Volunteer Scotland

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde

Health and Wellbeing Survey, 2017-18

Volunteering Cross-Sectional Analysis: Summary Report

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Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

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The full results can be accessed here

1. Summary Highlights

Introduction

This presentation provides the key findings on volunteering from a research survey on the health and wellbeing of NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (NHSGGC) residents carried out in 2017/18.

The NHSGGC Health and Wellbeing Survey aims:

- to provide intelligence to inform public health approaches
- to explore the different experiences of health and wellbeing in our most deprived communities compared to other areas
- to provide information that would be useful for monitoring health promotion interventions.

The survey also contains a questions on volunteering “Thinking back over the last 12 months, have you given up any time to help any clubs, charities, campaigns or organisations in an unpaid capacity? ” which allows for analysis of volunteering in NHSGGC and a number of geographies within NHSGGC.

The volunteering question is directly comparable to the volunteering question in the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) allowing for a comparison of Scottish volunteering data to NHSGGC.

The number of households surveyed in the NHSGGC Health and Wellbeing report is significantly larger than the number of households surveyed in the SHS in NHSGGC. This allows for more robust and detailed analysis of volunteering within NHSGGC and its geographies.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Summary Highlights

- **Deprivation -** Participation rates in NHSGGC follow the overall Scottish pattern of increasing participation rates as deprivation decreases. There are however, some interesting differences:
    - In Scotland the difference in participation rates between SIMD Q1 and Q5 is 17%.
    - In NHSGGC the difference is 5% lower, at 12%.
    - The difference between SIMD Q3 and Q5 is 6% in Scotland, double the difference in NHSGGC (3%).

- **Ethnicity** - The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) allows a two-way comparison of volunteer participation between adults of white ethnicity and minority ethnic groups. In Scotland the participation rates for those of white ethnicity are always higher (2007– 2017) than those of adults from minority ethnic groups. Analysis at an NHSGGC level allows for a comparison between four ethnic groups: White, Asian, African and mixed or other ethnic groups. In NHSGGC and Glasgow North West participation rates are lowest for those of white ethnicity and highest for adults from mixed or other ethnic groups, the opposite to Scotland. In Glasgow City and Glasgow North West participation rates are highest for adults from mixed or other ethnic groups and lowest for adults of African ethnicity. Govanhill follows the overall Scottish trend of highest participation rates for those of white ethnicity and lowest for mixed or other ethnic groups. Why do all areas within NHSGGC bar one have higher participation rates for adults from ethnic groups than adults of white ethnicity? Does this reflect factors associated with the ethnic mix and/or in-migration patterns for specific geographies? Or are there specific volunteering programs within NHSGGC that encourages more ethnically diverse volunteering?

Sources: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey and Volunteering in Scotland:Scottish Household Survey 2007 -2017 Full Report

Summary Highlights

- **Age** – Young people aged 16-24 have the highest volunteering participation rates in the majority of NHSGGC geographies analysed (6 out of the 9 geographies with statistically significant data). This contrasts with the Scottish results which shows that those aged 35 – 44 had the highest participation rates in Scotland for all years between 2007 – 2017 (with the exception of 2016). An interesting finding is that in Ruchill / Possilpark participation rates are highest for the 25-34 age group, whereas in Scotland this age group has had a statistically significant decrease in participation rates between 2007 and 2017 (29% to 23%). How can these results be explained? Are there specific programs that are encouraging volunteering participation by young people in Ruchill/Possilpark and in the wider NHSGGC area?

- **Gender** – In Scotland there is a well established trend of female volunteering participation rates being at least 2% higher than males in every year since 2007. Higher female participation is also evident in Renfrewshire and East Dunbartonshire, while in NHSGGC male and female participation rates are equal. In Glasgow City and Glasgow South volunteering participation rates are higher for males than females. This raises an interesting question as to why male participation rates are higher in Glasgow City - is there a particular volunteer activity in Glasgow which is attracting more male volunteers? Are there programs that are specifically supporting male volunteer participation?

Sources: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey and Volunteering in Scotland:Scottish Household Survey 2007 -2017 Full Report

Summary Highlights

- **General Health -** Volunteer participation and general health in East Dunbartonshire, Inverclyde, NHSGGC and most geographical areas within NHSGGC follows the overall Scottish trend of the highest volunteering participation rates for those with very good health and decreasing participation rates as individuals' perceptions of their health worsens. However, the difference in participation rates between very good and bad / very bad is less in NHSGGC (17%) than in Scotland overall (22%). In Renfrewshire and some geographies within Glasgow City participation rates for those with bad / very bad health are equal to or higher than those with fair health (Glasgow North West and Parkhead / Dalmarnock). In Govanhill and Ruchazie / Garthamlock participation rates for those with fair health are higher than those with good health. These are interesting cases to consider. Why are the participation rates for those with bad / very bad health in these areas not the lowest? Are there specific programmes or groups within these areas that are encouraging those with the worst health to become involved in volunteering? Is there more support in these areas to allow those with bad / very bad health to participate?

- **Mental Health –** Adults with a negative perception of their mental health and wellbeing have the lowest volunteering participation rates in all local authorities within NHSGGC, all city localities and all thriving places. Similar findings pertain at the Scottish level, although the measure of mental health in the SHS is different to that in NHSGGC. If volunteering is beneficial to specific mental health conditions, then how can it be encouraged? This argument applies equally to those with long-term health conditions – see below.

- **long-term Health Conditions** – Adults with a long-term health condition have lower participation rates than adults with no long-term health conditions in Scotland, NHSGGC, Glasgow City, all city localities and the thriving places where the relationship is statistically significant.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey and Volunteering in Scotland:Scottish Household Survey 2007 -2017 Full Report

Summary Highlights

- **Loneliness** – Adults who feel lonely all or most of the time have the lowest participation rates in NHSGGC, Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, all city localities and all except one thriving place (Parkhead and Dalmarnock) where the relationship is statistically significant. Given that volunteering can improve social connectivity, how can those that feel lonely be encouraged and supported to participate in volunteering?

- **Social Action –** Adults who have taken any actions in an attempt to solve a problem affecting people in their local area have much higher volunteering participation rates than those who haven't in all geographies in NHSGGC, showing that adults who take social action have higher participation rates irrespective of the deprivation profile of the area in which they live. This is the first time that Volunteer Scotland has been able to analyse social action and volunteering in an area of Scotland and this provides important new insights.

- **Community engagement and social capital:**

  - Adults in all bar one NHSGGC geography who strongly agree or agree with the statement 'by working together people in their neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect their neighbourhood' have the highest volunteering participation rates. It is only in Glasgow North West where those who disagree or strongly disagree who have the highest participation rates. Why is this the case?

  - Adults in NHSGGC, East Dunbartonshire, Glasgow city and Glasgow North West who neither agree nor disagree that 'if they have a problem, there is always someone to help them' have the highest participation rates. Those who agree / strongly agree have the lowest participation rates in all areas expect East Dunbartonshire, where those that disagree / strongly disagree have the lowest participation rates. How can we explain these differences in community engagement between areas?

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Summary Highlights

- **Membership of clubs** - Adults who belong to 'any social clubs, associations, church groups or similar' have much higher volunteering participation rates than adults who don't across all areas of NHSGGC. This is the first time Volunteer Scotland had been able to compare volunteer participation rates for those that are members of social clubs or similar to those that are not members. This provides important new insights into volunteering and 'associational' membership.

- **Caring Responsibilities –** Adults with a caring responsibility have higher volunteering participation rates than adults without a caring responsibility in Scotland and in all geographies in NHSGGC. This shows that irrespective of the level of deprivation in an area carers continue to have higher volunteering participation rates than those without a caring responsibility.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

2. Headline Statistics

Demographics

Demographics		NHSGGC			Glasgow City		
		Volunteer participation rate		Difference from overall volunteer participation rate	Volunteer participation rate		Difference from overall volunteer participation rate
Ethnicity	Mixed or other ethnic groups	28%	↑	10%	33%	↑	13%
	White	17%	↓	-1%	19%	↓	-1%
Gender	Male	18%	→	0%	21%	↑	1%
	Female	18%	→	0%	19%	↓	-1%
Age Range	16-24	25%	↑	7%	30%	↑	10%
	75+	10%	↓	-8%	9%	↓	-11%
Qualifications	Yes	21%	↑	3%	23%	↑	3%
	No	6%	↓	-12%	9%	↓	-11%
Overall volunteer participation rate		18%			20%		

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Health

Health & Wellbeing		NHSGGC			Glasgow City		
		Volunteer participation rate		Difference from overall volunteer participation rate	Volunteer participation rate		Difference from overall volunteer participation rate
General Health	Bad / Very Bad	8%	↓	-10%	10%	↓	-10%
General physical wellbeing	Negative view	11%	↓	-7%	14%	↓	-6%
Physical disability	Yes	10%	↓	-8%	12%	↓	-8%
Long term life impacting health condition	Yes	14%	↓	-4%	15%	↓	-5%
General mental / emotional wellbeing	Negative view	11%	↓	-7%	11%	↓	-9%
Long term mental or emotional health problem	Yes	13%	↓	-5%	14%	↓	-6%
Overall volunteer participation rate		18%			20%		

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Social Capital

Community Engagement & Social Capital		NHSGGC			Glasgow City		
		Volunteer participation rate		Difference from overall volunteer participation rate	Volunteer participation rate		Difference from overall volunteer participation rate
If I have a problem, there is always someone to help me	Disagree / Strongly disagree	20%	↑	2%	25%	↑	5%
By working together people in my neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect my neighbourhood	Agree / Strongly Agree	20%	↑	2%	23%	↑	3%
Do you belong to any social clubs or similar	Yes	48%	↑	30%	49%	↑	29%
Overall volunteer participation rate		18%			20%		

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Social Isolation & Loneliness

Social Isolation & Loneliness		NHSGGC			Glasgow City		
		Volunteer participation rate		Difference from overall volunteer participation rate	Volunteer participation rate		Difference from overall volunteer participation rate
How often have you felt lonely in the past 2 weeks	Often / All of the time	9%	↓	-9%	10%	↓	-10%
	Some of the time	21%	↑	3%	25%	↑	5%
Overall volunteer participation rate		18%			20%		

Social Action		NHSGGC			Glasgow City		
		Volunteer participation rate		Difference from overall volunteer participation rate	Volunteer participation rate		Difference from overall volunteer participation rate
Has taken Social Action in the past 12 months to solve a local issue	Yes	57%	↑	39%	60%		40%
Overall volunteer participation rate		18%			20%		

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Caring Responsibility

Caring responsibility		NHSGGC		Glasgow City	
		Volunteer participation rate	Difference from overall volunteer participation rate	Volunteer participation rate	Difference from overall volunteer participation rate
Do you have a caring responsibility?	Yes	31%	↑ 13%	34%	↑ 14%
Overall volunteer participation rate		18%		20%	

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

3. Research Overview

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 (SIMD), 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.

Research overview

- Small sample sizes for each of the local authorities (excluding Glasgow) leads to high variability in the participation rates and for this reason a statistical time series comparison of the participation rates from the SHS data is not undertaken. Small sample sizes also create statistical difficulties in analysing sub-demographic groups such as age ranges and yields 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%

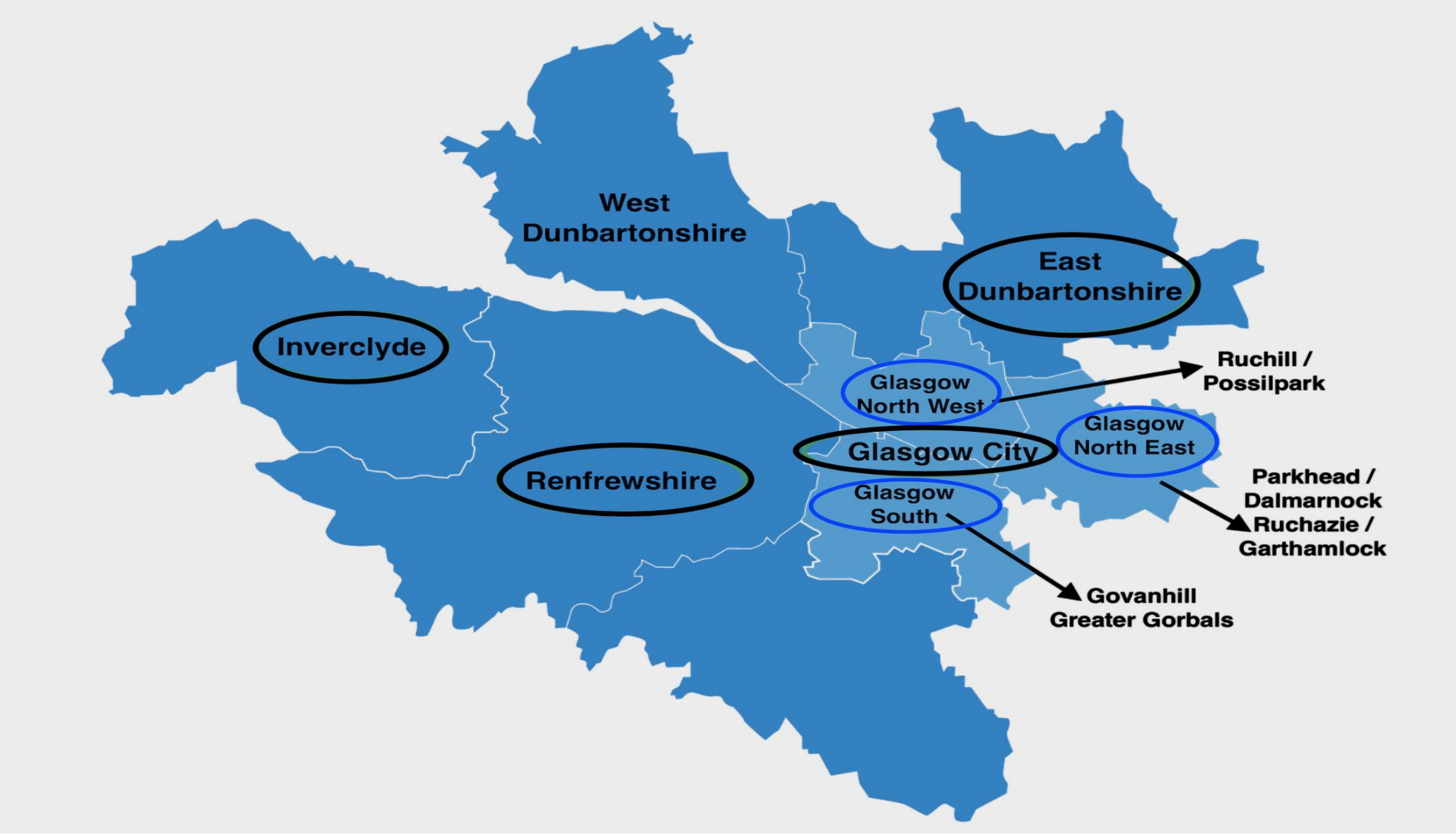
Table 2 - SHS volunteer participation rates Greater Glasgow and Clyde 2013-2017. Source SHS 2013 -2017.

- 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 period.

Research overview

- This presentation provides a summary of the main findings from Volunteer Scotland's analysis of the NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (NHSGGC) Health and Wellbeing Survey.
- The Health & Wellbeing Survey from NHSGGC has a substantially larger sample size (7,758) than the SHS for the Greater Glasgow and Clyde area (2,093), which allows for a more robust and detailed analysis of NHSGGC 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 ensures that their 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, their 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).

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde



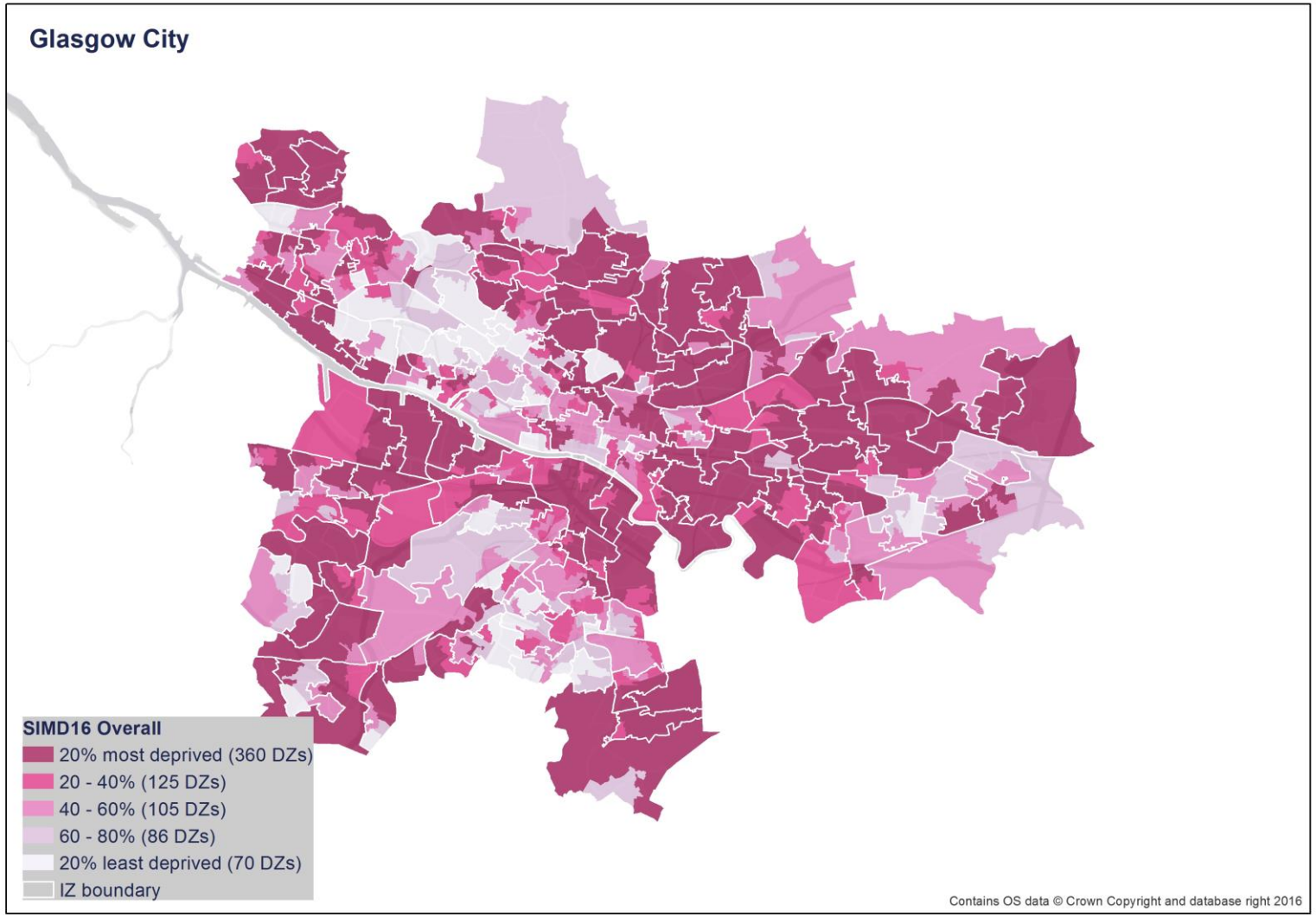
Research overview

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, provides insights into deprivation at a city and locality level.

The analysis 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. One methodology difference to note is that in the SHS the volunteering question is repeated with a prompt card to try to ensure that all formal volunteering is captured, whereas in the NHSGGC Health and Wellbeing Survey the volunteer question is asked only once. This may be an explanatory factor in the variation in volunteering participation rates between the SHS survey and the NHSGGC survey (see slide no. 31).

Research Overview - Glasgow City SIMD Q



Research Overview - Glasgow City SIMD- Most Deprived 20%

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

Research overview

- The analysis of the NHSGGC Health and Wellbeing data is split into seven themed reports :
    - Caring Responsibilities
    - Community Engagement and Social Capital
    - Demographics
    - Deprivation
    - Health and Wellbeing
    - Social Action
    - Social Isolation and Loneliness

- A list of all questions analysed for each themed area is included in the appendices.
- Each themed area has its own presentation pack containing the following sections:
    - Research overview
    - Fields used for analysis, including the response categories analysed and any response category recoding.
    - Detailed findings from both the NHSGGC Health Survey and, where comparable fields are available, the Scottish Household Survey (SHS).
    - Summary Highlights

Research overview

SHS Overall

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Quintiles (SIMD Q*)

NHSGGC

4 Geographical Areas

3 Glasgow City Localities

4 Thriving Places

+ 1 control area (Ruchazie Garthamlock)

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

1 - Most deprived 20% areas

to

5 - Least deprived 20% areas

Where 20% of the population live in each quintile

Research overview

This presentation focuses on highlighting key findings:

- That differ from the overall Scottish results for volunteering. For example, in Scotland female participation rates are and always have been higher than male participation rates, but in NHSGGC gender participation rates are equal.

- For areas where quantitative data have not previously been available. For example, the NHSGGC Survey asks a direct question on social action, providing a first opportunity to consider how volunteering participation rates differ between adults who take social action and those that don't.

- Where findings are counter-intuitive, surprising or extreme in the extent of the participation rate vs. what we would have expected, particularly when there has been no data available in this area before.

Statistical methodology

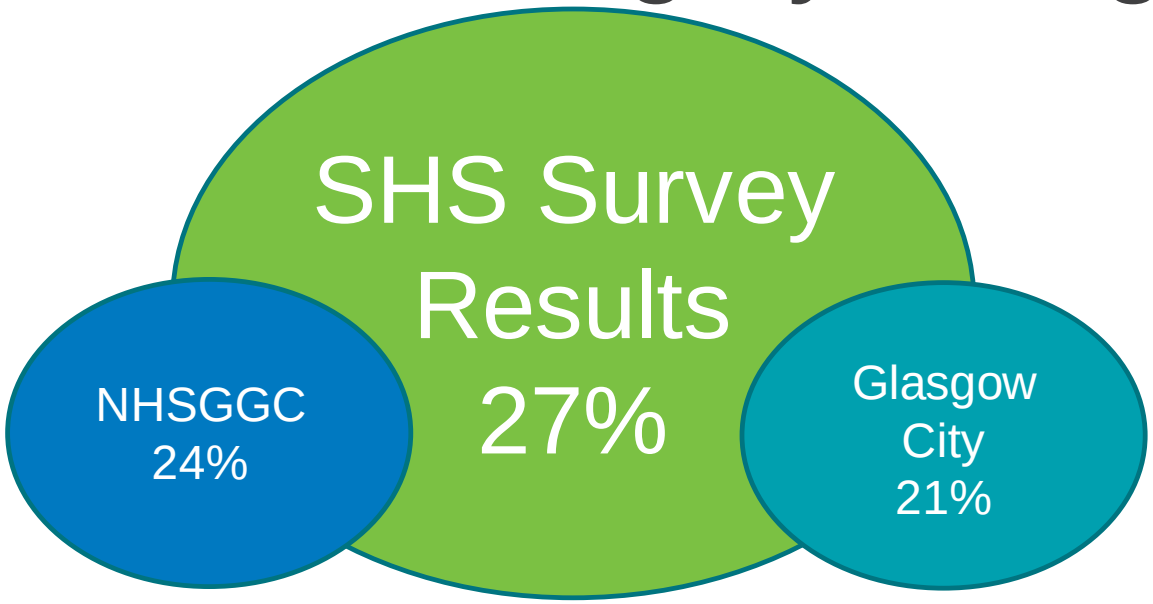
- For each of the fields analysed we want to determine if there is a relationship between volunteer participation and the field e.g. general health.
- For example, the volunteer participation rate for those with very good health is higher than those with bad/very bad health. In this case does general health affect volunteer participation rates or is this difference due to chance?
- To test if there is a statistical relationship chi square analysis is used.
- Chi square analysis is used as the data being analysed are categorical (data in categories), for example individuals' perception of general health is recorded in a number of different categories, very good, good, fair, bad and very bad.
- Chi square testing allows us to test a hypothesis (a theory or question), e.g. volunteer participation is dependent on general health against the alternative hypothesis that volunteer participation is independent of general health (there is no relationship).

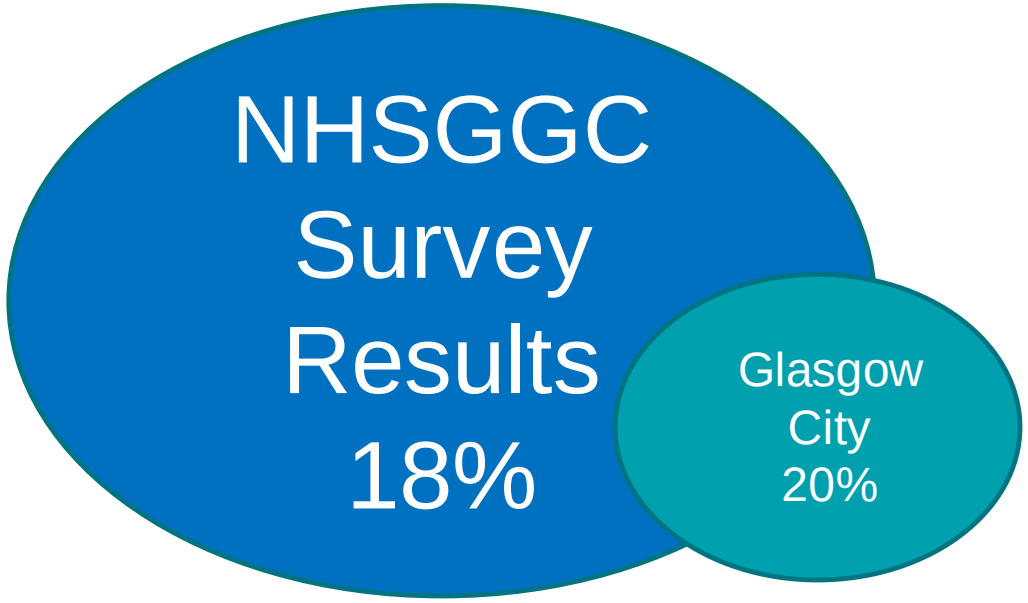
Statistical methodology

- This tests whether a relationship exists between the two categorical variables analysed, for example volunteering and general health, but does not tell us whether the difference between the volunteer participation rates for each individual category is statistically significant.
- Only statistically significant results are presented in this presentation. For example, the relationship between general physical wellbeing and volunteer participation is not statistically significant for all geographies and only those that are statistically significant are reported.
- Finally, a relationship (correlation) between the fields analysed and volunteering does not imply causation. Where we see a relationship between the variables this does not necessarily mean that one causes the other. For example a correlation between the general health of adults and volunteering does not mean that volunteering causes improved general health. Instead, it may be that those that have better general health are attracted into volunteering. We just don't know.

4. Volunteering by Geography and Deprivation

Volunteering by Geography





Geography SHS	Sample Size
NHSGGC	2,090
Glasgow City	803
Scotland	9,627

Geography NHSGGC Health & Wellbeing survey	Sample Size
NHSGGC	7,834
Glasgow City	4,520

NHSGGC – Unweighted sample size, SHS – Unweighted sample random adult subset (Adults who answered the random adult questions only, which contains the volunteering question).

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

Volunteering by Geography and Deprivation

	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%

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

- Volunteer participation in East Dunbartonshire and Glasgow City are above the NHSGGC average, despite having very different deprivation profiles. Almost half of Glasgow City's' adults live in an SIMD Q1 area compared to 5% in East Dunbartonshire.
- In Scotland 20% of Adults live in an SIMD Q1 area, which has a participation rate of 18%. Greater Gorbals has 75% of adults living in an SIMD Q1 area, yet the participation rate is only 1% below the Scottish SIMD Q1 rate of 18%.

