NHSGGC Health and Wellbeing Survey

Volunteering Cross-sectional Analysis: Community engagement & Social Capital

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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 community engagement and social capital 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 Community engagement & citizenship fields selected for analysis are based on findings from the literature review - "Volunteering, Volunteering, Health and Wellbeing": What does the evidence tell us? published by Volunteer Scotland. While the report focuses on the Health and Wellbeing effects on individual volunteers, it also highlights the importance of volunteering in helping to support community wellbeing:

    - **Local delivery** – notwithstanding online volunteering, most volunteering is a local affair. It is embedded within a community for the benefit of that community. The local nature of volunteering is a key factor.

    - **Social capital** – volunteering builds social relationships between volunteers, beneficiaries, staff and other voluntary bodies located in the community. This leads to enhanced social networking, improved understanding and more cohesive communities.

    - **Reciprocity** – in social psychology 'reciprocity' is the social norm of responding to a positive action with another positive action. Hence, if a volunteer helps someone in the community the beneficiary is more likely to respond with another positive action. This leads to a virtuous circle of community members helping each other – this mutuality and sharing are important.

1. Research overview

- **'Spillover' effects** – "*if you live in a community with high levels of volunteering, even if you do not volunteer, your subjective wellbeing will still tend to be increased by all that goodwill and social capital building around you*." O'Donnell, G. et al (2014)

- **Co-production** – "*....Boyle et al (2010) argue that the involvement of the public and local people in shaping and delivering public services not only creates a person- centred service which is more responsive to the needs of local people, but also fosters a sense of responsibility and community activism where people take control of their own lives and local services, create and develop social networks and galvanise resources for the local community"*

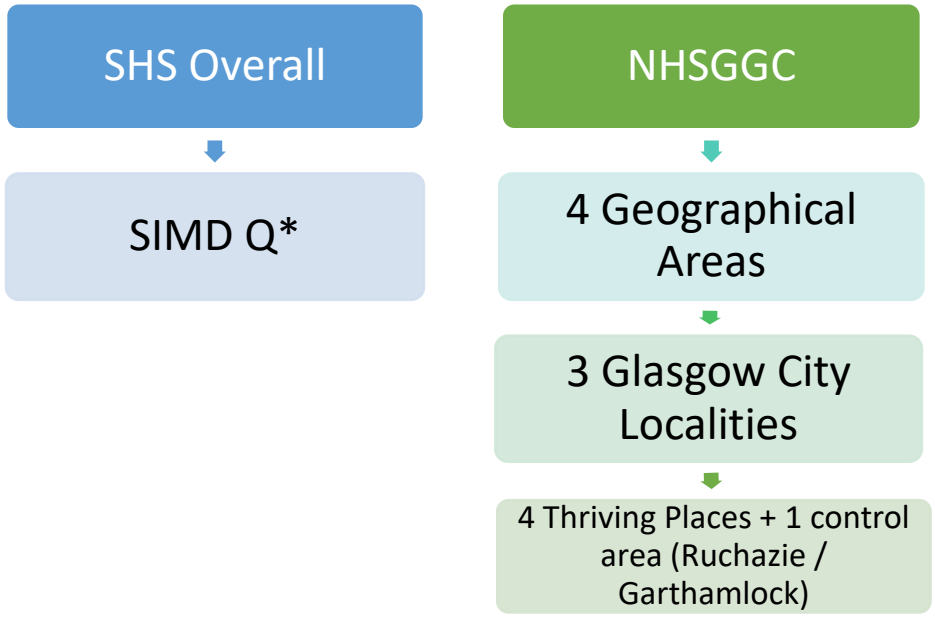
- This presentation will present data on each of the fields in 2 ways:

  - The overall levels of responses in each answer category, e.g. the percentage of adults who feel that they belong to their local area, this will identify areas in Glasgow where adults do not feel that they belong to their local area.

  - The participation rates for each answer category to consider how volunteering participation rates differ between response categories, e.g. how do participation rates differ between adults who feel part of their local area and those that do not.

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:

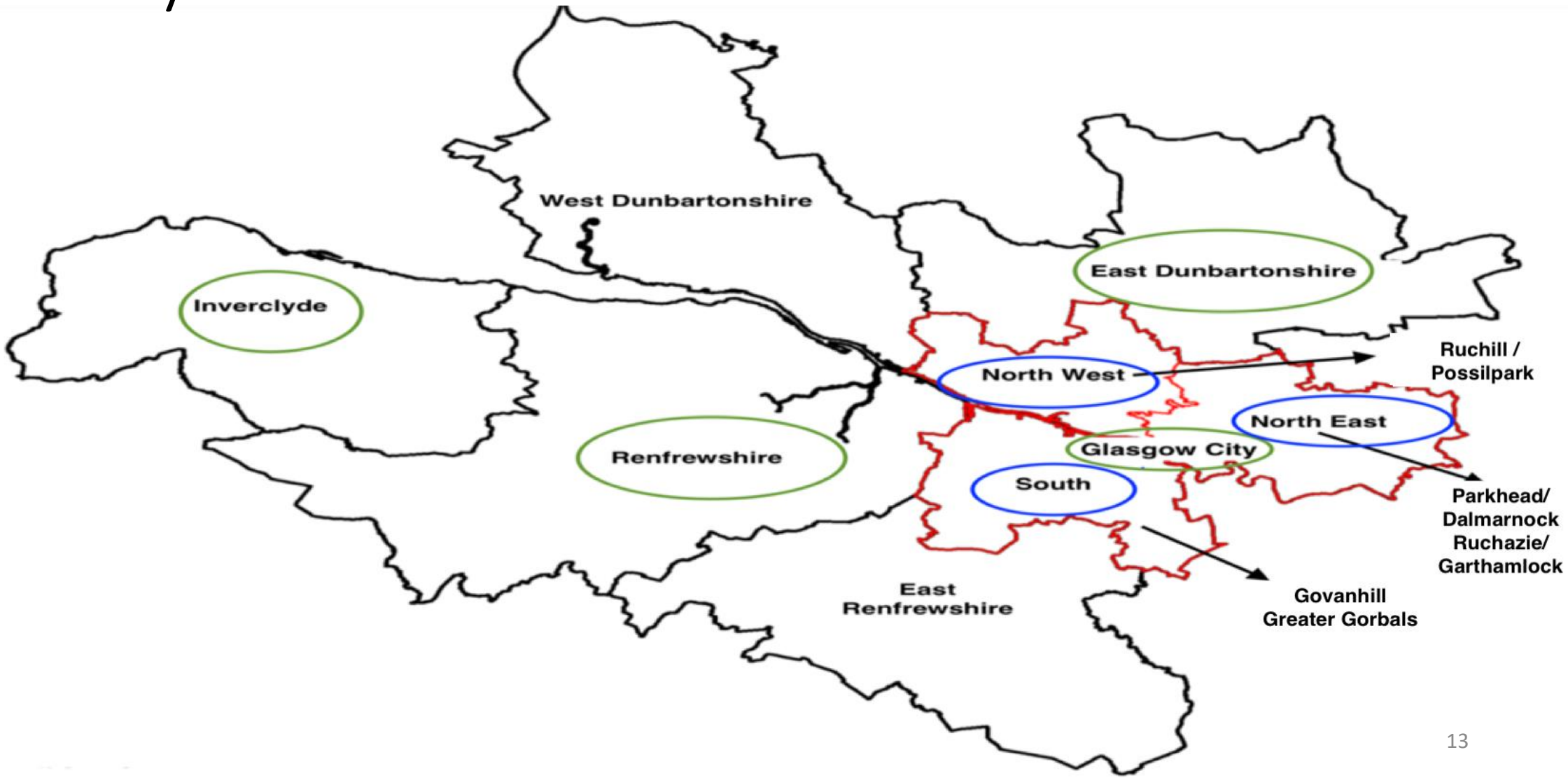
1 - Most deprived 20% of the population; to

5 - Least deprived 20% of the population.

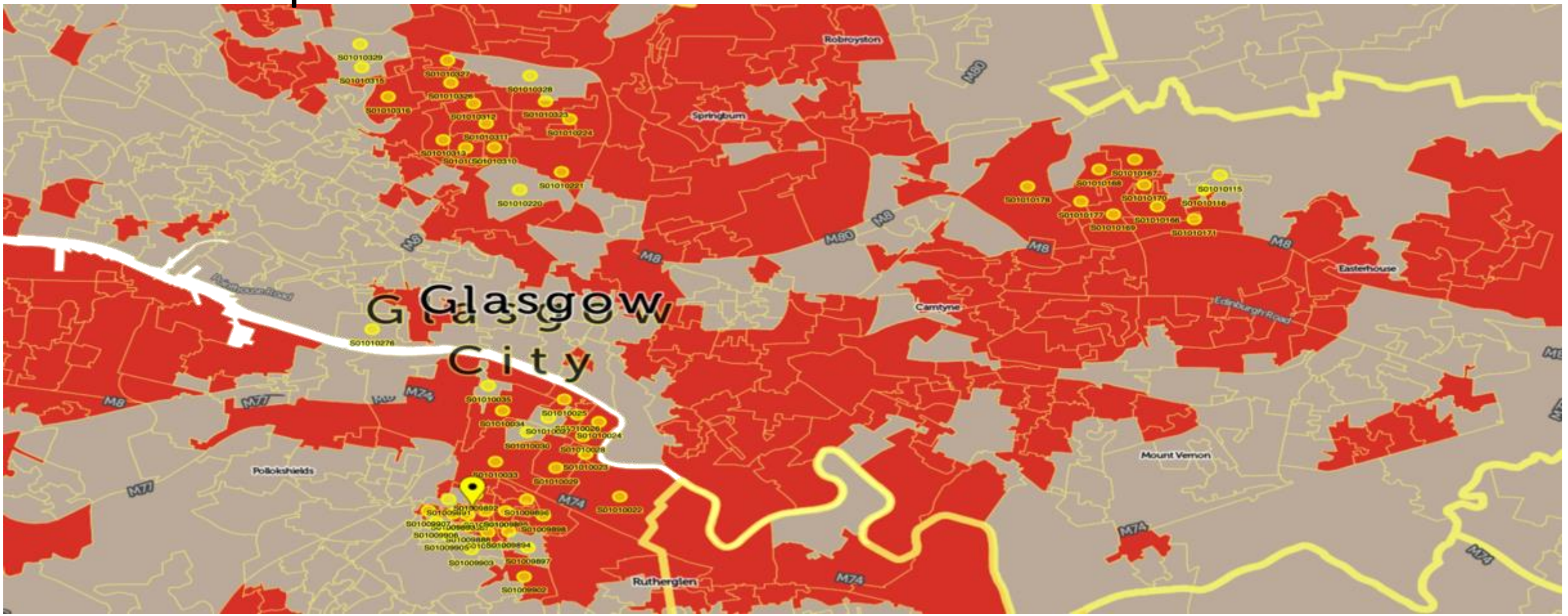
1. Research overview

- The overall results for each of the survey fields is presented for all of the NHSGGC geographical levels. For participation rates only the statistically significant results will be presented. For example where the relationship between volunteer participation and a community engagement question is only statistically significant for 1 geographical area, only that area will be presented on the chart. This will provide a clearer view on where volunteering differs between geographic areas.

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 who feel that they belong to their local area does not mean that volunteering leads to adults feeling that they belong to their local area. Instead, it may be that those that feel that they belong to their local area are attracted into volunteering. We just don't know.

2. Survey Fields for Community Engagement and Social Capital.

2. Community Engagement and Social Capital fields.

The fields selected for analysis of 'Community engagement & citizenship' are split into three sections:

Section	SHS Question	NHSGGC H&W survey questions	Response Categories
Feeling of belonging to local community	commbel - How strongly do you feel you belong to your immediate neighbourhood?	Q34a – I feel I belong to this area Q34b – I feel valued as a member of my community	SHS - Responses are measured on a Likert scale with 5 categories ranging from not at all strongly – very strongly. For the analysis in this presentation responses of "I don't know" have been excluded and the categories grouped into two: Strongly (Very / fairly strongly agree) and Not Strongly (not very / not at all strongly) NHSGGC - Responses are measured on a Likert scale with 5 categories ranging from strongly disagree – strongly agree. For the analysis in this presentation the categories grouped into three: Strongly agree / agree, neither agree or disagree, and disagree / strongly disagree.

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

2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) fields.

Section	SHS Question	NHSGGC H&W survey question	Response Categories
Local community decision making	Serv1h - Agreement - I can influence decisions affecting my local area Serv1i - Agreement - I would like to be more involved in the decisions my council makes that affect my local area.	Q34c – By working together people in my neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect my neighbourhood.	SHS - Responses are measured on a Likert scale with 6 categories ranging from no opinion – strongly agree. For the analysis in this presentation responses of "no opinion" have been excluded and the categories grouped into three: agree (strongly / tend to agree), disagree (tend to / strongly disagree) and neither agree nor disagree. NHSGGC - Responses are measured on a Likert scale with 5 categories ranging from strongly disagree – strongly agree. For the analysis in this presentation the categories grouped into three: Strongly agree / agree, neither agree or disagree, and disagree / strongly disagree.

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

2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) fields.

Section	SHS Question	NHSGGC H&W survey question	Response Categories
Neighbourhood engagement	Rb4da - Agreement - could rely on friends/relatives in neighbourhood for help?	Q48D - If I have a problem, there is always someone to help me.	SHS and NHSGGC - Responses are measured on a Likert scale with 5 categories ranging from strongly disagree – strongly agree. For the analysis the categories are grouped into three: agree (strongly / tend to agree), disagree (tend to / strongly disagree) and neither agree nor disagree.
	Rb4db - Agreement - could rely on friends/relatives in neighbourhood to look after home?		SHS - Responses are measured on a Likert scale with 5 categories ranging from strongly disagree – strongly agree. For the analysis the categories are grouped into three: agree (strongly / tend to agree), disagree (tend to / strongly disagree) and neither agree nor disagree.

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

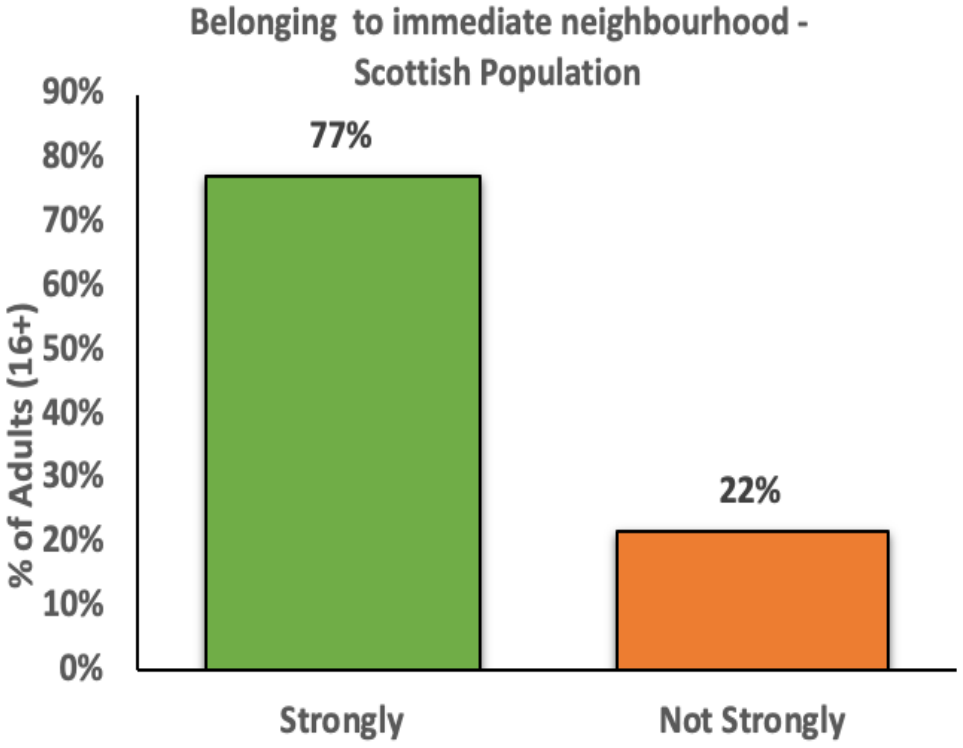
2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) fields.

Section	SHS Question	NHSGGC H&W survey question	Response Categories
Neighbourhood engagement	Rb4dc - Agreement - could turn to friends/relatives in neighbourhood for advice or support? Rb4dd- Agreement - would offer help to neighbours in an emergency?	Q48a – 'this is a neighbourhood where neighbours look out for each other'. Q48b – 'generally speaking, I can trust people in my local area'. Q48C – 'the friendships and associations I have with other people in my local area mean a lot to me'	SHS - Responses are measured on a Likert scale with 5 categories ranging from strongly disagree – strongly agree. For the analysis the categories are grouped into three: agree (strongly / tend to agree), disagree (tend to / strongly disagree) and neither agree nor disagree. NHSGGC - Responses are measured on a Likert scale with 5 categories ranging from strongly disagree – strongly agree. For the analysis the categories are grouped into three: agree (strongly / tend to agree), disagree (tend to / strongly disagree) and neither agree nor disagree.
		Q50 – Do you belong to any social clubs, associations, church groups or anything similar?	NHSGGC - Responses are provided as Yes and No.

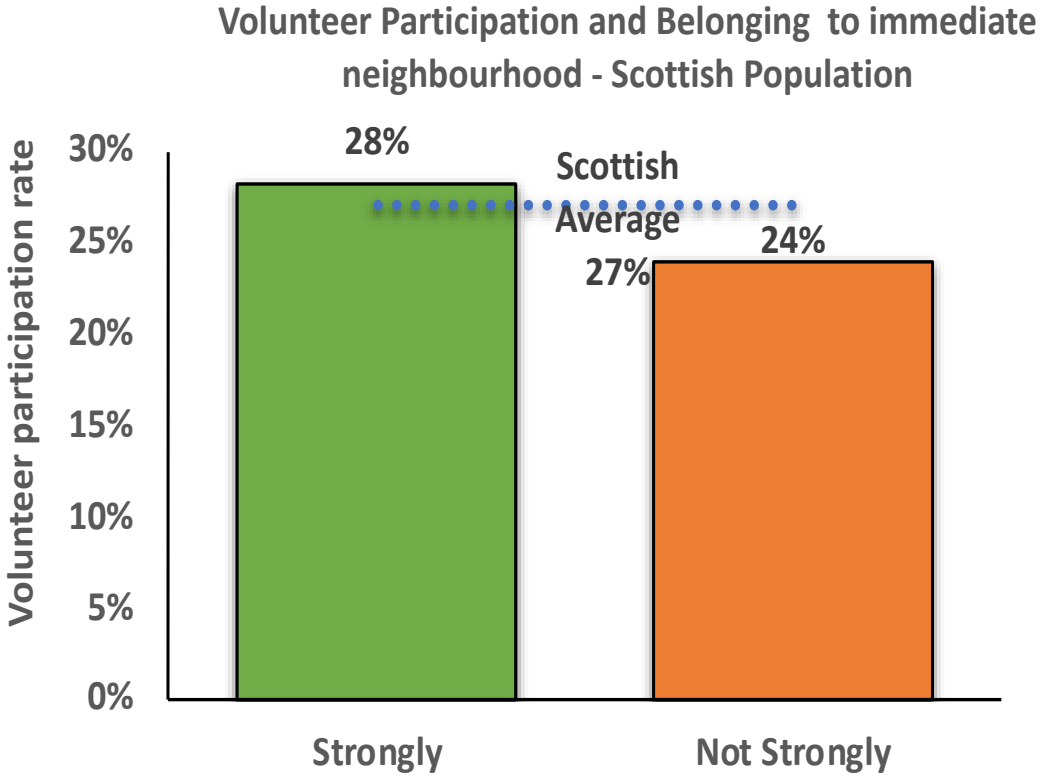
Sources: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016 & NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

3. Belonging to local area.

Belonging to local area – Scottish Population



More than three quarters of Scottish adults (77%) have a strong feeling of belonging to their local neighbourhood.

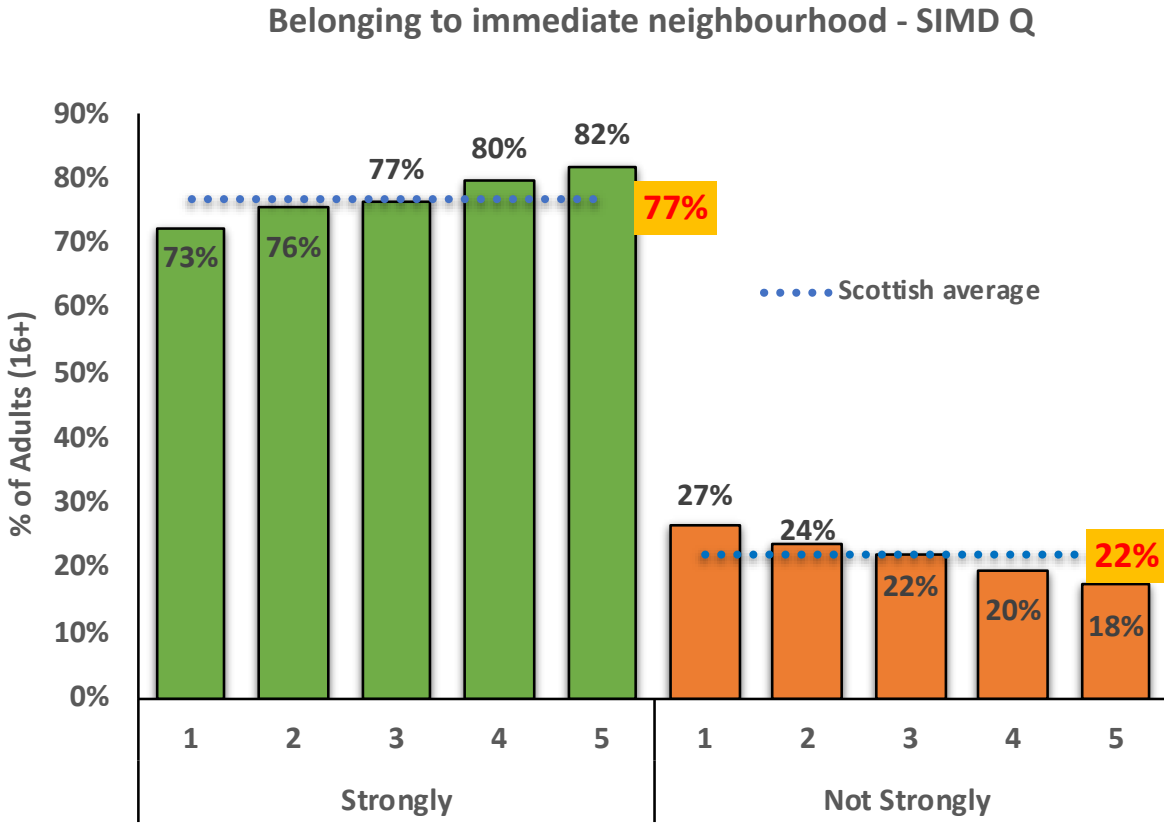


Participation rates are:

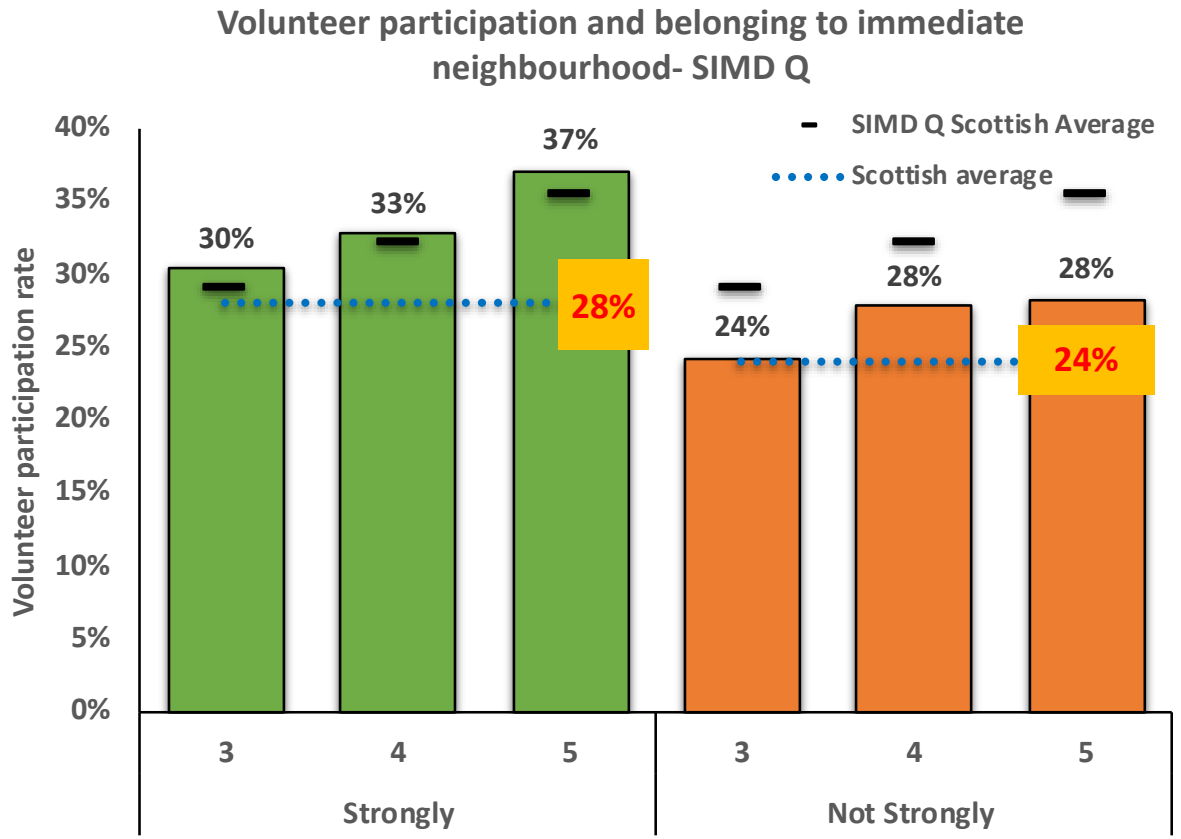
- 1% higher than the Scottish average for adults who have a strong feeling of belonging to their local neighbourhood.
- 3% lower than the Scottish average for who do not have a strong feeling of belonging to their local neighbourhood.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Belonging to local neighbourhood – SIMD Q



Adults in SIMD Q1 and Q2 have a higher percentage of adults that do not feel strongly that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood than the Scottish average.

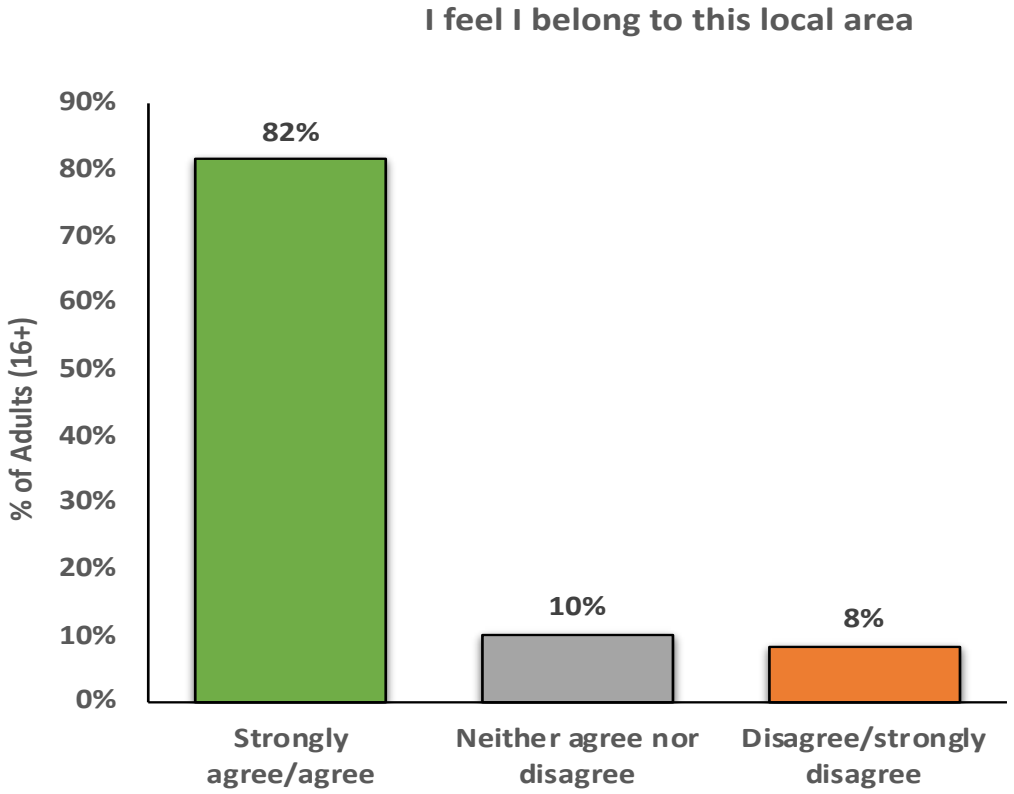


The relationship between belonging to immediate neighbourhood and volunteer participation is only statistically significant for SIMD Q3 –Q5.

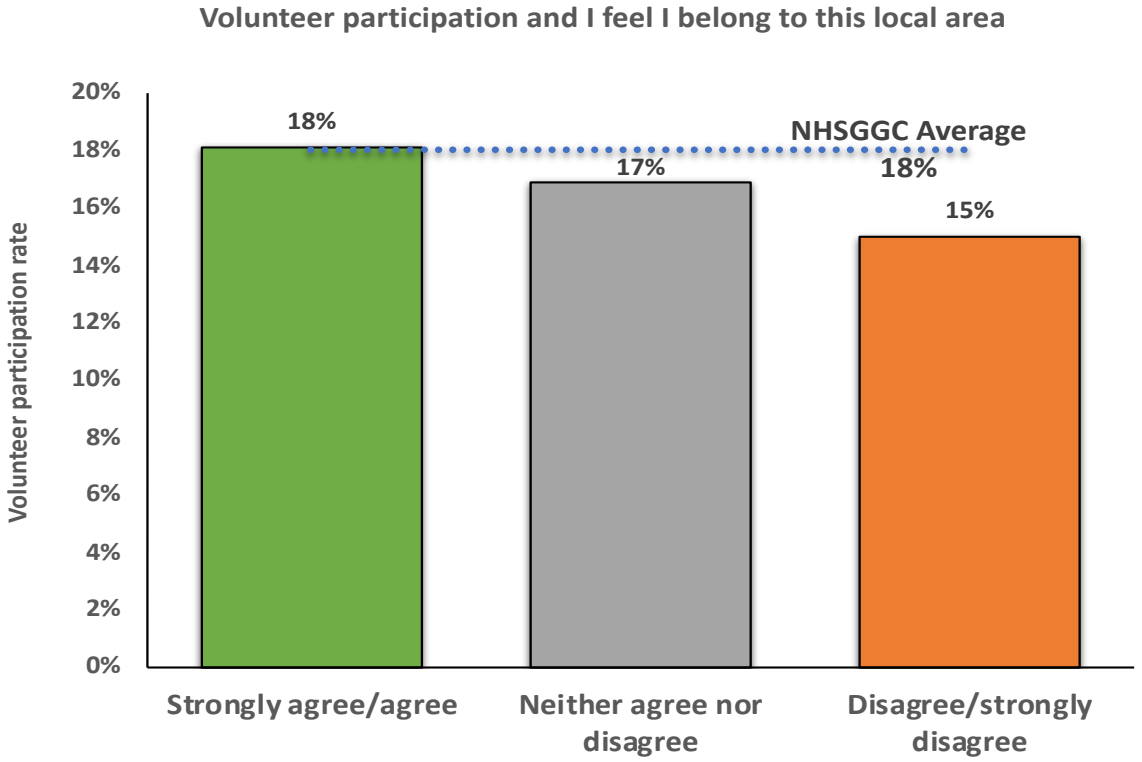
Participation rates for SIMD Q3 – Q5 are lower than their overall Scottish quintile participation rate for adults who do not feel a strong sense of belonging to their immediate neighbourhood and equal to or above average for adults who feel a strong sense of belonging.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Belonging to local area – NHSGGC Overall



82% of adults in NHSGGC feel that they belong to their local area (strongly agree / agree), compared to 8% of adults who do not feel that they belong to their local area (disagree / strongly disagree).

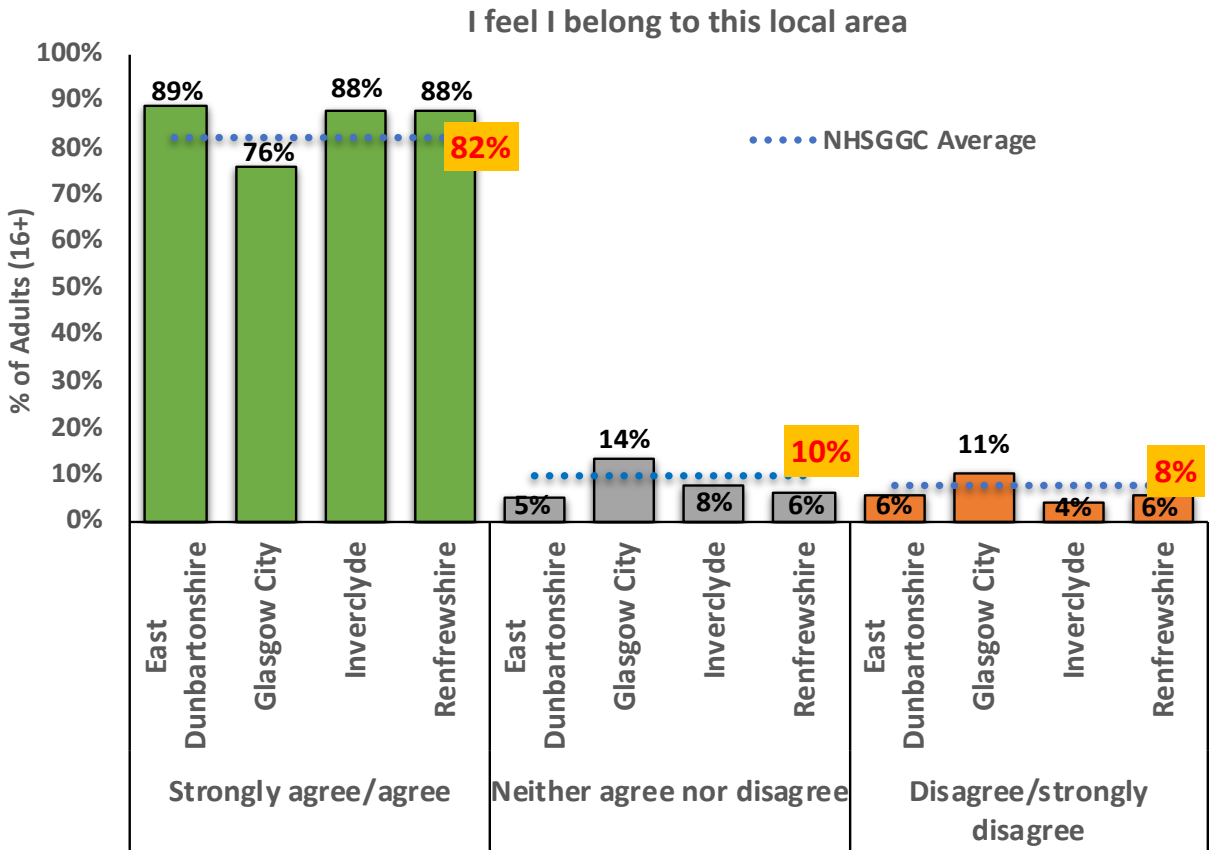


Participation rates are:

- Equal to the NHGCC average where adults feel they belong to their local area.
- 1% lower than the NHSGGC average where adults neither agree nor disagree that they belong to their local area.
- 3% lower than the NHSGGC average where adults do not feel that they belong to their local area.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Belonging to local area – Geographical Areas



A higher percentage of adults in Glasgow city do not feel (disagree / strongly disagree) that they belong to their local area than the NHSGGC average (3% higher).

The relationship between volunteer participation and 'I feel I belong to this local area' is not statistically significant for any of the geographical areas.

