

Scottish Household Survey

Volunteering Cross-sectional Analysis: **Caring Responsibilities**

Debbie Maltman & Matthew Linning
Volunteer Scotland, Research and Evaluation



www.volunteerscotland.org.uk



@VolScotland

Contents Page

Section	Slide
<u>1. Research Overview</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) Fields</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>3. Caring Responsibilities</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>4. Weekly hours of care provided</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>5. Summary Highlights</u>	<u>16</u>

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.

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 a number of Caring responsibilities 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.



1. Research overview.

- The caring responsibilities fields selected for analysis allows two aspects of volunteering and caring responsibilities to be considered:
 - Whether the participation rates for adults with a caring responsibility for a relative are higher or lower than the national average (27%).
 - If the amount of time given to caring responsibilities (on a weekly basis) has an impact on volunteer participation rates.
- This presentation analyses relevant SHS caring responsibility 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 with a caring responsibility is above average and those without a caring responsibility is below average. In this case does having a caring responsibility 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 if an individual has a caring responsibility is recorded as two categories, yes and no.
 - Chi square testing allows us to test a hypothesis (a theory or question), e.g. volunteer participation is dependent on whether adults have a caring responsibility against the alternative hypothesis that volunteer participation is independent of whether an individual has a caring responsibility (there is no relationship).
 - This tests whether a relationship exists between the two categorical variables analysed, for example volunteering and caring responsibilities, 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 caring responsibilities 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 adults with a caring responsibility and volunteering does not mean that volunteering causes adults to have a caring responsibility . Instead, it may be that those with a caring responsibility are attracted into volunteering. We just don't know.

2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) Fields for Caring Responsibilities

2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) fields.

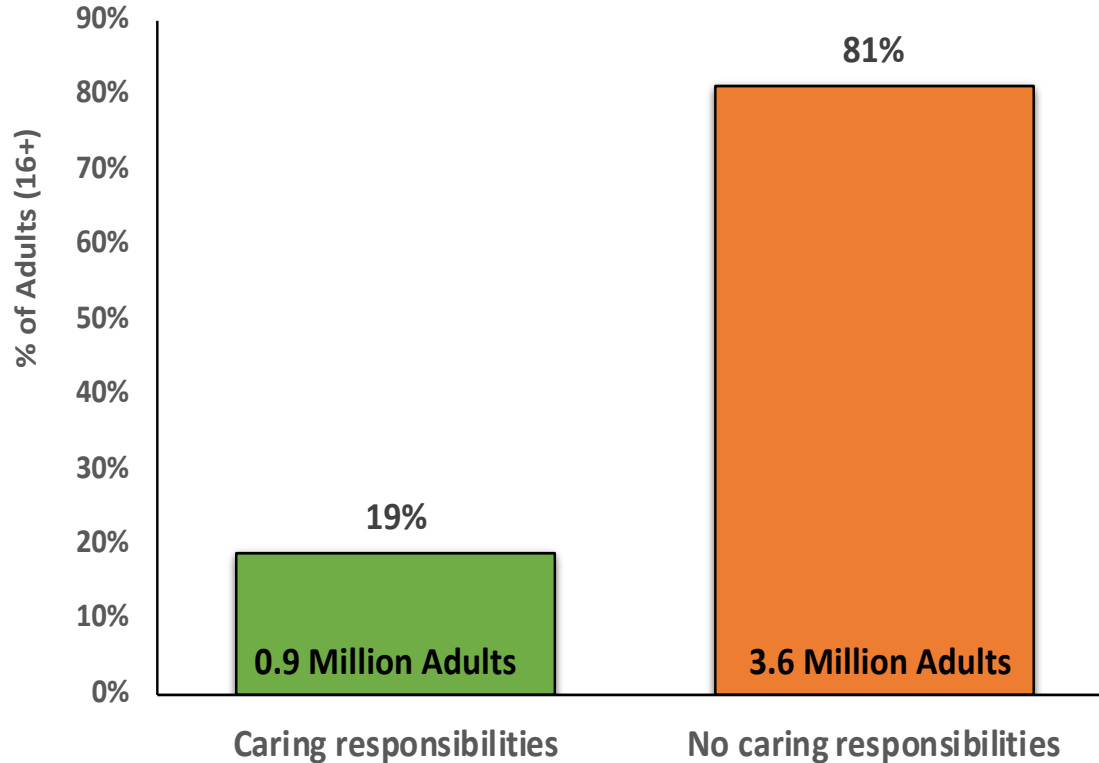
The SHS fields selected for analysis of ‘caring responsibilities’ are:

SHS Question	Definition	Response Categories	Sample Size
raccq1 - Apart from anything you do as part of paid employment, do you look after, or give any regular help or support to family members?	The full scripted SHS question is - Apart from anything you do as part of paid employment, do you look after, or give any regular 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?	Responses are given as Yes and No responses.	1,807
p2ccq2 - In total, how many hours each week approximately do you spend providing any regular help or support?	The full scripted SHS question is - In total, how many hours each week approximately do you spend providing any regular help or support? - Include care provide both inside and outside the household. - Exclude any caring that is done as part of any paid employment.	Responses are given in the following categories: A - up to 4 hours a week B - 5 - 19 hours a week C - 20 - 34 hours a week D - 35 - 49 hours a week E - 50 or more hours a week or continuous care F – Varies For the analysis in this presentation categories are reduced to 5 by combining categories, Up to 4 hours, 5-19 hours, 20-49 hours (C+D), 50+ hours and varies.	9,630

3. Caring Responsibilities

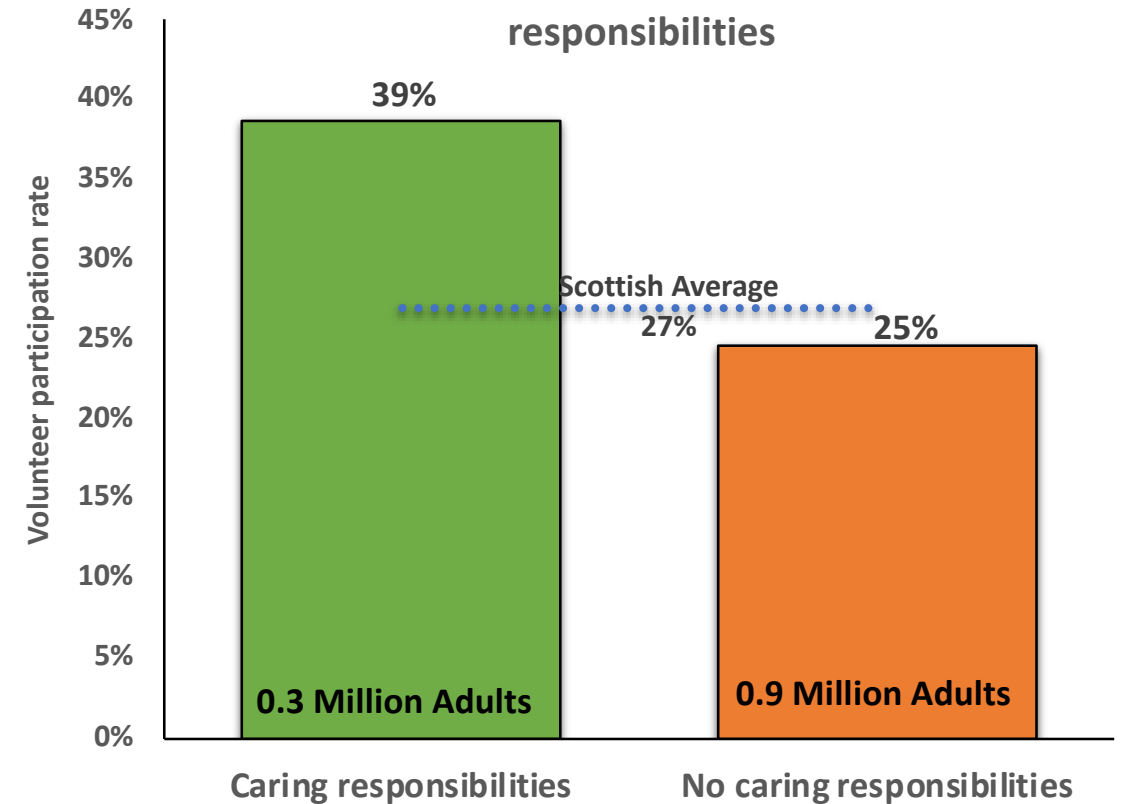
Caring Responsibilities – Scottish Population

Caring responsibilities



Almost a fifth (19%) of Scottish adults have a caring responsibility for a family member.

