



Social Capital Matrix of surveys

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Introduction and background

Increasingly, information on various aspects of social capital is being collected in government surveys, and surveys conducted by others, across a range of subject areas. This document provides a summary of the key aspects of surveys conducted in the United Kingdom (UK) where the information collected includes some aspects of social capital. All relevant government surveys that have been identified are included, together with some major non-governmental surveys.

This document also summarises the relevant questions asked in each survey, grouping the questions together into different facets of social capital, and showing which facets these surveys include or do not include. The results are presented in tabular (matrix) form for ease of reference and comparison. This builds on the health matrix devised for the General Household Survey (Coulthard, *et al.* 2001: 19). The matrix, which can be found in section B, is intended to be indicative but not exhaustive.

The main body of this document is divided into two sections:

- A list of surveys that have a social capital facet;
- A common matrix of survey questions;

Although the analysis presented mainly focuses on government surveys, there have been several other studies and surveys conducted in the UK (and abroad in the case of the Citizen Audit, for example) where information has been collected on facets of social capital.

For further information about any of the issues raised in this document, please e mail social.capital@ons.gov.uk.

The surveys

Eighteen surveys were originally identified as including some measurement of social capital. These are:

- British Crime Survey
- British Election Study
- British Household Panel Survey
- British Social Attitudes Survey
- Citizen Audit Questionnaire
- Communal Establishments Survey (pilot)
- English Longitudinal Study of Ageing
- English House Condition Survey
- General Household Survey
- Health Education Monitoring Survey
- Health and Lifestyles Survey
- Health Survey for England
- Home Office Citizenship Survey
- National Adult Learning Survey
- Scottish Household Survey
- Survey of English Housing
- Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey
- UK Time Use Survey

In addition, and as a result of conversations at a workshop meeting in November 2001, the following three surveys were identified.

- Families and Children Survey
- Northern Ireland Health & Social Wellbeing Survey
- Youth Lifestyles Survey

A. Information about the surveys

The surveys are described below along with information on the effective sample size (includes non-respondents but excludes ineligible households), coverage (geographical), response rate, fieldwork dates, and lead government department. An indication of the particular slant that the survey had on social capital is also offered along with an indication of the current status of the survey/project. A web reference point is also included wherever possible.

In addition to the three new surveys identified, information about the original eighteen surveys has been updated where necessary.

1. British Crime Survey (BCS) 2001

The British Crime Survey is an important source of information about levels of crime and public attitudes to crime. Interviews used to be carried out with households every two years (23,000 interviews in 2000). From January 2001, the BCS became a continuous annual survey, with a target of 40,000 interviews per annum, including a 3,000 ethnic boost. Interim findings from 2001 data were released on 25th October. A large number of reports are produced on, for example, crime experienced by households, on fear of crime, and drug use. Information contained in the matrix relates to the 2001 questionnaire.

Type of respondent: Adults (aged 16 and over) in private households

Coverage: England and Wales

Achieved sample size: 8,985 (January – July only)

Response rate: 71 per cent (January – July only)

Fieldwork: January to December 2001

Sampling frame: Postcode Address File, plus focused enumeration

Social capital slant: Fear of crime, perceptions of neighbourhood

Lead department: Home Office

Status: Continuous

For more information on the BCS visit <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/hosb1801.pdf>

2. British Election Study (BES) 2001/02

The British Election Study (BES) has been conducted at every General Election since 1964. The BES covers the following main subject areas: political preferences and values; economic perceptions; social attitudes; dispositions to engage in different forms of political activity; and individual and household socio-demographic characteristics. The survey comprises four

components, including a face-to-face survey conducted immediately prior to the 2001 General Election. Information conveyed here, and in the matrix, pertains to this component only.

Type of respondent: Adults aged 18 and over

Coverage: Great Britain

Effective sample size: 3,000 addresses (component one)

Response rate: 70 per cent (post election sample provisional estimate)

Social capital slant: Political citizenship, civic engagement

Lead organisation: University of Essex and Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC)

Status: Reports on 2001 data are being drafted

For more information on the British Election Study visit <http://www.essex.ac.uk/bes/>

3. British Household Panel Survey (BHPS)

This longitudinal panel study follows all the members of 5,500 households, first interviewed in 1991, and at annual intervals thereafter. The BHPS provides a means of exploring how individuals experience change in different domains of their lives, including work, income, health, socio-economic values, housing, and domestic household organisation, as well as the way these domains relate to one another, the interactions between household members, and the processes of household formation and dissolution. Information in the matrix pertains to questions asked in mainstage wave 9 (2000).

