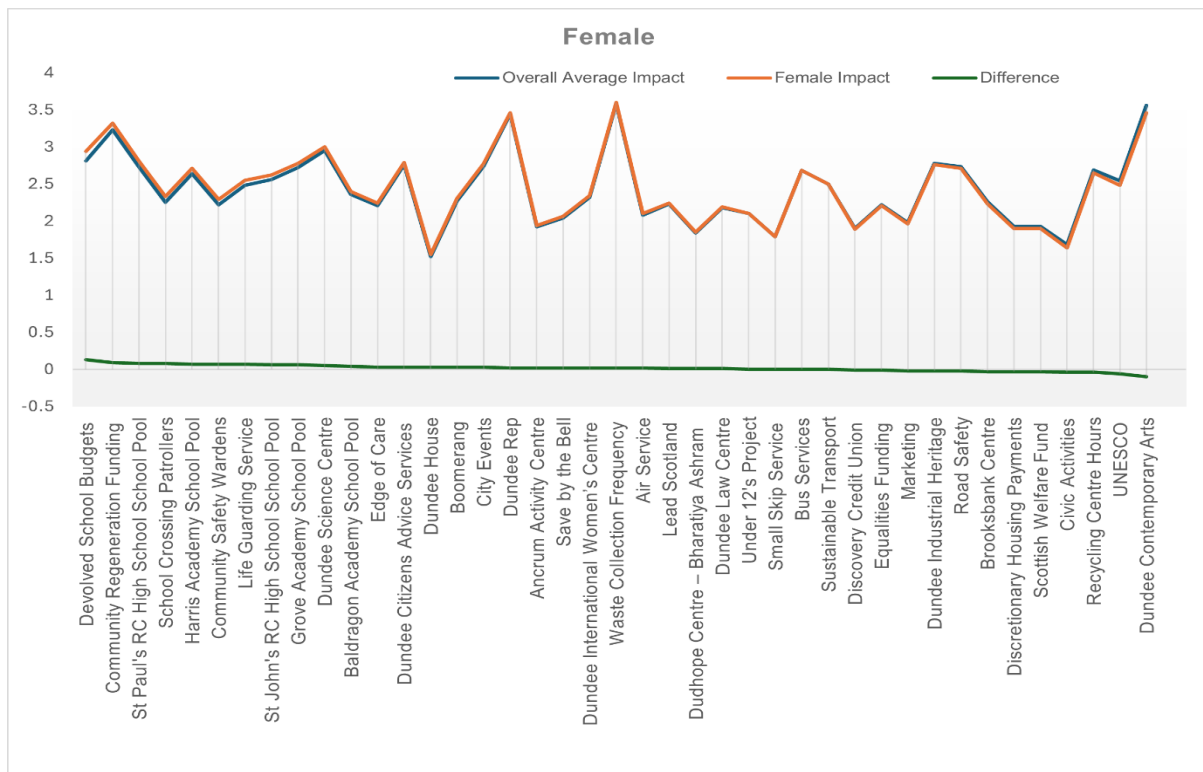
Protected Characteristics

Disability

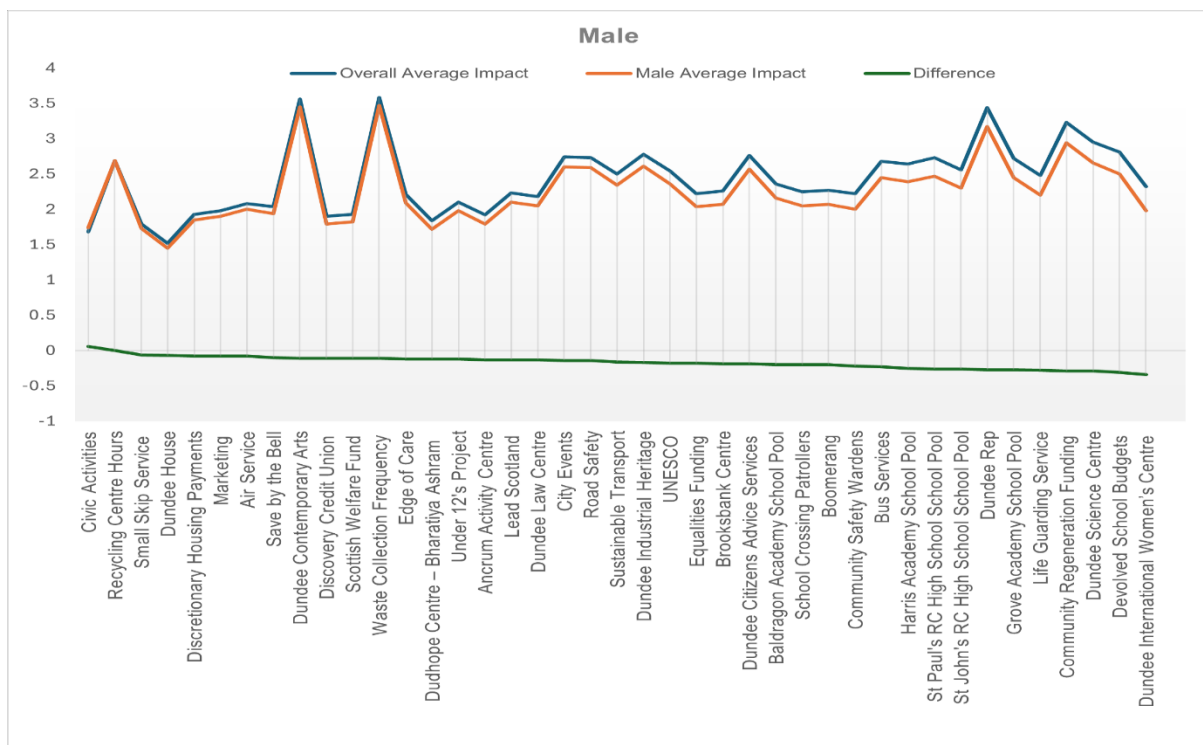


Base: 552 respondents entered yes, they have a disability

Sex

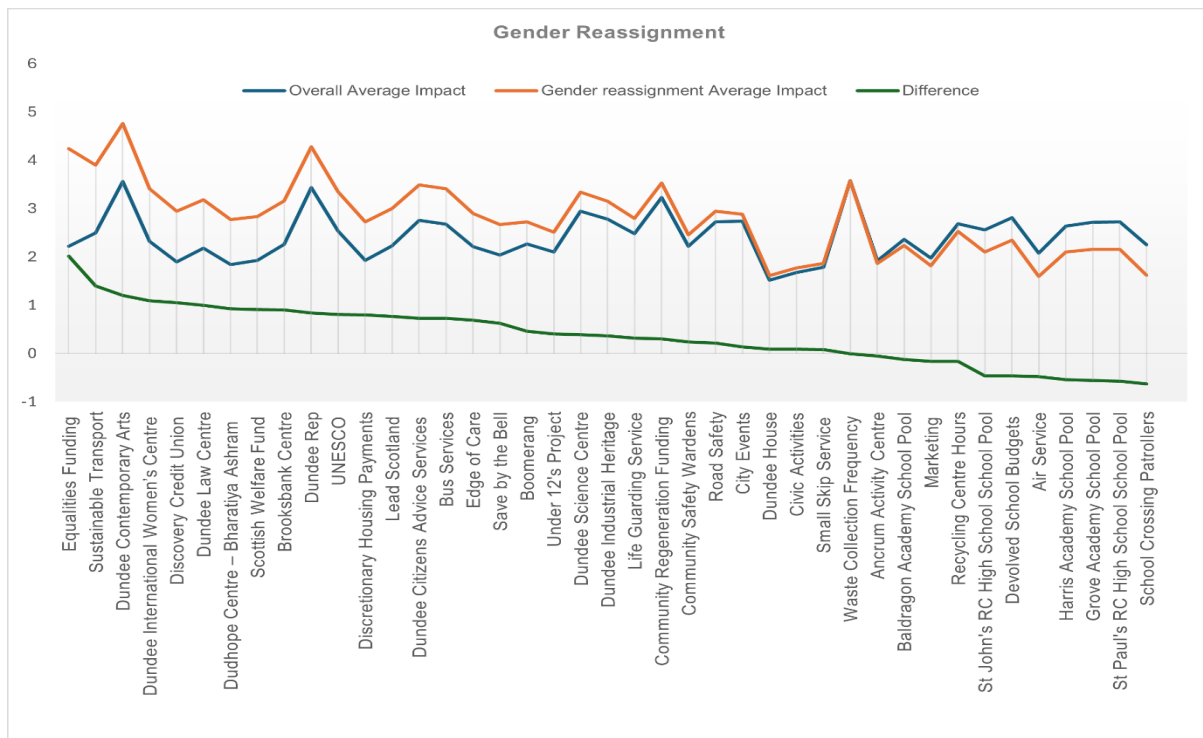


Base: 2201 respondents stated that they were female



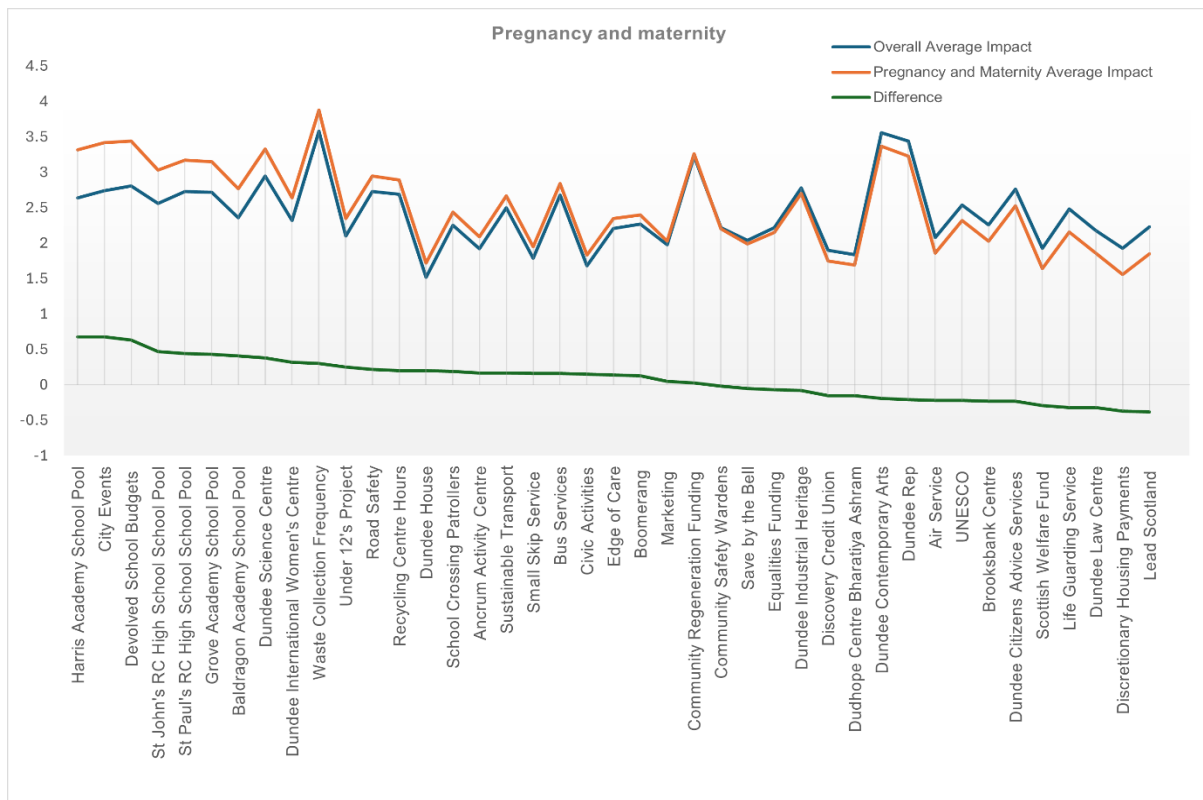
Base: 957 respondents stated that they were male

Gender reassignment



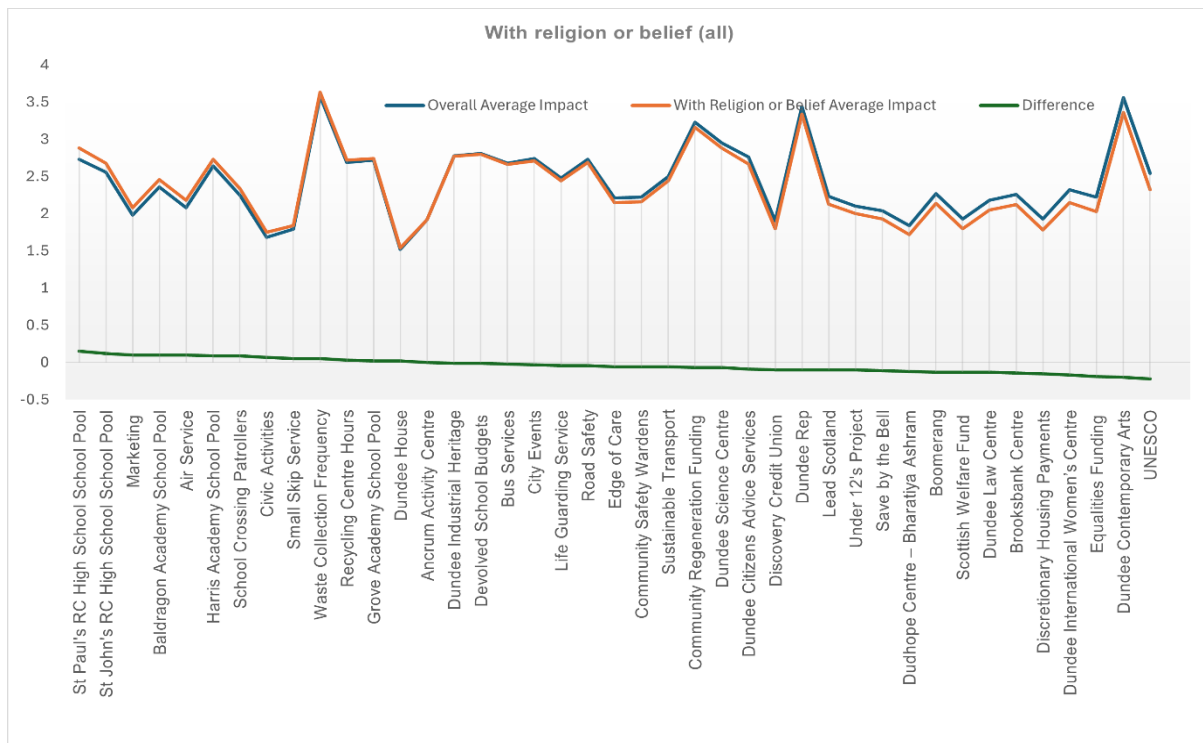
Base: 56 respondents stated that they were trans or had a trans history

