

## ***Voting and Volunteering in Scotland: who participates?***

**Allison Catalano**

On 5<sup>th</sup> September, the Conservative party elected a new prime minister of the United Kingdom. Scotland has not voted for a conservative government since 1955, and Liz Truss marks the twelfth prime minister in the last hundred years elected without majority support in Scotland<sup>1</sup>. The last time Scotland's vote mirrored the majority was in 2005 – the last time that a general election resulted in a Labour majority.

The Brexit vote in 2016 is another good example of how far Scotland's opinion differs from that of the UK majority – less than 40% of Scottish voters approved the referendum to leave the EU, compared to more than 50% from Wales and England.

Scotland's status as a minority among the UK electorate isn't so surprising from a population standpoint – Scotland only accounts for about 9% of the total UK electorate. England, by contrast, claims 84% of all voters<sup>2</sup>.

The vast difference between Scotland's opinion and UK electoral outcomes may result in worsened well-being for the Scottish population. People derive a sense of satisfaction from having the ability to participate in and impact politics and governmental structures. This satisfaction, termed "democratic well-being," is weakened by perceived or structural inequalities<sup>3</sup>.

Participatory inequality stems from any situation in which a particular group is unlikely to or discouraged from some form of civic participation, which includes behaviours like voting, interacting with political campaigns, activism, or volunteering.

Examining voting in particular, Scottish voters may feel disenfranchised from the political sphere in the UK because of the perceived lack of political power on a national level, and may be less likely to choose to vote or express an interest in politics. Certain groups in Scotland may also be more or less inclined to participate in national or local elections. Income levels, health, and educational attainment may all result in different levels of participation both within Scotland and when comparing Scottish participation to the rest of the UK. In this sense, there may be participatory inequalities within the Scottish population and when comparing Scotland to the UK as a whole.

Using Understanding Society: the UK Longitudinal Household Survey, we determined that age, income, health, education, and employment statuses are correlated with an individual's level of interest in politics, and the likelihood that they voted or volunteered recently.

### ***Does participation differ in Scotland compared to the rest of the UK?***

Understanding Society is a yearly panel survey, with yearly data available from 2009 to 2021. Scotland has a high level of average engagement across all survey years relative to Northern Ireland and Wales, but a lower level than England.

- Scottish residents are **more likely to have volunteered** in the past year than residents of Northern Ireland or Wales, but less likely to have volunteered than English residents.

---

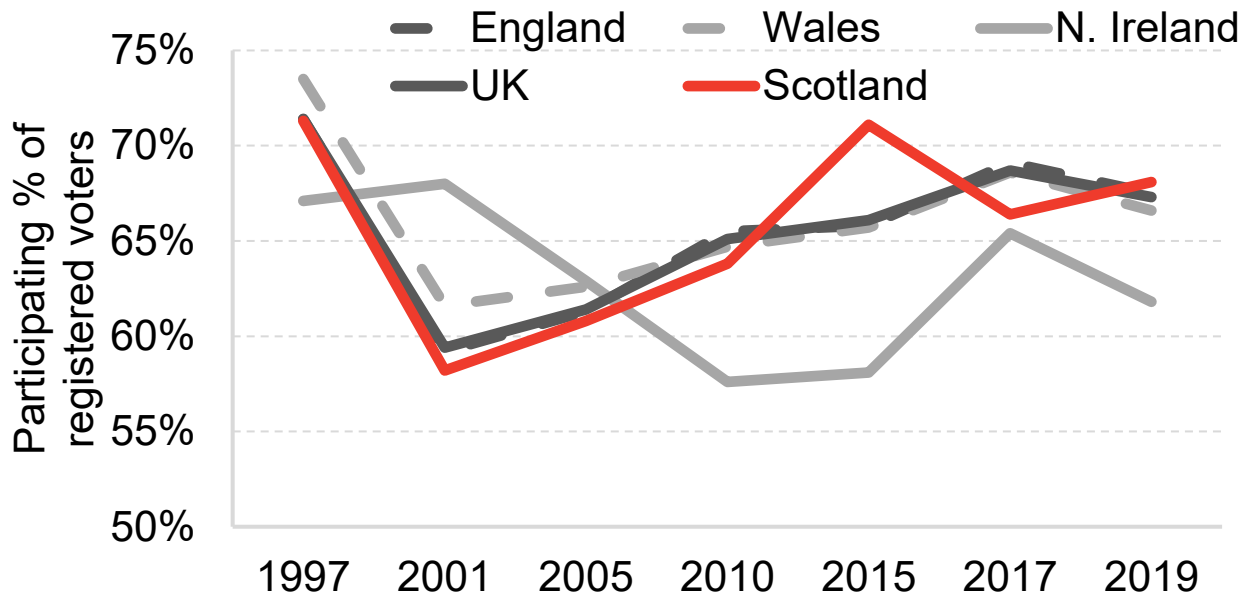
<sup>1</sup> (Gov.UK, 2022)