Type of respondent: All adults in households (a supplementary youth interview was added in wave four)

Coverage: Great Britain

Effective sample size: 5,000 households (plus booster sample of 1500 respondent households for Scotland and Wales in wave nine)

Response rate: 97.1% of those respondents interviewed at every wave of the survey being re-interviewed at Wave 9

Sampling frame: Postal Addresses in 1991, members of initial wave households followed in subsequent waves.

Social capital slant: Neighbourhoods, reciprocity, participation

Lead organisation: Institute for Economic and Social Research at Essex.

Status: Annual, data for wave 10 will become available in Spring 2002.

For additional information and documentation on the British Household Panel Survey visit <http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/bhps/index.php>

4. British Social Attitudes (BSA) Survey 2000

The British Social Attitudes (BSA) Survey series is designed to measure long-term trends in attitudes towards social, political, economic and moral issues, complementing larger government surveys which tend to concentrate on factual or behavioural data. The survey focuses mainly on people's attitudes, but also collects details of their behaviour patterns, household circumstances and work. BSA has been conducted annually since 1983. A specific module on social capital was included on the 2000 questionnaire. A self-completion

questionnaire also accompanies each survey, although questions from this have not been included here.

Type of respondent: One adult (aged 18 or over) per household

Coverage: Great Britain

Effective sample size: 5,400 addresses

Response rate: 58 per cent (1998)

Sampling frame: Postcode Address File

Social capital slant: Trust, confidence in political structures, participation, support networks

Lead organisation: National Centre for Social Research

Status: Annual

No web reference available.

5. Citizen Audit Questionnaire (CAQ) 2001

Funded under the ESRC Democracy and Participation Programme, a team of academics at the University of Sheffield have developed a Citizen Audit Questionnaire (CAQ) and interview. Together, the survey investigates a variety of questions including: the extent and types of individual participation, defined to include all types of voluntary activity; levels of trust among individuals; levels of individual identification with, and integration in, different communities; levels of individual expectation of, and obligation to, the state. In order to be able to make comparisons with other European countries, the audit will be linked with a European network for the study of citizenship, involvement and democracy. Fieldwork for the Citizen Audit (first wave) took place between September 2000 and May 2001. The questionnaire has a much shorter list of questions than the interview but both follow similar themes. Both instruments are included in the matrix.

Type of respondent: Adults aged 18 over in private households

Coverage: Great Britain

Achieved sample size: 3,500 interviews; 10,000 postal questionnaires

Response rate: 62 per cent (interview); 45 per cent (postal questionnaire)

Fieldwork: September – December 2000 (interview); January – May 2001 (postal questionnaire)

Sampling frame: PAF (Interviews); 1999 electoral register (postal questionnaire)

Social capital slant: Attachment to local area, satisfaction, trust, participation

Lead body: Funded by ESRC, developed by University of Sheffield

Status: A second wave of interviews was in the field between September and November 2001

A summary of the Citizen Audit Questionnaire project can be viewed at <http://www.essex.ac.uk/democracy/Projects/Proj18.htm>

6. Communal Establishments Survey (CES) 2000 (pilot)

Between 1998 and 2000 the Office for National Statistics carried out a pilot survey of people living in communal establishments (an establishment providing managed residential accommodation). The main reason for the survey was to test the effect of this relatively minor section of the population on larger survey estimates. The main fieldwork for the pilot study was

September to December 2000. Communal establishments were sampled from the Labour Force Survey non-respondents who were discarded because they were institutions.

Type of respondent: Adults aged 16 and over resident in a communal establishment

Coverage: Great Britain

Effective sample size: 230 establishments

Achieved sample size: 707 individuals

Response rate: 62 per cent of establishments; 82 per cent of selected residents

Fieldwork: March 1998 – August 2000 (including pre-pilot and supplementary sample)

Sampling frame: Postcode Address File

Social capital slant: Victimization

Lead department: Office for National Statistics and (the old) Department for Education and Employment

Status: No known plans for a further survey

No web reference available

7. English House Condition Survey (EHCS) 1996

The English House Condition Survey (EHCS) is run by the Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions every five years. It aims to provide information on the changing condition and composition of the housing stock and the characteristics of the households living in different types of housing in England. Results from the next EHCS will be published towards the end of 2002. The Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS) has been conducted on two occasions to date in 1991 and 1996 and asks similar questions to the EHCS.

