NHSGGC Health and Wellbeing Survey

Volunteering Cross-sectional Analysis: Caring Responsibilities

Debbie Maltman & Matthew Linning
Volunteer Scotland, Research and Evaluation

www.volunteerscotland.org.uk @VolScot

Contents Page

Section	Slide
1. Research Overview	3
2. Survey Fields for Caring responsibilities	14
3. Caring Responsibilities	16
4. Weekly hours of care provided	23
5. Summary Highlights	26
6. Appendices	29

1. Research Overview

1. Research overview.

- This presentation is one of a series of presentations that analyses volunteer participation in Greater Glasgow and Clyde using the 2017/2018 NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health and Wellbeing survey.

Cross-sectional presentation topics
Health and Wellbeing
Community Engagement and Social Capital
Social Action
Demographics
Social isolation and loneliness
Caring responsibilities
Deprivation

- This presentation cross-tabulates a number of caring responsibility fields with volunteering.

1. Research overview.

- Currently Volunteer Scotland's primary data source for the analysis of volunteering evidence in Scotland is the Scottish Household Survey (SHS).
- The SHS has an (unweighted) sample size of 9,400 which allows for analysis of participation rates in Scotland across several dimensions, e.g. demographics such as age, gender, Scottish index of multiple deprivation, income levels, educational levels, religion and ethnicity.
- While the SHS allows for analysis at a Scotland-wide level the analysis of geographical areas within Scotland is problematic due to the small sample sizes that the SHS provides for the 32 local authorities in Scotland. Table 1 below shows the SHS sample sizes for the 6 local authorities in the Greater Glasgow and Clyde area between 2013 and 2017.

SHS LA Sample Sizes	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
West Dunbartonshire	265	163	238	287	162
East Dunbartonshire	249	194	234	255	194
East Renfrewshire	252	163	258	233	159
Glasgow City	907	1,108	809	803	1,117
Inverclyde	251	149	270	239	145
Renfrewshire	268	319	286	273	316
Total	2,192	2,096	2,095	2,090	2,093

Table 1 - SHS unweighted random adult LA sample sizes in Greater Glasgow and Clyde 2013-2017. Source SHS 2013 -2017.

1. Research overview.

- Small sample sizes for each of the local authorities leads to high variability in the participation rates and statistical difficulties in analysing sub-demographic groups e.g. age ranges and less robust statistical results where analysis is possible.
- Table 2 below shows the variability in participation rates for Greater Glasgow and Clyde local authorities from 2013 to 2017.

Participation Rates	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Glasgow City	21%	20%	20%	23%	21%
East Dunbartonshire	35%	36%	31%	21%	34%
East Renfrewshire	33%	31%	30%	29%	28%
Inverclyde	28%	25%	21%	25%	25%
Renfrewshire	26%	26%	22%	31%	27%
West Dunbartonshire	23%	15%	18%	14%	16%
SHS Scotland	28%	27%	27%	27%	28%

Table 2 - SHS volunteer participation rates Greater Glasgow and Clyde 2013-2017. Source SHS 2013 -2017.

- In contrast to the variability in local authority participation rates, overall Scottish participation rates were relatively stable at between 27% and 28% during the same

1. Research overview.

- The Health & Wellbeing Survey from NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (NHSGGC) has a substantially larger sample size (7,758) than SHS for the Greater Glasgow and Clyde area (2,094), which allows for a more robust and detailed analysis of NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde overall as well as a multilayered analysis of:

  - Four 'Geographical Areas' (GAs) - East Dunbartonshire, Inverclyde, Renfrewshire and Glasgow City local authority areas. The GAs selected for analysis all have a boosted sample, which ensure that the sample is demographically representative of the area in terms of household size, age, gender and deprivation. As West Dunbartonshire and East Renfrewshire do not have a boosted sample, the sample sizes are too small to allow for a detailed individual analysis of these areas.
  - Three Glasgow City HSCP Localities (Glasgow South, Glasgow North East and Glasgow North West
  - Four 'Thriving Places' (TPs) within Glasgow City (Govanhill, Greater Gorbals, Parkhead / Dalmarnock and Ruchill / Possilpark) and 1 control area (Ruchazie / Garthamlock).

1. Research overview.

A detailed analysis of volunteering within NHSGGC provides a unique opportunity for Volunteer Scotland to:

- Provide greater insights into how volunteering in Greater Glasgow and Clyde compares to overall volunteering in Scotland (SHS data).
- Analyse variations in volunteering participation rates within Greater Glasgow and Clyde.
- Allow new insights into volunteering in some of Scotland's most deprived areas. Analysing Glasgow City where many areas are in the 15% most deprived areas in Scotland, and the Thriving Places in Greater Glasgow and Clyde where the population mainly reside in the most deprived areas, will provide insights into deprivation at a city and locality level.

1. Research overview.

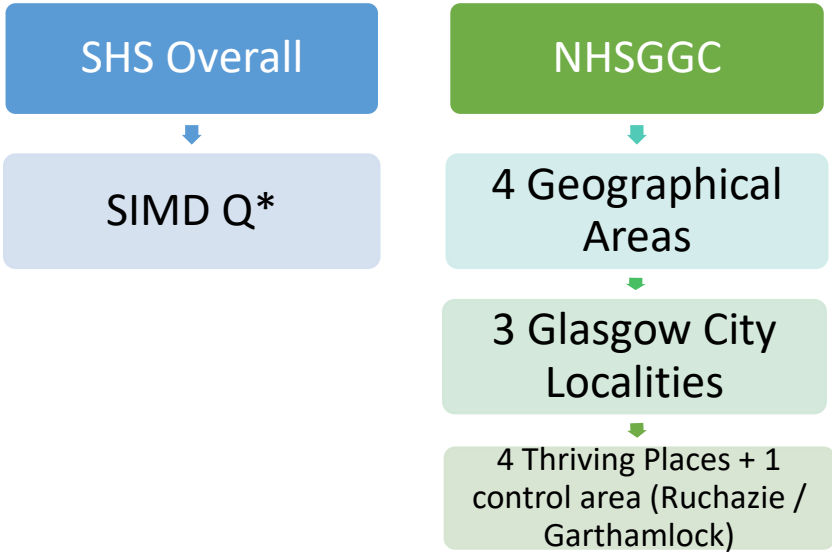
- The caring responsibilities' fields selected for analysis builds on recent findings from the SHS which found that those with a caring responsibility have higher than average volunteer participation rates. Analysis of caring responsibilities from the NHSGGC data set will allow us to confirm if the findings from the SHS are mirrored in NHSGGC and some of the most deprived communities in Scotland.

- The analysis of the SHS allowed 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 data for both SHS and NHSGGC data in 2 ways:
    - The percentage of adults with a caring responsibility.
    - The variation in volunteering participation rates between those with caring responsibilities and those without any caring responsibilities.

1. Research overview

- For each of the fields, the data is analysed as follows:



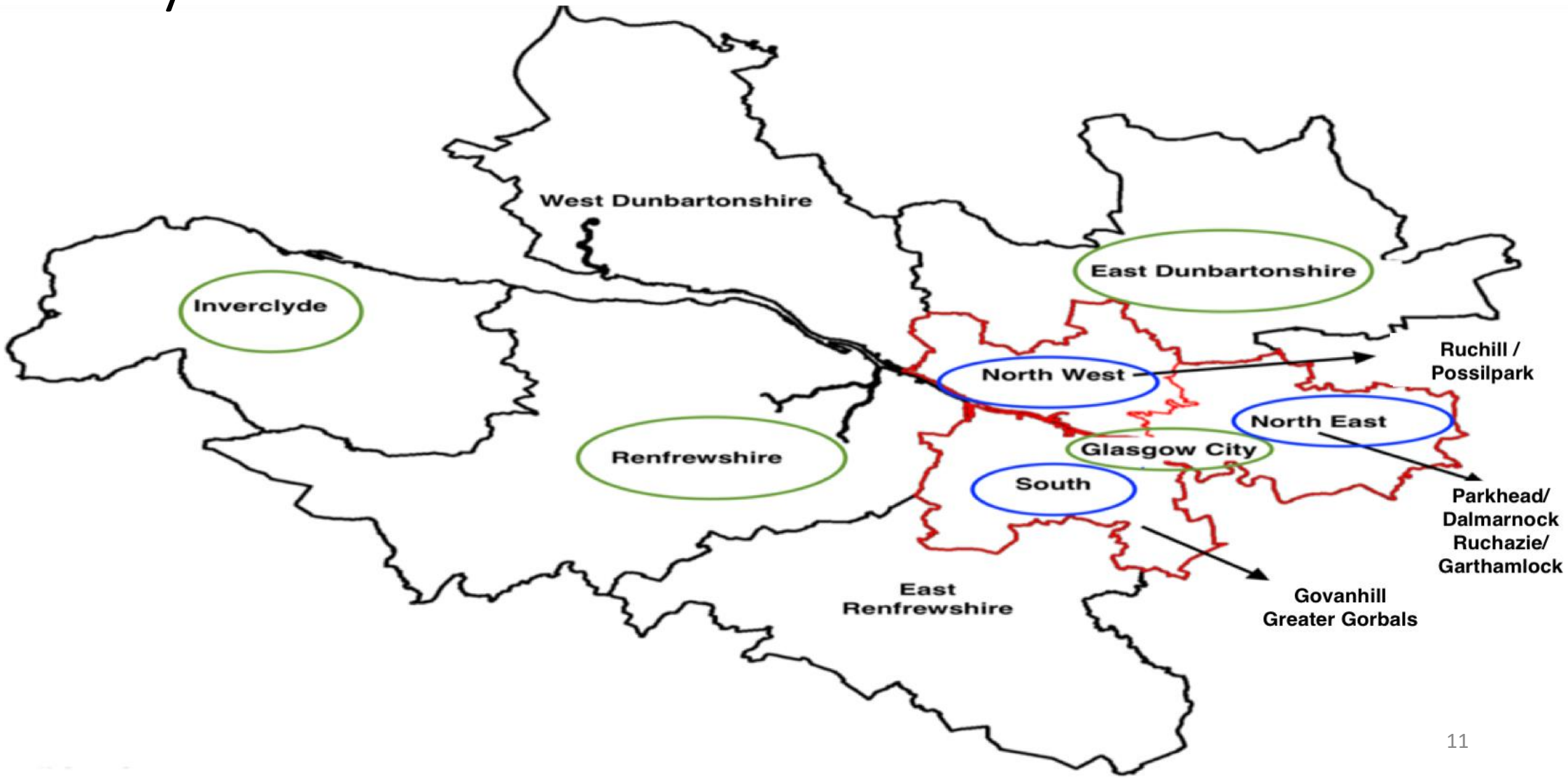
* SIMD Q - Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Quintiles (SIMD Q). SIMD Q ranks areas in Scotland on a scale of:

