



Social Capital Survey 2007 Microdata

Description of the File

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[Microdata file request form](#)

1. Introduction

The microdata file from the Social Capital Survey (hereinafter ECS 2007) is a dissemination product aimed at users experienced in analysing and processing microdata. This format provides added value for the user, allowing him or her to use and analyse data which the current standard dissemination in the form of tables, publications and reports cannot encompass due to obvious limitations.

This report describes the standard microdata file that includes the main classification variables and a battery of synthetic indicators prepared using the responses to the individual survey questionnaire. This file is structured based on the thematic areas included in the survey. Specifically, social capital is designed as a set of relationship and participation dimensions, which include: the social networks of families and friends, trust in people and institutions, social participation and cooperation, information and communications, cohesion and social inclusion, and happiness and health.

2. Criteria for selection of variables

This selection has been carried out based on criteria of both confidentiality and quality of information which are detailed below.

2.1 Confidentiality criteria

Maintaining statistical secrecy for those supplying information is one of the main guiding principles in statistical activity. Therefore, the dissemination of any individual information collected under the obligation of statistical secrecy should be anonymous and carried out in such a way that none of the identities of the statistical units can be deduced, not even via the content or disaggregation of the published variables.

Therefore, to safeguard this guarantee, the following restrictions have been applied to the microdata file to be disseminated:

- Under no circumstances does it include direct identification variables or personal details (ID No., name, surname, address, telephone No., etc.).
- The maximum geographical disaggregation included is the provincial capital and an indicator of the municipality size.
- The age of the person interviewed is presented in five-yearly bands given its highly identifiable nature in combination with the other demographic variables.
- Standard groupings of variables which characterise the family and the individual are used to avoid the identification of “unusual” units (e.g. very large families, large dwellings, social classes etc.) and respecting the classifications used in the dissemination as far as possible.
- The synthetic indicators included were prepared using the data collected in the questionnaire. However, no direct original items are included in any case.

2.2 Quality criteria

Another aspect to be taken into account in the analysis and processing of statistical products is data quality. The quality of the statistical product can be defined using the specific factors enacted by European Statistics Office (EUROSTAT): relevance, accuracy and reliability, timeliness and punctuality, coherence and comparability, accessibility and clarity.

In this case, we have focused on aspects such as relevance, Comparability and accuracy of the information to select the variables to be included in the microdata file.

2.2.1 Relevance

Awareness of such important topics as well-being, satisfaction with one's environment and interaction with the communication and participation social stakeholders are areas of growing interest for users and analysts. Furthermore, participation in the different economic and social settings in an atmosphere of trust may facilitate the economic, social and personal development of a society. In order to meet this growing demand for information, the following criteria have been taken into account when selecting the variables:

- The inclusion of the most common socio-demographic variables when classifying individuals provides a great analysis potential and is obviously useful when detecting population segments or groups with common interests and awareness regarding the areas covered by the survey.
- The synthetic indicators included enable aggregated indexes, means and analysis to be prepared for the distributions in the population groups of interest. They can also act as input for models that aim to analyse relations between the Social Capital, its dimensions (health, well-being, economic development, etc.) and perform economic estimates of Social Capital in the Basque Country.

The information included in this survey also provides institutions with a tool to design plans associated with the researched dimensions.

2.2.2 Comparability

The inclusion of synthetic indexes on a scale of 1 to 10 enables aggregates to be prepared that are comparable with other geographical areas where similar studies have been conducted. The standard classifications used in the socio-demographic variables can also be compared between domains and groups of the population in and outside the Basque Country.

2.2.3 Accuracy and reliability

In any sampling survey, the main limitation consists of the fact that information is available solely for the sample units and not for the whole of the target population. The sampling design will shed light on the level of representativeness that we can attain with information collected.¹

For information purposes, the sampling errors for the main estimates of the survey at Autonomous Community and Province level are set out below:

¹ Information about the simple design of this survey can be found in the methodology file for the operation on the EUSTAT website: <http://www.eustat.es/document/en%5Fcapital%5Fsocial%5Fc.asp>

Variation Coefficients (%) for the main Social Capital indicators in the population aged 15 or over.