Type of respondent: Any one householder

Coverage: England

Effective sample size: 27,200 addresses

Response rate: 49 per cent

Latest available data: 1996

Sampling frame: Postcode Address File

Social capital slant: Neighbourhood and the local environment

Lead department: Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions

Status: Quinquennial

For more information on the EHCS visit

<http://www.housing.dtlr.gov.uk/research/ehcs/index.htm>

8. English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA)

Several academic institutions are presently developing the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA). ELSA is part funded by UK government departments. This interdisciplinary study will provide data on the relationship between health, economic position and quality of life as people age, tracking people aged 50 and over through their retirement. The survey will cover a broad set of questions including health, disability, healthy life expectancy; the relationship between economic position and health; the determinants of economic position in older age; the timing and circumstances of retirement and post-retirement labour market

activity; the nature of social networks, support and participation; household and family structure and the transfer of resources. There is also a self-completion supplementary questionnaire. Data collection will commence in early March 2002 and continue for a six month period.

Type of respondent: Adults aged 50 or over, drawn from the Health Survey for England (see below)

Coverage: England

Estimated achieved sample size: 13,000 respondents

Response rate: not yet known

Fieldwork: begins early 2002 for five years

Sampling frame: Postcode Address File

Social capital slant: Participation, socialisation, feelings about the neighbourhood

Lead department: Funding from US National Institute on Ageing and eight UK government departments

Status: In the field

More details about ELSA can be found at <http://www.ifs.org.uk/elsa/index.shtml>

9. Families and Children Survey (FACS)

The Families and Children Survey (FACS) – a large-scale longitudinal survey – was launched in 1999, at which time it was called the Survey of Low-Income Families (SOLIF).

The survey's main aim is to explore the effectiveness of work incentive measures, and the effects of such policies upon families' living standards. The FACS has to some extent, built upon an earlier cohort study of lone parents carried out between 1991 and 1998, itself drawn from a survey of low-income families carried out in 1991 (the Program of Research into Low Income Families, or PRILIF). The survey's findings have been used to track how families fare in the light of the Government's Welfare-to-Work policies, and it also serves as a key component of the evaluation of Working Families' Tax Credit (WFTC). The questions used in the matrix are for wave three (2001). Whereas the 1999 and 2000 surveys applied an income screen to select 'low' and 'moderate' income couple families, the 2001 survey included couple families from the whole income distribution (lone parent families had been included irrespective of income from wave 1).

Type of respondent: 'Mother figure' in the household (a man in the case of lone father household), and partner where present.

Coverage: Great Britain

Effective sample size: 5397 families with children (wave one)

Response rate: 84 per cent (wave one)

Fieldwork: September 2001 – January 2002 (wave three)

Sampling frame: Child Benefit records (and then a refreshed panel design afterwards)

Social capital slant: Support networks, participation, control

Lead department: Department for Works and Pensions

Status: Continuous

Reports on the findings of the 1999 (wave one) survey, and the first of the reports of the 2000 (wave two) survey are currently available at <http://www.dss.gov.uk/asd/asd5/irs-index.html>

(reports 138 and 161). The 2002 Research Yearbook, at the same site, includes a chapter on FACS methodology.

10. General Household Survey (GHS) module 2000/01

The General Household Survey (GHS) is a large continuous survey of people living in private households in Great Britain. It contains a wide range of questions on, for example, aspects of society, household formation and lifestyles. A module of questions were developed for the GHS in 2000/01 and commissioned by the Health Development Agency to investigate the links between social capital and health.

Type of respondent: All adults (aged 16 and above) in private households

Coverage: Great Britain

Effective sample size: 11,000 households

Response rate: 72 per cent

Fieldwork: April 2000-March 2001

Sampling frame: Postcode Address File

Social capital slant: Views about local area, reciprocity, trust, social networks and support

Lead organisation: Health Development Authority commissioned this module

Status: The General Household Survey is continuous

For more information on the General Household Survey, visit

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/general_household_survey.asp

A guide to development of the module is available to download on <http://www.hda-online.org.uk/downloads/pdfs/peoplesperceptions.pdf>

11. Health and Lifestyles Survey (HALS) 1991/2

The Health and Lifestyles Survey (HALS) was commissioned by the Health Promotion Research Trust (which has now disbanded). The 1991/2 survey was a follow-up to the initial Health and Lifestyle survey of 1984/85, which examined the relationships of lifestyle, health-related behaviour and social circumstances to the physical and mental health of people in Great Britain. The 1991/92 survey also monitored the health consequence of changes in lifestyle, social conditions and health-awareness publicity in the intervening years.

Type of respondent: Adults 25+ who participated in the 1984/85 survey (then aged 18+)

Coverage: Great Britain

Achieved sample size: 5,352

Response rate: 60.6% of original effective interviews from 1984/85

Fieldwork: Autumn 1991 to late summer 1992

Method: In-home face to face structured interview. Nurse visit for measurements/sample. Self-completion booklet left by nurse, assessing personality and psychiatric status. This was mailed back.