1 - Most deprived 20% of the population; to

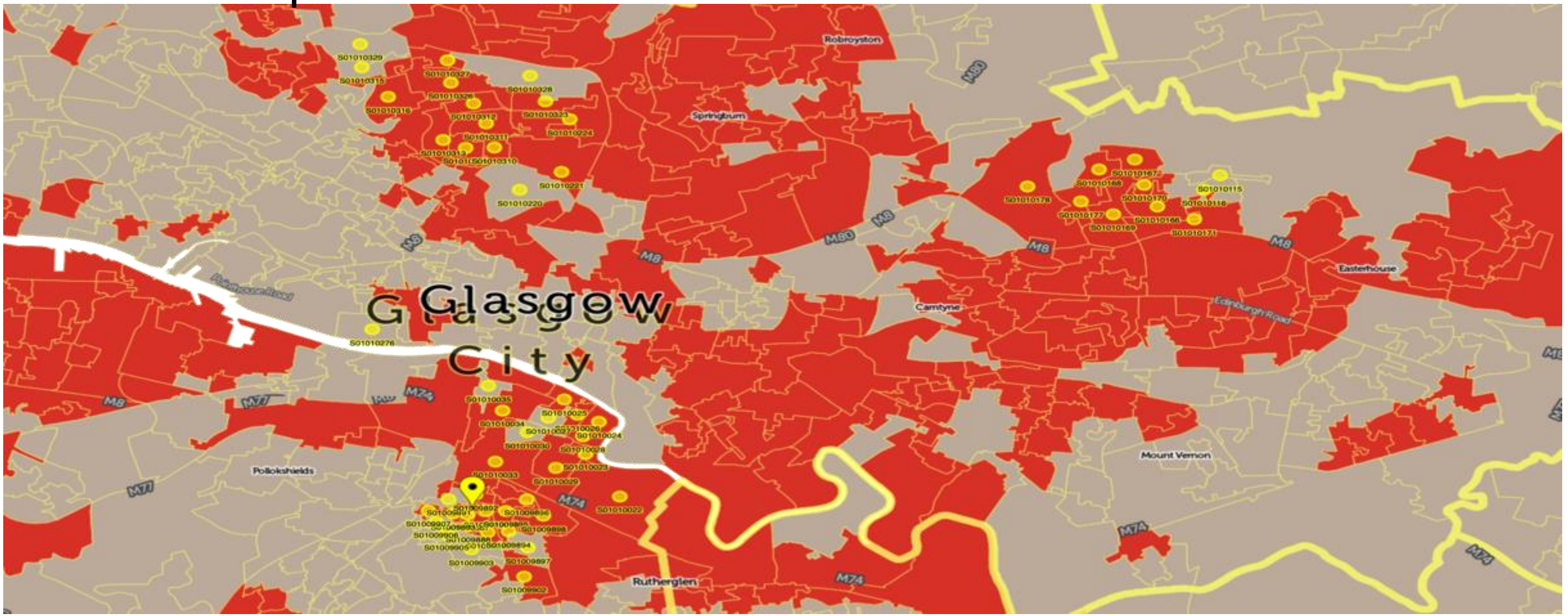
5 - Least deprived 20% of the population.

- The relationship between caring responsibilities and volunteer participation is statistically significant in all geographical areas, all city localities and all thriving places.

1. Research Overview - NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde



1. Research Overview - Glasgow City SIMD- Most Deprived 20%



Yellow circle show the data zones that make up the thriving places.

1. Research overview.

- 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. The wording of the SHS and NHSGGC question on volunteering is identical, allowing for comparisons to be made between the evidence from the two datasets.
- It is important to note that 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 increased caring responsibilities. Instead, it may be that those that have caring responsibilities are attracted into volunteering. We just don't know.

2. Survey Fields for Caring Responsibilities

2. Survey fields for Caring Responsibilities.

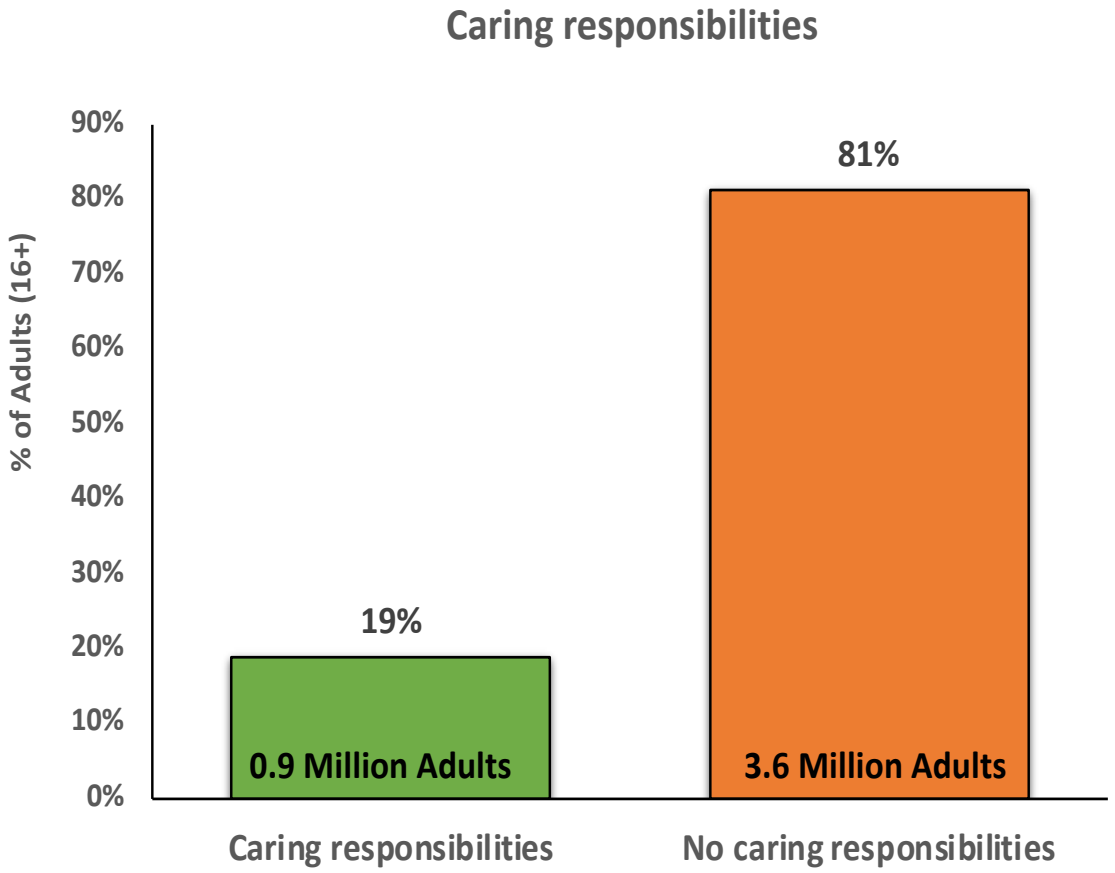
The fields selected for analysis of 'caring responsibilities' are:

SHS question	NHSGGC H&W survey question	Response Categories
p2ccq1 - Apart from anything you do as part of paid employment, do you look after, or give any regular help or support to family members?	**Q43 –** Do you look after or give any regular help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or problems related to old age? Exclude any caring that is done as part of any paid employment or formal volunteering.	Responses are given as Yes and No responses.
p2ccq2 - In total, how many hours each week approximately do you spend providing any regular help or support?		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 C+D (20-49 hours) and leaving all others as separate categories.

