



Social Capital Question Bank June 2002

**Questions from
Social Capital
surveys included
in the Social
Capital Survey
Matrix 2002**

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Background

Introduction

This document shows the wording of questions of a social capital nature included in a variety of major government and non-government surveys. It is intended as a reference tool for people interested in examining or using social capital questions.

This Social Capital Question Bank is based on the ONS survey matrix (November 2001) which showed what type of information on social capital was being collected in various surveys. The questions shown are grouped into the same five themes as in the survey matrix, drawing on a typology devised by Blaxter et al. (2001). Each theme contains between 7-12 facets of social capital.

This document is divided into four sections:

- Instructions on how to use the Social Capital Question Bank
- The Social Capital Question Bank
- Information on the surveys included in the Social Capital Question Bank
- A reference number map to aid navigation of the Social Capital Question Bank

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

How to use the Social Capital Question Bank

The surveys

The original survey matrix contained eighteen surveys. The second was extended to twenty-one surveys. The list has now been reduced to a total of fifteen. The basis for exclusion included the extent of thematic coverage, age of survey and likelihood of the survey being repeated in the future. The surveys now included in this document are:

- British Crime Survey (2001)
- British Household Panel Survey (2000)
- British Social Attitudes Survey (2000)
- Citizen Audit Questionnaire (2001)
- Families and Children Survey (2001)
- General Household Survey (2000/01)
- Health Education Monitoring Survey (1998)
- Health Survey for England (2000)
- Home Office Citizenship Survey (2001)
- Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey (2001)
- Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey (1999)
- Scottish Household Survey (1999/00)
- Survey of English Housing (1999/00)
- UK Time Use Survey (2000)
- Youth Lifestyles Survey (1998)

The Purpose of the Social Capital Question Bank

Primarily, this document is intended to be a reference tool for people who have an interest in the measurement of social capital. By collating the questions together in this manner, it is expected that users will be able to:

- Identify questions for use in their own surveys (see paragraph below)
- See precisely what information is collected in each of the surveys
- Compare the wording and format of questions in different surveys
- Identify which themes have similar or different questions
- Cross-refer back to original documentation if additional information is required

Users wishing to include some of these questions in their own surveys are strongly advised to consult the original survey documentation in order to ascertain the context in which the questions were asked. The Social Capital Question Bank shows the questions in isolation and there may be occasions when the meaning of the question is partially lost. To help users easily identify the relevant part of the original questionnaire, the variable names for each question are included in the Social Capital Question Bank. Links to the source questionnaires are given, where they exist, under the information for that survey on [page 85](#).

Navigating the Social Capital Question Bank

There are three main ways of using this document.

1. Use the navigation bookmarks down the left-hand side of this document to jump from one section to another. The Social Capital Question Bank and information about surveys have lower levels of bookmarks enabling you to jump to subheadings within the file. You can show and hide the bookmarks panel using the Show/Hide Navigation Pane toolbar to the

right of the printer icon. Select Thumbnails if required by clicking on the appropriate tab when the pane is showing.

2. Click on the theme you are interested in from the list on [page 7](#). Each theme is linked so that it will take you directly to the set of questions for that theme. You can then browse each question in turn. You can also return back to the list by clicking on the 'back' button which is indicated at the end of each sub-theme.
3. Look at the specific question you are interested in from the reference question map on [page 93](#). This indexing tool works in the same way as the original matrix (tabular) format except that the 'blobs' are replaced by the relevant reference number. If you choose to print off the entire document this may also be the easiest way to find specific questions.

Using the Social Capital Question Bank

Question Reference Numbers

Each question has been allocated a unique reference number specific to this Social Capital Question Bank. The reference number comprises three parts. The first part indicates the theme; the second part the sub-theme; and the third is a unique number within the sub-theme.

Question wording/context

The wording for the majority of questions has been copied directly from the original survey questionnaire. In some instances, the formatting and presentation of questions has had to be altered. This is generally the case for complicated questions or sequence of questions eg. those that use showcards or shuffle card methods.

Some other questions only make sense when considered in tandem with the preceding question in the survey from which they are drawn. Where the preceding question is also listed in the Social Capital Question Bank, its reference number is shown in square brackets. Otherwise, the user is advised to consult the questionnaire for the source survey.

Allocation of questions to theme

The allocation of questions to themes and sub-themes is to a certain extent subjective. A few questions could belong in their entirety to more than one sub-theme. Where this is the case, the question is listed, in full, under one sub-theme and a cross-reference to this question is included under the other themes.

There are also several multiple response questions where the answers are relevant to more than one sub-theme. Where this is the case, the entire question has been placed in the most relevant sub-theme. Other parts of the document will then cross reference back to the original question and list the response categories relevant to the particular sub-theme.

Summary of conventions

To aid the use of the Social Capital Question Bank, a summary of the presentational conventions is given below:

List of conventions

Information	Example
Main theme	<u>1. Participation, social engagement and commitment</u>
Sub-theme	1.1 Participation or involvement in local groups
Name of survey	(General Household Survey – 2000)
Caveat	<i>(Note: Available only on self-completion questionnaire)</i>
Question reference number	5.1.2
Cross referencing	<i>See 1.1.15</i>
Original variable/question number	<i>(Closerel)</i>
Connection to other questions	<i>[Following on from 1.3.5]</i>
Break between questions	=====
Break between sub themes	=====

The Social Capital Question Bank

As indicated above, the Social Capital Question Bank is divided into five themes. Each theme is further divided into sub themes. There are between seven and twelve of these. The Social Capital Question Bank contains questions according to where they come in the list of themes. To see the themes in matrix form, go the reference number map on [page 93](#).

Alternatively, the themes are presented below. You can click directly on the theme to take you to the relevant question(s). To return back to the list, press 'back', which appears at the end of each sub-theme. Alternatively, click on the 'go to previous view' arrow on the toolbar across the top.

Theme	Sub-theme
1. Participation, social engagement, commitment	1.1 Participation or involvement in local groups 1.2 Perceived barriers to involvement in local groups 1.3 Level/intensity of involvement in local groups 1.4 Participation in voluntary schemes connected with work 1.5 Political activity or voting 1.6 Membership of clubs/groups e.g. RSPCA, WWF. 1.7 Taking positive action about a local issue 1.8 Participation in religious activity 1.9 Completed or received a practical favour 1.10 Provide regular service, help or care for others 1.11 Familiarity with neighbourhood
2. Control, self-efficacy	2.1 Perceived control over community affairs 2.2 Perceived control over own health 2.3 Satisfaction with amount of control over life 2.4 Perceived rights and responsibilities of citizens 2.5 Perceived influence over political decisions 2.6 Perceived satisfaction with life 2.7 Measures of psychological control or empowerment
3. Perception of community level structures or characteristics	3.1 Satisfaction/enjoyment of living in local area 3.2 Degree to which societal-level variables are seen as relevant to health 3.3 Rating of local noise problems 3.4 Rating of cleanliness, graffiti, vandalism 3.5 Rating of area resources and services (leisure activities, rubbish collection) 3.6 Rating of health services 3.7 Rating of socio-economic inequality 3.8 Rating of education services 3.9 Perceptions of crime, safety, victimisation 3.10 Availability of good local transport 3.11 Feeling of safety in the neighbourhood 3.12 Rating of facilities for children
4. Social interaction, social networks, social support	4.1 Proximity of friends/relatives 4.2 Contact with friends/family/neighbours: quality or frequency 4.3 Perceived barriers to contact with friends/relatives

- 4.4 Has someone to rely upon outside of household
- 4.5 Received practical help/advice for bringing up children
- 4.6 Depth of socialisation networks
- 4.7 Depth of socialisation networks, specifically leisure
- 4.8 Perceived norms of social support
- 4.9 Social relations at work

5. Trust, reciprocity,
social cohesion

- 5.1 Satisfaction with level of information about local area issues
- 5.2 Length of residence in area/neighbourhood
- 5.3 Confidence in institutions and public services
- 5.4 Trust in other people
- 5.5 Perceived fairness of life, including discrimination
- 5.6 Confidence in political structures
- 5.7 Social trust
- 5.8 Perception of shared values, reliability

1. Participation, social engagement and commitment

1.1 Participation or involvement in local groups

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

(Note: Available only on 2000 follow up questionnaire)

1.1.1. (*ClubYear*) Since [..this date last year], how often have you gone to a group, club or place of worship, to meet other people, to help each other out, for faith reasons, or for enjoyment and relaxation (e.g. place of worship, social club, residents' association, sports team, support group, community centre, drama or hobby group, etc).

1. Never
2. At most three or four times a year
3. About every other month
4. About once a month
5. Several times a month, but not every week
6. About once a week
7. Several times a week
8. Every day

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

(Note: Available only on 2000 follow up questionnaire)

1.1.2. (*VolYear*) Since [..this date last year], how often have you given time to, or helped out at, an organisation such as a school, a hospital, a prison, a probation office, a charity, a voluntary organisation or a community group (e.g. being a volunteer for one of these organisations)?

1. Never
2. At most three or four times a year
3. About every other month
4. About once a month
5. Several times a month, but not every week
6. About once a week
7. Several times a week
8. Every day

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

1.1.3. (*IORGM*) Are you currently a member of any of the kinds of organisations on this card?

1. Yes
2. No

Which ones?

- a) Political party (*IORGMA/IOGAA*)
- b) Trade unions (*IORGMB/IOGAB*)
- c) Environmental group (*IORGMC/IOGAC*)
- d) Parents'/School Association (*IORGMD/IOGAD*)
- e) Tenants'/Residents' group or Neighbourhood Watch (*IORGME/IOGAE*)
- f) Religious group or church organisation (*IORGMF/IOGAF*)
- g) Voluntary services group (*IORGMG/IOGAG*)
- h) Pensioners group/organisation (*IORGMP/IOGAP*)
- i) Scouts/Guides organisation (*IORGMQ/IOGAQ*)

- j) Professional organisation (*IORGMO/IORGAO*)
- k) Other community or civic group (give details) (*IORGMH/IORGAH*)
- l) Social club/working men's club (*IORGMI/IORGAI*)
- m) Sports club (*IORGMJ/IORGAJ*)
- n) Women's Institute/Townswomen's Guild (*IORGMK/IORGAK*)
- o) Women's Group/Feminist organisation (*IORGML/IORGAL*)
- p) Other group or organisation (give details) (*IORGMM/IORGAM*)
- q) None

=====

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

1.1.4. (*Membership*) Are you currently a member of any of these?

- 0. None of these
- 1. Tenants'/residents' association
- 2. Parent-teachers'/school parent's association
- 3. Board of school governors/School Board
- 4. A political party
- 5. Parish, Town or community council, (not English Community Health Councils)
- 6. Neighbourhood council/forum
- 7. Neighbourhood Watch Scheme
- 8. Local conservation or environmental group
- 9. Other local community or voluntary group
- 10. Voluntary group to help sick/ children / other vulnerable group

=====

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

1.1.5. (*6a*) In the last 12 months have you been a member of this type of organisation.

Have you participated in an activity arranged by this type of organisation, have you donated money as an individual to this organisation, or have you done voluntary or unpaid work for this type of organisation?

- 1. Member
 - 2. Participated
 - 3. Donated money
 - 4. Carried out voluntary/unpaid work
 - 5. None of these apply
-
- a) Youth organisation (e.g. Scouts)
 - b) Environmental organisation (e.g. Greenpeace)
 - c) Conservation organisation (e.g. The National Trust)
 - d) Organisation for animal rights or protection (e.g. RSPCA)
 - e) Peace organisation (e.g. CND)
 - f) Humanitarian aid/Human Rights organisation (e.g. Amnesty Internat.)
 - g) Social Welfare organisation (e.g. Shelter)
 - h) Organisation for medical patients, specific illnesses or addictions (e.g. British Heart Foundation)
 - i) Organisation for disabled (e.g. Royal National Institute for the Blind)
 - j) Pensioners or retired persons organisation (e.g. Help The Aged)
 - k) Ex-service clubs (e.g. Royal British Legion)
 - l) Sports club or outdoor activities club
 - m) Gymnasium
 - n) Trade union (e.g. UNISON)

- o) Business or employers organisation (e.g. British Chamber of Commerce)
- p) Professional organisation (e.g. British Medical Association)
- q) Consumer organisations (The Consumer Association)
- r) Parent and teachers organisation
- s) Cultural/musical/dancing/theatre organisations
- t) Hobby organisation (e.g. Stamp collection group)
- u) Motoring organisation (e.g. AA)
- v) Residents/housing or neighbourhood organisations (e.g. N'bourhood Watch)
- w) Ethnic organisation (e.g. Black Resource Centre)
- x) Religious or church organisation
- y) Women organisation (e.g. Women's Institute)
- z) Social club (e.g. Working Men's Clubs)
- aa) Member of other organisations not listed above

=====

(Families and Children Survey - 2001)

1.1.6. (*SP2*) How often does (*child's name*) go to organised activities, such as youth clubs, music or sports lessons, scouts/guides?

- 1. Every day
- 2. Most days
- 3. Two or three days a week
- 4. At least one day a week
- 5. Less than once a week
- 6. Hardly ever or never

=====

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

1.1.7. (*Involved*) Have you been involved in any local organisation over the past 3 years?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

=====

(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

1.1.8. (*Donelast*) Could you tell me which, if any, of these you have done in the past two weeks?

- 1. Attended an adult education or night school class
- 2. Participated in a voluntary group or local community group
- 3. Participated in community or religious activities
- 4. Went to a leisure centre
- 5. Went on a social outing
- 6. None of these

=====

(Health Survey for England - 2000)

1.1.9. (*CpJoin*) Do you join in the activities of any of the organisations listed on this card, on a regular basis?

- 1. Political parties
- 2. Trade Unions (including student unions)
- 3. Environmental group
- 4. Parents'/School Association
- 5. Tenants'/Residents' group or Neighbourhood Watch
- 6. Education, arts and music group/evening class
- 7. Religious group or church organisation

8. Group for elderly people (eg. Lunch clubs)
9. Youth group (e.g. Scouts, Guides, Youth Clubs, etc)
10. Women's Institute/Townsmen's Guild
11. Women's Group
12. Social club/working men's club
13. Sports club
14. Other

=====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

1.1.10. (*qvpa1*) Lead in/interviewer instructions: I'd like you to think about any clubs, groups or organisations that you've been involved with during the last 12 months. That's anything you've belonged to, taken part in, supported, or that you've helped in any way.

Please pick out the cards that best describe any groups, clubs or organisations you've been involved with during your free time, over the last 12 months.

On each card are some examples, although what you do may not be on the cards.

Are there any groups, clubs or organisations you've been involved with, where you do not know which category they belong to?

Can I just check that you've only chosen cards for groups, clubs or organisations that you've been involved with or belong to, not things you've done on your own?

Have you been involved with (all) these groups, clubs or organisations in the last 12 months?

Is any one group, club or organisation covered by more than one card?

- a) Children's education/schools
- b) Youth/children's activities (outside school)
- c) Education for adults
- d) Sports/exercise (taking part, coaching or going to watch)
- e) Religion
- f) Politics
- g) Health, disability and social welfare
- h) The elderly
- i) Safety, first aid
- j) The environment, animals
- k) Justice and human rights
- l) Local community or neighbourhood groups
- m) Citizen's groups
- n) Hobbies/recreation/arts/social clubs
- o) Trade union activity

=====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

1.1.11. (*qvself*) Can I check, in the last 12 months, have you been involved with any groups(s) club(s) or organisation(s) where the purpose of the group is for members to help each other. These are sometimes called self-help groups?

