NHSGGC Health and Wellbeing Survey

Volunteering Cross-sectional Analysis: Demographics

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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 demographic 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.

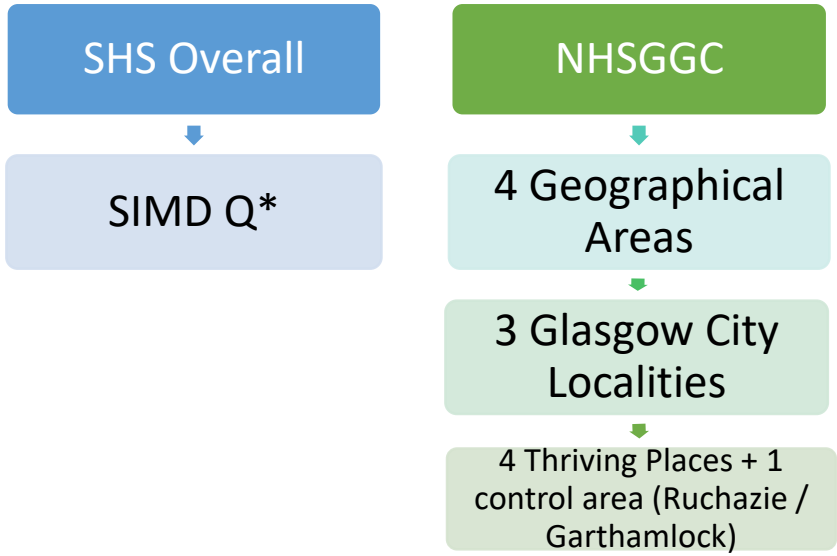
1. Research overview.

- The demographic fields selected for analysis builds on findings from the SHS. The SHS analysis shows the demographic groups in Scotland with the highest participation rates, e.g. female participation rates are always higher than male rates and allows a profile of the demographic groups most likely to volunteer in Scotland.

- This presentation analyses data for both SHS and NHSGGC data in 2 ways:

    - The percentage of adults in each demographic field category, e.g. male and female
    - The variation in volunteering participation rates between each of the demographic field categories, e.g. the difference in participation rates between male and females.

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



1. Research overview

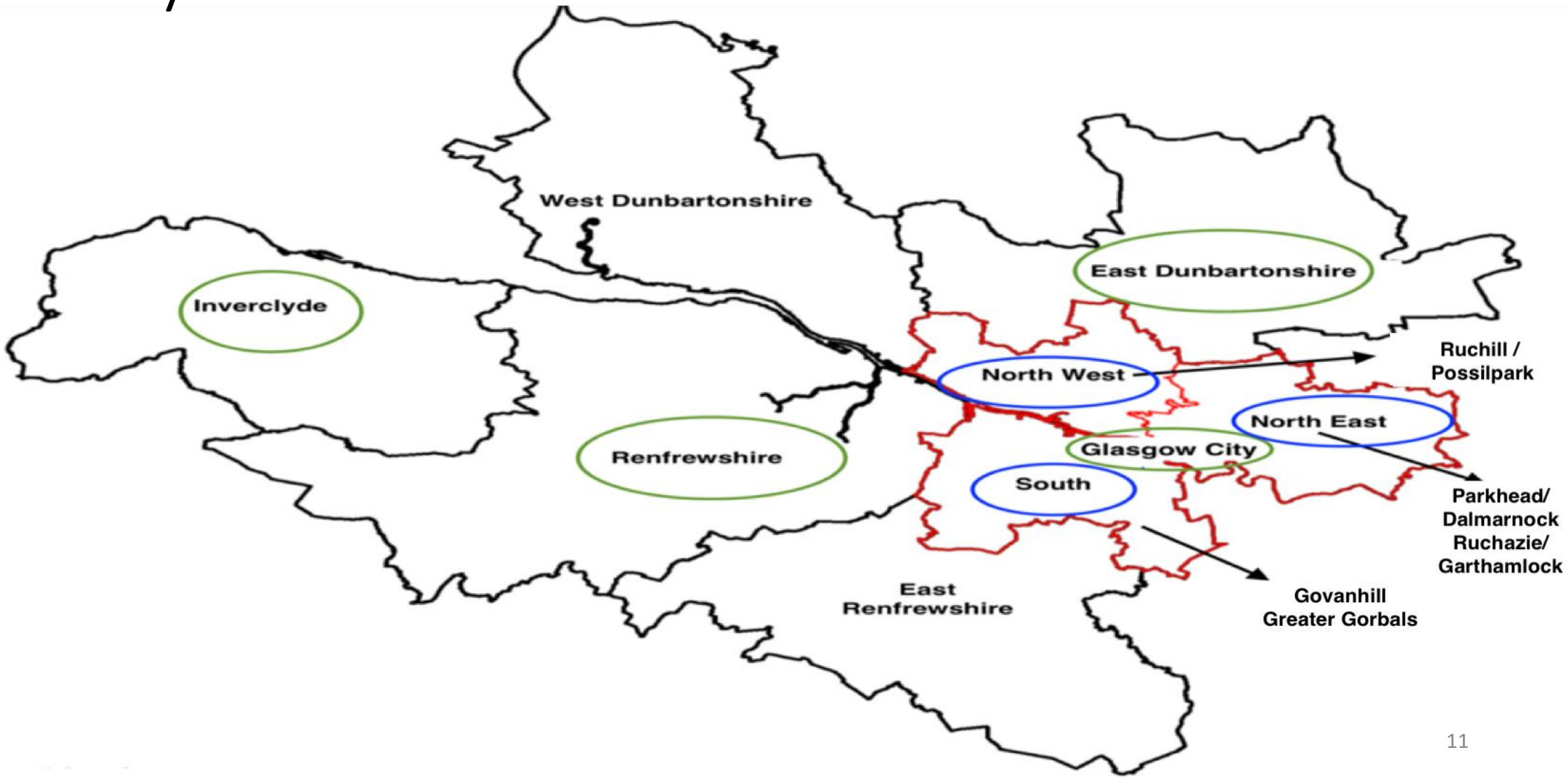
* SIMD Q - Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Quintiles (SIMD Q). SIMD Q ranks areas in Scotland on a scale of:

1 - Most deprived 20% of the population; to

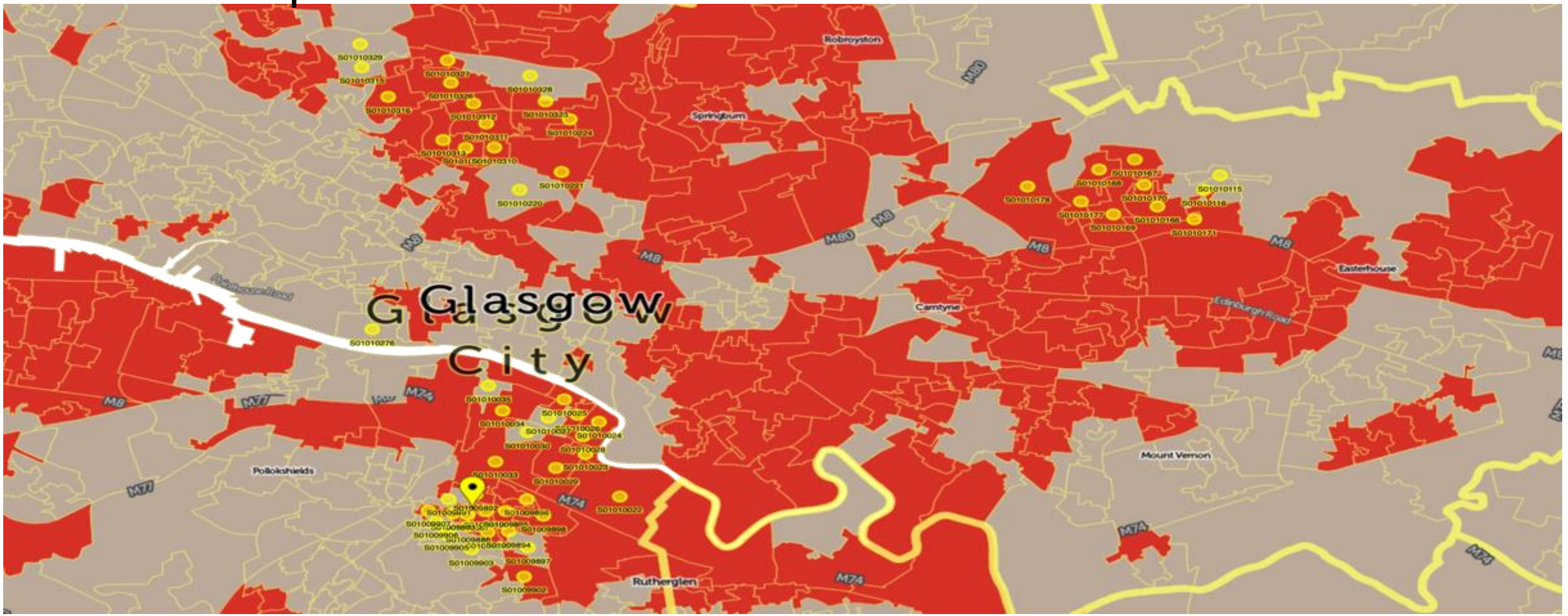
5 - Least deprived 20% of the population.

- The 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 gender 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 with qualifications and volunteering does not mean that volunteering leads to adults gaining qualifications. Instead, it may be that those that have qualifications are attracted into volunteering. We just don't know.

2. Survey Fields for Demographics

2. Demographics fields.

The demographic fields selected for analysis are.

SHS Question	NHSGGC H&W survey question	Response Categories
RANDAGE – age of random adult.	**Q57 –** Can you tell me your date of birth.	Responses are coded into the standard SHS age ranges: • 16-24 • 25-34 • 35-44 • 45-59 • 60-74 • 75+
RANDSEX – sex of random adult	**Q55 –** Are you Male Female Other Prefer not to answer	Responses are analysed for: • Male • Female

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

2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) fields.

SHS Question	NHSGGC H&W survey question	Response Categories
RANDETH2012 – Ethnicity of random adult	**Q58 –** Which group on the card best describes you: White Scottish, Other British, Irish Gypsy/Traveller, Polish, Other White ethnic group, please specify, Any mixed or multiple ethnic background, please specify, Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British, Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British, Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British, Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British, Other Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British please specify, African, African Scottish or African British Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British, Black, Black Scottish or Black British, Other Caribbean or black please specify, Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British, Roma, Other, please specify	SHS responses are recoded as : • White • Minority ethnic groups NHSGGC responses are recorded as: • White • Asian • African • Mixed or other ethnic group

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

2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) fields.

SHS Question	NHSGGC H&W survey question	Response Categories
RANDECON - Economic status of random adult: A - Self employed B - Employed full time C - Employed part time D - Looking after the home or family E - Permanently retired from work F - Unemployed and seeking work G - At school H - In further / higher education I - Gov't work or training scheme J - Permanently sick or disabled K - Unable to work because of short-term illness or injury Other (specify)	**Q59 –** Which of the following describes your employment status? Employee in full-time job Employee in part-time job Employed on a zero hours contract Self Employed Government supported training or employment Unemployed and available for work Full-time education at school, college or university Part-time education at school, college or university Retired Looking after the family / home Permanently sick or disabled Other Refused	SHS response are recoded as : Self employed, Employed full time, Employed part time, Looking after the home or family, Permanently retired from work, Unemployed and seeking work, At school, In further / higher education/govt training, Permanently sick or disabled. NHSGGC responses are recorded as: Self Employed, Unemployed and available for work, Looking after the family / home, Permanently sick or disabled, Education or Government supported training, Employee in part-time / zero hours contract, Retired, Employee in full-time job.

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

2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) fields.

SHS Question	NHSGGC H&W survey question	Response Categories
Hedqual8 - Highest educational qualification - 2008 coding Level 1 - 'O' Grade, Standard grade or equiv (SVQ level 1 or 2). Level 2 - Higher, A level or equivalent (SVQ Level 3) Level 3 - HNC/HND or equivalent (SVQ Level 4) Level 4 - Degree, Professional qualification (Above SVQ Level 4) Other qualification No qualifications Qualifications not known	**Q60 –** What is the highest level of educational qualification you've obtained? GNVQ/GSVQ Foundation or Intermediate, SVQ Level 1 or 2, SCOTVEC/National Certificate Module, City and Guilds Craft, RSA Higher Grade, Advanced Higher, CSYS, 'A' Level, AS Level, Advanced Senior Certificate or equivalent GSVQ/GSVQ Advanced, SVQ Level 3, ONC, OND, Scotvec National Diploma, BTEC First Diploma, City and Guilds Advanced Craft HNC, HND, SVQ Level 4, RSA Higher Diploma or equivalent First Degree, Higher Degree, SVQ Level 5 Professional Qualifications e.g. teaching, accountancy Other school examinations not already mentioned School leaving certificate, National Qualification Access Unit 'O' Grade, Standard Grade, GCSE, GCE O Level, CSE, National Qualification Access 3 Cluster, Intermediate 1 or 2 Senior C Other post-school but pre-Higher education examinations/ Higher education qualifications not already mentioned No qualifications	Due to the number of categories in the NHSGGC dataset, the analysis is completed for two categories, No qualifications Qualification

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

2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) fields.

SHS Question	NHSGGC H&W survey question	Response Categories
TENURE- In which of these ways do you occupy this accommodation? Owned outright Buying with help of loan/mortgage Rent – LA Rent - HA / Co-op Rent - private landlord Other	**Q47 -** Which of the following applies to your household? Owner occupier / owned outright Owner occupier / buying with a mortgage Rented from council Rented from housing association Rented from a private landlord Shared ownership Accommodation comes with the job Other (please specify)	The responses are recoded into: Owned outright, buying with a loan, rent – social, rent – private and other. NHSGGC responses are recoded into the following categories: owner occupier, social renting, private renting and other.

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

2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) fields.

SHS Question	NHSGGC H&W survey question	Response Categories
Number in household – Volunteer Scotland derived. Number in household is derived by adding the numads and numkids fields to give the total number of eligible people in the household.	**Q53 –** How many people are there in your household?	SHS responses are given from 1-9. For this analysis the numberS in the household are grouped as: 1,2,3,4 or more. NHSGGC responses are given from 1-11. For this analysis the number on the household are grouped as: 1,2,3 and 4 or more.
Numkids - is a field derived from information gathered on household members to derive the number of eligible children in the household .	**Q54** – How many people living in your household are under 16?	SHS responses are given from 0-6. For this analysis the number of children are grouped as: 0,1,2 and 3+. NHSGGC responses are given from 0-7, for this analysis the number of children are grouped into 0,1,2,3 or more.

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

2. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) fields.

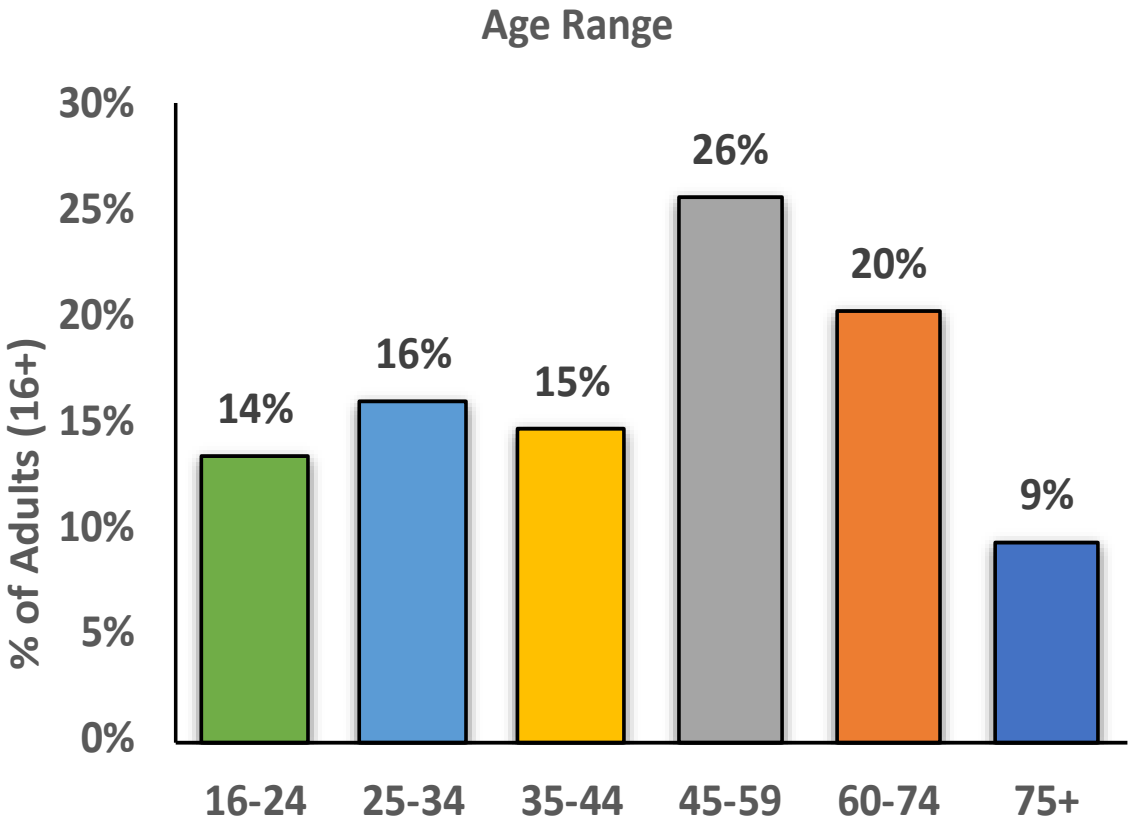
SHS Question	NHSGGC H&W survey question	Response Categories
Benefits Summary is a volunteer Scotland derived fields that provides a summary of benefits as a portion to total household income. **Totinc** is a derived fields that bands the total annual net household income into a number of categories.	**Q61-Recode:** What proportion of your income comes from state benefits.	Responses are split into the following categories, which are kept unchanged for the analysis in this presentation: No income from benefits, Some income from benefits and All income from benefits. Responses are coded into the following categories: £0 - £6000, £6001 - £10000, £10001 -£15000, £15001 - £20000, £20001 - £25000, £25001 - £30000, £30001 - £40000 and £40001+. For this analysis responses are recoded into £0 - £10,000 , £10,001 - £20,000, £20,001 - £30,000, £30,001 - £40,000 and £40001+.

Sexual orientation was considered for analysis, however small sample sizes in some response categories did not allow for a statistically robust analysis.

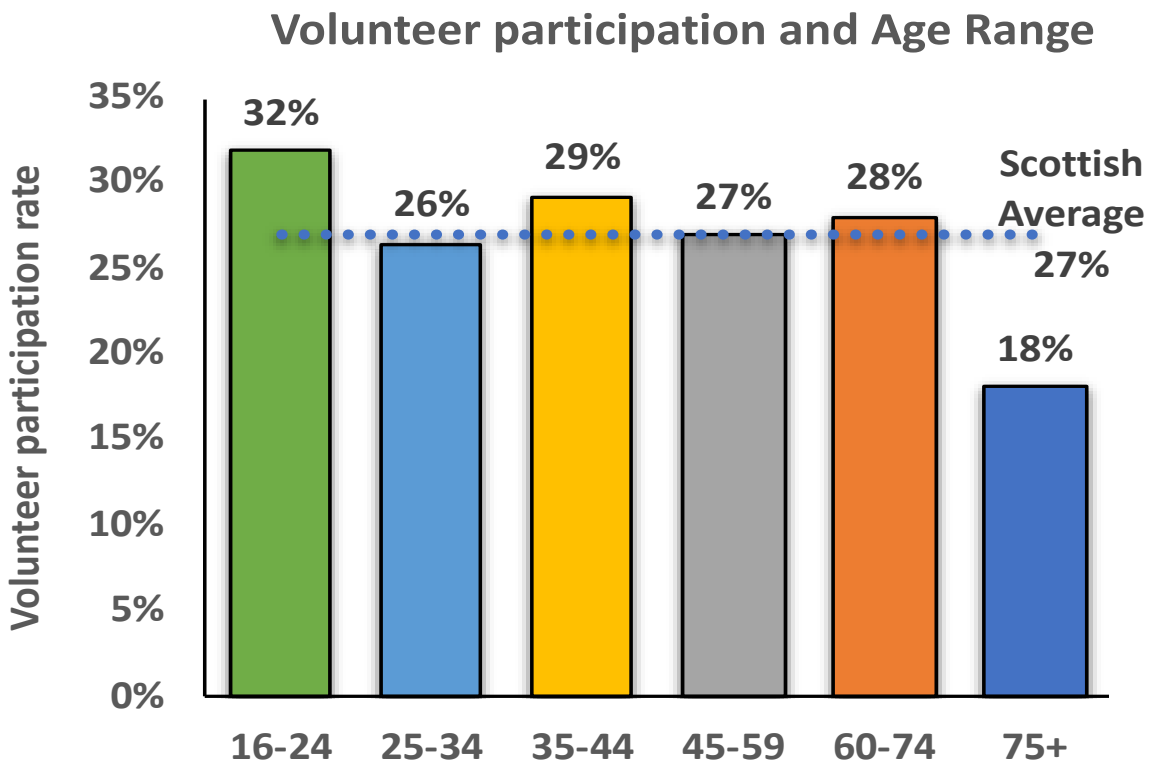
Sources: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016 & NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

3. Demographics

Age Range – Scottish Population



The 45-59 age group has the highest proportion of Scottish adults, while the 75+ age group has the lowest.

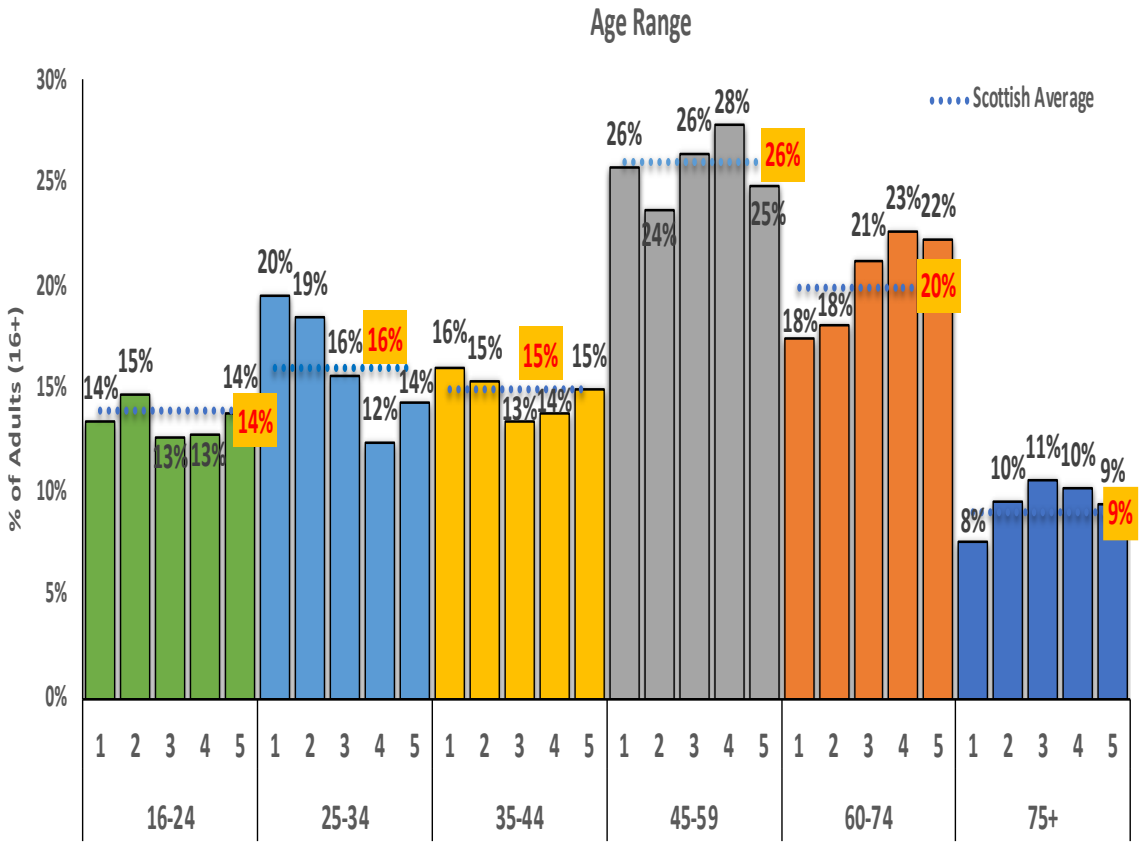


Participation rates are:

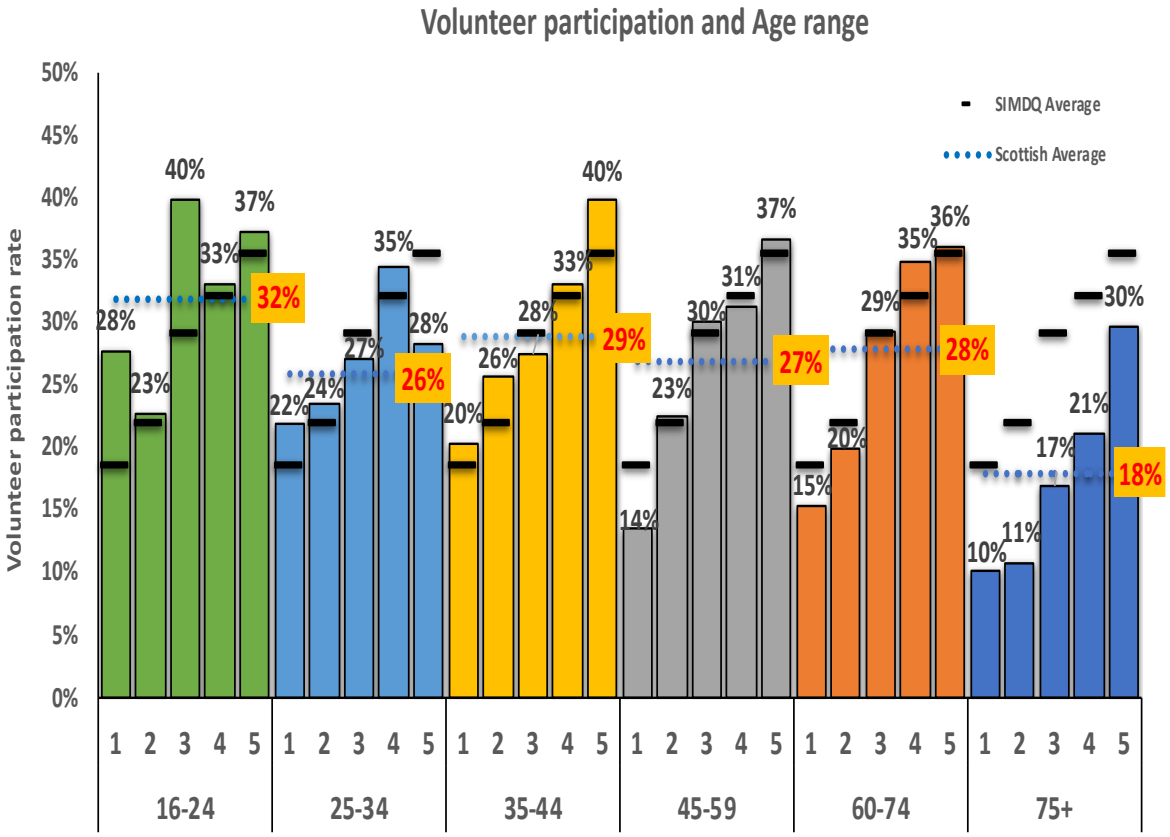
- Highest for 16-24 year olds at 32%.
- Lowest for 75+ year olds at 18%.
- Above the Scottish average for 16-24 year olds , 35-44 year olds and 60-74 year olds.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Age Range – Scottish Population, SIMD Q



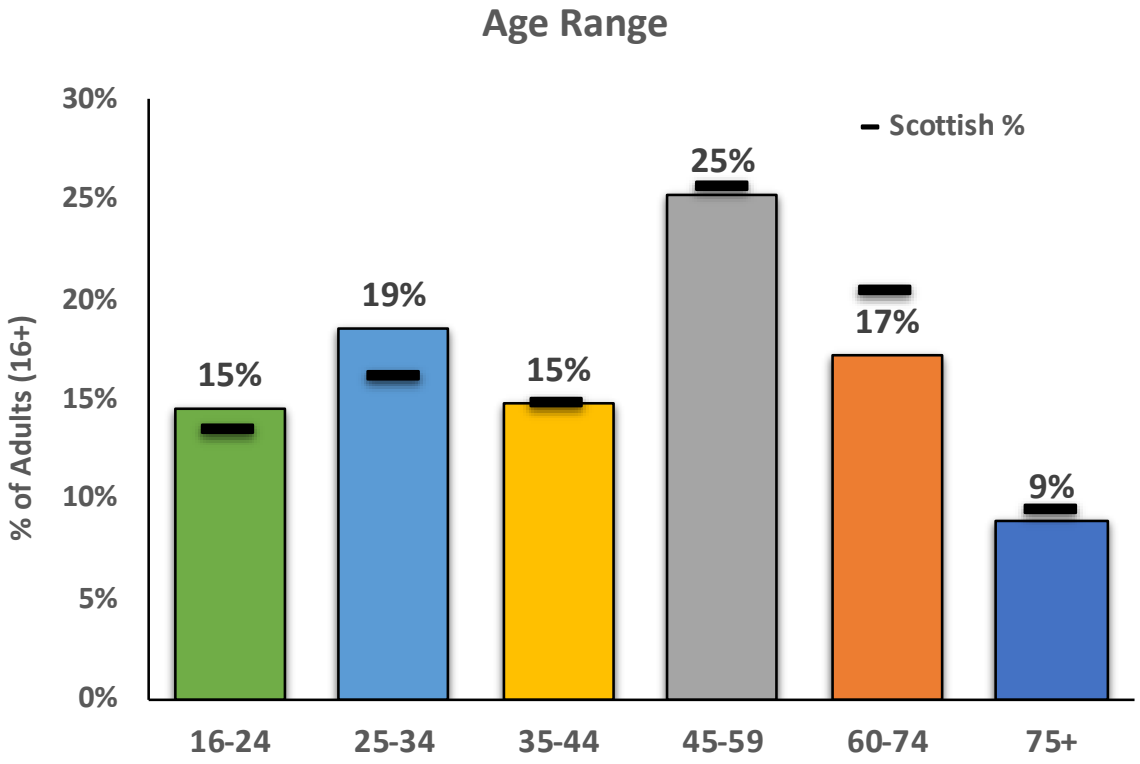
The age group make up of each SIMD Q is different. The 45-59 age group has the highest percent of adults for each SIMD Quintile. In contrast the 75+ age group has the lowest percent of adults across all SIMD Quintiles.

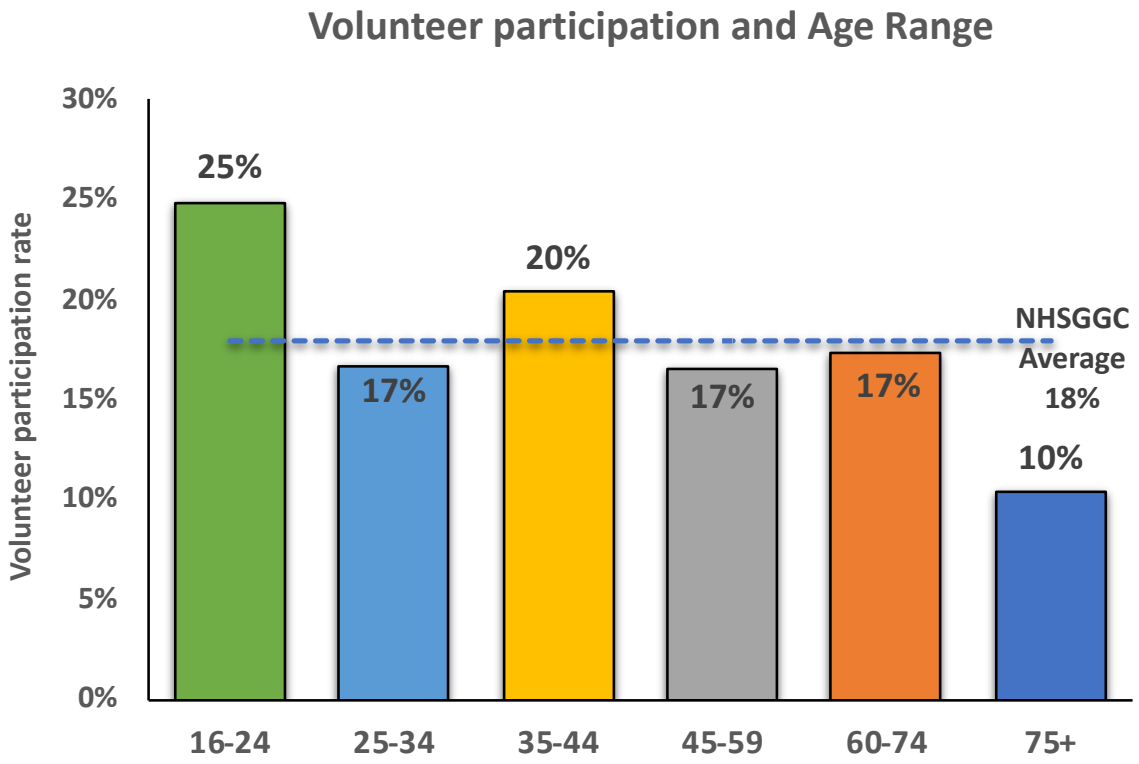


- The 16-24 age group has above average participation rates for each SIMD Quintile.
- The 75+ age group has below average participation rates for each SIMD Quintile.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Age Range – NHSGGC Overall





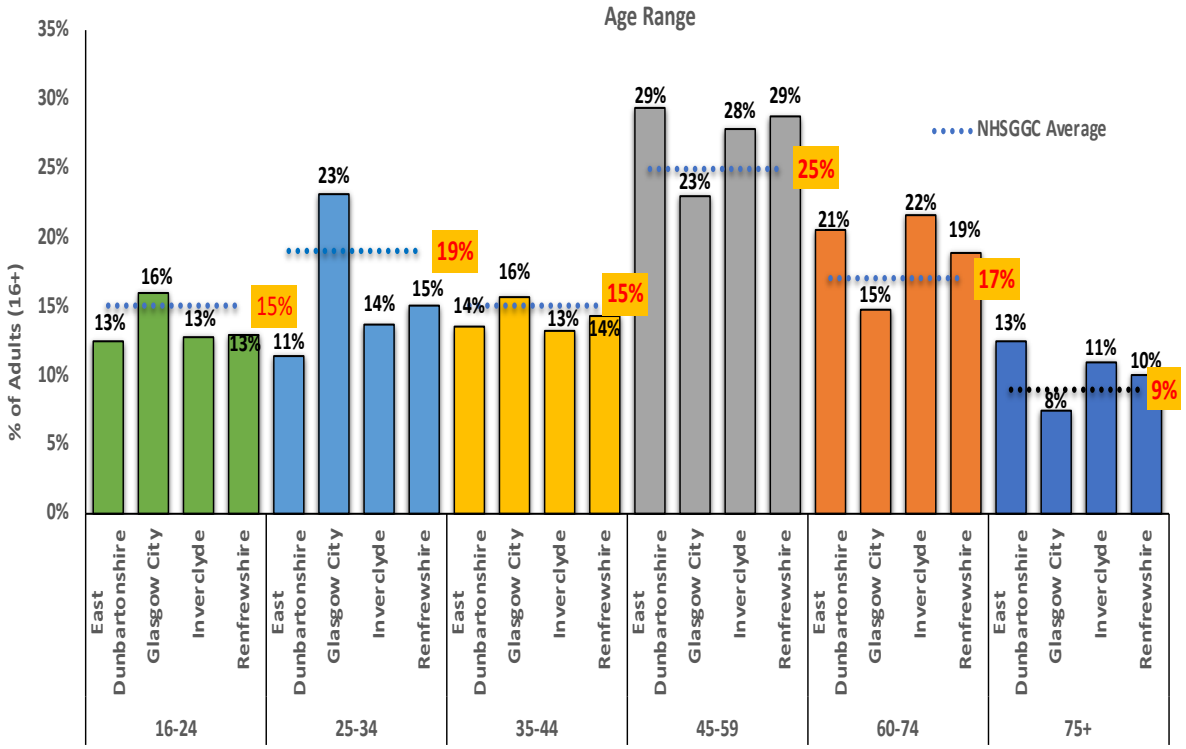
Similarly to Scotland, NHSGGC has a the highest proportion of adults in the 45-59 age group and lowest proportion of adults in the 75+ age group.

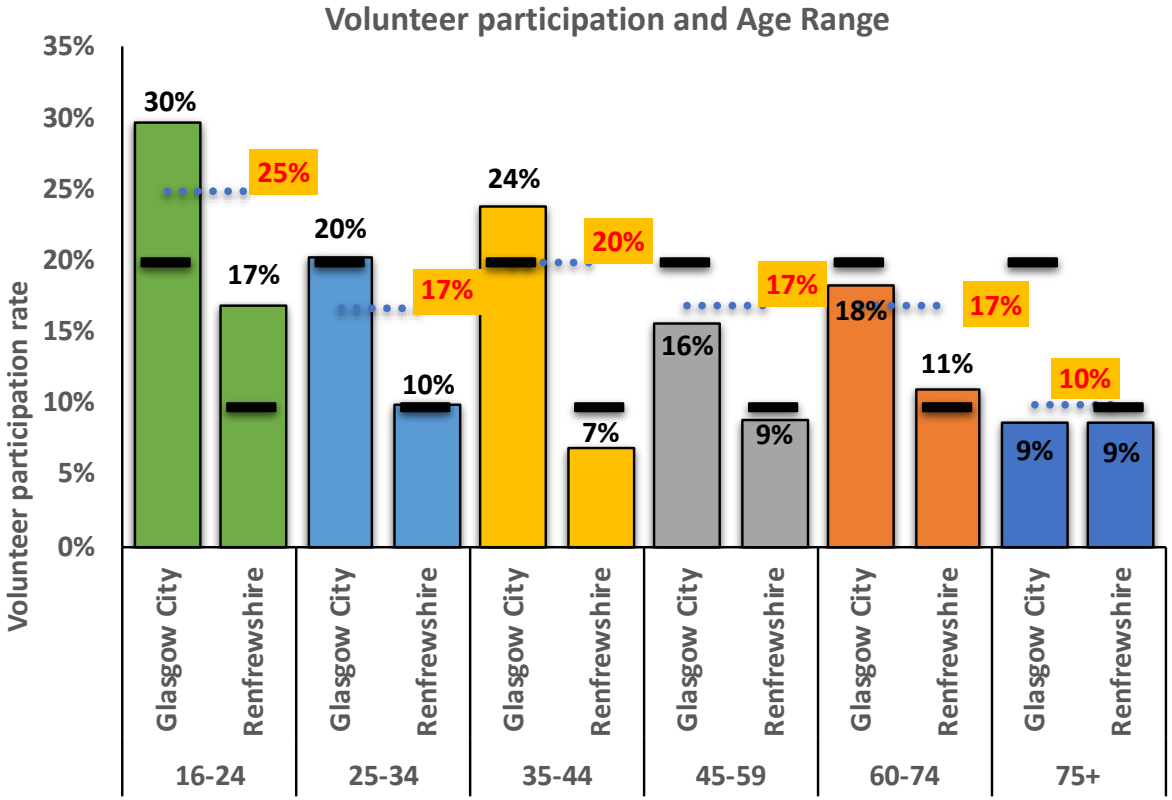
Participation rates are:

- Highest for 16-24 year olds at 25%.
- Lowest for 75+ year olds at 10%.
- Above the NHSGGC average for 16-24 year olds and 35-44 year olds.

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

Age Range – NHSGGC Geographical Areas





The demographic age composition of each geographic area is different:

- In East Dunbartonshire the highest proportion of the area's adults is in the 45-59 age group (29%)
- In Inverclyde and Renfrewshire the highest proportion of adults is also in the 45-59 age group (28% and 29% respectively)
- While in Glasgow City the age groups 25-34 and 45-59 have the joint highest proportion of adults (23%).

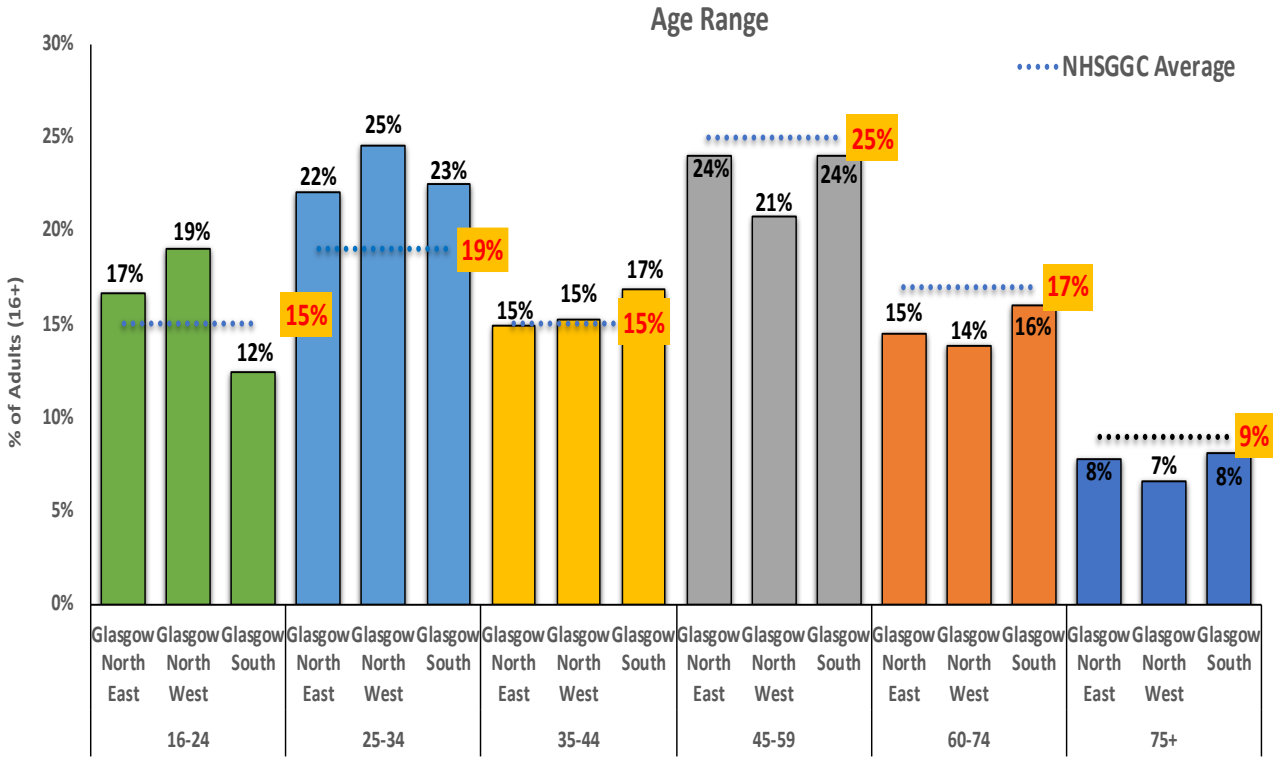
The relationship between age range and volunteer participation is only statistically significant in Glasgow City and Renfrewshire.