Social capital slant: Neighbourhood characteristics in relation to risk on health, support networks

Lead organisation: The Health Promotion Research Trust

Status: No known plans for further surveys

No web reference available.

12. Health Education Monitoring Survey (HEMS)

The Health Education Monitoring Survey (HEMS) is designed to measure a range of health promotion indicators relevant to adults in private households in England. The 1998 HEMS questionnaire was developed to continue this monitoring role and additionally to investigate the links between social inequality, social capital and health and health-related behaviours.

Type of respondent: One adult aged 16 and above in household

Coverage: England

Effective sample size: 8,000 households (5,800 adults)

Response rate: 71 per cent

Fieldwork: May and June 1998

Sampling frame: Postcode Address File

Social capital slant: Local neighbourhood characteristics, social support, local involvement

Lead organisation: Health Education Authority (HEA)

Status: Ad hoc

For additional information on HEMS visit

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ssd/surveys/health_education_monitoring_survey.asp

13. Health Survey for England, 2000 (HSE)

The Health Survey for England (HSE) is a series of annual surveys about the health of people in England. The HSE contains a 'core' set of questions which are repeated each year, covering certain key health indicators such as blood pressure, height and weight, smoking, drinking and general health. Each survey year has one or more modules on subjects of special interest. In 2000, the survey's special module was on social capital and exclusion.

Type of respondent: Adults (16 and over) for specialised modules

Coverage: England

Effective sample size: 12,250 addresses

Response rate: 69 per cent

Sampling frame: Postcode Address File

Social capital slant: Neighbourhood characteristics and services, trust and reciprocity, informal social networks, participation

Lead department: Department for Health

Status: Continuous (a shortened version of the social capital module has also been placed on the 2001 survey starting mid-year)

For more information on the HSE visit <http://www.doh.gov.uk/public/hthsurep.htm>

14. Home Office Citizenship Survey (HOCS) 2001

The Home Office Citizenship Survey is a new survey with a nationally representative sample of 10,000 adults in England and Wales and an ethnic boost sample of 5,000 (using focused enumeration and over sampling). Questionnaire topics include volunteering and community activities, race equality, family issues and attitudes to regulations on liquor licensing and gambling.

Type of respondent: All adults (aged 16 and above) in private households
Coverage: England and Wales
Effective sample size: 10,000 individuals (with 5,000 ethnic minority boost)
Response rate: 70 per cent (main sample); approximately 60 per cent (ethnic minority boost)
Fieldwork: March 2001-September 2001
Sampling frame: Postcode Address File
Social capital slant: Active communities, citizenship, formal and informal volunteering
Lead department: Home Office
Status: Repeat survey planned in 2003

No known web reference available.

15. National Adult Learning Survey (NALS)

The Department for Education and Skills (DfES) commissioned a National Adult Learning Survey (NALS) earlier in 2001. NALS collects information about respondents' past and present participation in various forms of learning, including job related, non-job related, taught and non-taught learning. The survey also aimed to identify the extent to which people were taking part in different types of learning (both vocational and non-vocational), the costs of doing such learning, people's reasons for doing some learning, problems experienced, perceived benefits of learning and barriers towards taking part in learning. Fieldwork and development has been undertaken by the National Centre for Social Research. Findings from the latest survey became available in December 2001.

Type of respondent: Adults (16 and above) in households
Coverage: England and Wales
Estimated achieved sample size: 6,500 individuals
Response rate: 63 per cent
Fieldwork: January - May 2001
Sampling frame: Postcode Address File
Social capital slant: Participation, social engagement
Lead department: Department for Education and Skills
Status: Ad hoc

The report can be downloaded from: http://www.dfes.gov.uk/research/re_brief/RB321.doc

16. Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey (NIHSWS) 2001

The Health and Social Wellbeing Survey was first commissioned by the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety in 1997, to monitor the health and wellbeing of the Northern Ireland population. Between February and July 2001 the second sweep was conducted on a random sample of 5000 private addresses (5205 individuals) in Northern Ireland. Questionnaire topics include general health, cigarette smoking, drinking, mental health, sexual health and physical activity. The core set of questions were asked in both surveys, with some questions being replaced in 2001 by new health related topics.

Type of respondent: All adults aged 16 and over in private households.

