

Social Capital in Northern Ireland: An Analysis of the 2003/04 Continuous Household Survey

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Executive Summary

Social capital definitions vary but the main aspects include citizenship, 'neighbourliness', social networks and norms. Social capital questions were included for the first time in the Northern Ireland Continuous Household survey in 2003/04.

An aggregated method was used to aid the analyses of the data. Each of the aggregated scores were analysed against socio-economic characteristics. The main findings were:

- Socio-economic group

Socio-economic group affects social capital; people in lower socio-economic groups display more bonding social capital while professionals display more bridging and linking social capital.

- Age

Older people exhibit stronger bonding while younger people exhibit stronger bridging social capital.

- Gender

Males have stronger bonding, bridging and linking social capital than females.

- Marital status

Individuals in a couple have stronger bonding, bridging and linking social capital.

- Religion

Protestants have stronger bridging social capital. However, the two communities were similar in terms of terms of bonding, linking and overall social capital.

- Education

Individuals with higher qualifications display stronger bridging and linking social capital than individuals with no qualifications.

- Economic activity

Individuals who are working display stronger bridging, linking and overall social capital than individuals who are economically inactive or unemployed.

- Area

Individuals living in the west and east of NI display stronger bonding, linking and overall social capital while people living in Belfast and east of NI display stronger bridging social capital.

- Limiting Long standing illness

Individuals with no limiting long standing illness display stronger bridging social capital. Limiting long standing illness appears to have little effect on bonding, linking and overall social capital.

- Type of Household

Couple/cohabiting households with or without children display stronger bonding, bridging and overall social capital while couple/cohabiting households with children display stronger linking social capital.

Average scores of Socio-economic categories

	Bonding	Bridging	Linking	Overall
<u>GENDER</u>				
Male	5.8	1.0	0.3	7.1
Female	4.8	0.4	0.1	5.2
<u>AGE</u>				
16-29 years	3.7	0.9	-0.2	4.4
30-59 years	5.5	0.8	0.4	6.6
60+ years	5.5	0.2	-0.0	5.7
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>				
Couple	5.8	0.8	0.4	6.9
Single	4.4	0.4	-0.1	4.7
<u>RELIGION</u>				
Catholic	5.3	0.3	0.2	5.8
Protestant	5.2	0.9	0.1	6.2

EDUCATION				
Higher	5.4	1.3	0.5	7.1
Other	5.1	0.8	0.2	6.1
No qualifications	5.2	0.1	-0.1	5.2
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY				
In employment	5.3	1.0	0.3	6.6
Unemployed	4.5	0.1	0.2	4.8
Economically inactive	5.2	0.2	-0.0	5.3
SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP				
Professional	5.6	1.9	0.8	8.3
Employers & managers	5.8	1.0	0.6	7.4
Intermediate & junior non-manual	5.2	0.9	0.3	6.4
Skilled manual	5.8	0.7	0.2	6.7
Semi-skilled manual & personal services	4.9	0.0	-0.1	4.8
Unskilled manual	4.9	-0.0	-0.0	4.8
AREA				
Belfast	3.8	0.7	-0.1	4.5
East NI	5.3	0.8	0.2	6.4
West NI	5.7	0.3	0.2	6.2
LIMITING LONG STANDING ILLNESS				
Yes	5.2	0.1	0.0	5.4
No	5.2	0.8	0.2	6.2
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD				
1 person only	4.6	0.2	-0.0	4.8
Mar/coh couple- children	5.6	0.9	0.4	6.9
Mar/coh couple- no children	5.8	0.8	0.2	6.8
Lone-parent	4.3	0.3	-0.1	4.4

Definition of scores

	Bonding	Bridging	Linking	Overall
Very Strong	7 to 11	2.5 to 4	3 to 4	10 to 19
Strong	1 to 6	0.5 to 2	1 to 2	0.5 to 9.5
Neither	0	0	0	0
Weak	-1 to -6	-0.5 to -2	-1 to -2	-0.5 to -9.5
Very Weak	-7 to -11	-2.5 to -4	-3 to -4	-10 to -19

Social Capital in Northern Ireland

SECTION 1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction and Background

The notion of social capital has been around for many years. It first appeared in Lyda Judson Hanifan's discussions of rural school community centres (Hanifan 1916). More recently, it has been the work of Robert D. Putnam (1993; 2000) that has launched social capital as a focus for research and policy discussion.

Social capital describes the pattern and intensity of networks and norms among people and the shared values which arise from those networks and norms. Greater interaction between people generates a greater sense of community spirit.

Definitions of social capital vary, but the main aspects include citizenship, community spirit, social networks and norms.

Putnam's definition states 'whereas physical capital refers to physical objects and human capital refers to the properties of individuals, social capital refers to connections among individuals - social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them. In that sense social capital is closely related to what some have called 'civic virtue'. The difference is that 'social capital' calls attention to the fact that civic virtue is most powerful when embedded in a sense network of reciprocal social relations. A society of many virtuous but isolated individuals is not necessarily rich in social capital'. (Putnam 2000: 19)

The definition used by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), taken from the Office for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), states social capital as 'networks together with shared norms, values and understandings that facilitate co-operation within or among groups'. (OECD, 2001)

Research has shown that communities with a good 'stock' of social capital are more likely to benefit from lower crime figures, better health, higher educational achievement, and better economic growth. In other words, those with extensive networks are more likely to

be 'housed, healthy, hired and happy' (Woolcock 2001). There can also be a significant downside. Groups and organizations with high social capital have the means to work to exclude and subordinate others. All of these areas are of concern to both policy-makers and community members alike.

Formal and informal networks are central to the concept of social capital. They are defined as the personal relationships which are accumulated when people interact with each other in families, workplaces, neighbourhoods, local associations and a range of informal and formal meeting places (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2000).

Different types of social capital can be described in terms of different types of networks:

- Bonding social capital - describes closer connections between people and is characterised by strong bonds e.g. among family members or among members of the same ethnic group; it is good for 'getting by' in life.
- Bridging social capital - describes more distant connections between people and is characterised by weaker, but more cross-cutting ties e.g. with business associates, friends from different ethnic groups, friends of friends, etc; it is good for 'getting ahead' in life.
- Linking social capital - describes connections with people in positions of power and is characterised by relations between those within a hierarchy where there are differing levels of power; it is good for accessing support from formal institutions. Linking is different from bonding and bridging in that it is concerned with relations between people who are not on an equal footing.

There are a number of different aspects to social capital and measuring the level of social capital in communities can be complex. In many surveys respondents are asked a range of questions that cover a variety of issues. They commonly focus on:

- Levels of trust - for example, whether individuals trust their neighbours and whether they consider their neighbourhood a place where people help each other.
- Membership - for example, how many clubs, societies or social groups individuals belong to.
- Networks and how much social contact individuals have in their lives - for example, how often individuals see family and friends.

By definition, social capital examines relationships and networks within communities. The value of regional sample surveys in measuring social capital is in terms of the exploration of similarities and differences between broad population sub-groups. However, such an approach does not enable the examination of local community relationships or networks where circumstances may dictate a different picture to that seen regionally.

1.2 Northern Ireland Context

There have been a number of studies conducted in Northern Ireland on Social Capital (Murtagh, 2002; Cairns, Van Til & Williamson, 2003). Murtagh analysed the social capital questions contained in the 2000 Life and Times survey. He found that Northern Ireland's stock of social capital is widely distributed and in some sectors intensively developed. He found that Protestants are more likely to participate in clubs, societies and church based activities than Catholics. Murtagh also noted that residential segregation plays an important role in how social capital is constructed in Northern Ireland but that there is a high proportion of activity conducted in mixed religion settings.

Cairns et al found little difference between Catholics and Protestants in relation to social capital. However there were differences in relation to socio-economic status and social capital. Individuals with a higher socio-economic status were significantly more likely to have higher levels of social capital. Working class communities were characterised by low morale and by low expectations about their future. Further small differences were found between rural and urban dwellers with rural dwellers having higher levels of social capital.

1.3 Methodology

Questions on Social Capital were included for the first time in 2003/04 in the Continuous Household survey (CHS). The CHS is one of the largest continuous surveys carried out in Northern Ireland. The survey is carried out by the Central Survey Unit of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). It is based on a random sample of the general population resident in private households and has been running since 1983.

1.4 Analysis of the results

Each individual question that related to social capital, was analysed against particular socio-economic characteristics for example, age, sex, religion, marital status, qualifications, economic activity, and limiting long standing illness.

An aggregated method was also used to aid the analyses of the data. A score given to each of the three strands of social capital would be advantageous to understanding the broad trends in the data. A full account of how the scores were constructed is included in Appendix 1. As far as was possible each question was given equal weighting and the scores for each question added together. The outcome therefore, is a scale which scores the individual on the extent of their social capital within the three strands, bonding, bridging and linking and an overall social capital score for each individual. Each of the aggregated scores were then analysed against socio-economic characteristics.

SECTION 2 Results

2.1 Item by Item Analysis

The item-by-item response patterns (see Appendix 2) reveal a mixed pattern of responding.

Approximately one third of individuals defined the area in which they lived as a housing estate or housing development. Twenty-two percent lived in mainly Catholic areas, 31.2% lived in mainly Protestant areas and 40.1% lived in mixed areas.

Individuals' opinion of their areas varied, 23.9% of individuals disagreed that their area was a close, tight knit community compared to 13.1% strongly agreeing that their area was a close tight knit community. A large proportion of individuals (46.4% disagree/strongly disagree) did not believe that they could influence decisions in their areas and a similar proportion (47.3%) disagreed that you often see strangers in their area. The majority of individuals (54.9%) never travel to areas or through areas in which they feel less safe.

In terms of family and friends, 41.8% of individuals speak to their relatives on the phone everyday, 35.7% speak to their neighbours everyday and 26.0% speak to their friends on the phone everyday. The frequency of actually seeing relatives varied with 30.3% seeing them everyday and 31.1% seeing them once/twice a week. Individuals (32.1%) are more likely to see their friends once/twice a week.

Trust and safety also varies among individuals, 35.6% of individuals trust most of the people in their area compared to 38.3% of individuals trusting few people. Individuals feel less safe at night in their area, 13.9% feel very unsafe at night compared to 0.7% feeling very unsafe during the day.

The remainder of this section of the report will review individual questions by socio-economic characteristics and analyse the aggregated scores by socio-economic characteristics.

2.2 Age

Older people (60+) participate in their local area more than younger people. The majority of older people (60.7%) know most or many of the people in their area while half of 16-29 year olds know most or many of the people in their area (Figure 2.1). In addition 60% of older people strongly agree or agree that their area is a close-knit community compared to 47.2% of 16-29 year olds (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.1 Would you say you know most of the people in your area?

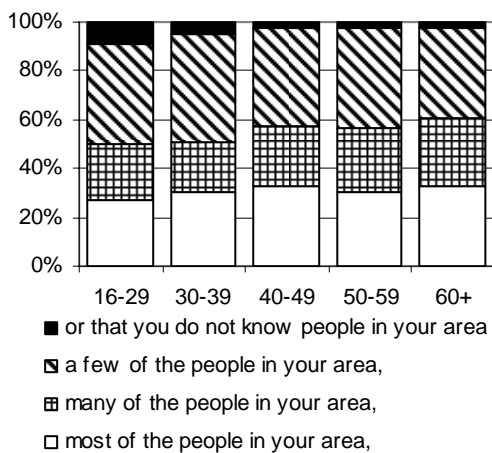
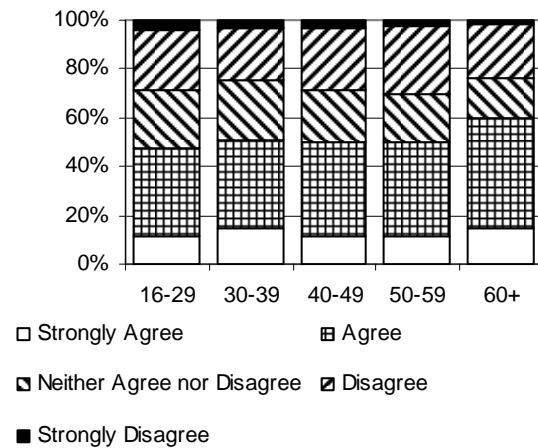


Figure 2.2 How much would you agree that this area is a close, tight knit community?



In a society where older people have a significant fear of crime it is encouraging that 68.1% of older people trust most or many of the people in their area. Three-quarters of older people have had a favour done for them by a neighbour in the past 6 months (Figures 2.3 & 2.4).

Figure 2.3 Would you say that you trust most people in your area?

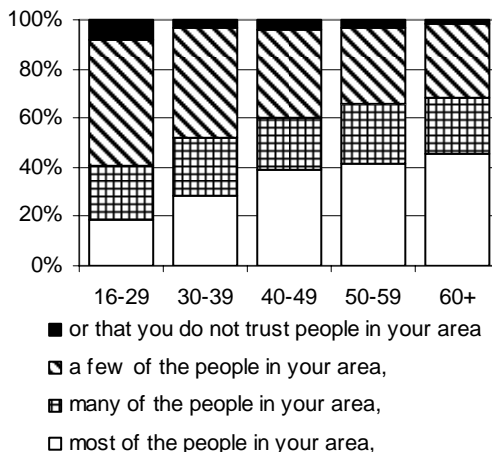
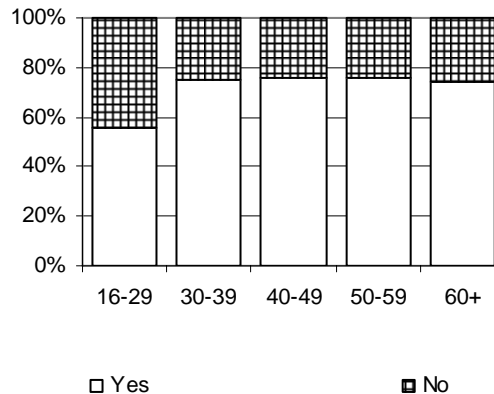
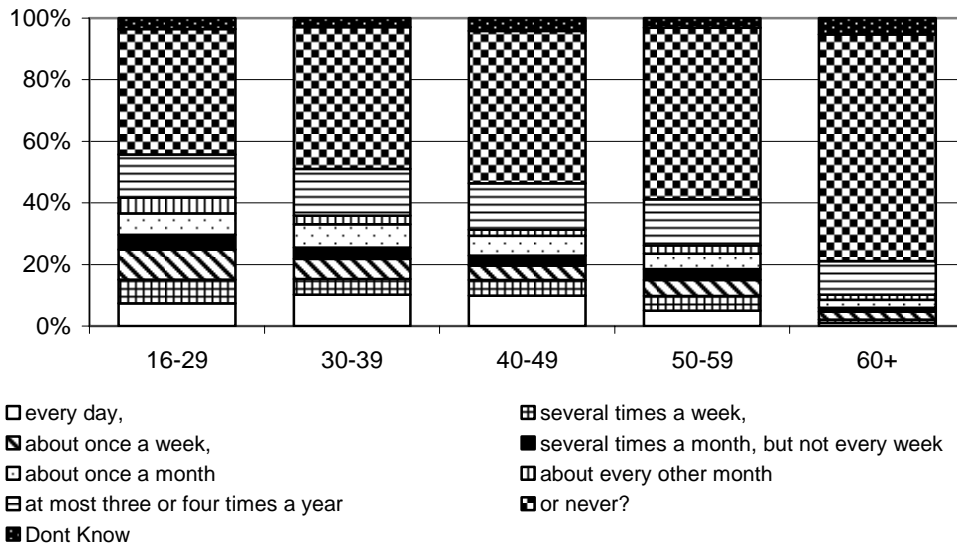


Figure 2.4 In the past 6 mths, have any of your neighbours done a favour for you?



However, safety does appear to be an issue with older people, 43.9% feel unsafe walking alone in their area after dark compared to 35.8% of 16-29 yr olds (Appendix 3 Table 3.5) and approximately three-quarters of older people never travel to areas in which they feel less safe compared to 40.8% of 16-29 yr olds (Figure 2.5). These findings appear to suggest that older peoples' fear of crime emanates from a fear of strangers and not people in their own area.

Figure 2.5 How often do you travel to areas or through areas in which you feel less safe?



Bonding social capital increases with age. Approximately 30% of 16- 29 year olds have very strong bonding compared to 48.6% of 30- 59 year olds and 49.0% of over 60 year olds (Figure 2.6). The opposite is true for bridging social capital, 22.6% of 16-29 year olds have very strong bridging compared to 20.5% of 30-59 year olds and 11.4% of over 60 year olds (Figure 2.7). Linking varies with age with the middle age group displaying stronger linking, 12.3% of 30-59 year olds have very strong linking compared to 5.9% of 16-29 year olds and 8.3% of over 60 year olds (Appendix 3 Table 3.9).

Figure 2.6 Bonding by age groups

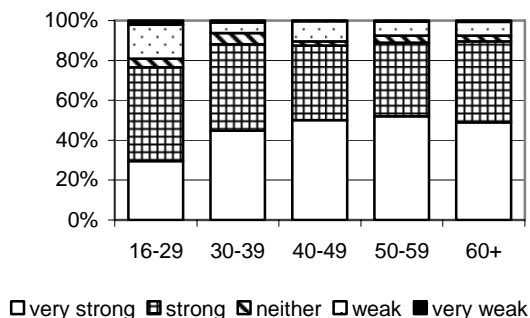
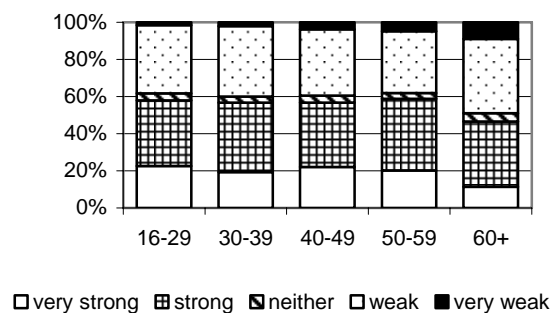
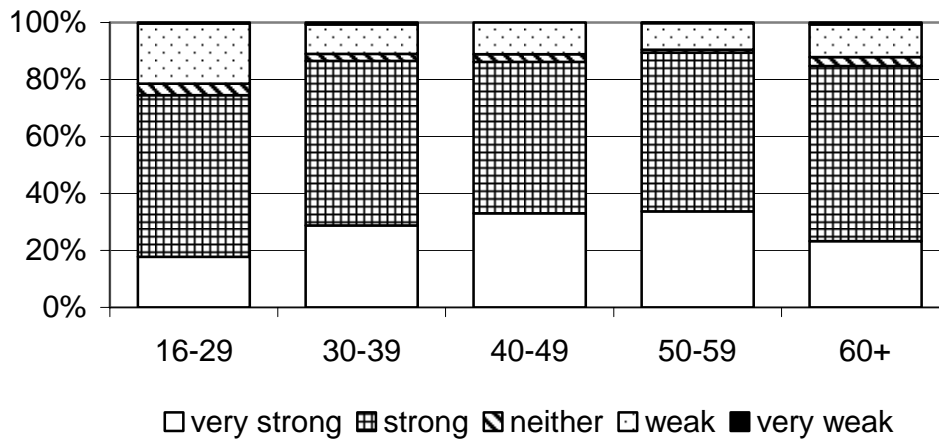


Figure 2.7 Bridging by age groups



Overall social capital increases with age 74.5% of 16- 29 year olds have very strong/strong social capital compared to 87.3% of 30- 59 year olds and 84.7% of over 60 year olds (Figure 2.8).