1. Yes
2. No

=====

(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

1.1.12. (*Donelast*) And from this card, could you tell me which, if any, of these you have done in the past two weeks?

1. Attended an adult education or night school class
2. Participated in a voluntary group or local community group
3. Participated in community or religious activities
4. Went to a leisure centre
5. Went on social outing
6. None of these

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

1.1.13. (*ActPast*) Which, if any, of the things on this list have you done in the last three years?

1. Presented my views to a councillor or MP
2. Written a letter to an editor
3. Urged someone outside my family to vote
4. Urged someone to get in touch with a councillor or MP
5. Made a speech before an organised group
6. Been an officer of an organisation or club
7. Stood for public office
8. Taken an active part in a political campaign
9. Helped on fund raising drives
10. Voted in the last General election
11. Voted in the last local election
12. None of these

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

1.1.14. (*ActNow*) Are you currently an ACTIVE member of any kinds of organisations on this card?

1. Political party
2. Trade Union
3. Environmental group
4. Other pressure group
5. Parents or School Association
6. Tenants, Residents Assoc., Neighbourhood Watch
7. Religious group or church organisation
8. Voluntary service group
9. Other community or civic group
10. Social club or working men's club
11. Sports club
12. Women's Institute or Townswomen's Guild
13. Women's Group or organisation
14. Any other group or organisation
15. None of these
16. Don't know

(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

1.1.15. (*RF11/12*) Do you give up any time to help as a volunteer or as an organiser for any charities, clubs or organisations these days? I mean in an unpaid capacity.

1. Working with elderly people
2. Working with people with disabilities
3. Working with vulnerable people (e.g. Women's refuge, AIDS charities, foster organisations)

4. Working in support of the environment
5. Providing adult education
6. Working in the area of health
7. Providing advice e.g., Citizens Advice
8. Working with animals
9. Playgroups or other children's activities
10. Activities or organisations working with young people
11. School board
12. Parent/teacher association
13. Community Council
14. Anti-Crime or Victim Support
15. Neighbourhood Watch
16. Church/religious activities
17. Residents/tenants group or organisation
18. Political Party
19. Professional Societies or Associations
20. Trade Union
21. Arts, culture or sports activities
22. Other

(Time Use Survey - 2000)

1.1.16. (26a) We are interested in voluntary work that people may do, that is work for which they are not paid, except perhaps for expenses. We only want you to include any unpaid work you may do through a group or an organisation of some kind. Here are some examples of the kinds of groups and organisations we mean (showcard). Have you done any voluntary work through a group or on behalf of an organisation at any time during the last 4 weeks?

1. Young people's group
2. Sports clubs and societies
3. Helping at a place of worship (Church, mosque, synagogue, etc)
4. Political groups or clubs
5. Welfare groups
6. Groups helping the elderly
7. Safety or First Aid Groups
8. Environmental groups
9. Justice/ Human Rights groups
10. Neighbourhood groups
11. Citizen's groups
12. Arts and recreational groups
13. Adult education groups
14. Any other

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

1.1.17. (Aleisure) Here is a list of things people do in their leisure time when they are not at work, college, or school. Can you please tell me which, if any, you have been to or done in the last month?

1. Attended a religious service, meeting or some other religious activity
2. Attended a political meeting/march, rally or demonstration
3. Did community work (such as helping elderly disabled or other dependent people; cleaning up the environment; helping volunteer organisations or charities)

4. Played snooker, darts or pool
5. Participated in sports activity
6. Watched a live football match or other sport
7. Went to an amusement arcade
8. Went to a party, dance, night-club or disco
9. Ate a meal in a restaurant
10. Went to a pub
11. Went to a cinema, theatre or concert
12. Attended a youth club or a meeting of a uniformed youth organisation (such as the Scouts, Girl Guides, Cadets, etc)
13. Hung around/messed about near to your home
14. Hung around/messed about in high street/town/city centre

[\(Back\)](#)

1.2 Perceived barriers to involvement in local groups

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

1.2.1. (*qvwhy*) There are various reasons why people don't give unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations, even when they feel they might like to.

If never helped formally (non formal volunteers)

Why do you not give this sort of help?

If helped formally longer than 12 months ago (former formal volunteers):

Why have you not given this sort of help in the last 12 months?

[\(Back\)](#)

1.3 Level/intensity of involvement in local groups

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

(Note: Available only on 2000 follow up questionnaire)

1.3.1. (*Cllastmo*) [*Following on from 1.1.1*] And how much time have you spent doing this over the last four weeks?

1. Up to 2 hours
2. Over 2 hours but no more than 5 hours
3. Over 5 hours but no more than 10 hours
4. Over 10 hours but no more than 20 hours
5. Over 20 hours but no more than 35 hours
6. Over 35 hours
7. None
8. Don't know

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

1.3.2. (*Volastmo*) [*Following on from 1.1.1*] And how much time have you spent doing this over the last four weeks?

1. Up to 2 hours
2. Over 2 hours but no more than 5 hours
3. Over 5 hours but no more than 10 hours

4. Over 10 hours but no more than 20 hours
5. Over 20 hours but no more than 35 hours
6. Over 35 hours
7. None
8. Don't know

=====
(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

1.3.3. (6b) Thinking about the ONE organisation which is most important to you, how often do you?

1. Often
 2. Sometimes
 3. Rarely
 4. Never
 5. Don't know
- a) Attend its meetings
 - b) Participate in decision making at meetings
 - c) Speak at its meetings
 - d) Plan or chair its meetings
 - e) Write a report about its meetings

=====
(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

1.3.4. (6g) During the last month, approximately how much time in total did you spend on activities, in clubs associations, groups, networks or in supporting other people?

1. None
2. Less than 1 hour in a month
3. 1 to 4 hours in a month
4. 5 to 10 hours in a month
5. 11 to 20 hours in a month
6. More than 20 hours in a month
7. Don't know

=====
(General Household Survey)

1.3.5 (Active) [Following on from 1.1.7] In the past 3 years, have you had any responsibilities in this (these) organisations(s), such as being a committee member, raising funds, organising events or doing administrative or clerical work?

1. Yes
2. No

=====
(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

1.3.6 (qvtake) Thinking of (ALL) the groups(s), club(s) or organisation(s) you have been involved with in the last 12 months...

Would you say you take part in some group activity ...

1. At least once a week
 2. Less than once a week but at least once a month
 3. Less than once a month
 4. (Other (specify))
- =====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

1.3.7 (qvfrese) [Following on from 1.1.11] In the past 12 months, how often have you taken part in activities with self-help groups in particular? Would you say...

1. At least once a week
2. Less than once a week but at least once a month
3. Less than once a month
4. (Other (specify))

=====
(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

1.3.8 (qvdo) [Following on from 1.1.10] Thinking of the group(s), club(s) or organisation(s) you have been involved with in...In which, if any, of the ways, have you given UNPAID help, in the last 12 months?

1. Raising or handling money e.g. collecting on flag days, selling raffle tickets, selling at a jumble sale, fete or charity shop, taking part in a fundraising or sponsored event
2. Leading the group/member of a committee
3. Organising or helping to run an activity or event
4. Visiting/befriending people
5. Giving advice/information/counselling
6. Secretarial, admin or clerical work
7. Providing transport/driving
8. Representing e.g. addressing meetings, leading a delegation
9. Campaigning e.g. lobbying, canvassing, letter writing
10. Other practical help e.g. shopping, providing food or refreshments, making or mending, delivering (on foot)
11. Any other help (specify)

=====
(Time Use Survey - 2000)

1.3.9 (26c) [Following on from 1.1.16] Thinking of the work you do for (GROUP/ORGANISATION) which of the types of voluntary work shown on this card have you done during the last 4 weeks?

1. Raising or handling money
2. Member of a committee
3. Organising or helping to run an activity or event
4. Visiting people
5. Giving advice, information or counselling
6. Secretarial, administration or clerical work
7. Providing transport
8. Other direct services
9. Representing
10. Anything else

=====
(Time Use Survey - 2000)

1.3.10 (26d) [Following on from 1.3.9] How many different times did you do this work for (GROUP/ORGANISATION) during the last 4 weeks?

=====
(Time Use Survey - 2000)

1.3.11 (26e) [Following on from 1.3.10] How long did you work for, the last time you did this work for (GROUP/ORGANISATION)?

[\(Back\)](#)

1.4 Participation in voluntary schemes connected with work

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

1.4.1. (*qvem2*) And can I just check, have you participated in any activities of this sort that were encouraged by your current employer, in the last 12 months?

1. Yes, scheme for helping
2. Yes, scheme for donating
3. No

[\(Back\)](#)

1.5 Political activity or voting

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

1.5.1. (*IVOTE7*) Did you vote in the May 1997 UK general election?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Couldn't vote
4. Don't know
5. Refused

=====

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

1.5.2. *See 1.1.4(4)*

=====

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

1.5.3. (*I3a*) Talking to people about the last election in 1997, we have found that a lot of people didn't manage to vote. How about you – did you manage to vote in the general election?

1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Was not eligible to vote
 4. Don't know
 5. Refuse to answer
- =====

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

1.5.4. (*I3c*) How likely is it that you will in the future:

1. Not at all likely
2. Not very likely
3. Fairly likely
4. Very likely
5. d/k

- a) Vote in the next general election?
 - b) Vote in the next election for the European Parliament?
 - c) Vote in the election for the Scottish parliament/Welsh Assembly? (Ask Scotland & Wales only)
 - d) Vote in the next local government elections?
- =====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

1.5.5. See 1.1.10(F)

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

1.5.6. See 1.1.13 (3,7,8,10,11)

(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

1.5.7. (RF10) Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree that it applies to your local council

Voting in local government elections is important

1. Strongly agree
 2. Tend to agree
 3. Neither agree nor disagree
 4. Tend to disagree
 5. Strongly disagree
 6. No opinion
-
-

(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

1.5.8 See 1.1.15(18)

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

1.5.9 See 1.1.17(2)

[\(Back\)](#)

1.6 Membership of clubs/groups

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

1.6.1. (ITUINI) Are you a member of this trade union/association?

1. Yes
 2. No
-
-

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

1.6.2. See 1.1.3

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

1.6.3. (ClubsNum) Do you personally belong to any of these groups ?

1. The National Trust (*Club1*)
2. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (*Club2*)
3. Friends of the Earth (*Club6*)
4. World Wildlife Fund/World-wide Fund for Nature (*Club7*)
5. Greenpeace (*Club8*)
6. Council for the Protection of Rural England/ Wales/ Association for the Protection of Rural Scotland (*Club9*)
7. Other wildlife or countryside protection group (*Club3*)
8. Ramblers Association (*Club10*)
9. Other countryside sport or recreation group (*Club4*)

10. Urban conservation group (*Club11*)
11. Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (*Club12*)

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

1.6.4. (*Clubs*) Are you a member of any kind of local sports club, or of a cultural group such as an art or drama club?

1. Yes, sports club(s) only
2. Yes, cultural group(s) only
3. Yes, both social club(s) and cultural group(s)
4. No

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

1.6.5. (*UnionSA*) Are you now a member of a trade union or staff association?

1. Yes, trade union
2. Yes, staff association
3. No

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

1.6.6. See 1.1.4 (1,2,3,6,7,8,10)

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire – 2001)

1.6.7. See 1.1.5 (a,b,c,d,g,i,j,l,n,r,v)

(Families and Children Survey - 2001)

1.6.8. (*Wrk14*) Are/Were you a member of a Trade Union?

1. Yes
2. No

[\(Back\)](#)

1.7 Taking positive action about a local issue

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

1.7.1. (*LocActA-LocActK*) Since [the first of January 2000/the first of DATE] have you taken any of the following actions in an attempt to solve a local problem affecting people in your area?

1. Written to a local newspaper
 2. Contacted the appropriate organisation to deal with the problem, e.g. council
 3. Contacted a local councillor or MP
 4. Attended a public meeting or neighbourhood forum to discuss local issues
 5. Attended a tenants' or local residents' group
 6. Attended a protest meeting or joined an action group
 7. Helped organise a petition on a local issue
 8. SPONTANEOUS Thought about it but did not do anything
 9. None of these
-
-

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

(Note: Available only on 2000 follow up questionnaire)

1.7.2. *(LocYear)* Since [.. this date last year..], how often have you got involved with other people in your area to tackle local issues or solve local problems (e.g. improving the local environment, campaigning on local issues, organising a local event, etc)?

1. Never
2. At most three or four times a year
3. About every other month
4. About once a month
5. Several times a month, but not every week
6. About once a week
7. Several times a week
8. Every day

=====

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

1.7.3. *(7ai)* During the last 12 months have you done any of the following to influence rules, laws or policies? And would you do any of the following to influence rules, laws or policies?

1. Contacted a politician (e.g. a member of parliament or local councillor)
2. Contacted an organisation (e.g. Shelter or Help the Aged)
3. Contacted a public official (e.g. a person from a housing or social security offices)
4. Contacted the media
5. Contacted a solicitor or judicial body
6. Worn or displayed a campaign badge or sticker
7. Signed a petition
8. Taken part in a public demonstration
9. Taken part in a strike
10. Boycotted certain products
11. Bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons
12. Donated money to an organisation
13. Raised funds for an organisation
14. Attended a political meeting or rally
15. Voted in a local government election
16. Participated in illegal protest activities
17. Formed a group of like minded people

=====

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

1.7.4. *(10c) [Following on from 3.8.3]* During the last 12 months have you done anything to try and change the way education is provided at any of your childrens' schools?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

=====

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

1.7.5. *(10d) [Following on from 1.7.4]* Which of the following did you do to change the way education is provided at any of your childrens' schools?

1. I approached a teacher or other member of staff at the school
2. I approached a politician

3. I approached the Parents Teachers Association
4. I approached the School Governors
5. I approached a local council official
6. I approached a solicitor
7. I approached the media
8. I approached other parents with children in the same school
9. I approached family, relatives or friends
10. I approached the Office for Standards in Education (OFSTED)

=====

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

1.7.6. (11c) [Following on from 3.6.2] During the last 12 months have you done anything to try and change the way medical treatment was provided?

1. Yes
2. No

=====

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

1.7.7. (11d) [Following on from 1.7.5] Which of the following did you do to try to influence the way medical treatment was provided? (Code all those that apply)

1. I approached the Doctor or Member of staff responsible for the medical treatment
2. I approached an official in the Health Service or Company which provided treatment
3. I approached a politician
4. I approached an association e.g. a patients association
5. I approached a solicitor
6. I approached the media
7. I approached other patients in the same hospital or practice
8. I approached other family, relatives or friends

=====

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

1.7.8. (LocAct) In the past 3 years, have you taken any of the following actions in an attempt to solve a local problem?

1. Written to local newspaper
2. Contacted the appropriate organisation to deal with the problem, e.g. the council
3. Contacted a local councillor or MP
4. Attended a protest meeting or joined an action group
5. Thought about it, but did not do it
6. None of these

=====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

1.7.9. (qvevp) In the last 12 months have you done any of the things on this card? (ask everyone not in Wales or Greater London)

1. Contacted a local councillor
2. Contacted a Member of Parliament (MP)
3. Contacted a public official working for your local council
4. Contacted a public official working for part of Central Government
5. Attended a public meeting or rally
6. Taken part in a public demonstration or protest
7. Signed a petition

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

(Only ask if sample point is in Wales)

1.7.10. *(qvwp)* In the last 12 months have you done any of the things on this card?