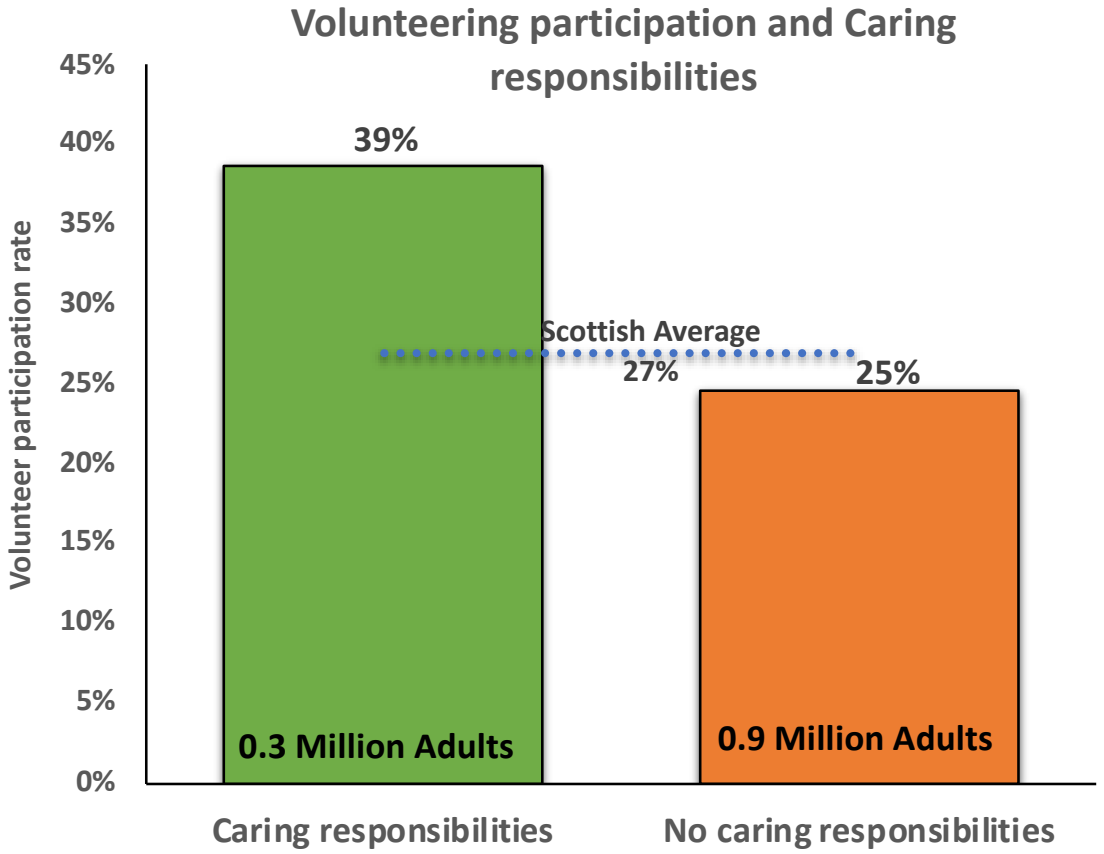
Sources: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016 & NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

3. Caring Responsibilities

Caring Responsibilities – Scottish Population



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

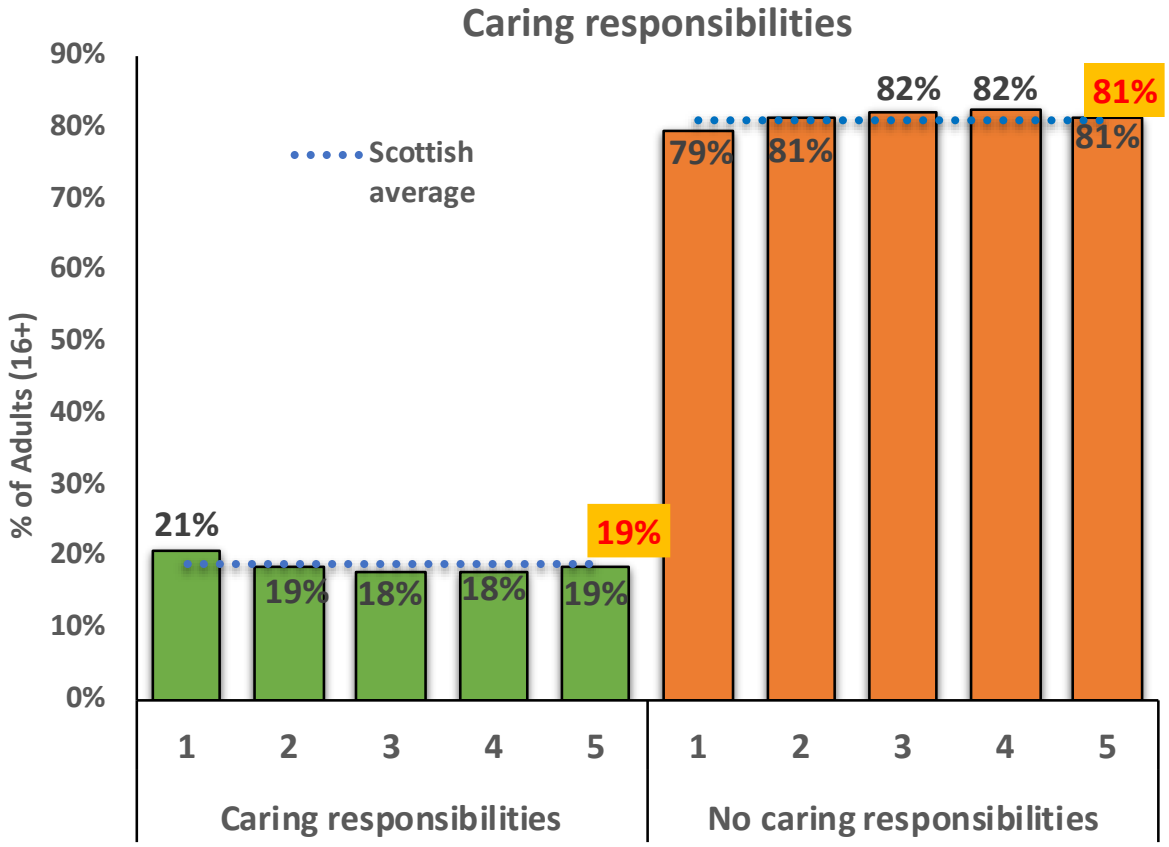


Participation rates are:

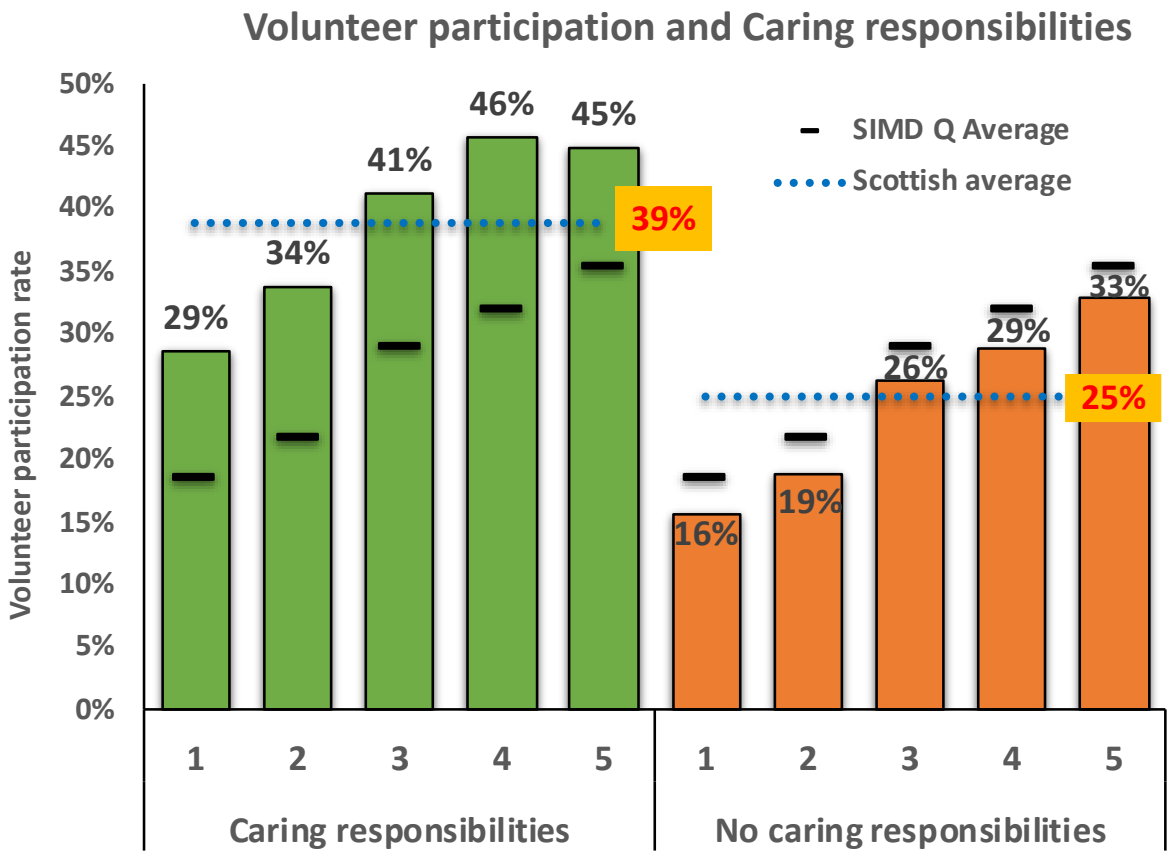
- 12% higher than the Scottish average for adults with a caring responsibility for a family member.
- 2% lower than the Scottish average for adults with no caring responsibility.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Caring Responsibilities – Scottish Population by SIMD Q



