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1. Research Overview
1. Research overview.

- This presentation is one of a series of presentations that builds upon Volunteer Scotland’s time series analysis of Chapter 11 of the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) by cross tabulating a number of SHS fields with volunteering.

<table>
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<td>Other: Internet, marital status &amp; Health Boards</td>
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- This presentation cross-tabulates a number of household information SHS fields with volunteering.
1. Research overview.

- The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is an annual survey based on a random sample of the Scottish Adult population aged 16+ (9,630 in 2016). This presentation uses data from the 2016 SHS as the full 2017 Dataset was not available at the time the analysis was completed.

- The SHS questions are split into sub-sets of questions asked to either the head of the household, the individual with the highest individual income or a randomly selected adult. The random adult subset of the SHS dataset is used for the analysis undertaken as this section contains the volunteering question.

- This presentation focuses exclusively on **Formal Volunteering** – defined as “…… Giving up time to help any groups, clubs or organisations in an unpaid capacity” that individuals have undertaken at least once in the past 12 months.

- Volunteer Scotland's time series analysis of the SHS focused on individual volunteer demographic information, for example age and gender. This presentation aims to build on this analysis by examining the relationship between household information e.g. income, home-owner status and household composition and volunteering.

- This presentation analyses SHS household information fields at a national level and provides a comparison between Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Quintiles (SIMD Q). SIMD Q ranks areas in Scotland on a scale of 1- Most deprived 20% of the population to 5 – Least deprived 20% of the population.
1. Research overview.

- Statistical methodology

  - For each of the SHS fields analysed we want to determine if there is a relationship between volunteer participation and the SHS field.
  - For example, the volunteer participation rate for those that have lived at their current address for 11-20 years is above average and those that have lived at their current address for less than one year is below average. In this case does the length of time you have lived at your current address affect volunteer participation rates or is this difference due to chance?
  - To test if there is a statistical relationship chi square analysis is used.
  - Chi square analysis is used as the data being analysed are categorical (data in categories), for example the length of time adults have lived at their current address is recorded in a number of different categories, <1 year, 1-10 years, 11-20 years, 21-29 years and 30+ years.
  - Chi square testing allows us to test a hypothesis (a theory or question), e.g. volunteer participation is dependent on length of time living at your current address against the alternative hypothesis that volunteer participation is independent of the length of time you have lived at your current address (there is no relationship).
  - This tests whether a relationship exists between the two categorical variables analysed, for example volunteering and length of time at current address, but does not tell us whether the difference between the Scottish average participation rate and the volunteer participation rates for each individual category is statistically significant. At this stage we are identifying whether questions have a relationship between volunteering and the overall trend between categories (above or below the Scottish average). It is important for Volunteer Scotland to identify relationships with volunteering at an overall level to understand variables such as length of time at current address that have a relationship with volunteering, before undertaking more detailed thematic analysis which examines the relationships further.
  - Finally, a relationship (correlation) between the fields analysed and volunteering does not imply causation. Where we see a relationship between the variables this does not necessarily mean that one causes the other. For example a correlation between the length of time at current address and volunteering does not mean that volunteering causes you to live at your current address for longer. Instead, it may be that those that have lived at their current address for longer are attracted into volunteering. We just don’t know.
2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) Fields for Household Information
2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) fields.

The SHS fields selected for analysis of ‘household information’ are spilt into four sections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>SHS Question</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Response Categories</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household and local neighbourhood tenure</td>
<td><strong>ra1</strong> - How long have you lived at this address?</td>
<td>Ra1 confirms the length of time the random adult has lived at their current address in number of years, where they have lived at the address. For under 1 year the responses are coded as 0.</td>
<td>Responses are given as the number of years from 0 to 29 with 30+ as a separate response category. For this analysis responses are grouped into:&lt;1 year, 1-10 years, 11-20 years, 21-29 years and 30+ years.</td>
<td>9,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ra1a</strong> - How many years have you lived in your local area?</td>
<td>Ra1a confirms how long the random adult has lived in the local area, where the local area is defined as being a 15-minute walk or less from the current address.</td>
<td>Responses are allocated into the following categories, which are kept unchanged for the analysis in this presentation: Less than 1 year, 1 year but less than 2, 2 years but less than 5, 5 years but less than 10 and 10 years or more.</td>
<td>2,487</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## 2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) fields.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeowner Status</strong></td>
<td><strong>hb509</strong> - In which of these ways do you occupy this accommodation?</td>
<td>Hb509 asks the random adult to confirm the homeowner status of their property.</td>
<td>Responses are allocated into the following categories, which are kept unchanged for the analysis in this presentation: Buying with mortgage / loan, Own it outright, Part rent / part mortgage, Rents and Living here rent free.</td>
<td>9,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tenure</strong> - SHS but non-harmonised version</td>
<td>Same as HB509 with non-harmonised categories.</td>
<td>Responses are analysed for the following: Own outright, buying with a loan, rent-social, rent-private and other.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household composition</strong></td>
<td><strong>Number in household</strong> – Volunteer Scotland derived</td>
<td>Number in household is derived by adding the numads and numkids fields to give the total number of eligible people in the household.</td>
<td>Responses are given from 1-9. For this analysis the number in the household are grouped as: 1,2,3,4 and 5+.</td>
<td>9,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Numads</strong></td>
<td>Numads – is a field derived from information gathered on household members to derive the number of eligible adults in the household (adults who have not lived away from the address continually for the past 6 months)</td>
<td>Reponses are from 1-9. For this analysis the number in the household are grouped as: 1,2,3,4 and 5+.</td>
<td>9,630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016
<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household composition</td>
<td>numkids</td>
<td>numkids – is a field derived from information gathered on household members to derive the number of eligible children in the household</td>
<td>Responses are given from 1-6. For this analysis the number in the household are grouped as: 0,1,2 and 3+.</td>
<td>9,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td>tothinc</td>
<td>Totinc is a derived fields that bands the total annual net household income into a number of categories.</td>
<td>Responses are coded into the following categories: £0 - £6000, £6001 - £10000, £10001 - £15000, £15001 - £20000, £20001 - £25000, £25001 - £30000, £30001 - £40000 and £40001+. For this analysis responses are recoded into £0 - £10,000, £10,001 - £20,000, £20,001 - £30,000, £30,001 - £40,000 and £40001+.</td>
<td>9,630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) fields.