Being pregnant or on maternity leave

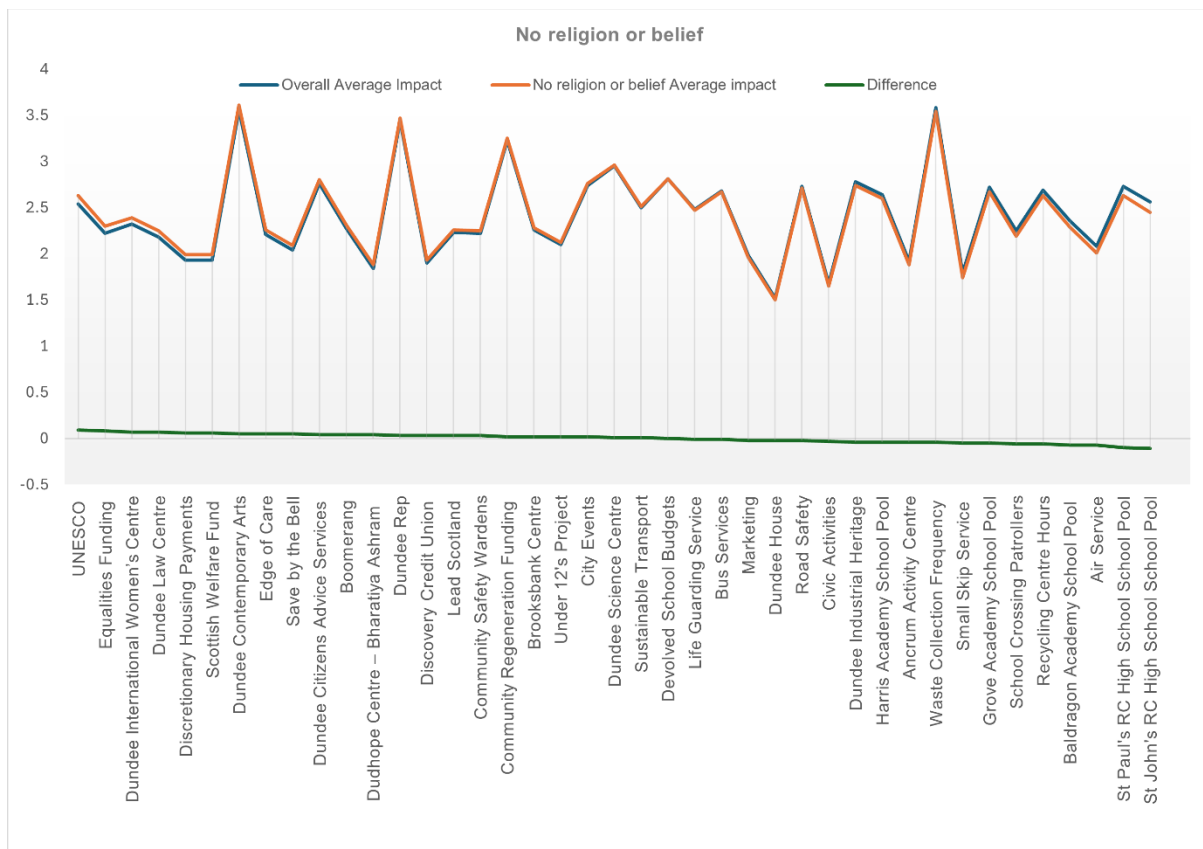


Base: 64 respondents stated that they were pregnant or on maternity leave

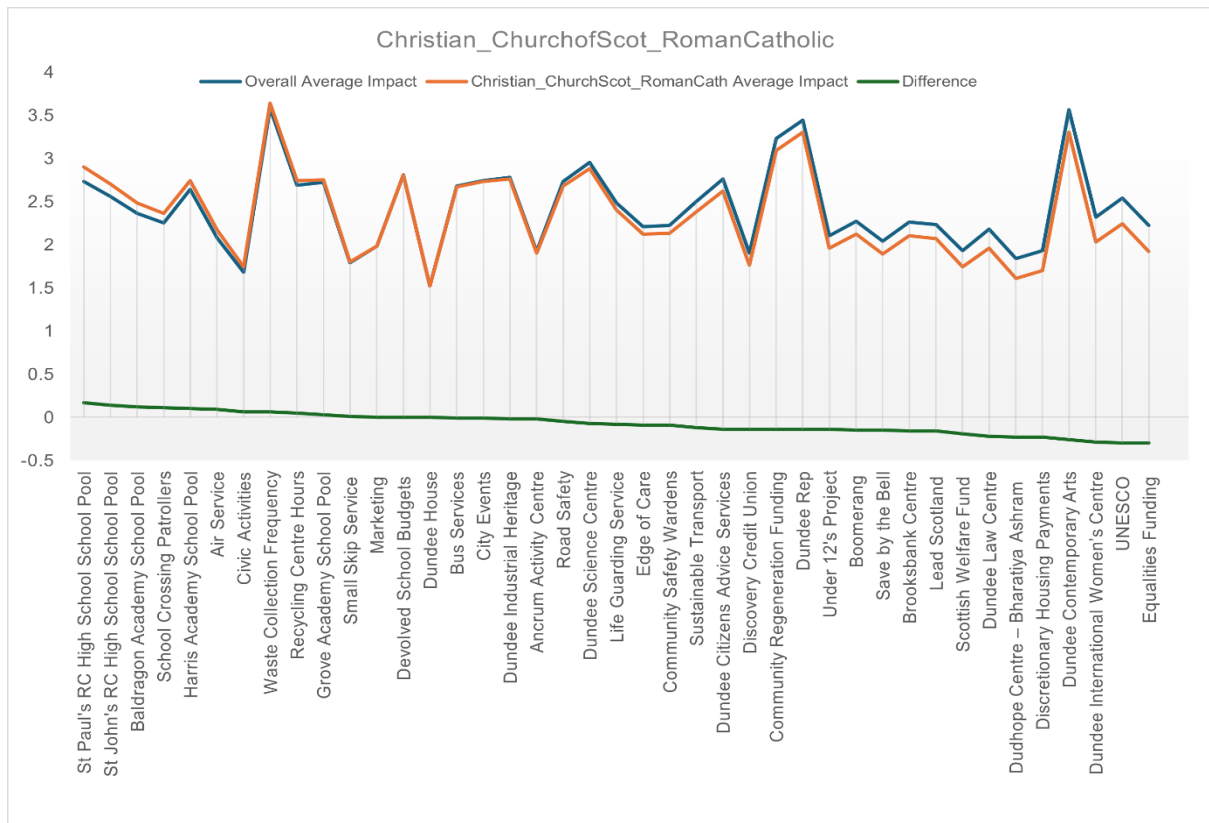
Religion or belief



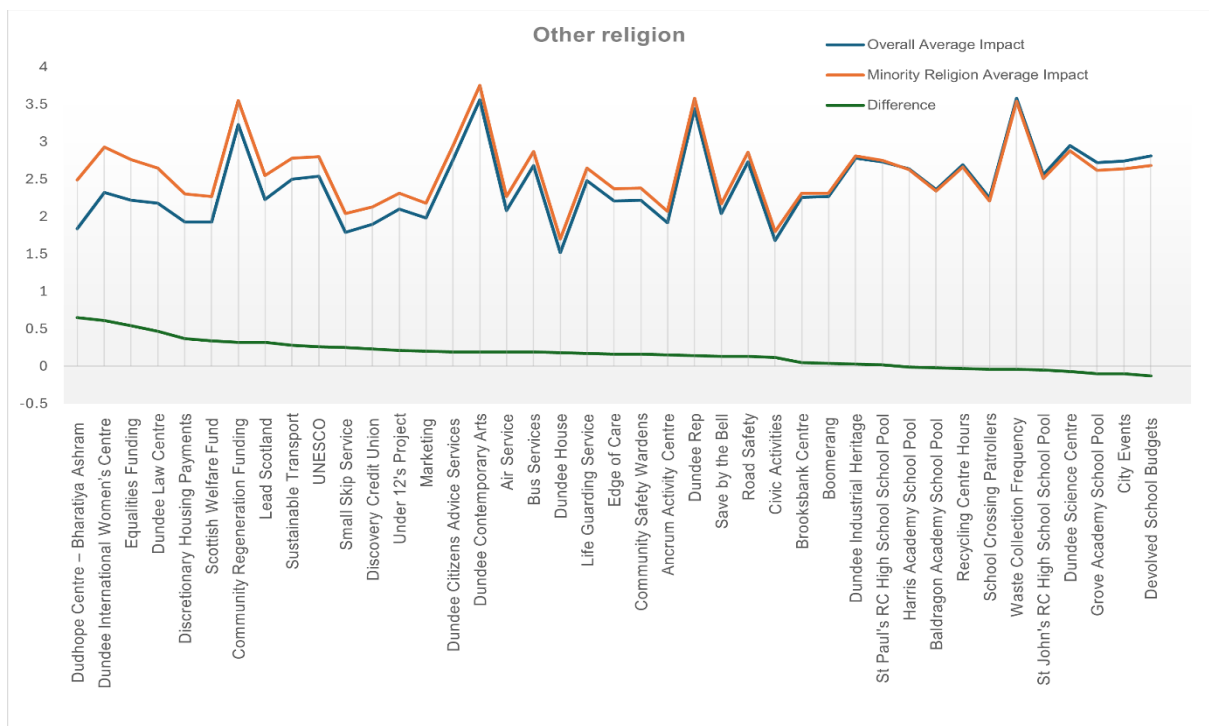
Base: 1035 respondents stated that they had a religion or a belief



Base: 1969 respondents stated that they had no religion or belief

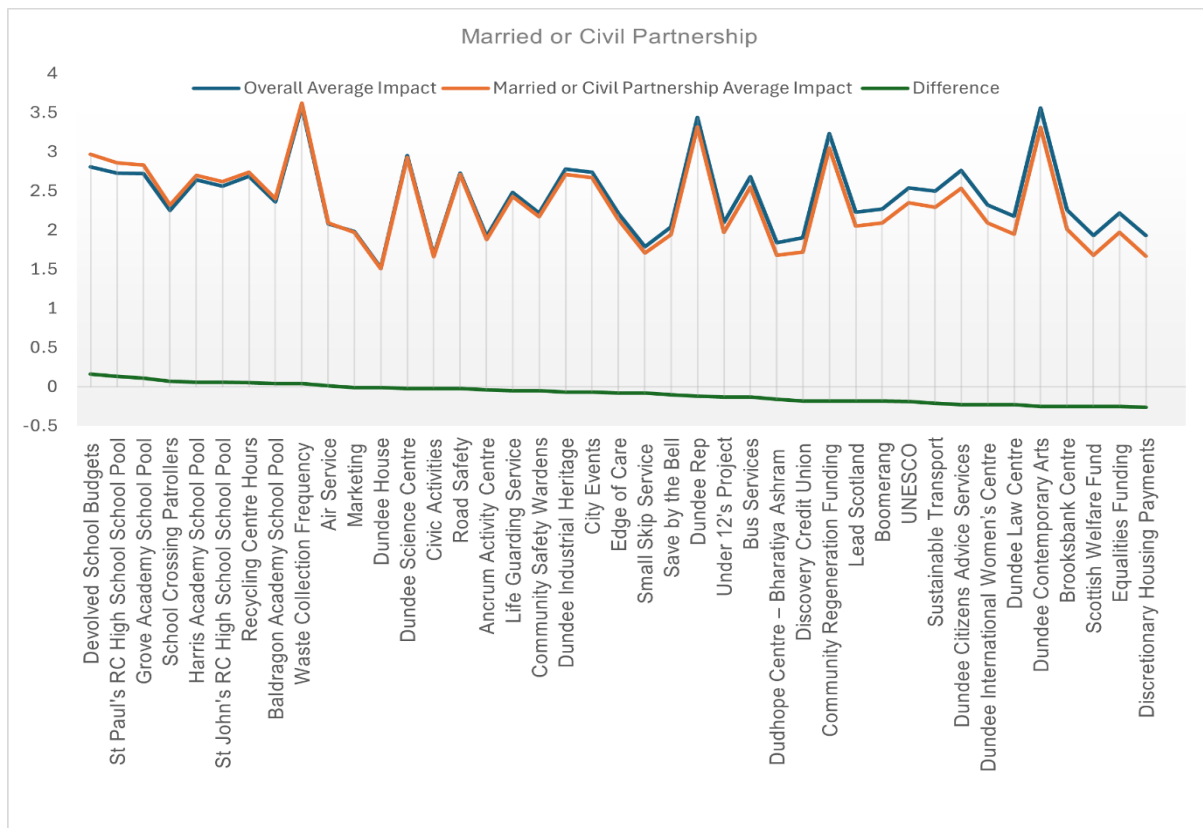


Base: 877 respondents stated that they were Christian, Church of Scotland or Roman Catholic



Base: 158 respondents stated that their religion was Buddhist, Humanist, Hindu, Muslim, Jewish, Pagan, other religion or belief

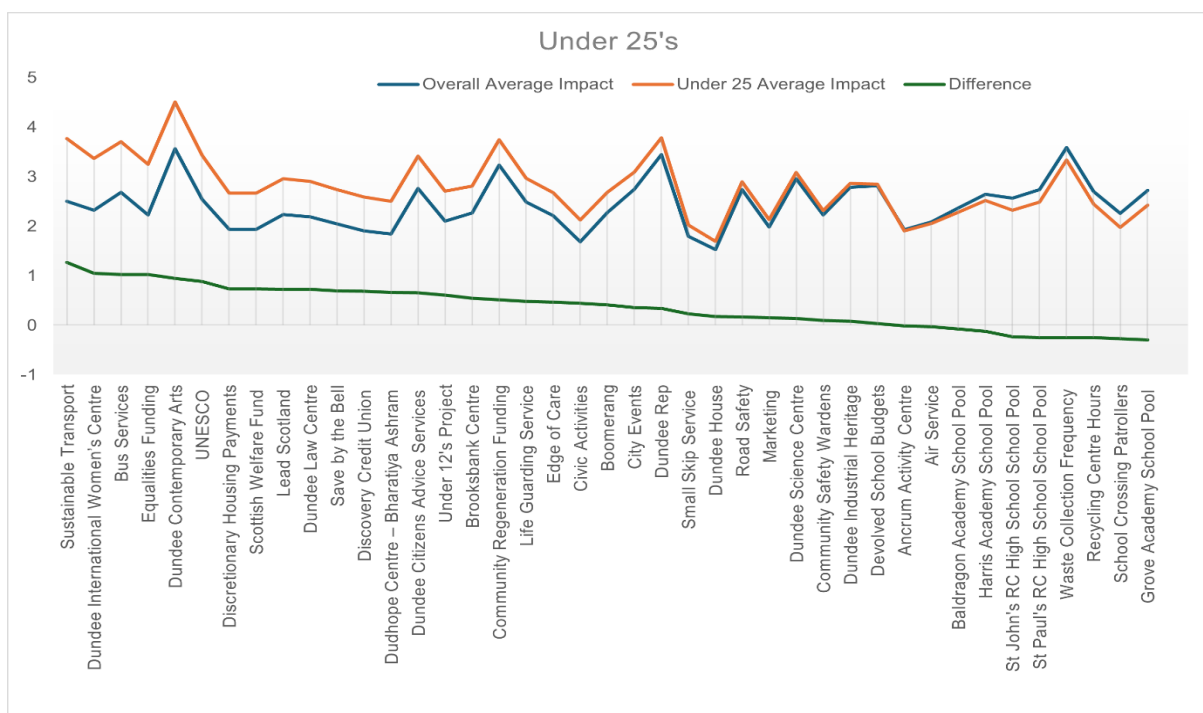
Being married or in a civil partnership



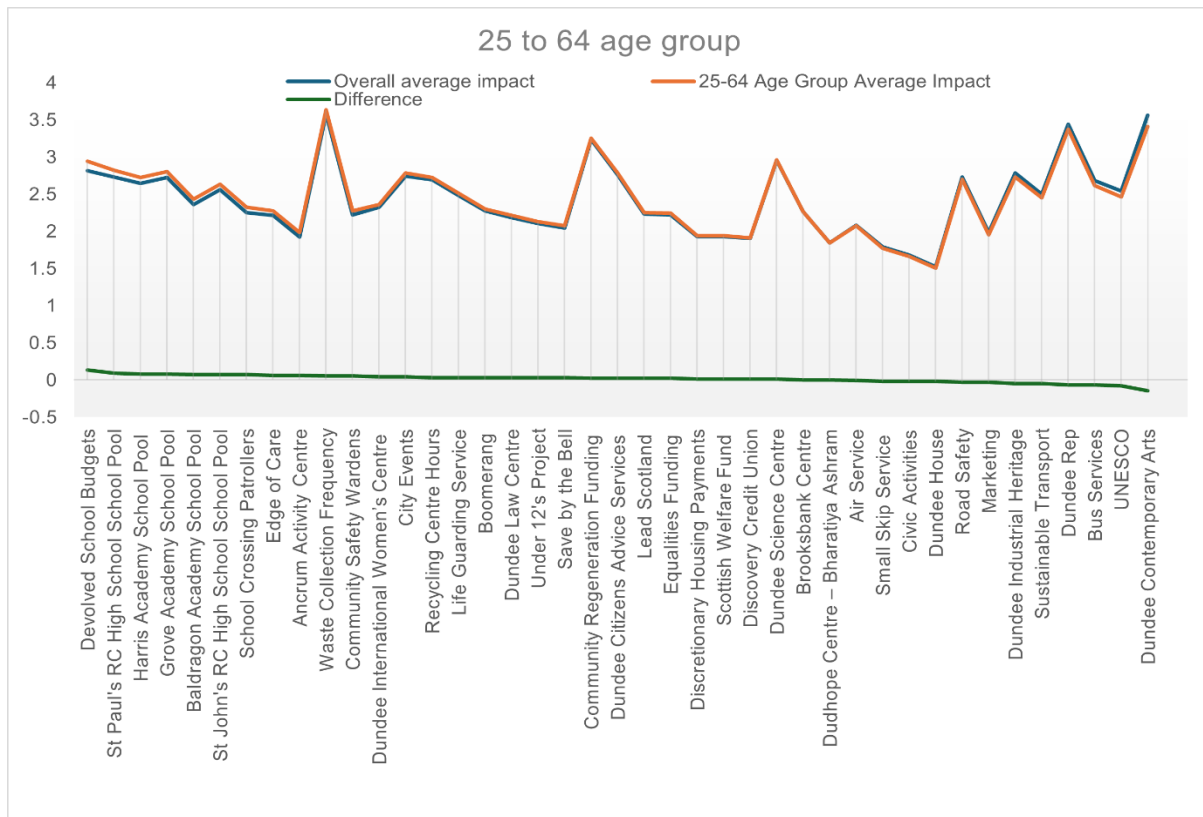
Base: 1557 respondents stated that they were married or in a civil partnership

Age

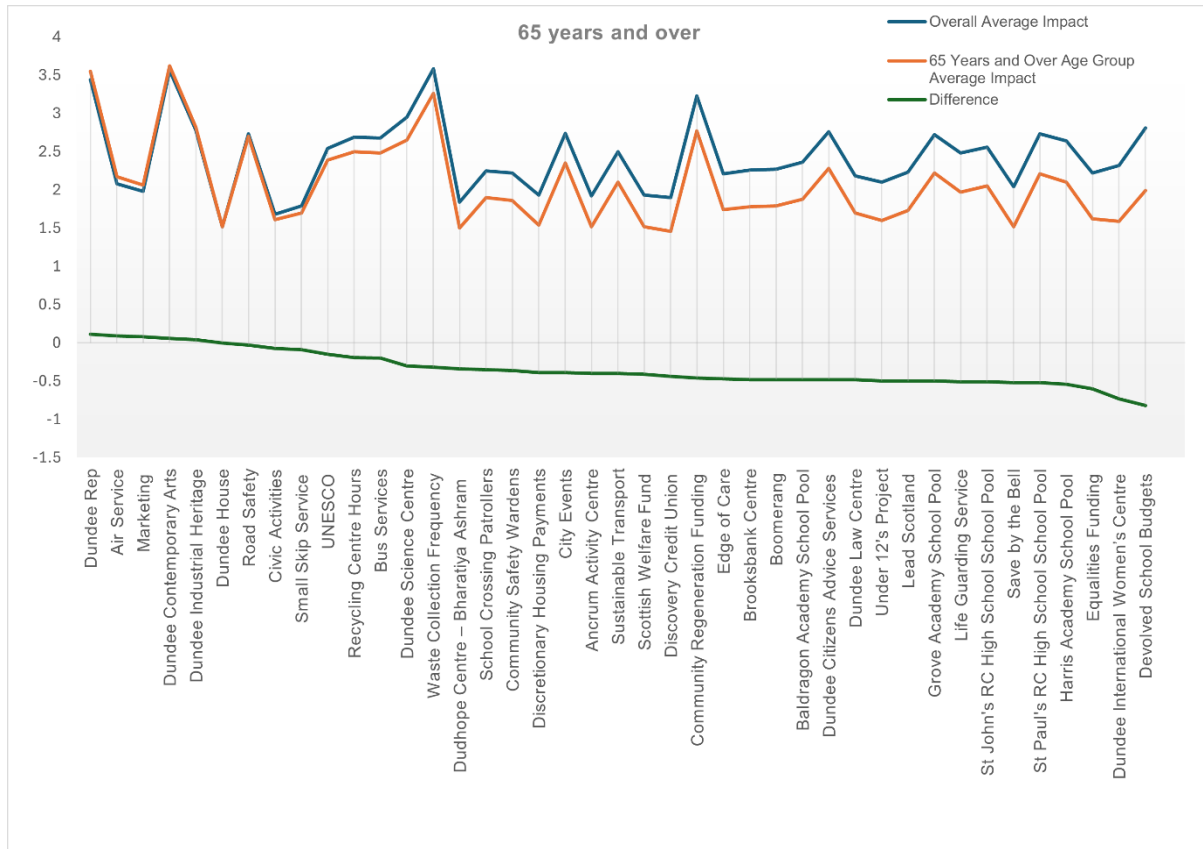
These have been split into three groups which reflect the age bandings used by the NRS when reporting the annual mid-year estimates.



