

Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey short form

(September 2002 draft. Release 1.0)

It is possible that we will change some of these questions in the future, but this is our best effort to detail what the most important social capital questions are to ask if you have limited time and budget to field a survey.

Background

In 2000, some three-dozen community foundations partnered with the *Saguaro Seminar: Civic Engagement in America* Project at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University on the Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey (SCCBS). The Saguaro Seminar, with the help of a top-notch Scientific Advisory Committee, put together a 25-minute phone survey on levels of social capital.¹ The survey was administered to approximately 30,000 Americans in the summer of 2000, with 27,000 respondents surveyed across 40 communities and 3,000 nationally representative respondents.² Each community foundation sponsored one or more of the local community surveys. The SCCBS represented by far the largest and most scientific investigation of social capital to-date.

The results of the survey can be found at: www.ksg.harvard.edu/saguaro/communitysurvey. This site contains the survey instrument, a discussion of the national results, a comparison of the 40 communities surveyed, and whatever community-specific results that the sponsoring local foundations wished to post. At our insistence, we made the entire dataset available for free to researchers through the Roper Center (at the Univ. of Connecticut at Storrs). The web site for accessing these data is: http://www.ropercenter.uconn.edu/scc_bench.html.

In addition, post-September 11, 2001, we have returned to some of the 3,000 respondents in the national portion of the SCCBS to repeat most of the same questions as in the 2000 SCCBS. One such survey (wave 2) was administered in October/November 2001, and wave 3 was administered in March 2002. [We did this primarily to track changes in civic behavior post-September 11, but the data gathered turn out to be very useful in the development of the short-form.]

Motivation for developing the short-form survey on social capital

There were three motivations for developing the short-form survey. First, we hope that this short form will be useful if state governments or the federal government want to start surveying on social capital. Second, many smaller communities hoped to ask about social capital, but lacked the wherewithal to conduct 25 minute phone surveys; a shorter survey enables communities to measure social capital at lower cost. Third, many communities and non-profits were already fielding other surveys and wanted to add "social capital" questions to their surveys. A short form enables them to do so.

Methodology for determining short-form questions

¹ Social capital ("community connectedness") refers to social networks and the norms of reciprocity that arise from them. A growing body of hard-nosed literature over the last several years shows that social capital, and the trust, reciprocity, information, and cooperation associated with it, enables many important individual and social goods. Communities with higher levels of social capital are likely to have higher educational achievement, better performing governmental institutions, faster economic growth, and less crime and violence. And the people living in these communities are likely to be happier, healthier, and to have a longer life expectancy. For more information, see pp. 18-25 in Robert D. Putnam's *Bowling Alone: Collapse and Revival of the American Community* (NY: Simon and Schuster, 2000).

² The national portion of the survey oversampled African-Americans and Hispanics at twice the rates that they occurred in the population.

The Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey intentionally tested out various competing questions to measure social capital, because we envisioned that from this broader array of questions, we could determine which questions were most effective at measuring key dimensions³ of social capital.

In a nutshell, we evaluated the suitability of questions for the SCCBS short form along four criteria:

1) *A question's centrality to a dimension of social capital.* [In social science lingo, we conducted “factor analysis” that figures out the underlying inter-relationships of a group of questions. We looked for questions with high loadings in the dominant factor and then looked for questions with high loadings in the second most-important factor.]⁴

³ Social capital, like intelligence, generally coheres as a core concept. Some people are smarter than others, and people adept at math are likely to be good at poetry; which is why one can speak of IQs. However, at a finer grain, there are different types of intelligence—the best mathematicians are not the best poets, and neither are they necessarily emotionally intelligent.

The same is true of social capital. Among approximately a hundred different measures of social capital in the Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey, some people (or communities) broadly are more (or less) socially connected. People with lots of friends are more likely to vote more, to attend church more often, and to bowl in leagues. This means that you can speak of a person (or a community) as being generally high (or low) in social capital. On the other hand, closer examination reveals different sub-dimensions (comparable to the difference between mathematical, verbal, emotional, and spatial intelligence). The 11 different facets of social capital found in the Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey include two dimensions of “*social trust*” (whether you trust others), two measures of *political participation* (electoral political participation and participation in protest politics), two measures of *civic leadership and associational involvement*, a measure of *giving and volunteering*, a measure of *faith-based engagement*, a measure of *informal social ties*, a measure of the *diversity of our friendships*, and a measure of the *equality of civic engagement* at a community level.