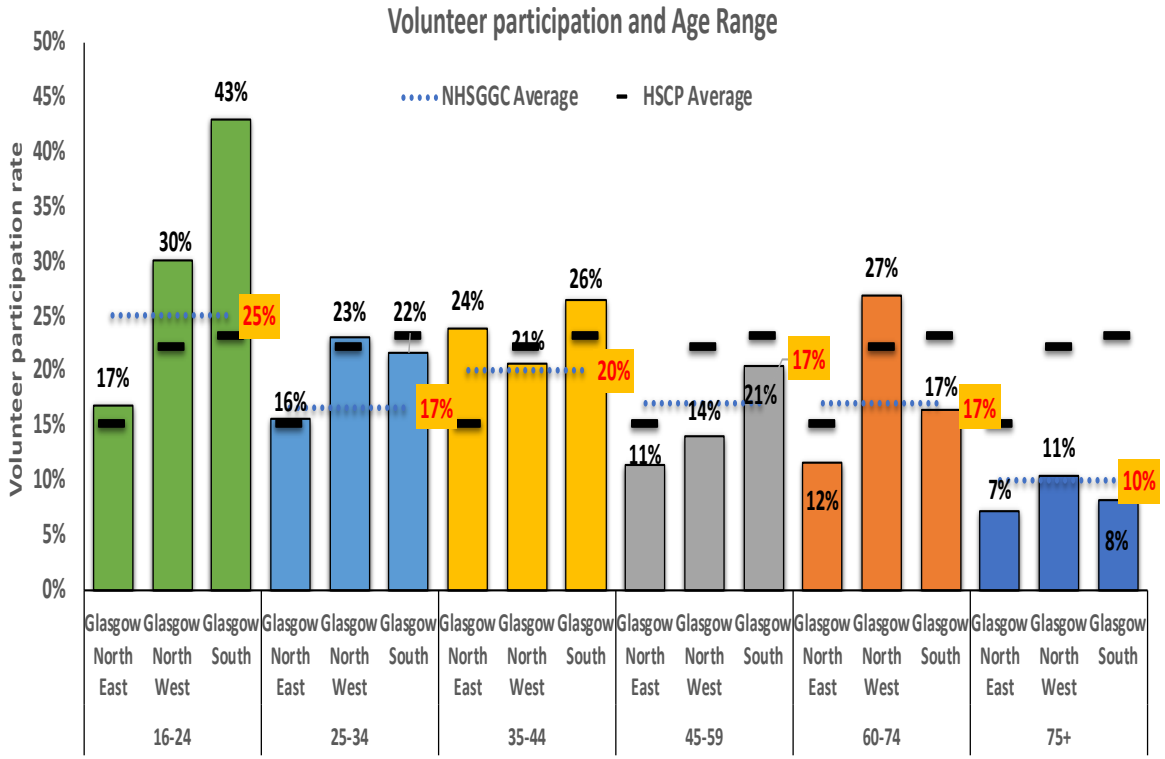
Participation rates in Glasgow City follow the overall NHSGGC trend, with the 16 -24 age group having the highest participation rates and 75+ having the lowest.

In Renfrewshire, participation rates are highest for the 16-24 age group and lowest for the 35-44 age group.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Age Range – Glasgow City Localities





The demographic age composition of each Glasgow City Locality is different:

- In Glasgow North East the highest proportion of the locality's adults is in the 45-59 age group (24%)
- In Glasgow North West the highest proportion of the locality's adults is in the 25-34 age group (25%)
- In Glasgow South the highest proportion of the locality's adults is in the 45-59 age group (24%)

Participation rates in Glasgow North West and Glasgow South follow the overall NHSGGC and Scottish trend, with participation rates:

- Highest for 16-24 year olds.
- Lowest for 75+ year olds.

In Glasgow North East participation rates are highest for 35-44 year olds.

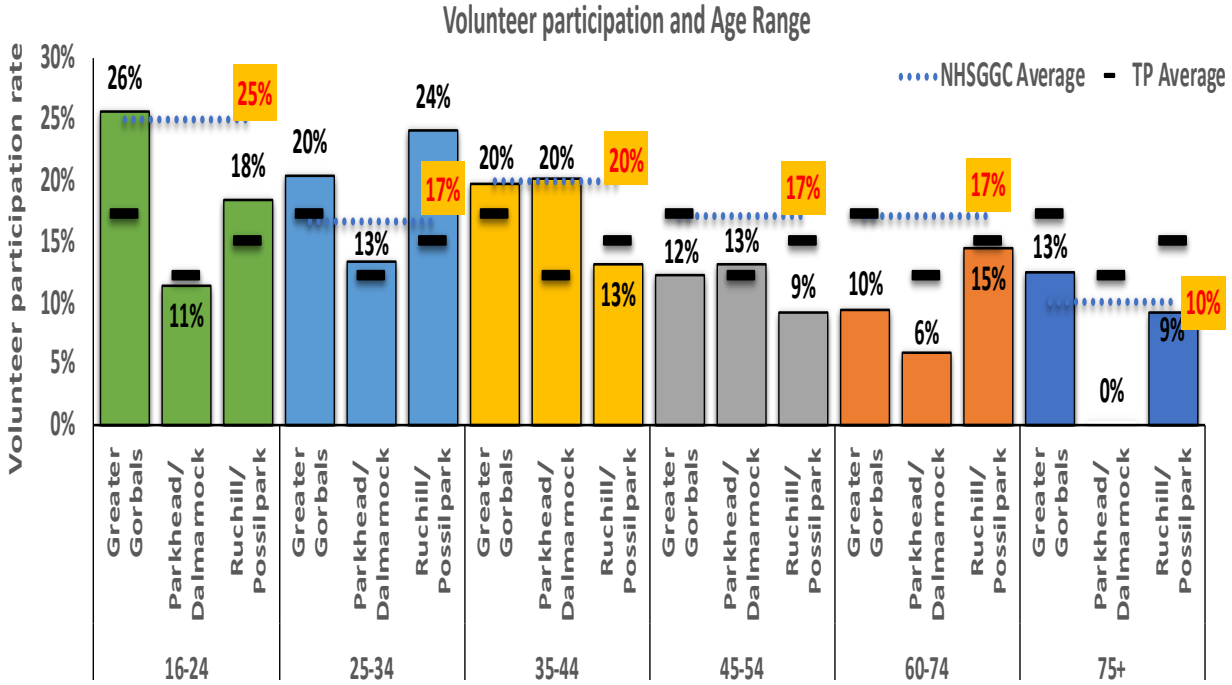
Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Age Range – Thriving Places

Age Range	Ruchazie / Garthamlock (Control Area)	Govanhill	Greater Gorbals	Parkhead / Dalmarnock	Ruchill / Possilpark	NHSGGC Average
16-24	15%	13%	13%	13%	15%	15%
25-34	21%	**25%**	**29%**	**25%**	23%	19%
35-44	17%	21%	16%	20%	17%	15%
45-54	**26%**	22%	20%	23%	**24%**	**25%**
60-74	15%	13%	15%	13%	14%	17%
75+	**7%**	**7%**	**7%**	**6%**	**7%**	**9%**

The demographic age composition of each Thriving Place is different.

The table shows the age range with the highest percentage of adults highlighted in green and the lowest percentage highlighted in yellow.



The relationship between age and volunteer participation rates is not statistically significant in Govanhill.

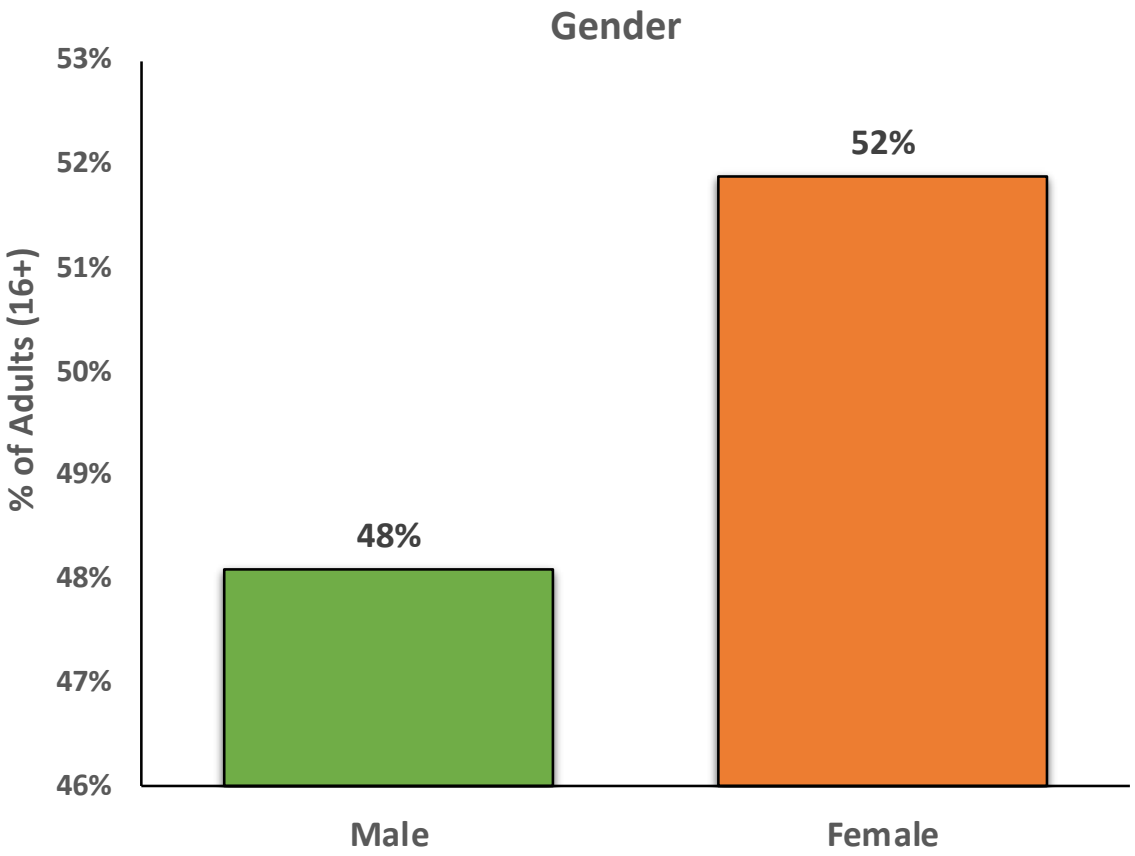
In Greater Gorbals participation rates are highest for the 16-24 age group and lowest for the 60—74 age group.

In Parkhead / Dalmarnock participation rates are highest for the 35-44 age group and lowest for the 75+ age group/

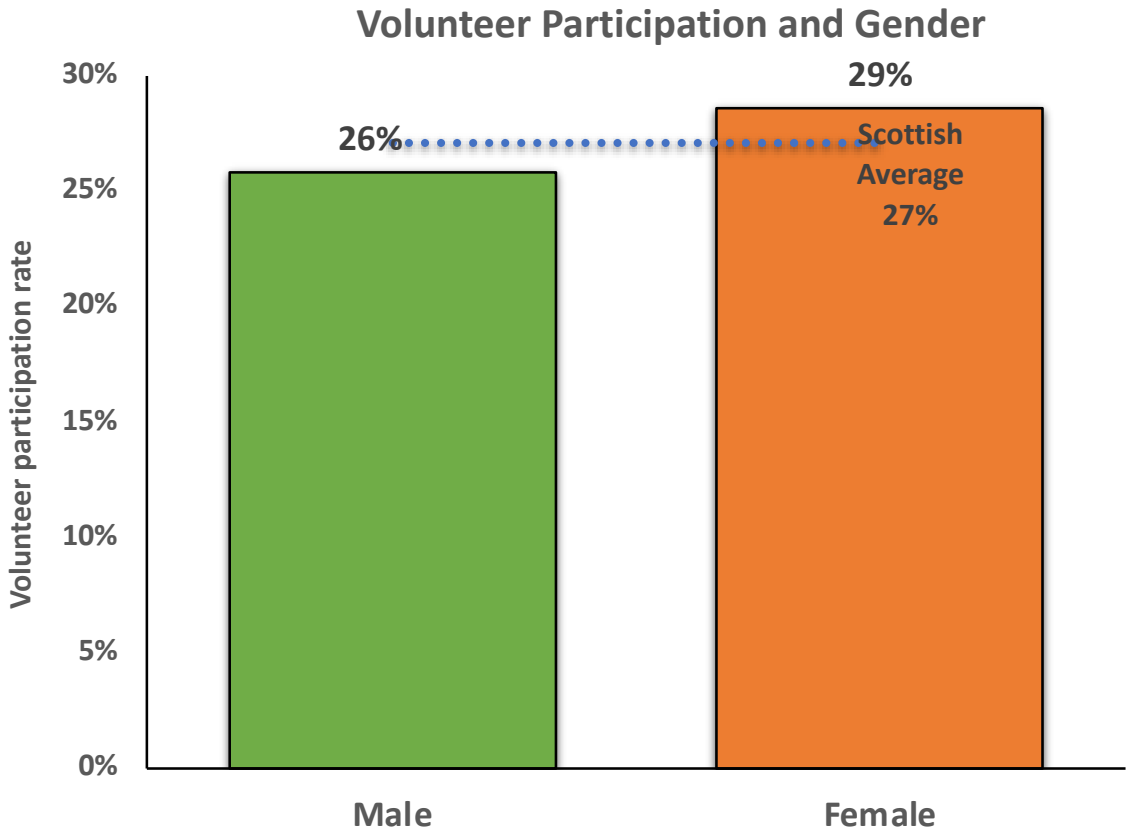
In Ruchil / Possilpark participation rates are highest for the 25-34 age group and joint lowest for the 45-54 and 75+ age groups.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Gender – Scottish Population



52% of the Scottish population are female.

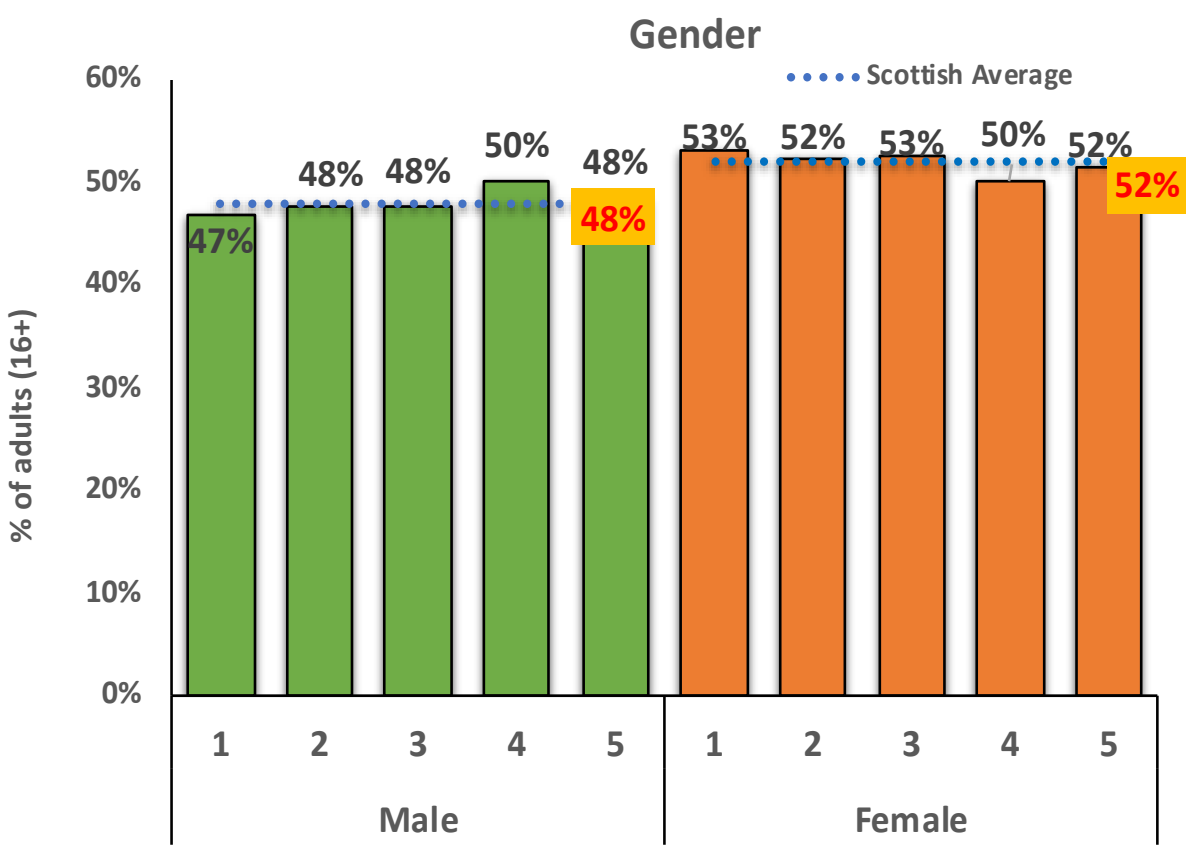


Participation rates are:

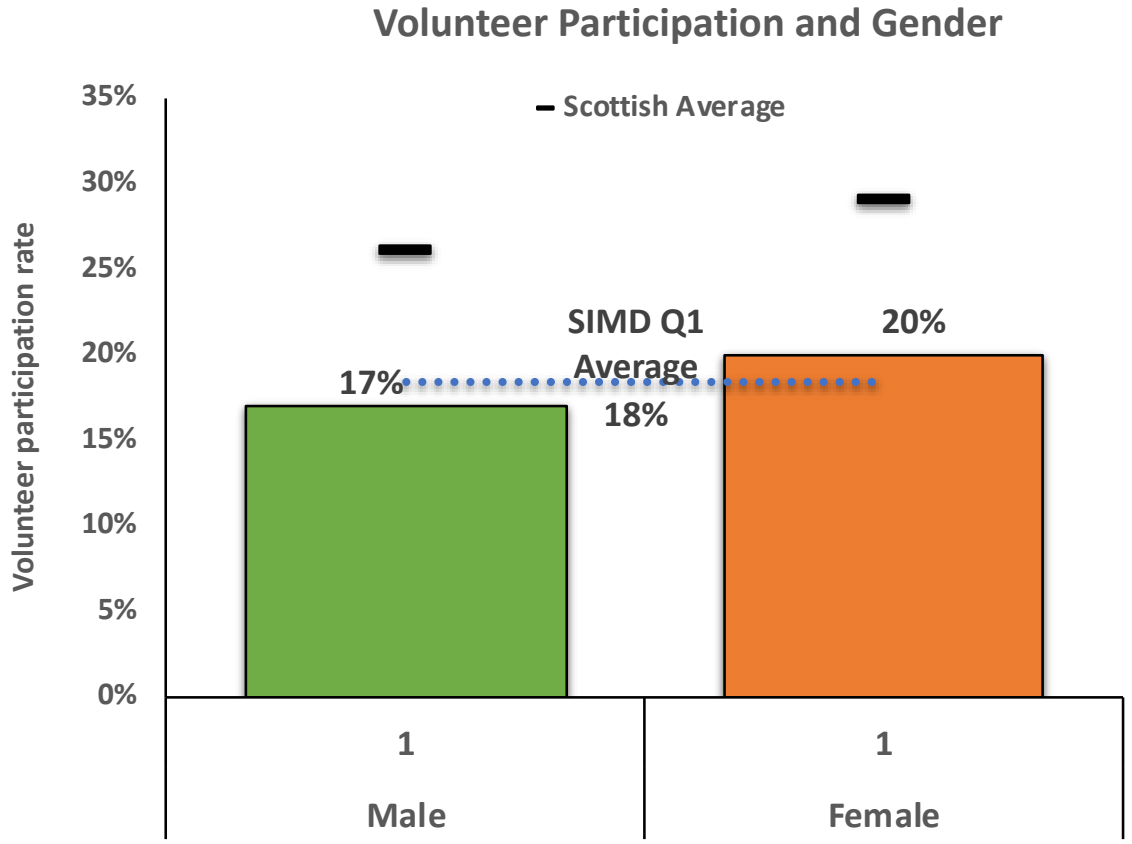
- 2% higher than the Scottish average for females.
- 1% lower than the Scottish average for males.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Gender – Scottish Population, SIMD Q



There is a higher percentage of females in all but one SIMD Q, Q4 where the percentage of men and women are equal.

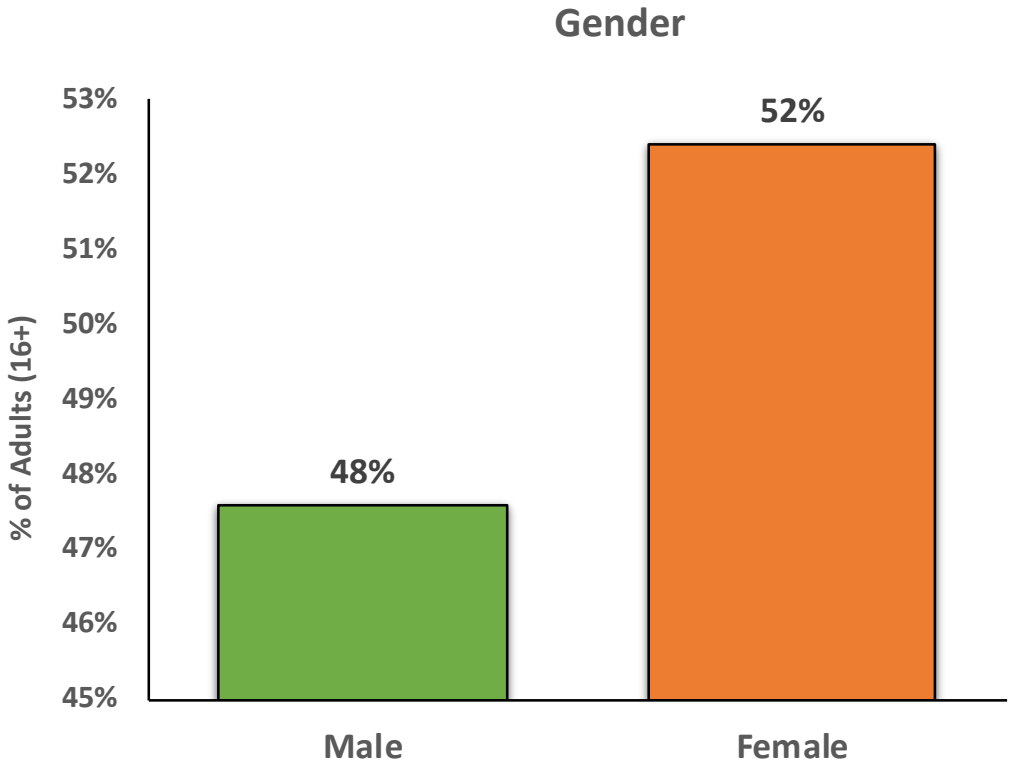


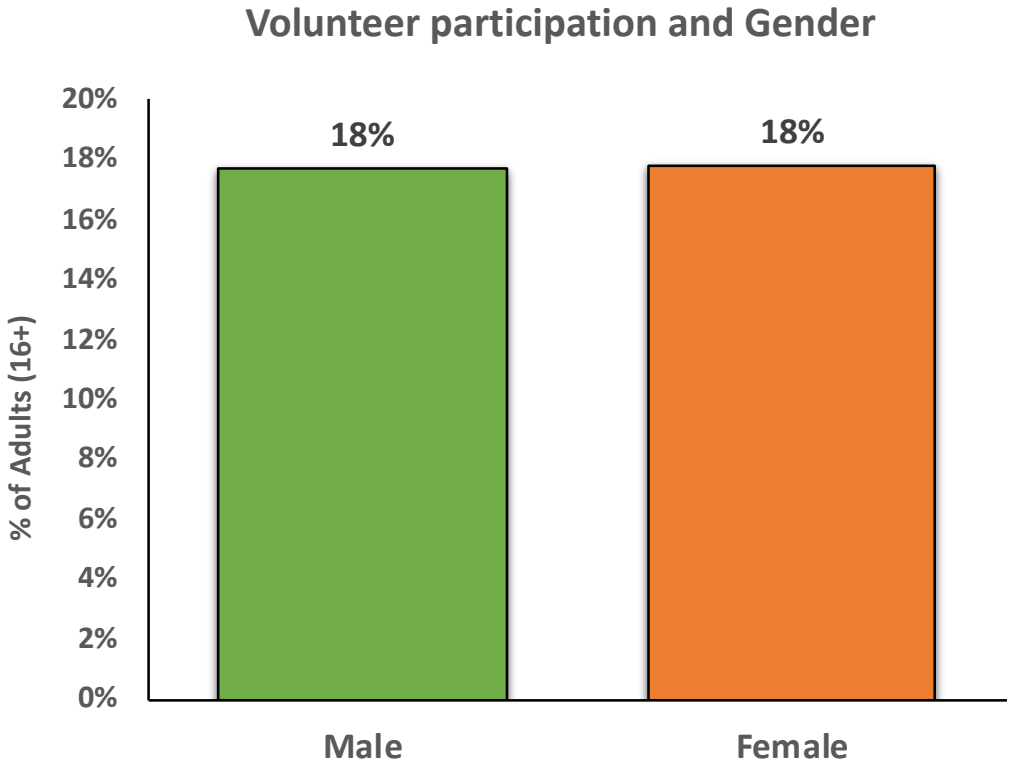
The relationship between gender and SIMD Q is only statistically significant for SIMD Q1, where participation rates are:

- Below the SIMD Q1 average for males..
- Above the SIMD Q1 average for females.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Gender – NHSGGC Overall





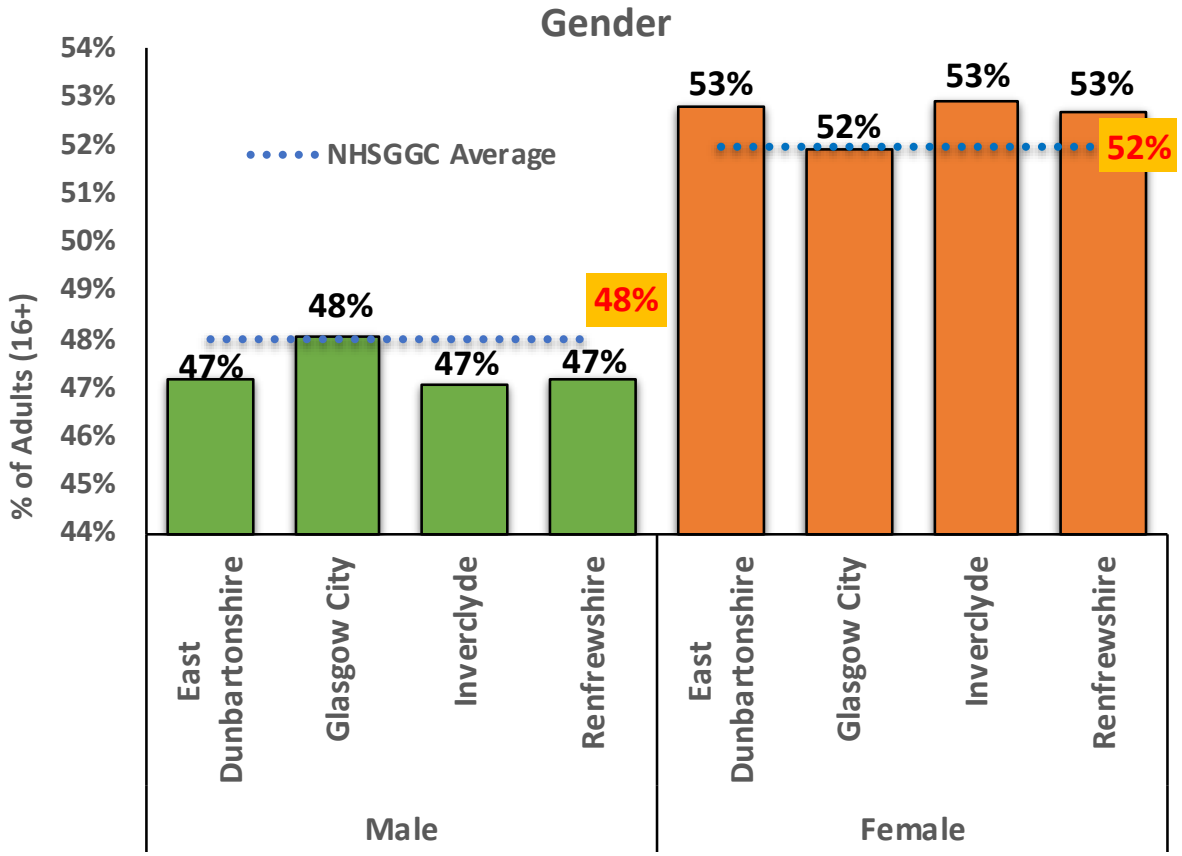
52% of the NHSGGC population are female, the same as in Scotland.

There is no difference in participation rates by gender in NHSGGC, both being equal to the NHSGGC average (18%).

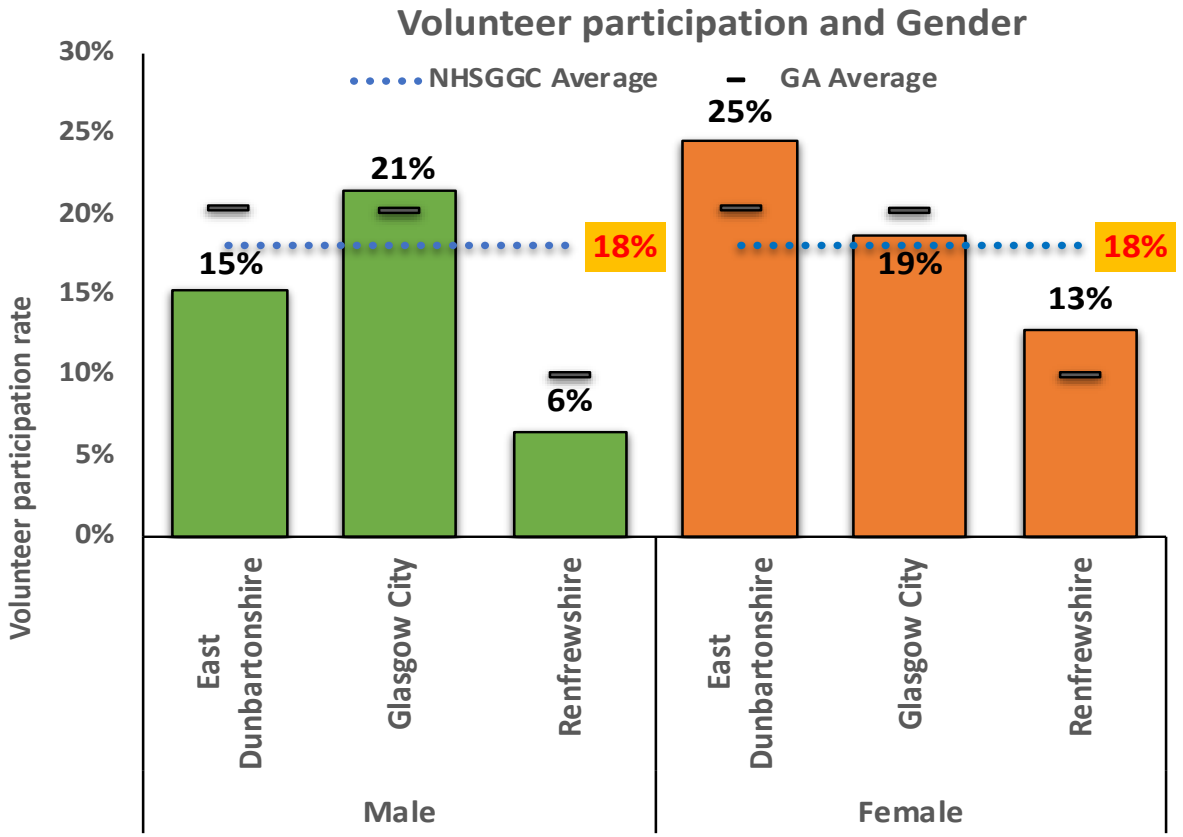
This differ to Scotland overall, where female participation rates have been consistently higher than male participation rates for more than 10 years.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Gender – Geographical Areas



All Geographical Areas have a higher percentage of females than males.

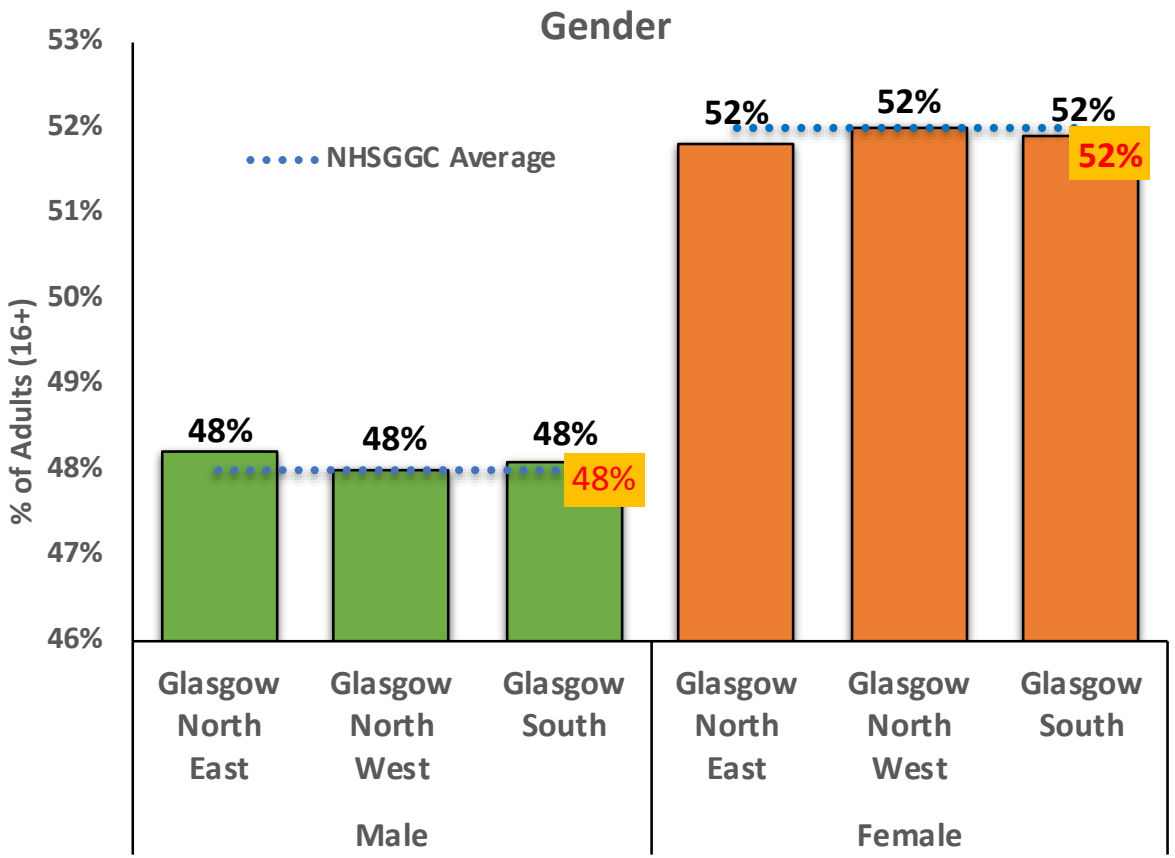


Participation rates follow the overall trend for Scotland and NHSGGC Females in East Dunbartonshire and Renfrewshire have higher participation rates than males.

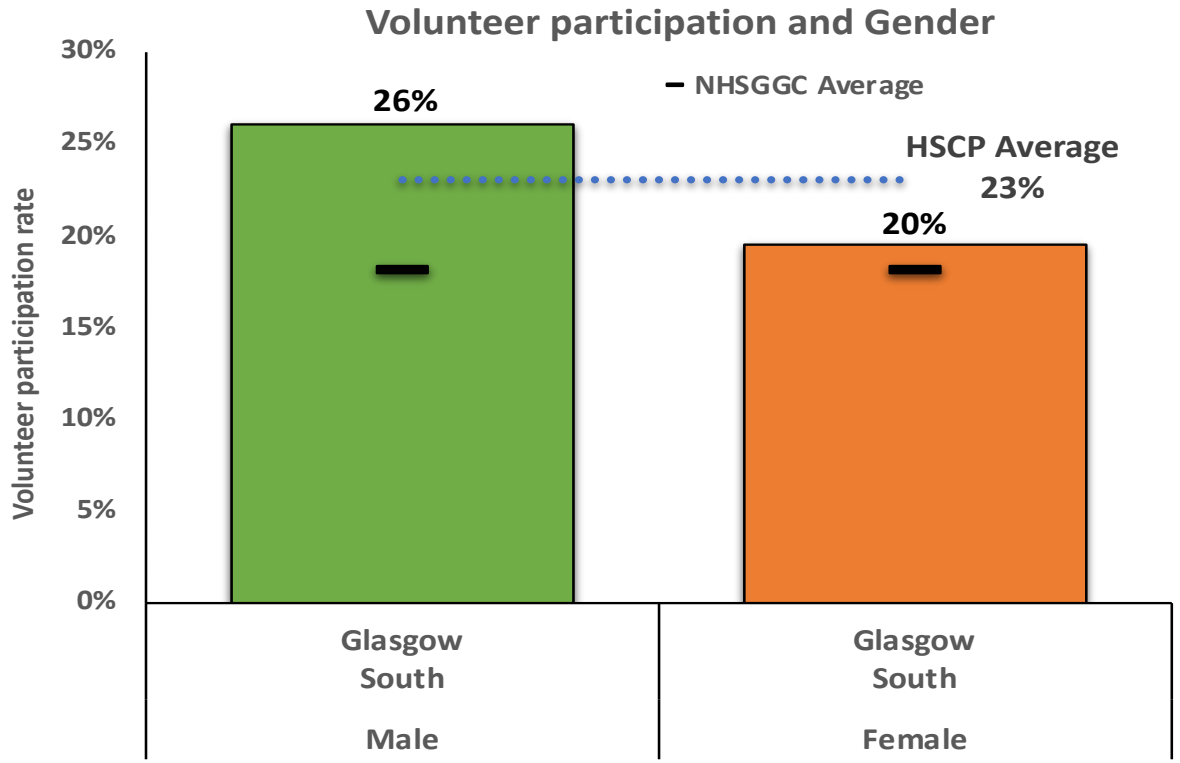
In Glasgow City this trend is reversed, with higher participation rates for males than females.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Gender – Glasgow City Localities



The proportion of males and females in each of the Glasgow City localities is equal to the NHSGGC average.

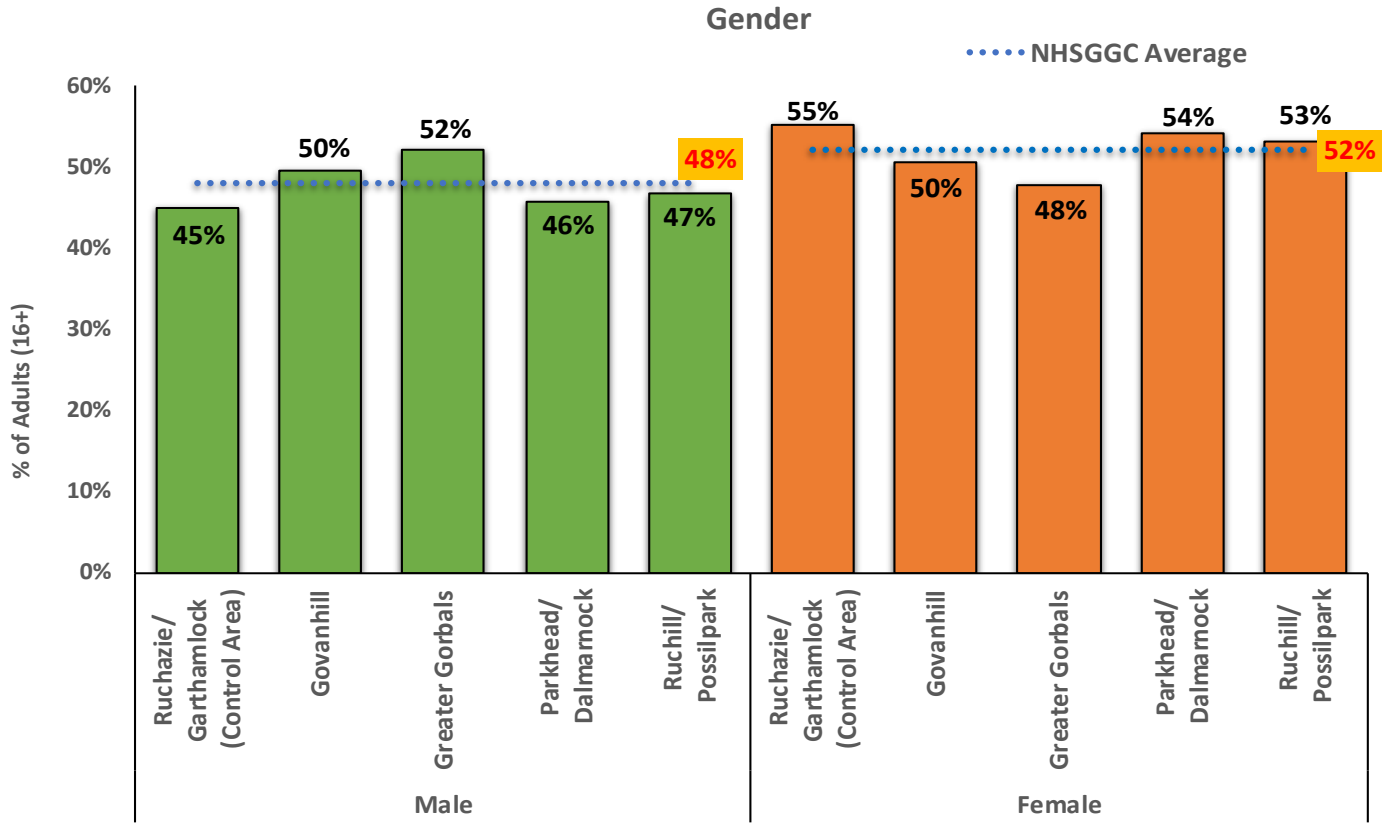


The relationship between volunteer participation and gender is only statistically significant in Glasgow South, where Participation rates are:

- 3% higher than the Glasgow South average participation rates for males.
- 3% lower than the Glasgow South average participation rates for females.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Gender – Thriving Places



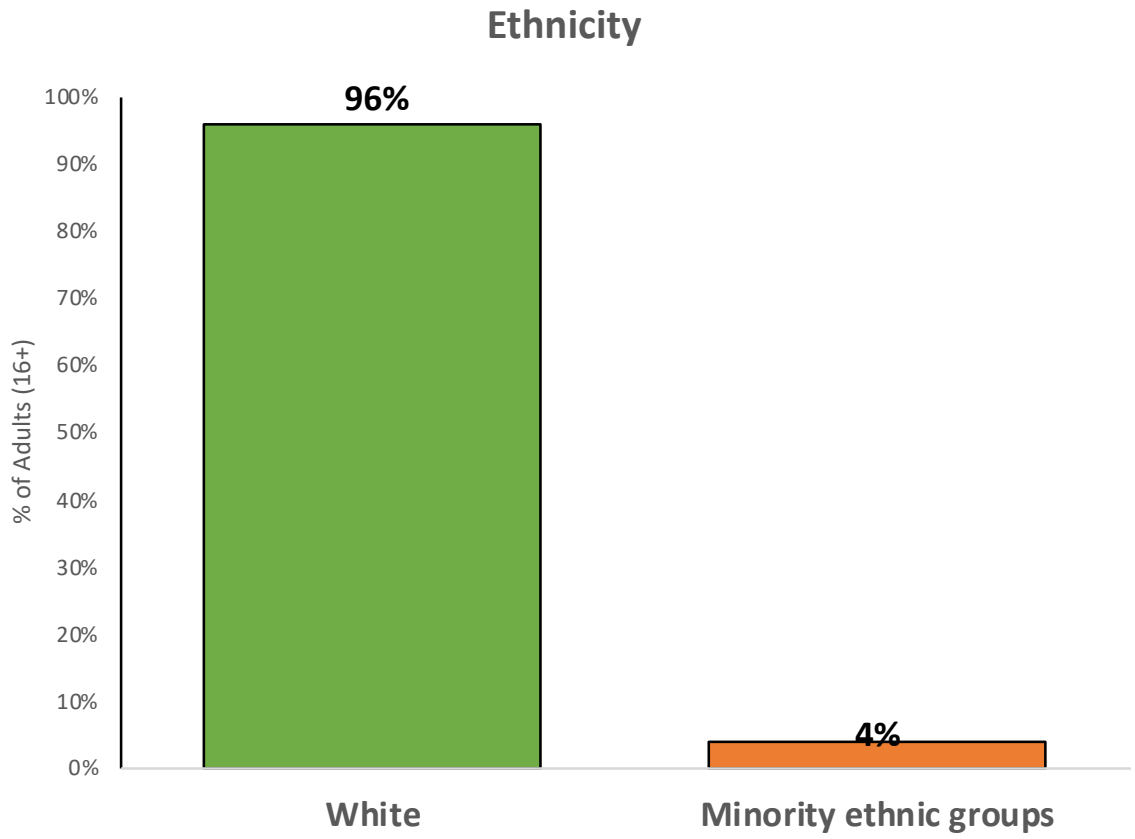
The relationship between volunteer participation rates and gender is not statistically significant for any of the Thriving Places.

