NHSGGC Health and Wellbeing Survey

Volunteering Cross-sectional Analysis: Social Action

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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 social action 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 one geographical area in Scotland 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.

- Social action has been selected for analysis as there is no comparable question in the SHS. Analysis of social action will provide new insights into the participation rates of adults who have taken social action in the past year and those who have not.

- This presentation analyses data for NHSGGC data in 2 ways:

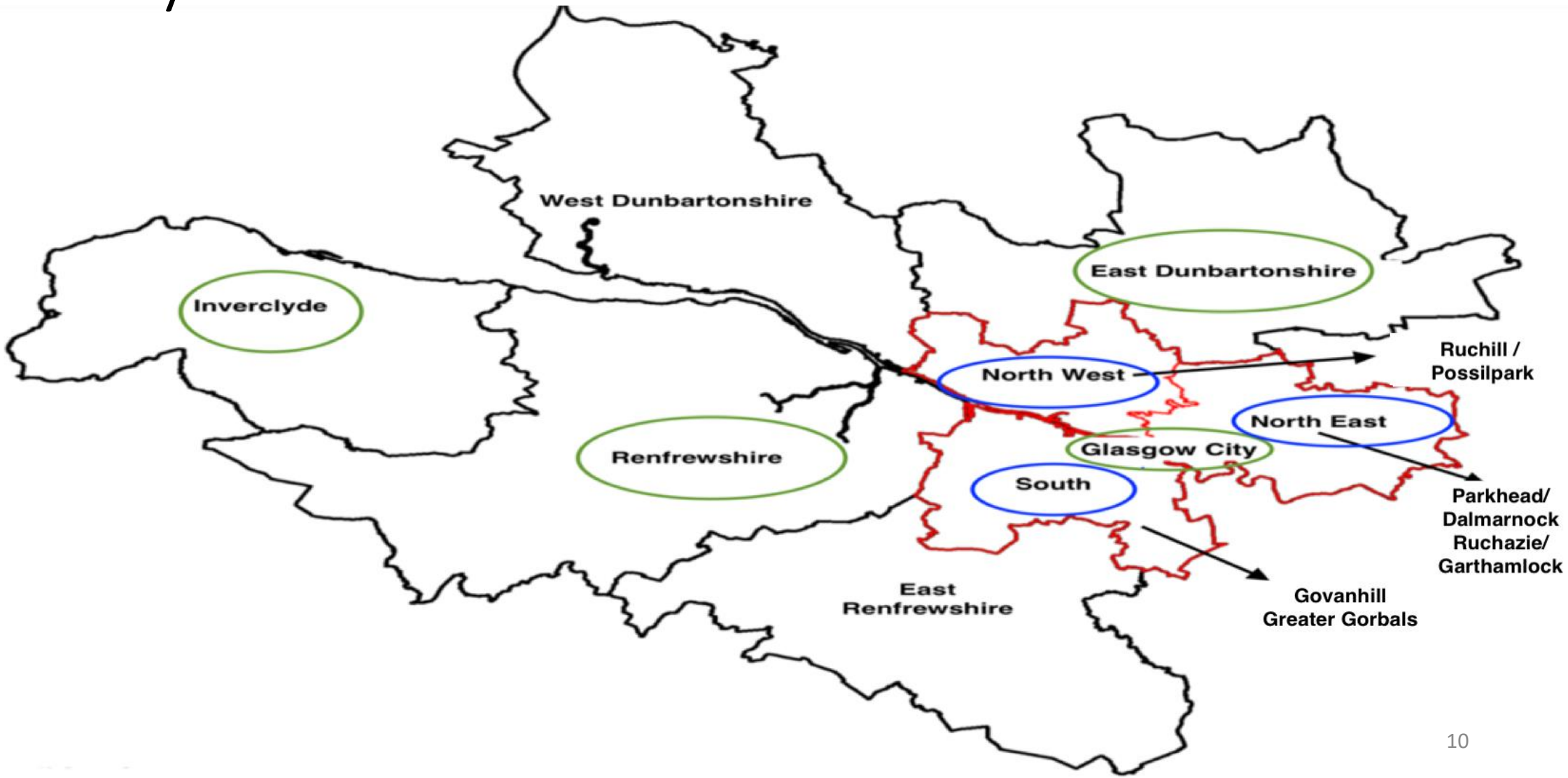
  - The percentage of adults who have taken social action in the past year.
  - The variation in volunteering participation rates between those who have taken social action in the last year and those who have not taken social action in the last year.