<sup>2</sup> (Pilling & Cracknell, 2021)

<sup>3</sup> (Orviska, et al., 2014)

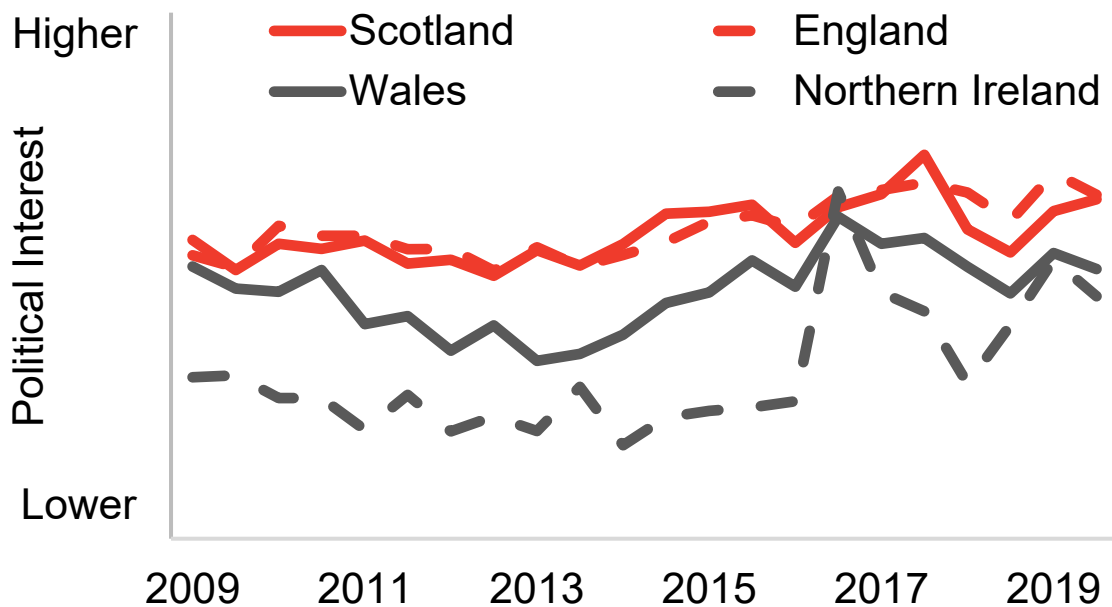
- Scottish **voting habits vary**. Scotland had the lowest turnout in 2001 and 2005, and the highest turnout in 2015 and 2019. Scotland generally has higher turnout than Northern Ireland but lower turnout than England or Wales (Figure 1).
- Scottish residents are **more likely to express an interest in politics** than in Wales and Northern Ireland. Scotland's responses are roughly similar to England. Interest in politics across the UK increased in 2016 following the EU referendum vote, particularly in Northern Ireland, and peaked in Scotland in 2018 (Figure 2).