Base: 315 respondents stated that were under the age of 25

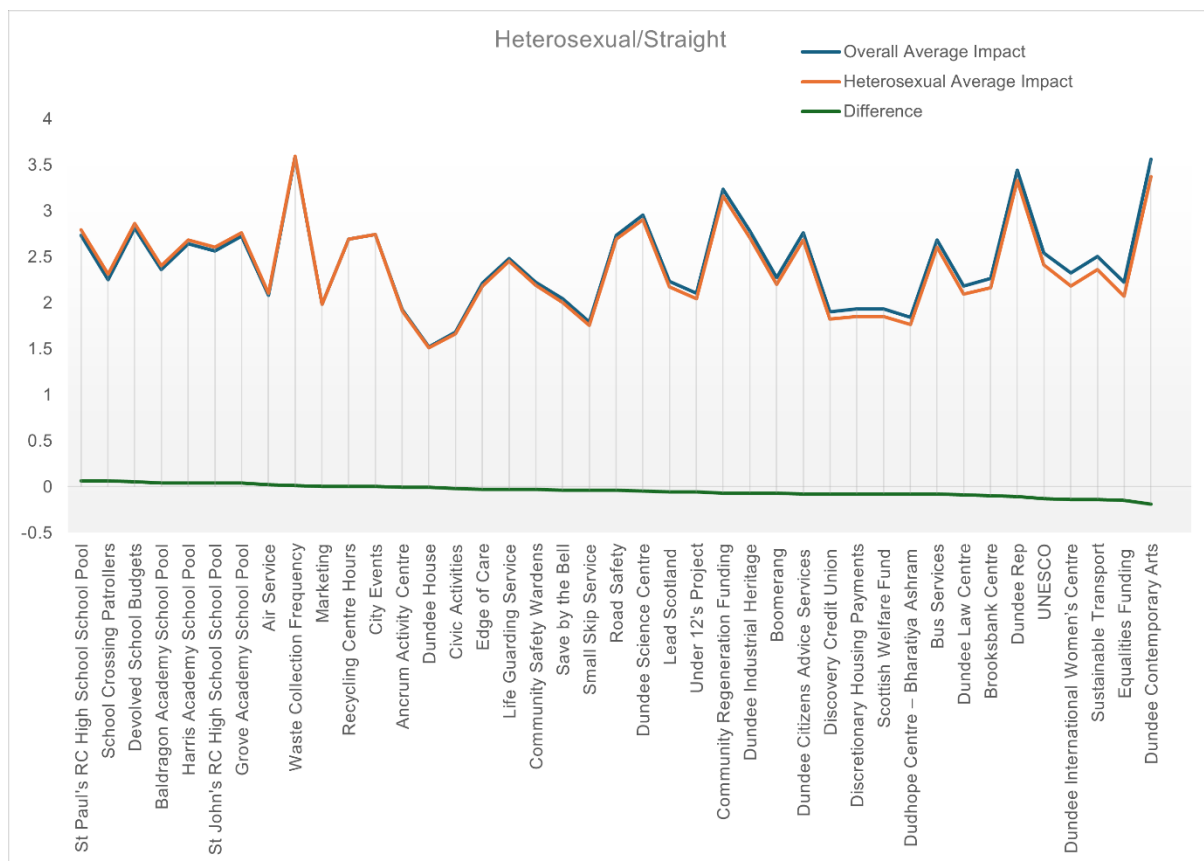


Base: 2517 respondents stated that they were 26 to 64 years of age

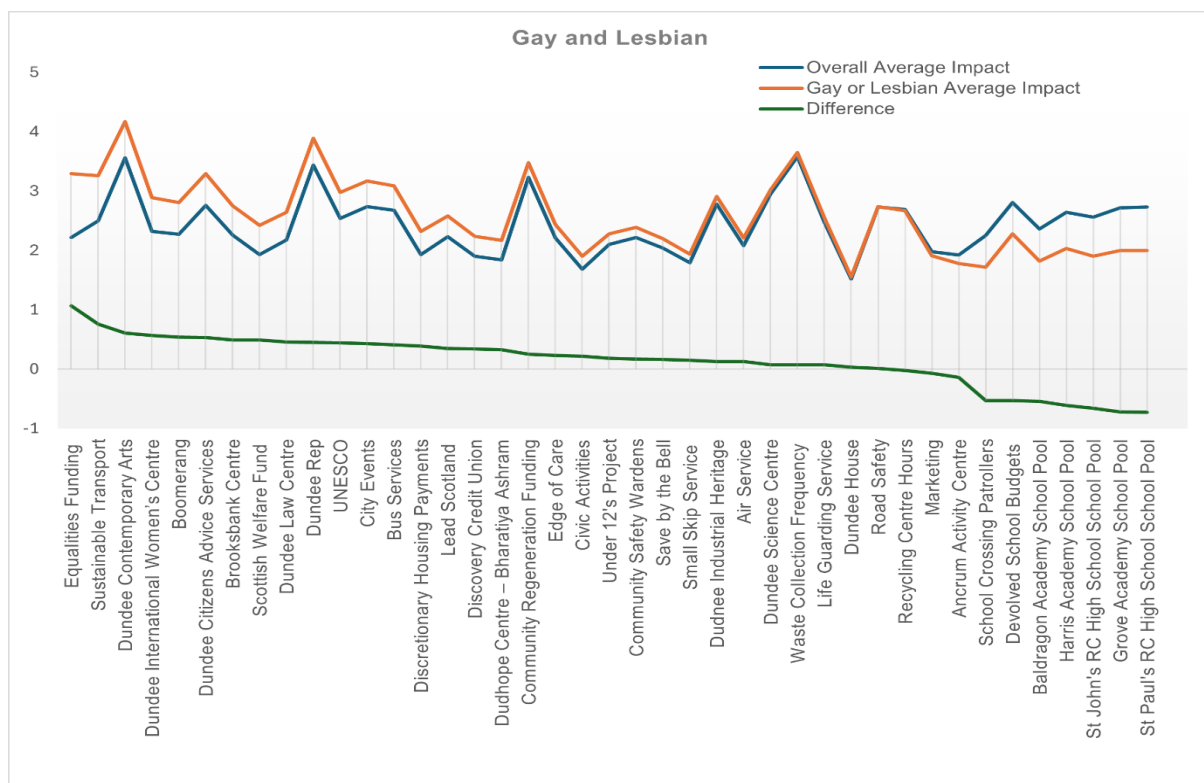


Base: 420 respondents stated that they were 65 years of age and older

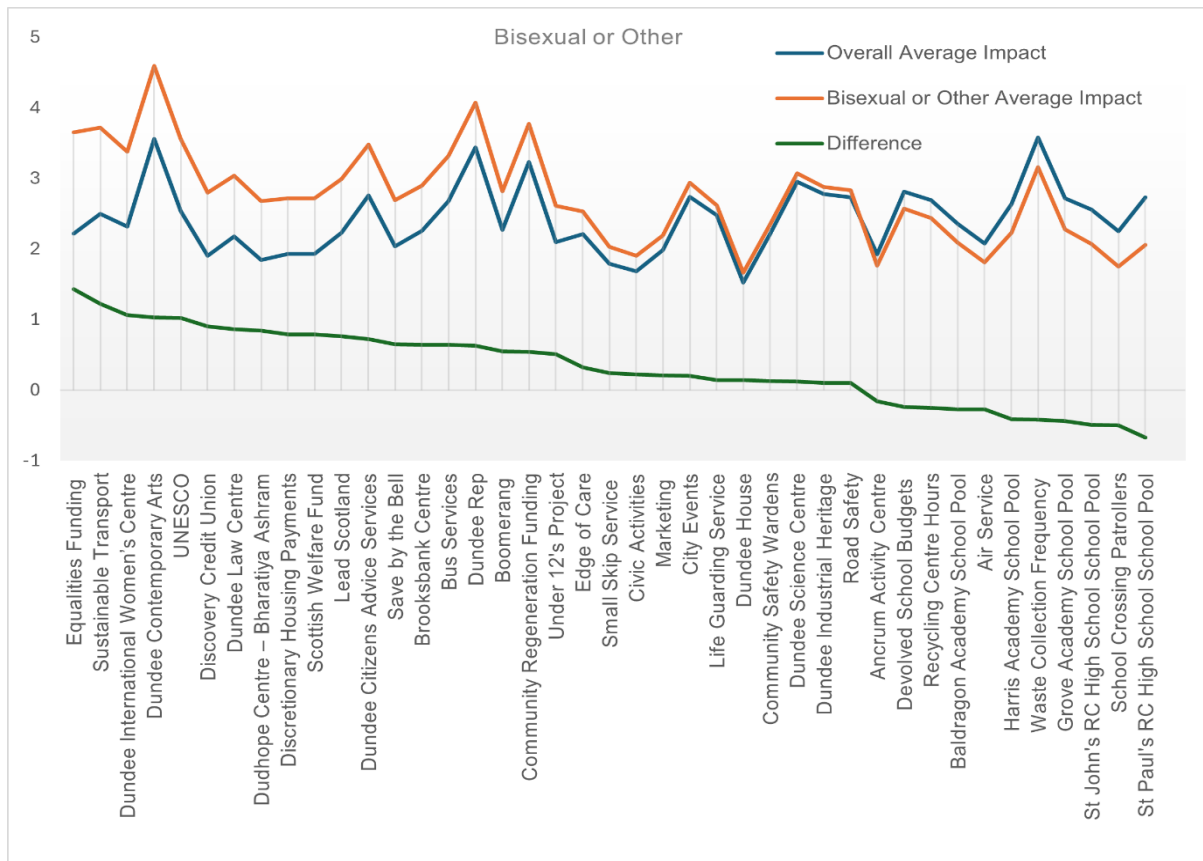
Sexual Orientation



Base: 2493 respondents stated that they were heterosexual/straight

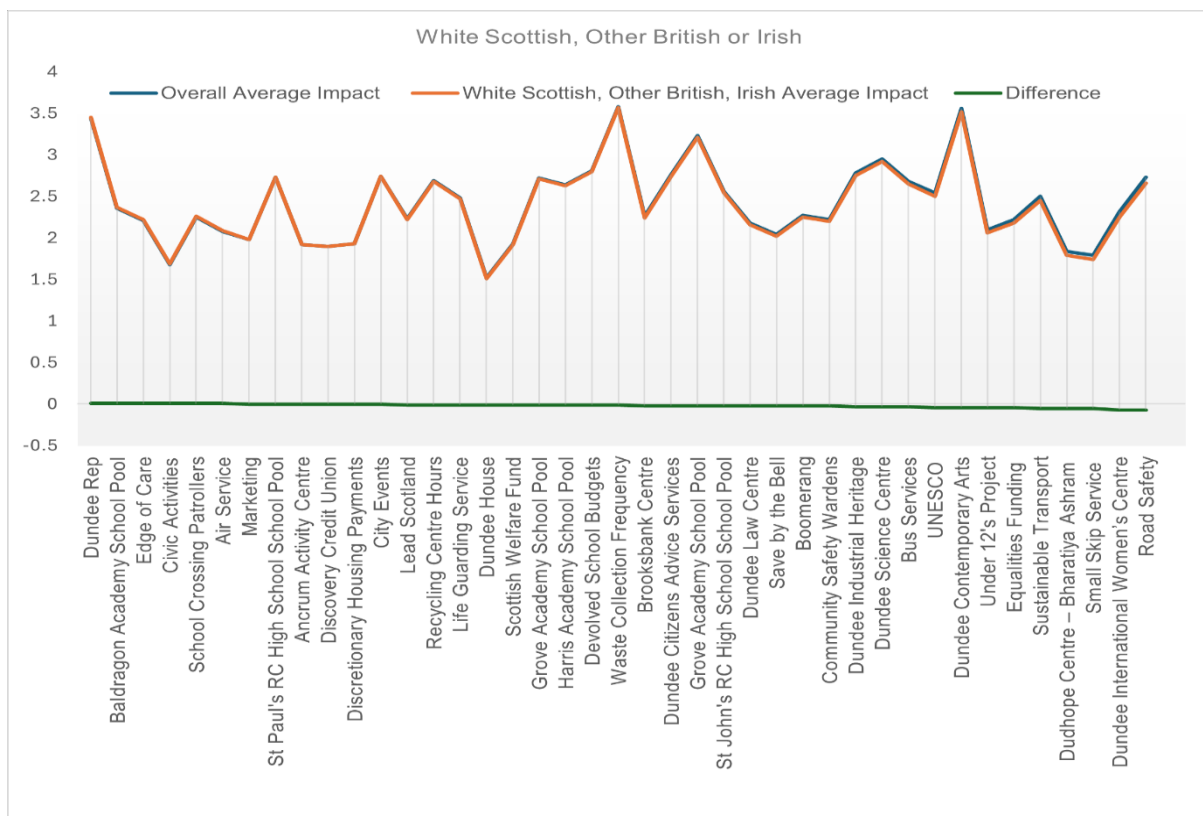


Base: 145 respondents stated that they were gay or lesbian

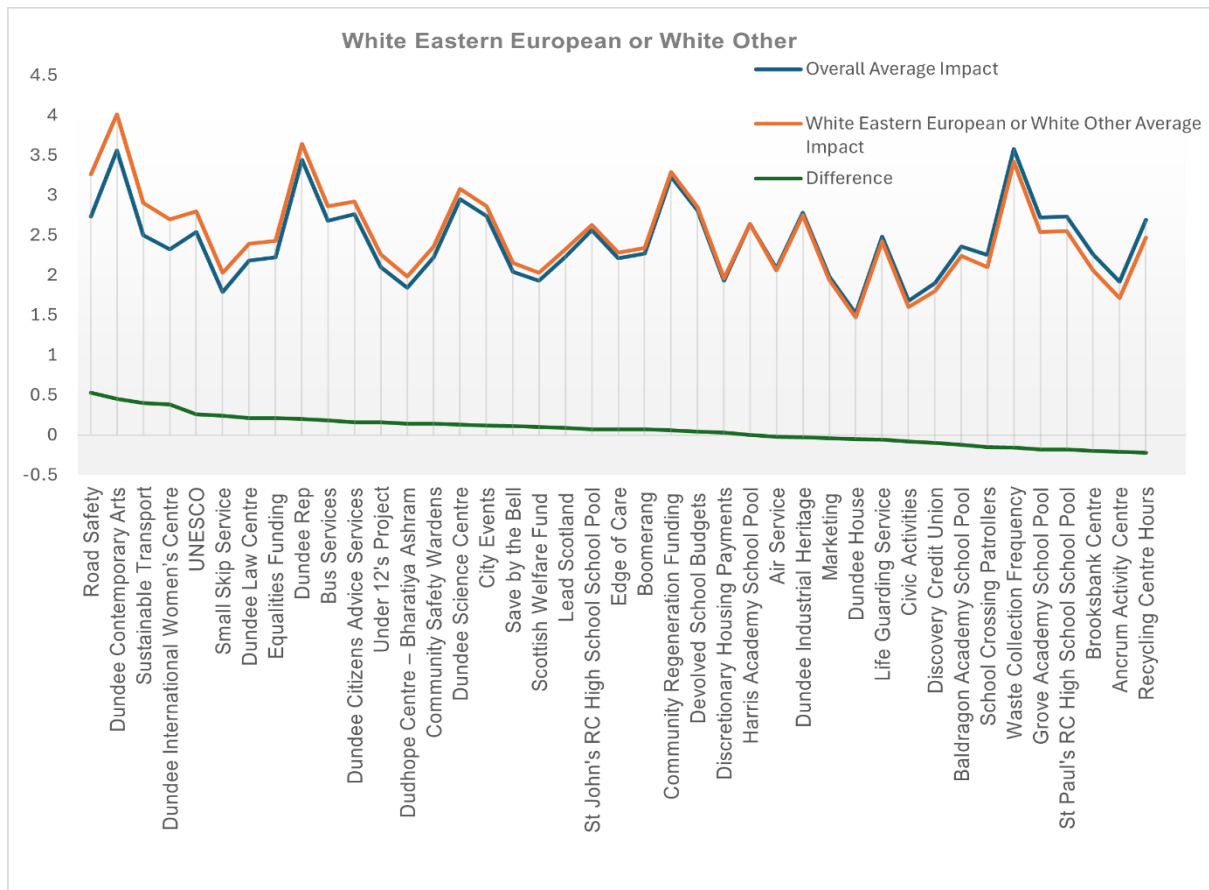


Base: 143 respondents stated that they were Bisexual or other

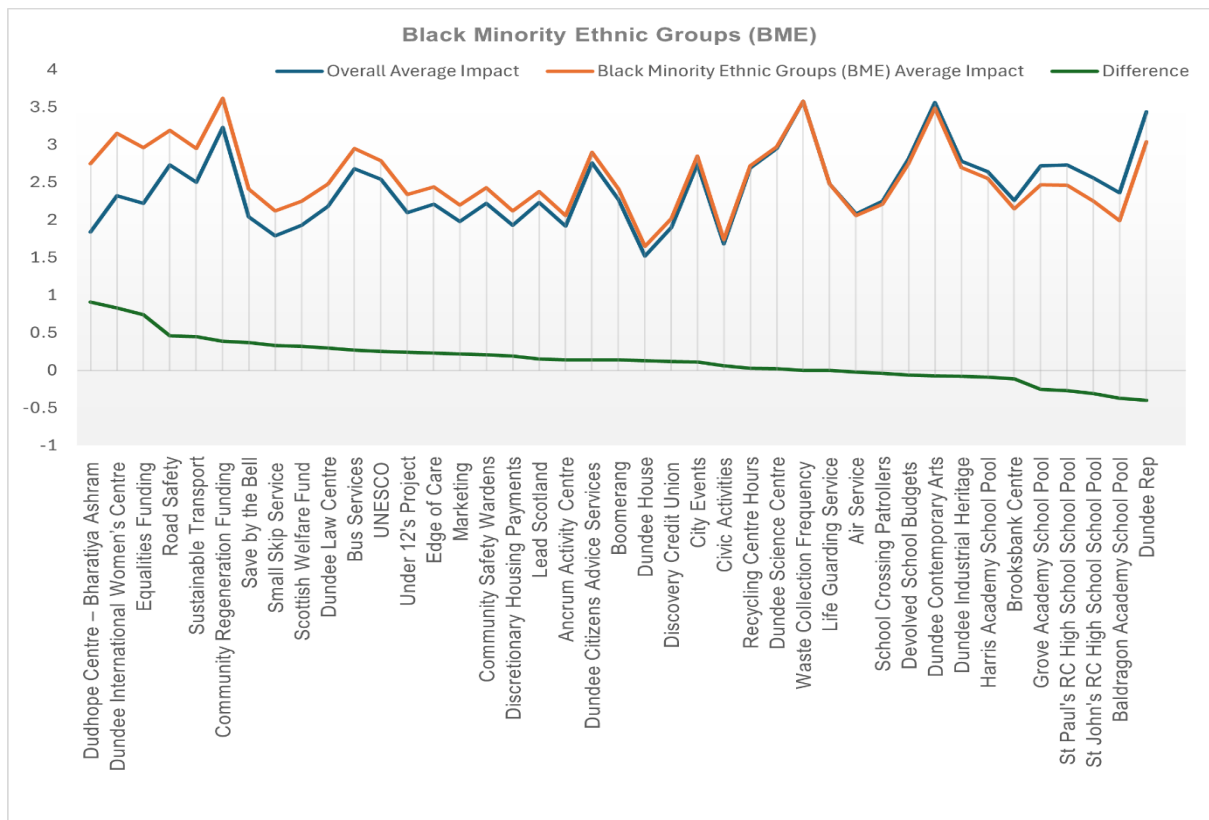