		Basque Country	Álava	Bizkaia	Gipuzkoa
Uniformity of the friends network					
	High	1.7	3.2	2.6	2.7
	Medium	3.4	6.9	4.9	5.8
	Low	2.9	5.5	4.4	4.5
General trust					
	High	2.8	5.5	4.3	4.2
	Medium	1.4	2.8	2.1	2.4
	Low	5.0	9.8	7.2	8.6
Electoral participation					
	High	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.8
	Medium	7.7	15.9	12.7	11.3
	Low	3.4	6.8	5.3	5.3
Variety of information sources					
	High	1.4	3.3	2.1	2.4
	Medium	2.7	4.8	4.3	4.3
	Low	5.3	8.4	8.4	9.2
Social cohesion					
	High	3.1	6.4	4.6	4.8
	Medium	1.1	2.1	1.7	1.9
	Low	8.4	15.5	13.5	13.4
Safety					
	High	1.0	2.8	2.2	2.2
	Medium	3.1	4.5	3.4	3.9
	Low	15.5	23.1	13.0	17.3
Health and Happiness					
	High	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.5
	Medium	2.3	6.0	4.5	5.4
	Low	9.7	29.0	21.0	31.4

Unit: Percentage

If we take into account that an acceptable sample error level allows variation coefficient values under 15%, we can state that the accuracy achieved by this survey is excellent at Autonomous Community and Province level, particularly those levels of the indicator that prevail in the population. However, it should be pointed out that the detail that can be reached with the possible crosses of the variables included in this file does not guarantee the statistical significance of all the uses or analyses that can be carried out on barely effective samples (30 or less) with these data.. Therefore, the conclusions reached from the studies or analyses carried out with the data provided are the responsibility of the final user.

3. Record design

The ECS 2007 microdata file is in text format, with fixed columns and structured around the subject areas covered by the survey. The description of the variables, the rate, the possible states and the exact positions in the file are described in the “*Diseño_registro_ECS.xls*” Excel file, which is attached together with the microdata file.

A version of the microdata file is also available in Microsoft Excel 2003 format.

4. Synthetic indicators

The synthetic indicators summarise the information included in the survey for the different Social Capital dimensions. These indicators are measured on a scale of 1 to 10 and measure the degree of sensitivity and awareness on the aspects surveyed. The way in which the indicators are generated and the variables on which their calculation is based is described in the relevant Concepts and Definitions section for the operation within the Eustat website.

http://www.eustat.es/estadisticas/idioma_c/tema_362/opt_0/tipo_5/ti_Encuesta_de_Capital_Social/temas.html

5. Description of variables

The literal descriptions of the coding and classifications used for each of the variables included in the file are included. See Annex I.

ANNEX I

DESCRIPTION OF THE ECS07.txt FILE

NUMC – Registry identifier

TERR – Province of residency

- 01 Araba
- 20 Gipuzkoa
- 48 Bizkaia

MUNR – Municipality of residency

- 020 Bilbao
- 059 Vitoria-Gasteiz
- 069 Donostia-San Sebastián
- 000 Other municipalities

TMUN – Size of municipality

- 1 Municipalities with over 100,000 inhabitants
- 2 Municipalities with 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants
- 3 Municipalities with under 20,000 inhabitants

SEXO – Sex of the selected person

- 1 Male
- 6 Female

EDADRR – Age of the selected person

- 01 From 15 to 19 years old
- 02 From 20 to 24 years old
- 03 From 25 to 29 years old
- 04 From 30 to 34 years old
- 05 From 35 to 39 years old
- 06 From 40 to 44 years old
- 07 From 45 to 49 years old
- 08 From 50 to 54 years old
- 09 From 55 to 59 years old
- 10 From 60 to 64 years old
- 11 From 65 to 69 years old
- 12 From 70 to 74 years old
- 13 From 75 to 79 years old
- 14 80 or over

LNACR – Place of birth of the person being surveyed

- 1 Álava
- 2 Bizkaia
- 3 Gipuzkoa
- 4 Rest of Spain
- 5 Rest of the World

NACIR - Nationality of the selected person.

