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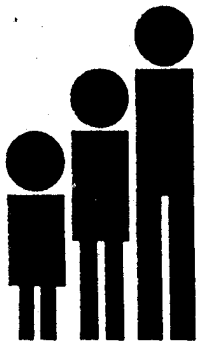
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NATIONAL CHILD DEVELOPMENT STUDY.

WORKING PAPER NO 14.

VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES.

Prepared by: Richard Ives.

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## BACKGROUND.

1. This Working Paper reports on the analysis of data relating to 12,538 23 year olds living in Great Britain who have been the subjects of a longitudinal study since their birth in 1958. The data were obtained by means of interview survey during late 1981 and early 1982. This survey and this Working Paper form part of the fourth follow-up of the National Child Development Study which is being sponsored by five Government departments - DHSS, DES, DE, MSC and DOE. Preparation for the survey began in May 1980 and the project is due for completion by December 1984.
2. The National Child Development Study (NCDS) is a longitudinal study which takes as its subjects all those living in Great Britain who were born between 3 and 9 March 1958. Since the original birth survey in 1958 the National Children's Bureau has sought to monitor the social, economic, educational and health circumstances of the surviving subjects. To this end major surveys were carried out in 1965 (NCDS1), 1969 (NCDS2), 1974 (NCDS3) and 1981 (NCDS4). For the purposes of the first 3 surveys the birth cohort was augmented by including those new immigrants born in the relevant week and information was obtained with the active co-operation of parents, teachers and the schools' health service as well as members of the NCDS cohort. The 1981 survey differs in that no attempt was made to include new immigrants since 1974 and information was obtained from the subject only.
3. The target sample for the 1981 survey was a total of 16,450 individuals - all those who had participated in NCDS2 or NCDS3, excluding those known to have emigrated or to have died. Following initial tracing by the Bureau details of names and addresses were passed to NOP Market Research Limited and Social and Community Planning Research who carried out further tracing and subsequent interviews. The 12,538 interviews obtained represented 76 per cent

of the original target sample and 93 per cent of those traced and contacted by interviewers.

4. The interview survey was carried out by NOP and SCPR between August 1982 and March 1982. Each interview took approximately 90 minutes and information was obtained on employment, unemployment and periods out of the labour force; apprenticeship and training; post-school education; marriage, cohabitation and children; housing and household; family income, savings, investment and inheritance; respondent reported health and health related behaviour; and voluntary activity and leisure.
  
5. Complete questionnaires were visually checked by NOP and SCPR and the data then transferred by them to computer. Following preliminary computer editing by NOP and SCPR more detailed checks have been carried out by NCB. The majority of open-ended questions were coded by SCPR using coding frames developed by NCB. All open-ended questions related to health states were coded by NCB.

SUMMARY.

6. The problem of defining what are meant by "voluntary activities" is a difficult one. In this survey, the General Household Survey definition was used. This defined voluntary work as work for which people were not paid, which was of service to others apart from their immediate family.
7. Almost a quarter of the sample reported having done some voluntary work in the past year, but only six per cent had done any in the past month. Men were a little more likely to volunteer than women. The most common activity was fundraising, involving a third of the volunteers, but a large proportion of volunteers were involved in practical and direct help to individuals or groups. People who claimed allegiance to a particular religion were no more likely than others to do voluntary work, unless they also actually attended church or religious meetings; in this case they were considerably more likely to be involved in voluntary work. Readers of 'quality' newspapers were more likely than others to take part in voluntary work, but this is probably only a reflection of the middle-class readership of these papers, since more people who were or had been in middle-class occupations reported participating in voluntary work. This may also explain why those who had voted Conservative or Liberal in the 1979 General Election reported higher levels of participation than Labour voters.
8. The relationship between involvement in youth organisations and in voluntary activities is hard to interpret, given the limited data on each of these areas, but those currently involved in a youth organisation were much more likely than others to take part in voluntary activities than those who were not involved. Furthermore, those who had previously been but no longer were, involved in a youth organisation had a higher level of participation in voluntary activities than those who had never been involved. Volunteers had a higher level of participation in a range of leisure activities.
9. There was a strong relationship between education and participation in voluntary work: in general, the higher the educational level, the greater the likelihood of participation in voluntary work. The relationship between occupational group and voluntary activities was also strong: those in non-manual jobs having higher participation rates. However, manual workers who volunteered were more likely to report giving help to someone. Neither hours of work nor satisfaction with current job seemed to relate to the degree of participation in voluntary work.

INTRODUCTION.

10. This Working Paper reports on the extent of voluntary activity among the members of the NCDS, and on the types of voluntary activities undertaken. Comparisons are made with data collected in two other national surveys. The characteristics of various types of volunteers as compared to non-volunteers are examined.
  
11. Definitions.  
For the purposes of this survey, voluntary work was defined as work for which people were not paid, which was of service to others apart from their immediate family. Respondents were given a showcard with examples of the kind of work which was meant (this is reproduced in the appendix). This definition of voluntary work follows that of the 1982 General Household Survey; the questions and showcard used in the NCDS survey were identical to those used in the 1981 GHS.
  
12. Voluntary work makes an important contribution to the community, in particular to health and social welfare. Hatch and Mocroft (1977) estimated that voluntary work by people in Britain was, in terms of hours worked, equivalent to 400,000 fulltime staff, and, since voluntary work is concentrated in the area of "personal social services", the voluntary input in this field seemed larger than that of the paid workforce. Increasing interest in the role of the volunteer has highlighted the lack of research on the topic. This led to some questions being asked on the subject in the 1981 General Household Survey (OPCS, 1983). The GHS is a continuous national survey which collects data on employment, housing, education and so on. A further recent research project on volunteering is the in-depth survey of the nature and extent of volunteering carried out by Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR) with advice from the Volunteer Centre, a Government-funded agency which co-ordinates and promotes volunteering (Humble, 1982).
  
13. The positive aspects of volunteering.  
Volunteering is seen by most people as 'a good thing'. Those who seek to promote volunteering argue that volunteers are able to provide

services which could not be otherwise provided by statutory services. Volunteers can sometimes be in the forefront of new, innovative developments. The act of doing voluntary work is seen by its supporters as being life-enhancing and an enriching experience for the volunteers themselves. It is now being suggested as a constructive activity for the nation's unemployed. The Director of the MSC, in what The Times (19.9.83) recently described as a 'keynote speech', said "Voluntary work taps the huge and otherwise wasted resources of those who find themselves without work. It provides the local communities with benefits and services they would not otherwise have had, and properly organised, it does not substitute for permanent jobs and does not undermine anyone."

14. The negative aspects.

Critics of voluntary work argue that voluntary workers consist mainly of the middle classes, who concern themselves with popular causes and spend as much time organising each other as giving direct help. Volunteers are seldom qualified in the work that they do, and most have very little training. Much energy is spent in fund raising, and publicly popular causes often benefit to the detriment of less popular ones, such as mental health. Volunteers may relieve the pressure on paid workers, but to the extent to which they do this, they relieve the pressure for more staff to be employed, thus, perhaps, contributing to job substitution.

15. The contribution of NCDS.

Clearly, a study such as NCDS is in a position to make only a relatively minor contribution to this far-reaching debate. The two strengths of the study in an investigation of voluntary work are, firstly, that a wide range of data, including detailed occupational data, can be related to information about voluntary activities. Secondly, given the longitudinal nature of the study, it is possible to look for antecedents to volunteering, along the lines suggested in a note to the Steering Committee dated 27th June 1981. It is not yet possible to do the second of these, since a longitudinal data set has yet to be established. It is already known (Fogelman 1976) that, at age 16, a third of the NCDS respondents said they did voluntary work to help others 'often' or 'sometimes', while 16 per cent said they would like to do it, but had no chance. The limitation of NCDS as a

vehicle for a study of volunteering is the very sparse amount of the data collected on this topic, which, given the competing demands of other topics for inclusion in the questionnaire, is not surprising, but is nevertheless regrettable. A particular drawback is the absence of any data on organisations with which the respondent may have done voluntary work.