Coverage: Northern Ireland
Achieved sample size: 5205 individuals
Response rate: 68 per cent
Fieldwork: February - July 2001
Sampling frame: Valuation and Lands Agency (VLA)
Social capital slant: Control, rating of neighbourhood, social interaction
Lead department: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (Northern Ireland)
Status: Regular

For more information, visit <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/whatsnew/wellbeing/index.html>

17. Scottish Household Survey (SHS)

The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is a major cross-sectional survey, commissioned by the Scottish Executive to provide reliable and up-to-date information on the composition, characteristics and behaviour of Scottish households. Data from the first two years of the survey, covering 1999 and 2000, are now available. The topics covered in the published report include: who we are (household composition), where we live (housing, neighbourhoods), what we do (economic activity, training), how we live (household resources, health and care) and our communities (volunteering, community involvement)

Type of respondent: Adults aged 16 and over households
Coverage: Scotland
Effective sample size: 46,000 households (over two years)
Response rate: 66 per cent (over two years)
Fieldwork: February 1999 – December 2000
Sampling frame: Postcode Address File
Social capital slant: Aspects of local neighbourhood, dealing with local authority, local participation.
Lead department: Scottish Executive
Status: Continuous

More information on the SHS can be downloaded at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/shs>

18. Survey of English Housing (SEH)

The Survey of English Housing (SEH) is a continuous survey, which has been running since 1993. It collects a wide range of information on households, their housing and their attitudes to housing through face-to-face interviews. The SEH compliments the English House Condition Survey (see before) which together provide many of the key statistics that inform housing policy in England. Preliminary findings are available for 2000/01 results but the main report will not be available until the end of 2001. Questions on local voluntary activity were included in 1999/2000 but were omitted in 2000/01 (they are not included in the matrix).

Type of respondent: Head of household or spouse/partner
Coverage: England
Effective sample size: 25,500 households (1999/2000)
Response rate: 72 per cent (1999/2000)

Latest data available: 2000/01

Fieldwork: April 2000 – March 2001

Sampling frame: Postcode Address File

Social capital slant: Local area satisfaction

Lead department: Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions

Status: Continuous

For more information, visit <http://www.housing.dtlr.gov.uk/research/seh/index.htm>

19. Poverty and Social Exclusion (PSE) of Britain survey 1999

The Poverty and Social Exclusion (PSE) survey was developed by a consortium of academic researchers, with fieldwork and advice undertaken by ONS. It employs a variety of measures of poverty (in addition to income) including the lack of socially perceived 'necessities'. The method used in the project builds on the Breadline Britain Surveys of 1983 and 1990. It used three sets of data from surveys carried out by Social Survey Division of ONS: First, the General Household Survey (GHS) for 1998-9 provided data on the socio-economic circumstances of the respondents, including their incomes. Second, the ONS Omnibus Survey in June 1999 included questions designed to establish from a sample of the general population what items and activities they consider to be necessities. Third, a follow-up survey of a sub-sample of respondents (weighted towards those with lower incomes) to the 1998-9 GHS were interviewed in September/October 1999, to establish how many lacked items identified as necessities and also to collect other information on poverty and social exclusion. It is questions on this latter instrument that are referred to below and in the survey matrix.

Type of respondent: Follow-up sub sample of respondents to the 1998/99 GHS (see above)

Coverage: Great Britain

Estimated achieved sample size: 2,400 individuals

Response rate: 63 per cent

Fieldwork: September – October 1999

Sampling frame: Postcode Address File

Social capital slant: Views of poverty, social networks, views of the neighbourhood

Lead organisation/department: Four universities, Office for National Statistics, Joseph Rowntree Foundation

Status: No known plans for a repeat

Further details can be found at <http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/>

20. UK Time Use Survey (TUS) 2000

Time use surveys (TUS) record the amount and distribution of time people spend on particular activities. The core of the new UK TUS survey, funded by several government departments and the ESRC, is a self-completion diary. In the diary, respondents are asked to record their time use in ten minute time slots, recording both their main and secondary activities, as well as where they were and who they were with at the time. It will be possible to derive whether activities were completed in the presence of someone else from the diary. The survey also collects contextual information on the individual (via questionnaire) and the household (household questionnaire completed by one responsible adult in each sampled address).

Type of respondent: Adults aged 16 and above in household, also a child questionnaire/diary

Coverage: United Kingdom

Effective sample size: 10,600 households (around 24,400 individuals aged 8 or over)

Response rate: 65 per cent (household target); 85 per cent (individual target); 55 per cent (net diary target)

Fieldwork: June 2000 – August 2001

Sampling frame: Postcode Address File (in Great Britain)

Social capital slant: Volunteering, caring for others, social activities

Lead department: The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is managing the contract on behalf of a number of Government Departments and the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC).