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household Income</td>
<td>Beninc</td>
<td>Beninc is a derived field that provides a total amount of all benefits income.</td>
<td>Responses are provided as 0 and then banded into thousands up to £17,000. Amounts over £17,000 are all coded as £17,000+. For this analysis the categories are recoded as: 0, £1,000-£5,000, £6,000-£10,000, £11,000-£16,000 and £17,000+.</td>
<td>9,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits Summary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Benefits Summary is a volunteer Scotland derived field that provides a summary of benefits as a portion to total household income.</td>
<td>Responses are split into the following categories, which are kept unchanged for the analysis in this presentation: No income from benefits, Some income from benefits and All income from benefits.</td>
<td>9,630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016
3. Household and local neighbourhood tenure
Household tenure—Scottish population

Over 40% of Scottish adults have lived at their current address for between 1 and 10 years.

Participation rates are:

- 3% higher than the Scottish average for adults who have lived at their current address for 11-20 years.
- 4% lower than the Scottish average for adults who have lived at their current address for more than 30 years.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016
A higher percentage of adults in SIMD Q1 and Q2 have lived at their current address for 1-10 years than the Scottish average.

The relationship between years at address and volunteer participation is only statistically significant in SIMD Q2, Q3 and Q5.

The participation rate for SIMD Q2 is below the average Scottish participation rates for adults that have lived at their current address for less than 1 year. However the participation rates in this quintile is higher than the overall Scottish quintile average (22%). Adults living at their address for 11-20 years have above quintile average participation rates for all 3 quintiles.
Years in local area – Scottish population

Over a third (35%) of Scottish adults have lived in their local area for less than 1 year.

Participation rates are:

- 2% lower than the Scottish average for adults who have lived in their local area for under a year.
- 5% higher than the Scottish average for adults who have lived in their local area for between 2 and 5 years.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016
A higher percentage of adults in SIMD Q1 and Q2 have lived in their local area for 10 years or more than the Scottish average.

The relationship between years in local area and volunteer participation is only statistically significant in SIMD Q5, where participation rates are below the quintile average for adults living in the local area for up to 2 years and more than 10 years. Participation rates are above the quintile average for adults who have lived in the local area for 2-10 years.
4. Homeowner status
Homeowner status – Scottish Population

Over one third (35%) of Scottish adults rent their current home.

Participation rates are:

- 5% higher than the Scottish average for adults buying their current house with a mortgage or loan.
- 7% lower than the Scottish average for adults who ‘part rent / part mortgage’ their home.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016
In SIMD Q1 and Q2 a much higher proportion of adults rent their property compared to the Scottish average, and a much smaller proportion own their property (either outright or with a mortgage).

The participation rates for SIMD Q1 to Q2 are below the average Scottish participation rates for adults buying their current home. However, the participation rates in quintiles Q1 and Q2 are higher than the overall Scottish quintile average (18% and 22%).
Homeowner Status – Scottish Population

Of the 35% of Scottish adults renting their accommodation, 20% are social renters (rent from local authority or housing association) and 14% rent privately.