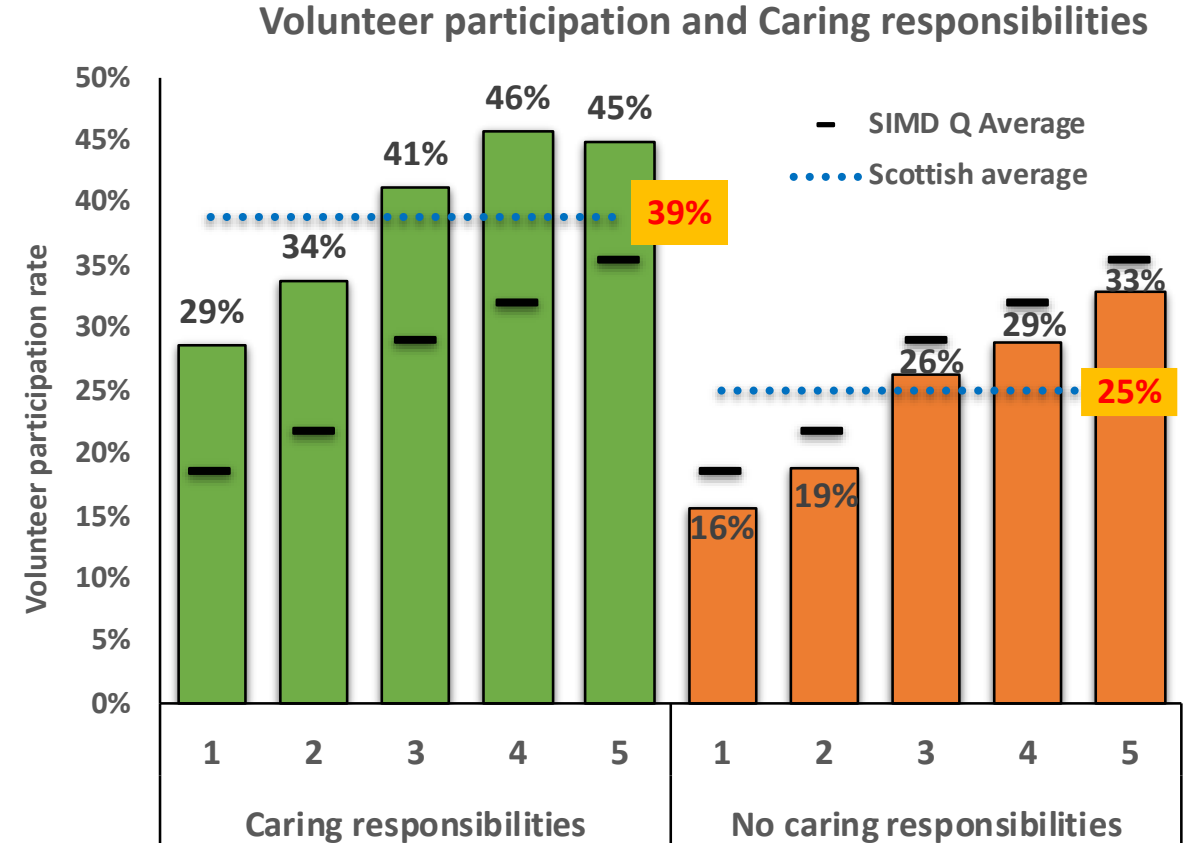
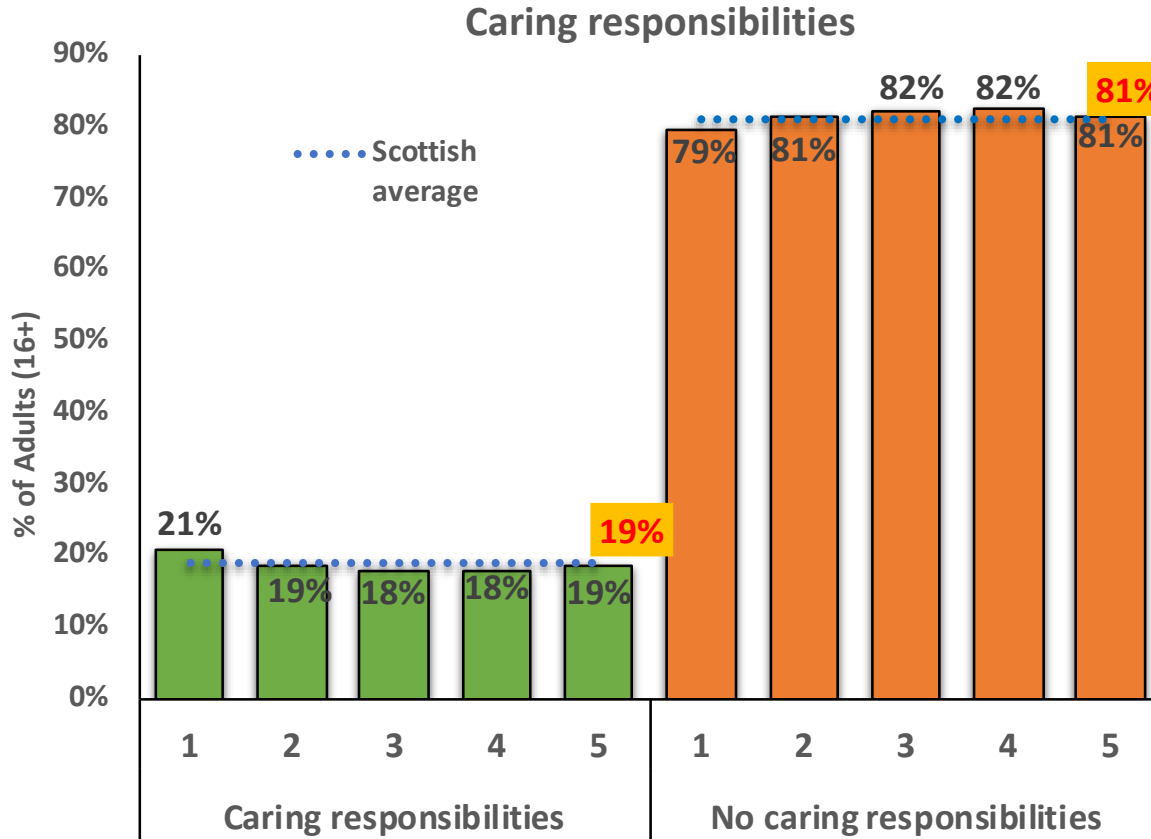
Volunteering participation and Caring responsibilities