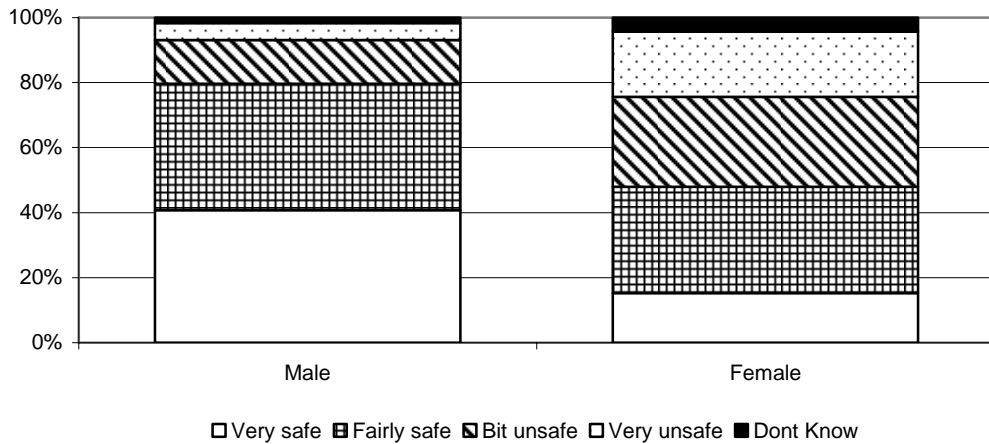
Figure 2.8 Social Capital by age groups



2.3 Gender

There are only a few differences between males and females. Safety is more a concern for females than males, 79.6% of males feel very safe or fairly safe walking alone in their area after dark compared to 47.9% of females (Figure 2.9).

Figure 2.9 How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?



Females (58.6%) are also less likely to travel to areas that they feel less safe in than males (49.5%) (Appendix 3 Table 3.11).

Males (52.3%) are more likely to be involved in an organisation than females (40.1%). Approximately 70% of males are confident that they would know who to turn to if there was an issue that affected them personally compared to 59.4% of females (Figures 2.10 & 2.11).

Figure 2.10 Do you belong to a club?

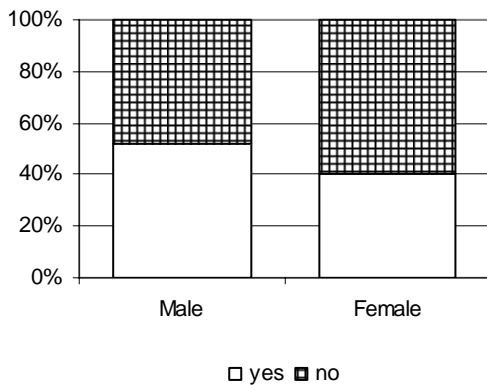
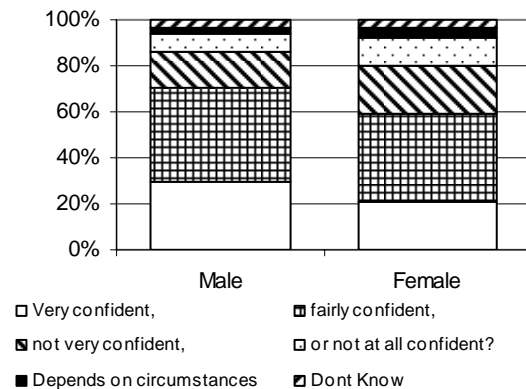


Figure 2.11 How confident are you that you know who to turn to for help if faced with personal issue?



Males (52.4%) are more likely to have very strong bonding than females (40.4%) (Figure 2.12). Males are also more likely to have very strong/strong bridging and very strong/strong linking (62.2%, 43.8% respectively) than females (49.2%, 38.1% respectively) (Figures 2.13 & 2.14).

Figure 2.12 Bonding by sex

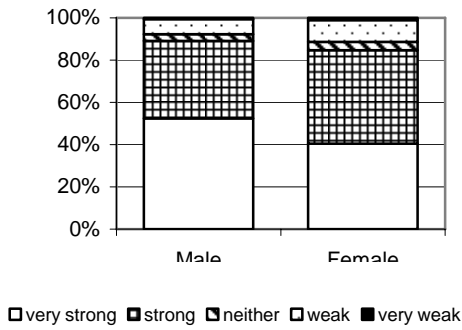
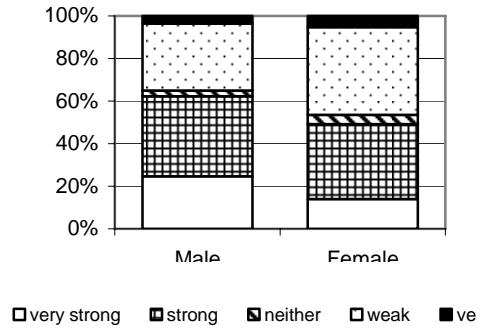


Figure 2.13 Bridging by sex



Overall males (88.4%) are more likely to have very strong/strong social capital than females (81.4%) (Figures 2.15).

Figure 2.14 Linking by sex

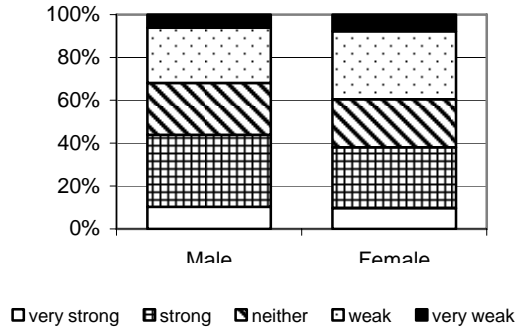
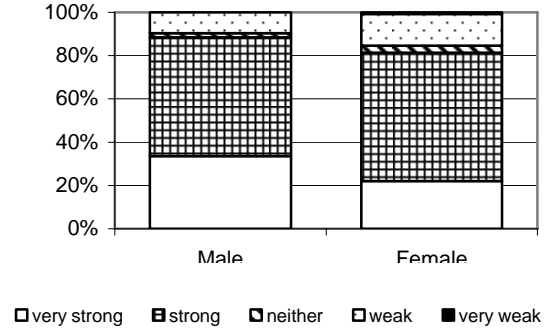


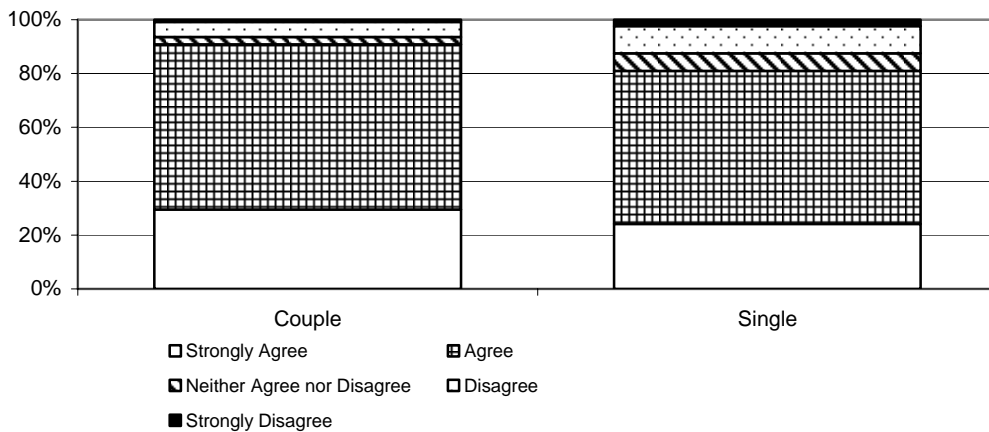
Figure 2.15 Social Capital by sex



2.4 Marital Status

Individuals who are in a couple (married/ cohabiting) participate and bond more within their community. Individuals in a couple (90.9%) are happy asking people to keep an eye on their house or property compared to 81.0% of single individuals (single, widowed, divorced, separated) (Figure 2.16).

Figure 2.16 How much do you agree you'd be happy asking people to keep an eye on house or property?



Couples (61.3%) have more trust in the people in their area compared to single individuals (53.4%) and couples (78.9%) are more likely to do favours for their neighbours than single individuals (60.1%) (Figures 2.17 & 2.18).

Figure 2.17 Would you say that you trust most people in your area?

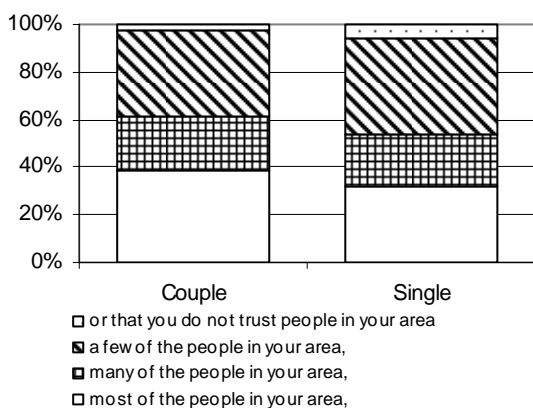
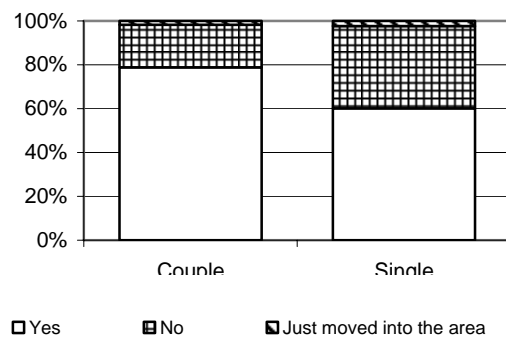
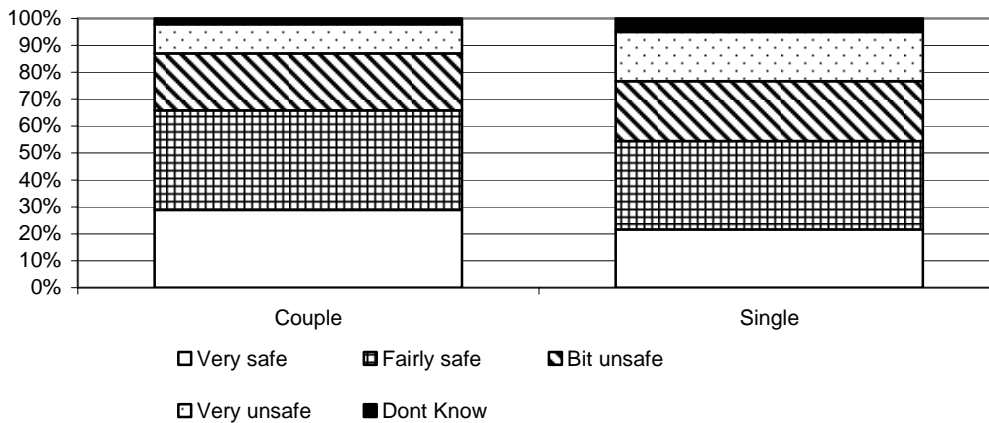


Figure 2.18 In the past 6 months, have you done a favour for a neighbour?



Safety appears to be more of an issue for single individuals. Couples (65.7%) are more likely to feel safe walking alone in their area after dark compared to single individuals (54.4%) (Figure 2.19).

Figure 2.19 How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?



Couples are also more likely to travel outside of their area, 72.4% of couples travel outside of their area several times a week or more compared to 57.9% of single individuals (Appendix 3 Table 3.23).

Participation in an organisation is more common among individuals in a couple (49.3%) than single individuals (39.5%). Couples (22.8%) are more likely to have taken action in an attempt to solve a local problem affecting people in their area than single individuals (15.9%) (Figures 2.20 & 2.21).

Figure 2.20 Do you belong to a club?

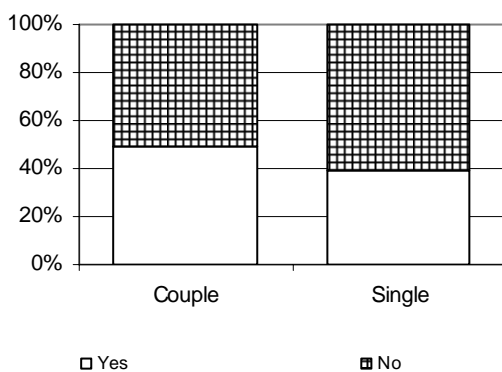
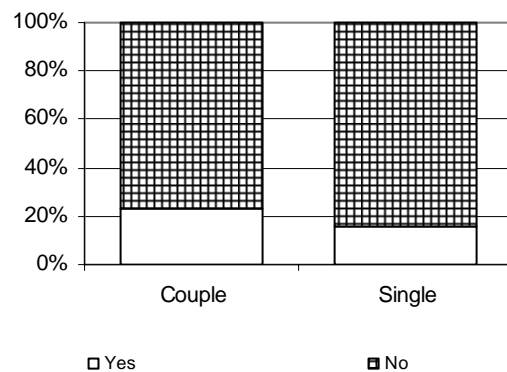


Figure 2.21 Have you taken action in an attempt to solve a local problem that was affecting people in your area?



Individuals in a couple (51.3%) are more likely to have very strong bonding compared to single individuals (37.3%) (Figure 2.22). Individuals in a couple are also more likely to have stronger bridging and stronger linking (58.9% and 44.1% respectively) compared to single individuals (48.7% and 35.6% respectively) (Figures 2.23 & 2.24).

Figure 2.22 Bonding by marital status

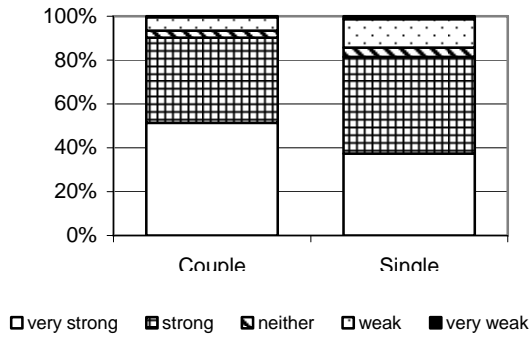
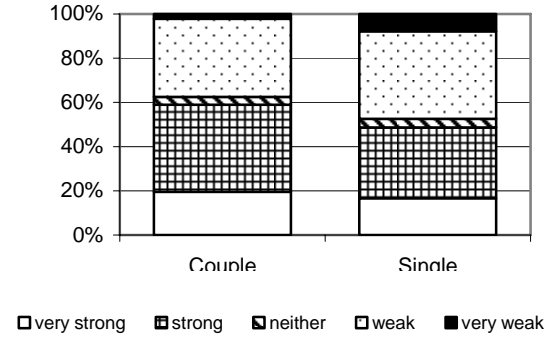


Figure 2.23 Bridging by marital status



Overall individuals in a couple (88.8%) are more likely to have stronger social capital than single individuals (78.2%) (Figure 2.25).

Figure 2.24 Linking by marital status

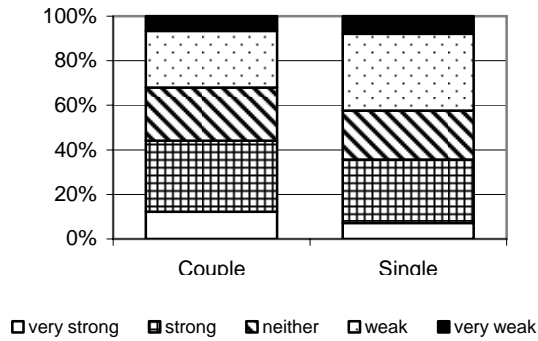
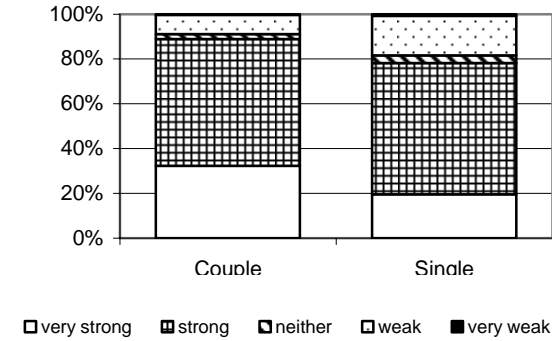


Figure 2.25 Social capital by marital status



2.5 Religion

Roman Catholics appear to participate more within their local community than Protestants. Sixty-two percent of Roman Catholics know most of the people in their area compared to 52.8% of Protestants. Fifty-eight per cent of Roman Catholics agree that their area is a close tight knit community compared to 50% of Protestants (Figures 2.26 & 2.27).

Figure 2.26 Would you say that you know?