⁴ The dimensions of social capital are listed in the above footnote [and a fuller description of these dimensions can be found at <http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/saguaro/communitysurvey/results5.html>], but the question numbers on the 2000 Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey that comprised these dimensions are listed below:

Social trust: Trust others (versus can't be to careful in dealing with others) (6), Trust neighbors (7A), trust co-workers (7B), trust co-religionists (7C), trust local shop clerks (7D), trust local police (7F)

Inter-racial trust: trust whites (7G), trust blacks or African Americans (7H), Trust Asians (7I), Trust Hispanics or Latinos (7J)

Electoral political participation: Days in the past week respondent read a daily newspaper (17), Interest in politics and national affairs (21), Currently registered to vote (22), Voted in most recent presidential election (23), Knowledge of US Senators from respondent's state (28)

Protect politics participation: Signed a petition in past 12 months (26A), Attended a political meeting or rally in past 12 months (26B), Participated in demonstrations, boycotts, or marches in past 12 months (26D), Participate in labor union (33I), Participate in ethnic, nationality, or civil rights organization (33L), Participate in political group (33M), Belonged to any group that took local action for reform (34)

Civic leadership: Number of categories of formal group involvements (excludes church membership) [33B-R], Served as an officer or on a committee (35), Number of times attended club meeting past 12 months (56E), Number of times attended public meeting discussing school or town affairs in past 12 months (56L)

Associational involvement: Number of categories of formal secular group involvement [33B-R]

Giving and volunteering: money contributed to secular causes (37B), money contributed to religious causes (37A), number of times volunteered (58), volunteered for place of worship (59A), volunteered for health care or to fight disease (59B), volunteered for needy, volunteered for school or youth programs (59C), volunteered to help poor or elderly (59D), volunteered for cultural or arts organizations (59E), volunteered for neighborhood civic group (59G)

Faith based engagement: Member of church or religious organization (30), Religious attendance (31), Participate in church activities besides services (32), Participate in organization affiliated with religion (33A), Money contributed to church or religious causes (37A), Volunteered for religion (59A)

Informal social ties: Number of times in last 12 months respondent... played cards or board games with others (56C), visited with relatives (56D), had friends over to his/her home or was in theirs (56F), socialized with co-workers outside of work (56H), hung out with friends in a public place (56I)

2) *Intrinsic interest in the answer to question itself.* Given a choice between two equally good, we tended to choose the more essential one (for instance, volunteering).

3) *The stability (over time) of responses to a question.* Some questions elicit more consistent responses from the same respondent and others seem to depend metaphorically “on what they had for breakfast.” Since we conducted two additional waves of the SCCBS, we could look at the underlying consistency of responses by the same individuals to the same questions at different times. We chose more stable questions over more mercurial ones. [This measure of stability is what social scientists refer to as “test-retest reliability.”]

4) *Economy of time.* In the short form, we are trying to maximize the information that can be obtained in a short period of time and also improve the flow of the questionnaire. Thus, when faced with the choice of good questions on a topic, we chose questions that took less time to ask, or fit well in a battery of questions already being asked with a common form (for example, “how many times in the last 12 months did you do X?”)

Ownership: The short form was generated through the efforts of the *Saguaro Seminar: Civic Engagement in America*. Funds to distill Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey questions down to a short form came from a consortium of community foundations that were SCCBS participants. We want to share this short form as widely as possible; you are free to use it, but please attribute it to us if you use it: it should be cited as “Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey short form, July 2002 version, Saguaro Seminar: Civic Engagement in America project, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.”

How we imagine that this short-form might be used

There are three possible uses we imagine for this short-form, and a few cursory comments about applying the short-form in these settings:

1) Users (surveyor s) planning to interview all in a group (an 8th grade class, neighbors on a block, an alumni group, etc.).

Here the user can interview all the people in the population he/she is concerned with and doesn't have to worry about choosing a sub-sample. A few comments are in order:

a) Method in which the survey is conducted. The SCCBS and the short-form are designed to be phone surveys. If you are planning the survey to be face-to-face you will have to review the questions to make sure that they work well in this context.

b) *Confidentiality.* In all cases, but especially if the survey is to be conducted face-to-face, you will need to worry about how to protect respondent confidentiality. One way to ensure confidentiality is to have this information collected by a trusted third party. If you are administering the survey yourself (as an organization), you should have the survey administered by someone who does not know the respondents (so they can be more candid). You should consider having a cover sheet that has some information about the respondent and an ID number. If the person conducting the survey writes the respondent ID number on page 2, the cover pages can be separated from the data so when the data are entered into a machine, the person doing the data entry doesn't know who the data refers to.

