



Microdata from the Survey on Social Capital - 2007

Description of file

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## **1. Introduction**

The microdata file from the Survey on Social Capital (hereinafter ECS 2007) is a dissemination product aimed at users experienced in analysing and processing microdata. This format provides an added value to users, permitting them to carry out data exploitation and analysis that, for obvious limitations, cannot be covered by current circulation in the form of tables, publications and reports.

This report describes the standard microdata file that includes the main classification variables and a battery of synthetic indicators made from the responses corresponding to the individual questionnaire in the survey. This file is structured around the thematic areas collected in the survey. Specifically, social capital is conceived as a group of dimensions of relation and participation, including the following: social networks of relatives and friends, trust in people and institutions, social participation and cooperation, information and communication, cohesion and social inclusion and happiness and health.

## **2. Criteria for selection of variables**

The selection of variables has been carried out based on criteria for both confidentiality and quality, which are detailed below:

### **2.1 Confidentiality criteria**

Maintaining the statistical secrecy of the informants is one of the main premises that govern this statistical activity. Therefore, the dissemination of any individual information collected under statistical secrecy must be anonymous and must not be associated with any specific individual, not even via the content or disaggregation of the disseminated variables.

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

- Under no circumstances are direct identification variables or data of a personal nature (national identity document, name, surname, addresses, telephone numbers, etc.) to be included.
- The maximum geographical disaggregation included is the provincial capital and an indicator of the municipality size.
- The age of the individual surveyed is presented in five-year groups given the high identifying power in combination with the rest of the geographic variables.
- Standard groupings of variables that characterise the family and the individual are used to prevent the identification of "singular" units (e.g. very large families, household types, social classes, etc), respecting the classifications used in the dissemination as far as possible.
- The synthetic indicators included have been made from data collected in the questionnaire although under no circumstances the original items are included directly.

## **2.2 Quality criteria**

Data quality is another aspect to consider in the analysis and treatment of statistical products. The quality of the statistical product can be defined based on certain factors promulgated by the European Statistics Office (EUROSTAT): Suitability, precision and reliability, opportunity and punctuality, consistency and comparability, accessibility and clarity.

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

### **2.2.1 Relevance**

Sensitivities relating to relevant themes such as well-being, satisfaction with the environment and interaction with the social agents of participation and communication are areas of increasing interest to users and analysts. Furthermore, participating in various economic and social sectors in an atmosphere of trust can facilitate the personal, social and economic development of a society. With a view to satisfying this increased demand for information, the following criteria have been taken into account in the selection of variables:

- Including the socio-demographic variables that are most commonly used to classify individuals allows for very effective analysis and is clearly useful in detecting groups or population segments with common interests or sensitivities in relation to the subject matter addressed by the survey.
- The synthetic variables included allow for the creation of aggregate indices, means and distribution analysis in the relevant population groups. They can also be used as input in models that aim to analyse relations between Social Capital and its various dimensions (health, well-being, economic development, etc.) and to make economic estimates of Social Capital in the Basque Country.

The information provided by this survey also offers the institutions a tool for designing plans associated with the dimensions researched.

### **2.2.2 Comparability**

The inclusion of synthetic indices measured on a scale of 1 to 10 allows for aggregates to be created that are comparable to other geographical areas where similar studies are conducted. The standard classifications used in the socio-demographic variables also allow for a comparison between population groups both inside and outside of the Basque Country.

### **2.2.3 Precision and reliability**

The main limitation in any survey by sample is due to the availability of information solely for the sample units and not for the total objective population. The sampling design of the survey will shed light on the level of representativeness that can be achieved with the information collected.<sup>1</sup>

On the basis of this design and for information purposes, the sampling errors for the main estimate of the survey at Autonomous Region and Province level are set out below:

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<sup>1</sup> Information on the sample design of this survey is available in the operation's methodology file on the EUSTAT website.  
<http://www.eustat.es/document/en%5Fcapital%5Fsocial%5Fc.asp>

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

		Basque Country	Álava	Bizkaia	Gipuzkoa
<b>Homogeneity of network of friends</b>					
	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
<b>General trust</b>					
	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
<b>Electoral participation</b>					
	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
<b>Variety of information sources</b>					
	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
<b>Social cohesion</b>					
	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
<b>Security</b>					
	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
<b>Health and happiness</b>					
	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 in coefficient values of under 15%, we can assert that the accuracy achieved by this survey is excellent at Autonomous Region and Province level, especially for those indicator levels that predominate in the population. However, it should be pointed out that the detail attained with the potential crossings of the variables included in this file does not guarantee the statistical significance of the uses and analyses that can be carried out on the few effective samples (30 or less) of this data. Therefore, the conclusions derived from studies and analyses performed on the information provided are the responsibility of the end user.

### 3. Registry 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\_2007.xls" Excel file, which is attached together with the microdata file.

There is also a version of the microdata file available in Microsoft Excel 2003.