Trend in Volunteering by Geography

	Volunteer Participation rate		
Geographic Area *	**2014 / 2015**	**2017 / 2018**	**Change**
East Dunbartonshire	25%	20%	-5%
Inverclyde	19%	15%	-4%
Renfrewshire	21%	10%	-11%
Glasgow City	19%	20%	1%
Glasgow City Localities			
Glasgow South	*16%*	*23%*	*7%*
Glasgow North East	*18%*	*15%*	*-3%*
Glasgow North West	*24%*	*22%*	*-2%*
Neighbourhoods			
Govanhill	*8%*	*13%*	*5%*
Greater Gorbals	*10%*	*17%*	*7%*
Parkhead/Dalmarnock	*10%*	*12%*	*2%*
Ruchazie/Garthamlock	*18%*	*14%*	*-4%*
Ruchill/Possilpark	*15%*	*15%*	*0%*
Total	*20%*	*18%*	*-2%*

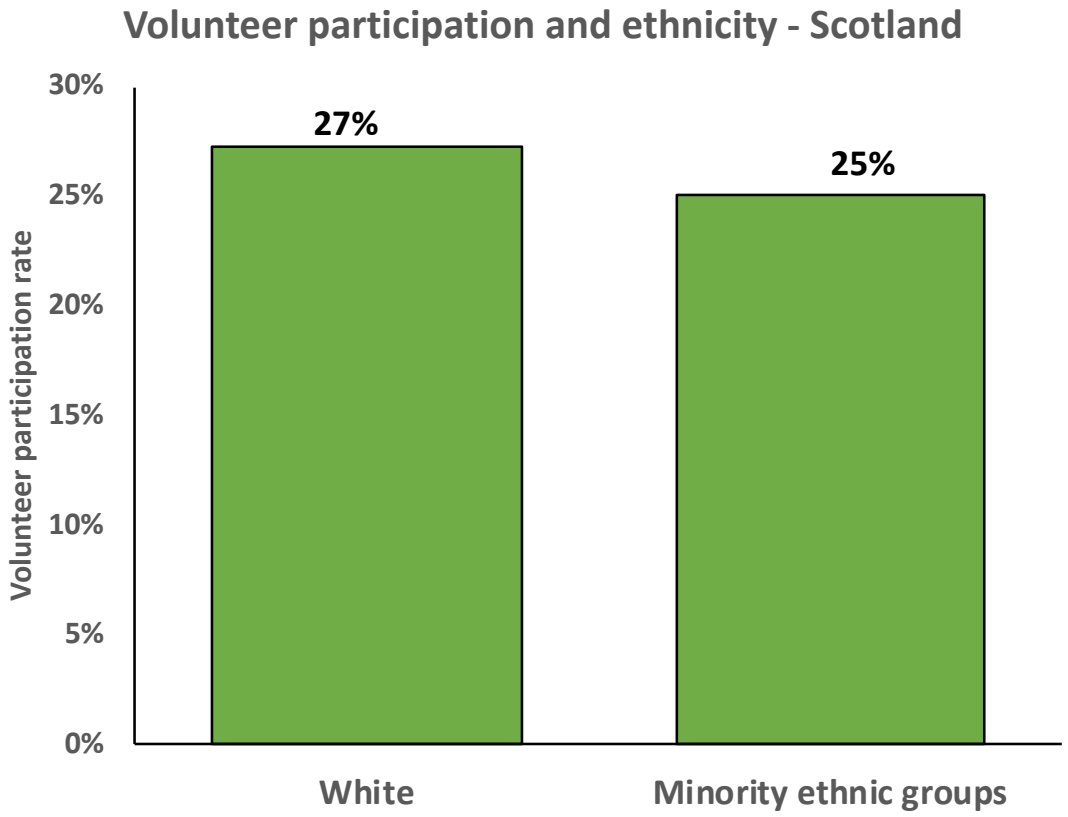
** East Renfrewshire did not boost in 2017/18. West Dunbartonshire have neved boosted their sample*

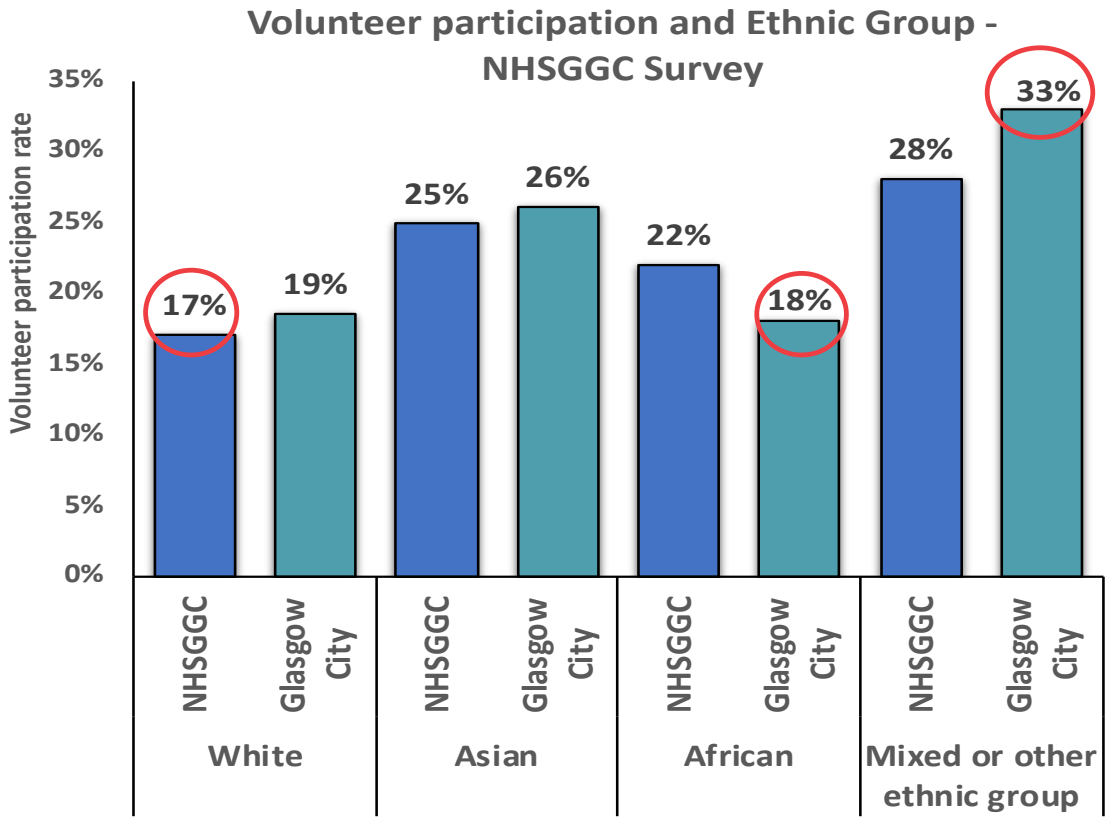
- Analysis by NHSGGC Public Health Directorate identified which areas within NHSGGC had a statistically significant change in participation rate between 2014 / 15 and 2017 /18.
- Participation rates in Glasgow South, Govanhill and greater Gorbals have increased significantly.
- East Dunbartonshire, Inverclyde, Renfrewshire and Glasgow North east have decreased significantly.
- The change in all other areas is not statistically significant.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

5. NHSGGC Volunteer Demographics

Volunteer participation and ethnicity



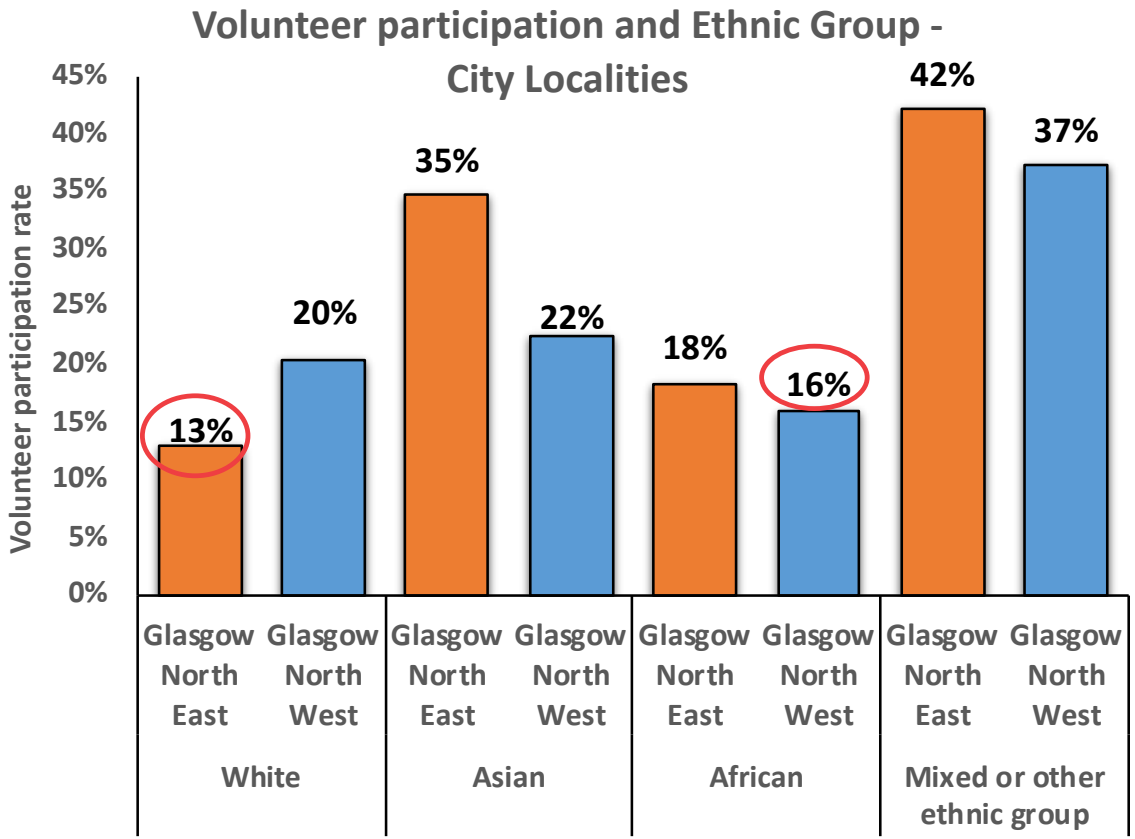


- The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) allows a two-way comparison of volunteer participation between adults of white ethnicity and minority ethnic groups.
- In Scotland the participation rates for those of white ethnicity are higher than those of adults from minority ethnic groups

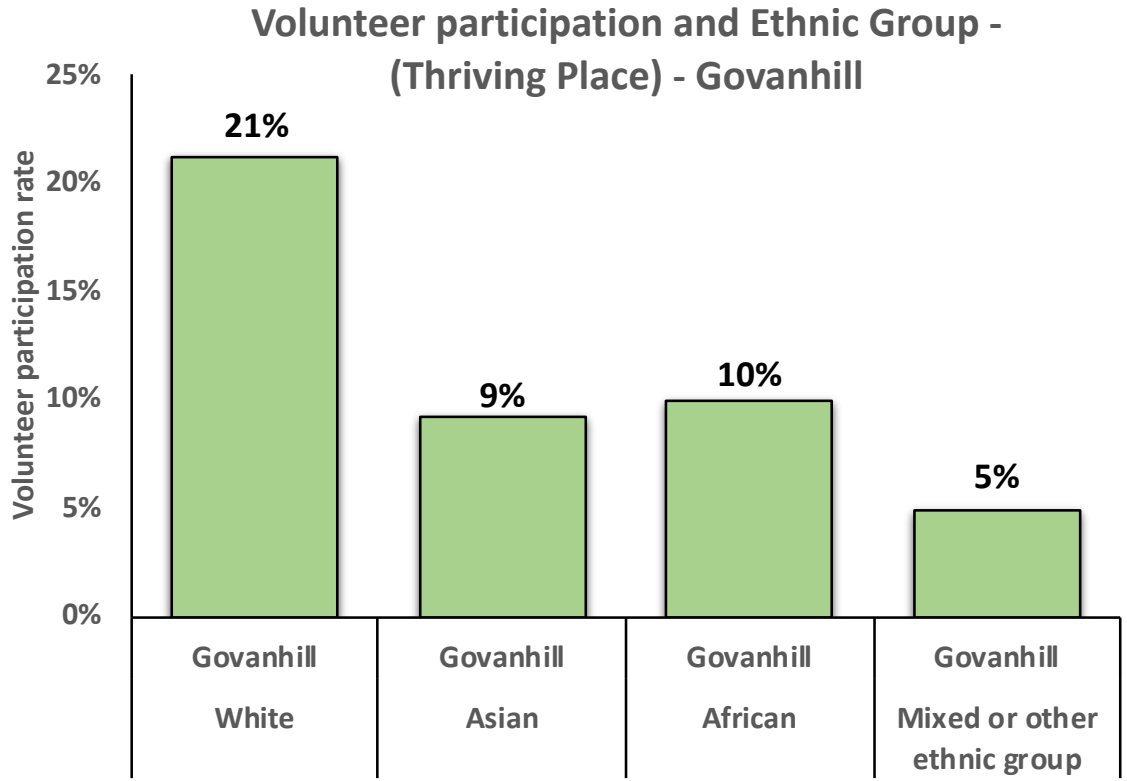
- In NHSGGC and Glasgow City participation rates are highest for 'mixed or other ethnic groups'.
- Participation rates are lowest for those of white ethnicity in NHSGGC overall and those of African ethnicity in Glasgow city.

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

Volunteer participation and ethnicity



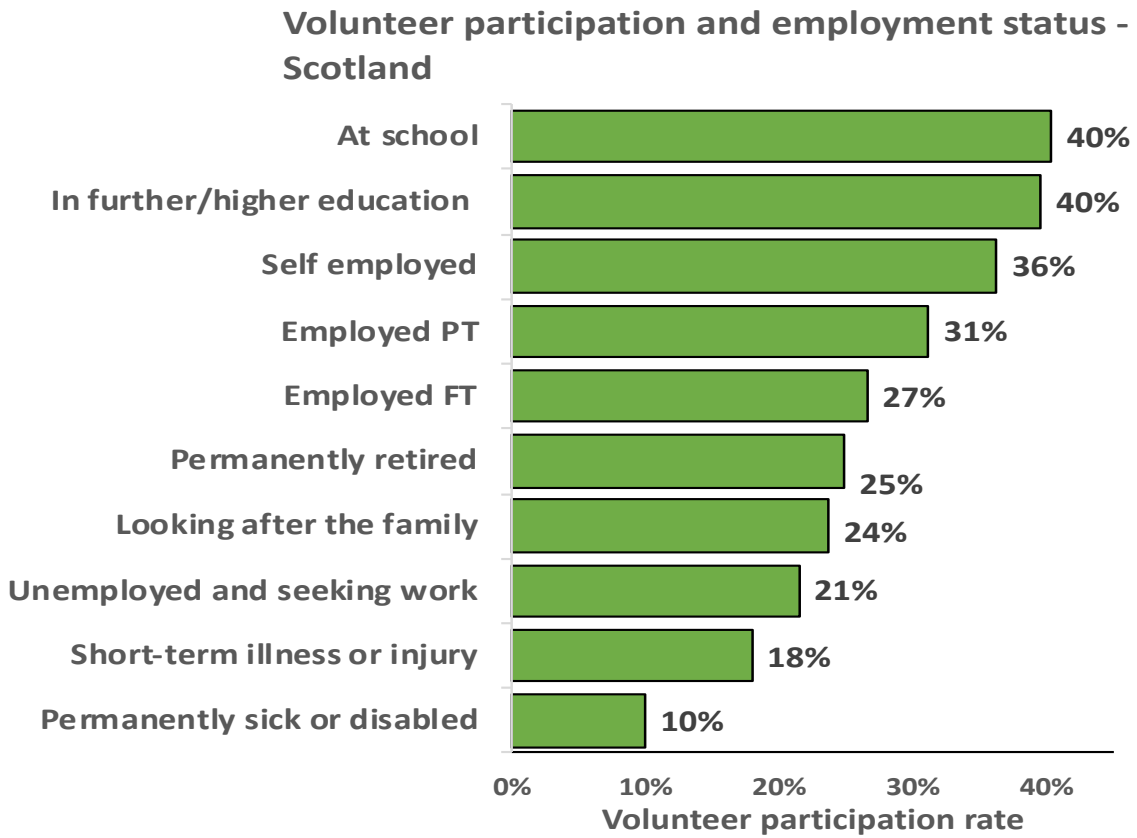
- In Glasgow North East and Glasgow North West participation rates are highest for 'mixed or other ethnic groups'.
- In Glasgow North East participation rates are lowest for those of white ethnicity while in Glasgow North West participation rates are lowest for those of African ethnicity.



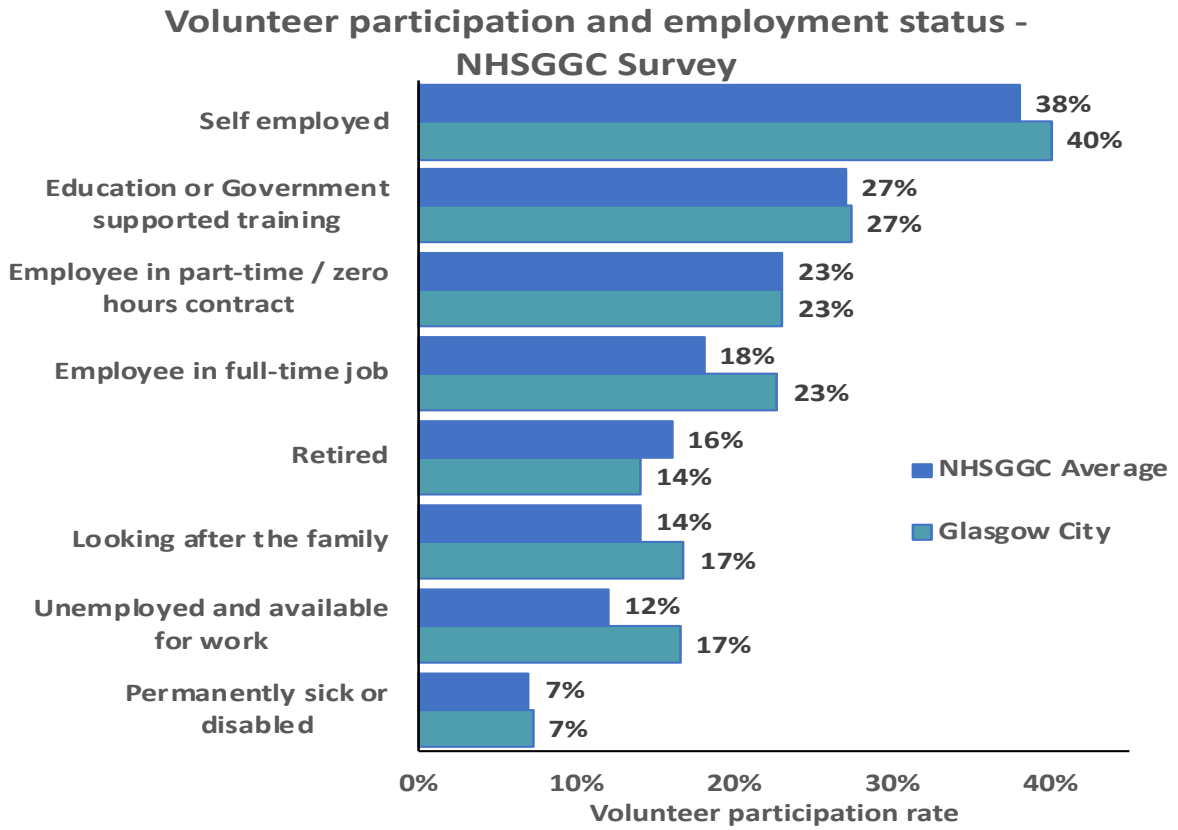
- In Govanhill those of white ethnicity have the highest participation rates, while participation rates are lowest for those of a 'mixed or other ethnic group'.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and employment status



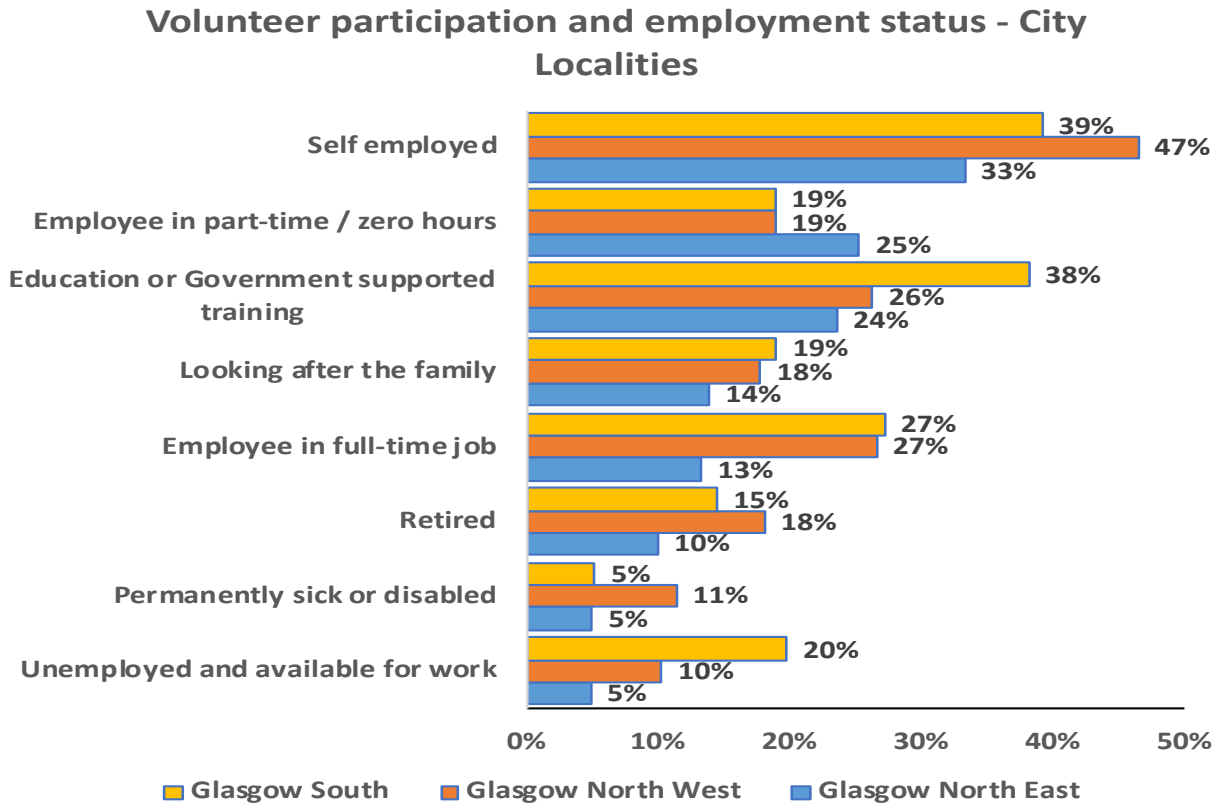
- In Scotland participation rates are highest for those in education (at school / in further higher education) followed by self employed adults
- Those that are permanently sick or disabled have the lowest participation rates.



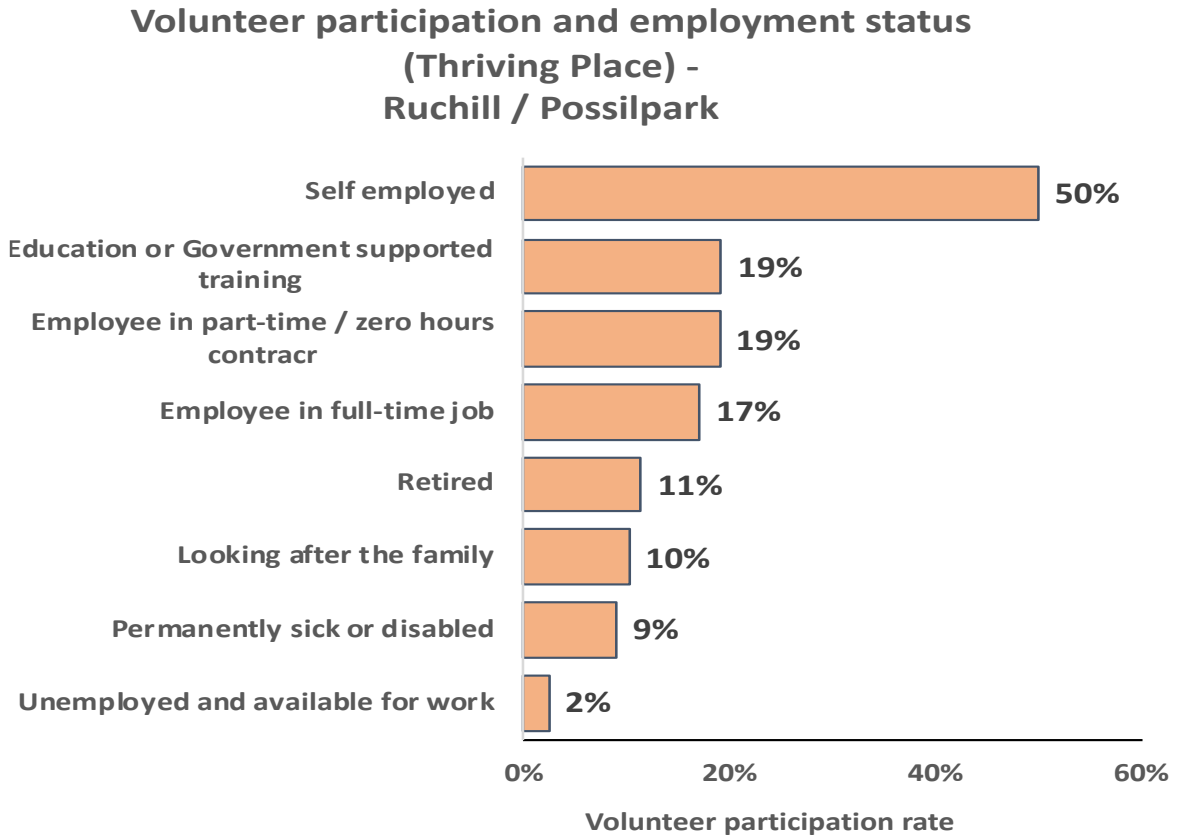
- In NHSGGC and Glasgow City participation rates being highest for adults who are self employed, with those in education or employed part time being second highest.
- Similarly to Scotland those that are permanently sick or disabled have the lowest participation rates.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and employment status



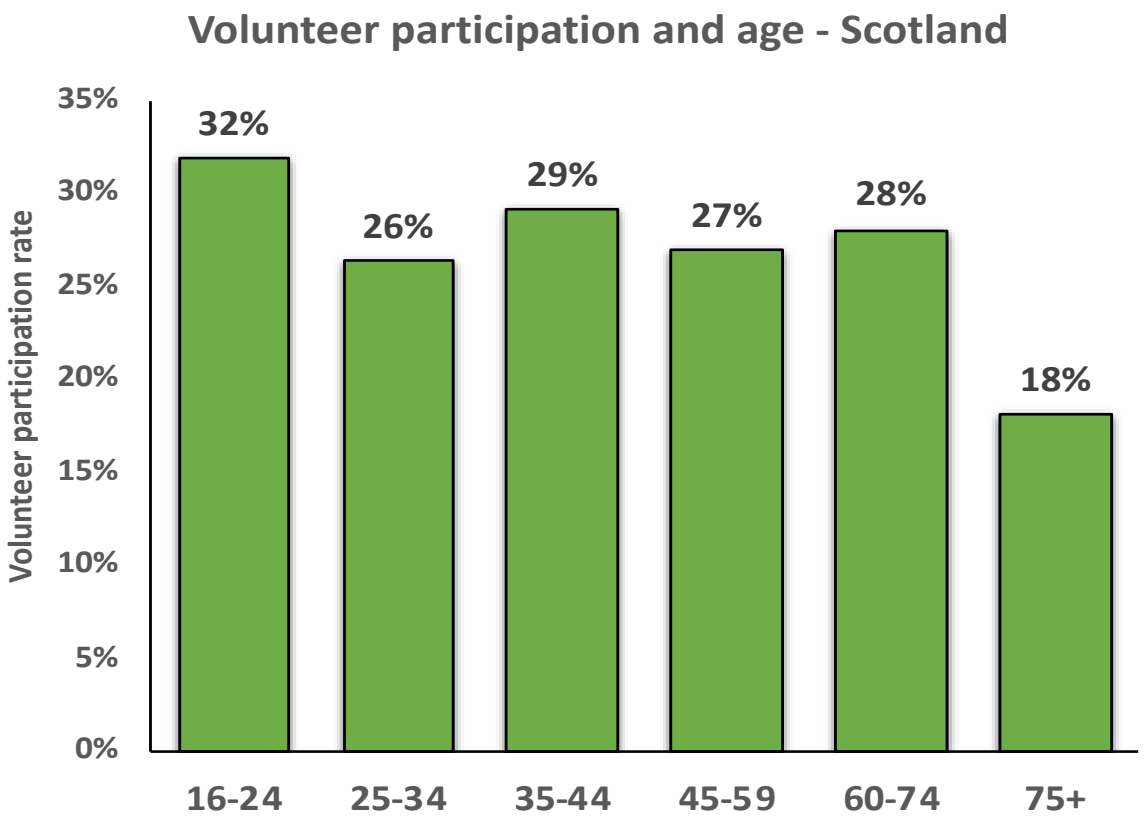
- In all city localities self employed adults have the highest participation rates.
- Those that are permanently sick or disabled have the lowest participation rates.