Diversity of our friendships: a count of the number of categories in which respondent had a personal friends. The categories asked about were: personal friend who owns a business (55A), [personal friend who] is a manual worker (55B), ... has been on welfare (55C), ...owns a vacation home (55D), ... with different religious orientation (55E), ... is white (55F), ...is Latino or Hispanic (55G), ... is Asian (55H), ... is black or African-American (55I), ...is gay or lesbian (55J), ...is a community leader (55K).

The wording of the questions in the original Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey can be found at: http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/saguaro/communitysurvey/docs/survey_instrument.pdf

c) *Response rate and selection bias.* It is critically important that whoever is administering the survey attempt to get cooperation from as many respondents as possible in the group you are aiming to survey. Otherwise, you run the serious risk that you only hear from the most willing respondents and that their responses are atypical from the group as a whole. At the minimum, you need to try administering the survey at different times of day and different days of week, you need to persistently try to convince even reluctant individuals to participate, you need to be willing to find whether there are better times to administer the survey and follow-up by setting and keeping appointments, etc.

d) *Asking all of the questions.* Whatever questions you decide to ask (some are optional in our module), you need to ensure that you attempt to ask all of these questions to every person surveyed. If you decide that you are not going to ask some of these questions, you should ask them of no one or be random in who is asked these questions.

e) *Appropriateness of Questions.* You may want to review whether all the questions work well of the group you are surveying (depending on the demographics of this group). For example, the question about whether people are registered to vote, won't work well for youth under the age of registration. In such a case you may want to ask an alternate question, like determining how many of the U.S. Senators from the respondent's state, he/she correctly knows the names of.

f) *Analysis of the data.* You should think in advance how you are going to enter the data, what software you are going to need to analyze the data, whether you need outside help in analyzing the data, etc. Administering the survey (i.e., gathering the data) may turn out to be not so difficult, but you want to make sure that you understand how you will translate these surveys into a summary of results, and how complicated the analysis is that you want to conduct.

2) Users wishing to add a social capital module to a survey that they are already administering:

In this case, the group has already figured out how who they are surveying, how to generate the sample, and who is conducting the survey. They have also, presumably, figured out who is analyzing the survey. Such a group should also review what demographic information they are already obtaining in their base survey. It may well not be necessary to ask many of the demographics questions (if these are already in their survey); conversely, the group may need to add in some of these demographic questions that are not already being gathered.

a) *Fit with survey.* You will need to fit these questions as best as possible into the flow of your survey. If the topic is rather different than what you are already asking about, you may need to alter the introduction to your survey, and you may need some transitional phrase, like “now, I'd like to ask you some questions about your community and your involvement...” You also need to think about whether the other questions on the survey are likely to influence the responses you are getting on the social capital questions. For example, if the rest of your survey is about whether the respondent thinks others are rude, this may make respondents more likely to report lower levels of trust in the social capital questions. There's not much that can be done about this, other than trying to pair the social capital questions with another set of questions that are unlikely to influence the social capital responses.

3) Users conducting a freestanding short-form survey of social capital on a sub-segment of a group too large to interview in total (e.g., a town, University students in Boston, etc.)

Those of you that have already conducted many surveys will understand that having a list of questions to ask is the beginning, not the end, of what you'll need to conduct a successful survey. We strongly recommend that you: a) find a good polling firm⁵ to conduct the survey; and b) find a strong local academic partner⁶ (with a background in statistics and quantitative methods) to

⁵ A list of survey research firms adhering to the Council of American Survey Research Organizations' standards can be found at: http://www.casro.org/casromembers_displaypage.cfm

advise you on issues like sampling and oversampling, to help conduct the analysis of the data for you, to write up the findings in a report, etc. The appended footnote lists some things to look for in such a local academic partner.

We cannot realistically educate the first-time surveyor about the surveying process, but we attach a few useful WWW links in this footnote.⁷

Cost us to administer this

A lot of the cost of surveying will depend on who will administer this and how.