16. Collecting information in NCDS IV.

During the course of the NCDS IV interview, respondents were asked whether they had done any voluntary work in the 12 months prior to interview. This period was chosen in order to even out seasonal fluctuations in volunteering; it is the reference period used in the 1981 GHS Survey. Those respondents who had taken part in voluntary work were asked for details about the kind of work which they did, and also whether they had been involved in more than one type of work over the past 12 months. Respondents who had done voluntary work were asked about the frequency with which they had volunteered over the past four weeks.

The kind of activities undertaken by the respondents were office-coded from the questionnaire by one of the market research companies who conducted the interview survey, according to a coding frame drawn up by the National Children's Bureau researchers. This was closely based on that used by the GHS, but, inter alia, provided more detail on youth work activities, since it was known that people in this age group were more likely to be involved in such work, and there was interest in the extent of volunteering involving work with young people. The frame was based on the main activity undertaken in the past year, and up to three responses could be included; this was necessary because one activity might have several components; for example, working at the local youth club might involve committee work and fundraising, as well as direct work with young people, and these would be coded separately.

FINDINGS.

17. The extent of voluntary activity, and comparisons with GHS figures.

Nearly a quarter of the NCDS sample (24 per cent) had taken part in one or more voluntary activities in the twelve months prior to interview, but only 6 per cent had volunteered at least once a week in the four weeks prior to being interviewed, Table 1. Men were a little more likely than women to report taking part in voluntary activities. It is



interesting to compare these figures with those in the 1981 GHS, where the same question as that used in the NCDS was asked. Here, overall, 23 per cent of the sample had participated in voluntary work in the year preceding their being interviewed. However, among the 20 to 24-year group, only 15 per cent of the sample had participated (OPCS 1983a), Table 2. There are several possible reasons for this discrepancy. One, suggested by OPCS (1983b), is that the 20 - 24 age group is heterogeneous with respect to voluntary activity. People in their late teens and early twenties probably participate in voluntary activities much less than older people. The GHS figure for the 16 - 19 age group is 21 per cent, but is probably inflated by the larger proportion of school students at the younger end of this age group engaged in voluntary work through their school. By their late twenties and early thirties, a higher proportion of people are participating (the GHS figure for the 25 - 34 age group is 24 per cent). Thus, 23-year-olds are mid-way between the relative lack of involvement of their younger contemporaries, and the higher rate of participation of people somewhat older. It will soon prove possible to run a table for narrower age-bands, looking at 23 year-olds in the GHS, to see how far this hypothesis accounts for the difference between the two studies. Two other possible reasons for the difference between the NCDS sample and the GHS are, firstly, that the GHS is a sample of private households only and thus does not include people living in, for example, nurses' homes and students' hostels. Secondly, the GHS report says that there is some under-representation of young adults in their sample, particularly those in the 20 - 24 age range. If these young adults who were not contacted in the GHS survey are different in some ways to the rest of the sample, and if NCDS has managed to interview a more representative sample of 23-year-olds than the GHS, then this, also, could explain some of the discrepancy.

18. Comparisons with Volunteer Centre figures.

Further evidence on the extent of voluntary activity has been published by the Volunteer Centre (Humble, 1982) following an in-depth national survey of volunteering. (This will be referred to as the SCPR Survey). In 1981 nearly 2,000 men and women aged 18 and over were interviewed specifically about the volunteering they did. In this way, it was possible to probe more deeply into the activities that people take part in, and elicit more accurately

than NCDS and the GHS were able to, the true extent of their volunteering. This survey took a much broader definition of voluntary work, so it is not surprising that a high proportion, 44 per cent of the sample, had done some voluntary work in the year preceding the survey, Table 2. (However, this sample included people age 18 upwards, and it is clear from the reports that people in the 18 - 24 age-range are less likely to be volunteers than the sample as a whole). The main reason for the much higher percentage of volunteers found in the SCPR survey was that they did not just ask people whether or not they 'did voluntary work' but they explored areas of interest to the respondent and found out about what the respondent did in each of these areas. This work highlights the limitations of the 1981 GHS and therefore, the similar NCDS IV approach in asking about voluntary work in a few questions within a survey covering many other topics. This approach is likely to underestimate considerably the extent of participation in voluntary work, and to underestimate it in certain areas more than others. For example, the SCPR survey found that 11 per cent of their volunteers were involved in work connected with their job (such as unpaid work with a professional association, works' club or union). It is likely that respondents who were not prompted to include such activities might not regard them as 'voluntary work'. Similarly, although a category was included on the NCDS showcard entitled 'working for Community Groups or Pressure Groups', and although interviewers were briefed to include as voluntary work 'political and social activity', respondents did not always report such activities. The Bureau even received a letter from a respondent confirming that such activities had been missed out in his interview. Four per cent of the SCPR sample of volunteers were involved in such activities, compared with only two per cent of the NCDS sample of volunteers in the past year. All the foregoing discussion indicates the need for caution when referring to 'volunteers' in the NCDS sample.

19. Frequency of volunteering.

There were few differences between men and women volunteers in the frequency of volunteering. Twenty one per cent of the male volunteers and 25 per cent of the female volunteers had, in the four weeks prior to interview, volunteered at least once a week (Table 3). Women were a little more likely than men to volunteer once or twice a week; men's volunteering seems to be less frequent. Eighteen per cent of the volunteers (four per cent of the sample) had taken part in more than one activity in the past year, and there was little difference between men and women in this respect.

20. Type of voluntary activity.

As mentioned above, information about the kind of voluntary activity undertaken was collected only for the main activity.\* Table 4 shows the distribution, by sex, of those reporting doing various categories of activities grouped to seven broad categories. Two-fifths of respondents were involved in fundraising, the largest category of all, but a third took part in 'practical or direct help to individuals or groups', and 14 per cent were involved in work with young people of various kinds. Women were more likely than men to be involved in fundraising, but otherwise there was little difference between the sexes in the nature of their volunteering (although as mentioned above, more men than women reported that they had done some voluntary work in the past year).

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\* Since the main activity could have several components, it was possible for it to be coded into up to three different categories of activity. Thirteen per cent of the volunteers had their main activity coded to two different categories and two per cent had it coded to three different activities. The coding frame used to code these activities had 32 categories. Since there are so many categories of answer, it is necessary for clarity to aggregate these into a smaller number of broader categories. Because all the responses of any individual are included in Table 4, but percentages are given as proportions of the total of individuals doing voluntary work, the percentages sum to more than 100.

21. Table 5 gives the figures for the first coded activity only, showing that the proportions engaging in groups of activities are broadly similar to the overall distribution of activities. This is partly because of the considerably larger numbers whose main activity had only one component. The only group of activities that seem to be more likely to be coded as a first activity than as a second or third are those classed as teaching or advising, while 'holidays, entertainments' are a little less likely to be coded as the first activity (Table 6). With these differences in mind, then, subsequent tables which refer to the type of activity undertaken will (except for Table 21) refer only to the first coded activity.
  
22. Table 7 gives a more detailed breakdown of the kinds of activities that people were involved in. Here, some differences between men and women are more striking. Women were more likely to be involved in organising raffles, etc, while men were more likely to have taken part in sponsored events. Women were much more involved in playgroups and in helping teachers, while more men than women were involved in running sporting activities, in giving direct advice to people, in building work and, slightly, in political and social action.
  
23. A further breakdown of the 'youth work' category is given in Table 8. Nearly two-fifths of the volunteers concerned with youth worked with the scouts, guides etc. while almost a quarter of them took part in generic youth clubs. Eighteen per cent of the volunteers were helping in activities related to a church (this is in addition to the one per cent who were involved in sunday school or bible class work). Women were more likely to be involved in all these activities, while men were more likely to help youth military groups and youth sporting activities, but it should be noted that there are only small numbers in these categories.
  