1. Contacted a local councillor
 2. Contacted an elected Member of the National Assembly for Wales - including the First Minister
 3. Contacted a Member of Parliament (MP)
 4. Contacted a public official working for your local council
 5. Contacted a public official working for the National Assembly for Wales
 6. Contacted a public official working for part of Central Government
 7. Attended a public meeting or rally
 8. Taken part in a public demonstration or protest
 9. Signed a petition
-
-

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

(Only ask if sample point is in Greater London)

1.7.11. *(qvglp)* In the last 12 months have you done any of the things on this card?

1. Contacted a local councillor
 2. Contacted an elected member of the Greater London Assembly - including the Mayor of London
 3. Contacted a Member of Parliament (MP)
 4. Contacted a public official working for your local council
 5. Contacted a public official working for the Greater London Assembly
 6. Contacted a public official working for part of Central Government
 7. Attended a public meeting or rally
 8. Taken part in a public demonstration or protest
 9. Signed a petition
-
-

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

1.7.12. *(qvboy)* In the last 12 months, have you boycotted certain products for political, ethical, or environmental reasons?

1. Yes
 2. No
-
-

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

1.7.13. *See 1.1.13 (1,2,4)*

(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

1.7.14. *(RF8)* Have you been in contact with your local councillor in the past 12 months?

1. Yes
 2. No
-
-

[\(Back\)](#)

1.8 Participation in religious activity

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

1.8.1. See 1.1.3 (f)

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

1.8.2. (IOPRLG2) How often, if at all, do you attend religious services or meetings?

1. Once a week or more
 2. Less often but at least once a month
 3. Less often but at least once a year
 4. Never or practically never
 5. Only at weddings, funerals etc
-

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

1.8.3. See 1.1.5 (x)

(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

1.8.4. See 1.1.8(3)

(Health Survey for England - 2000)

1.8.5. See 1.1.9 (7)

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

1.8.6 See 1.1.10 (e)

(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

1.8.7. See 1.1.12 (3)

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

1.8.8. See 1.1.14 (7)

(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

1.8.9. See 1.1.15 (16)

(Time Use Survey - 2000)

1.8.10. See 1.1.16 (3)

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

1.8.11. See 1.1.17 (1)

[\(Back\)](#)

1.9 Completed or received a practical favour

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

1.9.1. (*Favdone*) In the past 6 months, have you done a favour for a neighbour?

1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Just moved into the area
- =====

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

1.9.2. (*Favrecd*) And, in the past 6 months, have any of your neighbours done a favour for you?

1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Just moved into the area
- =====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

1.9.3. (*qvben*) Looking at this card, have YOU YOURSELF, in the last 12 months, BENEFITED from unpaid help in any of these ways? Please exclude help from members of your family (that's any relatives).

1. Keeping in touch with you (visiting in person, telephoning or e-mailing)
2. Doing shopping, collecting pension or paying bills for you
3. Cooking cleaning, laundry, gardening or doing other routine household jobs for you
4. Decorating, or doing any kind of home or car repairs for you
5. Baby sitting or caring for your children
6. Sitting with or providing personal care (e.g. washing, dressing) for you
7. Looking after a property or a pet whilst you are away
8. Giving advice to you
9. Writing letters or filling in forms for you
10. Representing someone (for example in talking to a council official)
11. Transporting or escorting someone (for example to a hospital, on an outing)
12. Anything else (specify)

[\(Back\)](#)

1.10 Provide regular service, help or care for others

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

1.10.1. (*IAIDXHH*) Do you provide some regular service or help for any sick, handicapped or elderly person not living with you?

1. Yes
 2. No
- =====

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

1.10.2. (*IAIDHRS*) In total, how many hours do you spend each week looking after or helping (him/her/them)?

1. 0 - 4 hours per week
2. 5 - 9 hours per week
3. 10-19 hours per week
4. 20-34 hours per week

5. 35-49 hours per week
6. 50-99 hours per week
7. 100 or more hours per week/continuous care
8. Varies under 20 hours
9. Varies 20 hours or more
10. Other (SPECIFY)

=====

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

1.10.3. (6f) Do you actively provide any support beyond your immediate family for ill people, elderly neighbours, acquaintances without doing it through an organisation (for example, shopping for neighbours, visiting old people)?

1. Yes, regularly
2. Yes, occasionally
3. No
4. Don't know

=====

(Families and Children Survey - 2001)

1.10.4. (Chea10) (Apart from your child/ren) Is there anyone else you care for because they have a longstanding illness, disability or infirmity of any kind?

1. Yes
2. No

=====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

1.10.5. (qfgiv) [Following on from 4.2.9] And to which, if any, of these relatives have YOU GIVEN any practical help or support in the last 12 months?

=====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

1.10.6. (qvinv) In the last 12 months, have you done any of these things, unpaid, for someone who is not a relative? This might be for a friend, neighbour, or someone else.

1. Keeping in touch with someone who has difficulty getting out and about
2. Doing shopping, collecting pension or paying bills for someone
3. Cooking, cleaning, laundry, gardening or other routine household jobs for someone
4. Decorating, or doing any kind of home or car repairs for someone
5. Baby sitting or caring for children
6. Sitting with or providing personal care for someone who is sick or frail
7. Looking after a property or a pet for someone who is away
8. Giving advice to someone
9. Writing letters or filling in forms for someone
10. Representing someone
11. Transporting or escorting someone
12. Anything else (specify)

=====

(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

1.10.7. (HF3, HF4, HF5) (Determined if anybody in the household, including the respondent requires regular help or care). Who is it that provides help or care for {person}? Does anyone else provide help or care for them?

=====

(Time Use Survey - 2000)

1.10.8. (27a) Have you helped or provided a service for someone who is not a member of your household at any time during the last 4 weeks?

1. Yes
2. No

=====
(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

1.10.9. (Akids) (And how often is it you who does)...looking after younger children?

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Never
6. Does not apply

=====
(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

1.10.10. (AoldRels) (And how often is it you who does)...looking after elderly or disabled members of the family?

1. Always
2. Usually
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Never
6. Does not apply

[\(Back\)](#)

1.11 Familiarity with neighbourhood

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

1.11.1. (3) How strong are your feelings of attachment to your neighbourhood, town, region, country and Europe? (Rate from 1 (No attachment) to 10 (Very strong attachment)).

1. Your neighbourhood or village
2. Your municipality or town
3. Your region
4. Your Country
5. The European Union

=====
(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

1.11.2. (KnowNbr) Would you say that you know....

1. Most of the people in your neighbourhood
 2. Many of the people in your neighbourhood
 3. A few of the people in your neighbourhood
 4. Or that you do not know people in your neighbourhood?
- =====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

1.11.3. (*qvkn*) Would you say that you know....

1. Many of the people in your neighbourhood
2. Some of the people in your neighbourhood
3. A few of the people in your neighbourhood
4. Or that you do not know people in your neighbourhood?
5. (DON'T READ OUT) Just moved here

[\(Back\)](#)

2 Control, self-efficacy

2.1 Perceived control over community affairs

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

2.1.1. (*Iog*) More generally with regards to any of your childrens' schooling, do you think you are able to

1. Not at all
2. Some
3. A great deal
4. Don't know

1. Influence the choice of school?
2. Influence the teaching in the school?
3. Influence the running of the school?

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

2.1.2. (*Influenc*) Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

2.1.3. (*Lserv*) To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

By working together, people in my neighbourhood can influence decisions that affect the neighbourhood.

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. Don't have an opinion

(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

2.1.4. (*Influenc*) I can influence decisions that affect my neighbourhood

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly disagree

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

2.1.5. (*qvlo*) Firstly, do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting ... your local area?

1. Definitely agree
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Definitely disagree

(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

2.1.6. (*Influenc*) I can influence decisions that affect my neighbourhood.

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly disagree

[\(Back\)](#)

2.2 Perceived control over own health

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

2.2.1. (*IHLF1*) In general would you say your health is . . .

1. Excellent
 2. Very good
 3. Good
 4. Fair
 5. Poor
-
-

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

2.2.2. (*IHLF6*) During the past 4 weeks, to what extent has your physical health or emotional problems interfered with your normal social activities with family, friends, neighbours or groups?

1. Not at all
 2. Slightly
 3. Moderately
 4. Quite a bit
 5. Extremely
-
-

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

2.2.3. (*IHLF9J*) These questions are about how you feel and how things have been with you during the past month. For each question indicate the one answer that comes closest to the way you have been feeling. How much time during the past month . . .

Has your health limited your social activities (like visiting friends or close relatives)?

1. All of the time
 2. Most of the time
 3. A good bit of the time
 4. Some of the time
 5. A little of the time
 6. None of the time
-
-

(Families and Children Survey - 2001)

2.2.4. (*Heal*) I would now like to ask you about your health. Over the last 12 months would you say your health has been good, fairly good or not good?

1. Good (*good*)
2. Fairly good (*fair*)
3. Not good (*xnot*)

=====

(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

2.2.5. (*Hlthluck*) Generally health is a matter of luck.

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly disagree

=====

(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

2.2.6. (*Neighlth*) Thinking about this neighbourhood, which, if any, of the items on this card do you think are a risk to your own health or well-being? :

1. The amount of road traffic
2. Industrial fumes and emissions
3. Litter and rubbish
4. The level of crime and vandalism
5. The level of noise
6. The amount of abuse or violence
7. Other risk
8. None of these

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

2.2.7. (*DifAct*) Over the last 12 months, have you wanted to do any of the things mentioned on the card, but had great difficulty or been unable to do them because of your health problem or disability?

1. Go to the cinema, theatre or concerts
2. Go to the library, art galleries or museums
3. Go shopping
4. Eat out in a restaurant or have a drink in a pub
5. Go to a football match or other sporting event
6. Other
7. Have had no great difficulty in doing these things

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

2.2.8. (*DayHrs*) Which of the following would you agree with?

1. Do you plan to slow down in the coming year?
2. Do you consider yourself a workaholic?
3. When you need more time, do you tend to cut back on your sleep?
4. At the end of the day, do you often feel that you have not accomplished what you set out to do?
5. Do you worry that you don't spend enough time with your family and friends?
6. Do you feel that you're constantly under stress trying to accomplish more than you can handle?
7. Do you feel trapped in a daily routine?
8. Do you feel that you just don't have time for fun anymore?
9. Do you often feel under stress when you don't have enough time?

- 10. Would you like to spend more time alone?
- 11. None of these

[\(Back\)](#)

2.3 Satisfaction with amount of control over life

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

(Included on confidential, self-completion questionnaire, but not on individual questionnaire)

2.3.1 (IGHQD) Have you recently.... felt capable of making decisions about things?

- 1. More so than usual
 - 2. Same as usual
 - 3. Less so than usual
 - 4. Much less capable
- =====

(Families and Children Survey - 2001)

2.3.2 (Exp19) How often would you say you have been worried about money during the last few weeks?

- 1. Almost all the time (*all*)
 - 2. Quite often (*often*)
 - 3. Only sometimes (*some*)
 - 4. Never (*never*)
- =====

(Families and Children Survey - 2001)

2.3.3 (Exp24) And do you expect things to go on like this for the foreseeable future or do you expect things to get better for you, or to get worse?

- 1. Things will go on like this (*goon*)
 - 2. Things will get better (*better*)
 - 3. Things will get worse (*worse*)
- =====

(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

2.3.4 (Satilife) I am satisfied with the amount of control I have over decisions that affect my life

- 1. Strongly agree
 - 2. Agree
 - 3. Neither agree nor disagree
 - 4. Disagree
 - 5. Strongly disagree
- =====

(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

2.3.5. (ilife) I am satisfied with the amount of control I have over decisions that affect my life .:

- 1. Strongly agree
 - 2. Agree
 - 3. Neither agree nor disagree
 - 4. Disagree
 - 5. Strongly disagree
- =====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

2.3.6. (*IsoDep*) Have there been times in the past year when you've felt isolated and cut off from society or depressed, because of lack of money?

- 1. Neither of these
- 2. Yes – Isolated
- 3. No - Not isolated
- 4. Yes – Depressed
- 5. No - Not depressed

[\(Back\)](#)

2.4 Perceived rights and responsibilities of citizens

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

(*Note: Available only on 2000 follow up questionnaire*)

2.4.1. (*UKFair*) I am now going to read out a number of statements about freedom and basic individual rights in the UK and I would like you to tell me, from this card, whether you agree or disagree with each one.

The UK government generally tries to treat people in the UK fairly

- 1. Strongly agree
 - 2. Tend to agree
 - 3. Neither agree nor disagree
 - 4. Tend to disagree
 - 5. Strongly disagree
 - 6. No opinion
 - 7. Don't know
- =====

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

2.4.2. (*UKEurope*) Do you agree or disagree that ... Basic individual rights are less well protected in the UK than in the rest of Europe.

- 1. Strongly agree
 - 2. Tend to agree
 - 3. Neither agree nor disagree
 - 4. Tend to disagree
 - 5. Strongly disagree
 - 6. No opinion
 - 7. Don't know
- =====

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

2.4.3. (*UKProt*) Basic individual rights are better protected in the UK than they were a year ago.

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Tend to agree
- 3. Neither agree nor disagree
- 4. Tend to disagree
- 5. Strongly disagree
- 6. No opinion
- 7. Don't know

=====
(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

2.4.4. (22a-22n) Please read and indicate whether you strongly agree/agree/ neither agree nor disagree/disagree/strongly disagree.

1. Fathers should have the right to 3 months paid paternity leave following the birth of a child
2. The government should remove present legal restrictions on the right to strike
3. In order to preserve the right to higher education student tuition fees should be abolished
4. It is the government's responsibility to find a job for everyone who wants one
5. Individuals should not rely on the state to provide for their own retirement
6. Gay relationships should have equal status to marriage
7. Government should reduce income differences between the rich & poor
8. Individuals who can afford it should meet the cost of their own health care when they are sick
9. Government should provide housing for those who cannot afford it
10. Women should have the right to abortion on demand
11. Everyone should have the right to choose to die
12. Censorship of films & magazines is necessary to uphold moral standards
13. Smoking should be banned in all public places
14. To be classified as a full citizen an individual should have to have been born in Britain

=====
(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

2.4.5. (31ai – 31ax) Consider the following: please tell me if you think they can be justified or not?