Race



Base: 2780 respondents stated that they were White Scottish/other British/Irish

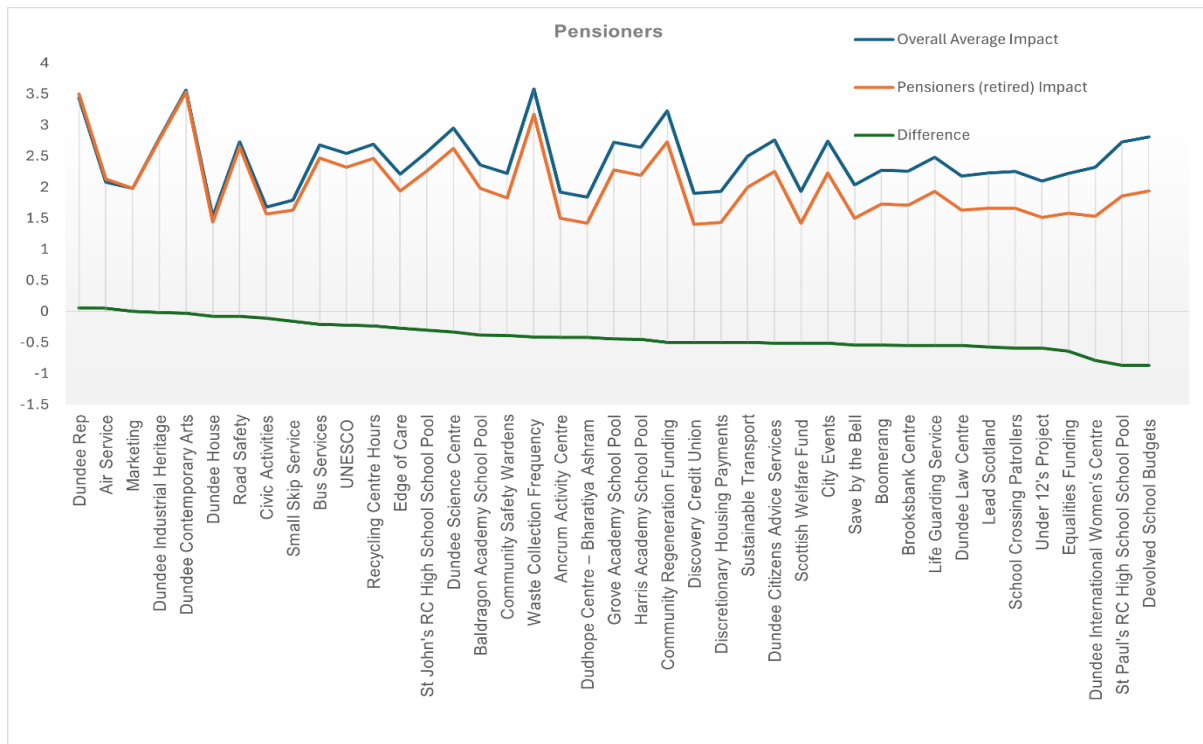


Base: 191 respondents stated that they were White Eastern European/White Other

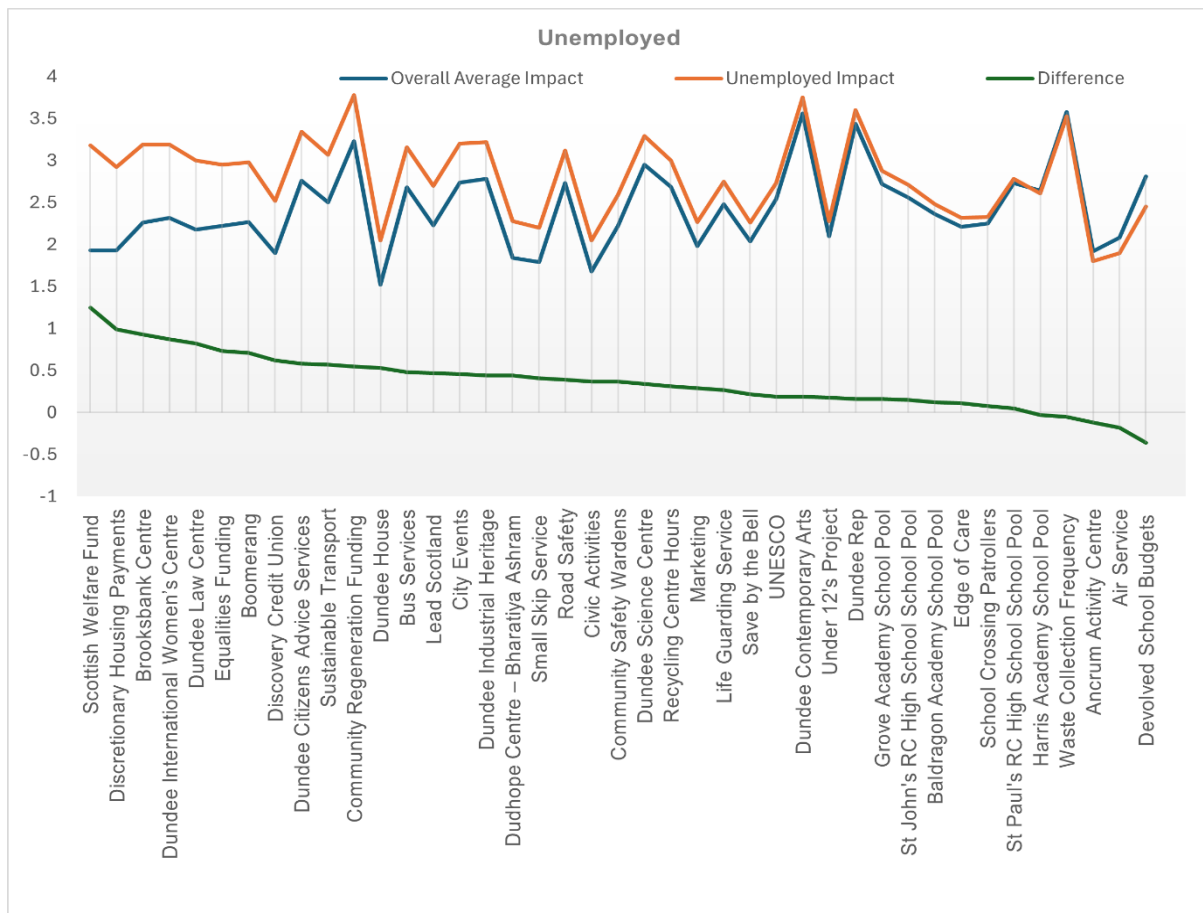


Base: 155 respondents stated that they were Asian or Asian British, Mixed or multiple ethnic groups, Black, Black British, Caribbean or African, Arab/Scottish Arab or British Arab, Gypsy or Irish traveller, Roma and any other background

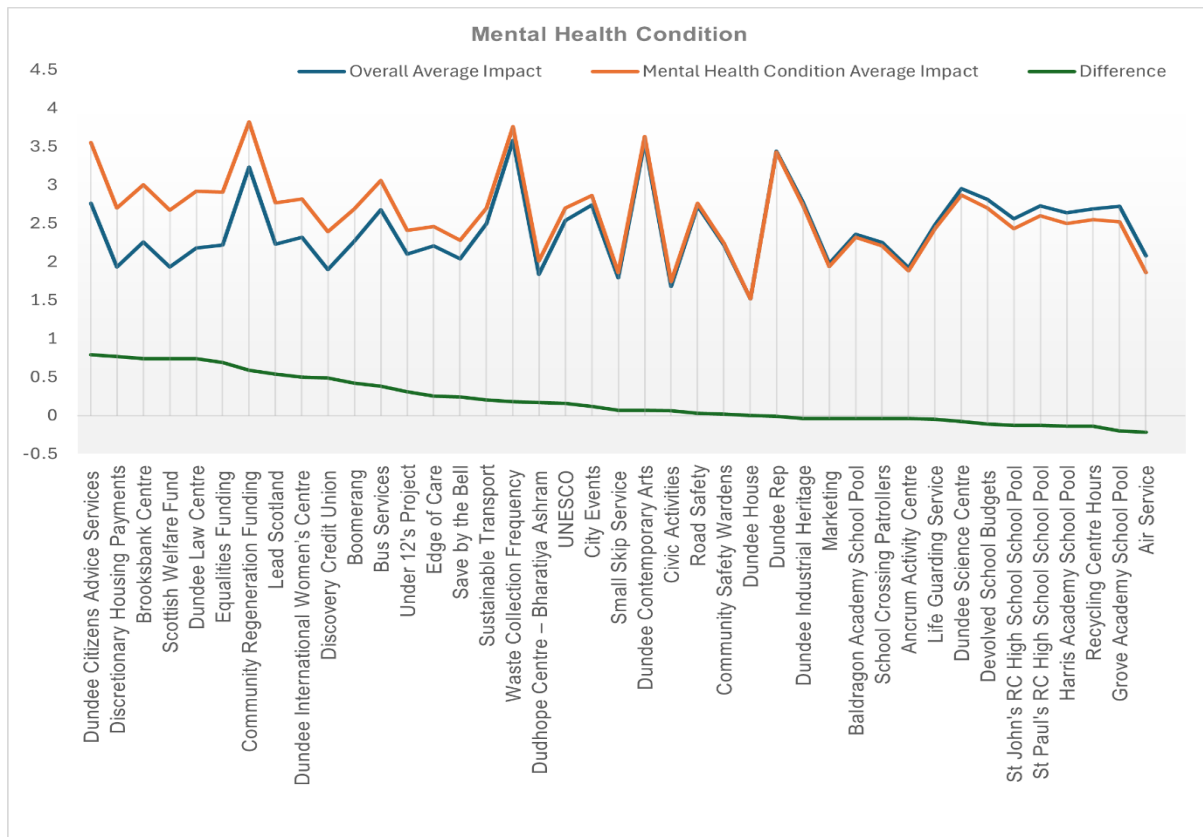
Socio Economic Groups



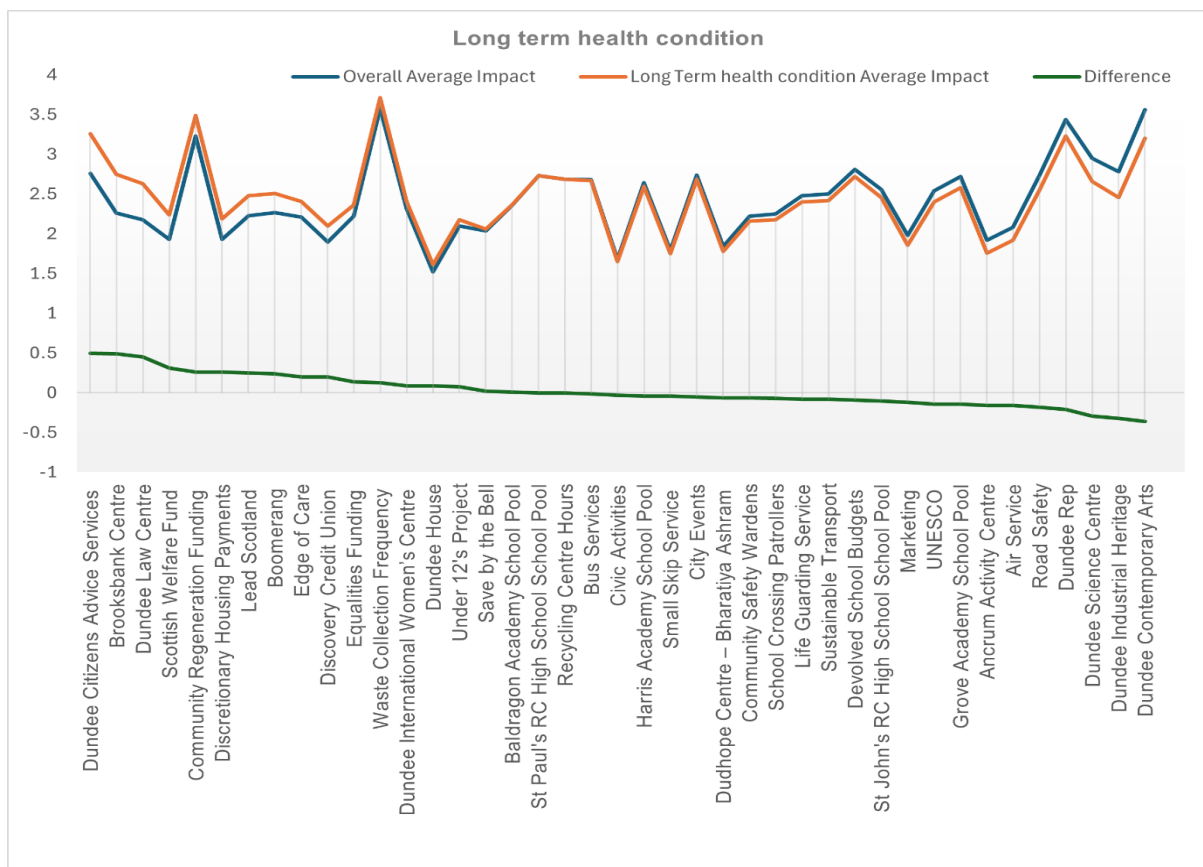
Base: 489 respondents stated that they were retired