Participation rates are:

- 12% higher than the Scottish average for adults with a caring responsibility for a family member.
- 2% lower than the Scottish average for adults with no caring responsibility.

Caring Responsibilities – Scottish Population by SIMD Q



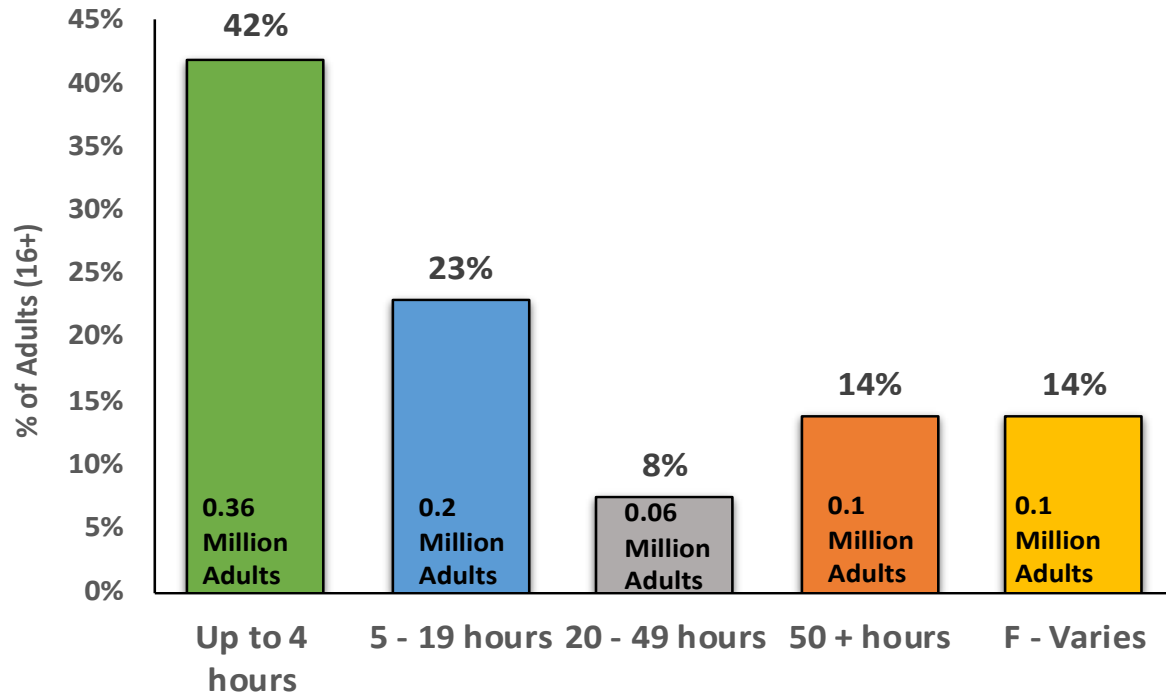
SIMD Q1 has a higher percentage of adults with a caring responsibility than the Scottish average (2% higher), while all other quintiles have a percentage equal to or 1% less than the national average.