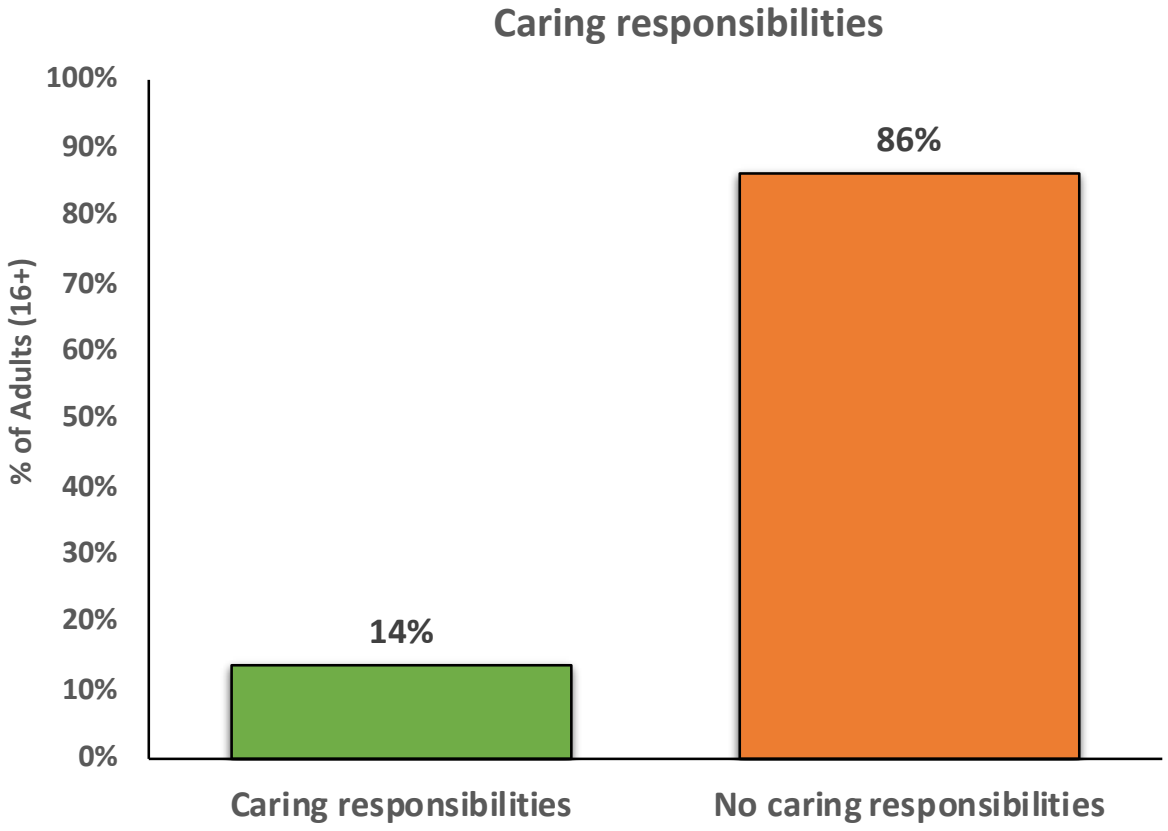
SIMD Q1 has a higher percentage of adults with a caring responsibility than the Scottish average (2% higher), while all other quintiles have a percentage equal to or 1% less than the national average.

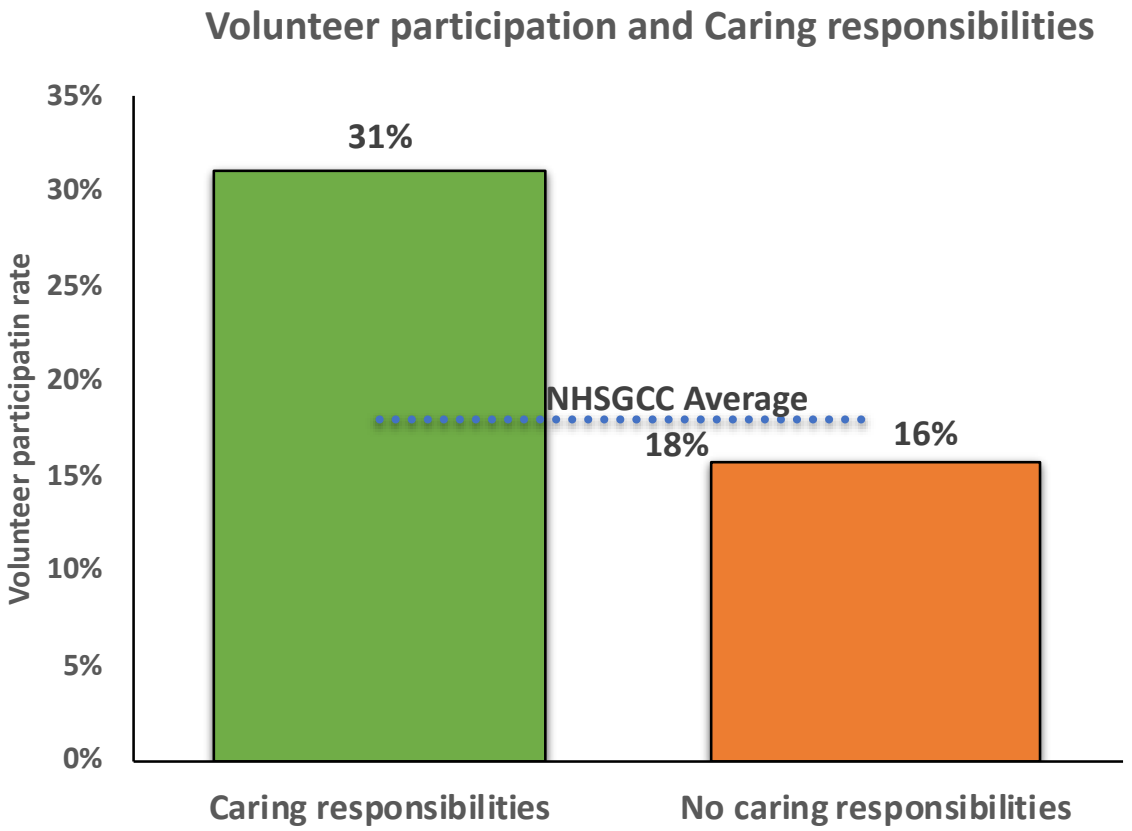


The participation rates for SIMD Q1 and Q2 are below the Scottish average participation rate for adults with caring responsibilities (10% and 5% respectively). However, their participation rates are higher (11% and 12% respectively) than their overall Scottish quintile average.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Caring Responsibilities – NHSGGC Overall





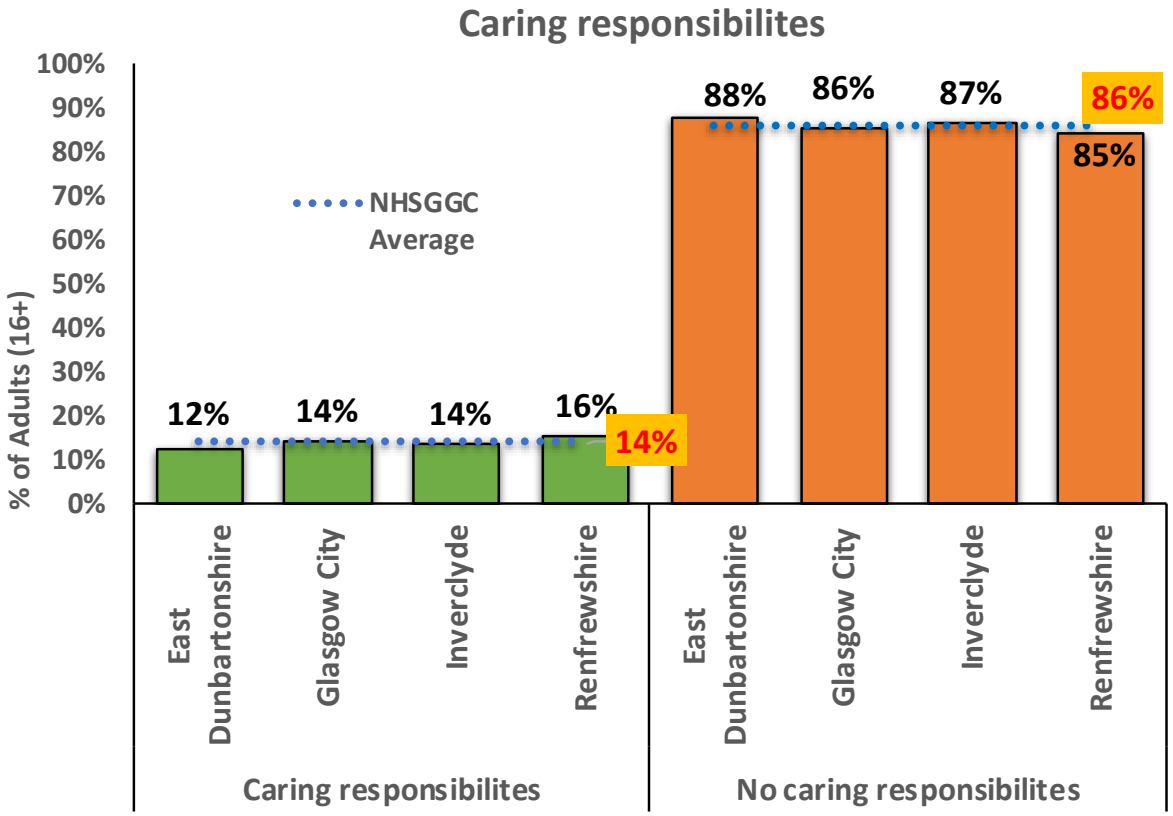
14% of adults in NHSGGC give help or support to others because of long term physical, mental ill health , disability or problems related to age, which is 5% below the percentage of adults with caring responsibilities in the SHS (19%).