We envision three ways in which this survey would be used and the price varies accordingly:

⁶ We recommend that you use an academic partner (AP) for the following tasks, although this is up to you:

- The AP interprets your local data and prepares your local “message” about the data for reports you issue or statements you make. [This is a combination of analyzing the data and providing a local context for the survey (history, demographics, regional trends, culture, and other local factors).]
- Determining geographic areas or demographic areas in which you want to oversample (i.e., sample at rates higher than they naturally occur in the population).

An academic partner should probably be someone at a university, college or research institution in your area who has:

- Training and experience in contemporary social science (as indicated, for example, by a doctorate in one of the social sciences and/or appointment as a regular member of any social science department at an accredited college or university). Graduate training in the sociology and/or political science of contemporary America is highly desirable, though not absolutely mandatory.
- Some experience in quantitative data analysis, preferably of survey data. (This need not include actually directing an original survey, but could include secondary analysis of survey archive data.) Advanced statistical skills are desirable, but not absolutely mandatory.
- Some familiarity with the history, demographics and cultures of your community. One important contribution each academic partner will make will be to help interpret the statistical results against the backdrop of the various cultures represented in your locality.
- General sympathy to the study of social capital, community, and civil society. The project has no detailed orthodoxy, and we all have an open mind about empirical findings, but we do not want to spend lots of time at our learning sessions debating the “first principles” of social capital and civil society.
- Interest in *applied* social research, not merely academic work.

Some of you will be able to find one local academic who combines all these virtues. In some cases, however, it may not be possible to find a single individual who has all the necessary skills. In such cases, you may wish to seek some institutional partner (for example, a local university center of urban studies, or a university survey research center) where multiple faculty members bring different skills to the table.

⁷ 1) The American Statistical Association has a good site at:
<http://www.amstat.org/sections/srms/brochures/survwhat.html>
and also has 3 useful brochures on the topic of surveying.

2) The Research Knowledge Data Base (gathered by a Psychology Prof. at Cornell) may be more than most users will need but it discusses everything from sampling to figuring what the question is to analysis, etc. The information can be found at: <http://trochim.human.cornell.edu/kb/>

3) There are some useful general pointers in: <http://www.surveysystem.com/sdesign.htm>

a) You are trying to survey *everyone* in a given population (e.g., an entire 8th grade class, a 4 block neighborhood, etc.). In this case, where you do not need to draw up a sample (since you are trying to interview everyone), the cheapest way to do the survey would be to train some students in how to administer this survey, and do it yourself, and then compile all the results into a spreadsheet with rows corresponding to the various respondents and columns corresponding to the various questions. If you want to do more sophisticated analyses than what percent responded “yes” or “no” to various questions, you may have to input the data into a statistical software package like SAS or SPSS. The cost of doing this could be as inexpensive as printing out copies of the survey (or adapting them for a written survey), training some students, distributing the surveys, collecting them, inputting the results and then analyzing them.

b) Adding a social Capital module to an existing survey. A second possibility is that you are already conducting a survey (for example, on public health) and want to gather social capital information as well. Since you would already, presumably, be having a firm draw up a sample for you and administer the survey, and provide you with marginal and banner results, and since you would also probably gathering much of the demographic information for this survey, you would only need to add on the social capital questions to your survey. You will need to make sure that the questions flow somewhat together (for example from your other questions to the social capital questions), but the cost of adding the 5 or so minutes of social capital questions for a survey of some 500 respondents would probably be in the range of \$5,000-10,000.

c) Free standing survey. If you want to just conduct the “Social Capital Short Form” survey and need to have a random sample drawn up for a much larger population (e.g., finding 500 respondents in the city of Grand Rapids, MI), we would recommend that you hire a polling firm to draw up a random sample (from the relevant area codes and telephone exchanges), conduct this survey, and supply you with these data. The cost for a nationally respected polling firm to conduct 500 complete interviews might be in the range of \$40-60 per completed interview or \$20,000-30,000.⁸ You can probably find more inexpensive ways to pursue this by working through a local university that does polling.⁹

How big a job/how long will it take to administer and then analyze results?