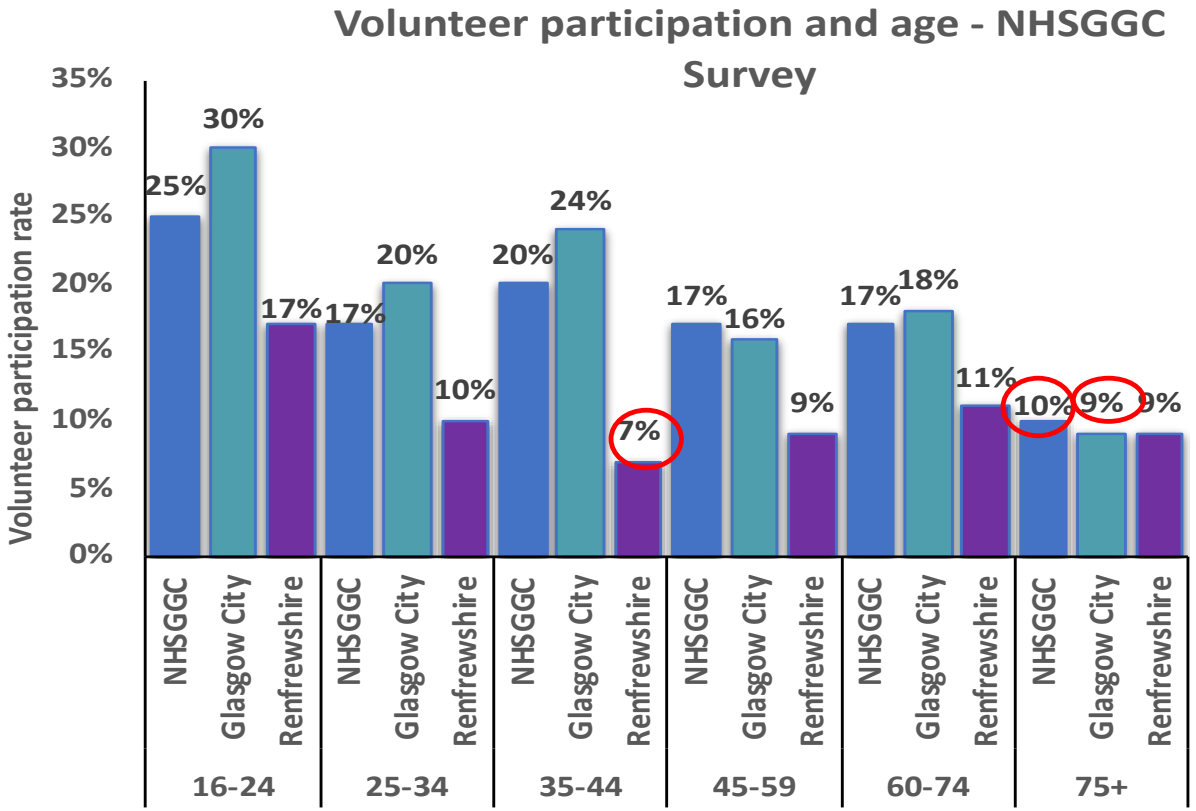
- Ruchill / Possilpark also has the highest participation rates for self employed adults, however unemployed adults who are available for work have the lowest participation rates.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and age



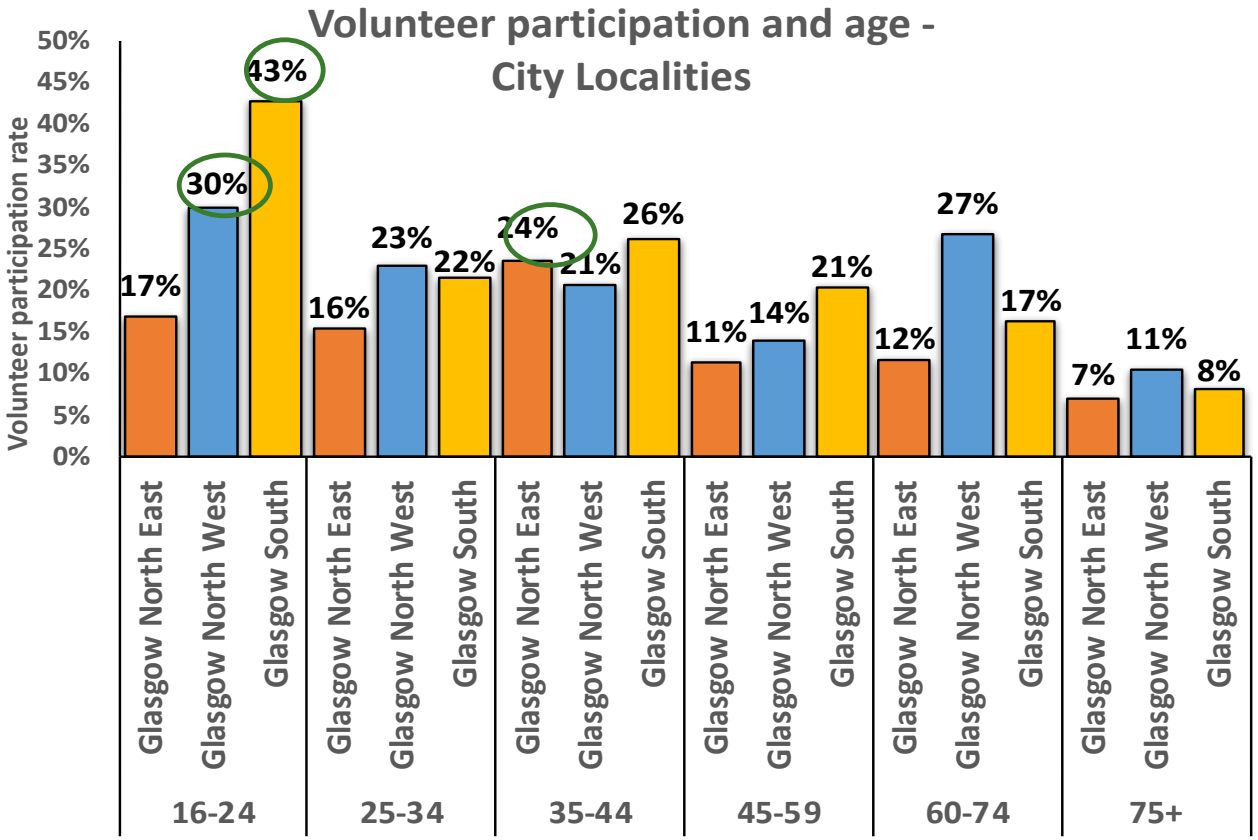
- 16-24 year olds in Scotland have the highest participation rates, while adults 75+ have the lowest participation rates.

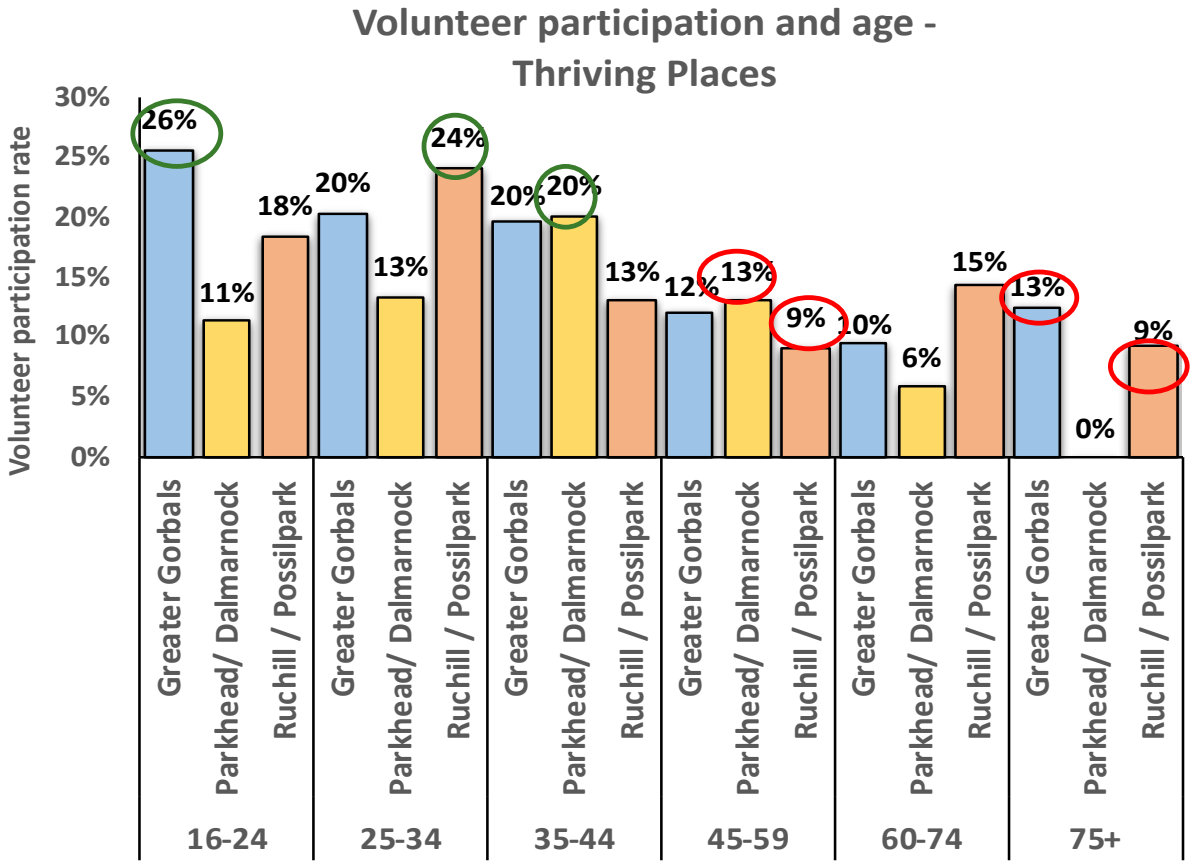


- 16-24 years olds in NHSGGC, Glasgow city and Renfrewshire have the highest participation rates.
- In NHSGGC and Glasgow city participation rates are lowest for adults 75+, while in Renfrewshire participation rates are lowest for 35-44 year olds.

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

Volunteer participation and age





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

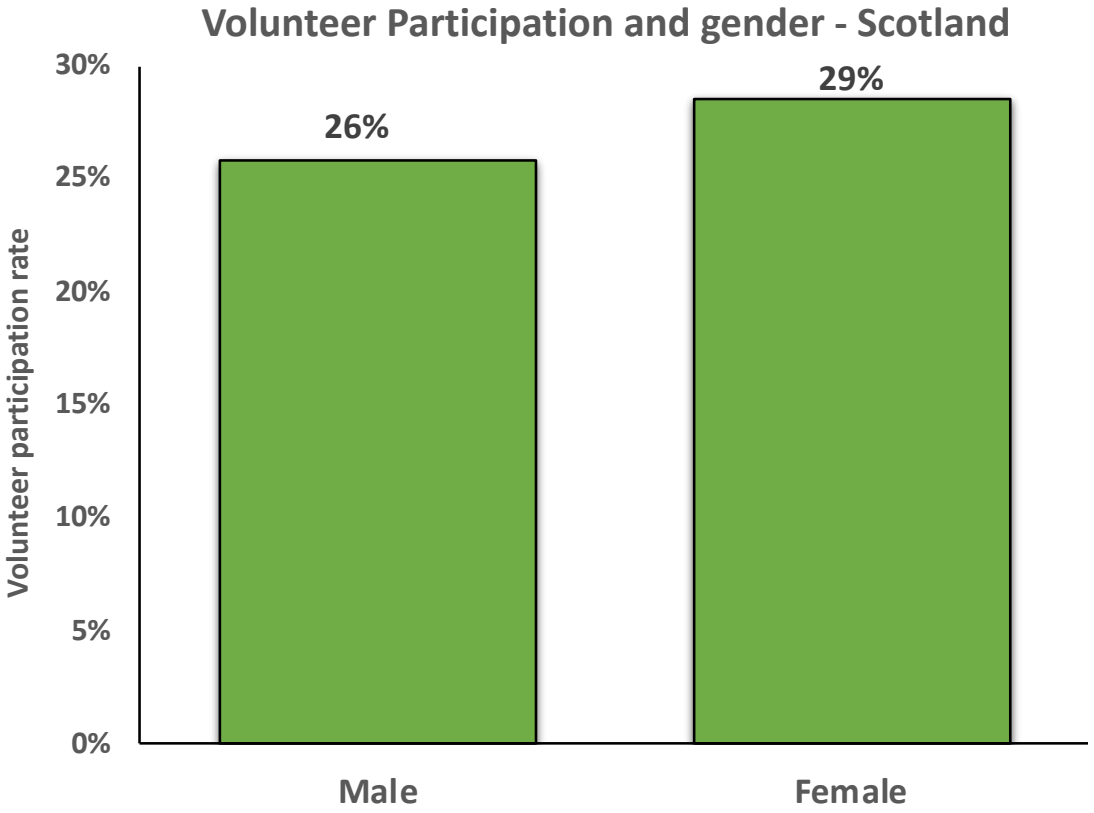
- Highest for 16-24 year olds.
- Lowest for 75+ year olds.

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

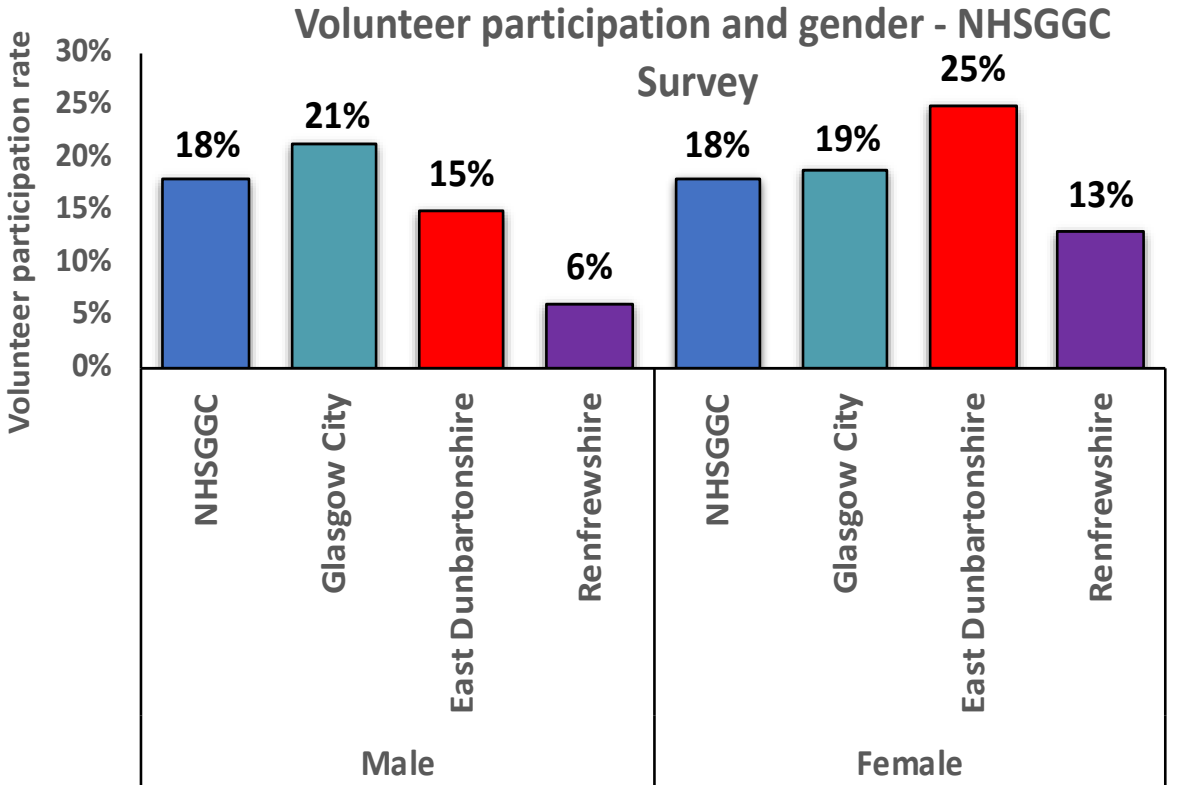
- In Greater Gorbals participation rates are highest for the 16-24 age group and lowest for the 60—74 age group.
- In Parkhead / Dalmarnock participation rates are highest for the 35-44 age group and lowest for the 75+ age group/
- In Ruchill / Possilpark participation rates are highest for the 25-34 age group and joint lowest for the 45-54 and 75+ age groups.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and gender



- Participation rates in Scotland are higher for females than males.



- In NHSGGC participation rates are equal for male and females.
- In Glasgow city this trend is reversed and participation rates are higher for males.
- East Dunbartonshire and Renfrewshire participation rates follow the Scottish trend with higher participation for females.

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

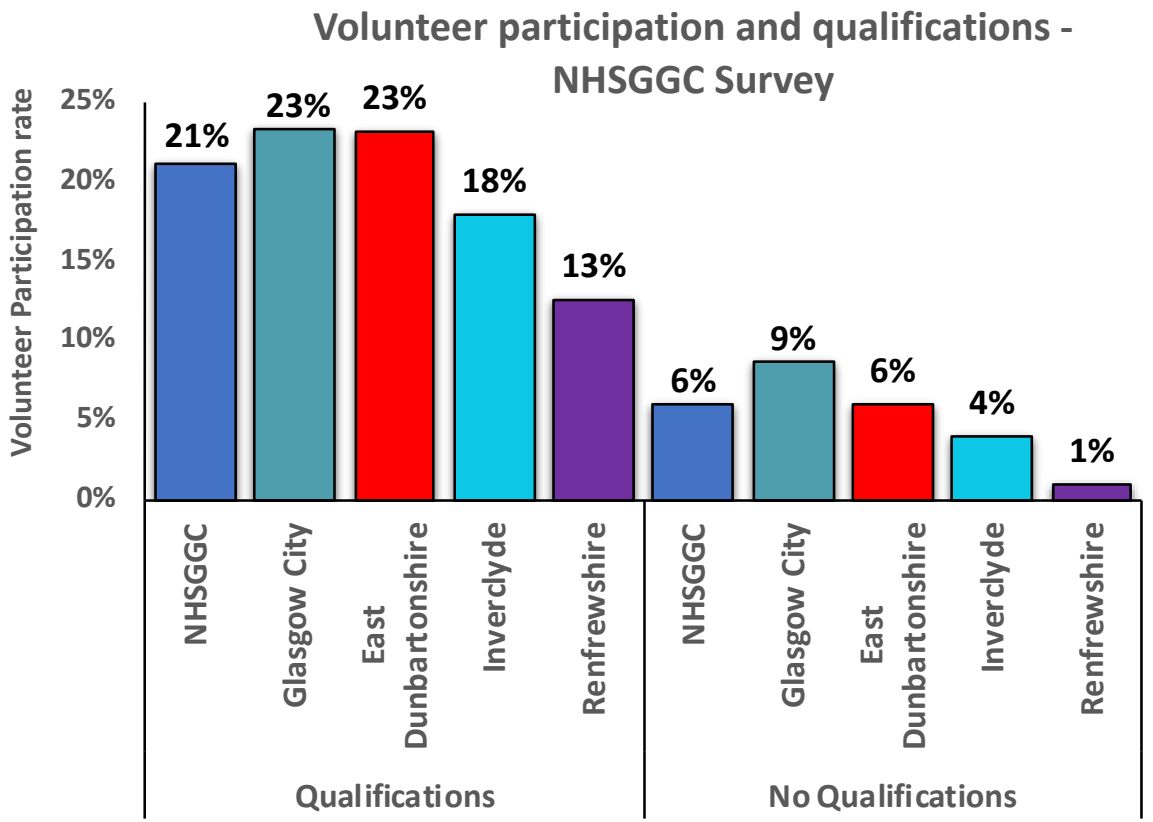
Volunteer participation and gender

- In Glasgow South participation rates are higher for males.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and qualifications

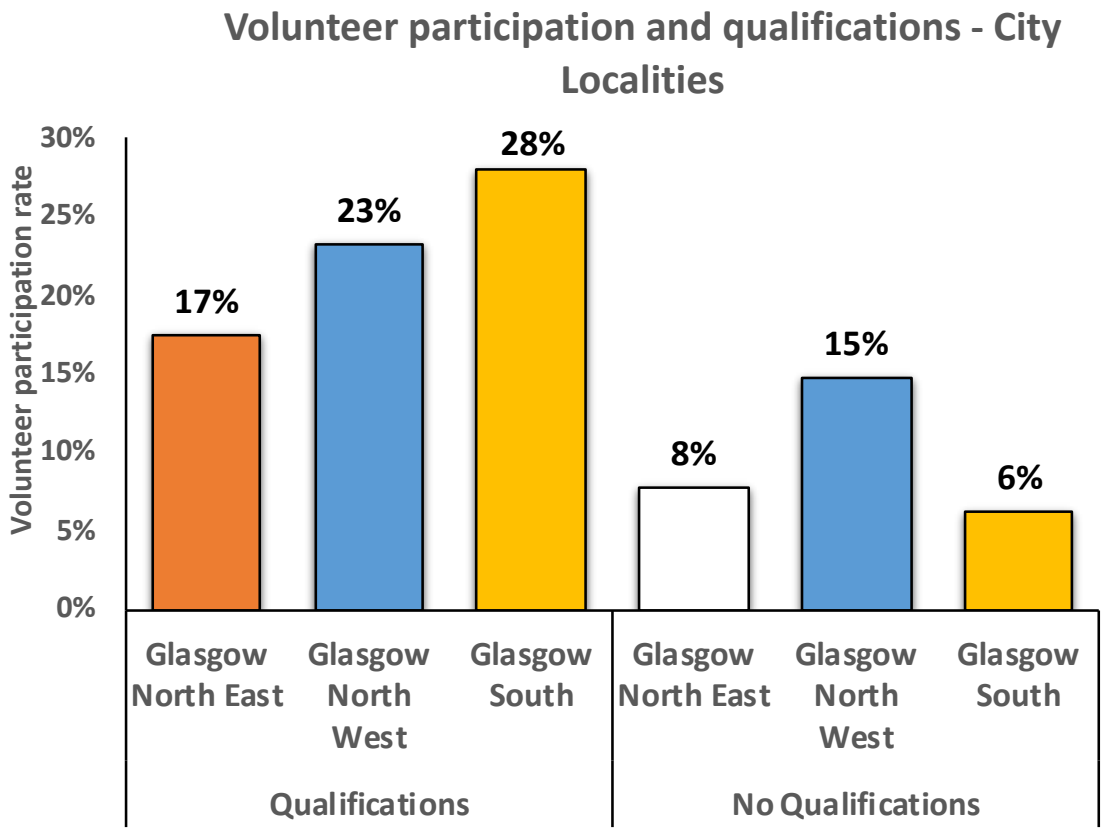
- Adults with qualifications in Scotland have participation rates 20% higher than those with no qualifications.

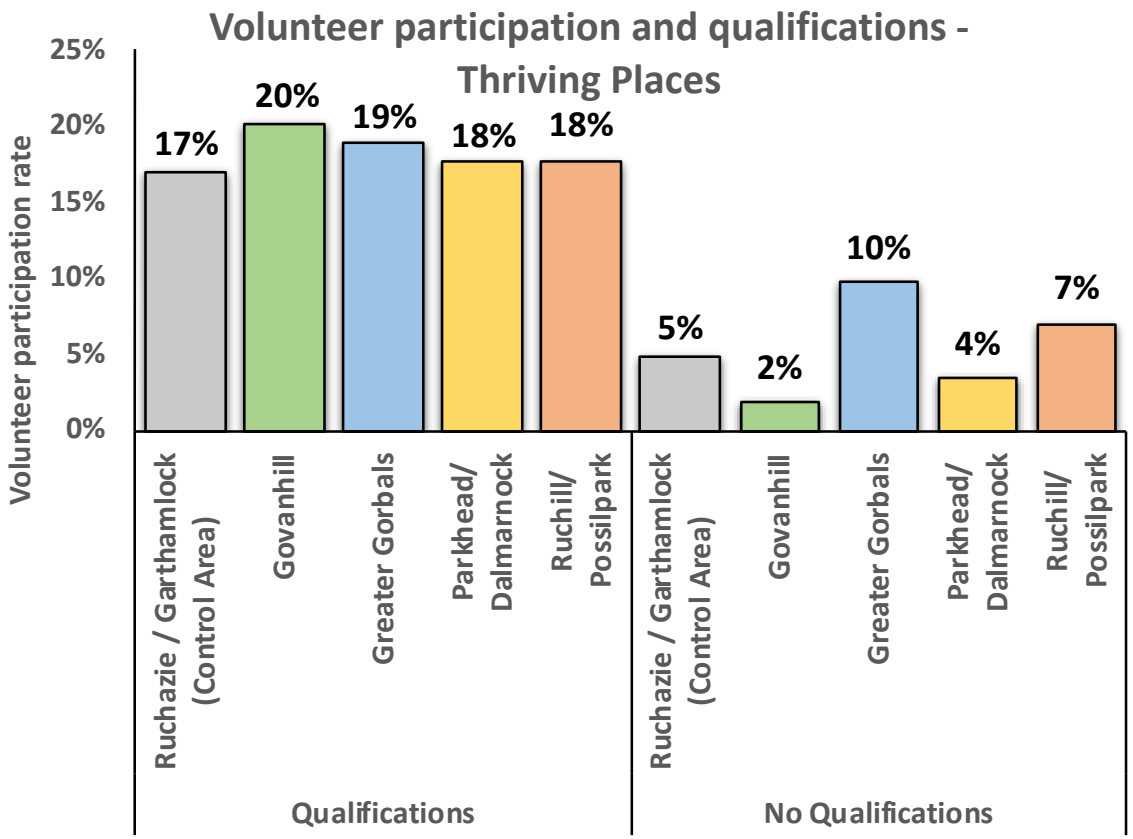


- Adults with qualifications have higher participation rates than those with no qualifications in NHSGGC overall and all local authorities.

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

Volunteer participation and qualifications



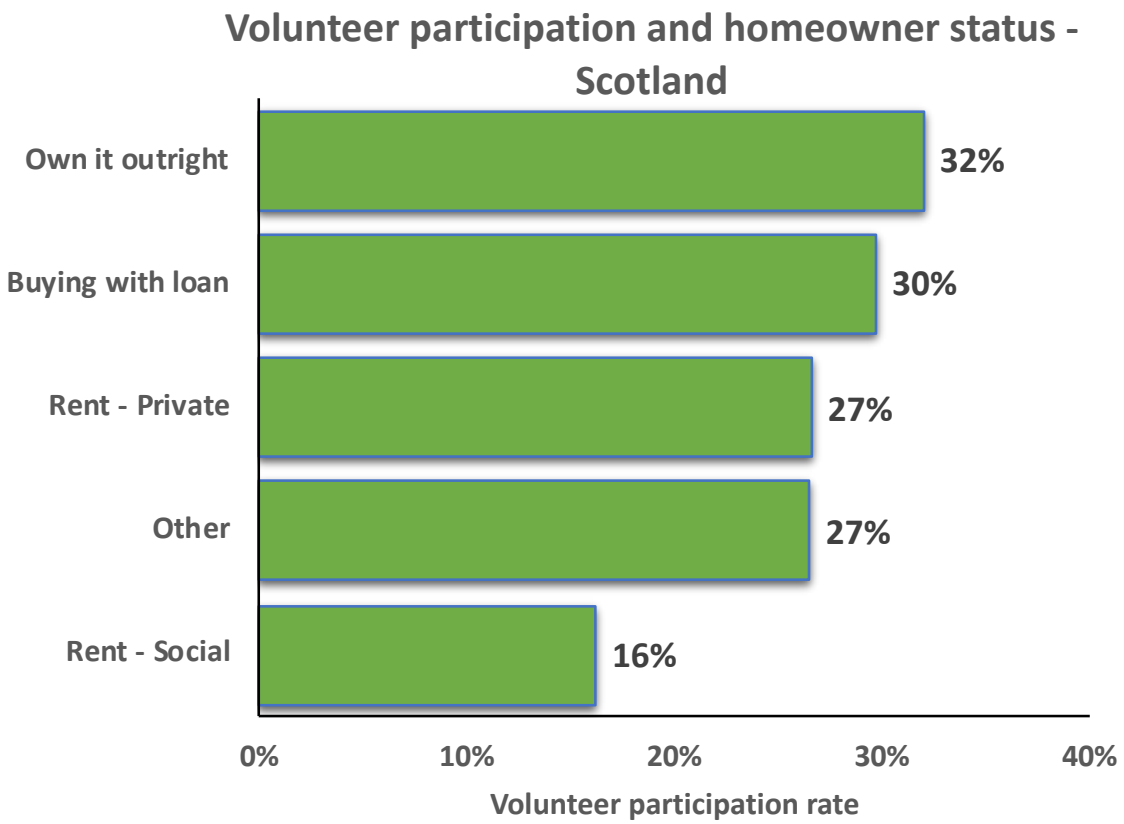


- Adults with qualifications have higher participation rates than those with no qualifications in all Glasgow City Localities.

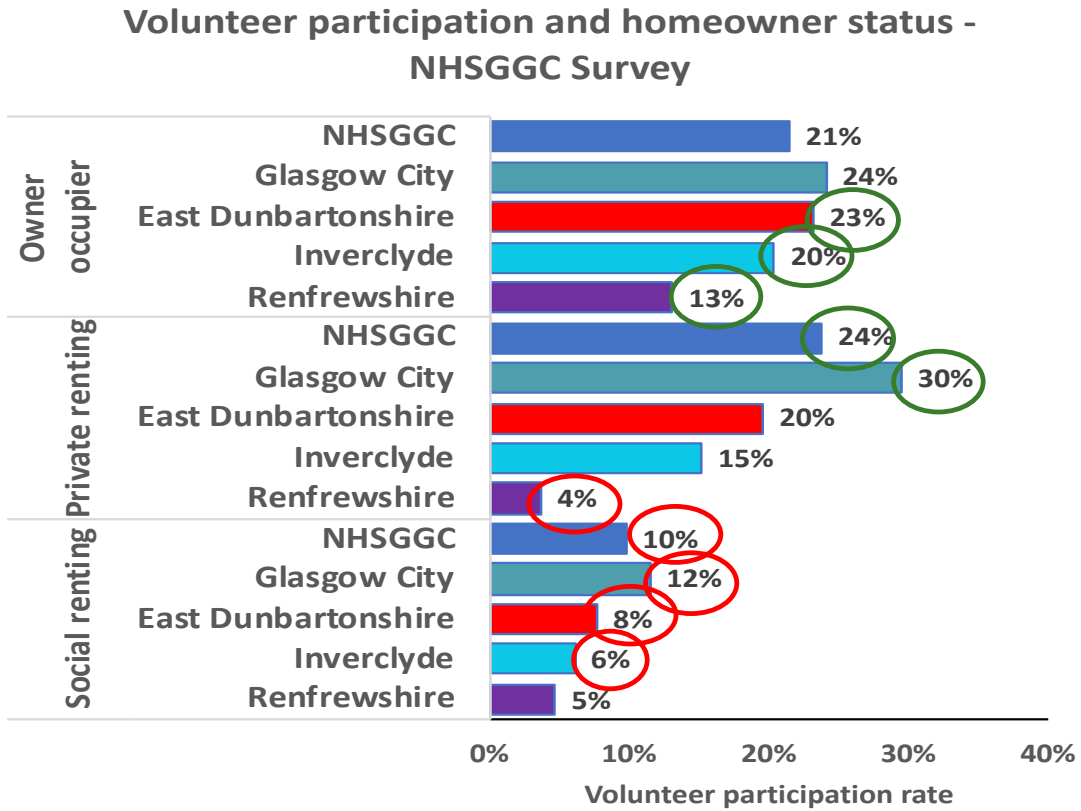
- Adults with qualifications have higher participation rates than those with no qualifications in all Thriving Places.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and homeowner status



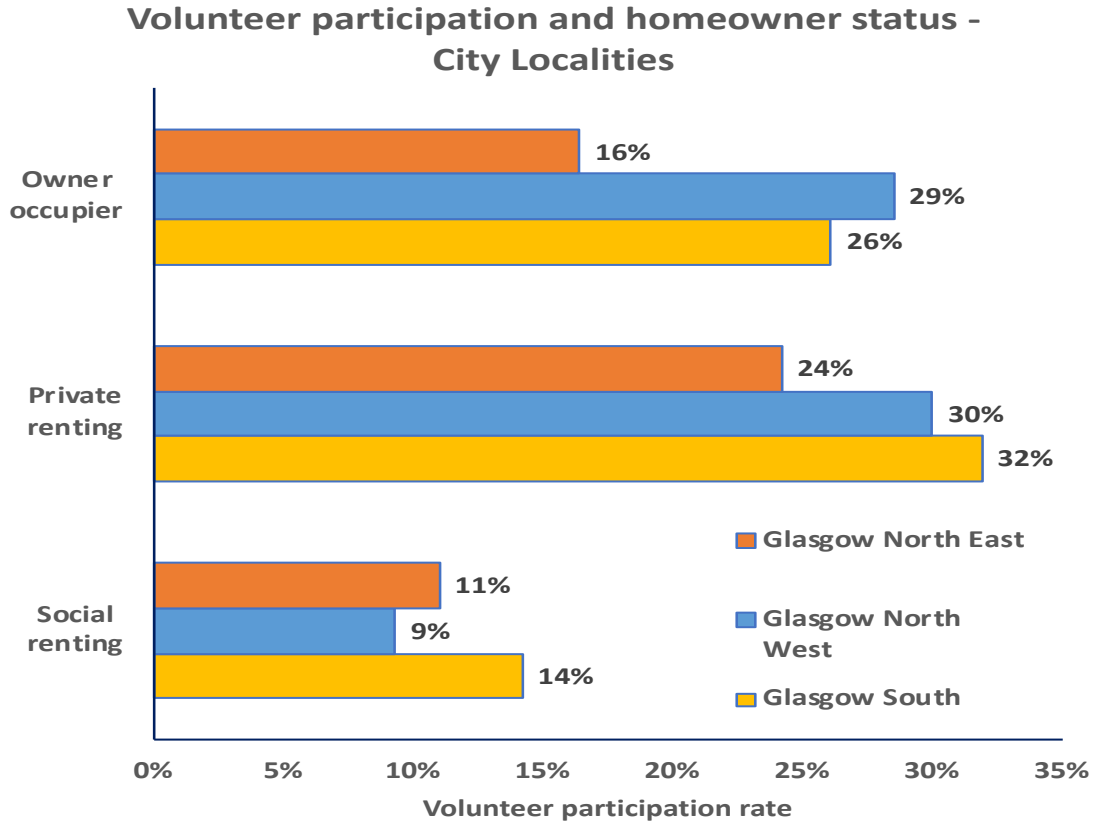
- Adults who are buying their home with a loan or mortgage have the highest participation rates in Scotland, while those that part rent / part mortgage have the lowest participation rates.