Figure 1: general election voting



Source: (Pilling & Cracknell, 2021)

Figure 2: Degrees of reported political interest by country



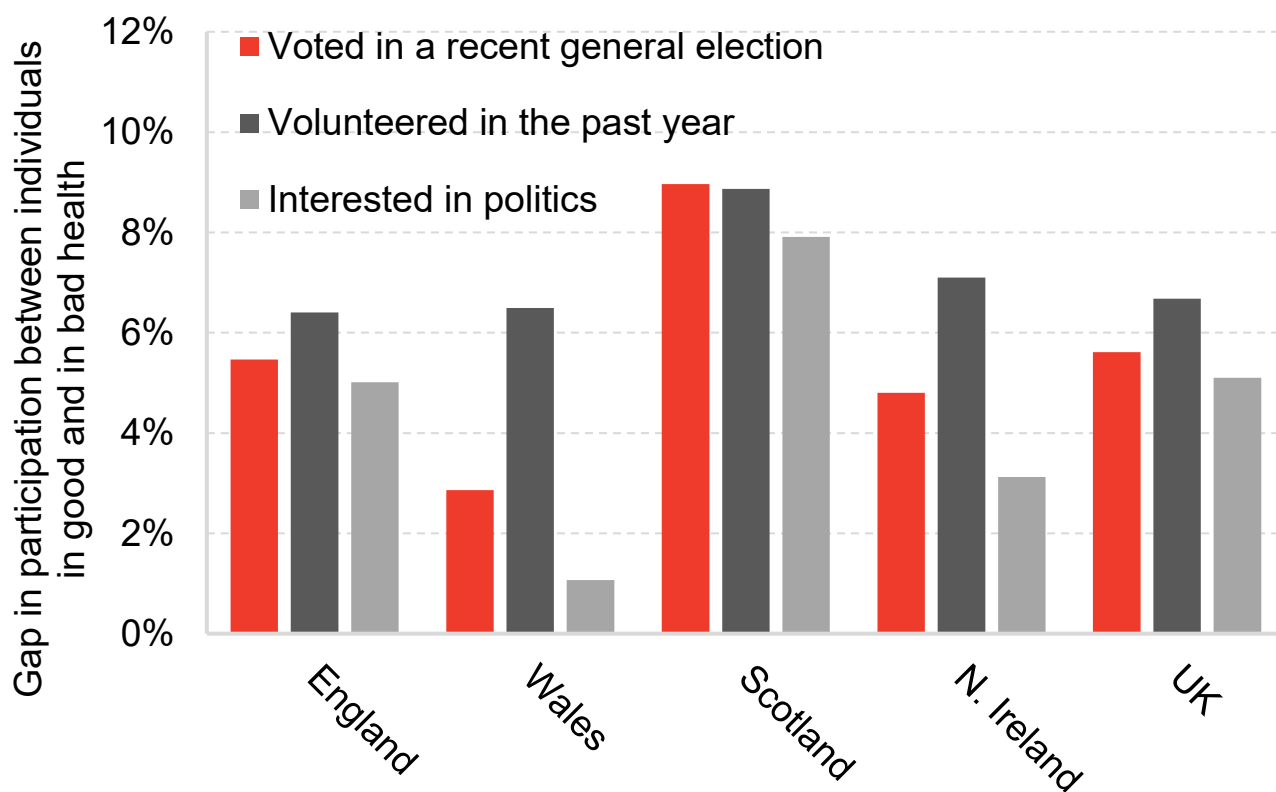
N=336,099

Source: (University of Essex, 2022)

Despite Scottish residents being relatively politically engaged, Scotland experiences substantial gaps in participation based on health, income, education, and employment.