Assuming the survey is a phone survey, and you were interviewing 500 people, you probably would want to administer this for approximately 3 weeks, to leave time to try to reach respondents during the week and on the weekend, and leave time for respondents being away on business or vacation, or being busy particular days or nights. If you use an outside polling firm, given that it often takes a week or so to originally draw the sample, and some time to check the results, the process from start to finish (to obtain the data) would be able 5-6 weeks. Analysis time depending on the level of analysis that you wanted to undertake, and the skills of those undertaking the analysis might be an addition 2-6 weeks more.

Will we be able to compare ourselves to other towns, organizations, or businesses who use this form?

Unless you know of other sites undertaking the same survey and using the same methodology it will be very hard to compare the results. Since many of these surveys may be administered by different survey firms or use different methodologies (for example, the number of times they call

⁸ This assumes that you would get the marginal responses and banners (responses broken out along key demographics of the community) and a copy of the data in SPSS, but would not have any analysis performed for you by the polling firm, nor require any demographic or geographic screening. If you want to contact the firm we used for the Benchmark Survey (TNSI Intersearch in Horsham, PA), they can be reached at 215-442-9638(contact Dave Lambert). They have the advantage of already have many of these questions programmed into their computers.

⁹ For example we received one price quote for this of \$15,000 and others may be still lower.

back to reach respondents, or what hours of the day and times of the week they call), it could very well be misleading to compare results. We suggest that you use the data collected primarily as a “baseline” measurement of social capital, and then return in 2-3 years, after you have tried to build more social capital, and conduct a follow-up survey, using the same methodology.

However, there may be a way in which you can use the 2000 Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey and other prior surveys as rough interpretative benchmarks. First, before doing so you have to be aware of some potential differences that could skew comparisons: differences in results obtained when different polling firms conduct surveys (“house effects”), different results obtained when the questions asked at one time are compared with questions asked at an earlier time (“period effects”)¹⁰, and different results obtained as a result of differential response rates¹¹, and differences obtained because the demographics of the community sampled were very different from one survey to another. That said, you should know that many to most of the social capital questions in the Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey have prior pedigrees, some of them quite long: that is, they have been taken from other surveys.¹² Assuming you have an academic partner that is helping you to interpret the results of the survey, we recommend that your academic partner examine the results from your community and compare it with results to this same question over time, adjusting for demographic differences in your community. This analysis cannot tell you precisely whether you are higher or lower than in the past, but can give you a rough indication of whether your community’s responses are notably high or low. For example, even with all the qualifications about period effects, house effects, response rates, etc., we know that a figure of 60% saying most people can be trusted suggests a quite “trusting” community, whereas without those other, prior usages, we’d have no way of know if 60% should be considered high or low.

Finally, **a word to the wise**. We think the survey has the most utility as a “pre-“ and “post-“ measurement to see if more or less social capital is being built in an area. If you are doing so, it is critically important that the methodology be as similar as possible to the one employed earlier (how the sample was chosen, how the survey was conducted, how interviewers were selected and trained, etc.) And in all cases, you should use identically worded questions to the earlier survey to make comparisons meaningful.

¹⁰ You should be especially attentive to this in the aftermath of September 11, 2000, since civic spiritedness and many measures of trust showed significant rises after September 11.

¹¹ In general, respondents who are harder to reach and harder to convince to cooperate by answering the survey tend to be less civic, so polling firms and methodologies that make less of an attempt to persuade the reluctant and busy to participate (i.e., have lower response rates) tend to find more civic results, and firms that have higher response rates tend to find less civic results.

¹² We did this because it is generally inadvisable to invent new questions for two reasons. First, new questions that *sound* good often do not provide very useful data. Second, because the prior history of having had the exact same question asked provides a context to interpret whether a response of 60% is higher or lower than expected. If new questions are asked, regardless of how great they might turn out to be, there is no way of knowing whether a community’s responses are unusually civic or not.

Questions in Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey short form

Notes:

Our estimate is that this about 7.5 minutes of starred questions (including 2.5 minutes of demographics). The optional questions would add 5 minutes to the survey length.

Proposed questions:

Hello, I'm _____ calling from _____. We are conducting an important survey about life in communities across America including yours.

[GENDER: INTERVIEWER: RECORD R's GENDER
(IF NECESSARY SAY: I am recording that you are a male/female.)

<GENDER>

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

- *1 We'd like to ask you some questions about how you view other people, groups and institutions.

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

<TRUST>

- 1 People can be trusted
- 2 You can't be too careful
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Depends
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

- *2 Next, we'd like to know how much you trust different groups of people. First, think about (GROUP). Generally speaking, would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?