All but two thriving places follow the overall NHSGGC trend of having a higher percentage of females than males:

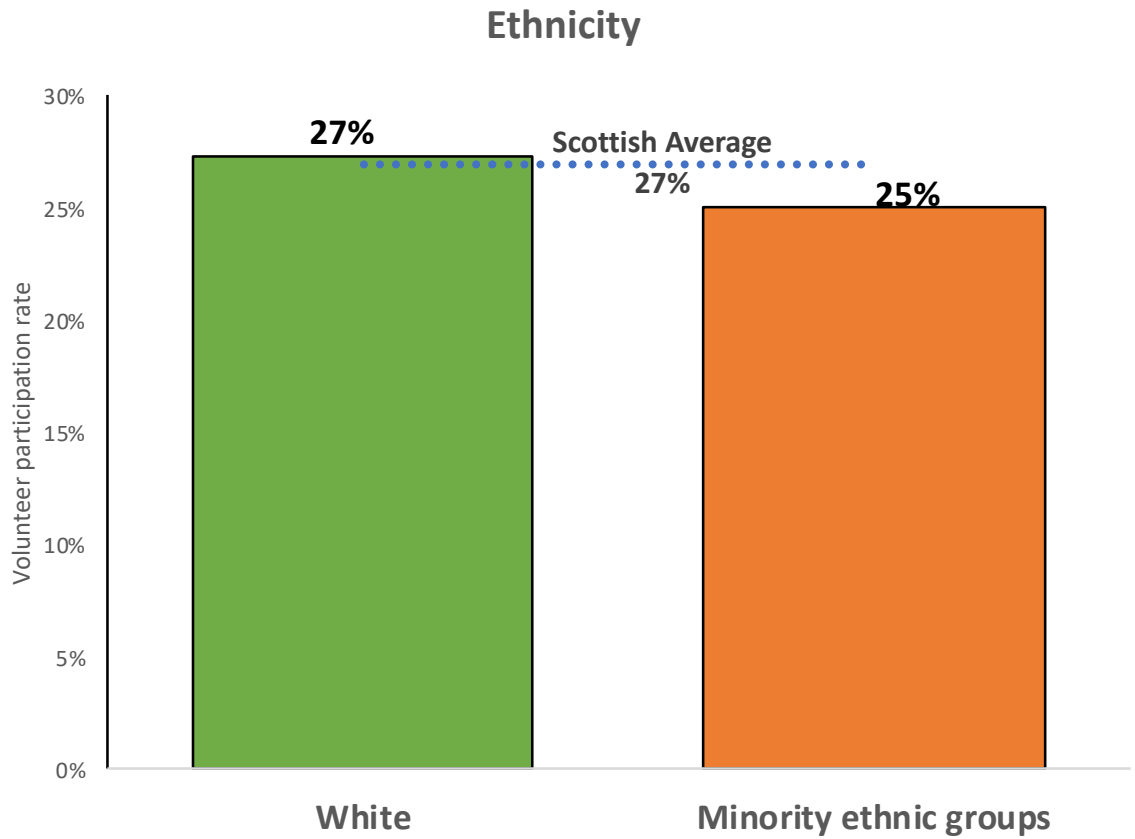
- Govanhill has an equal percentage for male and female (50%).
- Greater Gorbals has a higher percentage of males than females (52% vs 48% respectively).

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Ethnicity – Scottish Population



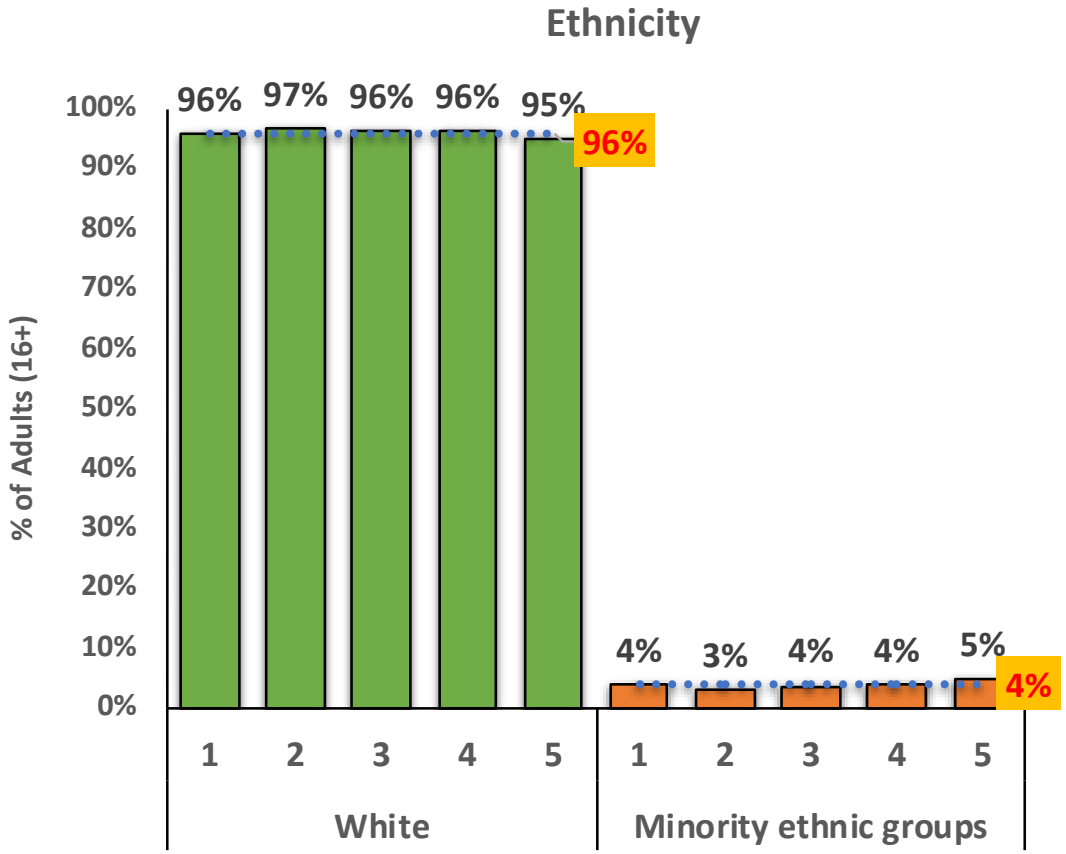
96% of the Scottish population are of white ethnicity.



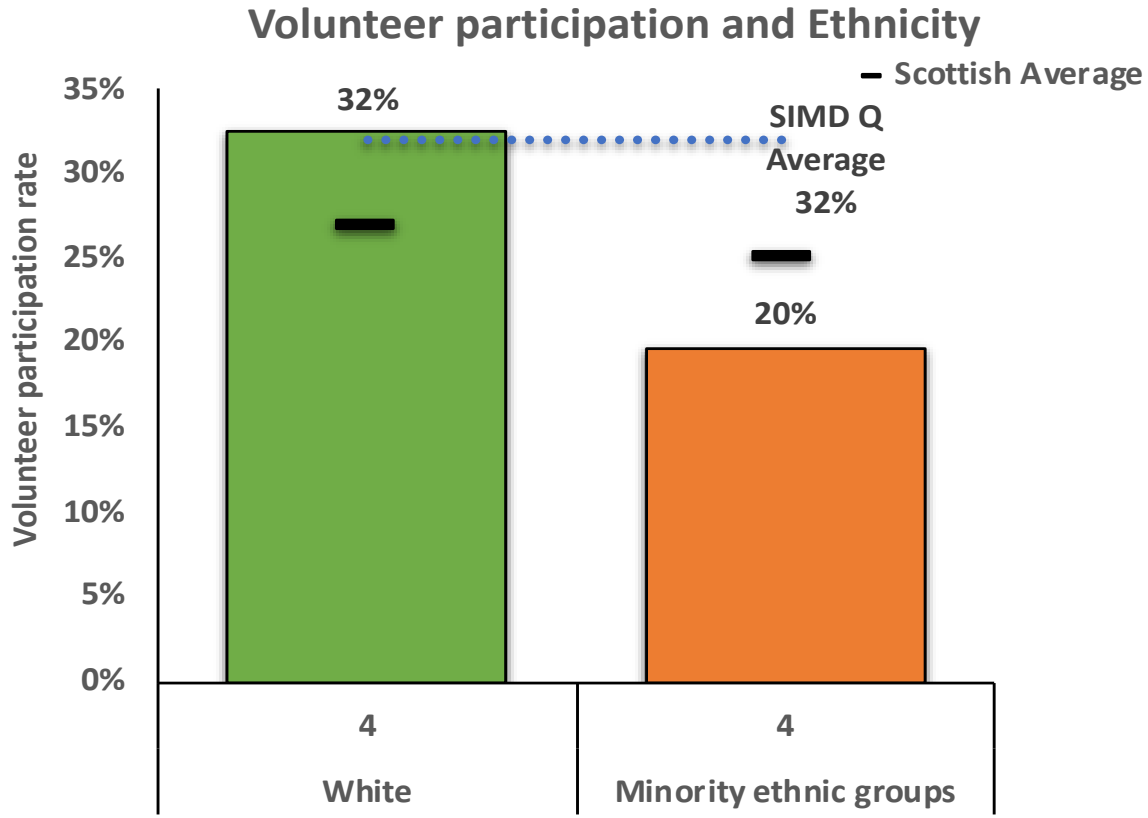
The relationship between ethnicity and volunteer participation is not statistically significant for the overall Scottish population. However, the participation rates for those of white ethnicity have been consistently higher than those from a minority ethic group.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Ethnicity – SIMD Q



SIMD Q2 has a higher percentage of adults of white ethnicity, SIMD Q5 has a lower percentage of adults of white ethnicity while all other quintiles are equal to the Scottish average.

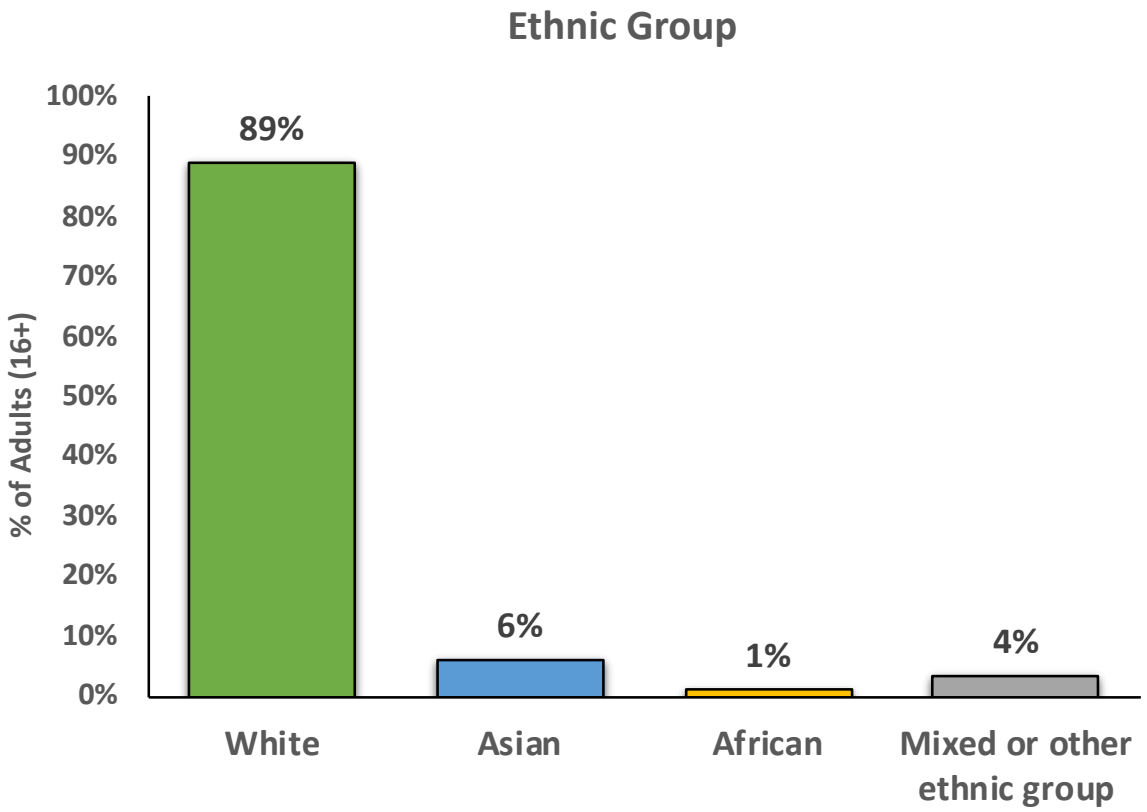


The relationship between volunteer participation and ethnicity is only statistically significant in SIMD Q4 where participation rates are:

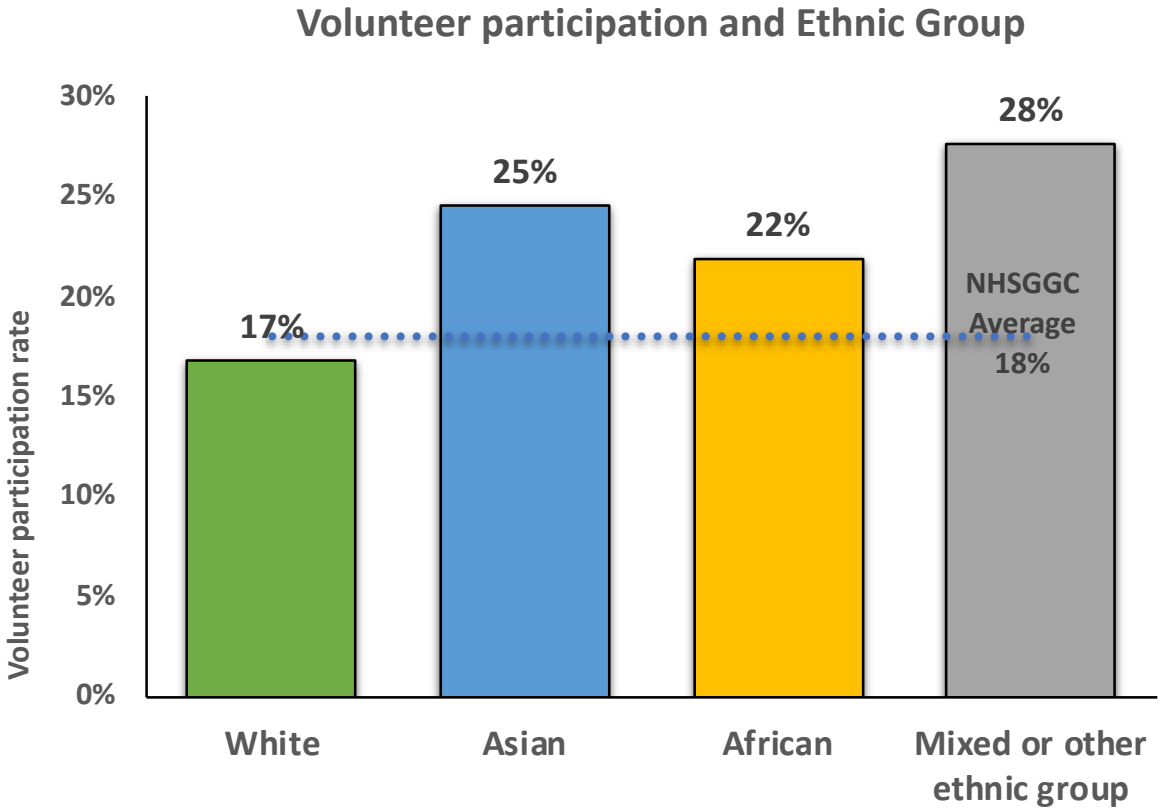
- Equal to the quintile average for those of white ethnicity.
- Significantly below the quintile average for minority ethnic groups (20% vs 32%).

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Ethnicity – NHSGGC Overall



89% of adults in NHSGGC are of white ethnicity, lower than the Scottish average (96%).

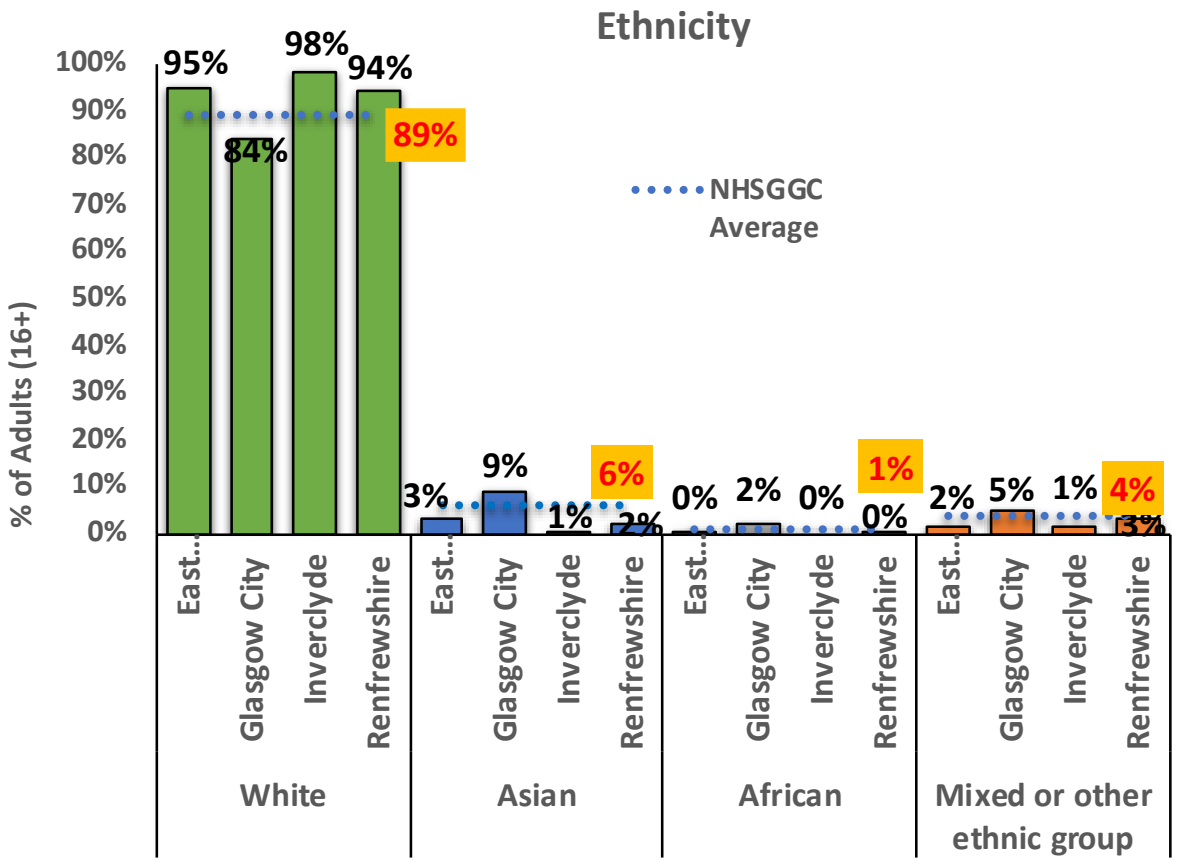


Participation rates are:

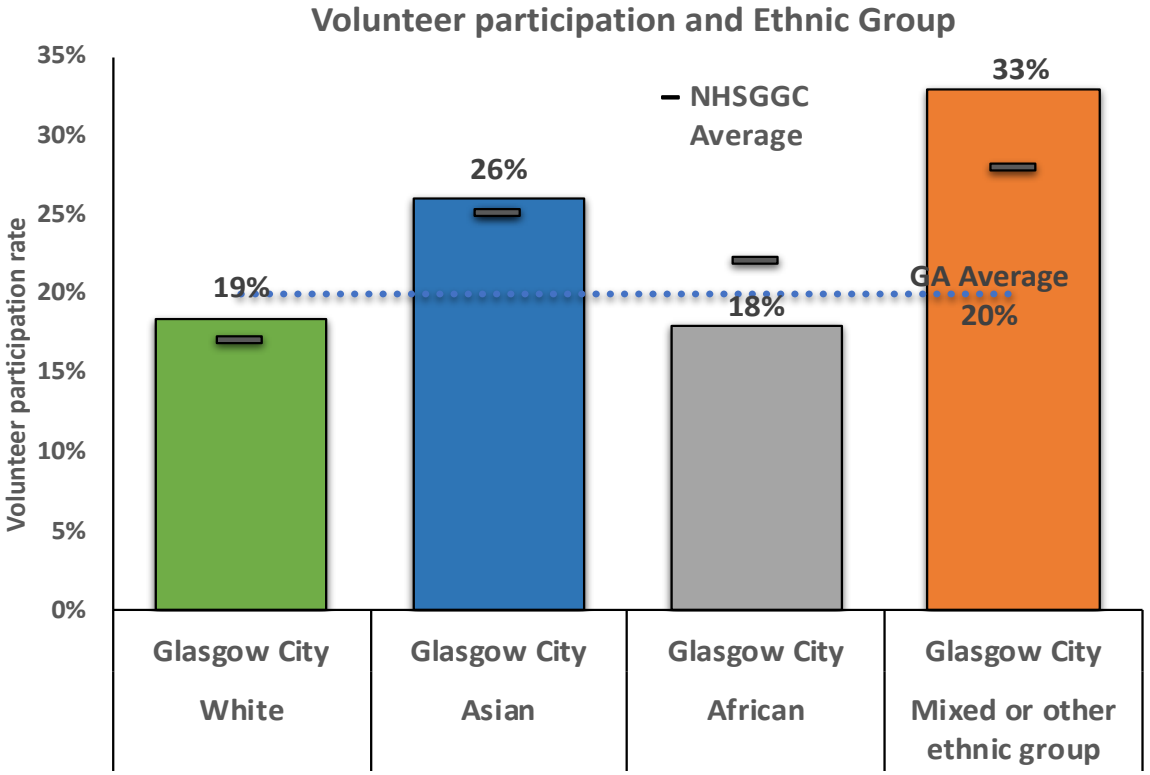
- Lowest for those of white ethnicity, 1% below the NHSGGC average.
- 7% above the NHSGGC average for adults of Asian ethnicity.
- 4% above the NHSGGC average for adults of African ethnicity.
- 10% above the NHSGGC average for adults from mixed or other ethnic groups.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Ethnicity – NHSGGC Geographical Locations



A lower percentage of adults in Glasgow City are of white ethnicity than the NHSGGC average, but there are more adults of mixed or other ethnic groups and Asian ethnicity.

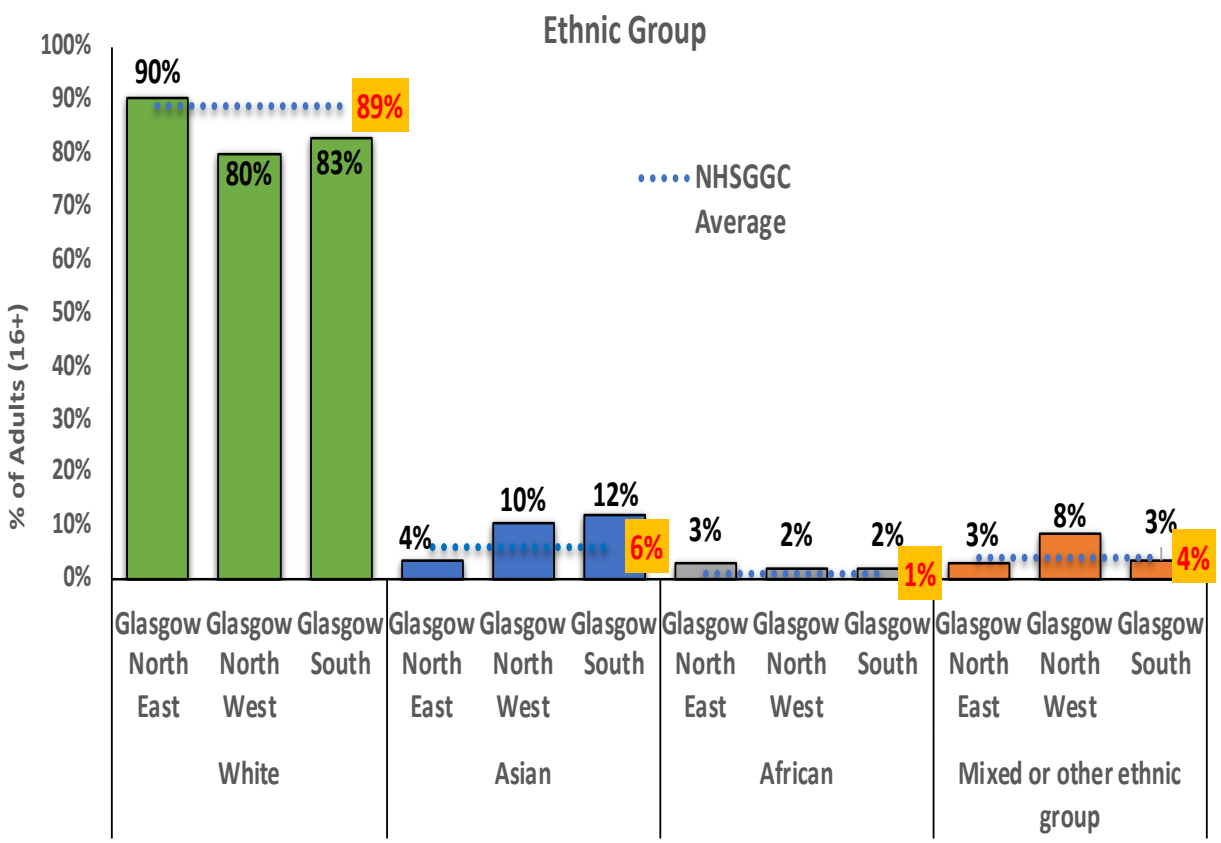


The relationship between volunteer participation and ethnicity is only statistically significant in Glasgow city where participation rates are:

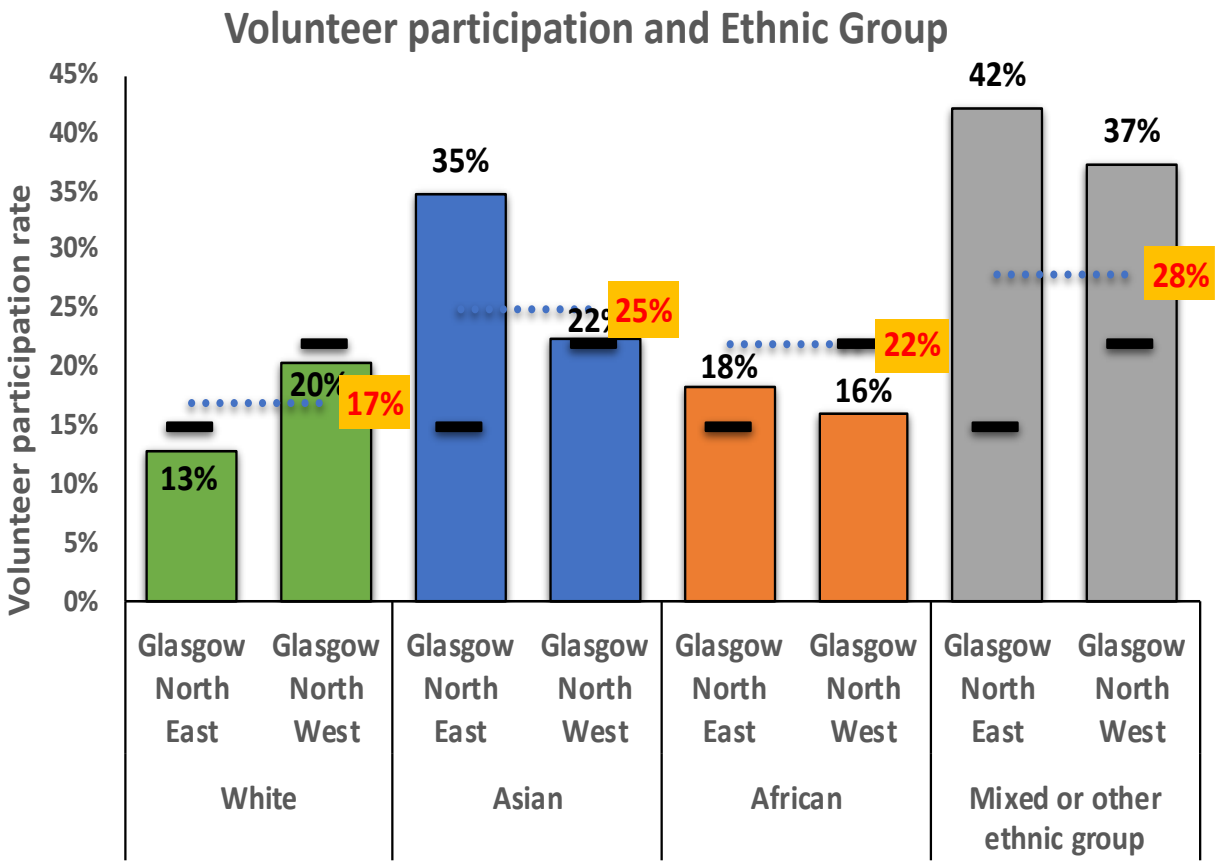
- Highest for mixed or other ethnic groups. 13% higher than the Glasgow City average.
- Lowest for adults of African ethnicity, 2% below the Glasgow city average.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Ethnicity – Glasgow City Localities



A lower percentage of adults in Glasgow North West and Glasgow South are of white ethnicity than the NHSGGC average.

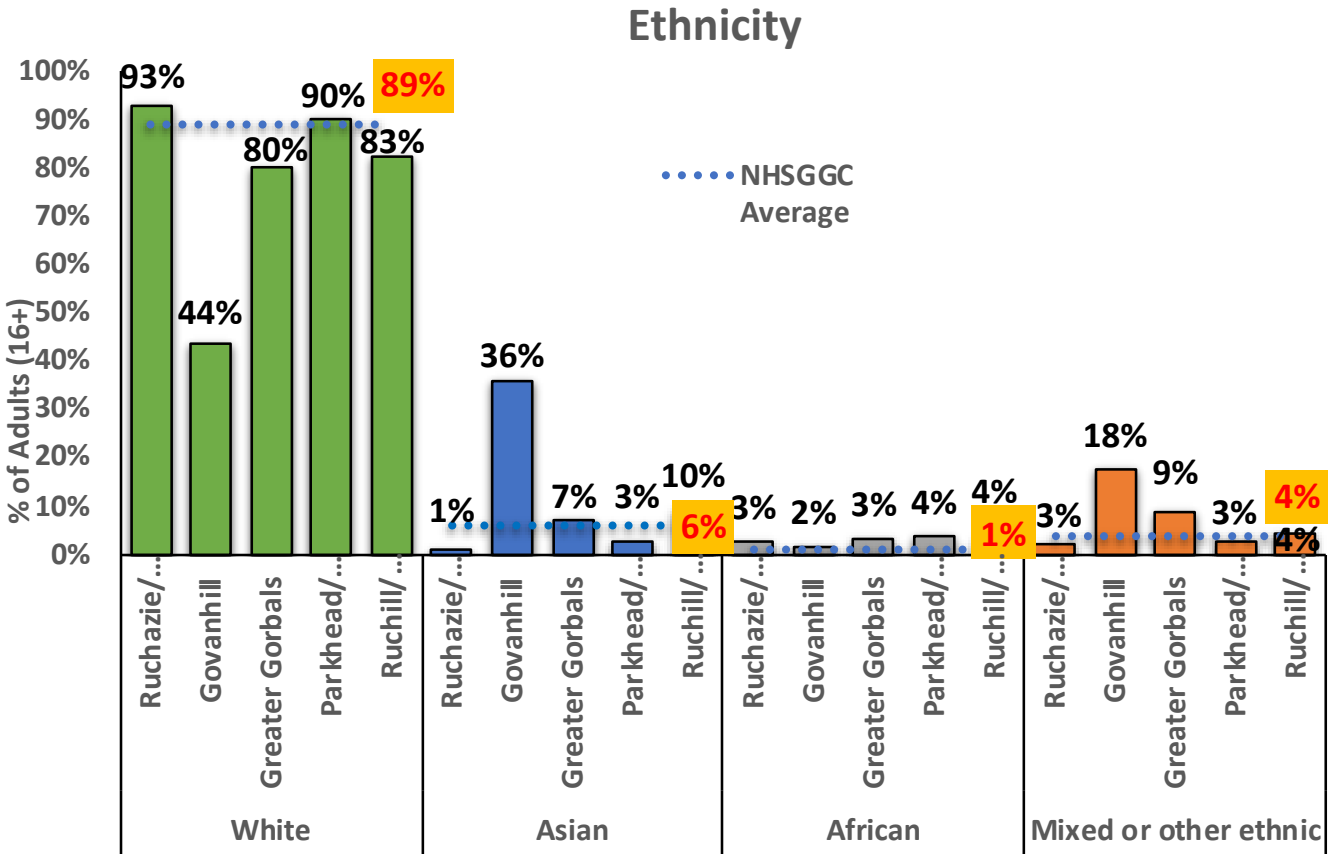


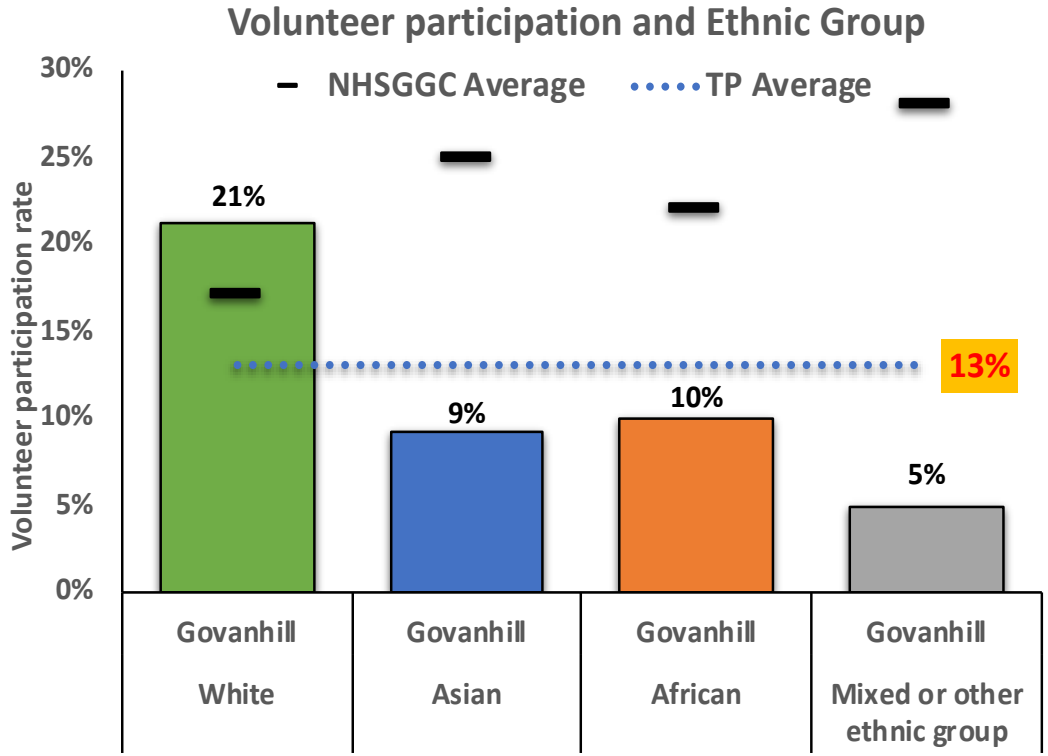
The relationship between volunteer participation and ethnicity is only statistically significant in Glasgow North East and Glasgow North West, where participation rates are:

- Highest for adults of mixed or from other ethnic groups.
- Lowest for adults of white ethnicity in Glasgow North East and African ethnicity in Glasgow North West.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Ethnicity – Thriving Places





Govanhill, Greater Gorbals and Ruchill/Possilpark have a lower percentage of adults of white ethnicity than the NHSGGC average.

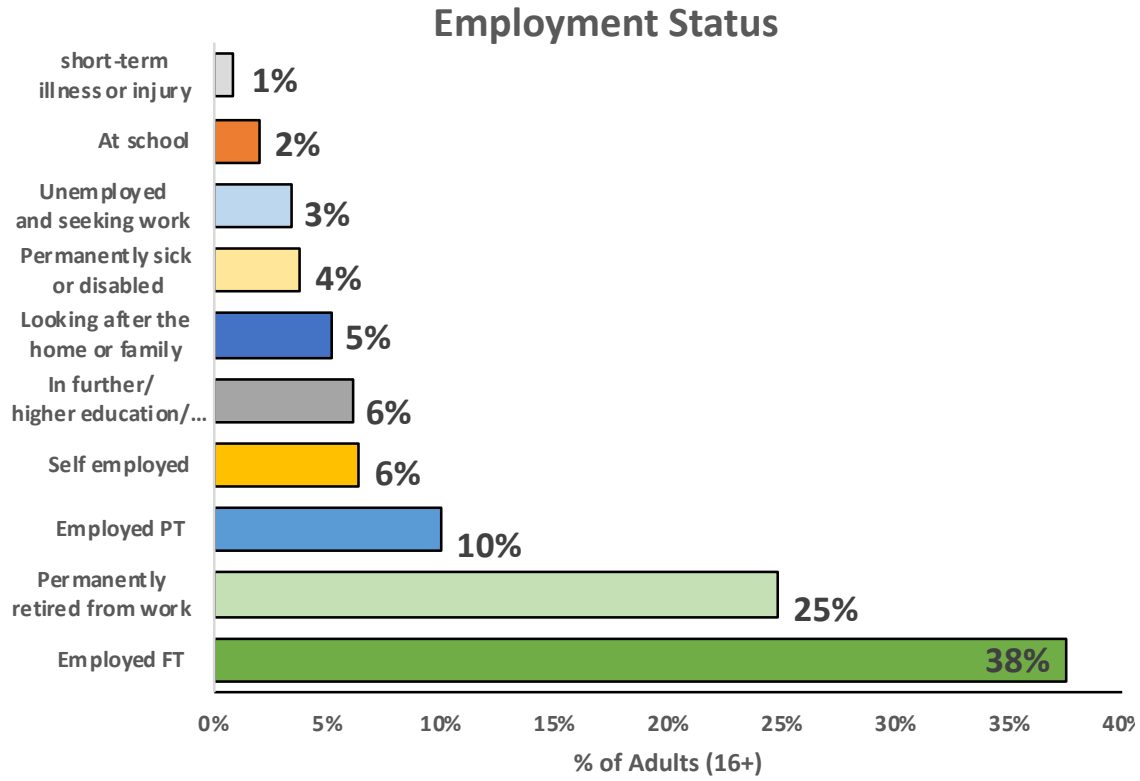
Govanhill has 44% of adults of white ethnicity, 36% of adults of Asian ethnicity, 2% of adults of African ethnicity and 18% of adults of mixed or other ethnicities.

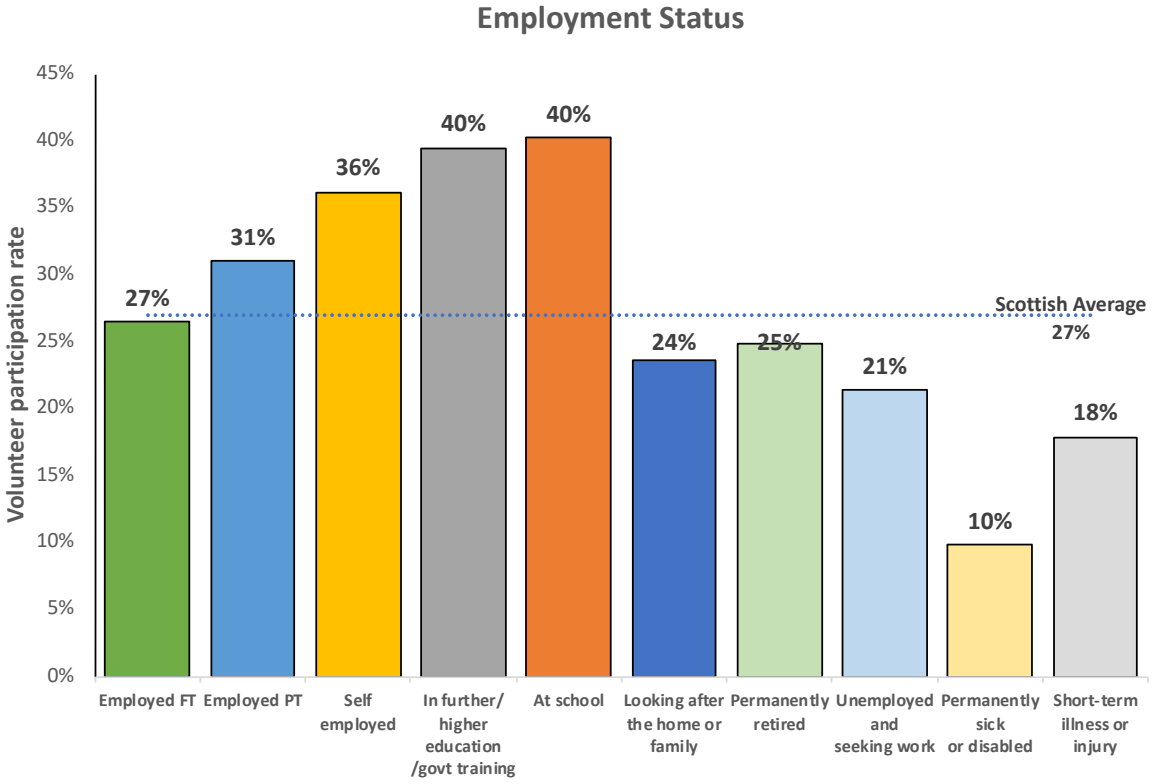
Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

The relationship between volunteer participation and ethnicity is only statistically significant in Govanhill, where participation rates are:

- Highest for adults of white ethnicity.
- Lowest for adults of mixed or from other ethnic groups.

Employment status – Scottish Population





54% of adults in Scotland are in part or full-time employment, or self-employed.

25% of adults are retired

6% are in higher or further education

Volunteer participation is above average for:

- Employed part time, 4% higher.
- Self employed, 9% higher.
- In further education, 13% higher.
- At school, 13% higher.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Employment status – SIMD Q

Economic status of random adult	% of responses by SIMDQ				
	1	2	3	4	5
Employed full time	35%	38%	37%	37%	41%
Employed part time	11%	11%	9%	10%	10%
Self employed	3%	5%	7%	9%	7%
In further / higher education/Govt training	4%	5%	7%	7%	7%
At school	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Looking after the home or family	7%	6%	5%	4%	4%
Permanently retired from work	20%	22%	27%	27%	27%
Unemployed and seeking work	7%	4%	3%	2%	1%
Permanently sick or disabled	9%	5%	3%	1%	0%

Economic status of random adult	Volunteer?				
	1	2	3	4	Scottish average
Employed full time	19%	23%	27%	28%	27%
Employed part time	21%	27%	30%	41%	31%
Self employed	32%	21%	42%	45%	36%
In further / higher education/Govt training	41%	39%	41%	35%	40%
At school	40%	21%	56%	43%	40%
Looking after the home or family	14%	17%	27%	31%	24%
Permanently retired from work	15%	18%	24%	31%	25%
Unemployed and seeking work	15%	22%	31%	24%	21%
Permanently sick or disabled	8%	9%	16%	13%	10%
Unable to work because of short-term illness or injury	18%	14%	17%	27%	18%
SIMD Q Average	18%	22%	29%	32%	

49% of adults in SIMD Q1 are self-employed, work full or part time compared to 58% of adults in SIMDQ 5.

Permanently sick or disabled is 9% in SIMD Q1 and 0% in SIMD Q5.

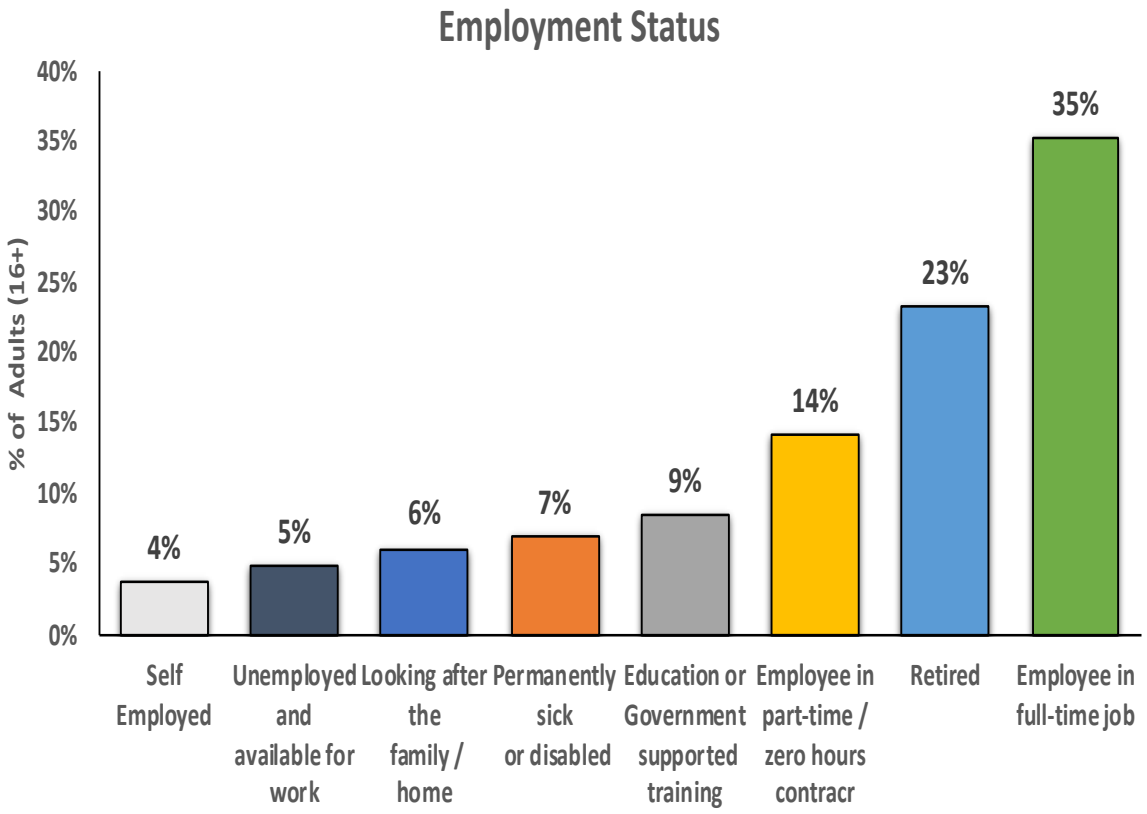
Above average quintile participation rates are highlighted in green and below average quintile participation rates are highlighted in yellow.