- Scotland has the **largest gap in participation** between individuals that considered themselves in good health and individuals that considered themselves in poor health in the United Kingdom (
- 
- *Figure 3*).
- **The lowest income quintile in Scotland is more engaged** than the lowest income quintile in Wales or Northern Ireland. However, Scotland experiences larger gaps between the highest and lowest income quintile than the national average in political interest. Notably, the bottom income quintile in Scotland was more likely to have voted than in any other part of the UK. Political interest was also higher than the national average for the lowest earners.
- **Individuals with no qualifications in Scotland are less likely to volunteer** than anywhere else in the UK, although they **are more likely to have voted in a general election** than the UK average. Unqualified individuals in Scotland are less likely to express an interest in politics than in England or Wales.
- Scotland experiences **a greater gap in participation based on work-related benefits** compared to the rest of the UK. Individuals receiving in-work income or unemployment benefits are less likely to have voted, volunteer, or express a political interest in Scotland than anywhere else in Great Britain.

Figure 3: the gap in civic participation between self-reported good health and bad health is wider for each behaviour in Scotland compared to the rest of the UK



N=63,026; 160,892; 336,099

Source: (University of Essex, 2022)

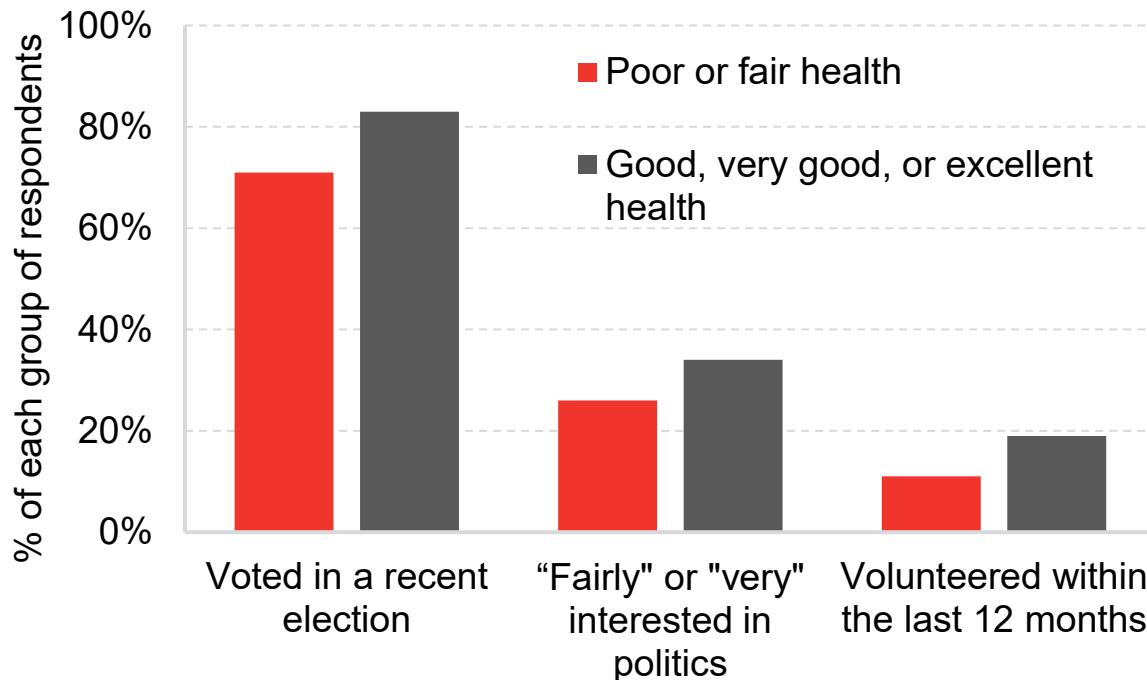
**How do inequalities impact civic engagement in Scotland?**

Health and income inequality are consistent predictors of voter turnout in Scotland. Scotland’s wide range of participatory behaviour based on health is particularly interesting. Scotland has a unique relationship with health inequalities, and a history of unusually poor health outcomes based on region, education, and income. Although health inequality takes many forms, life expectancies provide a good frame of reference.