1. Never justified
 2. Rarely justified
 3. Sometimes justified
 4. Always justified
 5. Don't know.
- a) Claiming government benefits which you are not entitled to
 - b) Buying something you know is stolen
 - c) Taking cannabis
 - d) Keeping money that you found in the street
 - e) Lying in your own interests
 - f) Having an affair when you are married
 - g) Having sex under the legal age of consent
 - h) Failing to report accidental damage you've done to a parked vehicle
 - i) Throwing away litter in a public place
 - j) Driving under the influence of alcohol

=====
(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

2.4.6. (qhrigh) What do you think your rights are, as someone living in the UK? (Recorded verbatim)

=====
(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

2.4.7. (qhrresp) What do you think your responsibilities are, as someone living in the UK? (Recorded verbatim)

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

2.4.8. (*qhat*) I'm going to read out some things that other people have said about the rights and responsibilities of people living in the UK and I'd like you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with each one

1. Definitely agree
 2. Tend to agree
 3. Tend to disagree
 4. Definitely disagree
-
- a) You can't demand rights as someone living in the UK without also accepting the responsibilities
 - b) Everyone is entitled to basic human rights, regardless of whether they are a "good person" or not
 - c) Some people take advantage of public services and benefits, without putting anything back into the community
 - d) If everyone would "mind their own business" our society would be a better place
 - e) If everyone treated others as they would want to be treated themselves, our society would be a better place

[\(Back\)](#)

2.5 Perceived influence over political decisions

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

2.5.1. (*17a – 17h*) Please read and indicate whether you strongly agree/agree/ neither agree nor disagree/disagree/strongly disagree.

1. Strongly agree
 2. Agree
 3. Neither agree nor disagree
 4. Disagree
 5. Strongly disagree
-
- a) People like me have no say in what the government does
 - b) People like me can have a real influence on politics if they are prepared to get involved
 - c) Sometimes politics & government seem so complicated that a person like me cannot really understand what is going on
 - d) It really matters which party is in power, because it will affect our lives
 - e) The government generally treats people like me fairly
 - f) When people like me all work together we can really make a difference to our local community
 - g) My vote makes no difference to the outcome of an election
 - h) If people like me work together we can really change Britain

=====
(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

2.5.2. (*qywe*) Now thinking about whether you can influence political decisions. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting...Wales?

1. Definitely agree
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Definitely disagree

=====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

2.5.3. (*qvgl*) Now thinking about whether you can influence political decisions. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting...London?

1. Definitely agree
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Definitely disagree

=====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

2.5.4. (*qvna*) Now thinking about whether you can influence political decisions. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting...Britain?

1. Definitely agree
2. Tend to agree
3. Tend to disagree
4. Definitely disagree

[\(Back\)](#)

2.6 Perceived satisfaction with life

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

(Included on confidential, self-completion questionnaire, but not on individual questionnaire)

2.6.1. (*ILFSAT8*) Using the same scale how dissatisfied or satisfied are you with your life overall? Answer between 1 (Not satisfied at all) to 7 (Completely satisfied).

=====

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

2.6.2. (*8a*) Thinking about yourself, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?

1. Very satisfied
2. Satisfied
3. Neither satisfied or dissatisfied
4. Dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied
6. Don't know

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

2.6.3. (*GH3*) Have you recently felt that you are playing a useful part in things?

1. More so than usual
 2. Same as usual
 3. Less so than usual
 4. Much less useful
- =====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

2.6.4 (GH12) Have you recently been feeling reasonably happy, all things considered?

1. More so than usual
2. Same as usual
3. Less so than usual
4. Much less useful

[\(Back\)](#)

2.7 Measures of psychological control or empowerment

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

2.7.1. (GH4) Have you recently felt capable of making decisions about things?

1. More so than usual
2. Same as usual
3. Less so than usual
4. Much less useful

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

2.7.2. (GH6) Have you recently felt you couldn't overcome your difficulties?

1. Not at all
2. No more than usual
3. Rather more than usual
4. Much more than usual

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

2.7.3. (GH9) Have you recently been feeling unhappy and depressed?

1. Not at all
2. No more than usual
3. Rather more than usual
4. Much more than usual

[\(Back\)](#)

3. Perception of community level structures or characteristics

3.1 Satisfaction/enjoyment of living in local area

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

3.1.1. (*AreaLive*) Taking everything into account, what do you think of this area as a place to live?

1. A very good place to live
2. A fairly good place to live
3. Neither good nor bad
4. A fairly bad place to live
5. A very bad place to live

=====

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

3.1.2. (*ILKNBRD*) Overall, do you like living in this neighbourhood?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

=====

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

3.1.3. *See 1.11.1(1)*

=====

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

3.1.4. (*Enjyliv*) Would you say this is an area you enjoy living in?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

=====

(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

3.1.5. (*Enjyliv*) Would you say this neighbourhood is a place you enjoy living in?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

=====

(Health Survey for England - 2000)

3.1.6. (*CpEnjy*) I would like to ask you about your local area. Would you say this area is a place you enjoy living in or not?

1. Yes, a place I enjoy living in
2. No, not a place I enjoy living in
3. Neither

=====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

3.1.7. (*qven*) Would you say this is a neighbourhood you enjoy living in?

1. Yes, definitely
2. Yes, to some extent
3. No

=====

(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

3.1.8. (*Enjyliv*) Would you say this neighbourhood is a place you enjoy living in?

1. Yes
2. No

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

3.1.9. (*AreaSt*) How satisfied are you with this area as a place to live?

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Slightly dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied

=====

(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

3.1.10. (*RBI*) Thinking now about the neighbourhood you live in, how would you rate it as a place to live?

1. Very good
2. Fairly good
3. Fairly poor
4. Very poor
5. No opinion

=====

(Survey of English Housing - 1999/2000)

3.1.11. (*HAS44*) How satisfied are you with this area as a place to live?

1. Very satisfied
2. Fairly satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Slightly dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied

=====

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

3.1.12. (*AlikArea*) Do you like the area you live in?

1. Yes
2. No

=====

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

3.1.13. (*AstaArea*) And generally speaking, would you say the area you live in is one which people would like to stay in or leave?

1. Stay in

2. Leave
3. Don't know

[\(Back\)](#)

3.2 Degree to which societal-level variables are seen as relevant to health

(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

3.2.1. (*Neighlth*) Thinking about this neighbourhood, which, if any, do you think are a risk to your own health or well being?

1. The amount of road traffic
2. Industrial fumes and emissions
3. Litter and rubbish
4. The level of crime and vandalism
5. The level of noise
6. The amount of abuse or violence
7. Other risk
8. None of these
9. Don't know

=====

(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

3.2.2. (*Homehlth*) Thinking about your own home now, which, if any do you think are a risk to your own health or well being?

1. Lack of heating
2. Dampness/condensation/mould
3. Cigarette smoke
4. The general maintenance of your home
5. Overcrowding
6. The quality of the drinking water
7. The level of noise
8. Other risk
9. None of these
10. Don't know

=====

(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

3.2.3. (*Workhlth*) About your work, which if any do you think are a risk to your own health or well being?

1. The materials you have to handle
2. The equipment you have to use
3. Industrial fumes and emissions
4. Cigarette smoke
5. The level of noise
6. Stress
7. The number of hours you work
8. Other risk
9. None of these
10. Don't know

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

3.2.4. (*HlthHs*) Has your health or the health of anyone in your household been made worse by your housing situation?

1. Yes
2. No

[\(Back\)](#)

3.3 Rating of local noise problems

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

3.3.1. (*NoisNeig*) How much of a problem are noisy neighbours or loud parties?

1. Very big problem
 2. Fairly big problem
 3. Not a very big problem
 4. Not a problem at all
-
-

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

(Included on household questionnaire, but not on individual questionnaire)

3.3.2. Does your accommodation have any of the following problems?

- a) Shortage of space (*IHSPRBG*)
 - b) Noise from neighbours (*IHSPRBH*)
 - c) Other street noise (*IHSPRBI*)
 - d) Too dark, not enough light (*IHSPRBJ*)
 - e) Lack of adequate heating facilities (*IHSPRBK*)
 - f) Condensation (*IHSPRBJ*)
 - g) Leaky roof (*IHSPRBM*)
 - h) Damp walls, floors, foundation (*IHSPRBN*)
 - i) Rot in window frames or floors (*IHSPRBO*)
 - j) Pollution, grime or other environmental problems caused by traffic or industry (*IHSPRBP*)
 - k) Vandalism or crime in the area (*IHSPRBQ*)
-
-

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

3.3.3. (*NoiseNbr*) Still thinking about the same area, can you tell me how much of a problem these things are.

Level of noise

1. Very big problem
 2. Fairly big problem
 3. Minor problem
 4. Not at all a problem
 5. It happens but is not a problem
 6. Don't know
-
-

(Health Survey for England - 2000)

3.3.4. For the following things I read out, can you tell me how much of a problem they are in your local area. How much of a problem is.

- a) Noisy neighbours or loud parties (*cpngh*)
- b) Teenagers hanging around the streets (*cpten*)
- c) Drunks or tramps on the streets (*cptrp*)
- d) Rubbish and litter lying around (*cprub*)
- e) Vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property (*cpvnd*)

- 1. Very big problem
- 2. Fairly big problem
- 3. Not a very big problem
- 4. Not a problem at all
- 5. Don't know

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

3.3.5. (*HowCom*) Can you tell me which of these is common in this area?

- 1. Noisy neighbours or loud parties
- 2. Graffiti on walls and buildings
- 3. Teenagers hanging around on the streets
- 4. Homeless people and/or people begging
- 5. Rubbish or litter lying around
- 6. Dogs and dog mess in this area
- 7. Homes and gardens in bad condition
- 8. Vandalism and deliberate damage to property
- 9. Insults or attacks to do with someone's race or colour
- 10. None of these

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

3.3.6. (*Prblem*) And can you tell me which of these things are a problem to you in this area?

- 1. Poor street lighting
- 2. Street noise (e.g. traffic, businesses, factories)
- 3. Pollution, grime or other environmental problems caused by traffic or industry
- 4. Lack of open public spaces
- 5. Risk from traffic for pedestrians and cyclists
- 6. None of these

=====

(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

3.3.7. (*RB4*) How common would you say the following things are in this neighbourhood?

- 1. Noisy neighbourhood or loud parties
- 2. Vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage to property
- 3. Groups of young people hanging around on the street
- 4. People who have been drinking or using drugs
- 5. Rubbish or litter lying around

1. Very common
2. Fairly common
3. Not very common
4. Not at all common
5. Don't know

=====
(Survey of English Housing - 1999/2000)

3.3.8 See 3.4.11(h)

[\(Back\)](#)

3.4 Rating of cleanliness, graffiti, vandalism

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

3.4.1. (*Rubbish*) How much of a problem is rubbish or litter lying around?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

=====
(British Crime Survey - 2001)

3.4.2. (*Vandals*) How much of a problem are vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

=====
(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

(Included on household questionnaire, but not on individual questionnaire)

3.4.3. See 3.3.2 (K)

=====
(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

3.4.4. (*Rubbish*) Still thinking about the same area, can you tell me how much of a problem these things are
 Rubbish and litter lying around

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Minor problem
4. Not at all a problem
5. It happens but is not a problem
6. Don't know

=====
(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

3.4.5. (*DogMess*) Still thinking about the same area, can you tell me how much of a problem these things are

Dog mess

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Minor problem
4. Not at all a problem
5. It happens but is not a problem
6. Don't know

=====
(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

3.4.6. (*Graffiti*) Still thinking about the same area, can you tell me how much of a problem these things are

Graffiti or vandalism

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Minor problem
4. Not at all a problem
5. It happens but is not a problem
6. Don't know

=====
(Health Survey for England - 2000)

3.4.7. See 3.3.4 (*d,e*)

=====
(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

3.4.8. See 3.3.5 (*2,5,6*)

=====
(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

3.4.9. See 3.5.9 (*8*)

=====
(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

3.4.10. See 3.3.7 (*2, 5*)

=====
(Survey of English Housing - 1999/2000)

3.4.11. (*HASC2a*) I am going to read out a list of things that can cause problems for people in their area. I would like you to tell me whether each of them is a problem in this area.

1. A serious problem in the area
 2. A problem in this area, but not serious
 3. Or not a problem in this area
-
- a) Vandalism and hooliganism (*HASC2a*)
 - b) Graffiti (*HASC2b*)
 - c) Crime (*HASC2c*)
 - d) Dogs (*HASC2d*)
 - e) Litter and rubbish in the streets in your area (*HASC2e*)

- f) Neighbours (*HASC2f*)
- g) Racial harassment (*HASC2g*)
- h) Noise (*HASC2h*)
- i) Traffic (*HASC2I*)

[\(Back\)](#)

3.5 Rating of area resources and services (leisure activities, rubbish collection)

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

3.5.1. (9) Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the delivery of the following services provided by your local authority?

- 1. Very satisfied
- 2. Satisfied
- 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- 4. Dissatisfied
- 5. Very dissatisfied
- 6. Don't know

- a) Schools
- b) Care for the elderly
- c) Road maintenance
- d) Street cleaning
- e) Social services
- f) Parks & sports facilities
- g) Libraries

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

3.5.2. (*Leisyou*) Thinking generally about what you expect of local services, how would you rate the following:

Social & leisure facilities for people like yourself

- 1. Very Good
- 2. Good
- 3. Average
- 4. Poor
- 5. Very Poor
- 6. Don't know or have had no experience

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

3.5.3. (*Bins*) Thinking generally about what you expect of local services, how would you rate the following:

Rubbish collection

- 1. Very Good
- 2. Good
- 3. Average

4. Poor
5. Very Poor
6. Don't know or have had no experience

(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

3.5.4. (*Leisure*) Would you say this neighbourhood has good leisure facilities for people like yourself?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

(Health Survey for England - 2000)

3.5.5. (*CpLeis*) Would you say this area...has good leisure things for people like yourself - leisure centres or community centres, for example, or not?

1. Yes, has good leisure things
2. No, does not have good leisure things
3. Neither

(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

3.5.6. (*Leisure*) Would you say this neighbourhood has good leisure facilities for people like yourself?

1. Yes
2. No

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

3.5.7. (*PubSrv*) Please could you tell me whether you think that these services are essential and should be available or whether they may be desirable but not essential?

1. Essential
2. Desirable
3. Don't know

1. Libraries (*Libris*)
2. Public sports facilities (e.g. swimming pools) (*SprtFc*)
3. Museums and galleries (*MusGal*)
4. Evening classes (*EveCls*)
5. Public/Community/Village Hall (*VilgHl*)
6. Hospital with an A & E Department (*Hospitl*)
7. Doctor (*Doctor*)
8. Dentist (*Dentst*)
9. Optician (*Opticn*)
10. Post Office (*PostOf*)

(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

3.5.8. (*RB2*) And what aspect of this immediate neighbourhood, if any, do you particularly like?

1. Area well maintained

2. Good public transport
3. Nicely landscaped / open spaces
4. Safe area / low crime
5. Good outlook / view
6. Quiet / peaceful
7. Friendly people
8. Convenient shop / other amenities
9. Good local shops
10. Good local leisure facilities
11. Good local schools
12. Good facilities for children
13. Good neighbours
14. Other
15. Nothing

=====

(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

3.5.9. (RB3) And what aspect of this immediate neighbourhood, if any, do you particularly dislike?

1. Area poorly maintained/ run down
2. Poor public transport
3. Poor outlook / view
4. Problem with neighbours
5. Problems with dogs
6. Unsafe area / crime
7. Poor local shops
8. Vandalism
9. Poor local leisure facilities
10. Drug abuse
11. Poor local schools
12. Alcohol abuse
13. Nowhere for children to play
14. Noise
15. Young people hanging about / Nothing for young people to do
16. Parking problems
17. Nothing
18. Other

=====

(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

3.5.10. (RF4) I would like you to tell me how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with the quality of each of the following?

