

Scottish Household Survey



Volunteering Cross-sectional Analysis: Other: Internet, marital status & Health Boards

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1. Research overview

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- 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.

Cross-sectional presentation topics
Health and Wellbeing
Sport, exercise & outdoor activities
Culture
Household information
Caring responsibilities
Community engagement & citizenship
Neighbourhood characteristics
Other: Internet, marital status & Health Boards

- This presentation cross-tabulates Internet, marital status & Health Board 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.



- This presentation analyses relevant SHS Internet, marital status & health board 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 use the internet at work and home is above average and those that do not use the internet is below average. In this case does internet usage 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 individuals' internet usage is recorded in a number of different categories, personal use only, both work and personal use and no, never use the internet
 - Chi square testing allows us to test a hypothesis (a theory or question), e.g. volunteer participation is dependent on internet usage against the alternative hypothesis that volunteer participation is independent of internet usage (there is no relationship).
 - This tests whether a relationship exists between the two categorical variables analysed, for example volunteering and internet usage, 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 general health 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 internet use and volunteering does not mean that volunteering causes internet usage. Instead, it may be that those that use the internet are attracted into volunteering. We just don't know.

2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) Fields for Internet, marital status & Health Boards

2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) fields.

The SHS fields selected for analysis of ‘Internet, marital status and health board’ are:

Section	SHS Question	Definition	Response Categories	Sample Size
Internet usage	net1 - Do you use the internet at all these days, either for your work or for your personal use?	Net1 asks the random adult if they use the internet and whether any internet usage is solely at home, solely at work or a combination of at home and work.	Responses are provided in four categories: Personal use only, Both work and personal use, No, never use the internet and Work only. For the analysis in this presentation responses of “Work only” are excluded from analysis as less than 0.5% of random adults stated that they only use the internet at work.	4,748
Marital status	RANDSTAT2010 -Legal marital status of random adult	RANDSTAT2010 confirms the marital status of the random adult.	Responses are provided in six categories: Never married and never registered a same-sex civil partnership, Married / In a registered same-sex civil partnership, Separated, but still legally married / in a same-sex civil partnership, Divorced / Formerly in a same-sex civil partnership now legally dissolved, Widowed / Surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership and Refused. For the analysis in this presentation responses of 'Refused' are excluded from analysis and the remaining categories shortened to the first part of their names e.g. Never married and never registered a same-sex civil partnership is shortened to Never married.	9,630

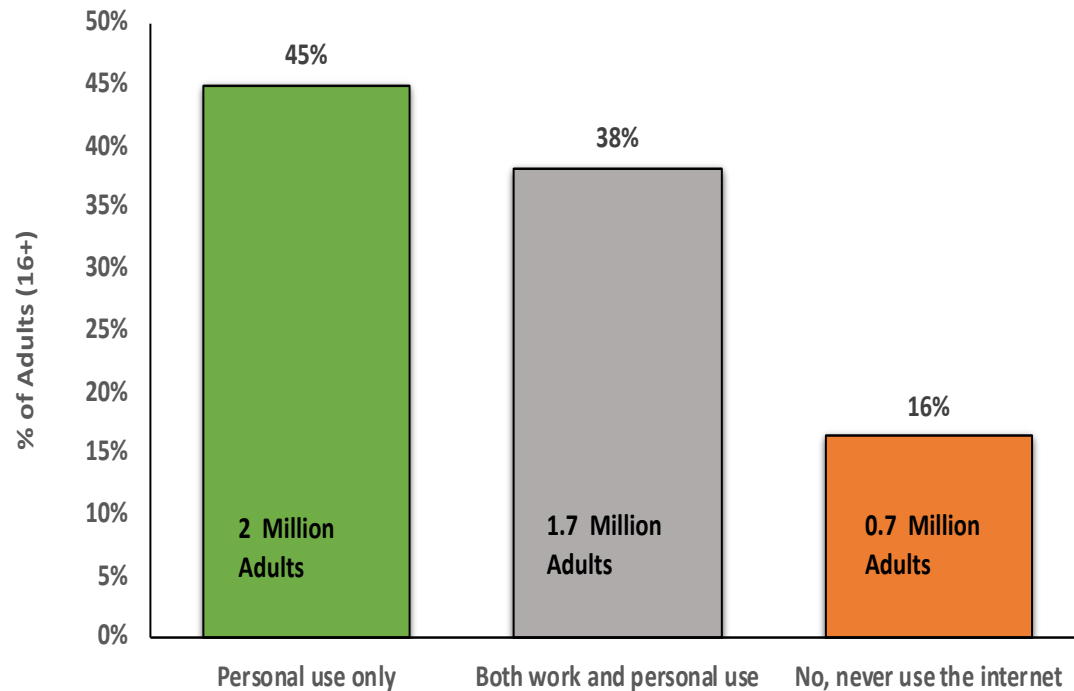
2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) fields.