24. Activities in the past four weeks.  
There are differences in the activities of the 'current'

volunteers, that is, those who had volunteered in the four weeks preceding the interview, and those who hadn't done so, as Table 9 shows. Current volunteers were much less likely to be involved in fundraising, and much more likely to do committee work, work with young people and to give help to individuals or groups. This seems to fit with the image of, on the one hand the infrequent volunteer who is, say, involved in running a jumble sale stall once or twice a year, and, on the other, the regular committee member, or weekly scout leader.

25. Religion and voluntary activity.

A tenth of the sample claimed allegiance to a religion and also attended services or meetings connected with their religion at least monthly. In this paper, these people are referred to as the 'religious', since it seems likely that most of those claiming allegiance to a religion but not attending services or meetings are, for the most part, only nominal adherents to their faith. It is a common stereotype that those involved in many types of voluntary work are often motivated by their religious beliefs. Table 10 shows that it is the case that those who are active in their religion are also more likely to report doing voluntary work in the past year. Thus, 43 per cent of those with an active religious affiliation (that is, those who attend a meeting or service connected with their religion at least monthly) report having done voluntary work, compared to 21 per cent of those with no religion. Those who claimed allegiance to a religion, but attended less than monthly or not at all, were similar to those without religious beliefs in their propensity to volunteer. From Table 11 it can be seen that the relative proportion of men and women volunteering is roughly the same whether or not they are active in any religion (although more women than men are active in their religion).

26. Looking at the denomination of the religious, Table 12 shows that, among this group, the Roman Catholics have the lowest level of participation in voluntary work, although, at 30 per cent, it is still a higher participation rate than for the sample as a whole.

Those belonging to a christian religion other than Roman Catholic or Church of England have the highest participation rates - over half (55 per cent) of this group has done voluntary work in the past year. Differences by sex in the levels of volunteering within particular religious denominations were small. The kinds of activities undertaken by those who attended religious services monthly or more were different from those of the non-religious or those who did not attend services very often - Table 13. The religious who were volunteers were much more likely to be involved in work with young people - over a fifth of them were, compared to only nine per cent of those with no religious beliefs. They were less likely to be involved in committee work/ political & social action or in fundraising. Those volunteers who claimed religious allegiance but attended services less than monthly were more likely than others to be involved in fundraising.

27. Voluntary activity and newspaper readership.

There was no difference in the proportions participating in voluntary activities by whether or not the respondents regularly read a daily newspaper, but, amongst those who did read a newspaper, there were differences in voluntary activity participation which related to which newspaper was read (Table 14). Readers of The Times, Financial Times, Guardian or Telegraph (taken together) were more likely than others to report having done voluntary work in the past year, whereas readers of the Sun and Daily Star were less likely than others to take part in voluntary work. These differences almost certainly reflect underlying factors which similarly affect newspaper readership and voluntary activity, for example, occupation and educational level (see below). Table 15 shows the differences in the proportion of men and women newspaper readers in participation in voluntary activities. Since, overall, men were more likely than women to participate in voluntary work, it is not surprising that no matter what newspaper was read, men were more likely than women to do voluntary work. However, a third of male Express readers, compared to only 22 per cent of female Express readers did voluntary work, and male readers of the 'qualities' seem disproportionately more likely than female readers to engage in voluntary work.

28. Voluntary activity and voting behaviour.

There are many stereotypes about the kind of people who engage in voluntary work, and the stereotypes often conflict with one another. For example, it is sometimes said that those who do voluntary work are 'Tory ladies'. A conflicting stereotype is that voluntary organisations are hotbeds of leftish agitation. Using data collected during the NCDS IV interview on political affiliations, these stereotypes can be examined. Table 16 shows that those who voted in the 1979 General Election are also more likely to do voluntary work. Table 17 shows the extent of voluntary activity among those supporting the main parties in that election. Those who supported 'other parties' were most likely to have taken part in voluntary activity in the past year (30 per cent had done so), while labour voters were less likely than conservative and liberal voters to do voluntary work (23 per cent compared to 28 per cent). Male Conservatives were the group most likely to report doing voluntary activities, as Table 18 shows, while female Labour supporters were least likely to take part in voluntary work. As with newspaper readership, however, it is likely that some of these differences in patterns of volunteering reflect social class.

29. Voluntary activity and youth organisation involvement.

Three questions were asked of respondents concerning their participation in youth organisations at the time of interview or in the past, and whether or not they had been a helper in a youth organisation. It is not possible to establish directly whether people are current helpers. However, if the assumption is made that those currently involved in a youth organisation who reported helping a youth organisation at some time are current helpers, five categories of people can be established. These are: those never involved with youth organisations (45 per cent of the whole sample), those currently involved but who did not help (1.5 per cent), those who were involved and had helped out at some time ('current helpers') (4 per cent), those who had been involved in a youth organisation but were no longer, and who had never been helpers (36 per cent), and former helpers not currently involved (13 per cent).

30. It might be expected that almost all those who reported having helped in a youth organisation who were also currently involved in one would report doing voluntary work in the past twelve months and that almost all would report their voluntary activity as some kind of youth work. This is not the case. Although four-fifths of this group had done voluntary work in the past year (three-fifths of them in the past month) (Table 19) only 54 per cent of this group had their main voluntary activity first coded as an activity with youth (Table 20). Neither was this group more likely to have their second classification of the main activity coded as youth work; only about a third of those with two or more categories coded for the main activity did so, and only a quarter of those few whose main activity was coded to three categories were coded as doing youth work as the third component of their main activity (Table 21).
31. Several explanations are possible for these findings. Firstly, contrary to what has so far been assumed, many people involved with a youth organisation and who have at some time been helpers, may not be currently helpers. It is rather hard to imagine why 23-year-olds are in the scouts, for example, if they are not assisting with the work of the organisation. However, such people appear to exist; as can be seen from Table 19, 182 people who have never been paid or voluntary helpers with a youth organisation claim to be currently involved with one. Many are, no doubt, involved in youth sections of adult organisations such as those of political parties or of cultural groups such as B'Nai B'Rith or Rotaract, or youth religious groups. It is likely that much of the voluntary work in which they report taking part is organised through such groups. Because of the multiplicity of such groups and the extent to which being a member and being a helper are not always clearly distinguishable, a much more sophisticated and extensive set of questions would need to be asked to disentangle the individual's relationship to youth groups.



32. Secondly, the relevant question asked whether the respondent had ever been a voluntary or paid helper with any youth organisations. It may be that some of the 20 per cent who were at the time of interview, or had previously been a helper were paid helpers, and therefore, correctly, did not regard their work as volunteering. This seems the most likely explanation, but would certainly not account for all the difference. A third explanation is that many of those who felt themselves to be helping with a youth organisation would not be working directly with young people. They might help in fund raising for the organisation, or sit on its Management Committee. Such activities would have been coded appropriately into such categories, and not appear as youth work. Fourthly, it may be that for some, youth work was not the main voluntary activity, so that, although the respondents did youth work, their other voluntary work was coded as the main activity.
33. A possibility which has to be considered is that the questions asked may not have been sufficiently well designed or elaborated to enable the reality of people's various situations to be re-constructed. As the SCPR Survey shows, a simple question on voluntary work such as that asked in NCDS appears to under-estimate the extent of youth work in particular since the showcard used in conjunction with the question (Appendix 1) does not specifically mention this as an activity.
34. Certainly the people who were or had been helpers with youth organisations and who were currently involved, were much more likely than other people to do voluntary work, and a larger proportion of them (61 per cent of volunteers) had volunteered in the past month. What is particularly interesting is that those who had ever been involved in a youth organisation in some way were more likely to report taking part in voluntary work, and more likely to have done voluntary work in the past month than those who had never been involved with youth organisations. It may be that people who are likely to join youth organisations

are people who are likely to do voluntary work. However, many youth organisations would claim to foster a concern for others in the young people with whom they come into contact, which might be thought to predispose them toward taking part in voluntary work in adulthood. It might be possible to investigate this a little further, using the longitudinal data set.