1. Public library
2. Public parks and open spaces
3. Museums and art galleries
4. Swimming pools
5. Sports/leisure centres

1. Very satisfied

2. Fairly satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Fairly dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied
6. No opinion

=====

(Survey of English Housing - 1999/2000)

3.5.11. (*Whchlm*) Please look at a list of aspects of your area which might be improved. We may have spoken about some of these already, but could you tell me which, if any of the aspects of your area would you like to see improved?

1. Amount and quality of housing
2. Availability of jobs
3. Crime and vandalism
4. Local amenities, parks and leisure facilities
5. Local health services
6. Opportunities and facilities for children and young people
7. Public transport service
8. Quality of environment
9. Schools and colleges
10. Shopping and commercial facilities
11. None of these

=====

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

3.5.12. (*Afacils*) Thinking about the number of leisure facilities (such as sport centres, clubs and places of entertainment) for people like you in this area. Do you think there are ...

1. Far too many
2. Too many
3. About the right amount
4. Too few
5. Far too few
6. Or none at all?

[\(Back\)](#)

3.6 Rating of health services

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

3.6.1. *See 3.5.1(b)*

=====

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

3.6.2. (*11b*) During the last 12 months, to what extent have you felt satisfied or dissatisfied with your medical treatment?

1. Very satisfied
2. Satisfied
3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

4. Dissatisfied
5. Very dissatisfied
6. Don't know

=====

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

3.6.3. (*Lochlth*) Thinking generally about what you expect of local services, how would you rate the following:

Local health services (e.g. your GP or the local hospital)

1. Very Good
2. Good
3. Average
4. Poor
5. Very Poor
6. Don't know or have had no experience

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

3.6.4. See 3.5.7 (6)

=====

(Survey of English Housing - 1999/2000)

3.6.5. See 3.5.11(5)

[\(Back\)](#)

3.7 Rating of socio-economic inequality

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

3.7.1. (*CauseCA – Cause CL*) In your view, which are the major causes of crime in Britain today?

1. A. Too lenient sentencing
2. B. Poverty
3. C. Lack of discipline from school
4. D. Lack of discipline from parents
5. E. Drugs
6. F. Alcohol
7. G. Unemployment
8. H. Breakdown of family
9. I. Too few police
10. DO NOT PROMPT : None of these

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

3.7.2. (*LstYrs*) Over the last 10 years, do you think that poverty in Britain has been?

1. Increasing
2. Decreasing
3. Staying about the same
4. Don't know

5. Refusal/NA

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

3.7.3. (*NxtYrs*) Over the next 10 years, do you think that poverty in Britain will?

1. Increase
2. Decrease
3. Stay at the same level
4. Don't know
5. Refusal/NA

[\(Back\)](#)

3.8 Rating of education services

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

3.8.1. *See 3.7.1(3C)*

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

3.8.2. *See 3.5.1 (a)*

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

3.8.3. (*10b*) During the last 12 months to what extent have you felt satisfied with any of your childrens' education at school?

1. Very satisfied
 2. Satisfied
 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
 4. Dissatisfied
 5. Very dissatisfied
 6. Don't know
-
-

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

3.8.4. (*Schools*) Thinking generally about what you expect of local services, how would you rate the following:

Local schools, colleges and adult education

1. Very Good
 2. Good
 3. Average
 4. Poor
 5. Very Poor
 6. Don't know or have had no experience
-
-

(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

3.8.5. *See 3.5.8 (11)*

=====
(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

3.8.6. See 3.5.9(11)

=====
(Survey of English Housing - 1999/2000)

3.8.7. See 3.5.11 (9)

[\(Back\)](#)

3.9 Perceptions of crime, safety, victimisation

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

3.9.1. (*WalkDark*) How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark? Would you say you feel

1. Very safe
2. Fairly safe
3. A bit unsafe
4. Or very unsafe?

=====
(British Crime Survey - 2001)

3.9.2. (*RaceHat2*) How much of a problem is it for people being attacked or harassed because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

=====
(British Crime Survey - 2001)

3.9.3. (*DrugUse*) How much of a problem are people using or dealing drugs?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

=====
(British Crime Survey - 2001)

3.9.4. (*Drunk*) How much of a problem are people being drunk or rowdy in public places?

1. Very big problem
2. Fairly big problem
3. Not a very big problem
4. Not a problem at all

=====
(British Crime Survey - 2001)

3.9.5. (*QualLife/Qualif2*) How much is YOUR OWN quality of life affected by [fear of crime/crime], on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect on your quality of life?

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

(Included on household questionnaire, but not on individual questionnaire)

3.9.6. See 3.3.2 (k)

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

3.9.7. (*Carcrime*) Still thinking about the same area, can you tell me how much of a problem these things are
Car Crime (e.g. damage, theft and joyriding)

1. Very big problem
 2. Fairly big problem
 3. Minor problem
 4. Not at all a problem
 5. It happens but is not a problem
 6. Don't know
-
-

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

3.9.8. See 3.3.5 (9)

(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

3.9.9. See 3.5.8(4)

(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

3.9.10. See 3.5.9 (6, 10)

(Survey of English Housing - 1999/2000)

3.9.11. See 3.4.11(c)

[\(Back\)](#)

3.10 Availability of good local transport

(Families and Children Survey - 2001)

3.10.1. (*Ed23*) (If you were thinking of starting work), How easy or difficult would it be for you to rely on public transport to get to and from work from here?

1. Very easy (*Veasy*)
 2. Quite easy (*Qeas*)
 3. Quite difficult (*Qdiff*)
 4. Very difficult (*Vdiff*)
 5. Impossible (*Imp*)
 6. Depends on job (*Depend*)
 7. Doesn't think will ever work (*NoWork*)
-
-

(Families and Children Survey - 2001)

3.10.2. (*Ed24*) (Ask those who do not have a driving licence who are currently out of work) "If you were thinking of starting work, how easy or difficult would it be for you to rely on public transport to get to and from work from here?"

1. Very easy (*Veasy*)
2. Quite easy (*Qeasy*)
3. Quite difficult (*Qdiff*)
4. Very difficult (*Vdiff*)
5. Impossible (*Imp*)
6. Depends on job (*Depend*)
7. Doesn't think will ever work (*NoWork*)

=====

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

3.10.3. (*Loctrans*) Would you say this area has good local transport for where you want to get to?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

=====

(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

3.10.4. (*Transprt*) Would you say this neighbourhood has good local transport?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

=====

(Health Survey for England - 2000)

3.10.5. (*CpTran*) Would you say this area...Has good local transport or not?

1. Yes, has good local transport
2. No, does not have good local transport
3. Neither

=====

(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

3.10.6. (*Transprt*) Would you say this neighbourhood has good local transport?

1. Yes
2. No

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

3.10.7. (*PrvSrv*) Please could you tell me whether you think that these services are essential and should be available or whether they may be desirable but not essential?

1. Essential
2. Desirable
3. Don't know

1. Bus services (*BusSrv*)
2. A train/tube station (*TrnTub*)

=====
(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

3.10.8. See 3.5.8 (2)

=====
(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

3.10.9. See 3.5.9 (2)

=====
(Survey of English Housing - 1999/2000)

3.10.10. See 3.5.11 (7)

[\(Back\)](#)

3.11 Feeling of safety in the neighbourhood

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

3.11.1. See 3.9.1

=====
(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

3.11.2. (*Walkday*) How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime? Do you feel ...

1. Very safe
2. Fairly safe
3. A bit unsafe
4. Very unsafe
5. Or do you never go out alone during daytime?

=====
(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

3.11.3. (*Walkdark*) How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark? Do you feel...

1. Very safe
2. Fairly safe
3. A bit unsafe
4. Very unsafe
5. Or do you never go out alone after dark?

=====
(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

3.11.4. (*Feelsafe*) Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where you personally feel safe?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

=====
(Health Survey for England - 2000)

3.11.5. (*CpDark*) How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark? Would you say you feel :

1. Very safe
2. Fairly safe
3. A bit unsafe
4. Very unsafe

5. (Never go out alone)

=====
(Health Survey for England - 2000)

3.11.6. (*CPWld*) (*Following on from 3.11.5*) If you did go out, how safe would you feel walking alone in this area after dark? Would you say you would feel..

1. Very safe
2. Fairly safe
3. A bit unsafe
4. Very unsafe
5. (Never go out alone)

=====
(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

3.11.7. (*qvsaf*) And how safe would you feel walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark?

1. Very safe
2. Fairly safe
3. A bit unsafe
4. Very unsafe
5. (never go out alone after dark)

=====
(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

3.11.8. (*Feelsafe*) Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where you personally feel safe?

1. Yes
2. No

=====
(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

3.11.9. *See 3.3.6 (5)*

=====
(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

3.11.10. (*Victim*) Using one of the phrases on this card, could you tell me how worried you are about the following items?

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

1. Having your home broken into and something stolen (*Burgld*)
2. Being mugged or robbed (*Mugged*)
3. Being physically attacked because of your colour, ethnic origin or religion (*PhysAt*)
4. Being mis-sold any financial services such as a personal pension or an endowment mortgage (*WorFrd*)

=====
(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

3.11.11. (*AsafeDk*) How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark? Would you say...

1. Very safe

2. Fairly safe
3. A bit unsafe
4. Or very unsafe?

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

3.11.12. (*AhomeDk*) How safe do you feel when you are alone in your own home during the evening?
Would you say...

1. Very safe
2. Fairly safe
3. A bit unsafe
4. Or very unsafe?

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

3.11.13. (*Aworry1*) Most of us worry at some time about things that might happen to us. Using the card, please tell me how worried you are about the following things ...

...Having your home broken into and something stolen

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

3.11.14. (*Aworry3*)
...Being mugged and robbed

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

3.11.15. (*Aworry4*)
...Being attacked by a stranger or strangers

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

3.11.16. (*Aworry5*)
...Being sexually molested by a stranger or strangers

1. Very worried
 2. Fairly worried
 3. Not very worried
 4. Not at all worried
-
-

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

3.11.17. (*Aworry7*)

...Being assaulted/bullied at [school/work] by other [students/co-workers].

1. Very worried
2. Fairly worried
3. Not very worried
4. Not at all worried

Not applicable

[\(Back\)](#)

3.12 Rating of facilities for children

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

3.12.1. (*IJBCHC1 – IJBCHC3*) Which of the following best describes the way you arrange for your children aged 12 or under to be looked after while you are at work?

1. I work only while they are at school
2. They look after themselves until I get home
3. I work from home
4. My spouse/partner looks after them.
5. A nanny or mother's help looks after them at home
6. They go to a work-place nursery
7. They go to a day nursery
8. They go to a child minder
9. A relative looks after them
10. A friend or neighbour looks after them.

=====
(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

3.12.2. (*Leiskids*) Thinking generally about what you expect of local services, how would you rate the following:

Facilities for young children up to the age of 12

1. Very Good
2. Good
3. Average
4. Poor
5. Very Poor
6. Don't know or have had no experience

=====
(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

3.12.3. (*Leisteen*) Thinking generally about what you expect of local services, how would you rate the following:

Facilities for teenagers (aged 13 to 17)

1. Very Good
2. Good
3. Average
4. Poor

5. Very Poor
6. Don't know or have had no experience

=====
(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

3.12.4. (*Facilit*) Would you say this neighbourhood has good facilities for young children?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

=====
(Health Survey for England - 2000)

3.12.5. (*CpPly*) Would you say this area... has things for young children - playgrounds and parks for example or not?

1. Yes, has things for young children
2. No, does not have things for young children
3. Neither

=====
(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

3.12.6. (*Facilit*) Would you say this neighbourhood has good facilities for young children?

1. Yes
2. No

=====
(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

3.12.7. (*Following on from 3.5.7*)

1. Essential
 2. Desirable
 3. Don't know
-
1. Facilities for children to play safely nearby (*PlayFc*)
 2. School meals (*ScMeal*)
 3. Youth clubs (*YthClb*)
 4. After School clubs (*AftrCl*)
 5. Public transport to school (*SchTrns*)
 6. Nurseries, playgroups, mother and toddler groups (*Nursery*)

=====
(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

3.12.8. *See 3.5.8 (12)*

=====
(Survey of English Housing - 1999/2000)

3.12.9. *See 3.5.11 (6)*

[\(Back\)](#)

4 Social interaction, social networks, social support

4.1 Proximity of friends/relatives

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

4.1.1. (2) Do you have family who live nearby?

1. Yes
2. No

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

4.1.2. (*Closerel*) Apart from the people you live with, how many relatives that you feel close to live within a 15–20 minute walk or 5–10 minute drive, if any?

1. One or two
2. Three or four
3. Five or more
4. None

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

4.1.3. (*Closefri*) How many close friends live within a 15–20 minute walk or 5–10 minute drive, if any?

1. One or two
2. Three or four
3. Five or more
4. None

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

4.1.4. (*RelSee*) Are there any of the following members of your family (other than those you live with) who you see or speak to every day or nearly every day?

1. Mother/Father (including step and adoptive)
2. Sister/Brother (including step and adoptive)
3. Daughter/Son (including step and adoptive)
4. Granddaughter/grandson (including step and adoptive)
5. Grandmother/Grandfather (including step and adoptive)
6. Niece/Nephew (including step and adoptive)
7. Aunt/Uncle (including step and adoptive)
8. Other relative (including step and adoptive)
9. No contact daily/nearly every day

Never have contact with family

[\(Back\)](#)

4.2 Contact with friends/family/neighbours: quality or frequency

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

4.2.1. (*IFRNA*) How often do you talk to any of your neighbours? Is it . . .

1. On most days

2. Once or twice a week
3. Once or twice a month
4. Less often than once a month
5. Never

=====
(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

4.2.2. (IFRNB) We would like to ask how often you meet people, whether here at your home or elsewhere. How often do you meet friends or relatives who are not living with you? Is it . . .

1. On most days
2. Once or twice a week
3. Once or twice a month
4. Less often than once a month
5. Never

=====
(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

4.2.3. (IFRNC) During the last week, have you spoken, even if only on the telephone, to anyone (apart from myself) who is not a member of your household?

1. Yes
2. No

=====
(Families and Children Survey - 2001)

4.2.4. (SPI) Thinking back over the last 7 days, on how many days has (*child's name*) had friends round to your home or been out with friends?:

1. None (*none*)
2. 1-2 (*one*)
3. 3-5 (*three*)
4. 6 or more (*six*)

=====
(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

4.2.5 Not counting the people you live with, how often do you do any of the following? Please choose your answer from the card.

- a) Speak to relatives on the phone (*Phonerel*)
- b) See relatives (*Seerel*)
- c) Speak to friends on the phone (*Phonefri*)
- d) See friends (*Seefrnd*)
- e) Speak to neighbours (*Spkneigh*)

1. Every day
2. 5 or 6 a week
3. 3 or 4 days a week
4. Once or twice a week
5. Once or twice a month
6. Once every couple of months
7. Once or twice a year
8. Not at all in last 12 months

=====
(Health Education Monitoring Survey – 1998)

4.2.6. (*Closerel*) Do you have any close relatives whom you speak to or see regularly?

1. Yes
2. No

=====
(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

4.2.7. (*Closefri*) Do you have any close friends whom you speak to or see regularly?

1. Yes
2. No

=====
(Health Survey for England - 2000)

4.2.8 (*CpSNet*) From this card, could you tell me please which, if any, of these you done in the past fortnight?