Section	SHS Question	Definition	Response Categories	Sample Size
Health Board	Hlthbd – Health Board	The random adults local health board is derived from the random adults address details (which are not published in the SHS data file)	<p>The Scottish Health Boards are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ayrshire & Arran Borders Dumfries & Galloway Fife Forth Valley Grampian Greater Glasgow & Clyde Highland Lanarkshire Lothian Orkney Shetland Tayside Western Isles 	9,630

3. Internet use

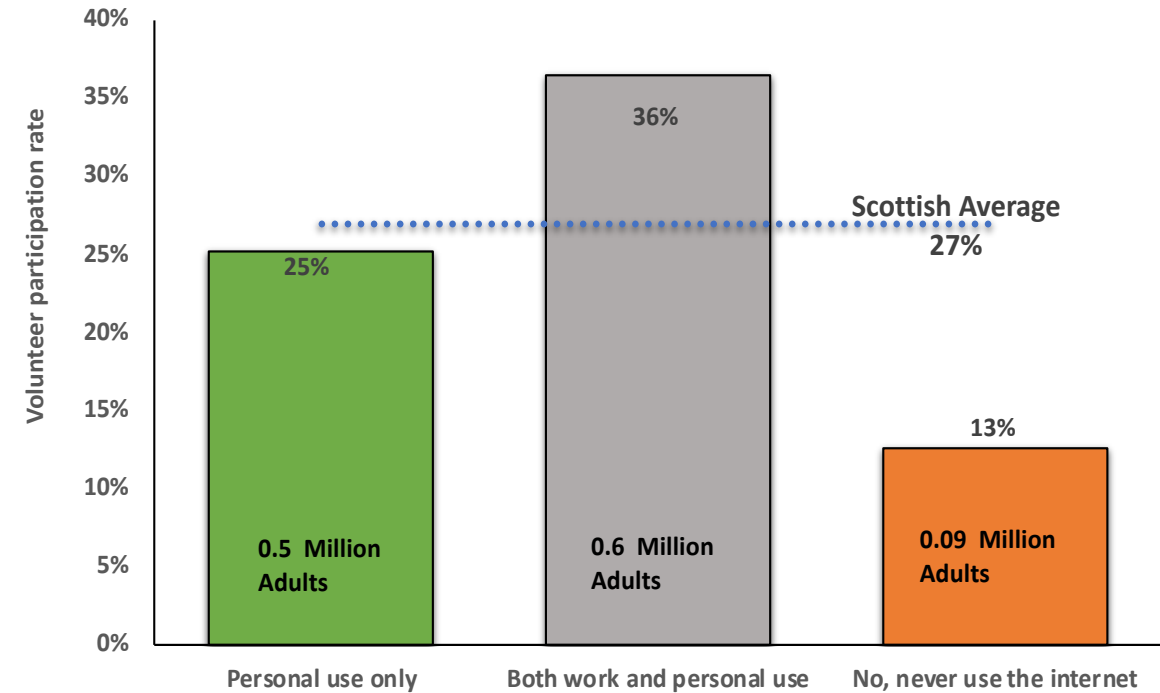
Internet use – Scottish population

Internet Usage



83% of adults use the internet on a regular basis either for personal use only or for both work and personal use.

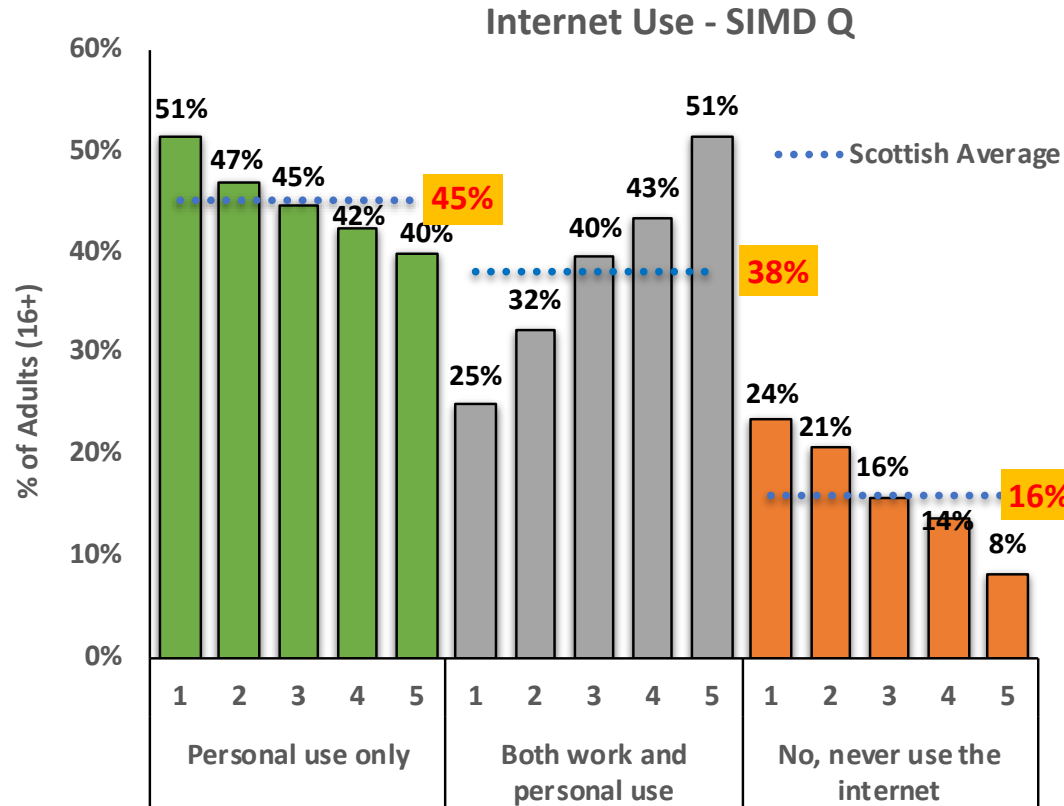
Volunteer participation and Internet use