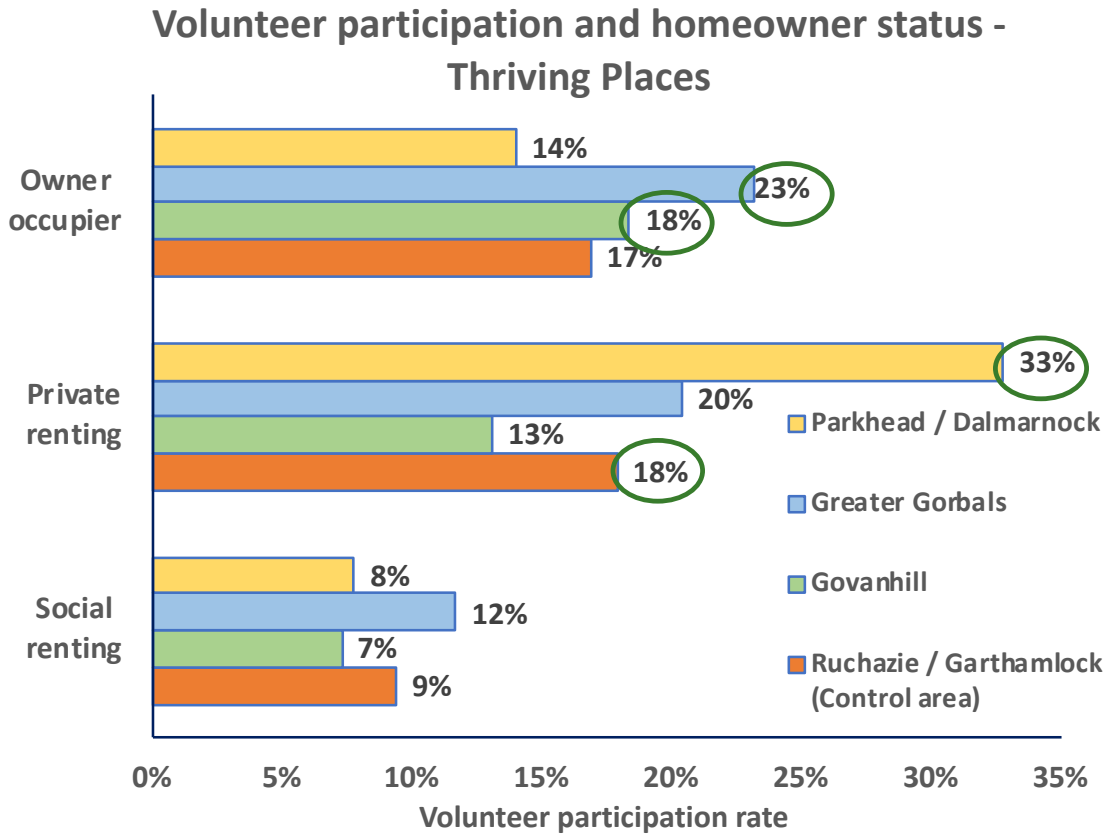
- Adults who rent their property privately have the highest participation rates in NHSGGC and Glasgow city while adults who are owner occupiers have the highest participation rates in East Dunbartonshire, Inverclyde and Renfrewshire.
- Social renters have the lowest participation rates for NHSGGGC and all local authorities except for in Renfrewshire where private renters have the lowest participation rates.

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

Volunteer participation and homeowner status



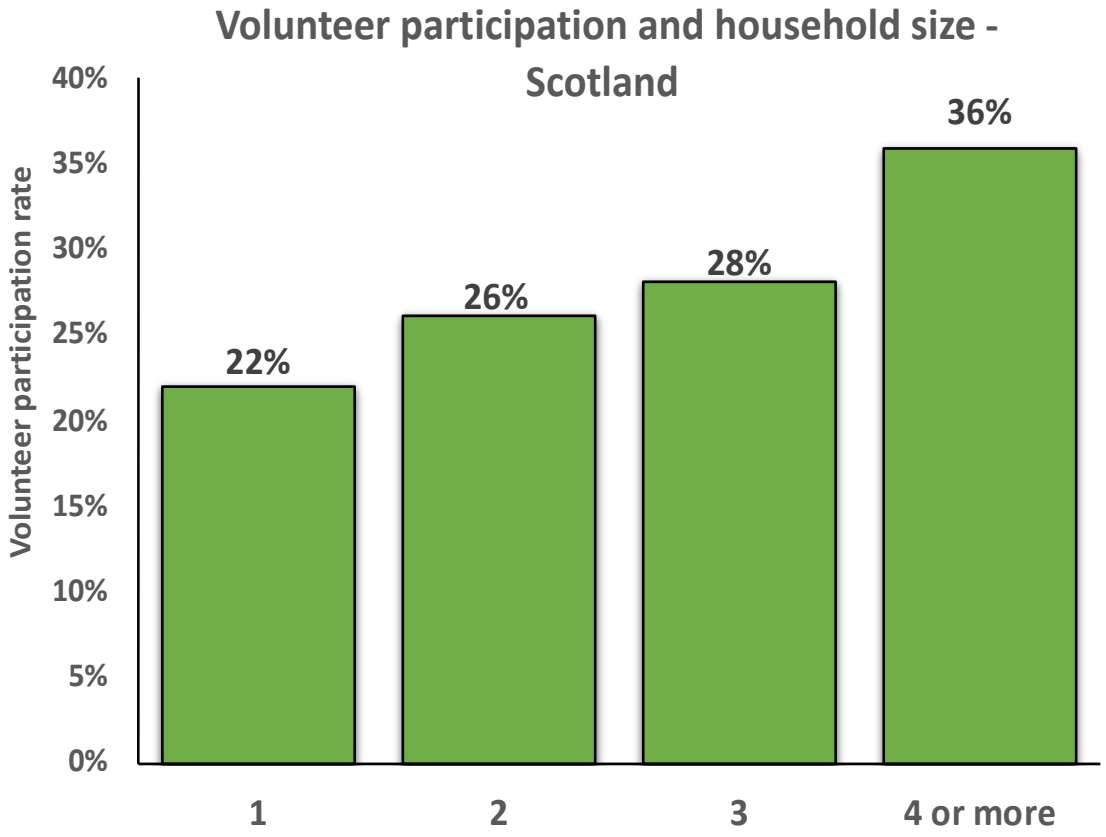
- Adults who rent their property privately have the highest participation rates in all City Localities while social renters have the lowest participation rates.



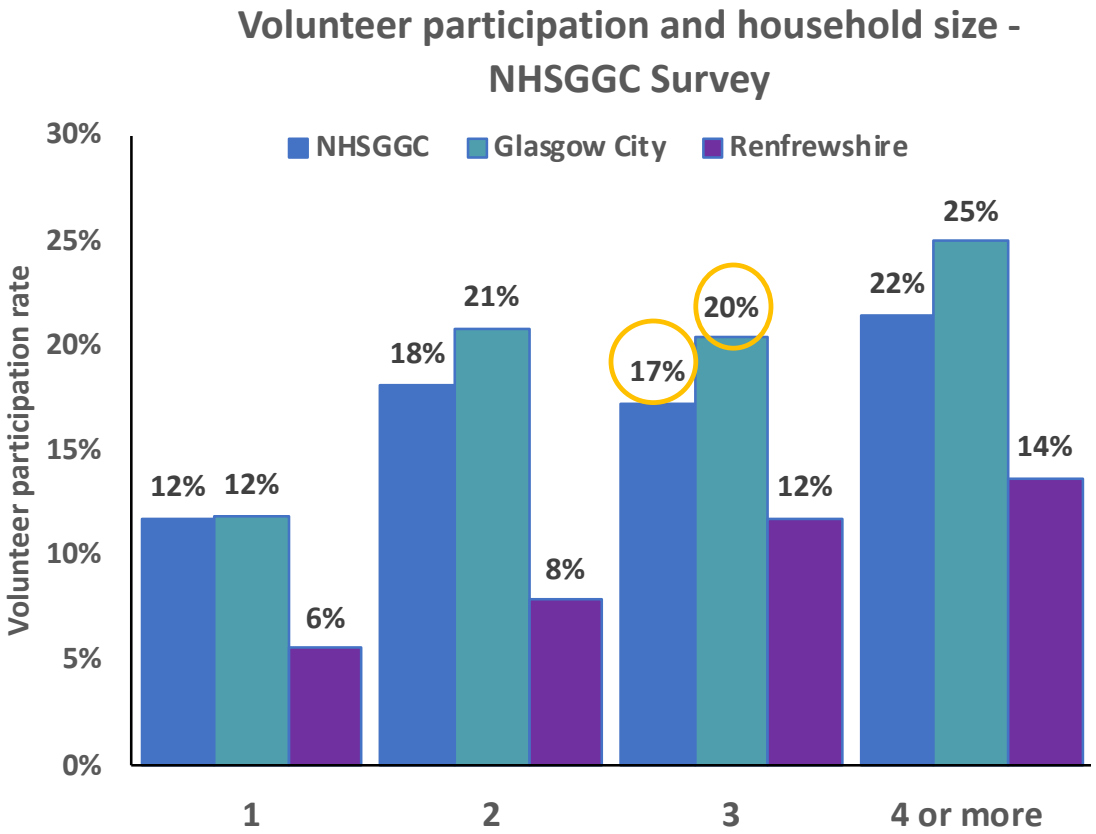
- Adults who rent their property privately have the highest participation rates in Ruchazie / Garthamlock, Parkhead / Dalmarnock and Ruchill / Possilpark.
- Adults who are owner occupiers have the highest participation rates in Govanhill and Greater Gorbals.
- Social renters have the lowest participation rates in all thriving places.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and household size



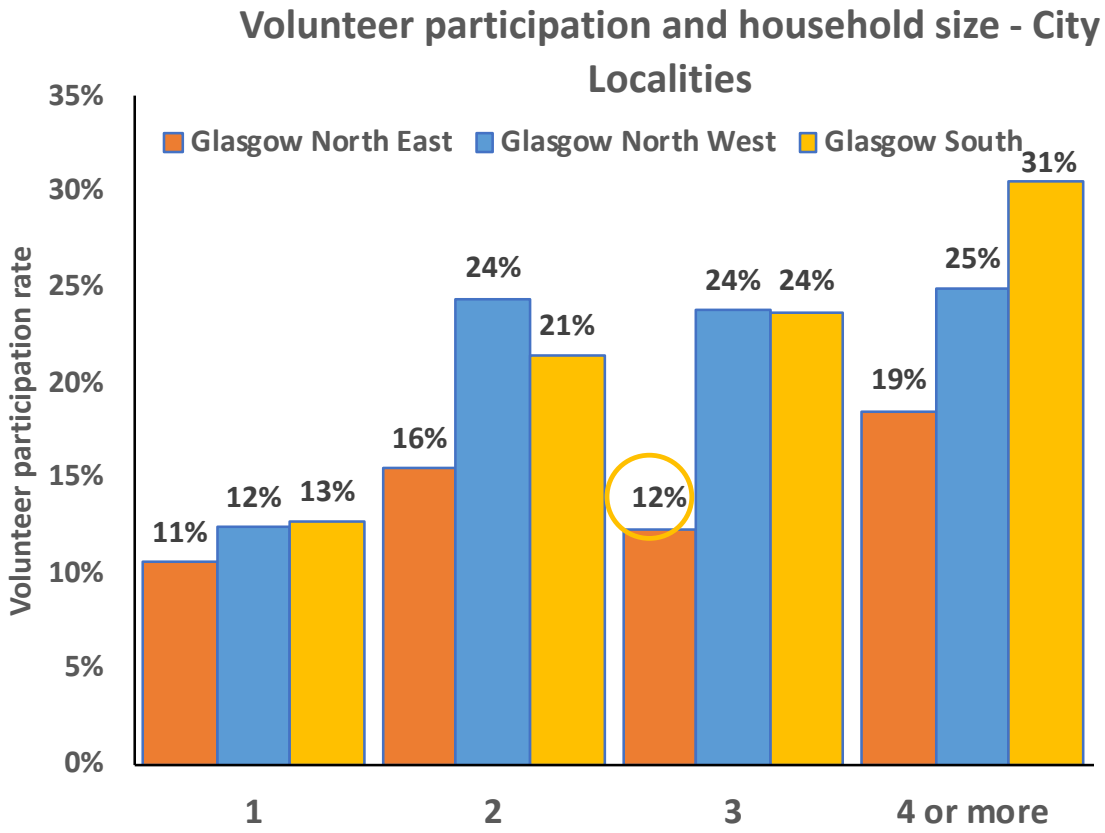
- Participation rates in Scotland increase with the size of the household.

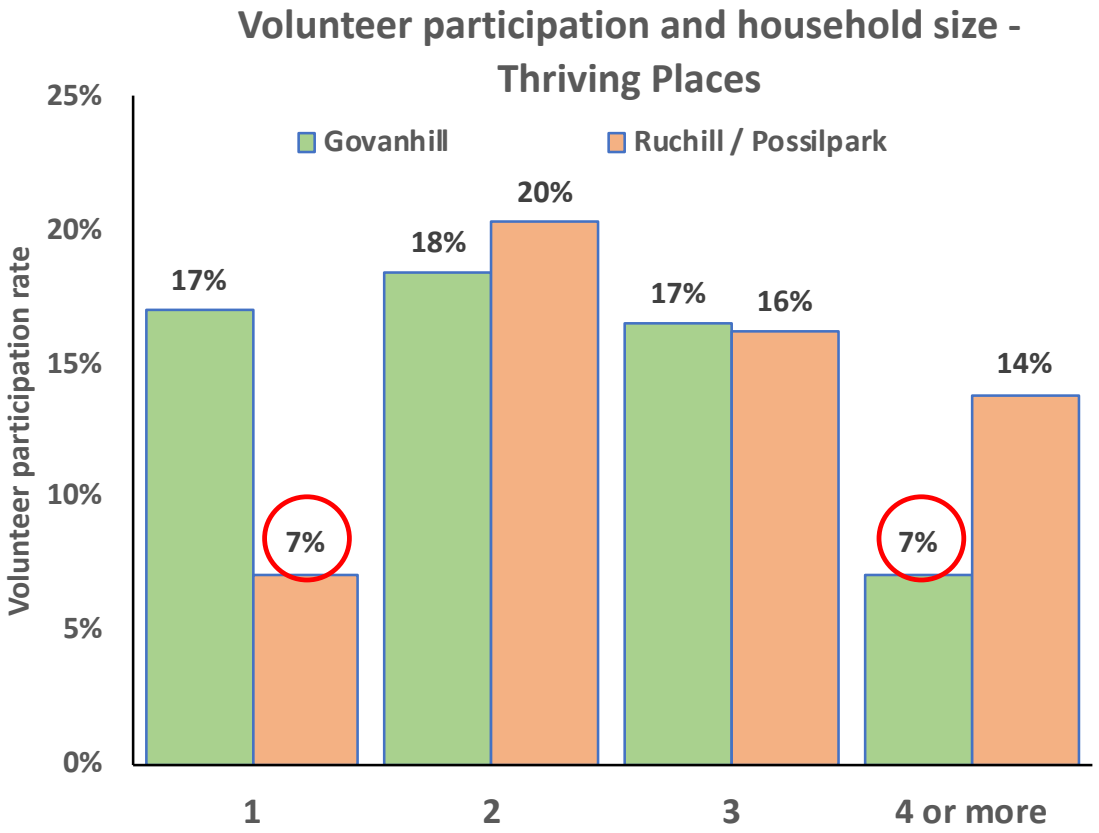


- Participation rates in Renfrewshire follow the Scottish trend and increase with the size of the household.
- In NHSGGC and Glasgow City, participation rates increase from single member household to 2 member households before decreasing slightly for 3 person households. Participation rates then increase to the highest rates for 4 member households.

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

Volunteer participation and household size



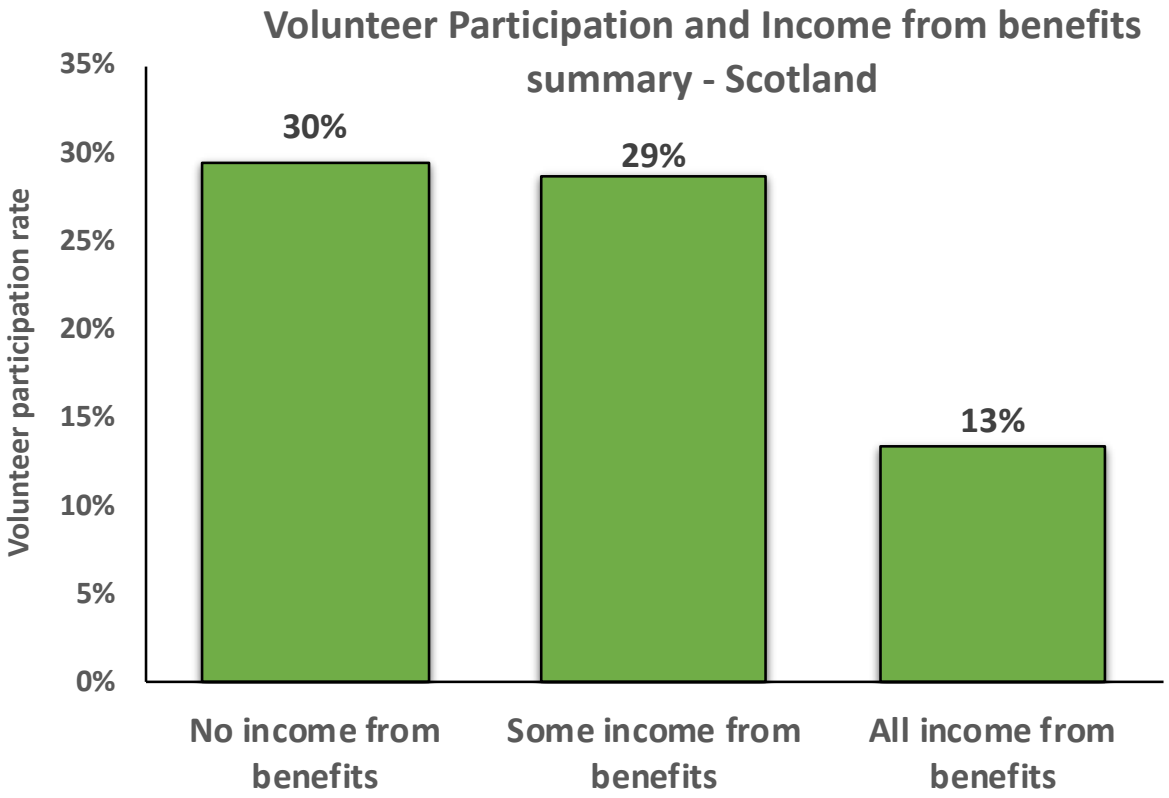


- Participation rates in Glasgow South increase with household size.
- In Glasgow North East participation rates increase from single member household to 2 member households before decreasing for 3 person households. Participation rates then increase to the highest rates for 4 member households.

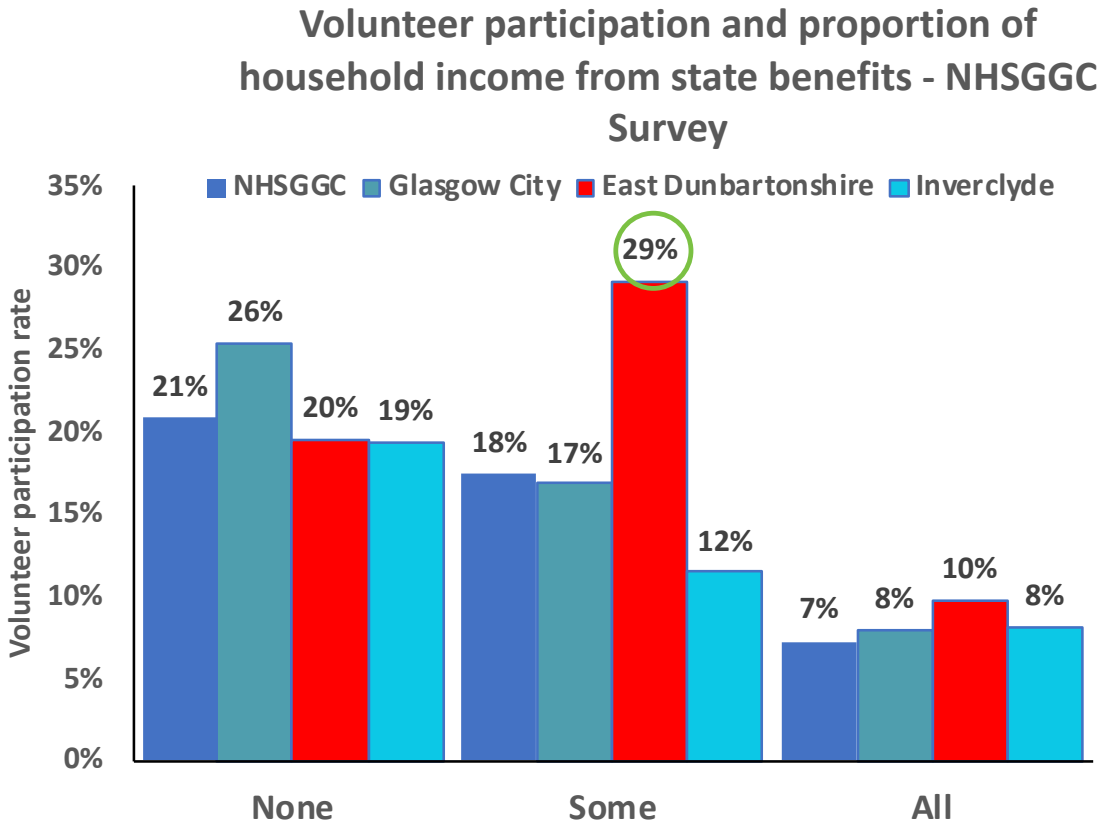
- Participation rates in Govanhill are highest for 2 person households and lowest for 4 person households.
- Ruchill / Possilpark also has highest participation rates for 2 person households but the lowest rates are for single member households.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and income from benefits



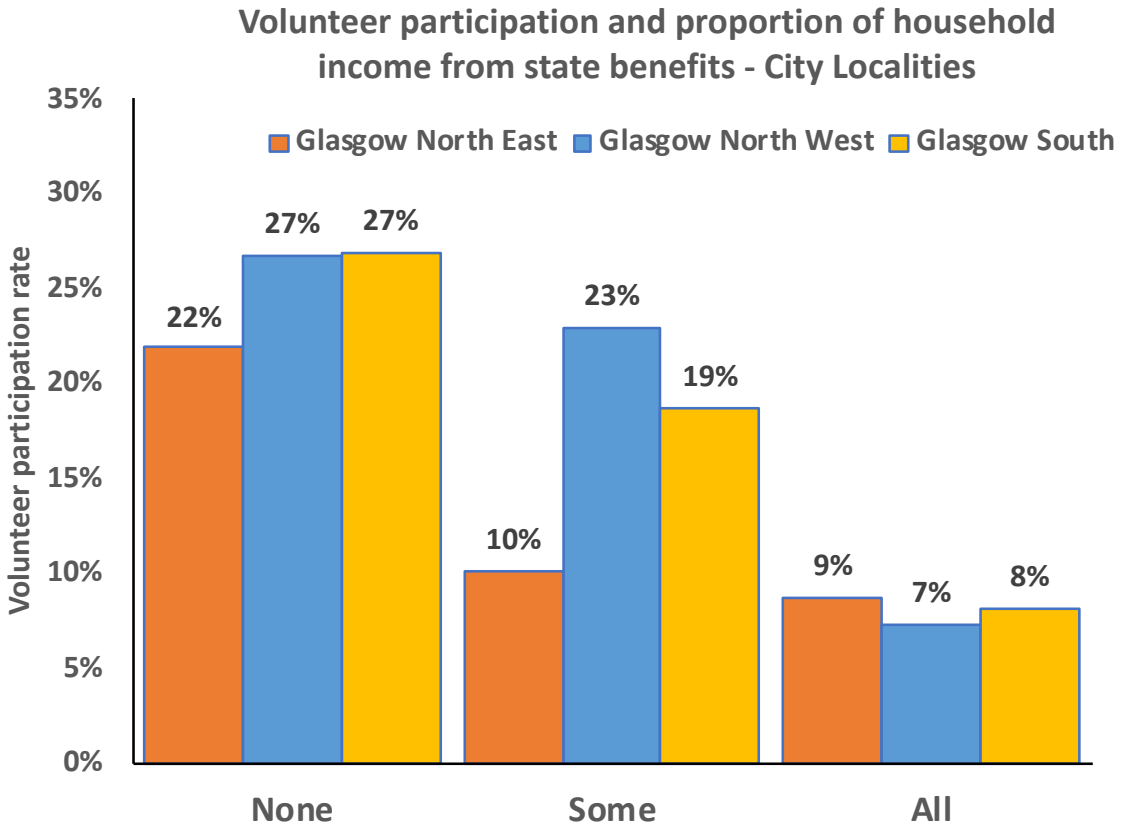
- Participation rates Scotland are highest for households that receive no income from benefits and lowest for households that receive all their income from benefits.



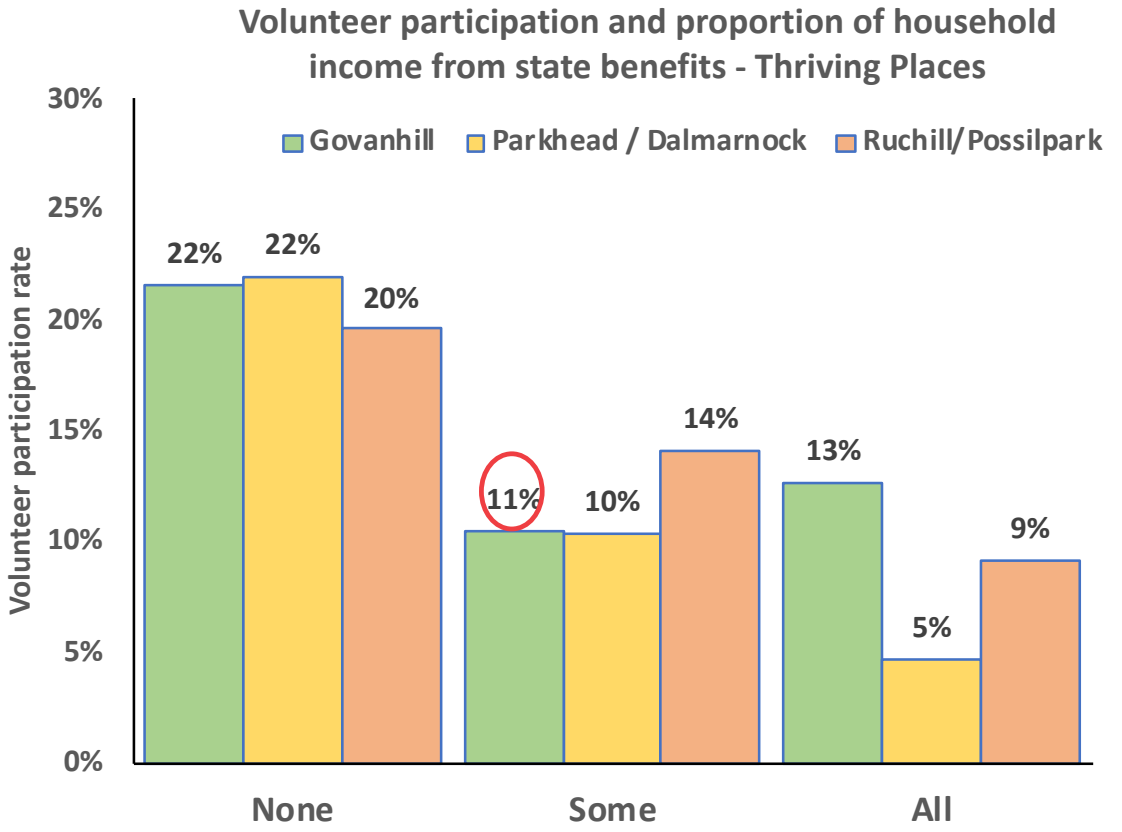
- Participation rates in NHSGGC, Glasgow City and Inverclyde are highest for households that receive no income from benefits, while in East Dunbartonshire participation rates are highest for households that receive some income from benefits.
- Households that receive all their income from benefits is lowest in all areas.