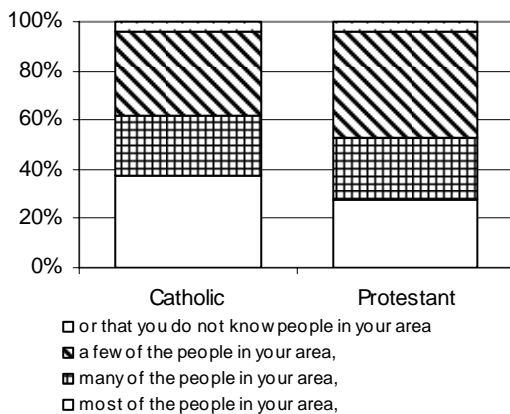
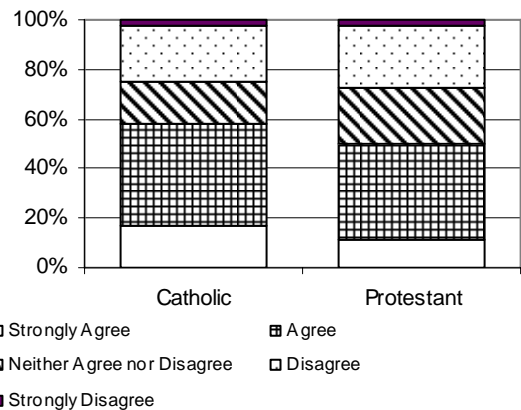
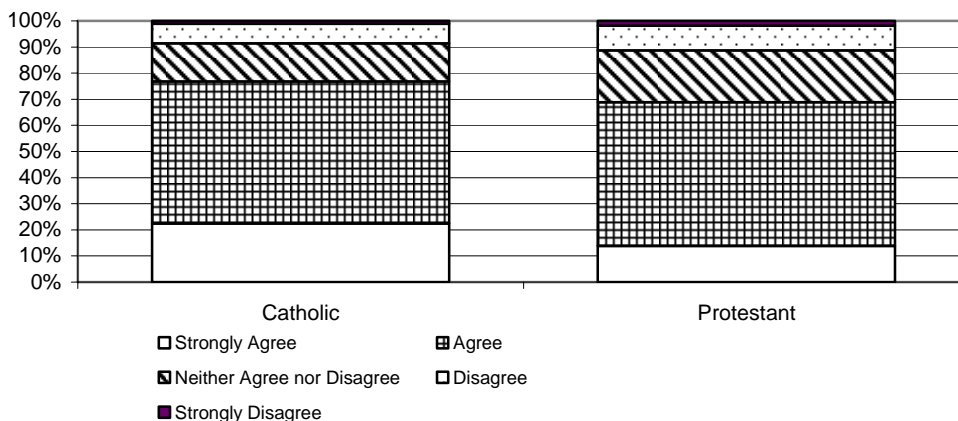


Figure 2.27 How much would you agree that this is a close, tight knit community?



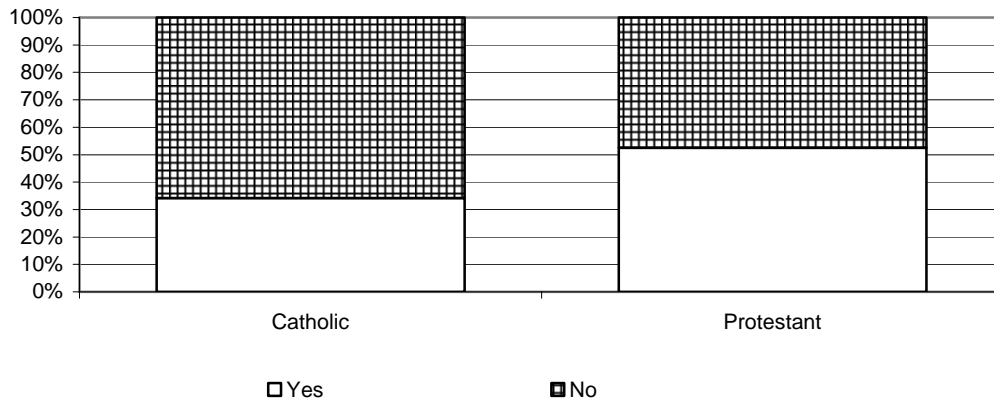
Over three quarters of Roman Catholics (76.8%) agree that by working together, people in their area can influence decisions affecting their area compared to 68.9% of Protestants (Figure 2.28).

Figure 2.28 Do you agree that by working together people influence decisions affecting the area?



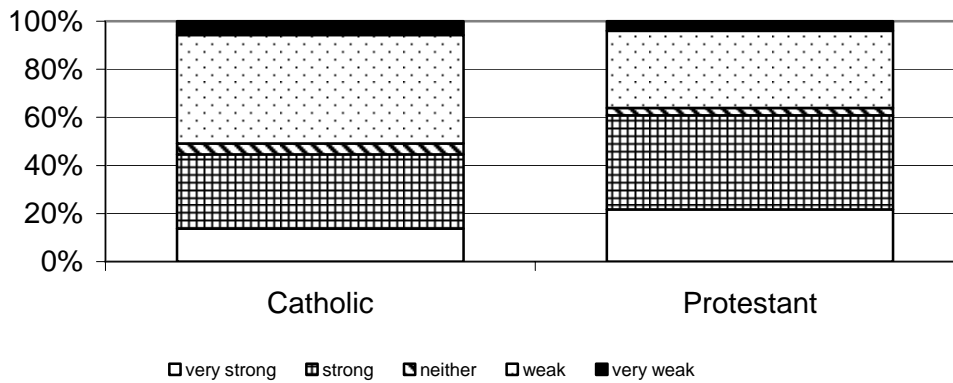
Protestants (52.5%) are more likely to be involved in an organisation or club than Roman Catholics (34.2%) (Figure 2.29)

Figure 2.29 Do you belong to a club/organisation?



Only marginal differences were found between Roman Catholics and Protestants in respect to bonding, linking and overall social capital. However Protestants (60.8%) are more likely to have stronger bridging compared to Roman Catholics (44.6%)(Figure 2.30).

Figure 2.30 Bridging by Religion



2.6 Education

Individuals without qualifications appear to participate more within their own community than individuals with higher qualifications. Individuals with no qualifications (61.7%) know most or many of the people in their area compared to 56.3% of people with other¹ qualifications and 44.8% of individuals with higher qualifications. Individuals with no qualifications (62.2%) and individuals with other qualifications (50.4%) are more likely to agree that their area is a close tight knit community than individuals with higher qualifications (38.9%) (Figures 2.31 & 2.32).

Figure 2.31 Would you say that you know ...?

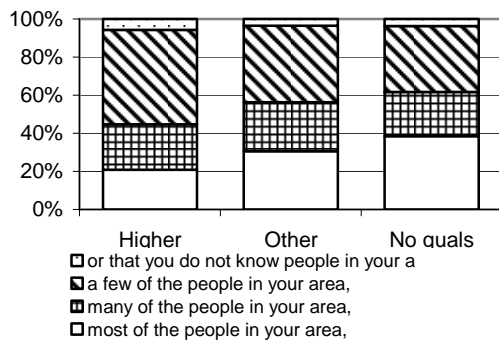
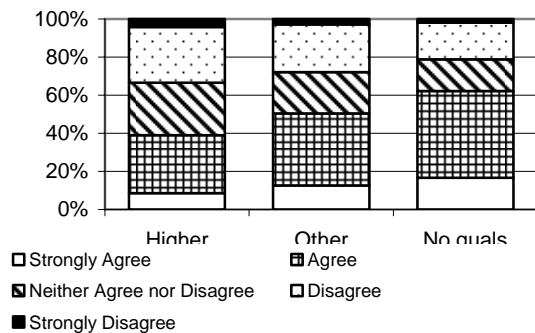


Figure 2.32 How much would you agree that this is a close, tight knit community?



However individuals with higher qualifications appear to travel and socialise more frequently outside of their area. Individuals with higher qualifications (57.2%) are more likely to be involved in an organisation or club than individuals with other qualifications (45.3%) and individuals with no qualifications (33.8%). Individuals with higher qualifications (85.4%) and individuals with other qualifications (73.8%) are more likely to travel outside of their area several times a week or more than individuals with no qualifications (51.5%) (Figure 2.33 & Table 2.1).

¹ Other qualifications include all qualifications not included in the higher qualification category

Figure 2.33 Do you belong to a club or organisation

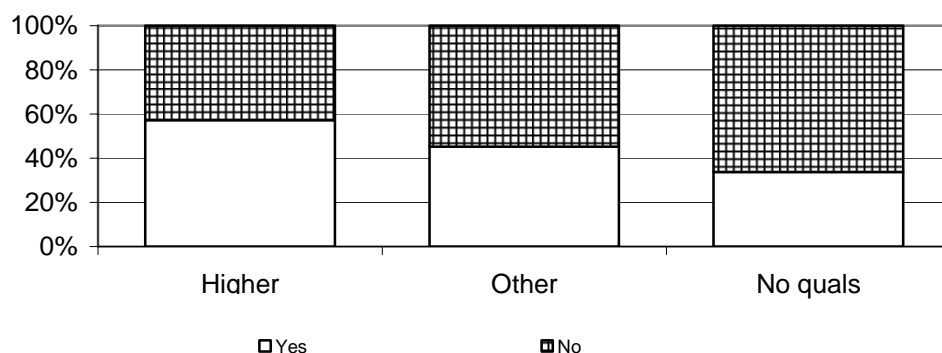


Table 2.1 How often do you travel outside your area?

	Qualification level		
	Higher	Other	No quals
every day,	64.2	52.2	27.6
several times a week,	21.2	21.6	23.9
about once a week,	8.7	12.5	21.1
several times a month, but not every week	2.3	5.1	7.6
about once a month	1.3	4.3	7.0
about every other month	0.3	1.1	1.8
at most three or four times a year	0.6	1.5	4.3
or never?	1.0	1.5	5.7
Dont Know	0.4	0.2	1.0
	100	100	100

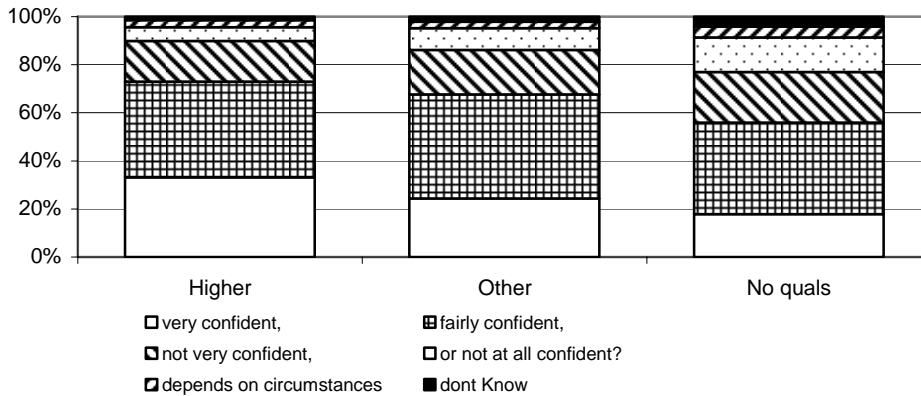
Individuals with no qualifications appear to be more concerned about their safety. Individuals with higher qualifications (22.1%) and individuals with other qualifications (20.1%) are more likely to travel to areas where they feel less safe in once a week or more than individuals who have no qualifications (11.9%) (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 How often do you travel to areas or through areas in which you feel less safe?

	Qualification Level		
	Higher	Other	No quals
every day,	10.0	7.4	4.3
several times a week,	6.6	5.2	2.9
about once a week,	5.5	7.5	4.7
several times a month, but not every week	3.2	4.2	2.4
about once a month	10.2	5.0	4.1
about every other month	4.2	2.7	2.4
at most three or four times a year	16.9	15.5	11.5
or never?	40.2	49.1	63.9
Dont Know	3.3	3.4	3.9
	100	100	100

Individuals with higher qualifications (72.9%) and individuals with other qualifications (67.7%) are more confident that if there was an issue that affected them personally they would know who to turn to for help compared to individuals with no qualifications (55.8%) (Figure 2.34).

Figure 2.34 How confident are you that you know who to turn to for help if faced with personal issue?



No difference was found between individuals with different education levels in respect to bonding social capital. Individuals with higher qualifications (70.0%) are more likely to have stronger bridging compared to individuals with other qualifications (58.2%) and individuals with no qualifications (41.9%) (Figure 2.35). Individuals with higher qualifications (44.6%) and individuals with other qualifications (44.0%) are more likely to have stronger linking compared to individuals with no qualifications (35.2%) (Figure 2.36).

Figure 2.35 Bridging social capital by qualification level

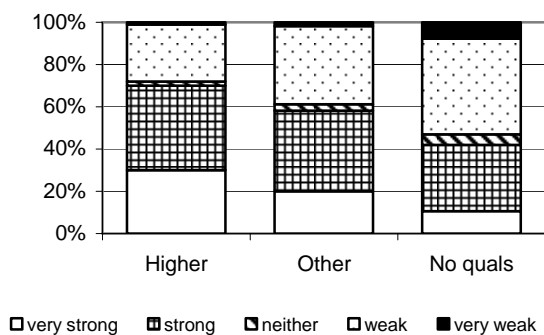
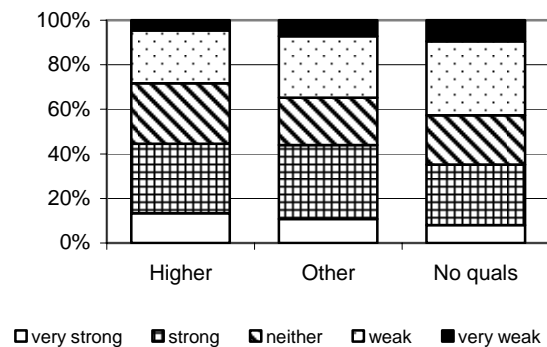
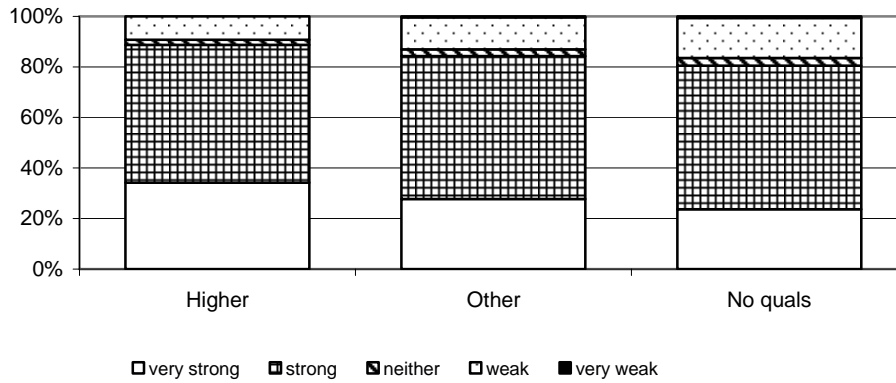


Figure 2.36 Linking social capital by qualification level



Overall, 88.7% of individuals with higher qualifications have very strong/strong social capital compared to 84.4% of individuals with other qualifications and 80.6% of individuals with no qualifications (Figure 2.37).

Figure 2.37 Social Capital by Qualification level



2.7 Economic Activity (16+)

The economically inactive and the unemployed appear to bond more within their area than individuals who are working. The economically inactive (57.9%) and the unemployed (55.7%) are more likely to agree that their area is a close, tight knit community than individuals who are working (47.2%) (Figure 2.38). The economically inactive (61.1%) and the unemployed (57.6%) are also more likely to know most or many of the people in their area than the working (50.1%) (Figure 2.39).

Figure 2.38 How much would you agree that this area is a close, tight knit community

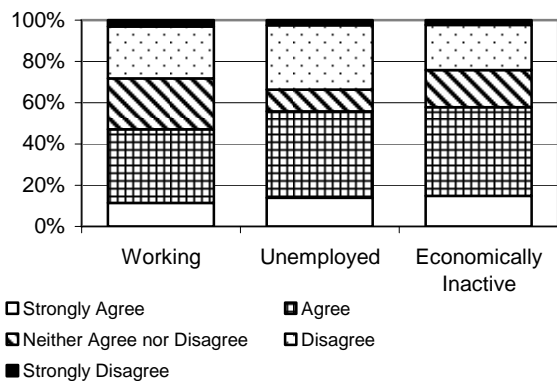
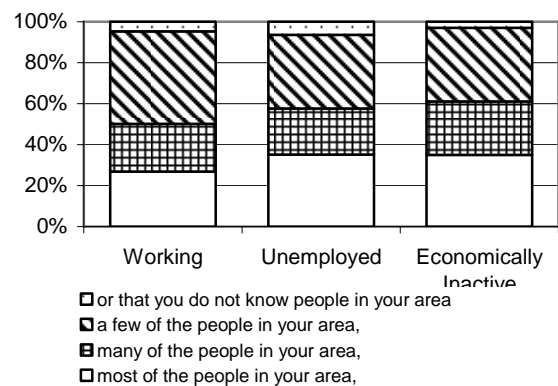


Figure 2.39 Would you say that you know...?



The working (69.6%) and the unemployed (69.6%) are more likely to feel safe walking alone in their area after dark than the economically inactive (50.3%) (Figure 2.40). The working (83.1%) are also more likely to travel outside of their area at least once a week than the unemployed (71.2%) and the economically inactive (71.6%) (Figure 2.41).

Figure 2.40 How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?

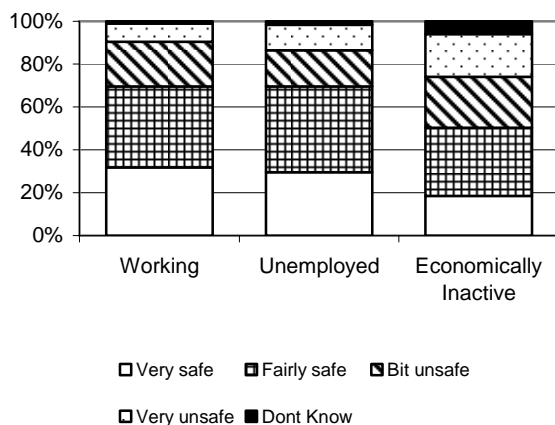
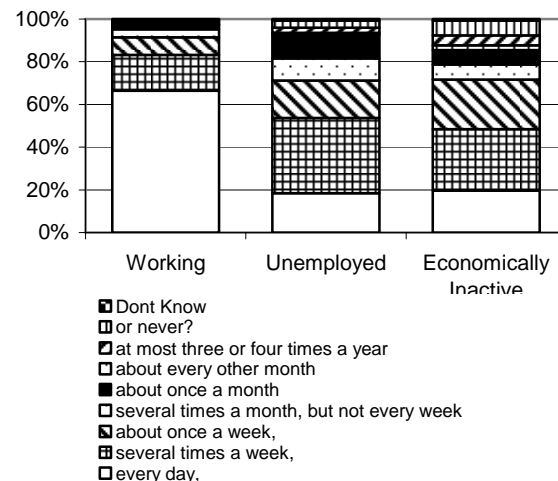


Figure 2.41 How often do you travel outside your area?



Working individuals (70.1%) are more confident that they know who to turn to for help if faced with a personal issue than the unemployed (66.4%) and the economically inactive (56.9%) (Figure 2.42). The working (49.3%) are more likely to belong to clubs and organisations than the economically inactive (42.1%) and the unemployed (26.0%) (Figure 2.43).

Figure 2.42 How confident are you that you know who to turn to for help if faced with personal issue?