1. Went to visit relatives
2. Had relatives visit me
3. Went out with relatives
4. Spoke to relatives on the phone
5. Went to visit friends
6. Had friends visit me
7. Went out with friends
8. Spoke to friends on the phone
9. Spoke to neighbours
10. None of these

=====
(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

4.2.9. (*qfcon*) And of these relatives who don't normally live with you, which of them do you have contact with at least once a month? By that I mean seeing them, or speaking on the 'phone, or sending letters or email

- a) Ex-husband/Ex-wife/Ex-partner (including separated husband/wife)
- b) Mother
- c) Father
- d) Step-mother
- e) Step-father
- f) Foster parent you are still in contact with
- g) Mother-in-law/ Partner's mother
- h) Father-in-law/ Partner's father
- i) Son/daughter 16 or over (incl. adopted)
- j) Step-son/step-daughter 16 or over
- k) Foster child 16 or over you are still in contact with
- l) Son-in-law / daughter-in-law
- m) Brother/sister (incl. adopted)
- n) Step-brother/ step-sister
- o) Half brother half sister
- p) Foster brother/ foster sister you are still in contact with
- q) Brother-in-law/ sister-in-law

- r) Grandchild
- s) Step-grandchild
- t) Grandparent
- u) Step-grandparent
- v) Cousin
- w) Uncle/aunt
- x) Nephew/ niece
- y) None of these

=====
(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

4.2.10. (*Closerel*) Do you have any close relatives whom you speak to or see regularly?:

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

=====
(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

4.2.11. (*Closefri*) Do you have any close friends whom you speak to or see regularly?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

=====
(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

4.2.12. (*Sawlast*) From this card, could you tell me which, if any, of these you have done in the past two weeks?

- 1. Visited relatives/been visited by relatives
- 2. Spoke to relatives on the phone
- 3. Visited friends/been visited by friends
- 4. Spoke to friends on the phone
- 5. Spoke to neighbours
- 6. Spoke to a health professional (e.g. Doctor, nurse, midwife, health visitor)
- 7. None of these

=====
(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

4.2.13. (*RelNum*) [*Following on from 4.1.4*] You said you see or speak to these family members every day or nearly every day. How many of these types of family members do you see or speak to every day or nearly every day?

=====
(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

4.2.14. (*RelWkly*) Excluding the people you said you see or speak to every day or nearly every day, are there any of the following who you see or speak to every week or nearly every week?

- 1. Mother/Father (including step and adoptive)
- 2. Sister/Brother (including step and adoptive)
- 3. Daughter/Son (including step and adoptive)
- 4. Granddaughter/grandson (including step and adoptive)
- 5. Grandmother/Grandfather (including step and adoptive)
- 6. Niece/Nephew (including step and adoptive)
- 7. Aunt/Uncle (including step and adoptive)

8. Other relative (including step and adoptive)
9. No contact weekly/nearly every week

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

4.2.15. (*RelYrly*) Excluding the people you said you see or speak to daily and weekly, are there any of the following relatives you see or speak to less than once a week but at least a few times a year?

1. Mother/Father (including step and adoptive)
2. Sister/Brother (including step and adoptive)
3. Daughter/Son (including step and adoptive)
4. Granddaughter/grandson (including step and adoptive)
5. Grandmother/Grandfather (including step and adoptive)
6. Niece/Nephew (including step and adoptive)
7. Aunt/Uncle (including step and adoptive)
8. Other relative (including step and adoptive)
9. No contact yearly

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

4.2.16. (*RelNmYr*) [*Following on from 4.2.15*] You said you see or speak to these family members at least a few times a year. How many of these types of family members do you see or speak to at least a few times a year?

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

4.2.17. (*WklyFr*) Excluding the friends you see or speak to daily or almost every day, how many friends do you have who you see or speak to every week or nearly every week?

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

4.2.18. (*YrlyFr*) Excluding the friends you see or speak to daily or weekly, how many friends do you have who you see or speak to less than weekly but at least a few times a year?

=====

(Time Use Survey - 2000)

(*Derived from individual diaries*)

4.2.19. (The percentage of time spent recorded in the presence of other household members or non-household members can be derived from the time-use diaries)

=====

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

4.2.20. (*AxMealPt*) And how often do you get together with members of your family including brothers or sisters or extended family if you have any) for a social event or family occasion?

1. Everyday
2. 5-6 times a week
3. 3-4 times a week
4. Once or twice a week
5. Once or twice a month
6. 3-4 times a year
7. Once or twice a year
8. Less often

- 9. It varies
- 10. Doesn't apply/ no parents

=====

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

4.2.21. (*AmumTime*) How often, if at all do you spend time with the following people...your mother?

- 1. Very often
- 2. Often
- 3. Occasionally
- 4. Rarely
- 5. Never
- 6. Does not apply (inc. deceased)

=====

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

4.2.22. (*AdadTime*) How often, if at all do you spend time with the following people...your father?

- 1. Very often
- 2. Often
- 3. Occasionally
- 4. Rarely
- 5. Never
- 6. Does not apply (inc. deceased)

=====

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

4.2.23. (*AptrTime*) (And how often do you spend time with)...a boyfriend/girlfriend/husband/wife?

- 1. Very often
- 2. Often
- 3. Occasionally
- 4. Rarely
- 5. Never
- 6. Does not apply (inc. deceased)

=====

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

4.2.24. (*AsibTime*) (And how often do you spend time with)...brother(s) and sister(s)?

- 1. Very often
- 2. Often
- 3. Occasionally
- 4. Rarely
- 5. Never
- 6. Does not apply

=====

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

4.2.25. (*AfrdTime*) (And how often do you spend time with)...another particularly close friend?

- 1. Very often
- 2. Often
- 3. Occasionally

4. Rarely
5. Never
6. Does not apply

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

4.2.26. (*AbotTime*) (And how often do you spend time with)...a group of friends of both sexes?

1. Very often
2. Often
3. Occasionally
4. Rarely
5. Never
6. Does not apply

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

4.2.27. (*AsamTime*) (And how often do you spend time with)...a group of friends of the same sex?

1. Very often
2. Often
3. Occasionally
4. Rarely
5. Never
6. Does not apply

[\(Back\)](#)

4.3 Perceived barriers to contact with friends/relatives

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

4.3.1. (*IsoOth*) Have there been times in the past year when you have felt isolated and cut off from society for any of the reasons on this card?

1. Paid work
 2. Childcare responsibilities
 3. Other caring responsibilities
 4. Lack of own transport
 5. Irregular or expensive public transport
 6. No friends
 7. No family
 8. Problems with physical access
 9. Sexism
 10. Racism
 11. Homophobia - discrimination relating to homosexuality
 12. Discrimination relating to disability
 13. Other
 14. None of these
-
-

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

4.3.2. (*WhyNoSe*) What factors prevent you from meeting up with family or friends more often?

1. I see them as often as I want to
2. Not interested
3. Can't afford to
4. Lack of time due to paid work
5. Lack of time due to childcare responsibilities
6. Lack of time due to other caring responsibilities
7. Can't go out because of caring responsibilities
8. No vehicle
9. Poor public transport
10. Problems with physical access
11. Too ill, sick or disabled
12. Too old
13. Fear of burglary or vandalism
14. Fear of personal attack
15. Too far away
16. None of these

[\(Back\)](#)

4.4 Has someone to rely upon outside of household

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

(Included on confidential, self-completion questionnaire, but not on individual questionnaire)

4.4.1. If you had any of the following problems, is there anyone you could rely on to help you from outside your own household?

- a) If you were feeling depressed (*IXSUPA*)
- b) If you needed help finding a job for yourself or a member of your family (*IXSUPB*)
- c) If you needed to borrow money to pay an urgent bill like electricity, gas, rent or mortgage (*IXSUPC*)

1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Not sure
- =====

(Families and Children Survey - 2001)

4.4.2. (*R52qa*) At the time you separated, whom did you mainly rely on for emotional support? Please give me the appropriate number from this card.

1. Boyfriend/girlfriend (*boyf*)
2. Friends
3. Parents
4. Brother/Sister (*sibling*)
5. In-laws (*inlaw*)
6. Children
7. Clergy/minister/rabbi/priest (*relig*)
8. Counsellor
9. Someone else (*other*)

10. No-one (*none*)
11. Can't remember (*dknow*)

=====
(Families and Children Survey - 2001)

4.4.3. (*R53qa*) [Following on from 4.4.2] Who, if anyone, gave you financial assistance during this time?

1. Boyfriend/girlfriend (*boyf*)
2. Friends
3. Parents
4. Brother/Sister (*sibling*)
5. In-laws (*inlaw*)
6. Social Security (DSS) (*dss*)
7. Someone else (*other*)
8. No-one (*none*)
9. Can't remember (*dknow*)

=====
(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

4.4.4. I am going to read a list of situations where people might need help. For each one, could you tell me if you would ask anyone for help?

- a) You need a lift to be somewhere urgently. Could you ask anyone for help? (*Lifts*)
- b) You are ill in bed and need help at home. Could you ask anyone for help? (*Illbed*)
- c) You are in financial difficulty and need to borrow £100. Could you ask anyone for help? (*Money*)
- d) If you had a serious personal crisis, how many people if any do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support? (*Ncrisis*)

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know / It depends

=====
(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

4.4.5. (*Helpcomf*) If you had a serious personal crisis, how many people do you feel you could turn to for help and comfort?

=====
(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

4.4.6. (*Helpcomf*) If you had a serious personal crisis, how many people do you feel you could turn to for help and comfort?

=====
(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

4.4.7. (*Rely*) There are people among my family or friends who can be relied on no matter what happens; Is that

1. Not true
 2. Partly true
 3. Or certainly true?
- =====

(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

4.4.8. (*Takecare*) There are people among my family or friends who would see that I was taken care of, if I needed to be; is that:

1. Not true
2. Partly true
3. Or certainly true?

=====

(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

4.4.9. (*Supencor*) There are people among my family or friends who give me support and encouragement; Is that:

1. Not true
2. Partly true
3. Or certainly true?

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

4.4.10. (*Supprt*) How much support would you get in the following situations? (Include support from people you live with, other family and friends and other means of support)

1. A lot
 2. Some
 3. Not much
 4. None at all.
- a) If you needed help around the home if you are in bed with flu/illness (*HomeIll*)
 - b) If you needed help with heavy household or gardening jobs that you cannot manage alone, e.g. moving furniture (*HomeJob*)
 - c) If you needed advice about an important change in your life, e.g. changing jobs, moving to another area (*Advice*)
 - d) If you were upset because of problems with your spouse or partner (*RelProb*)
 - e) If you were feeling a bit depressed and wanting someone to talk to (*Talking*)
 - f) If you needed someone to look after your children, an elderly or a disabled adult you care for (*Caring*)
 - g) If you needed someone to look after your home or possessions when away (*Things*)

=====

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

4.4.11. (*AbulTell*) Did you ever tell anyone about [being called hurtful names][having your money or things taken][being threatened][being hit or kicked][any of this]?

1. Yes
2. No

Who did you tell?

1. Teacher
2. Other adult at school
3. Friend
4. Brother(s) or sister(s)
5. Parent(s)

Other

[\(Back\)](#)

4.5 Received practical help/advice for bringing up children

(Families and Children Survey - 2001)

4.5.1. (*Chea7*) Do you do all of the work of looking after (*child's name*), or does someone else help with it?:

1. Respondent does all of the work (*resp*)
2. Someone else helps (*xelse*)

=====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

4.5.2. (*qfhlp*) And from which, if any, of these people have YOU received REGULAR PRACTICAL HELP in bringing up children such as childcare, transport, or help with domestic tasks in the past 12 months?

- a) Friends/Neighbours
- b) Ex-husband/Ex-wife/Ex-partner (including separated husband/wife)
- c) Mother
- d) Father
- e) Step-mother
- f) Step-father
- g) Foster parent you are still in contact with
- h) Mother-in-law/Partner's mother
- i) Father-in-law/Partner's father
- j) Son/daughter 16 or over (incl. adopted)
- k) Step-son/step-daughter

=====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

4.5.3. (*qfsus*) From which, if any, of these sources have you personally RECEIVED any advice and information on bringing up children in the past 12 months?

- a) GP
- b) Health Visitor/Nurse
- c) Midwife
- d) Social Worker
- e) Religious Leader or religious organisation
- f) School/College (you or your child attends)
- g) Parenting group or class/Parents and Toddlers/Playgroup/Pre-school group
- h) Parentline Plus telephone helpline
- i) Other telephone helplines
- j) Voluntary/Community organisations
- k) National Family and Parenting Institute
- l) Youth Offending Team
- m) Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services

=====

(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

4.5.4. (*Famintro*) Thinking of your children (and your partner's children) have you (or your partner) asked for outside help to deal with problems any of your children have had in the past 3 years?:

1. Yes
2. No

[\(Back\)](#)

4.6 Depth of socialisation networks

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

4.6.1. (*6e*) Apart from these organisations we have talked about do you belong to an informal network of friends or acquaintances with whom you have contact on a regular basis (for example, pub quiz team, book reading group, parent/toddler group, childcare group)?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
 - 3 Don't know
- =====

(Families and Children Survey - 2001)

4.6.2. (*ExpCeleb*) Do you and your family have...A celebration with presents, for friends and family at special occasions like birthdays?

1. We have this (*Have*)
 2. We would like to have this, but cannot afford it at the moment (*afford*)
 3. We do not want/need this at the moment (*noneed*)
- =====

(Families and Children Survey - 2001)

4.6.3. (*ExpFriend*) Are you and your family... able to have friends or relatives for a meal, once a month?

1. We have this (*Have*)
 2. We would like to have this, but cannot afford it at the moment (*afford*)
 3. We do not want/need this at the moment (*noneed*)
- =====

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

4.6.4. *See 4.2.5*

=====

(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

4.6.5. (*Sawlast*) Could you tell me which, if any, of these you have done in the past two weeks?

- 1 Visited relatives/been visited by relatives
 - 2 Spoke to relatives on the phone
 - 3 Visited friends/been visited by friends
 - 4 Spoke to friends on the phone
 - 5 Spoke to neighbours
 - 6 Spoke to a health professional (e.g. doctor, nurse, midwife, health visitor)
- =====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

4.6.6. *See 4.2.9*

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

4.6.7. (*DoNec*) Shuffle card approach used to determine which of the following activities people

- a) Do (*NoWOut*)

- b) Don't do but don't want to do (*DntWnt*)
- c) Don't do and can't afford (*CntAff*)
- d) Does not apply (*DoesNA*).

1. An evening out once a fortnight
2. A hobby or leisure activity
3. A holiday away from home for one week a year, not with relatives
4. Celebrations on special occasions such as Christmas
5. A meal in a restaurant or pub once a month
6. Holidays abroad once a year
7. Coach or train fares to visit family /friends in other parts of the country four times a year
8. Friends or family round for a meal, snack or drink
9. Visits to friends or family
10. Going to the pub once a fortnight
11. Attending weddings, funerals and other such occasions
12. Visiting friends or family in hospital or other institutions
13. Attending church, mosque, synagogue or other places of worship
14. Collect children from school
15. Visits to school, for example, sports day, parents evening
16. No cards selected

=====

(Time Use Survey - 2000)

(Note: Available on the Individual questionnaire)

4.6.8. (29) In the last 4 weeks, have you been to ...