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

Volunteer participation and income from benefits



- Participation rates for all City Localities follow the Scottish trend with the highest participation rates for households that receive no income from benefits and lowest for households that receive all their income from benefits.

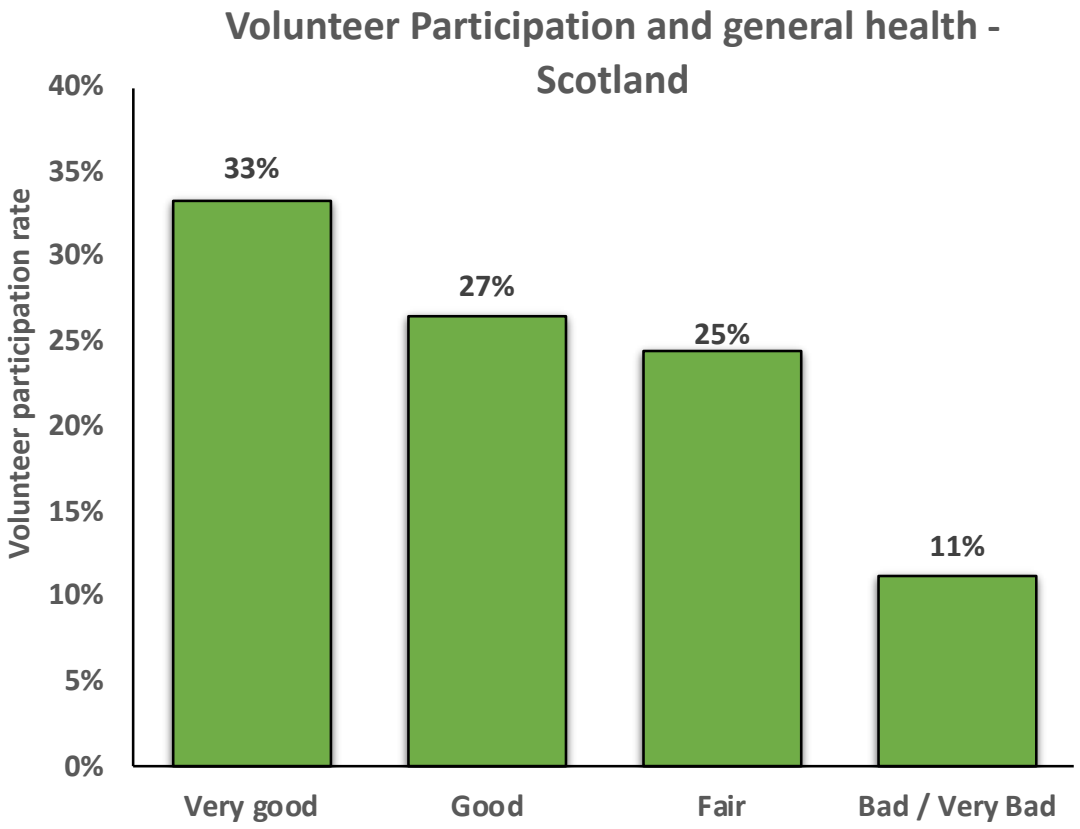


- Participation rates in all thriving places are highest for households that receive no income from benefits.
- In Parkhead / Dalmarnock and Ruchill / Possilpark participation rates are lowest for households that receive all income from benefits while in Govanhill participation rates are lowest for households that receive some income from benefits.

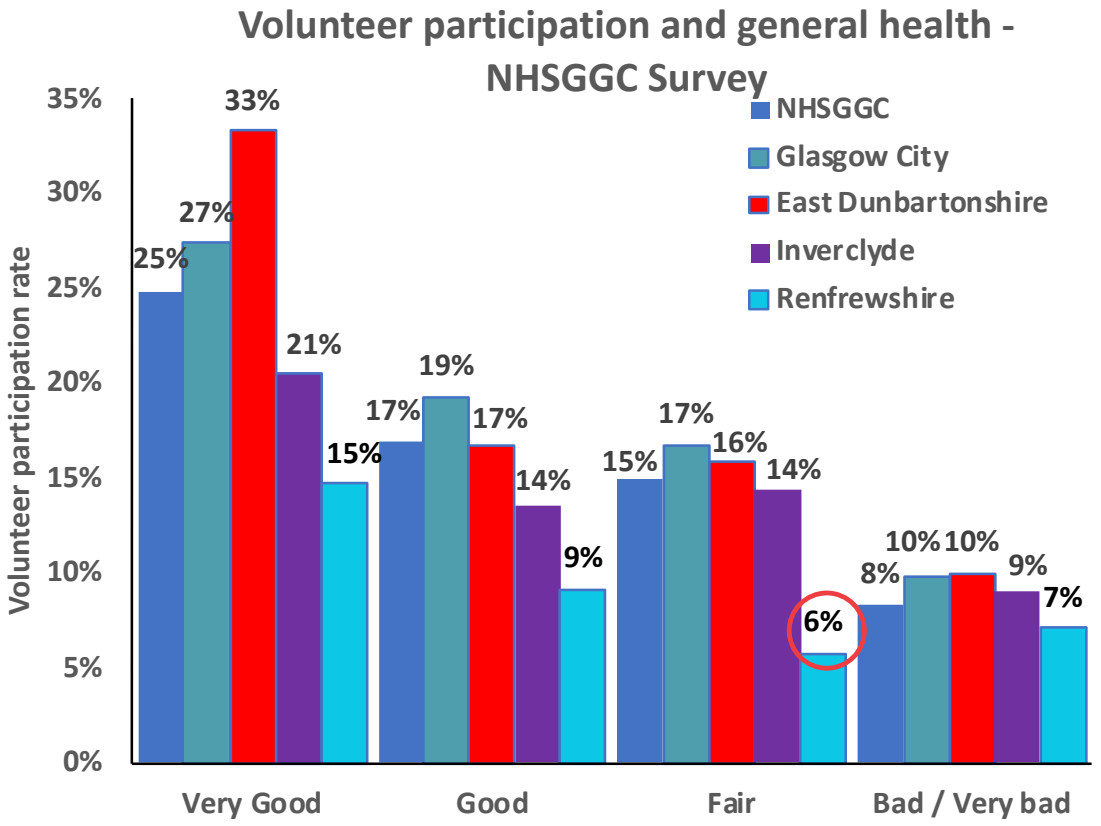
Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

6. Volunteering & Health and Wellbeing

Volunteer participation and General Health



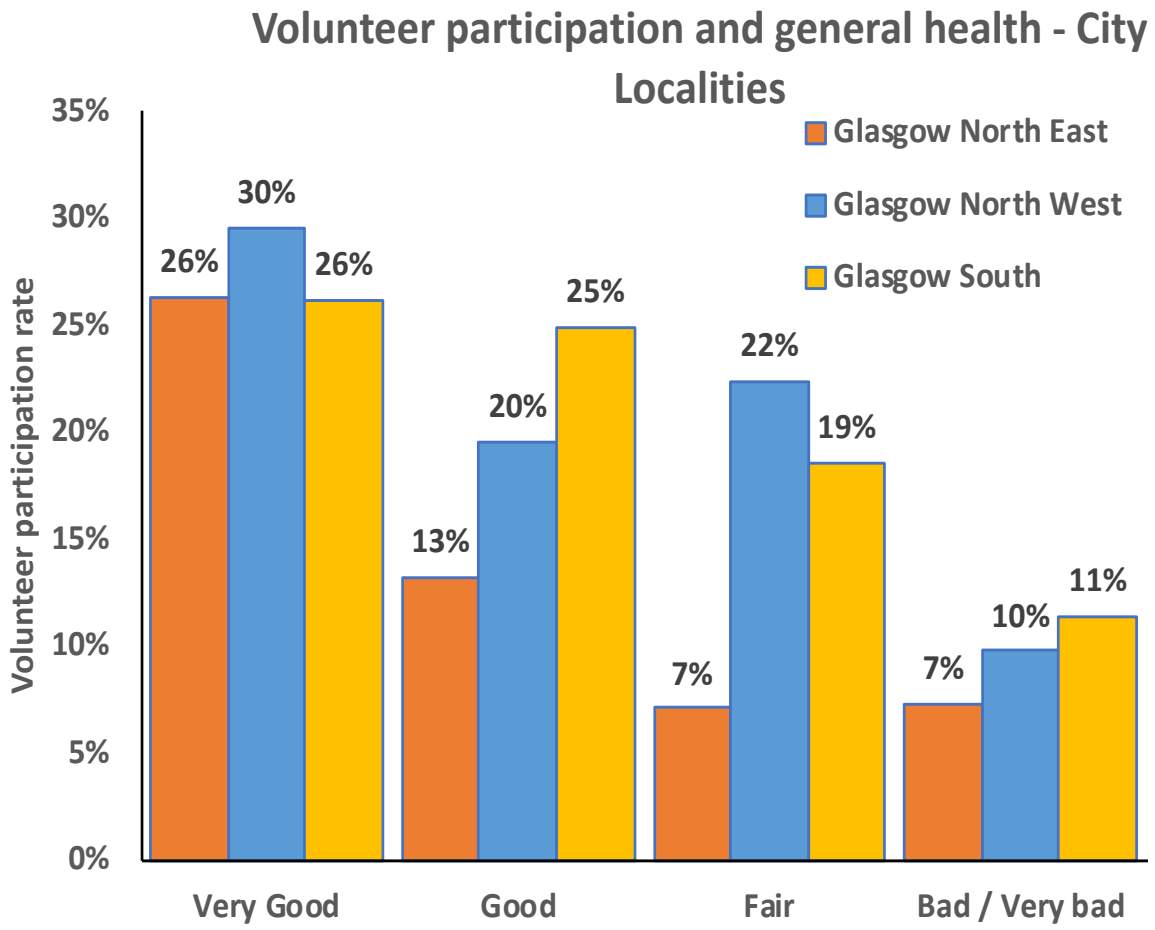
- As general health in Scotland declines, participation rates also decline.
- Participation rates are lowest for those who report the poorest health.



- As in Scotland, as general health declines participation rates also decline in NHSGGC, Glasgow City, East Dunbartonshire and Inverclyde, with the lowest participation rates for those who report the poorest health.
- In Renfrewshire participation rates are lowest for those with fair health.

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

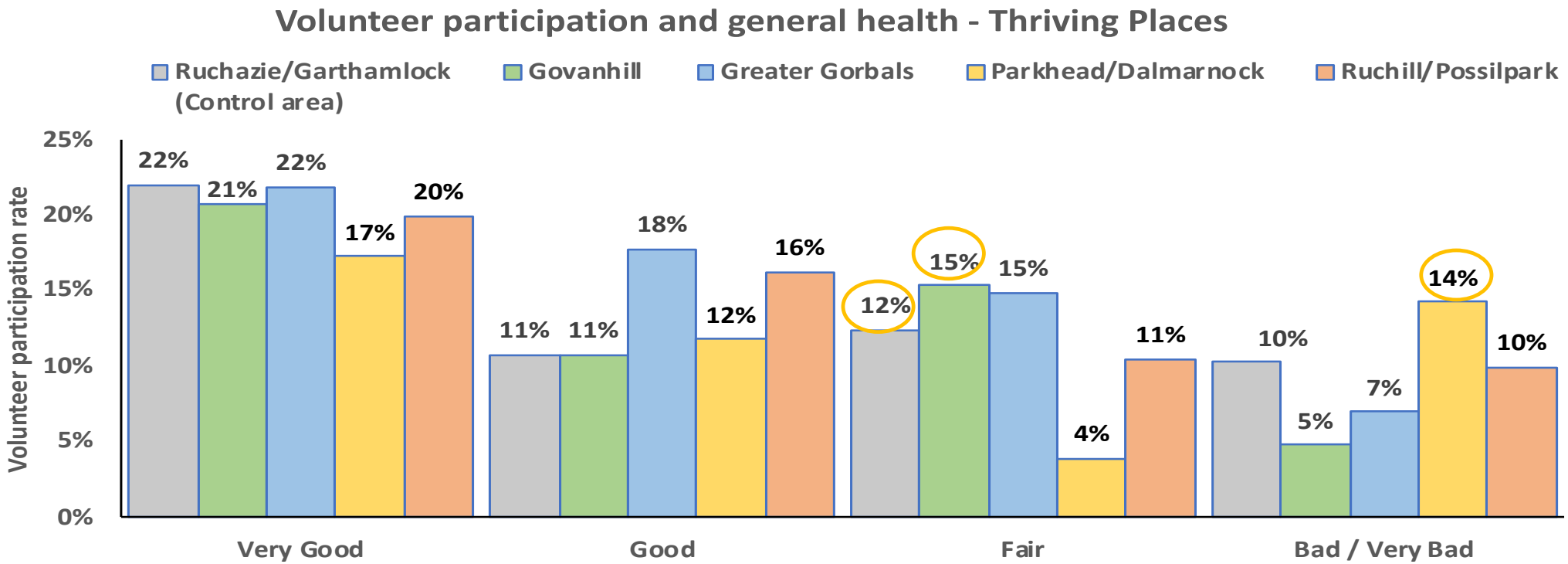
Volunteer participation and General Health



- The Scottish trend of decreasing participation rates as individuals views of their health diminishes holds for Glasgow South.
- In Glasgow North East participation rates decrease between those reporting very good and good health and good and fair health. However participation rates for those with fair and those with bad / very bad health are equal.
- In Glasgow North West participation rates decrease between those with very good and good health before increasing for those with fair health and falling again for those with bad / very bad health.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

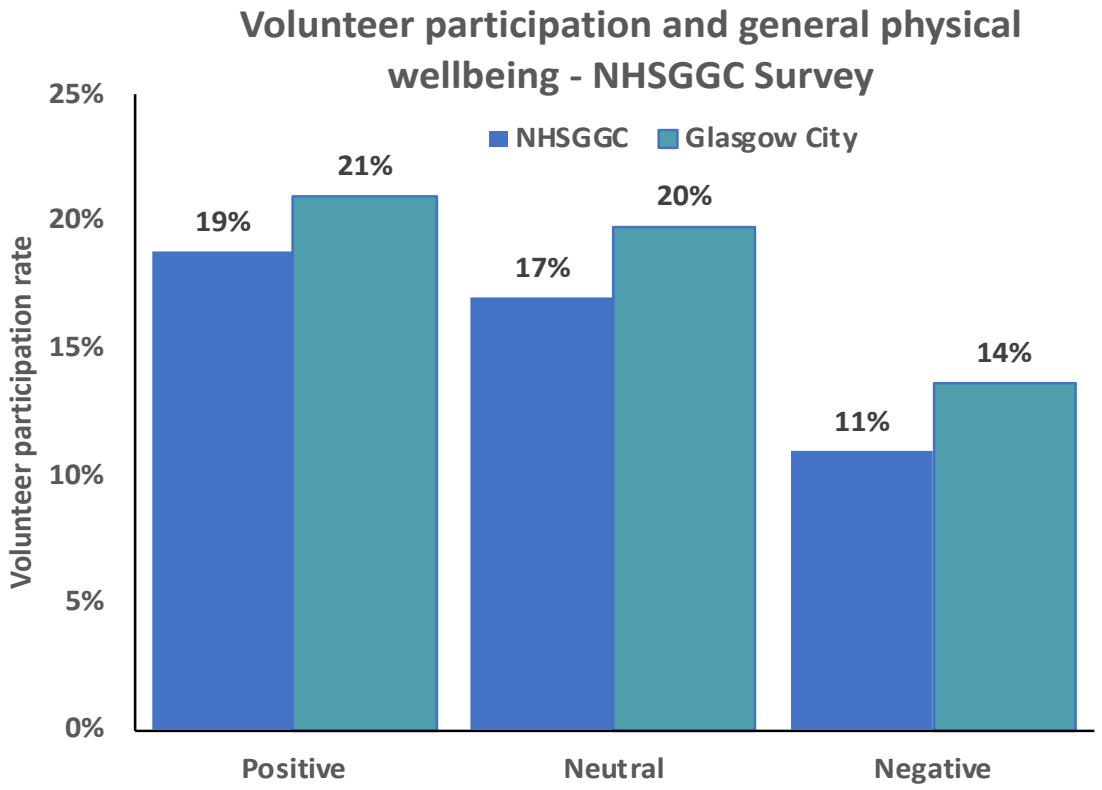
Volunteer participation and General Health

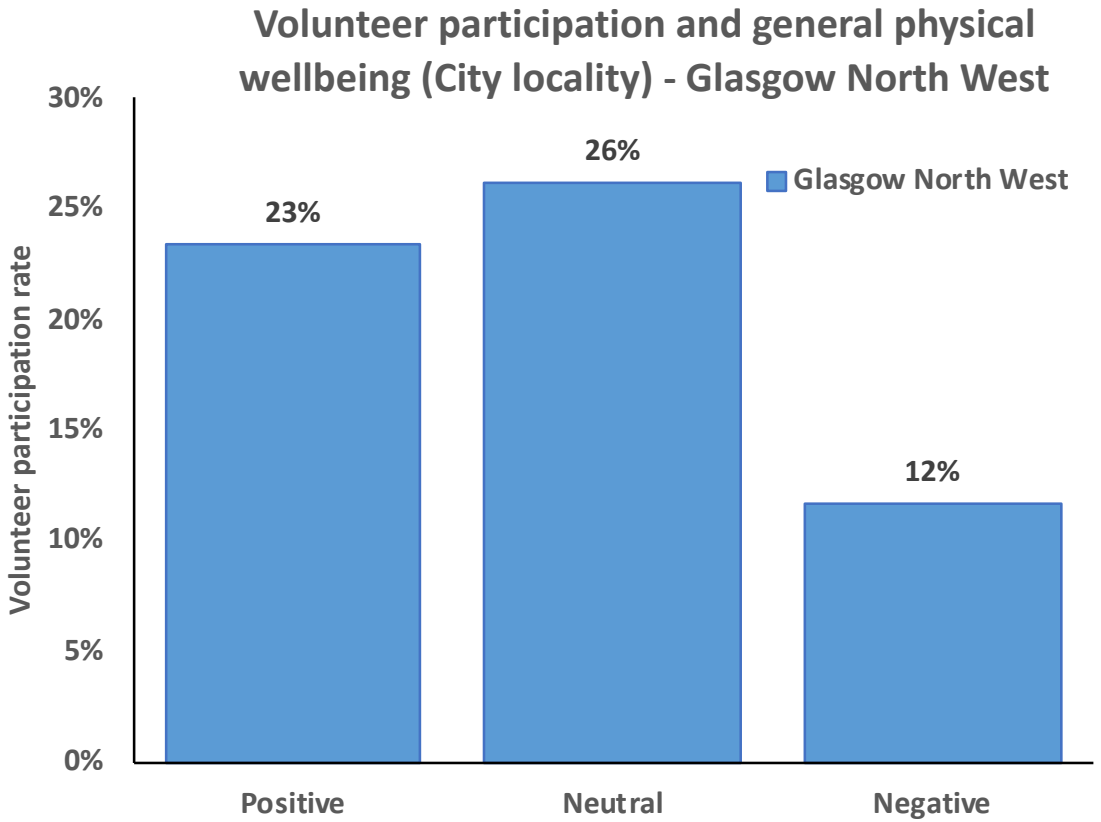


- Ruchill / Possilpark and Greater Gorbals are the only Thriving Places to follow the Scottish trend of decreasing participation rates as individuals' views of their health diminishes.
- In Ruchazie / Garthamlock and Govanhill participation rates for those with fair health are higher than those of good health.
- In Parkhead / Dalmarnock those with bad / very bad health are higher than those with fair or good health.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and General physical wellbeing



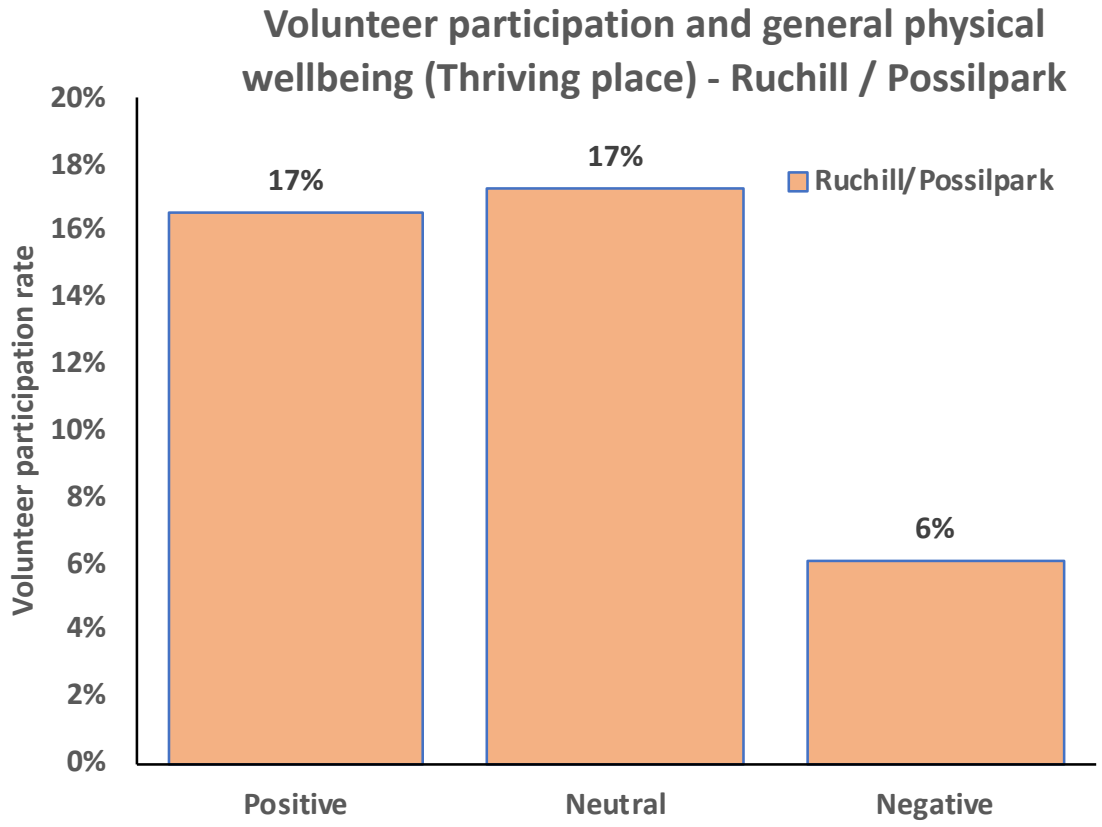


- Participation rates in NHSGGC and Glasgow City decrease as adults' general physical wellbeing declines.
- In Glasgow City there is only a 1% decrease between positive and neutral views of general physical wellbeing.

- In Glasgow North West participation rates are highest for those with a neutral view of their general physical wellbeing and lowest for those with a negative view of their general physical wellbeing.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

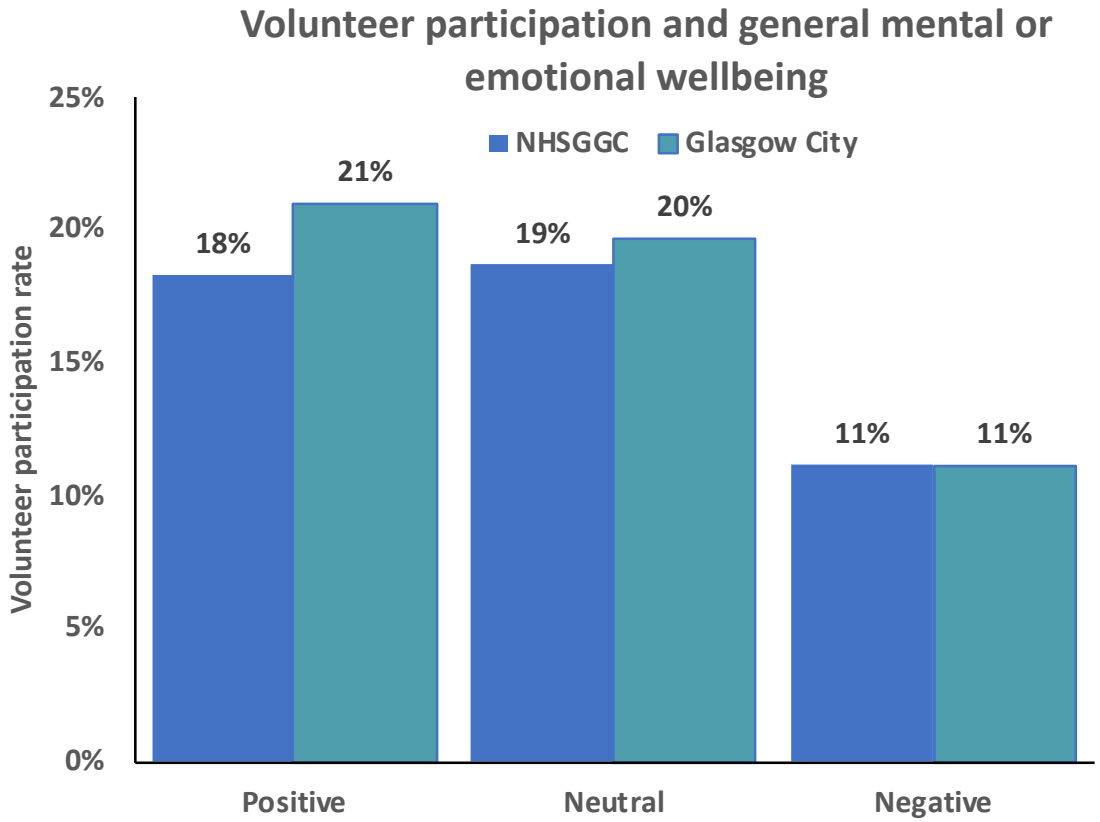
Volunteer participation and General physical wellbeing



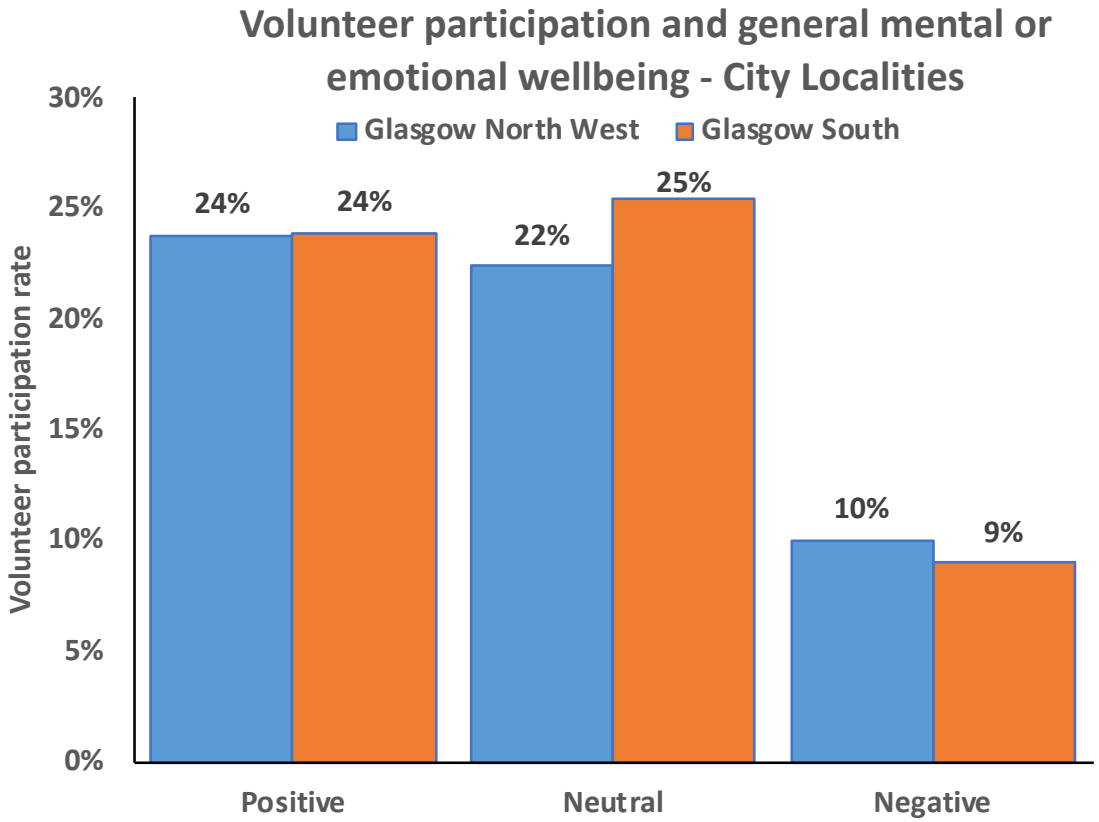
- In Ruchill / Possilpark participation rates are highest for those with a neutral view of their general health (less than 1% higher for those with a positive view) and lowest for those with a negative perception of their general health.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and General mental / emotional wellbeing



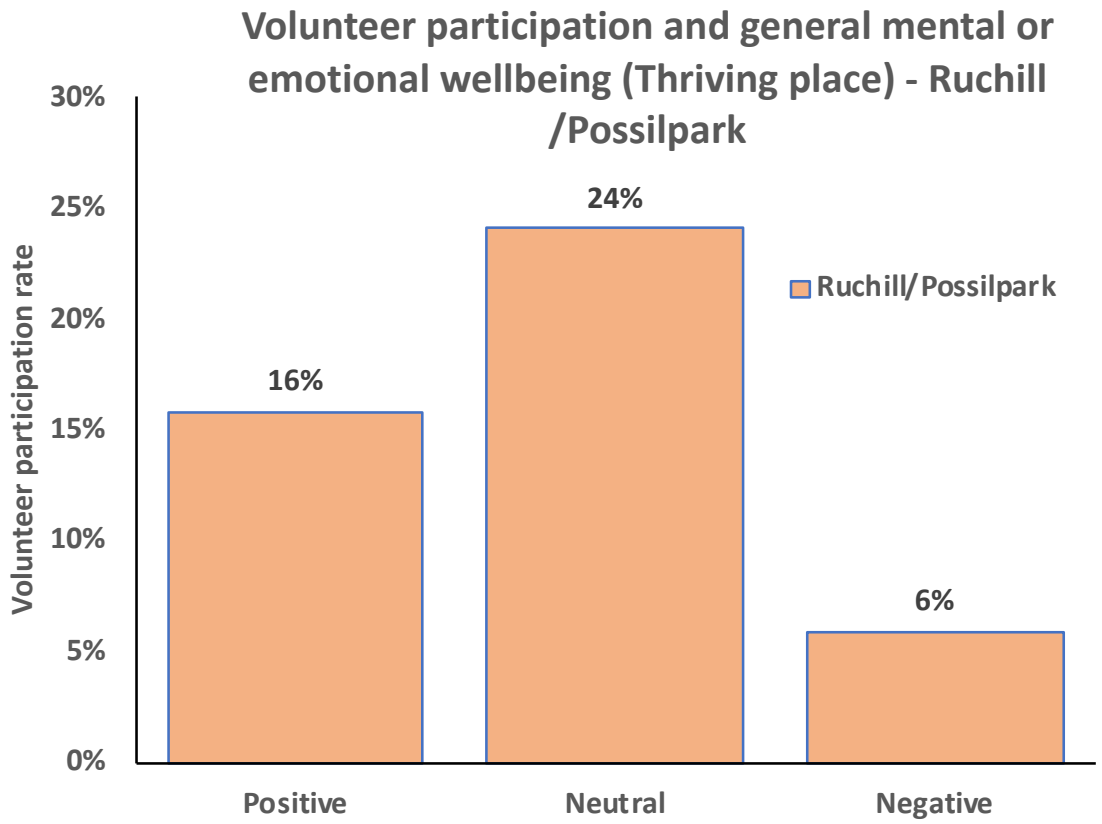
- In NHSGGC participation rates are highest for those with a neutral view of their general mental or emotional wellbeing while in Glasgow city participation rates are highest for those with a positive view. Those with a negative view have the lowest participation rates.