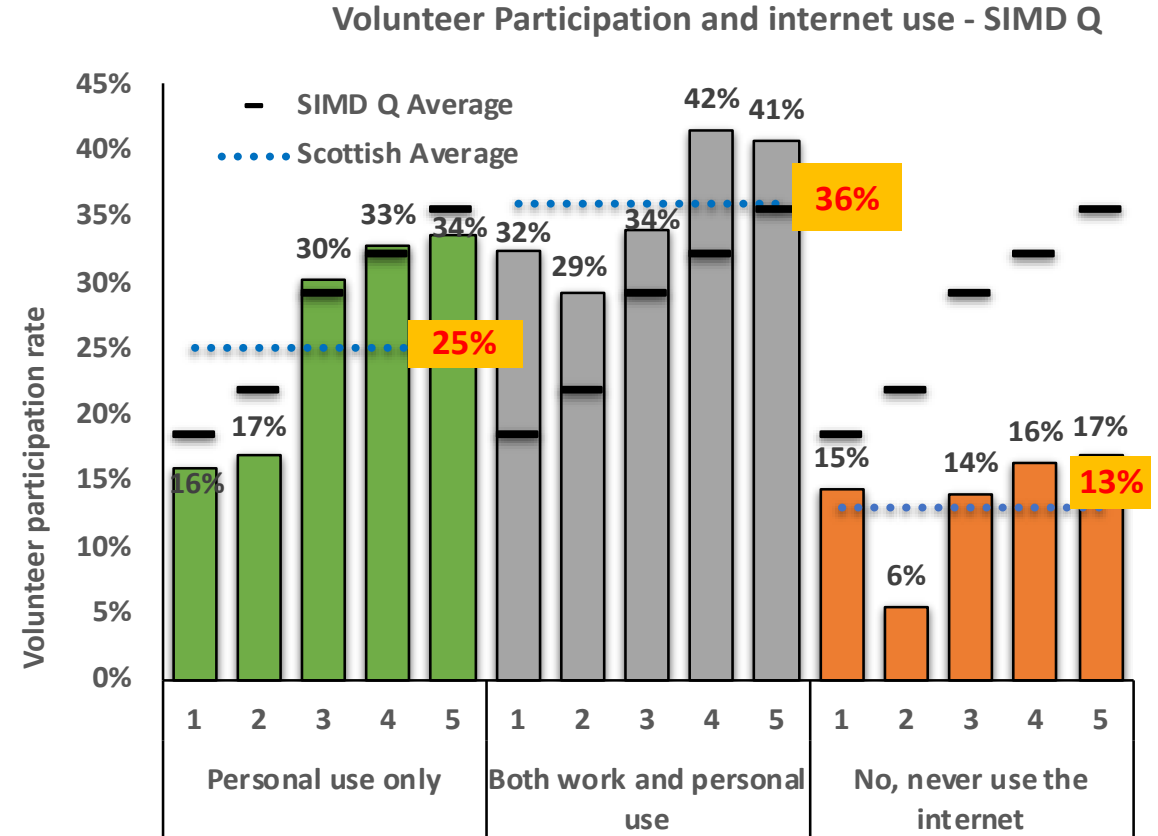
Participation rates are:

- 9% higher than the Scottish average where adults use the internet at both work and home.
- 14% lower than the Scottish average for adults who never use the internet.

Internet use – SIMD Q



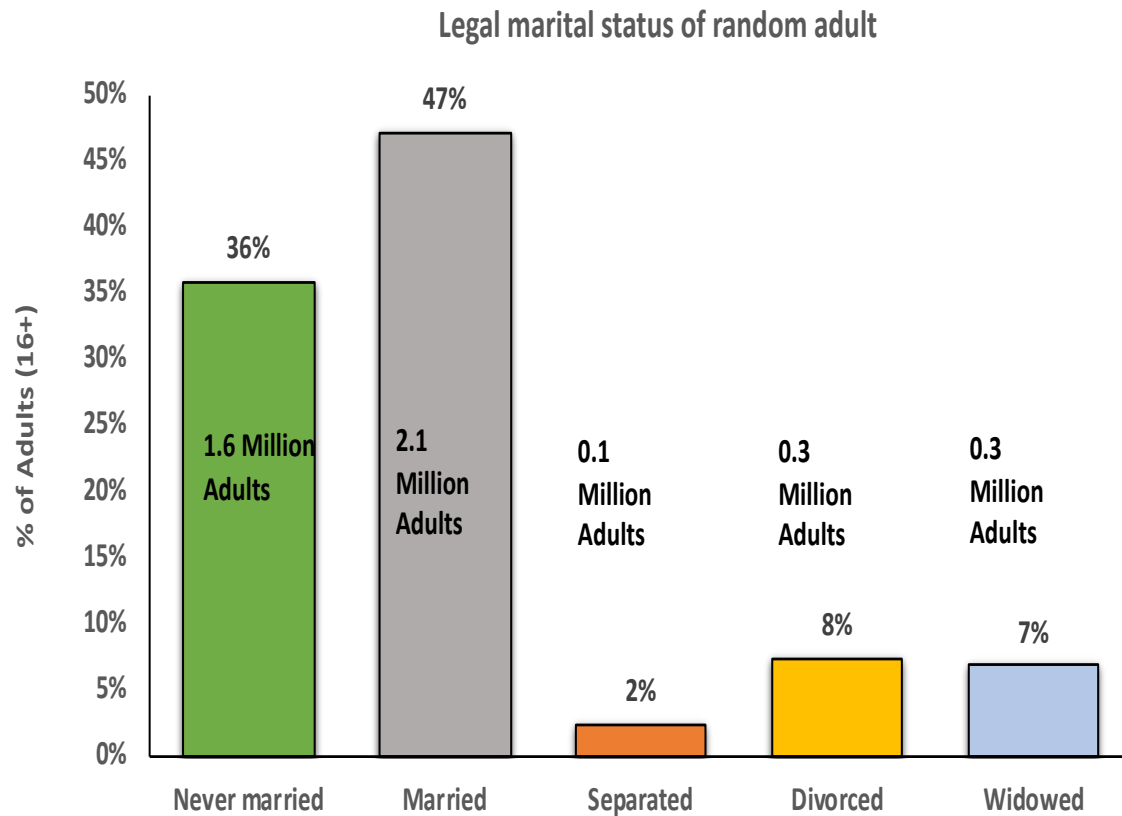
A higher percentage of adults in SIMD Q1 and Q2 never use the internet than the Scottish average. SIMD Q1 has 8% more adults who never use the internet than the Scottish average.