35. Voluntary work and leisure activities.

Since voluntary work is done predominantly in one's spare time, it might possibly be thought to compete with other uses of spare time, such as the leisure activities which were asked about in the NCDS IV interview. If this is so, it might be expected that those who reported taking part in leisure activities more frequently would be less likely to have participated in voluntary work. In fact, the opposite is generally true; those who were active in most of the leisure activities which were asked about were also more likely to take part in voluntary work; Table 22 gives a summary. Those who watch T.V. a lot (which is, in fact, a large proportion of the sample) and those who gamble a great deal were less likely to take part in voluntary activities; but for the other leisure activities, greater involvement is associated with higher proportions participating in voluntary activities.

36. Age at first leaving fulltime education and participation in voluntary activities.

People who stayed in full-time education for longer were more likely to take part in voluntary activity, and more likely to take part more frequently. Table 23 shows that while only nine per cent of those who first left full-time education by August 1974 (the year in which they were 16) had done voluntary work in the last month, almost twice as many (17 per cent) of those leaving after August 1976 had been involved in voluntary work in the month preceding interview. Table 24 shows that female volunteering appears to be more closely related to the age first left fulltime continuous education than does male volunteering. Looking at those who had participated in voluntary activities in the month preceding interview, Table 24 shows that, for men, the difference in the proportions volunteering among the "early leavers" (up to August 1974) and the "late leavers" (after August 1976) is only 7 per cent.

Ten per cent of male early leavers had participated in the previous month, while 17 per cent of male late leavers had. For women, the difference between early and late leavers is much bigger. As many as 29 per cent of the female late leavers had participated in voluntary activities in the previous month, compared to only 7 per cent of female early leavers. This sex difference is also seen among the "infrequent volunteers" in column two of the table.

37. Was there a difference in the kind of voluntary activity undertaken by those who had lengthier fulltime educational experience? Table 25 shows that, among those involved in voluntary work, those continuing their education after August 1976 seem to be three times as likely as those leaving education by August 1974 to take part in activities involving teaching or advising; they were less likely to take part in 'helping individuals or groups', or in fundraising. Interestingly, volunteers who had stayed in education for up to a year after the official school leaving date were more likely to take part in youth activities than those in other educational categories. There was little difference by sex, as Table 26 shows, although it is worth noting that late leaving men seem less likely to be involved in fundraising.

38. Educational attainment and voluntary activity.

Another way of measuring educational level is by looking at the highest qualification obtained on any courses undertaken. As Table 27 shows, looking at voluntary activities in relation to this measure of educational level gives similar results; those with qualifications above 'A' level standard appear to be three times as likely as those with no qualifications to have done voluntary work in the last month. In general, the higher the level of qualification, the higher the participation rate in voluntary activities. Within the group who had qualifications above 'A' level standard, more people with a teaching qualification (not possessing a degree) claimed to undertake voluntary work; 29 per cent had taken part in voluntary work in the past month.

Again, there was a difference in the kind of activity undertaken, which was related to the educational level achieved (Table 28). Among those doing voluntary work, people with very high qualifications were much more likely to be involved in teaching or advising people and in youth work, but they were less likely to do fundraising or to be involved in helping individuals or groups in other ways. Those with no qualifications were more likely than others to be involved in helping individuals or groups.

39. Experience of education and training and voluntary activity.

It is possible that the route by which a qualification is obtained is an important influence in exposing people to particular experiences which may predispose them to do voluntary work and perhaps to different kinds of voluntary work. Since qualifications can be obtained in different ways, looking only at the qualification obtained may conceal differences in voluntary activity related to educational and training experiences. Table 29 gives the proportions participating in voluntary work among those experiencing training or education or both, since leaving school. A similar, although not quite so striking pattern emerges, as that seen in Table 27. People with education or training are more likely to be involved in voluntary activities. Table 30 demonstrates the pattern of voluntary activities undertaken by those who have experienced training, education, both or neither since leaving school. Again the pattern is similar to that obtained in Table 28; the more educated are less likely to be involved in fundraising and more likely to be teaching or advising people.

40. Voluntary activity and occupation.

Voluntary activities, being undertaken predominantly in people's spare time, might be thought to be unrelated to their job. However, a moment's consideration will cause one to think of many possible connections between occupation and spare time activities. Some jobs may be too arduous or take up so much time as to leave neither

energy nor hours for spare time activities. Some jobs may provide contacts which encourage or enable people to do voluntary work. An indication that this may be the case for the teaching profession has already been given. People who are dissatisfied with their work may seek satisfaction in activities outside of work, which may include giving voluntary help to people or organisations. A job with a high income may create more uncommitted free-time for some.

41. Occupation is also a commonly-used way of identifying people's social standing. Those in high occupational status groups are often thought of as those who take part in voluntary activities, (the 'middle-class do-gooders' concept); on the other hand the 'caring sharing working class' stereotype might lead one to think that people of low occupational status would be disproportionately engaged in voluntary work. There is no doubt that the questions asked in the NCDS IV questionnaire would tend to elicit rather more easily the formal voluntary activities, for example those done through organisations, than more informal types of voluntary help. To the extent that the middle-classes may tend to participate in activities in a rather more formalised way than perhaps those from the working classes tend to do, this survey will under-estimate the extent of volunteering among the working classes. Evidence on the extent of any such class effect is eagerly awaited from further analysis of the SCPR survey.

42. Voluntary activity and social class.

Certainly, the middle classes in this sample were more likely than the working classes to report doing voluntary work; a third of those whose current job (or last job of those not currently working) was classed as professional, and 36 per cent of those whose current or last job was classed as intermediate had done voluntary work in the past year. This compares with between only 16 and 18 per cent of the semi-skilled/unskilled manual group, (Table 31). Of those who volunteered, the skilled manual workers were nearly twice as likely as those in the non-manual classes to be involved in

'practical or direct help to individuals or groups' (Table 33). The semi or unskilled manual groups were also more likely to be involved in this kind of work (although not as likely as the skilled manual group), but were also more likely to say that fundraising was their main voluntary activity. There was little difference in the frequency with which volunteers from the different occupational groups engaged in voluntary work. The social class differences were similar for both men and women.

43. Socio-economic group and voluntary activity.

Another way of looking at the socio-economic status of a respondent's current or last job, apart from social class, is to use the Registrar General's Socio-Economic Group (SEG). Here, it has been collapsed into six categories, and Table 32 shows a similar pattern to Table 31. One interesting feature is that members of the armed forces are more likely to report having done voluntary work in the last year but not in the last month; this may reflect their participation in annual or one-off Service-organised events. Almost half of the members of the armed forces who were volunteers had been involved in fundraising activities.

44. Voluntary activity and hours of work.

The hours that people work makes little difference to their propensity to do voluntary work, apart from the few doing ten or fewer hours a week, who are a little less likely to do voluntary work (Table 34). In fact, since 70 of these 76 are women, and probably women with childcare commitments, it is not surprising that they find less time for voluntary work than others. Whether or not people were working long hours did not seem to affect the amount of voluntary work they found themselves able to do, nor the kind of work undertaken.

45. Voluntary activity and satisfaction with current job.

There were no large differences in the levels of participation in voluntary activity which were related to whether or not the respondents reported satisfaction or dissatisfaction with various aspects of their current job (Table 35). Small differences were found in relation to satisfaction with how well the current job made use of the respondents' ability (as they perceived it) and how interesting they found the job. However, these findings are equivocal, and support neither, on the one hand, a hypothesis that voluntary activity may be undertaken to substitute for deficiencies in working life, or, on the other, that a satisfactory working life releases energies for out-of-work activities. Those who were most dissatisfied with how well their job used their abilities were a little more likely to participate in voluntary activities, while those dissatisfied with the interest in their job were less likely to take part in voluntary work.

46. Voluntary activities and job choice.

Respondents were asked: 'if you were looking for a job now, what would be most important to you in choosing a job?' They were also asked for the second and third most important attributes chosen from a list of 14 items. One item on the list was that a job should give 'the opportunity of helping others', and it is interesting to see whether this aspect of a job was given priority by those who did voluntary work. As Table 36 shows, those who had done voluntary work in the past month appear to be twice as likely as those who had not to rank this item as being of first, second or third importance. Thus, there is some evidence here that, for some people, doing voluntary work is not a chance activity, but is part of a general 'helping' orientation. However, 'helping others' was chosen as of first, second or third importance by only 22 per cent of those who had done voluntary work in the past month; so the majority of the volunteers still have other, higher priorities in choosing a job, notably, in common with others, job security.