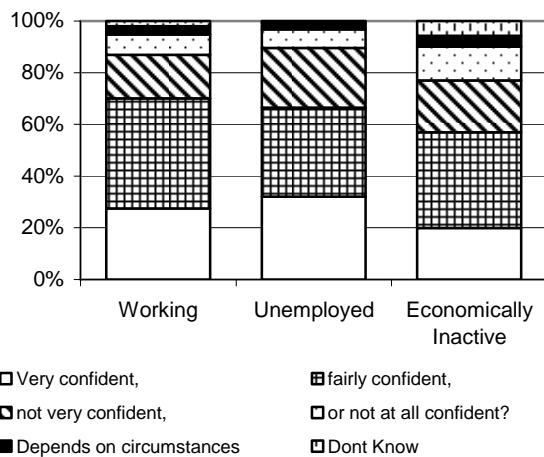
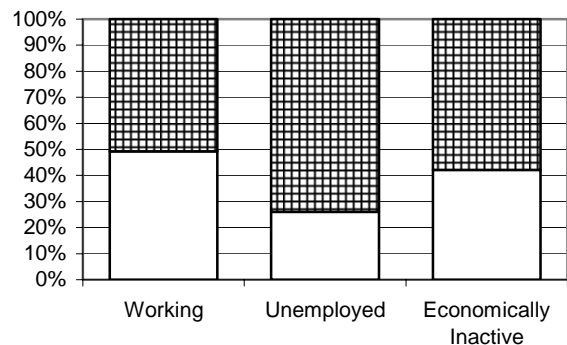


Figure 2.43 Do you belong to a club or organisation



The three labour market groups show similar levels of bonding social capital, working (87.0%), unemployed (83.2%) and economically inactive (86.2%) (Figure 2.44). The working (63.7%) are more likely to display stronger bridging social capital than the economically inactive (45.4%) and the unemployed (41.6%) (Figure 2.45).

Figure 2.44 Bonding by labour market activity

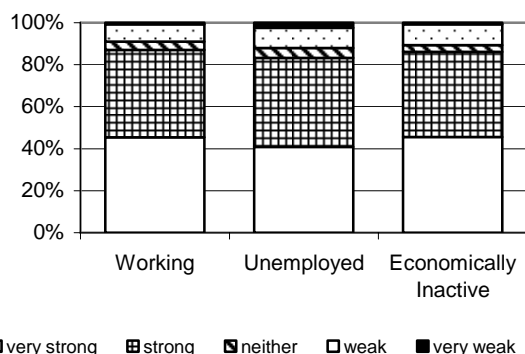
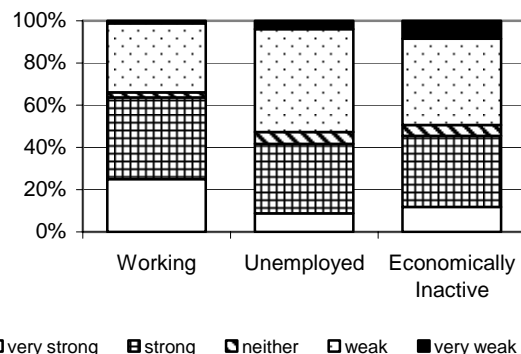


Figure 2.45 Bridging by labour market activity



The working (44.4%) are more likely to have stronger linking social capital than the unemployed (37.6%) and the economically inactive (36.3%) (Figure 2.46). Overall the

working (86.9%) are more likely to have stronger social capital compared to the economically inactive (82.0%) and the unemployed (76.8%) (Figure 2.47).

Figure 2.46 Linking by Labour Market activity

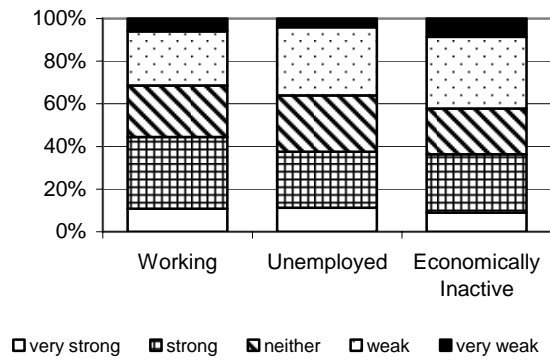
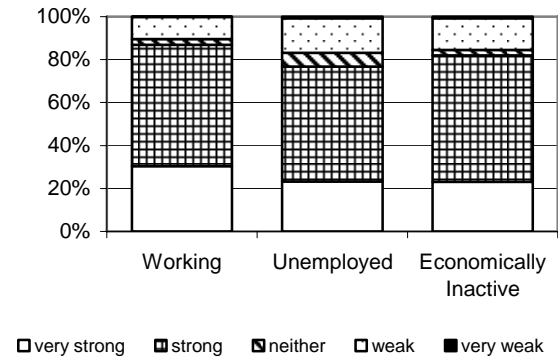


Figure 2.47 Social Capital by Labour Market activity



2.8 Socio-economic group

People in lower socio-economic groups appear to bond more within their community than higher socio-economic groups. The unskilled manual group (59.7%) are more likely to know most or many of the people in their area than professionals (43.1%) and they (65.1%) are more likely to agree that they live in a close tight knit community than professionals (38.9%) (Figures 2.48 & 2.49).

Figure 2.48 Would you say that you know?

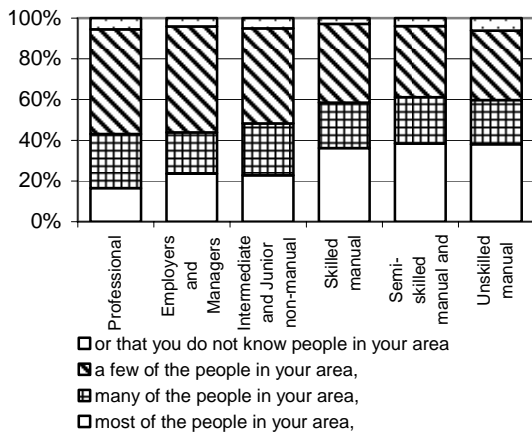
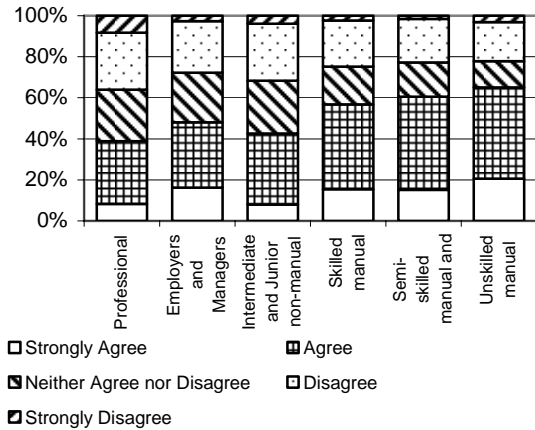
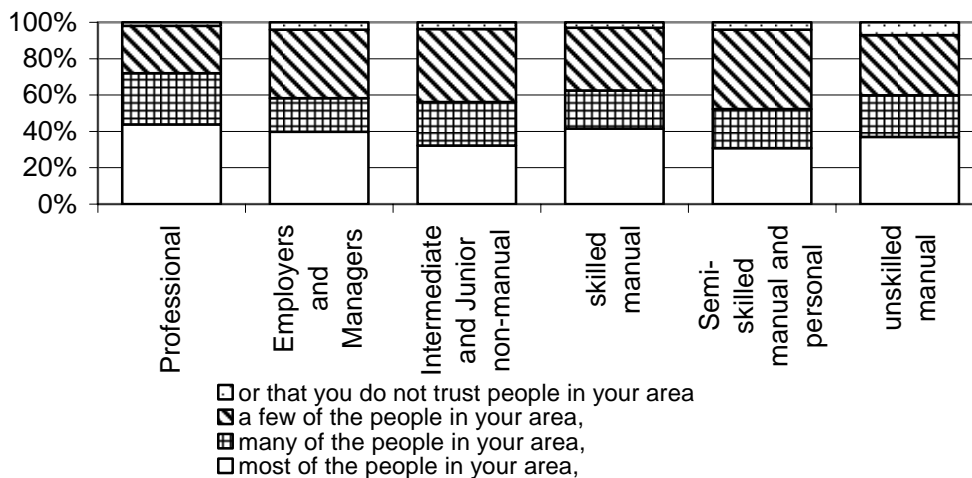


Figure 2.49 How much would you agree that this area is a close, tight knit community?



However, when asked about trusting people in their area the unskilled manual group (59.8%) were less likely to agree that they trust people in their area compared to professionals (72.0%) (Figure 2.50).

Figure 2.50 Would you say that you trust most people in your area?



Professionals (86.4%) are more likely to do a favour for a neighbour compared to the unskilled manual group (64.8%). Professionals (80.0%) are also more likely to have had a favour done for them by a neighbour than the unskilled manual group (66.4%) (Figures 2.51 & 2.52).

Figure 2.51 In the past 6 months, have you done a favour for a neighbour?

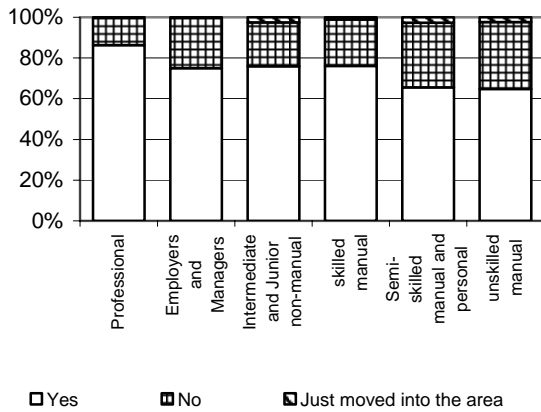
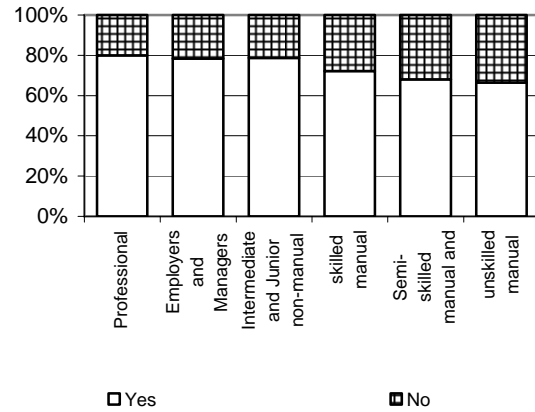
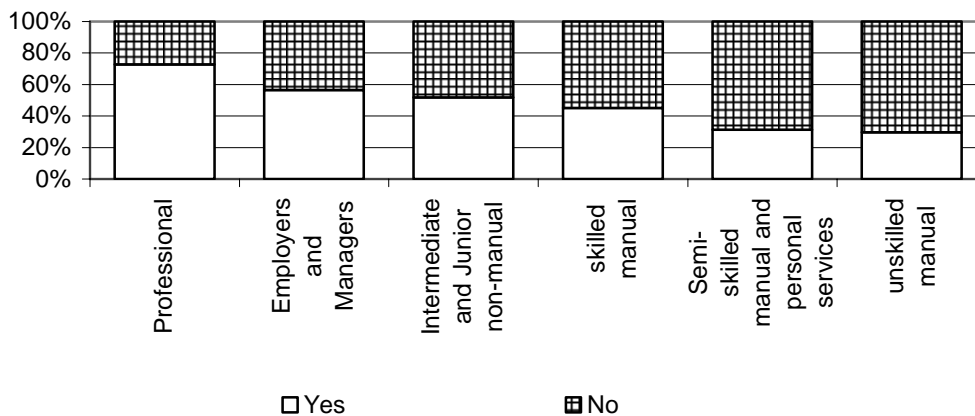


Figure 2.52 In the past 6 mths, have any of your neighbours done a favour for you?



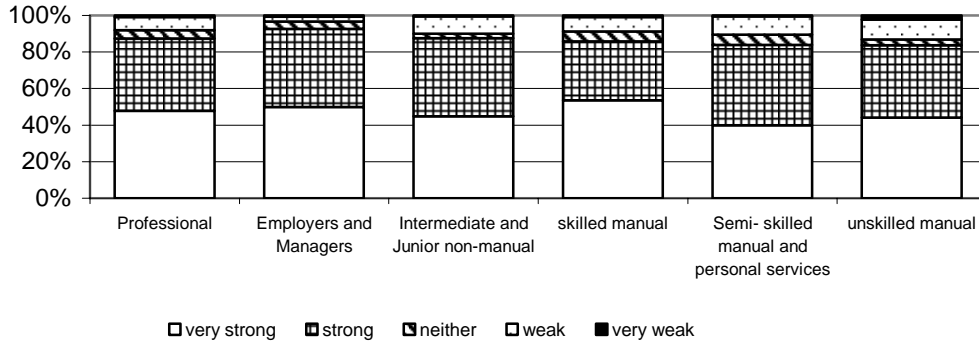
Higher socio-economic groups travel and socialise outside of their area more often than lower socio-economic groups. Professionals (85.5%) are more likely to travel outside of their area several times a week or more than the unskilled manual group (50.4%) (see Appendix 3 Table 3.57). Participation in an organisation is more common among professionals (72.7%) than the unskilled manual group (29.6%) (Figure 2.53).

Figure 2.53 Do you belong to a club or organisation



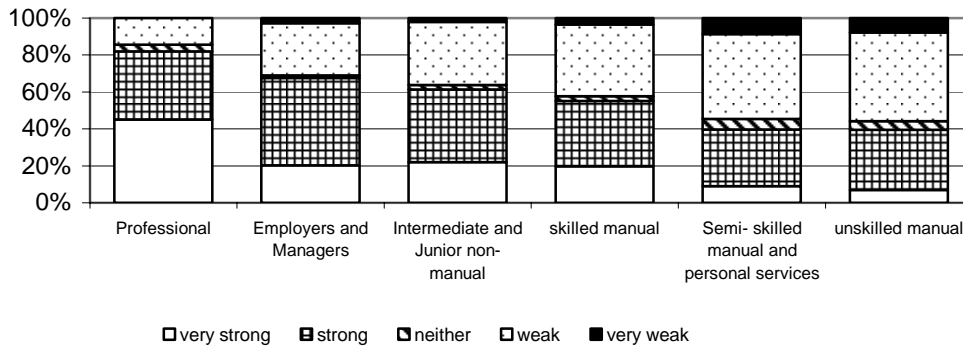
A higher proportion of the skilled manual group (53.7%) have very strong bonding than other socio-economic groups. Semi-skilled manual and personal services group (40.0%) have the lowest proportion of individuals with very strong bonding (Figure 2.54).

Figure 2.54 Bonding by Socio-economic group



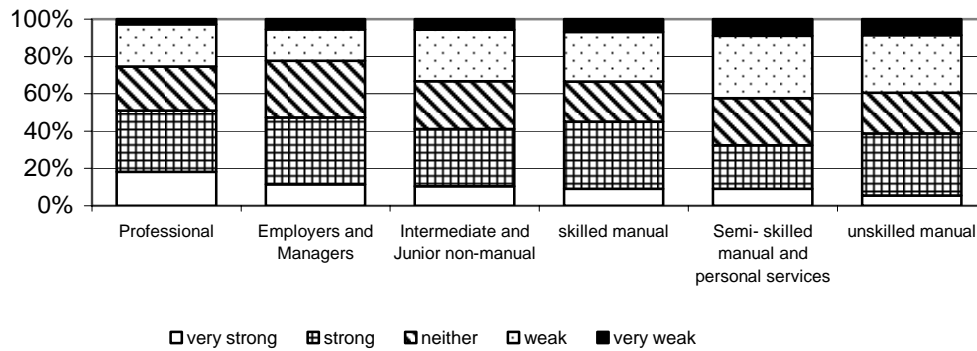
A higher proportion of professionals (45.0%) have very strong bridging than the other socio-economic groups. The unskilled manual group (7.0%) has the lowest proportion of individuals with very strong bridging (Figure 2.55).

Figure 2.55 Bridging by Socio-economic group



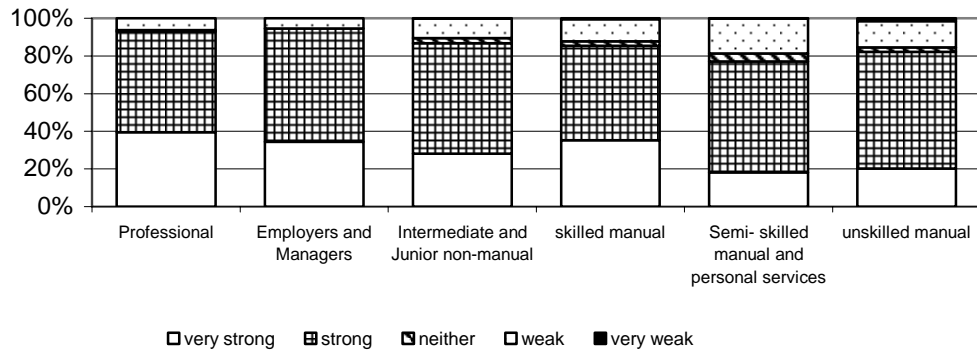
A higher proportion of professionals (18.2%) have very strong linking than other socio-economic groups. The unskilled manual group (5.4%) has the lowest proportion of individuals with very strong linking (Figure 2.56).

Figure 2.56 Linking by Socio-economic group



Overall professionals and employers and managers appear to have stronger social capital with the semi-skilled manual and personal services group having the weakest. A higher proportion of professionals (92.8%) and employers and managers (94.6%) have very strong/strong social capital than the other socio-economic groups. The semi-skilled manual and personal services group (77.0%) has the lowest proportion of individuals with very strong/strong social capital (Figure 2.57).

Figure 2.57 Social Capital by Socio-economic group



2.9 Area

People living in the west of Northern Ireland (NI) appear to bond more within their community than people in other areas of NI. People living in the west (68.1%) are more likely to know most or many of the people in their area than people living in the east of NI (50.2%) and people living in Belfast (44.7%) (Figure 2.58). People in the west (61.4%) are also more likely to agree that they live in a close tight knit community than people in Belfast (44.9%) and in the east of NI (48.5%) (Figures 2.59).

Figure 2.58 Would you say that you know?