The participation rates for SIMD Q1 and Q2 are below the Scottish average participation rate for adults with caring responsibilities (10% and 5% respectively). However, their participation rates are higher (11% and 12% respectively) than their overall Scottish quintile average.

4. Weekly hours of care provided

Weekly hours of care provided – Scottish Population

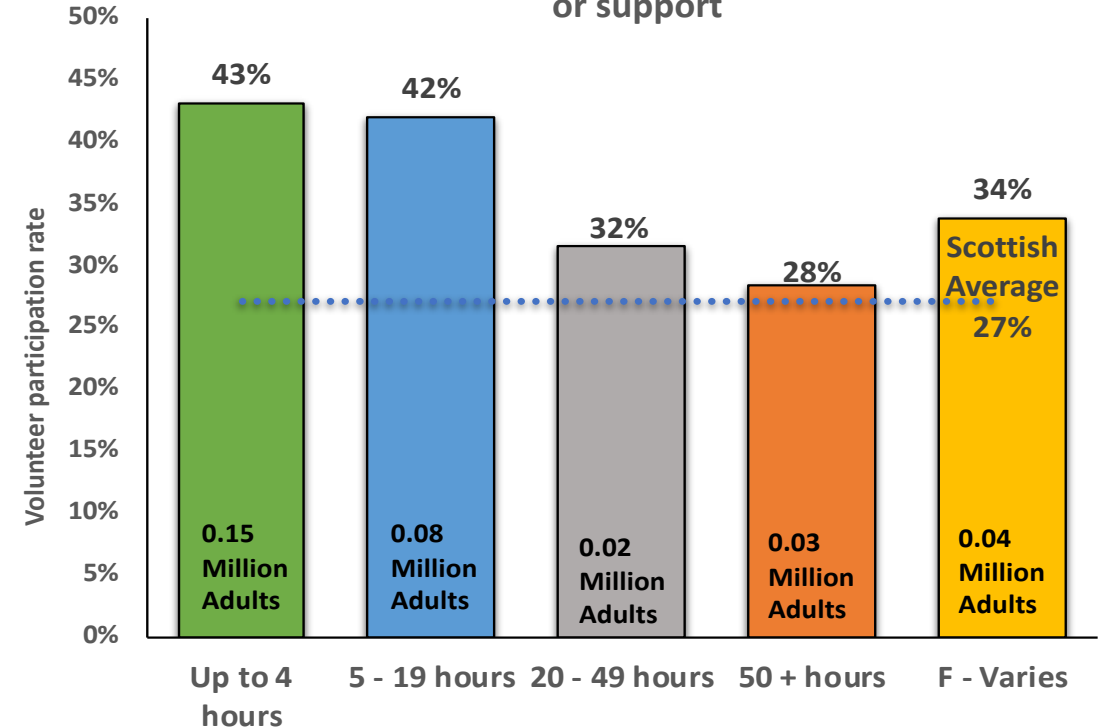
Weekly hours of caring help or support



65% of adults providing care or support to a family member provide up to 19 hours of care or support each week, while 14% provide over 50 hours of care or support weekly.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Volunteer Participation and Weekly hours of caring help or support