#### **4. Synthetic indicators**

Synthetic variables summarise the information collected in the survey for the different dimensions of Social Capital. These indicators are marked on a scale of 1 to 10 and measure the level of sensitivity and awareness in relation to the areas on which questions are asked. The way these indicators are generated and the variables used to calculate them are described in the Concepts and Definitions section corresponding to the operation on the Eustat website.

[http://www.eustat.es/estadisticas/idioma\\_c/tema\\_362/opt\\_0/tipo\\_5/ti\\_Encuesta\\_de\\_Capital\\_Social/temas.html](http://www.eustat.es/estadisticas/idioma_c/tema_362/opt_0/tipo_5/ti_Encuesta_de_Capital_Social/temas.html)

#### **5. Description of variables**

Includes the literals corresponding to the coding and classification used in each of the variables included in the file. See Appendix I.

## APPENDIX I

## DESCRIPTION OF THE Microdatos\_ECS\_2007.txt FILE

### NUMC – Entry 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 of more than 100,000 inhabitants.
- 2 Municipalities from 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.
- 3 Municipalities of less than 20,000 inhabitants.

### SEX – Sex of the selected individual

- 1 Men
- 6 Women

### EDADRR – Age of the selected individual

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

### LNACR – Place of birth of the selected individual

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

### NACIR – Nationality of the selected individual

- 1 Spanish
- 2 Spanish and other
- 3 Foreign

### ECIVR – Civil status of the selected individual

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

### TIPFR – Type of household of the selected individual

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



**TFAM – Family size of the selected individual**

- 1 1 individual
- 2 2 individuals
- 3 3 individuals
- 4 4 individuals
- 5 5 or more individuals

**CLASER – Social class of the selected individual**

- 1 Upper and upper-middle class
- 2 Middle class
- 3 Lower-middle class
- 4 Working class

**NIVIR – Education level of the selected individual**

- 1 Illiterate and Primary
- 2 Professional
- 3 Secondary
- 4 University

**IDENTR – Language in which the selected individual was surveyed**

- 1 Basque
- 2 Spanish and others

**CLASER – Professional status of the selected individual**

- 1 Businesspeople
- 2 Self-employed workers and family allowances
- 3 Permanent employees and members of cooperatives
- 4 Part-time employees

**PROF1R – Profession of the selected individual**

- 1 Executives and professionals
- 2 Support technicians.
- 3 Administrative assistants
- 4 Service workers
- 5 Qualified workers in agriculture and industry
- 6 Machine operators
- 7 Unskilled workers

**RACT1 – Branch of activity of the selected individual**

- 1 Agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry and fishing
- 2 Industry and energy
- 3 Construction
- 4 Trade and repairs, hotel management & catering and transport
- 5 Financial and business services and real estate activities
- 6 Other Services

**RELAR – Activity status of the selected individual**

- 1 Employed individuals
- 2 Unemployed individuals
- 3 Retirees
- 4 Pensioners or others
- 5 Students
- 6 Household duties

**REDAMP – Wide network size**

0 - 85

**REDAMP – Close network size**

0 - 85

**RELPER - Personal contacts**

0 - 10

**REDHOM - Homogeneous network**

0 - 10

**AYUFIN - Financial aid**

0 - 10

**AYUSAL - Healthcare payments**

0 - 10

**AYUEMO - Emotional assistance**

0 - 10

**AYUPRE - Aid provided**

0 - 10

**AYUREC - Aid received**

0 - 10

**CONGEN - General trust**

0 - 10

**CONPRO - Trust in the professions**

0 - 10

**CONRED - Trust in networks**

0 - 10

**RECIPR - Reciprocity**

0 - 10

**CONINS - Trust in institutions**

0 - 10

**COOP1 - Cooperation between neighbours when there is a lack of water/electricity**

0 - 10

**INDEP1 - Personal independence**

0 - 10

**INTPOL - Interest in political issues**

0 - 10

**PARPOL - Electoral participation**

0 - 10

**PARSOC - Social and political participation**

0 - 10

**INFLUE - Personal influence**

0 - 10

**ASOVOL - Voluntary charity work**

0 - 10

**ASOECO - Financial contribution to charities**

0 - 10

**ASOPER - Membership of charities**

0 - 10

**ASOVOL - Participation in charities**

0 - 10

**INFPOL - Political information**

0 - 10

**REDVIR - Virtual networks**

0 - 10

**MEDCOM - Media**

0 - 10

**FUETOT - Information sources**

0 - 10

**PROXIM - Sense of proximity**

0 - 10

**CONFLI - Perceived degree of conflict**

0 - 10

**PRODIF - Problems due to differences (in neighbourhood or area)**

0 - 10

**COHSOC - Social cohesion**

0 - 10

**AGRESI - Assaults**

0 - 10

**PROSEG - Problems relating to security**

0 - 10

**SEGURI - Security**

0 - 10

**CORRUP - Corruption**

0 - 10

**SATISF - Satisfaction with life and with earnings**

0 - 10

**FELSAL - Happiness and health**

0 - 10

**ELEV – Personal elevator**