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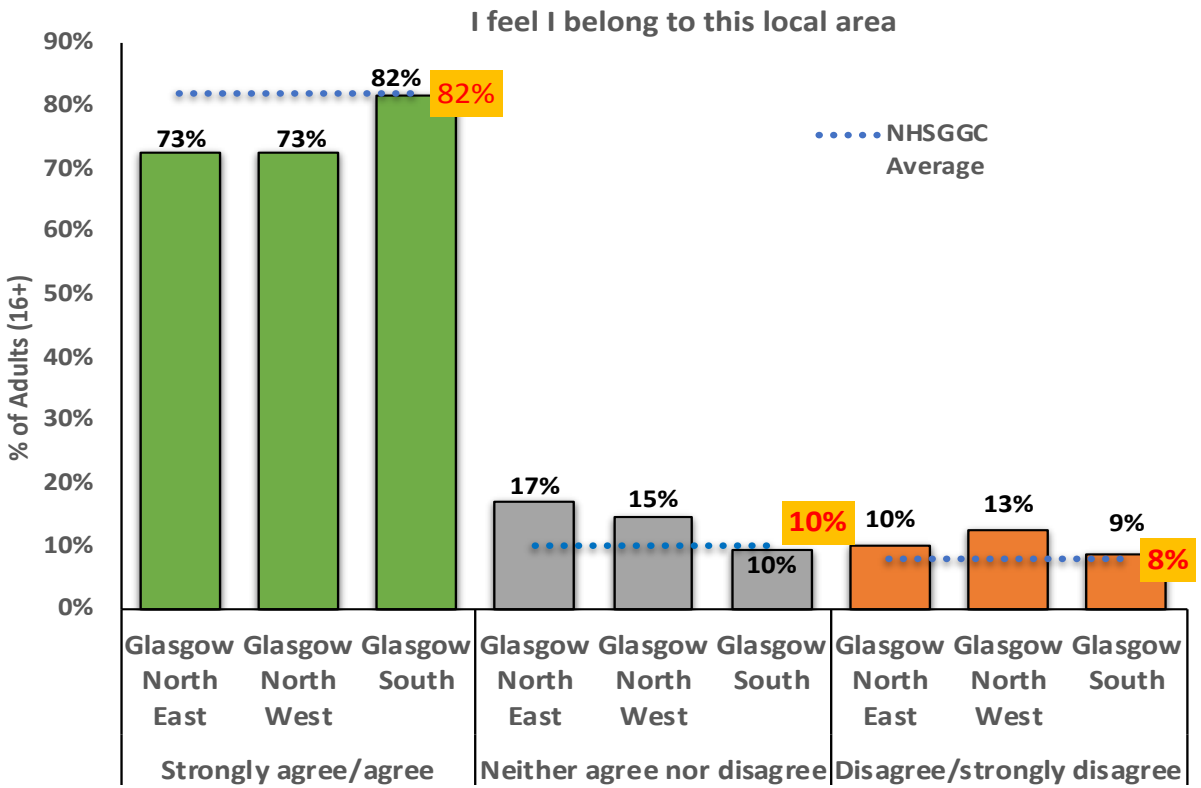
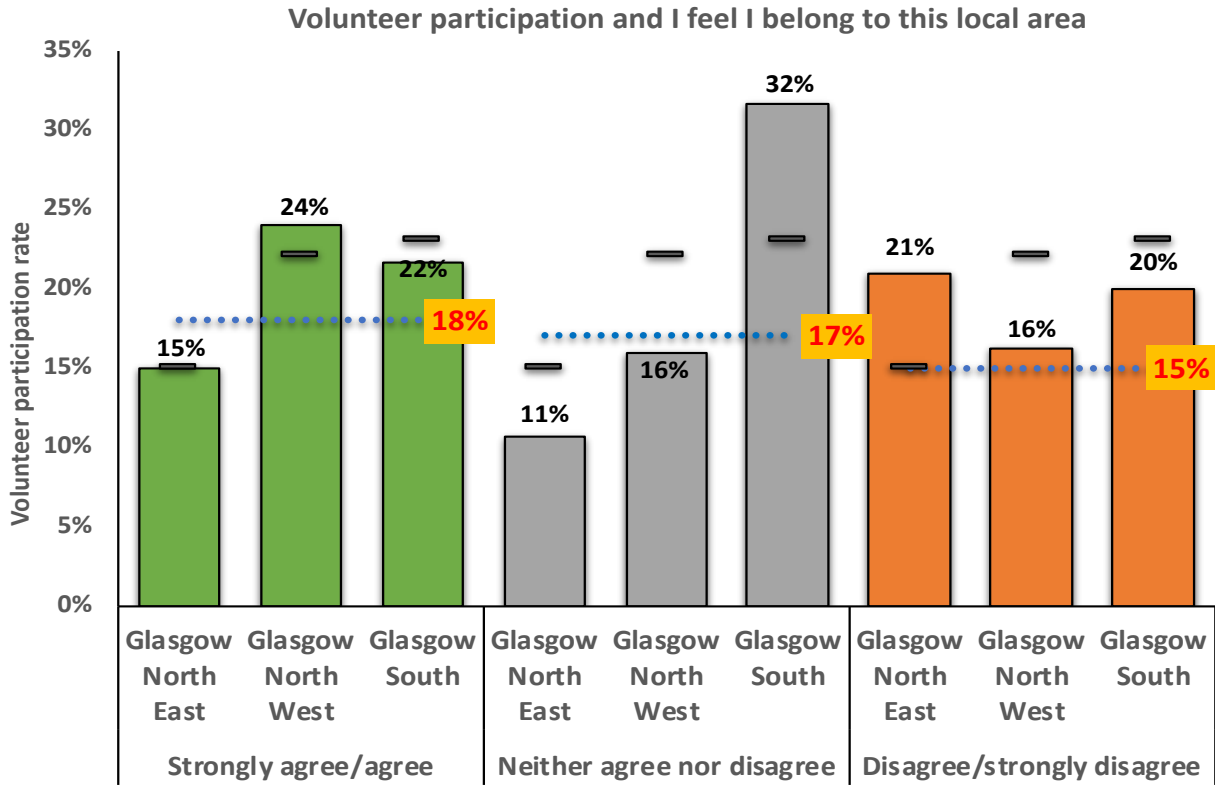
Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Belonging to local area – Glasgow City Localities



All Glasgow city localities have a higher percentage of adults who disagree / strongly disagree that they feel that they belong to the local area than the NHSGGC average.

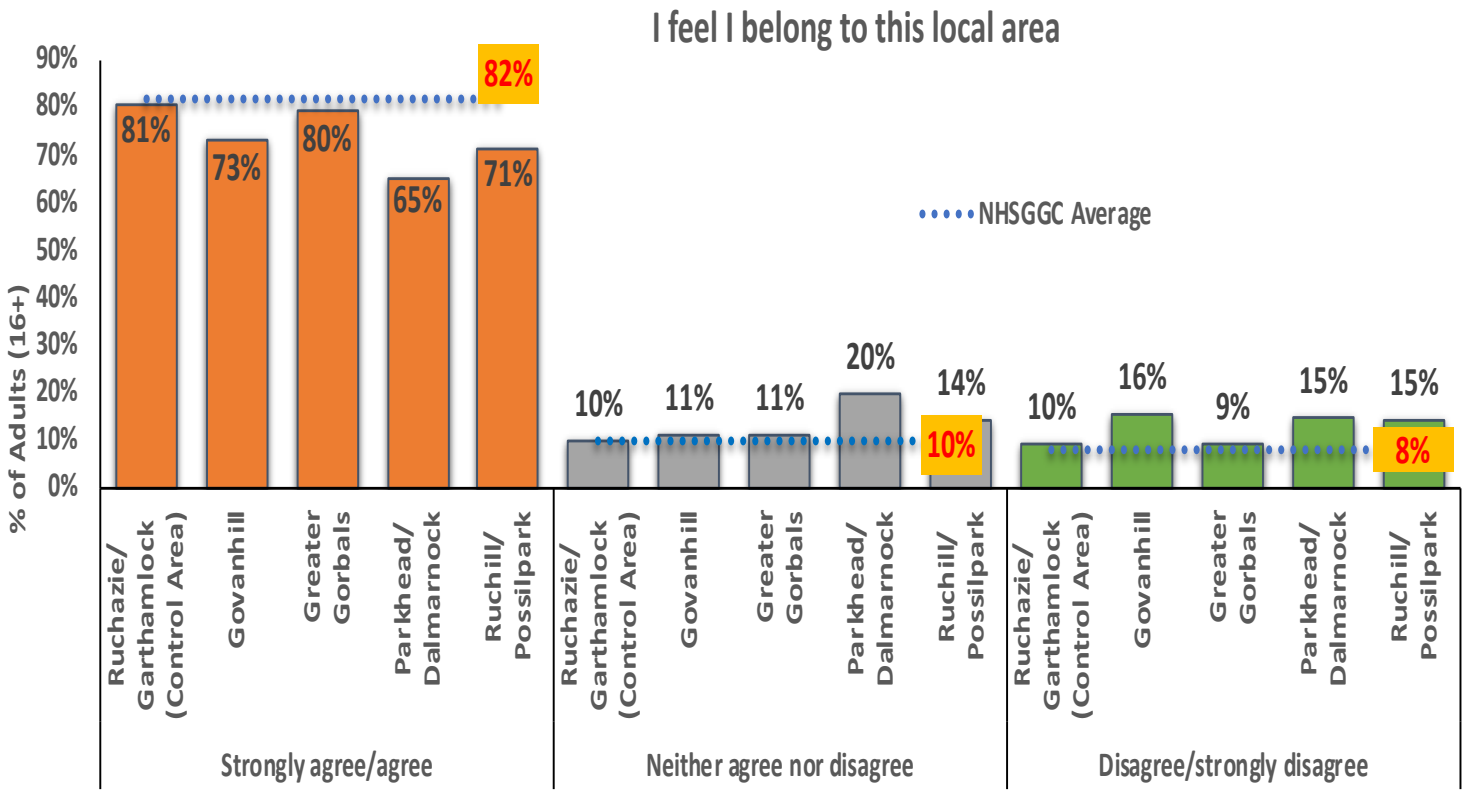


The pattern of participation rates varies across all Glasgow city localities.

- Glasgow North East has highest participation rates for adults who disagree / strongly disagree.
- Glasgow North West has highest participation rates for adults who strongly agree / agree .
- Glasgow south has highest participation rates for adults who neither agree nor disagree.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Belonging to local area – Thriving Places



The relationship between volunteer participation and 'I feel I belong to this local area' is not statistically significant for any of the thriving places.

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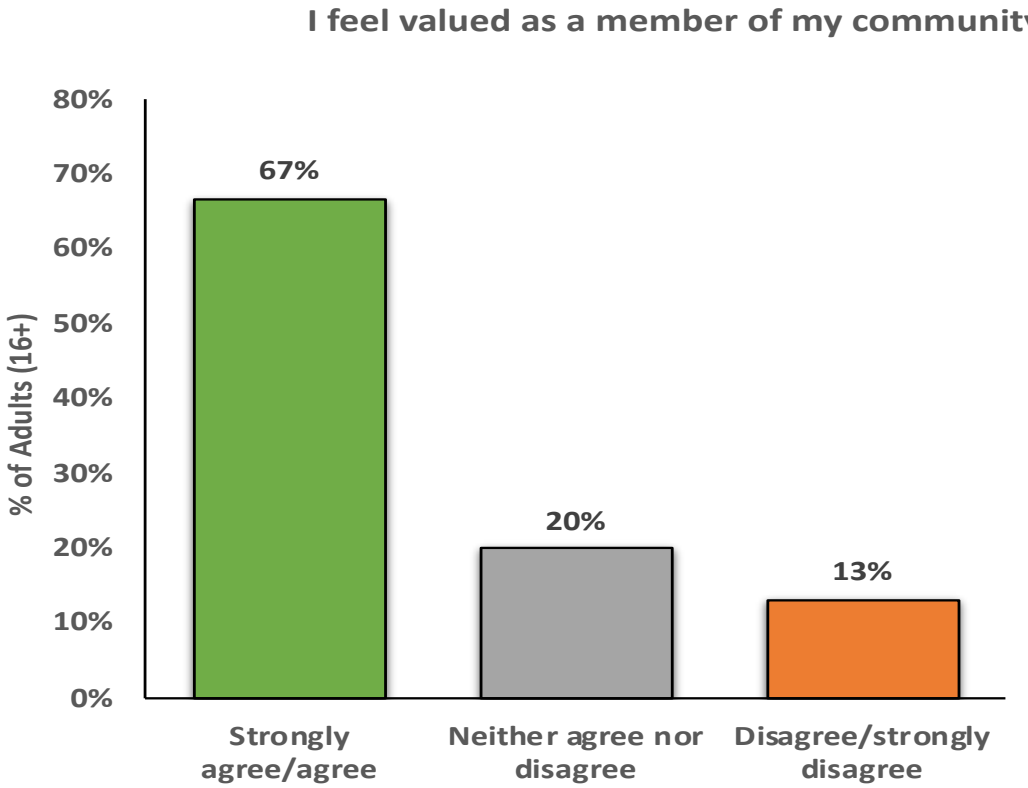
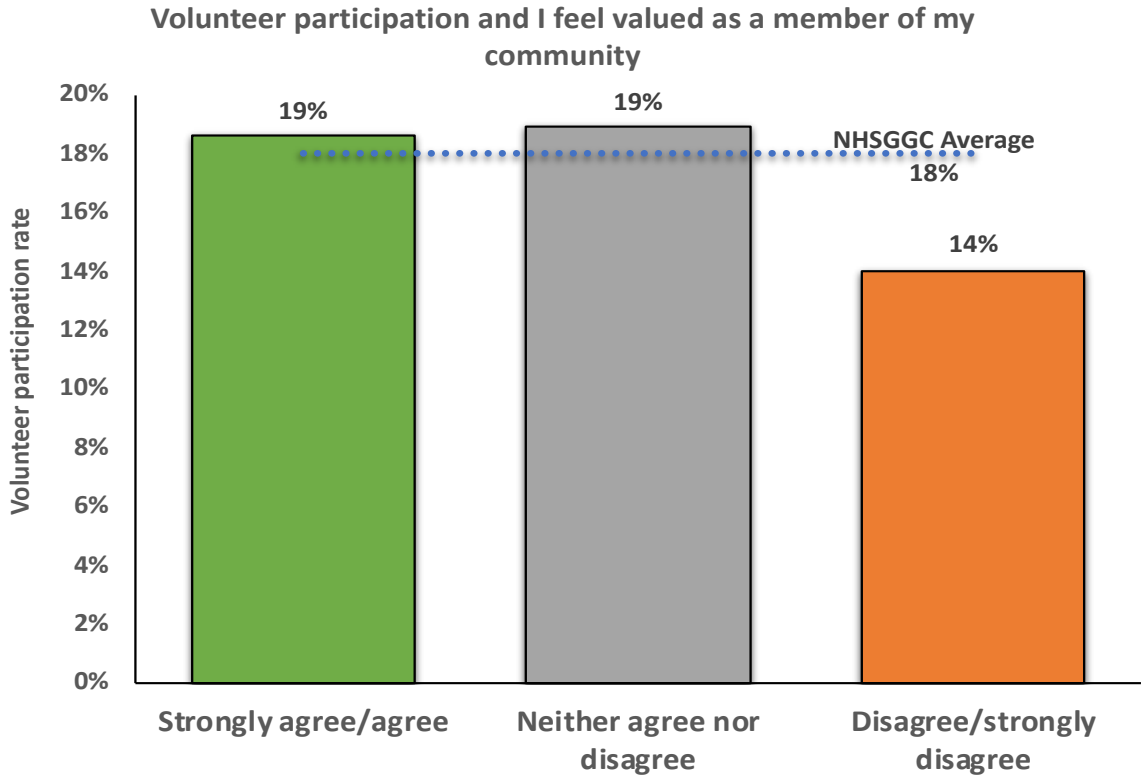
All thriving places have a higher percentage of adults who disagree / strongly disagree that they fell that they belong to their local area than the NHSGGC average.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Belonging to local area – NHSGGC Overall



Over two third of adults in NHSGGC feel valued (strongly agree / agree) as a member of their community, compared to 13% of adults who do not feel valued (disagree / strongly disagree) as a member of their community.

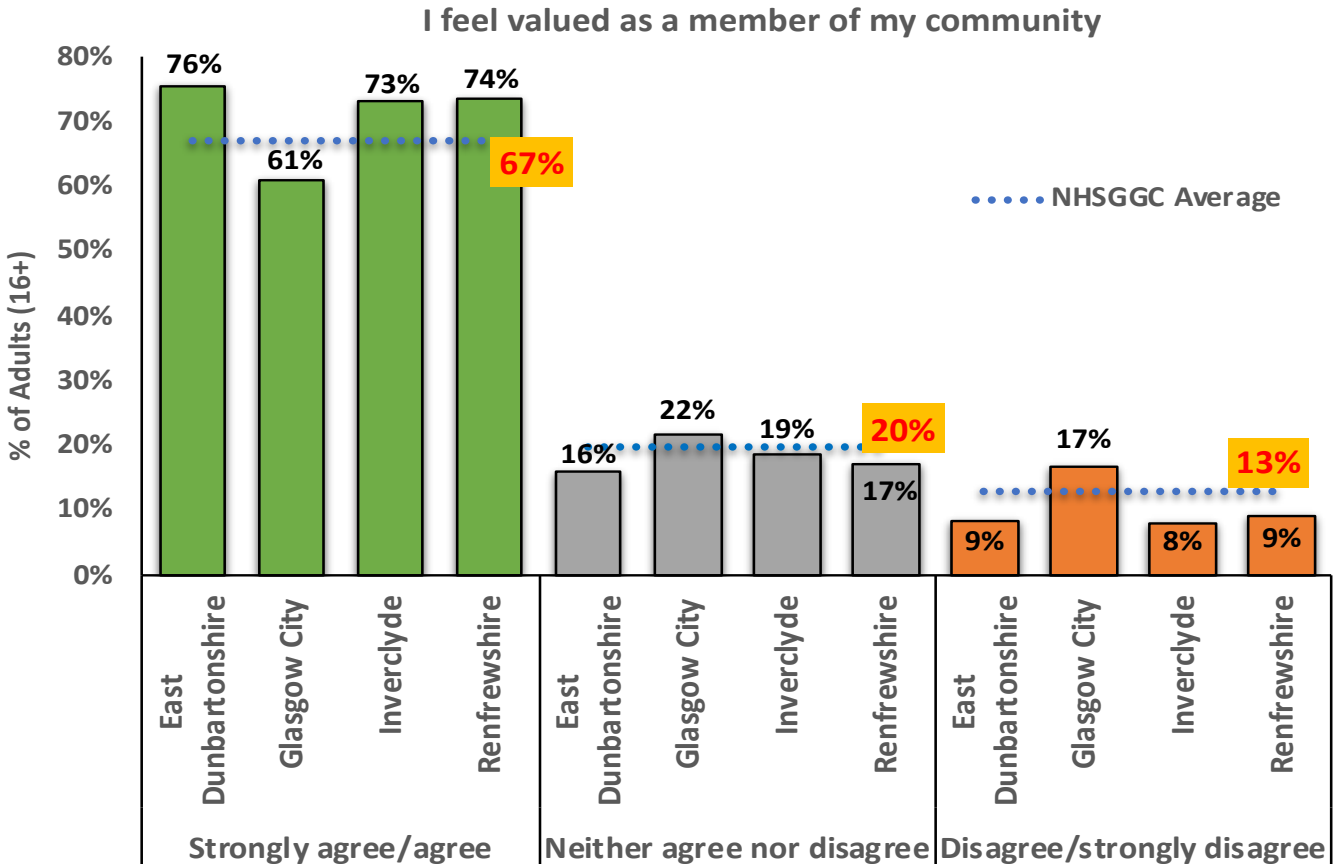


Participation rates are:

- 1% higher than the NHSGGC average for adults who feel they are a valued member of their community.
- 1% higher than the NHSGGC average for adults who neither agree nor disagree that feel valued as a member of their community.
- 4% lower than the NHSGGC average for adults who do not feel that they valued as a member of their community.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Belonging to local area – Geographical Areas



Only 61% of adults in Glasgow city strongly agree / agree that they feel valued as a member of their community, 6% lower than the NHSGGC average. All other geographical areas have a higher than NHSGGC average percentage of adults who strongly agree / agree that they feel values as a member of their community.

The relationship between volunteer participation and 'I feel valued as a member of my community' is not statistically significant for any of the geographical areas.

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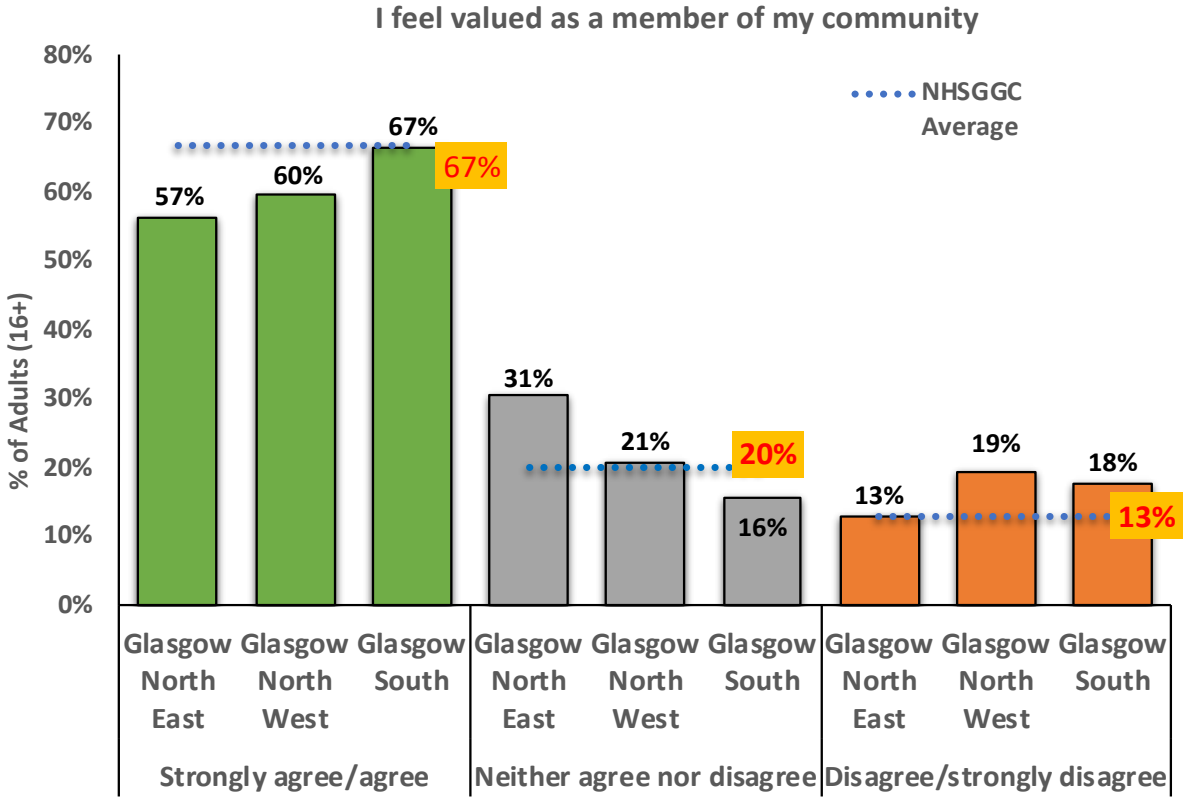
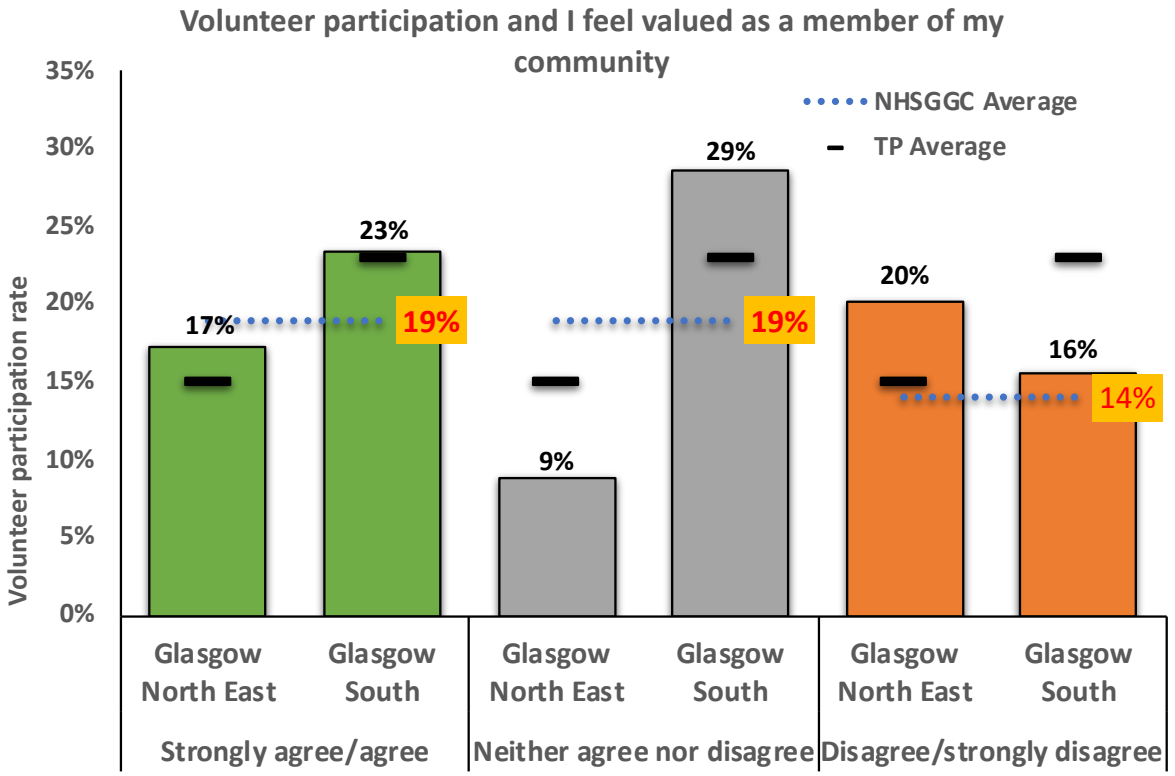
Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Belonging to local area – Glasgow City Localities



Glasgow North West and Glasgow South have a higher percentage of adults who do not feel (disagree / strongly disagree) that they are valued as a member of their community than the NHSGGC average (6% and 5% higher respectively).



The relationship between volunteer participation and I feel valued as a member of my community is only statistically significant for Glasgow North East and Glasgow South.

Glasgow North East has the highest participation rates for adults who disagree / strongly disagree that they feel valued as a member of their community, while Glasgow South has the highest participation rates for adults who neither agree / nor disagree that they feel valued as a member of their community.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

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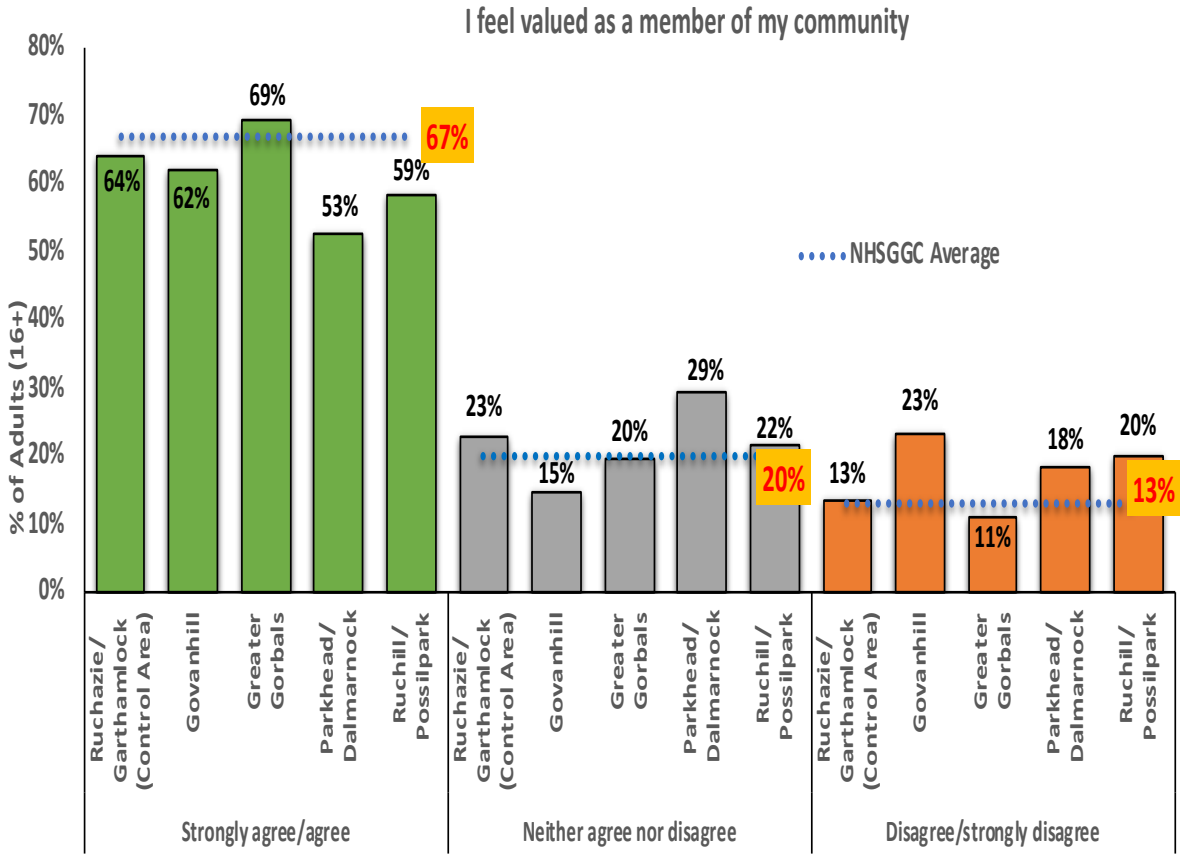
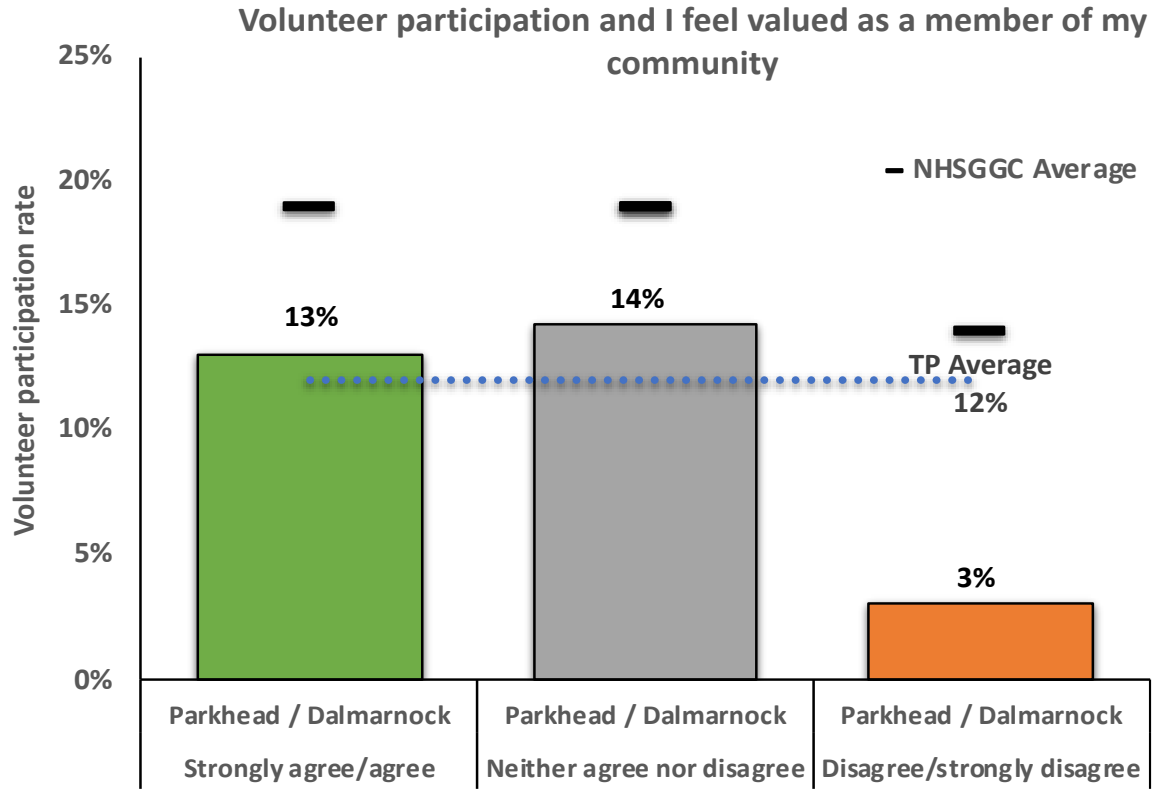
Belonging to local area – Thriving Places



A higher percentage of adults in all but one thriving place, Greater Gorbals disagree / strongly disagree that they feel valued as a member of their local community.



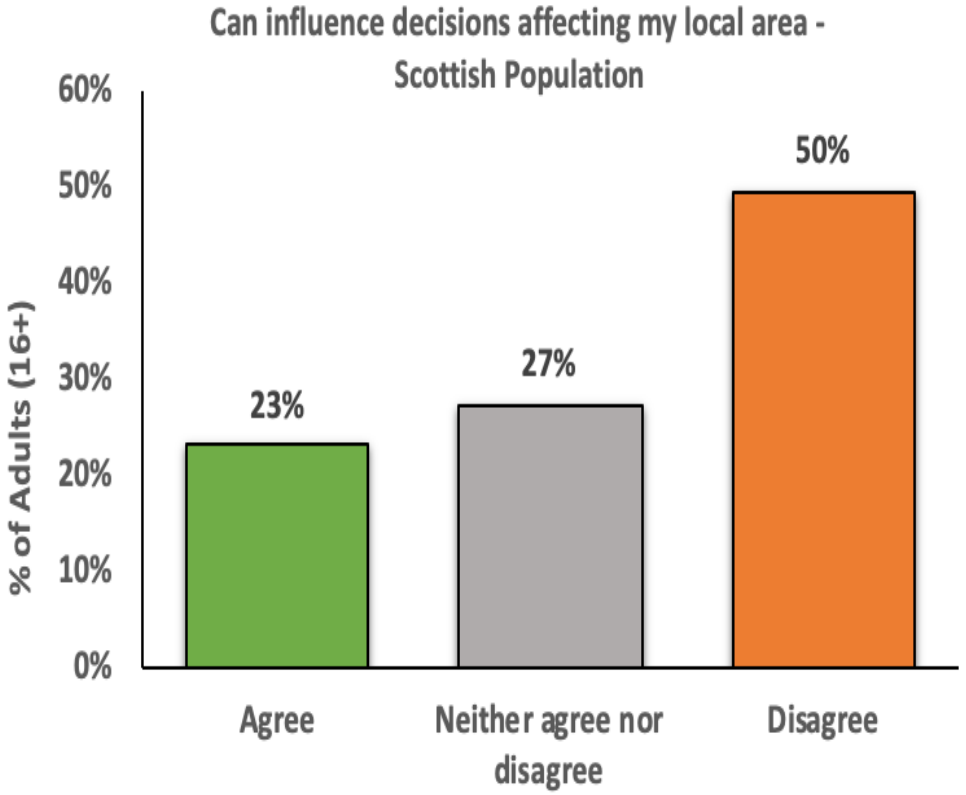
The relationship between volunteer participation and I feel valued as a member of my local community is only statistically significant in Parkhead / Dalmarnock, where participation rates are:

- Above the thriving place average for adults who strongly agree / agree.
- Above the thriving place average for adults who neither agree nor disagree.
- Below the thriving place average for adults who disagree / strongly disagree.

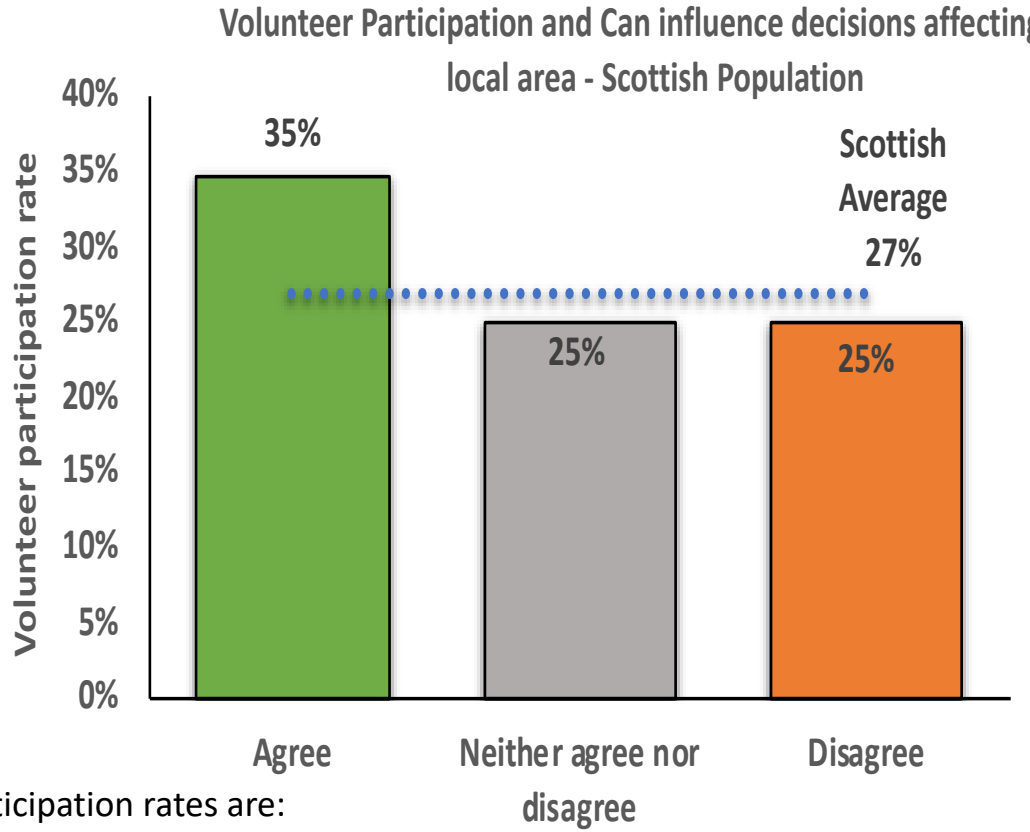
Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

4. Local community decision making (Citizenship)

Local community decision making – Scottish Population



Less than a quarter of Scottish adults (23%) agree that they can influence decision making in their local area.