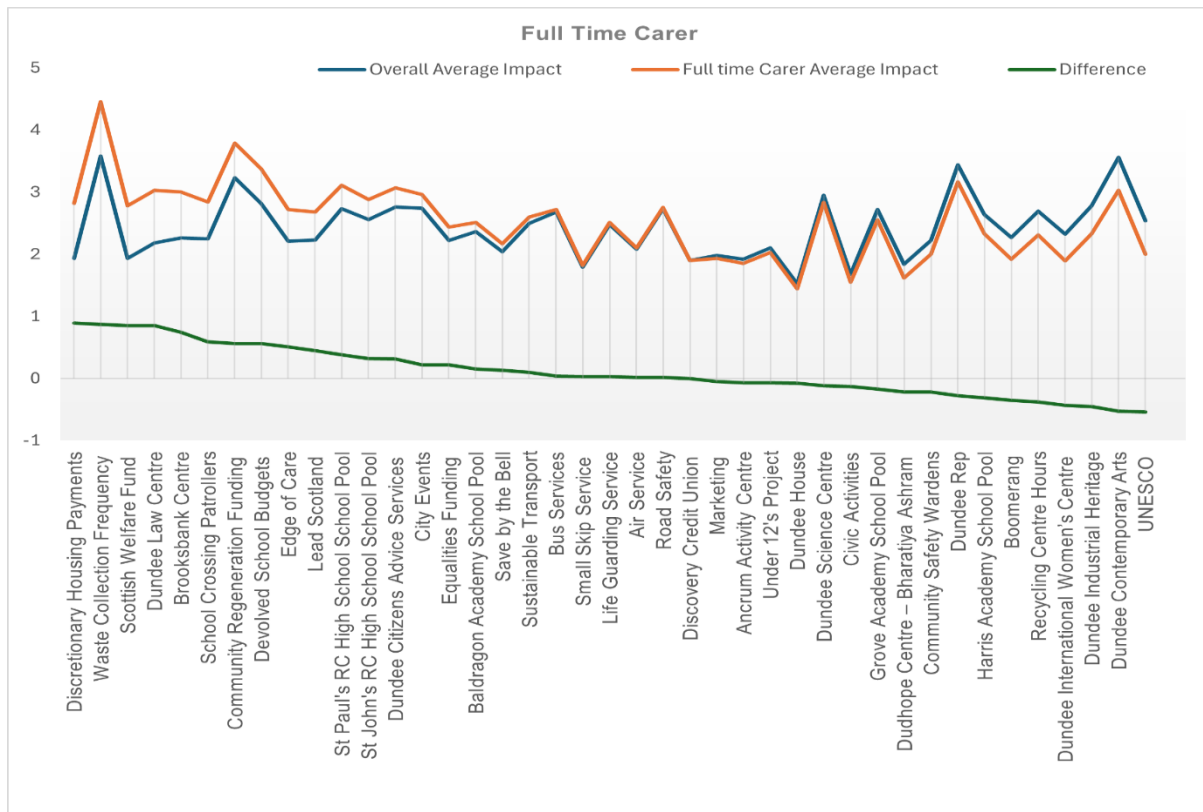
Base: 56 respondents stated that they were unemployed



Base: 292 respondents stated that they had a mental health condition



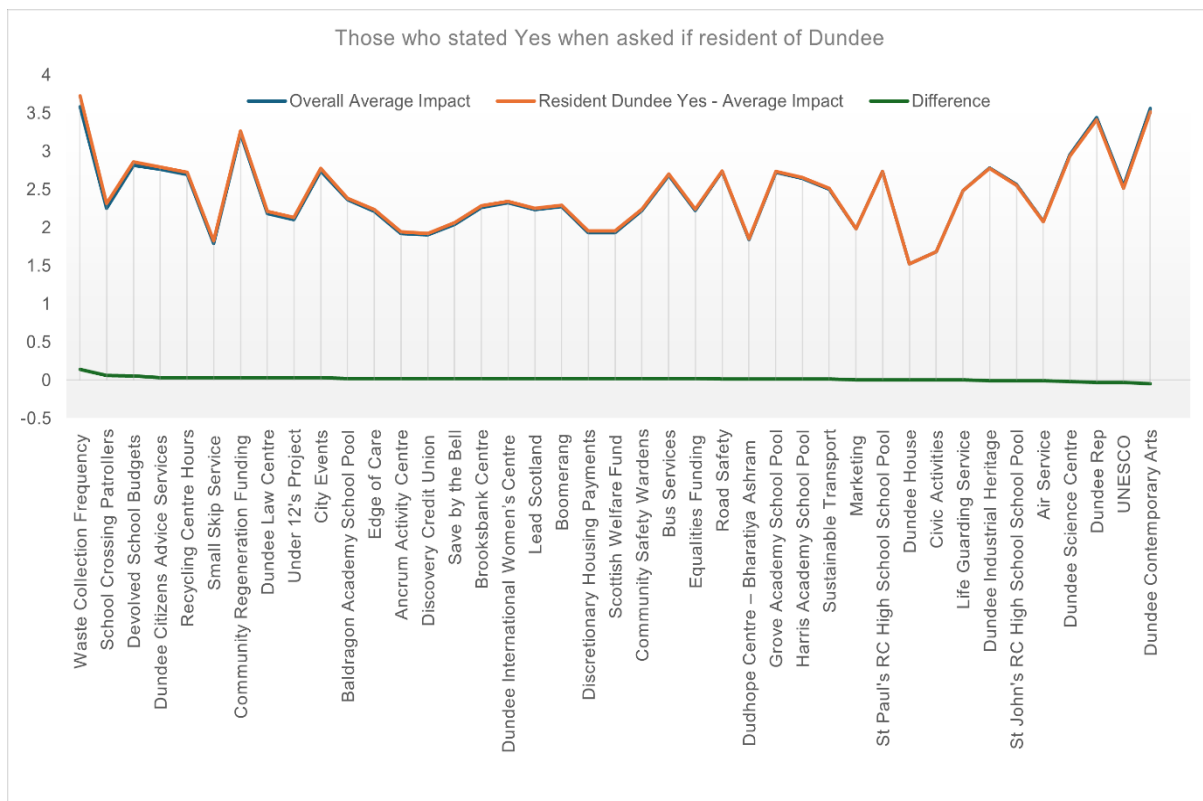
Base: 323 respondents stated that they had a long term health condition



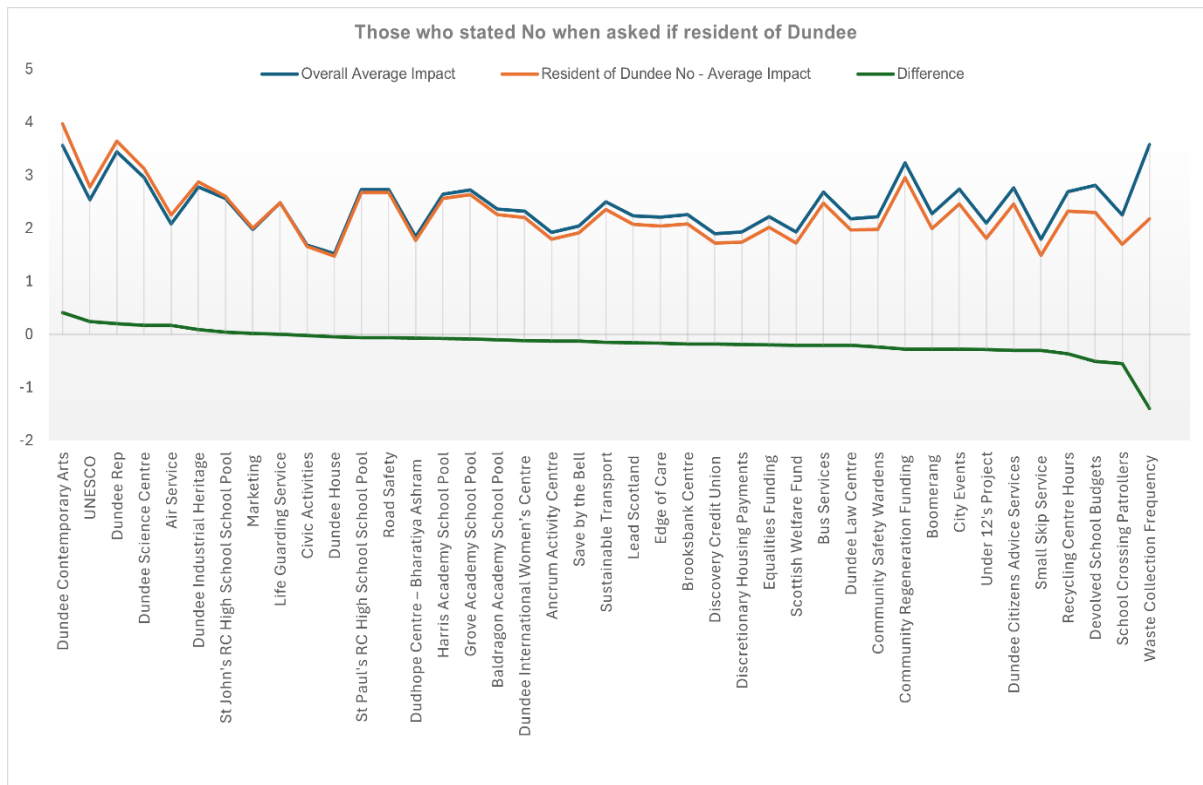
Base: 31 respondents stated that they were a full time carer

Geographic

The next two graphs show the responses based on those who stated that they were a resident of Dundee then those who stated they were not.



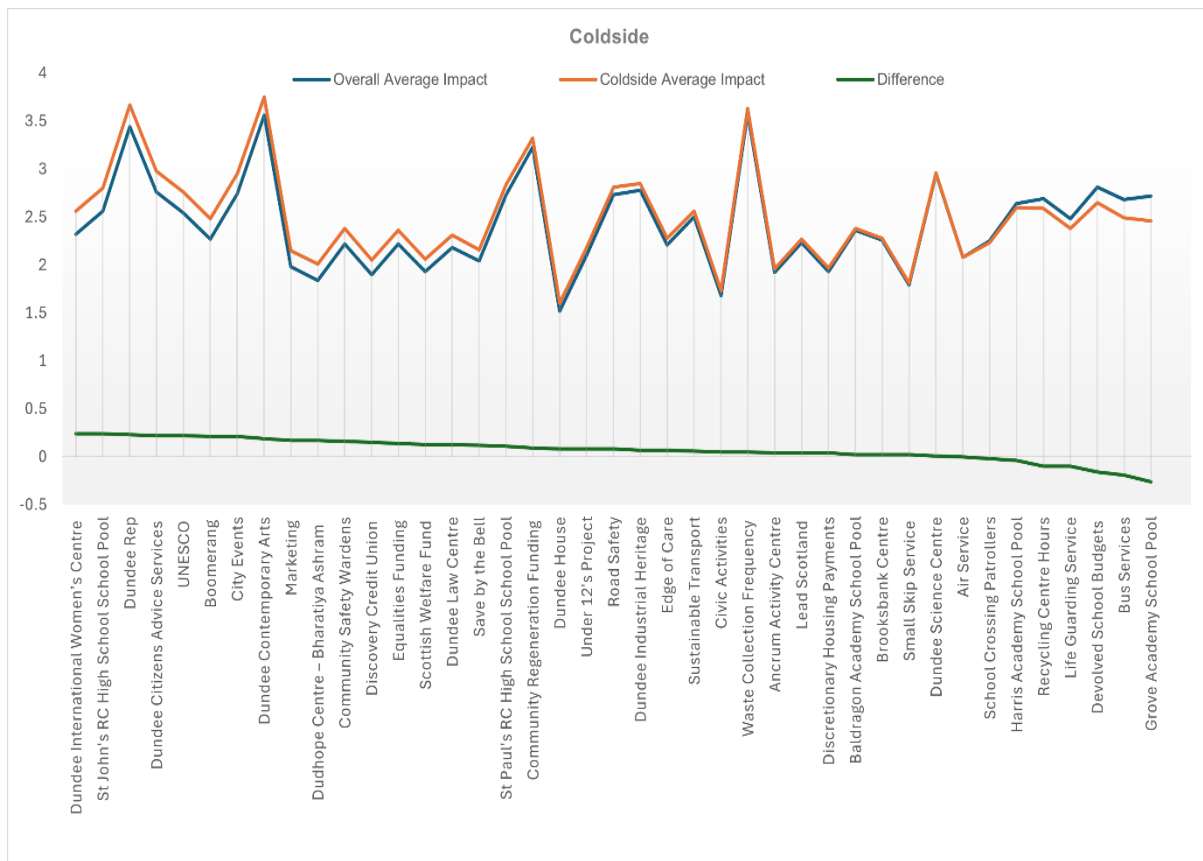
Base: 3163 respondents stated that they were a resident of Dundee



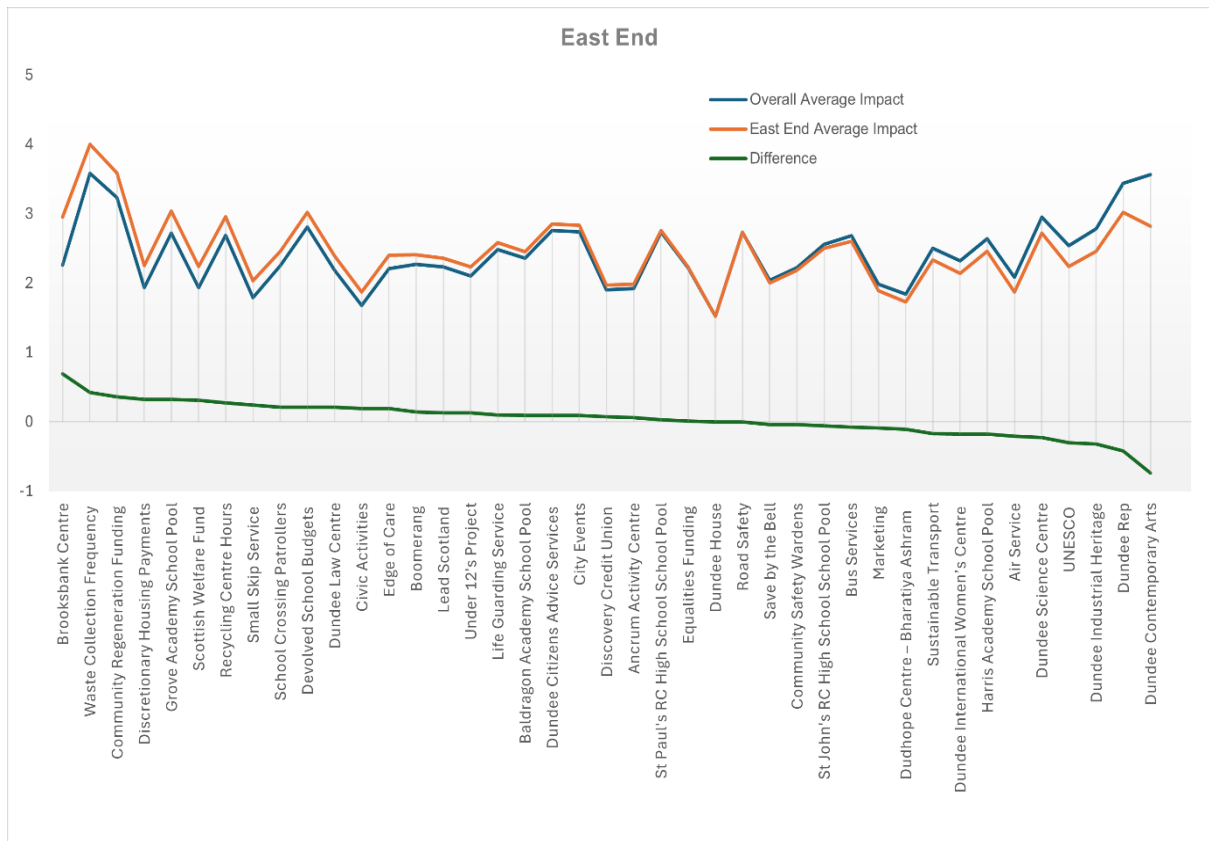
Base: 405 respondents stated that they were not a resident of Dundee

Electoral Wards

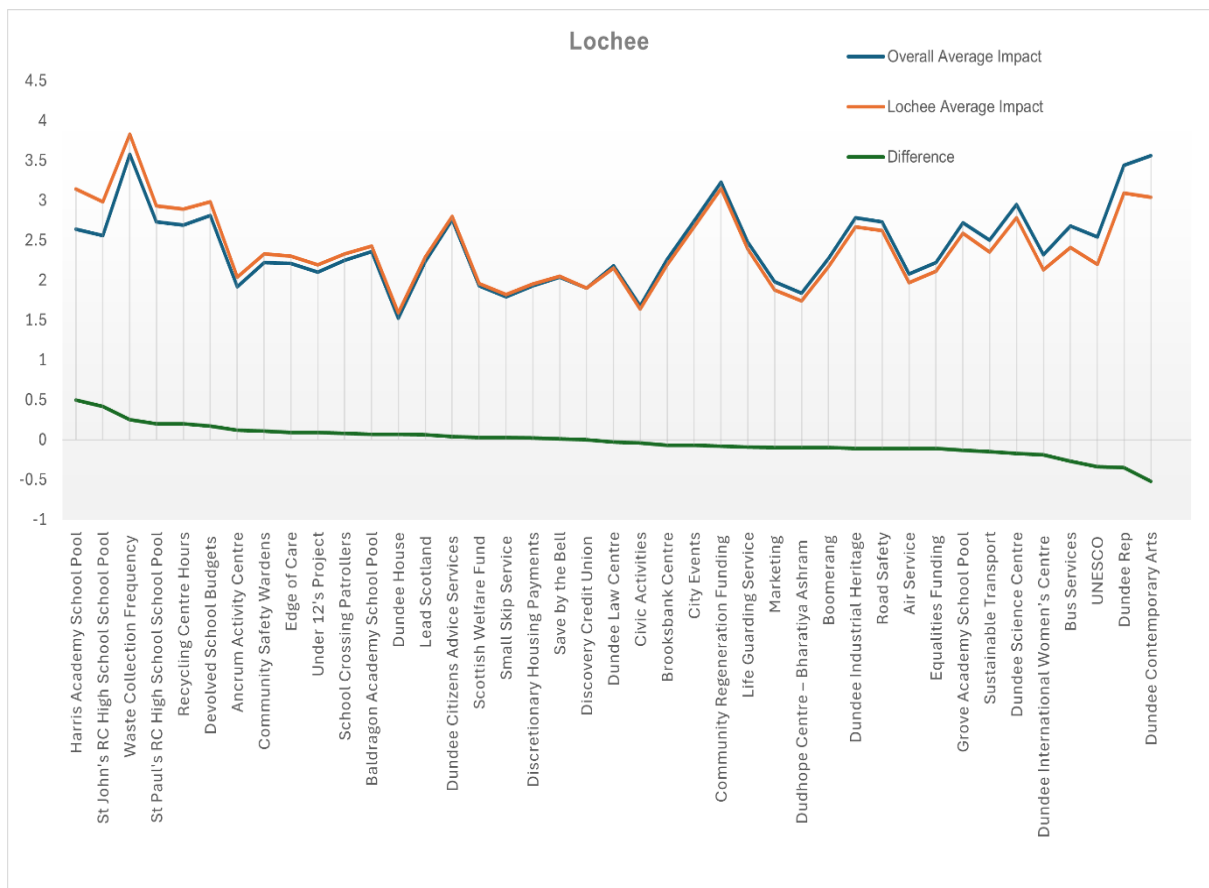
The ward information is based on those who supplied a postcode within that ward area.