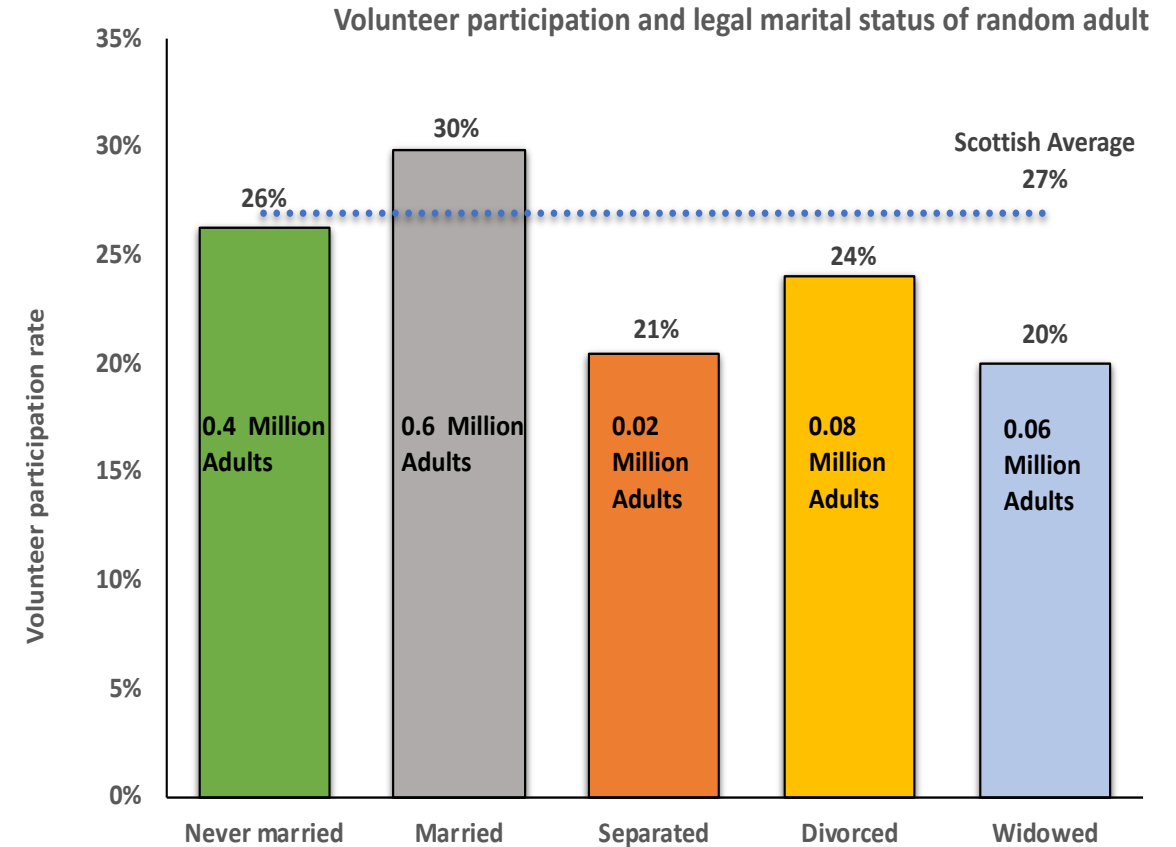
Participation rates for adults that use the internet at both work and home are higher than the overall Scottish quintile average for all quintiles, from 14% higher in SIMD Q1 to 5% higher in SIMD Q5.

