Annexures

*Normality Test, reliability and correlation for variables used in study*

**Table 1:** Table provides the normality test, reliability test and descriptive statistics for variables used in the study

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Descriptive Statistics** | | | | | **Reliability** | **Tests of Normality** | | | |
|  | Skewness | Kurtosis | Mean | Standard deviation | Cronbach’s alpha | Kolmogorov-Smirnov test | | Shapiro-Wilk test | |
| Statistic | p-value | Statistic | p-value |
| **ATT** | -1.194 | 2.73 | 3.99 | 0.690 | 0.859 | 0.123 | 0.00\*\* | 0.92 | 0.00\*\* |
| **SN** | -0.354 | -0.548 | 3.80 | 0.865 | 0.851 | 0.095 | 0.00\*\* | 0.95 | 0.00\*\* |
| **PBC** | -0.809 | 1.371 | 3.74 | 0.650 | 0.773 | 0.141 | 0.00\*\* | 0.94 | 0.00\*\* |
| **SC** | -0.46 | -0.306 | 3.76 | 0.799 | 0.81 | 0.09 | 0.00\*\* | 0.96 | 0.00\*\* |
| **INT** | -0.566 | 0.696 | 3.84 | 0.664 | 0.811 | 0.09 | 0.00\*\* | 0.96 | 0.00\*\* |
| **RP** | 0.033 | -0.451 | 2.88 | 0.959 | 0.749 | 0.16 | 0.00\*\* | 0.96 | 0.00\*\* |
| **ALT** | -0.14 | 0.271 | 3.57 | 0.742 | 0.761 | 0.08 | 0.00\*\* | 0.97 | 0.00\*\* |

***Abbreviation:*** *ATT=Attitude, SN=Subjective norms, PBC=Perceived behavioral control, SC=Social capital, INT=Intention, RP=Risk perception and ALT=Altruism, p-value \*p < .05, \*\*p < .01.*

Table 1 presents the results of the normality and reliability tests. The p-values for Attitude, Subjective Norms, Perceived Behavioral Control, Altruism, Risk Perception, Intention, and Social Capital are all less than 0.05, indicating that these variables do not follow a normal distribution. Additionally, the Cronbach’s alpha for these variables exceeds 0.7, demonstrating high internal consistency and reliability (Tavakol & Dennick, 2011). Spearman's correlation is used to evaluate the relationships between the Theory of Planned Behavior variables, Altruism, Risk Perception, and Social Capital, providing insights into their interrelations within the dataset.

**Table 2** Spearman’s rho Correlation table between variables for study (n=400)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **ATT** | **SN** | **PBC** | **SC** | **INT** | **RP** | **ALT** |
| Spearman's rho | **ATT** | Correlation Coefficient | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **SN** | Correlation Coefficient | .274\*\* | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **PBC** | Correlation Coefficient | .184\*\* | .437\*\* | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| **SC** | Correlation Coefficient | .270\*\* | .585\*\* | .433\*\* | 1 |  |  |  |
| **INT** | Correlation Coefficient | .241\*\* | .525\*\* | .332\*\* | .526\*\* | 1 |  |  |
| **RP** | Correlation Coefficient | -.029 | -.091 | .075 | -.105\* | -.025 | 1 |  |
| **ALT** | Correlation Coefficient | .261\*\* | -.049 | .055 | .023 | .025 | .059 | 1 |

***Abbreviation:*** *ATT=Attitude, SN=Subjective norms, PBC=Perceived behavioral control, SC=Social capital, INT=Intention, RP=Risk perception and ALT=Altruism. Spearman’s rho Correlation, \*p < .05, \*\*p < .01.*

The Spearman correlation table 5 for 400 respondents highlights moderate positive relationships between attitude and other variables such as subjective norms (0.274\*\*), perceived behavioral control (0.184\*\*), social capital (0.270\*\*), intention (0.241\*\*), and altruism (0.261\*\*). Subjective norms have strong correlations with social capital (0.585\*\*) and intention (0.525\*\*), and a moderate correlation with perceived behavioral control (0.437\*\*). Perceived behavioral control and social capital show moderate to strong correlations with intention (0.332\*\* and 0.526\*\*, respectively). Risk perception shows weak and mostly non-significant correlations, with a slight negative correlation with social capital (-0.105\*), while altruism has weak correlations except with attitude. These results suggest that attitudes, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, and social capital are key influencers of volunteer intentions, whereas risk perception and altruism are less impactful.

**Table 3** The variables and measures used in study

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **Indicators** | **Measures** | **References** |
| **Attitude** | ATT1 | I will volunteer my services if given the opportunity to do so. | (Karki et al., 2021) (Adejimi et al., 2021) (Yonge, Rosychuk, Bailey, Lake, & Marrie, 2010) (AlOmar et al., 2021) (Martin-Delgado et al., 2021) (Gouda, Kirk, Sweeney, & O’Donovan, 2019) |
| ATT2 | I have a moral sense of duty to volunteer as a nurse during emergency situations. |
| ATT3 | I will volunteer if protective measures will be provided. |
| ATT4 | Volunteering during emergency situations is a form of learning experience for nurses. |
| ATT5 | I think students should volunteer only if monetary benefits are given to them. |
| ATT6 | I think student nurses should be encouraged to volunteer in the event of health care worker shortage. |
| ATT7 | I will volunteer during emergency situation if I have enough information about it. |
| **Subjective Norms** | SN1 | My friends would appreciate of my decision to volunteer. | (Hyde & Knowles, 2013; Adejimi et al., 2021) |
| SN2 | People who are important to me would want me to volunteer during emergency situations. |
| SN3 | People will admire and recognize my work as a volunteer. |
| SN4 | I will volunteer if my supervisor/co-ordinator allows me to do so. |
| **Perceived Behavioral Control** | PBC1 | I think I have ability to volunteer during emergency situations. | (Hyde & Knowles, 2013; Zhong et al., 2022) |
| PBC2 | I have sufficient skill to respond to an emergency situation. |
| PBC3 | I am confident that my current knowledge and skills would assist during volunteering. |
| PBC4 | It is in my hands to volunteer or not. |
| **Social Capital** | SC1 | Interacting with people on social media makes me exchange various information and opinions. | (Hwang & Kim, 2015) |
| SC2 | Using social media made me interested in volunteer programs. |
| SC3 | Interacting with people on social media makes me learn diverse perspectives regarding volunteerism. |
| SC4 | Using social media I can understand, about importance of volunteerism in society. |
| **Intention** | INT1 | I intended to volunteer in emergency situations in future. | (Hyde & Knowles, 2013), ALT3a(Cnaan & Goldberg-Glen, 1991) |
| INT2 | I would care for patients when they will assigned to me. |
| INT3 | I would like to participate in emergency situations during my free time. |
| INT4 | I would volunteer if proper emergency management training will be provided. |
| **Risk Perception** | RP1 | I think emergency situations would be dangerous to handle. | (Adejimi et al., 2021; Karki et al., 2021) |
| RP2 | I would be at risk of being infected/harmed as a volunteer. |
| **Altruism** | ALT1 | Helping the people of my community brings a great pleasure and joy to me. | (Adejimi et al., 2021), (Hyde & Knowles, 2013) |
| ALT2 | I would feel guilty if I did not volunteer during emergency situations. |
| ALT3 | Volunteering to help someone is very rewarding. |
| ALT4 | Through volunteering, my knowledge and abilities would be available to others. |

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