Employed part-time and in further/higher education have consistently above average participation rates for all quintiles.

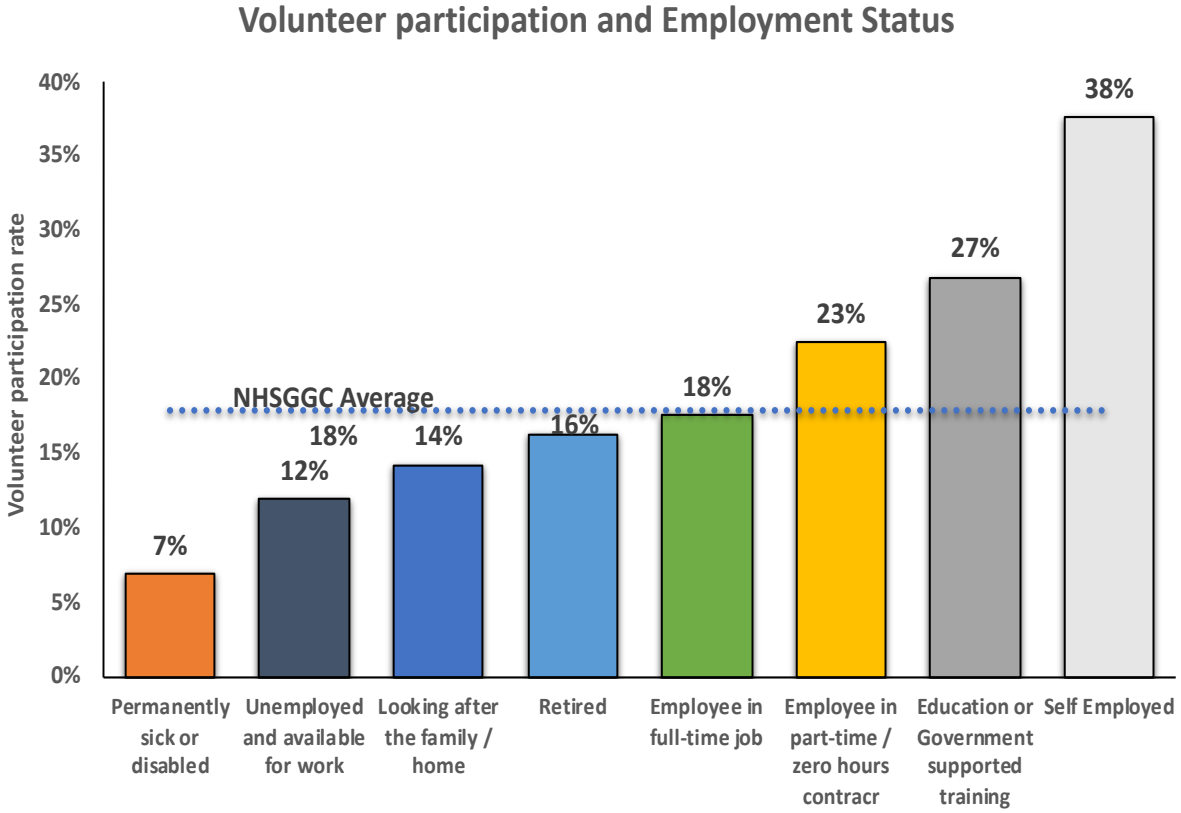
The relationship is not statistically significant for SIMD Q5.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS)

Employment status – NHSGGC Overall



53% of adults in NHSGGC work on a full, part time or self employed basis compared to 54% in Scotland overall.

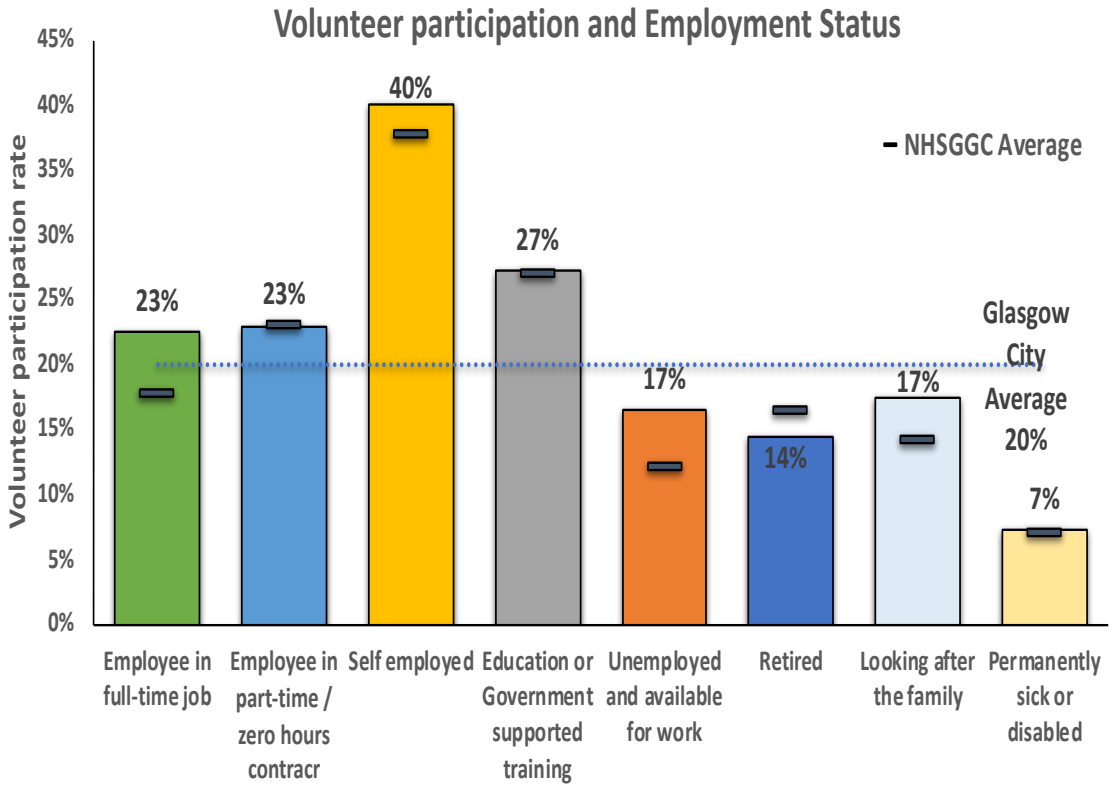


Participation rates in NHSGGC are highest for self employed adults (20% above average) and lowest for adults who are permanently sick or disabled (11% below average).

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Employment status – Geographical Locations

Employment Status	East Dunbartonshire	Glasgow City	Inverclyde	Renfrewshire	NHSGGC Average
Employee in full-time job	31%	36%	34%	36%	35%
Employee in part-time / zero hours	16%	14%	16%	16%	23%
Self employed	5%	3%	2%	4%	4%
Education or Government training	7%	10%	5%	7%	9%
Unemployed and available for work	3%	6%	6%	4%	5%
Retired	31%	19%	29%	27%	23%
Looking after the family	5%	7%	4%	5%	6%
Permanently sick or disabled	3%	8%	7%	5%	7%



A higher percentage of adults in Glasgow City and Renfrewshire work full-time than the NHSGGC average, both being 1% higher.

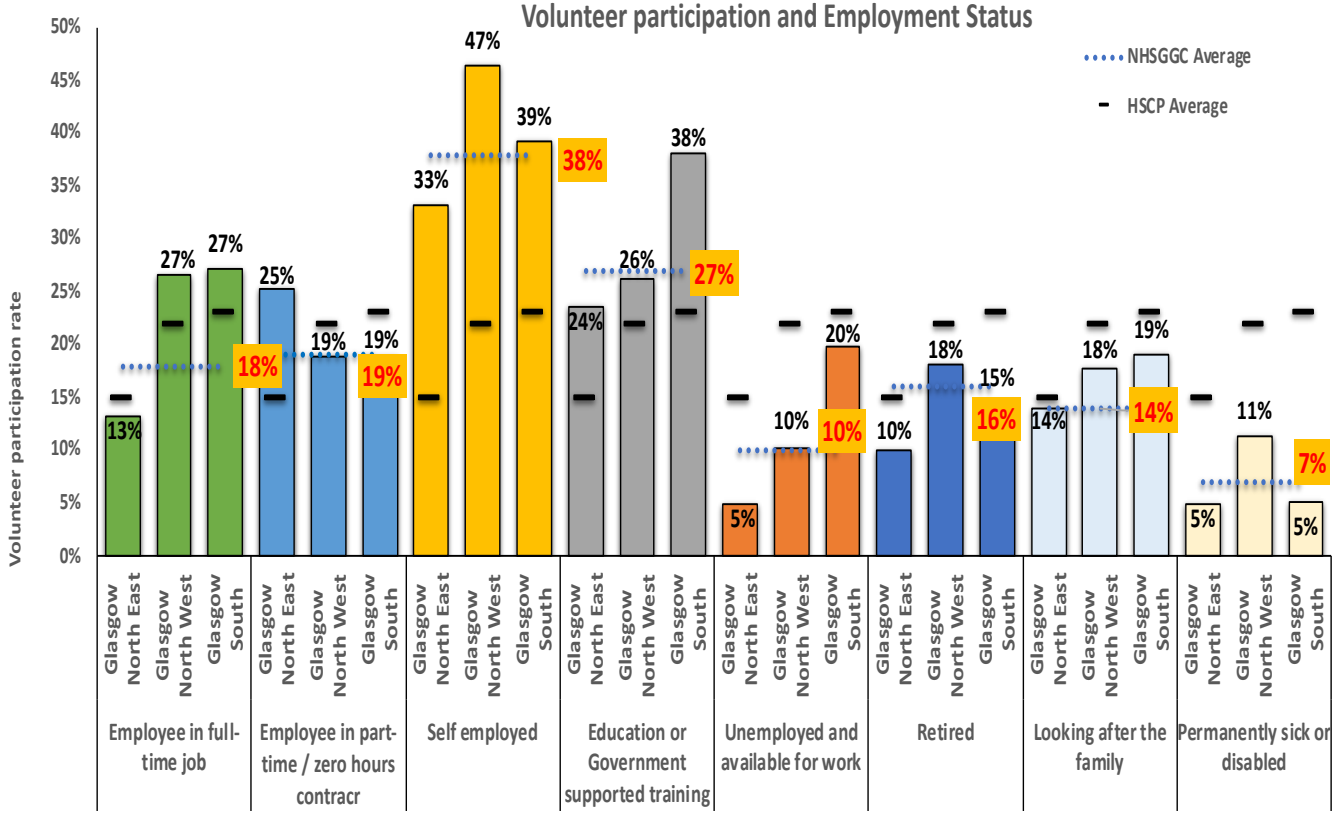
The relationship between volunteer participation and employment status can only be considered for Glasgow city, due to the small response numbers on some categories in the other geographical locations.

Participation rates in Glasgow City are highest for self employed adults (40%) and lowest for adults who are sick or disabled (7%).

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Employment status – Glasgow City Localities

Employment Status	Glasgow North East	Glasgow North West	Glasgow South	NHSGGC Average
Employee in full-time job	39%	34%	36%	35%
Employee in part-time / zero hours contract	15%	12%	14%	23%
Self employed	3%	3%	4%	4%
Education or Government supported training	10%	15%	6%	9%
Unemployed and available for work	4%	6%	7%	5%
Retired	19%	18%	20%	23%
Looking after the family	6%	7%	8%	6%
Permanently sick or disabled	10%	8%	7%	7%



A higher percentage of adults in Glasgow North East and Glasgow South work full time than the NHSGGC average (4% and 1% higher respectively).

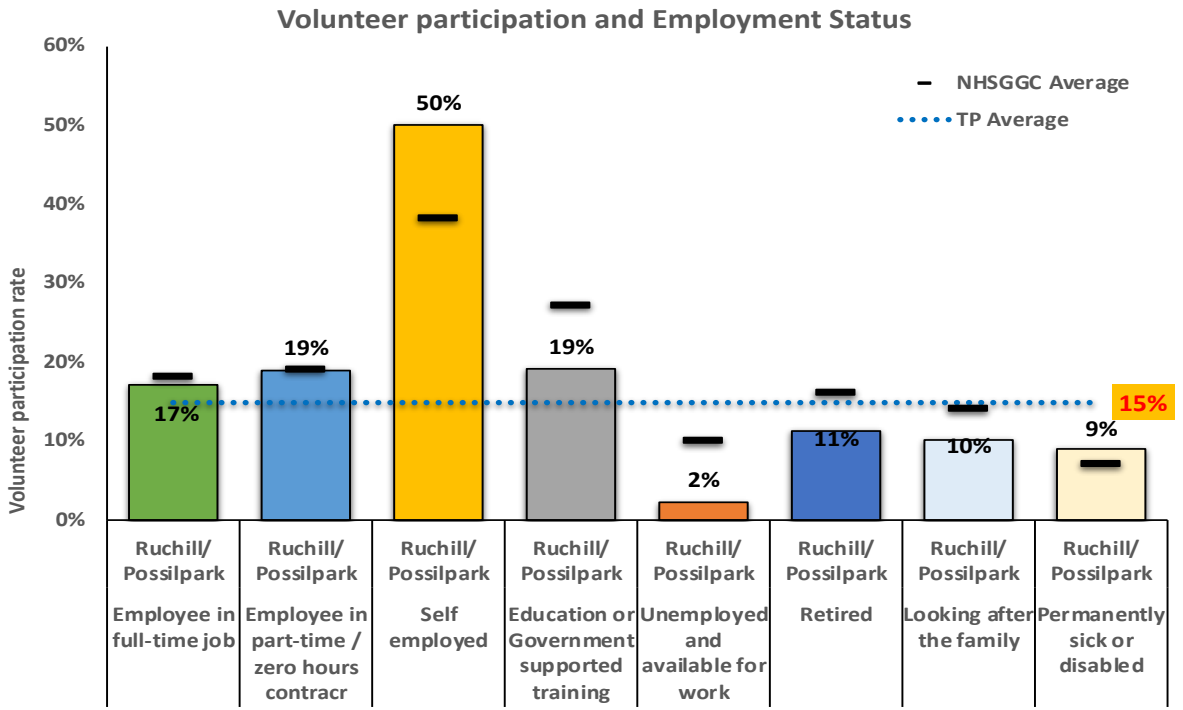
Participation rates are highest for self-employed adults in all Glasgow city localities. Unemployed / permanently sick or disabled adults have the lowest participation rates in all three Glasgow City localities.

Sources: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Employment status – Thriving Places

Employment Status	Ruchazie/ Garthamlock (Control Area)	Govanhill	Greater Gorbals	Parkhead/ Dalmarnock	Ruchill/ Possilpark	NHSGGC Average
Employee in full-time job	39%	31%	34%	33%	31%	34%
Employee in part-time / zero hours	17%	11%	14%	14%	12%	12%
Self employed	3%	5%	2%	3%	3%	4%
Education or Government supported training	8%	6%	10%	7%	9%	8%
Unemployed and available for work	4%	5%	8%	6%	8%	5%
Retired	17%	12%	19%	17%	16%	22%
Looking after the family	8%	24%	7%	9%	11%	6%
Permanently sick or disabled	9%	9%	11%	15%	17%	7%

A higher percentage of adults in Ruchazie / Garthamlock work full-time than the NHSGGC average - 5% higher (39% vs. 34%).



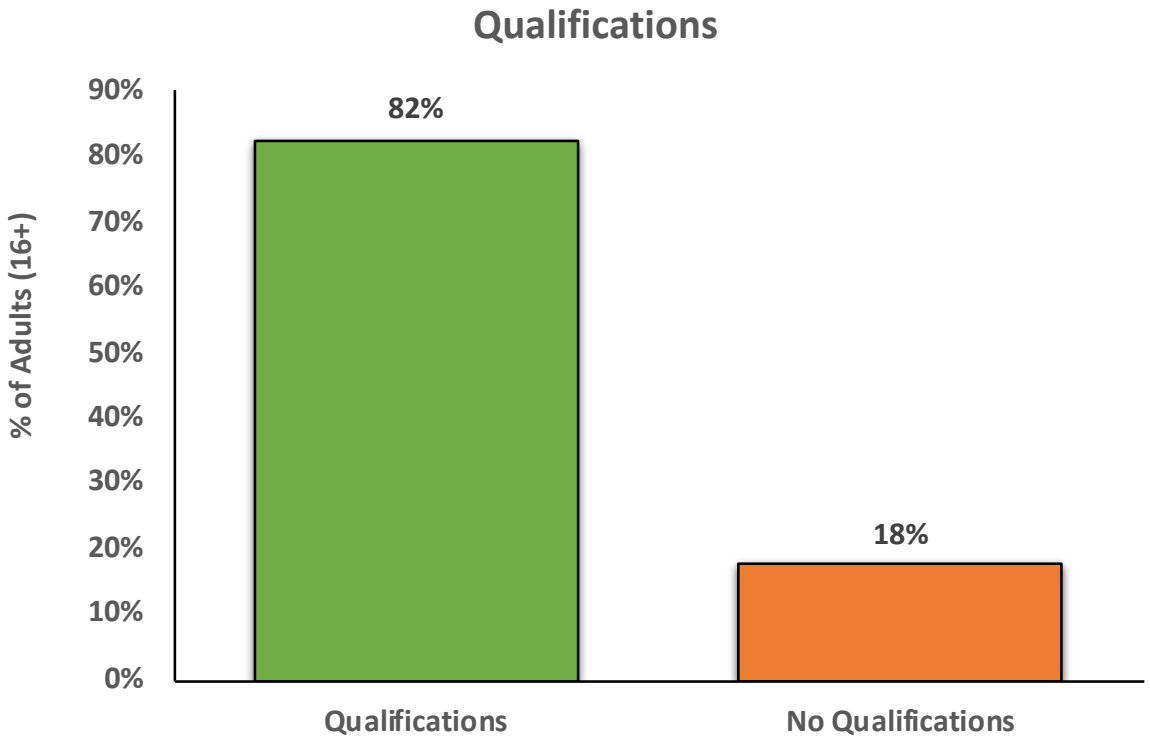
The relationship between employment status and volunteer participation is only statistically significant in Ruchill / Possilpark.

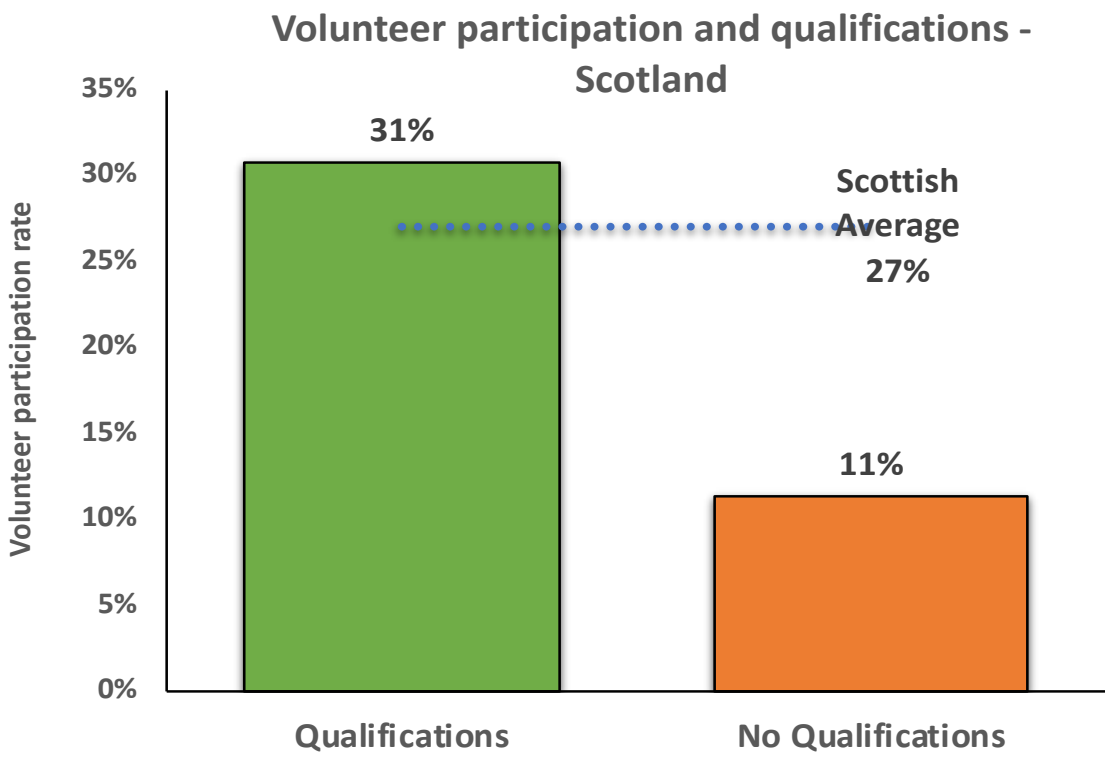
Participation rates in Ruchill/ Possilpark are highest for self-employed adults and lowest for unemployed and available for work.

Participation rates are below the Ruchill / Possilpark average for adults who are unemployed and available for work and permanently sick or disabled.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Qualifications – Scottish Population





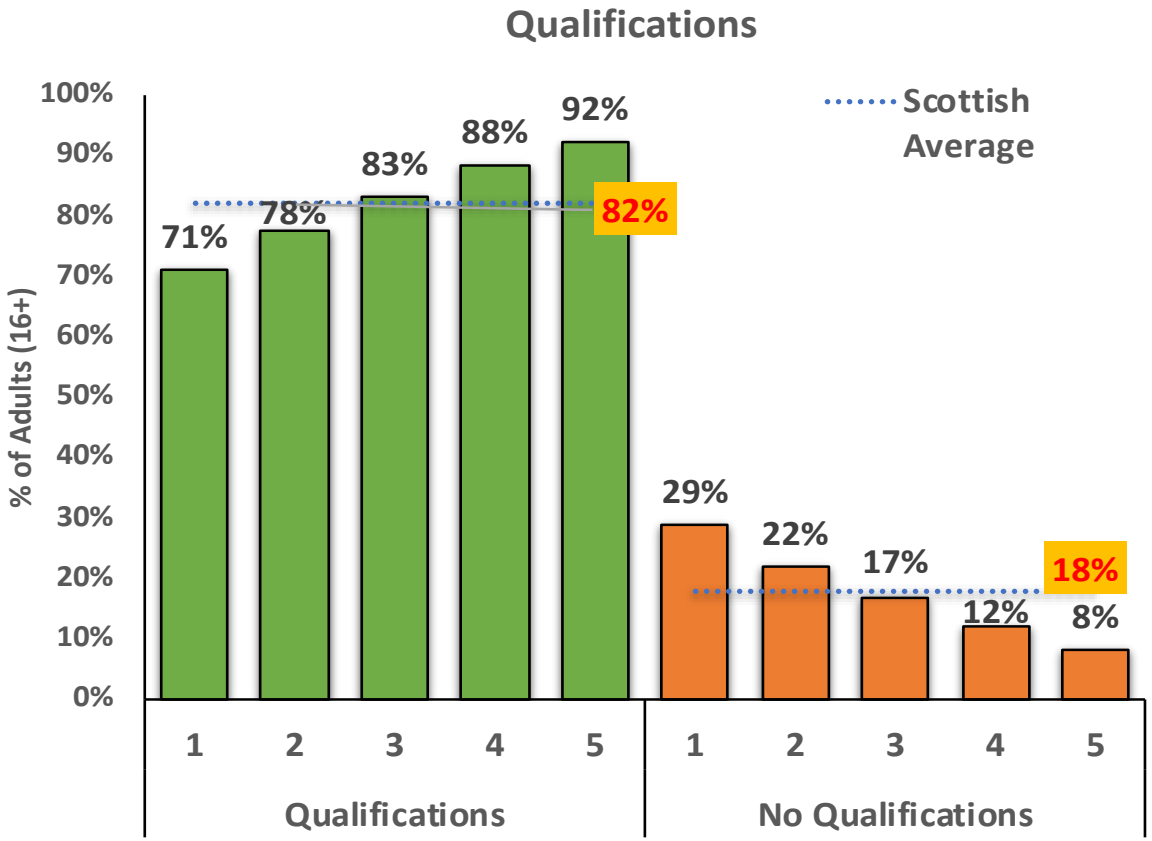
Almost a fifth (18%) of Scottish adults have no qualifications.

Participation rates are:

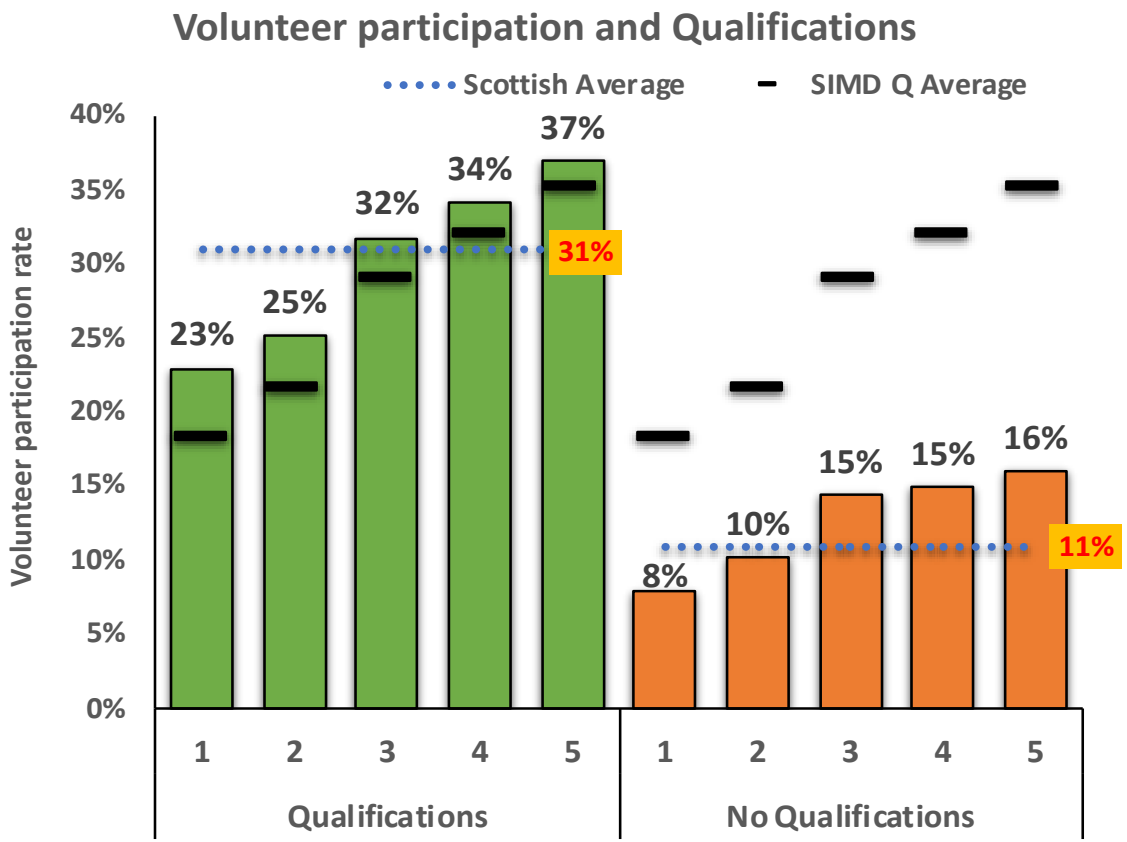
- 4% above average for adults with qualifications.
- 16% below average for adults with no qualifications.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Qualifications – SIMD Q



A higher percentage of adults in SIMD Q1 and SIMD Q2 have no qualifications than the Scottish average (11% and 4% higher respectively).

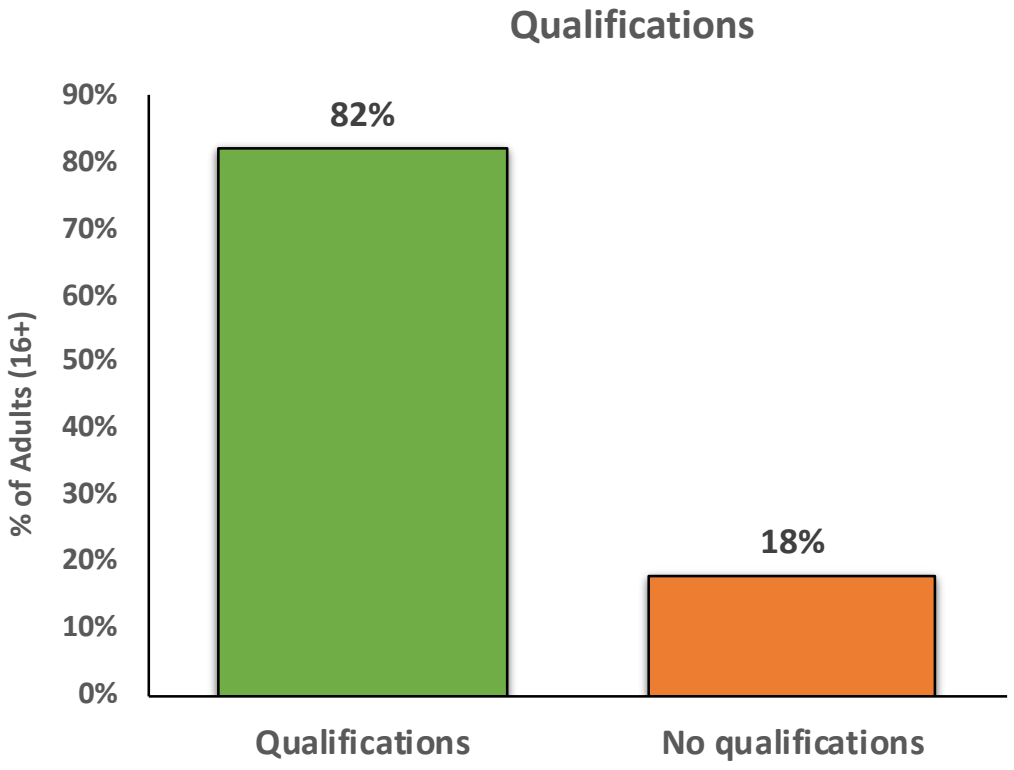


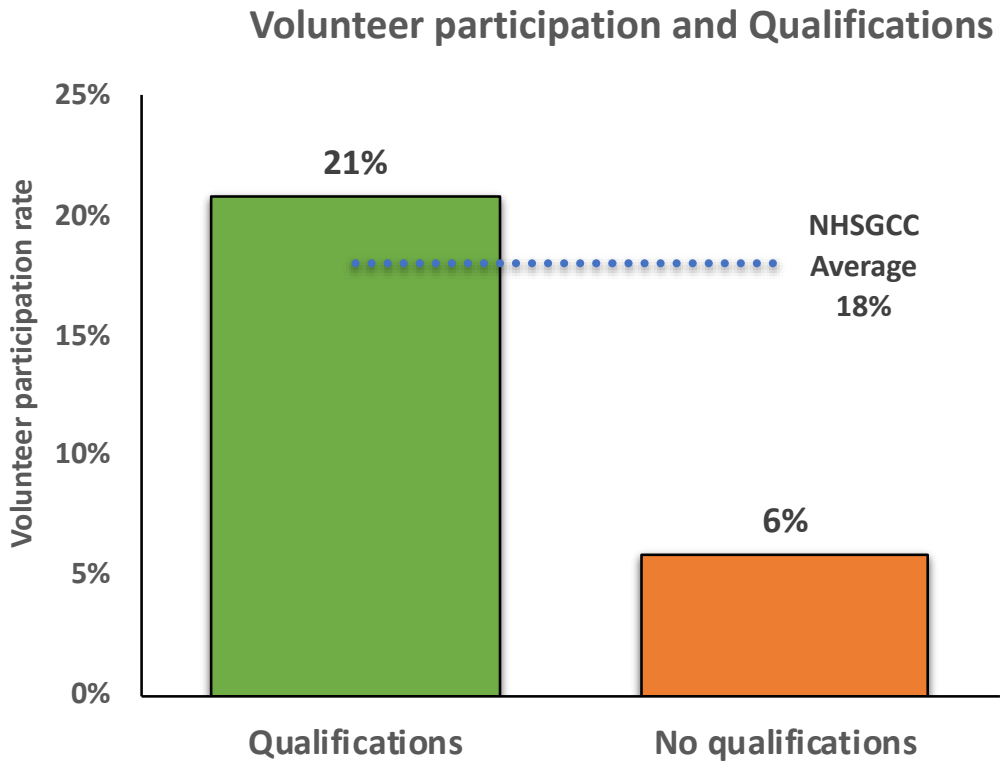
Participation rates are:

- Higher than the quintile average for all quintiles for adults with qualifications.
- Below the quintile average for all quintiles for adults with no qualifications.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Qualifications – NHSGGC Overall





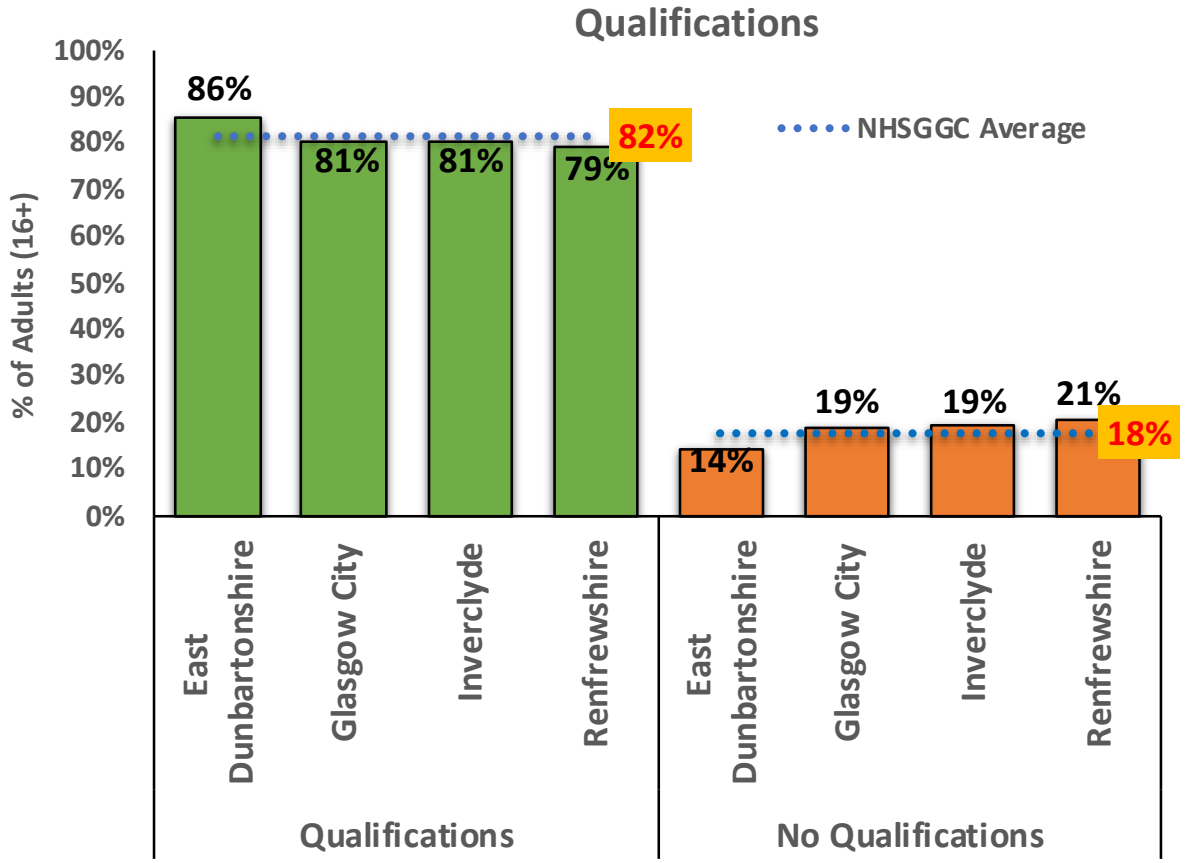
82% of adults in NHSGGC have qualifications, equal to the Scottish average.

Participation rates are:

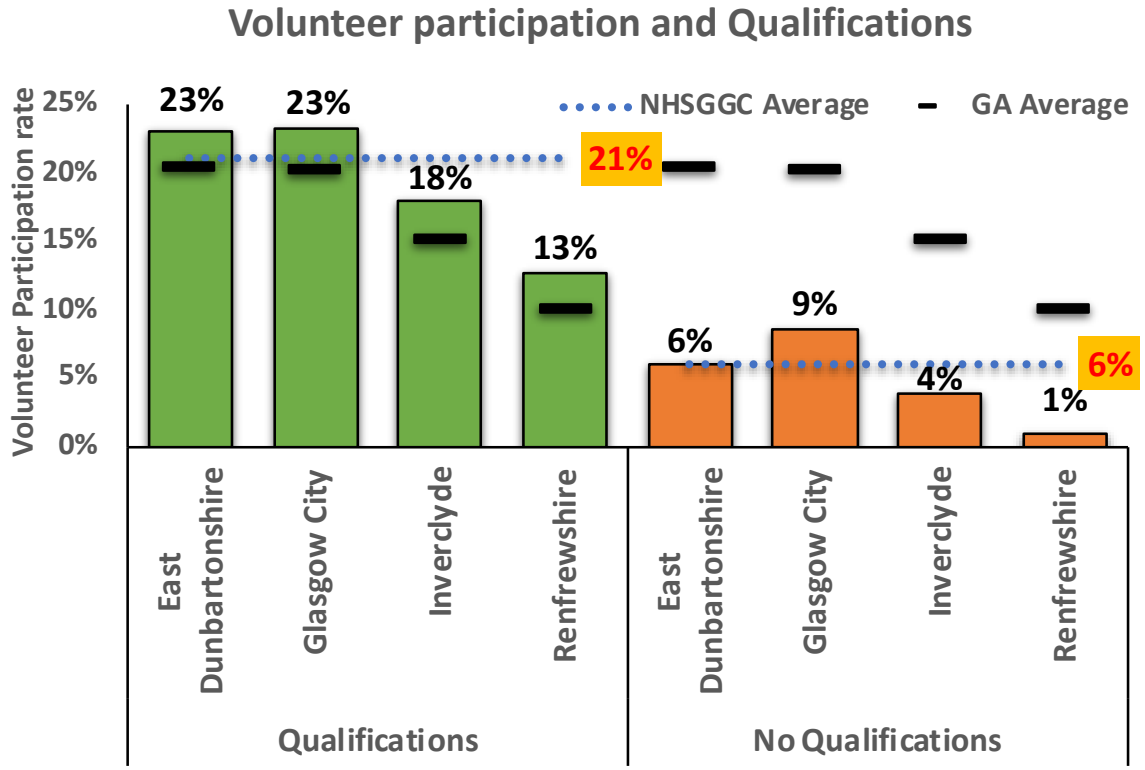
- 3% above average for NHSGGC adults with qualifications.
- 12% below average for NHSGGC adults with no qualifications.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Qualifications – NHSGGC Geographical Areas



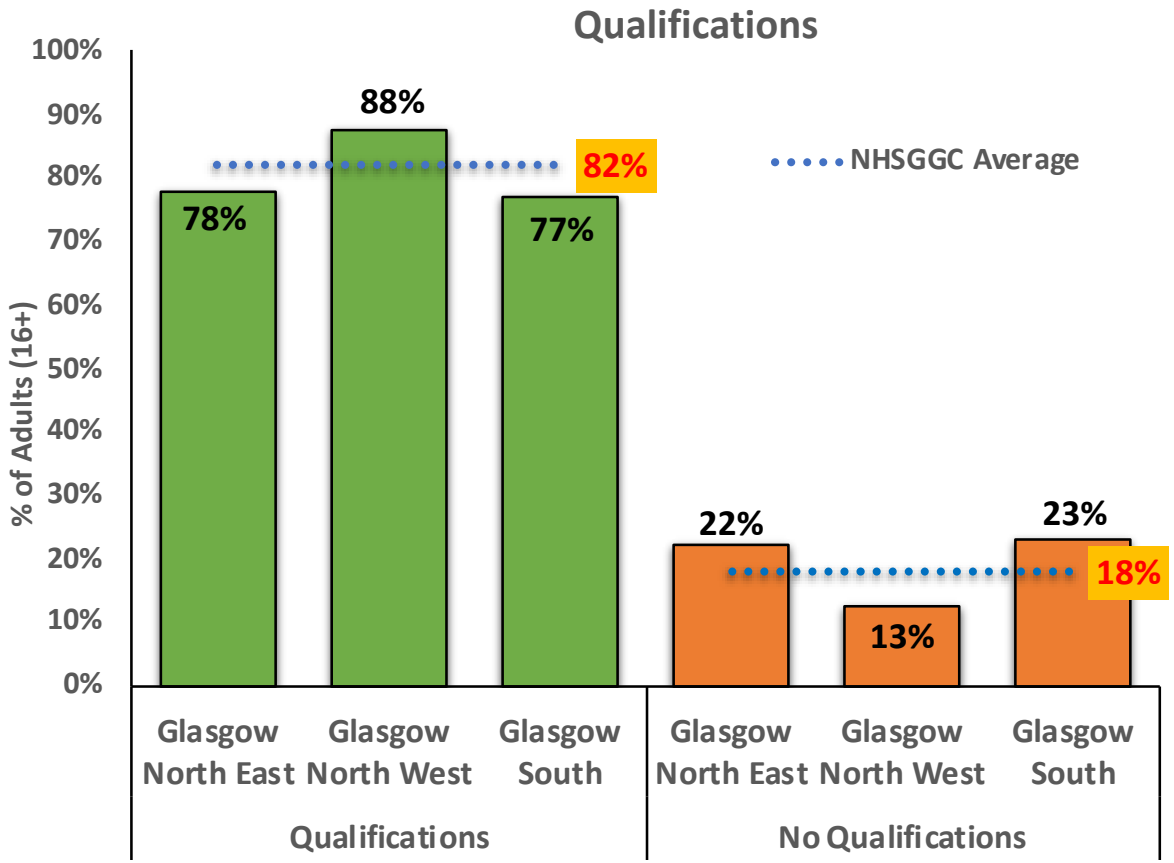
A lower percentage of adults in Glasgow City, Inverclyde and Renfrewshire have qualifications than the NHSGGC average (1%, 1% and 3% respectively).