- In Glasgow South participation rates are highest for those with a neutral view of their general mental or emotional wellbeing while in Glasgow North West participation rates are highest for those with a positive view. Those with a negative view have the lowest participation rates.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

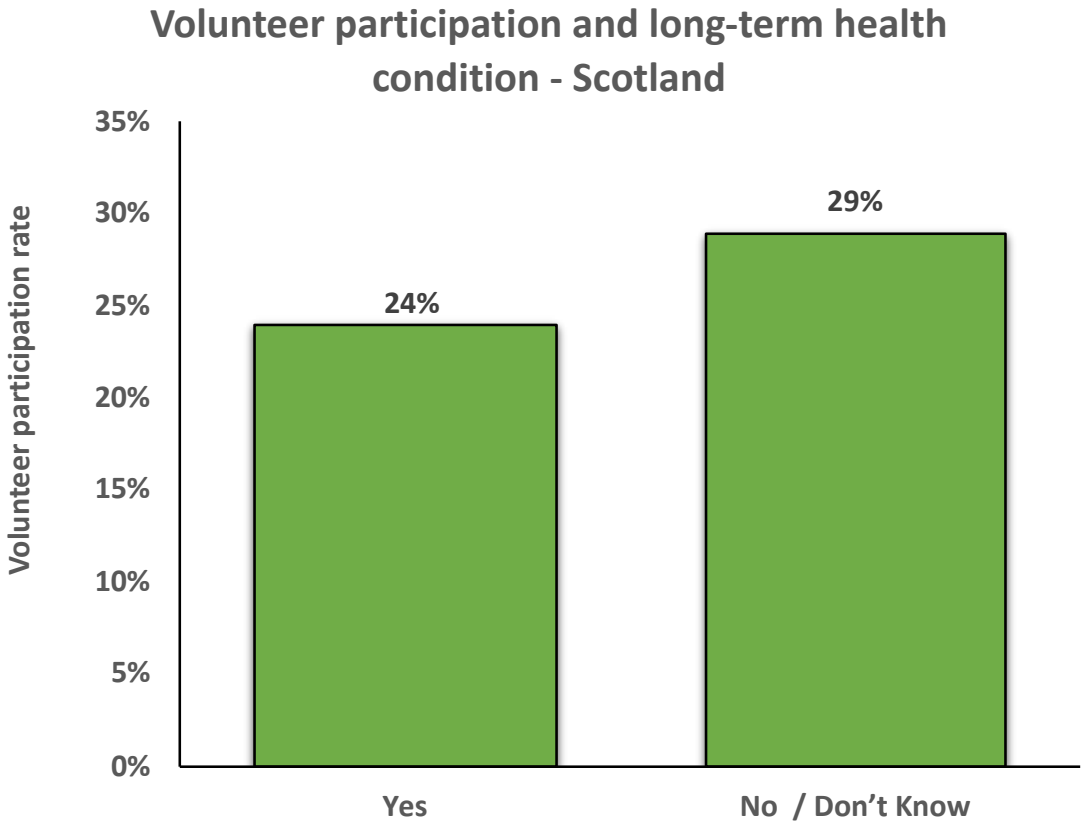
Volunteer participation and General mental or emotional wellbeing

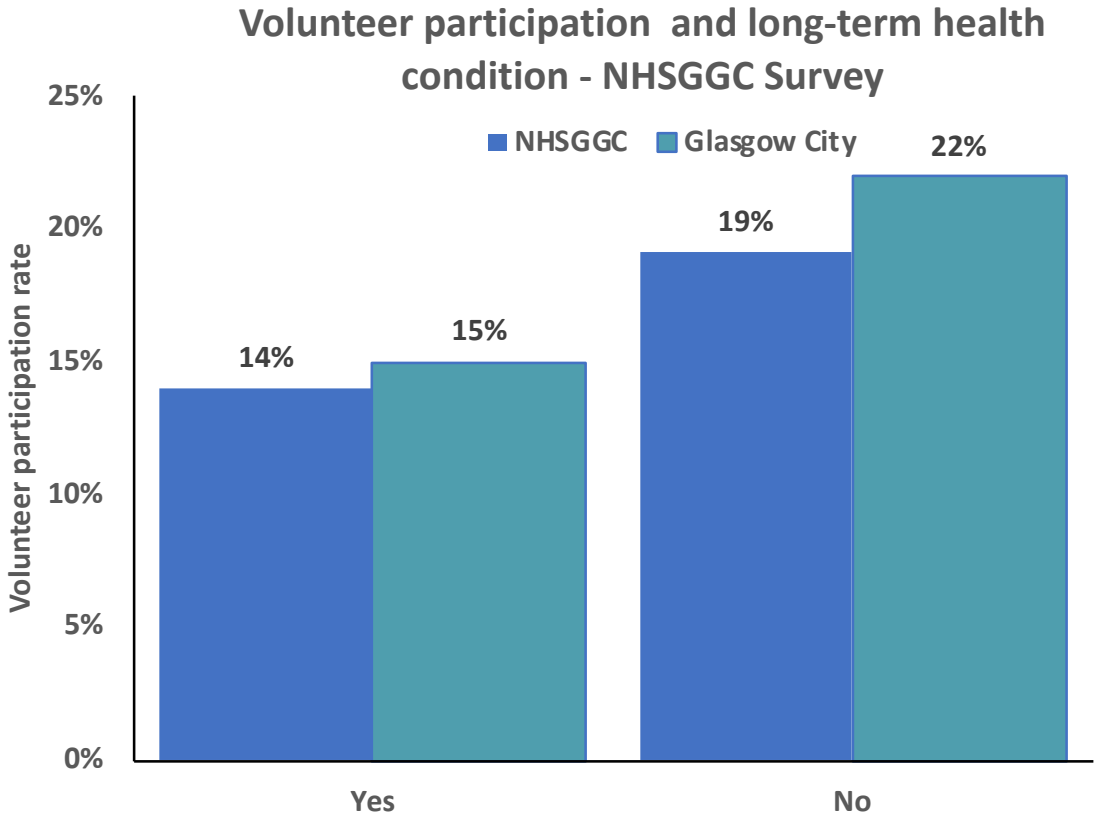


- In Ruchill / Possilpark participation rates are highest for those with a neutral view of their general mental or emotional wellbeing and lowest for those with a negative view have the lowest participation rates.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and Long-term health conditions

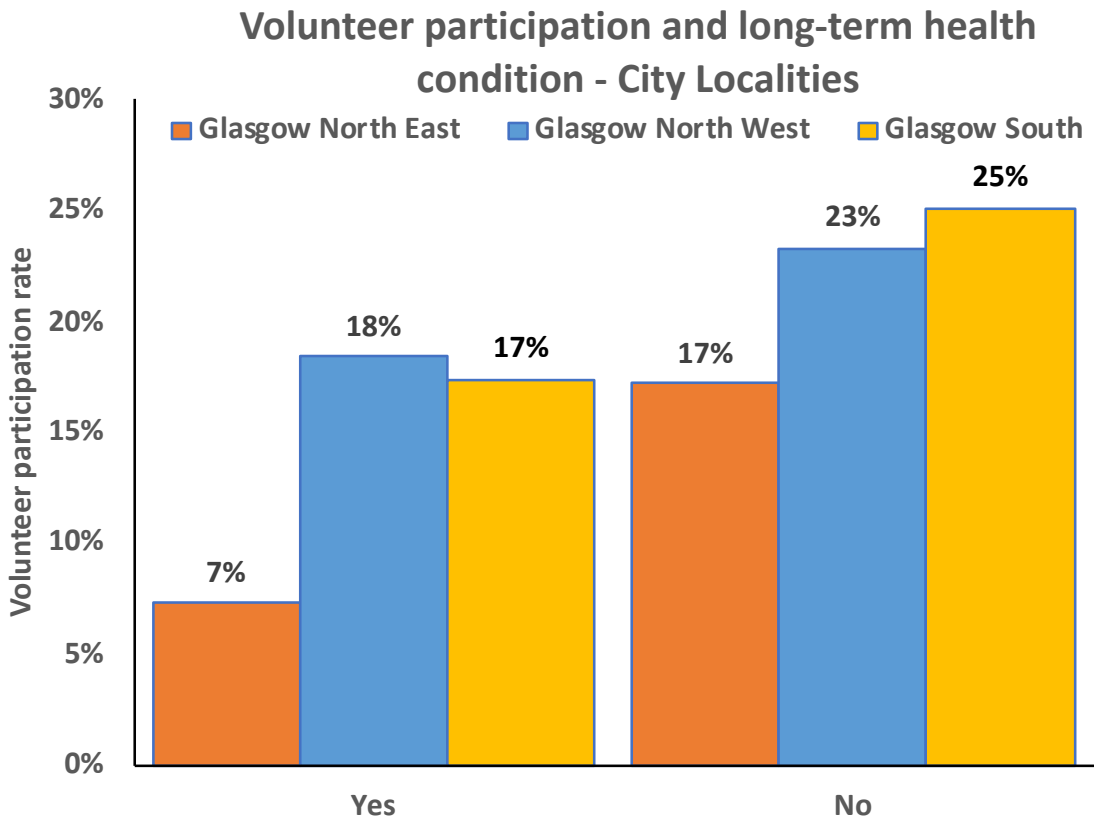


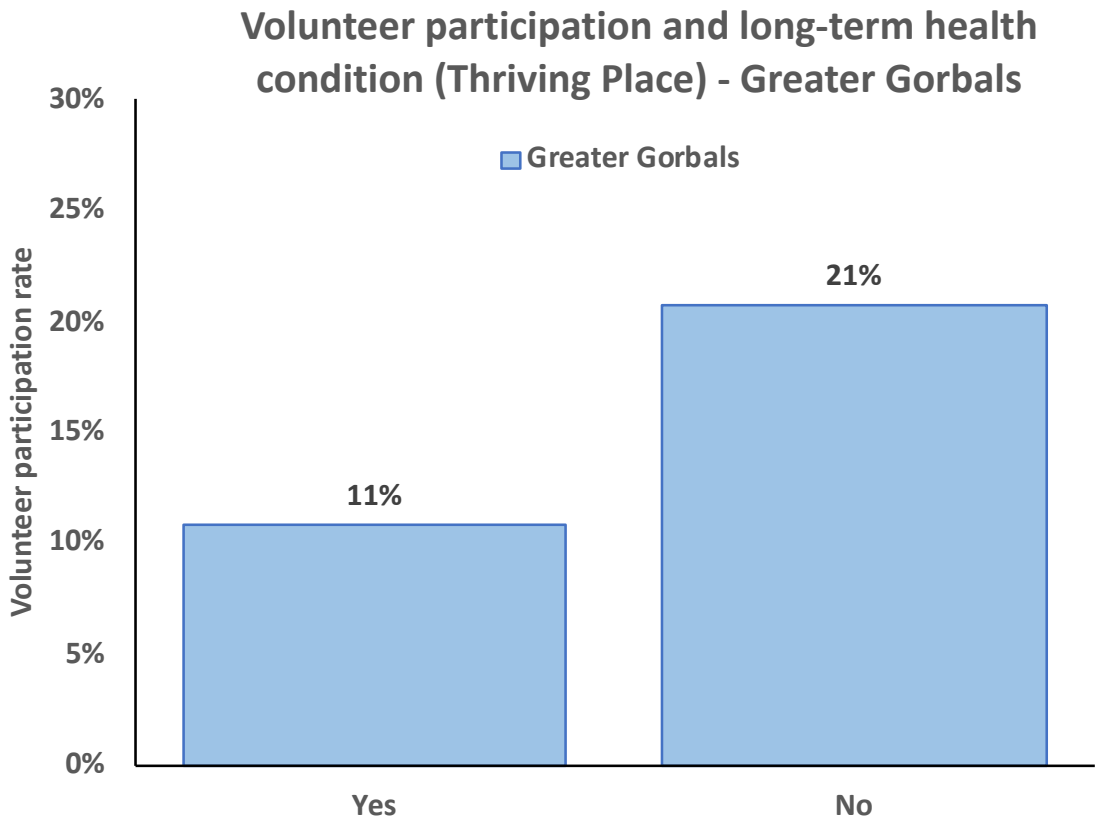


- In Scotland participation rates are highest for those without a long-term health condition.
- In NHSGGC and Glasgow City participation rates are also highest for those without a long-term health condition.

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

Volunteer participation and long-term health conditions



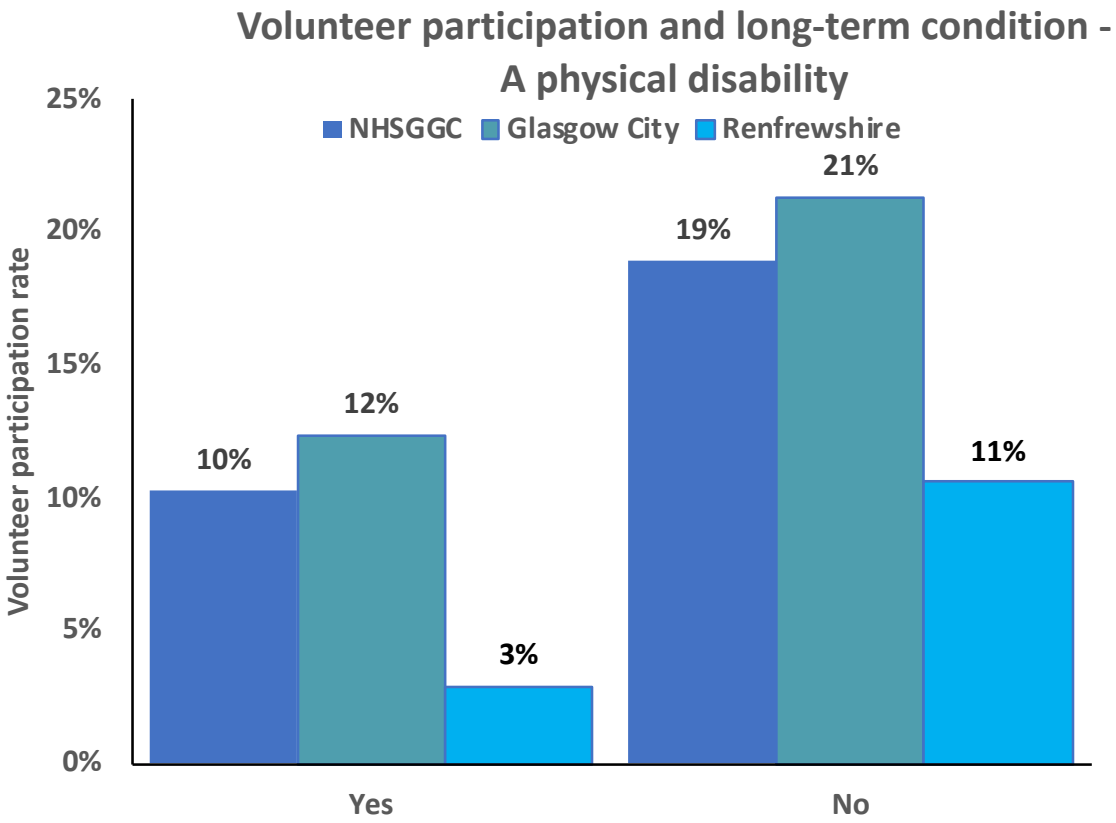


- In all Glasgow City Localities participation rates are also highest for those without a long-term health condition.

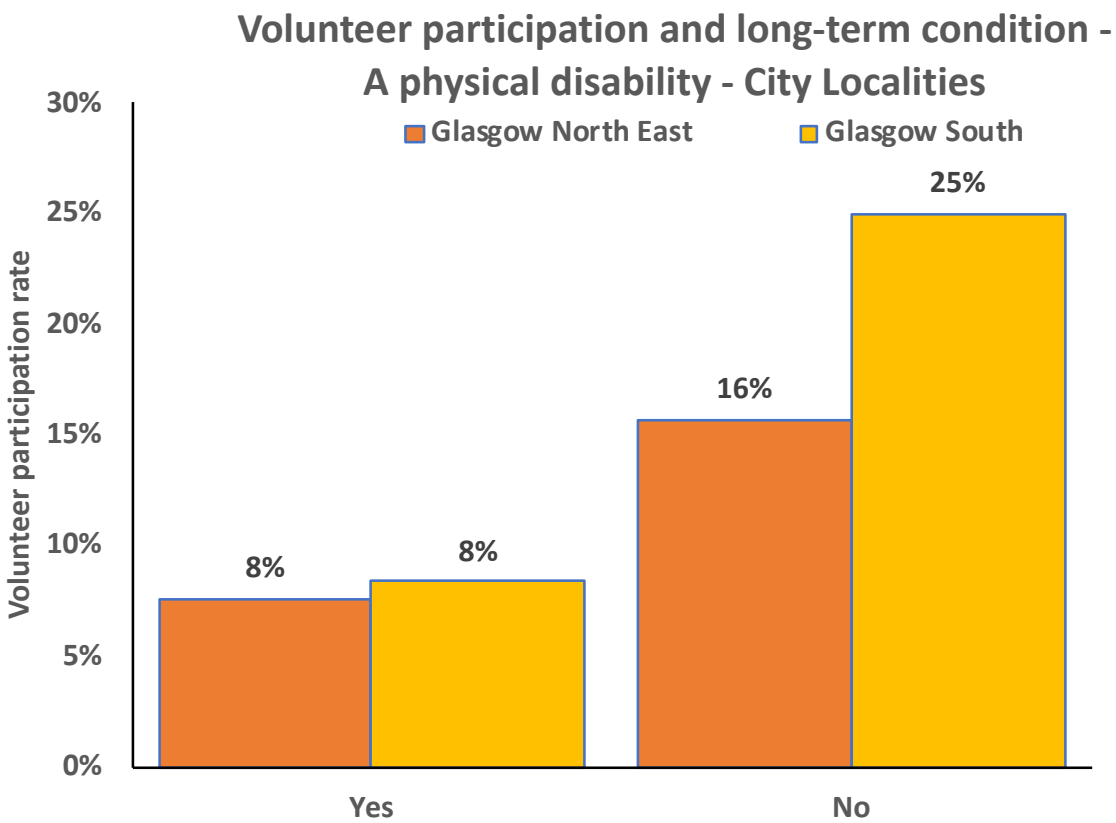
- In Greater Gorbals participation rates are also highest for those without a long-term health condition.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and long-term physical disability



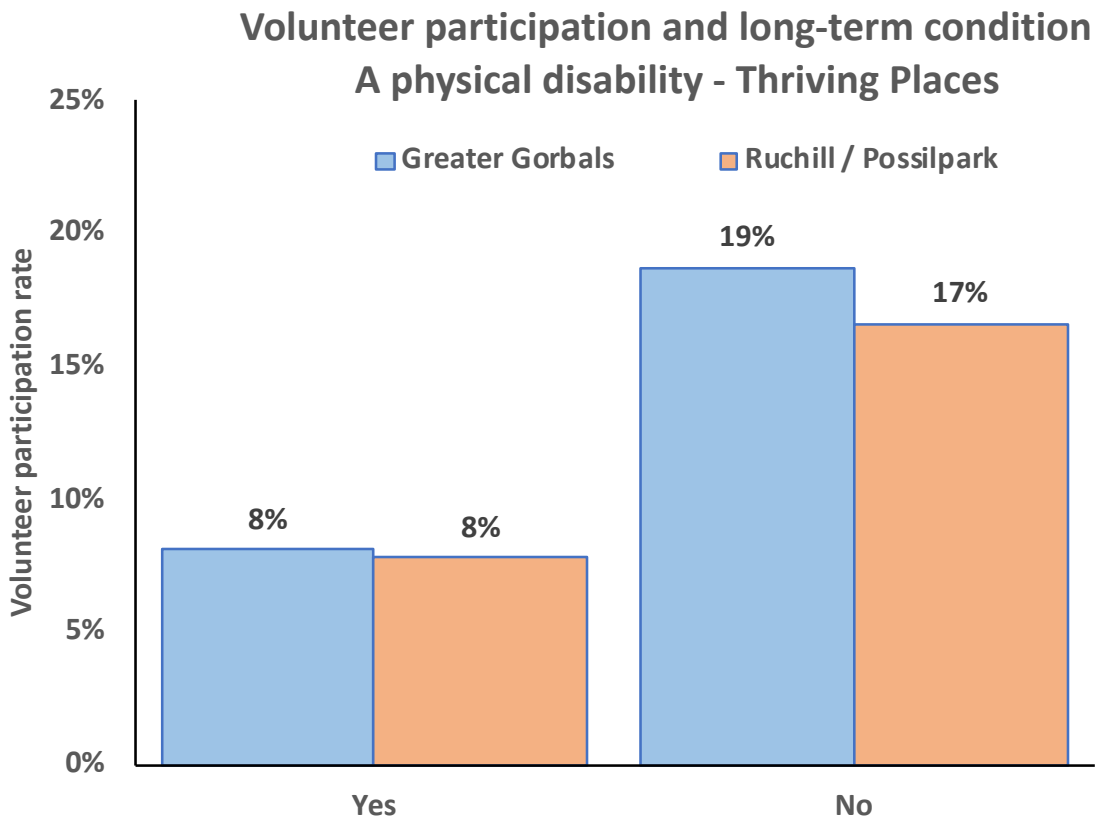
- In NHSGGC, Glasgow City and Renfrewshire participation rates are highest for those without a long-term physical disability.



- In Glasgow North East and Glasgow South participation rates are also highest for those without a long-term physical disability.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

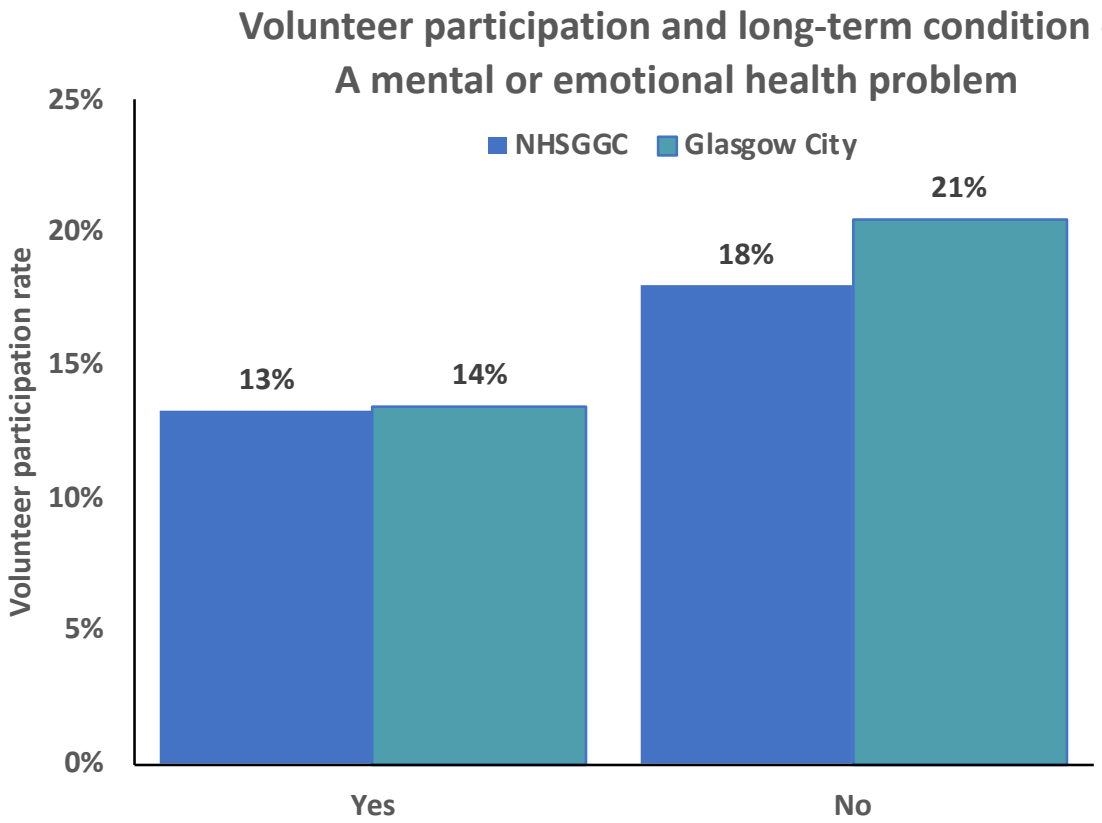
Volunteer participation and long-term physical disability



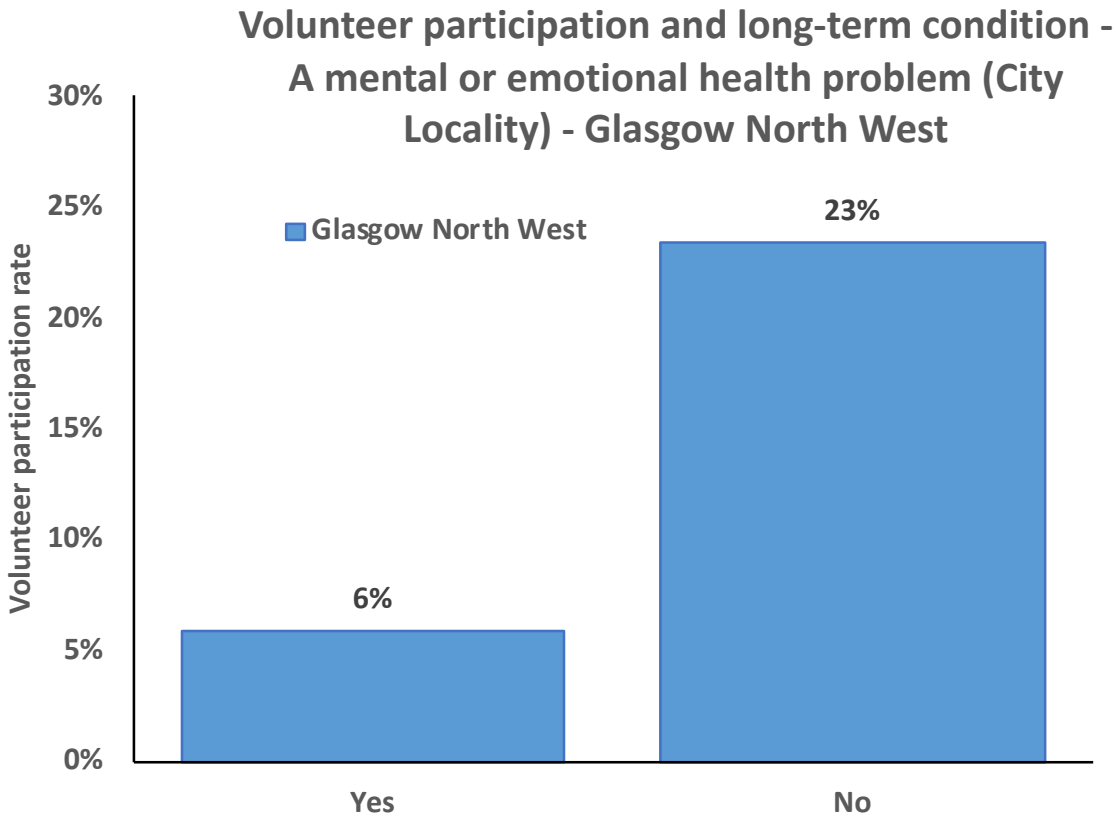
- In Greater Gorbals and Ruchill / Possilpark participation rates are also highest for those without a long-term physical disability.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and long-term mental or emotional health problem



- In NHSGGC and Glasgow City participation rates are highest for those without a long-term mental or emotional health problem.