1. Research overview

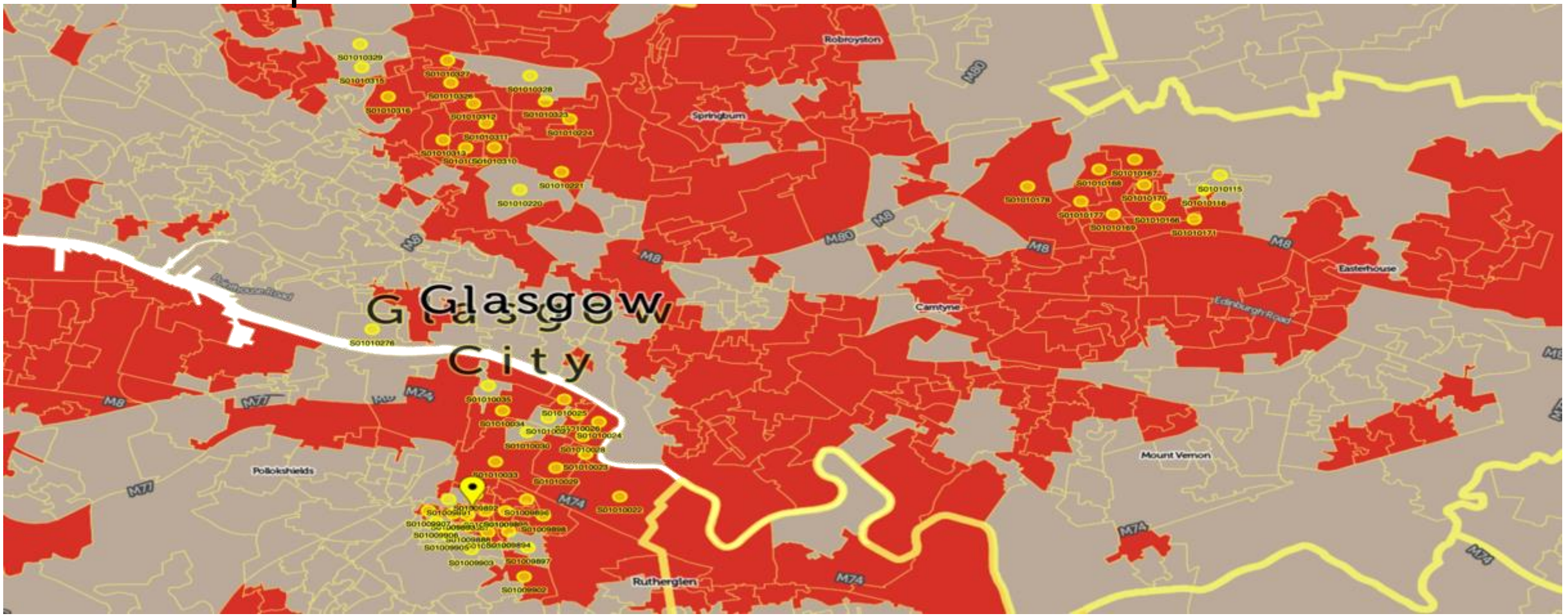
- For each of the fields, the data is analysed as follows:

- For the percentages in each response category the results will be presented for all of the NHSGGC geographical levels. For participation rates only the statistically significant results will be presented. For example there is insufficient sample size to analysis volunteer participation rates and social action in Parkhead / Dalmarnock so this area is excluded from 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 taking social action and volunteering does not mean that volunteering causes increased social action. Instead, it may be that those who take social action are attracted into volunteering. We just don't know.