*2A People in your neighborhood

(CLARIFY IF NECESSARY: How about in general?)

<TRNEI>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

2B (How about) **The police in your local community** (would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?)

<TRCOP>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

2C **People who work in the stores where you shop**

<TRSHOP>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

*2D (How about) **White people?**

<TRWHT>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

*2E (How about) **African Americans or Blacks?**

<TRBLK>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

*2F (How about) **Hispanics or Latinos?**

<TRHISP>

- 1 Trust them a lot
- 2 Trust them some
- 3 Trust them only a little
- 4 Trust them not at all
- 5 (VOLUNTEERED) Does not apply
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

- 3 My next questions are about public affairs. How interested are you in politics and national affairs? Are you very interested, somewhat interested, only slightly interested, or not at all interested?

<POLINT>

- 1 Very interested
- 2 Somewhat interested
- 3 Only slightly interested
- 4 Not at all interested
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

- *4 Are you currently registered to vote

<REGVOTE>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Not eligible to vote
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

- 5A How much of the time do you think you can trust the NATIONAL government to do what is right – just about always, most of the time, only some of the time, or hardly ever?

<TGNAT>

- 1 Just about always
- 2 Most of the time
- 3 Some of the time
- 4 Hardly ever
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

- 5B How about your LOCAL government? How much of the time do you think you can trust the LOCAL government to do what is right? (Would you say just about always, most of the time, only some of the time, or hardly ever?)

<TGLOC>

- 1 Just about always
- 2 Most of the time
- 3 Some of the time
- 4 Hardly ever
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

- 5C Thinking POLITICALLY AND SOCIALLY, how would you describe your own general outlook--as being very conservative, moderately conservative, middle-of-the-road, moderately liberal or very liberal?

<IDEO>

- 1 Very conservative
- 2 Moderately conservative

- 3 Middle-of-the-road
- 4 Moderately liberal
- 5 Very Liberal
- 6 (VOLUNTEERED) Something else
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

6 Now I'm going to ask you how many times you've done certain things in the past 12 months, if at all. For all of these, I want you just to give me your best guess, and don't worry that you might be off a little. About how many times in the past 12 months have you (ACTIVITY):

RANDOMIZE A-J

Note: for all questions 6A-6J, interviewer probes for an actual number and if respondent can not provide an actual number, the interviewer follows up with: Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that? (IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

6A (How many times in the past twelve months have you) **Worked on a community project?**

<CPROJECT>
VALID RANGE 0 to 53

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- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

- < PROJECT >
- 1 never did this
 - 2 once
 - 3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)
 - 4 2-4 times
 - 5 5-9 times
 - 6 about once a month on average
 - 7 twice a month
 - 8 about once a week on average
 - 9 more than once a week
 - 98 Don't Know
 - 99 Refused

6B (How many times in the past twelve months have you) **Donated blood?**

<CBLOOD>
VALID RANGE 0 to 53

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98 Don't Know
99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

< BLOOD >
1 never did this
2 once
3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)
4 2-4 times
5 5-9 times
6 about once a month on average
7 twice a month
8 about once a week on average
9 more than once a week
98 Don't Know
99 Refused

*6C (How many times in the past twelve months have you) **Attended any public meeting in which there was discussion of town or school affairs?**

<CPUBMEET>
VALID RANGE 0 to 53

--

98 Don't Know
99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

< PUBMEET >
1 never did this
2 once
3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)
4 2-4 times

- 5 5-9 times
- 6 about once a month on average
- 7 twice a month
- 8 about once a week on average
- 9 more than once a week
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Refused

6D (How many times in the past twelve months have you) **Attended a political meeting or rally?**

<CRALLY>
VALID RANGE 0 to 53

--

- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

- < RALLY >
- 1 never did this
 - 2 once
 - 3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)
 - 4 2-4 times
 - 5 5-9 times
 - 6 about once a month on average
 - 7 twice a month
 - 8 about once a week on average
 - 9 more than once a week
 - 98 Don't Know
 - 99 Refused

*6E (How many times in the past twelve months have you) **Attended any club or organizational meeting** (not including meetings for work)?