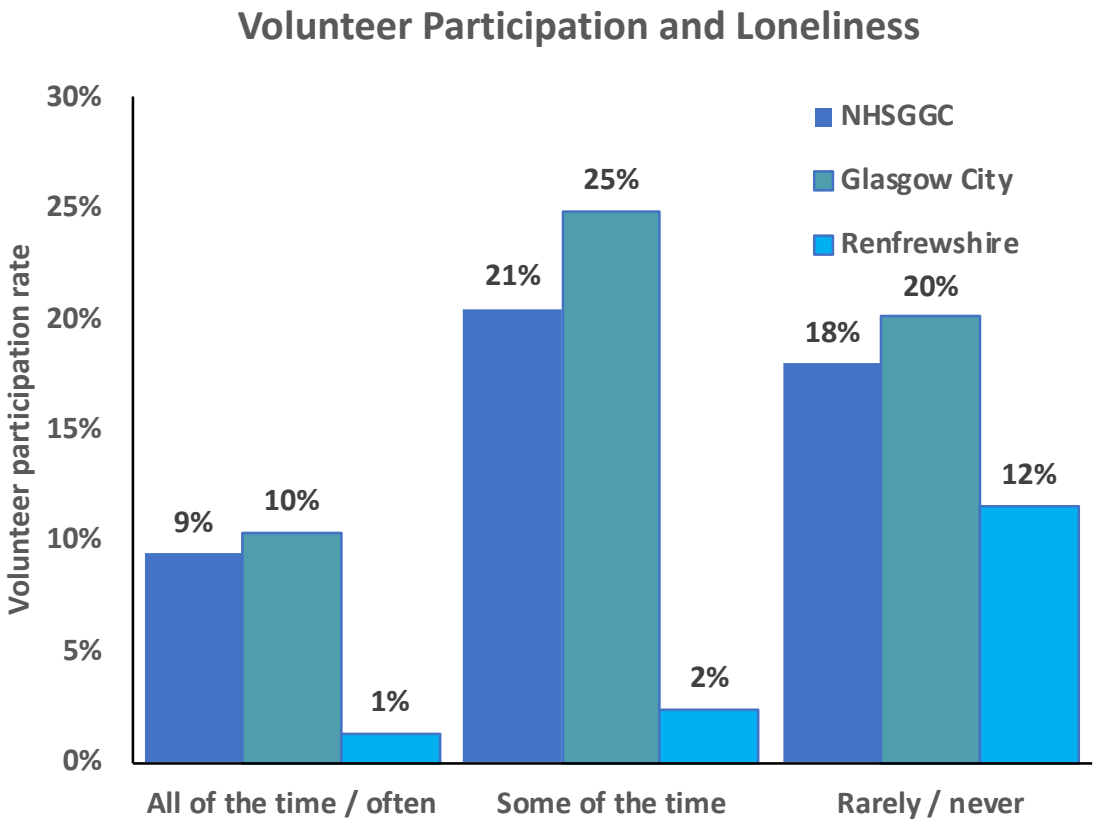


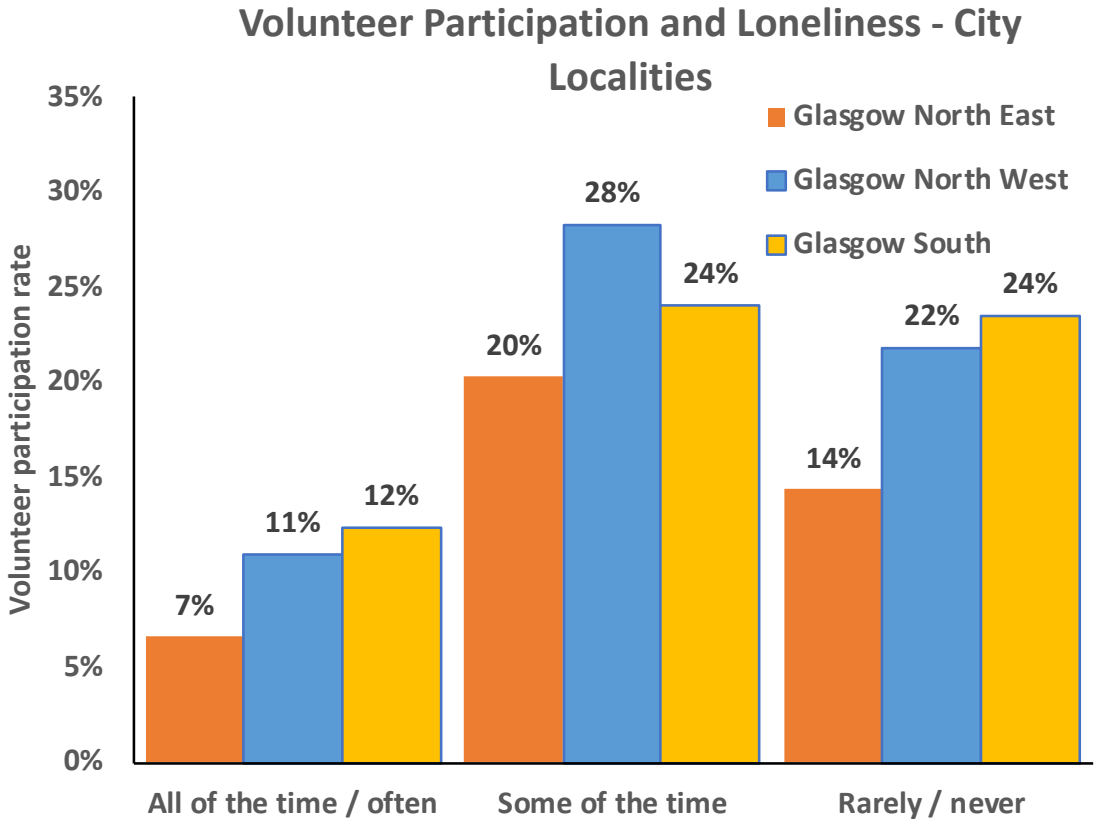
- In Glasgow North West participation rates are also highest for those without a long-term mental or emotional health problem.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

7. Volunteering & Loneliness

Volunteer participation and Loneliness



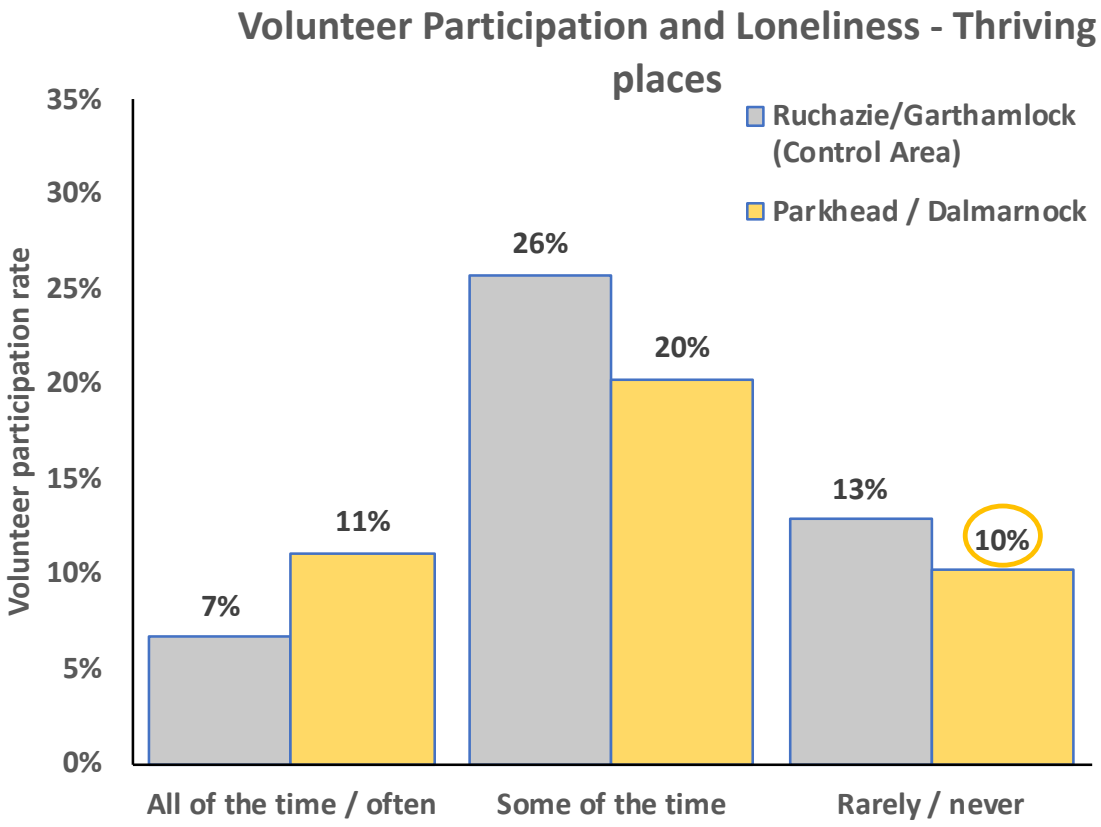


- In NHSGGC and Glasgow City participation rates are highest for those who feel lonely 'some of the time' and lowest for those that feel lonely 'all of the time / often'. In Renfrewshire participation rates are highest for those that rarely / never feel lonely and lowest for those that feel lonely all of the time or often.

- In Glasgow North East and Glasgow North West participation rates are highest for those who feel lonely 'some of the time'.
- In Glasgow South participation are equal for those that feel lovely 'some of the time' and those that 'rarely / never feel lonely.
- In all City Localities participation rates are lowest for those that feel lonely 'all of the time / often'.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and Loneliness

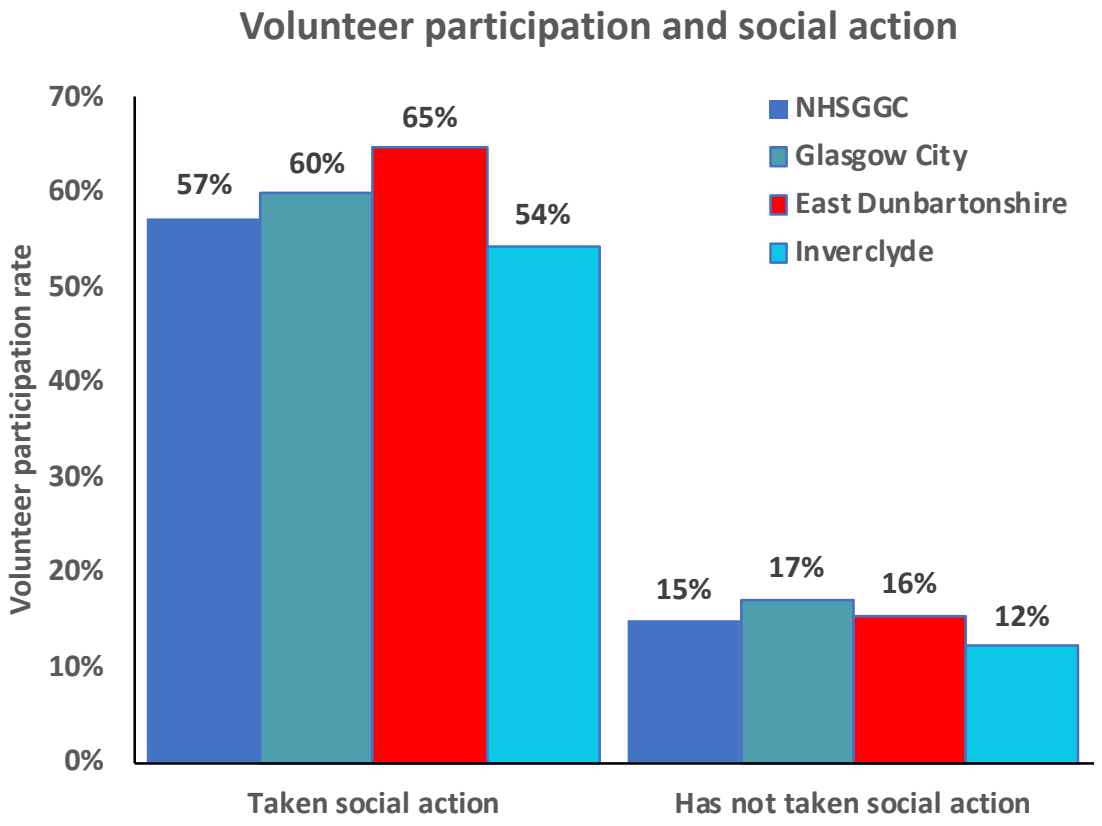


- In Ruchazie / Garthamlock and Parkhead / Dalmarnock participation rates are highest for those who feel lonely 'some of the time'.
- In Parkhead / Dalmarnock participation are lowest for those that 'rarely / never feel lonely.
- In Ruchazie / Garthamlock participation rates are lowest for those that feel lonely 'all of the time / often'.

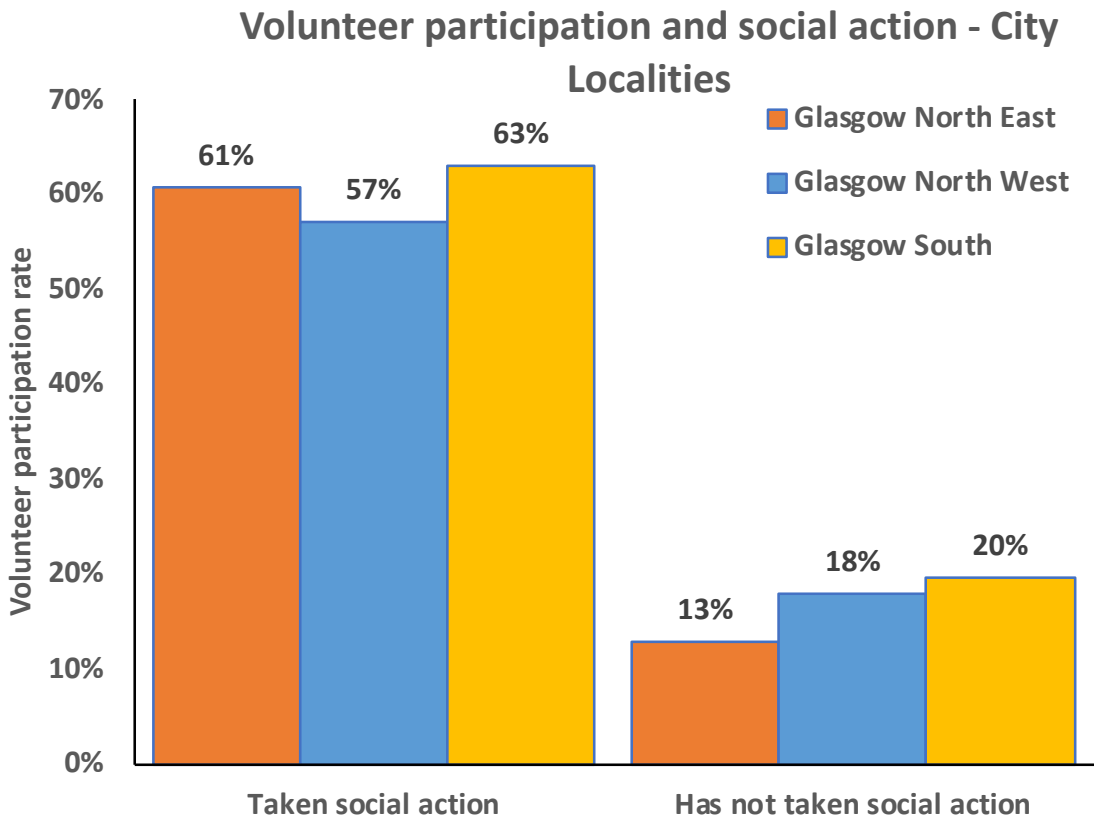
Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

8. Volunteering & Social Action

Volunteer participation and Social Action



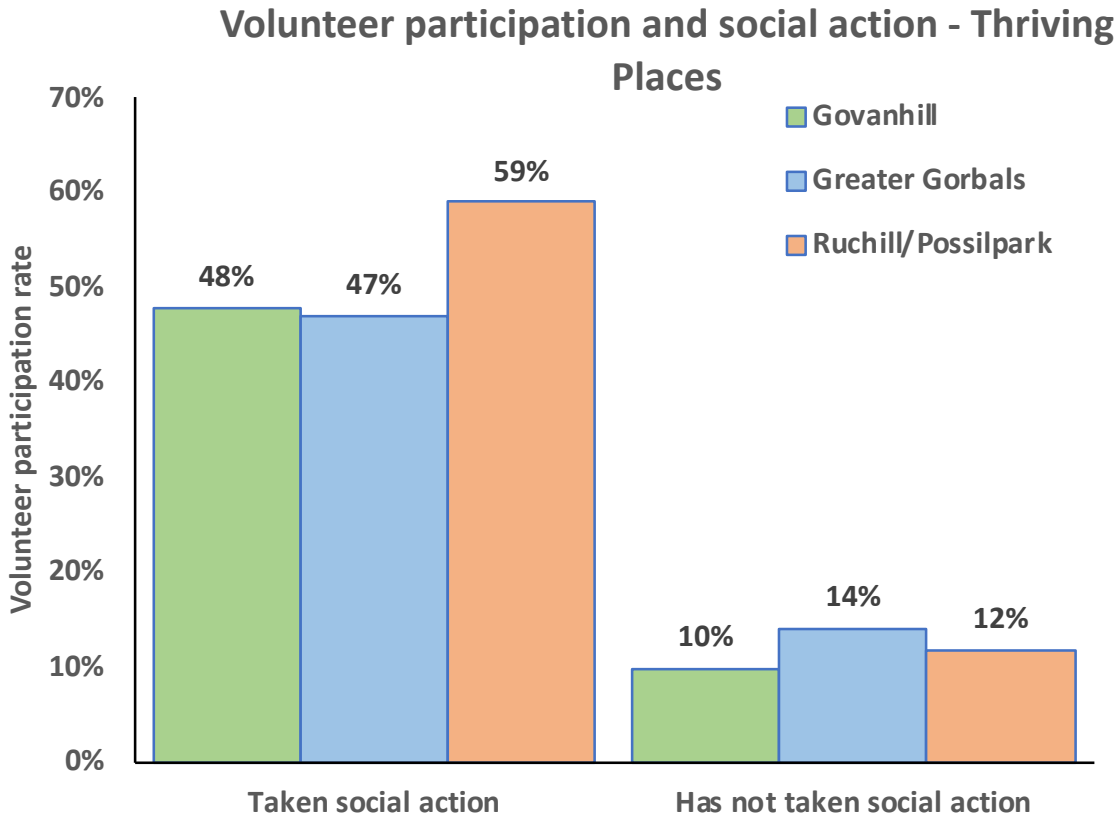
- In NHSGGC, Glasgow City, East Dunbartonshire and Inverclyde participation rates are much higher for those that have taken social action in the past 12 months.



- In all City Localities participation rates are much higher for those that have taken social action in the past 12 months.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and Social Action

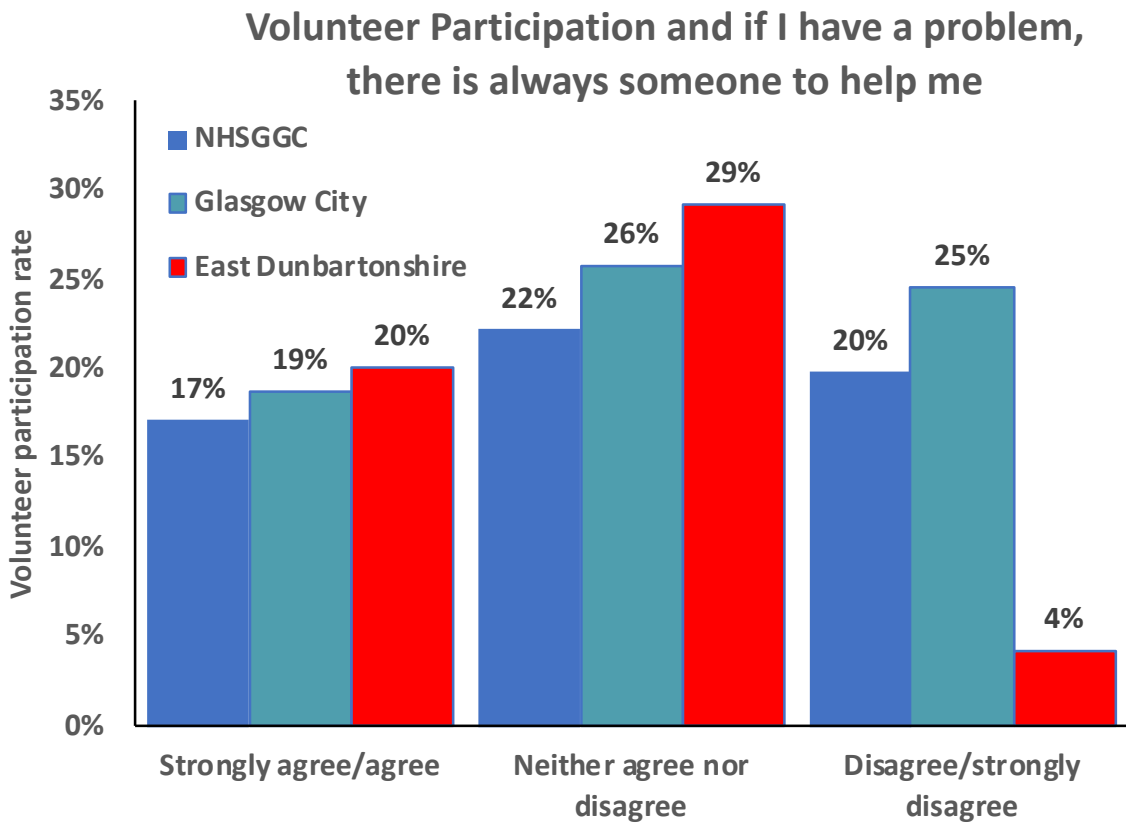


- In all Thriving Places participation rates are much higher for those that have taken social action in the past 12 months.

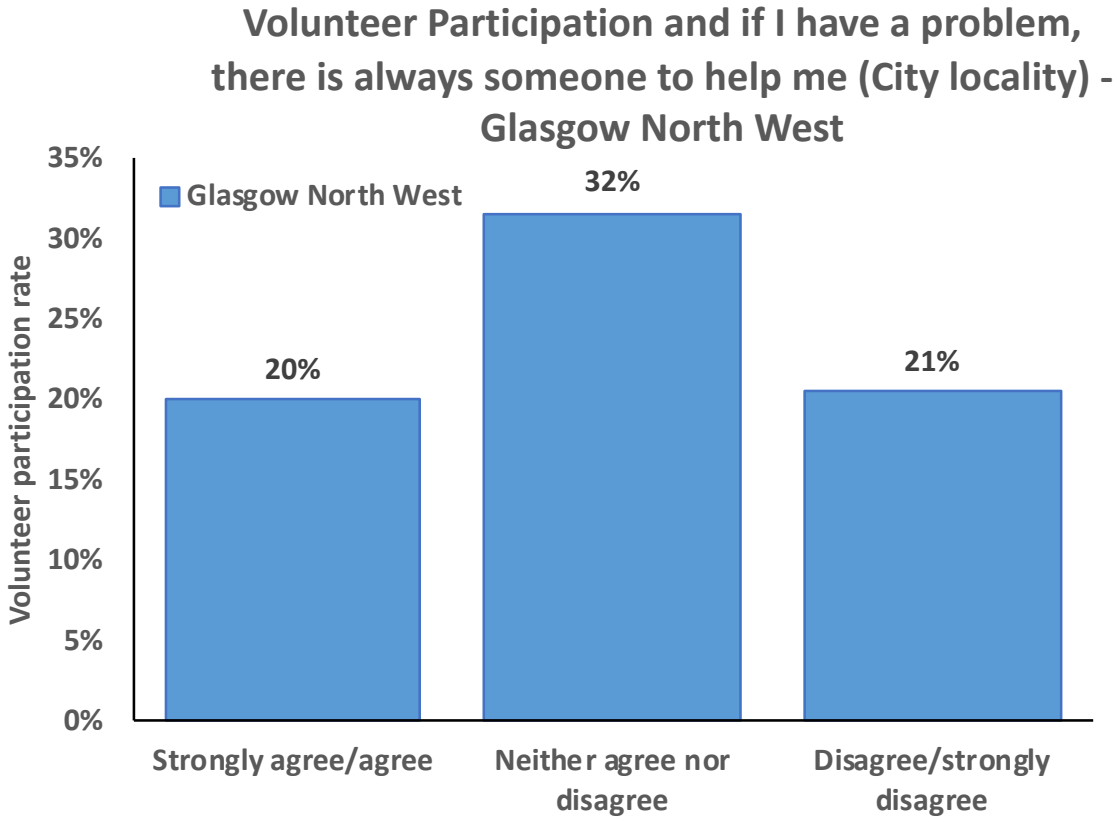
Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

9. Volunteering, Community engagement & Social Capital

Volunteer participation and Social Capital



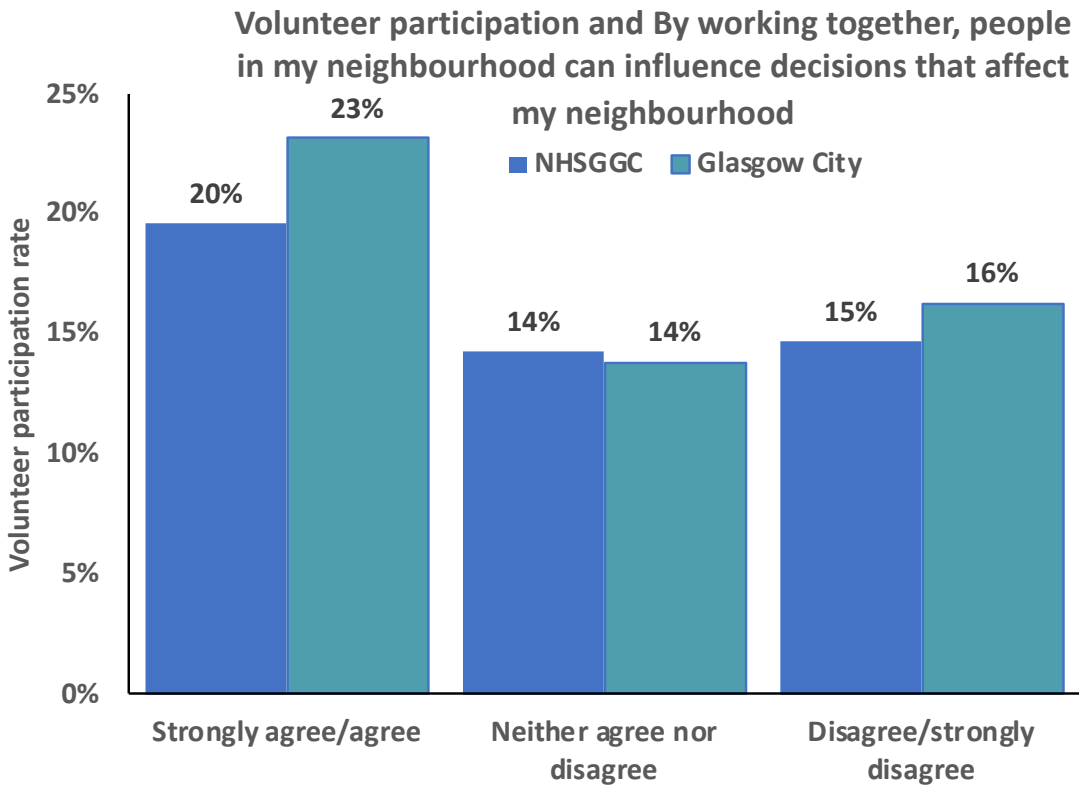
- In NHSGGC , Glasgow City and East Dunbartonshire participation rates are highest for those that neither agree nor disagree that 'if I have a problem there is always someone to help me'.
- In NHSGGC and Glasgow City participation rates are lowest for those that strongly agree / agree, while in East Dunbartonshire they are lowest for those that disagree / strongly disagree.