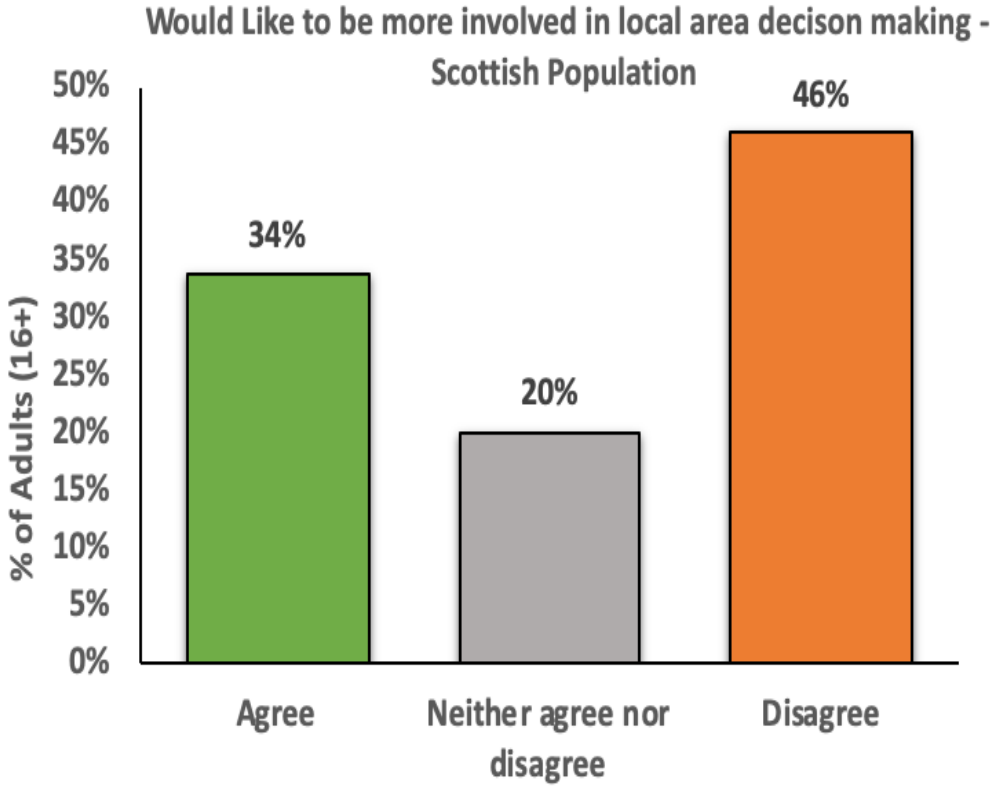


Participation rates are:

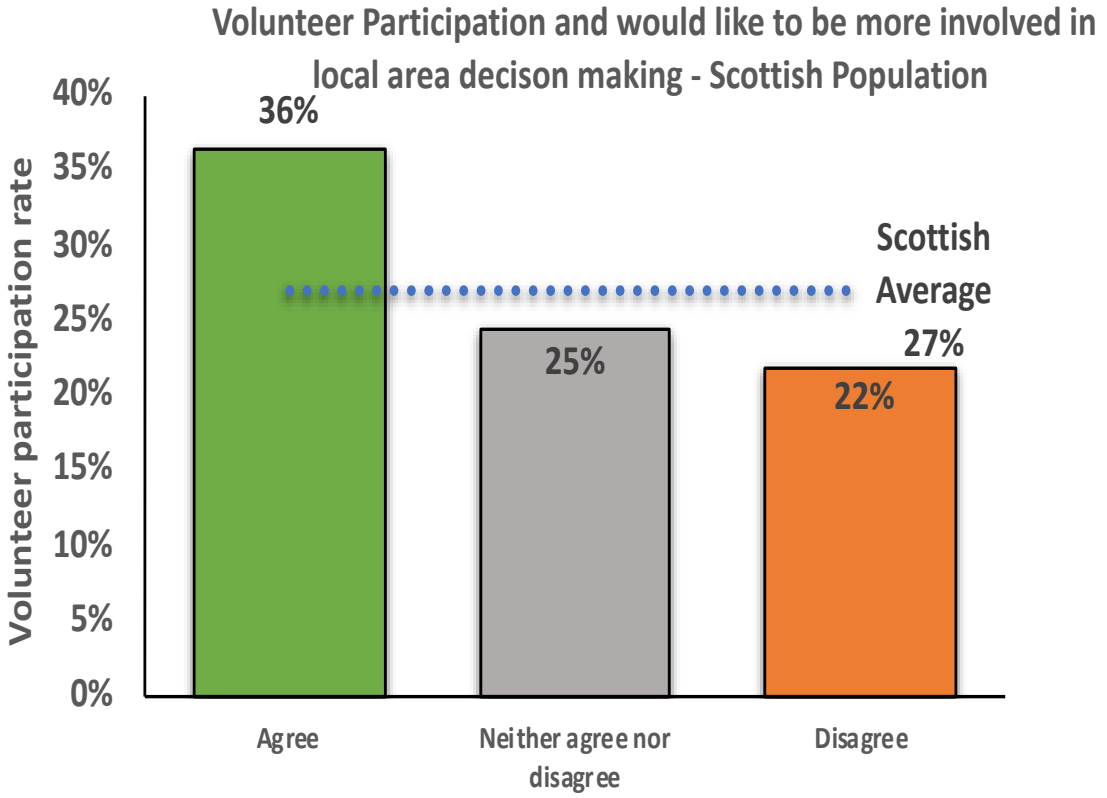
- 8% higher than the Scottish average where adults feel that they can influence decision making in their local area.
- 2% lower than the Scottish average where adults do not feel they can influence decision making in their local area.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Local community decision making – Scottish Population



Over one third (34%) of Scottish adults would like to be more involved in decision making in their local area.

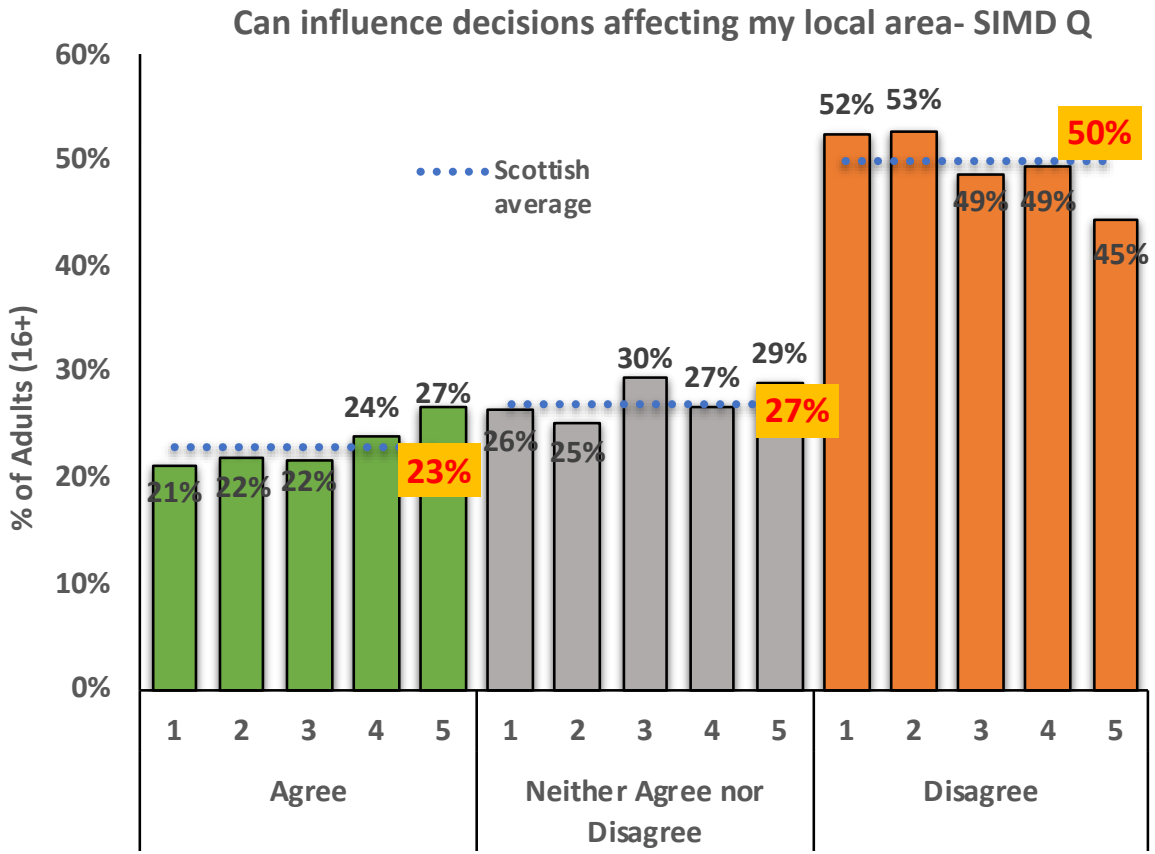


Participation rates are:

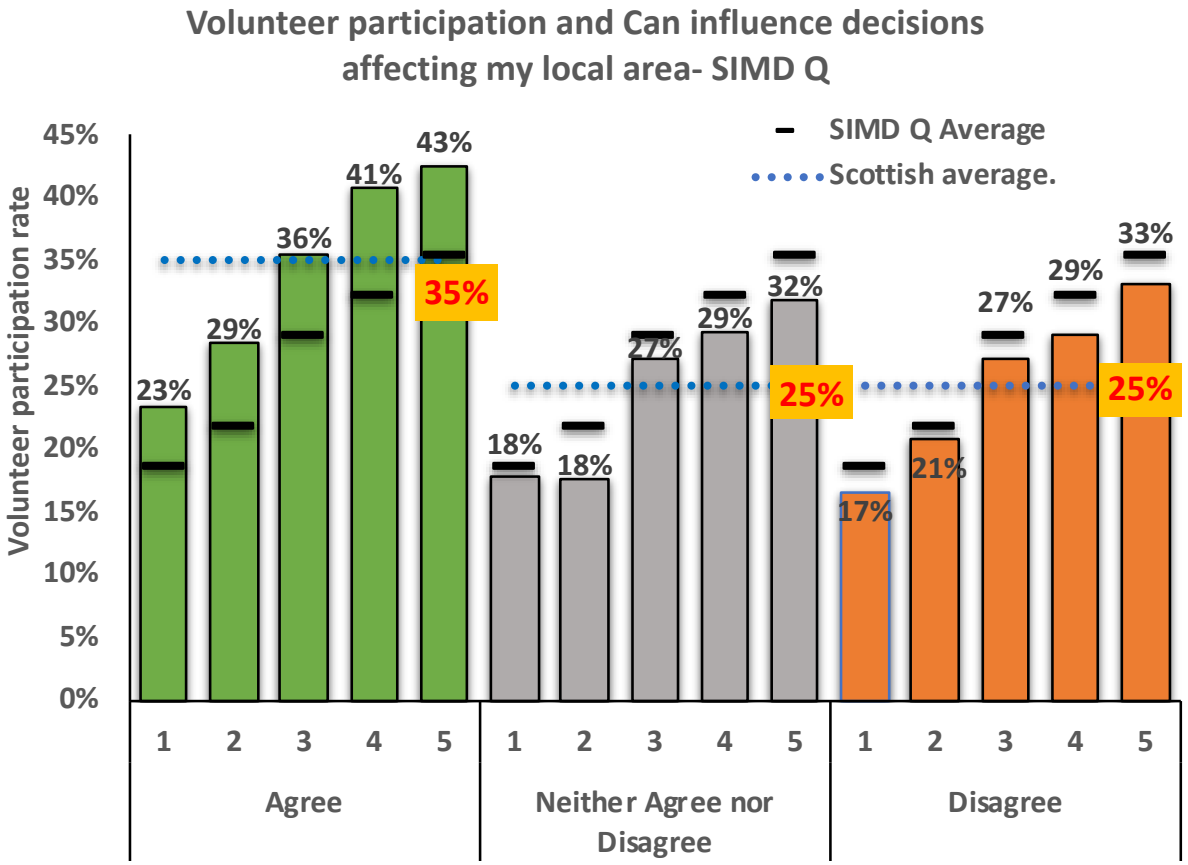
- 9% higher than the Scottish average where adults want to be more involved in local area decision making.
- 5% lower than the Scottish average where adults do not want to be more involved in local area decision making.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Local community decision making – SIMD Q



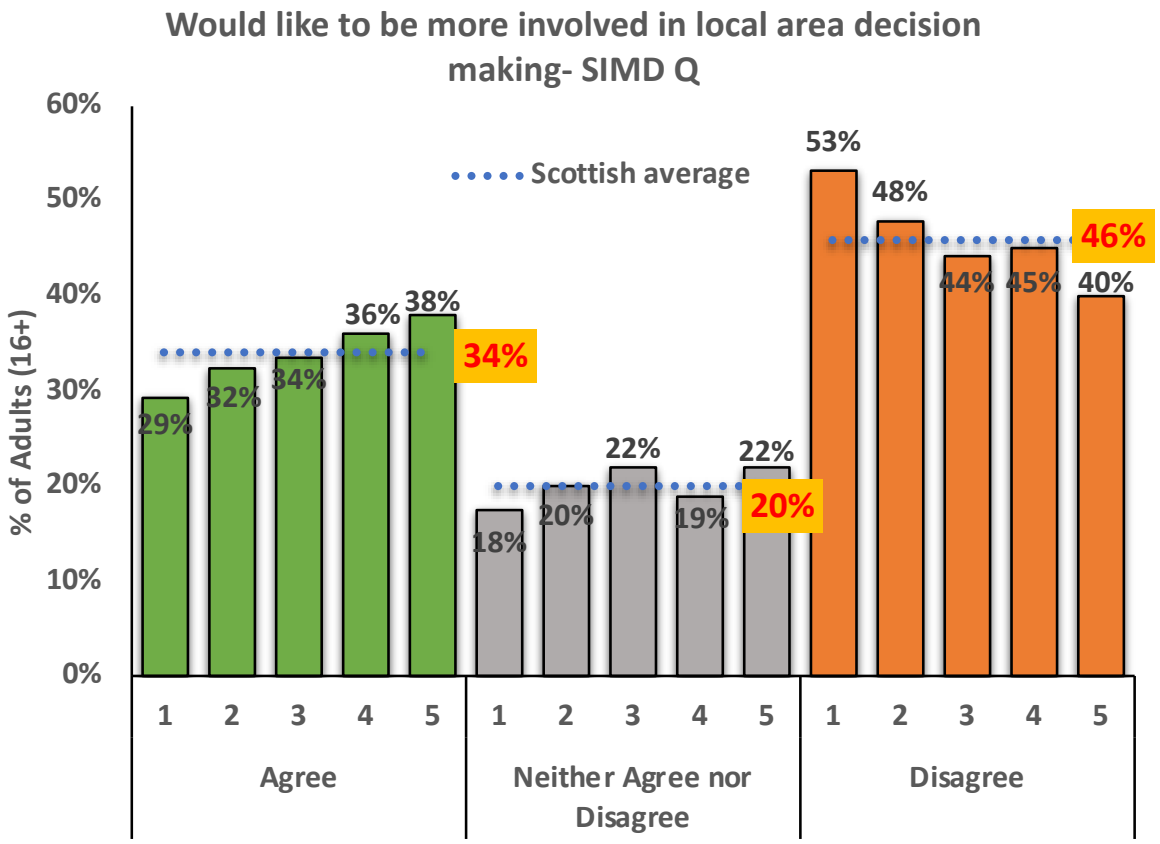
Adults in SIMD Q1 and SIMD Q2 have a higher percentage of adults who do not feel that they can influence decision making in their local area.



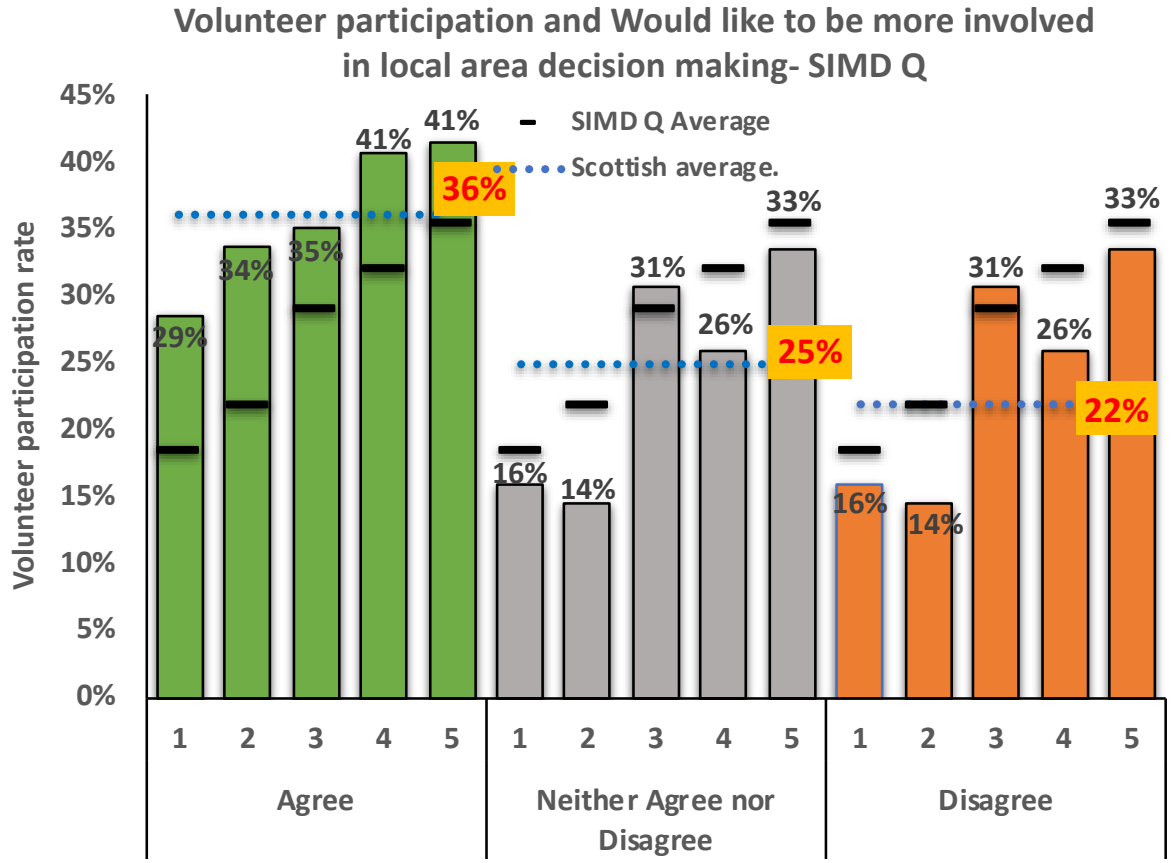
The participation rates for SIMD Q1 and Q2 are below the average Scottish participation rates for adults who agree that they can influence decision making in their local area. However, the participation rates in quintiles Q1 and Q2 are higher than the overall Scottish quintile average (18% and 22%).

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Local community decision making – SIMD Q



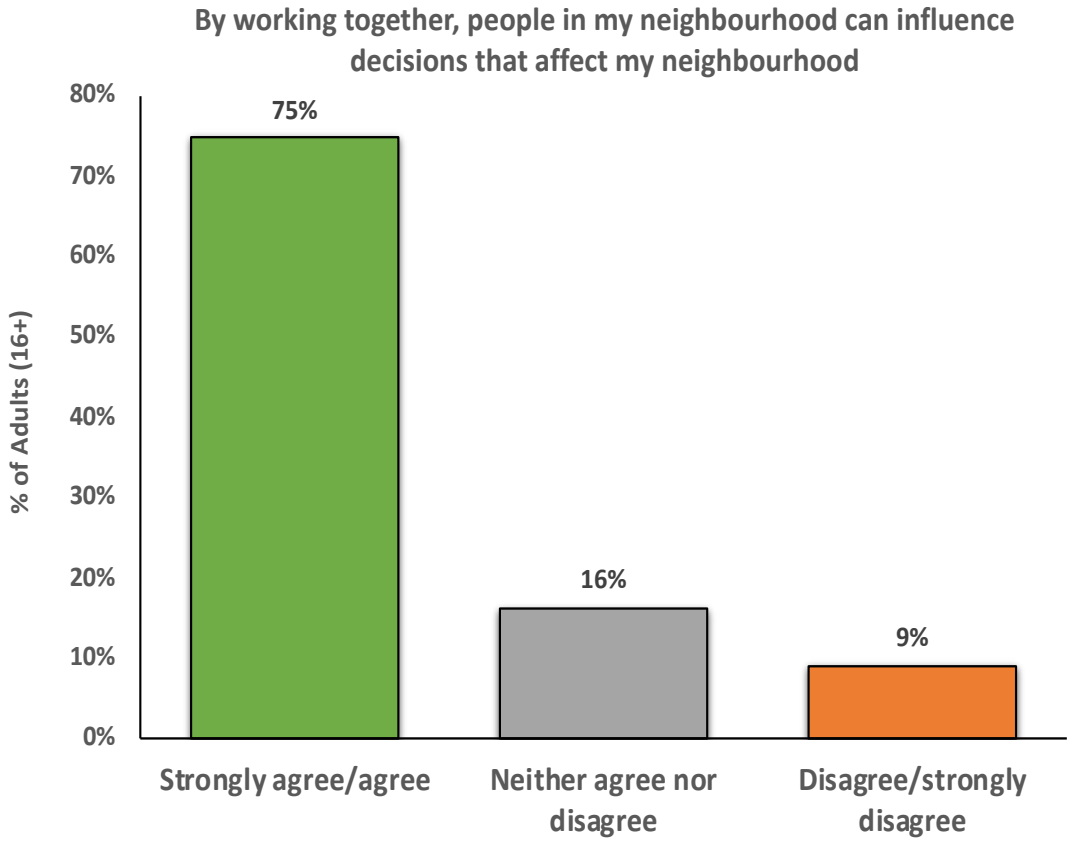
SIMD Q1 and Q2 have a higher percentage of adults who do not want to be more involved in local area decision making than the Scottish average.



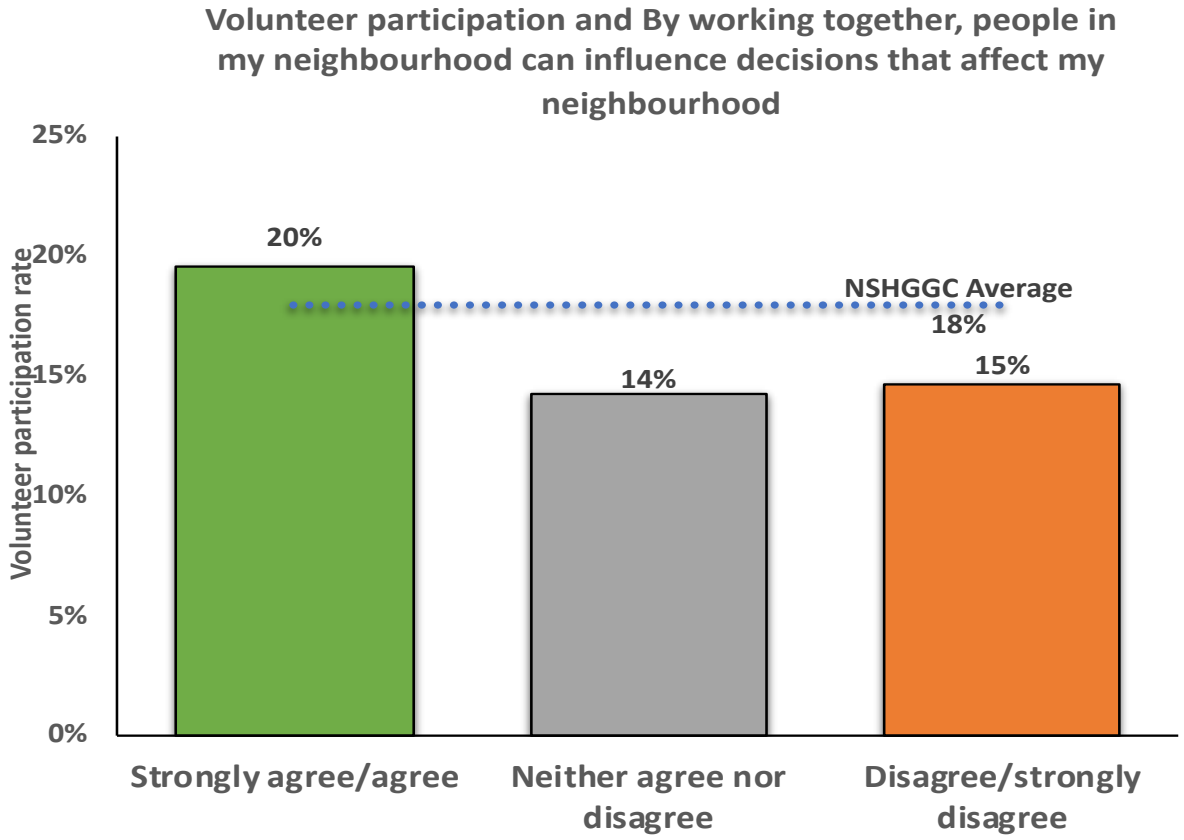
SIMD Q1 to Q3 have lower participation rates than the Scottish average for adults who want to be more involved in local area decision making. However the participation rates are higher than their overall Scottish average quintile participation rates (18%, 22% and 29%).

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Local community decision making – NHSGGC Overall



Three quarters of adults in NHSGGC strongly agree / agree that by working together, people in their neighbourhood can influence decision making in their local neighbourhood.

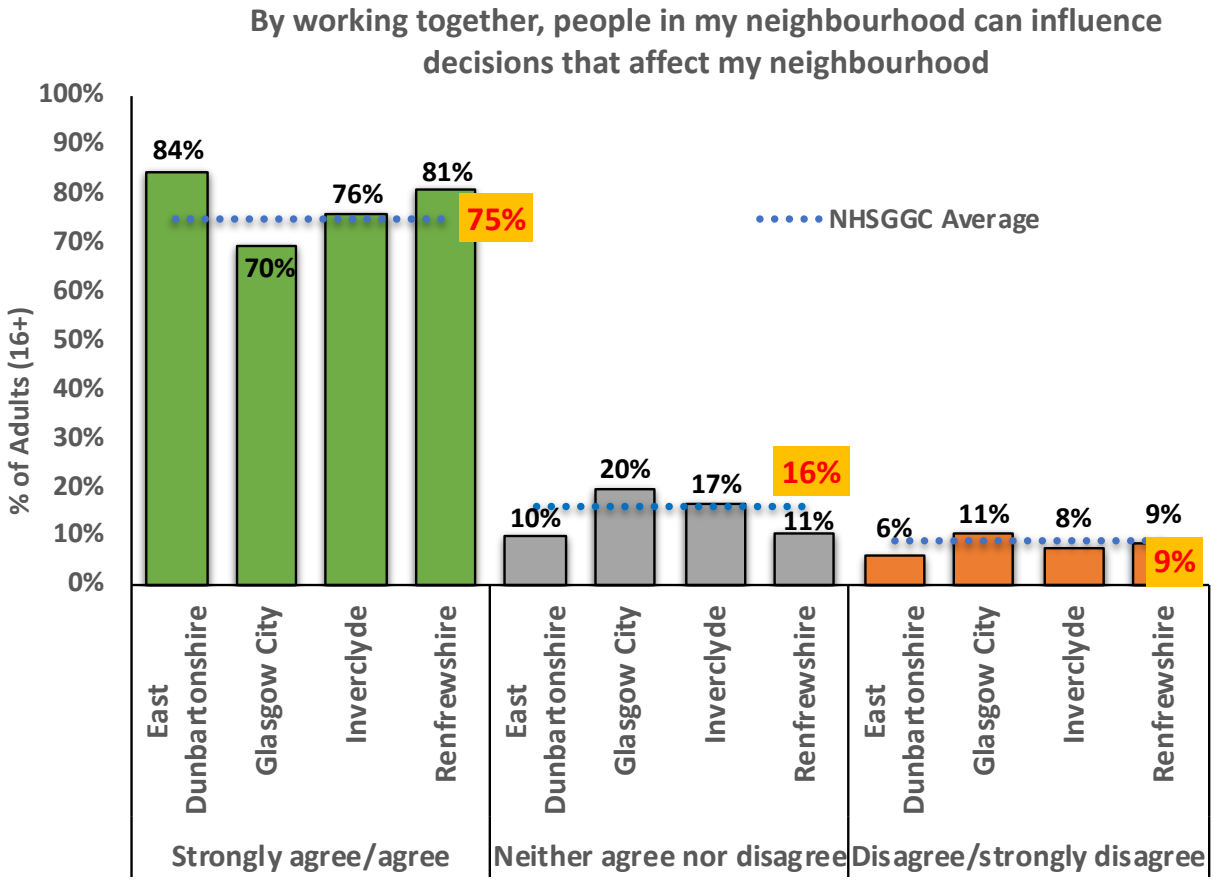


Participation rates are:

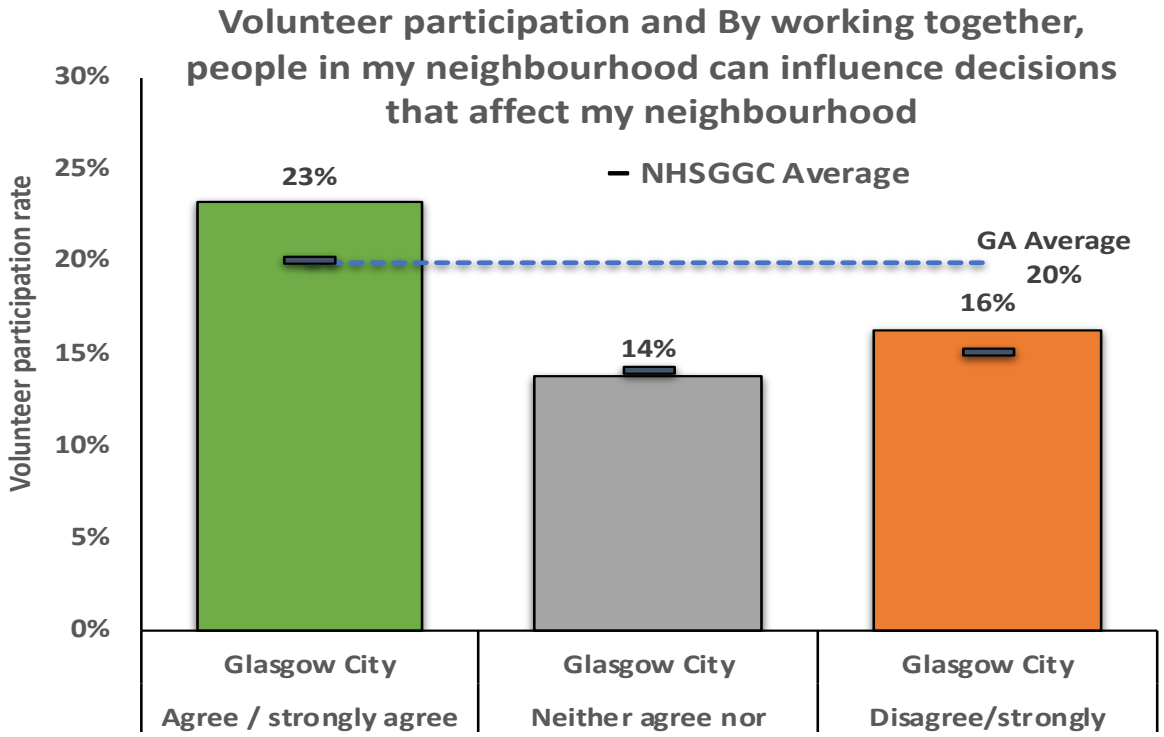
- 2% above the NHSGGC average for adults who strongly agree / agree.
- 4% below the NHSGGC average for adults who neither agree nor disagree.
- 3% below the NHSGGC average for adults who disagree / strongly disagree.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community decision making – Geographical Locations



Glasgow City has a higher percentage of adults that disagree / strongly disagree that by working together, people in their neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect their neighbourhood than the NHSGGC average (2% higher).

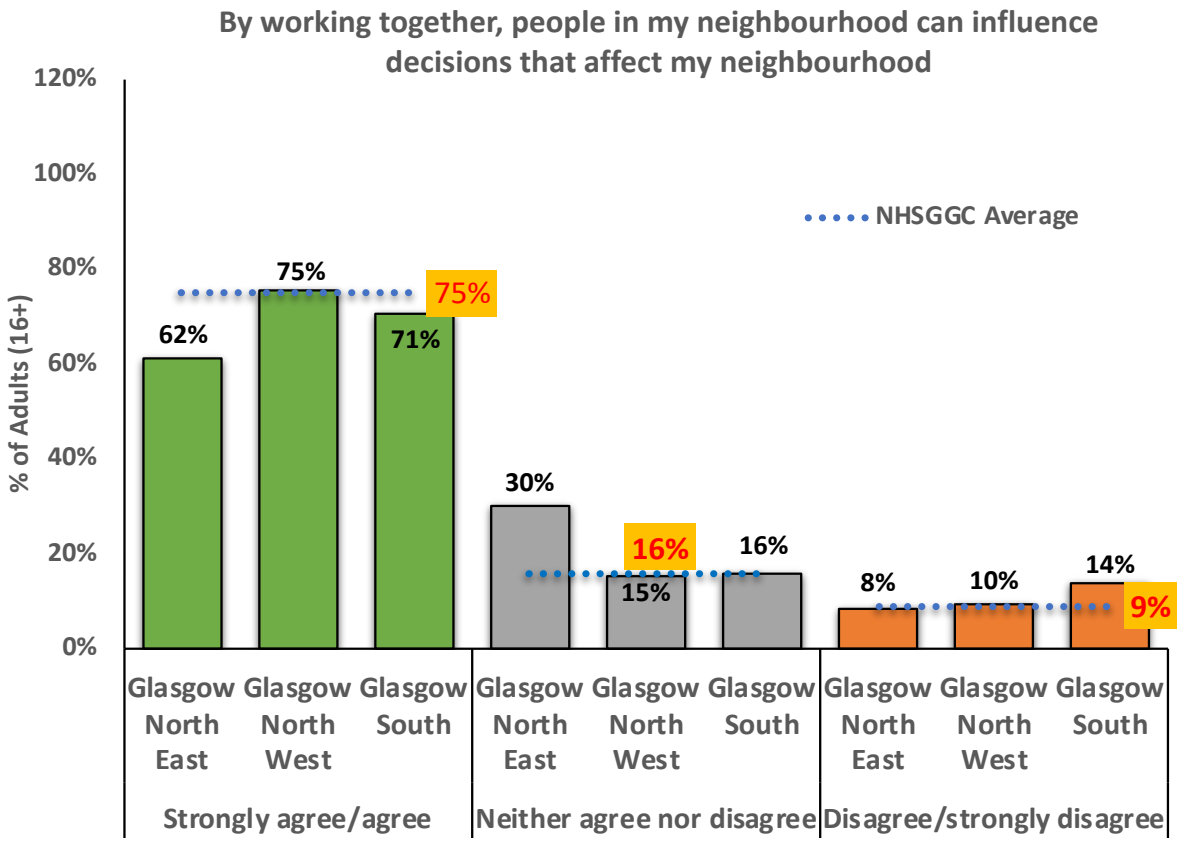


The relationship between volunteer participation and 'by working together, people in my neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect my neighbourhood' is only statistically significant for Glasgow City, where participation rates are:

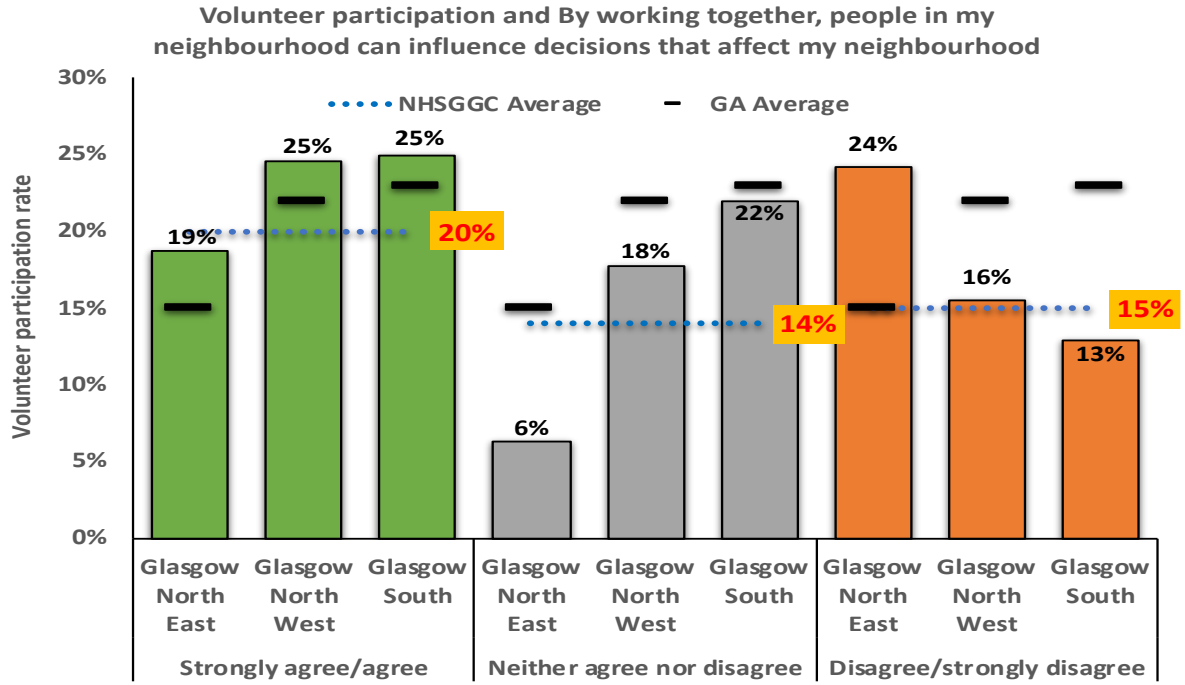
- 3% above the Glasgow city average for adults who agree/ strongly agree.
- 6% below the Glasgow city average for adults who neither agree nor disagree.
- 4% below the Glasgow city average for adults who disagree / strongly disagree.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community decision making – Glasgow City Localities



A higher percentage of adults in Glasgow North West and Glasgow south disagree / strongly disagree that by working together, people in their neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect their neighbourhood (1% and 5% higher respectively).