2. Survey Fields for Social Action

2. Social action fields.

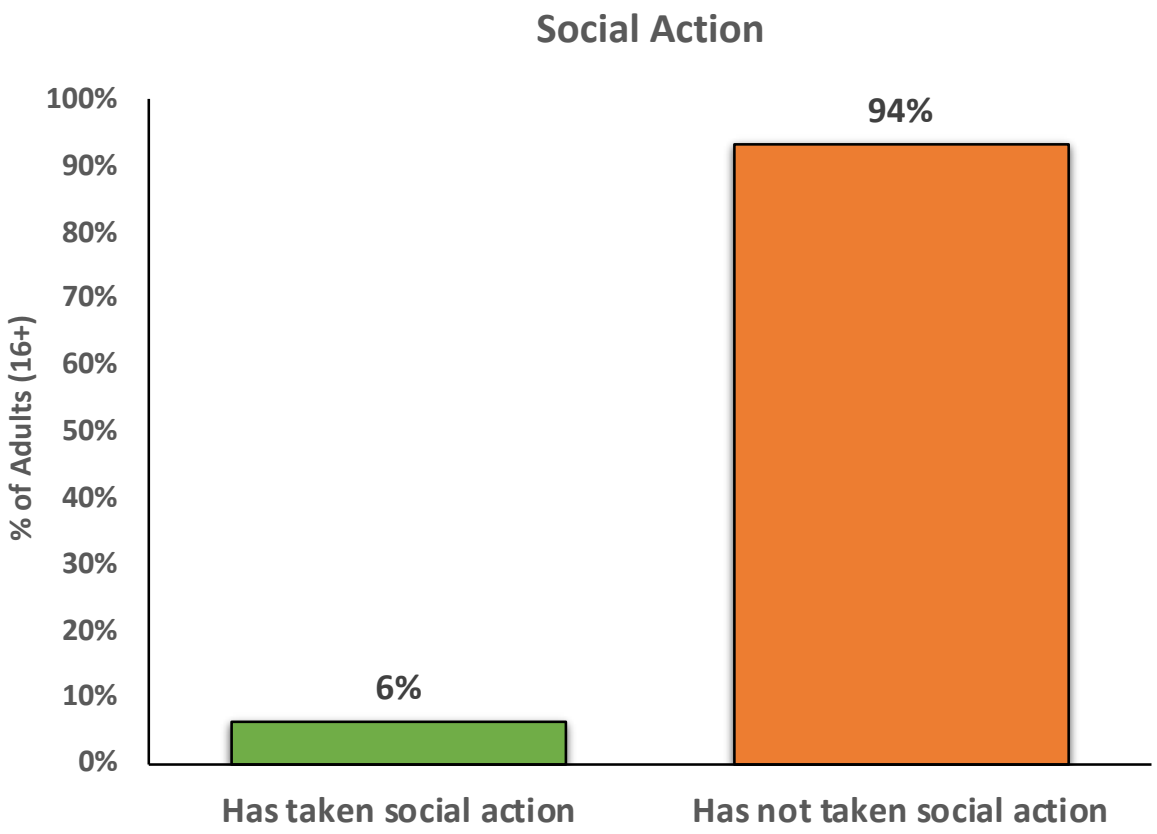
The field selected for analysis of ‘social action’ is.

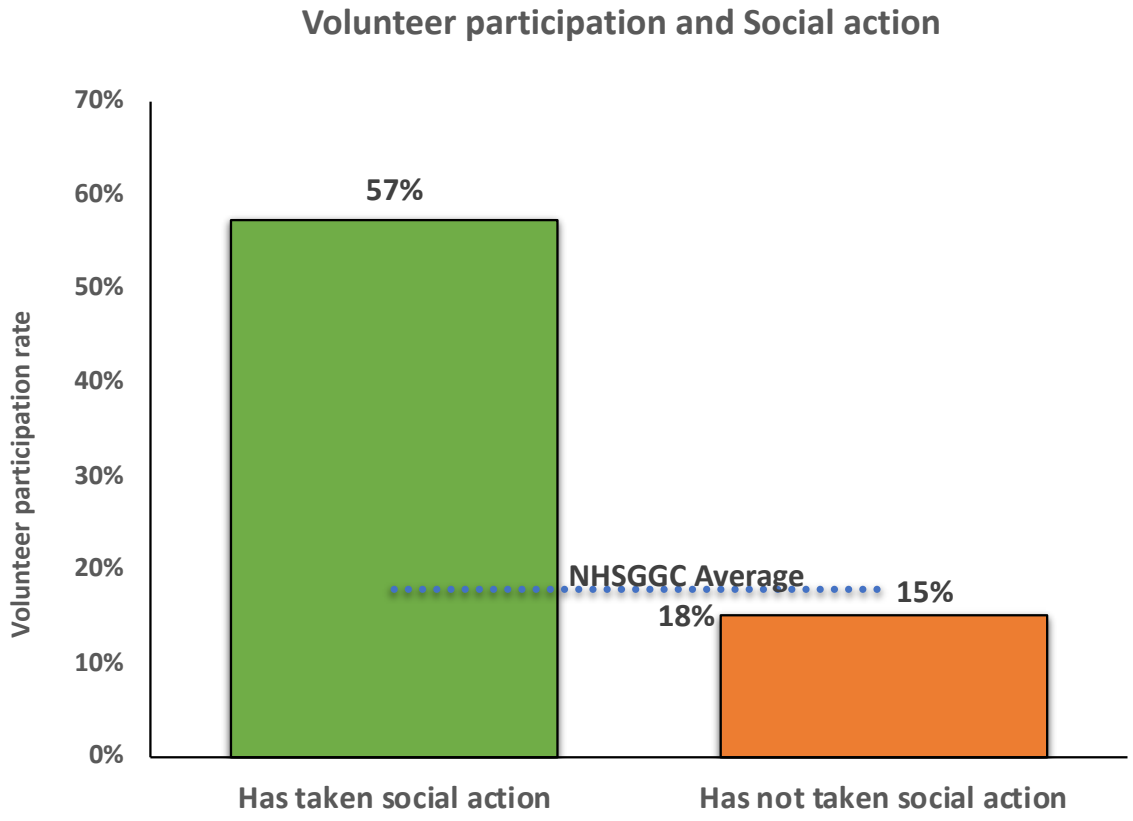
NHSGGC H&W survey question	Response Categories
Q51 – In the last 12 months, have you taken any actions in an attempt to solve a problem affecting people in your local area? E.g. contacted any media, organisations, council, councillor, MSP or MP, or organised a petition.	Responses are measured as: Yes No