- 1 Spanish
- 2 Spanish and other
- 3 Foreigner

ECIVR – Civil status of the selected person

- 1 Single
- 2 Married
- 3 Widowed, legally separated and divorced

TIPFR – Type of household of the selected person

- 1 Single member
- 2 Couple only
- 3 Couple with children
- 4 Single father or mother with children
- 5 Other type
- 6 Collective

TFAM – Family size of the selected person

- 1 1 person
- 2 2 persons
- 3 3 persons
- 4 4 persons
- 5 5 or more persons

CLASER – Social class of the selected person

- 1 Upper and upper-middle
- 2 Middle
- 3 Lower-middle
- 4 Low

NIVIR – Educational level of the selected person

- 1 Illiterate and Primary
- 2 Vocational training
- 3 Secondary
- 4 University graduates

IDENTR – Survey language of the selected person

- 1 Basque.
- 2 Spanish and others

SPRO1R – Professional status of the selected person

- 1 Entrepreneurs
- 2 Self-employed and family help
- 3 Permanent employees and members of cooperatives
- 4 Temporary employees

PROF1R – Profession of the selected person

- 1 Managers and professionals
- 2 Support technicians
- 3 Office Workers
- 4 Service workers
- 5 Agriculture and industry qualified workers
- 6 Machinery operators
- 7 Unskilled workers

RACT1 – Branch of activity of the selected person

- 1 Agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry & fishing
- 2 Industry & energy
- 3 Building
- 4 Trade and repair of vehicles, transport and Accommodation & food service activities
- 5 Business and financial services and real-estate activities
- 6 Other services

RELAR – Activity status of the selected person

- 1 Employed
- 2 Unemployed
- 3 Retired
- 4 Pensioners and others
- 5 Students
- 6 Housework

REDAMP - Broad network size

0 - 85

REDPRO - Close network size

0 - 85

RELPER – Personal contacts

0 - 10

REDHOM – Uniform network

0 - 10

AYUFIN - Financial help

0 - 10

AYUSAL – Help for health problems

0 - 10

AYUEMO - Emotional help

0 - 10

AYUPRE – Help provided

0 - 10

AYUREC – Help received

0 - 10

CONGEN – General trust

0 - 10

CONPRO – Trust in professions

0 - 10

CONRED – Trust in networks

0 - 10

RECIPR - Reciprocity

0 - 10

CONINS – Trust in networks

0 - 10

COOP1 – Cooperation of neighbours when water/electricity supply cut

0 - 10

INDEP1 - Personal independence

0 - 10

INTPOL – Interest in political topics

0 - 10

PARPOL – Electoral participation

0 - 10

PARSOC - Political and social participation

0 - 10

INFLUE – Personal influence

0 - 10

ASOVOL – Volunteering in associations

0 - 10

ASOECO - Financial donations to associations

0 - 10

ASOPER – Membership of associations

0 - 10

ASOPAR – Participation in associations

0 - 10

IMPOL - Political Information

0 - 10

REDVIR - Virtual Networks

0 - 10

MEDCOM - Media

0 - 10

FUETOT - Information sources

0 - 10

PROXIM – Feeling of proximity

0 - 10

CONFLI – Tension and disputes perceived

0 - 10

PRODIF – Problems due to disputes (local or neighbouring areas)

0 - 10

COHSOC – Social cohesion

0 - 10

AGRESI – Attacks suffered

0 - 10

PROSEG - Safety problems

0 - 10

SEGURI - Safety

0 - 10

CORRUP - Corruption

0 - 10

SATISF - Satisfaction with life and income

0 - 10

FELSAL – Happiness and health

0 - 10

ELEV – Personal elevator