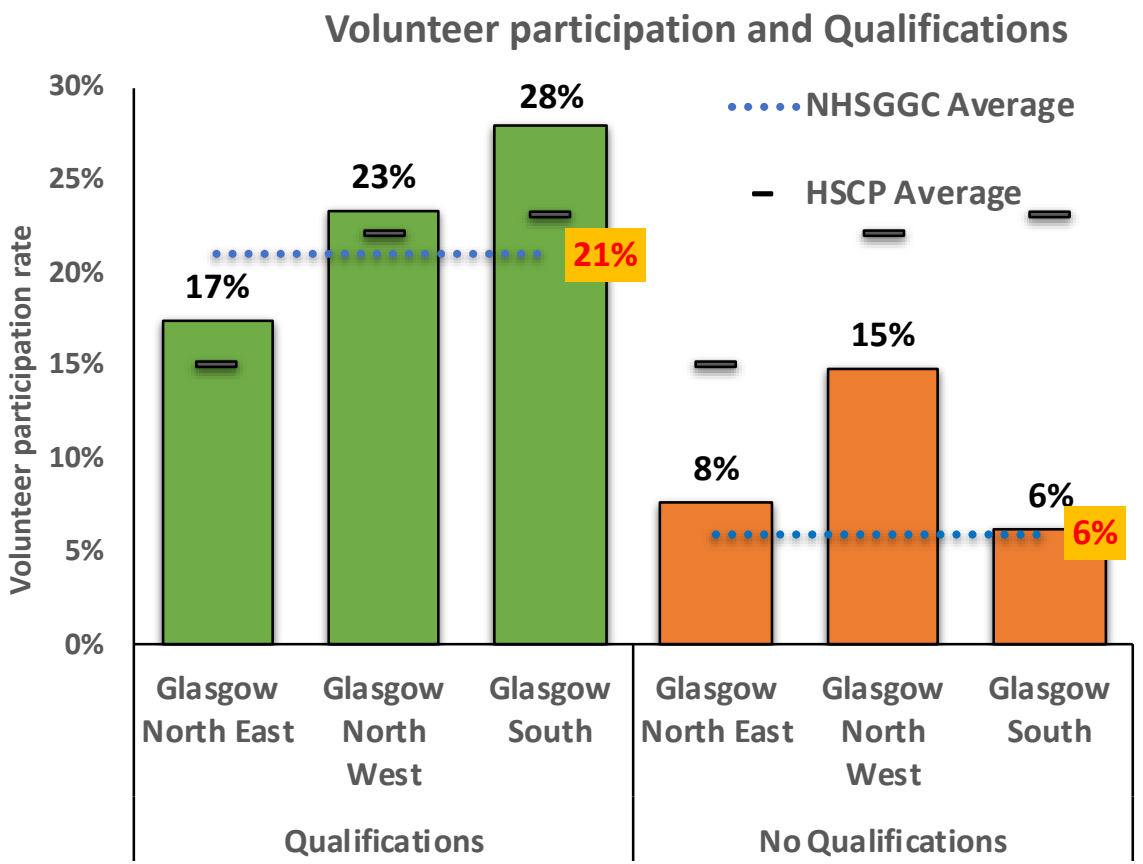
The relationship between volunteer participation and qualifications follows the NHSGGC trend with above geographical area average rates for adults with qualifications and below geographical area averages for adults with no qualifications.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Qualifications – Glasgow City Localities



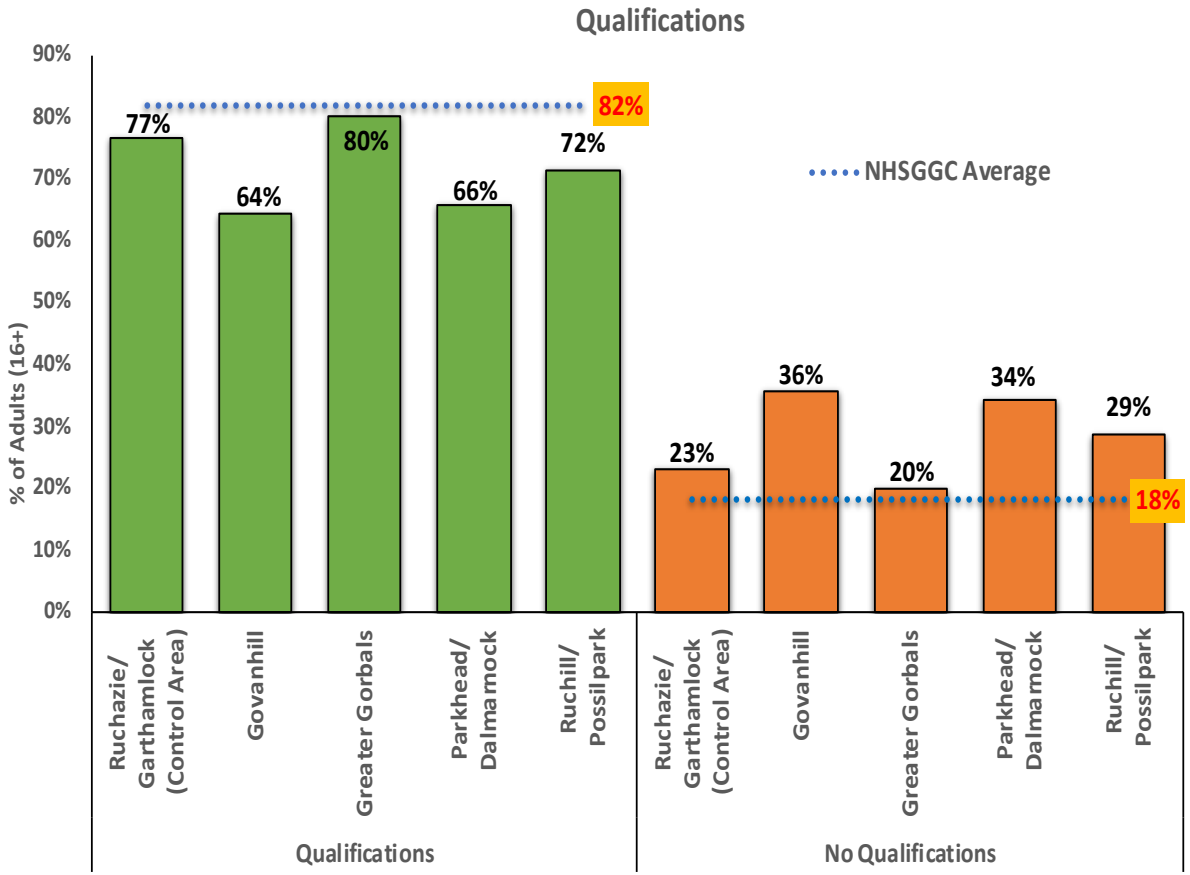
A higher percentage of adults in Glasgow North East and Glasgow South have no qualifications than the NHSGGC average (4% and 5% higher respectively).



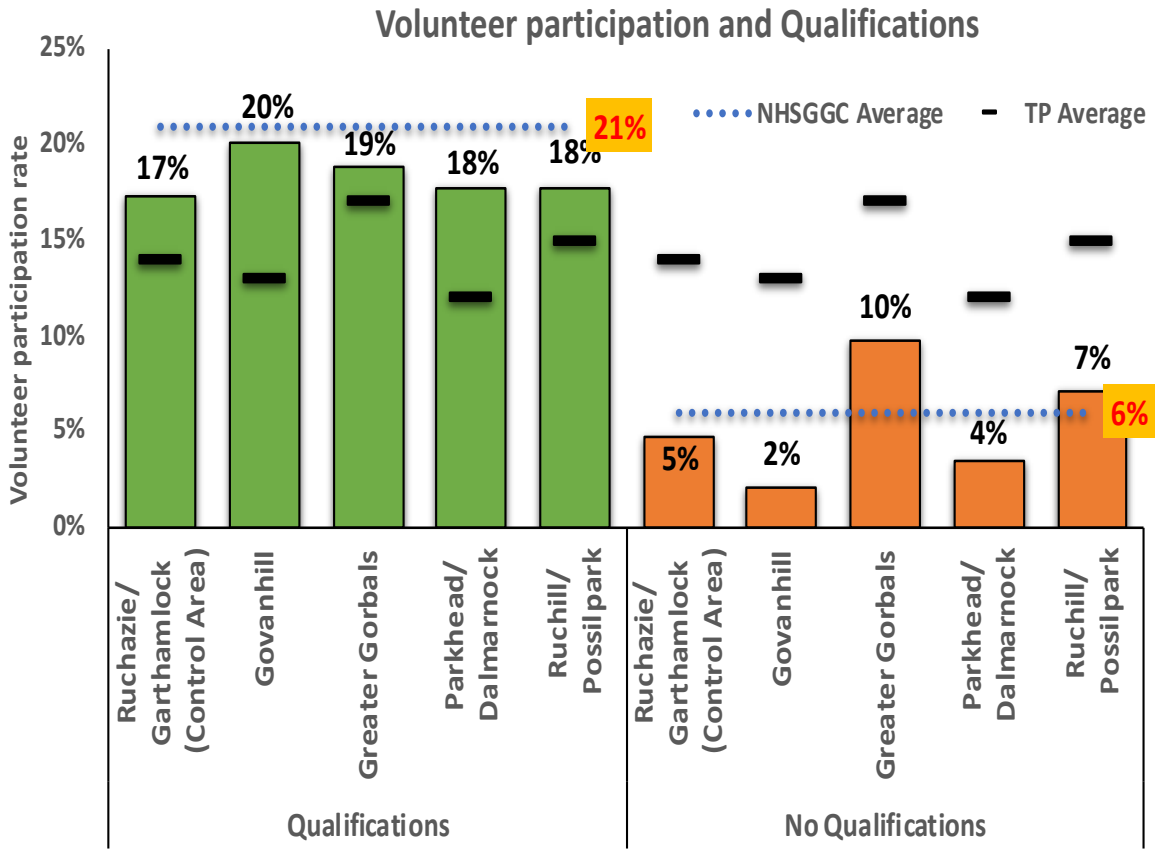
The relationship between volunteer participation and qualifications mirrors the overall NHSGGC trend, with above city locality average rates for adults with qualifications and below city locality average rates for adults with no qualifications.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Qualifications – Thriving Places



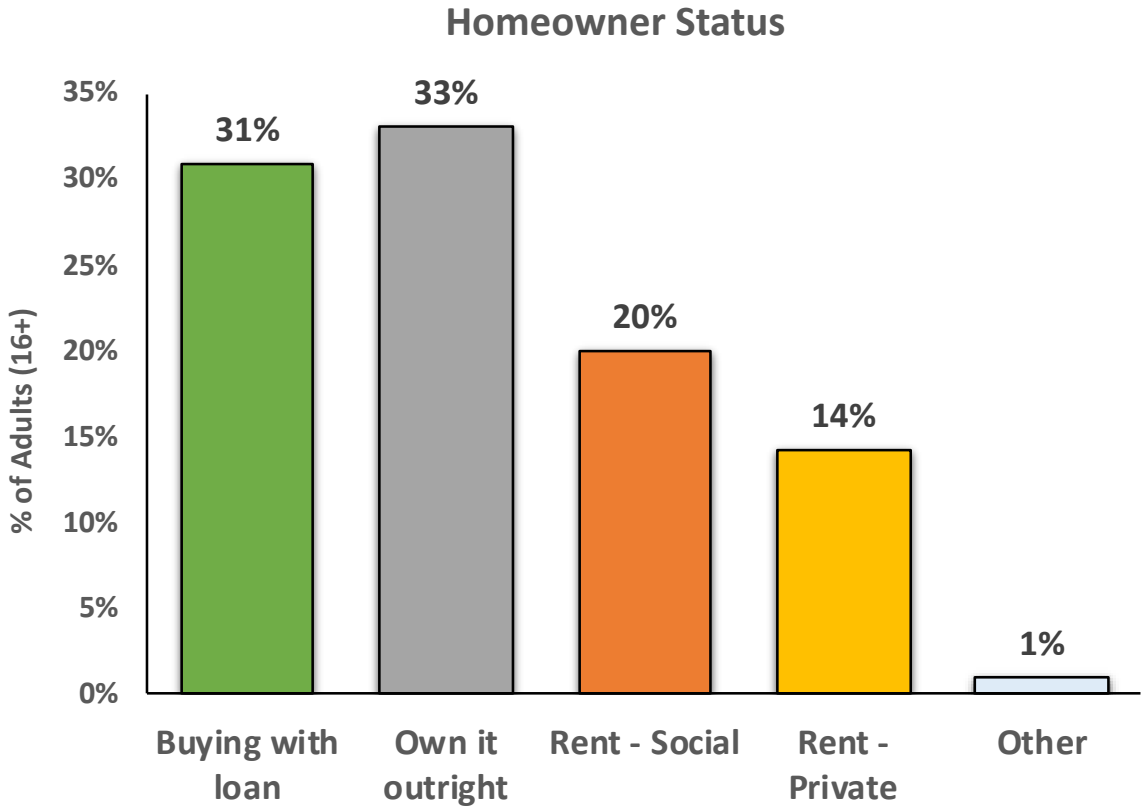
NHSGGC average, Govanhill has double the NHSGGC average percentage of adults with no qualifications (36%).



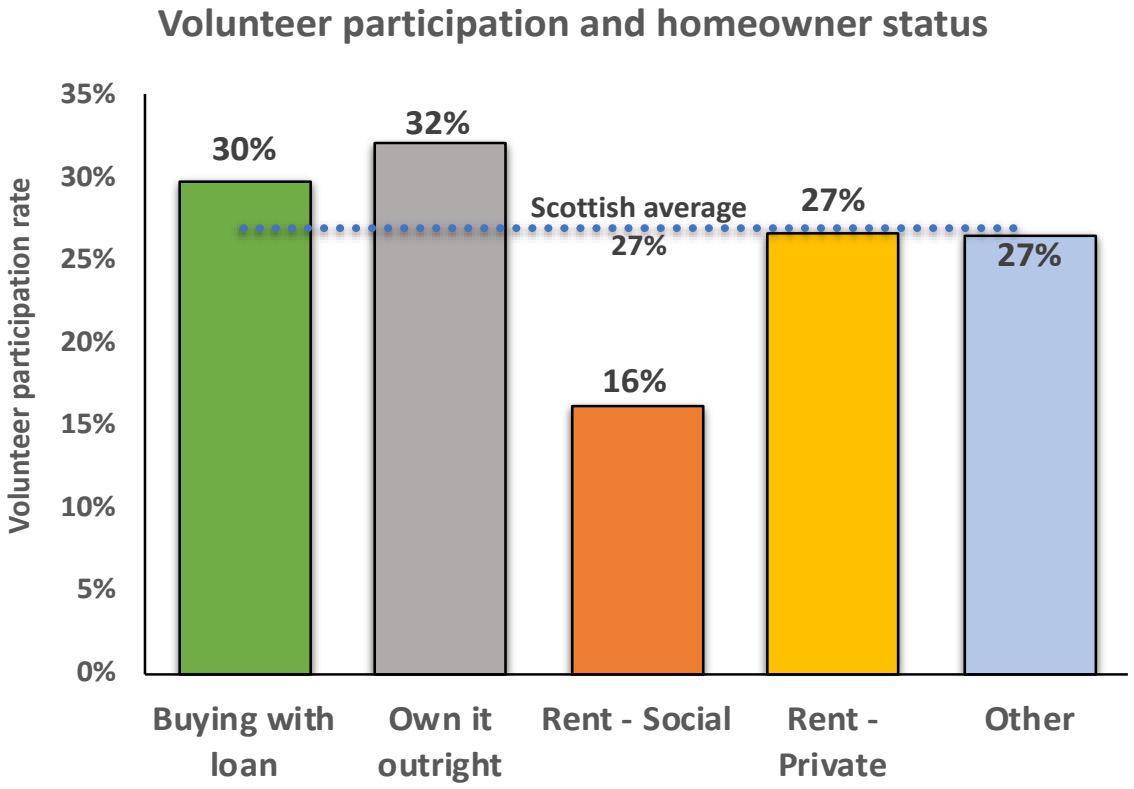
The relationship between volunteer participation and education mirrors the overall NHSGGC trend, with above thriving place average rates for adults with qualifications and below thriving place average rates for adults with no qualifications.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Homeowner status – Scottish Population



34% of Scottish adults rent their accommodation, 20% are social renters (rent from local authority or housing association) and 14% rent privately.

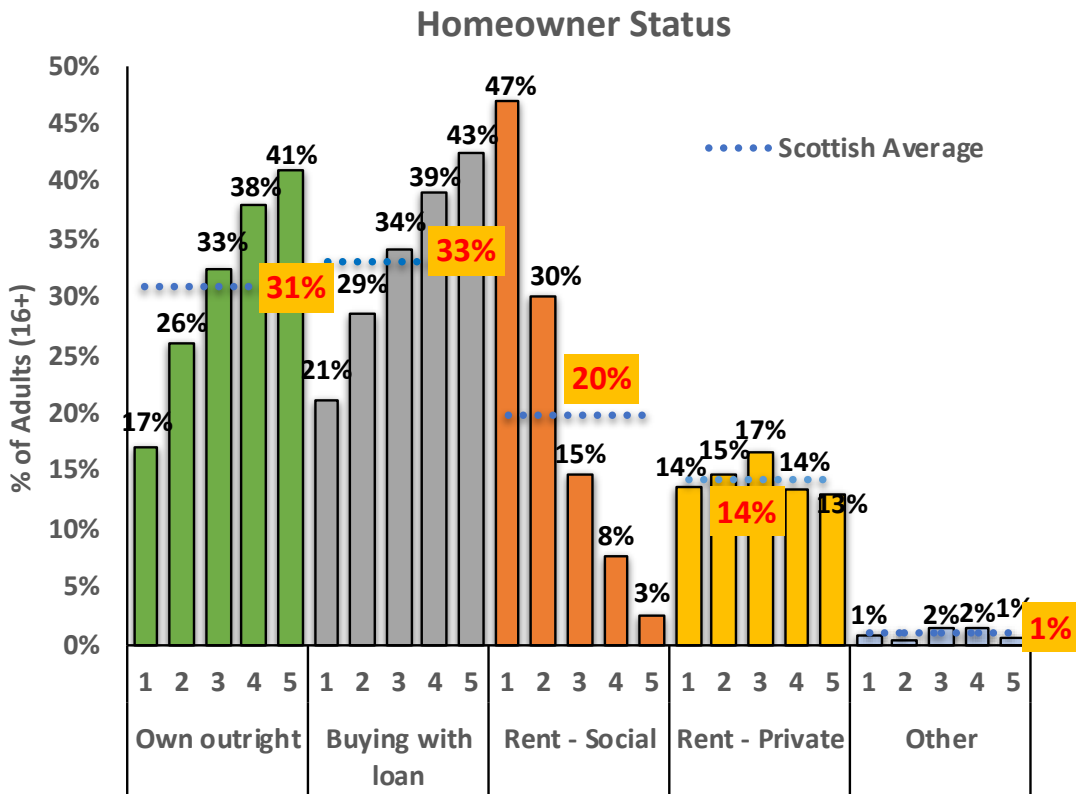


Participation rates are:

- 3% higher than the Scottish average for adults buying their current house with a mortgage or loan.
- 11% lower than the Scottish average for adults who are social renters.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

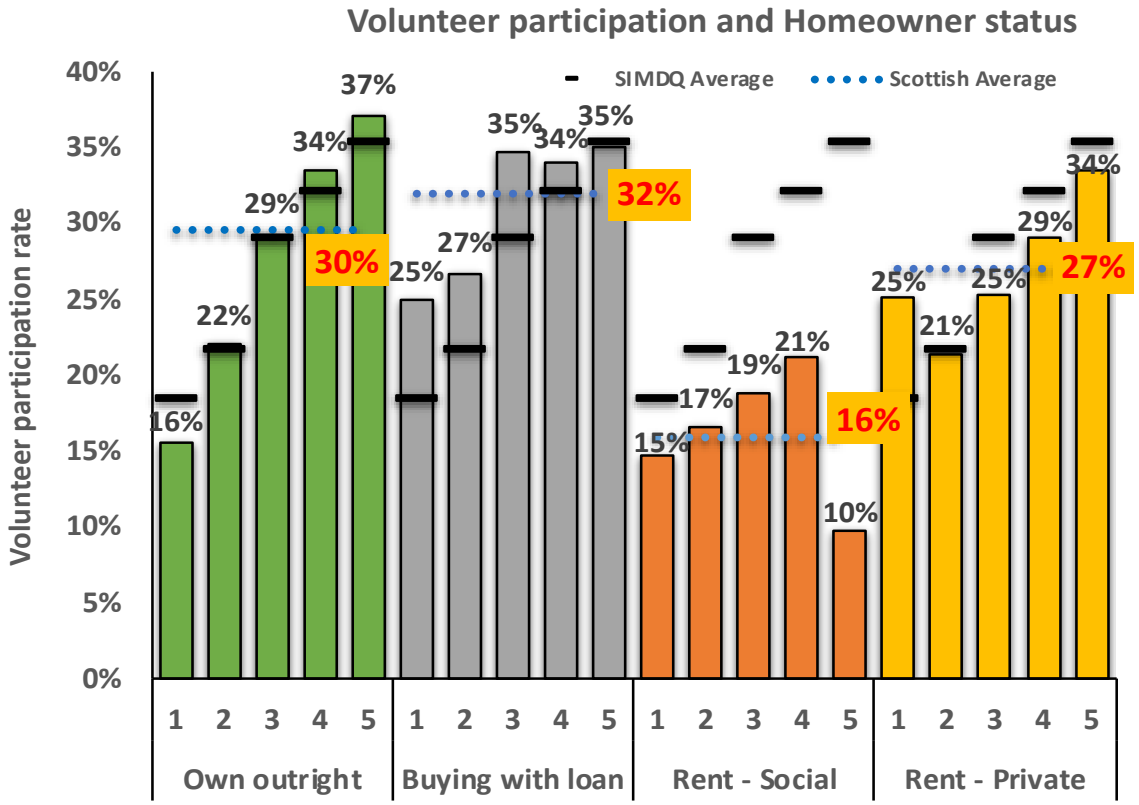
Homeowner Status – SIMD Q



Adults in SIMD Q1 and SIMD Q2 have lower percentage of adults who own their home outright or are buying their current home with a mortgage than the Scottish average.

Adults in SIMD Q1 and Q2 have a higher percentage of adults socially renting their property than the Scottish average; 27% higher in SIMD Q1.

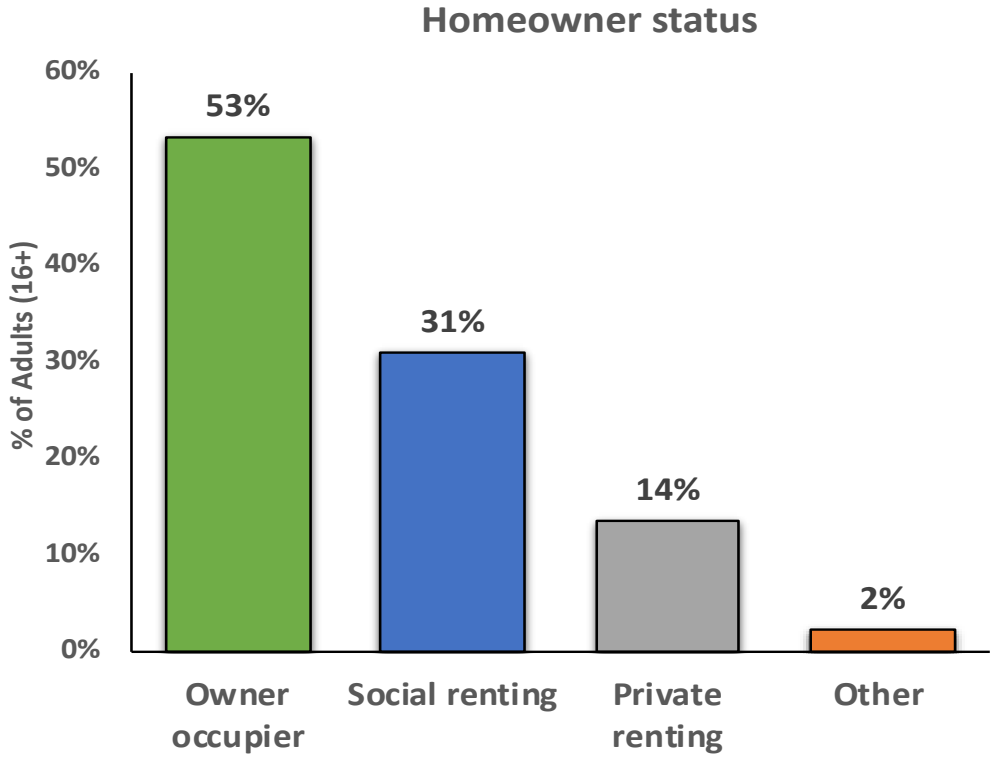
Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

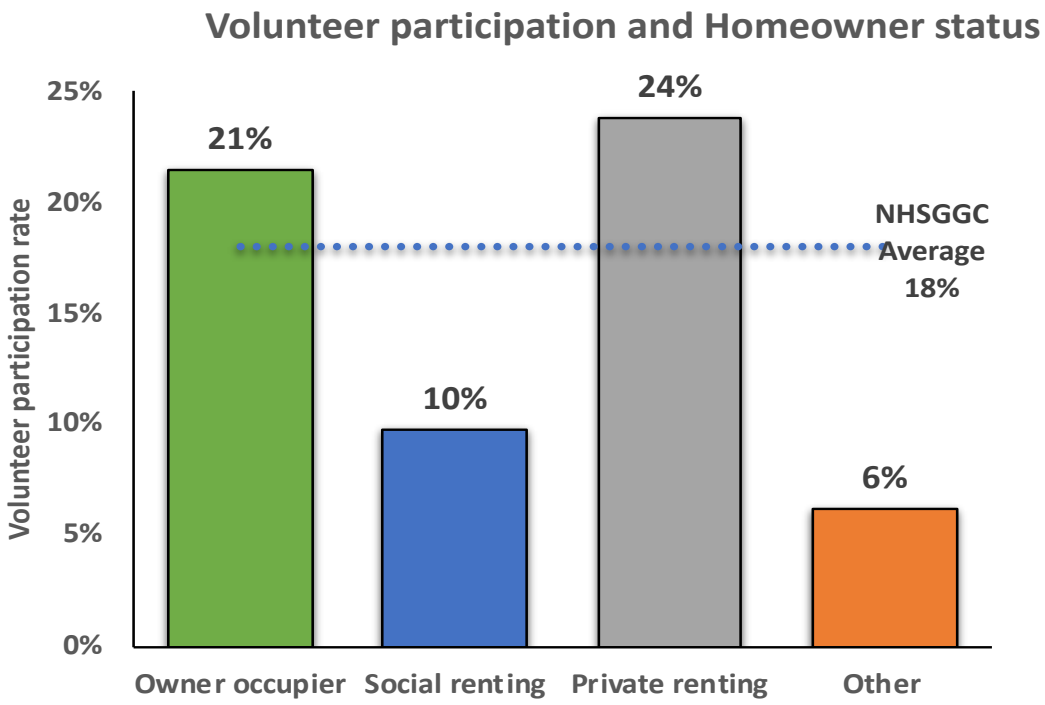


The participation rates for SIMD Q1 to Q2 are below the average Scottish participation rates for adults buying their current home with a loan. However, the participation rates in quintiles Q1 and Q2 are higher than the overall Scottish quintile average (18% and 22%).

Participation rates are lowest for social renters in all quintiles.

Homeowner Status – NHSGGC Overall





45% of adults in NHSGGC rent (social renting and private renting) their property, compared to 35% in Scotland overall.

53% of adults are 'owner occupiers in NHSGGC, compared to 64% of Scottish adults (SHS own outright + buying with a loan).

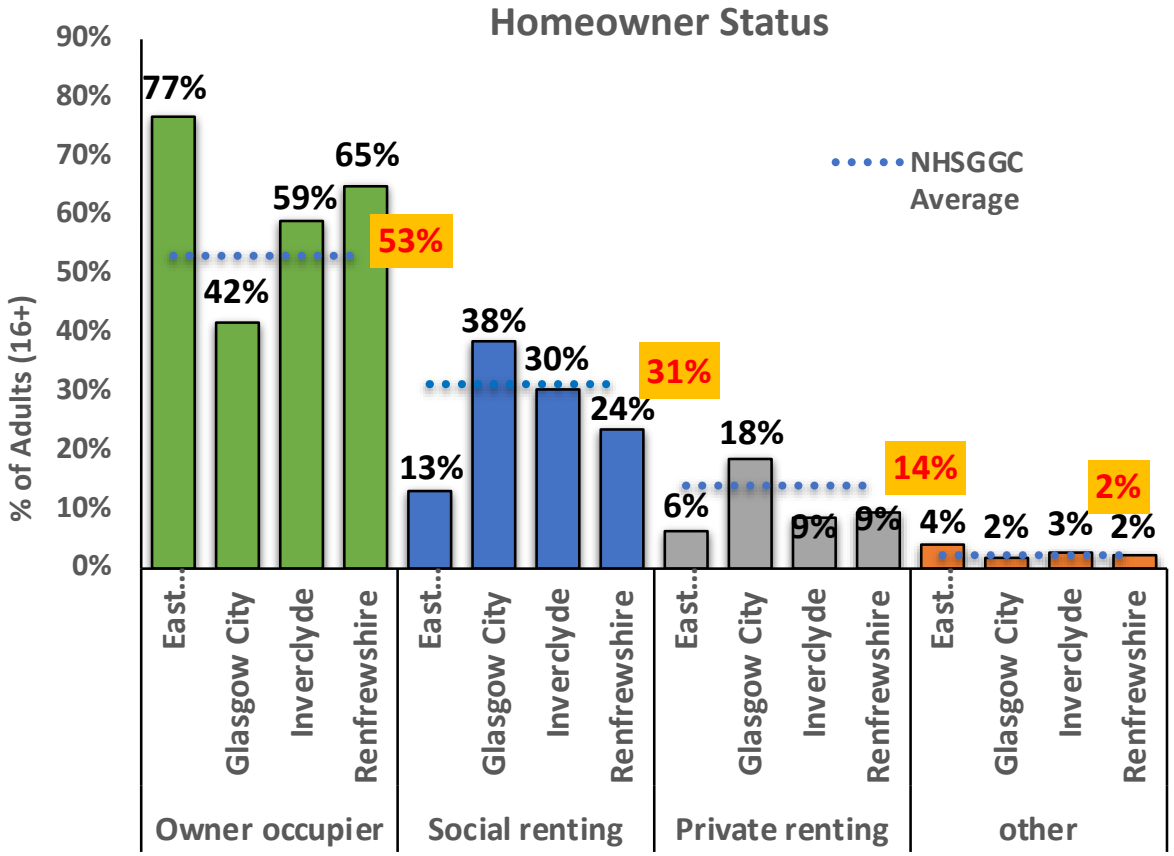
The NHSGGC dataset provides new insights by splitting renters into private and social renters.

Participation rates are:

- 3% higher than the NHSGGC average for owner occupiers.
- 6% higher than the NHSGGC average for adults who rent privately.
- 8% below the NHSGGC average for adults who socially rent.
- 12% below the NHSGGC average for 'other'.

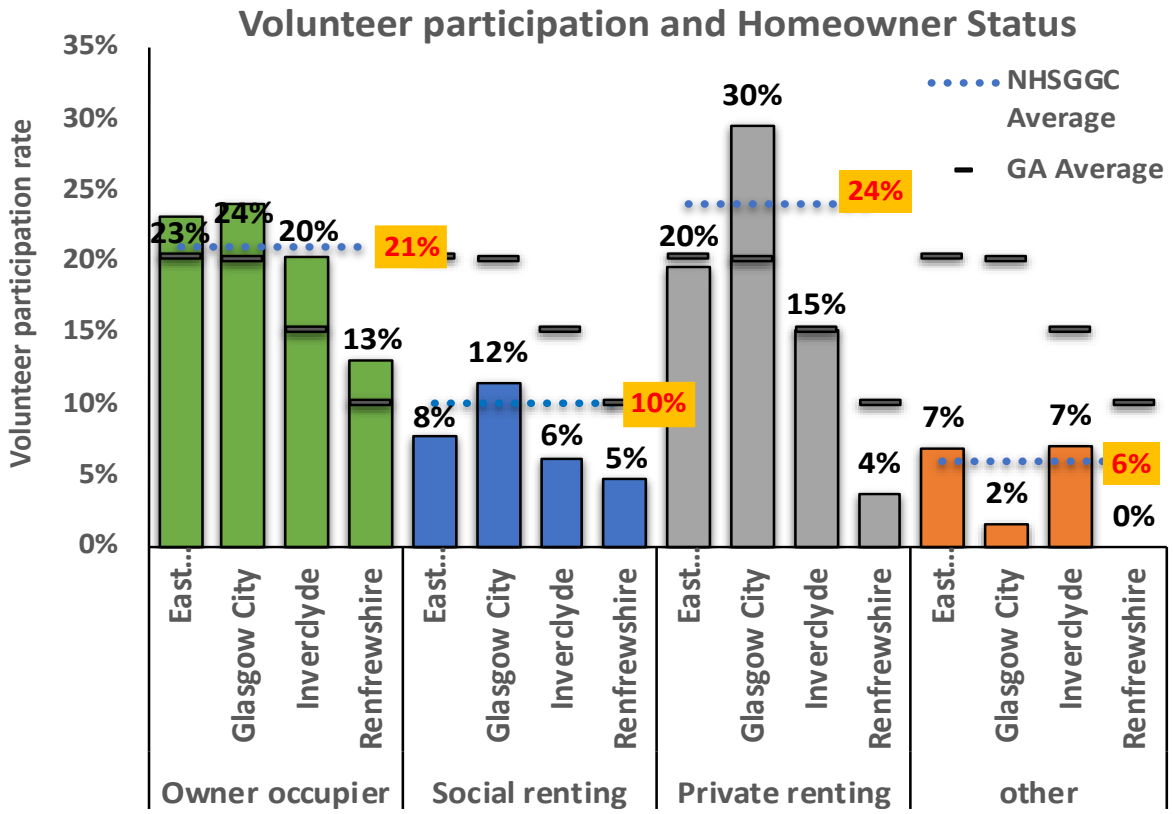
Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Homeowner Status – NHSGGC Geographical Areas



A higher percentage of adults in Glasgow City socially rent their property than the NHSGGC average, 7% higher.

A lower percentage of adults in Glasgow City are owner occupiers than the NHSGGC average, 11% lower.

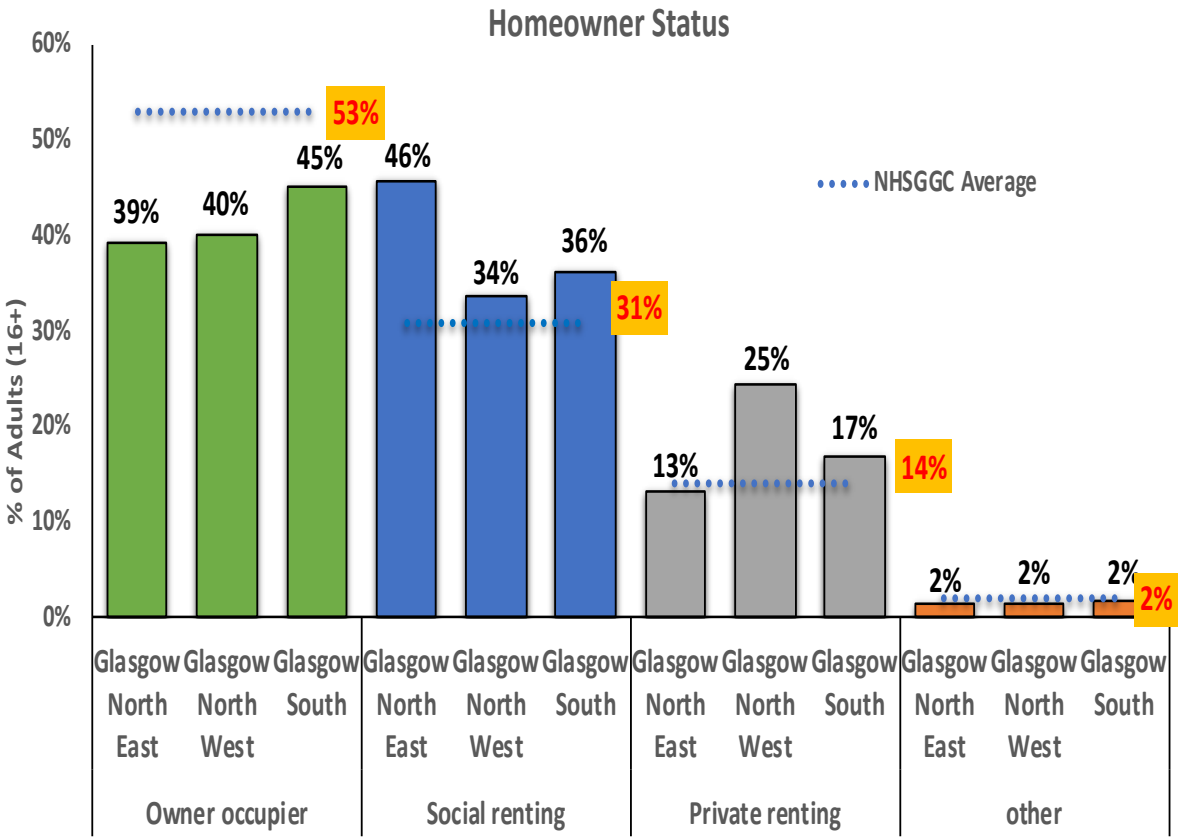


Participation rates are:

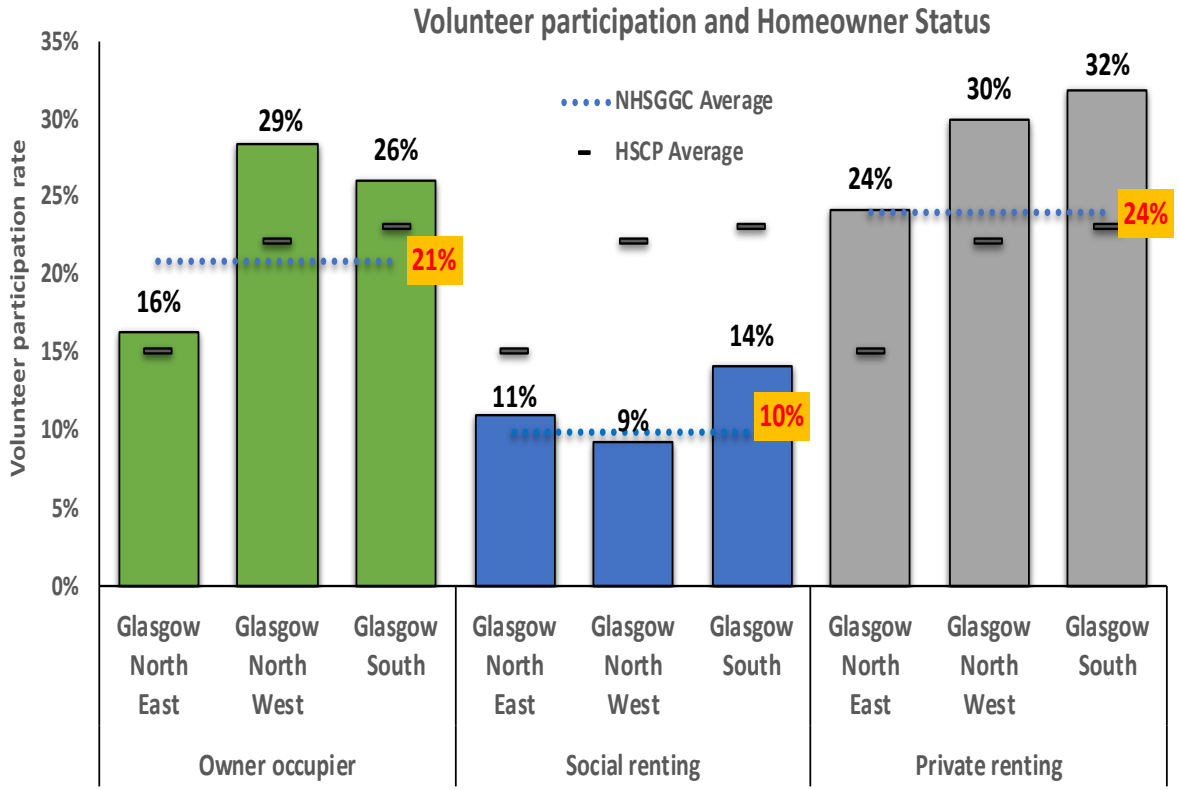
- Higher than the geographical area average for owner occupiers in all areas.
- Below the geographical average for social renters and 'others' in all areas.
- Below the geographical average for private renters in East Dunbartonshire and Renfrewshire. Above average for private renters in Glasgow City and equal to average for private renters in Inverclyde.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Homeowner Status – Glasgow City Localities



All Glasgow City localities have a lower percentage of owner occupiers than the NHSGGC average and a higher percentage of adults who socially rent.

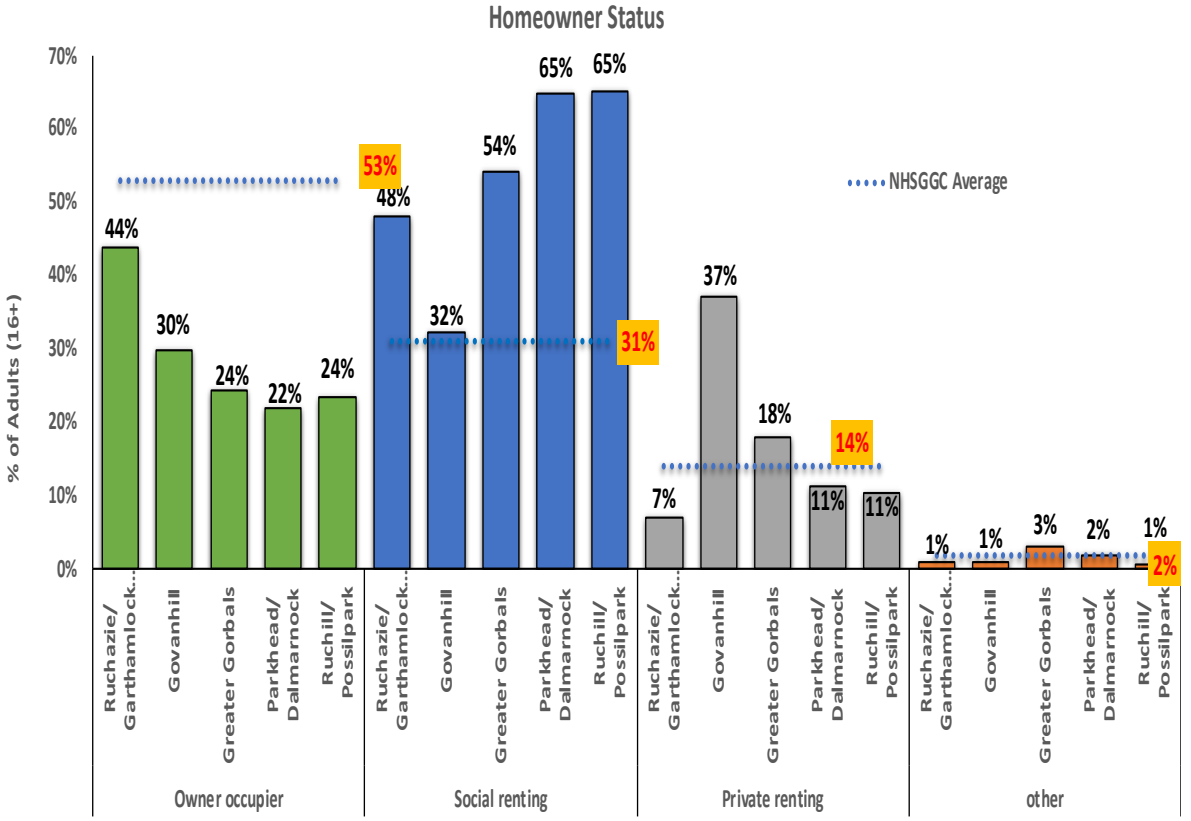


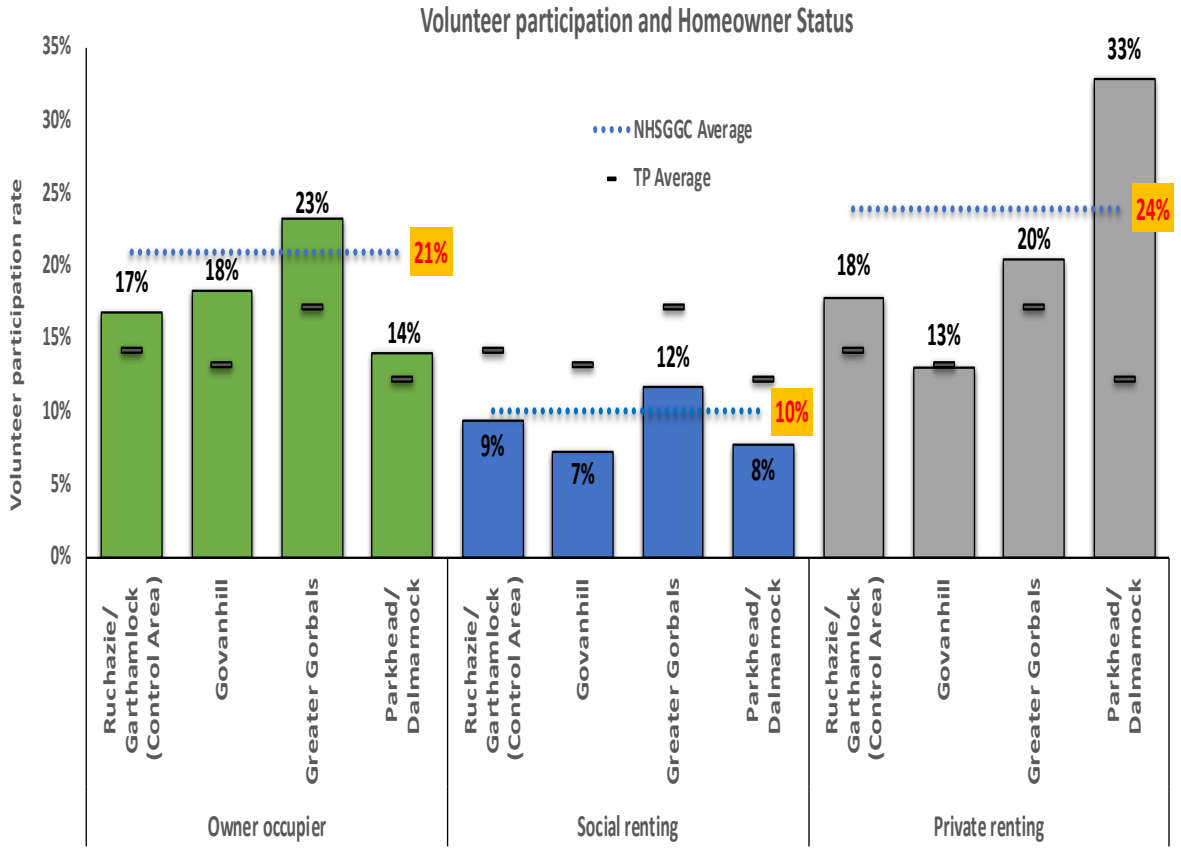
Participation rates are:

- Above the city locality average for owner occupiers and private renters.
- Below the city locality average for social renters'.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Homeowner Status – Thriving Places





A lower percentage of adults in all thriving places are owner occupiers than the NHSGGC average.