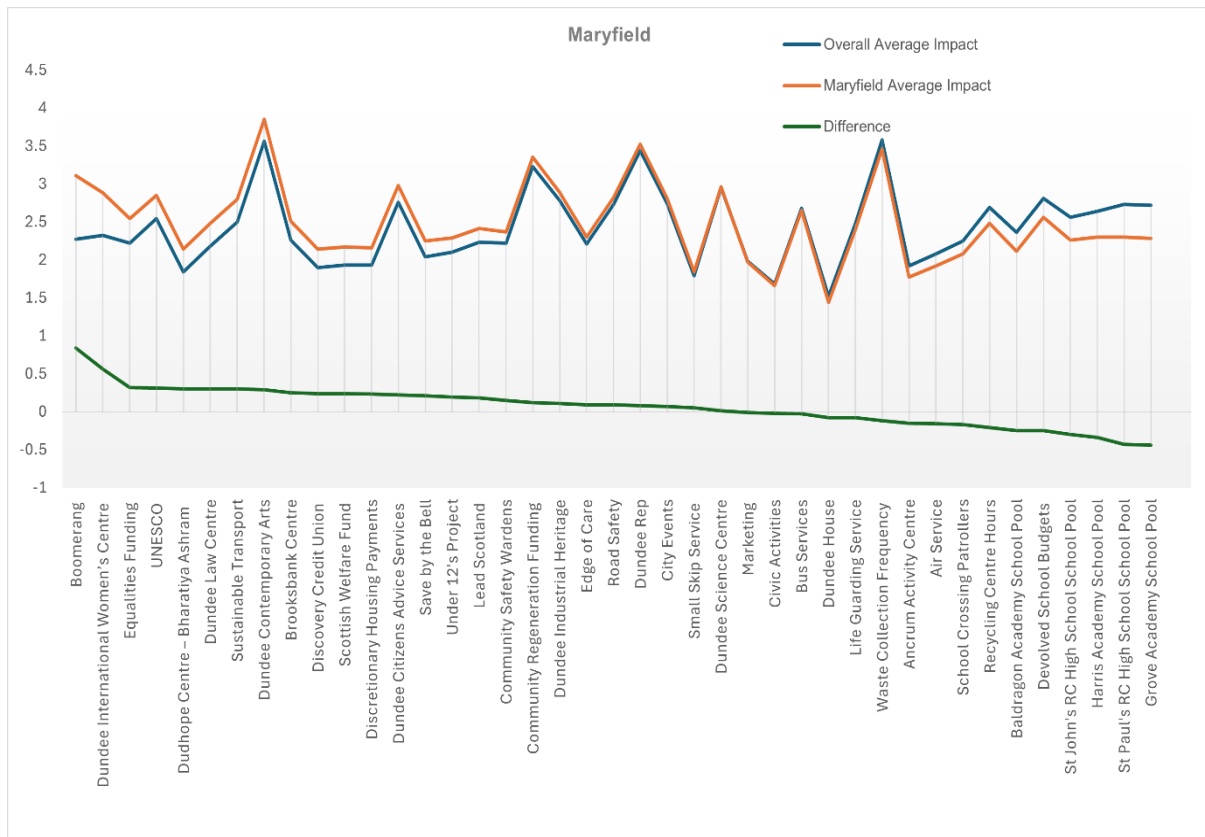
Base: 353 respondents entered a postcode within the Coldside ward



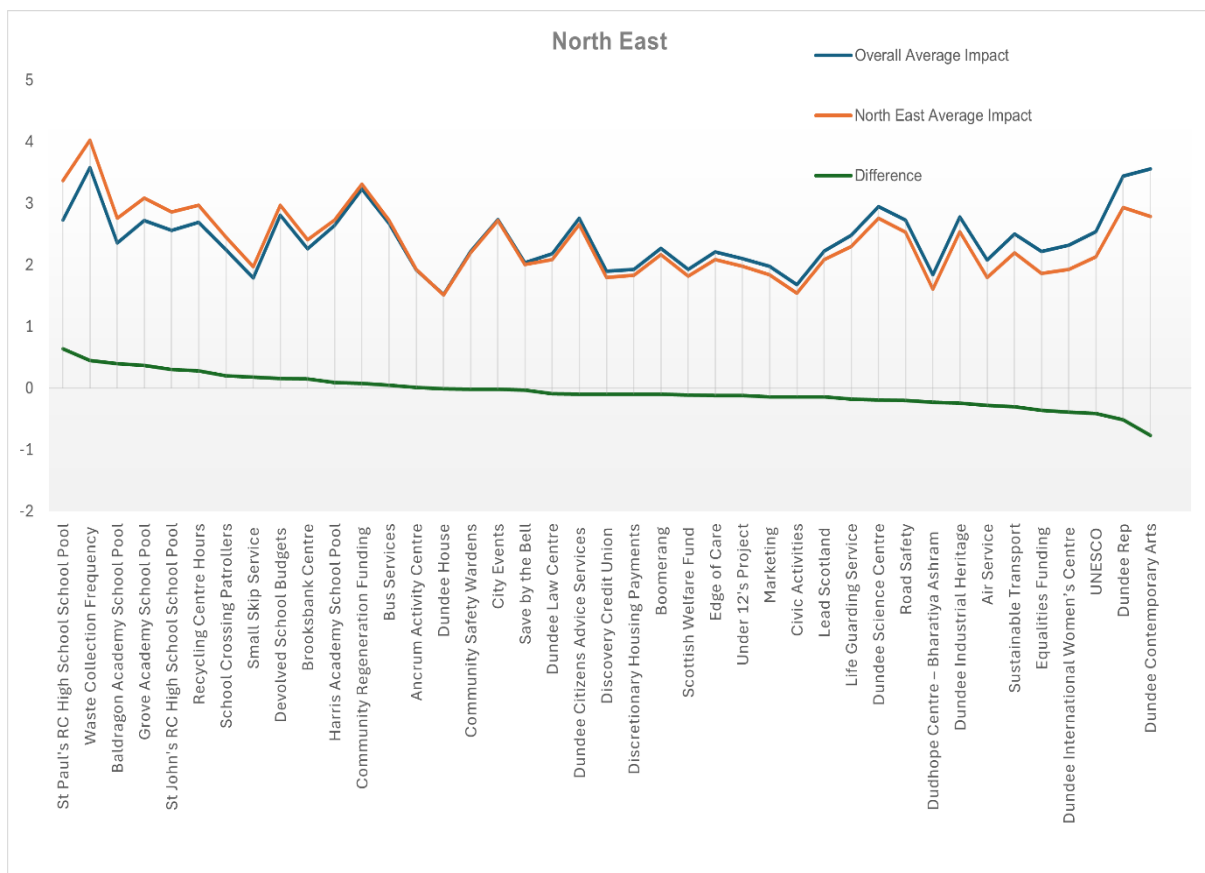
Base: 240 respondents entered a postcode within the East End ward



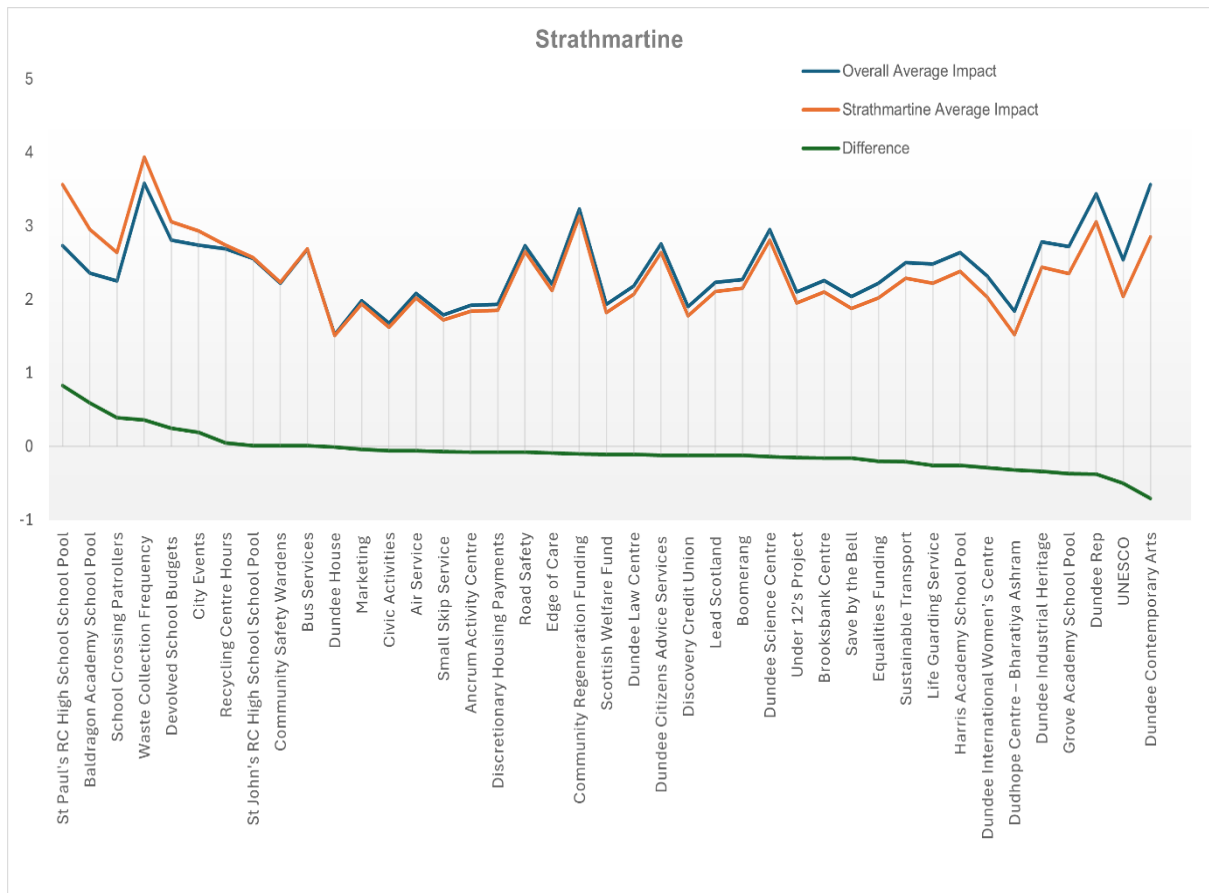
Base: 308 respondents entered a postcode within Lochee ward



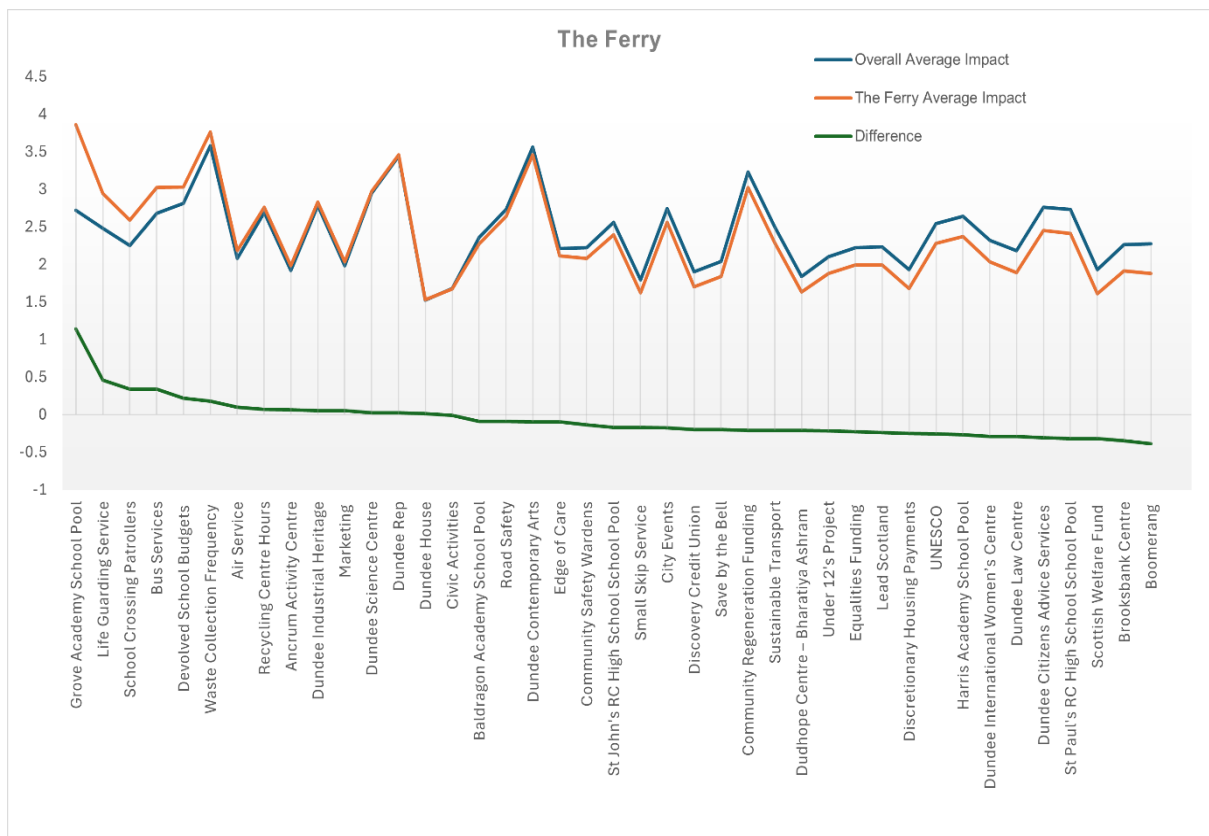
Base: 384 respondents entered a postcode within Maryfield ward



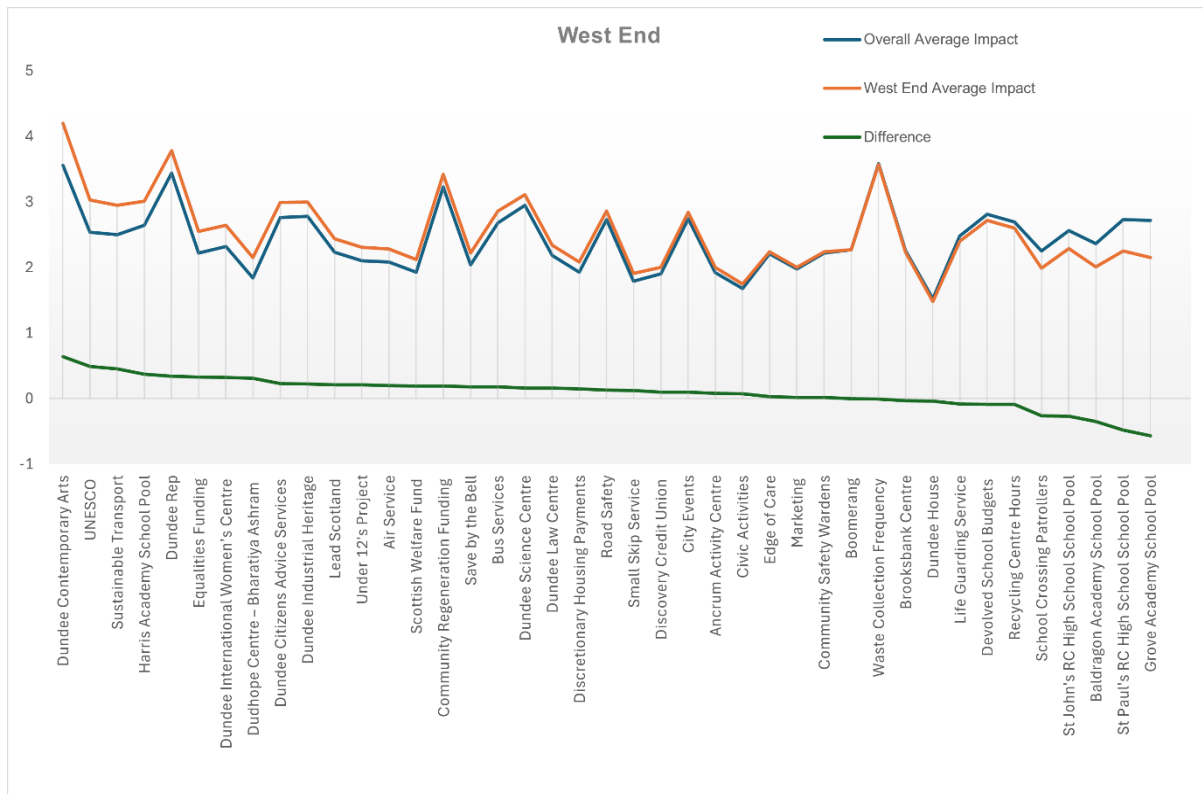
Base: 207 respondents entered a postcode within North East ward



Base: 335 respondents entered a postcode within Strathmartine ward



Base: 479 respondents entered a postcode within The Ferry ward

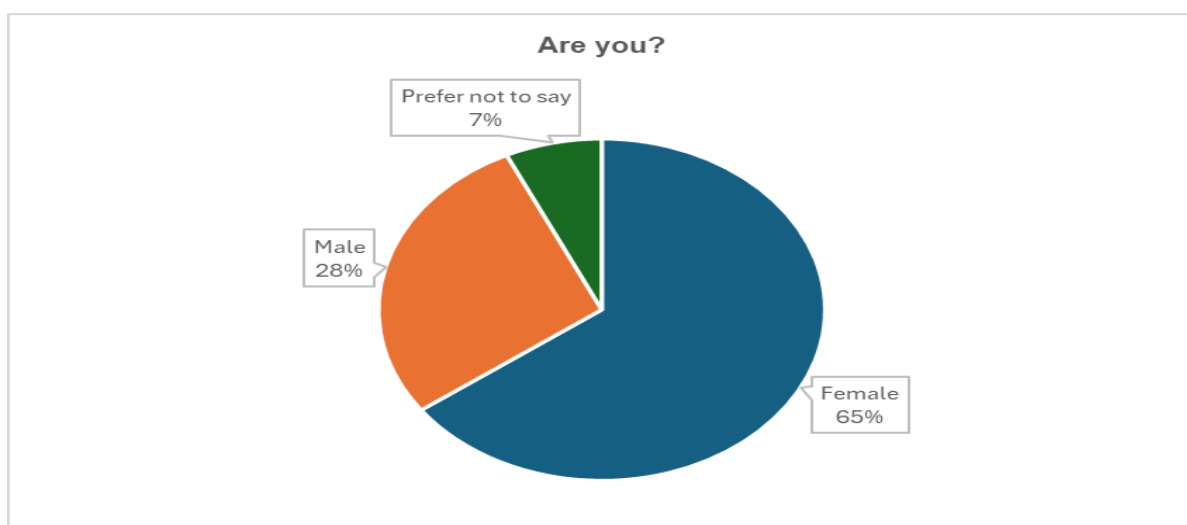


Base: 640 respondents entered a postcode within the West End ward.