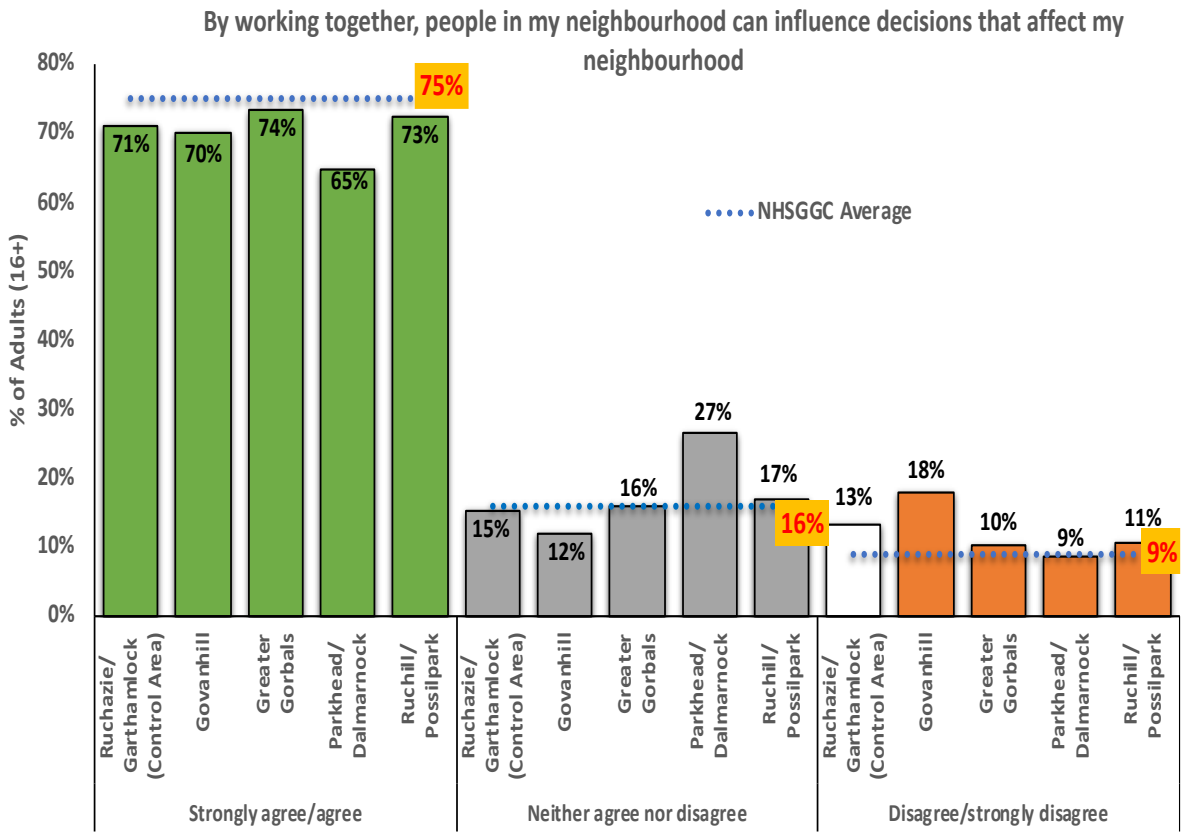


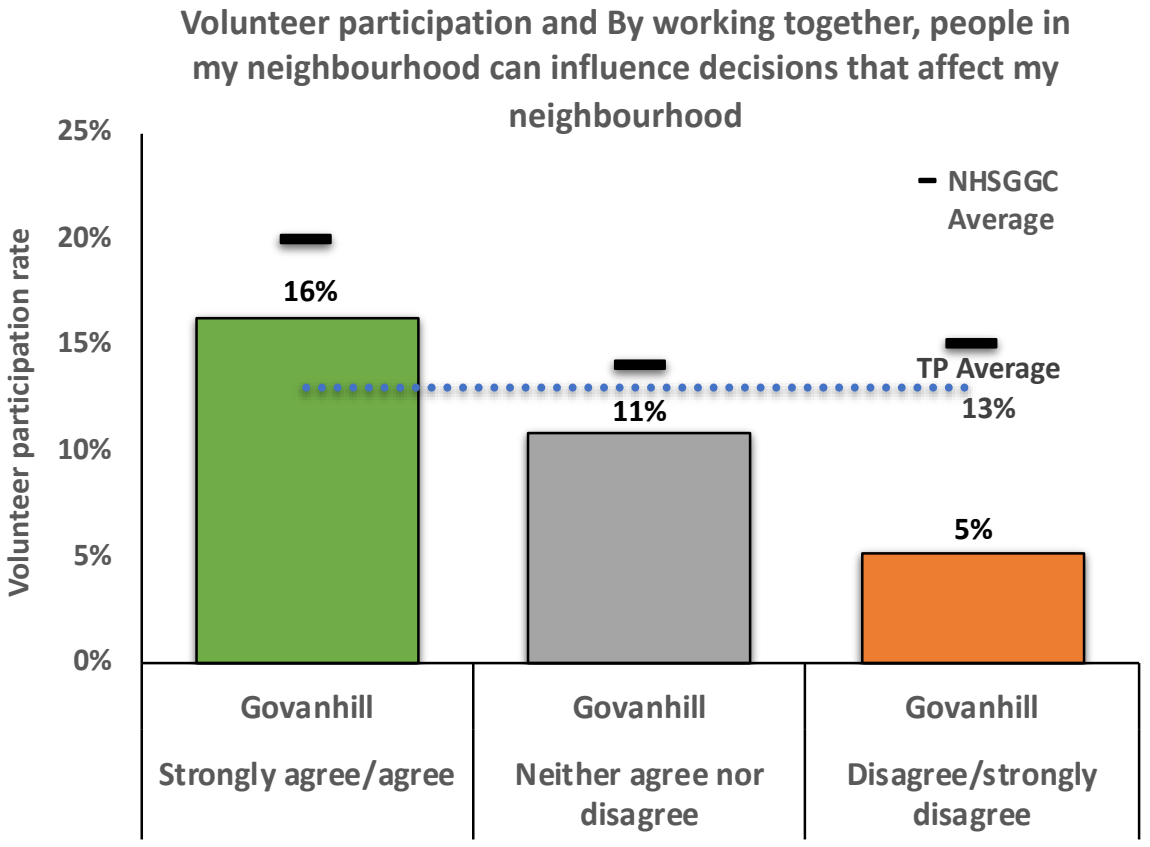
Participation rates are:

- Above the city locality average for adults who strongly agree / agree in all city localities.
- Below the city locality average for adults who neither agree nor disagree in all city localities.
- Above the city locality average for adults who disagree / strongly disagree in Glasgow North East
- Below the city locality average for adults who disagree / strongly disagree in Glasgow North West and Glasgow South.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community decision making – Thriving Places





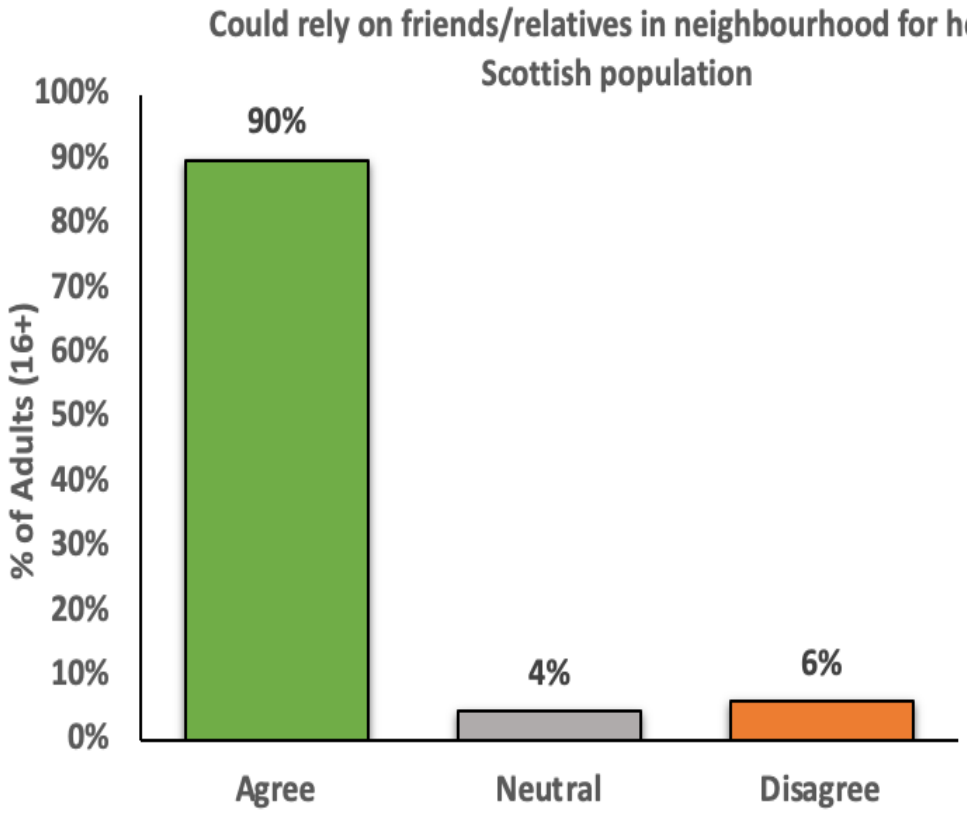
All Thriving Places except Parkhead / Dalmarnock have a higher percentage of adults that disagree / strongly disagree that by working together, people in their neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect their neighbourhood. Govanhill is double the NHSGGC average with 18% of adults disagreeing.

The relationship is only statistically significant in Govanhill, where participation rates are above average for adults who strongly agree / agree, and lower than average for adults who neither agree not disagree and disagree / strongly disagree in all thriving places.

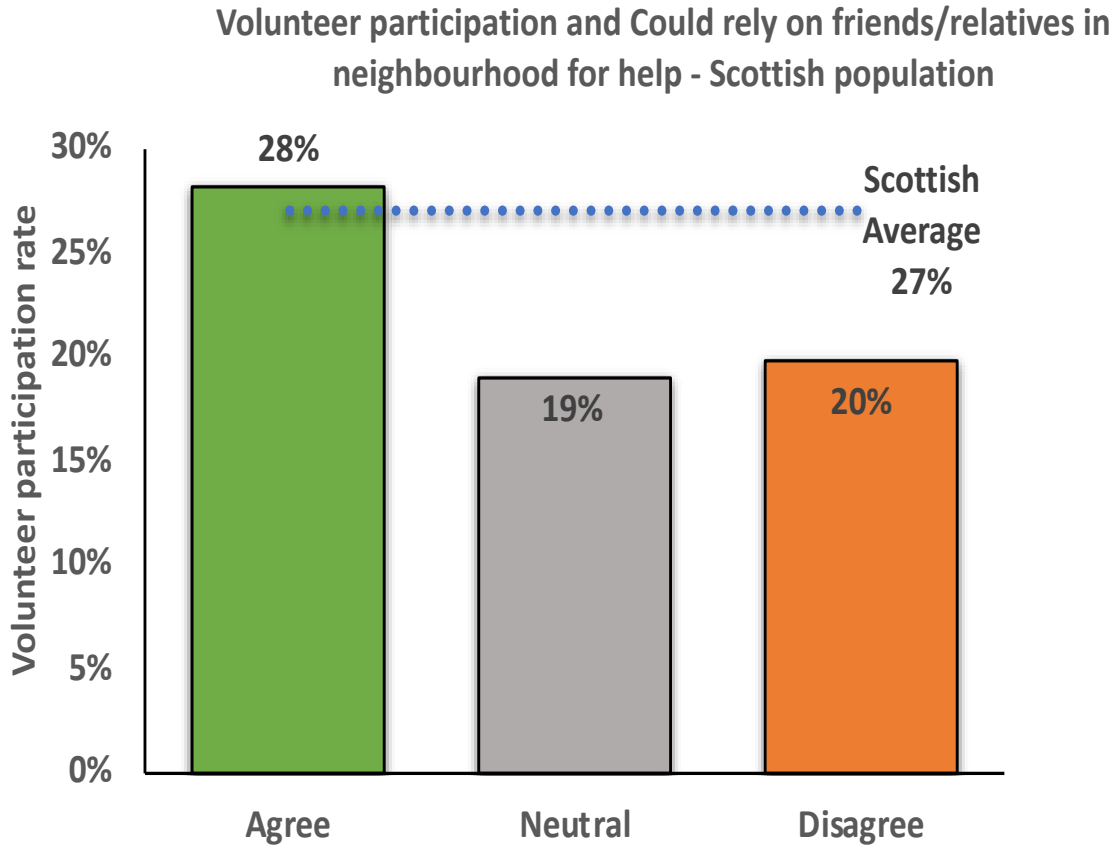
Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

5. Neighbourhood Engagement

Local community and individuals social networks – Scottish Population



90% of Scottish adults could rely on friends or relatives in their local community for help.

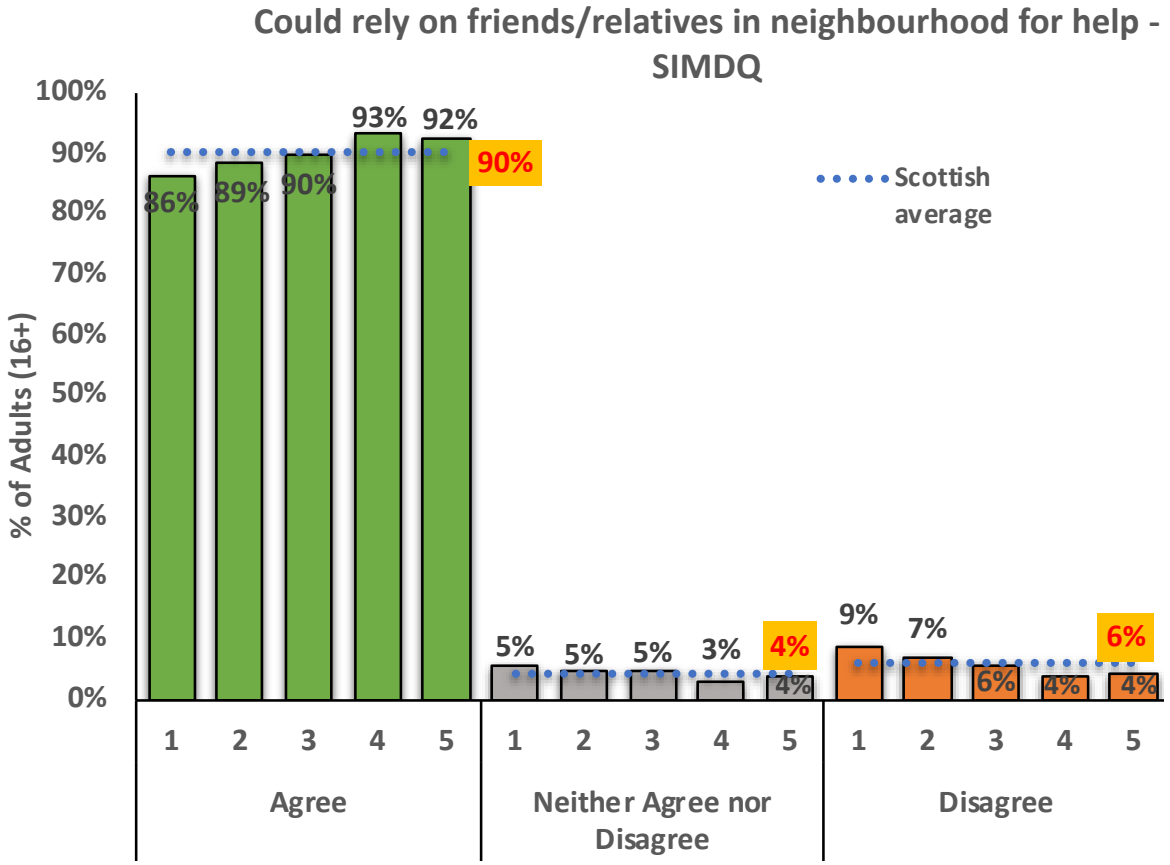


Participation rates are:

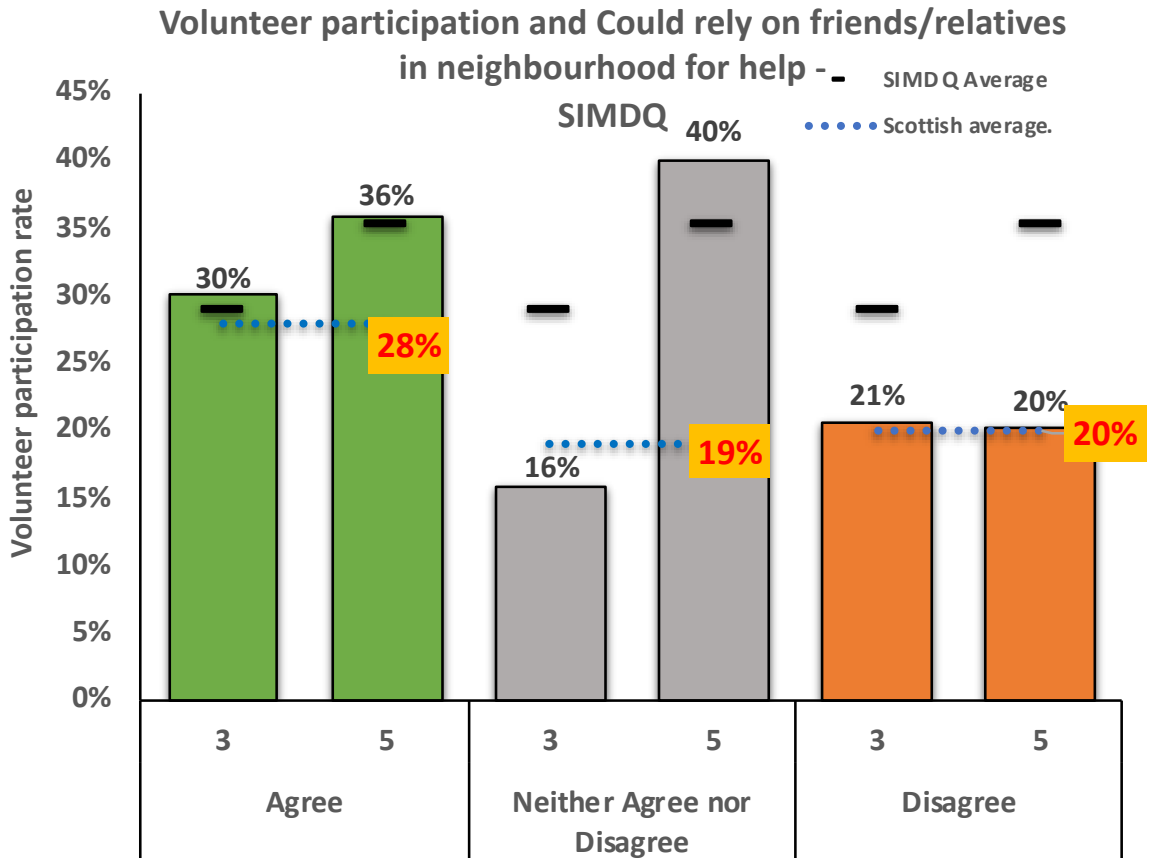
- 1% higher for adults who can rely on friends or relatives in their local community for help.
- 7% lower for adults who can not reply on friends and relatives in their local community for help.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Local community and individuals social networks



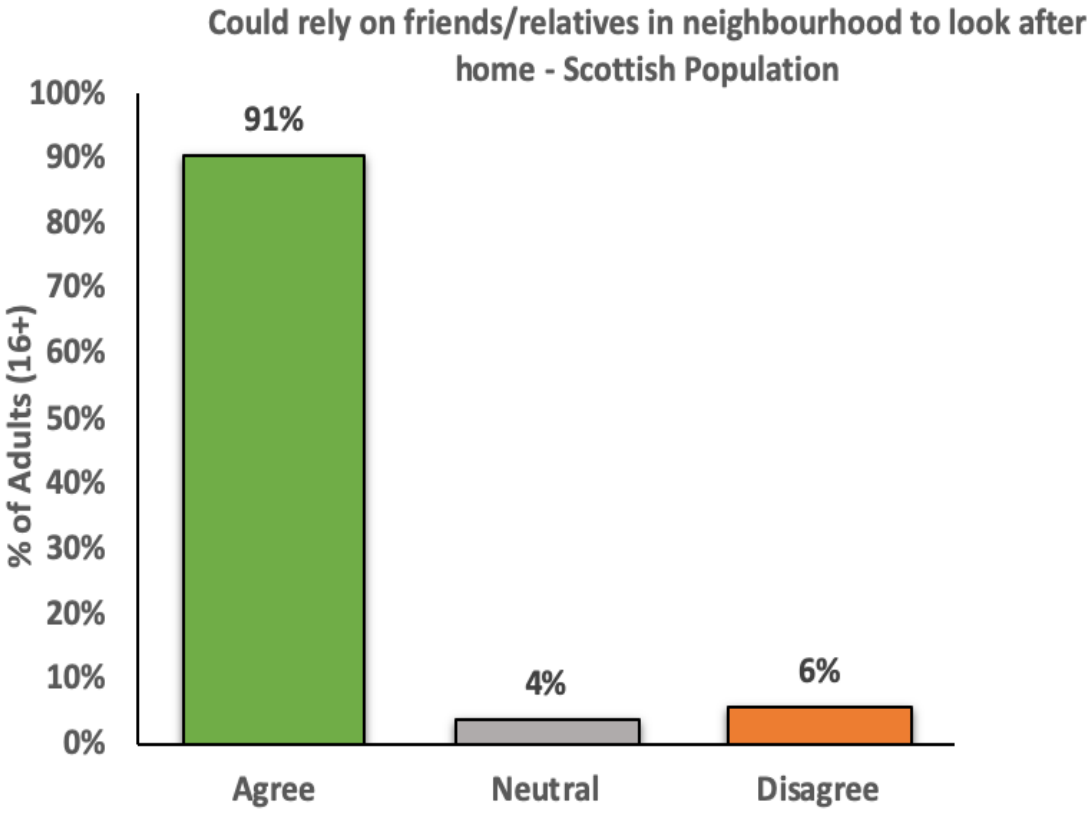
A lower percentage of adults in SIMD Q1 and Q2 could reply on friends and relatives in their local community for help than the Scottish average.

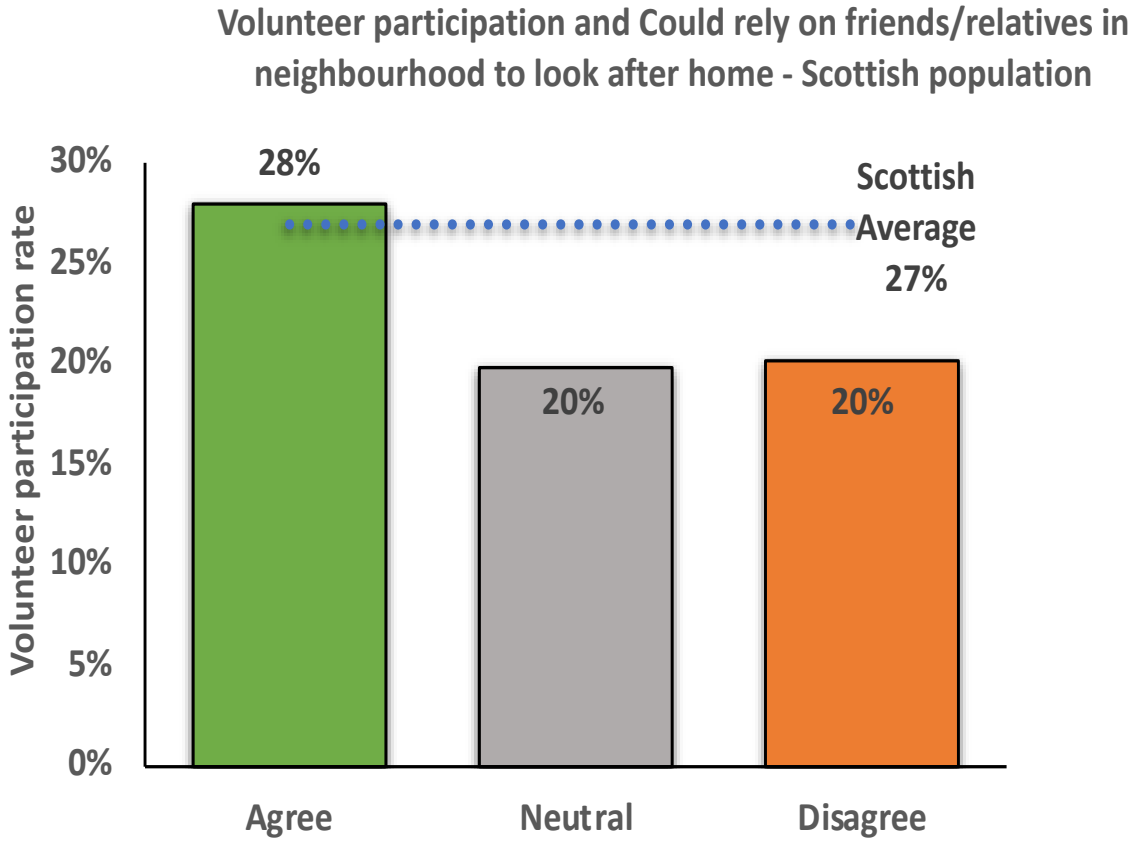


The relationship between 'could rely on friends/ relatives in neighbourhood for help' and volunteer participation is only statistically significant in SIMD Q3 and Q5, where participation rates for adults who can not rely on friends or relatives in their local area for help are lower than their overall Scottish quintile average.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Local community and individuals social networks – Scottish Population





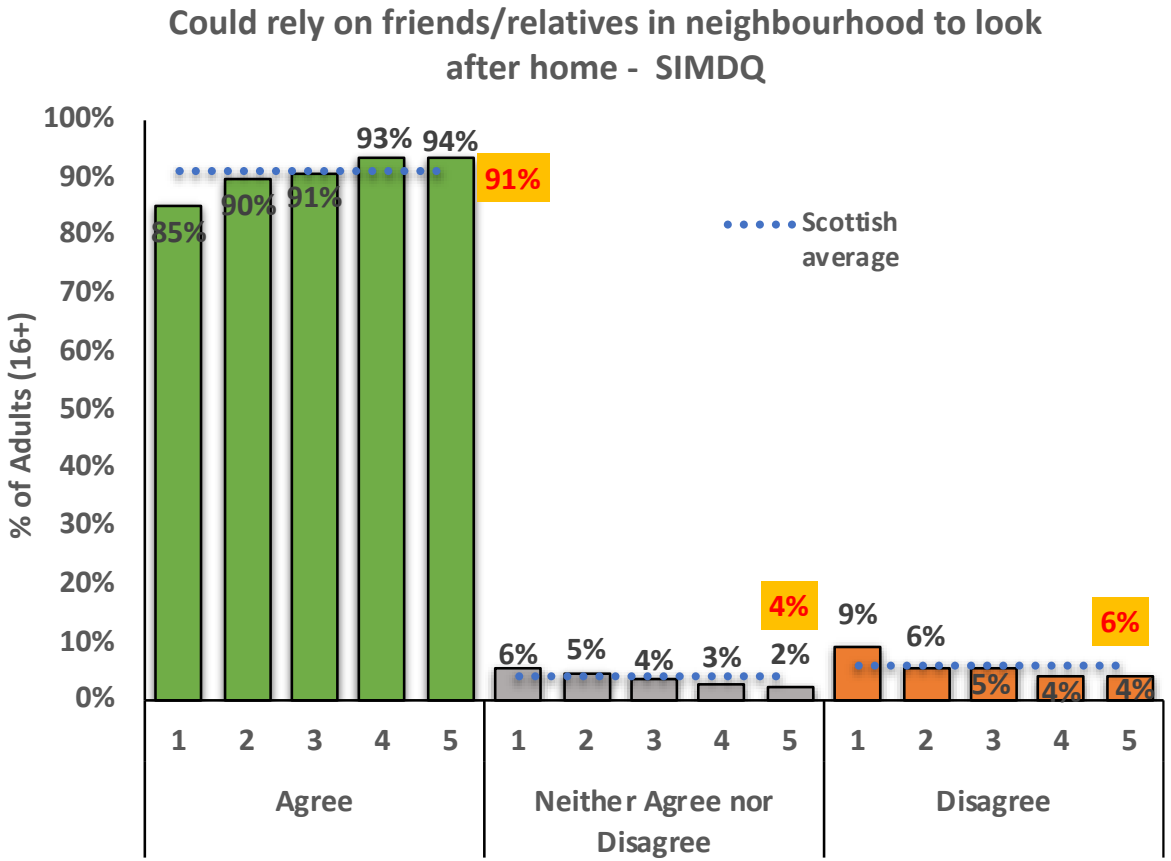
91% of Scottish adults could rely on friends or relatives in their local community to look after their home.

Participation rates are:

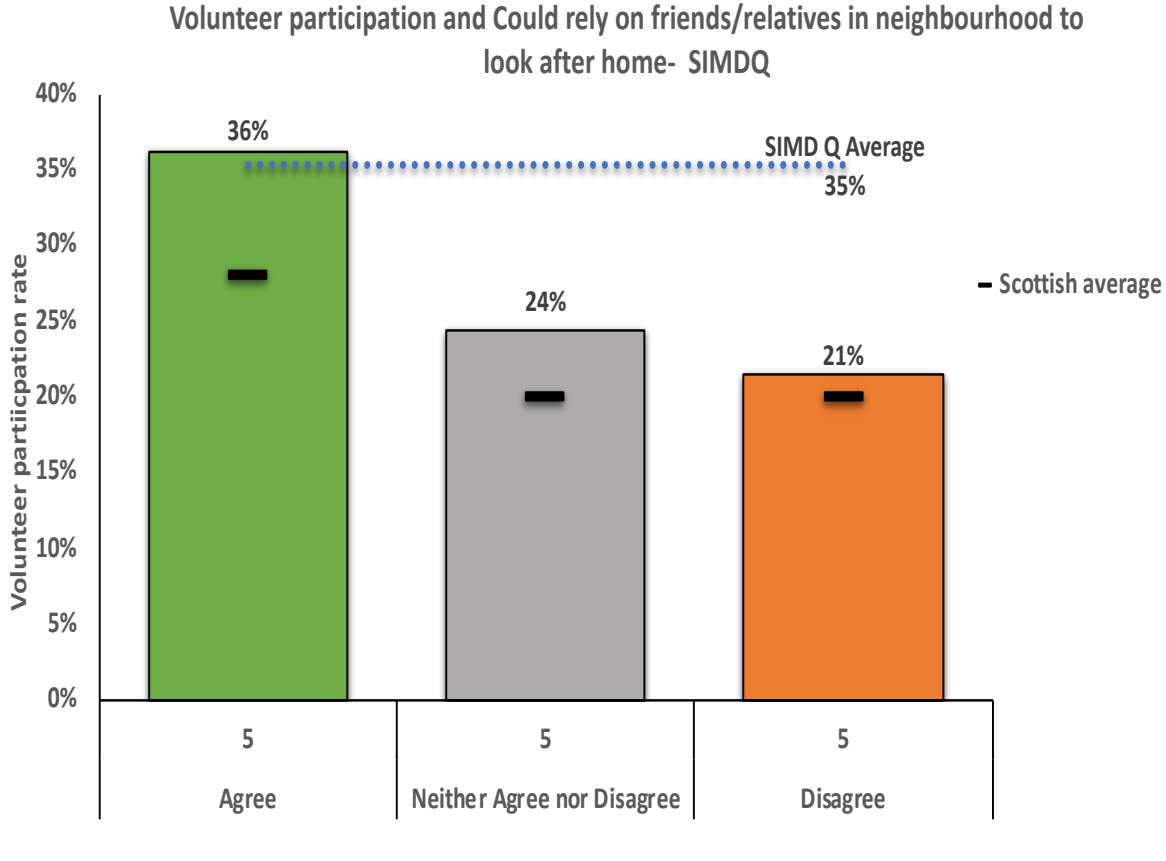
- 1% higher for adults who can rely on friends or relatives in their local community to look after their home.
- 7% lower for adults who can not reply on friends and relatives in their local community to look after their home.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Local community and individuals social networks



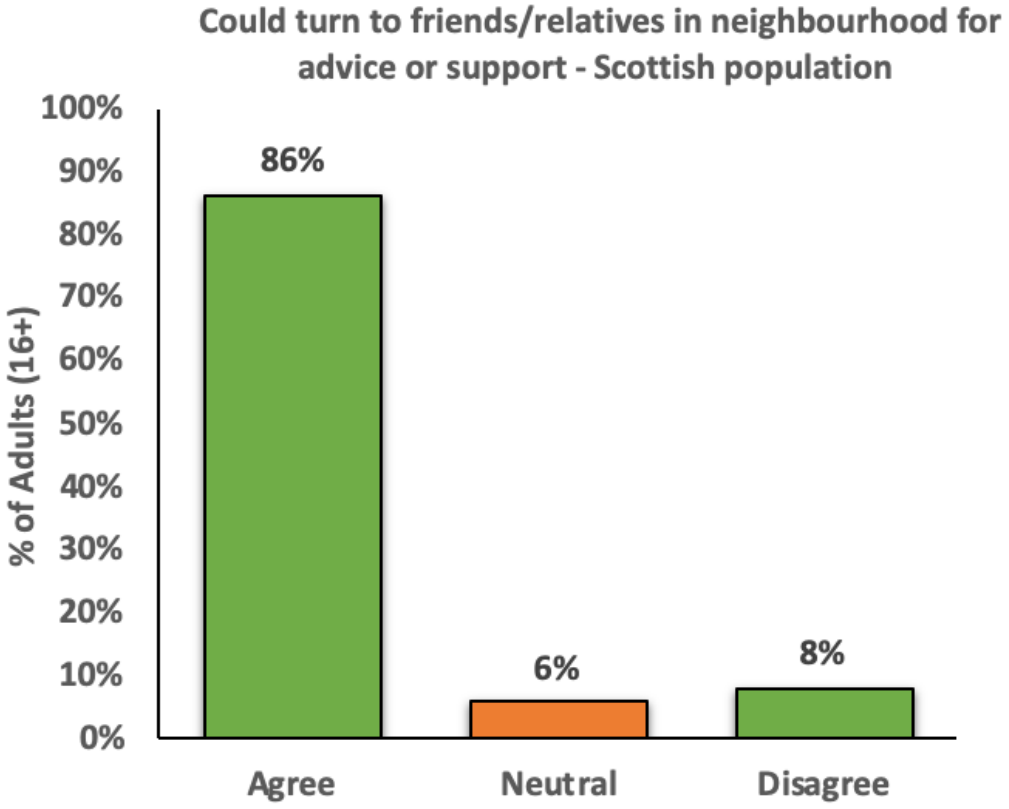
A lower percentage of adults in SIMD Q1 and Q2 could reply on friends and relatives in their local community to look after their home than the Scottish average.