A higher percentage of adults in all thriving places are social renters than the NHSGGC average, with more than double the average in Parkhead / Dalmarnock and Ruchill / Possilpark.

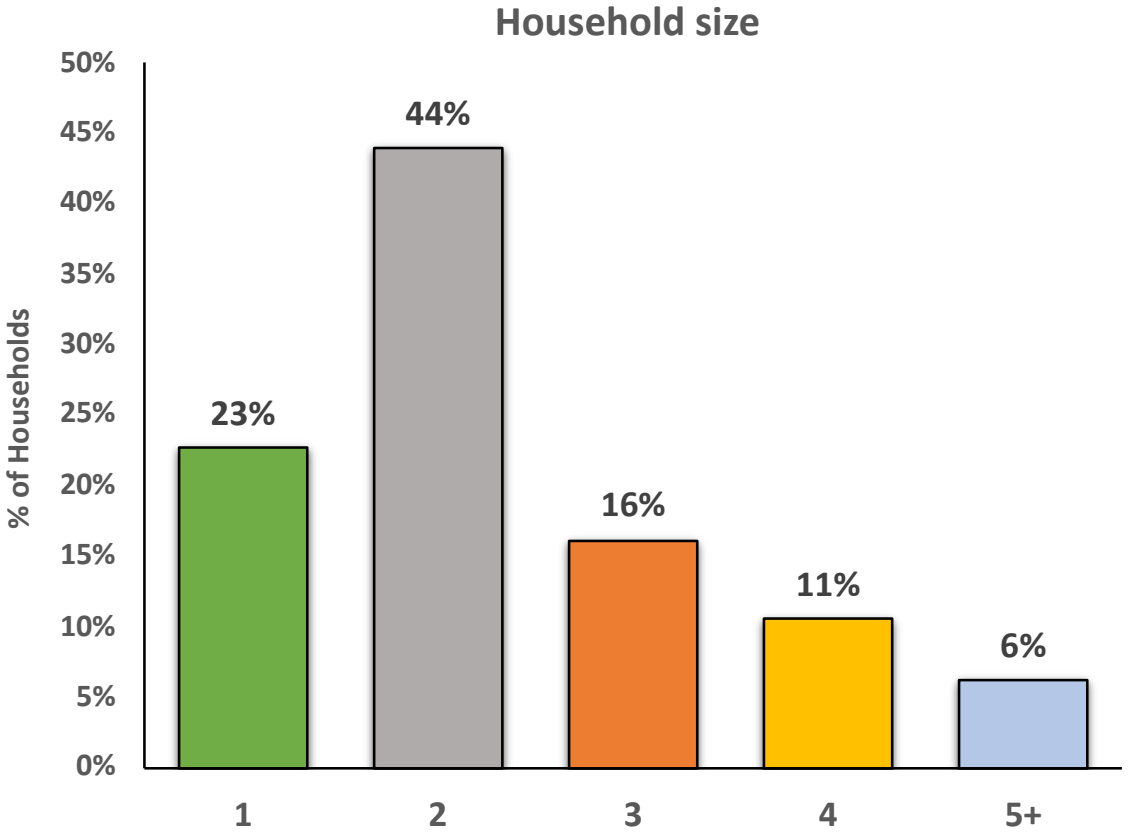
Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Participation rates are:

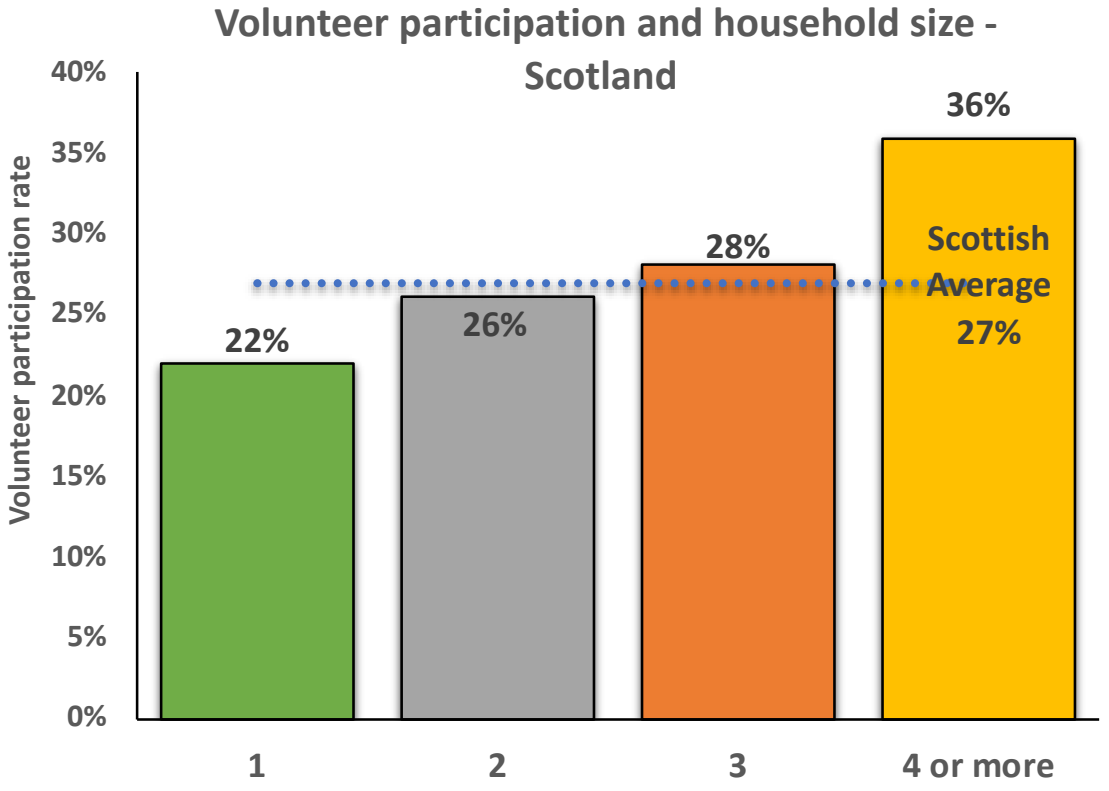
- Above the Thriving Place average for owner occupiers in all Thriving Places.
- Below the Thriving Place average for social renters in all Thriving Places.
- Equal to or above the thriving place average for private renters In all thriving places.

There is insufficient sample size in Ruchill / Possilpark to compare participation rates between homeowner status.

Household size – Scottish population



44% of Scottish households have two household members.

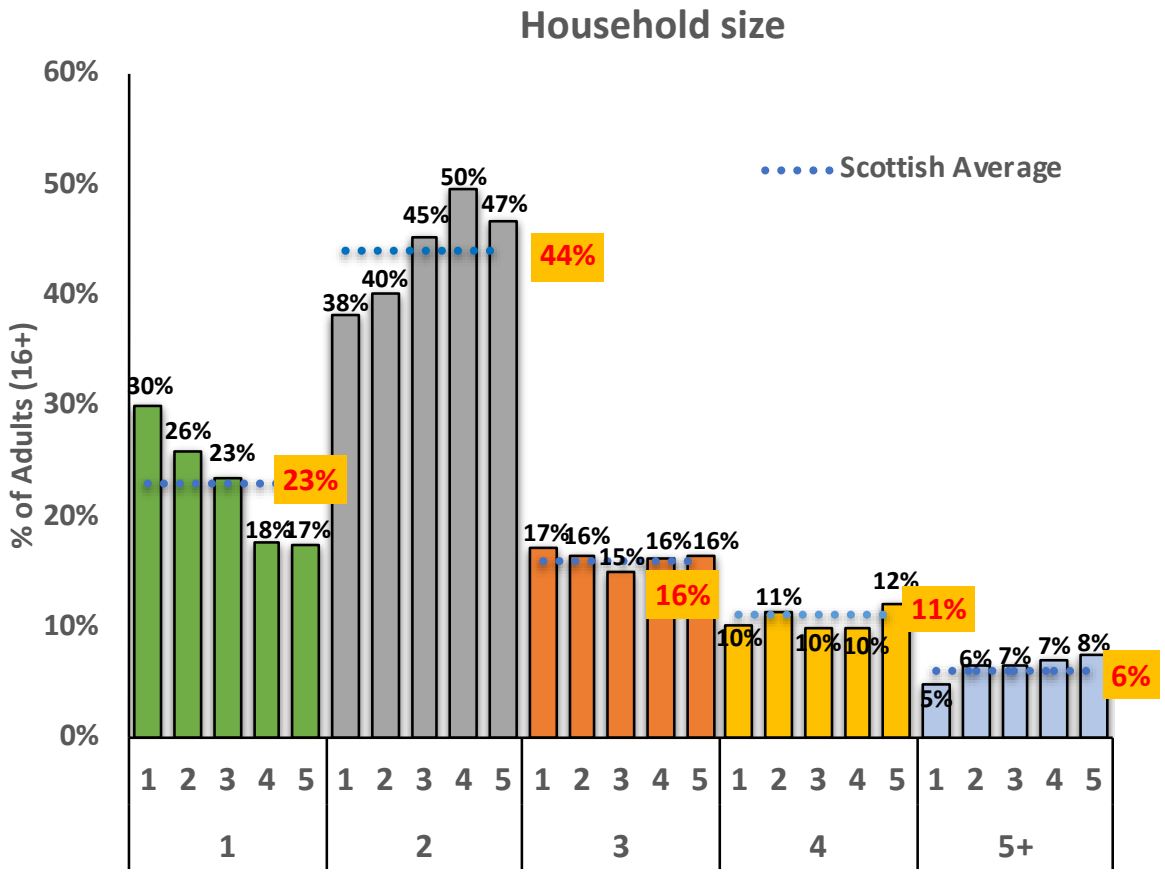


Participation rates are:

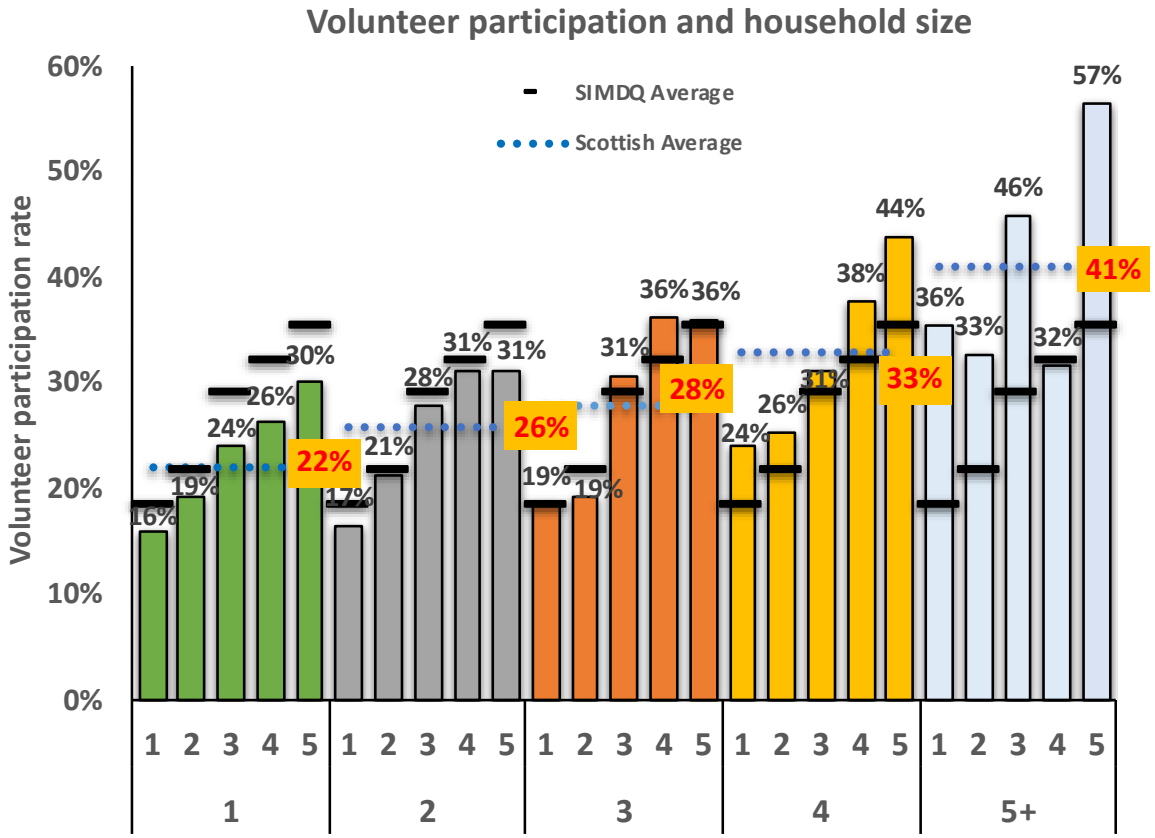
- 5% lower than the Scottish average for single adult households.
- 9% higher than the Scottish average with households with 4 or more household members.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Household size – SIMD Q



A higher percentage of adults in SIMD Q1 and Q2 live in single adult households than the Scottish average.

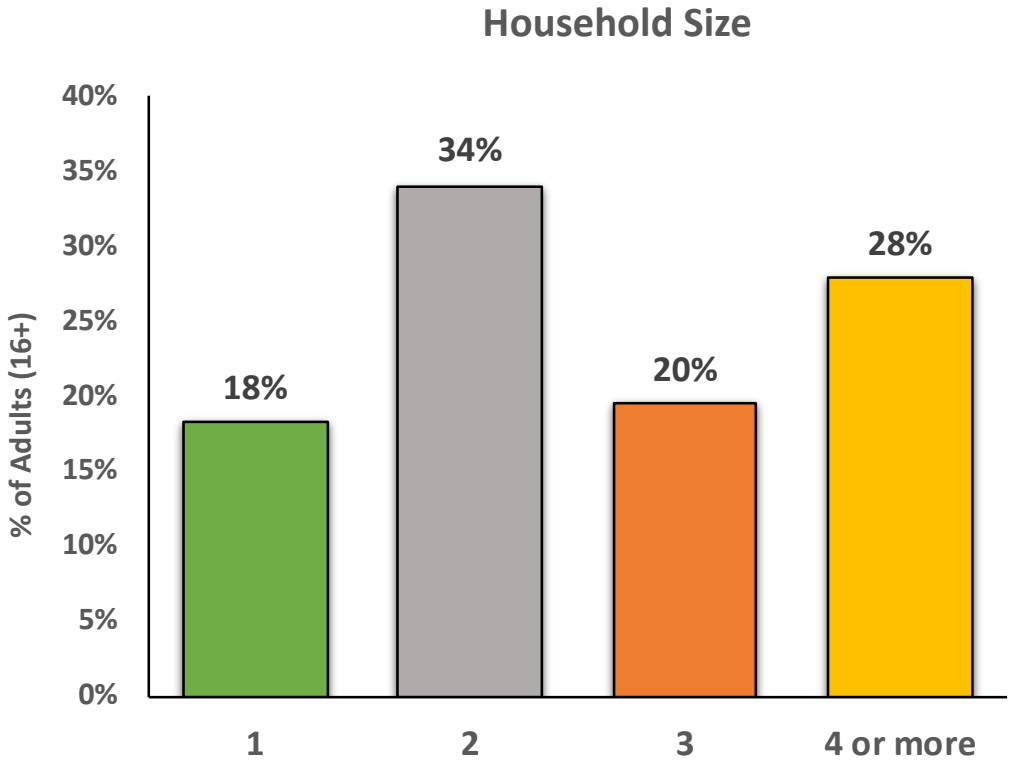


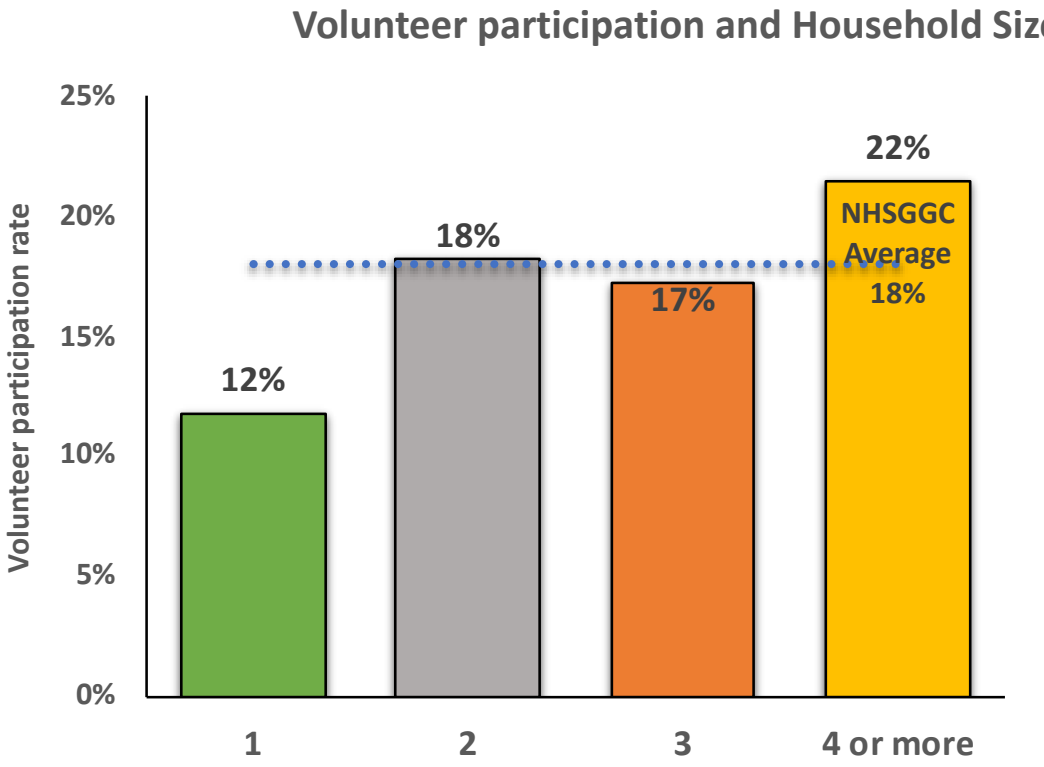
Participation rates are below the quintile average for households with 1 member for all quintiles.

Participation rates are above the quintile average for households with 4+ members for all quintiles.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Household size – NHSGGC Overall





A lower percentage of households are single member households in NHSGGC (18%) than the Scottish average (23%).

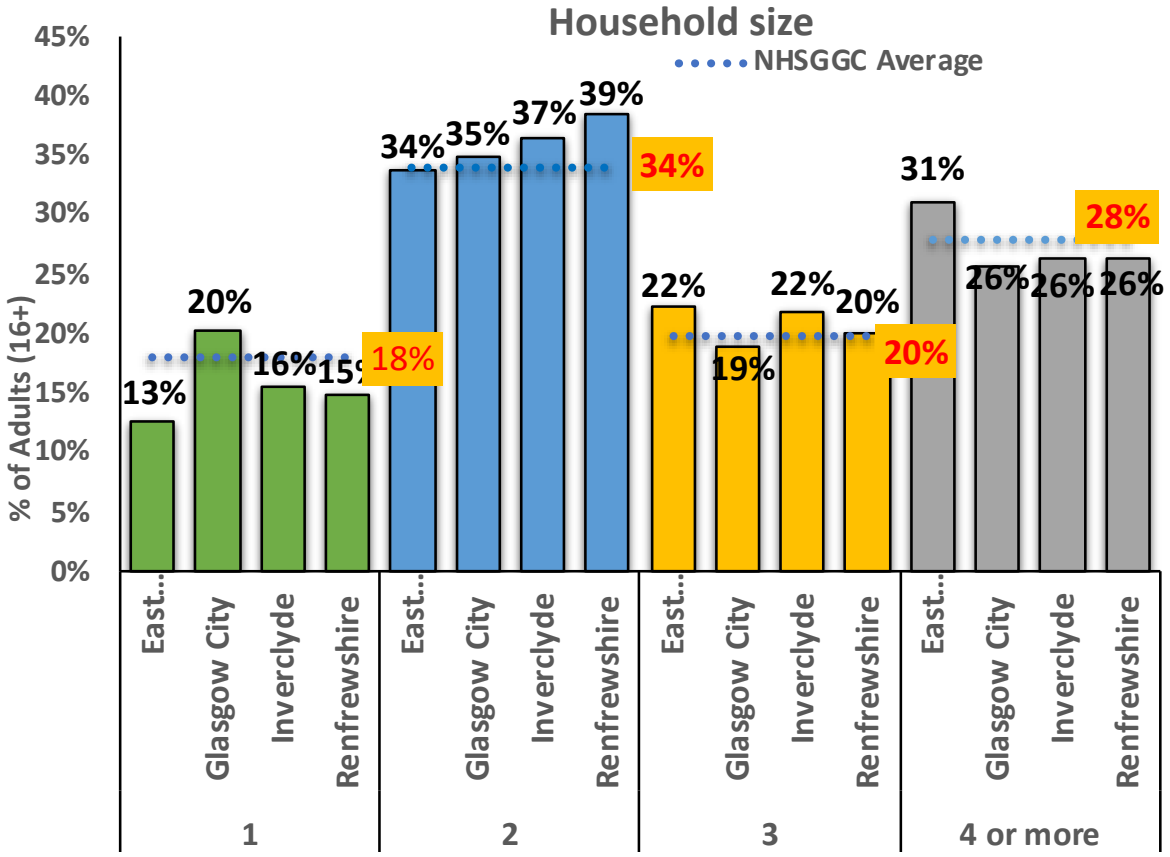
A higher percentage of households have 4 or more household members (28%) in NHSGGC than the Scottish average (17%).

Participation rates:

- 6% below the NHSGGC average for single member households.
- Equal to the NHSGGC average for households with 2 members.
- 1% below the NHSGGC average for households with 3 members.
- 4% above the NHSGGC average for households with 4 or more members.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

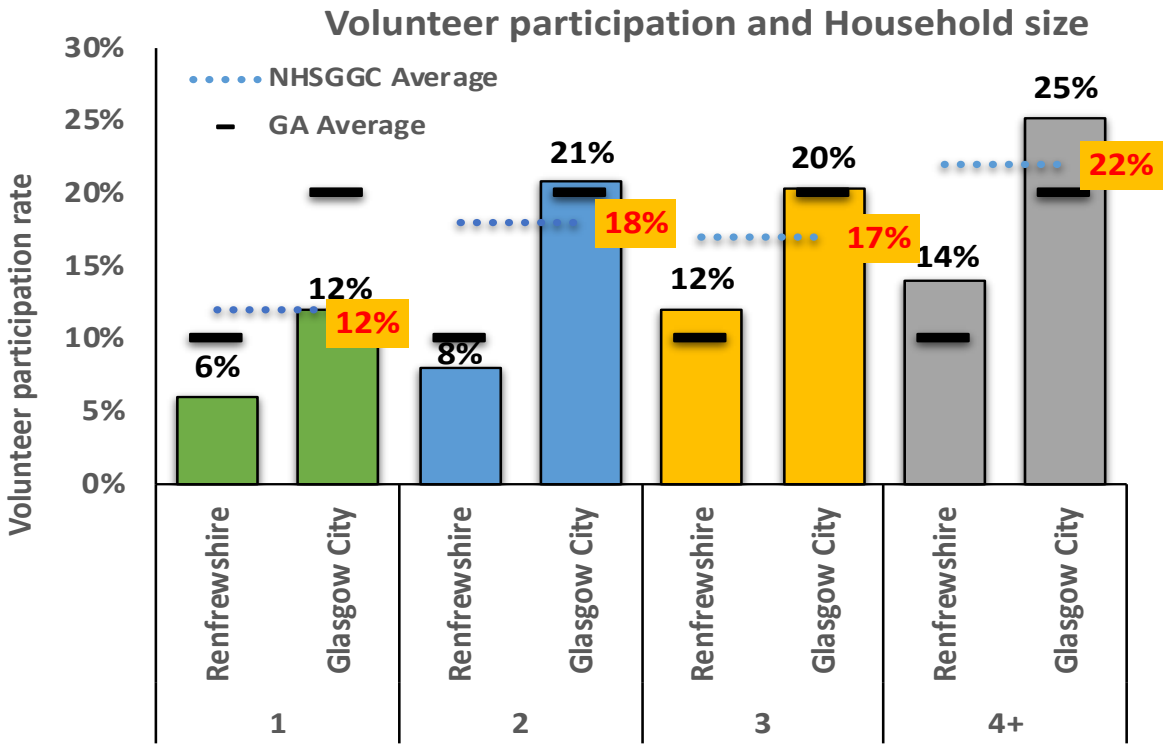
Household size – NHSGGC Geographical Areas



A higher percentage of adults in Glasgow City live in single member households than the NHSGGC average, 2% higher.

A higher percentage of adults in East Dunbartonshire live in households with 4 or more household members than the NHSGGC average, 3% higher.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey



The relationship between volunteer participation and household size is only statistically significant in Glasgow City and Renfrewshire.

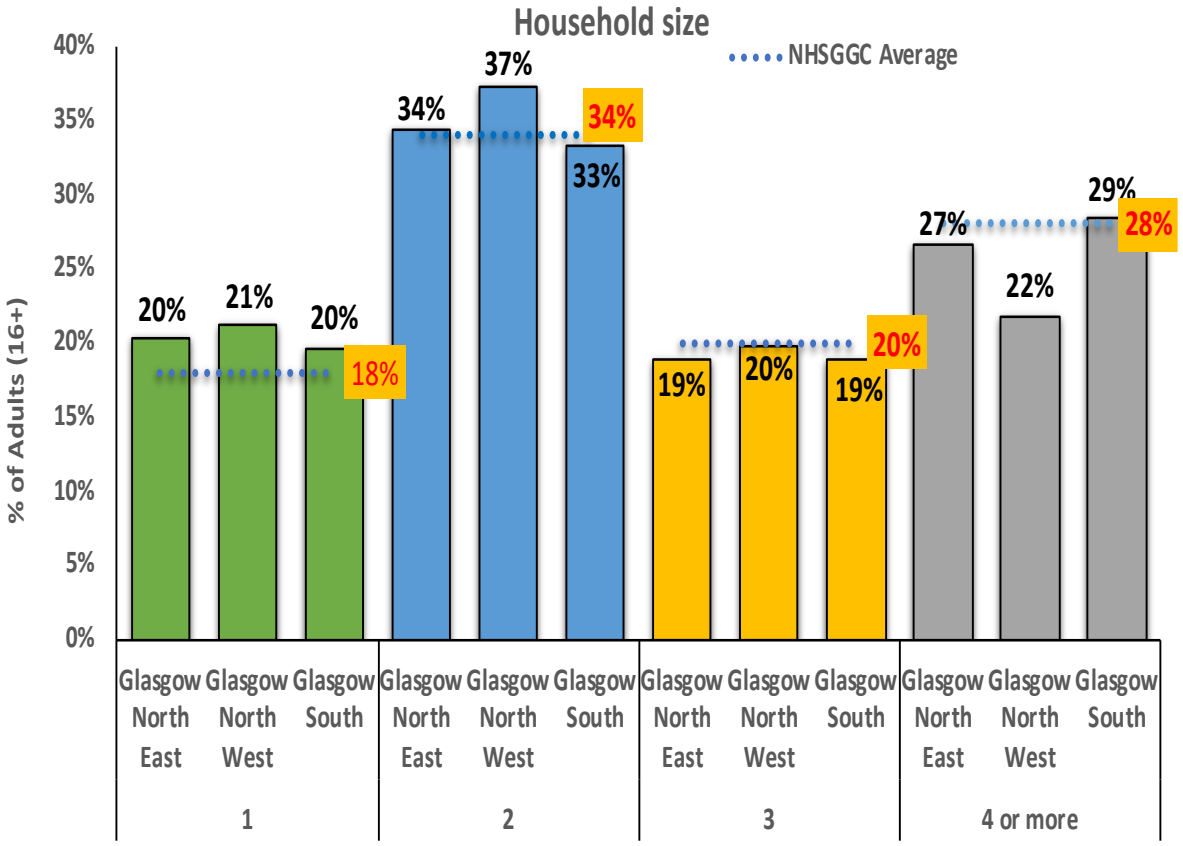
Participation rates are below the GA average for households with 1 member.

Participation rates are below the GA average for households with 2 members in Renfrewshire and above average in Glasgow City.

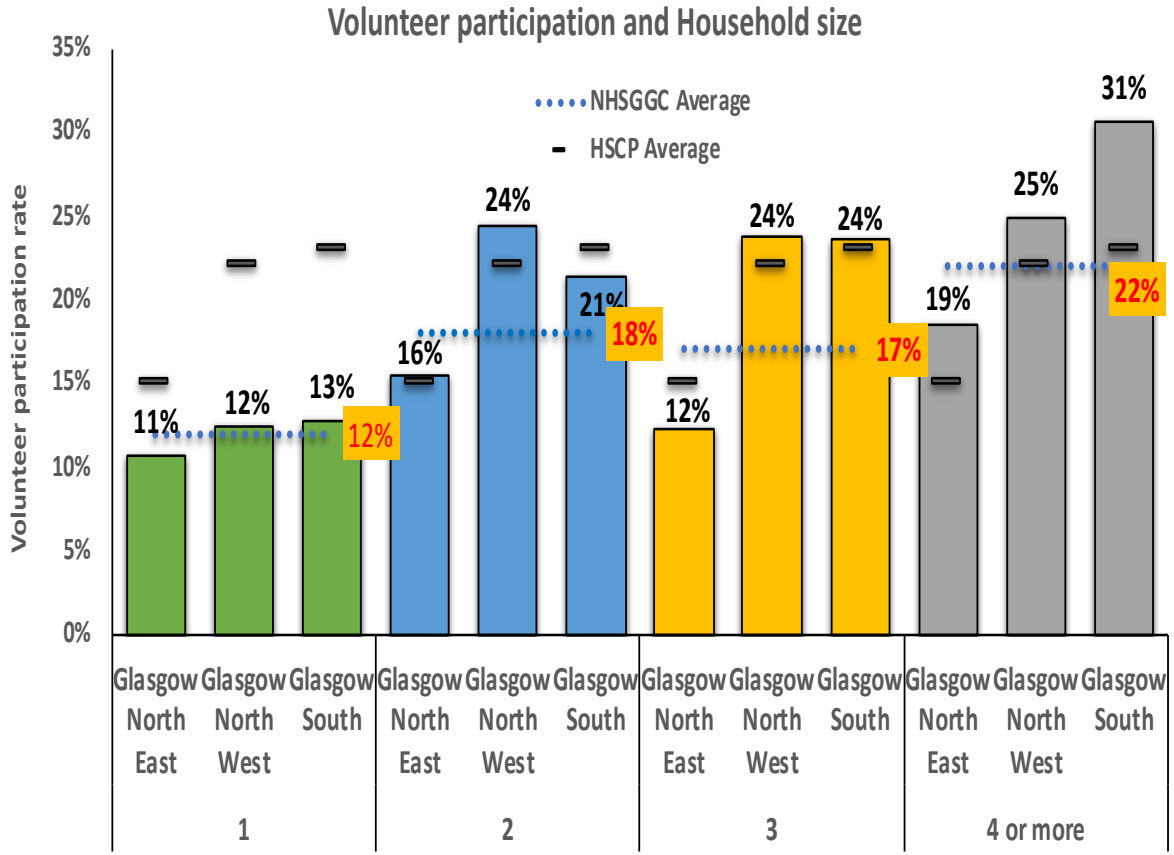
Participation rates are above the GA average for households with 3 members in Renfrewshire and equal to the average in Glasgow City.

Participation rates are above the GA average for households with 4 or more members.

Household size – Glasgow City Localities



A higher percentage of adults in all Glasgow City localities live in single member households than the NHSGGC average.

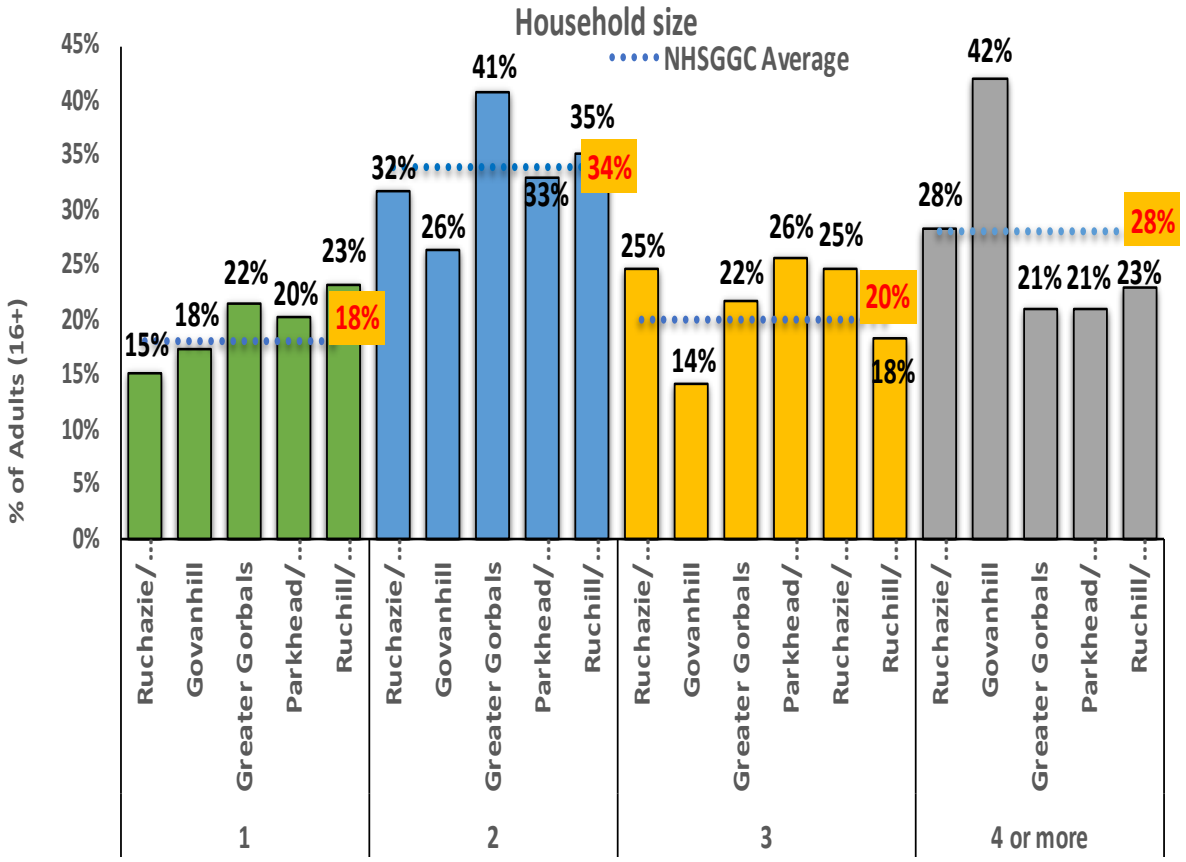


Participation rates are below the city locality average for single member households and above the city locality average for households with 4 or more members in all Glasgow City localities.

For households with 2 and 3 members the trends in participation rates vary between Glasgow City Localities.

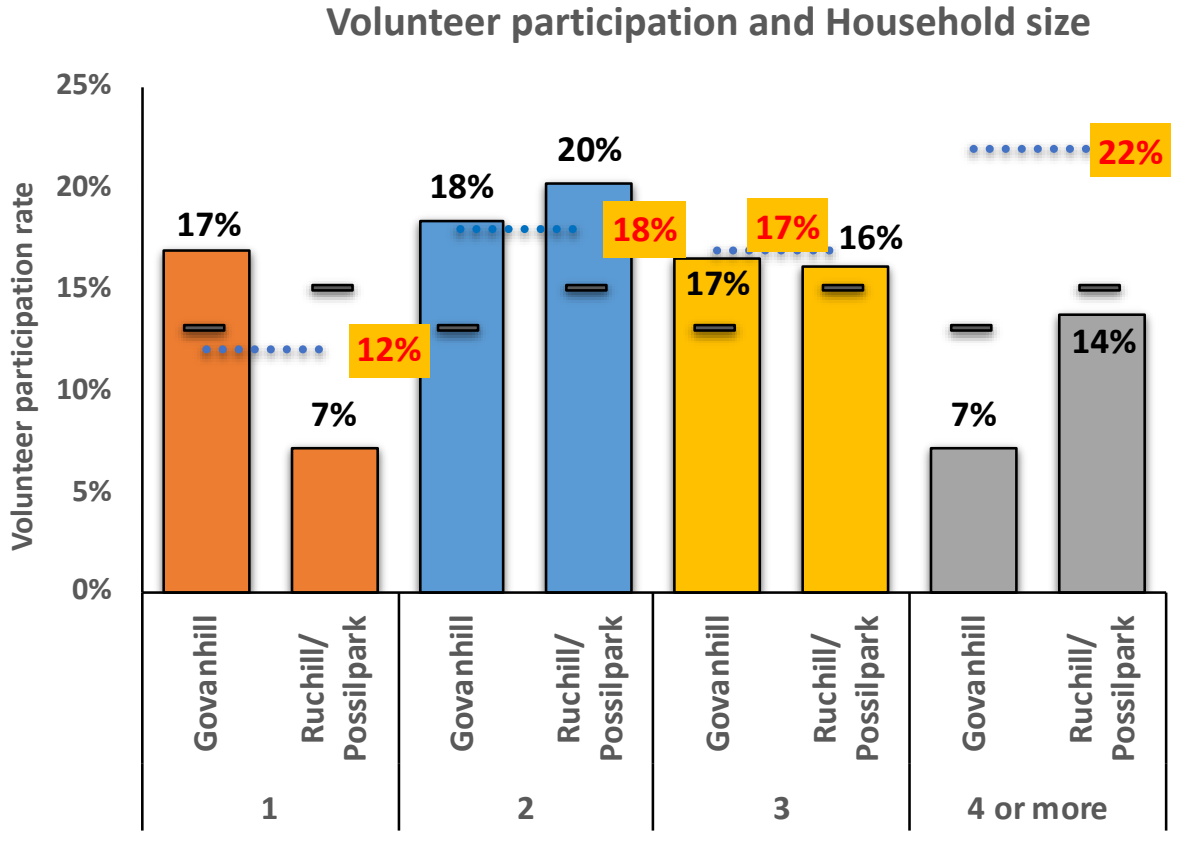
Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Household size – Thriving Places



42% of households in Govanhill have 4 or more household members, 14% higher than the NHSGGC average.

The other Thriving places that have equal to or below average percentages of households with 4 or more members.



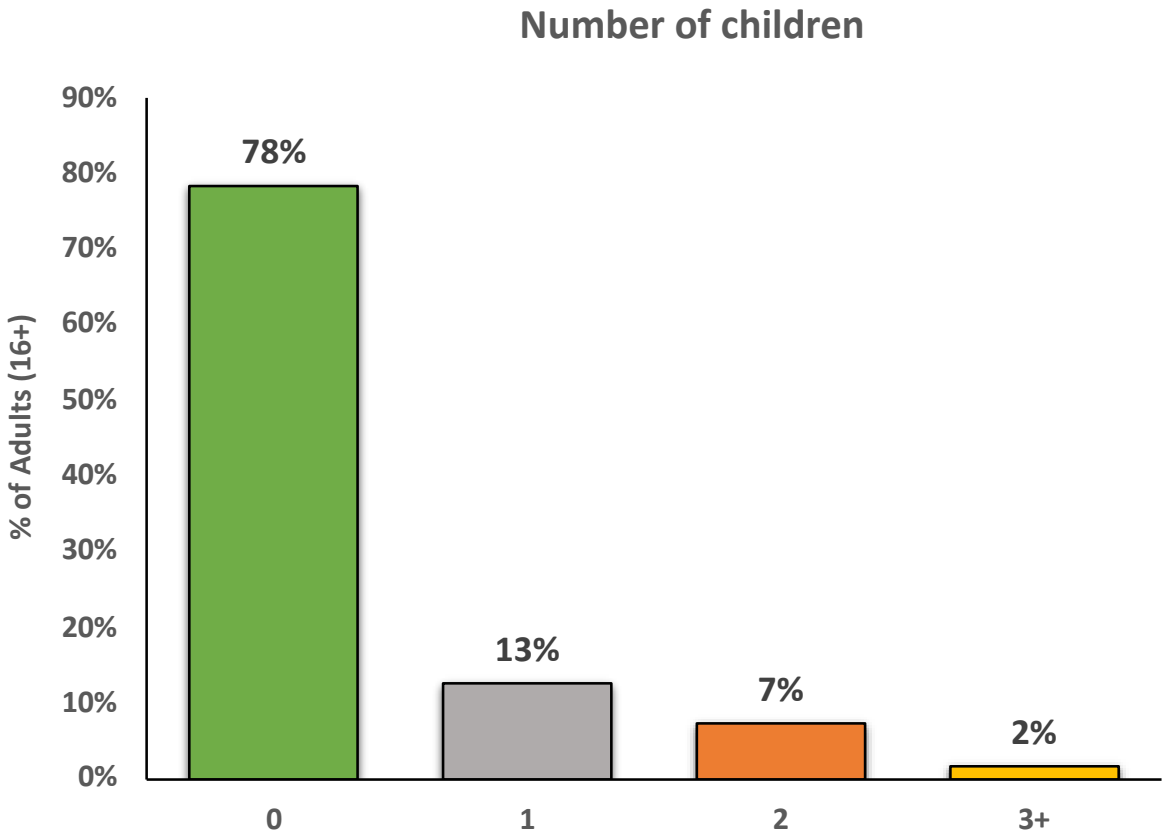
The relationship between volunteer participation and household size is only statistically significant in Govanhill and Ruchill / Possilpark.

In Govanhill, participation rates are highest for households with 2 members and lowest for households with 4 or more members.