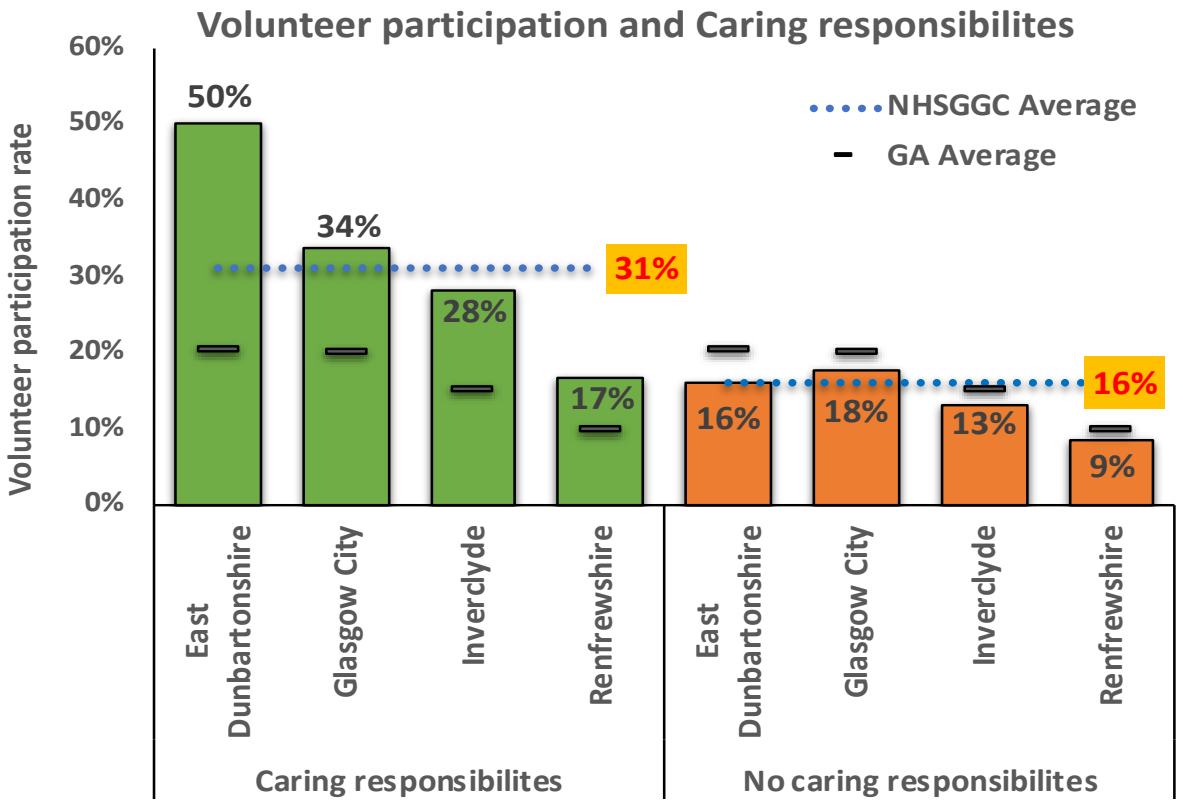
Participation rates are:

- 13% higher for adults with a caring responsibility.
- 2% lower for adults without any caring responsibilities.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Caring Responsibilities – Geographical Areas





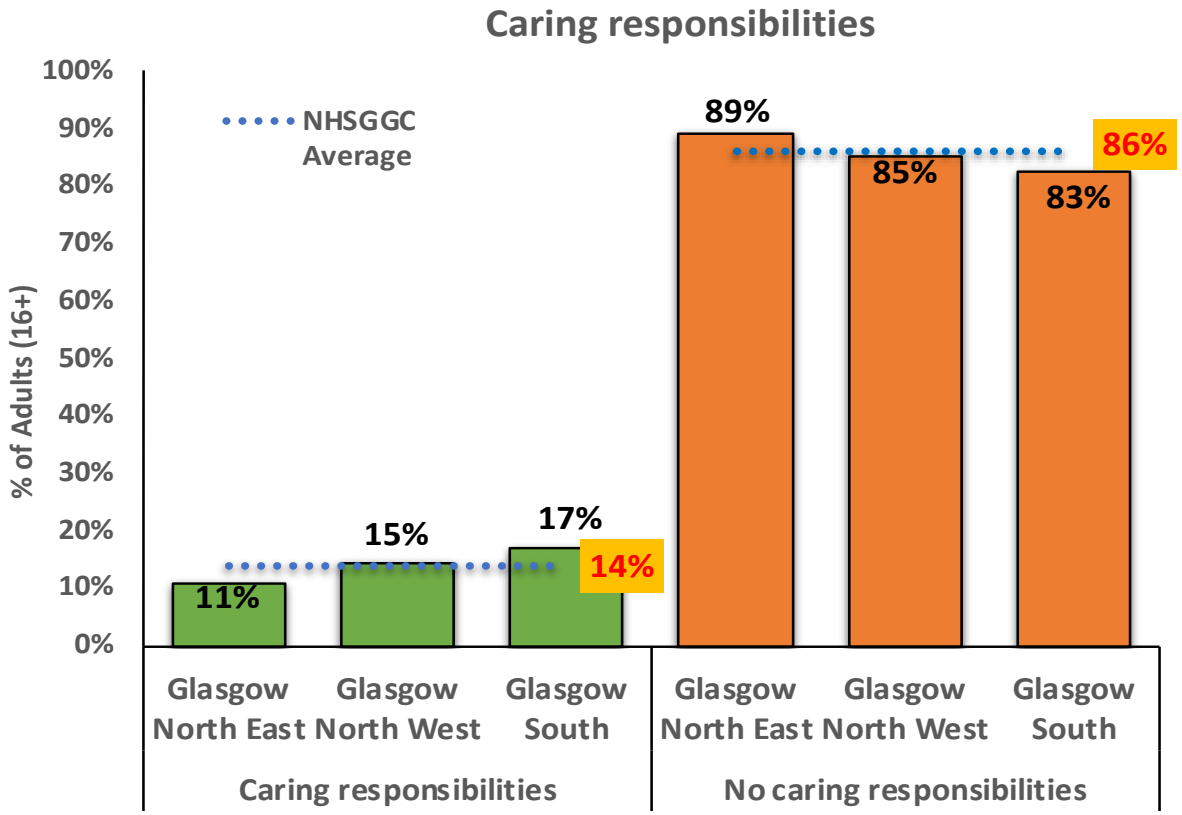
Renfrewshire has a higher percentage of adults with a caring responsibility than the NHSGGC average (2% higher).