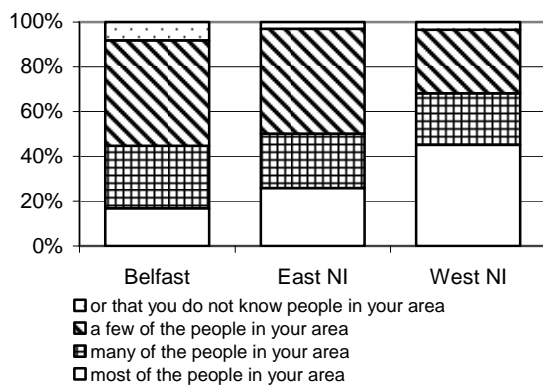
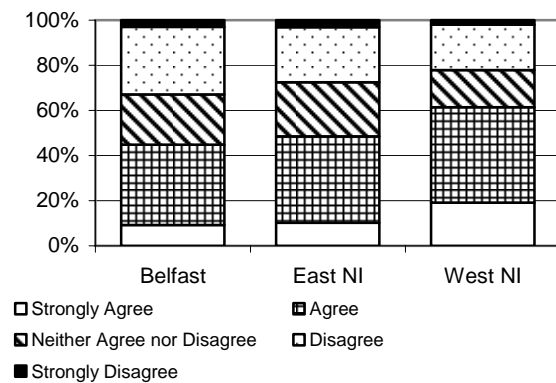


Figure 2.59 How much would you agree that this area is a close, tight knit community?



People living in the west (70.5%) are more likely to agree that their area is a place where people look after each other than people in Belfast (50.7%) and people in east of NI (60.9%)(Figure 2.60). People in the west of NI (68.8%) are also more likely to agree that people who live in their area trust one another than people in Belfast (44.1%) and people in east of NI (59.9%) (Figure 2.61).

Figure 2.60 How much would you agree that this is a place where people look after each other?

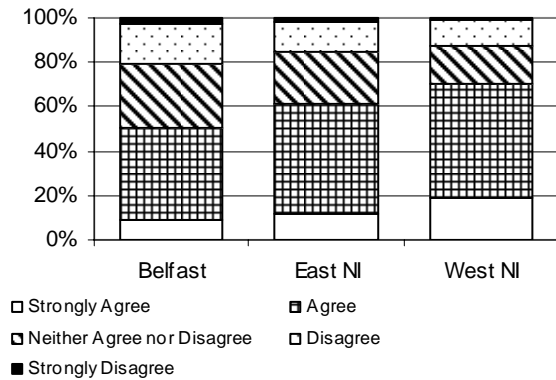
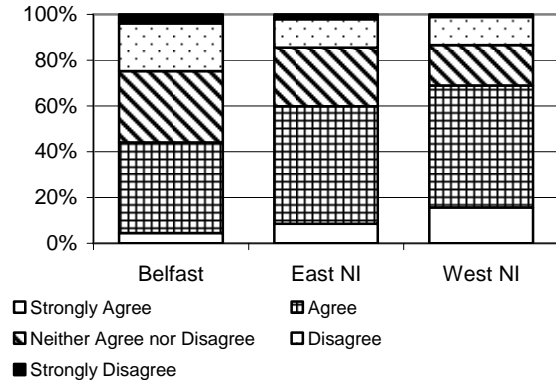


Figure 2.61 How much would you agree that most people who live in this area trust one another?



People living in the west and east of NI (64.9% and 62.2% respectively) are more likely to feel safer walking alone in their area after dark than people living in Belfast (49.8%) (Figure 2.62). While people in the east of NI (71.7%) are more likely to travel outside of their area several times a week than individuals living in Belfast (63.2%) and west of NI (60.3%) (Figure 2.63).

Figure 2.62 How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?

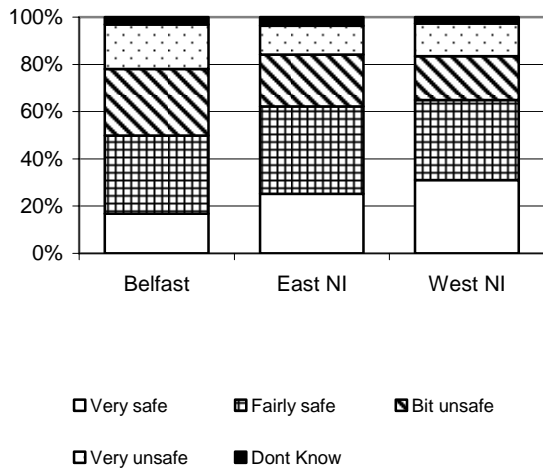
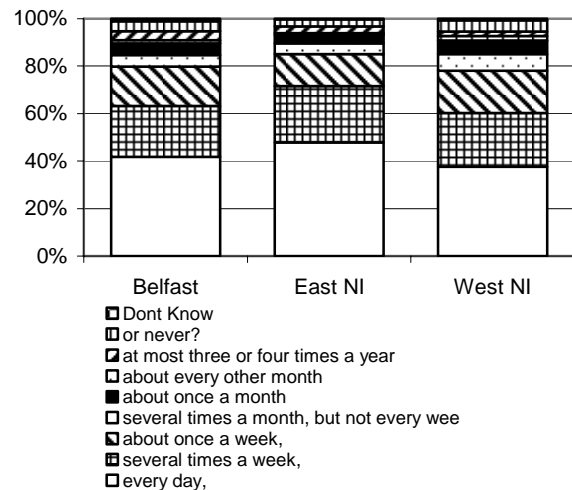


Figure 2.63 How often do you travel outside your area?



People who live in the west of NI (63.9%) are more likely to never travel to areas or through areas in which they feel less safe several times a week or more than people in the east of NI (52.7%) and in Belfast (43.2%) (Figure 2.64). People who live in the east of NI (50.1%) are more likely to belong to a club or organisation than people who live in Belfast (41.5%) and those who live in west of NI (40.1%) (Figure 2.65).

Table 2.64 How often do you travel to areas or through areas in which you feel less safe?

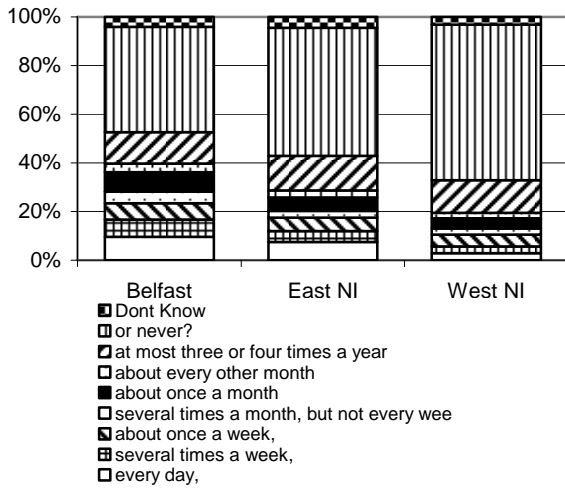


Table 2.65 Do you belong to a club or Organisation?



People living in the east (87.8%) and west (89.3%) of NI are more likely to display stronger bonding social capital than people living in Belfast (77.6%) (Figure 2.66). While people living in Belfast (57.3%) and people living in east NI (60.0%) are more likely to display stronger bridging than people living in west NI (45.5%) (Figure 2.67).

Table 2.66 Bonding social capital by area

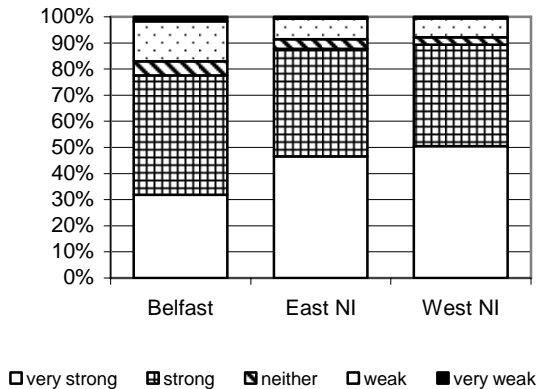
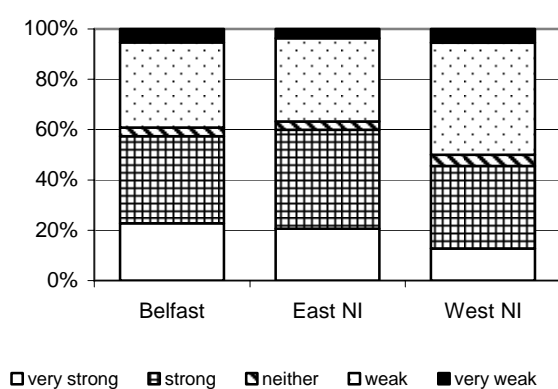


Table 2.67 Bridging social capital by area



People living in the west (42.1%) and in the east (42.0%) of NI are more likely to display stronger linking than people living in Belfast (33.0%) (Figure 2.68). Overall people living in the east (86.1%) and in the west (85.8%) of NI are more likely to have stronger social capital compared to people living in Belfast (76.4%)(Figure 2.69).

Table 2.68 Linking social capital by area

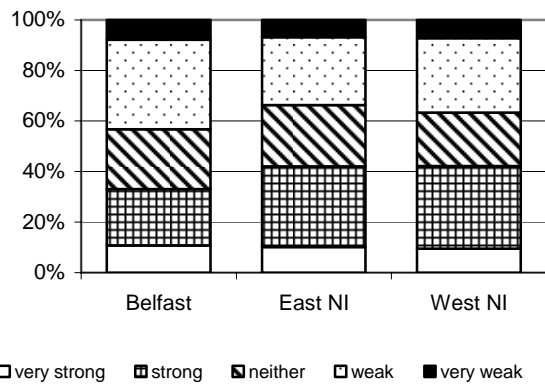
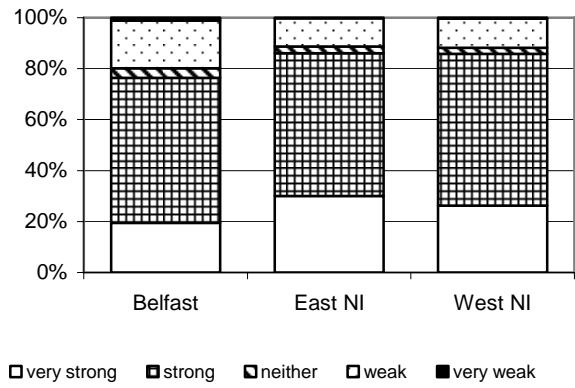


Table 2.69 Social capital by area



2.10 Limiting long standing illness

Individuals with a long-standing illness (59.3%) are more likely to agree that their area is a close, tight knit community than individuals with no long-standing illness (49.6%) (Figure 2.70). Individuals with a long-standing illness (68.7%) are more likely to agree that their area is a place where people look after each other than individuals with no long-standing illness (59.9%) (Figure 2.71).

Figure 2.70 How much would you agree that this area is a close, tight knit community ?

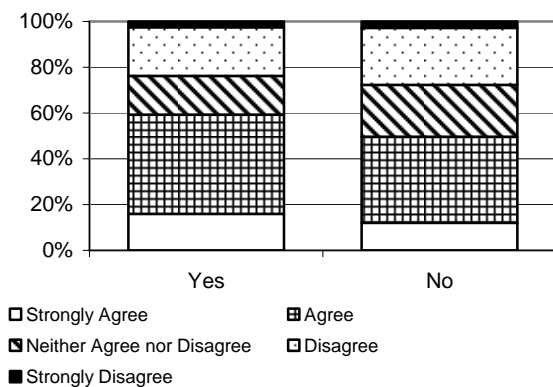
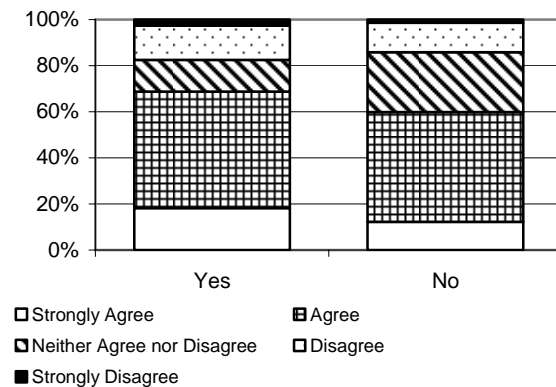


Figure 2.71 How much would you agree that this is a place where people look after each other?



Safety is more of a concern to individuals with a limiting long standing illness than others. Individuals with a limiting long standing illness (20.0%) are more likely to feel very unsafe walking alone in their area after dark than individuals with no limiting long standing illness (11.5%) (Figure 2.72). Individuals with a limiting long standing illness (65.8%) are also more likely to have never travelled to areas or through areas in which they feel less safe than individuals with no limiting long standing illness (50.5%)(Figure 2.73).

Figure 2.72 How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?

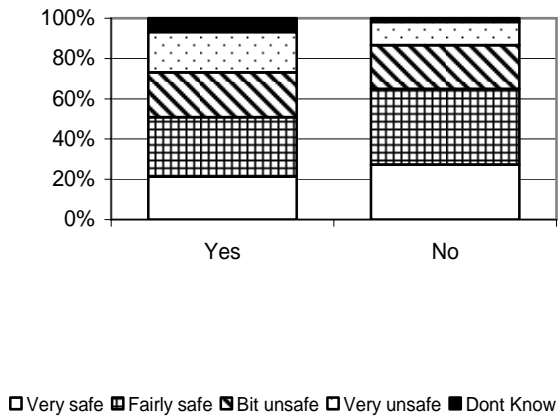
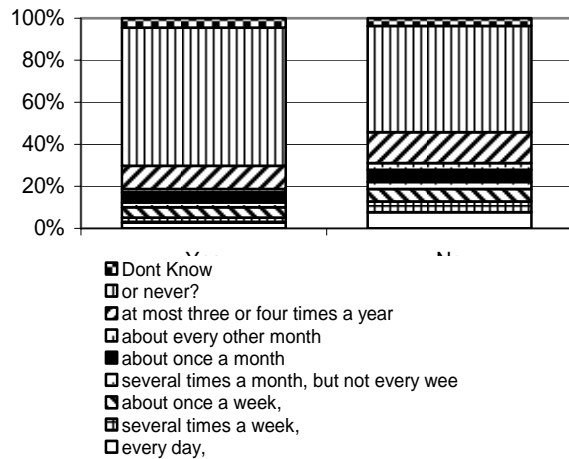


Figure 2.73 How often do you travel to areas or through areas in which you feel less safe?



Individuals with no limiting long standing illness (73.4%) are more likely to travel outside of their area several times a week or more than individuals with a limiting long standing illness (48.6%) (Figure 2.74). Individuals with no limiting long standing illness (47.7%) are also more likely to belong to a club or organisation than individuals with a limiting long standing illness (38.6%) (Figure 2.75).

Figure 2.74 How often do you travel outside your area?

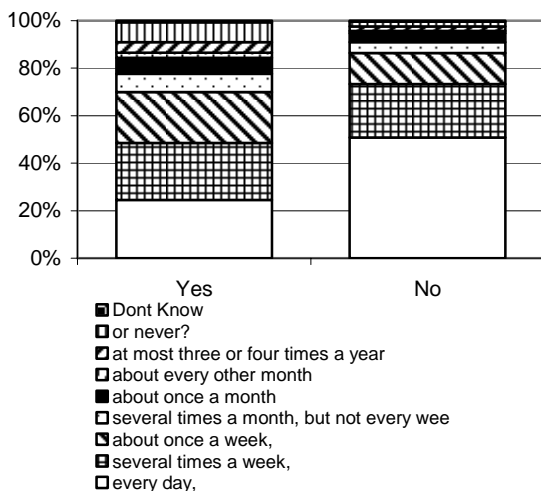
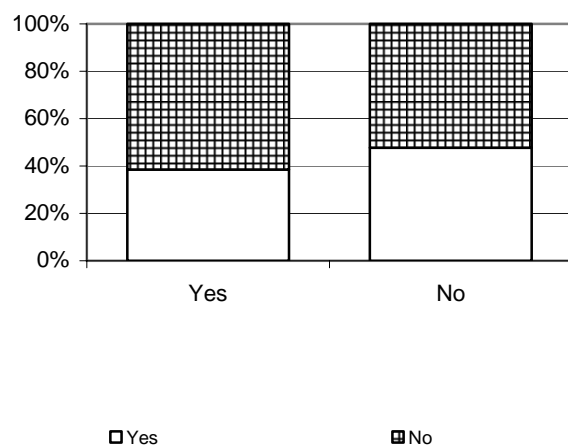


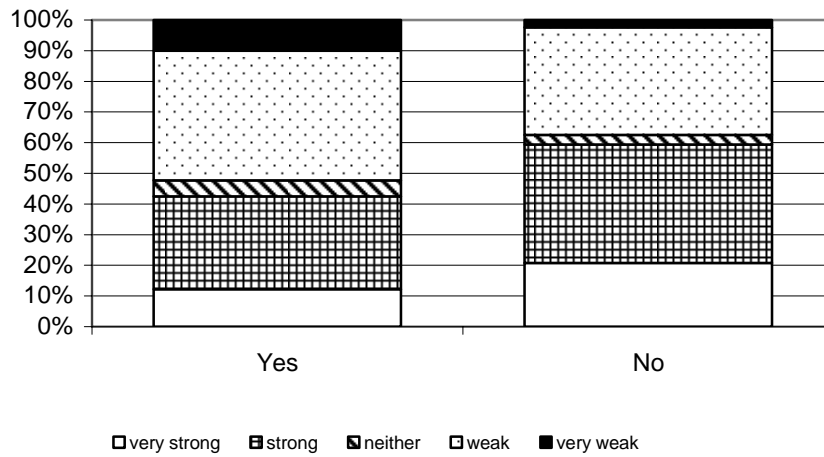
Figure 2.75 Do you belong to a club or organisation?



No difference was found between individuals with or without limiting long standing illness in respect to bonding social capital. Only marginal differences were found in respect to linking social capital and overall social capital. However Individuals with no limiting long

standing illness (59.4%) are more likely to display stronger bridging than individuals with a limiting long standing illness (42.5%) (Figure 2.76).

Figure 2.76 Bridging social capital by limiting long standing illness



2.11 Household type

Households with children are more likely to know people in their area than households with no children. Married or cohabiting couples with children (60.3%) and lone parents (62.9%) are more likely to know most or many of the people in their area compared to single person households (49.2%) and married or cohabiting couples with no children (51.4%) (Figure 2.77).

Figure 2.77 Would you say that you know most of the people in your area?

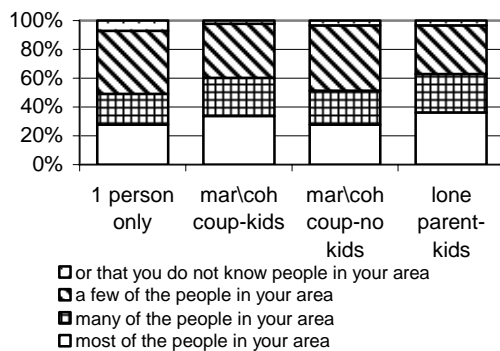
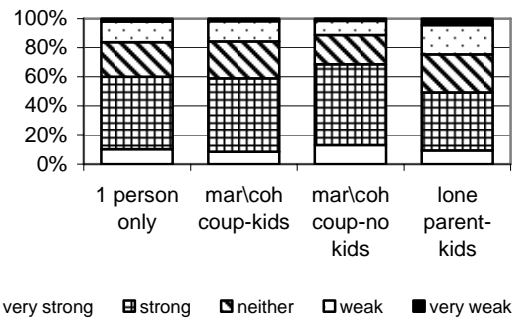


Figure 2.78 How much would you agree that most people who live in this area trust one another?