Status: No known plans for a repeat

For additional information and documentation on the UK Time Use Survey visit

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/social_finances/timeusesurvey/default.asp

21. The Youth Lifestyles Survey (YLS) 1998

The Youth Lifestyles Surveys (YLS) was first undertaken in 1993, with respondents aged between 14 and 25. The survey provides a measure of trends in offending behaviour, which includes unreported, unrecorded and undetected crime, offences against individuals, such as theft, assault, and threats, offences against households, such as burglary, and non-household offences, such as arson, shoplifting and fraud. The 1998 survey extended the respondents age range from 12 to 30. A self-completion questionnaire accompanies each survey.

Type of respondent: 12 to 30 year-olds in private households

Coverage: England and Wales

Achieved sample size: 4848

Response rate: 71 per cent (core sample) 64 per cent (focused enumeration)

Fieldwork: October 1998 - January 1999.

Sampling frame: British Crime Survey (BCS) sample, plus focused enumeration

Social capital slant: Participation, socialisation

Lead department: Home Office

Status: Ad hoc

Findings from the Youth Lifestyles Survey can be downloaded from www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/hors209.pdf

B. The survey matrix

The following pages illustrate which themes are measured in each of the surveys identified in the preceding section. The themes have been organised into five groupings which have between eight and twelve indicators within each. The five themes are:

- Participation, social engagement, commitment
- Control, self-efficacy
- Perception of community level structures or characteristics

- Social interaction, social networks, social support
- Trust, reciprocity, social cohesion

The typology is adapted from the summary of concepts identified by Blaxter, *et al*, in the report 'Measuring Social Capital: Qualitative Study of How Older People Relate Social Capital to Health', funded by the Health Development Agency (Blaxter, *et al*, 2001). The approach adopted is similar to that used in devising the health matrix devised for the General Household Survey (Coulthard, *et al*. 2001: 19).

The information in the matrix contains some refinements to the original document released in November 2001. As noted in section A, three additional surveys have been included. Further questionnaire analysis has also led to some minor amendments to the original eighteen surveys.

In brief, no individual theme dominates the list of surveys. The least common theme was control and self efficacy (for instance, perceived control over community affairs, perceived rights and responsibilities of citizens). Only eleven of the twenty one surveys measure some of the factors associated with this theme.

Theme	Measurement	BCS	BES	BHPS	BSA	CAQ	CES	ELSA	EHCS
Participation, social engagement, commitment	Participation or involvement in local groups (A)	○1	○3	●	●	●		●	
	Perceived barriers to involvement in local groups								
	Level/intensity of involvement in local groups (B)	○1				●			
	Participation in voluntary schemes connected with work								
	Political activity or voting		●	●	●	●		●	
	Membership of clubs/groups e.g. RSPCA, WWF.			●	●	●		●	
	Taking positive action about a local issue	●	○3			●			
	Religious activity			●		●			
	Completed or received a practical favour						●		
	Provide regular service, help or care for others			●		●		●	
Familiarity with neighbourhood (C)						○12		●	
Control, self-efficacy	Perceived control over community affairs					●			
	Perceived control over own health			○5					
	Perceived control which organisations have								
	Satisfaction with amount of control over life			○6					
	Perceived rights and responsibilities of citizens	○1	●			●			
	Perceived influence over political decisions		●			●			
	Perceived satisfaction with life			○6		●		○6	
Measures of psychological control or empowerment							○6		
Perception of community level structures or characteristics	Satisfaction/enjoyment of living in local area	●		●		○12			●
	Degree to which societal-level variables are seen as relevant to health								
	Rating of local noise problems (D)	●		○7					●
	Rating of cleanliness, graffiti, vandalism	●		○7					
	Rating of area resources and services (leisure activities, rubbish collection)					●			
	Rating of health services					●			
	Rating of socio-economic inequality	○2	○4						
	Rating of education services	●				●			
	Perceptions of crime, safety, victimisation	●		○7					
	Availability of good local transport							○8	
	Feeling of safety in the neighbourhood	●					●	●	
Rating of facilities for children			●						

Theme	Measurement	BCS	BES	BHPS	BSA	CAQ	CES	ELSA	EHCS
Social interaction, social networks, social support	Proximity of friends/relatives					●		○6	
	Contact with friends/family/neighbours: quality or frequency			●			●	○6	
	Perceived barriers to contact with friends/relatives								
	Has someone to rely upon outside of household (E)			○6				●	
	Received practical help/advice for bringing up children								
	Depth of socialisation networks (F)					●			
	Depth of socialisation networks, specifically leisure (G)	○9						●	
	Perceived norms of social support (H)	●				●	●	●	
Social relations at work						●			
Trust, reciprocity, social cohesion	Satisfaction with level of information about local area issues								
	Length of residence in area/neighbourhood	●		○13	●	●	○13		○13
	Confidence in institutions and public services		○10		●	●			
	Trust in other people	●	●		●	●		●	
	Perceived fairness of life, including discrimination (I)		○11		●				
	Confidence in political structures		○10		●	●			
	Social trust (J)				●				
	Perception of shared values, reliability (K)	●			●	●			

