Completing the Questionnaire

There are eight questions in this questionnaire:
1. What relationship do you currently have with this person?
2. What relationship did you have with this person prior to your involvement in the Mackay Whitsunday Safe Community Project?
3. Has this relationship changed as a consequence of your involvement in the project?
4. What resources do you share with this person as a consequence of your involvement in the project?
5. On balance, have you found this relationship beneficial with regard to meeting the strategic goals of the Mackay Whitsunday Safe Community Project?
6. What resources do you share with the Mackay Whitsunday Safe Community Project as a whole?
7. List those people or organizations who might contribute to the Mackay Whitsunday Safe Community Project but who are not involved so far as you are aware.
8. List what you would consider to be the five most important characteristics of effective health promotion social networks.

Please write down the name of all the people you know or work with that are part of the Mackay Whitsunday Safe Community Project, but also those people who have an impact (either negative or positive) on your contribution to the project, even though they are not directly involved with the project. They might be a personal friend, a work colleague, a member of another organization (Club, Community Organisation, Service Organisation, Local Government, State Department, Federal Department).

Once you have completed your list of people, then describe the relationship you have with each person by ticking the box that best describes your relationship with that person for each of the 5 questions.

On occasion, a representative of an organisation may resign or be replaced. Link the two employees together, and describe your ongoing relationship (Q2 to Q6) in terms of the relationship you maintain with that organisation through the post occupied by the two representatives, rather than in terms of the two individuals employed in that capacity.

If you wish, you also have the opportunity at the end of this survey to make some general comments about the Mackay Whitsunday Safe Community & about this study.

Example:
Q5. Has this relationship changed as a consequence of your involvement in the project?
- Worse: our relationship has deteriorated as a consequence of our involvement in the project.
- Unchanged: our relationship remains unchanged, or any changes that have occurred are unrelated to the project.
- Better: our relationship has improved as a consequence of our involvement in the project.

Q6. What resources do you share with this person as a consequence of your involvement in the project?
- We do not share resources.
- We share information, eg printing, photocopying, written material, library access, desk space, office space, computer software or hardware.
- We share financial resources to collaborate on joint projects.

Q7. On balance, have you found this relationship beneficial?
- Unbeneficial: the benefits obtained by working together does not justify the extra effort and resources required to maintain the relationship.
- Neutral: the extra effort and resources required is balanced by the benefits obtained by working together.
- Beneficial: The benefits obtained by working together outweigh any extra effort and resources required to maintain the relationship.

Please choose the one option that best describes your relationship.
A *Triad* is a (sub-) network consisting of three actors and the ties that connect them (Scott, 2000). While the dyad represents an interpersonal interaction between two actors, the triad is the first and most basic manifestation of social interaction in which the presence of a third actor may influence the interaction between the other two actors in the triad. It is argued that triadic structures are the building blocks of larger social systems (Scott, 2000). Thus, the balance of social interactions observed at the triad level may be used to predict the structure and properties of the overall network (Degenne and Forsé, 1999).

There are 64 possible permutations of triadic structure, however many of these triads are *isomorphic* or structurally indistinguishable (for example, they may be a mirror image of each other). Ultimately, 16 isomorphic classes of triads are possible. They are classified by the “M-A-N” system, which describes triads in terms of the dyadic states observed within them (Wasserman and Faust, 1994). This classification is based on sentinel papers published by Holland and Leinhardt (1970) and Davis and Leinhardt (1972). Four characteristics are used to classify triad structures

M. The first character gives the number of *mutual* or reciprocated dyads in the triad

A. The second character gives the number of *asymmetric* or unreciprocated dyads in the triad

N. The third character gives the number of *null* dyads in the triad

4. The fourth character is used to further distinguish those triads in which the M-A-N classification is insufficient. The fourth character if listed is “D” for down, “U” for up, “T” for transitive and “C” for cyclic
The triads are typically displayed in terms of the number of relational ties observed within them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ties</th>
<th>Triads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 0 ties | 1 - 003  
|       | triad 1 |
| 1 tie | 2 - 012  
|       | triad 2 |
| 2 ties | 3 - 102  
|        | 4 - 021D  
|        | 5 - 021U  
|        | 6 - 021C  
|       | triad 3  
|       | triad 4  
|       | triad 5  
|       | triad 6 |
| 3 ties | 7 - 111D  
|        | 8 - 111U  
|        | 9 - 030T  
|        | 10 - 030C  
|       | triad 7  
|       | triad 8  
|       | triad 9  
|       | triad 10 |
| 4 ties | 11 - 201  
|        | 12 - 120D  
|        | 13 - 120U  
|        | 14 - 120C  
|       | triad 11  
|       | triad 12  
|       | triad 13  
|       | triad 14 |
| 5 ties | 15 - 210  
|       | triad 15 |
| 6 ties | 16 - 300  
|       | triad 16 |

Table App 23.1 Classification of Triads
The Triad Census is the frequency distribution observed for the sixteen isomorphic triads (de Nooy et al, 2005). It was introduced by David and Leinhardt in 1972. It is a convenient way to summarise an entire socio-matrix using 16 summary statistics. Moreover, a number of triadic structures can be equated to important interpersonal social processes such as: reciprocation, hierarchies, structural balance, transitivity, and triangulation (clustering).

Theorists have therefore been interested in the triad census as a way to describe how social process occurring at the micro level of the triad can account for the overall structure of a network. In this study, the Triad census was calculated using Pajek 1.02 (Batagelj and Mrvar, 2004; deNooy et. al., 2005).
Presenters Certificate

This is to certify that

Dr Dale Hanson

Presented the following paper at the 8th World Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion held at the International Convention Centre, Durban, South Africa from 2 – 5 April 2006

“Documenting the Development of Social Capital in a Community Safety Promotion Coalition”

This paper was also selected as best oral presentation at The 8th World Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion.

Prof Mohamed Seedat
Conference Chairperson