<CORGMTG>
VALID RANGE 0 to 53

--

- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

< ORGMTG >

- 1 never did this
- 2 once
- 3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)
- 4 2-4 times
- 5 5-9 times
- 6 about once a month on average
- 7 twice a month
- 8 about once a week on average
- 9 more than once a week
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Refused

*6F (How many times in the past twelve months have you) **had friends over to your home?**

<CFRDVIS>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

--

- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

< FRDVIS >

- 1 never did this
- 2 once
- 3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)
- 4 2-4 times
- 5 5-9 times
- 6 about once a month on average
- 7 twice a month
- 8 about once a week on average
- 9 more than once a week
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Refused

*6G (How many times in the past twelve months have you) **been in the home of a friend of a different race or had them in your home?**

<CFRDRAC>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

--

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

< FRDRAC >

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

8 about once a week on average

9 more than once a week

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

*6H (How many times in the past twelve months have you) **been in the home of someone of a different neighborhood or had them in your home?**

<CFRDXNEI>

VALID RANGE 0 to 53

--

98 Don't Know

99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

< FRDXNEI >

1 never did this

2 once

3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)

4 2-4 times

5 5-9 times

6 about once a month on average

7 twice a month

- 8 about once a week on average
- 9 more than once a week
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Refused

*6I (How many times in the past twelve months have you) **been in the home of someone you consider to be a community leader or had one in your home?**

<CLDRHOM>
VALID RANGE 0 to 53

--

- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

- < LDRHOM>
- 1 never did this
 - 2 once
 - 3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)
 - 4 2-4 times
 - 5 5-9 times
 - 6 about once a month on average
 - 7 twice a month
 - 8 about once a week on average
 - 9 more than once a week
 - 98 Don't Know
 - 99 Refused

*6J (How many times in the past twelve months have you) **volunteered?**

<CVOLTIM>
VALID RANGE 0 to 53

--

- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Refused

(IF RESPONDENT IS UNABLE TO ANSWER, PROBE:) Would you say you never did this, did it once, a few times, about once a month on average, twice a month, about once a week on average, or more often than that?

(IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "A FEW TIMES", PROBE WITH:) Would that be closer to 2-4 times or 5-9 times?

< VOLTIM >

- 1 never did this
- 2 once
- 3 a few times (ENTER ONLY IF FIGURE CANNOT BE CLARIFIED)
- 4 2-4 times
- 5 5-9 times
- 6 about once a month on average
- 7 twice a month
- 8 about once a week on average
- 9 more than once a week
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Refused

- 7 In the past twelve months, have you served as an officer or served on a committee of any local club or organization?

<OFFICER>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

- *8 Not including weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services? (IF NECESSARY PROBE WITH CATEGORIES) (Every week (or more often)/Almost every week/Once or twice a month/A few times per year/Less often than that/Don't know/Refused)

<RELATEND>

- 1 Every week (or more often)
- 2 Almost every week
- 3 Once or twice a month
- 4 A few times per year
- 5 Less often than that
- 6 Never
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

- 9 People and families contribute money, property or other assets for a wide variety of charitable purposes. During the past 12 months, approximately how much money did you and the other family members in your household contribute to all secular causes and all religious causes, including your local religious congregation

(IF NECESSARY: By contribution, I mean a voluntary contribution with no intention of making a profit or obtaining goods or services for yourself.)

(IF NECESSARY: REPEAT ASSURANCES OF CONFIDENTIALITY)

<GIVE>

- 1 None
- 2 Less than \$100
- 3 \$100 to less than \$500

- 4 \$500 to less than \$1000
- 5 \$1000 to less than \$5000
- 6 More than \$5000
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

*10 All things considered, would you say you are very happy, happy, not very happy, or not happy at all?

<HAPPY>

- 1 Very happy
- 2 Happy
- 3 Not very Happy
- 4 Not happy at all
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

*11 And how would you describe your overall state of health these days? Would you say it is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

<HEALTH>

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Very Good
- 3 Good
- 4 Fair
- 5 Poor
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

12 Please tell me for the following statement whether you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly. Television is my primary form of entertainment

<TVONE>

- 1 Agree strongly
- 2 Agree somewhat
- 3 (VOLUNTEERED) Neither/depends
- 4 Disagree somewhat
- 5 Disagree strongly
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

*13 Our last questions are used to ensure that our sample for this survey accurately reflects the population as a whole. First, we'd like to know if you are working now, temporarily laid off, or if you are unemployed, retired, permanently disabled, a homemaker, a student, or what? (INTERVIEWER: IF MULTIPLE RESPONSES ARE GIVEN, ENTER THE ONE WITH THE LOWEST CODE NUMBER.)