47. Voluntary activities and employment status.

Current fulltime students were more likely than people in other employment status groups to have taken part in voluntary work; a third had done voluntary work in the past 12 months, Table 37. Those in employment were a little more likely than the unemployed to say that they had done voluntary work. Twenty-six per cent of those who were employed, compared to only 23 per cent of the unemployed, had done some voluntary activity in the past year. A recent survey of the voluntary activities of the unemployed (Gay & Hatch 1983) concludes: "... it seems that the participation of unemployed people in voluntary work is similar to, though a bit lower than that found in the population generally". NCDS IV findings confirm this view.

48. People who were involved in housework fulltime (mainly women) were even less likely to do voluntary work: only 16 per cent had done so in the past year. The SCPR study has shown how important children are in enabling people to get involved in voluntary work; 18 per cent of current volunteers in their sample had got involved via their children, only 8 per cent mentioned getting involved through their work. Since most housewives are at home looking after children, at first sight it is surprising that so few of this group are involved. However one reflects that most of the 23-year-olds who are parents have very young children, the figures are not so hard to understand. Most voluntary work relating to one's children will develop via links with schools or youth organisations, and most of the cohort's children are not yet of an age to take part in such activities. Among those who took part in voluntary activities, housewives or the unemployed were most likely, and those in employment were less likely to be involved in voluntary work involving 'practical or direct help to individuals or groups' (Table 38).

49. Marital and family status and voluntary activity.

Table 39 shows that single men and women were more likely to take part in voluntary activities than those who were or had been married, or those who were cohabiting. Married women had the lowest levels of participation of any of the groups in this table. Table 40 shows the extent of participation in voluntary work of those people with and without children. People with children participated in voluntary activities less often than those without. However, both the



differences by marital and family status reported here are likely to be, at least in part, related to social class. People who marry early and have children earlier are likely to belong to the lower social classes, who here report doing voluntary work less frequently than others.

50. Voluntary activities and health.

It might be thought that people with disabilities, or those in poor health, would be the beneficiaries of voluntary action, rather than those who provided help. This can be examined using NCDS data, since respondents were asked to describe their health, and to say whether they had any longstanding illness or disability which limited their activities in any way. Table 41 shows that there is not much difference in participation in voluntary activities between people reporting that their health was good or otherwise. Table 42 shows that even those people reporting a longstanding illness or disability are not different to others in their participation in voluntary activities. Of course, it is difficult to know exactly how ill or disabled people were, without some more detail about the illness or disability. Respondents were asked how much their condition limited their activities in various aspects of their lives, one of which was their social life. Table 43 gives the results, and it is surprising that reported levels of voluntary activity were similar among those reporting that their disablement limited their social life "a great deal" and those who did not. Of those 37 people who reported that they were completely unable to have a social life only one said that she had done voluntary work in the past 12 months, and perhaps she had taken part prior to becoming disabled. Table 44 shows the voluntary activities undertaken by those describing themselves as disabled, compared with those who did not. Perhaps surprisingly, those with a longstanding illness or disability were more likely than others to give "direct or practical help to individuals or groups"; 36 per cent did so, compared with 28 per cent. Those reporting a disability were less likely to take part in fundraising; only 27 per cent had done so in the past 12 months, compared with 35 per cent.

51. Further work.

All the findings reported here arise as a result of progressive cross-tabulation of variables contained in, or derived from, the 23-year, cross-sectional interview data. There are three directions in which this work can be developed. Firstly, although the variables used in the cross-tabulations reported here are numerous, and drawn from all parts of the questionnaire, it may be that there are other simple or derived variables by which it would be interesting to cross-tabulate 'volunteering variables'. For example, the data on job satisfaction may require some further work and possibly income and earnings could be looked at in relation to voluntary work. A second direction is to develop more sophisticated analyses of voluntary activities in relation to family situation, religion, politics and so on, the purpose of which would be to "allow for" the effects of social class on participation in voluntary activity, in order to see whether other factors had an affect on volunteering behaviour independent of social class.

52. The third, and most important, development is in the consideration of the antecedents of volunteering. This involves the use of longitudinal data. At the third follow-up in 1974, respondents were asked specifically if, in their spare time, they did any voluntary work to help others and, if they didn't, if they would like to but "had no chance". Other spare time activities were asked about in 1974, and it will be possible to examine participation in voluntary activity in relation to these other activities. At the age of 11, the children were asked about a range of spare time activities including attendance at clubs, both in school and out of school (Cubs, Scouts, etc). The limited information on membership of youth clubs since the age of 11 will enable analyses of current volunteering in terms of past club membership. A further item that may relate directly to current volunteering behaviour is whether, at age 16, respondents thought that 'the opportunity of helping others' was a desired attribute of their future employment. Answers to this item at age 16 could be examined in relation to current employment, current volunteering and to answers on this same item, which has been used again in the 23-year follow-up.

There is a great deal of additional background information from previous sweeps which it would be useful to look at in order to build up a picture of the volunteer. Items that spring to mind include: social class of father; school attainment and number of subjects studied; how well respondents got on with their parents; respondents' attitudes to school; type of school attended; parental involvement with the child's education; teacher's assessment of the child's personality/behaviour and region of the country.

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APPENDIX 1.

The following question was asked of all respondents:

"We are interested in the voluntary work that people do, that is, work for which they are not paid, which is of service to others apart from their immediate family.

SHOWCARD W Here are some examples of the type of activity we mean. Have you done any of the things on this card, or any similar work, in the past 12 months, that is since ... 1980 (QUOTE CURRENT MONTH)? "

Those who answered 'yes' to this were asked:

"Please tell me something about the one voluntary activity that has taken up most of your time over the last 12 months".

The interviewer recorded details of the voluntary work undertaken, and then asked: "Have you done any other voluntary work, apart from this, over the last 12 months?". A yes or no response only was recorded; no further details were collected on additional activities. Finally, in this section, a question on frequency of voluntary work was asked as follows:

"Last month may not have been typical but, over the last four weeks how often have you done any voluntary work?". The respondent was helped by a showcard listing various frequencies.

Showcard W used in conjunction with the first question on voluntary activities, contained the following:

RAISING MONEY FOR A GOOD CAUSE.

GIVING DIRECT HELP OR ADVICE TO SOMEONE.

e.g. the sick or handicapped  
elderly people  
youth clubs, play groups, guides and scouts  
alcoholics, drug addicts, vagrants  
adult illiterates

ASSISTING PUBLIC SERVICES

e.g. hospitals, schools  
the police  
working as a JP or a school governor

IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT

e.g. building a playground  
clearing a canal

GIVING PROFESSIONAL SERVICES FREE OF CHARGE

e.g. electrician, plumber,  
lawyer, doctor, teacher

WORKING FOR COMMUNITY GROUPS OR PRESSURE GROUPS

e.g. local residents' or community groups  
women's groups  
prison reform.

SERVING ON A VOLUNTARY COMMITTEE

HELPING TO ORGANISE ANY OF THESE ACTIVITIES.

Three questions were asked about youth club involvement as follows:

"At the moment, do you have anything to do with any of the organisations on this card?"

"Have you ever had anything to do with any of the organisations on this card?"

"Have you ever been a voluntary or paid helper with any of the organisations on this card?"

Showcard X used in conjunction with these questions, read as follows:

YOUTH CLUB

YOUTH COUNCIL

YOUTH ORGANISATION

e.g. scouts, guides, church or other religious youth group.

APPENDIX 2 - DERIVED VARIABLES USED IN CROSSTABULATIONS.