Trust appears to be an issue with lone parents. Lone parents (49.2%) are least likely to agree or strongly agree that most people who live in their area trust one another compared to couples with no children (68.6%), one person households (60.0%) and couples with children (58.8%) (Figure 2.78). Lone parents (48.4%) are also least likely to trust most or many of the people in their area compared to couples with no children (64.3%), couples with children (59.0%) and single person households (55.4%)(Figure 2.79).

Figure 2.79 Would you say that you trust most people in your area?

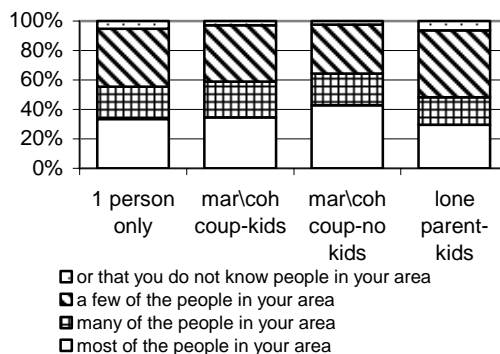
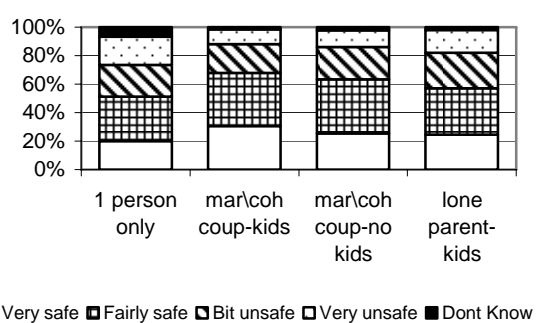


Figure 2.80 How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?



Couples with children (68.0%) and couples with no children (63.4%) are more likely to feel very or fairly safe walking alone in areas after dark compared to lone parents (57.1%) and single person households (51.3%). While single person households (62.9%) and couples with no children (58.8%) are more likely to never travel through areas in which they feel less safe than lone parents (53.8%) and couples with children (46.4%).

Figure 2.81 How often do you travel to areas or through areas in which you feel less safe?

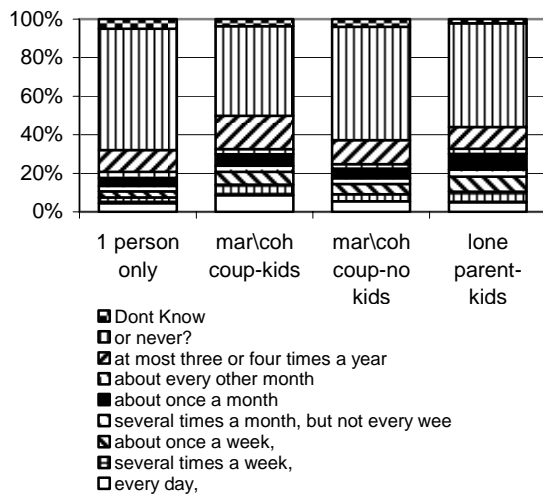
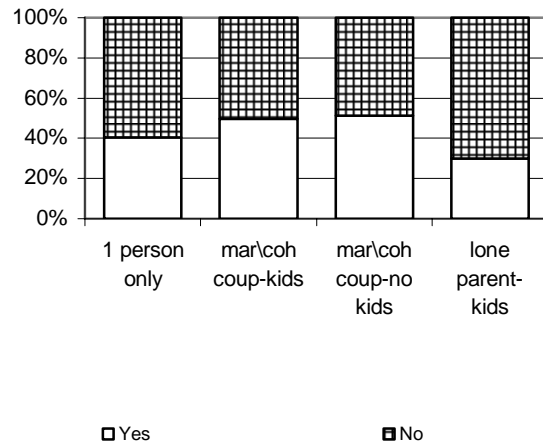


Figure 2.82 Do you belong to a club or organisation?



Couples with children (49.7%) and couples with no children (51.2%) are more likely to belong to clubs or organisations than single person households (40.6%) and lone parents (30.0%).

Couples with no children (90.9%) and couples with children (89.2%) display stronger bonding than single person households (82.3%) and lone parents (79.8%). Couples with children (60.6%) and couples with no children (59.0%) are more likely to display stronger bridging than lone parents (46.9%) and one person households (46.3%).

Figure 2.83 Bonding by household type

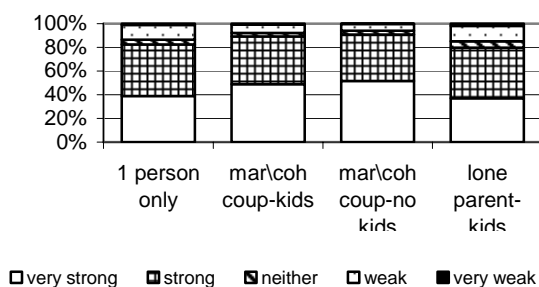
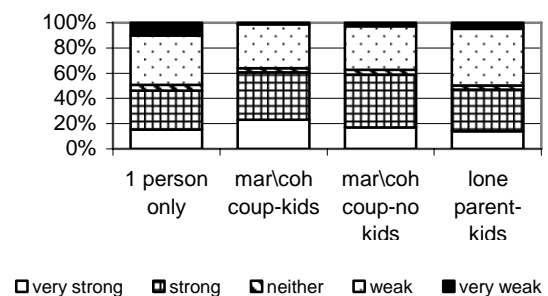


Figure 2.84 Bridging by household type



Couples with children (45.1%) are more likely to display stronger linking than couples with no children (40.5%), lone parents (36.9%) and one person households (36.0%). Couples with no children (89.3%) and couples with children (87.9%) are more likely to display stronger social capital than one person households (78.8%) and lone parents (76.3%).

Figure 2.85 Linking by household type

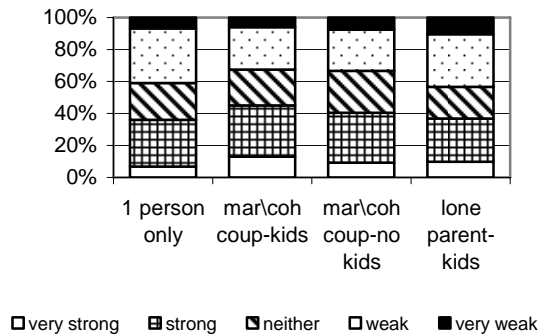
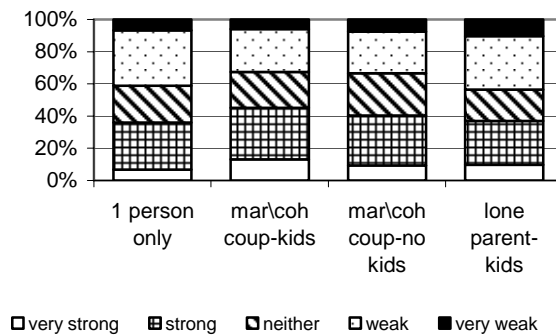


Figure 2.86 Social capital by household type



Section 3 Summary

Socio-Economic Group

One of the most important findings of the survey is the interaction between forms of social capital and class. People in lower socio-economic groups display more bonding social capital than professionals, while professionals appear to display more bridging and linking social capital. Cairns et al (2004) found that higher socio-economic status was found to be associated with higher levels of social capital. In relation to specific questions individuals in the unskilled manual group are more likely to know more people in their area and to view their area as a close-tight knit community than individuals in the professional group. However, professionals are more likely to do a favour for a neighbour and to have had a favour done for them by a neighbour than lower socio-economic groups. Higher socio-economic groups travel and socialise outside of their area more often than lower socio-economic groups, they are more likely to travel outside of their area and to participate in an organisation or club. The Great Britain General Household Survey (GHS) 2000/01 survey also found that people in the manual group were more likely to speak to and know more people in their area than people in the non-manual group.

Age

The results of the survey have shown that age is related to levels of social capital. In a society where it is widely reported that older people have a significant fear of crime it was interesting that a large number of older people trust most people in their area and that a large number of older people have had a favour done for them by a neighbour in the past 6 months. The GHS 2000/01 also reported that the level of trust in neighbours increased consistently by age group from just below 40% for 16 to 29 year olds to over 75% for those aged 70 and over.

Overall from the GHS 2000/01 age was the only individual level demographic factor to be closely associated with the majority of the social capital indicators. The results of our survey were similar. Older people exhibit stronger bonding social capital than younger individuals. This may be due to having a wider network of family or friends in the community and from living in the community for longer. However, younger people exhibit more bridging social capital and this may be due to younger individuals being more mobile.

Younger individuals are also more likely to work and working often takes individuals out of their local community. Individuals who work in mixed environments are more able to develop cross-community relations and networks from outside their own community background.

The Office for National Statistics included a module in their Omnibus survey that was specifically designed to evaluate the nature of the social capital experience of young people aged 16 to 24. They found that young people were more likely to participate in informal social activities and to have larger social support networks than people aged 25 and over. However, they were less likely to participate in social, civic and voluntary activities (Deviren and Babb, 2005).

Gender

Gender also appears to affect social capital, males appear to have stronger bonding, bridging and linking social capital than females. In relation to individual questions, males felt safer walking alone after dark and were more likely to be a member of an organisation or club than females. In the GHS 2000/01 sex was the most significant independent factor in terms of how safe people felt walking after dark with men being five times more likely to feel safe than women. In the GB survey no other differences were found between males and females.

Marital Status

Marital status affects social capital, with individuals in a couple having stronger bonding, bridging and linking social capital than single individuals. In relation to individual questions couples were more likely to ask people to 'keep an eye' on their property, trust most people in their area, to do favours for neighbours, to feel safer walking alone after dark, to travel outside of their area, belong to a club or organisation and to take action in an attempt to solve local problems that were affecting people in their area. The GHS also found that married people were more likely to belong to a club or organisation but that marital status interacts with many other socio-economic and demographic variables (in particular age). However the GB survey found no real significant affect of marital status on social capital.

Religion

The results indicate that Protestants appear to have stronger bridging than Roman Catholics. Murtagh (2002) found that a high proportion of activity within both religions is conducted in mixed religion settings but that this takes place in selective areas, activities, social classes and age groups. Murtagh found no difference between the two communities in relation to bridging. Religious affiliation appears to have little effect on bonding, linking and overall social capital. There were a few minor differences in relation to individual questions. These differences indicated that Roman Catholics may participate more within their local community. Roman Catholics are more likely to know more people in their area and are more likely to describe their area as a close tight knit community. Roman Catholics are also more likely to believe that by working together people can influence decisions affecting their area. Protestants are more likely to be involved in an organisation or club. Previous research conducted in Northern Ireland (Murtagh, 2002; Cairns et al, 2003) also found little difference between Roman Catholics and Protestants in relation to social capital. Murtagh did find that Protestants are more likely to participate in clubs, societies and church based activities than Roman Catholics.

Education

The survey has shown that the individual's education level affects social capital. Individuals with higher qualifications display stronger bridging and linking social capital. Little difference was found between individuals with different qualifications and bonding social capital. In relation to specific questions individuals with no qualifications appear to participate and bond more within their own community. Individuals with no qualifications are more likely to know many people in their area and are more likely to agree that their area is a close tight knit community than individuals with higher and other qualifications. Individuals with no qualifications are least likely to travel to areas which they feel less safe in. However, individuals with higher qualifications appear to travel and socialise more frequently outside of their community. Individuals with higher qualifications are more likely to be involved in a club or organisation and are more likely to travel outside of their area several times a week than individuals without degrees. Individuals with higher and other qualifications are also more confident that if there was an issue that affected them personally they would know who to turn to for help. The GHS also found that those with higher educational levels were more likely to feel they could influence decisions in their area and more likely to feel safer walking alone after dark. However, the GHS found that

individuals with higher educational levels were more likely to receive favours from neighbours and have a higher neighbourliness and reciprocity score.

Economic Activity

The survey has shown that an individual's current economic activity affects social capital. Individuals who are working display stronger bridging, linking and overall social capital. Little difference was found between the three labour market groups in terms of bonding social capital. The GHS survey found that individuals who are in employment tend to have higher levels of social capital than those unemployed. In relation to specific questions the economically inactive and the unemployed appear to bond more within their area. The economically inactive and the unemployed are more likely to know many people in their area and are more likely to agree that their area is a close tight knit community than individuals who are in employment. The economically inactive are the least likely to feel safe walking alone in their area after dark. Individuals in employment are more likely to be involved in a club or organisation and are more likely to travel outside of their area several times a week than the unemployed and economically inactive. Individuals in employment are also more confident that if there was an issue that affected them personally they would know who to turn to for help. The GB survey found that those in employment were most likely to feel safer walking alone after dark in their local area than economically inactive people.

Area

Area appears to affect social capital, people living in the west and east of NI appear to have stronger bonding, linking and overall social capital than people living in Belfast. Cairns et al found that rural dwellers scored higher on social capital than urban dwellers. The GHS also found a relationship between geographical area and social capital with people living in London being at the lower end of social capital scale. People living in Belfast and the east of NI appear to have stronger bridging social capital.

In relation to individual questions, people in the west appear to bond more within their area. They are more likely to agree that their area is a place where people look after each other, that most people trust one another, that they know most people and that their area is a close tight-knit community. The GHS found that people in England were less likely than those in Wales/Scotland to speak to or trust their neighbours. People in the west and

east of NI feel safer walking alone in their areas after dark than people in Belfast. People in the east of NI are more likely to travel outside of their area and belong to a club or organisation.

Limiting Long standing illness

Individuals with no limiting long standing illness are more likely to display stronger bridging social capital. Limiting long standing illness appears to have little effect on bonding, linking and overall social capital.

In relation to individual questions individuals with limiting long standing illness appear to bond more within their community. Individuals with limiting long standing illness are more likely to agree that their area is a close, tight-knit community and that people look after each other than individuals with no limiting long standing illness. However safety is more of a concern to individuals with limiting long standing illness as they are more likely to feel unsafe walking alone in areas after dark and are more likely to have never travelled through areas in which they feel less safe. Individuals without a limiting long standing illness are more likely to socialise with others. They are more likely to travel outside their area several times a week and to belong to a club or organisation.

Household type

Couple or cohabiting households with or without children display stronger bonding, bridging and overall social capital than one person households and lone parent households. Couples or cohabiting households with children display stronger linking than other households.

In relation to individual questions, households with children are more likely to know people in their area. Trust appears to be an issue with lone parents as they are least likely to agree that most people who live in their area trust one another and they are least likely to trust people in their area. Couples or cohabiting households with and without children are more likely to feel safe walking alone in areas after dark and belong to clubs/organisations than other households. Households without children are more likely to never travel through areas in which they feel less safe. The GHS found that lone parents and single person households were the least likely to feel safe walking alone at night. Results also showed that being a lone parent was associated with less likelihood of enjoying living in an area.

Overall

Differences in respect of a range of social and economic characteristics have been found in relation to the individual questions, and in relation to bonding, bridging, linking and measure of overall social capital. Further research could usefully examine the relative impacts of these factors in understanding how the mix of social and economic needs, particularly within local communities, relates to measures of social capital.

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Appendix 1- Methodology

An aggregated method was used to aid the analyses of the data. A score given to each of the three strands of social capital is advantageous to understanding the broad trends in the data. This was carried out through a basic method for ease of use. As far as was possible each question was given equal weighting and the scores for each question added together. The outcome, therefore, is a scale which scores the individual on the extent of their social capital within the three strands, bonding, bridging and linking and an overall social capital score for each individual.

BONDING

The following questions were all included in giving an overall score for Bonding.

- 1 How much would you agree that this area is a close tight knit community?
- 2 How much would you agree that this area is a friendly place to live?
- 3 How much would you agree that this is a place where people look after each other?
- 4 How much would you agree that most people who live in this area trust one another?
- 5 How much would you agree that you often see strangers in the area?
- 6 How much do you agree you would be happy asking people to keep an eye on house/property?

All above (1-6)

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

- 7 Would you say that you trust...
1. most of the people in your area,
 2. many of the people in your area,
 3. a few of the people in your area,
 4. or that you do not trust people in your area?

8 How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during the daytime?

9 How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?

All above (8-9)

1. Very safe
2. Fairly safe
3. Bit unsafe
4. Very unsafe
5. Don't know

10 In the past 6 months, have you done a favour for a neighbour?

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

11 In the past 6 months, have any of your neighbours done a favour for you?

1. Yes
2. No

BRIDGING

The following questions were all included in giving an overall score for Bridging.

1. Are you involved in any of the following types of organisations?
 1. Social clubs,
 2. Sports/ hobbies clubs,
 3. associations,
 4. religious groups,
 5. other type of organisation,
 6. or none?
 7. Don't know

2. And how often do you attend these organisations...
 1. every day
 2. several times a week
 3. about once a week
 4. several times a month, but not every week
 5. about once a month
 6. about every other month
 7. at most three or four times year
 8. or never?
 9. Don't Know

3. How often do you travel outside of your area?
 1. every day
 2. several times a week
 3. about once a week
 4. several times a month, but not every week
 5. about once a month
 6. about every other month
 7. at most three or four times year
 8. or never?
 9. Don't Know

4. And how often do you travel to areas or through areas in which you feel less safe?
 1. every day
 2. several times a week
 3. about once a week
 4. several times a month, but not every week
 5. about once a month
 6. about every other month
 7. at most three or four times year
 8. or never?
 9. Don't Know

LINKING

The following questions were all included in giving an overall score for Linking.

1. If you were faced with an issue that affected you personally (such as noisy neighbours, building works, or littering) how confident are you that you would know who to turn to for help?
 1. very confident
 2. fairly confident
 3. not very confident
 4. or not at all confident?
 5. Depends on circumstances

2. How strongly do you feel that you can influence decisions that affect your area?
 1. Strongly agree
 2. Agree
 3. Neither Agree nor disagree
 4. Disagree
 5. Strongly disagree

3. In last 12 months, 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. the council
 3. Contacted a local councillor or MP.
 4. Attended a public meeting or area 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. Thought about the problem but did not do anything about it.
 9. none of these things.

4. Finally to what extent do you agree/disagree that by working together, people in your area can influence decisions affecting the area.