4. Marital status

Marital Status – Scottish Population



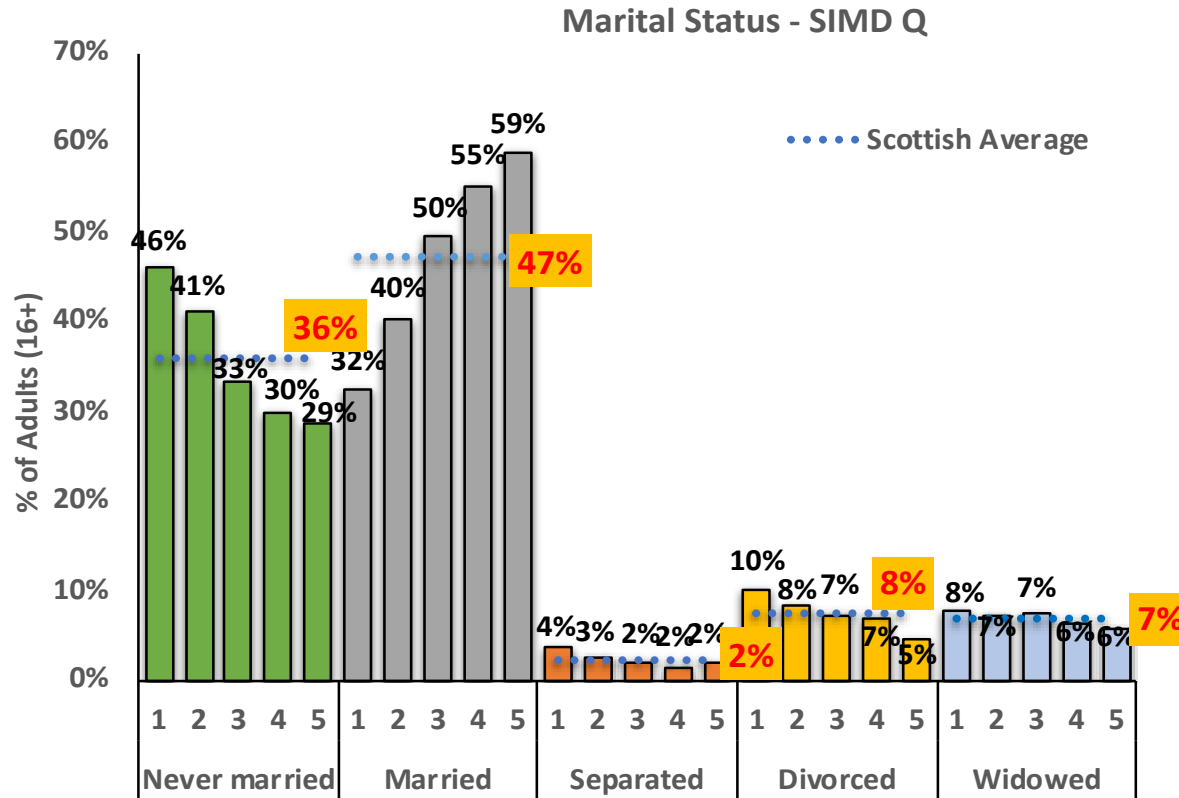
Almost half (47%) of Scottish adults are married / in a registered same-sex civil partnership.



Participation rates are:

- 3% higher than the Scottish average for adults who are married / in a registered same-sex civil partnership.
- 7% lower than the Scottish average for adults who are widowed / surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership.

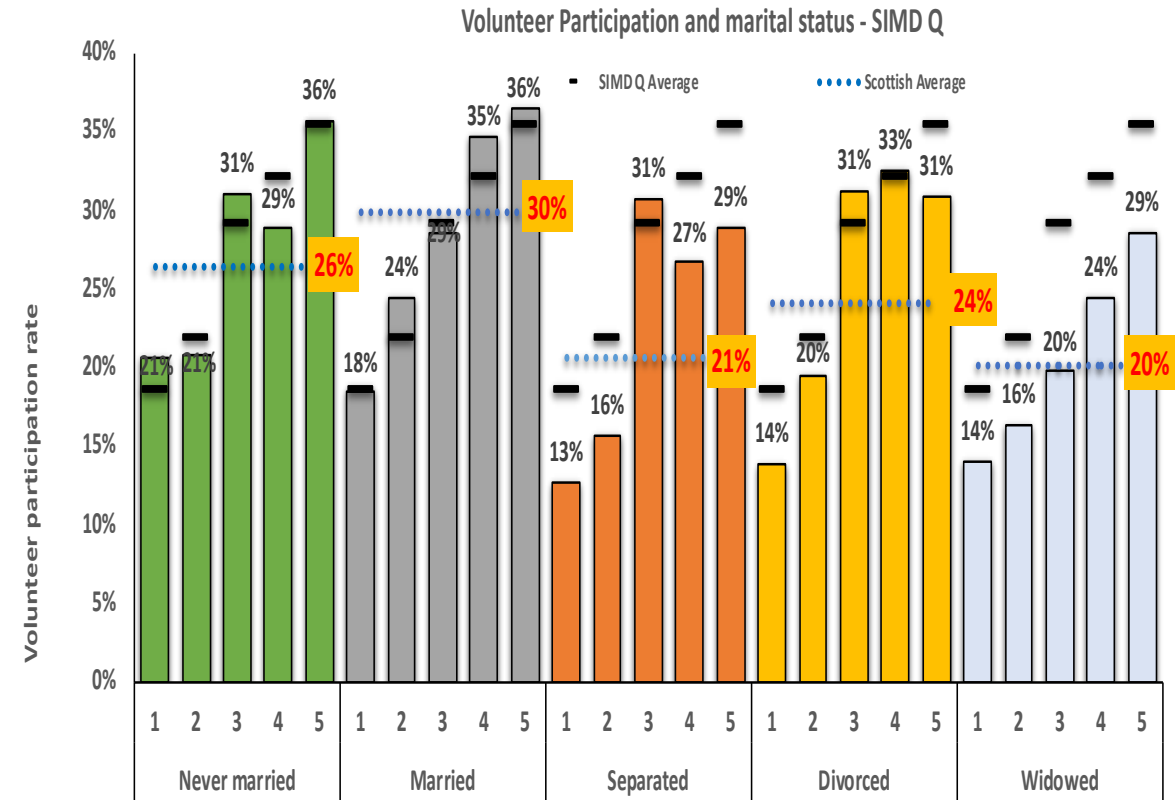
Marital Status – SIMD Q



A higher percentage of adults in SIMD Q1 and Q2 have never married and never registered a same-sex civil partnership than the Scottish average.