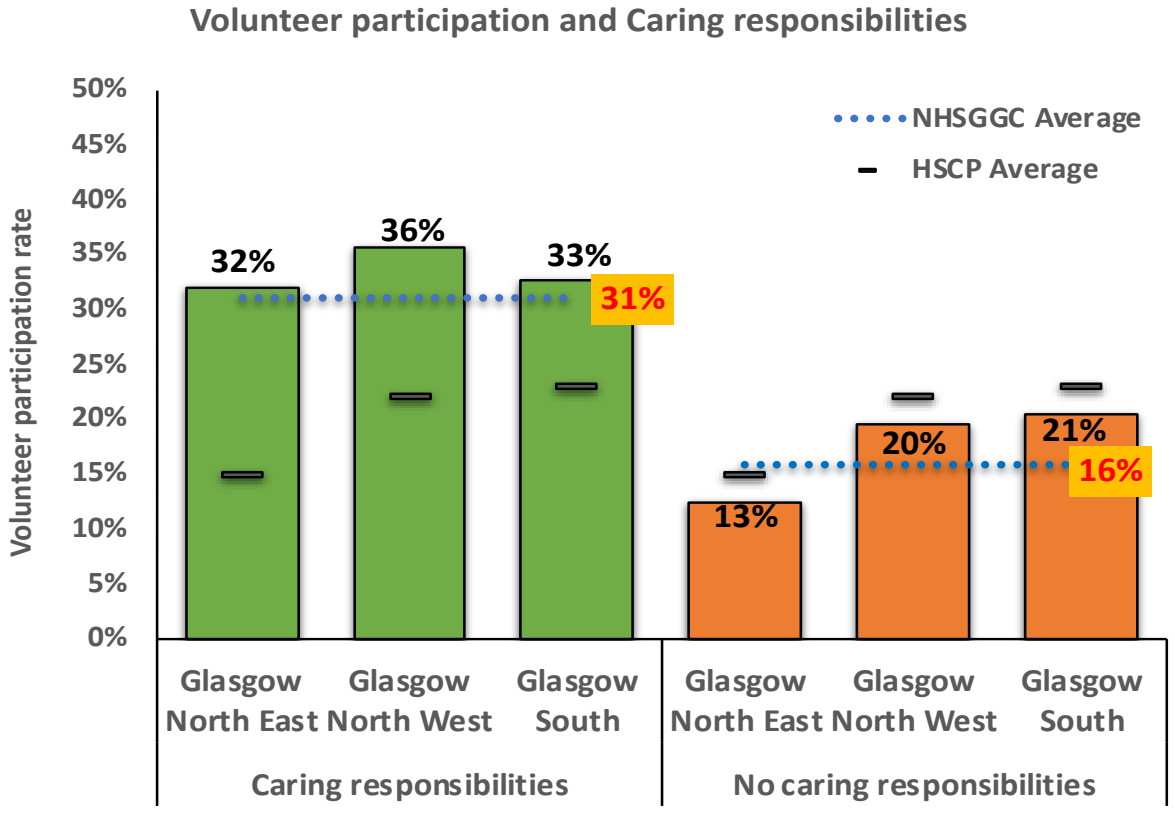
Participation rates are:

- Higher than the overall geographical area average for adults with a caring responsibility, 30% higher in East Dunbartonshire, 14% higher in Glasgow city, 13% higher in Inverclyde and 7% higher in Renfrewshire.
- Below the overall geographical area average for adults with no caring responsibilities.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Caring Responsibilities – Glasgow City Localities





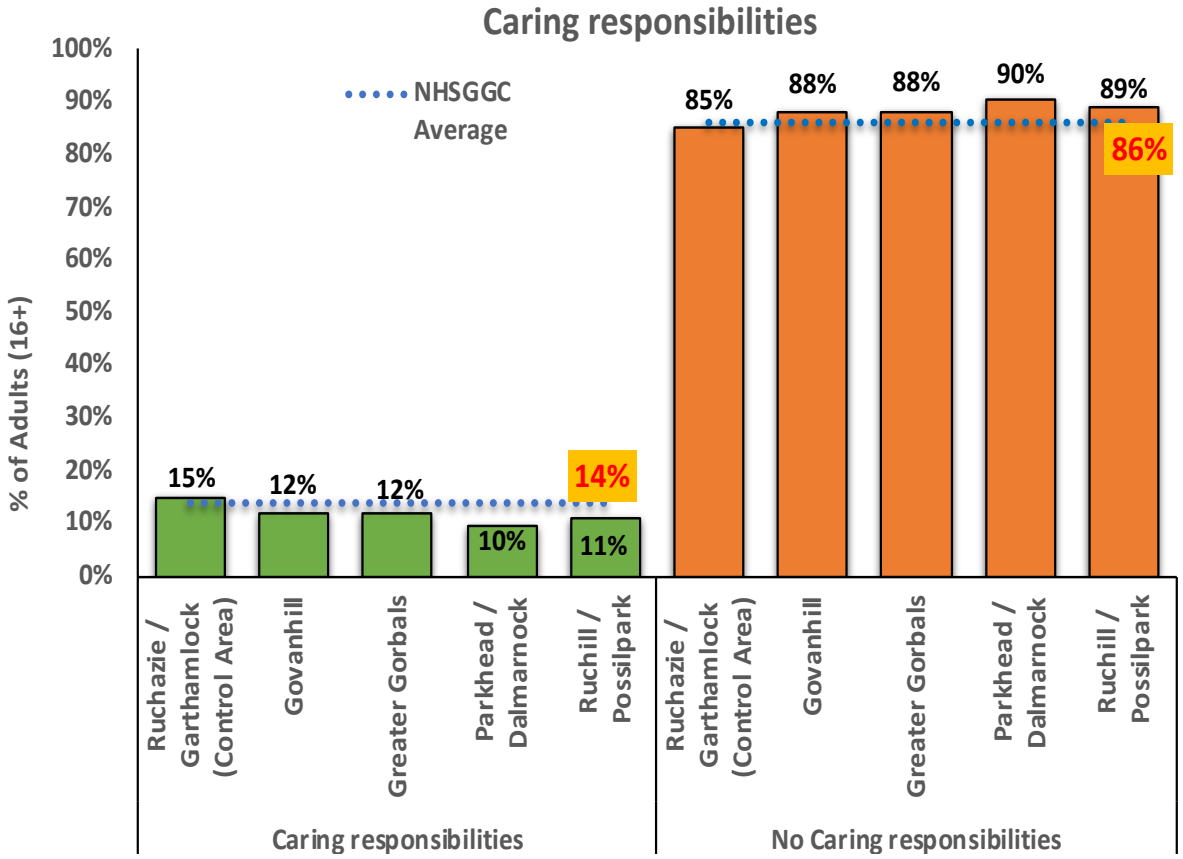
Glasgow North West and Glasgow South have a higher percentage of adults with a caring responsibility than the NHSGGC average (1% and 3% higher respectively).

Participation rates are:

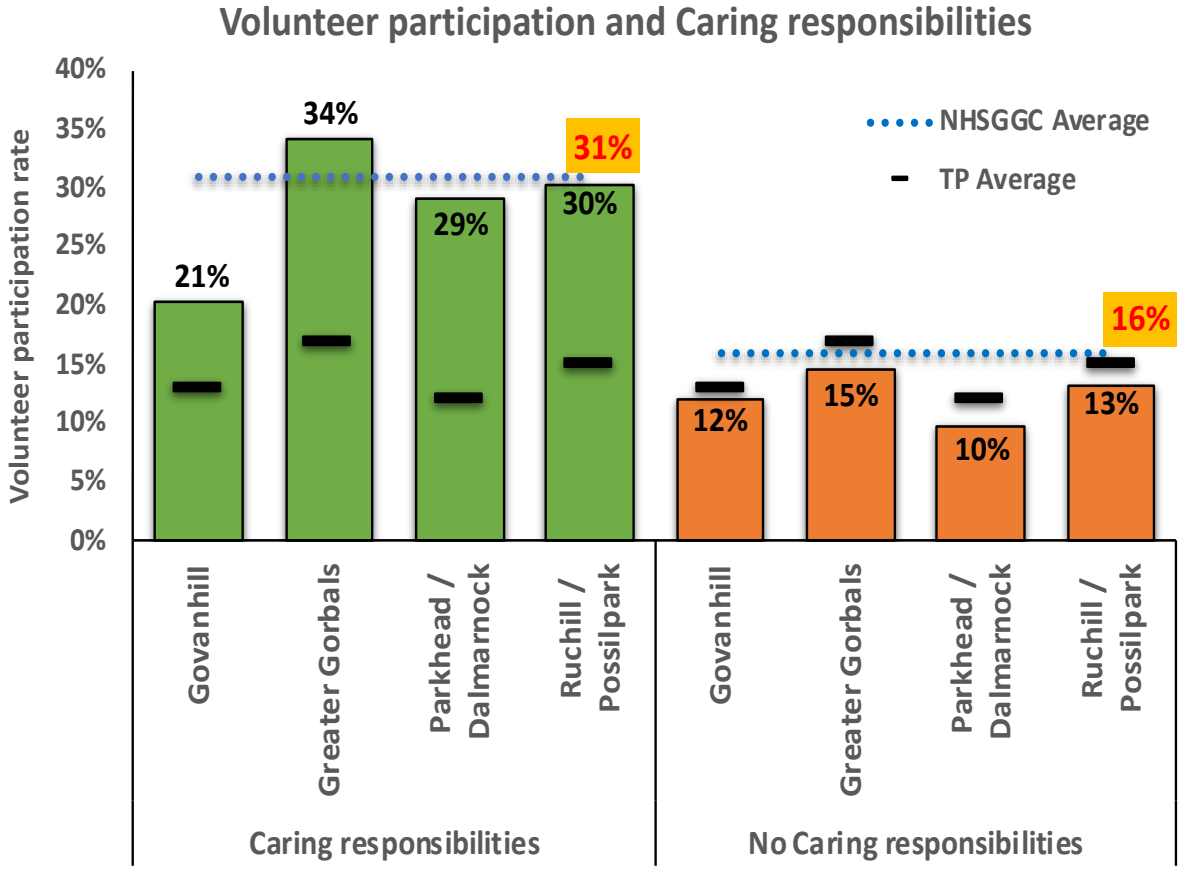
- Higher than the overall Glasgow city locality average for adults with a caring responsibility, 17% higher in Glasgow North East, 14% higher in Glasgow North West and 10% in Glasgow south.
- Lower than the overall Glasgow city locality average for adults without a caring responsibility.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Caring Responsibilities – Thriving Places



Only the control area, Ruchazie / Garthamlock has a higher percentage of adults with a caring responsibility than the NHSGGC average, 1% higher.