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

Method

Each answer to a question is allocated a value of +1, 0 or -1. Except for bridging, a few questions were also allocated values of +0.5 or -0.5 These values for each question are summed to give a bridging, bonding and linking total. For bonding, the overall scores were grouped as follows:

Very Strong	7 to 11
Strong	1 to 6
Neither	0
Weak	-1 to -6
Very Weak	-7 to -11

For bridging, the overall scores were grouped as follows

Very Strong	2.5 to 4
Strong	0.5 to 2
Neither	0
Weak	-0.5 to -2
Very Weak	-2.5 to -4

For linking, the overall scores were grouped as follows

Very Strong	3 to 4
Strong	1 to 2
Neither	0
Weak	-1 to -2
Very Weak	-3 to -4

The linking, bonding and bridging scores were summed together to give an overall Social Capital Score. The overall social capital scores were grouped as follows.

Very Strong	10 to 19
Strong	0.5 to 9.5
Neither	0
Weak	-0.5 to -9.5
Very Weak	-10 to -19

Appendix 2- Item- by-item response patterns

The item-by-item response patterns for the social capital questions are shown below.

Item	A street	A collection of streets	A housing estate or housing development	A suburb	A village	A townland	A town	Something else	Don't know
How would you define the area in which you live	11.1	11.8	32.6	9.2	9.0	17.6	6.8	1.6	0.3

Item	Most of the people in your area	Many of the people in your area	A few of the people in your area	Or that you do not know people in your area
Would you say that you know	30.9	24.5	40.6	4.0

Item	0-5 minutes	6-10 minutes	11-15 minutes	16-20 minutes	More than 20 minutes	Don't know
How long a walk do you think it would take you to move outside of your area	17.1	24.8	17.5	12.9	25.5	2.1
	Less than 1 mile	Between 1 & 2 miles	Between 2 & 3 miles	Over 3 miles	Don't know	
And about how long do you think this is in miles	35.5	35.2	14.9	13.4	1.0	

Item	Most of the people in your area	Many of the people in your area	A few of the people in your area	Or that you do not trust people in your area
Would you say that you trust most people in your area	35.6	22.3	38.3	3.8

Item	Very safe	Fairly safe	Bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know
How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during the daytime	74.4	22.3	2.0	0.7	0.7
How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark	25.7	35.2	21.9	13.9	3.3

	Every day	5/6 days a week	3/4 days a week	Once/twice a week	Once/twice a month	Once every couple of months	Once/twice a year	Not at all in last 12 months
How often do you speak to relatives on the phone	41.8	6.6	14.5	25.8	6.5	1.6	1.0	2.2
How often do you see relatives	30.3	7.3	13.0	31.1	10.3	3.5	2.9	1.7
How often do you speak to friends on the phone	26.0	6.9	17.1	32.1	10.8	3.1	1.2	2.6
How often do you see friends	21.1	7.4	15.6	36.2	12.9	3.4	1.8	1.5
How often do you speak to neighbours	35.7	7.4	13.0	28.1	9.9	2.6	1.6	1.8

	1/2	3/4	5 or more	None	Don't know
How many relatives live within a 15-20min walk or 5-10 min drive	24.9	17.1	31.6	26.1	0.3
How many close friends live within a 15-20 min walk or 5-10 min drive	27.2	22.8	31.5	18.4	0.1

	Yes	No	Just moved into the area
In the past 6 months, have you done a favour for a neighbour	70.8	27.2	2.0
In the past 6 months, have any of your neighbours done a favour for you	71.8	28.2	-

	Mainly Catholic	Mainly Protestant	Mixed	Don't Know
Would you describe your area as mainly catholic, mainly protestant, or mixed	21.7	31.2	40.1	7.1

	Mainly Catholic	Mainly Protestant	Mixed
Would you describe your workplace as mainly Catholic, mainly Protestant, or mixed	15.9	20.8	63.2

	Every day	Several times a week	About once a week	Several times a month but not every week	About once a month	About every other month	At most 3/4 times a year	Never	Don't Know
How often do you travel outside your area	43.2	23.0	15.5	5.5	4.6	1.3	2.7	3.8	0.5

	Every day	Several times a week	About once a week	Several times a month but not every week	About once a month	About every other month	At most 3/4 times a year	Never	Don't Know
How often do you travel to areas or through areas in which you feel less safe	6.3	4.4	5.5	3.1	5.5	2.7	13.7	54.9	3.9

Item	Very Confident	Fairly confident	Not very confident	Not at all confident	Depends on circumstances	Don't know
How confident are you that you know who to turn to for help if faced with personal issue?	24.2	39.7	18.5	10.3	3.6	3.6

Item	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
How much would you agree that this area is a close, tight knit community	13.1	39.2	21.0	23.9	2.7
How much would you agree that this area is a friendly place to live	18.6	65.4	10.5	4.8	0.7
How much would you agree that this is a place where people look after each other	13.9	48.5	22.5	13.4	1.8
How much would you agree that most people who live in this area trust one another	10.3	50.0	23.9	13.8	2.1
How much would you agree that you often see strangers in the area.	5.8	32.6	14.2	45.2	2.1
How much do you agree you'd be happy asking people to keep an eye on house or property	27.1	59.5	4.3	7.6	1.5
How strongly do you agree that you can influence decisions that affect your area?	3.6	23.6	26.4	35.9	10.5
Do you agree that by working together people influence decisions affecting the area?	17.4	54.3	17.9	8.7	1.7

The following questions could have multiple responses

	Social clubs	Sports/hobbies clubs	Associations	Religious groups	Other type of organisation	None	Don't know	Number of persons
Are you involved in any of the following types of organisations	6.3	18.2	5.4	12.3	2.3	53.9	1.6	3007
Are you involved in any of the following types of organisations	7.8	24.7	23.6	29.5	13.7	0.8	-	373
Are you involved in any of the following types of organisations	7.3	4.9	31.7	35.4	20.7	-	-	82
Are you involved in any of the following types of organisations	18.8	-	-	50.0	31.3	-	-	16

	Mainly Catholic	mainly Protestant	mixed areas,	poor areas,	areas of high crime	isolated areas	Number of persons
Which of these describes the areas in which you feel less safe?	22.3	16.2	8.7	6.6	39.9	6.2	1,213
Which of these describes the areas in which you feel less safe?	9.5	23.8	2.8	16.0	31.8	16.0	462
Which of these describes the areas in which you feel less safe?	5.3	13.2	7.9	13.8	42.8	17.1	152
Which of these describes the areas in which you feel less safe?	3.6	9.1	5.5	20.0	30.9	30.9	55
Which of these describes the areas in which you feel less safe?	-	-	-	14.3	57.1	28.6	14

Appendix 3- Results

Table 3.1 Would you say you know most of the people in your area?

	Age Group				
	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
most of the people in your area,	27.0	30.2	33.1	30.4	33.0
many of the people in your area,	23.1	20.6	24.0	25.8	27.7
a few of the people in your area,	41.3	44.3	40.8	41.3	36.8
or that you do not know people in your area	8.6	4.9	2.1	2.5	2.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.2 How much would you agree that this area is a close, tight knit community?

	Age Group				
	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Strongly Agree	11.3	14.7	11.9	11.1	15.1
Agree	35.9	36.1	37.9	38.6	44.9
Neither Agree nor Disagree	24.3	24.3	21.8	20.3	16.3
Disagree	24.3	21.9	25.5	27.3	22.0
Strongly Disagree	4.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	1.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.3 Would you say that you trust most people in your area?

	Age Group				
	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
most of the people in your area,	18.9	28.6	39.4	41.1	45.8
many of the people in your area,	21.5	23.0	20.5	24.4	22.3
a few of the people in your area,	51.4	44.7	36.1	31.5	30.4
or that you do not trust people in your	8.2	3.6	4.0	2.9	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.4 In the past 6 mths, have any of your neighbours done a favour for you?

	Age Group				
	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Yes	56.0	75.2	75.9	75.5	74.3
No	44.0	24.8	24.1	24.5	25.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.5 How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?

	Age Group				
	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Very safe	24.8	31.3	31.2	28.5	17.0
Fairly safe	38.9	38.0	33.5	35.8	31.4
Bit unsafe	22.0	21.3	19.0	21.8	24.3
Very unsafe	13.8	9.1	13.1	11.4	19.6
Dont Know	0.6	0.3	3.2	2.5	7.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.6 How often do you travel to areas or through areas in which you feel less safe?

	Age Group				
	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
every day,	7.4	10.2	9.8	5.0	1.1
several times a week,	7.7	5.0	5.1	4.8	1.0
about once a week,	9.7	6.6	4.7	5.2	2.6
several times a month, but not every week	4.8	3.6	3.2	3.5	1.2
about once a month	7.0	7.6	6.4	5.0	2.6
about every other month	5.1	2.8	1.9	2.7	1.7
at most three or four times a year	14.0	15.2	15.2	15.0	10.9
or never?	40.8	46.0	49.4	55.7	73.6
Dont Know	3.5	2.9	4.2	3.1	5.3
	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.7 Bonding by age groups

Bonding groups	Age Group				
	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
very strong	29.5	44.8	50.1	52.0	49.0
strong	47.0	43.4	37.4	37.0	40.6
neither	4.4	5.5	2.1	3.5	2.9
weak	17.1	5.3	10.0	7.1	6.9
very weak	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.6
	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.8 Bridging by age groups

Bridging groups	Age Group				
	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
very strong	22.6	19.3	22.1	20.2	11.4
strong	35.4	37.5	34.6	38.7	35.2
neither	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.1	4.4
weak	36.9	37.9	35.7	33.3	40.0
very weak	1.5	2.1	3.8	4.8	9.0
	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.9 Linking by age groups

Leverage groups	Age Group				
	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
very strong	5.9	11.0	14.0	12.1	8.3
strong	29.4	34.4	30.3	32.0	27.4
neither	23.1	22.0	22.9	24.5	23.1
weak	32.7	25.8	25.9	27.7	33.0
very weak	9.0	6.8	6.8	3.7	8.3
	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.10 Social Capital by age groups

Social Capital groups	Age Group				
	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
very strong	17.8	28.8	33.1	33.7	23.3
strong	56.7	57.8	53.1	55.7	61.4
neither	4.0	2.4	2.6	1.0	3.1
weak	21.1	10.4	11.2	9.4	11.5
very weak	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.7
	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.11 How often do you travel to areas or through areas in which you feel less safe?

	Sex	
	Male	Female
every day,	9.5	4.0
several times a week,	5.5	3.6
about once a week,	6.6	4.8
several times a month, but not every week	2.5	3.4
about once a month	6.1	5.1
about every other month	2.9	2.6
at most three or four times a year	13.8	13.7
or never?	49.5	58.6
Dont Know	3.6	4.2
	100	100

Table 3.12 How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?

	Sex	
	Male	Female
Very safe	40.7	15.3
Fairly safe	38.9	32.6
Bit unsafe	13.5	27.7
Very unsafe	5.1	20.0
Dont Know	1.7	4.3
Total	100	100

Table 3.13 Do you belong to a club?

	Sex	
	Male	Female
yes	52.3	40.1
no	47.7	59.9
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 3.14 How confident are you that you know who to turn to for help if faced with personal issue?

	Sex	
	Male	Female
Very confident,	29.7	20.5
fairly confident,	40.9	38.9
not very confident,	15.8	20.5
or not at all confident?	7.4	12.3
Depends on circumstances	2.9	4.0
Dont Know	3.3	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 3.15 Bonding by sex

	Sex	
	Male	Female
very strong	52.4	40.4
strong	36.7	44.3
neither	3.2	4.0
weak	7.2	10.3
very weak	0.6	1.1
	100	100

Table 3.16 Bridging by sex

	Sex	
	Male	Female
very strong	24.7	13.9
strong	37.5	35.2
neither	2.7	4.4
weak	31.5	41.1
very weak	3.6	5.3
	100	100

Table 3.17 Linking by sex

	Sex	
	Male	Female
very strong	10.4	9.8
strong	33.5	28.3
neither	24.2	22.3
weak	25.8	31.8
very weak	6.1	7.8
	100	100

Table 3.18 Social Capital by sex

	Sex	
	Male	Female
very strong	33.6	22.1
strong	54.8	59.3
neither	2.0	3.3
weak	9.6	14.6
very weak	0.0	0.7
	100	100

Table 3.19 How much do you agree you'd be happy asking people to keep an eye on house or property

	Marital status	
	Couple	Single
Strongly Agree	29.5	24.1
Agree	61.4	56.9
Neither Agree nor Disagree	2.6	6.5
Disagree	5.6	10.1
Strongly Disagree	0.8	2.4
Total	100	100

Table 3.20 Would you say that you trust most people in your area?

	Marital status	
	Couple	Single
most of the people in your area,	38.6	31.6
many of the people in your area,	22.7	21.8
a few of the people in your area,	36.2	41.1
or that you do not trust people in your	2.5	5.5
	100.0	100.0

Table 3.21 In the past 6 months, have you done a favour for a neighbour?

	Marital status	
	Couple	Single
Yes	78.9	60.1
No	19.3	37.5
Just moved into the area	1.8	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 3.22 How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?

	Marital status	
	Couple	Single
Very safe	28.9	21.7
Fairly safe	37.0	32.8
Bit unsafe	21.2	22.3
Very unsafe	10.8	18.3
Dont Know	2.1	5.0
Total	100	100

Table 3.23 How often do you travel outside your area?

	Marital status	
	Couple	Single
every day,	48.5	36.2
several times a week,	23.9	21.7
about once a week,	14.2	17.1
several times a month, but not every week	4.8	6.3
about once a month	3.5	6.1
about every other month	1.0	1.7
at most three or four times a year	1.7	4.0
or never?	2.0	6.1
Dont Know	0.4	0.8
Total	100	100

Table 3.24 Do you belong to a club?

	Marital status	
	Couple	Single
Yes	49.3	39.5
No	50.7	60.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 3.25 Have you taken action in an attempt to solve a local problem that was affecting people in your area?

	Marital status	
	Couple	Single
Yes	22.8	15.9
No	77.2	84.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 3.26 Bonding by marital status

	Marital status	
	Couple	Single
very strong	51.3	37.3
strong	38.9	44.2
neither	3.2	4.2
weak	6.1	12.9
very weak	0.5	1.4
	100.0	100.0

Table 3.27 Bridging by marital status

	Marital status	
	Couple	Single
very strong	19.6	16.6
strong	39.3	32.0
neither	3.6	3.8
weak	35.3	39.6
very weak	2.2	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 3.28 Linking by marital status

	Marital status	
	Couple	Single
very strong	12.2	7.2
strong	31.9	28.5
neither	23.9	22.1
weak	25.5	34.5
very weak	6.5	7.9
	100.0	100.0

Table 3.29 Social capital by marital status

	Marital status	
	Couple	Single
very strong	32.3	19.6
strong	56.6	58.6
neither	2.3	3.3
weak	8.6	17.8
very weak	0.2	0.7
	100.0	100.0

Table 3.30 Would you say that you know most of the...?

	Religion Stated			
	Catholic	Protestant	Other\None	Refused\DK
most of the people in your area,	37.2	28.0	14.7	27.5
many of the people in your area,	24.6	24.8	19.8	20.0
a few of the people in your area,	34.2	43.5	56.0	47.5
or that you do not know people in your area	3.9	3.7	9.5	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.31 How much would you agree that this area is a close, tight knit community?

	Religion Stated			
	Catholic	Protestant	Other\None	Refused\DK
Strongly Agree	17.1	11.1	6.1	12.5
Agree	40.9	38.9	31.6	30.0
Neither Agree nor Disagree	17.3	22.8	29.8	22.5
Disagree	22.2	24.6	26.3	32.5
Strongly Disagree	2.5	2.6	6.1	2.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.32 Do you agree that by working together people influence decisions affecting the area?

	Religion Stated			
	Catholic	Protestant	Other\None	Refused\DK
Strongly Agree	22.4	13.8	23.4	15.8
Agree	54.4	55.1	45.0	42.1
Neither Agree nor Disagree	14.6	19.8	18.0	26.3
Disagree	7.5	9.4	9.0	15.8
Strongly Disagree	1.1	1.9	4.5	0.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.33 Do you belong to a club/organisation?

	Religion Stated			
	Catholic	Protestant	Other\None	Refused\DK
Yes	34.2	52.5	39.8	40.0
No	65.8	47.5	60.2	60.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.34 Bridging by Social Capital

	Religion Stated			
	Catholic	Protestant	Other\None	Refused\DK
Very strong	13.8	21.7	12.1	17.5
Strong	30.9	39.2	44.0	32.5
Neither	4.5	3.1	5.2	5.0
Weak	45.2	32.0	34.5	45.0
Very Weak	5.7	4.0	4.3	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.35 Would you say that you know most of the...?

	Qualification Level		
	Higher	Other	No quals
most of the people in your area,	20.8	30.6	38.5
many of the people in your area,	24.0	25.7	23.2
a few of the people in your area,	49.5	40.1	34.6
or that you do not know people in your area	5.7	3.6	3.7
	100	100	100

Table 3.36 How much would you agree that this area is a close, tight knit community?

	Qualification Level		
	Higher	Other	No quals
Strongly Agree	8.5	12.7	16.7
Agree	30.4	37.7	45.5
Neither Agree nor Disagree	27.6	21.8	16.7
Disagree	29.3	25.0	19.3
Strongly Disagree	4.2	2.9	1.8
	100	100	100

Table 3.37 Do you belong to a club or organisation

	Qualification Level		
	Higher	Other	No quals
Yes	57.2	45.3	33.8
No	42.8	54.7	66.2
	100	100	100

Table 3.38 How confident are you that you know who to turn to for help if faced with personal issue?

	Qualification Level		
	Higher	Other	No quals
Very confident,	33.1	24.4	17.8
fairly confident,	39.8	43.3	38.0
not very confident,	16.9	18.5	21.0
or not at all confident?	5.7	9.1	14.4
Depends on circumstances	3.0	2.6	4.6
Dont Know	1.4	2.2	4.1
	100	100	100

Table 3.39 Bridging social capital by Qualification level

	Qualification Level		
	Higher	Other	No quals
very strong	30.0	20.0	10.6
strong	39.9	38.2	31.3
neither	2.0	3.0	5.1
weak	27.0	36.9	45.2
very weak	1.0	1.9	7.7
	100	100	100

Table 3.40 Linking social capital by Qualification level

	Qualification Level		
	Higher	Other	No quals
very strong	13.3	10.7	8.0
strong	31.2	33.2	27.2
neither	27.1	21.2	22.1
weak	23.8	27.6	33.1
very weak	4.6	7.2	9.5
	100	100	100

Table 3.41 Social Capital by Qualification level

	Qualification Level		
	Higher	Other	No quals
very strong	34.2	27.7	23.7
strong	54.5	56.6	56.8
neither	2.0	2.6	3.0
weak	9.3	12.7	15.7
very weak		0.3	0.7
	100	100	100

Table 3.42 Would you say that you know....?