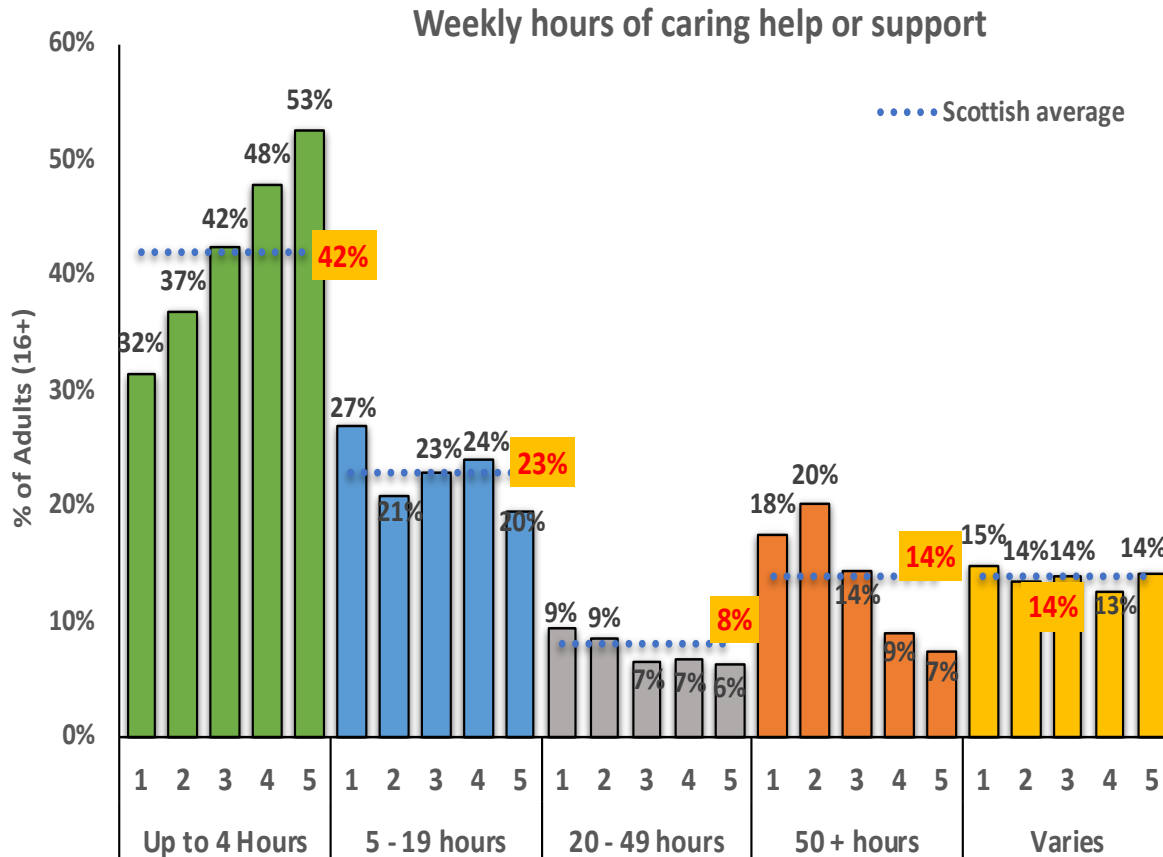


Participation rates are:

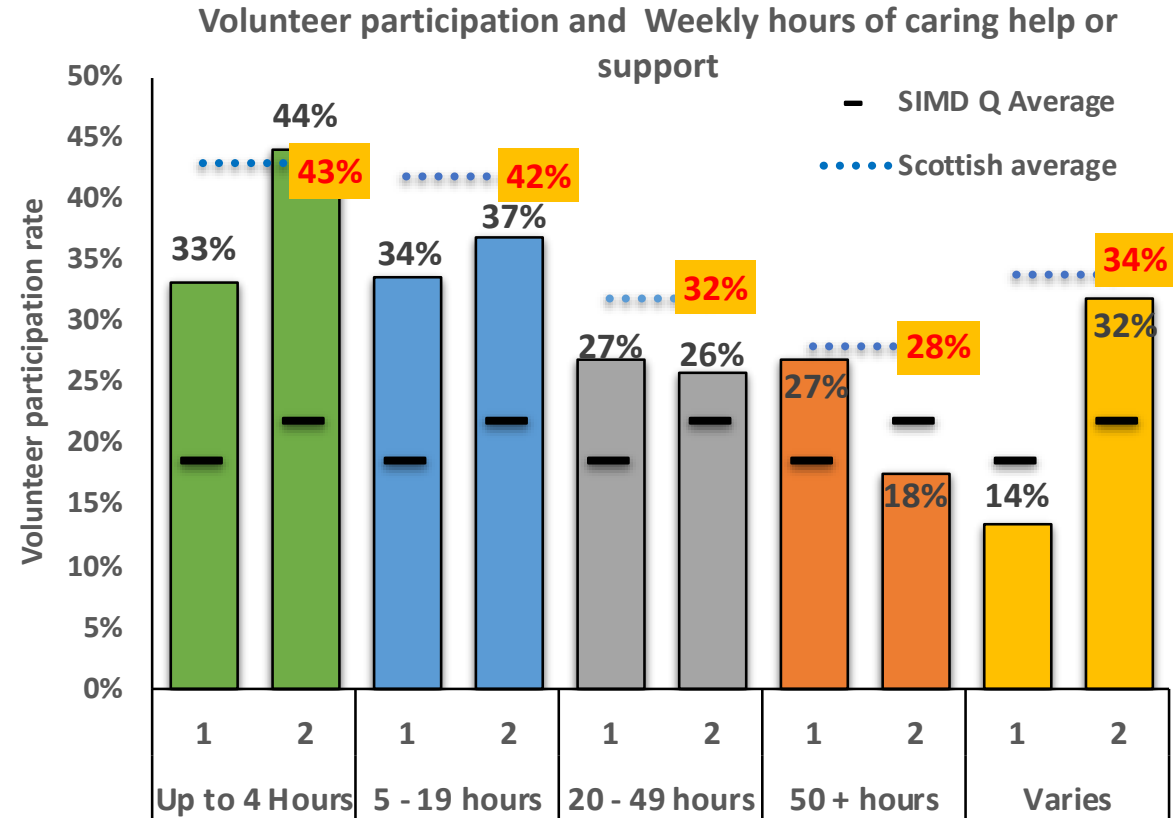
- 16% higher than the Scottish average for adults providing up to 4 hours of weekly help or support to a family member.
- 1% higher than the Scottish average for adults providing over 50 hours of weekly help or support to a family member.

The participation rates for hour of care excludes those not providing care who have a below average (25%) participation rate)

Weekly hours of care provided – SIMD Q



SIMD Q1 and Q2 have a higher percent of adults providing 20-49 hours of care (1% higher) and 50+ hours of care than the national average (4% and 6% higher respectively).



The relationship between hours of caring help and volunteer participation is only statistically significant in SIMD Q1 and Q2.

The participation rates for SIMD Q1 are below the Scottish average participation rate for all categories of weekly hours of care. However the participation rates are higher than the SIMD Q1 average for all categories except where the weekly hours of care varies.

5. Summary Highlights

Summary highlights – Scottish Level

Volunteer participation rates are 12% higher than the Scottish average (27%) for adults look after, or give any regular help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either long-term physical / mental ill-health / disability.

Participation rates are higher for all categories of weekly time given:

- Up to 19 hours – 16% higher
- 20 – 49 hours – 5% higher
- 50+ hours – 1% higher
- Varying weekly hours – 7% higher

Overall this tells us that more Scottish adults volunteer when they provide care or support. From this data we cannot confirm if having caring responsibilities causes increased volunteer participation, but we do see a strong relationship between caring responsibilities and volunteering.

Summary highlights – SIMDQ Level

The relationship between caring responsibilities and volunteering at an SIMD Q level follows the overall Scottish trends with higher volunteer participation rates for adults in each SIMD Q who provide care or support.

When considering SIMD Q1 (the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland), this quintile has:

- A higher percentage of adults providing care or support.
- A higher percentage of adults providing 20-49 hours weekly and 50+ hours weekly.

For adults who provide care their participation rate is below the Scottish average for all but one category of weekly hours of care (varies), however the participation rates are higher than the overall SIMD Q1 Scottish average.