SIMD Q1 has a higher percentage of adults who are widowed / surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership, divorced and separated than the Scottish average.

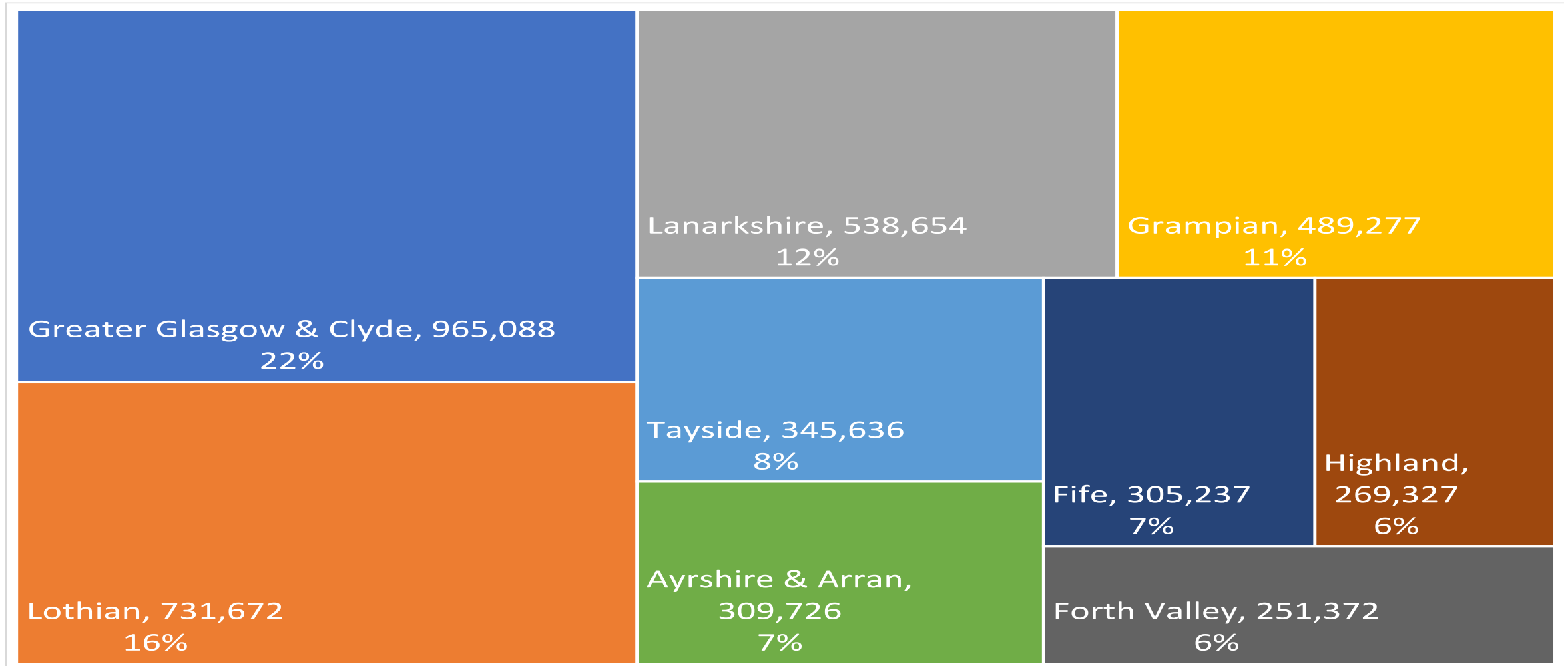
Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016