	Economic Activity		
	Working	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
most of the people in your area,	26.9	35.2	35.0
many of the people in your area,	23.2	22.4	26.1
a few of the people in your area,	45.1	36.0	35.9
or that you do not know people in your area	4.7	6.4	3.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.43 How much would you agree that this area is a close, tight knit community?

	Economic Activity		
	Working	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
Strongly Agree	11.5	13.9	14.9
Agree	35.7	41.8	43.0
Neither Agree nor Disagree	24.6	10.7	18.0
Disagree	25.2	31.1	21.8
Strongly Disagree	3.1	2.5	2.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.44 How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?

	Economic Activity		
	Working	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
Very safe	31.8	29.6	18.5
Fairly safe	37.8	40.0	31.8
Bit unsafe	20.8	16.8	23.7
Very unsafe	8.6	12.0	20.0
Dont Know	1.0	1.6	6.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.45 How often do you travel outside your area?

	Economic Activity		
	Working	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
every day,	66.4	18.4	19.6
several times a week,	16.7	35.2	28.8
about once a week,	8.4	17.6	23.2
several times a month, but not every week	3.6	10.4	7.0
about once a month	2.0	11.2	6.8
about every other month	0.5	0.8	2.3
at most three or four times a year	1.0	2.4	4.6
or never?	1.1	3.2	6.9
Dont Know	0.3	0.8	0.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.46 How confident are you that you know who to turn to for help if faced with personal issue?

	Economic Activity		
	Working	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
Very confident,	27.5	32.0	19.9
fairly confident,	42.6	34.4	37.0
not very confident,	16.8	23.2	20.1
or not at all confident?	8.0	7.2	13.2
Depends on circumstances	3.2	2.4	4.1
Dont Know	2.0	0.8	5.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.47 Do you belong to a club or organisation

	Economic Activity		
	Working	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
Yes	49.3	26.0	42.1
No	50.7	74.0	57.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.48 Bonding by economic activity

	Economic Activity		
	Working	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
very strong	45.4	40.8	45.6
strong	41.6	42.4	40.6
neither	4.0	4.8	3.2
weak	8.2	9.6	9.9
very weak	0.8	2.4	0.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.49 Bridging by economic activity

	Economic Activity		
	Working	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
very strong	24.9	8.8	11.8
strong	38.8	32.8	33.6
neither	2.3	5.6	5.1
weak	32.8	48.8	41.0
very weak	1.3	4.0	8.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.50 Linking by economic activity

	Economic Activity		
	Working	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
very strong	10.8	11.2	9.0
strong	33.6	26.4	27.3
neither	24.2	26.4	21.5
weak	25.3	32.0	33.6
very weak	6.1	4.0	8.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.51 Social Capital by economic activity

	Economic Activity		
	Working	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
very strong	30.4	23.2	23.2
strong	56.5	53.6	58.8
neither	2.6	6.4	2.5
weak	10.3	16.0	14.8
very weak	0.1	0.8	0.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.52 Would you say that you know most of the....?

	Socio-economic group					
	Professional	Employers and Managers	Intermediate and Junior non-manual	Skilled manual	Semi- skilled manual and personal services	Unskilled manual
most of the people in your area,	16.5	23.6	22.8	36.2	38.4	38.0
many of the people in your area,	26.6	20.3	25.5	22.2	22.7	21.7
a few of the people in your area,	51.4	52.0	46.7	38.8	35.0	34.1
or that you do not know people in your area	5.5	4.1	5.0	2.8	3.9	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.53 How much would you agree that this area is a close, tight knit community?

	Socio-economic group					
	Professional	Employers and Managers	Intermediate and Junior non-manual	Skilled manual	Semi- skilled manual and personal services	Unskilled manual
Strongly Agree	8.3	16.2	7.9	15.5	15.2	20.6
Agree	30.6	31.8	34.7	41.2	45.4	44.4
Neither Agree nor Disagree						
Disagree	25.0	24.3	25.8	18.5	16.6	12.7
Strongly Disagree	27.8	25.0	27.8	22.5	21.2	19.0
	8.3	2.7	3.8	2.3	1.6	3.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.54 Would you say that you trust most people in your area?

	Socio-economic group					
	Professional	Employers and Managers	Intermediate and Junior non-manual	skilled manual	Semi- skilled manual and personal services	unskilled manual
most of the people in your area,	43.9	39.7	32.1	41.6	30.7	37.0
many of the people in your area,	28.0	18.5	23.9	20.9	21.6	22.8
a few of the people in your area,	26.2	37.7	40.2	34.5	43.6	33.1
or that you do not trust people in your area	1.9	4.1	3.7	3.0	4.1	7.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.55 In the past 6 months, have you done a favour for a neighbour?

	Socio-economic group					
	Professional	Employers and Managers	Intermediate and Junior non-manual	skilled manual	Semi- skilled manual and personal services	unskilled manual
Yes	86.4	75.0	75.9	76.1	65.5	64.8
No	13.6	25.0	21.6	22.7	31.7	32.8
Just moved into the area	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.1	2.7	2.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.56 In the past 6 mths, have any of your neighbours done a favour for you?

	Socio-economic group					
	Professional	Employers and Managers	Intermediate and Junior non-manual	skilled manual	Semi- skilled manual and personal services	unskilled manual
Yes	80.0	78.4	78.8	72.2	68.0	66.4
No	20.0	21.6	21.2	27.8	32.0	33.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.57 How often do you travel outside your area?

	Socio-economic group					
	Professional	Employers and Managers	Intermediate and Junior non-manual	skilled manual	Semi- skilled manual and personal services	unskilled manual
every day,	60.9	56.8	46.3	47.0	28.5	31.0
several times a week,	24.5	23.0	25.6	23.6	21.6	19.4
about once a week,	10.0	8.8	13.6	14.7	21.4	17.8
several times a month, but not every week	1.8	3.4	4.5	5.3	8.7	9.3
about once a month	1.8	1.4	5.1	3.0	6.4	7.0
about every other month		2.0	1.0	0.7	1.8	2.3
at most three or four times a year	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.8	4.6	5.4
or never?		3.4	1.8	3.0	5.9	6.2
Dont Know			0.4		1.1	1.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.58 Do you belong to a club or organisation?

	Socio-economic group					
	Professional	Employers and Managers	Intermediate and Junior non-manual	skilled manual	Semi- skilled manual and personal services	unskilled manual
Yes	72.7	56.5	51.8	45.1	31.3	29.6
No	27.3	43.5	48.2	54.9	68.8	70.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.59 Bonding by Socio-economic group

	Socio-economic group					
	Professional	Employers and Managers	Intermediate and Junior non-manual	skilled manual	Semi- skilled manual and personal services	unskilled manual
very strong	47.7	50.0	44.9	53.7	40.0	44.2
strong	39.6	42.6	42.6	32.1	43.9	39.5
neither	4.5	4.1	2.5	5.5	5.7	3.1
weak	7.2	2.7	9.4	7.8	10.0	10.9
very weak	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.5	2.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.60 Bridging by Socio-economic group

Socio-economic group						
	Professional	Employers and Managers	Intermediate and Junior non-manual	skilled manual	Semi- skilled manual and personal services	unskilled manual
very strong	45.0	20.3	22.1	19.7	9.1	7.0
strong	36.9	47.3	39.2	35.3	30.7	32.6
neither	3.6	1.4	2.5	2.8	5.7	4.7
weak	14.4	28.4	34.2	38.8	45.9	48.1
very weak		2.7	2.1	3.4	8.6	7.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.61 Linking by Socio-economic group

Socio-economic group						
	Professional	Employers and Managers	Intermediate and Junior non-manual	skilled manual	Semi- skilled manual and personal services	unskilled manual
very strong	18.2	11.5	10.5	9.2	9.1	5.4
strong	32.7	35.8	30.6	36.0	23.2	33.3
neither	23.6	30.4	25.5	21.3	25.3	21.7
weak	22.7	16.9	27.7	26.6	33.5	31.0
very weak	2.7	5.4	5.6	6.9	8.9	8.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.62 Social Capital by Socio-economic group

Socio-economic group						
	Professional	Employers and Managers	Intermediate and Junior non-manual	skilled manual	Semi- skilled manual and personal services	unskilled manual
very strong	39.6	34.5	28.2	35.3	18.2	20.2
strong	53.2	60.1	58.6	50.0	58.9	62.0
neither	0.9	0.0	2.7	2.5	4.3	2.3
weak	6.3	5.4	10.4	11.7	18.4	14.0
very weak	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.63 Would you say that you know...?

	Area		
	Belfast	East NI	West NI
most of the people in your area	16.9	25.9	45.1
many of the people in your area	27.8	24.3	23.0
a few of the people in your area	47.1	46.9	28.6
or that you do not know people in your area	8.2	2.9	3.4
	100	100	100

Table 3.64 How much would you agree that this area is a close, tight knit community?

	Area		
	Belfast	East NI	West NI
Strongly Agree	9.3	10.2	19.1
Agree	35.6	38.3	42.3
Neither Agree nor Disagree	22.2	24.0	16.4
Disagree	29.9	24.3	20.2
Strongly Disagree	3.0	3.2	1.9
	100	100	100

Table 3.65 How much would you agree that this is a place where people look after each other?

	Area		
	Belfast	East NI	West NI
Strongly Agree	9.4	11.7	19.3
Agree	41.3	49.2	51.2
Neither Agree nor Disagree	28.3	24.2	17.1
Disagree	18.5	12.8	11.4
Strongly Disagree	2.5	2.1	1.0
	100	100	100

Table 3.66 How much would you agree that most people who live in this area trust one another?

	Area		
	Belfast	East NI	West NI
Strongly Agree	4.4	8.5	15.6
Agree	39.7	51.4	53.2
Neither Agree nor Disagree	31.1	25.6	17.7
Disagree	20.9	12.3	12.2
Strongly Disagree	3.9	2.1	1.2
	100	100	100

Table 3.67 How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?

	Area		
	Belfast	East NI	West NI
Very safe	16.8	25.2	31.0
Fairly safe	33.0	37.0	33.9
Bit unsafe	28.2	22.0	18.6
Very unsafe	18.8	12.1	13.8
Dont Know	3.2	3.7	2.7
	100	100	100

Table 3.68 How often do you travel outside your area?

	Area		
	Belfast	East NI	West NI
every day,	41.7	47.9	37.6
several times a week,	21.5	23.8	22.7
about once a week,	16.5	13.4	17.8
several times a month, but not every wee	4.8	4.6	6.9
about once a month	5.0	3.6	5.8
about every other month	1.3	0.8	1.9
at most three or four times a year	3.9	2.8	1.9
or never?	4.1	3.0	4.7
Dont Know	1.1	0.2	0.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.69 How often do you travel to areas or through areas in which you feel less safe?

	Area		
	Belfast	East NI	West NI
every day,	9.6	7.4	2.9
several times a week,	7.1	4.5	2.8
about once a week,	6.7	5.6	4.8
several times a month, but not every wee	4.8	2.7	2.6
about once a month	8.0	5.5	4.1
about every other month	3.5	2.8	2.2
at most three or four times a year	13.0	14.3	13.5
or never?	43.2	52.7	63.9
Dont Know	4.1	4.4	3.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.70 Do you belong to a club or organisation?

	Area		
	Belfast	East NI	West NI
Yes	41.5	50.1	40.1
No	58.5	49.9	59.9
	100	100	100

Table 3.71 Bonding social capital by area

	Area		
	Belfast	East NI	West NI
very strong	31.9	46.5	50.5
strong	45.6	41.2	38.8
neither	5.4	3.6	2.8
weak	15.4	7.8	7.3
very weak	1.7	0.8	0.6
	100	100	100

Table 3.72 Bridging social capital by area

	Area		
	Belfast	East NI	West NI
very strong	22.8	20.6	12.8
strong	34.5	39.3	32.8
neither	3.5	3.3	4.4
weak	33.8	33.0	44.6
very weak	5.4	3.7	5.5
	100	100	100

Table 3.73 Linking social capital by area

	Area		
	Belfast	East NI	West NI
very strong	10.8	10.1	9.5
strong	22.3	32.0	32.6
neither	23.7	24.2	21.2
weak	35.4	26.9	29.5
very weak	7.8	6.8	7.2
	100	100	100

Table 3.74 Social Capital by area

	Area		
	Belfast	East NI	West NI
very strong	19.5	30.0	26.2
strong	57.0	56.1	59.6
neither	3.7	2.6	2.4
weak	18.7	11.1	11.4
very weak	1.1	0.2	0.4
	100	100	100

Table 3.75 How much would you agree that this area is a close, tight knit community?

	Limiting long standing illness	
	Yes	No
Strongly Agree	15.9	12.0
Agree	43.4	37.6
Neither Agree nor Disagree	17.0	22.7
Disagree	21.3	24.9
Strongly Disagree	2.5	2.8
	100	100

Table 3.76 How much would you agree that this is a place where people look after each other?

	Limiting long	
	Yes	No
Strongly Agree	18.1	12.2
Agree	50.6	47.7
Neither Agree nor Disagree	13.7	26.0
Disagree	14.9	12.8
Strongly Disagree	2.7	1.4
	100.0	100.0

Table 3.77 How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?

	Limiting long	
	Yes	No
Very safe	21.3	27.5
Fairly safe	29.6	37.4
Bit unsafe	22.2	21.8
Very unsafe	20.0	11.5
Dont Know	6.8	1.8
	100.0	100.0

Table 3.78 How often do you travel to areas or through areas in which you feel less safe?

	Limiting long	
	Yes	No
every day,	2.6	7.7
several times a week,	2.5	5.1
about once a week,	4.8	5.8
several times a month, but not every wee	2.3	3.4
about once a month	4.7	5.8
about every other month	1.6	3.2
at most three or four times a year	11.1	14.8
or never?	65.8	50.5
Dont Know	4.5	3.7
	100.0	100.0

Table 3.79 How often do you travel outside your area?

	Limiting long	
	Yes	No
every day,	24.5	50.8
several times a week,	24.1	22.6
about once a week,	21.4	13.1
several times a month, but not every wee	7.7	4.5
about once a month	6.7	3.7
about every other month	2.2	0.9
at most three or four times a year	4.4	2.0
or never?	8.4	1.9
Dont Know	0.7	0.5
	100.0	100.0

Table 3.80 Do you belong to a club or organisation?

	Limiting long	
	Yes	No
Yes	38.6	47.7
No	61.4	52.3
	100	100

Table 3.81 Bridging social capital by limiting long standing illness?

	Limiting long	
	Yes	No
very strong	12.2	20.8
strong	30.3	38.6
neither	5.2	3.1
weak	42.3	35.1
very weak	10.0	2.4
	100	100

Table 3.82 Would you say that you know most of the people in your area?

	1 person only	mar\coh coup-kids	mar\coh coup-no kids	lone parent-kids
most of the people in your area	27.7	33.7	27.8	36.2
many of the people in your area	21.5	26.6	23.6	26.7
a few of the people in your area	43.8	37.4	45.2	33.8
or that you do not know people in your area	7.0	2.3	3.4	3.3
	100	100	100	100

Table 3.83 How much would you agree that most people who live in this area trust one another?

	1 person only	mar\coh coup-kids	mar\coh coup-no kids	lone parent-kids
very strong	10.4	8.6	13.2	9.6
strong	49.6	50.3	55.4	39.6
neither	23.7	25.6	20.2	26.1
weak	14.3	13.9	9.6	20.2
very weak	2.1	1.7	1.6	4.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.84 Would you say that you trust most people in your area?

	1 person only	mar\coh coup-kids	mar\coh coup-no kids	lone parent-kids
most of the people in your area	33.4	34.6	42.8	29.7
many of the people in your area	22.0	24.4	21.5	18.7
a few of the people in your area	39.4	38.2	33.4	45.3
or that you do not know people in your area	5.3	2.8	2.3	6.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.85 How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?

	1 person only	mar\coh coup-kids	mar\coh coup-no kids	lone parent-kids
Very safe	19.9	30.7	25.5	24.6
Fairly safe	31.4	37.3	37.9	32.5
Bit unsafe	22.3	20.2	22.7	24.9
Very unsafe	19.6	10.3	11.6	16.1
Dont Know	6.8	1.6	2.3	1.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.86 How often do you travel to areas or through areas in which you feel less safe?

	1 person only	mar\coh coup-kids	mar\coh coup-no kids	lone parent-kids
every day,	4.5	8.7	5.4	4.9
several times a week,	2.9	5.5	3.7	5.5
about once a week,	3.3	6.6	5.3	7.9
several times a month, but not every wee	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.6
about once a month	4.0	6.0	5.1	8.2
about every other month	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.7
at most three or four times a year	11.3	17.4	12.4	11.2
or never?	62.9	46.4	58.8	53.8
Dont Know	4.9	3.7	4.0	2.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.87 Do you belong to a club or organisation?

	1 person only	mar\coh	mar\coh	lone parent-
Yes	40.6	49.7	51.2	30.0
No	59.4	50.3	48.8	70.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.88 Bonding by household type

	1 person only	mar\coh coup-kids	mar\coh coup-no kids	lone parent-kids
very strong	39.0	48.8	51.7	37.1
strong	43.3	40.3	39.2	42.8
neither	4.2	2.9	3.3	5.2
weak	12.4	7.1	5.7	13.1
very weak	1.1	0.8	0.1	1.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.89 Bridging by household type

	1 person only	mar\coh coup-kids	mar\coh coup-no kids	lone parent-kids
very strong	15.2	23.1	17.0	13.9
strong	31.1	37.5	42.0	33.0
neither	4.3	3.4	3.7	3.3
weak	39.2	34.7	34.5	45.0
very weak	10.2	1.3	2.8	4.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.90 Linking by household type

	1 person only	mar\coh coup-kids	mar\coh coup-no kids	lone parent-kids
very strong	6.8	13.1	9.3	9.8
strong	29.2	32.0	31.2	27.0
neither	22.9	22.4	26.2	19.7
weak	34.3	26.6	25.8	33.1
very weak	6.8	6.0	7.5	10.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.91 Social capital by household type

	1 person only	mar\coh coup-kids	mar\coh coup-no kids	lone parent-kids
very strong	18.9	33.7	28.5	21.5
strong	59.9	54.2	60.8	54.8
neither	3.6	2.4	2.0	3.0
weak	16.9	9.5	8.5	19.6
very weak	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0