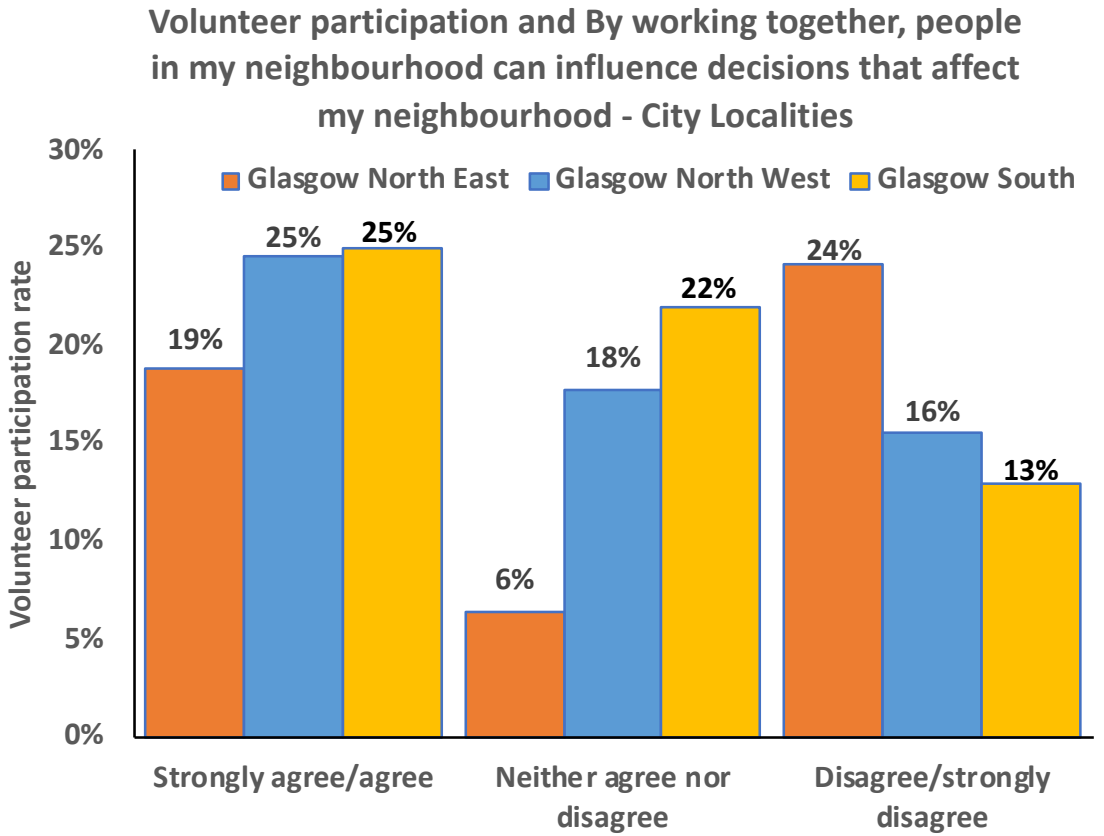
- In Glasgow North West participation rates are highest for those that neither agree nor disagree that 'if I have a problem there is always someone to help me' and lowest for those that strongly agree / agree.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and Community engagement



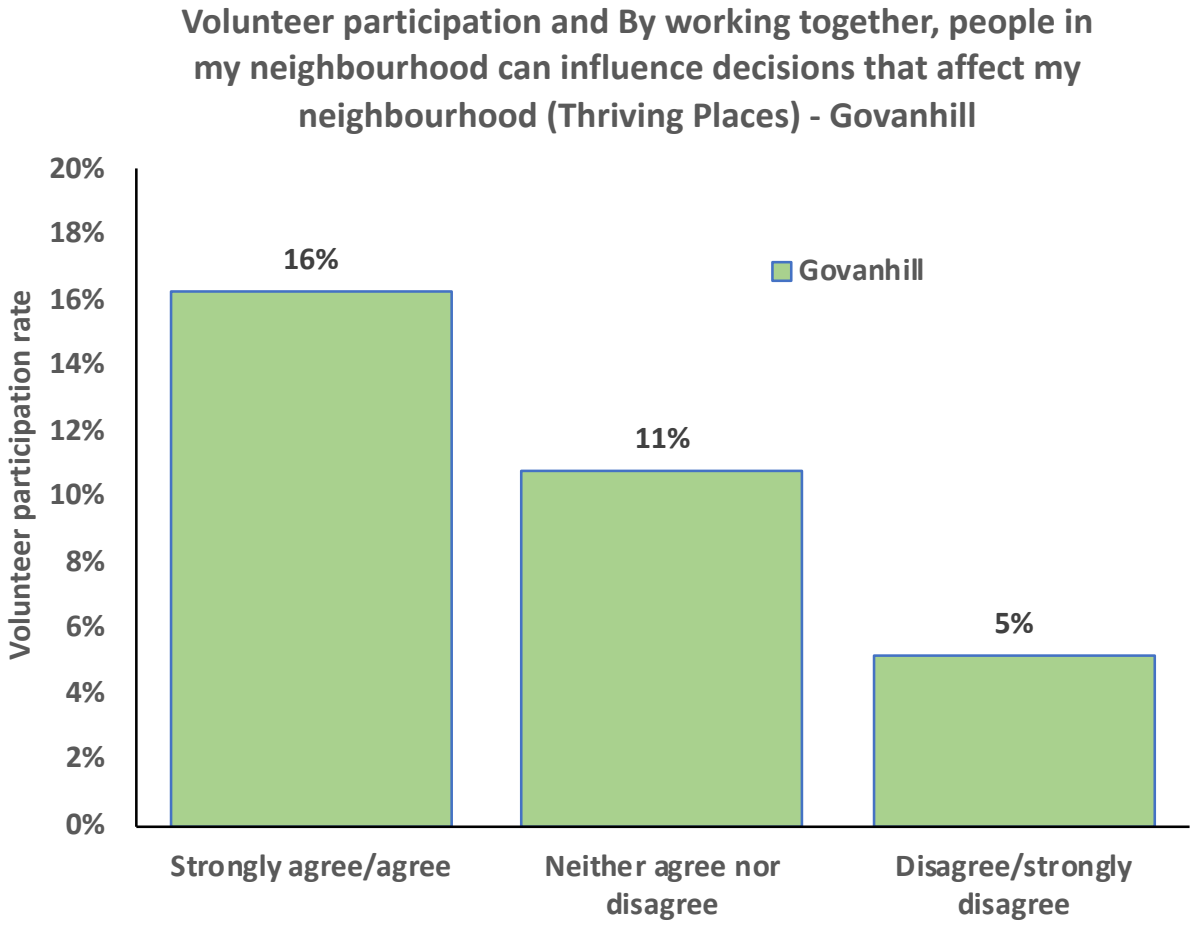
- In NHSGGC and Glasgow City participation rates are highest for those that strongly agree / agree that 'by working together people in my neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect my neighbourhood' and are lowest for those that neither agree nor disagree.



- In all City Localities participation rates are highest for those that strongly agree / agree that 'by working together people in my neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect my neighbourhood'.
- In Glasgow North West and Glasgow South participation rates are lowest for those that disagree / strongly disagree, while in Glasgow North East participation rates are lowest for those that neither agree nor disagree,

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

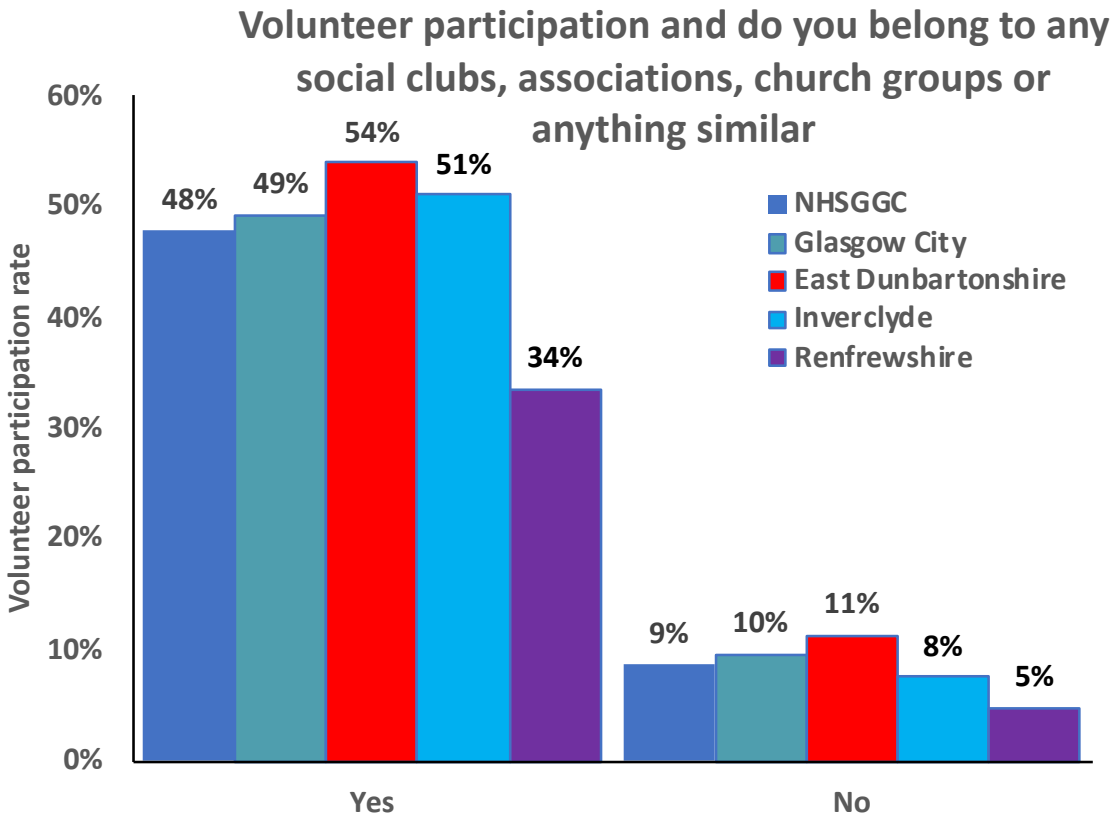
Volunteer participation and Community engagement



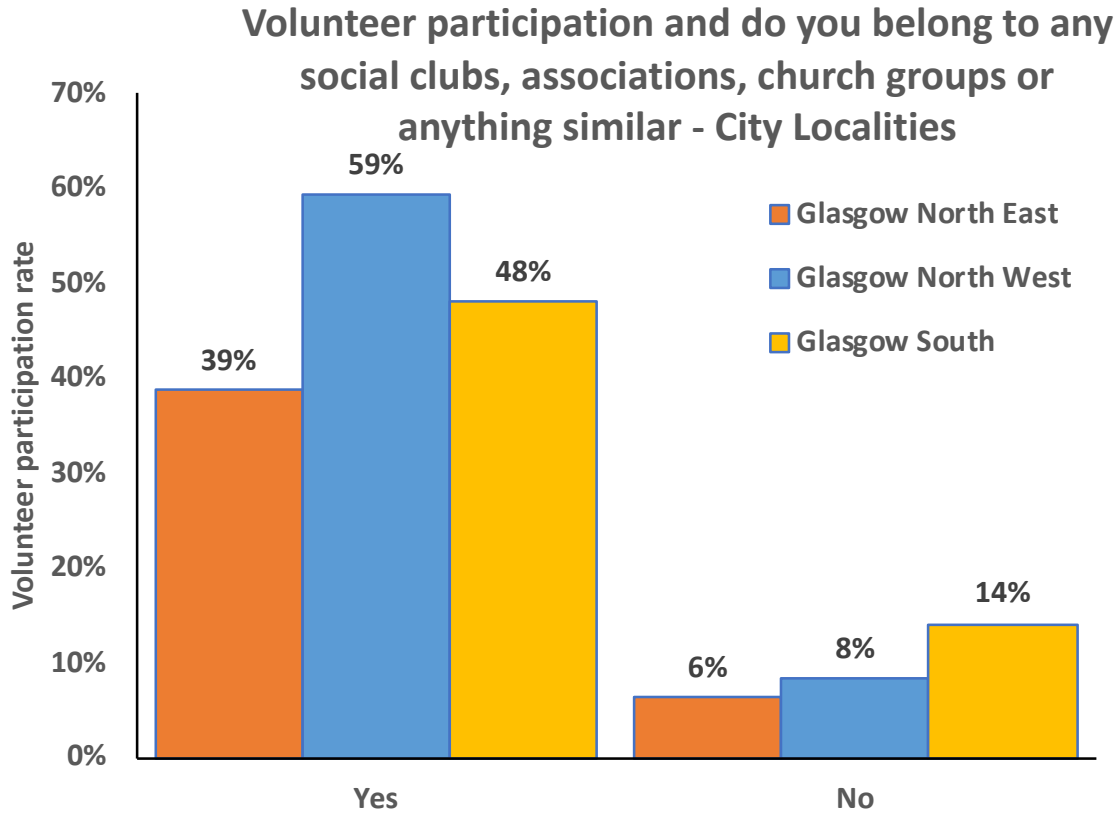
- In Govanhill participation rates are highest for those that strongly agree / agree that 'by working together people in my neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect my neighbourhood'.
- Participation rates are lowest for those that disagree / strongly disagree.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and Community engagement



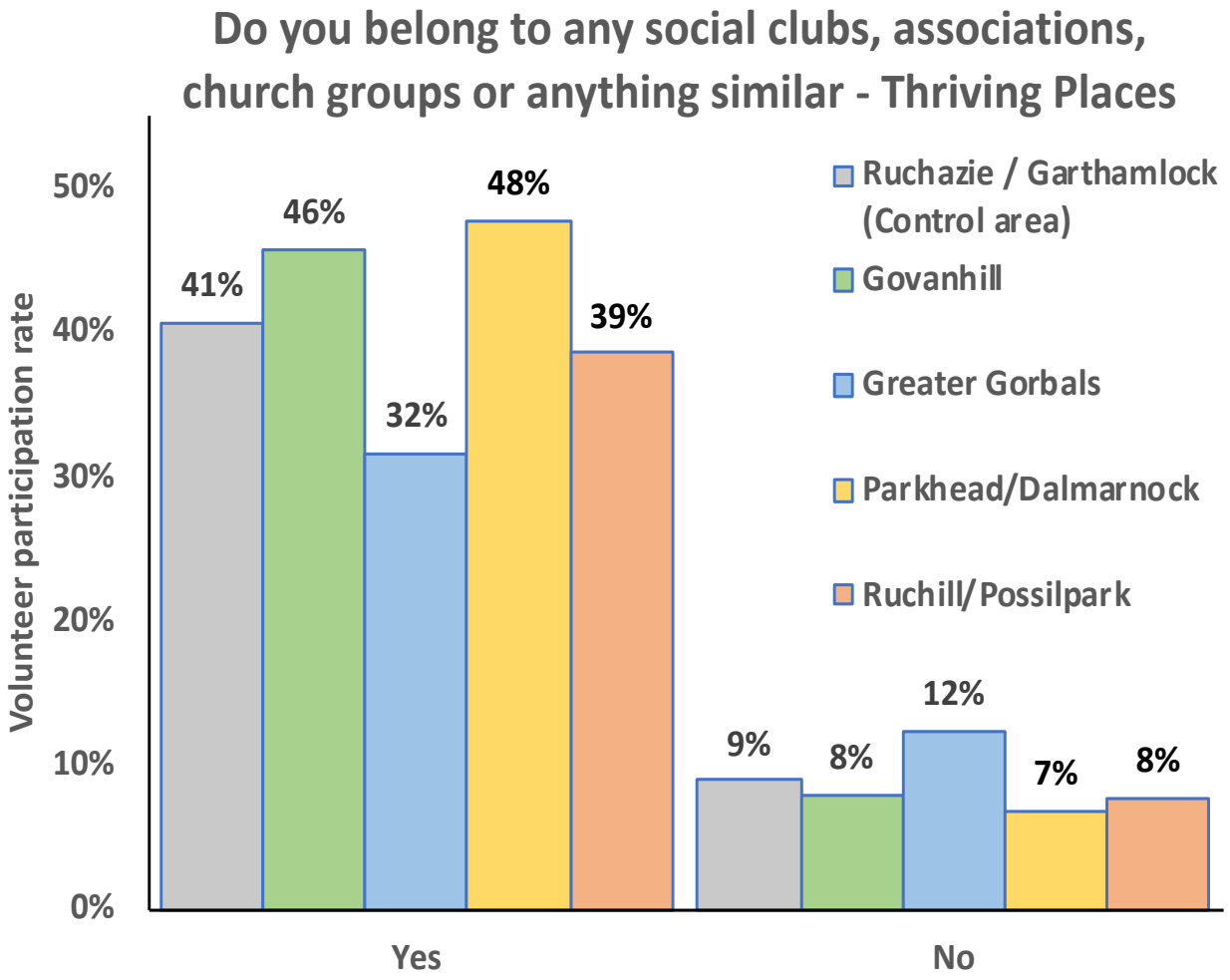
- In NHSGGC and all local authorities participation rates are much higher for those that are members of a social club, association, church group or similar.



- In all City Localities participation rates are much higher for those that are members of a social club, association, church group or similar.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Volunteer participation and Community engagement

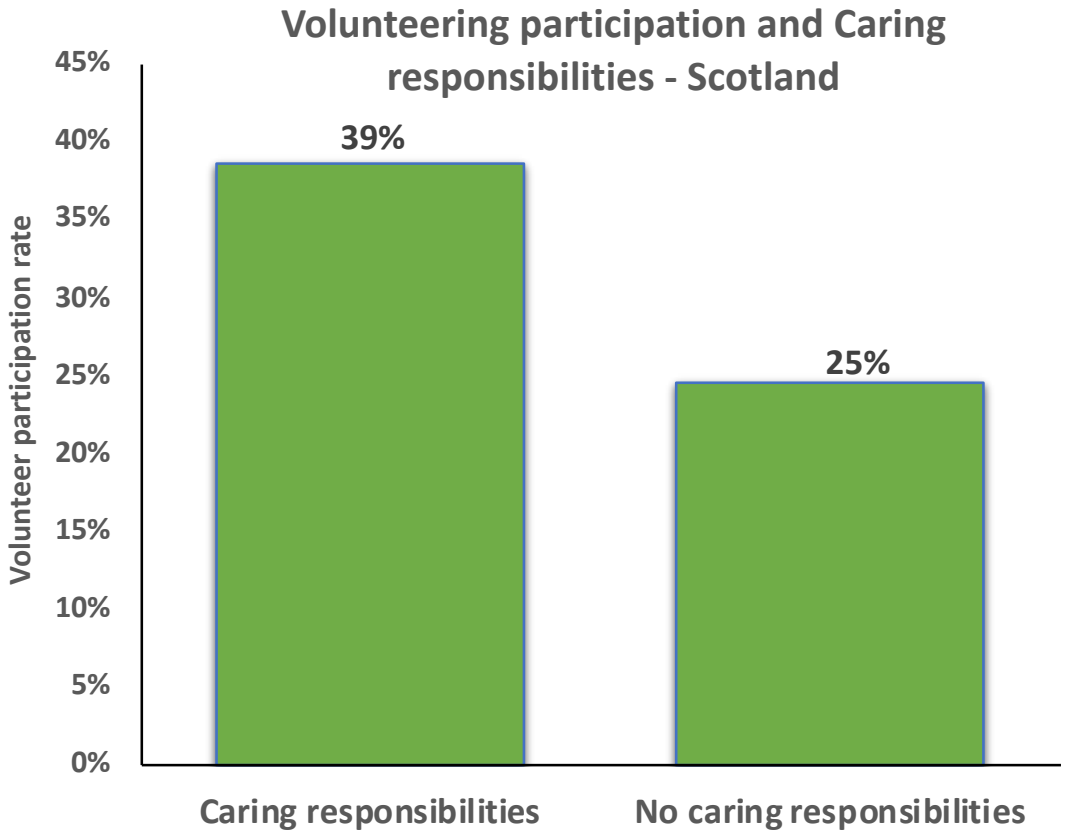


- In all Thriving places participation rates are much higher for those that are members of a social club, association, church group or similar.

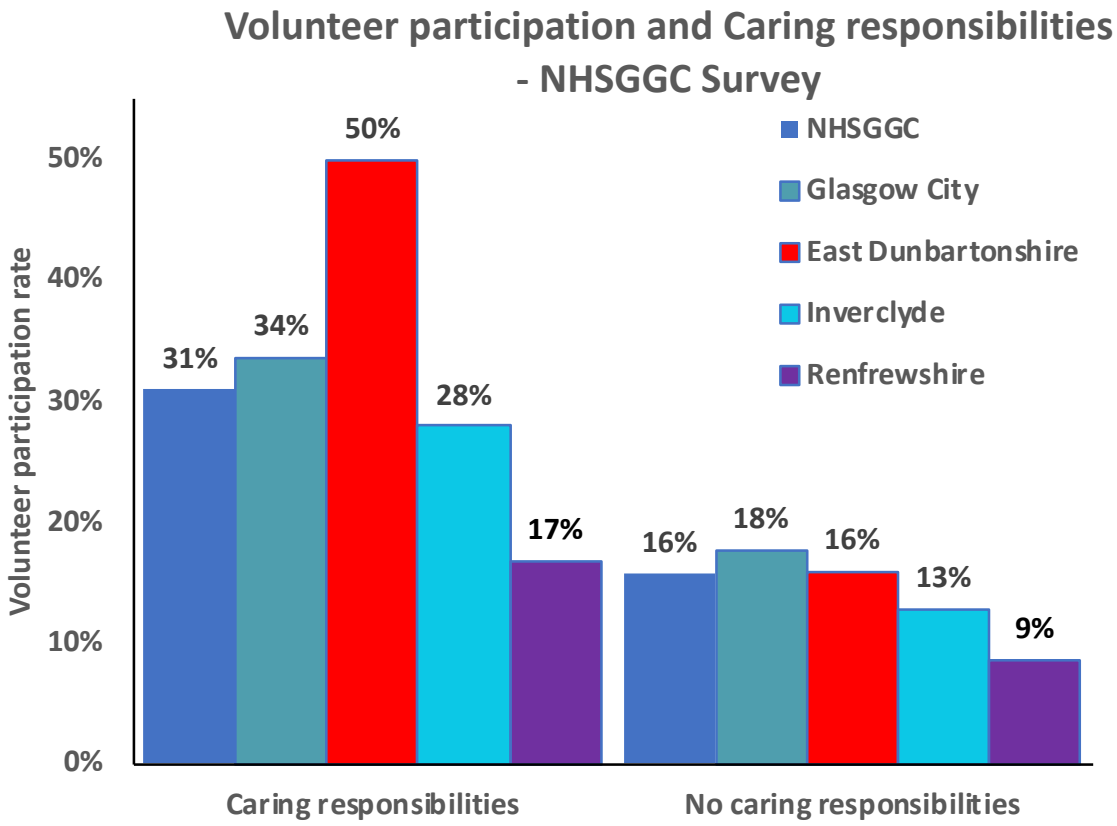
Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

10. Volunteering & Caring responsibilities

Volunteer participation and Caring responsibilities



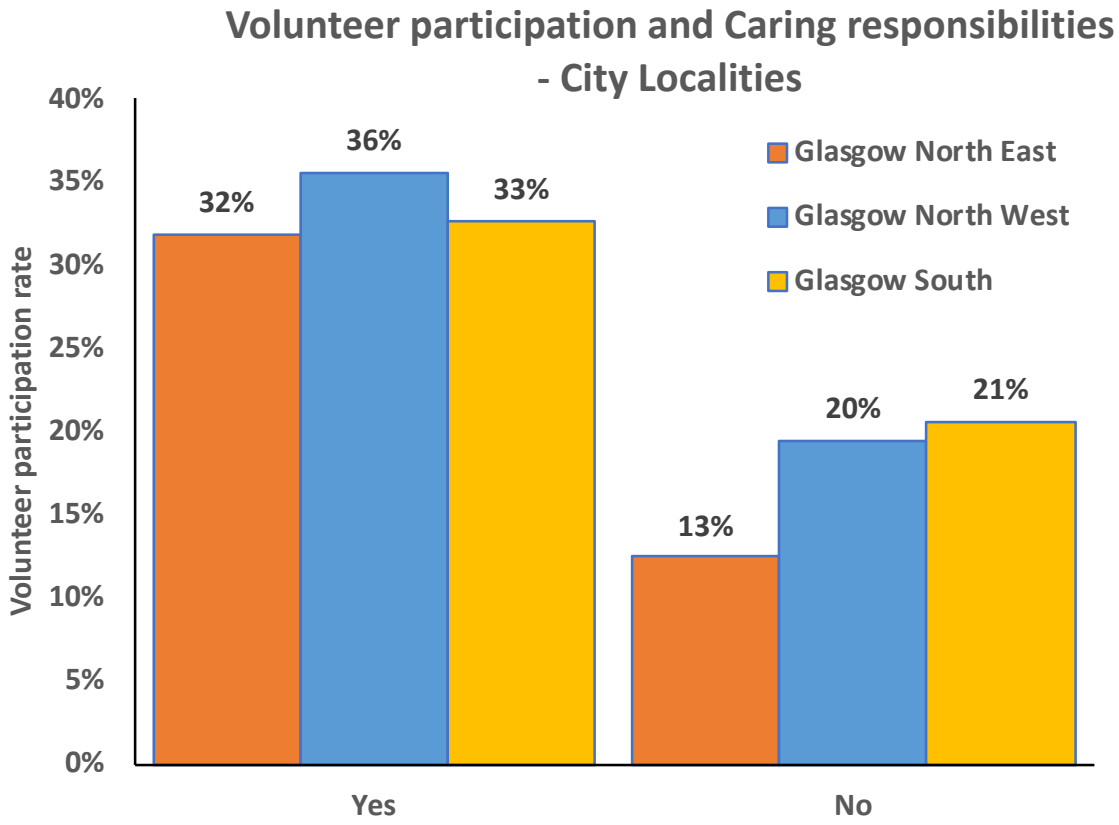
- In Scotland participation rates are much higher for those with a caring responsibility.



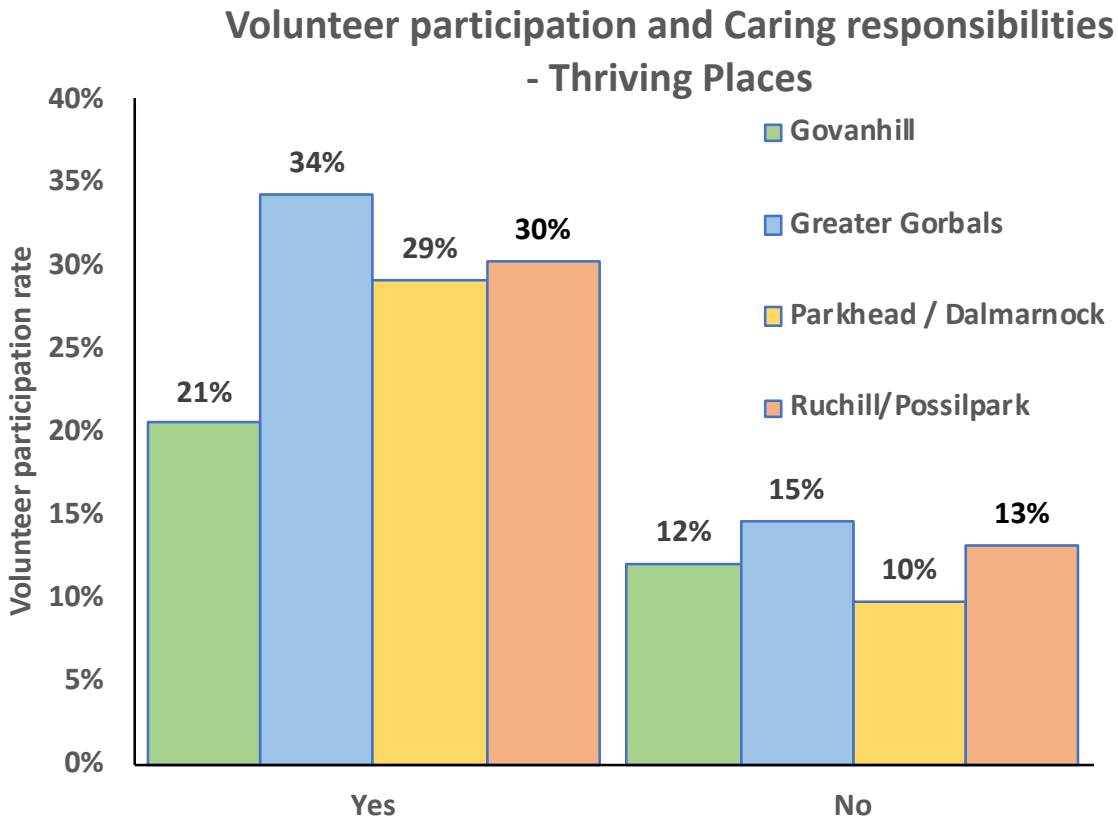
- In NHSGGC and all local authorities participation rates are also much higher for those with a caring responsibility.

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

Volunteer participation and Caring responsibilities



- In all City Localities participation rates are also much higher for those with a caring responsibility.



- In all Thriving Places participation rates are also much higher for those with a caring responsibility.

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

Appendices 1 – NHSGGC Health & Wellbeing Survey questions

NHSGGC H&W survey question	Included in summary presentation	Main report question is included in
Do you look after or give any regular help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or problems related to old age? Exclude any caring that is done as part of any paid employment or formal volunteering.	✔	Caring responsibilities
I feel I belong to this area	✘	Community engagement and social capital
I feel valued as a member of my community	✘	Community engagement and social capital
By working together people in my neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect my neighbourhood.	✔	Community engagement and social capital
If I have a problem, there is always someone to help me.	✔	Community engagement and social capital
This is a neighbourhood where neighbours look out for each other	✘	Community engagement and social capital
Generally speaking, I can trust people in my local area.	✘	Community engagement and social capital
The friendships and associations I have with other people in my local area mean a lot to me.	✘	Community engagement and social capital
Do you belong to any social clubs, associations, church groups or anything similar?	✔	Community engagement and social capital

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

NHSGGC H&W survey question	Included in summary presentation	Main report question is included in
Age	✔	Demographics
Gender	✔	Demographics
Ethnicity	✔	Demographics
Employment status	✔	Demographics
Highest educational qualification	✔	Demographics
Homeowner status	✔	Demographics
How many people are there in your household?	✔	Demographics
How many people living in your household are under 16?	✘	Demographics
What proportion of your income comes from state benefits?	✔	Demographics
SIMD16_Quintile	✔	Deprivation
SIMD16_1520	✘	Deprivation

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey

NHSGGC H&W survey question	Included in summary presentation	Main report question is included in
How would you describe your health?	✔	Health and Wellbeing
Which face best rates your overall quality of life?	✘	Health and Wellbeing
Which face best rates your general physical wellbeing?	✔	Health and Wellbeing
Which face best rates your general mental or emotional wellbeing?	✔	Health and Wellbeing
Do you feel in control of decisions that affect your life, such as planning your budget, moving house or changing job?	✘	Health and Wellbeing
Do you have any long term conditions that substantially interferes with your day to day activities?	✔	Health and Wellbeing
Thinking of these conditions / and or illnesses, would you describe yourself as having: A physical disability, a mental or emotional health problem, a long term illness.	✔	Health and Wellbeing
How many illness or conditions are you being treated for?	✘	Health and Wellbeing
Smoking status	✘	Health and Wellbeing
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.	✔	Social Action
Do you ever feel isolated from family and friends?	✘	Social isolation and loneliness
How often have you felt lonely in the past two weeks?	✔	Social isolation and loneliness

Source: NHSGGC 2017/2018 Health & Wellbeing survey