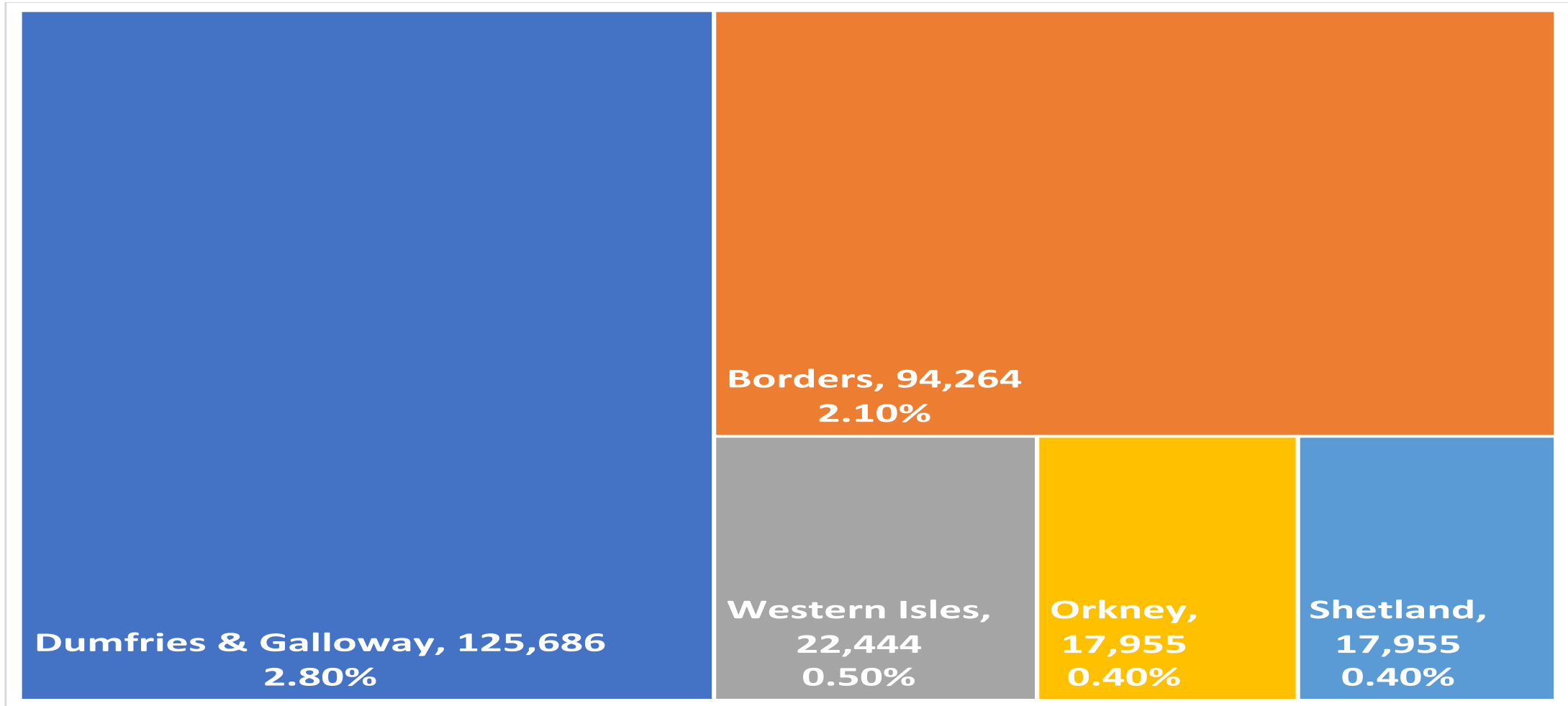
For SIMD Q1 participation rates are highest for adults who have never married and never registered a same-sex civil partnership, 3% higher than the overall Scottish quintile average (18%) while for SIMD Q2 participation rates are highest for adults who are married and never registered a same-sex civil partnership, 2% higher than the overall Scottish quintile average (22%).