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

3. Social Action

Social Action – NHSGGC Overall





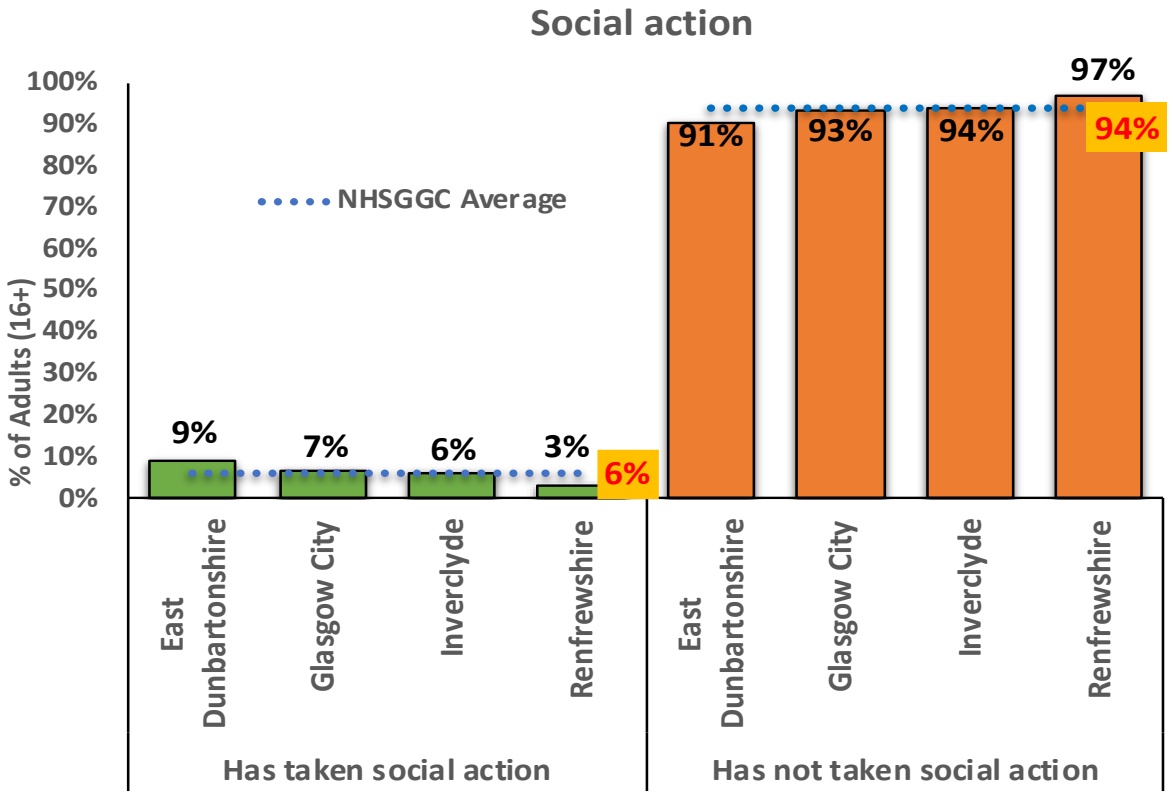
6% of adults in NHSGGC have taken social action to attempt to solve a problem affecting their local area in the past 12 months.

Participation rates are:

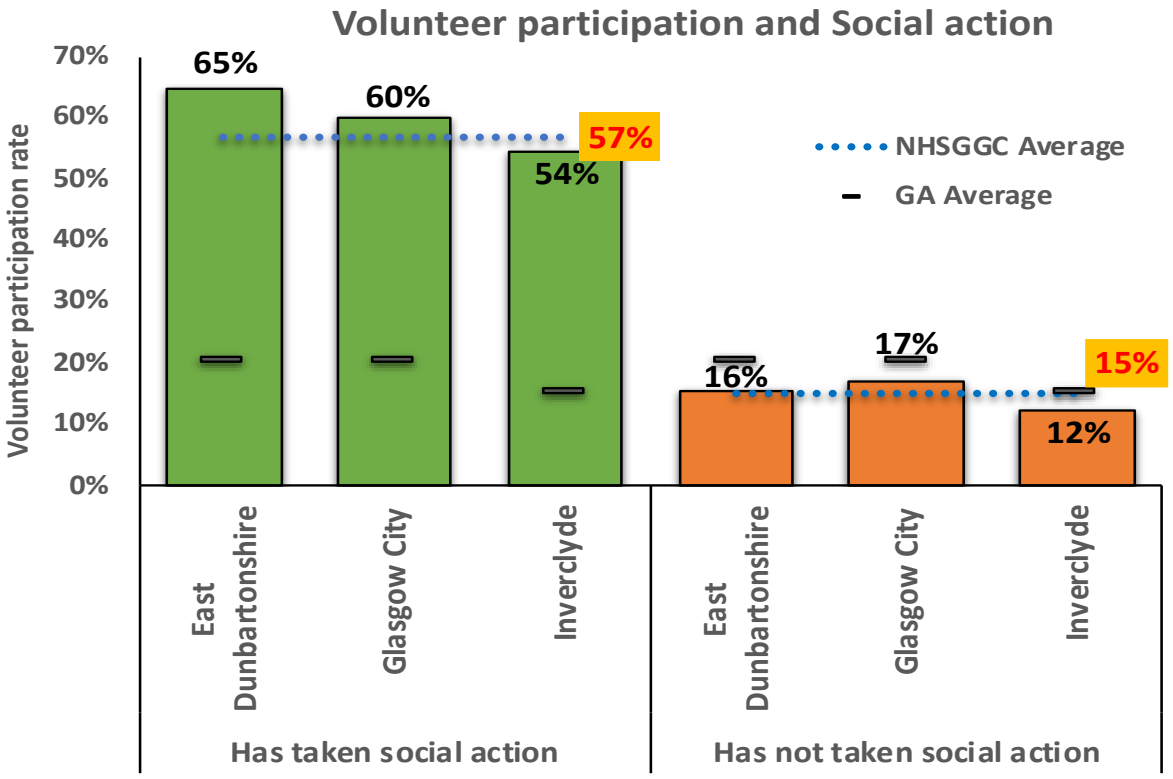
- 39% higher than the NHSGGC average for adults who have undertaken social action in the past year.
- 3% lower than the NHSGGC average for adults who have not taken social action in the past 12 months.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Social Action – NHSGGC Geographical Areas



East Dunbartonshire and Glasgow City have a higher percentage of adults who have undertaken social action in the past 12 months than the NHSGGC average (3% and 1% higher respectively).



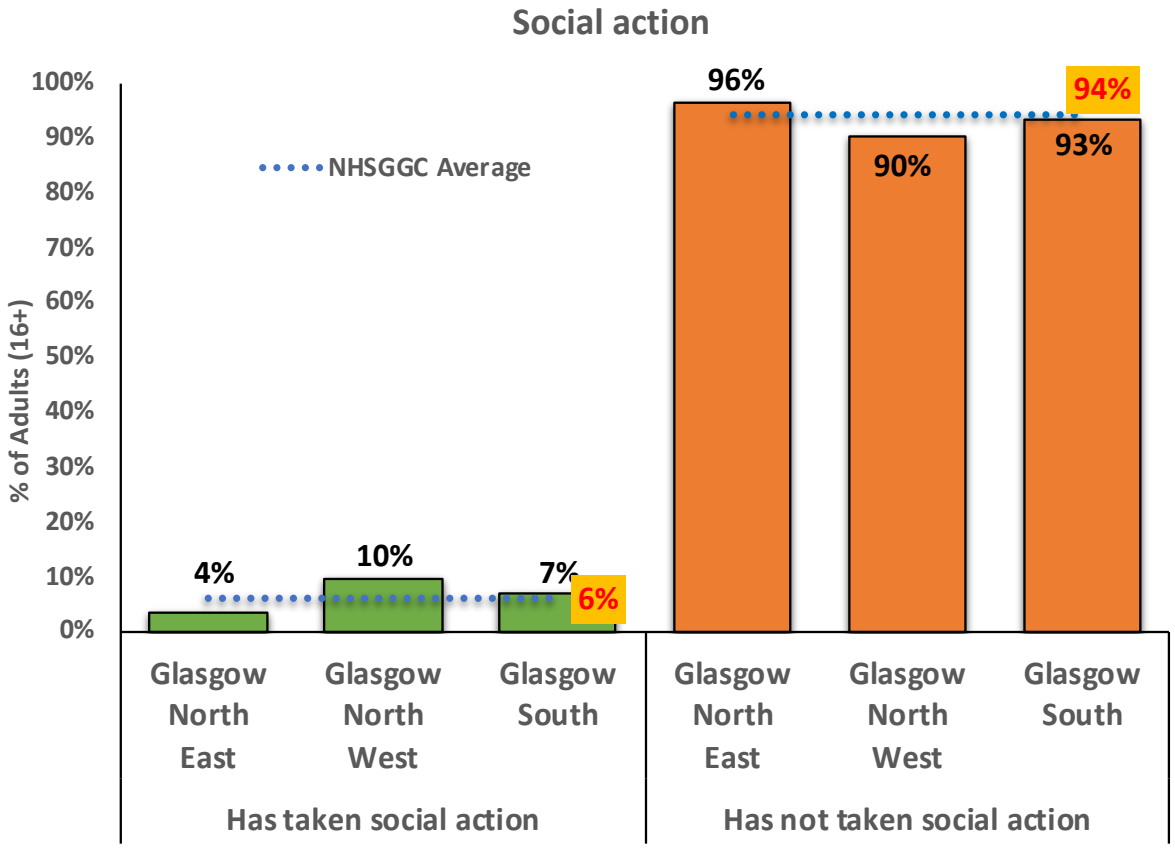
Participation rates are:

- Higher than the Geographical Area average for adults who have undertaken social action in the past 12 months: 45% higher in East Dunbartonshire, 40% higher in Glasgow City and 39% higher in Inverclyde.
- Lower than the Geographical Area average for adults who have not taken social action in the past 12 months.

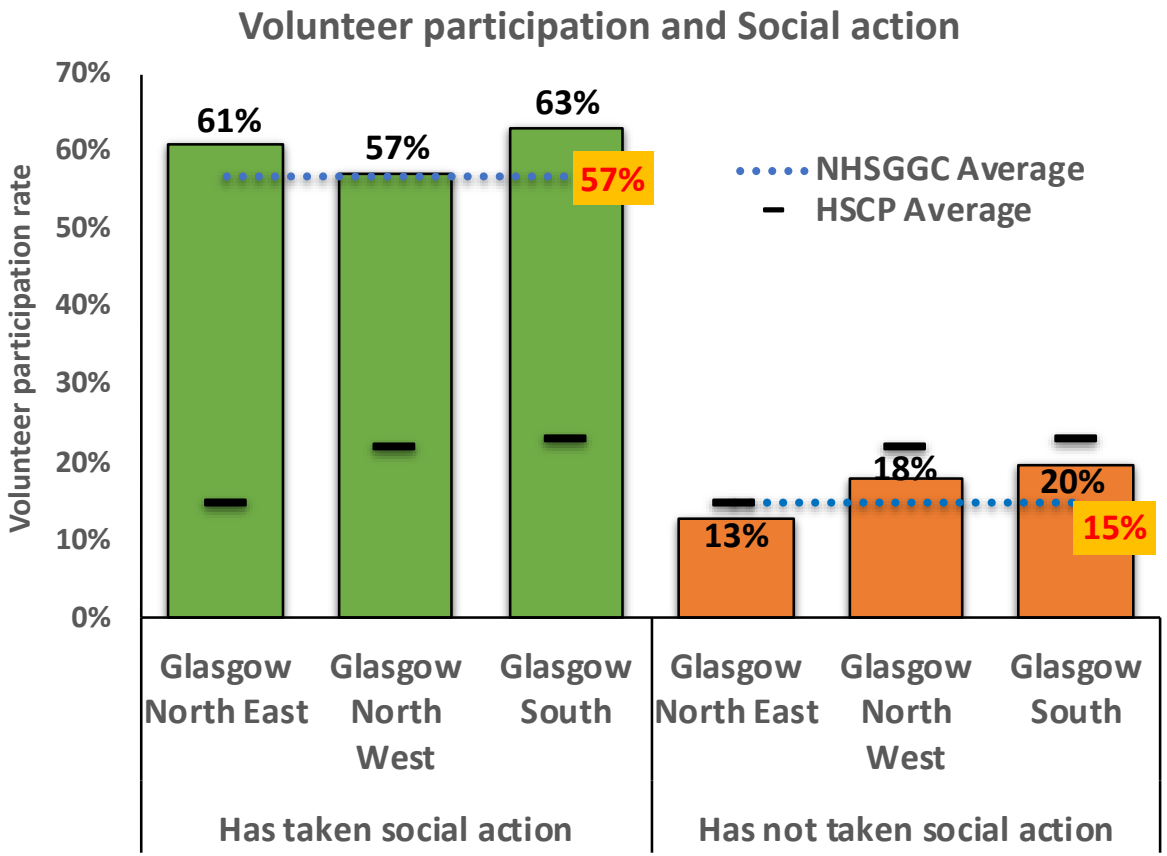
Renfrewshire does not have sufficient sample size in each category to complete a statistical comparison.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Social Action – Glasgow City Localities



Glasgow North West and Glasgow South have a higher percentage of adults who have taken social action in the past 12 months than the NHSGGC average (4% and 1% higher respectively).