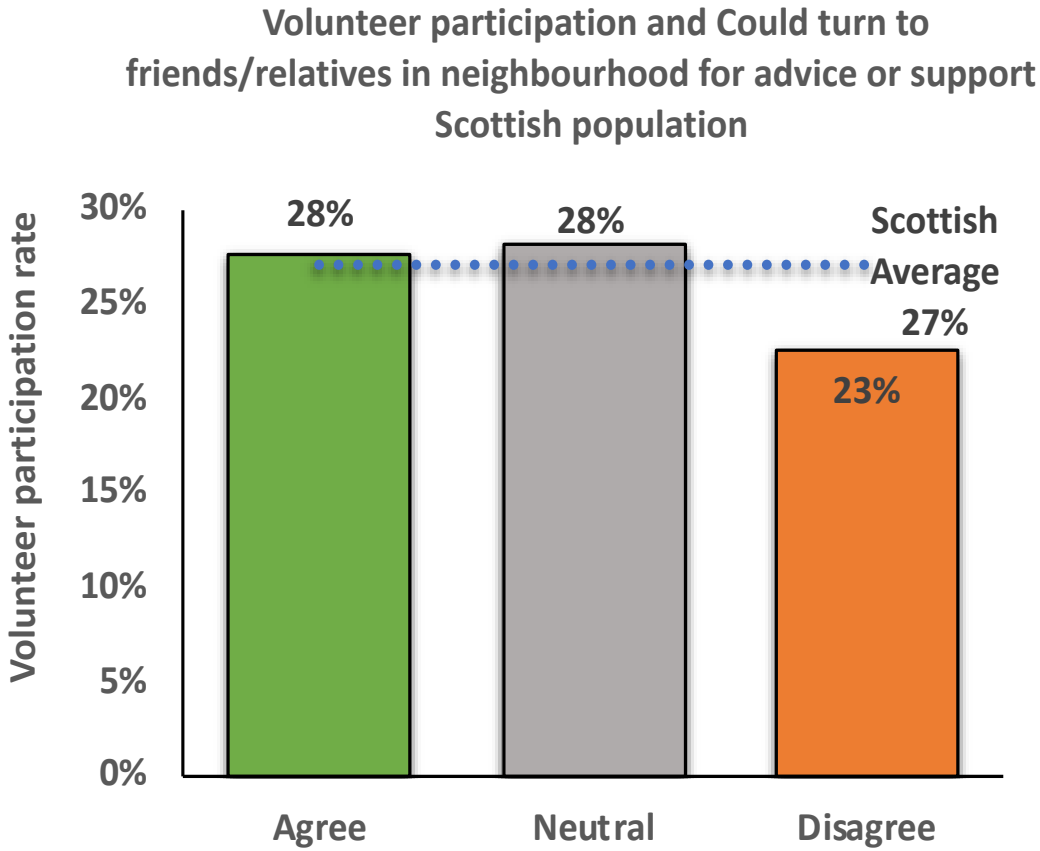
The relationship between 'could rely on friends/ relatives to look after home' and volunteer participation is only statistically significant in SIMD Q5, where participation rates for adults who can not rely on friends or relatives in their local area to look after their home are lower than their overall Scottish quintile average.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Local community and individuals social networks – Scottish Population



86% of the Scottish population can turn to friends and relatives in their local community for advice or support.

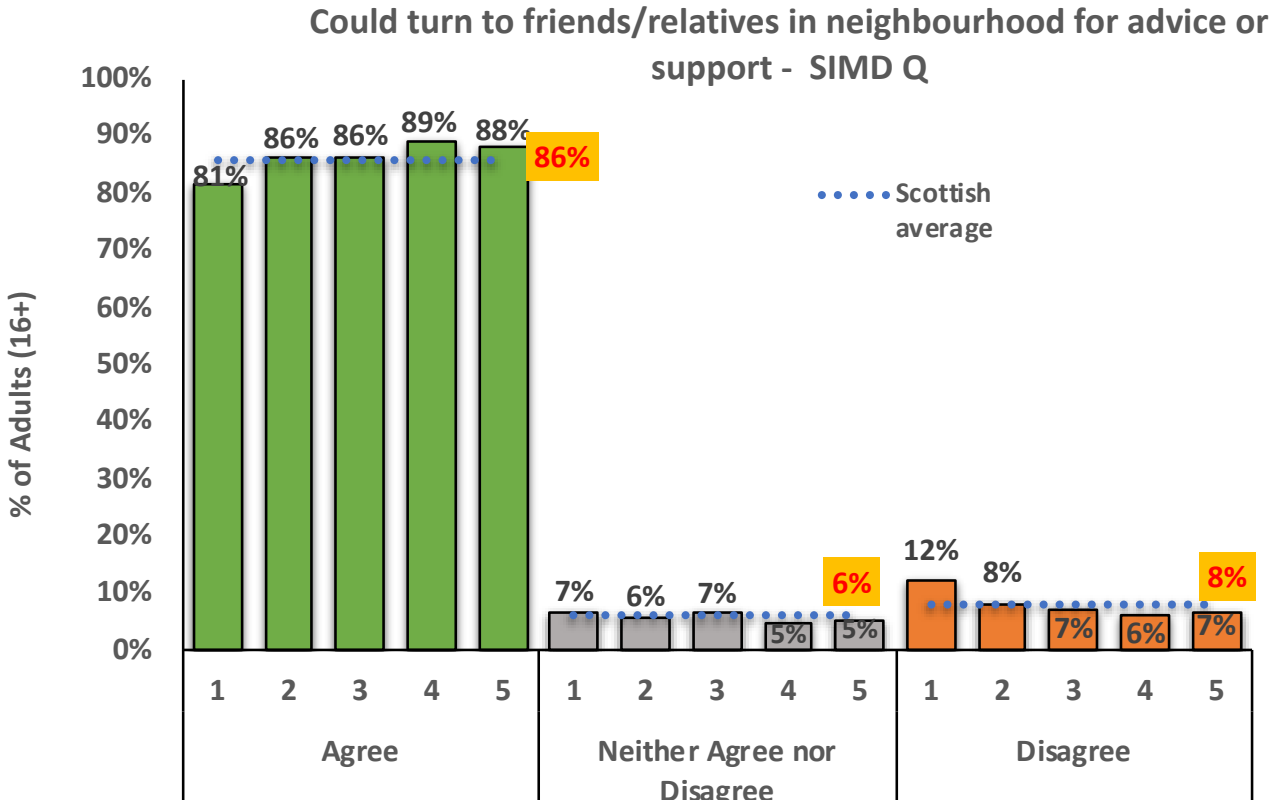


Participation rates are:

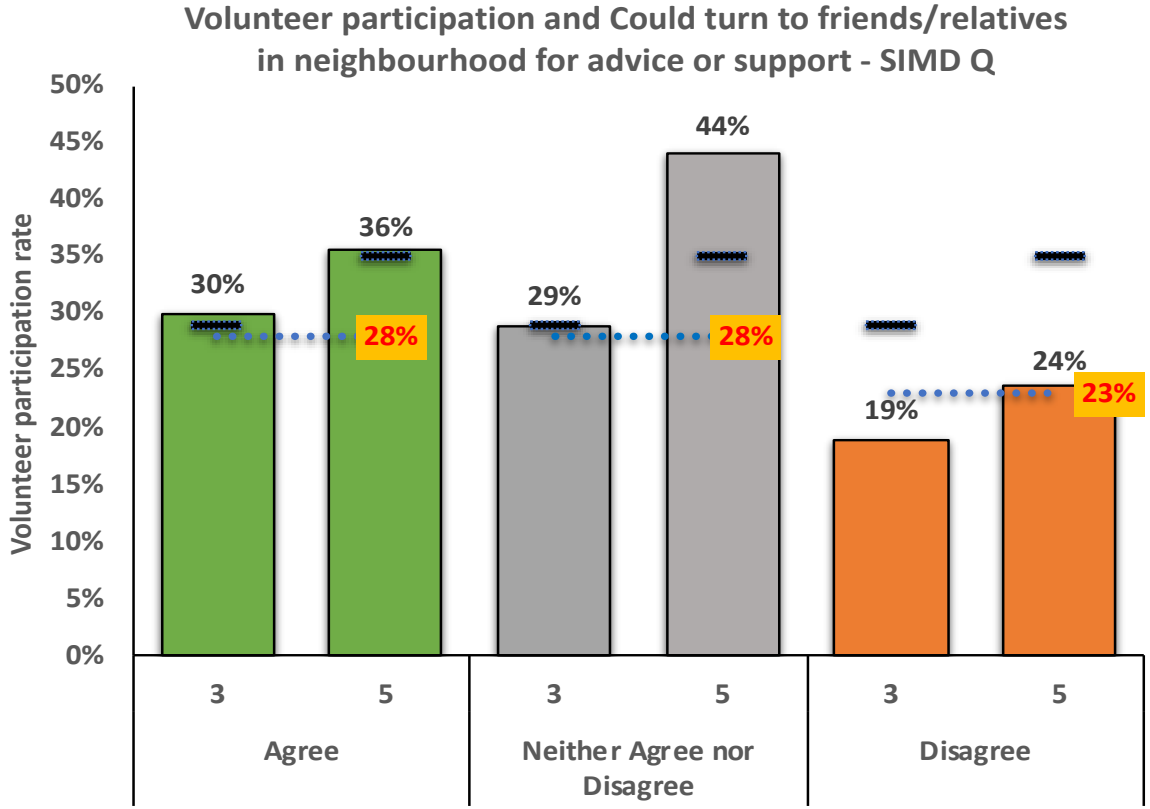
- 1% higher for adults who can turn to friends or relatives in their local community for advice or support.
- 4% lower for adults who can not turn to friends and relatives in their local community for advice or support.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Local community and individuals social networks



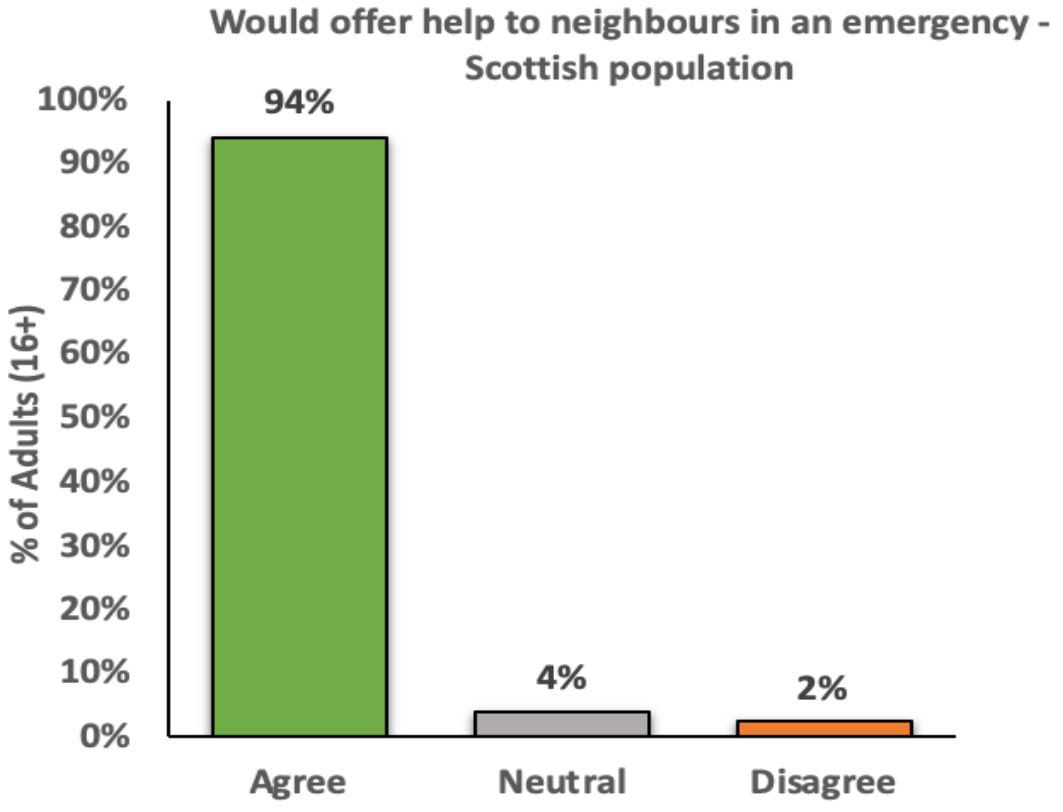
SIMD Q1 has a lower percentage of adults that could turn to friends or relatives in their local community for advice or support than the Scottish average.



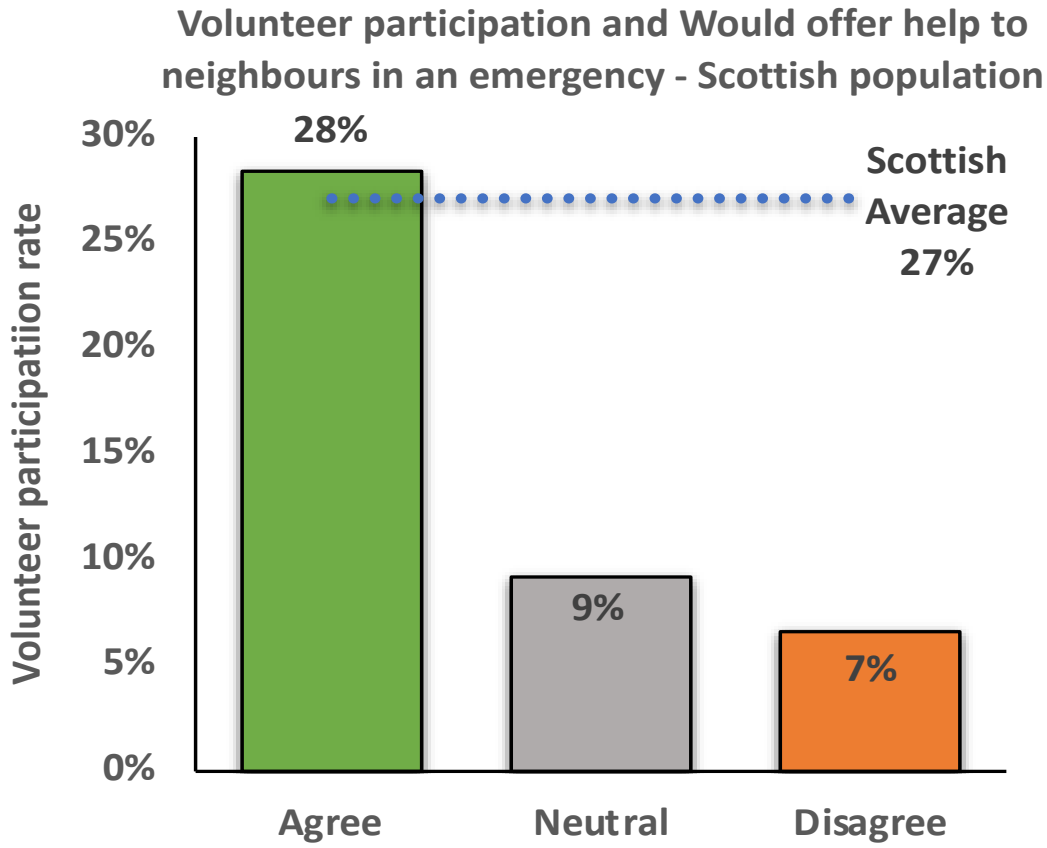
The relationship between 'could turn to friends/ relatives for advice / support' and volunteer participation is only statistically significant in SIMD Q3 and Q5, where participation rates for are below the quintile average for adults that could not turn to friends or relatives in their local area for advice or support.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Local community and individuals social networks – Scottish Population



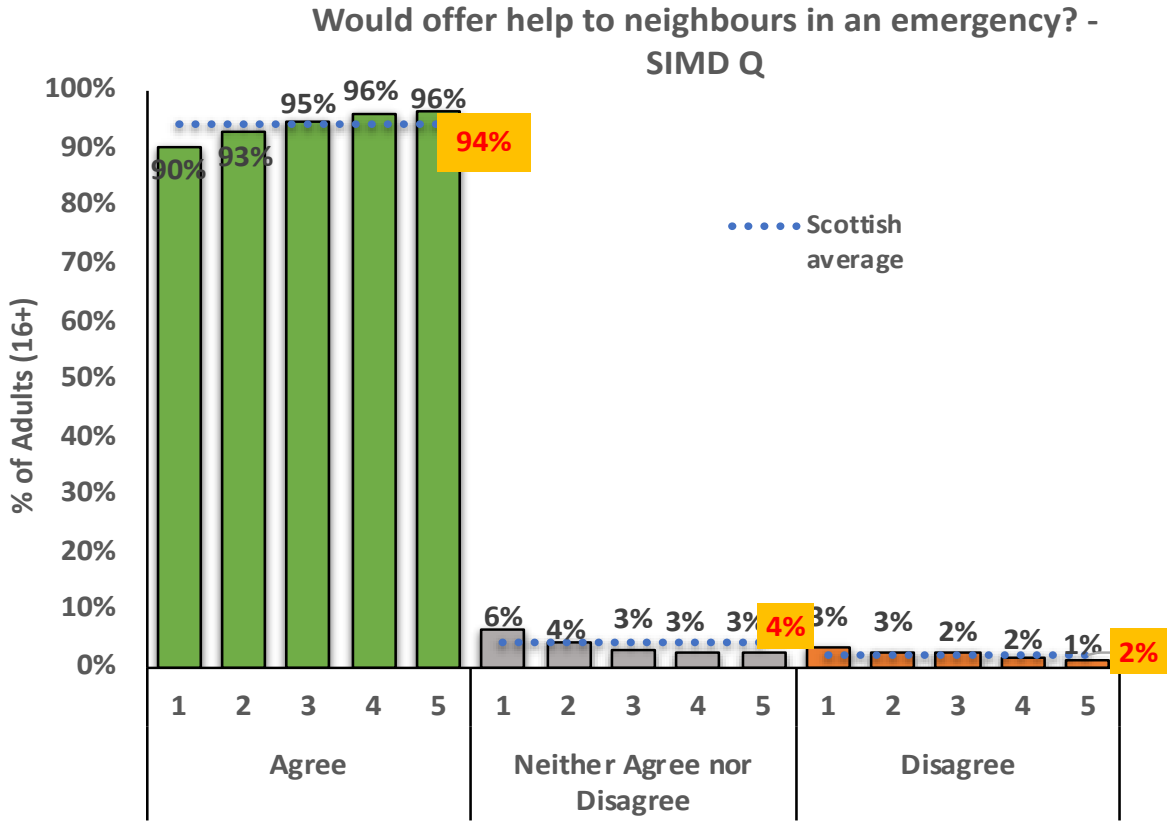
94% of the Scottish population would offer help to their neighbours in an emergency.



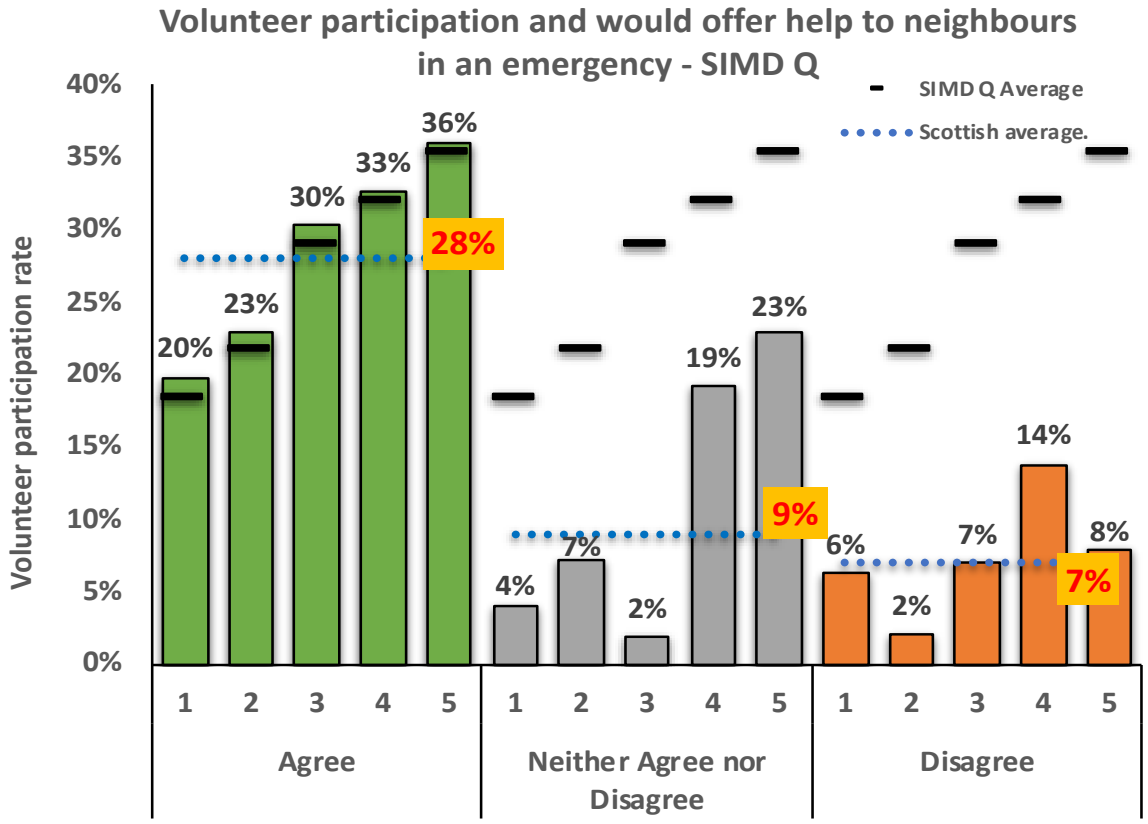
Participation rates for adults who would over help to their neighbours on an emergency is 1% higher than the Scottish average, compared to 20% lower for adults who would not offer help.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Local community and individuals social networks – SIMDQ



A lower percentage of adults in SIMD Q1 and Q2 would offer help to their neighbours in an emergency than the Scottish average.

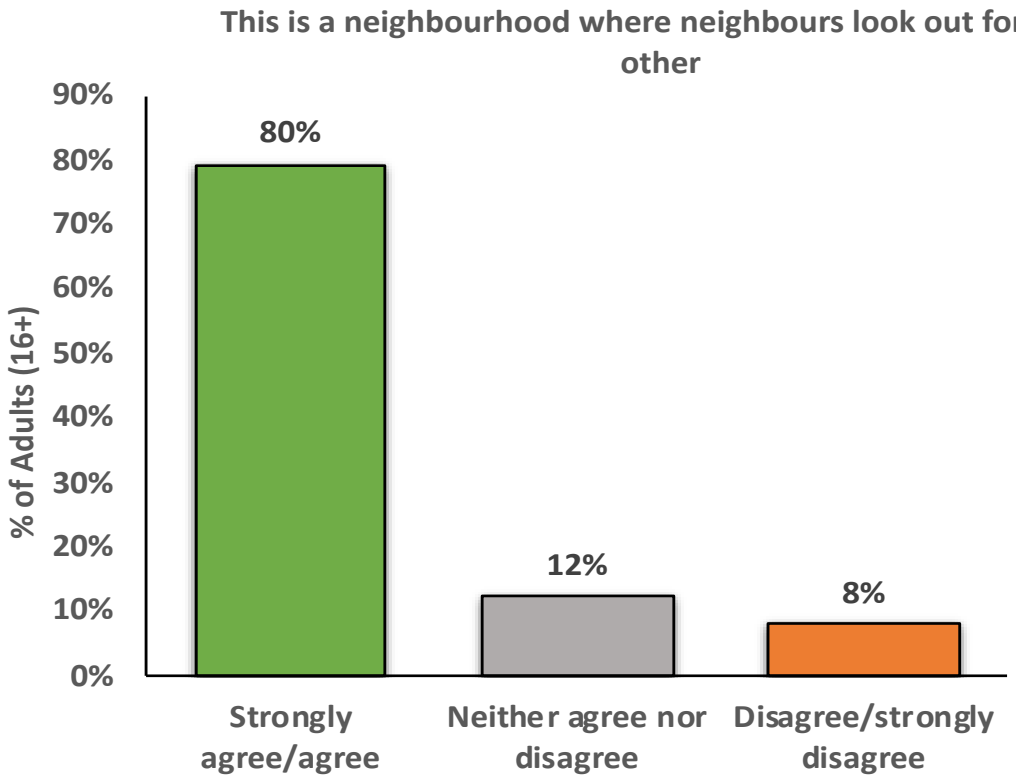


Participation rates for SIMD Q1 and Q2 are lower than the Scottish average for adults who would offer help to their neighbours in an emergency. However their participation rates are higher then their overall Scottish quintile average (18% and 22%).

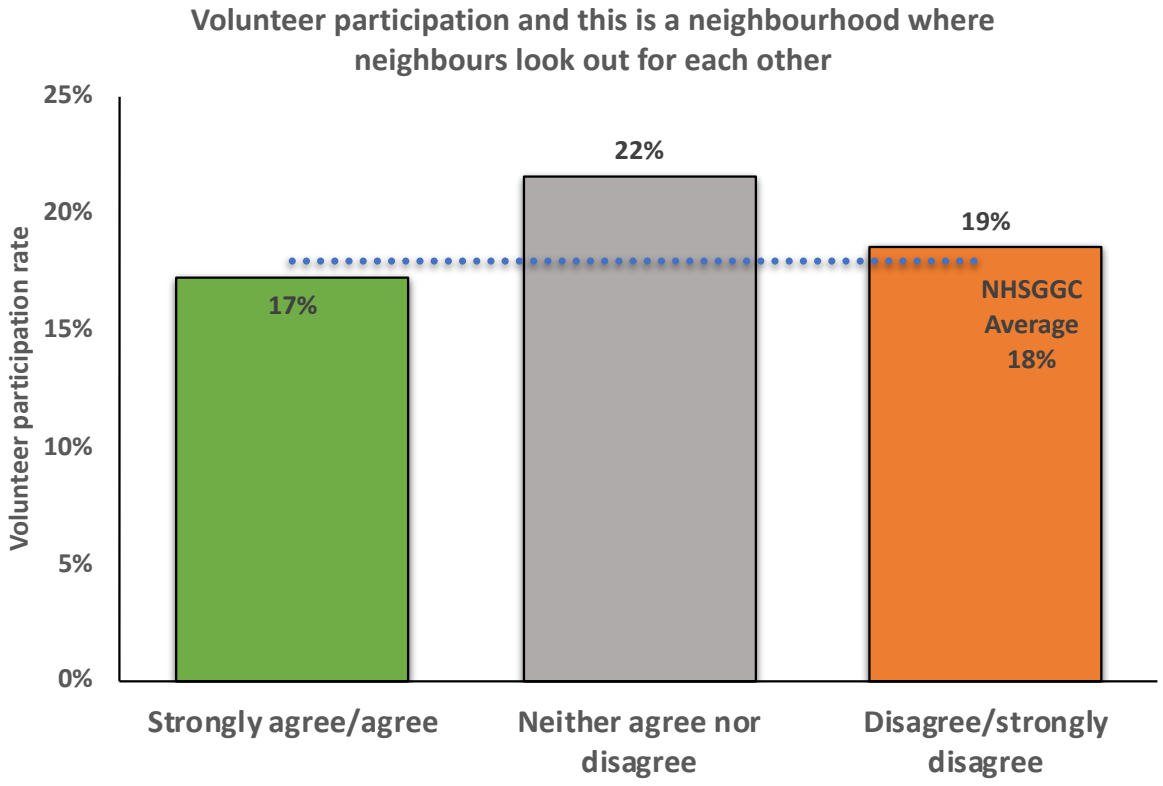
Participation rates for all quintiles is lower than their overall Scottish quintile average where adults would not offer help to their neighbours in a emergency.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Local community and individuals social networks – NHSGGC Overall



80% of adults in NHSGGC strongly agree / agree that 'this is a neighbourhood where neighbours look out for each other', compared to 8% who disagree / strongly disagree.

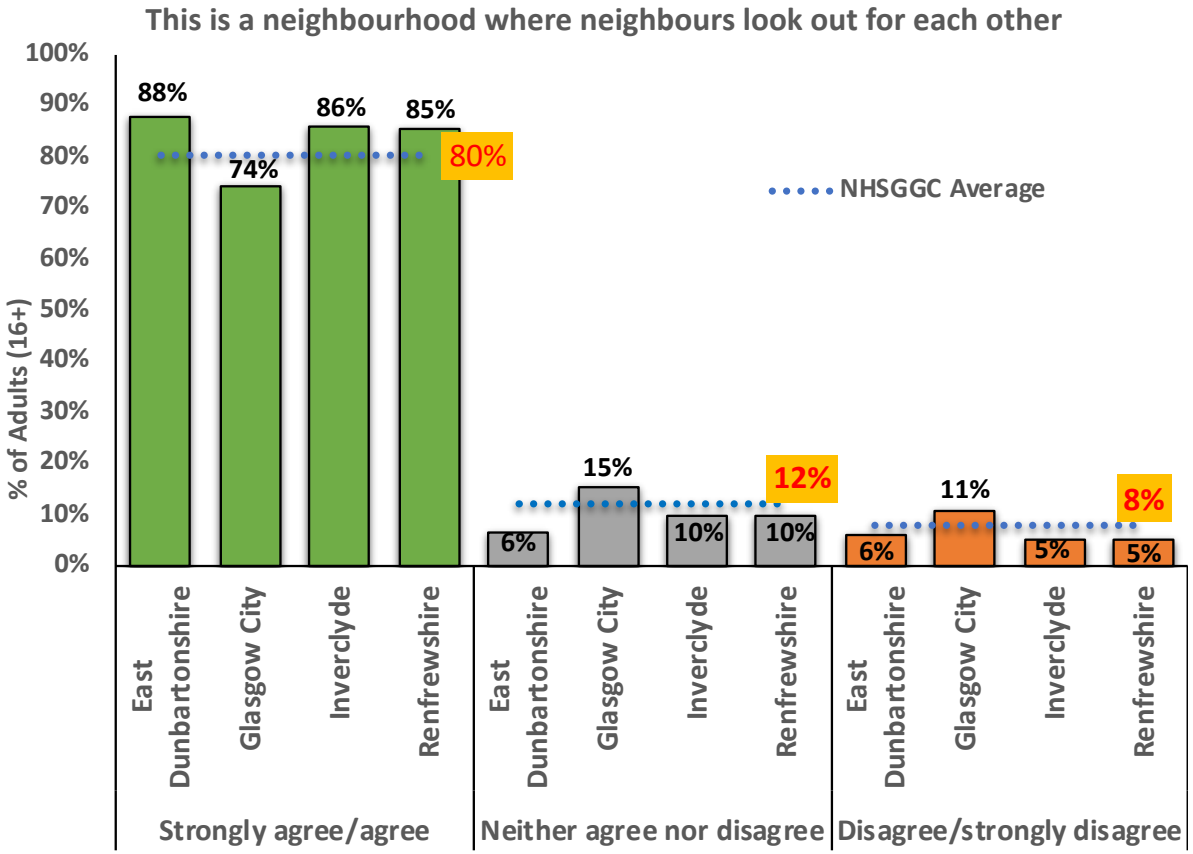


Participation rates are:

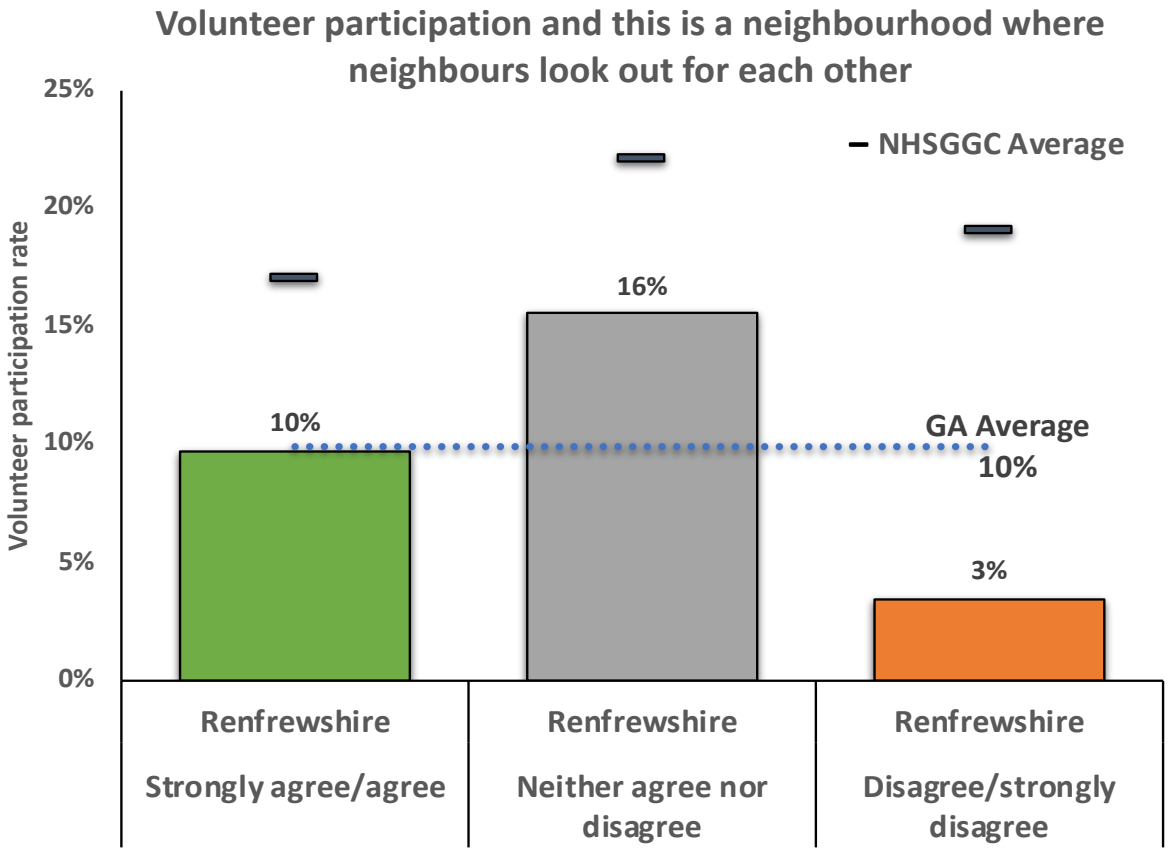
- 1% lower than the NHSGGC average for adults who strongly agree /agree.
- 4% higher than the NHSGGC average for adults who neither agree nor disagree.
- 1% higher than the NHSGGC average for adults who disagree / strongly disagree.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – Geographical Locations



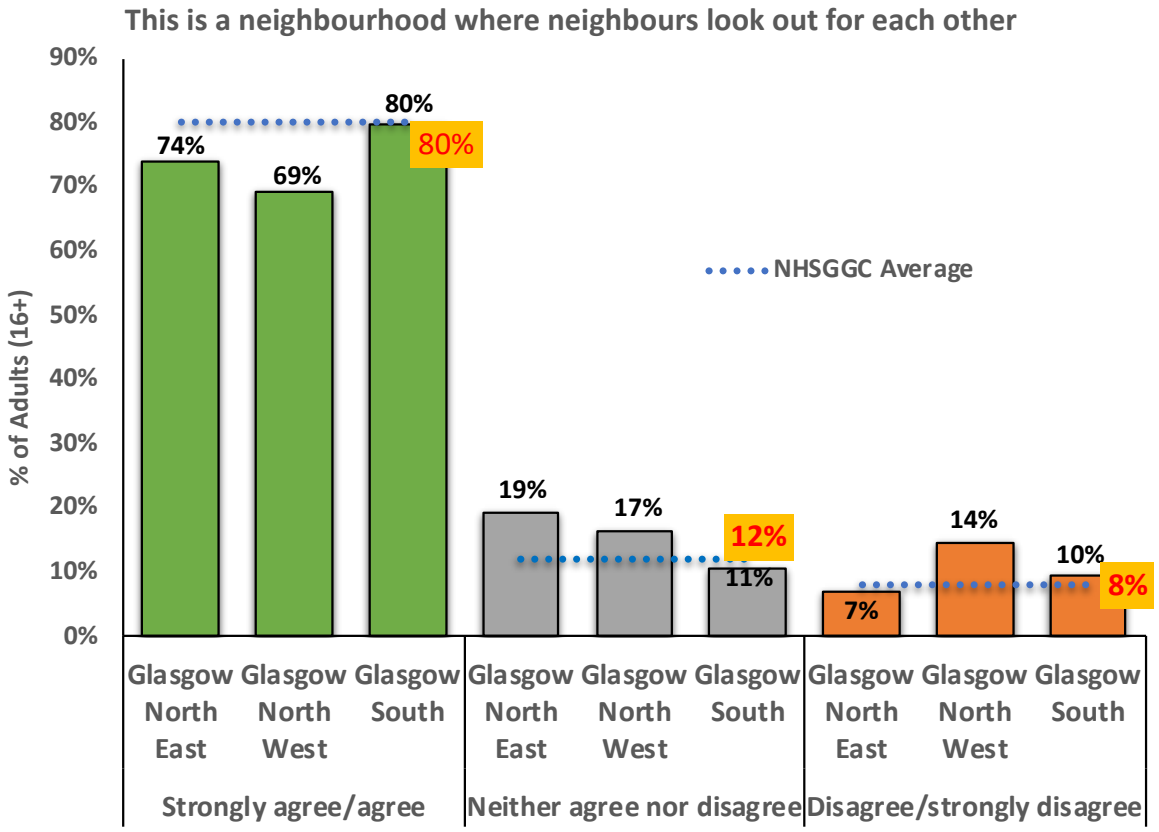
A higher percentage of adults in Glasgow city disagree / strongly disagree that the neighbourhood they live in is one where neighbours look out for each other than the NHSGGC average (3% higher).