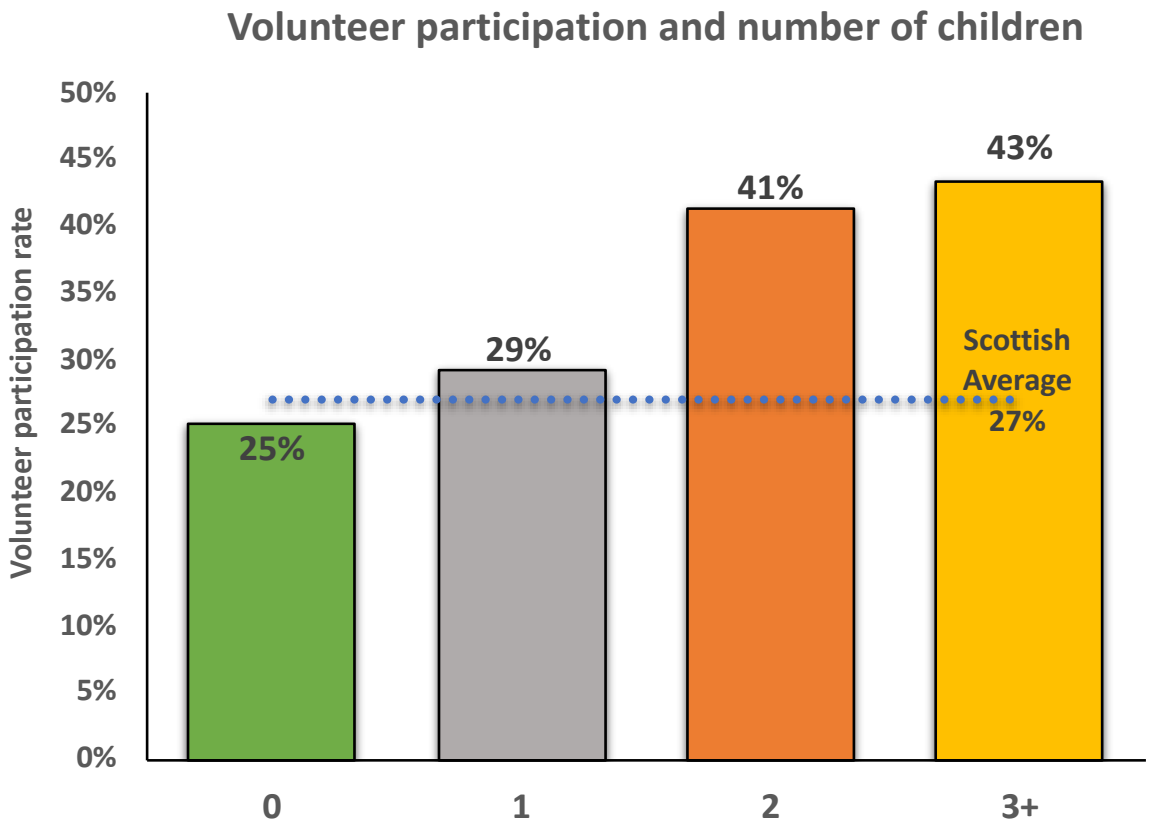
In Ruchill / Possilpark participation rates are highest for households with 2 members and lowest for single person households.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Number of children – Scottish population



More than three quarters of Scottish households have no children.

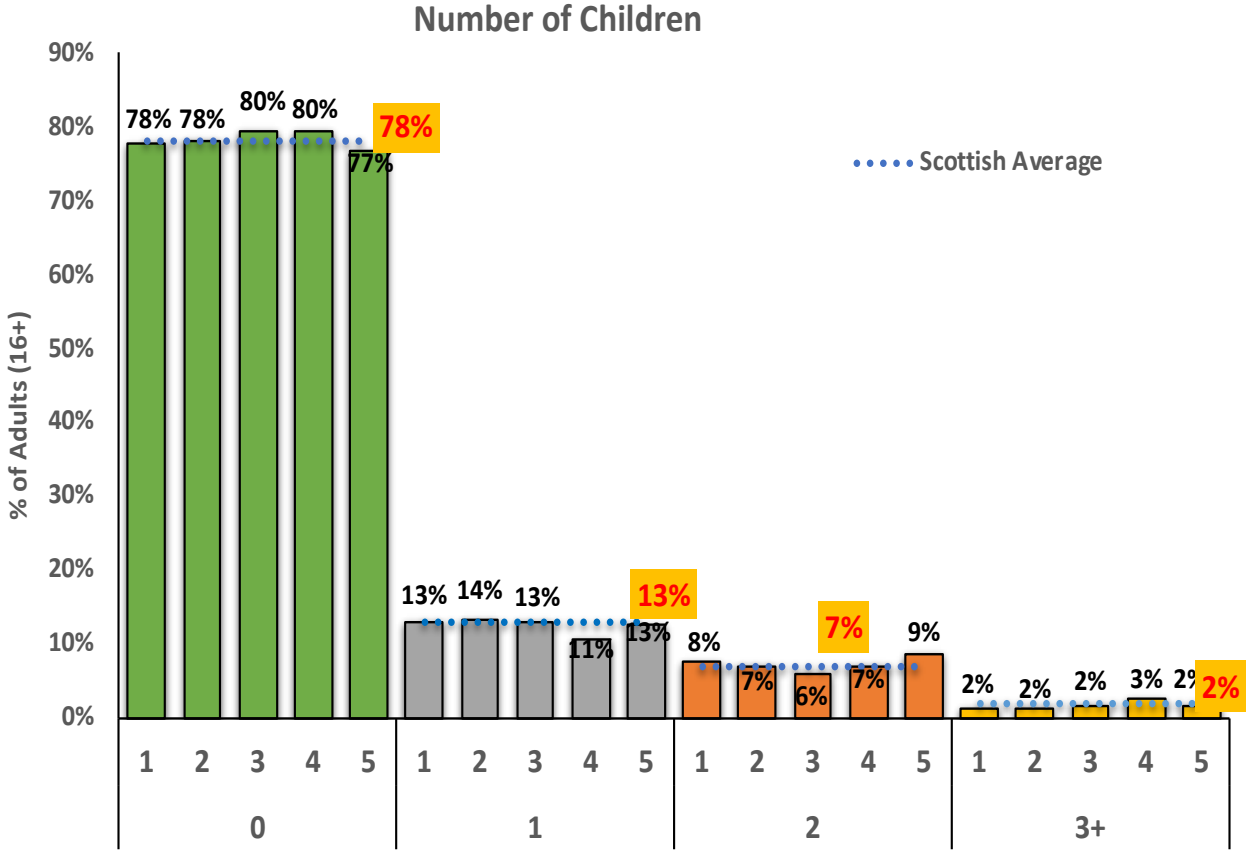


Participation rates are:

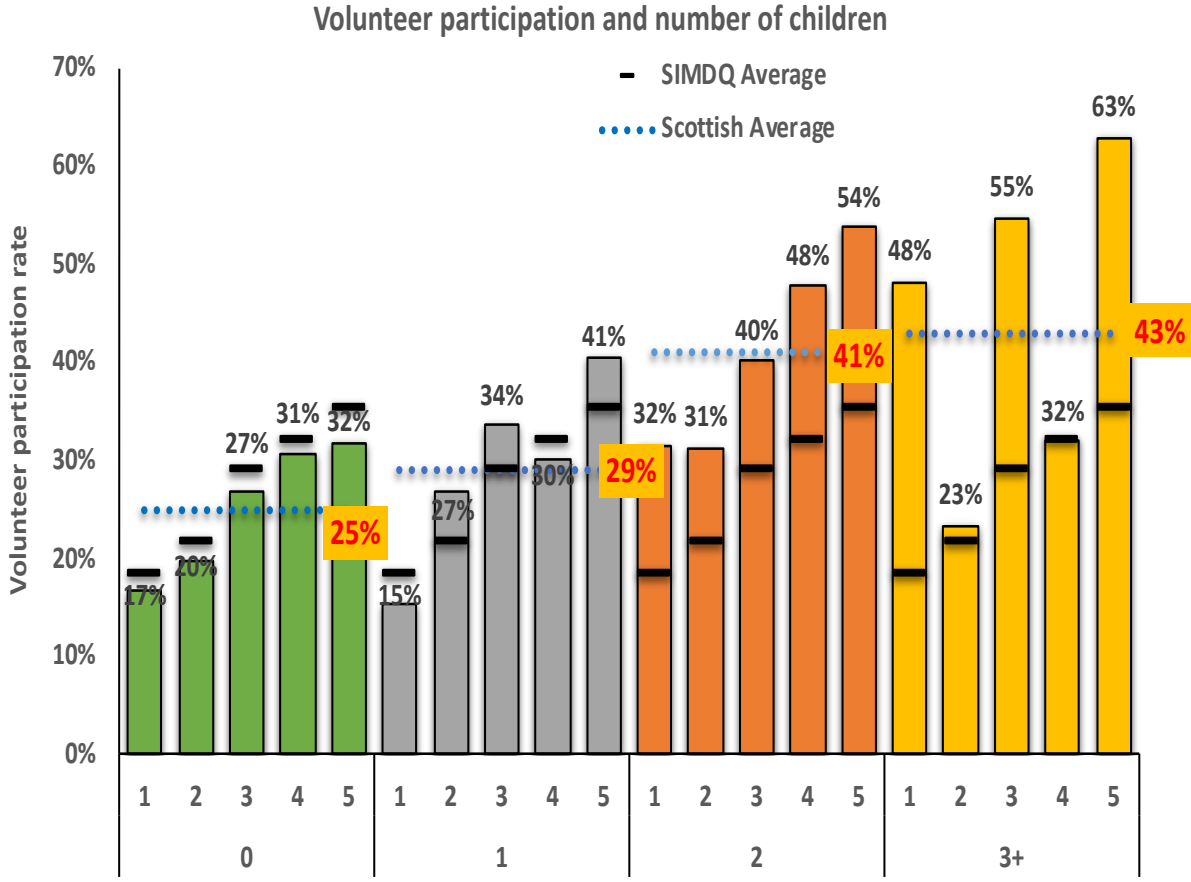
- 2% lower than the Scottish average for households with no children.
- 15% higher than the Scottish average for households with 3 or more children.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Number of children – SIMD Q



A higher percentage of adults in SIMD Q3 and SIMD Q4 have no children than the Scottish average.

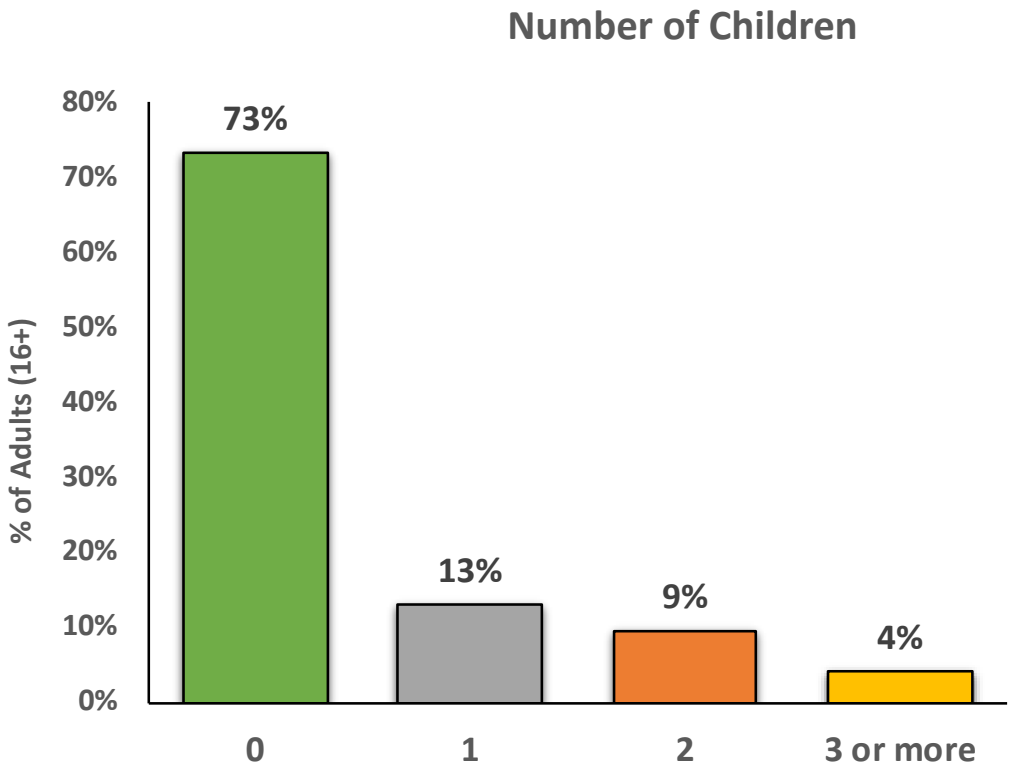


The participation rates for SIMD Q1 and Q2 are below the average Scottish participation rates for households with 2 children.

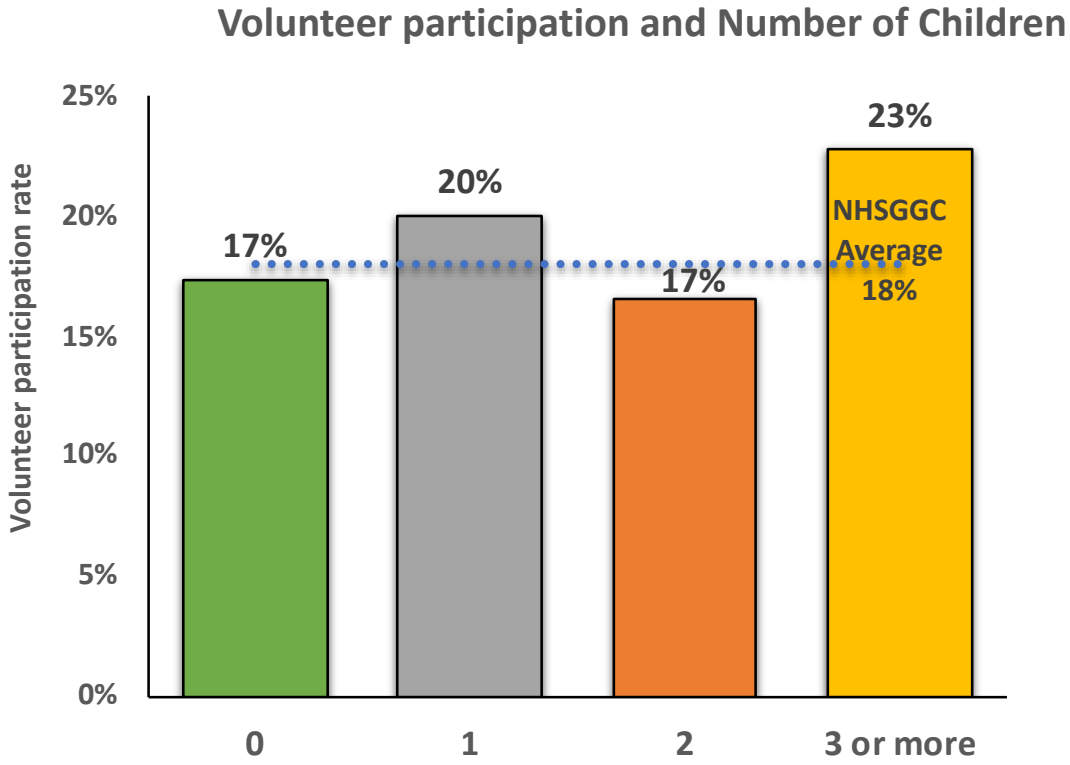
However, the participation rates are higher than the overall Scottish quintile average (18% and 22%).

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Number of Children – NHSGGC Overall



73% of households in NHSGGC have no children, 5% lower than in Scotland overall (78%).

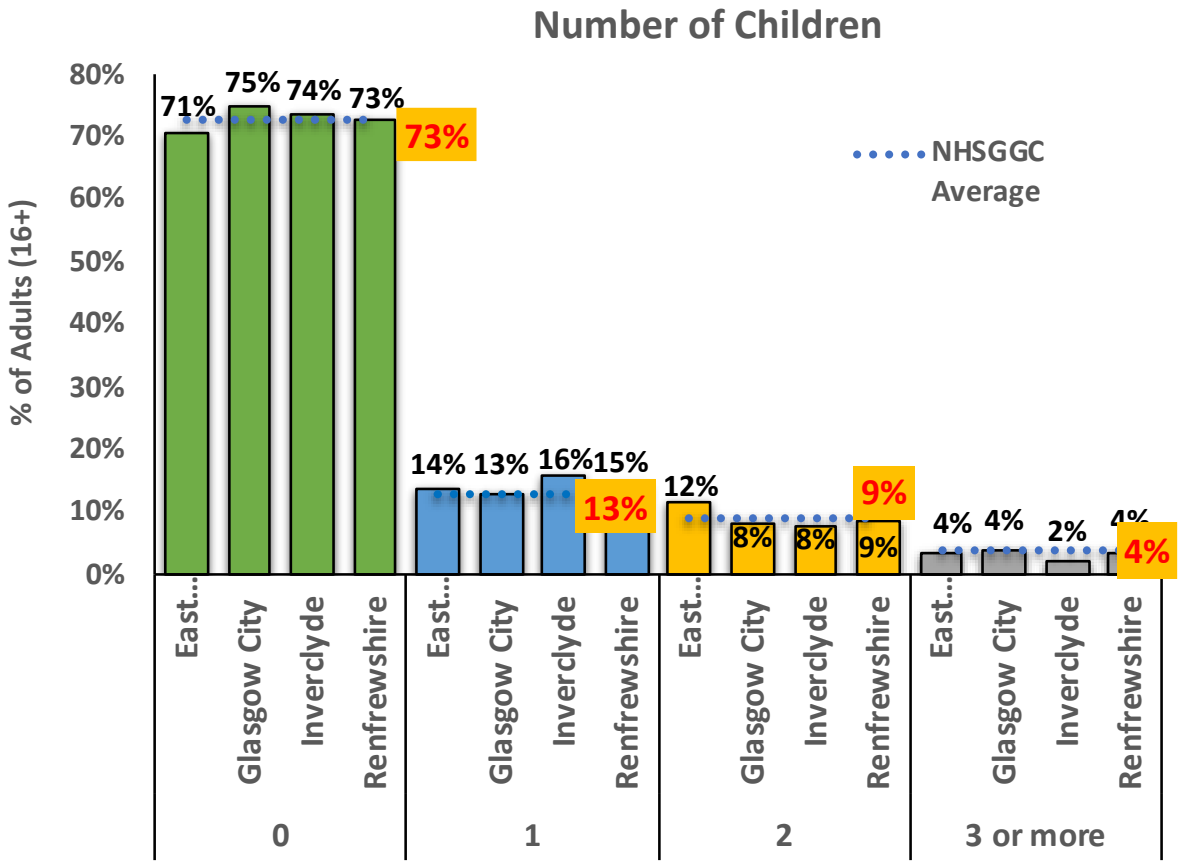


Participation rates are:

- 1% lower than the NHSGGC average for households with no children.
- 2% higher than the NHSGGC average for households with 1 child.
- 1% lower than the NHSGGC average for households with 2 children.
- 5% higher than the NHSGGC average for households with 3 or more children.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Number of Children – NHSGGC Geographical Locations

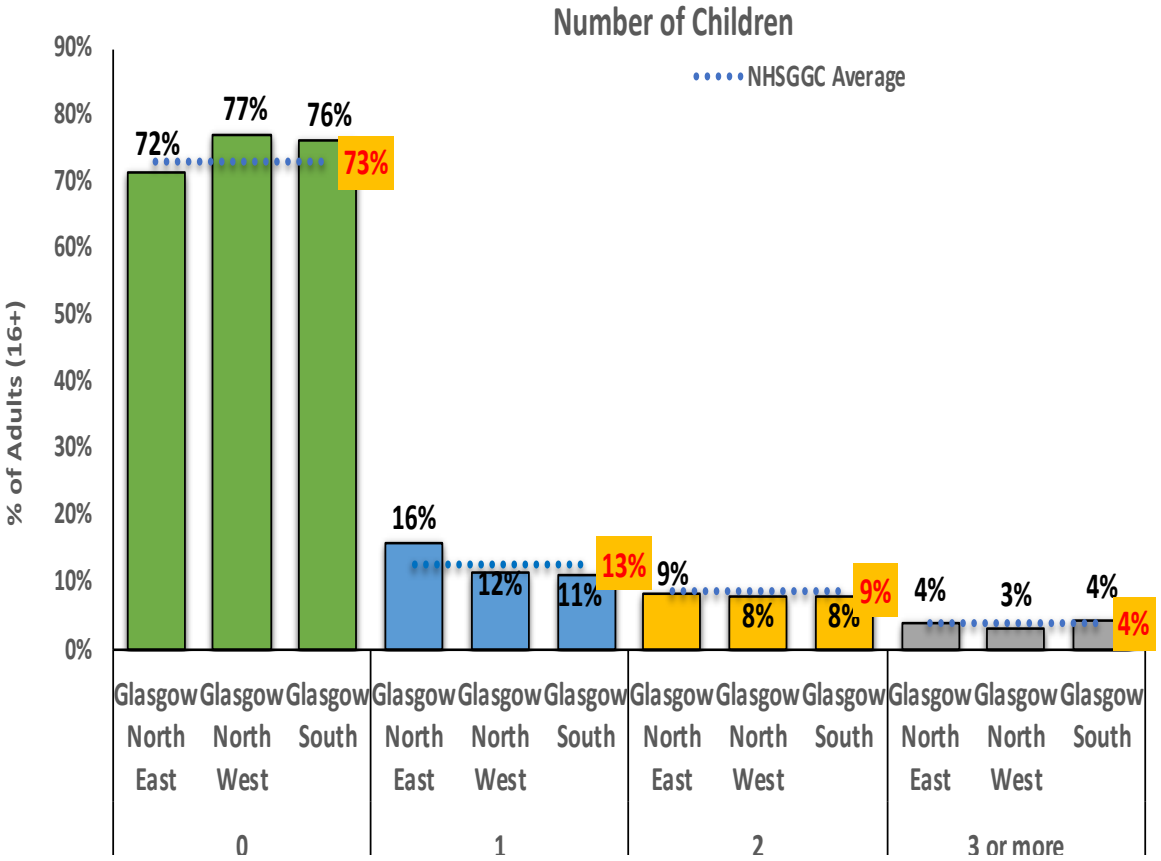


A higher percentage of households in Glasgow City and Inverclyde have no children than the NHSGGC average (2% and 1% higher respectively).

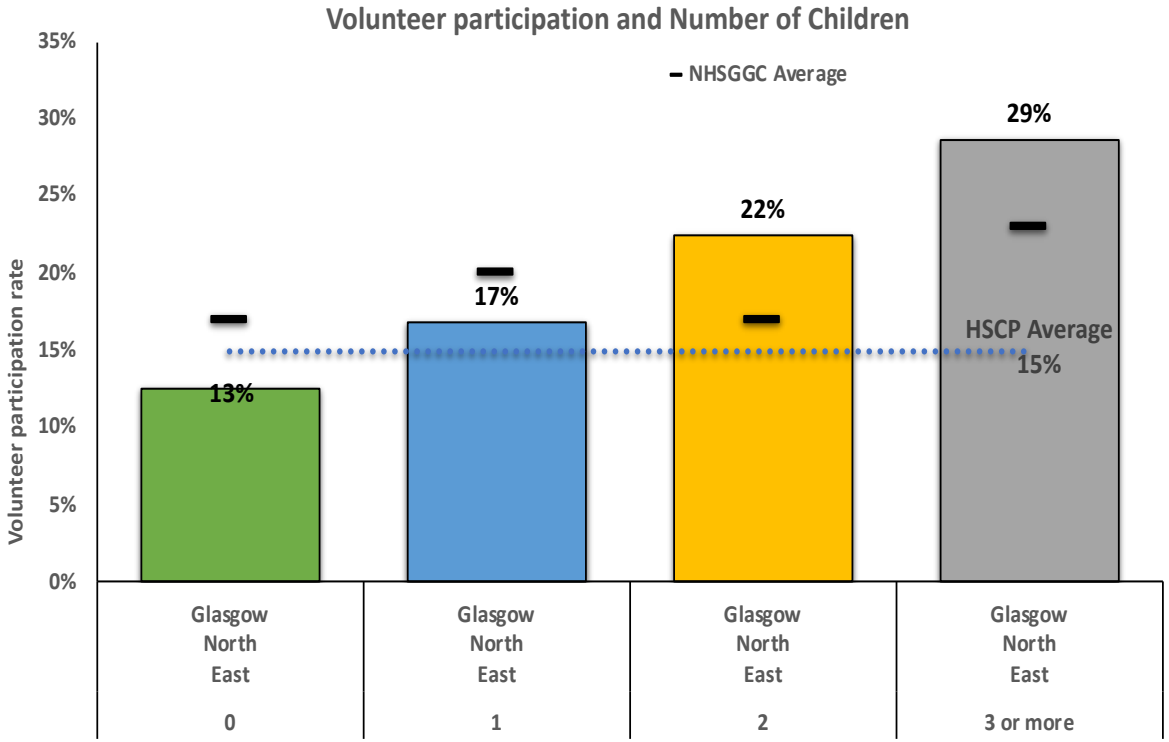
The relationship between volunteer participation and the number of children in the household is not statistically significant for any of the Geographical Locations.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Number of Children – Glasgow City Localities



A higher percentage of households in Glasgow North West and Glasgow South have no children than the NHSGGC average (4% and 3% higher respectively).



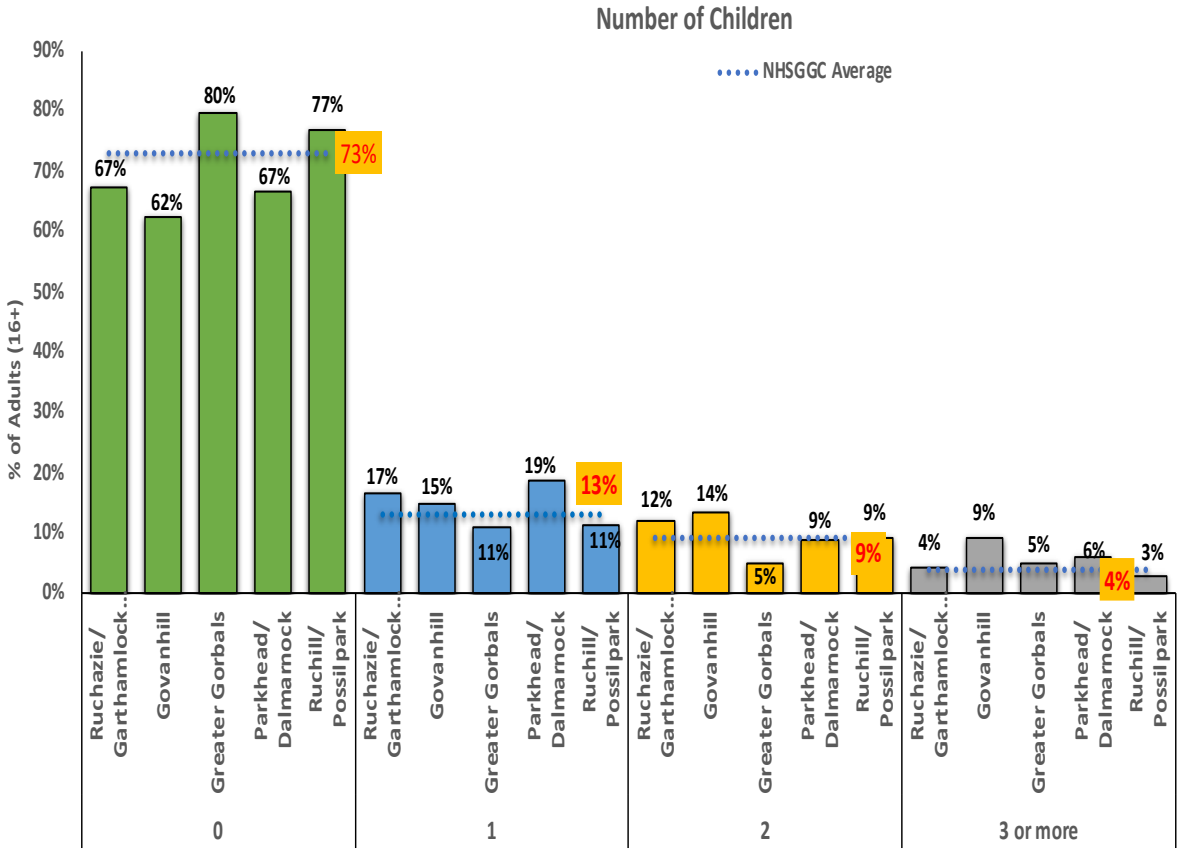
The relationship between volunteer participation and the number of children in the household is only statistically significant in Glasgow North East.

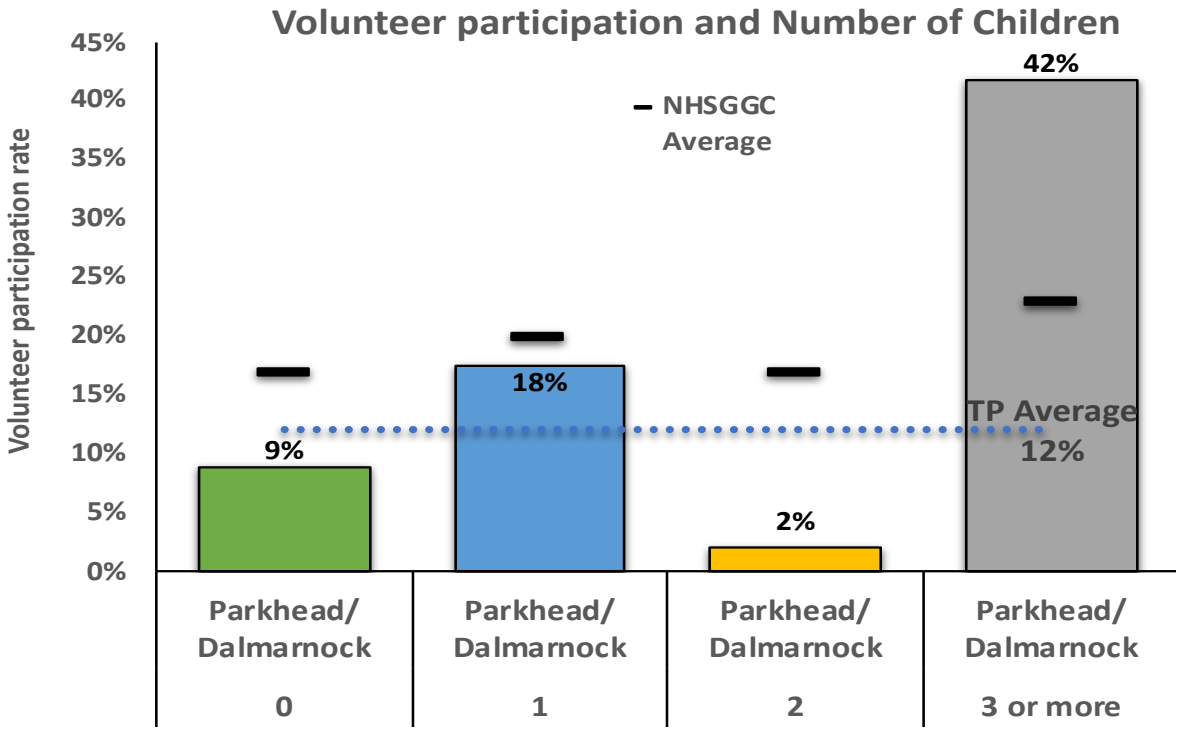
Participation rates are:

- Below the Glasgow North east average for household with no children or one child.
- Above the Glasgow North east average for household with 2 or more children.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Number of Children – Thriving Places





Greater Gorbals and Ruchill / Possilpark have a higher percentage of households with no children than the NHSGGC average (7% and 4% more respectively).

Govanhill has 9% of households with 3 or more children, more than double the NHSGGC average of 4%.

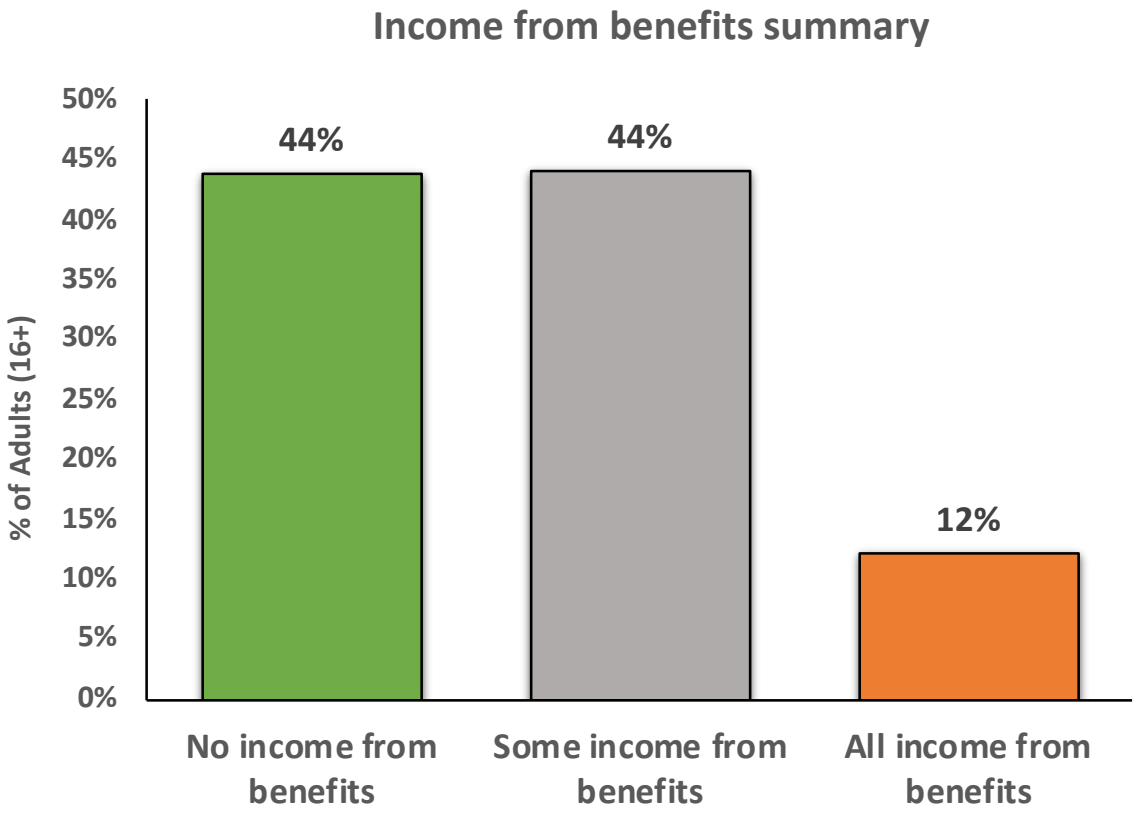
The relationship between volunteer participation and the number of children in the household is only statistically significant in Parkhead / Dalmarnock.

Participation rates are:

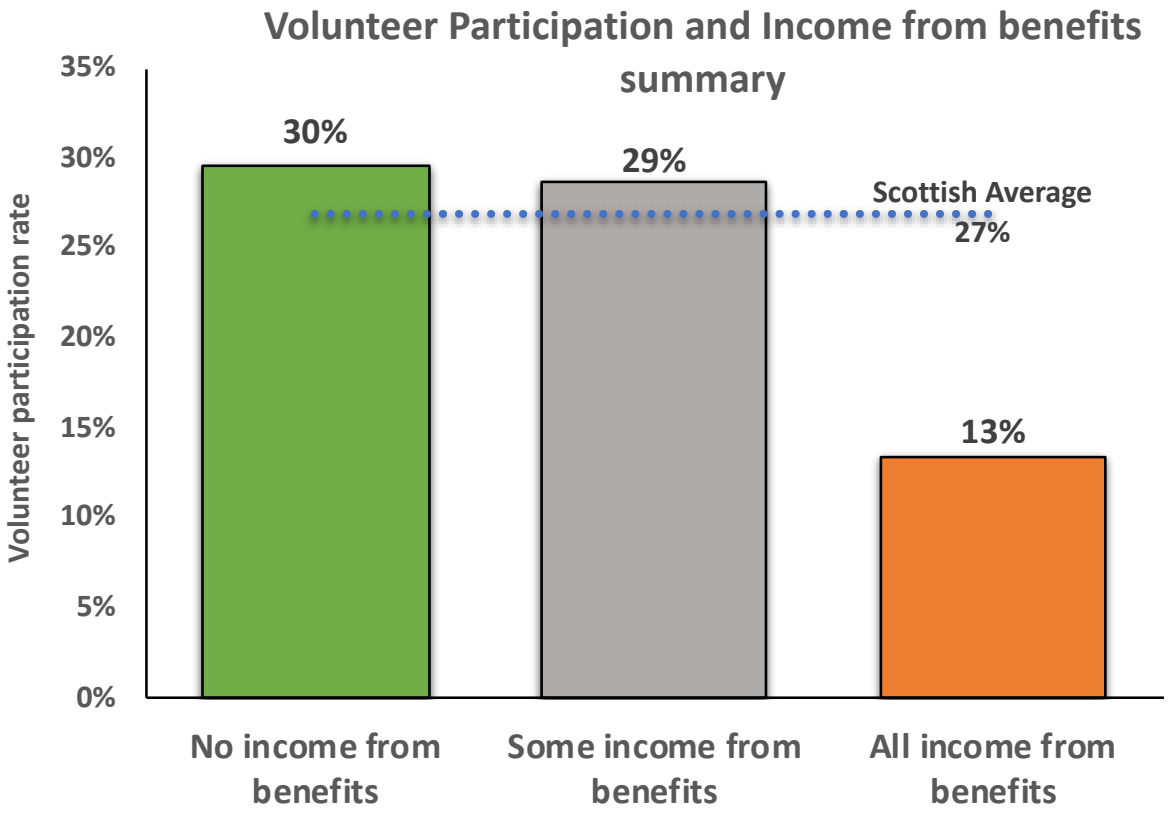
- Below the Parkhead / Dalmarnock average for households with no children or 2 children.
- Above the Parkhead / Dalmarnock average for household with 1 child or 3 or more children.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Benefits income summary – Scottish population



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

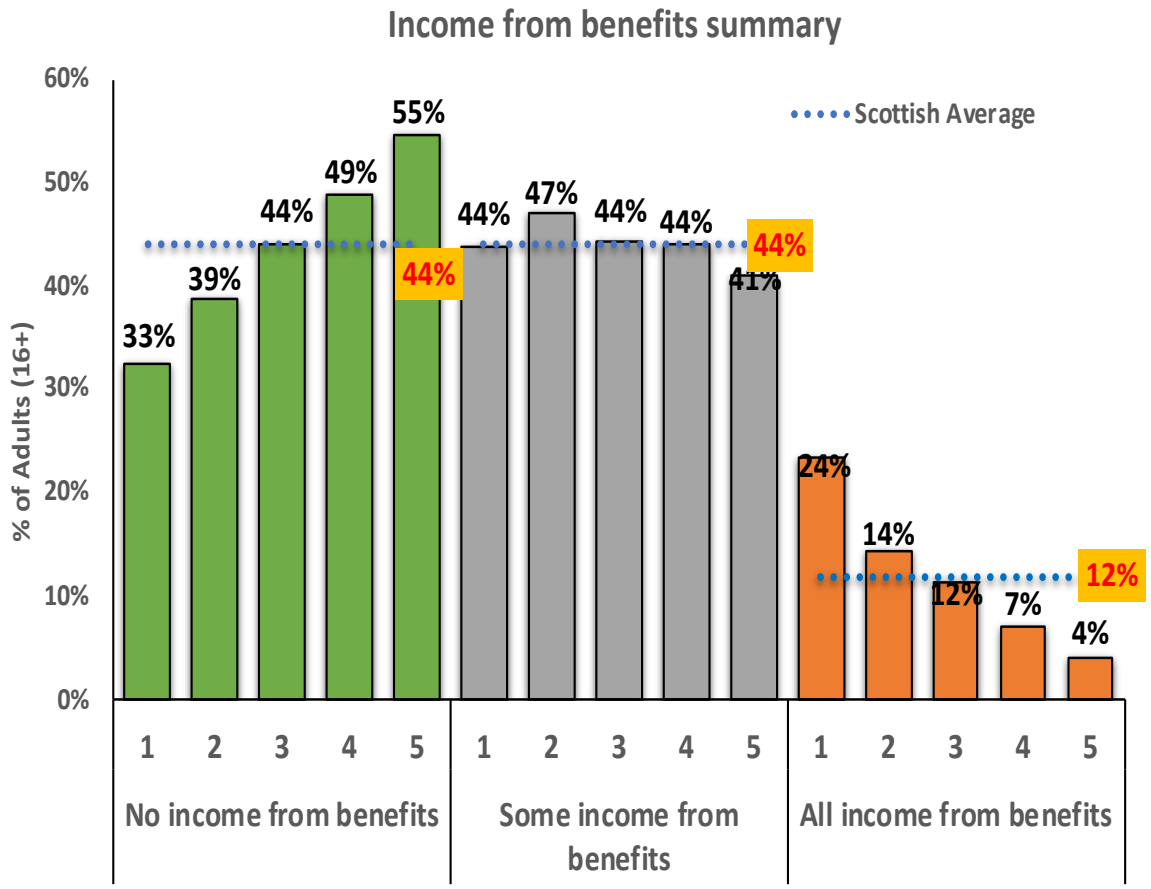


Participation rates are:

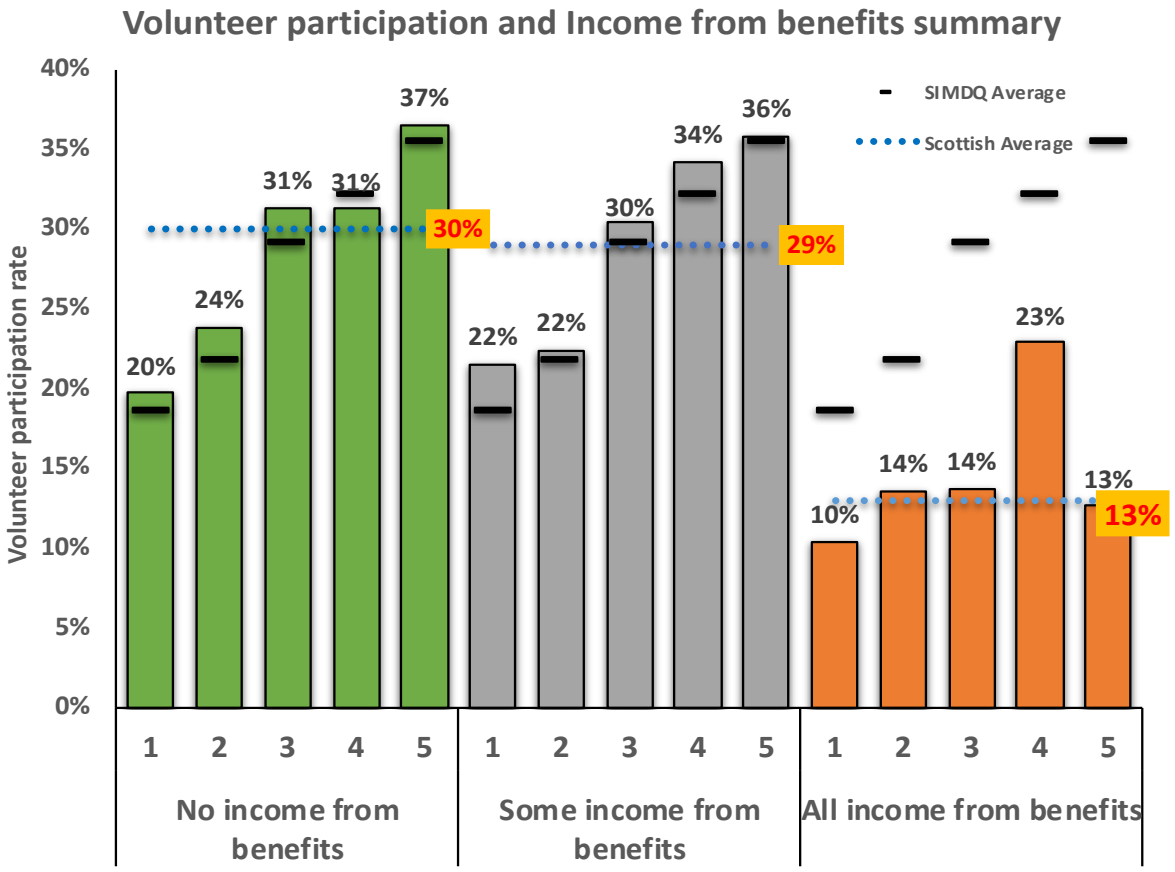
- 3% higher than the Scottish average for household receiving no income from benefits.
- 14% below the Scottish average for households that receive all their income from benefits.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Benefits income summary – SIMD Q



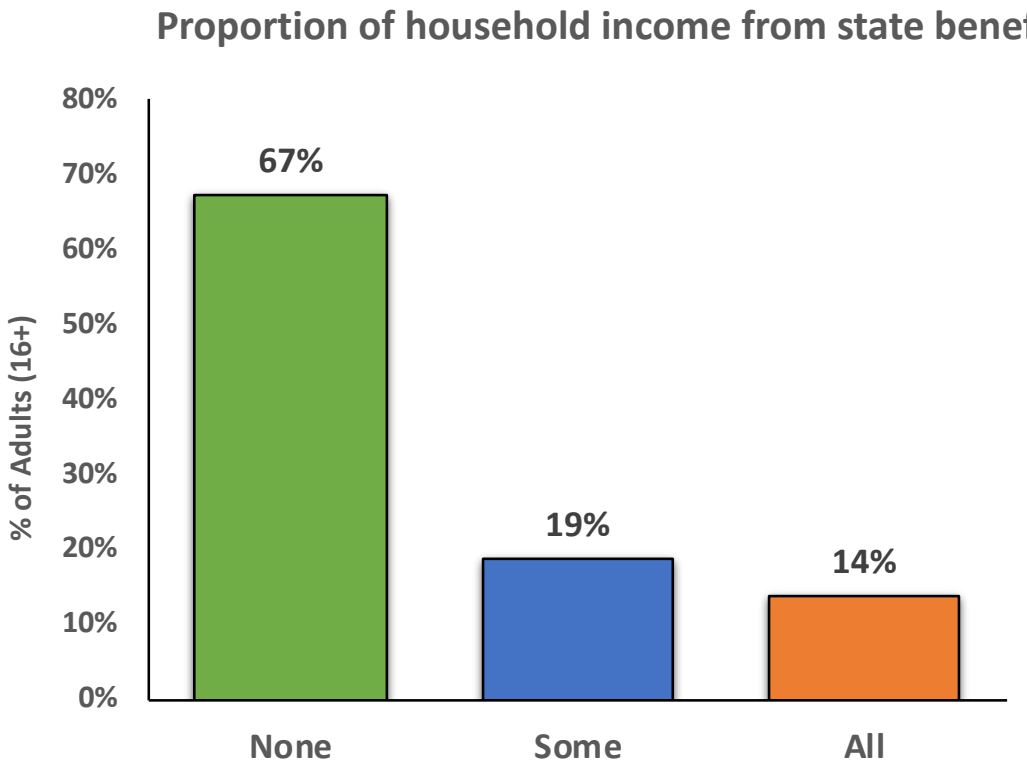
SIMD Q1 and Q2 have a higher percentage of adults receiving all their income from benefits than the Scottish average.