1. The cinema (or Film Society or film club)
2. The Millennium Dome?
3. Any other special Millennium event or activity (e.g. The BA London Eye)?
4. A sports event as a spectator?
5. A play, musical or pantomime?
6. The opera
7. A concert or performance of classical music of any kind?
8. Other gig or live music performance (e.g. Pop, rock or jazz concert, blues or folk club)?
9. A museum or an art gallery?
10. The ballet or to a modern/contemporary dance performance?
11. A historic house, castle, or other heritage site or building?
12. A library?
13. Eat or drink out at a café, restaurant, pub or wine bar?
14. A shopping centre, mall, apart from regular shopping for food and household items?
15. A theme park, fairground, fair or carnival?
16. Zoo, wildlife reserve, aquarium, or farm park?
17. Some other place of entertainment (e.g. Dance, club, bingo, casino)?

Any other outdoor trips (including going to places of natural beauty, picnics, going for a drive or going to the beach)?

[\(Back\)](#)

4.7 Depth of socialisation networks, specifically leisure

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

4.7.1. (*PubEve*) And in the last month, how many times did you visit a pub or winebar in the evening?

1. None
 2. Between 1 and 3 times (Less than once a week)
 3. Between 4 and 8 times (Once to twice a week)
 4. Between 9 and 12 times (About 3 times a week)
 5. More than 12 times (Almost every day)
- =====

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

4.7.2. (*Club*) Still thinking about the last month, how many times did you visit a night-club or disco?

1. None
 2. Between 1 and 3 times (Less than once a week)
 3. Between 4 and 8 times (Once to twice a week)
 4. Between 9 and 12 times (About 3 times a week)
 5. More than 12 times (Almost every day)
- =====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

4.7.3. (*qvout*) And how often do you go out socially with friends or neighbours, for example to a pub, restaurant, cinema or somewhere else?

1. Every day
 2. Several times a week
 3. At least once a week
 4. At least once a fortnight
 5. At least once a month
 6. Less than once a month
 7. Never
- =====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

4.7.4. See 4.6.7 (2, 5, 10)

=====

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

4.7.5. See 1.1.17(4 – 14)

[\(Back\)](#)

4.8 Perceived norms of social support

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

4.8.1. (*NeighTyp*) In general, what kind of area would you say you live in? Would you say it is an area in which people do things together and try to help each other, or one in which people mostly go their own way?

1. Help each other
2. Go own way
3. (Mixture)

=====
(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

4.8.2. (*WmnHelp*) Suppose you are walking down a local street. Ahead of you there is a group of teenagers blocking the pavement, forcing an elderly woman to walk out into a busy road. How likely is it that you would help the woman by asking the young people to move?

1. Definitely help her myself
 2. Probably help her myself
 3. Probably not help her, but hope someone else would
 4. Definitely not help her, but hope someone else would
- =====

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

4.8.3. (*5b*) Would you say that most of the time people you come into contact with try to be helpful or that they are mostly looking out for themselves? Rank from 1 (Looking out for themselves) to 10 (try to be helpful).

=====

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

4.8.4. (*30a*) What would you do if you saw a person being robbed in the street? Would you...

1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Don't know
-
- a) Intervene to prevent the crime
 - b) Call the police and give your name
 - c) Call the police, but not give your name
 - d) Make yourself available as a potential trial witness
 - e) Ignore it
- =====

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

4.8.5. (*Neighlkc*) Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other?

1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Don't know
- =====

(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

4.8.6. (*Neighbhd*) Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look after each other?

1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Don't know
- =====

(Health Survey for England - 2000)

4.8.7. (*CpAft*) Would you say this area is a place where neighbours look after each other or not?

1. Yes, is a place where neighbours look after each other
 2. No, is not a place where neighbours look after each other
 3. Neither
- =====

(Health Survey for England - 2000)

4.8.8. (*CpHelp*) Would you say that most of the time people ..

1. Try to be helpful
2. Or, just look out for themselves?
3. Depends

=====
(Health Survey for England - 2000)

4.8.9. (*CpAdvn*) Do you think most people

1. Would take advantage of you if they got the chance
2. Or, would try to be fair
3. Depends

=====
(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

4.8.10. (*qvlook*) Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other?

1. Yes, definitely
2. Yes, to some extent
3. No

=====
(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

4.8.11. (*Neighbhd*) Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look after each other? ;

1. Yes
2. No

[\(Back\)](#)

4.9 Social relations at work

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

4.9.1. (*I2j*) Some people have a lot of contact with their fellow workers or colleagues, and others have only limited contact. How about you? How often do you:

Meet fellow workers socially?

1. Often
2. Sometimes
3. Rarely
4. Never
5. Don't know

=====
(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

4.9.2. (*ClosFr*) How many friends do you have who you see or speak to every day or nearly every day? I'm thinking of friends from work, neighbours and anyone else you think of as a friend.

[\(Back\)](#)

5. Trust, reciprocity, social cohesion

5.1 Satisfaction with level of information about local area issues

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

5.1.1. (*Informed*) Thinking of the same local area. Would you say that... you are well informed about local affairs?

1. Yes
2. No.
3. Don't know

=====

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

5.1.2. (*LocNews*) Would you say that...local newspapers are a reliable source of information about local issues.

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

=====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

5.1.3. (*qdlloc*) Do you regularly read any LOCAL newspaper about your area? By regularly I mean at least ONCE a week.

1. Yes
2. No

=====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

5.1.4. (*qdlocr*) And do you regularly listen to any LOCAL radio station? By regularly I mean on at least THREE days per week.

1. Yes
2. No

[\(Back\)](#)

5.2 Length of residence in area/neighbourhood

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

5.2.1. (*YrsArea*) How long have you lived in this area?

1. Less than 12 months
 2. 12 months but less than 2 years
 3. 2 years but less than 3 years
 4. 3 years but less than 5 years
 5. 5 years but less than 10 years
 6. 10 years but less than 20 years
 7. 20 years or longer
- =====

(British Household Panel Survey - 2000)

5.2.2. (*IPLNOWM/IPLNOWY4*) In what month did you move here?

=====

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

5.2.3. (*NghBrHd*) Can I just check how long have you lived in your present neighbourhood?

=====

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

5.2.4. (*I*) How long have you lived at this address?

1. Under 1 year
 2. From 1 year and under 5 years
 3. From 5 years and under 10 years
 4. From 10 or more years
- =====

(Families and Children Survey - 2001)

5.2.5. (*Hous9*) Thinking about your current address, when did you start living here?

=====

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

5.2.6. (*Arealive*) How long have you lived in this area?

=====

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

5.2.7. (*Areamth*) [Following on from 5.2.6] How many months have you lived in this area?

=====

(Health Education Monitoring Survey - 1998)

5.2.8. (*Howlong*) How long have you lived in this area?

1. Less than 12 months
 2. 1 year
 3. 2 years
 4. 3 years
 5. 4 years
 6. 5-9 years
 7. 10-14 years
 8. 15-19 years
 9. 20 years or more
 10. Don't know
- =====

(Health Survey for England - 2000)

5.2.9. (*CpArea*) How many years have you lived in this local area?

1. Less than 1 year
 2. 1 year but less than 2 years
 3. 2 years but less than 5 years
 4. 5 years but less than 10 years
 5. 10 years or more
- =====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

5.2.10. (*qvnei*) Roughly, how many years have you lived in this neighbourhood?

=====

(Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey – 2001)

5.2.11. (*Howlong*) How long have you lived in this area?

1. Less than 12 months
 2. 1 year
 3. 2 years
 4. 3 years
 5. 4 years
 6. 5-9 years
 7. 10-14 years
 8. 15-19 years
 9. 20 years or more
- =====

(Scottish Household Survey - 1999/2000)

5.2.12. (*RA2*) How many months have you lived at this address?

=====

(Survey of English Housing - 1999/2000)

5.2.13. (*Hlong*) How long have you lived at this address?

1. Less than 12 months
 2. 12 months but less than 2 years
 3. 2 years but less than 3 years
 4. 3 years but less than 5 years
 5. 5 years but less than 10 years
 6. 10 years but less than 20 years
 7. 20 years but less than 30 years
 8. 30 years but less than 40 years
 9. 40 years or longer
- =====

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

5.2.14. (*AliveYr*) How long have you lived where you are living now?

[\(Back\)](#)

5.3 Confidence in institutions and public services

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

5.3.1. (*PolTrust*) And how much do you trust the police not to bend the rules in trying to get a conviction?

1. Just about always
2. Most of the time
3. Only some of the time
4. Almost never

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

5.3.2. (5d) And now your views on various institutions. Do you trust:
Rate from 1 (Do not trust at all) to 10 (Trust completely).

1. The Government
 2. House of Commons
 3. Scottish Parliament (Ask Scotland only)
 4. Welsh Assembly (Ask Wales only)
 5. The Courts
 6. The Civil Service (In other words, Department such as Inland Revenue or Health and Social Security)
 7. Politicians
 8. The Police
 9. Local Government
 10. The European Union (The Common Market)
 11. The banks
-
-

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

5.3.3. Firstly, how much do you trust...

1. A lot
 2. A fair amount
 3. Not very much
 4. Not at all
-
- a) The police? (*qvtr*)
 - b) The courts (Magistrates Courts and Crown Court)? (*qvtr*)
 - c) Your employer? (*qvtr*)
 - d) Politicians? (*qv2*)
 - e) Parliament? (*qv2*)
 - f) And the Welsh Assembly? (*qv2w*)
 - g) And the Greater London Assembly? (*qv2l*)
 - h) And your local council? (*qv23*)
-
-

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

5.3.4. (*ApolJob*) I would now like to talk to you about the way the police perform their job and about your views of the police.

Taking everything into account, do you think the police in the area where you live do a good job or a poor job?

1. A very good job,
2. A fairly good job,
3. Neither a good nor a poor job,
4. A fairly poor job,
5. A very poor job,

[\(Back\)](#)

5.4 Trust in other people

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

5.4.1. Choosing an answer from this card please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about your local area. So... (How much would you agree or disagree that...)

1. Strongly agree
 2. Tend to agree
 3. Neither agree nor disagree
 4. Tend to disagree
 5. Strongly disagree
-
- a) This area is a close, tight knit community (*LocArea1*)
 - b) This area is a friendly place to live (*LocArea2*)
 - c) This area is a place where local people look after each other (*LocArea3*)
 - d) Most people who live in this area trust one another (*LocArea4*)
 - e) You often see strangers in this area (*LocArea5*)
 - f) I would be happy asking certain local people to keep an eye on my house and property (*LocArea6*)
 - g) The people who live here can be relied upon to call police if someone is acting suspiciously (*LocArea7*)
 - h) If any of the children or young people around here are causing trouble, local people will tell them off (*LocArea8*)

=====

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

5.4.2. (*SocTrust*) Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

1. Most people can be trusted
2. Can't be too careful in dealing with people

=====

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

5.4.3. (*5a*) Thinking for a moment about whether people with whom you have contact can be trusted. Please use the 0-10 scale where 10 means definitely can be trusted and 0 means definitely cannot be trusted

=====

(General Household Survey - 2000/01)

5.4.4. (*TrustNbr*) Would you say that you trust...

1. Most of the people in your neighbourhood
2. Many of the people in your neighbourhood
3. A few of the people in your neighbourhood
4. Or that you do not trust people in your neighbourhood?

=====

(Health Survey for England - 2000)

5.4.5. (*CpTrst*) Generally speaking, would you say that most people ...

1. Can be trusted
2. Or, you can't be too careful in dealing with people
3. Depends

=====

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

5.4.6. (*qvtru*) Would you say that . .

1. Many of the people in your neighbourhood can be trusted
2. Some of the people in your neighbourhood can be trusted
3. A few of the people in your neighbourhood can be trusted
4. Or that none of the people in your neighbourhood can be trusted?

[\(Back\)](#)

5.5 Perceived fairness of life, including discrimination

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

5.5.1. (*DisPrj*) Generally speaking, do you think there is a lot of prejudice in Britain against people with disabilities, a little, hardly any, or none?

1. A lot
2. A little
3. Hardly any
4. None

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

5.5.2. (*AgeJob*) When it comes to getting a job, do you think there is a lot of prejudice in Britain against people over 50, a little, hardly any, or none

1. A lot
2. A little
3. Hardly any
4. None

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

5.5.3. Using this board please show me whether you think these organisations would treat YOU worse than people of other races, better than people of other races, or the same as people of other races? It doesn't matter if you have had no direct contact with the organisations, it's just your perceptions I'm after. Use shuffle pack approach to determine either:

1. I would be treated worse than other races (*qrwor*)
 2. I would be treated better than other races (*qrbtr*)
 3. I would be treated the same as other races (*qrsme*)
 4. No opinion (*qrnop2*)
-
- a) A local GP practice
 - b) A local hospital
 - c) A local school
 - d) A council housing department or housing association
 - e) A local council (apart from housing department)
 - f) A private landlord or letting agent
 - g) The Armed Forces
 - h) A bank or building society
 - i) A supermarket chain (e.g. Sainsbury's/Asda)
 - j) An insurance company
 - k) A petrol station
 - l) The Courts (Magistrates Court and Crown Court)

- m) The Crown Prosecution Service
- n) The Home Office
- o) The Police
- p) The Fire Service
- q) The Immigration Authorities
- r) The Prison Service
- s) The Probation Service

=====

(Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey - 1999)

5.5.4. (*WyNeed*) Why, in your opinion, are there people who live in need? Here are four options –which is the closest to your opinion?

- 1. Because they have been unlucky
- 2. Because of laziness and lack of willpower
- 3. Because there is much injustice in our society
- 4. It's an inevitable part of modern progress
- 5. None of these
- 6. Don't know

[\(Back\)](#)

5.6 Confidence in political structures

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

5.6.1. (*GovTrust*) How much do you trust British Governments of any party to place the needs of the nation above the interests of their own political party?

- 1. Just about always
- 2. Most of the time
- 3. Only some of the time
- 4. Almost never

=====

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

5.6.2. (*CSTrust*) And how much do you trust top civil servants to stand firm against a minister who wants to provide false information to parliament?

- 1. Just about always
- 2. Most of the time
- 3. Only some of the time
- 4. Almost never

=====

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

5.6.3. (*MpsTrust*) And how much do you trust politicians of any party in Britain to tell the truth when they are in a tight corner?

- 1. Just about always
 - 2. Most of the time
 - 3. Only some of the time
 - 4. Almost never
- =====

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

5.6.4. See 5.3.2 (1-4, 7, 9-10)

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

5.6.5. See 5.3.3 (d-h)

[\(Back\)](#)

5.7 Social trust

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

5.7.1. (*NeighIll*) Suppose that you were in bed ill and needed someone to go to the chemist to collect your prescription while they were doing their shopping. How comfortable would you be asking a neighbour to do this?

1. Very comfortable
 2. Fairly comfortable
 3. Fairly uncomfortable
 4. Very uncomfortable
-

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

5.7.2. (*NeigSink*) Now suppose you found the sink was blocked, but you did not have a plunger to unblock it. How comfortable would you be asking a neighbour to borrow a plunger?

1. Very comfortable
 2. Fairly comfortable
 3. Fairly uncomfortable
 4. Very uncomfortable
-

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

5.7.3. (*NeigMilk*) Now suppose a milkman called for payment. The bill was £5 but you had no cash. How comfortable would you be asking a neighbour if you could borrow £5?