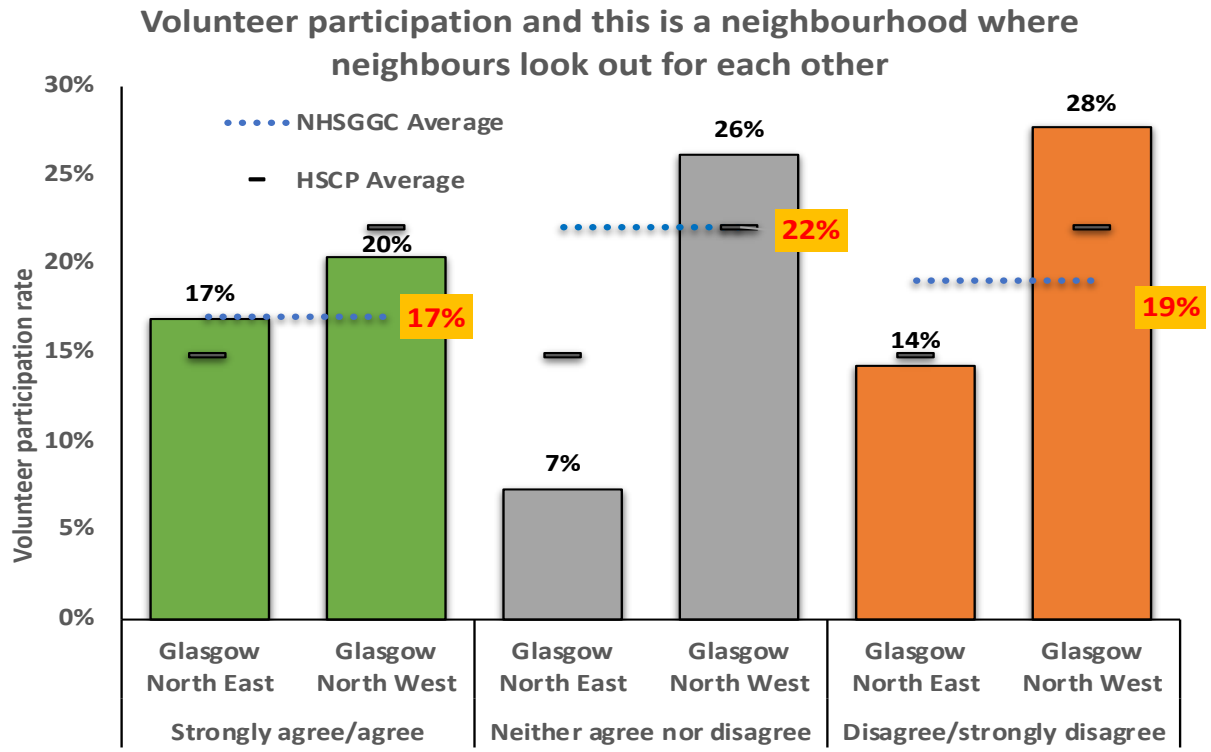
The relationship between volunteer participation and 'this is a neighbourhood where neighbours look out for each other' is only statistically significant in Renfrewshire, where participation rates are, equal to the Renfrewshire average for adults who strongly agree / agree, 6% above average for adults who neither agree nor disagree and 7% below average for adults who disagree / strongly disagree.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – Glasgow City Localities



A higher percentage of adults in Glasgow North West and Glasgow South disagree / strongly disagree that the neighbourhood they live in is one where neighbours look out for each other than the NHSGGC average (6% and 2% higher respectively).



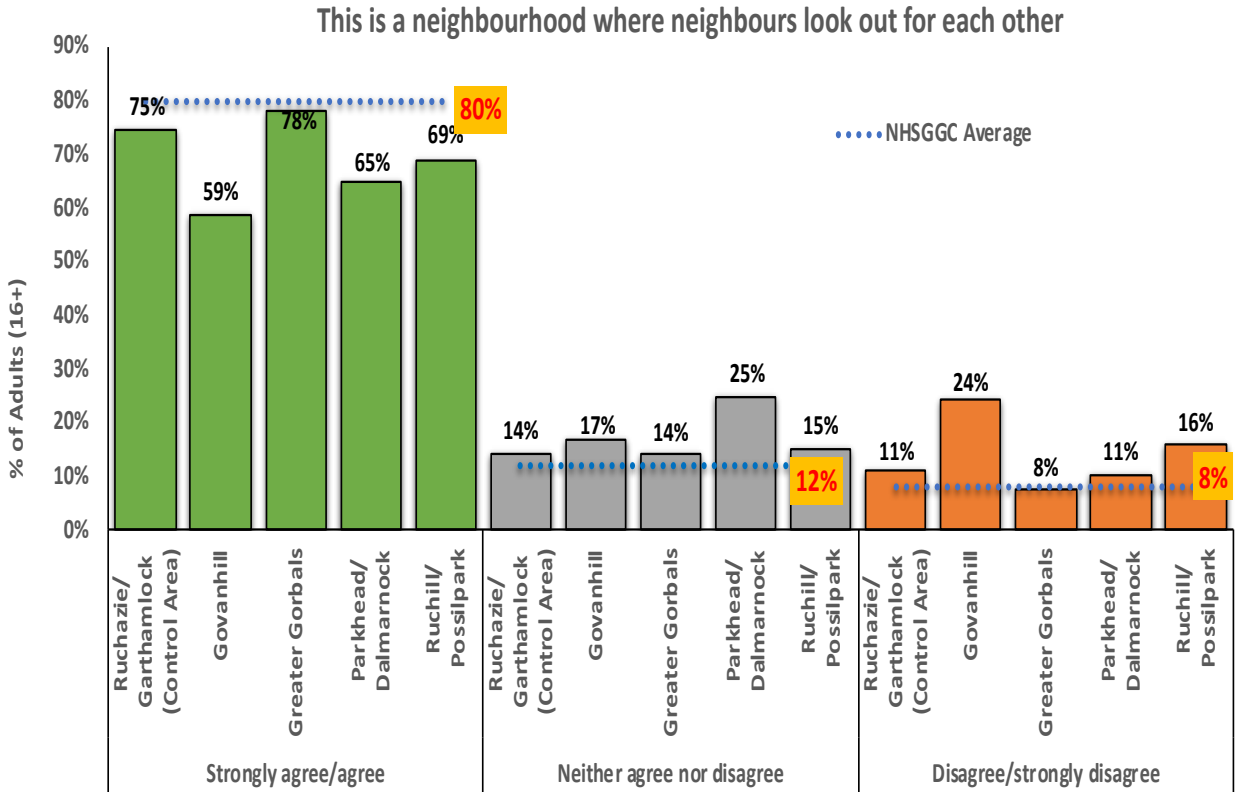
The relationship between volunteer participation and 'this is a neighbourhood where neighbours look out for each other' is only statistically significant in Glasgow North East and Glasgow North West, where participation rates are:

Higher than average for adults who strongly agree / agree and lower than average for adults who neither agree nor disagree or disagree / strongly disagree in Glasgow North East.

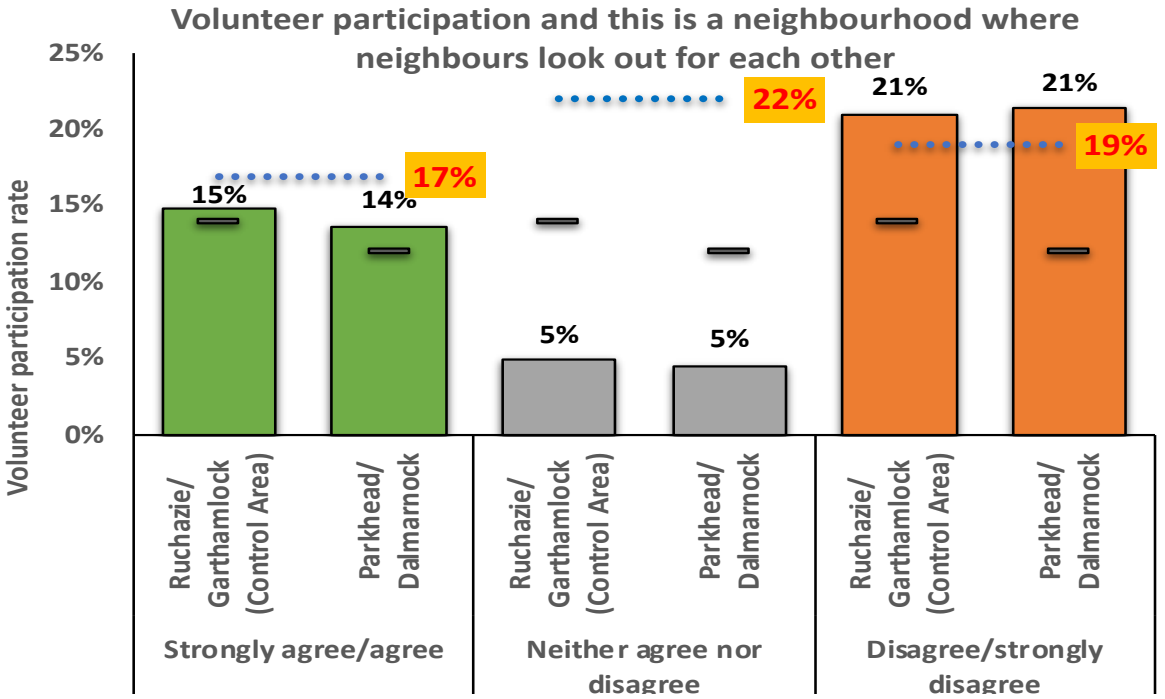
Lower than average for adults who strongly agree / agree and higher than average for adults who neither agree nor disagree or disagree / strongly disagree in Glasgow North West.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – Thriving Places



A higher percentage of adults in all but one thriving place , Greater Gorbals disagree / strongly disagree that the neighbourhood they live in is one where neighbours look out for each other than the NHSGGC average.



The relationship between volunteer participation and 'this is a neighbourhood where neighbours look out for each other' is only statistically significant in Parkhead / Dalmarnock, and Ruchazie / Garthamlock .

Participation rates are:

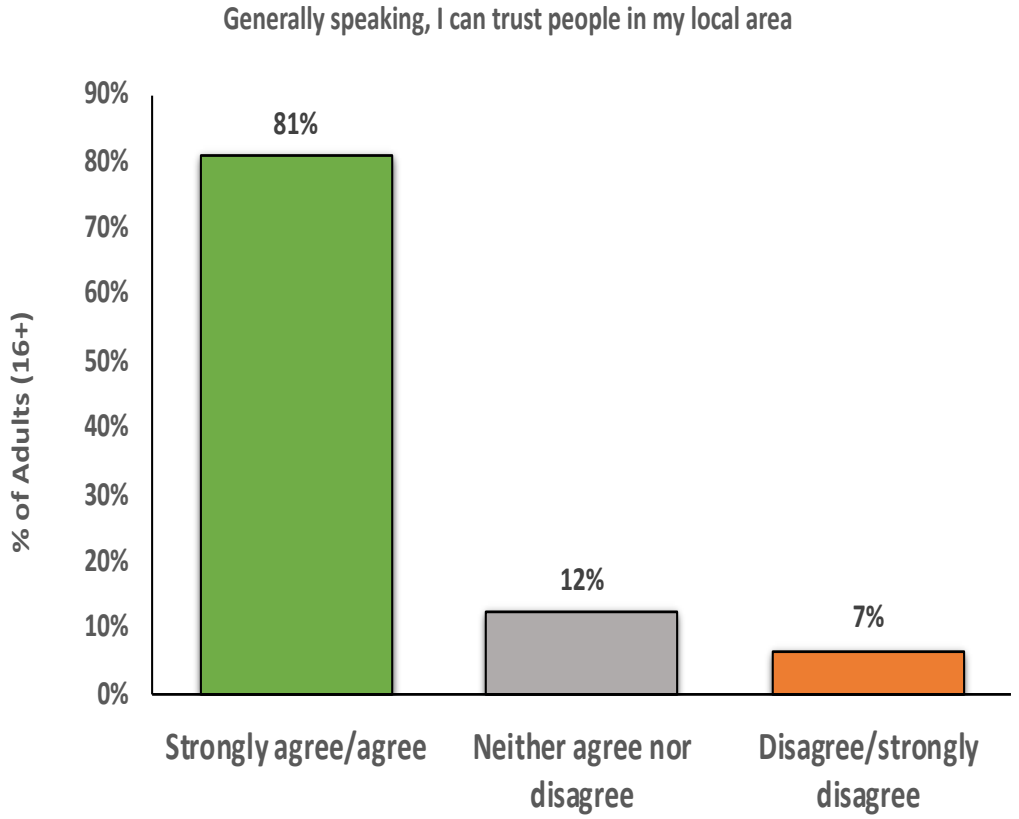
Above the thriving place average for adults who strongly agree / agree and for adults who disagree / strongly.

The highest participation rates, which are above the NHSGGC average are for adults who disagree/ strongly disagree.

Participation rates are below the thriving place average lower than average for adults who neither agree nor disagree

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – NHSGGC Overall

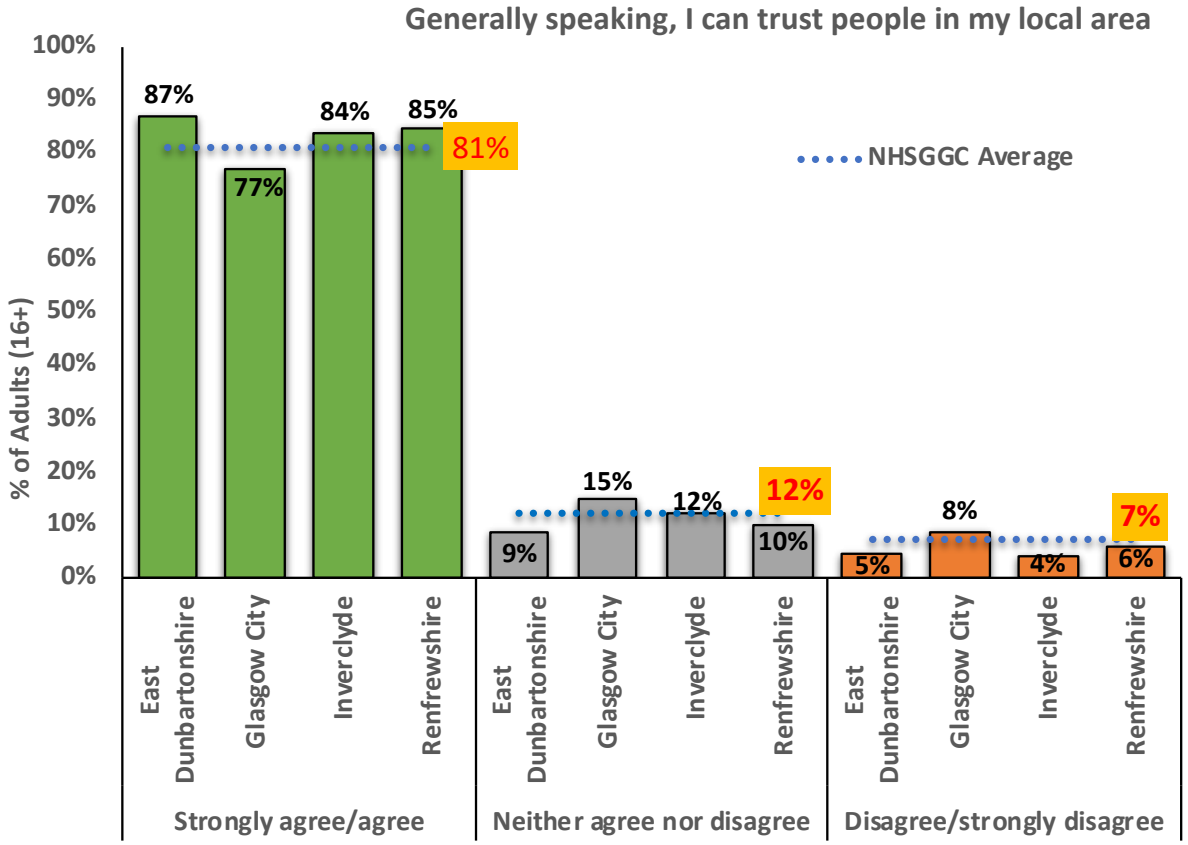


81% of adults in NHSGGC strongly agree / agree that generally speaking they can trust people in their local area, compared to 7% who disagree / strongly disagree.

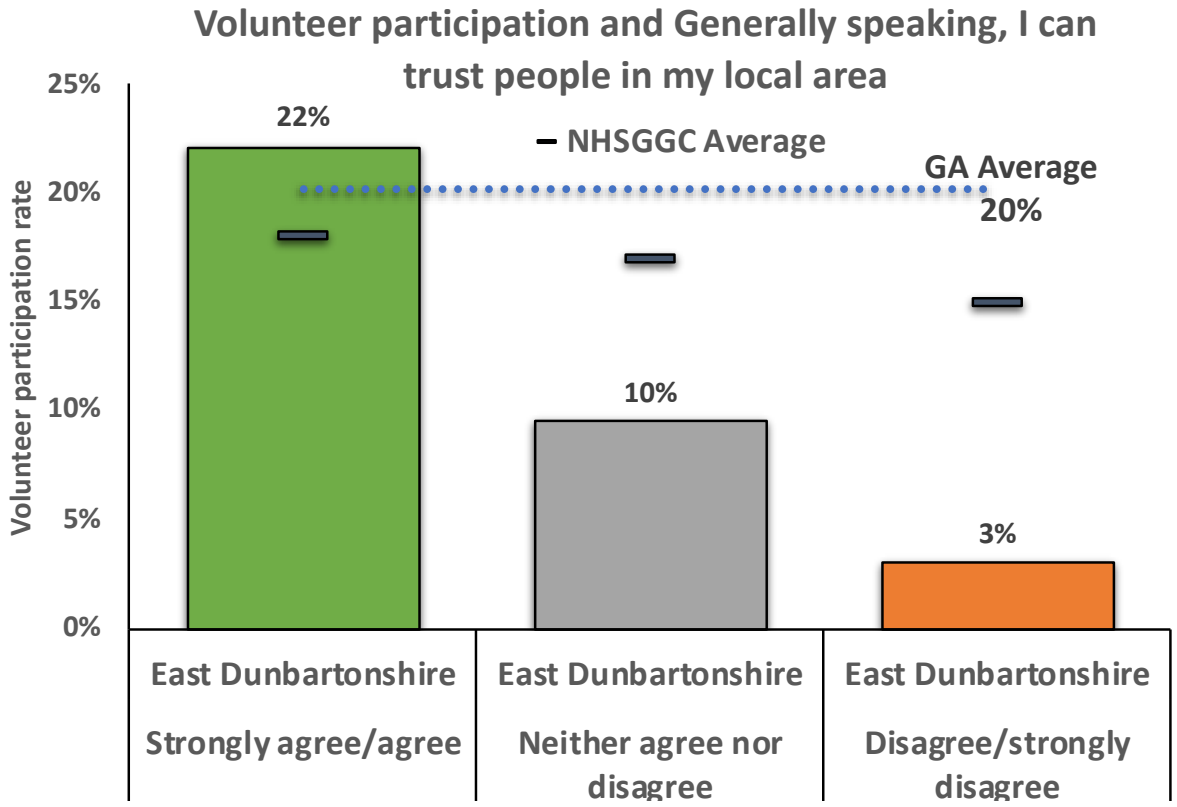
The relationship between volunteer participation and ''generally speaking, I can trust people in my local area'' is not statistically significant at an overall NHSGGC level.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – Geographical Locations



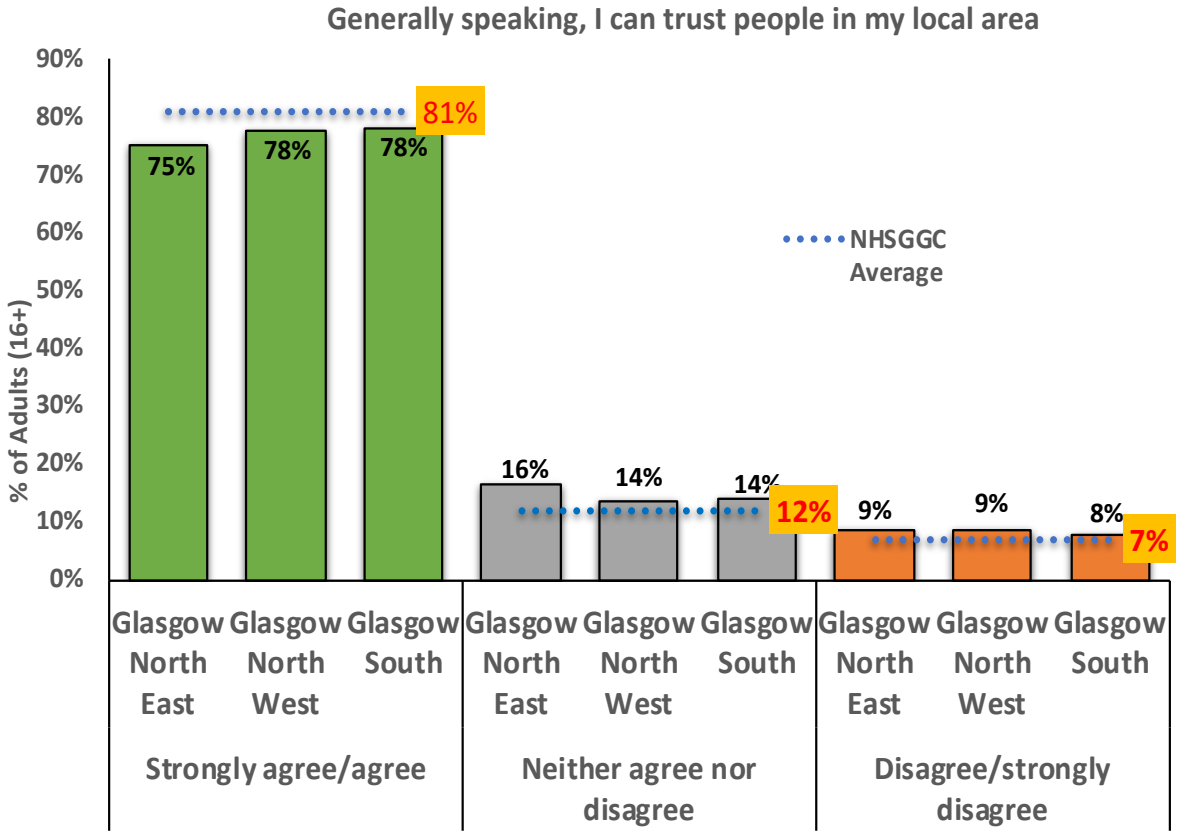
A higher percentage of adults in Glasgow city disagree / strongly disagree that generally speaking, they can trust people in their local area than the NHSGGC average (1% higher).



The relationship between volunteer participation and ''generally speaking, I can trust people in my local area'' is only statistically significant in East Dunbartonshire, where participation rates are, 2% higher than the East Dunbartonshire average for adults who strongly agree / agree, 10 % above average for adults who neither agree nor disagree and 17% below average for adults who disagree / strongly disagree.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – Glasgow City Localities

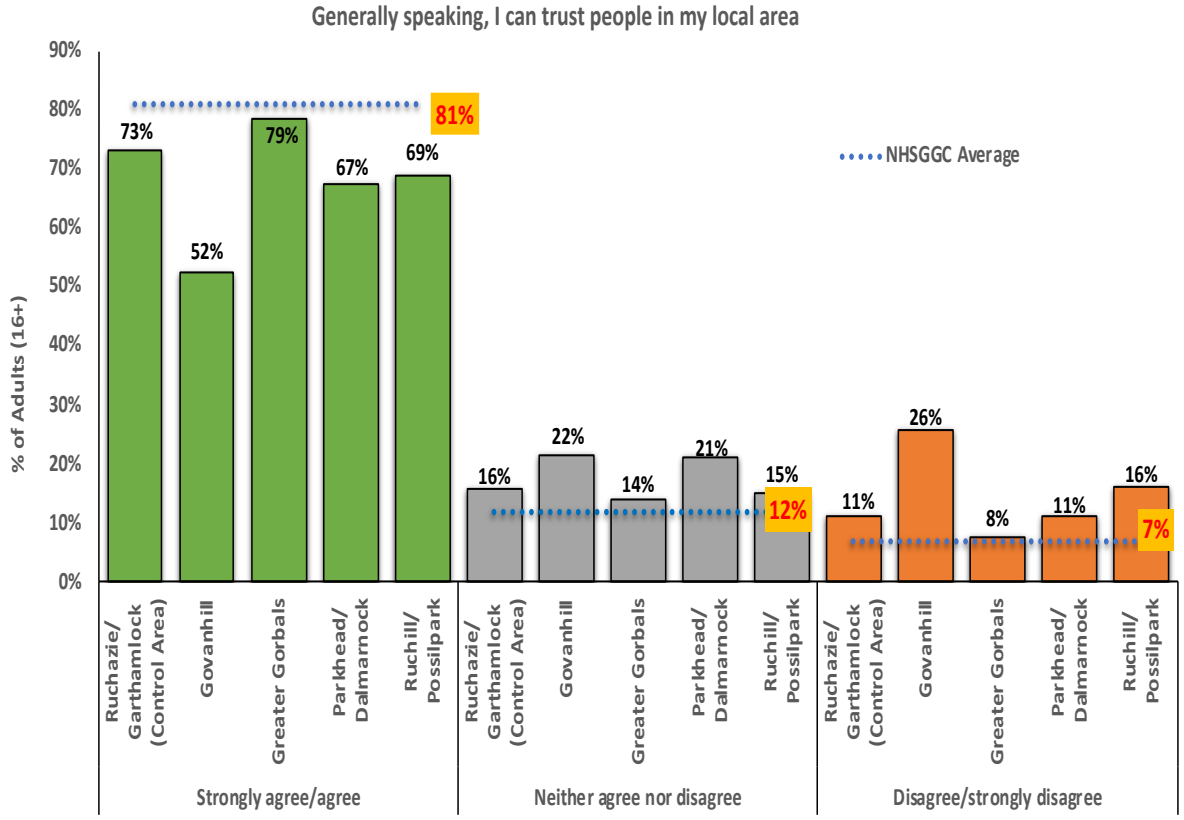


A higher percentage of adults in all Glasgow City localities disagree / strongly disagree that they can trust people in their local area than the NHSGGC average.

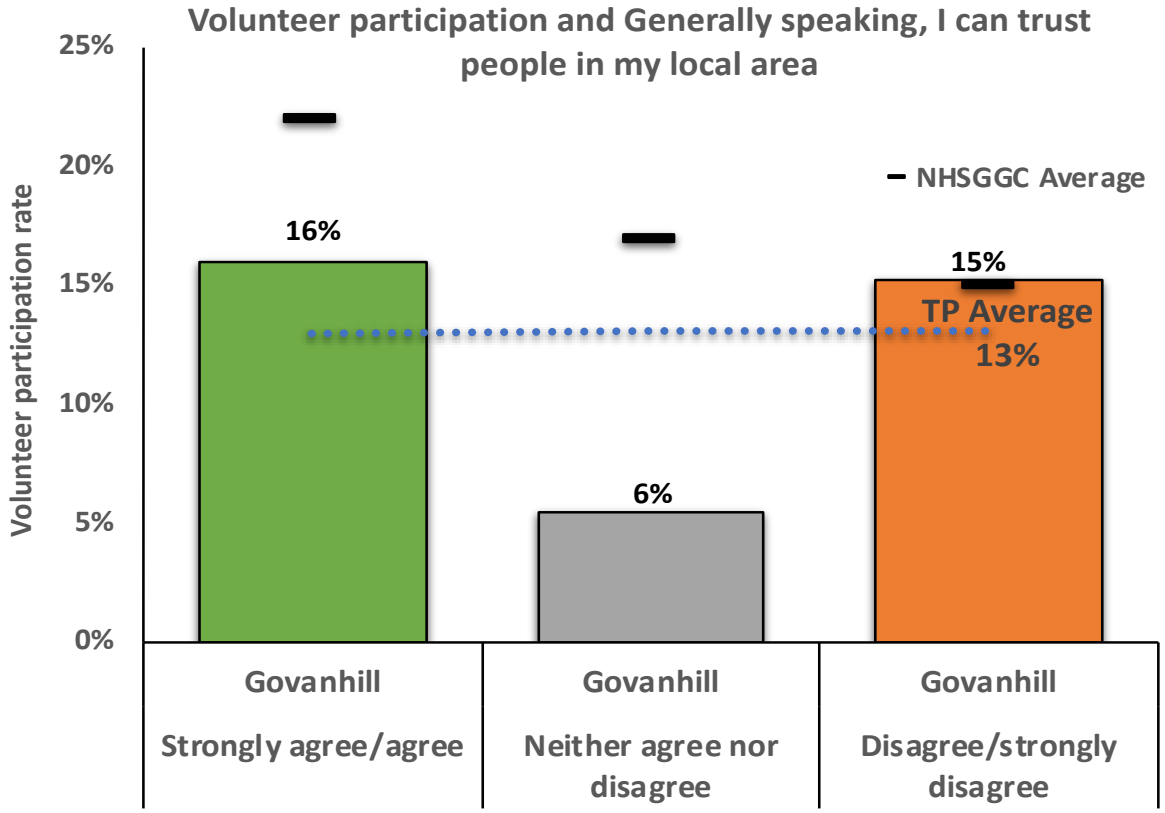
The relationship between volunteer participation and 'generally speaking, I can truest people in my local area, is not statistically significant in any of the Glasgow City localities.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – Thriving Places



A higher percentage of adults in all thriving places disagree / strongly disagree that generally speaking, they can trust people in their local area than the NHSGGC average. In Govanhill 19% more adults do not feel they can trust people in their local area than the NHSGGC average,

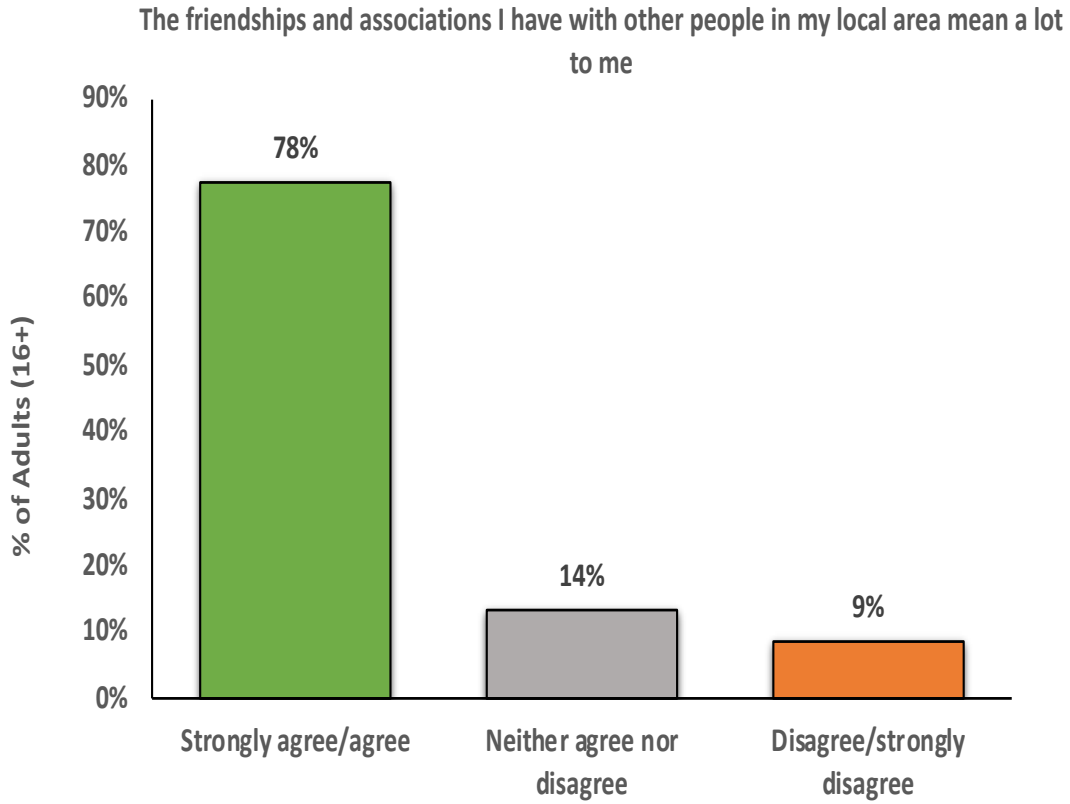


The relationship between volunteer participation and 'generally speaking, I can trust people in my local area' is only statistically significant in Govanhill.

Participation rates are: higher than average for adults who strongly agree / agree and below average lower than average for adults who neither agree nor disagree and disagree / strongly disagree.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – NHSGGC Overall

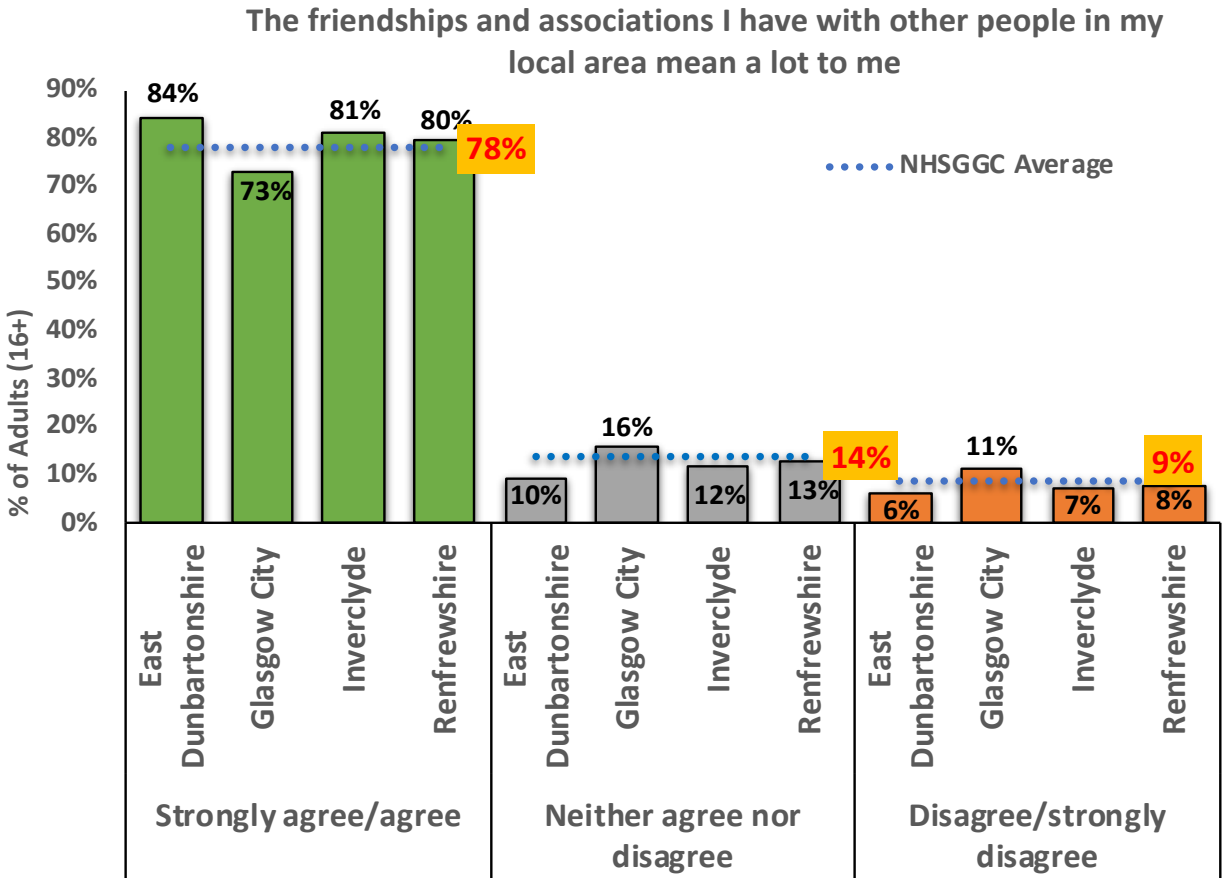


78% of adults in NHSGGC strongly agree / agree that the friendships and associations they have with other people in their local area mean a lot to them, compared to 9% who disagree / strongly disagree.