In general, higher incomes beget longer lives. Scotland is a complete anomaly in this regard – despite having the highest average income in the United Kingdom, Scottish people have the shortest life expectancy. Life expectancies also vary widely within Scotland, and even within cities and neighbourhoods. For instance, a male born in Glasgow between 2018-2020 has a life expectancy that is 7.5 years shorter than one born in the Shetland Islands<sup>4</sup>. Within Glasgow neighbourhoods, the difference in life expectancies is striking – males born in the least deprived areas can expect to live 15 years longer than males born in the most deprived areas<sup>5</sup>.

We examined the health impacts on voting, volunteering, and political interest based on individual’s self-perceived general health, mental health, long-term illness or disability, and receipt of any illness or disability benefits. Individuals that consider themselves in poor health are less likely to engage in civic behaviour compared to those that considered themselves in generally good health (Figure 4). Overall, self-perceived general health was the most significant health predictor of civic behaviour.

Figure 4: Civic participation inequalities based on health status, Scotland



n = 5651/18953/11386

Source: (University of Essex, 2022)

<sup>4</sup> (National Records of Scotland, 2021)

<sup>5</sup> (Haining, 2021)

Surprisingly, claiming a long-term illness or disability did not impact an individual’s ability to participate. This is largely because of the broadness of the term “disability” – a person can be disabled in a way that limits their ability to vote, but many disabilities are easier to manage and would have no impact on someone’s ability to understand politics or volunteer. Receiving disability benefits, however, indicates that a person’s circumstance is difficult enough that it interferes with regular work and income.

The Understanding Society Survey has 41 different benefit classifications. Using their descriptions as illness or disability benefits, I looked into people who received at least one of the following benefits: severe disablement allowance, industrial injury disablement allowance, disability living allowance, war disablement pension, incapacity benefit, received working tax credit (including disabled person’s tax credit), and any other disability benefit or payment.

Scottish residents receiving some form of disability benefit were:

- **10% less likely to have voted** in the most recent election than Scottish residents that did not receive disability benefits
- **19% less likely to report an interest in politics**
- **41% less likely to have volunteered** in the past year

Receiving work or income benefits is another way of looking into the degree to which income inequality affects participation. I considered the following benefit classifications to be low income or unemployment benefits: income support, job seeker’s allowance, national insurance credit, housing benefit, rent rebate, universal credit.

Receiving work or income benefits affected participation more substantially than those receiving disability benefits (table 1).

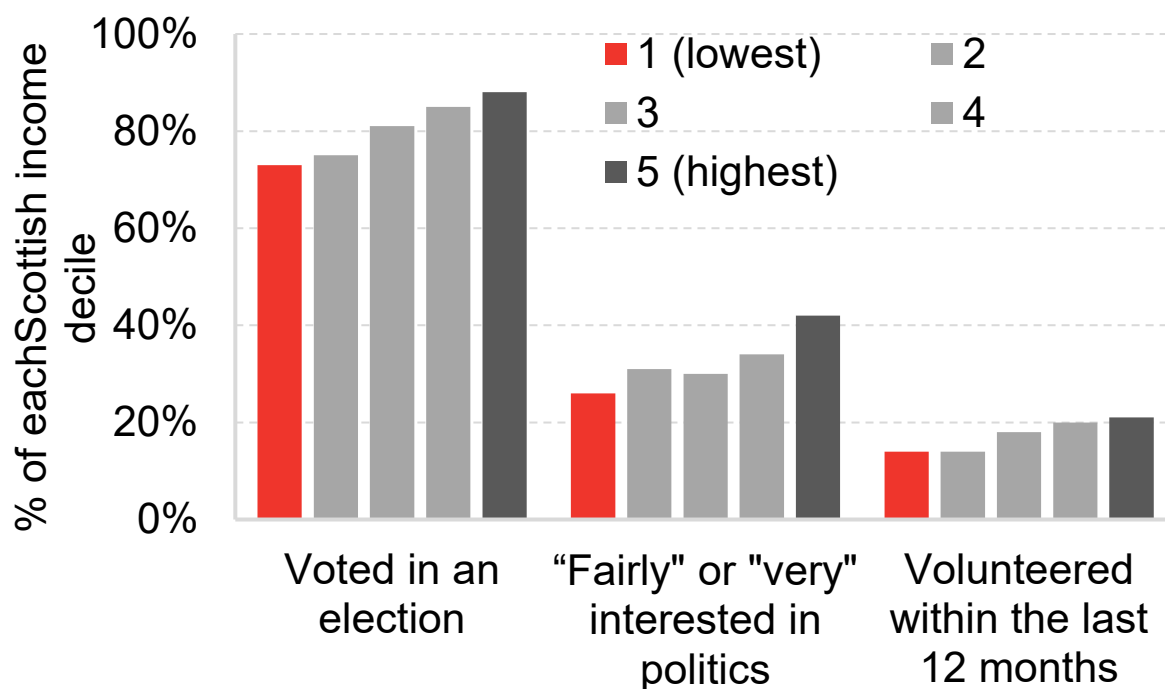
*Table 1: Percentage of each population which participated in the following civic behaviours*