SECTION 3 – DEMOGRAPHICS

Sex

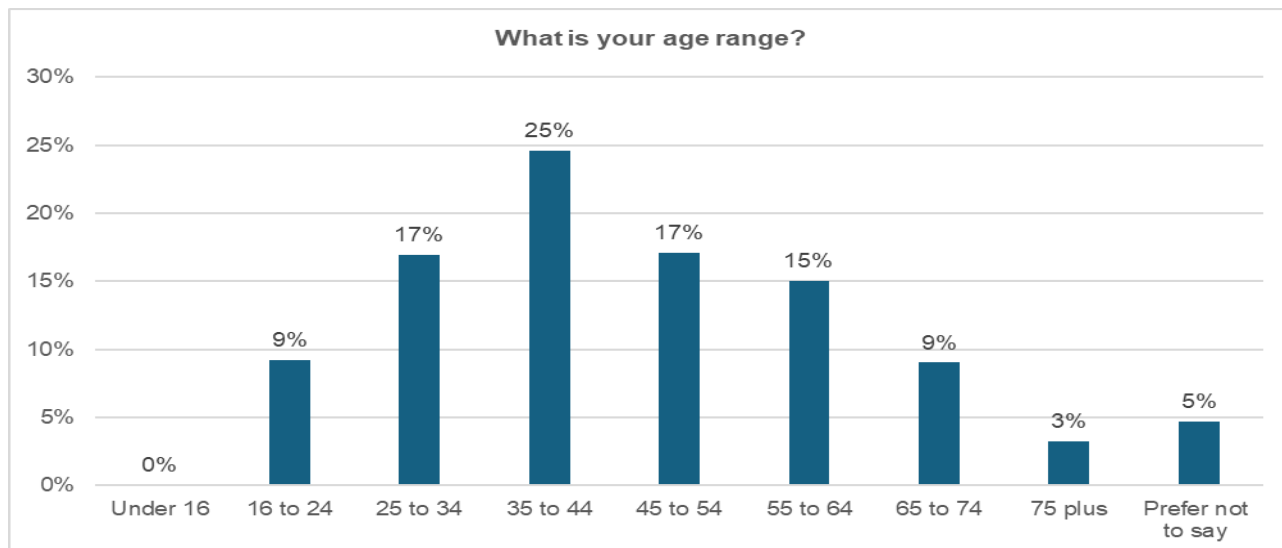
Most respondents to the budget consultation were female 65%, 28% were male and 7% of respondents indicated that they would prefer not to say what their sex was.



Base: 3,391 respondents

Age

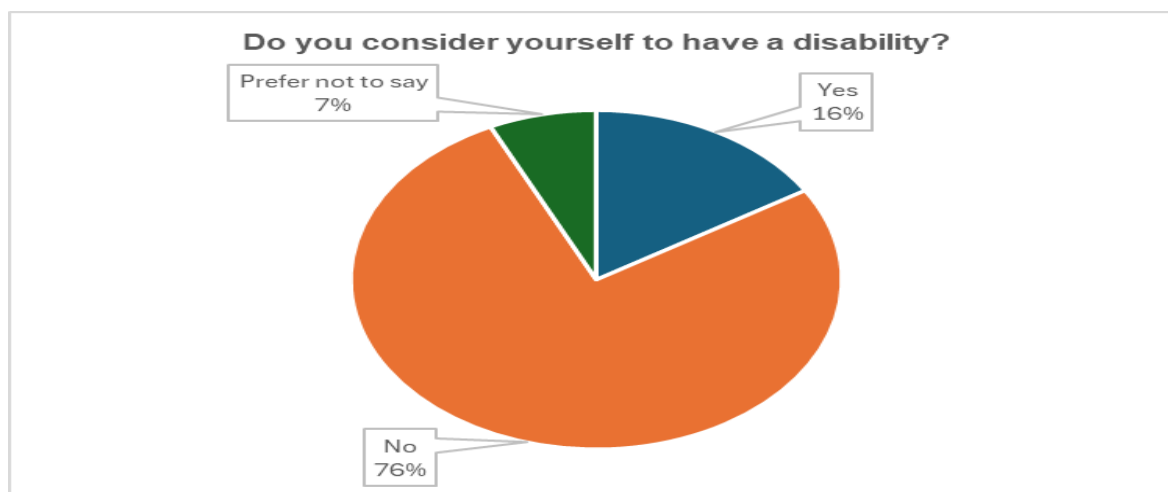
Nine per cent of respondents were aged 16 to 24 years, 17% were aged 25 to 34 years, 25% were aged 35 to 44 years, 17% were aged 45 to 54 years and 15% were aged 55 to 64 years. Those aged 65 to 74 years equated for 9% of the survey sample and 3% of respondents were aged 75 years plus. Five per cent of respondents stated that they would prefer not to state their age.



Base: 3,413 respondents

Do you consider yourself to have a disability?

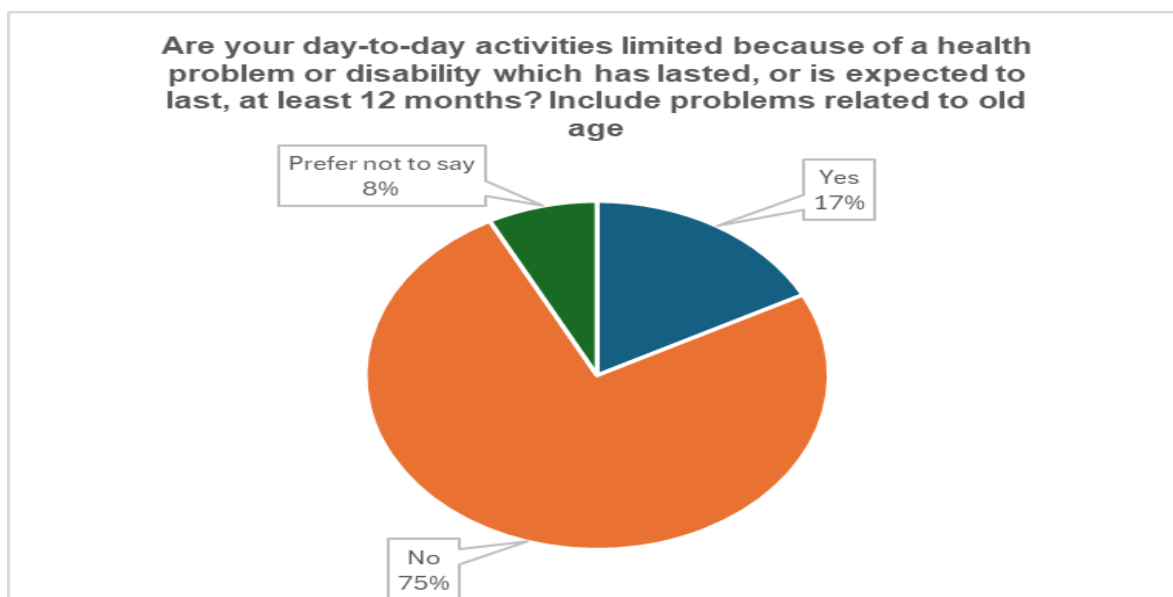
The majority of respondents (76%) stated that they did not have a disability. Sixteen per cent of respondents stated that they had a disability and 7% indicated that they would prefer not to say.



Base: 3,390 respondents

Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted or is expected to last, at least 12 months? (Include problems related to old age)

Most respondents (75%) stated that their day-to-day activities were not limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted or is expected to last at least 12 months – including problems relating to old age. Seventeen per cent answered yes to this question and 8% stated that they would prefer not to say.

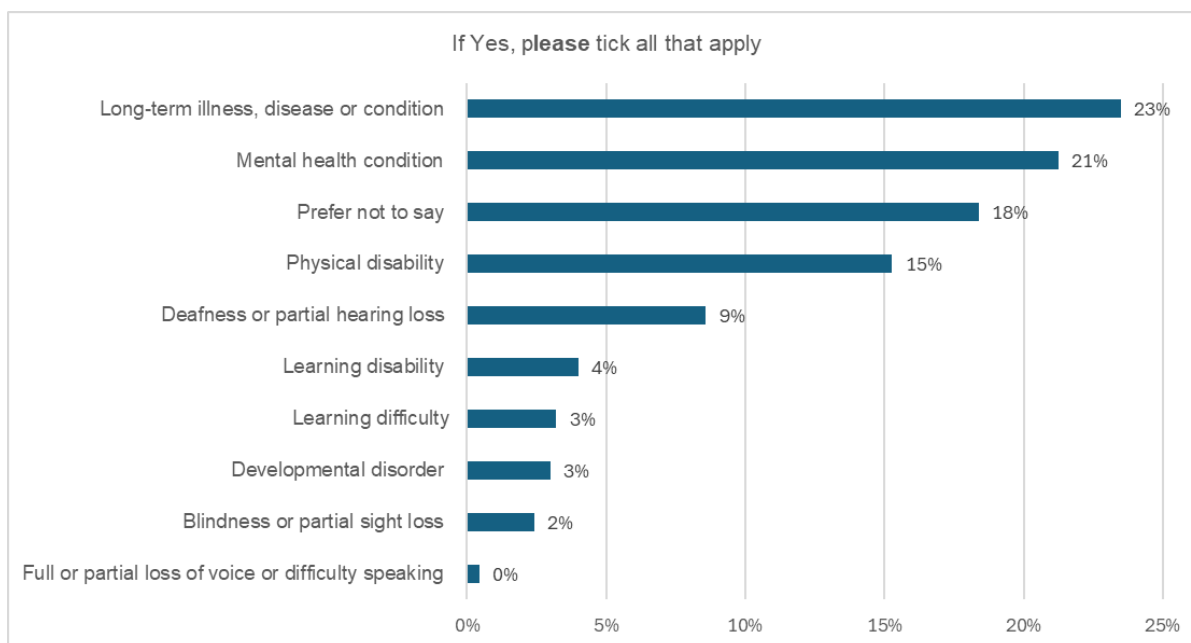


Base: 3,354 respondents

Disabilities and Health Conditions

Respondents who answered yes to the above question were presented with a list of disabilities and health conditions and were asked to tick all that apply to them. The top three responses from those who provided a response to this question were:

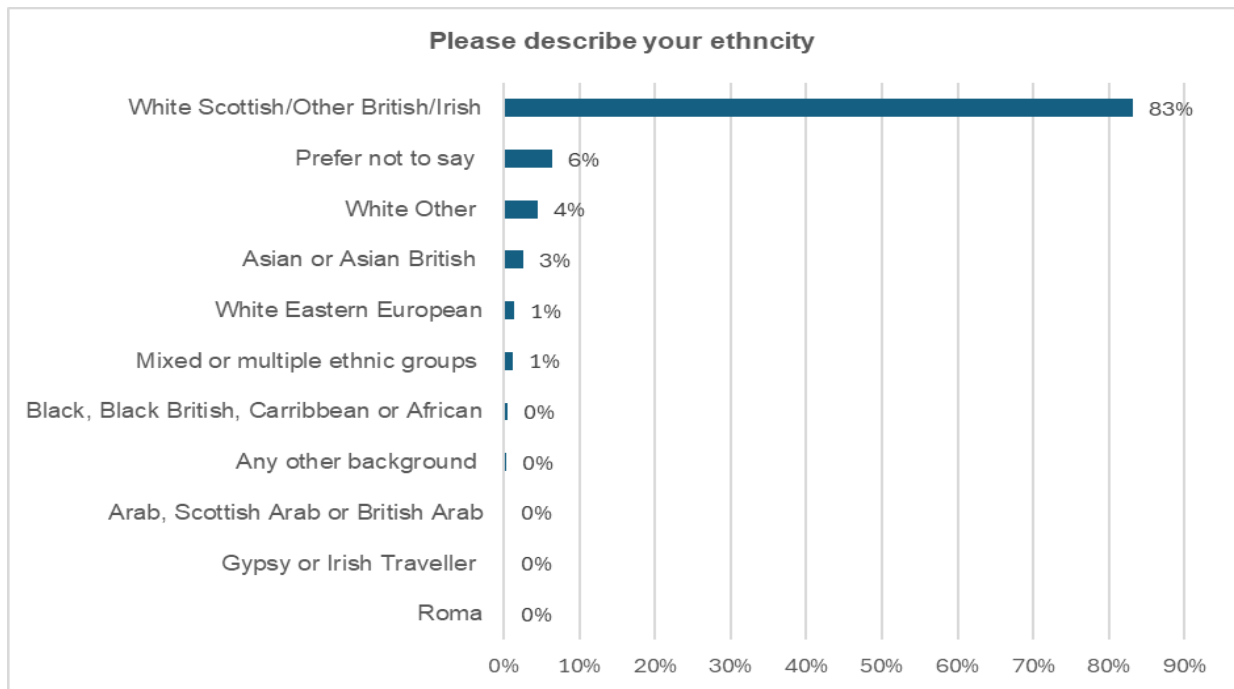
- Long-term illness, disease or condition (23%)
- Mental health condition (21%)
- Prefer not to say (18%)



Base: 1,375 responses (please note respondents were allowed to select more than one option)

Ethnicity

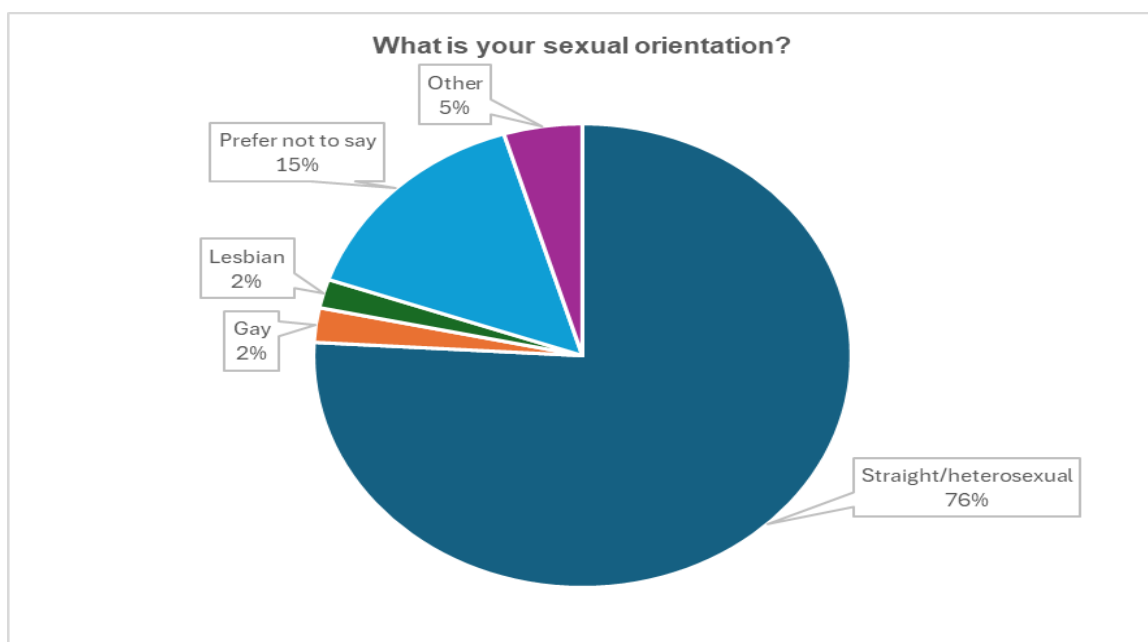
Most respondents (83%) stated their ethnicity as White Scottish/Other British/Irish. Six per cent of respondents stated that they would prefer not to say, 4% stated their ethnicity as White Other, 3% Asian or Asian British, 1% White Eastern European and 1% Mixed or multiple ethnic groups.