1. MFACTS. Separates those doing voluntary activities in the last month ("current volunteers") from other volunteers.  
Source variables: N5950, N5952.
2. N6367R, N6369R, N6371R. Grouped categories of voluntary activity.  
Source variables: N6367, N6369, N6371.
3. YOUTH1, YOUTH2, YOUTH3. Voluntary activities with young people  
Source variables: N6367, N6369, N6371.
4. SATIS. Overall measure of satisfaction with current job.  
Source variables: N4313 to N4320.
5. CURRSC. Grouped social class of current job.  
Source variables: various employment variables.
6. CTAER. Grouped terminal age of leaving fulltime continuous education.  
Source variables: All course data variables, plus many others.
7. PSEDTA. Whether post-school education and/or training undertaken.  
Source variables: N4529, N4573, N4575, N4622, N4624, N4634, N4636, N4465, N4478, N4523, N4448, N4424, N4453, N4526, N4454, N4143, N4527.
8. RELIG. Separates those attending religious services or meetings monthly from the rest, and classifies denomination.  
Source variables: N6260, N5967, N5969.
9. YORG. Involvement in youth organisations.  
Source variables: N5953, N5954, N5955.
10. GHSQ. A hierarchical classification of the highest qualifications obtained on any education or training course, compatible with that used in the 1981 GHS.  
Source variables: All qualification variables plus others.
11. SEGR. Recoded socio-economic group.  
Source variables: Various employment variables.
12. HITCHED. Whether respondent is married or cohabiting.  
Source variables: N5113, N5116, N5129.
13. CHILD. Whether respondent has natural children or whether other children are in respondent's care.  
Source variables: N5066, N5067.
14. CURRSTU. Whether respondent is currently a fulltime or sandwich student.  
Source variables: N4531, N4532, N4544.



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TABLE 1.            Participation in voluntary activities by sex.

<u>% of whole sample</u>	<u>Volunteered in preceding 12 months</u> %	<u>Volunteered in past 4 weeks</u> %	<u>Volunteered at least once a week</u> %	<u>Done more than one kind of voluntary work in past 12 months</u> %
Female	21	10	5	4
Male	26	12	6	5
Both Sexes	24	11	6	4

Base = whole sample.

TABLE 2.            Comparisons between GHS, National Volunteer Survey and NCDS.

	<u>Voluntary work in past year</u> %	<u>Voluntary work in past 4 weeks</u> %
<u>GHS 20 - 24 age group (Base = 2048)</u>		
Female	14	9
Male	16	10
<u>NCDS 23-year-olds (Base = 12538)</u>		
Female	21	10
Male	26	12
<u>National Volunteer Survey (18+-year-olds) (Base = 1886)</u>		
Both sexes	44	27*

\* Proportion volunteering at least once a month

TABLE 3.                    Frequency of volunteering by sex

Frequency of volunteering	Female %	Male %	Both sexes %
5 times a week	3	3	3
3 - 4 times a week	4	4	4
1 - 2 times a week	18	14	16
2 - 3 times last 4 weeks	10	10	10
Once in last 4 weeks	11	14	13
Not done in the last 4 weeks	54	55	54
<hr/>			
TOTAL (N = 100%)	1335	1640	2975

TABLE 4. Voluntary activities by sex. Percent of those participating in the past 12 months. Grouped Categories.

Activity	Female %	Male %	Both sexes. %
Fund raising activities	43	38	40
Committee work	8	10	9
Teaching/advising	13	14	9
Holidays/entertainment.	8	6	7
Practical or direct help to individuals or groups.	33	32	33
Work with young people	14	13	14
Other	2	3	2
<b>Total participants*</b>	<b>1328</b>	<b>1619</b>	<b>2947</b>

\* Percentages add up to more than 100 since one person can do more than one activity, but percentages are based on the proportion of individuals doing that activity.

TABLE 5.      Grouped voluntary activities by sex. First activity.

Activity	Female %	Male %	Both sexes %
Fundraising activities	36	33	34
Committee work	6	8	7
Teaching/advising	11	12	12
Holidays/entertainment	5	5	5
Practical or direct help to individuals or groups.	29	27	28
Work with young people	12	12	12
Other	1	3	2
<b>Total participants (N = 100%)</b>	<b>1328</b>	<b>1619</b>	<b>2947</b>

TABLE 6. Comparison of components of activity coded, first, second or third.

Voluntary activity.	First coded %	Second coded %	Third coded %	All activities %
Fund raising	34	36	26	34
Committee work	7	8	11	7
Teaching/ advising	12	10	8	11
Holidays and entertainments	5	10	16	6
Practical or direct help to individuals or groups	28	26	27	28
Work with young people	12	9	10	12
Other.	2	1	1	2
TOTAL (N = 100%)	2947	448	73	3468

TABLE 7. Voluntary activity by sex. First activity.

Activity.	Female %	Male. %	Both sexes %
<u>Fundraising.</u>			
Raffles etc.	19	12	15
Sponsored Events.	8	13	11
Collections	3	2	2
Other Fundraising	6	6	6
<u>Committee work.</u>			
Political & Social action	1	2	2
<u>Teaching/Advising.</u>			
Sunday School Teaching	2	(12)*	1
Helping Teachers	4	2	3
Giving Direct advice	4	6	5
Sports activities (school related)	2	3	3
<u>Holidays/entertainment.</u>			
Help at parties etc.	3	3	3
Entertain	2	3	2
<u>Practical or direct help to individuals or groups.</u>			
Work on cars	0	3	2
Meals on wheels	(1)*	0	(1)*
Playgroups	8	(9)*	4
Driving	(3)*	(15)*	(18)*
Building work	(4)*	11	6
Hospital visits	2	(12)*	1
Nursing	2	1	1
Other help to individuals	10	7	8
Help to voluntary groups	7	4	5
Youth work	12	12	14
<u>Other.</u>			
Environmental	(12)*	1	1
Other	(1)*	(15)*	(16)*
<hr/>			
TOTAL (N = 100%)	1328	1619	2947
<hr/>			



TABLE 8. Youth work activities in the past 12 months by sex First activity.

Activity	Female %	Male %	Both sexes. %
Scouts, guides, cubs, brownies.	42	36	39
ATC, CCF, other military	1	10	6
Youth sports clubs/groups.	4	9	7
Youth groups for special interest or hobby	4	5	5
Youth clubs or groups connected with church (not Sunday School or Bible Classes)	20	17	18
Youth clubs, general and unspecified	27	21	23
Other work connected with young people	2	3	3
All youth work (N = 100%)	164	190	354

TABLE 9.

Activities of those who volunteered in the past month compared to those who had volunteered in the past year but not in the past month.

Activity.	Volunteers in the past year but not in past month %	Volunteers in the past month %
Fund raising	46	21
Committee work	5	10
Teaching/advising	9	14
Holiday/entertainment	6	4
Practical or direct help to individuals or groups	25	32
Work with young people	8	17
Other	2	2
TOTAL (N = 100%)	1570	1369

TABLE 10.

Volunteering of the 'religious' and 'non-religious'.

	Religious affiliates attending at least monthly	Religious affiliates attending less than monthly.	No religion.
	%	%	%
Volunteers in the past 12 months	43	21	21
Volunteers in the past month	26	9	9
TOTAL (N = 100%)	1313	6079	5126

TABLE 11.

Volunteering of the 'religious' and 'non-religious' by sex.

	Religious affiliates attending at least monthly		Religious affiliates attending less than monthly		No religion.	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Volunteers in the past 12 months	42	46	18	26	19	23
Volunteers in the past month	24	29	8	12	9	10
TOTAL (N = 100%)	780	526	3436	2620	2030	307

TABLE 12. Voluntary activity and religious denomination.

Religion*	Volunteers in the past 12 months. %	Volunteers in the past month. %	Total (N=100%)
Roman Catholic	30	15	476
Church of England	49	29	348
Other Christian.	55	35	440
Non Christian religions.	38	29	45
All believers.	44	26	1309

\* includes only those attending a religious service or meeting at least once a month.

TABLE 13. Activities undertaken by those active in their religion, and other volunteers.