● Topic area is covered in survey

○ The survey covers a similar topic, but the questions asked are different (see notes)

Theme	Measurement	FACS	GHS	HEMS	HALS	HSE	HOCS	NALS	NIHSWS
Participation, social engagement, commitment	Participation or involvement in local groups (A)	○21	●	●		●	●	●	●
	Perceived barriers to involvement in local groups						●		
	Level/intensity of involvement in local groups (B)						●		
	Participation in voluntary schemes connected with work						●		
	Membership of clubs/groups e.g. RSPCA, WWF	●							
	Political activity or voting						●		
	Taking positive action about a local issue		●				●	●	
	Participation in religious activity			●		●	●	●	●
	Completed or received a practical favour		●				●	●	
	Provide regular service, help or care for others	●					●		
Familiarity with neighbourhood (C)		●				●			
Control, self-efficacy	Perceived control over community affairs		●	●			●		●
	Perceived control over own health	○20		●					
	Perceived control which organisation have								
	Satisfaction with amount of control over life	○24		●					●
	Perceived rights and responsibilities of citizens						●		
	Perceived influence over political decisions						●		
	Perceived satisfaction with life								
Measures of psychological control or empowerment									
Perception of community level structures or characteristics	Satisfaction/enjoyment of living in local area		●	●	●	●	●		●
	Degree to which societal-level variables are seen as relevant to health			●	●				
	Rating of local noise problems (D)		●		●	●			
	Rating of cleanliness, graffiti, vandalism		●		●	●			
	Rating of area resources and services (leisure activities, rubbish collection)		●	●	●	●			●
	Rating of health services		●						
	Rating of socio-economic inequality								
	Rating of education services		●						
	Rating of crime, safety, victimisation		●						
	Availability of good local transport	○22	●	●	●	●			●
Feeling of safety in the neighbourhood		●	●		●	●		●	
Rating of facilities for children		●	●		●			●	

● Topic area is covered in survey; ○ The survey covers a similar topic, but the questions asked are different (see notes)

Theme	Measurement	FACS	GHS	HEMS	HALS	HSE	HOCS	NALS	NIHSWS
Social interaction, social networks, social support	Proximity of friends/relatives		●		●				
	Contact with friends/family/neighbours: quality or frequency	○21	●	●	●	●	●		●
	Perceived barriers to contact with friends/relatives								
	Has someone to rely upon outside of household (E)	●	●	●					●
	Received practical help/advice for bringing up children	●					●		●
	Depth of socialisation networks (F)	○23	●	●	●		●		
	Depth of socialisation networks, specifically leisure (G)						●		
	Perceived norms of social support (H)		●	●	●	●	●		●
	Social relations at work								
Trust , reciprocity, social cohesion	Satisfaction with level of information about local area issues		●				○17		
	Length of residence in area/neighbourhood	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
	Confidence in institutions and public services						●		
	Trust in other people		●			●	●		
	Perceived fairness of life, including discrimination (I)						●		
	Confidence in political structures						●		
	Social trust (J)								
Perception of shared values, reliability (K)						●			

● Topic area is covered in survey

○ The survey covers a similar topic, but the questions asked are different (see notes)

Theme	Measurement	PSE	SHS	SEH	TUS	YLS
Participation, social engagement, commitment	Participation or involvement in local groups (A)	●	●		●	●
	Perceived barriers to involvement in local groups					
	Level/intensity of involvement in local groups (B)				●	
	Participation in voluntary schemes connected with work					
	Membership of clubs/groups e.g. RSPCA, WWF		●			
	Political activity or voting	●	○15			●
	Taking positive action about a local issue	●	○16			
	Participation in religious activity	●	●		●	●
	Completed or received a practical favour					
	Provide regular service, help or care for others		●		●	●
Familiarity with neighbourhood (C)						
Control, self-efficacy	Perceived control over community affairs					
	Perceived control over own health	●				
	Perceived control which organisation have					
	Satisfaction with amount of control over life	○14				
	Perceived rights and responsibilities of citizens					
	Perceived influence over political decisions					
	Perceived satisfaction with life	○6				
Measures of psychological control or empowerment	○6					
Perception of community level structures or characteristics	Satisfaction/enjoyment of living in local area	●	●	●		●
	Degree to which societal-level variables are seen as relevant to health	●				
	Rating of local noise problems (D)	●	●			
	Rating of cleanliness, graffiti, vandalism	●	●	●		
	Rating of area resources and services (leisure activities, rubbish collection)	●	●	●		●
	Rating of health services	●		●		
	Rating of socio-economic inequality	●				
	Rating of education services		●	●		
	Rating of crime, safety, victimisation	●	●	●		
	Availability of good local transport	●	●	●		
	Feeling of safety in the neighbourhood	●				○26
Rating of facilities for children	●		●			