1. Very comfortable
 2. Fairly comfortable
 3. Fairly uncomfortable
 4. Very uncomfortable
-

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

5.7.4. (*PbyLost*) Suppose you are in the middle of a town you do not know very well. You are trying to find a particular street and have got a bit lost. How comfortable would you be asking any passer-by for directions?

1. Very comfortable
 2. Fairly comfortable
 3. Fairly uncomfortable
 4. Very uncomfortable
-

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

5.7.5. (*PbyPhone*) Again suppose you are in the middle of a town you do not know very well. You need to make an urgent 'phone call from a 'phone box but you only have a £5 note. How comfortable would you be asking any passer-by for the right change?

1. Very comfortable
2. Fairly comfortable
3. Fairly uncomfortable
4. Very uncomfortable

[\(Back\)](#)

5.8 Perception of shared values, reliability

(British Crime Survey - 2001)

5.8.1. *See 5.4.1 (f-h)*

=====

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

5.8.2. (*VATCheat*) Using this card, please say what comes closest to what you think about the following situation.

A householder is having a repair job done by a local plumber. He is told that if he pays cash, he will not be charged VAT, So he pays cash.

1. Nothing wrong
2. Bit wrong
3. Wrong
4. Seriously wrong
5. Very seriously wrong

=====

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

5.8.3. (*ShopChKp*) Still using this card, what comes closest to what you think about this situation.

A man gives a £5 note for goods he is buying in a corner shop. By mistake, he is given change for a £10 note. He notices but keeps the change.

1. Nothing wrong
2. Bit wrong
3. Wrong
4. Seriously wrong
5. Very seriously wrong

=====

(British Social Attitudes Survey - 2000)

5.8.4. (*Pay100*) (Still using this card,) what comes closest to what you think about this situation.

A person in paid work takes on an extra weekend job and is paid in cash. He does not declare it for tax and so is £100 in pocket.

1. Nothing wrong
2. Bit wrong
3. Wrong
4. Seriously wrong

5. Very seriously wrong

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

5.8.5. (5c) Do you think that most people you come into contact with would try to take advantage of you if they got the chance or would they try to be fair? Rate from 0 (Try to take advantage) to 10 (Try to be fair).

(Citizen Audit Questionnaire - 2001)

5.8.6. (31b) Thinking about things that might happen to you. Would you expect...

1. Never
 2. Rarely
 3. Sometimes
 4. Always
 5. Don't know
-
- a) To get your wallet returned if you lost it in the street?
 - b) To have someone come to your assistance if you were robbed in the street
 - c) To have someone report that they hit your car in the car park?
-
-

(Home Office Citizenship Survey - 2001)

5.8.7. (qvwalle) Suppose you lost your [if male: wallet/if female: purse] in the street in this neighbourhood. How likely is it that it would be returned with nothing missing?

1. Very likely
 2. Quite likely
 3. Not very likely
 4. Not at all likely
-
-

(Youth Lifestyle Survey - 1998)

5.8.8. (Adeter1) Sometimes people see the chance to take money or an expensive object from a SHOP OR AN OFFICE. If you were ever tempted to take something, which one of these things would be most likely to stop you doing it?

1. The feeling that it is wrong
2. Because of the chance of getting caught
3. The fear of what other people would think of me if I were found out
4. It would harm/shame members of my family
5. The problems of having a criminal record (like not being able to get a job)
6. The punishment which I might get (e.g. going to prison, having to pay a fine)
7. Fear of (respondent) being hot back/getting hurt/retaliation
8. Fear of hurting other person/don't like to hurt people
9. Someone else (friends/wife/etc.) would stop/hold me back
10. Fear of losing friendship with the person
11. Self-control
12. Nothing would stop me
13. Would never be tempted
95. Other

[\(Back\)](#)

Information about the surveys

This section provides information on the surveys which have provided the source of the questions in the Question Bank. 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.

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. A large number of reports are produced, for example, on crime experienced by households, on fear of crime, and drug use. Information contained in the Question Bank relates to the 2001 questionnaire. Some questions from the 2000 follow-up questionnaire have also been included since they cover important areas which are not in the 2001 survey.

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 Household Panel Survey (BHPS) 2000

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 Question Bank 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

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

3. 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 and it is this year which the Question Bank relates to. 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.

4. Citizen Audit Questionnaire (CAQ) 2001

Funded under the Economic & Social Research Council (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 Question Bank.

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 were 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> and also at <http://www.shef.ac.uk/~pol/citizenaudit/>

5. Families and Children Survey (FACS) 2001

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 Question Bank 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/rrs-index.html> (reports 138 and 161). The 2000/2001 Research Yearbook (published in 2002), at the same site, includes a chapter on FACS methodology.

6. 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: Continuous

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

The results from the social capital module of the General Household Survey are available to download at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=9233&More=N>

7. Health Education Monitoring Survey (HEMS) 1998

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

8. Health Survey for England (HSE) 2000

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>

The report "Social capital and social exclusion" can be found at:

<http://www.doh.gov.uk/pdfs/healthrptsocialcapital.pdf>

9. 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.

10. 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 5,000 private addresses (5,205 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>

11. 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 Question Bank.

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/>

12. Scottish Household Survey (SHS) 2000

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. 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>

13. Survey of English Housing (SEH) 1999/2000

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>

14. 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: A 'light' diary exercise is planned for 2003

For additional information and documentation on the UK Time Use Survey visit http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/social_finances/timeusesurvey/default.asp

15. 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 <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/hors209.pdf>

Theme	Sub-theme	BCS	BHPS	BSA	CAQ	FACS	GHS	HEMS	HSE
Participation, social engagement, commitment	Participation or involvement in local groups	1.1.1 - 1.1.2	1.1.3	1.1.4	1.1.5	1.1.6	1.1.7	1.1.8	1.1.9
	Perceived barriers to involvement in local groups								
	Level/intensity of involvement in local groups	1.3.1 - 1.3.2			1.3.3 - 1.3.4		1.3.5		
	Participation in voluntary schemes connected with work								
	Political activity or voting		1.5.1	[1.5.2]	1.5.3 - 1.5.4				
	Membership of clubs/groups e.g. RSPCA, WWF.		1.6.1 - [1.6.2]	1.6.3 - [1.6.6]	[1.6.7]	1.6.8			
	Taking positive action about a local issue	1.7.1 - 1.7.2			1.7.3 - 1.7.7		1.7.8		
	Participation in religious activity		[1.8.1] - 1.8.2		[1.8.3]			[1.8.4]	[1.8.5]
	Completed or received a practical favour						1.9.1 - 1.9.2		
	Provide regular service, help or care for others		1.10.1 - 1.10.2		1.10.3	1.10.4			
Familiarity with neighbourhood				1.11.1		1.11.2			
Control, self-efficacy	Perceived control over community affairs				2.1.1		2.1.2 - 2.1.3	2.1.4	
	Perceived control over own health		2.2.1 - 2.2.3			2.2.4		2.2.5	
	Satisfaction with amount of control over life		2.3.1			2.3.2 - 2.3.3		2.3.4	
	Perceived rights and responsibilities of citizens	2.4.1 - 2.4.3			2.4.4 - 2.4.5				
	Perceived influence over political decisions				2.5.1				
	Perceived satisfaction with life		2.6.1		2.6.2				
	Measures of psychological control or empowerment								
Perception of community level structures or characteristics	Satisfaction/enjoyment of living in local area	3.1.1	3.1.2		[3.1.3]		3.1.4	3.1.5	3.1.6
	Degree to which societal-level variables are seen as relevant to health							3.2.1 - 3.2.3	
	Rating of local noise problems	3.3.1	3.3.2				3.3.3		3.3.4
	Rating of cleanliness, graffiti, vandalism	3.4.1 - 3.4.2	[3.4.3]				3.4.4 - 3.4.6		[3.4.7]
	Rating of area resources and services (leisure activities, rubbish collection)				3.5.1		3.5.2 - 3.5.3	3.5.4	3.5.5
	Rating of health services				[3.6.1] - 3.6.2		3.6.3		
	Rating of socio-economic inequality	3.7.1							
	Rating of education services	[3.8.1]			[3.8.2] - 3.8.3		3.8.4		
	Perceptions of crime, safety, victimisation	3.9.1 - 3.9.5	[3.9.6]				3.9.7		
	Availability of good local transport					3.10.1 - 3.10.2	3.10.3	3.10.4	3.10.5
Feeling of safety in the neighbourhood	[3.11.1]					3.11.2 - 3.11.3	3.11.4	3.11.5 - 3.11.6	
Rating of facilities for children		3.12.1				3.12.2 - 3.12.3	3.12.4	3.12.5	

Note: Numbers refer to references included in the Social Capital Question Bank. Numbers in [square brackets] indicate that the question itself refers to another question (cross-reference)

Theme	Sub-theme	BCS	BHPS	BSA	CAQ	FACS	GHS	HEMS	HSE
Social interaction, social networks, social support	Proximity of friends/relatives				4.1.1		4.1.2 – 4.1.3		
	Contact with friends/family/neighbours: quality or frequency		4.2.1 – 4.2.3			4.2.4	4.2.5	4.2.6 – 4.2.7	4.2.8
	Perceived barriers to contact with friends/relatives								
	Has someone to rely upon outside of household		4.4.1			4.4.2 – 4.4.3	4.4.4	4.4.5	
	Received practical help/advice for bringing up children					4.5.1			
	Depth of socialisation networks				4.6.1	4.6.2 – 4.6.3	[4.6.4]	4.6.5	
	Depth of socialisation networks, specifically leisure	4.7.1 – 4.7.2							
	Perceived norms of social support	4.8.1		4.8.2	4.8.3 – 4.8.4		4.8.5	4.8.6	4.8.7 – 4.8.9
Social relations at work				4.9.1					
Trust, reciprocity, social cohesion	Satisfaction with level of information about local area issues						5.1.1 – 5.1.2		
	Length of residence in area/neighbourhood	5.2.1	5.2.2	5.2.3	5.2.4	5.2.5	5.2.6 – 5.2.7	5.2.8	5.2.9
	Confidence in institutions and public services			5.3.1	5.3.2				
	Trust in other people	5.4.1		5.4.2	5.4.3		5.4.4		5.4.5
	Perceived fairness of life, including discrimination			5.5.1 – 5.5.2					
	Confidence in political structures			5.6.1 – 5.6.3	[5.6.4]				
	Social trust			5.7.1 – 5.7.5					
	Perception of shared values, reliability	[5.8.1]		5.8.2 – 5.8.4	5.8.5 – 5.8.6				

Note: Numbers refer to references included in the Social Capital Question Bank. Numbers in [square brackets] indicate that the question itself refers to another question (cross-reference)

Theme	Sub-theme	HOCS	NIHSWS	PSE	SHS	SEH	TUS	YLS
Participation, social engagement, commitment	Participation or involvement in local groups	1.1.10 – 1.1.11	1.1.12	1.1.13 – 1.1.14	1.1.15		1.1.16	1.1.17
	Perceived barriers to involvement in local groups	1.2.1						
	Level/intensity of involvement in local groups	1.3.6 – 1.3.8					1.3.9 – 1.3.11	
	Participation in voluntary schemes connected with work	1.4.1						
	Political activity or voting	[1.5.5]		[1.5.6]	1.5.7 – [1.5.8]			[1.5.9]
	Membership of clubs/groups e.g. RSPCA, WWF							
	Taking positive action about a local issue	1.7.9 – 1.7.12		[1.7.13]	1.7.14			
	Participation in religious activity	[1.8.6]	[1.8.7]	[1.8.8]	[1.8.9]		[1.8.10]	[1.8.11]
	Completed or received a practical favour	1.9.3						
	Provide regular service, help or care for others	1.10.5 – 1.10.6			1.10.7		1.10.8	1.10.9 – 1.10.10
Familiarity with neighbourhood	1.11.3							
Control, self-efficacy	Perceived control over community affairs	2.1.5	2.1.6					
	Perceived control over own health		2.2.6	2.2.7 – 2.2.8				
	Satisfaction with amount of control over life		2.3.5	2.3.6				
	Perceived rights and responsibilities of citizens	2.4.6 – 2.4.8						
	Perceived influence over political decisions	2.5.2 – 2.5.4						
	Perceived satisfaction with life			2.6.3 – 2.6.4				
	Measures of psychological control or empowerment			2.7.1 – 2.7.3				
Perception of community level structures or characteristics	Satisfaction/enjoyment of living in local area	3.1.7	3.1.8	3.1.9	3.1.10	3.1.11		3.1.12 – 3.1.13
	Degree to which societal-level variables are seen as relevant to health			3.2.4				
	Rating of local noise problems			3.3.5 – 3.3.6	3.3.7	3.3.8		
	Rating of cleanliness, graffiti, vandalism			[3.4.8]	[3.4.9] – [3.4.10]	3.4.11		
	Rating of area resources and services (leisure activities, rubbish collection)		3.5.6	3.5.7	3.5.8 – 3.5.10	3.5.11		3.5.12
	Rating of health services			[3.6.4]		[3.6.5]		
	Rating of socio-economic inequality			3.7.2 – 3.7.3				
	Rating of education services				[3.8.5] - [3.8.6]	[3.8.7]		
	Rating of crime, safety, victimisation			[3.9.8]	[3.9.9] - [3.9.10]	[3.9.11]		
	Availability of good local transport		3.10.6	3.10.7	[3.10.8]- [3.10.9]	[3.10.10]		
Feeling of safety in the neighbourhood	3.11.7	3.11.8	[3.11.9]- 3.11.10				3.11.11 – 3.11.17	
Rating of facilities for children		3.12.6	3.12.7	[3.12.8]	[3.12.9]			

Note: Numbers refer to references included in the Social Capital Question Bank. Numbers in [square brackets] indicate that the question itself refers to another question (cross-reference)

Theme	Sub-theme	HOCS	NIHSWS	PSE	SHS	SEH	TUS	YLS
Social interaction, social networks, social support	Proximity of friends/relatives			4.1.4				
	Contact with friends/family/neighbours: quality or frequency	4.2.9	4.2.10 – 4.2.12	4.2.13 – 4.2.18			4.2.19	4.2.20 – 4.2.27
	Perceived barriers to contact with friends/relatives			4.3.1 – 4.3.2				
	Has someone to rely upon outside of household		4.4.6 – 4.4.9	4.4.10				4.4.11
	Received practical help/advice for bringing up children	4.5.2 – 4.5.3	4.5.4					
	Depth of socialisation networks	[4.6.6]		4.6.7			4.6.8	
	Depth of socialisation networks, specifically leisure	4.7.3		[4.7.4]				[4.7.5]
	Perceived norms of social support	4.8.10	4.8.11					
Social relations at work			4.9.2					
Trust , reciprocity, social cohesion	Satisfaction with level of information about local area issues	5.1.3 – 5.1.4						
	Length of residence in area/neighbourhood	5.2.10	5.2.11		5.2.12	5.2.13		5.2.14
	Confidence in institutions and public services	5.3.3						5.3.4
	Trust in other people	5.4.6						
	Perceived fairness of life, including discrimination	5.5.3		5.5.4				
	Confidence in political structures	[5.6.5]						
	Social trust							
Perception of shared values, reliability	5.8.7						5.8.8	

Note: Numbers refer to references included in the Social Capital Question Bank. Numbers in [square brackets] indicate that the question itself refers to another question (cross-reference)

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