Activity	Religious affiliates attending at least monthly %	Religious affiliates attending less than monthly %	No religion.
Fund raising.	26	38	34
Committee work	6	7	8
Teaching/advising	13	11	11
Holidays & entertainments	5	4	5
Practical or direct help to individuals or groups.	25	28	30
Work with young people	24	9	9
Other	2	2	3
All Volunteers (N=100%)	566	1291	1086

TABLE 14. Voluntary activity by newspaper readership.

Daily newspaper read at least 3 times a week.	undertaking voluntary work in the past year		Total (N = 100%)
	%		
Express	28		906
Mail	31		1129
Daily Star	18		725
'Qualities' (Financial Times, Times, Guardian, Telegraph)	35		1305
Mirror	21		1843
Sun	18		2738
Local or Evening	22		1812
Other	25		279

TABLE 15. Voluntary activity & newspaper readership by sex

Daily newspaper read at least 3 times a week.	% undertaking voluntary work in past year			
	Female %	Male %	Female (N=100%)	Male (N=100%)
Express	22	33	426	480
Mail	29	33	619	510
Star	15	20	294	431
'Qualities' (Financial Times, Times Guardian, Telegraph)	33	37	540	765
Mirror	18	22	814	1029
Sun	15	20	1399	1339
Local or Evening	21	24	990	823
Other	25	26	127	152
			5209	5829

TABLE 16. Voting in the 1979 General Election and voluntary activity

	Voted in 1979 General election		
	Yes %	No %	Don't know %
Undertaken voluntary activity in the past year.	26	20	25
TOTAL (N = 100%)	8279	4182	60

TABLE 17. Party supported in the 1979 General Election and participation in voluntary activity.

Party supported.	Voluntary work in the past year.	
	%	Total(N = 100%)
Conservative	28	3131
Labour	23	3574
Liberal	28	1041
Other Party	30	296
All Voters.	26	8042

TABLE 18. Party supported in the 1979 General Election and participation in voluntary activity by sex.

Party supported in 1979	Voluntary work in past year		Total	
	Female %	Male %	Female (N=100%)	Male (N=100%)
Conservative	25	31	1625	1506
Labour	20	26	1723	1851
Liberal	29	28	535	506
Other Party	30	30	121	175
All Voters.	23	28	4004	4038

TABLE 19. Youth involvement and voluntary activity.

Voluntary Activity	<u>Youth Organisation involvement.</u>				
	Never Involved %	Currently involved.		Not currently involved.	
		Not a helper %	Helper %	Never a helper %	Former helper %
In the past month	7	23	61	9	14
In the past year but not in past month	9	15	19	14	21
Never	84	62	21	78	66
<b>TOTAL (N=100%)</b>	<b>5633</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>4452</b>	<b>1680</b>

TABLE 20.

Youth involvement and voluntary activity. Percentage of voluntary activities done by those with and without youth club involvement.

Voluntary activity	Never involved %	<u>Youth organisation involvement.</u>			
		Currently involved.		Not currently involved.	
		Not a helper %	a helper %	Never a helper %	Former helper %
Fund raising	40	27	12	40	33
Political & social action	7	6	7	8	7
Teaching/advising	12	6	11	11	13
Parties and entertainment	5	0	4	6	5
Helping individuals or groups	32	24	12	32	28
Youth activities	1	29	54	2	13
Other	3	9	1	2	1
<b>TOTAL (N=100%)</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>564</b>

TABLE 21.

Youth involvement and type of youth voluntary activity.

Youth Voluntary activities	Currently involved in a youth organisation; sometime helper.		
	First voluntary activity %	Second voluntary activity %	Third voluntary activity %
Scouts & Guides	25	3	4
ATC etc.	3	0	0
Youth sports	2	3	4
Youth hobbies	1	4	9
Church youth groups	11	3	4
Youth clubs. n.e.c.	11	13	0
Other youth activities	1	7	4
Other voluntary activities	46	68	74
<b>TOTAL (N = 100%)</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>23</b>



TABLE 22. Participation in voluntary work and leisure activities.

	<u>Done voluntary work.</u> In the past month. %	In the past year but not in past month. %	No voluntary work. %	Total N=100%
<u>Watched T.V.:</u>				
5 times a week	9	12	79	8459
Not at all in past 4 weeks	21	18	62	179
<u>Read books:</u>				
5 times a week	16	15	69	2611
Not at all in past 4 weeks	8	10	82	4864
<u>Parties, dances or discos:</u>				
5 times a week	12	15	73	207
Not at all in past 4 weeks	9	11	80	5123
<u>Played sport:</u>				
5 times a week	16	18	66	804
Not at all in past 4 weeks	8	10	82	6573
<u>Visited friends or relations:</u>				
5 times a week	12	13	75	1942
Not at all in past 4 weeks	8	11	80	666
<u>Gone to cinema:</u>				
5 times a week	15	26	59	27
Not at all in past 4 weeks	9	11	79	8281
<u>Gambled played bingo:</u>				
5 times a week	9	13	79	282
Not at all in past 4 weeks.	12	14	75	7895
Whole sample	11	13	76	12538

TABLE 23. Age at first leaving fulltime education and voluntary activity.

Left full-time continuous education.	Done voluntary activities.			Total (N=100%)
	in the last month.	In the last year but not in the last month.	Not at all in the last year	
	%	%	%	
Up to Aug 74.	9	11	81	7791
Sept 74 - Aug 75	12	14	74	1365
Sept 75 - Aug 76	15	17	68	1674
After Aug 76	17	17	65	1656
All	11	13	76	12486

TABLE 24. Age at first leaving fulltime education and voluntary activity by sex.

Left full-time continuous education.	Done voluntary activities			Total (N=100%)
	in the last month	In the last year but not in the last month	Not at all in the last year	
	%	%	%	
<u>Female.</u>				
Up to Aug 74	7	9	85	3707
Sept 74 - Aug 75	10	13	79	172
Sept 75 - Aug 76	15	16	69	942
After Aug 76	29	18	63	830
<u>Male.</u>				
Up to Aug 74	10	13	77	4084
Sept 74 - Aug 75	15	15	70	593
Sept 75 - Aug 76	15	19	66	732
After Aug 76	17	17	67	826

**TABLE 25.** Age at first leaving fulltime education and type of voluntary activity undertaken.

Activity.	Left full-time continuous education.				
	up to Aug 74	Sept 74 to Aug 75	Sept 75 to Aug 76	After Aug 76	Overall.
	%	%	%	%	%
Fundraising.	36	35	36	27	34
Political and social action	6	8	10	9	7
Teaching, advising	7	13	13	22	12
Parties, enter- tainments	5	5	5	5	5
Helping individuals and groups	36	21	21	21	29
Youth activities	10	17	13	14	12
Other	2	2	3	2	2
<b>TOTAL (N = 100%)</b>	<b>1495</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>2943</b>

**TABLE 26.** Age at first leaving fulltime education and type of voluntary activity undertaken by sex.

Activity.	Left full-time continuous education.				
	Up to Aug 74	Sept 74 to Aug 75	Sept 75 to Aug 76	After Aug 76	Overall.
	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Female.</b>					
Fundraising	37	36	36	31	35
Political and social action	6	4	8	7	6
Teaching, advising	6	11	13	19	11
Parties, entertainment	4	5	6	4	5
Helping individuals and groups	37	24	23	22	29
Youth activities	9	19	12	15	12
Other	(3)*	2	2	2	1
<b>TOTAL FEMALE (N=100%)</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>1326</b>
<b>Male.</b>					
Fundraising	35	34	35	23	33
Political and social action	5	11	12	11	8
Teaching, advising	7	16	14	25	12
Parties, entertainment	5	5	5	6	5
Holding individuals and groups	35	18	18	20	28
Youth activities	10	15	14	13	12
Other	3	2	4	2	3
<b>TOTAL MALE (N=100%)</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>1617</b>

TABLE 27. Educational attainment and voluntary activity.