● Topic area is covered in survey; ○ The survey covers a similar topic, but the questions asked are different (see notes)

Theme	Measurement	PSE	SHS	SEH	TUS	YLS
Social interaction, social networks, social support	Proximity of friends/relatives	●				
	Contact with friends/family/neighbours: quality or frequency	●			○19	●
	Perceived barriers to contact with friends/relatives	●				
	Has someone to rely upon outside of household (E)	●				○25
	Received practical help/advice for bringing up children					
	Depth of socialisation networks (F)	○18			○19	
	Depth of socialisation networks, specifically leisure (G)	○18				●
	Perceived norms of social support (H)					
Social relations at work	●					
Trust , reciprocity, social cohesion	Satisfaction with level of information about local area issues					
	Length of residence in area/neighbourhood		○13	○13		●
	Confidence in institutions and public services					●
	Trust in other people					
	Perceived fairness of life, including discrimination (I)	○14				
	Confidence in political structures					
	Social trust (J)					
Perception of shared values, reliability (K)					○27	

● Topic area is covered in survey

○ The survey covers a similar topic, but the questions asked are different (see notes)

Notes

- 1 Available only on 2000 follow up questionnaire
- 2 Which of the following social issues are the biggest problem in your area: unemployment, crime, drug misuse, poverty
- 3 Asks if respondent thinks participation is likely “in next few years”
- 4 Perception of whether economic circumstances have improved/declined in last 12 months
- 5 Perceptions of own health and effect on a range of everyday activities
- 6 Included on confidential, self-completion questionnaire, but not individual questionnaire
- 7 Included on household questionnaire, but not individual questionnaire
- 8 Reasons for not using local public transport
- 9 How many times in the past month did you visit a pub, winebar, or night-club in the evening?
- 10 Asks about ‘respect’ not ‘trust’
- 11 In a political context
- 12 Feeling of ‘attachment’ to neighbourhood
- 13 Asks when did you start living/when did acquire present accommodation
- 14 In relation to poverty/social exclusion
- 15 Voting in a *local* government election
- 16 Contacted local councillor about an enquiry or problem
- 17 Read *local* newspaper and listen to *local* radio
- 18 Asks respondent whether they perceive it to be a necessity or not
- 19 Diary instrument asks about co-presence, from which contact with friends/family/neighbours could be derived
- 20. Ask respondents to rate their health over the last 12 months.
- 21. In context of children.
- 22. Asked in context of travel to work.
- 23. Celebration with friends and family at special occasion – asked in context of affordability.
- 24 Control/effect over financial situation.
- 25. In context of being bullied or threatened.
- 26. In context of the school playground, and travelling to and from school.
- 27. Asked in context of attitude to crime.

Types of questions

- A. Includes voluntary organisations, community groups and self help associations
- B. Type of voluntary activity undertaken (raising money, committee work) or number of hours undertaken (intensity)
- C. Would you say that you know most people in your neighbourhood? Do you feel part of this neighbourhood?
- D. Level of noise pollution from streets and/or noisy neighbours
- E. Who could you ask for help in the following situations (need a lift, financial difficulties, personal crises)
- F. Which of these activities have you done in the past 2 weeks: visited friends/relatives, spoke to relatives on the ‘phone, been visited
- G. How often do you go out socially with friends or neighbours to the pub, restaurant or cinema?
- H. Would you say that most of the time people are helpful or look out for themselves?

- I. Suppose two people – one white, one black – appear in court, charged with a crime. What would be the chances of each one being found guilty?
- J. How willing or otherwise would you be to ask strangers for help – requesting directions in a strange town or asking a stranger to split a £5 note.
- K. Suppose you lost your wallet. How likely is it that it would be returned to you with nothing missing?

References

Blaxter, M. Poland, F. and Curran, M. (2001) *Measuring Social Capital: Qualitative Study of how Older People relate Social Capital to Health*, Final Report to the Health Development Agency.

Coulthard, M. Walker, A. and Morgan, A. (2001) *Assessing people's perceptions of their neighbourhood and community involvement (part 1)*, Health Development Agency: London.