	Voted in a recent election	Interested in politics	Volunteered in the past year
Receiving unemployment or income benefits	66%	20%	8%
Receiving illness or disability benefits	72%	26%	10%
Total Scotland population	80%	32%	17%

Source: (University of Essex, 2022)

Income inequality is also closely related to civic participation. By dividing household income into five quartiles of the population, we found that the highest-earning 20% of the Scottish population was significantly more likely to participate in civic behaviours (Figure 5). This is a clear example of participatory inequalities based on income.

Figure 5: Civic participation inequalities based on income quintile, Scotland



*n* = 5651/18953/11386

Source: (University of Essex, 2022)

Education also has a significant impact on all aspects of civic participation. Volunteering is the most notably impacted behaviour by education; only 4.4% of Scottish residents without educational qualifications reported volunteering in the past year, compared to over 27% of Scots with university degrees.

Table 2: Percentage of each population which participated in the following civic behaviours

	Voted in a recent election	Interested in politics	Volunteered in the past year
No educational qualifications	73.5%	21.3%	4.4%
Scottish average	80%	32%	17%
Has a university degree	87.6%	38.4%	27.1%

Scotland suffers from unequal participation across a number of metrics, most notably education, income, health, and benefit receipt status. Poorer, less educated, and less healthy Scottish residents are less likely to have participated in voting and volunteering. The differences in participation are also larger within Scotland than any other constituent country in the United Kingdom. Civic participation – whether by voting or by selecting causes to volunteer for – ultimately shapes political agendas. Values that are important to low-income, unqualified, or unhealthy members of society may be overlooked on a national scale due to disproportionately low levels of participation among these individuals. The more equality in participation among all levels of society, the more that any particular group is able to better their circumstances.

## References

Gov.UK, 2022. *History: Past Prime Ministers*. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/history/past-prime-ministers>

Haining, K., 2021. *Mind the gap: Glasgow's life expectancy divide*. [Online]

Available at: [https://the-gist.org/2021/10/mind-the-gap-glasgows-life-expectancy-divide/#\\_ftn1](https://the-gist.org/2021/10/mind-the-gap-glasgows-life-expectancy-divide/#_ftn1)

[Accessed September 2022].

National Records of Scotland, 2021. *Life Expectancy in Scotland, 2018-2020*. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/life-expectancy/life-expectancy-in-scotland/2018-2020>

[Accessed July 2022].

Orviska, M., Caplanova, A. & Hudson, J., 2014. The Impact of Democracy on Well-being.

*Social Indicators Research*, 1(115), pp. 493-508.

Pilling, S. & Cracknell, R., 2021. *UK Election Statistics: 1918-2021: A Century of Elections*..

[Online]

Available at: <https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-7529/CBP-7529.pdf>

[Accessed 16 June 2022].

University of Essex, 2022. *United Kingdom Household Longitudinal Study-Understanding Society: Waves 1-11, 2009-2020 and Harmonised BHPS: Waves 1-18, 1991-2009*. [Online]

Available at: <https://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-6614-16>.