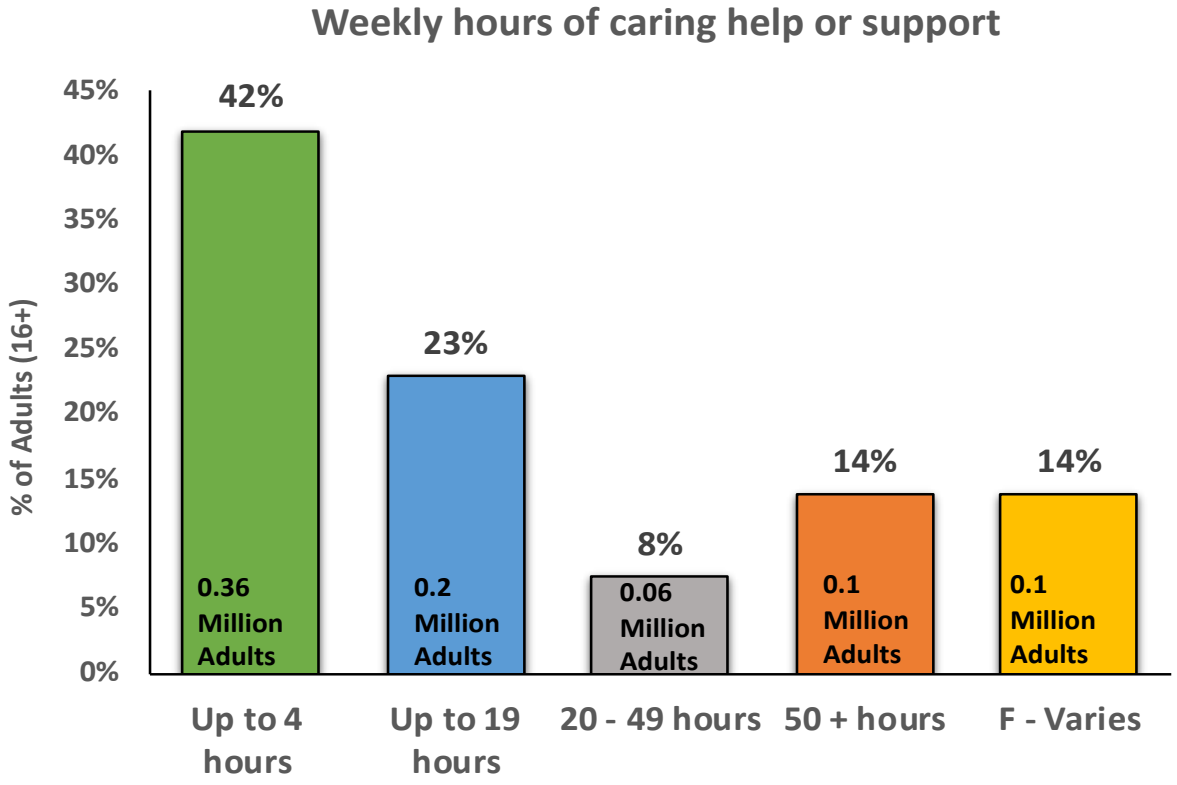


Participation rates follow the overall Scottish and NHSGGC trend, with higher than average participation rates for adults with a caring responsibility and below average for adults without a caring responsibility for all thriving place. The exception to this is the control area Ruchazie / Garthamlock, where the relationship is not statistically significant.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

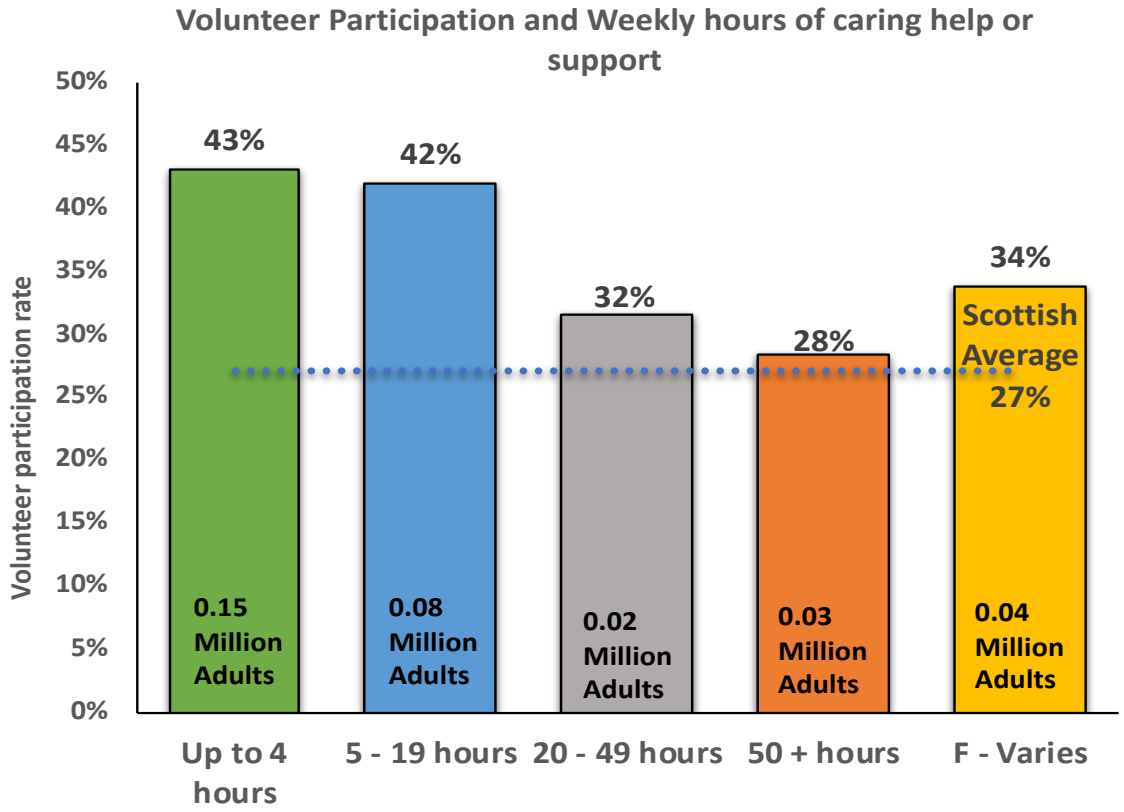
4. Weekly hours of care provided

Weekly hours of care provided – Scottish Population



42% of adults providing care or support to a family member provide up to 4 hours of care or support each week, while 14% provide over 50 hours or care or support weekly.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

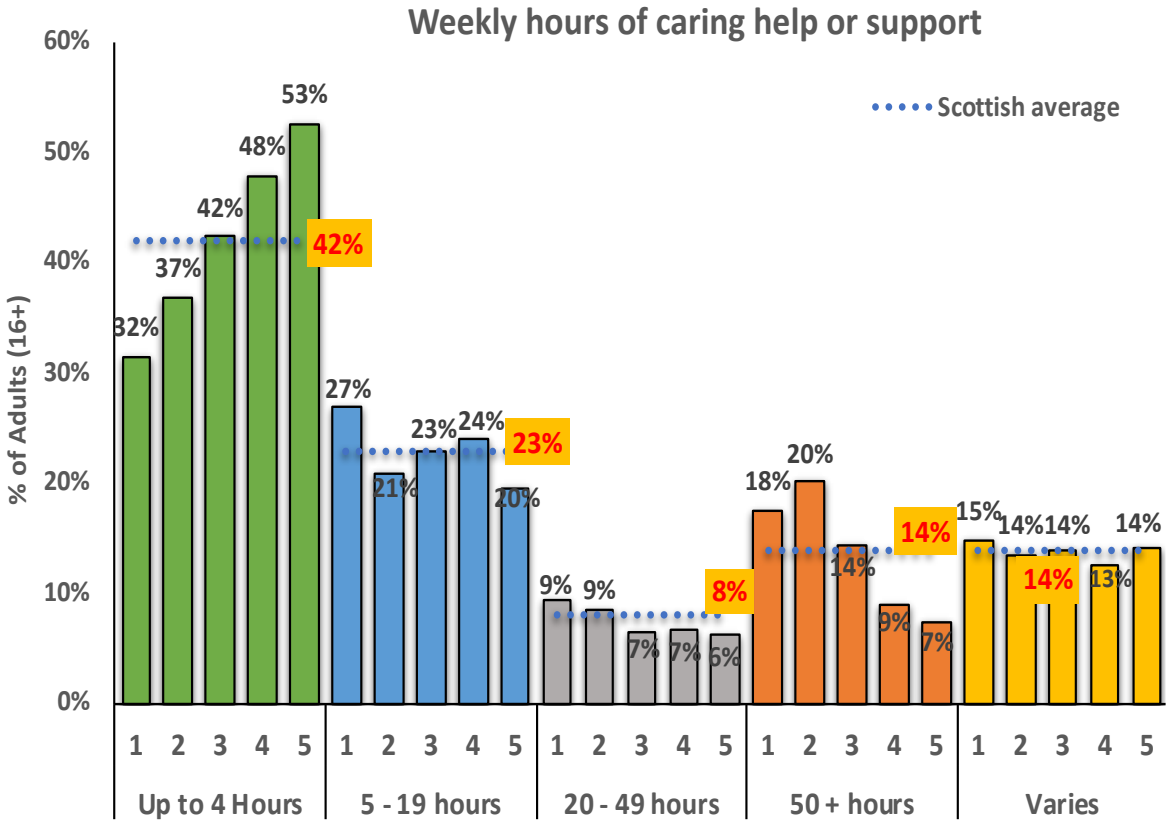


Participation rates are:

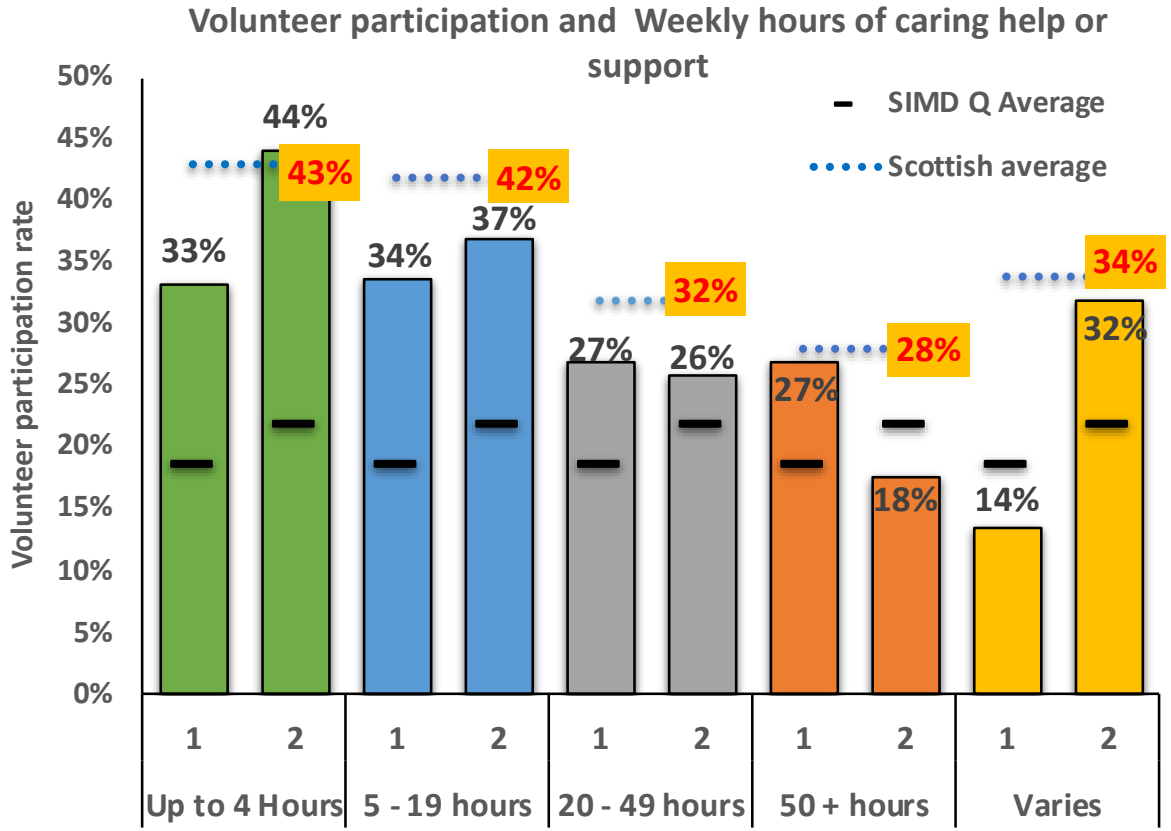
- 16% higher than the Scottish average for adults providing up to 4 hours of weekly help or support to a family member.
- 1% higher than the Scottish average for adults providing over 50 hours of weekly help or support to a family member.

The participation rates for hours 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.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

5. Summary Highlights

Summary highlights

In Scotland volunteer participation rates are 12% higher than the Scottish average (27%) for adults who 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, while in NHSGGC the volunteer participation rates are 13% higher than the NHSGGC average (18%). This is mirrored in each of the NHSGGC local authority areas, Glasgow City Localities and all thriving place, as shown in the table below:

	Caring Responsibility					
	Yes			No		
Geographic Area	**Overall average participation rate**	**Yes - caring responsibility participation rate**	**Difference**	**Overall average participation rate**	**No - caring responsibility participation rate**	**Difference**
East Dunbartonshire	20%	50%	30%	20%	16%	-4%
Inverclyde	15%	28%	13%	15%	13%	-2%
Glasgow City	20%	34%	14%	20%	18%	-2%
Renfrewshire	10%	17%	7%	10%	9%	-1%
Glasgow City Localities						
Glasgow South	*23%*	*33%*	*10%*	*23%*	*21%*	*-2%*
Glasgow North East	*15%*	*32%*	*17%*	*15%*	*13%*	*-2%*
Glasgow North West	*22%*	*36%*	*14%*	*22%*	*20%*	*-2%*
Neighbourhoods						
Ruchazie/Garthamlock (Control Area)	*14%*	*14%*	*0%*	*14%*	*14%*	*0%*
Govanhill	*13%*	*21%*	*8%*	*13%*	*12%*	*-1%*
Greater Gorbals	*17%*	*34%*	*17%*	*17%*	*15%*	*-2%*
Parkhead/Dalmarnock	*12%*	*29%*	*17%*	*12%*	*10%*	*-2%*
Ruchill/Possilpark	*15%*	*30%*	*15%*	*15%*	*12%*	*-3%*

Overall this tells us that more Scottish and NHSGGC 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

From the SHS data we can see that SIMD Q1 (the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland), has a higher percentage of adults providing care or support (21% vs 19% for Scotland as a whole).

In NHSGGC we can break the data down into smaller geographical areas. This shows that Renfrewshire, Glasgow North West, Glasgow South and Ruchazie / Garthamlock have a higher percentage of adults with a caring responsibility, all of which have a high percentage of adults living in SIMD Q1.

The SHS data provides additional insights on the relationship between volunteer participation and the number of hours of care provided.

- Participation rates are higher for all categories of weekly time given:
    - Up to 4 hours – 16% higher
    - 5 - 19 hours – 15% higher
    - 20 – 49 hours – 5% higher
    - 50+ hours – 1% higher
    - Varying weekly hours – 7% higher
- SIMD Q1 (the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland), has a higher percentage of adults providing the highest levels of care:
    - 20-49 hours per week – 9% of adults in SIMD Q1 compared to 8% for the whole of Scotland
    - 50+ hours weekly – 18% of adults in SIMD Q1 compared to 14% for the whole of Scotland (the equivalent figures for SIMD Q2 are 20% vs. 14%).

6. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Sample Size and Participation rates

	2017/18		
	Total Unweighted Sample		Volunteer Participation Rate (weighted)
Geographic Area *	**No**	**%**	**%**
East Dunbartonshire	1134	14%	20%
East Renfrewshire*	194	2%	19%
Inverclyde	1196	15%	15%
Renfrewshire	600	8%	10%
West Dunbartonshire	190	2%	17%
Glasgow City	4520	58%	20%
Glasgow City Localities			
Glasgow South	*1701*	*22%*	*23%*
Glasgow North East	*1673*	*21%*	*15%*
Glasgow North West	*1146*	*15%*	*22%*
Neighbourhoods			
Ruchazie/Garthamlock (Control Area)	*574*	*7%*	*14%*
Govanhill	*602*	*8%*	*13%*
Greater Gorbals	*571*	*7%*	*17%*
Parkhead/Dalmarnock	*565*	*7%*	*12%*
Ruchill/Possilpark	*602*	*8%*	*15%*
Total	**7834**	**100%**	**18%**

** East Renfrewshire did not boost in 2017/18*

*** West Dunbartonshire have neved boosted their sample*

Appendix 2 – Deprivation profiles SIMD Q

	2017/18					
	% of adult population living in SIMD Q					Volunteer Participation Rate
Geographic Area	SIMD Q1	SIMD Q2	SIMD Q3	SIMD Q4	SIMD Q5	%
East Dunbartonshire	5%	18%	8%	15%	54%	20%
Inverclyde	44%	12%	15%	17%	13%	15%
Renfrewshire	27%	16%	20%	15%	23%	10%
Glasgow City	46%	17%	17%	8%	11%	20%
Glasgow City Localities						
Glasgow South	*41%*	*25%*	*19%*	*5%*	*11%*	23%
Glasgow North East	*62%*	*13%*	*15%*	*10%*	*0%*	15%
Glasgow North West	*39%*	*13%*	*17%*	*10%*	*21%*	22%
Neighbourhoods						
Ruchazie/Garthamlock (Control Area)	*77%*	*23%*				14%
Govanhill	*71%*	*29%*				13%
Greater Gorbals	*75%*	*25%*				17%
Parkhead/Dalmarnock	*90%*	*10%*				12%
Ruchill/Possilpark	*76%*	*24%*				15%
NHSGGC Overall	*35%*	*17%*	*16%*	*11%*	*21%*	18%
Scotland	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*	*20%*	27%