5. Health Boards









Health Boards – With more than 5% of the Scottish population



Health Boards – With less than 5% of the Scottish population

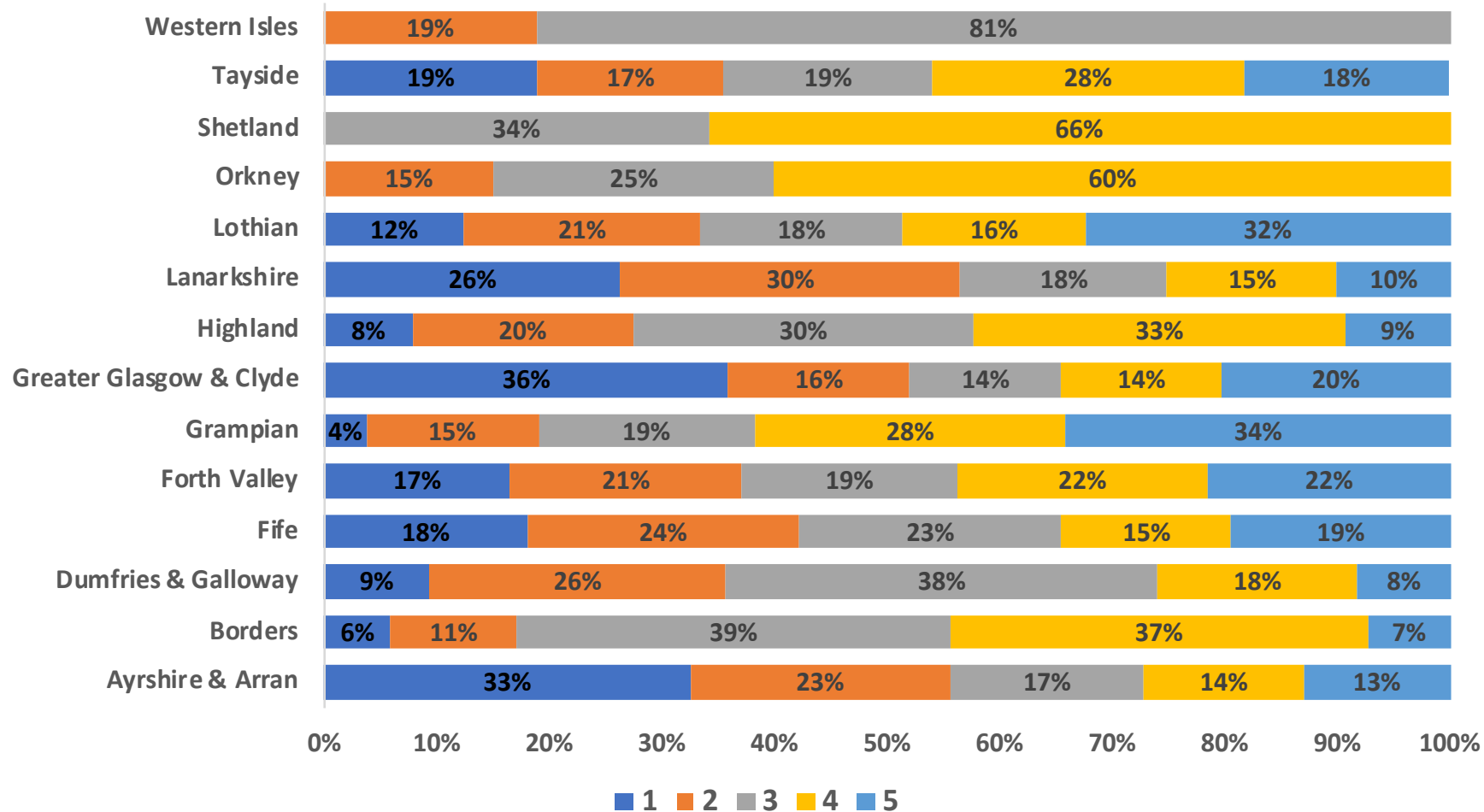


Health Boards – Scottish population

Health Board	Participation Rate	Number of Volunteers	+ / - Scottish average (27%)
Shetland	56%	10,072	
Western Isles	52%	11,690	
Highland	44%	117,626	
Orkney	35%	6,284	
Borders	30%	28,509	
Grampian	30%	146,596	
Lothian	30%	217,033	
Tayside	28%	95,572	
Dumfries & Galloway	27%	33,641	
Ayrshire & Arran	26%	80,473	
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	24%	229,761	
Lanarkshire	23%	125,701	
Fife	21%	65,242	
Forth Valley	21%	53,632	

Health Boards – SIMD Q

Health board - SIMD Q



The percentage of adults in each SIMD Q varies across the Health Boards in Scotland.

Greater Glasgow and Clyde has the highest percentage of adults (36%) in SIMD Q1, while Grampian has the highest percentage of adults (34%) in SIMD Q5.

Some Health Boards do not have areas in all quintiles, for example Shetland only has areas classed as SIMD Q3 and Q4.

Health Boards – SIMD Q

Health Board	SIMD Q1	SIMD Q2	SIMD Q3	SIMD Q4	SIMD Q5
Ayrshire & Arran	21% ↑	18% ↓	33% ↑	34% ↑	34% ↓
Borders	8% ↓	27% ↑	32% ↑	26% ↓	60% ↑
Dumfries & Galloway		32% ↑	25% ↓	33% ↑	29% ↓
Fife	11% ↓	12% ↓	22% ↓	28% ↓	37% ↑
Forth Valley	16% ↓	18% ↓	18% ↓	26% ↓	28% ↓
Grampian	15% ↓	22% ↑	24% ↓	36% ↑	34% ↓
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	17% ↓	19% ↓	27% ↓	28% ↓	34% ↓
Highland	44% ↑	37% ↑	44% ↑	50% ↑	36% ↑
Lanarkshire	20% ↑	22% ↑	24% ↓	28% ↓	29% ↓
Lothian	24% ↑	20% ↓	31% ↑	27% ↓	
Orkney		29% ↑	40% ↑	35% ↑	
Shetland		↓	47% ↑	62% ↑	39% ↑
Tayside	14% ↓	27% ↑	28% ↓	29% ↓	40% ↑
Western Isles		56% ↑	51% ↑		
SIMD Q Scottish Average	18%	22%	29%	32%	35%

Ayrshire & Arran, Highlands, Lanarkshire and Lothian all have SIMD Q1 participation rates above the Scottish average quintile rate (18%).

The relationship between Health Board and SIMD Q is not statistically significant for SIMD Q5.

6. Summary highlights

Summary highlights – Scottish Level

Volunteer participation rates are higher than the Scottish average (27%) for adults who:

- Use the internet at both work and for personal use (9% higher).
- Are married / registered in a same sex civil partnership (3% higher).
- Live in the following Health Boards:
 - Shetland (29% higher).
 - Western Isles (25% higher).
 - Highland (17% higher).
 - Orkney (8% higher).
 - Borders (3% higher).
 - Grampian (3% higher).
 - Lothian (3% higher).
 - Tayside (1% higher).

Summary highlights – SIMDQ Level

When considering SIMD Q1 (the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland), these quintiles have:

- A higher percentage of adults who never use the internet (8% higher than the Scottish average).
- A higher percentage of adults who have never married / registered in a same sex civil partnership (10% higher than the Scottish average).

Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health Board has the highest percentage of adults living in SIMD Q1 (36%).

Volunteer participation rates for SIMD Q1 are higher than the overall quintile average (18%) for adults who:

- Use the internet at both work and for personal use (14% higher).
- Have never married or been in a same sex civil partnership (3% higher).
- Live in the following health boards:
 - Ayrshire & Arran (3% higher).
 - Highlands (26% higher).
 - Lanarkshire (2% higher).
 - Lothian (6% higher).