Base: 3,340 respondents

Sexual Orientation

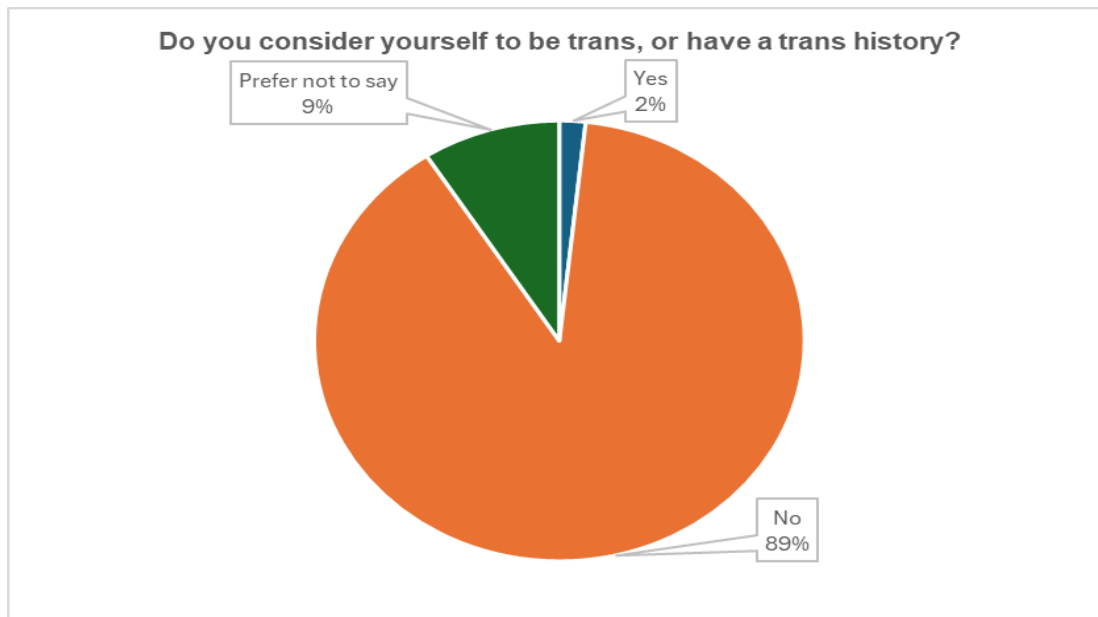
Most respondents (76%) stated their sexual orientation as Straight/heterosexual. Fifteen per cent stated that they would prefer not to say, 5% stated Other, 2% stated Gay and 2% stated Lesbian.



Base: 3,284 respondents

Do you consider yourself to be trans, or have a trans history?

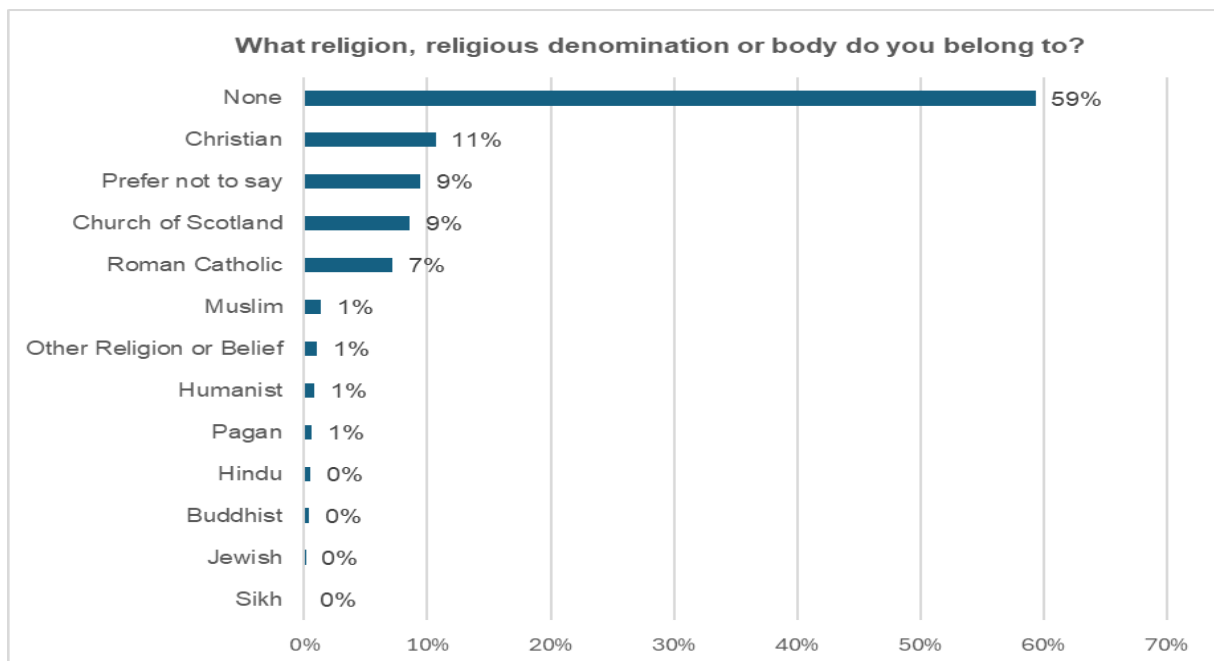
The majority of respondents (89%) stated that they did not consider themselves to be trans or have a trans history. Nine per cent of respondents stated that they would prefer not to say and 2% of respondents stated that they consider themselves trans or had a trans history.



Base: 3,252 respondents

Religion

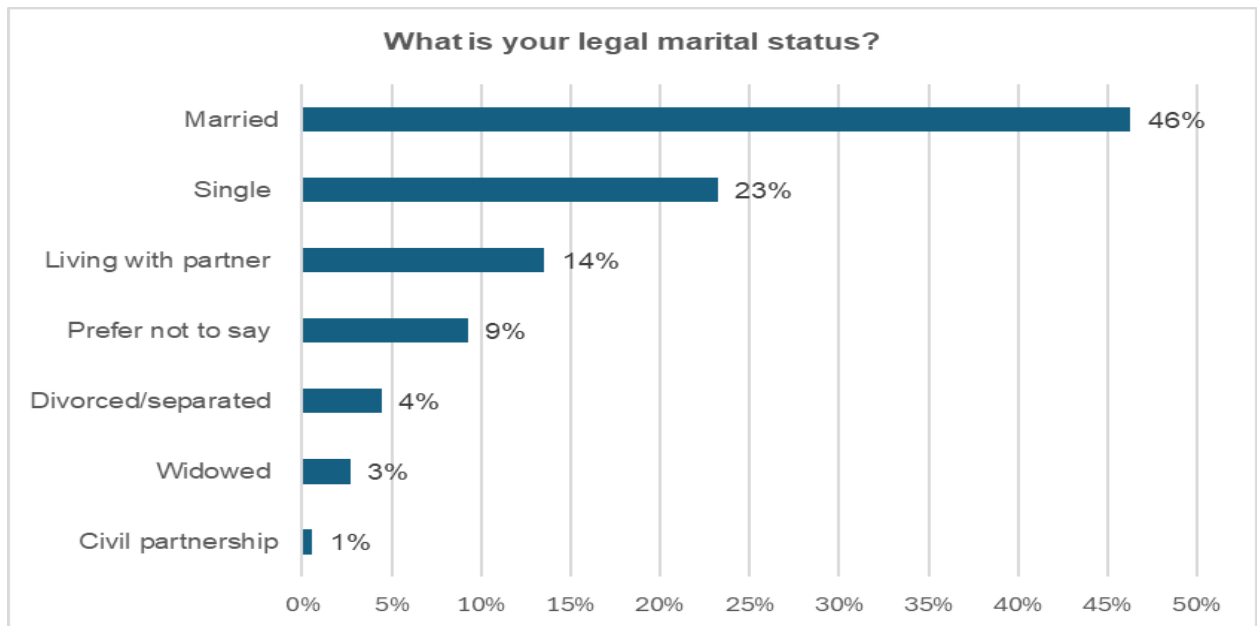
When asked to state their religion, religious denomination, or body that they belong to, the majority of respondents (59%) stated None. Eleven per cent stated Christian, 9% of respondents stated prefer not to say, 9% stated Church of Scotland and 7% stated Roman Catholic. A small proportion of respondents (1% for each category) stated they were Muslim, had another Religion or Belief, were Humanist or were Pagan. Hindu, Buddhist, Jewish, and Sikh respondents represented 0% of the total.



Base: 3,318 respondents

Legal Marital Status

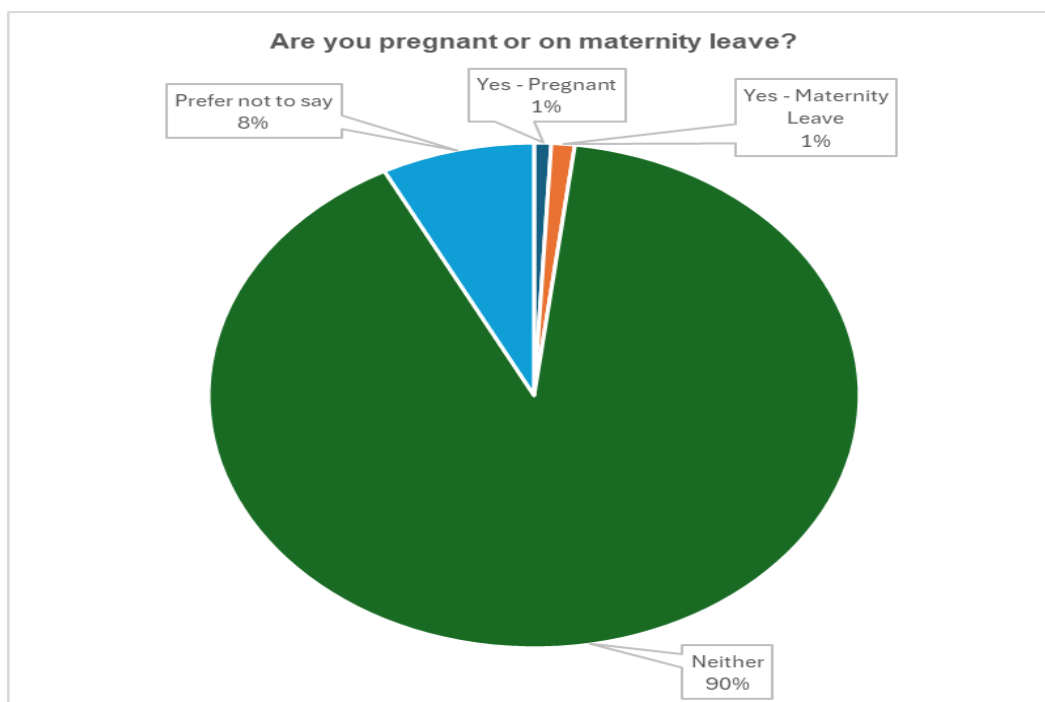
When asked to state their legal marital status the greatest proportion of respondents were married 46%, this was followed by 23% who were single and 14% who were living with a partner. Nine per cent of respondents indicated that they would prefer not to say, 4% were divorced/separated, 3% were widowed and 1% of respondents stated that they were in a civil partnership.



Base: 3,323 respondents

Pregnancy or Maternity Leave

The majority of respondents (90%) stated that they were neither pregnant or on maternity leave. Eight per cent of respondents indicated that they would prefer not to say when asked this question. A small proportion of respondents (1% in each category) indicated that they were pregnant or on maternity leave.

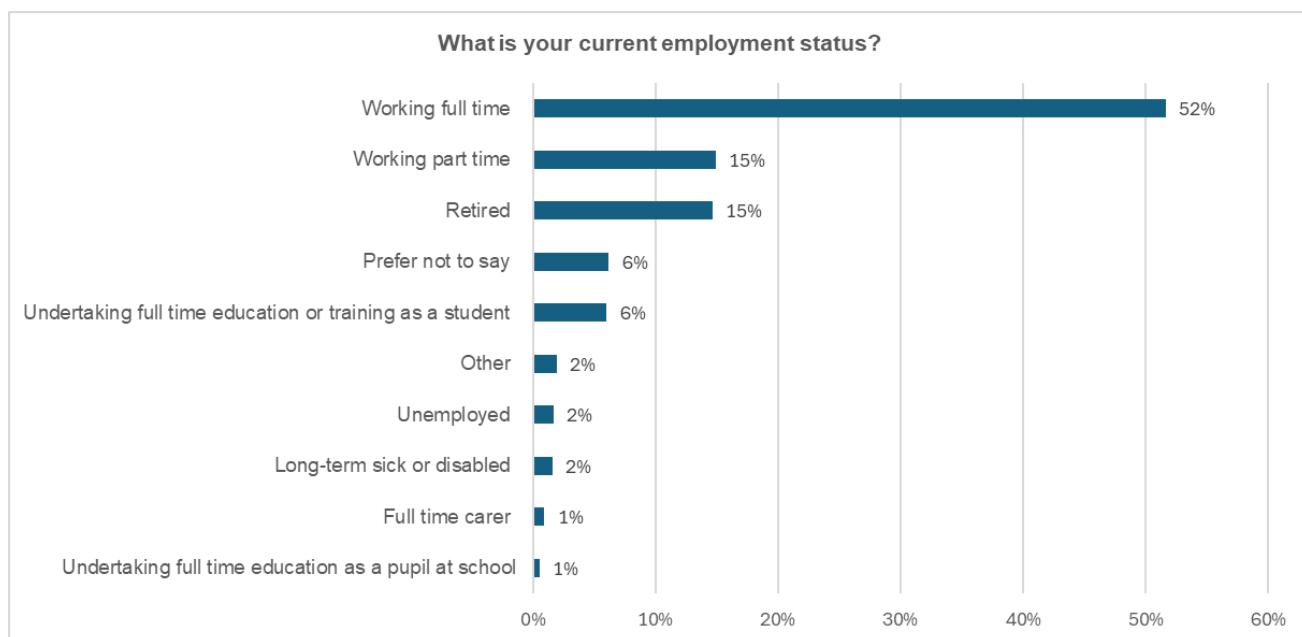


Base: 3,198 respondents

Employment Status

When asked about their current employment status 52% of respondents were working full time, this was followed by 15% who were working part time and 15% who were retired. Six per cent of respondents stated that they would prefer not to say and 6% stated that they were undertaking full time education or training as a student.

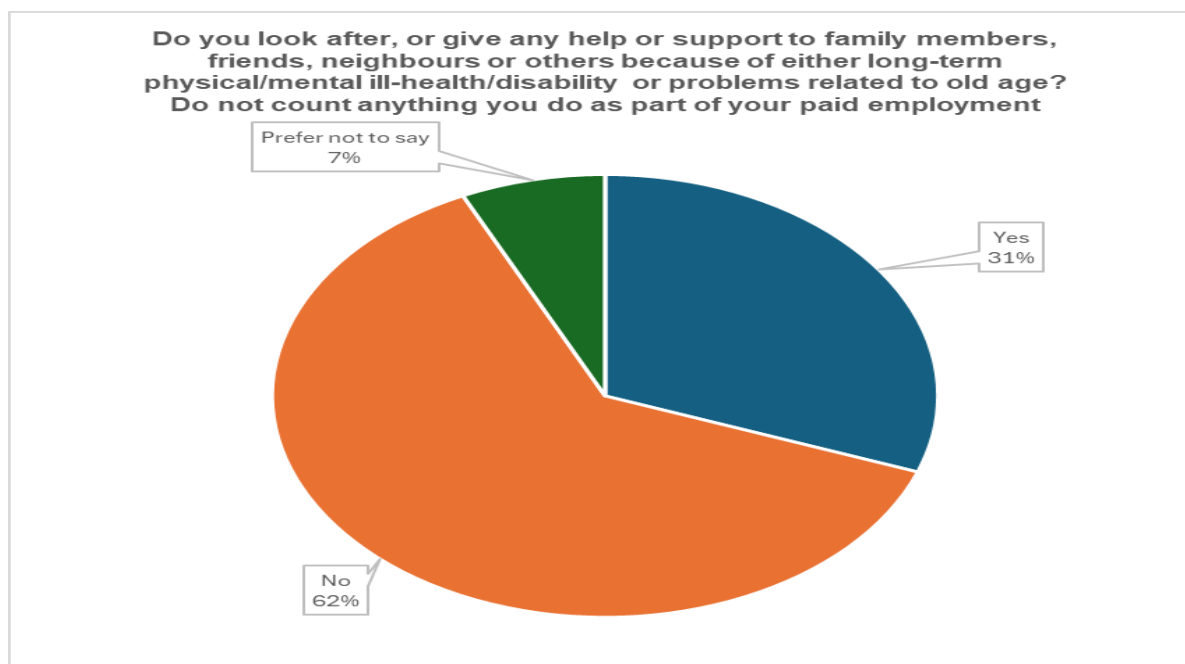
A small percentage of respondents (2% in each category) stated other, unemployed or long-term sick or disabled. One percent of respondents stated they were a full-time carer and 1% stated that they were undertaking full time education as a pupil at school.



Base: 3,342 respondents

Do you look after, or give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours, or others because of either long-term physical/mental ill-health/disability, or problems related to old age? (Do not count anything you do as part of your paid employment)

Most respondents (62%) stated that they do not look after or give any support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either long-term physical/mental ill-health/disability, or problems related to old age. In contrast 31% stated yes to this question and 7% stated that they would prefer not to say.



Base: 3,305 respondents



www.dundee.gov.uk