Participation rates are:
- Equal to the Scottish average for private renters.
- 11% below the Scottish average for social renters.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016
Homeowner Status – SIMD Q

Adults in SIMD Q1 and Q2 have a higher percentage of adults socially renting their property than the Scottish average, 26% higher in SIMD Q1 and 9% higher in SIMD Q2.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Participation rates are lowest for social renters in all quintiles compared to the quintile averages.
5. Household composition
Household size – Scottish population

More than 40% of Scottish households have two household members.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Participation rates are:

• 5% lower than the Scottish average for single member households.
• 14% higher than the Scottish average with households with 5 or more household members.
A higher percentage of adults in SIMD Q1 and Q2 live in single adult households than the Scottish average.

The participation rates for SIMD Q1 and Q2 are below the average Scottish participation rates for households with 4 or more members. However the participation rates in these quintiles is higher than the overall Scottish quintile average (18% and 22%)
Number of adults – Scottish population

More than half (54%) of households have 2 adults, while only 1% have 5 or more adults.

Participation rates are:
- 4% lower than the Scottish average for single adult households.
- 13% higher than the Scottish average for households with 5+ adults.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016
A higher percentage of adults in SIMD Q1 and Q2 live in single adult households than the Scottish average.

Adults in SIMD Q1 and 2 have participation rates lower than the Scottish average for households with 4 or more adults. However their participation rates are above their overall quintile average participation rates (18% and 22%).
Number of children – Scottish population

More than three quarters of Scottish households have no children.

Participation rates are:

- 2% lower than the Scottish average for households with no children.
- 16% higher than the Scottish average for households with 3 or more children.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016
A higher percentage of adults in SIMD Q3 and SIMD Q4 have no children than the Scottish average.

The participation rates for SIMD Q1 and Q2 are below the average Scottish participation rates for households with 2 children.

However, the participation rates are higher than the overall Scottish quintile average (18% and 22%).

For SIMD Q1 for households with 3 or more children the participation rate exceeds the Scottish and quintile average participation rates.
6. Household income
Total income – Scottish population

A quarter of Scottish adults earn more than £40,000.

Participation rates are:
- 6% lower than the Scottish average for households with an income under £10,000.
- 12% higher than the Scottish average for households with an income of over £40,000.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016
The percentage of adults in SIMD Q1 and Q2 that earn up to £30,000 is higher than the Scottish average.

The participation rates for SIMD Q1 to Q3 are below the Scottish average for total income of more than £40,001. However the participation rates in these quintiles is higher than the overall Scottish quintile average (18%, 22% and 29% respectively).

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016
Benefits income – Scottish population

Over 40% of Scottish households receive no income from benefits.

Participation rates are:

- 4% higher than the Scottish average for households receiving £1,000 to £5,000 of benefits.
- 5% lower than the Scottish average for households receiving more than £11,000 in benefits.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016
SIMD Q1 and Q2 have a higher percentage of adults receiving £11,000 or more in benefits than the Scottish average.

The relationship between income from benefits and volunteer participation is only statistically significant for SIMD Q1 – Q3.

The participation rates for SIMD Q1 and Q2 are below the average Scottish participation rates for Households receiving £1,000 to £5,000 in benefits. However the participation rates are higher than the overall Scottish quintile average (18% and 22%).

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016
Benefits income summary – Scottish population

12% of Scottish households receive all their income from benefits.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016
SIMD Q1 and Q2 have a higher percentage of adults receiving all their income from benefits than the Scottish average.

The participation rates for SIMD Q1 is below the average Scottish participation rates for adults who receive none or some of their income from benefits. However the participation rate is above the overall quintile average participation rate, 18%.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016
7. Summary Highlights
Volunteer participation rates are higher than the Scottish average (27%) for adults who:

- Have lived at their current address for 11-20 years (3% higher).
- Have lived in their local area for 2-5 years (5% higher).
- Are buying their own home (5% higher).
- Have a household size of 5+ members (14% higher).
- Have 3+ kids in the household (15% higher).
- Have a household income of £40,001+ (12% higher).
- Receive £1,000-£5,000 in benefits (4% higher).
When considering SIMD Q1 (the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland), these quintiles have:

- A higher percentage of adults living at their current address for 1-10 years.
- A higher percentage of adults who have lived in their local area for 10+ years.
- A higher percentage of adults renting their home.
- A higher percentage of renters who are renting their home from a local authority or housing association.
- A higher percentage of single adult households.
- A higher percentage of households with 2 children.
- A higher percentage of household with a total income of £10,000-£20,000.
- A higher percentage of households receiving £11,000 or more in benefits.
- A higher percentage of households receiving all their income from benefits.

than the Scottish average.
The participation rates are highest for SIMD Q1 for the following categories, with the percentage the category is higher than the overall quintile average (18%) in brackets:

- Adults buying their own home (8% higher).
- Households with 5+ members (18% higher).
- Households with 4+ adults (4% higher).
- Households with 3+ children (30% higher).
- Household income of over £40,000 (13% higher).
- Households receiving some of their income from benefits (4% higher).

The relationship between the length of time an adult has lived at their current address and in their local neighbourhood is not statistically significant for SIMD Q1.