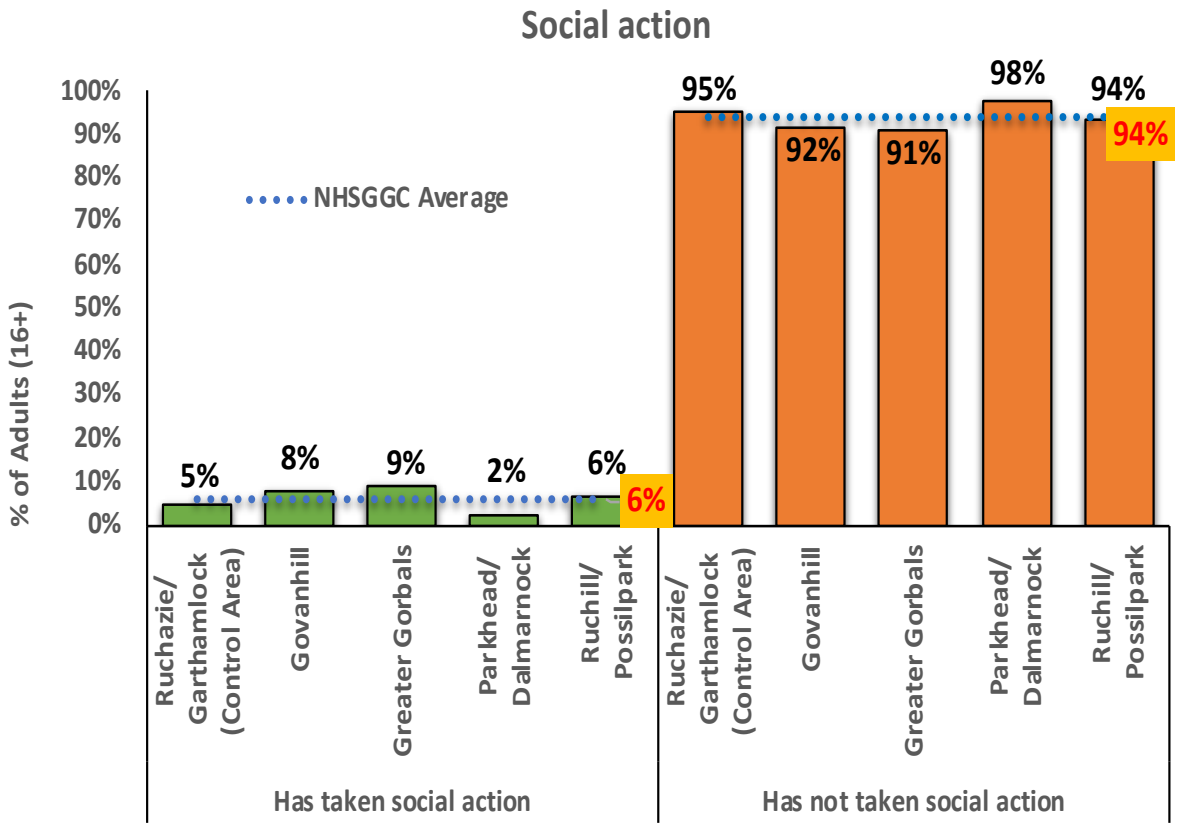


Participation rates are:

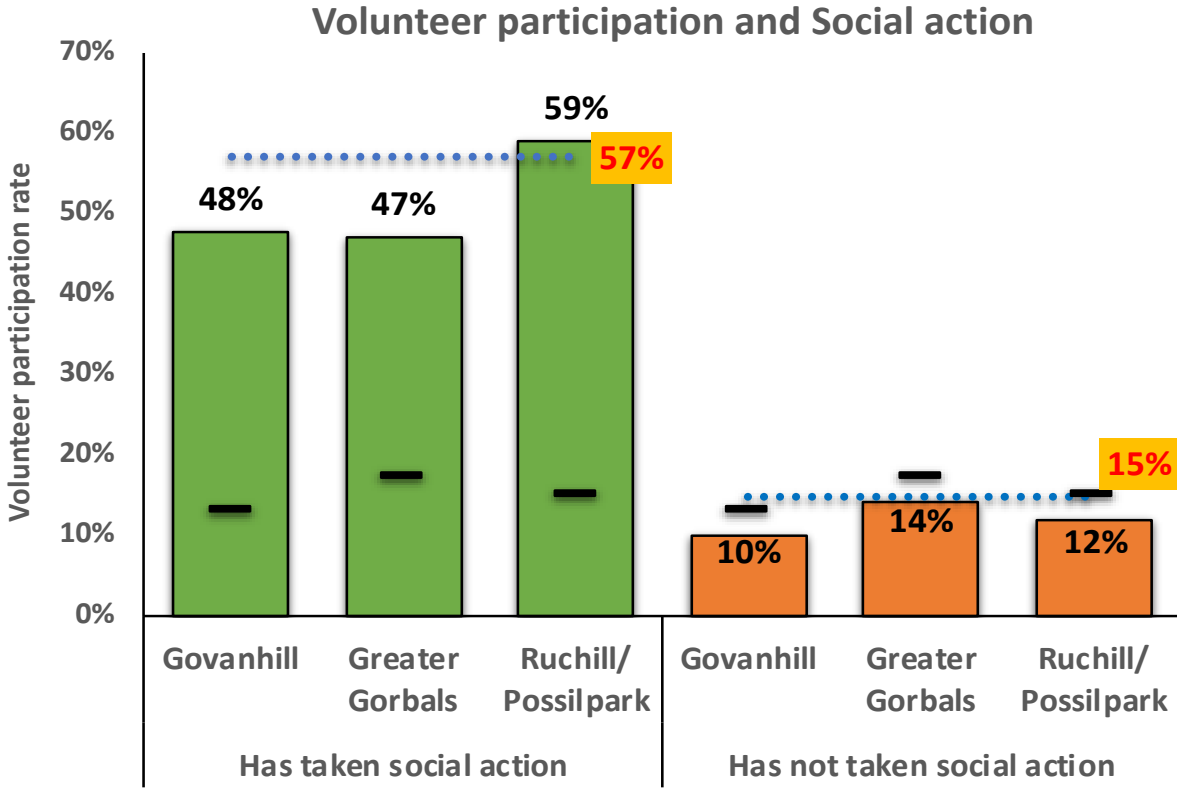
- Higher than the Glasgow City locality average for adults who have undertaken social action in the past 12 months, 46% higher Glasgow North East, 35% higher in Glasgow North West and 40% higher in Glasgow south
- Lower than the Glasgow City locality average for adults who have not taken social action in the past 12 months.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Social Action– Thriving Places



Govanhill and Greater Gorbals have a higher percentage of adults who have taken social action in the past 12 months than the NHSGGC average (2% and 3% higher respectively).



Participation rates follow the Overall NHSGGC trend, with higher participation rates for adults who have taken social action in the past 12 months, and below average participation rates for adults who have not taken social action in the past 12 months.

Parkhead / Dalmarnock and Ruchazie / Garthamlock do not have a sufficient sample size in each category to complete a statistically robust comparison.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

4. Summary Highlights

Summary highlights

The analysis of Social Action provides new insights into Volunteering not previously available in Scotland.

The data shows that volunteer participation rates are significantly higher than average for adults who have taken social action to try to address a problem in their community in the past year, as shown in the table below.

	Social Action					
	Yes			No		
Geographic Area	**Overall average participation rate**	**Category participation rate**	**Difference**	**Overall average participation rate**	**Category participation rate**	**Difference**
East Dunbartonshire	20%	65%	45%	20%	16%	-4%
Inverclyde	15%	54%	39%	15%	12%	-3%
Glasgow City	20%	60%	40%	20%	17%	-3%
Glasgow City Localities						
Glasgow South	*23%*	*63%*	*40%*	*23%*	*20%*	*-3%*
Glasgow North East	*15%*	*61%*	*46%*	*15%*	*13%*	*-2%*
Glasgow North West	*22%*	*57%*	*35%*	*22%*	*18%*	*-4%*
Neighbourhoods						
Govanhill	*13%*	*48%*	*35%*	*13%*	*10%*	*-3%*
Greater Gorbals	*17%*	*47%*	*30%*	*17%*	*14%*	*-3%*
Ruchill/Possilpark	*15%*	*59%*	*44%*	*15%*	*12%*	*-3%*

Participation rates are between 30% and 45% above average for adults who have taken social action in the past year.

Social action has one the the strongest relationship with volunteer participation across all the topics analysed.

Summary highlights

While East Dunbartonshire, the least deprived Geographical area has the highest percentage of adults who have taken social action in the past 12 months, Glasgow City the most deprived Geographical area has a higher percentage of adults undertaking social action in the past 12 months than the NHSGGC average.

Two of the Thriving Places. Govanhill and Greater Gorbals also have a higher percentage of adults who have undertaken taken social action in the past 12 months than the NHSGGC average.

From this data we cannot confirm if volunteering causes social action in the volunteers, but we do see a strong relationship between social action and volunteering in NHSGGC.

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%