The participation rates for SIMD Q1 and SIMD Q2 are below the average Scottish participation rates for adults who receive none or of their income from benefits. However the participation rates are above the quintile average (18% and 22%).

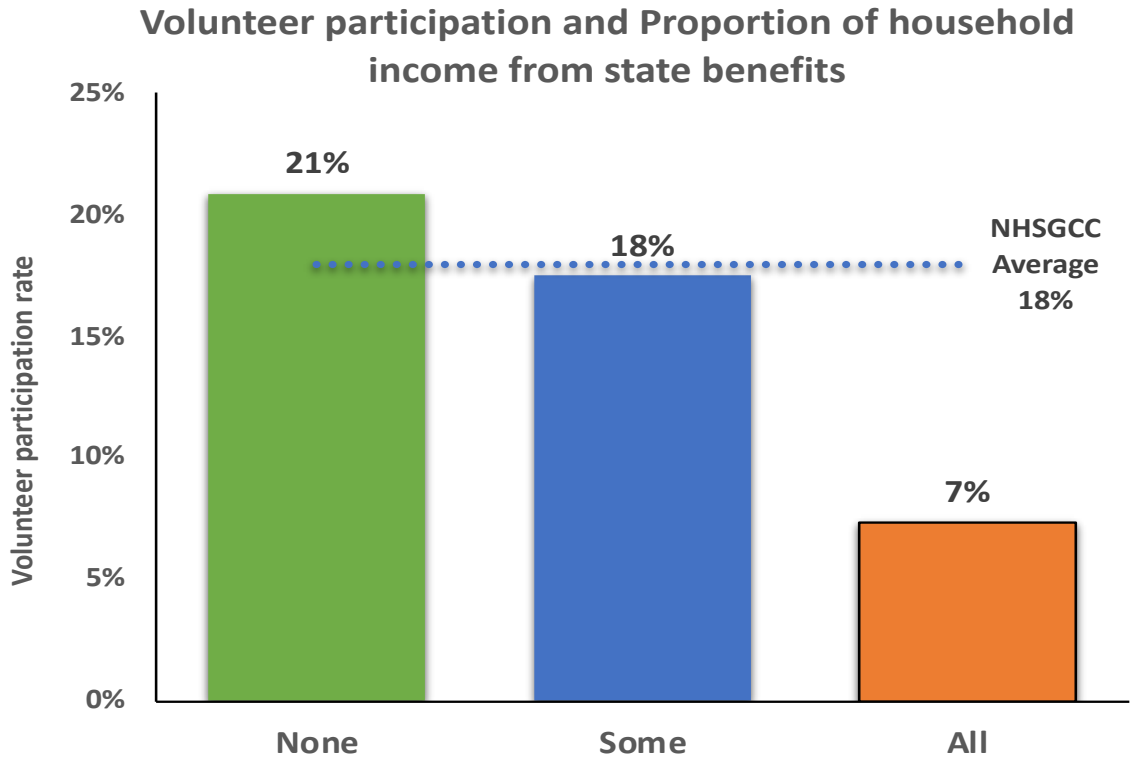
Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Benefits income summary – NHSGGC Overall



67% of households in NHSGGC do not receive any of their household income from benefits, compared to 44% of Scottish households.

14% of households in NHSGGC receive all of their income from benefits, compared to 12% of Scottish households.

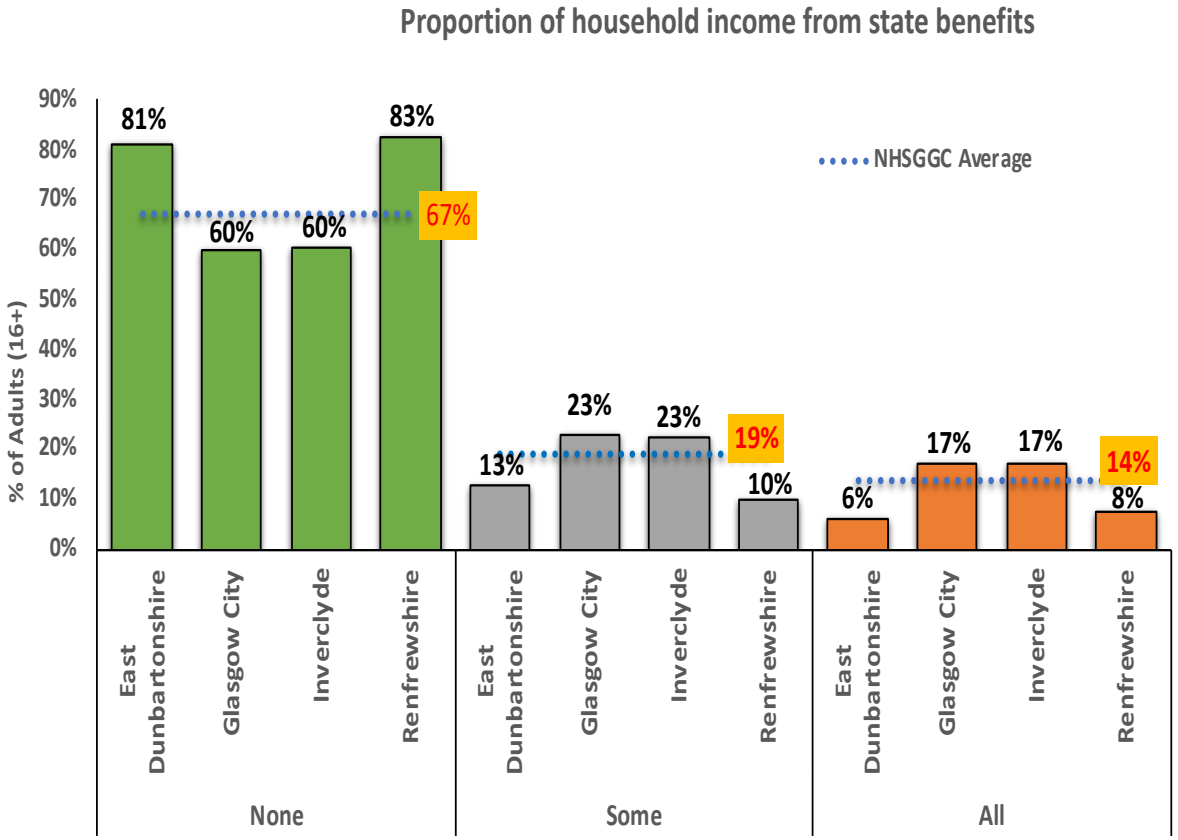


Participation rates are:

- 3% higher than the NHSGGC average for households with no income from benefits.
- Equal to the NHSGGC average for households with some income from benefits.
- 11% below the NHSGGC average for households with no income from benefits.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

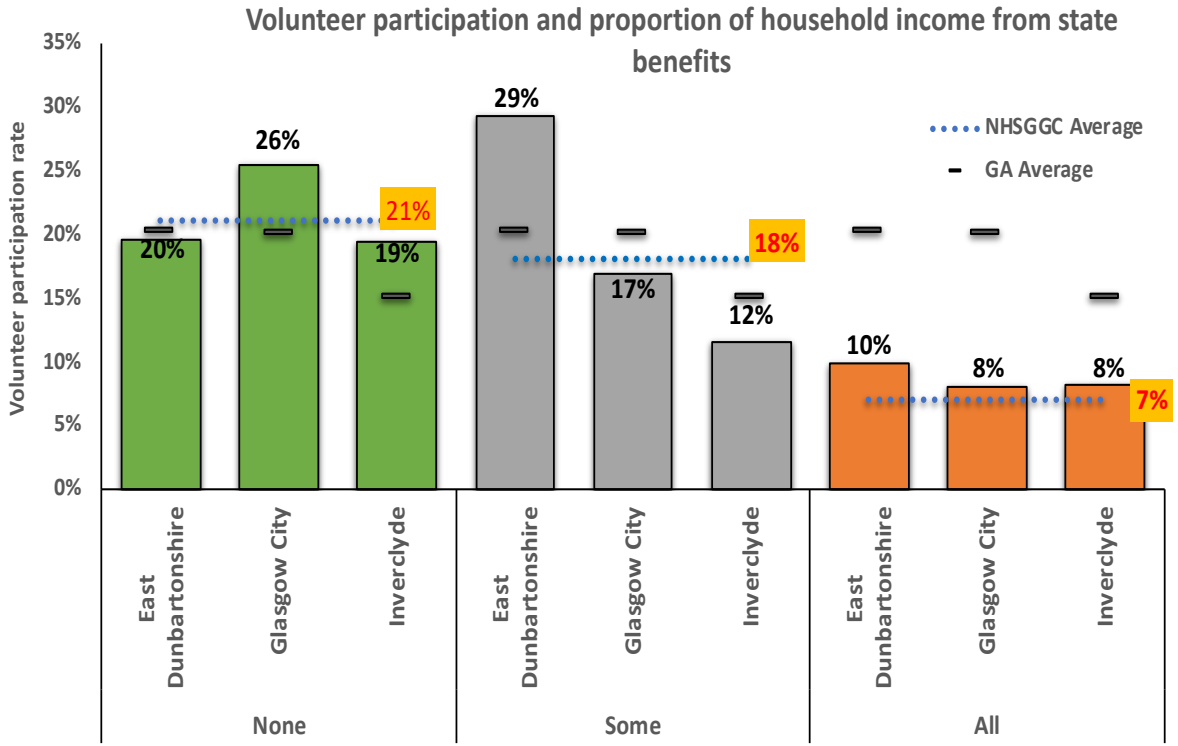
Benefits income summary – NHSGGC Geographical Locations



60% of households in Glasgow City and Inverclyde receive none of their income from benefits, compared to 67% of NHSGGC overall.

17% of households in Glasgow City and Inverclyde receive all of their income from benefits, compared to 14% of NHSGGC overall.

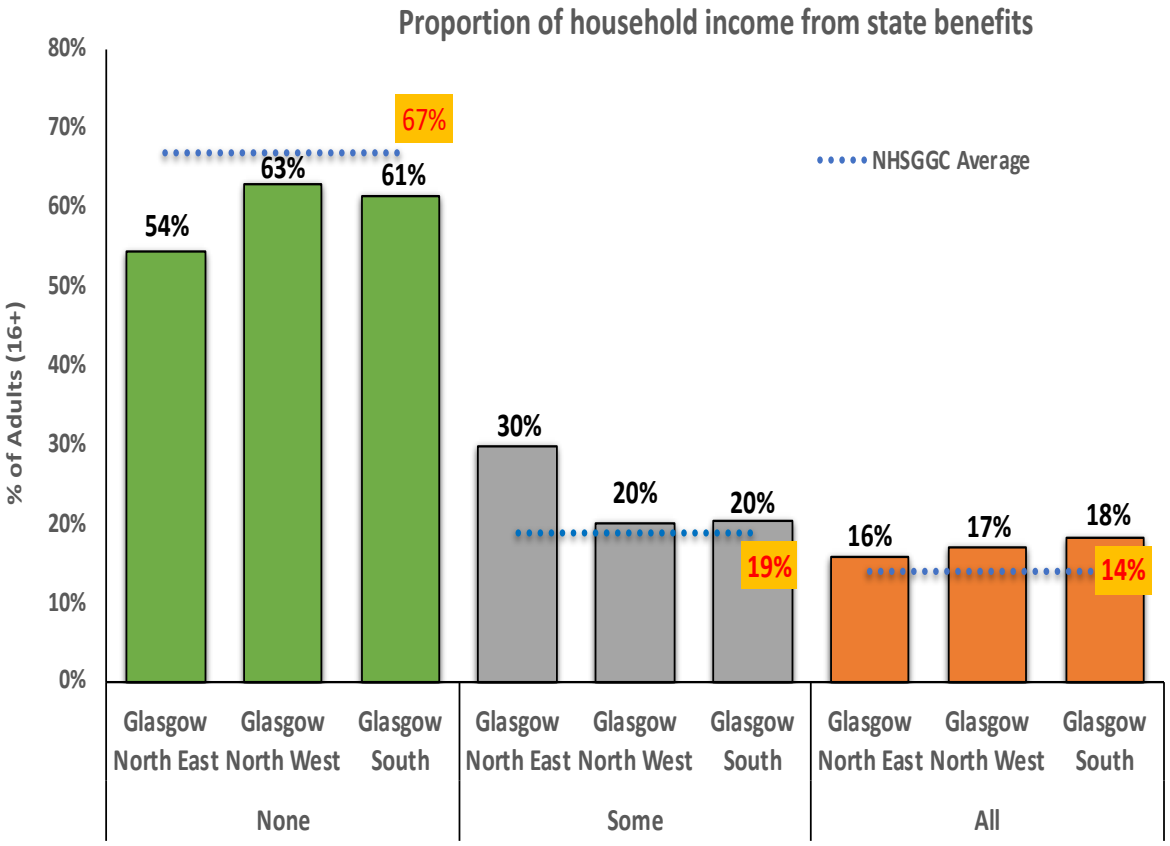
Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey



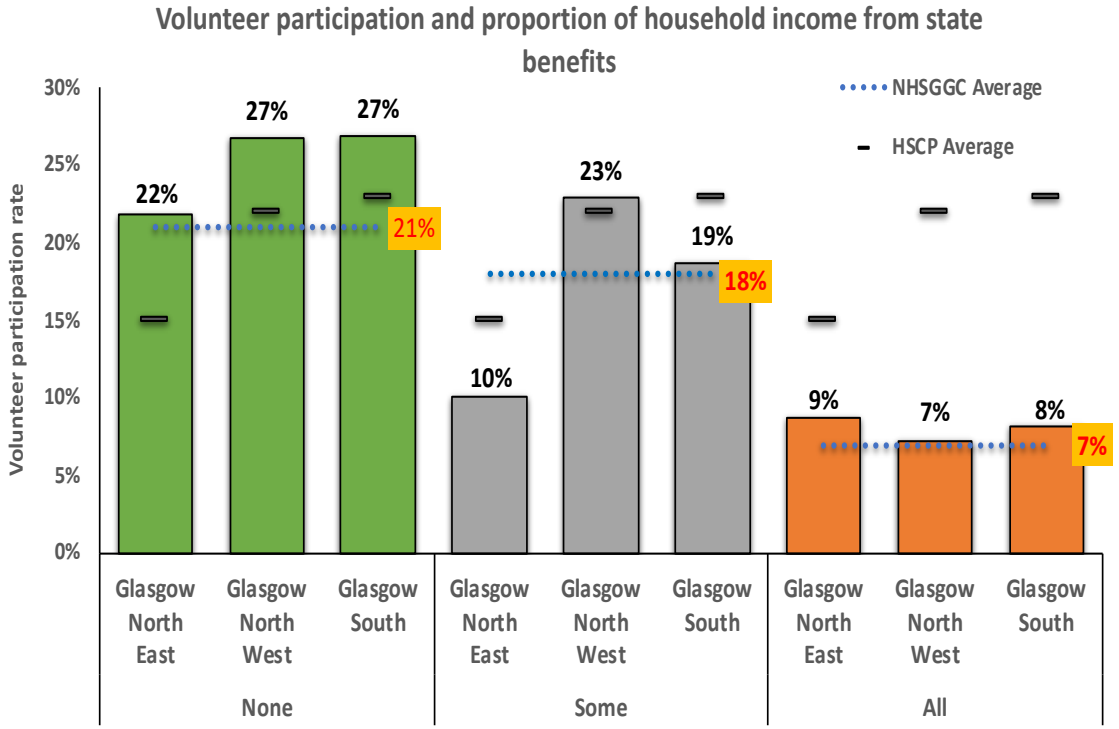
Participation rates are:

- Below the GA average for households receiving all their income from benefits..
- Below the GA average for households receiving some of their income from benefits in Glasgow City and Inverclyde and above average in East Dunbartonshire.
- Above the GA average for households receiving none of their income from benefits in Glasgow City and Inverclyde and below average in East Dunbartonshire.
- Not statistically significant for Renfrewshire.

Benefits income summary – Glasgow City Localities



A higher percentage of household receive all their income from benefits in all of the Glasgow City Localities than the NHSGGC average.

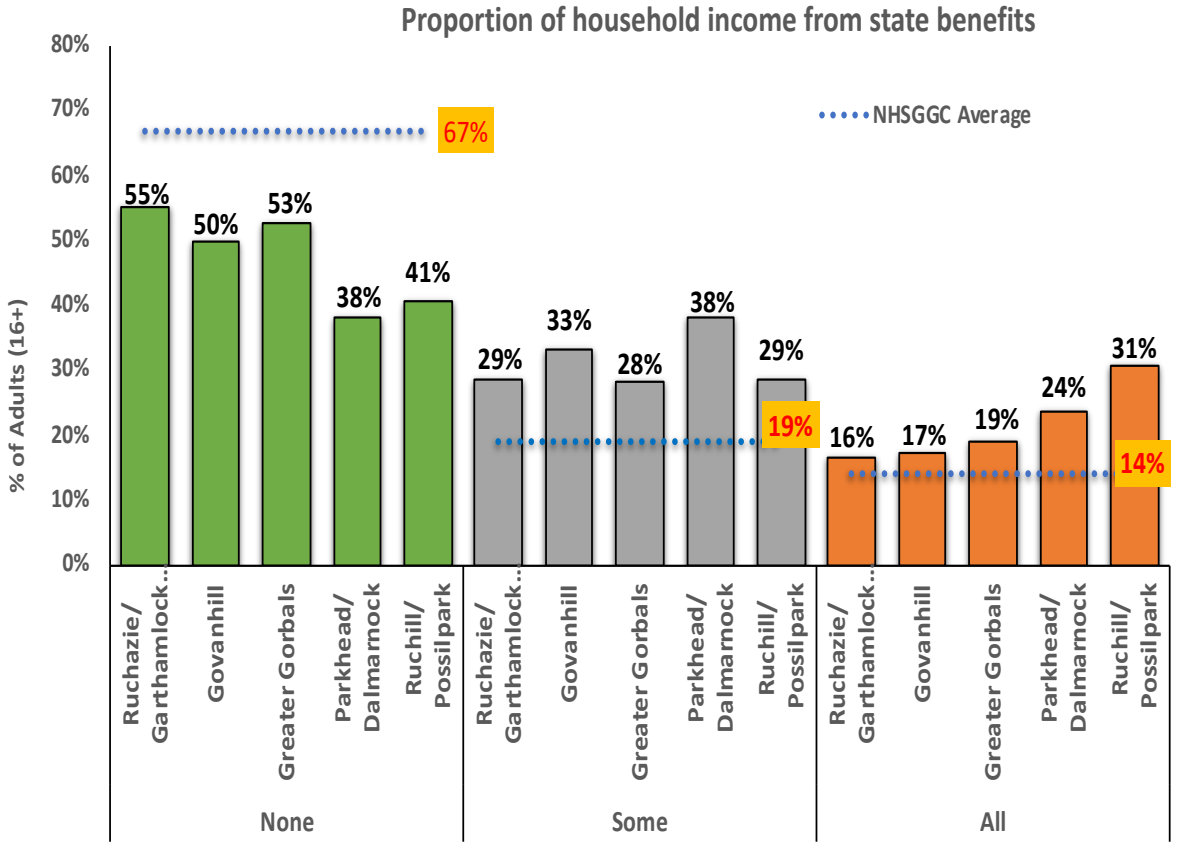


Participation rates are above the city locality average for households receiving no income from benefits and below the city locality average for households receiving all income from benefits in all localities.

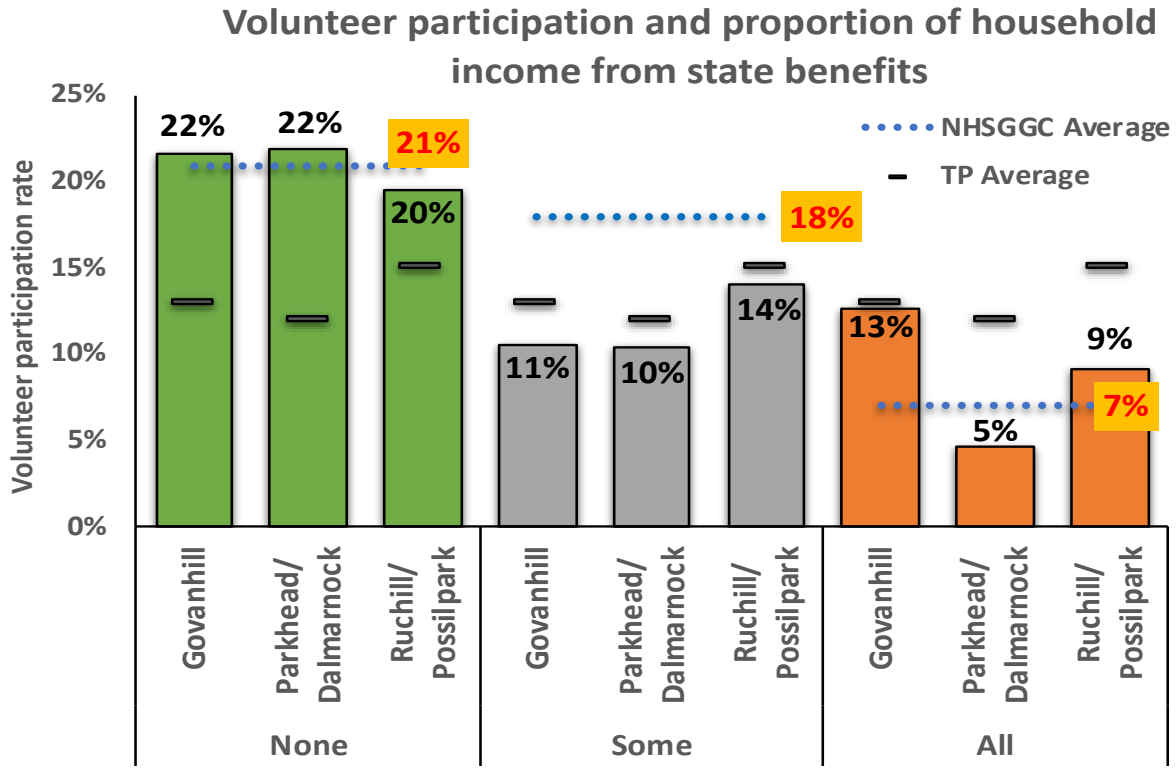
For households receiving some income in benefits, participation rates are above the city locality average in Glasgow North West and below the city locality average in Glasgow North East and Glasgow South.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Benefits income summary – Thriving Places



A higher percentage of households receive all their income from benefits than the NHSGGC average in all Thriving Places.

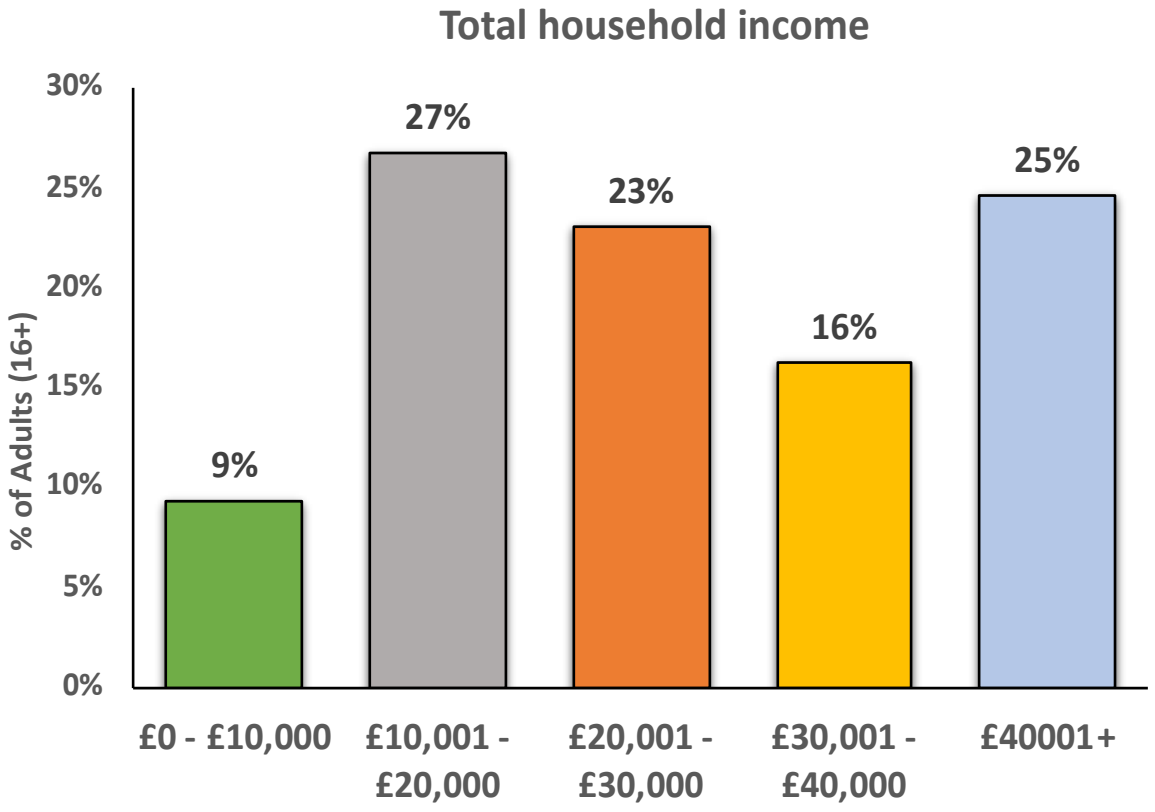


Participation rates are:

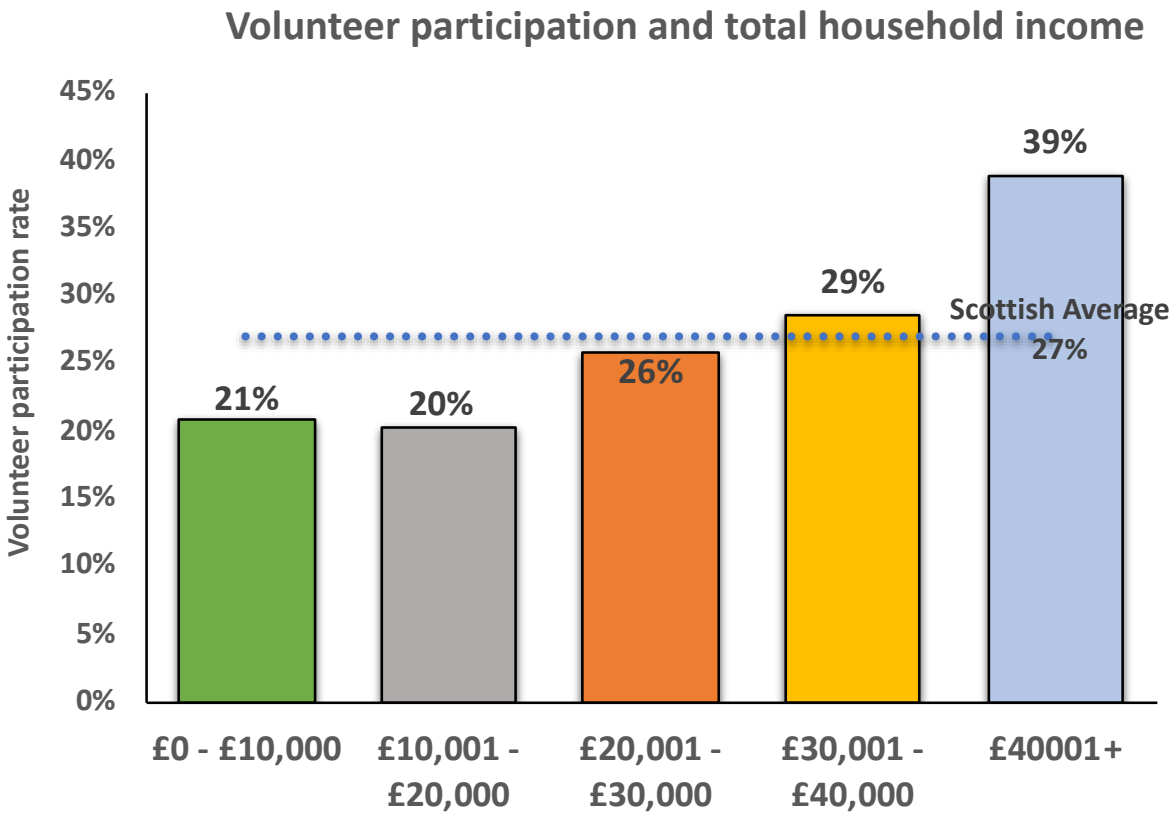
- Above the Thriving place average for households receiving no income from benefits.
- Below the Thriving place average for households receiving all income from benefits, expect in Govanhill where the participation rate is equal to the Govanhill average.
- Below the Thriving place average for households receiving some income from benefits.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Total Income – Scottish Population



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

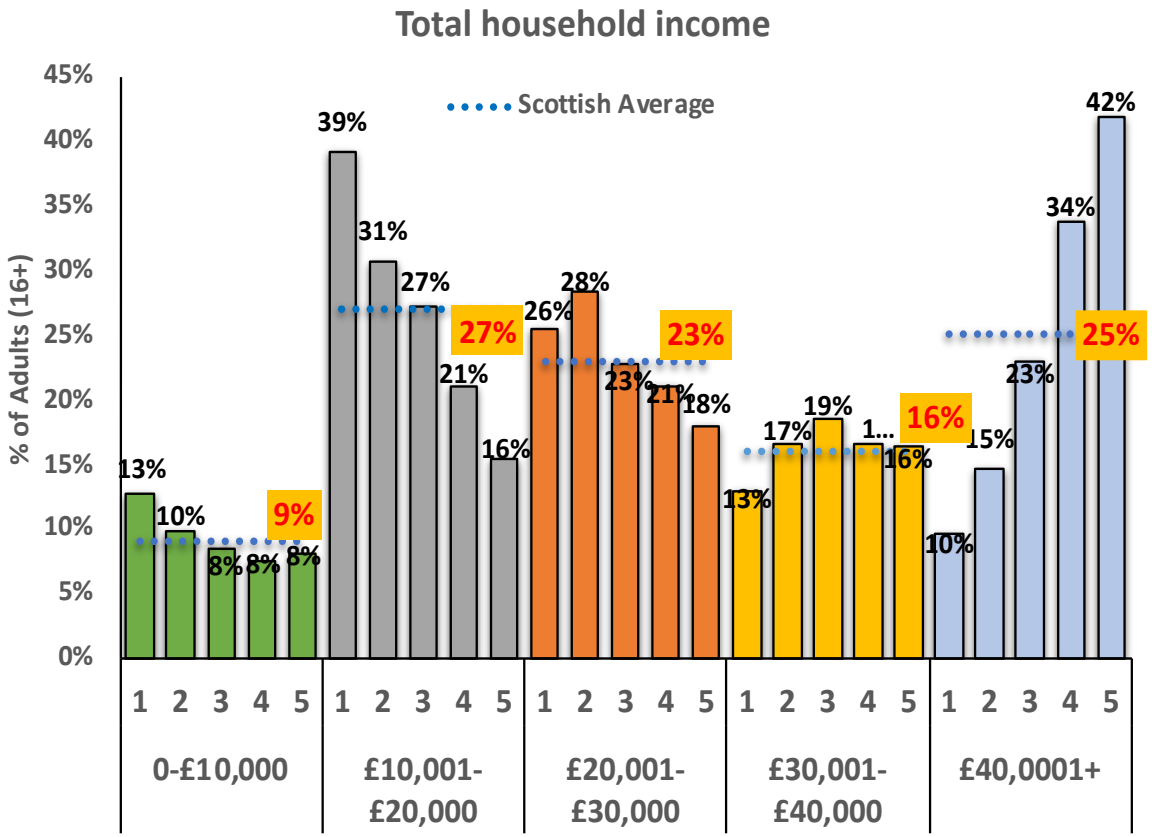


Participation rates are:

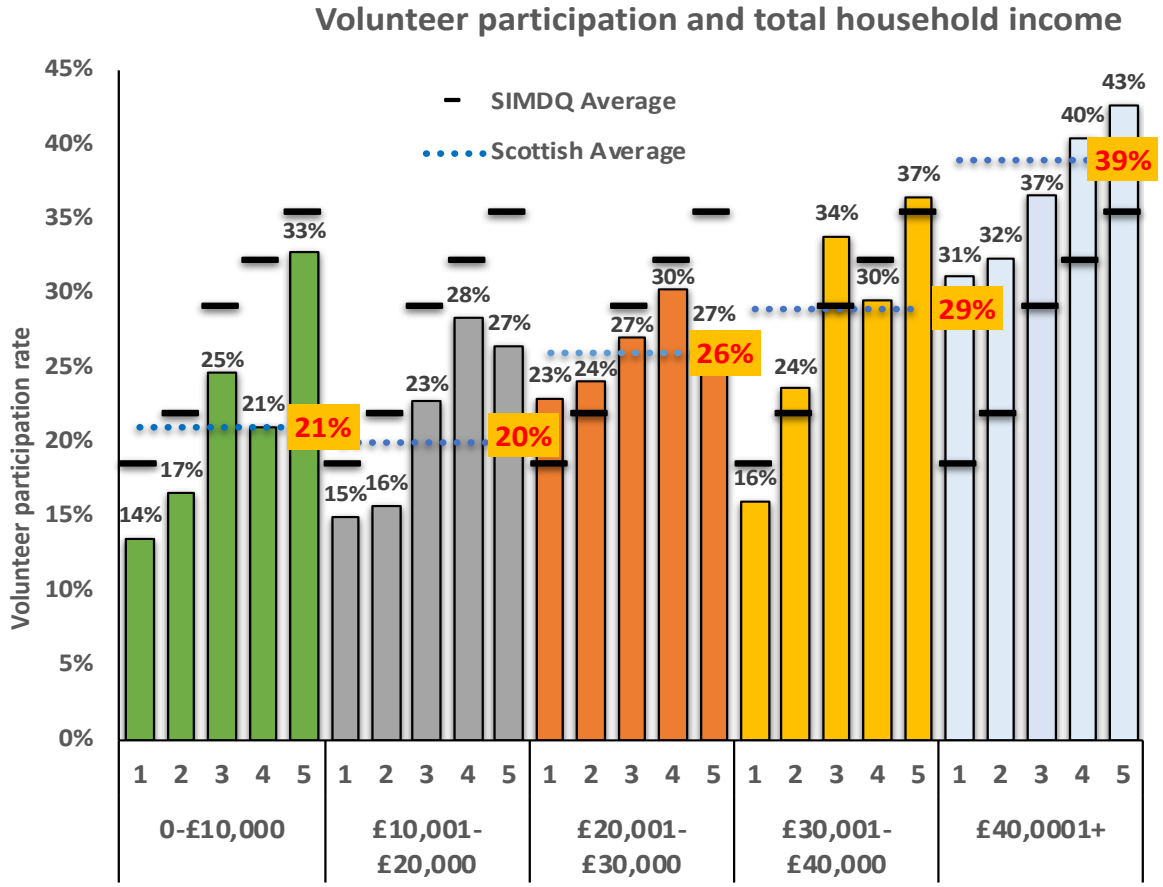
- 6% lower than the Scottish average for households with an income under £10,000.
- 12% higher then the Scottish average for households with an income of over £40,000.

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

Total income – SIMD Q



The percentage of adults in SIMD Q1 and Q2 that earn up to £30,000 is higher than the Scottish average.



The participation rates for SIMD Q1 and Q2 are below the Scottish average for total income of more than £40,001. However the participation rates in these quintiles is higher than the overall Scottish quintile average (18% and 22% respectively).

Source: Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2016

4. Summary Highlights

Summary highlights

Analysis of demographics for NHSGGC provides new insights and insights into volunteering participation rates.

Analysis by gender shows that some NHSGGC does not follow the well established Scottish pattern of female participation rates being higher than male participation rates, with some areas having higher male than female rates.

Analysis by homeowner status that breaks down renting into social and private, which allows an analysis of rental status for the first time. This shows that social renters generally have lower participation rates.

Analysis by ethnicity allows a more detailed analysis of minority ethnic groups in NHSGGC and shows that in some areas NHSGGC has higher participation rates for adults of non-white ethnicities, which is the opposite to what we see when analysing Scotland as a whole.

In order to consider which demographic groups have consistently high participation rates in Scotland and NHSGGC and where there are differences, profiles are constructed showing which groups in each demographic category volunteer most and which volunteer least (see the table on the next slide). An overall profile for the Geographical Areas, Glasgow City Localities and Thriving places are also constructed. Individual profiles for each area in the different geographies is not possible, as not all demographic fields are statistically significant in every geography.

Volunteering participation: Scotland vs. NHSGGC

	Scottish Population		NHSGGC Overall	
Demographic Category	**Highest**	**Lowest**	**Highest**	**Lowest**
Age range	16-24	75+	16-24	75+
Gender	Female	Male		
Etnicity	White	Minority Ethnic Groups	Mixed, other ethnic groups	White
Employment Status	In further / higher education / at school	Permanently sick or disabled	Self employed	Permanently sick or disabled
Qualifications	Qualifications	No Qualifications	Qualifications	No Qualifications
Tenure	Own it outright	Rent - Social	Private rent	'other'
Household Size	4+	1	4+	1
Number of Children	3+	0	3+	0 or 2
Income from benefits	None	All	None	All
Household Income	£40,001 +	£0 - £10,000		

Comparing NHSGGC to the Scottish Population:

- The same age ranges have the highest and lowest participation rates.
- There is no gender difference in NHSGGC. What are the factors which have resulted in this gender balance?
- For ethnicity, NHSGGC has 'mixed' and 'other ethnic' groups with the highest participation rates, whereas in Scotland adults of white ethnicity have consistently had higher participation rates.
- Those with qualifications volunteer more than those without qualifications. How can adults with no qualifications be encouraged and supported to volunteer more?

Volunteering participation: NHSGGC vs. Geographical Areas

	NHSGGC Overall		NHSGGC Geographical Locations	
Demographic Category	**Highest**	**Lowest**	**Highest**	**Lowest**
Age range	16-24	75+	16-24	75+
Gender			*	*
Etnicity	Mixed, other ethnic groups	White	Mixed, other ethnic groups	White
Employment Status	Self employed	Permanently sick or disabled	Self employed	Permanently sick or disabled
Qualifications	Qualifications	No Qualifications	Qualifications	No Qualifications
Tenure	Private rent	'other'	Owner occupier	'other'
Household Size	4+	1	4+	**
Number of Children	3+	0 or 2	3+	0
Income from benefits	None	All	***	All
Household Income				

* Gender - East Dunbartonshire and Renfrewshire have higher female participation rate
Glasgow City has higher male participation rates
** Lowest for 3 household members in Glasgow City and 1 household member in Renfrewshire
*** Highest for Some in East Dunbartonshire and None in Glasgow City / Inverclyde

- The NHSGGC Geographical areas generally follow the demographic trends of NHSGGC overall with some differences between geographical locations in tenure, household size and income from benefits.
- Further analysis of geographic location specific volunteering programmes may help to explain these differences and provide examples of programmes that encourage volunteering in specific demographic groups.

Volunteering participation: NHSGGC vs. City Localities & TPs

NHSGGC Geographical Locations	
Highest	**Lowest**
16-24	*
**	**
Mixed, other ethnic groups	White
Self employed	Permanently sick or disabled
Qualifications	No Qualifications
Owner occupier	'other'
4+	***
3+	0
****	All

* The 75+ age grpup has the lowest participation rates in Glasgow city, while the 35-44 age group has the lowest participation rates in Renfrewshire.

* *Gender - East Dunbartonshire and Renfrewshire have higher female participation rate Glasgow City has higher male participation rates

***Lowest for 3 household members in Glasgow City and 1 household member in Renfrewshire
**** Highest for Some in East Dunbartonshire and None in Glasgow City / Inverclyde

Glasgow City Localities	
Highest	**Lowest**
*	75+
Male	Female
Mixed, other ethnic groups	White / African*
Self employed	Permanently sick or disabled / Unemployed
Qualifications	No Qualifications
Private rent	'other'
4+	1
3+	0
None	All

*Participation rates are highest for the 16-24 age group in Glasgow South and Glasgow North West. In Glasgow North east participation tares are highest for the 35-44 age group.
*Ethnicity - North East is lowest for white ethnicity and North West is lowest for African ethnicity.

Thriving Places	
Highest	**Lowest**
*	**
White	Mixed, other ethnic groups
Self employed	Unemployed
Qualifications	No Qualifications
***	Social rent
2	****
3+	0
None	All

* Participation rates are highest for the 16-24 age group on Greater Gorbals, the 35-44 age group in Parkhead / Dalmarnock and the 25-34 age group in Ruchill / Possilpark.
** Participation rates are lowest for the 75+ age group in Parkhead / Dalmarnock and Ruchill / Possilpark and the 60-74 age group in Greater Gorbals.

***Owner occupier - Greater Gorbals & Govanhill. Private rent - Parkhead / Dalmarnock & Ruchazie/Garthamlock.	**** Lowest for 4+ in Govanhill, 1 in Ruchill / Possilpark.

- The Glasgow City Localities generally follow the demographic trends of NHSGGC overall with some differences between city localities in gender, age and number of children.
- Further analysis of city locality specific volunteering programmes may help to explain these differences and provide examples of programmes that encourage volunteering in males.
- The Thriving Places generally follow the demographic trends of NHSGGC overall with some differences between Thriving Places in ethnicity, age and household size.
- Further analysis of Thriving Place specific volunteering programmes may help to explain these differences and provide examples of programmes that encourage volunteering in minority ethnic groups and different household sizes.

Volunteering participation: Scotland SIMD Q1 & NHSGGC TPs

SIMD Q1	
Highest	**Lowest**
16-24	75+
Female	Male
In further / higher education	Permanently sick or disabled
Qualifications	No Qualifications
Buying with lone / rent - private	Rent - Social
4+	1
3+	0
Some	All
£40,001 +	£0 - £10,000

Thriving Places	
Highest	**Lowest**
*	**
White	Mixed, other ethnic groups
Self employed	Unemployed
Qualifications	No Qualifications
***	Social rent
2	****
3+	0
None	All

* Participation rates are highest for the 16-24 age group on Greater Gorbals, the 35-44 age group in Parkhead / Dalmarnock and the 25-34 age group in Ruchill / Possilpark.
** Participation rates are lowest for the 75+ age group in Parkhead / Dalmarnock and Ruchill / Possilpark and the 60-74 age group in Greater Gorbals.

***Owner occupier - Greater Gorbals & Govanhill. Private rent - Parkhead / Dalmarnock & Ruchazie/Garthamlock.	**** Lowest for 4+ in Govanhill, 1 in Ruchill / Possilpark.

- Comparison of SIMD Q1 (the 20% most deprived areas in Scotland) to the thriving places (some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in Scotland) shows similarities and some notable differences:
- In line with NHSGGC there is no gender difference in the thriving places, where as in SIMD Q1 females have higher participation rates than males.
- Households with 4+ members have the highest participation rates for SIMD Q1 but the lowest in Govanhill. Further analysis of the composition of these households might help to better understand the differences.
- In SIMD Q1 participation rates are highest for adults receiving some income from benefits while in the Thriving Places participation rates are highest for those receiving no income from benefits. This would be another area where further analysis could help us to understand why adults receiving some income from benefits are volunteering less in the Thriving Places.

5. 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%