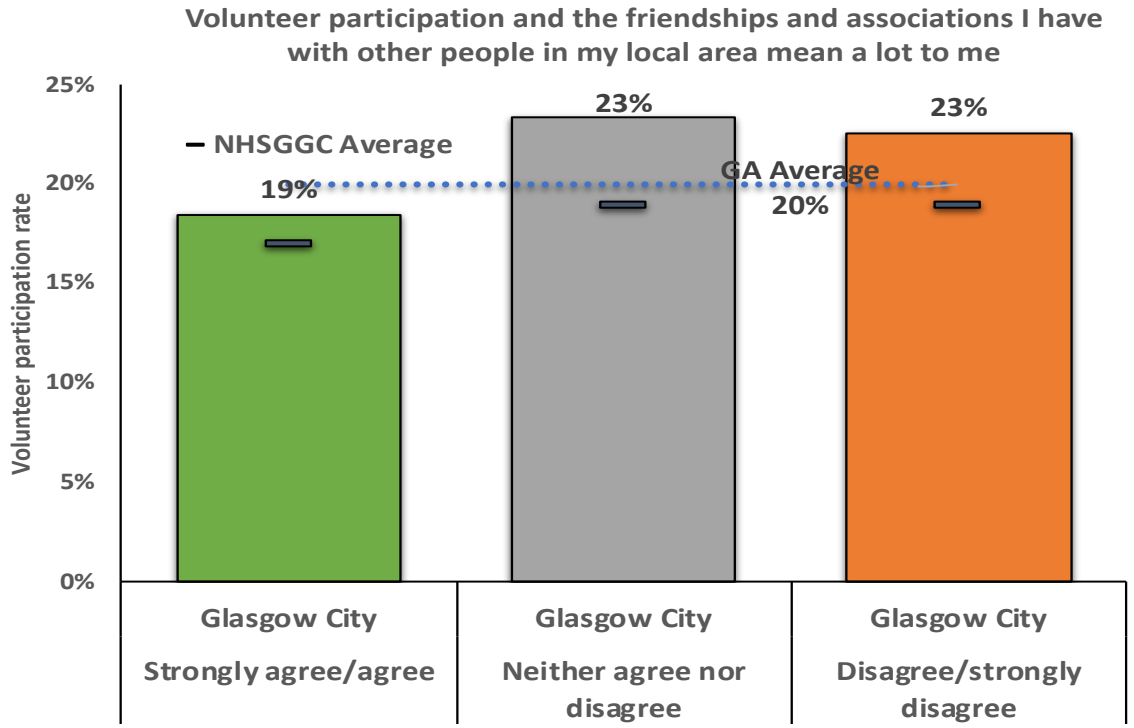
The relationship between volunteer participation and ''the friendships and associations I have with other people in my local area mean a lot to me'' is not statistically significant at an overall NHSGGC level.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – Geographical Locations



A higher percentage of adults in Glasgow city disagree / strongly disagree that the friendships and associations they have with other people in their local area mean a lot to them than the NHSGGC average (2% higher).

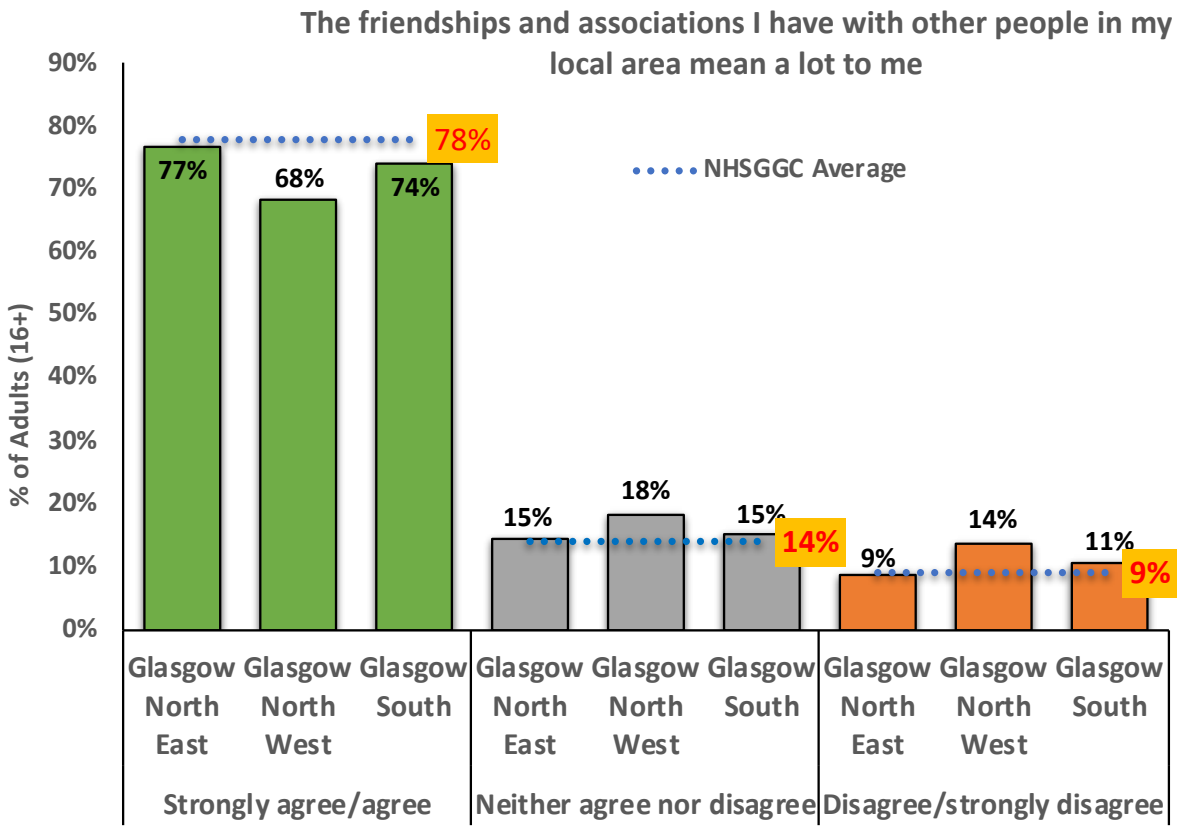


The relationship between volunteer participation and 'the friendships and associations I have with other people in my local area mean a lot to me' is only statistically significant in Glasgow City, where participation rates are:

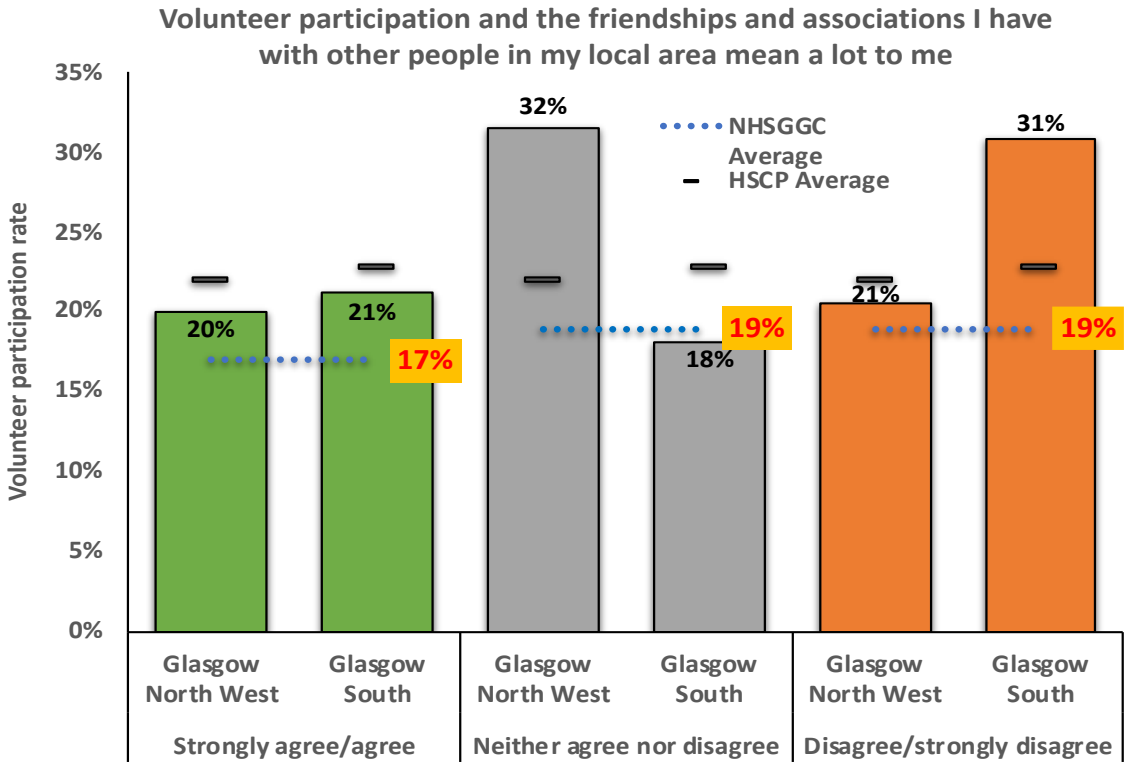
- 1% lower than the Glasgow city average for adults who strongly agree / agree
- 3% above average for adults who neither agree nor disagree
- 3% above average for adults who disagree / strongly disagree.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – Glasgow City Localities



A higher percentage of adults in Glasgow North West and Glasgow disagree / strongly disagree that the friendships and associations they have with other people in their local area mean a lot to them than the NHSGGC average (5% and 2% higher respectively).

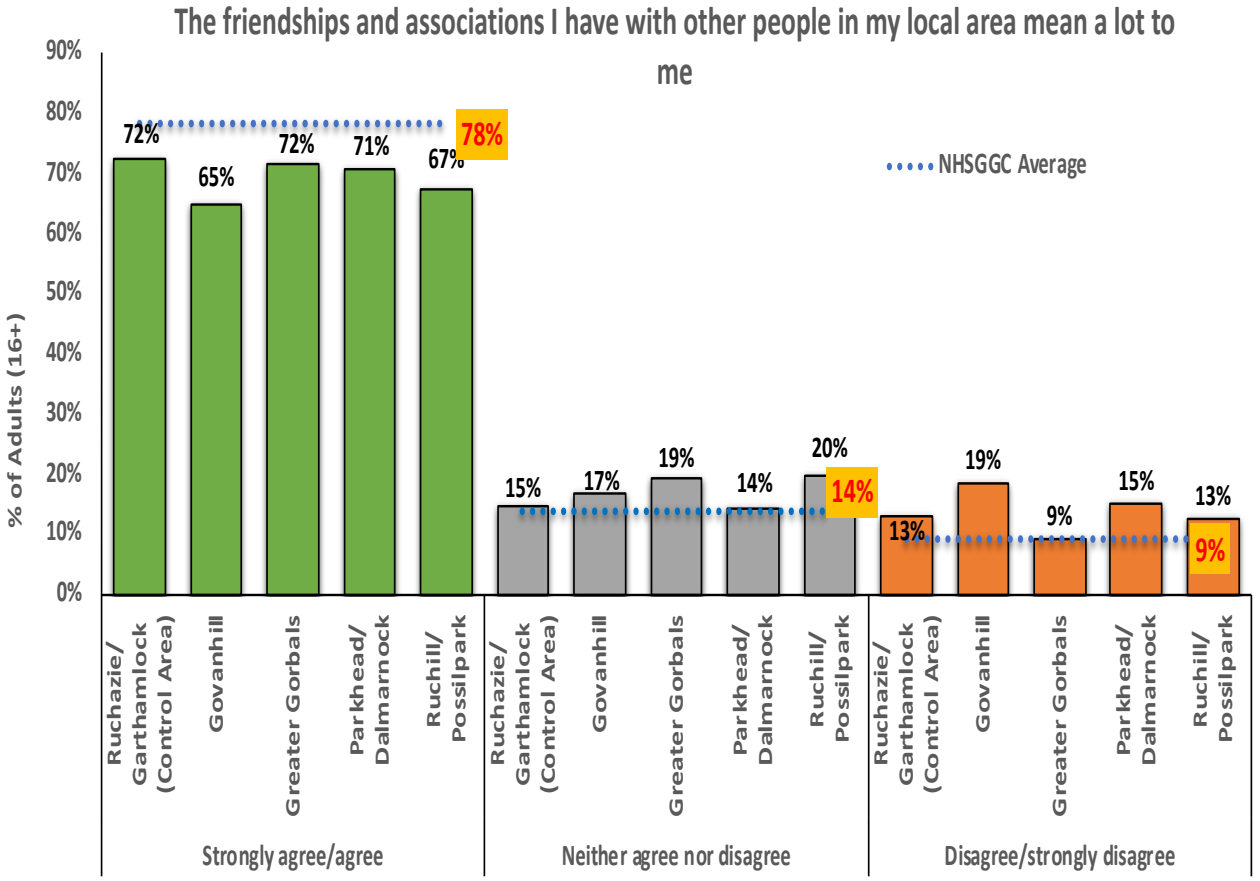


The relationship between volunteer participation and 'the friendships and associations I have with other people in my local area mean a lot to me' is only statistically significant in Glasgow North West and Glasgow South.

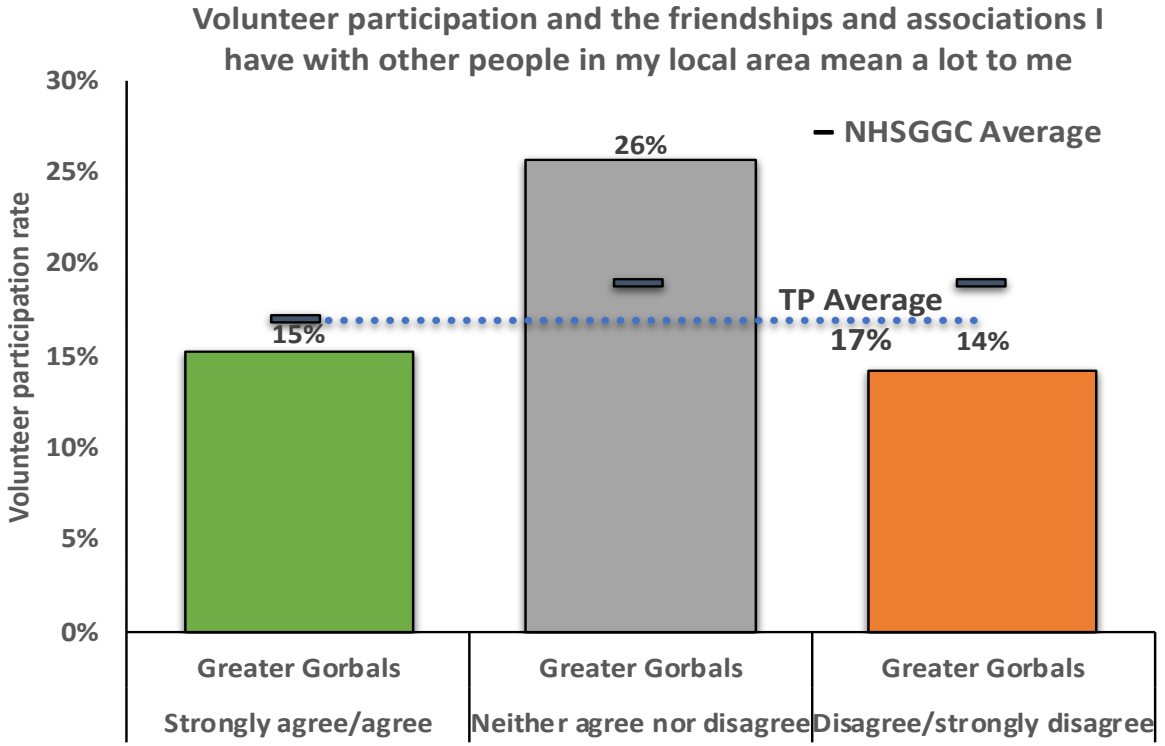
Participation rates are below average for adults who strongly agree / agree in both localities. Higher than average for adults who neither agree nor disagree in Glasgow North West, lower than average for adults who neither agree nor disagree in Glasgow South, lower than average for adults who disagree / strongly disagree in Glasgow North West and higher than average for adult who disagree / strongly disagree in Glasgow South.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – Thriving Places



A higher percentage of adults in all but one thriving place, Greater Gorbals, disagree / strongly disagree that the friendships and associations they have with other people in their local area mean a lot to them than the NHSGGC average.



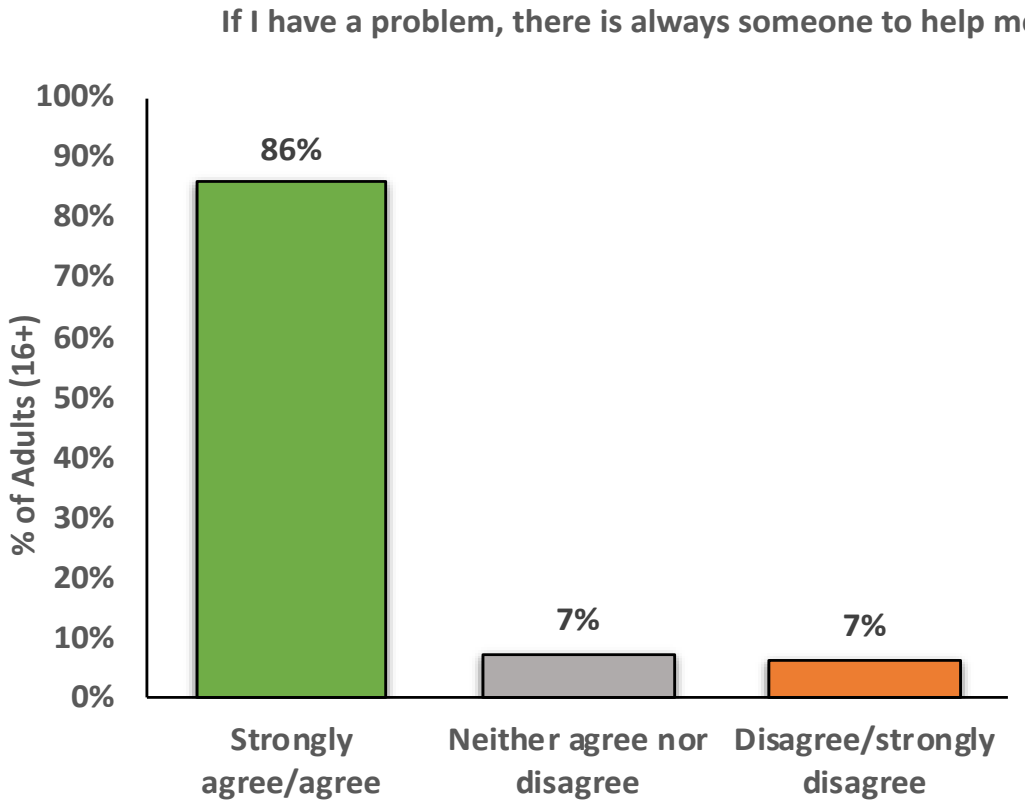
The relationship between volunteer participation and 'the friendships and associations I have with other people in my local area mean a lot to me' is only statistically significant in Greater Gorbals.

Participation rates are:

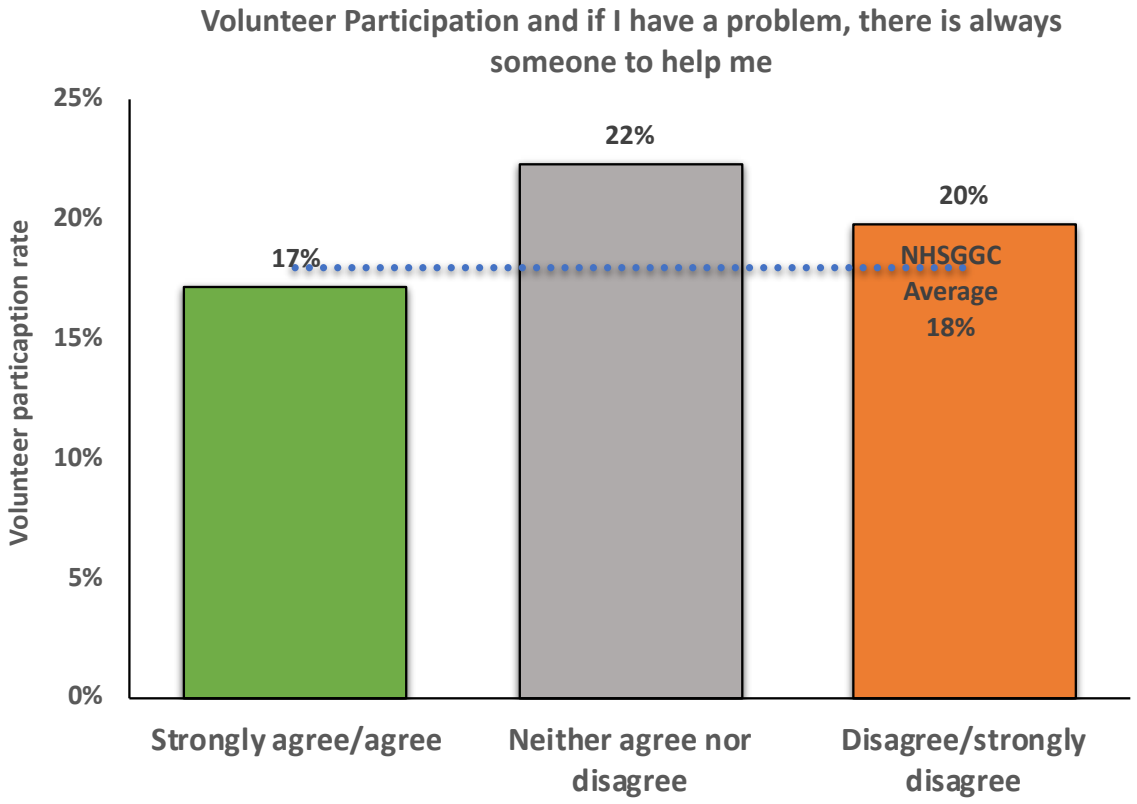
- Below the Greater Gorbals average for adults who strongly agree / agree and disagree / strongly disagree.
- Above the greater Gorbals average for adults who neither agree nor disagree.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – NHSGGC Overall



86% of adults in NHSGGC strongly agree / agree that If they have a problem, there is always someone to help them compared to 7% who disagree / strongly disagree.

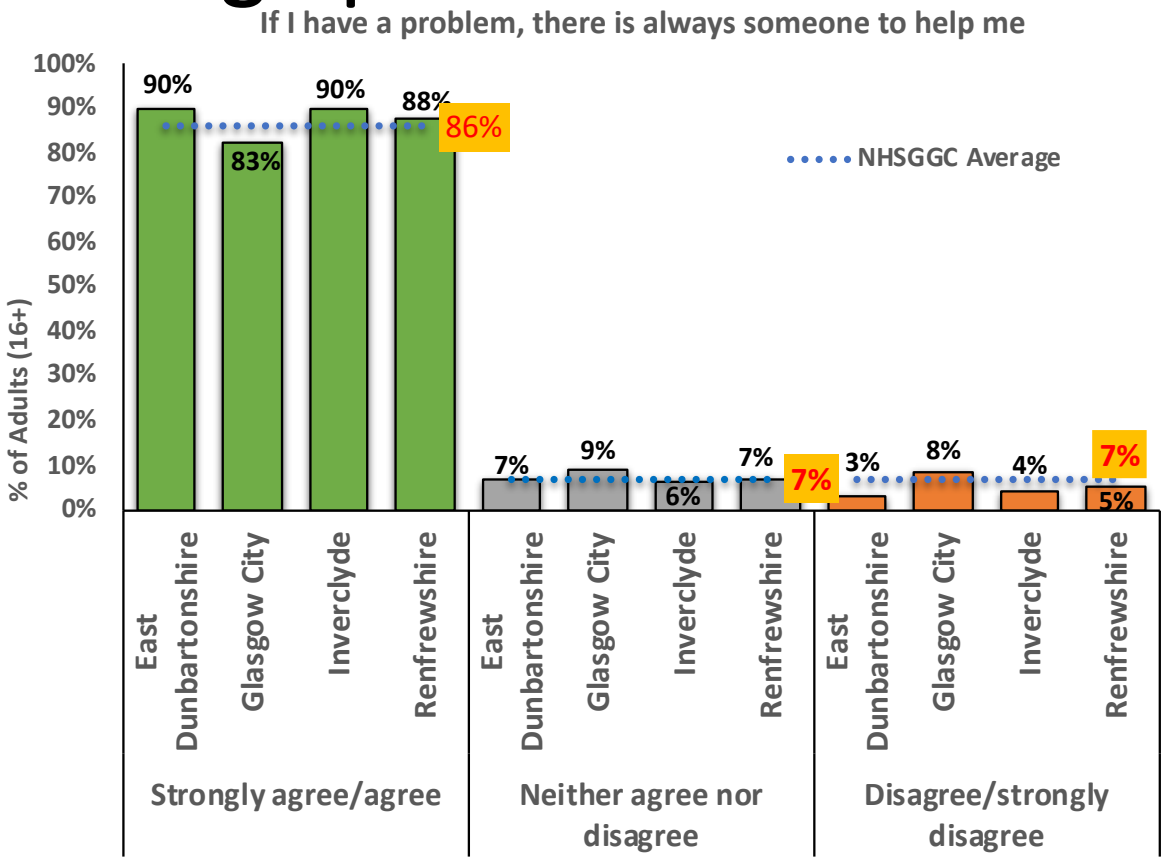


Participation rates are:

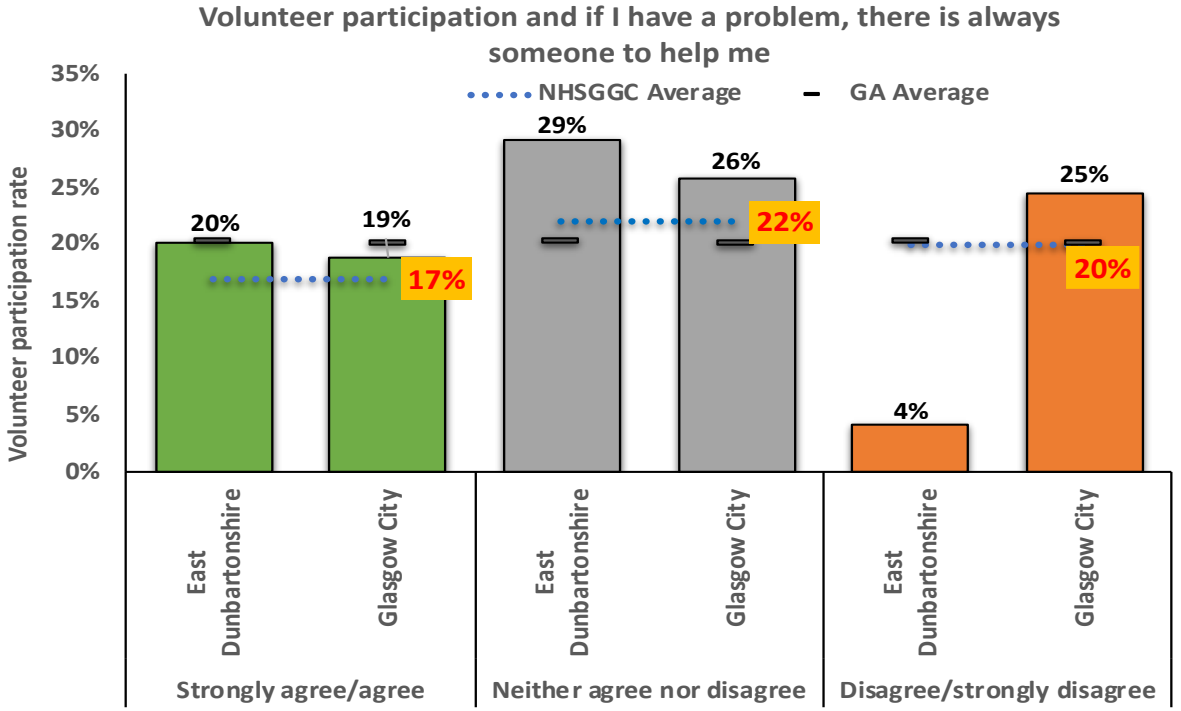
- 1% lower than the NHSGGC average for adults who strongly agree /agree.
- 4% higher than the NHSGGC average for adults who neither agree nor disagree.
- 2% higher than the NHSGGC average for adults who disagree / strongly disagree.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – Geographical Locations



A higher percentage of adults in Glasgow city disagree / strongly disagree that if they had a problem, there is always someone to help them than the NHSGGC average (1% higher).



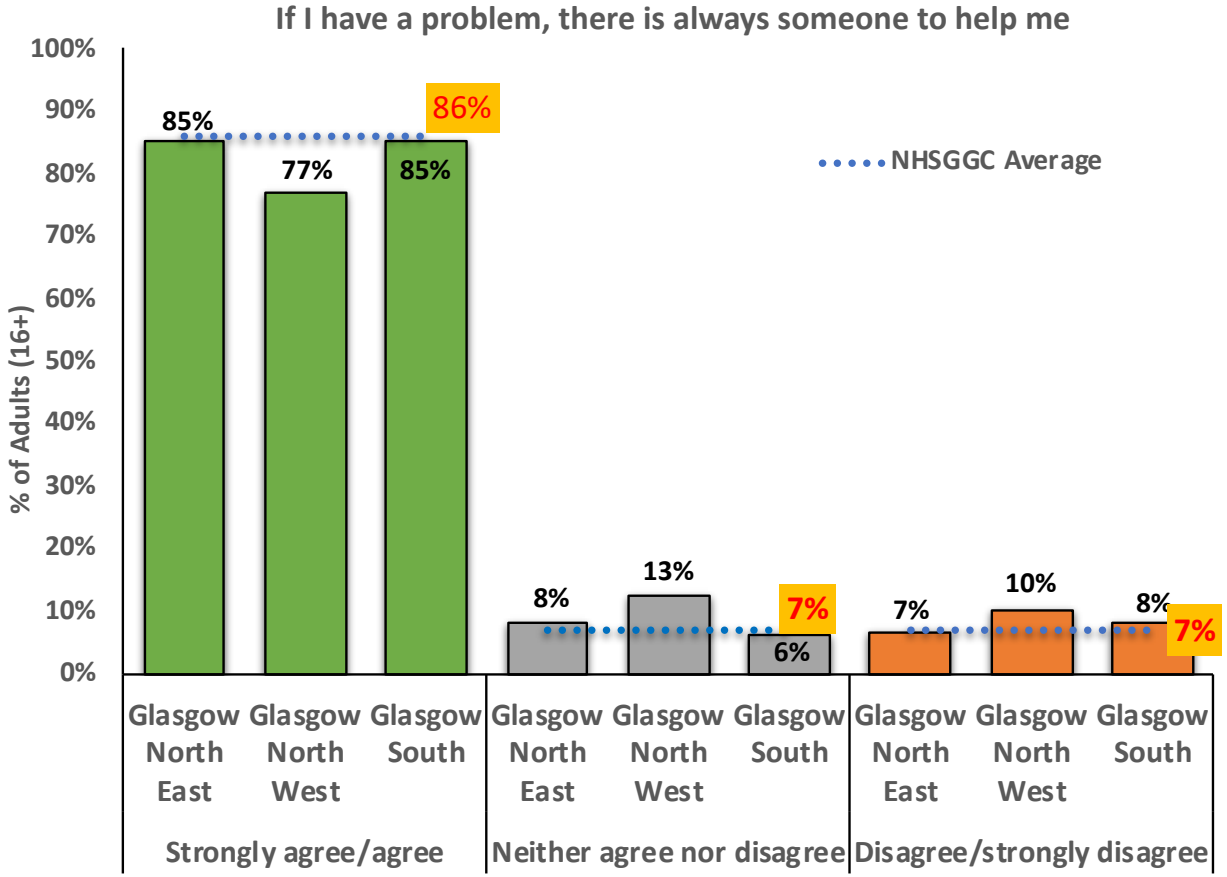
The relationship between volunteer participation and 'if I had a problem, there is always someone to help me' is only statistically significant in Glasgow City and East Dunbartonshire.

In Glasgow City participation rates are lower than average for adults who strongly agree / agree, higher than average for adults who neither agree nor disagree and higher than average for adults who disagree / strongly disagree.

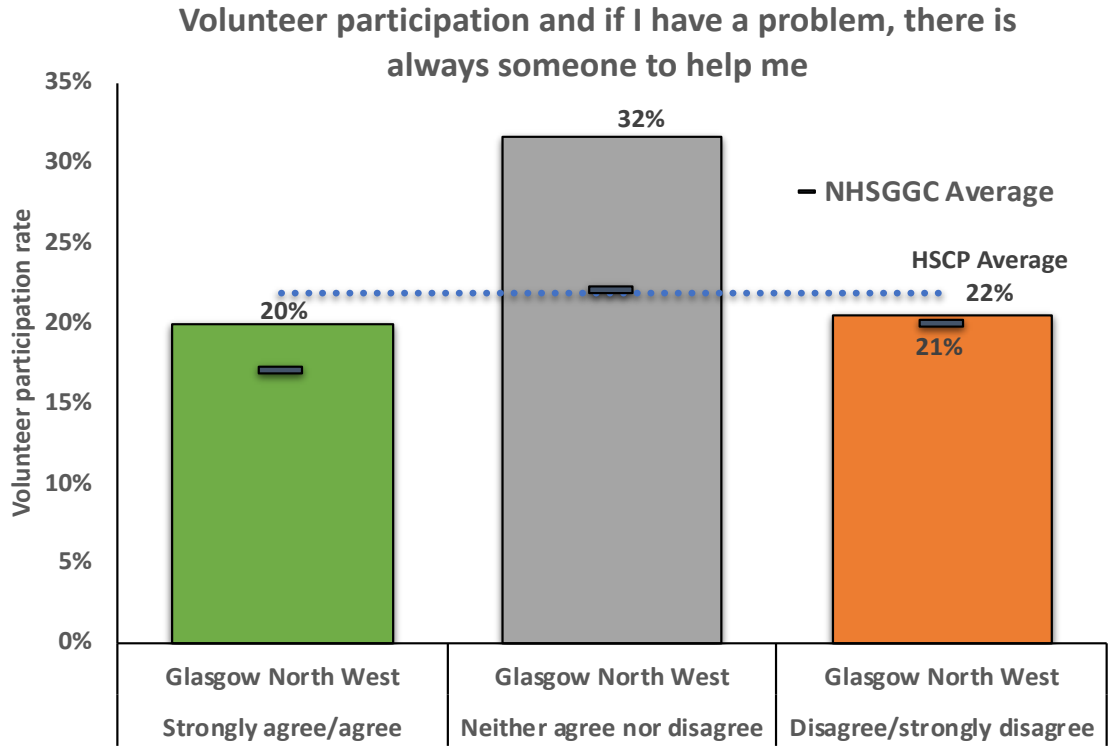
In East Dunbartonshire participation rates are equal to average for adults who strongly agree / agree, higher than average for adults who neither agree nor disagree and lower than average for adults who disagree / strongly disagree.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – Glasgow City Localities



A higher percentage of adults in Glasgow North West and Glasgow disagree / strongly disagree that if they have a problem, there is always someone to help them than the NHSGGC average (3% and 1% higher respectively).