Qualification level.	Done voluntary activities			Total (N=100%)
	In the last month	In the last year but not in last month.	Not at all in the last year.	
	%	%	%	
Above A.level.	18	18	65	2307
A.level.	14	17	69	2069
O.level	10	13	77	4063
Below O.level and other	8	11	81	622
None	6	8	86	3466
Overall	11	13	76	12527

TABLE 28. Educational attainment and type of voluntary activity.

	Qualification level					Overall
	Above A level	A level	O level	Below O level and other	None	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fundraising	29	30	38	43	38	34
Political & social action	9	8	6	6	6	7
Teaching, advising	19	10	10	8	4	12
Parties, entertainment	5	5	5	3	6	5
Helping individuals and groups.	21	31	28	31	37	28
Youth activities	15	13	12	8	7	12
Other	2	3	2	(1)*	2	2
Total (N=100%)	805	634	926	119	473	2947

**TABLE 29. Experience of education and training and voluntary activity.**

Done voluntary activity	Experience of education and training				Overall. %
	No post-school education or training. %	Training only. %	Education and training. %	Education only. %	
In the last month.	6	10	15	15	11
In the last year but not in the last month	9	14	17	15	13
Not at all in the last year	85	76	68	70	76
<b>Total (N=100%)</b>	<b>3749</b>	<b>4061</b>	<b>1678</b>	<b>3034</b>	<b>12522</b>

**TABLE 30. Experience of education and training and type of voluntary activity.**

Type of voluntary acti- vity undertaken	Experience of education & training				Overall. %
	No post-school education or training %	Training only %	Education and training. %	Education only %	
Fundraising	39	37	33	29	34
Political & social action	6	5	9	10	7
Teaching, advising	6	8	12	18	12
Parties, enter- tainments	4	6	4	6	5
Helping individuals and groups	33	32	25	23	28
Youth activities	10	10	15	13	12
Other	1	2	2	2	2
<b>Total (N=100%)</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>2945</b>

TABLE 31. Voluntary activity & social class of current or last job.

Social class	In the past month	In the past year but not in the past month	Total (N= 100%)
	%	%	
Professional	19	14	430
Intermediate	18	18	2077
Skilled non-manual	9	12	3802
Skilled Manual	10	13	2898
Semiskilled/non- manual	8	12	86
Semiskilled Manual	8	8	1845
Unskilled Manual	8	10	424

TABLE 32. S.E.G. and voluntary activity.

Socio-economic group	Doing voluntary activity.			Total (N=100%)
	At least once in the last 4 weeks	In the last year but not in the last 4 weeks	Not at all in the last year	
	%	%	%	
Employer/Manager	16	16	68	533
Professional	19	13	67	419
Intermediate and Junior Non-Manual	13	14	74	4450
Skilled Manual	10	14	76	2395
Semi-skilled Manual. Unskilled Manual	7	11	83	1475
Armed Forces	8	24	68	144

TABLE 33.

Type of voluntary activity and social class of current or last job.

Voluntary Activity	Professional Intermediate Skilled Non- manual	Skilled manual	Semiskilled and unskilled.
	%	%	%
Fund raising	35	33	39
Committee work	9	4	5
Teaching/advising	13	7	10
Holidays/entertainment	5	4	7
Practical or direct help to individuals or groups	22	41	31
Work with young people	14	10	8
Other	2	2	2
<b>TOTAL (N = 100%)</b>	<b>1663</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>393</b>

TABLE 34.

Voluntary activity and hours of work.

Hours of work in current job.	Doing voluntary activities.		Total (N = 100%)
	In the past month %	In the past year but not in the past month %	
10 or less	11	11	76
11 to 35	13	14	1605
36 to 45	12	13	5675
46 plus	10	15	1857

TABLE 35.

Voluntary activity and satisfaction with current job.

Satisfaction with	Doing voluntary activities.		Total (N=100%)
	In the past month	In the past year but not in the past month	
Pay:	%	%	
satisfied	11	14	6080
dissatisfied	11	13	1947
.....			
Job prospects:			
satisfied	11	14	6007
dissatisfied	11	13	1792
.....			
Fellow workers:			
satisfied	11	14	8055
dissatisfied	12	15	371
.....			
Physical conditions:			
satisfied	11	14	7086
dissatisfied	12	13	1186
.....			
Job organisation:			
satisfied	11	14	4845
dissatisfied	12	14	2599
.....			
Use of ability:			
satisfied	11	13	6309
dissatisfied	13	15	1756
.....			
Interest:			
satisfied	12	14	7106
dissatisfied	10	10	1029
.....			
Overall:			
satisfied	12	14	7337
dissatisfied	11	13	1106



TABLE 36. Voluntary Activities and most important factors in choosing a job.

Doing voluntary activities.	Percentage saying 'helping others' was:			Total * (N=100%)
	Most important	Second most important	Third most important	
In the last month	9	7	6	1354
In the last year but not in last month	5	5	6	1578
Not at all in the last year	4	3	3	9117
Overall	5	4	4	

\*N's are for most important attribute; other N's are slightly smaller, due to the questions not being answered.

TABLE 37.            Voluntary activities and employment status.

Current activity	Doing voluntary activities. ...			Total (N=100%)
	At least once in the last four weeks %	In the last year but not in the last four weeks %	Not at all in the last year %	
Unemployed	11	12	78	1195
Housework	8	8	84	1515
Employed	12	14	75	9203
Fulltime student	16	17	67	322

TABLE 38.            Employment status and type of activity.

	Unemployed.	Housework.	Employed.	Current full-	Overall.
	%	%	%	time students %	%
Fundraising	30	25	36	21	34
Committee work	7	7	7	17	7
Teaching/advising	9	8	12	20	12
Holidays/entertainments.	7	3	5	4	5
Practical or direct help to individuals	39	49	25	26	28
Work with young people	5	7	13	9	12
Other	3	(2)*	2	3	2
<b>Total (N=100%)</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>2393</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>3053</b>

TABLE 39. Marital Status and voluntary activity.

Marital status.	Doing voluntary activities. ....			Total (N=100%)
	In the last month %	Not in the last month but in the last year %	Not at all in the last year %	
<u>Female.</u>				
Single	15	15	71	2174
Married	8	10	83	3411
Cohabiting	8	11	81	455
Separated, divorced or widowed	9	9	82	225
<u>Male.</u>				
Single	13	16	71	3631
Married	10	13	77	2176
Cohabiting	10	13	76	335
Separated, divorced or widowed	12	14	74	119

TABLE 40. Children and voluntary activity.

	Doing voluntary activities. ....			Total (N=100%) %
	In the last month. %	Not in the last month but in the last year %	Not at all in the last year %	
Female, has children	7	9	84	2082
Female, no children	11	13	76	4183
Male, has children	9	11	80	1171
Male, no children	13	15	72	5090

TABLE 41. Voluntary activities and self-reported health state.

Health	In the last month. %	Doing voluntary activities .....		Total (N=100%)
		Not in the last month but in the last year. %	Not at all in the last year. %	
Excellent	12	13	75	5596
Good	10	13	77	5726
Fair	10	11	79	1089
Poor	13	14	74	110

TABLE 42. Voluntary activities and disability.

Health	In the last month. %	Doing voluntary activities. ....		Total (N=100%)
		Not in the last month but in the last year. %	Not at all in the last year. %	
With long- standing ill- ness or dis- ability.	12	11	77	573
Without long- standing ill- ness or dis- ability	11	13	76	11951

TABLE 43. Limiting effects of disability on social life and voluntary activity.

Disability limits social life.	Doing voluntary activities. ....			Total (N=100%)
	In the last month %	Not in the last month but in the last year %	Not at all in the last year %	
Not at all	14	74	12	355
Somewhat	13	76	11	134
A great deal.	13	73	13	30
Completely.	0	97	3	37
All disabled.	12	11	77	556

TABLE 44. Activities of the disabled.

	With longstanding illness or disability.	Without longstanding illness or disability.
Fundraising	27	35
Committee work.	5	7
Teaching/advising	11	12
Holidays/entertainments	4	5
Practical or direct help to individuals	36	28
Work with young people	15	12
Other	2	2
Total (N=100%)	132	2812