<LABOR>

- 1 Working
- 2 Temporarily laid off
- 3 Unemployed

- 4 Retired
- 5 Permanently Disabled
- 6 Homemaker
- 7 Student
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

*14 . Next, in what year were you born?

<BYEAR>
VALID RANGE 1880-1982

*15 What is the highest grade of school or year of college you have completed?

- <EDUC>
- 1 Less than high school (Grade 11 or less)
 - 2 High school diploma (including GED) SKIP TO 16
 - 3 Some college SKIP TO 16
 - 4 Assoc. degree (2 year) or specialized technical training SKIP TO 16
 - 5 Bachelor's degree SKIP TO 16
 - 6 Some graduate training SKIP TO 16
 - 7 Graduate or professional degree SKIP TO 16
 - 8 Don't know SKIP TO 16
 - 9 Refused SKIP TO 16

*15A Do you have a GED or high school equivalency?

- <EDUC2>
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
 - 8 Don't know
 - 9 Refused

*16 Do you consider yourself Hispanic or Latino?

- <HISPAN>
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No SKIP TO 17
 - 8 Don't know SKIP TO 17
 - 9 Refused SKIP TO 17

*16A Would you say your background is Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or something else?

- <HISPNAT>
- 1 Mexican
 - 2 Puerto Rican
 - 3 Cuban
 - 4 Other
 - 8 Don't know
 - 9 Refused

*16B Do you consider yourself to be White or Black?

<HISPRACE>

- 1 White
- 2 Black
- 3 Other
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused

ALL SKIP TO 18

*17 Do you consider yourself to be White, Black or African American, Asian or Pacific Islander, Native American, or some other race?

<RACE>

- 1 White SKIP TO 18
- 2 African American or Black SKIP TO 18
- 3 Asian or Pacific Islander SKIP TO 17B
- 4 Alaskan Native/Native American SKIP TO 18
- 5 Other
- 8 Don't know SKIP TO 18
- 9 Refused SKIP TO 18

*17A Specify:

<RACEO> [STRING] SKIP TO 18

*17B Would you say your background is Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Filipino, or something else?

<ASNNAT>

- 1 Chinese
- 2 Korean
- 3 Japanese
- 4 Filipino
- 5 Asian Indian
- 6 Vietnamese
- 7 Cambodian
- 8 Other
- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refused

*18 Are you an American citizen?

<CITIZ>

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused

*19 How many different telephone numbers does your household have, not counting those dedicated to a fax machine or computer?

<PHONES>
VALID RANGE 1-9

*20A If you added together the yearly incomes, before taxes, of all the members of your household for last year, 2001, would the total be: (READ LIST)

<YP_1>
1 Less than \$30,000 or
2 \$30,000 or more
---DO NOT READ BELOW---
8 Don't Know
9 Refused

IF <YP_1> = 2, SKIP TO 20C.
IF <YP_1> = 8 or 9, REPEAT ASSURANCES OF CONFIDENTIALITY

*20B Would that be: (READ LIST)

<YP_2>
1 \$20,000 or less SKIP TO 21
2 Over \$20,000 but less than \$30,000 SKIP TO 21
---DO NOT READ BELOW---
8 Don't Know SKIP TO 21
9 Refused SKIP TO 21

*20C Would that be: (READ LIST)

<YP_3>
1 \$30,000 but less than \$50,000
2 \$50,000 but less than \$75,000
3 \$75,000 but less than \$100,000
4 \$100,000 or more
---DO NOT READ BELOW---
8 Don't Know
9 Refused

21 And what city or town do you live in? (RECORD VERBATIM)

<CITY_STR> [STRING]

22 Are you currently married, separated, divorced, widowed, or have you never married?

<MARITAL>

- 1 Currently married
- 2 Separated
- 3 Divorced
- 4 Widowed
- 5 Never Married
- 9 Refused

23 How many children, aged 17 or younger, live in your household?

<KIDS>

VALID RANGE 0-20

- 98 Don't know
- 99 Refused

*24 Do you or your family own the place where you are living now, or do you rent?

<OWN>

- 1 Own
- 2 Rent
- 8 Don't know
- 9 Refused