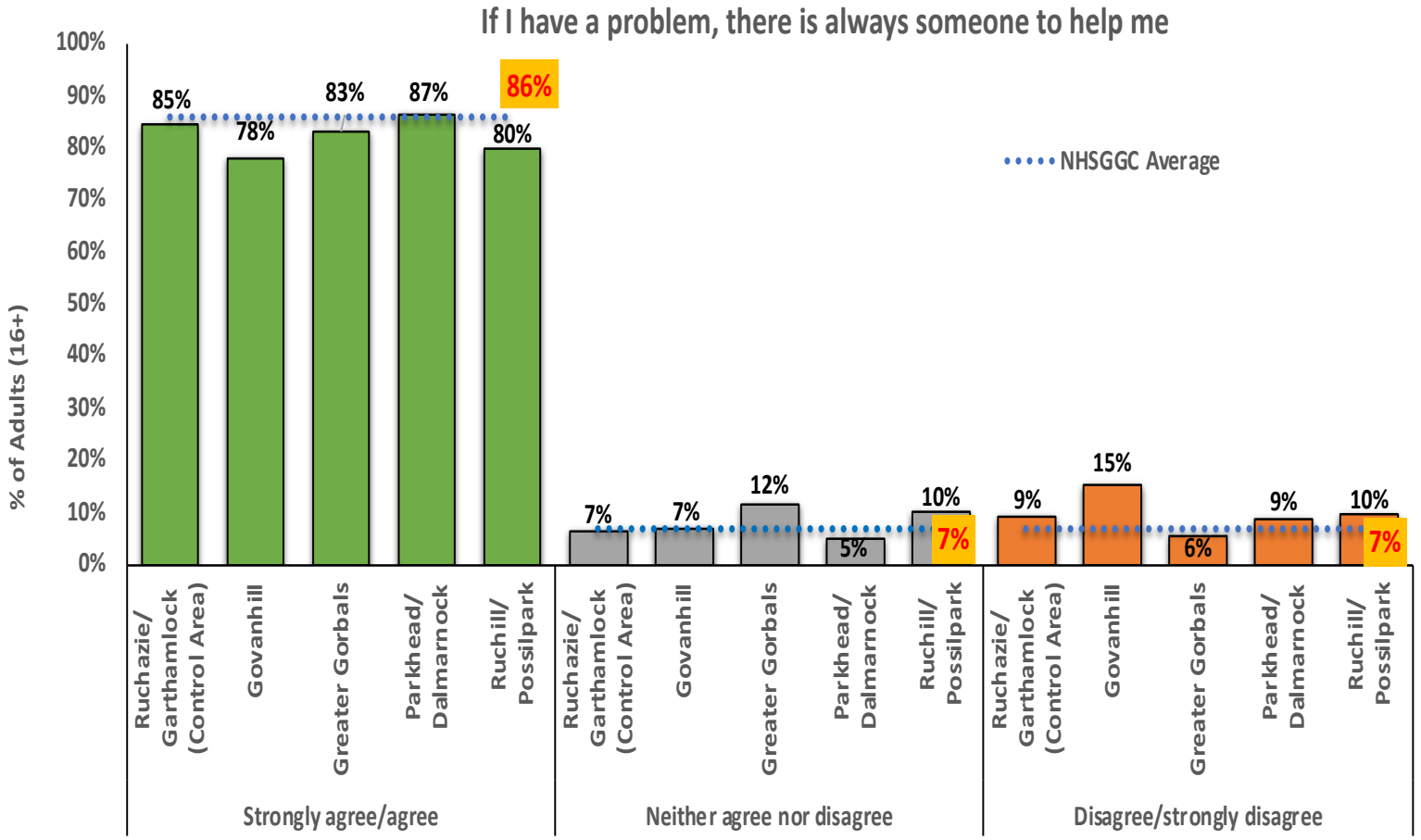


The relationship between volunteer participation and if I have a problem, there is always someone to help me is only statistically significant in Glasgow North West.

Participation rates are, 2% lower than the Glasgow North West average for adults who strongly agree / agree, 10% above average for adults who neither agree nor disagree and 1% below average for adults who disagree / strongly disagree.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – Thriving Places

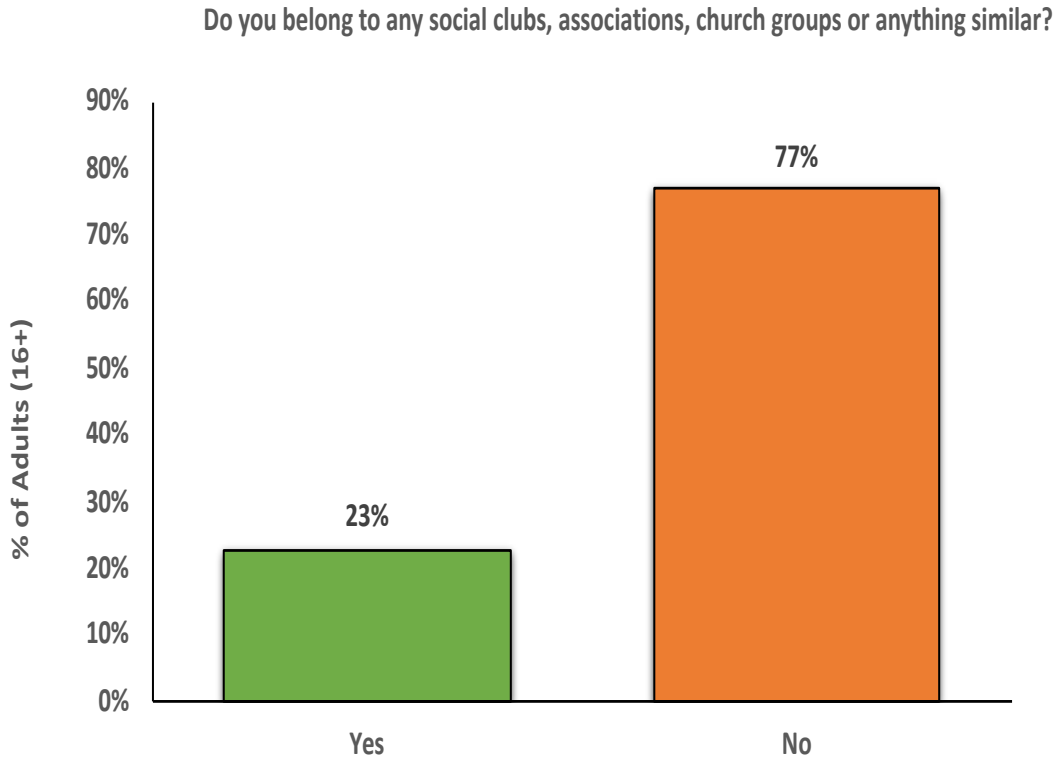


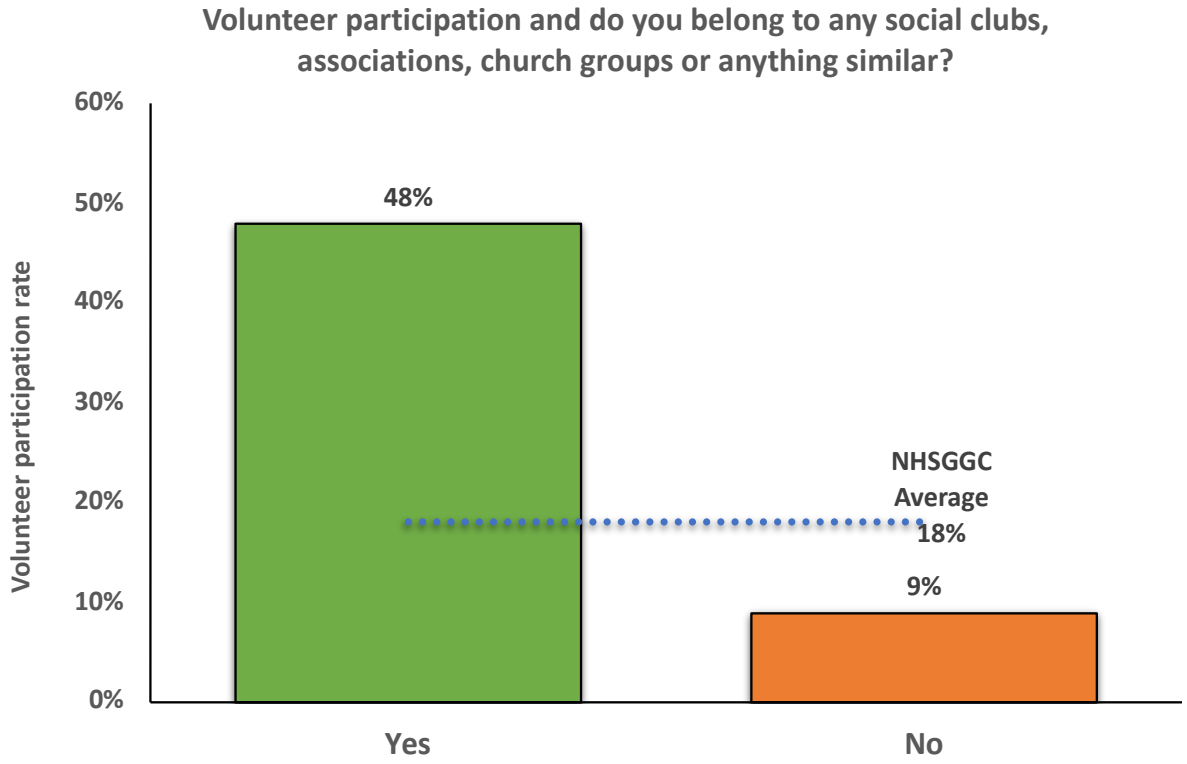
The relationship between volunteer participation and 'if I have a problem, there is always someone to help me' is not statistically significant for any of the thriving places.

A higher percentage of adults in all but one Thriving Place, Greater Gorbals, disagree / strongly disagree that if they have a problem, there is always someone to help them than the NHSGGC average.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – NHSGGC Overall





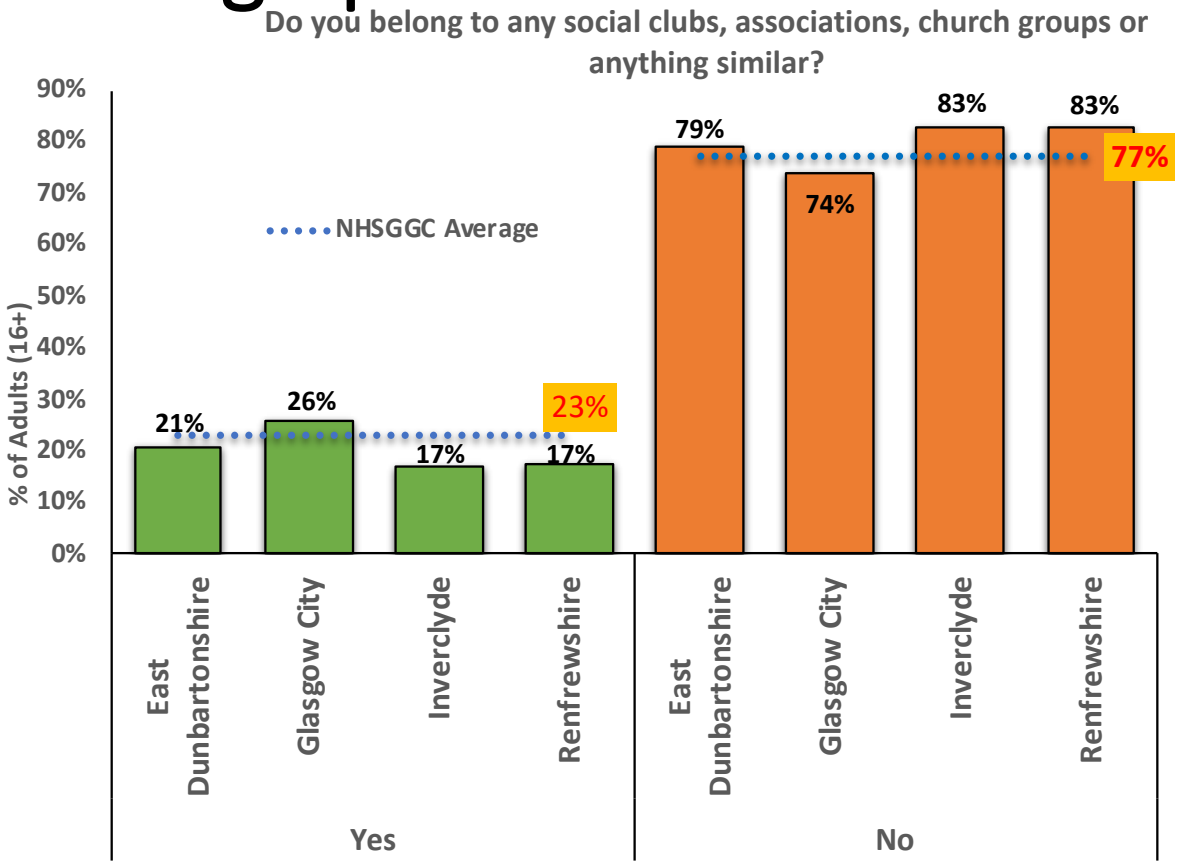
Less than a quarter (23%) of adults in NHSGGC belong to a social club, association, church group or something similar.

Participation rates are:

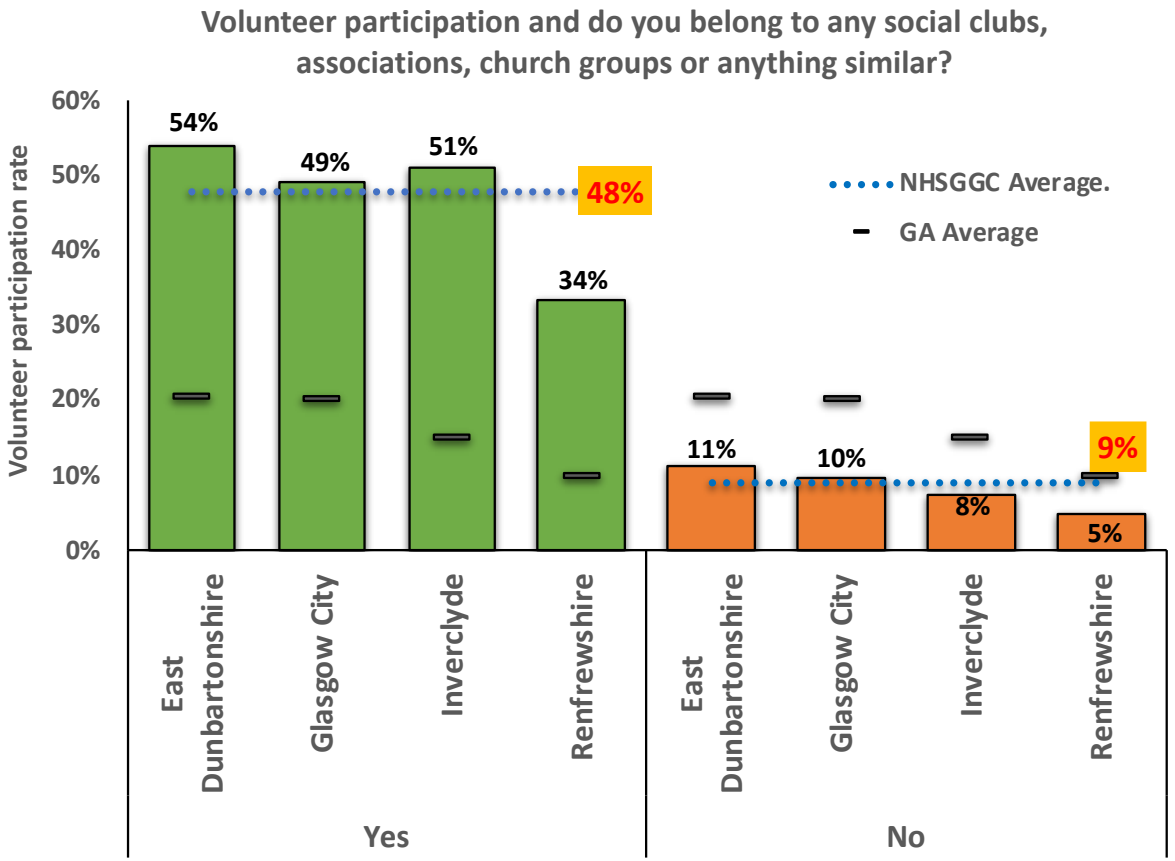
- 30% higher than the NHSGGC average for adults who belong to a social club, association, church group or something similar.
- 9% lower than the NHSGGC average for adults who do not belong to a social club, association, church group or something similar.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – Geographical Locations



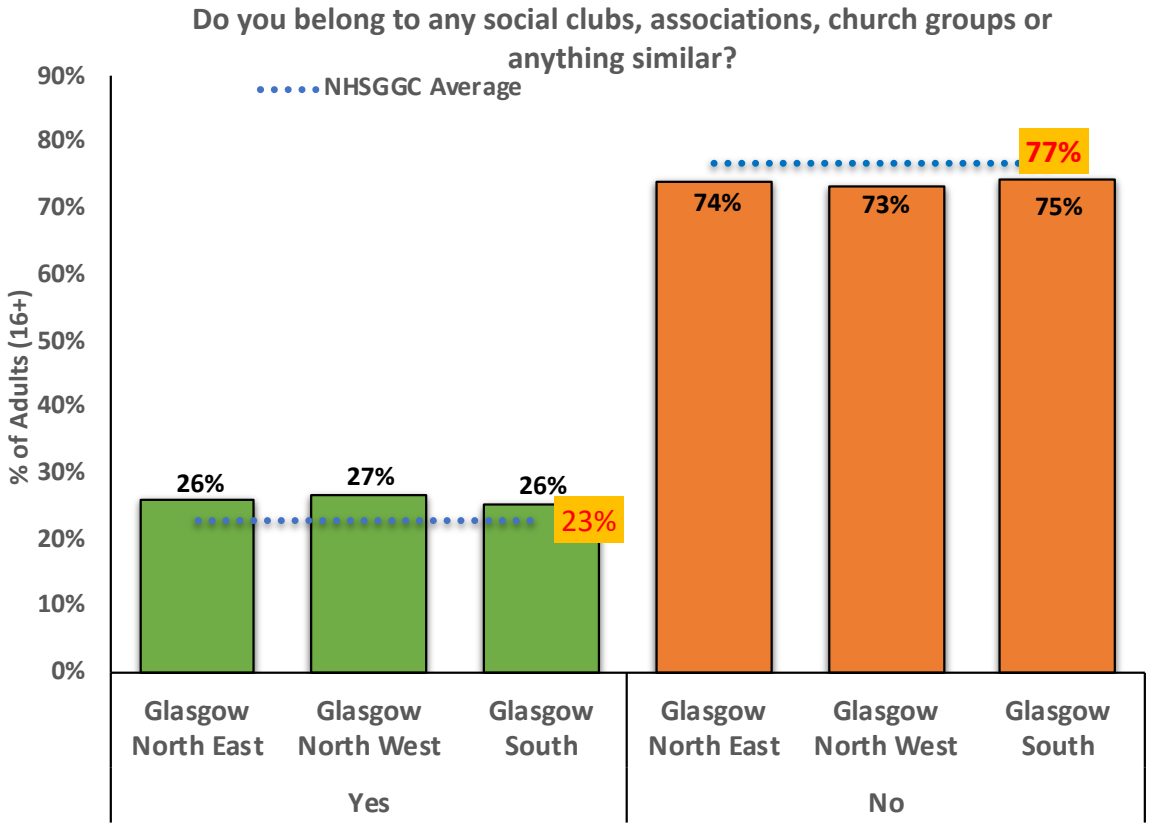
A higher percentage of adults in Glasgow city belong to a social club or similar than the NHSGGC average (3% higher).



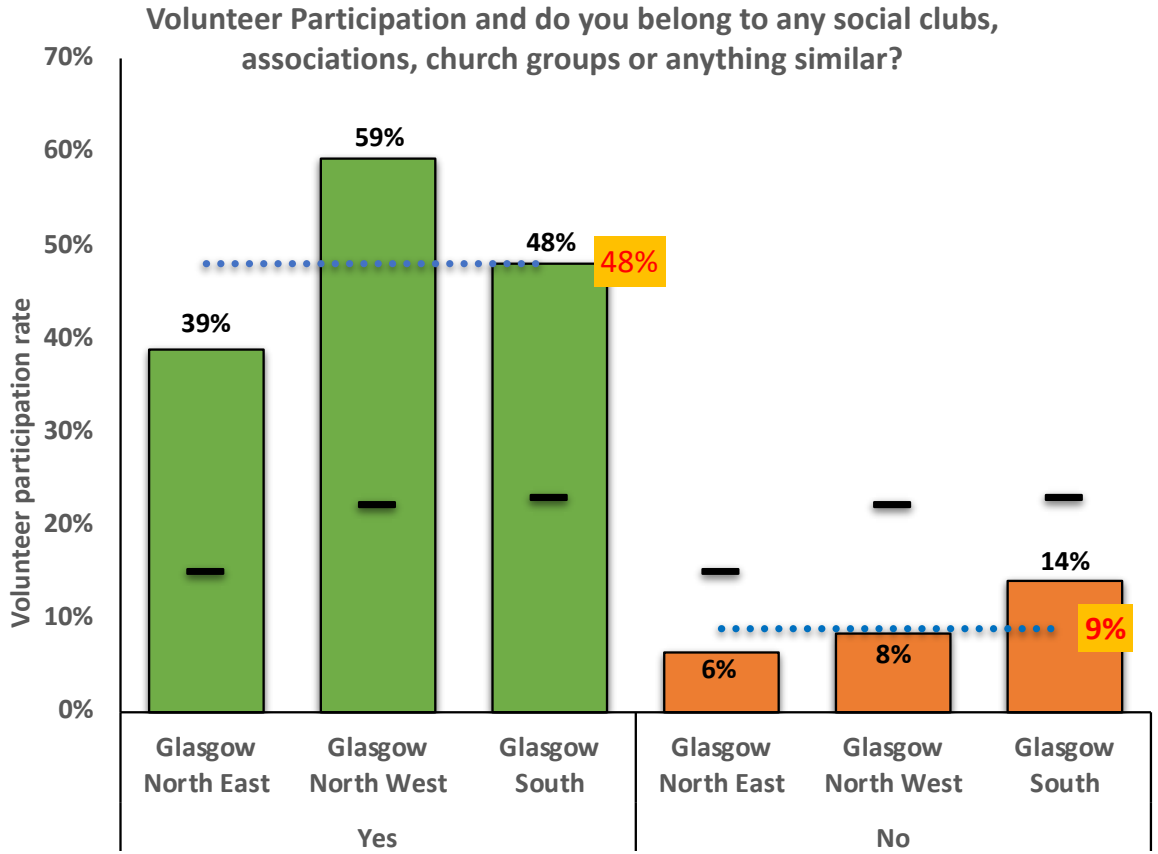
Volunteer participation is higher than average in all geographical locations where adults are a member of a social club or similar, 34% higher in East Dunbartonshire, 29% higher in Glasgow city, 36% higher in Inverclyde and 24% higher in Renfrewshire.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – Glasgow City Localities



A higher percentage of adults are members of social clubs or equivalent in all Glasgow City localities then the NHSGGC average.

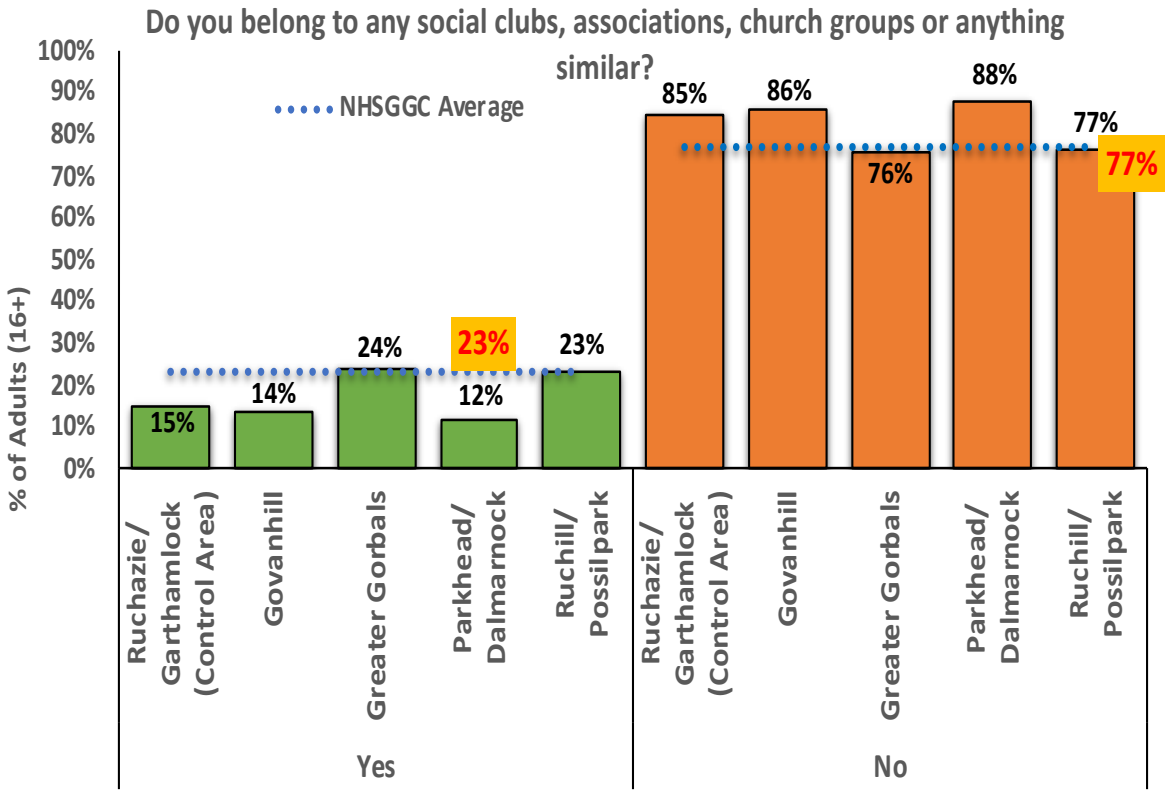


Participation rates are above average where adults are a member of a social club or equivalent, 24% higher in Glasgow North East, 37% higher in Glasgow North West and 25% higher in Glasgow South.

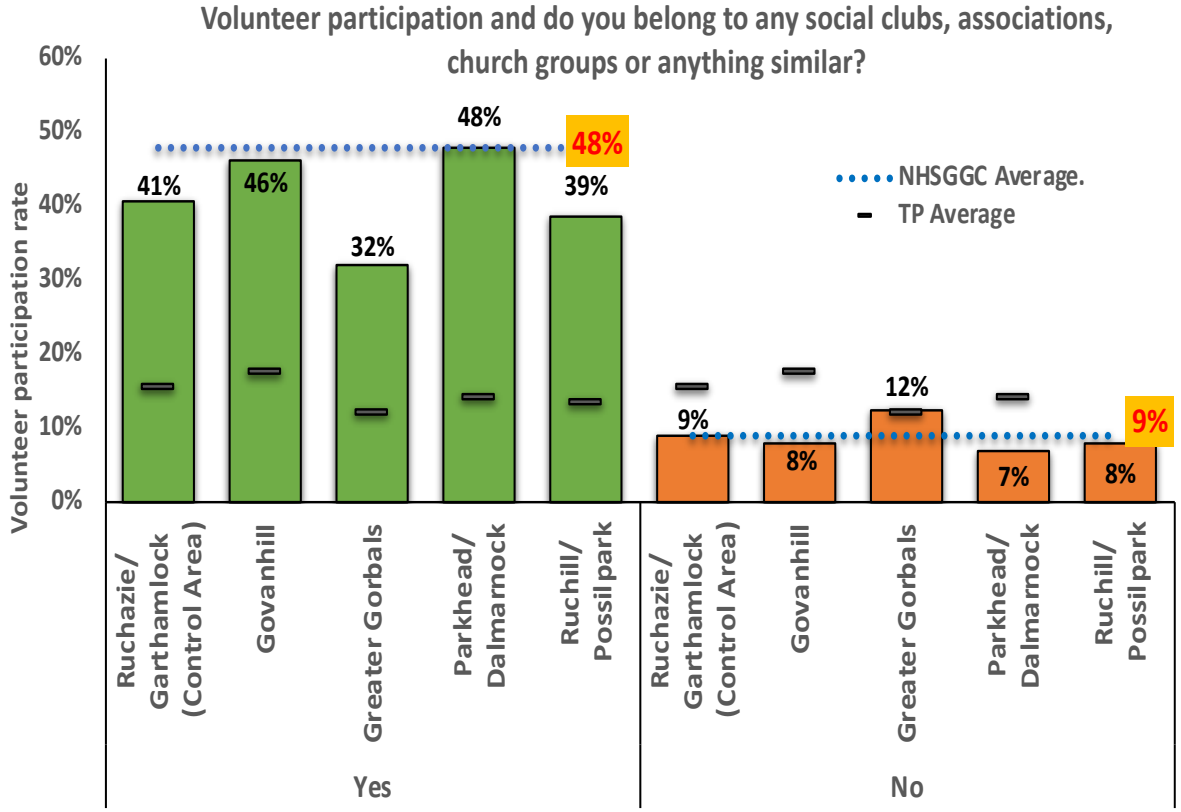
Participation rates are below average where adults are not a member of a social club or equivalent.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Local community and individuals social networks – Thriving Places



A higher percentage of adults in Greater Gorbals are a member of a social club or equivalent than the NHSGGC average, 1% higher.



Participation rates follow the overall NHSGGC trend, with above average participation rates for adults who are a member of a social club or equivalent and below average for adults who are not a member of a social club or equivalent. Participation rates for Parkhead / Dalmarnock equal the NHSGGC average, where adults are a member.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

6. Summary Highlights

Summary highlights – Scottish Level

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

- Strongly feel that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood (1% higher).
- Agree that they can influence decision making affecting their local area. (8% higher).
- Would like to be more involved in local area decision making (9% higher).
- Can rely on friends or relatives in their local community for help (1% higher).
- Can rely on friends or relatives in their local community to look after their home (1% higher).
- Can turn to friends or relatives in their local community for advice or support (1% higher).
- Would offer help to their neighbours in an emergency (1% higher).

Overall this tells us that more Scottish adults volunteer when they feel that they belong to their local community, are involved in decision making in their local community and have social networks in their local community. From this data we cannot confirm if volunteering causes increased community engagement and citizenship in volunteers, but we do see a strong relationship between community engagement, citizenship and volunteering.

Summary highlights – SIMDQ Level

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

- A higher percentage of adults that no not feel strongly that they belong to their immediate neighbourhood.
- A higher percentage of adults that do not agree that they can influence decision making affecting their local area.
- A higher percentage of adult who do not want to be more involved in local area decision making.
- A lower percentage of adults who can rely on friends or relatives in their local community for help.
- A lower percentage of adult who can rely on friends or relatives in their local community to look after their home.
- A lower percentage of adults who can turn to friends or relatives in their local community for advice or support.
- A lower percentage of adults that would offer help to their neighbours in an emergency.

Summary highlights – SIMDQ Level

Participation rates in SIMD Q1 are highest in the following category, with participation rates higher than the Scottish average SIMD Q1 participation rate:

- Adults who agree that they can influence decision making affecting their local area (5% higher).
- Adults who want to be more involved in local area decision making (11% higher).
- Adults who would offer help to their neighbours in an emergency (2% higher).

Summary highlights – NHSGGC

Considering Glasgow City, the most deprived area in NHSGGC along with the Glasgow City Localities and thriving places we find:

- A higher percentage of adults feel like they don't belong to their area in Glasgow City, all Glasgow City Localities and all Thriving places than the NHSGGC average.
- A higher percentage of adults don't feel valued as a member of their community in Glasgow City, Glasgow North West, Glasgow South, Govanhill, Parkhead / Dalmarnock and Ruchill/Possilpark than the NHSGGC average.
- A higher percentage of adults do not agree that by working together people in their neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect their neighbourhood in Glasgow City, Glasgow North West, Glasgow South, Govanhill, Greater Gorbals and Ruchill/Possilpark than the NHSGGC average. Govanhill has double the NSHGGC average in this category.
- A higher percentage of adults do not agree that if they have a problem, there is always someone to help them in Glasgow City, Glasgow North West, Glasgow South, Govanhill, Parkhead / Dalmarnock , Ruchazie/Garthamlock and Ruchill/Possilpark than the NHSGGC average. Govanhill has more than double the NHSGGC average in this category.

Summary highlights – NHSGGC

- A higher percentage of adults who do not feel that their neighbourhood is one where neighbours look out for each other in Glasgow City, Glasgow North West, Glasgow, South, Govanhill, Parkhead / Dalmarnock , Ruchazie/Garthamlock and Ruchill/Possilpark than the NHSGGC average. Govanhill has 16% more adults in this category than the NHSGGC average.
- A higher percentage of adults who do not fell that generally speaking, they trust people in their local area in Glasgow City, all Glasgow City Localities and all Thriving places than the NHSGGC average. Govanhill has 19% more adults in this category than the NHSGGC average.
- A higher percentage of adults who do not fell that he friendships and associations they have with other people in my area mean a lot to them in Glasgow City, Glasgow North West, Glasgow South, Govanhill, Parkhead / Dalmarnock , Ruchazie/Garthamlock and Ruchill/Possilpark. Govanhill has more than double the percentage of adults in this category than the NHSGGC average.
- A higher percentage of adults in Glasgow City, all Glasgow City Localities and Greater Gorbals belong to a social clubs, associations, church groups or anything similar than the NHSGGC average.

While not al of the SHS questions are directly comparable to the 2017/2018 NHSGGC Health and Wellbeing survey we can see the same pattern of the most deprived areas feeling less connected to and engaged with their local communities. Increasing volunteering in this areas may help to improve social capital and community engagement.

Summary highlights – NHSGGC

Analysis of participation rates for each of the community engagement and social capital fields for Glasgow City, Glasgow City Localities and Thriving places is more complex than the analysis for Scotland Overall and SIMDQ 1 due to differing patterns of participation rates between areas as shown in the table on the next page.

This table depicts higher than average participation rates with a ↑ highlighted in green. In determining if the participation rate is above or below average the category participation rate is compared to the average participation rate for the location, e.g. the Glasgow City South average participation rate.

The differing trend in participation rates is caused by a low strength of association in the relationship between the questions asked and volunteer participation. There is a statistically significant relationship between the variables, but the relationship isn't strong. This could be caused by differing neighbourhood characteristics, differences in the demographic make up of an area or different approaches to tackle social issues that leads to a different relationship between the question asked and volunteering. For example an area with a high proportion of adults who have lived in their local area for a short period of time and have always volunteered may lead to a higher participation rates who disagree / strongly disagree that they belong to their local area. A second area with a higher proportion of adults who have lived in the local area for a long time and have always volunteered may lead to a higher participation rate for adults who agree / strongly agree that they belong to their local area.

Further research would be required to fully understand the differences in the relationships between the different geographies within Glasgow City.

Where there is a strong strength of association we can see the same relationship between the question and the different areas within Glasgow City.

Summary highlights – NHSGGC

Question	Category	Glasgow City	Glasgow City Localities			Thriving Places				
			North East	North west	South	Garthamlock (Control Area)	Govanhill	Greater Gorbals	Parkhead / Dalmarnock	Ruchill / Possilpark
I feel I belong to this area	Strongly Agree / Agree		=	↑	↓					
	Neither agree nor disagree		↓	↓	↑					
	Disagree / Strongly disagree		↑	↓	↓					
I feel valued as a member of my community	Strongly Agree / Agree		↑		=				↑	
	Neither agree nor disagree		↓		↑				↑	
	Disagree / Strongly disagree		↑		↓				↓	
By working together people in my neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect my neighbourhood	Strongly Agree / Agree	↑	↑	↑	↑		↑			
	Neither agree nor disagree	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓			
	Disagree / Strongly disagree	↓	↑	↓	↓		↓			
If I have a problem, there is always someone to help me	Strongly Agree / Agree	↓		↓						
	Neither agree nor disagree	↑		↑						
	Disagree / Strongly disagree	↑		↓						
This is a neighbourhood where neighbours look out for each other	Strongly Agree / Agree		↑	↓		↑			↑	
	Neither agree nor disagree		↓	↑		↓			↓	
	Disagree / Strongly disagree		↓	↑		↑			↑	
Generally speaking, I trust people in my local area	Strongly Agree / Agree						↑			
	Neither agree nor disagree						↓			
	Disagree / Strongly disagree						↑			
The friendships and associations I have with other people in my area mean a lot to me	Strongly Agree / Agree	↓		↓	↓			↓		
	Neither agree nor disagree	↑		↑	↓			↑		
	Disagree / Strongly disagree	↑		↓	↑			↓		
Do you belong to any social clubs, associations, church groups or anything similar	Yes	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
	No	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓

Summary highlights – NHSGGC

The two questions with the strongest strength of association are:

- Do you belong to any social clubs, associations, church groups or anything similar?

For this question we can see that in every Glasgow City Locality and Thriving Place participation rates are above average where adults are a member of a social club or equivalent and below average where adults are not a member of a social club or equivalent.

- By working together people in my neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect my neighbourhood.

For this questions we can see that participation rates are above average where adults strongly agree / agree and below average for adults who neither agree nor disagree or strongly disagree / disagree with some notable exceptions. Glasgow North East has above average participation rates where adults disagree / Strongly disagree.

7. 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%

Appendix 3 – References

O'Donnell, G., Deaton, A., Durand, M., Halpern & D, Layard, R. (2014), Wellbeing & policy, Legatum Institute

Boyle, D., Coote, A., Sherwood, C. & Slay, J. (2010) Right Here, Right Now: Taking co- production into the mainstream. London, NESTA