



TOOLS OF CHANGE

- Social capital is becoming very „sexy“ issue - it comes with a promise of understanding of modern world and modern society.
- Social capital deals with social nets, relations and interconnections and their influence in reaching goals.
- Social capital highlights importance of values such as trust and civic participation.
- Fukuyama suggests that social capital has an impact on economic growth, Putnam considers social capital to be an elementary part of stabilized and functional democracy.

Social capital - new or old phenomenon?

- Does the concept of social capital brings something new, or it just repeats well-known facts from classical sociology?:
- **Tocqueville** has been connecting well-functioning American democracy with high level of civic participation.
- **Tönnies** wrote about shift from collective Gemeinschaft to individualized Gesellschaft.
- **Marx** and **Engels** came with an idea of „bounded solidarity“ describing creation of group cohesion caused by negative circumstances.
- **Simmel** mentions reciprocal relations, relations, norms, and obligations that are key elements of social networks a stresses how important impact have atomized cities on a life of modern society.
- **Durkheim** highlights necessity of internalization of group values and describes development of anomy caused by extreme individualization and by absence of communal life.
- In the work of **Max Weber** one can find idea of „enforced trust“ and he describes various mechanisms used by formal institutions and social groups in order to secure expected social behavior.

Types of capitals

- Róna-Tas distinguish two types of classification of capitals.
- 1. **Substantive approach.** It distinguish physical, human, and social capitals.
- 2. **Institutional approach.** It divides types of capitals according to types of institutions that offer their accumulation - physical capital becomes economic, human capital becomes cultural, and social capital is usually being replaced by political one.
- **Pierre Bourdieu's approach.** He divides individual, objectivized, and institutionalized cultural capital and economic, social, informational, and political capitals. Bourdieu adds also symbolical capital that he considers to be superior.

Pierre Bourdieu

- Pierre Bourdieu elaborated first systematic analysis of a social capital when he wrote about advantages and opportunities created by membership in various communities.
- He defined social capital as an „aggregate of real or potential sources that are inter-connected with ownership of a network more or less institutionalized relations of mutual recognition. In other words every member of the group collectively owns a capital.
- According to Bourdieu social capital covers relations in a broad family, neighborhood, or among collaborators which mean long-term obligations - feelings of gratitude, respect, friendship, etc. Benefits are deriving from membership in a group and they are core-stones of solidarity. Social capital makes individual trustworthy and allows him/her to act more effectively.

Robert Putnam



- Putnam suggests, however, that social capital compete with human capital as a factor of individual effectiveness. He suggests that income is generated more by social contacts than by education.
- From the societal perspective social capital helps to develop economic growth and democratic institutions.
- Social capital, according to Putnam, is embodying characteristics of social organizations such as trust, norms, or social networks that can enhance productivity of a society by enlarging possibilities of coordinated activities.

Classifications of different types and dimensions of social capital

- **Formal versus informal social capital.**
- **Strong versus weak social capital.**
- **Inside oriented versus outside oriented social capital.** (Club goods versus public goods)
- **Bridging versus bonding versus linking social capital.**

Measuring of social capital



- According to National Statistics social relations, formal and informal social networks, membership in groups, trust, reciprocity, and civic engagement are among key indicators of a social capital.
- Concept is therefore multidimensional and there is a need to measure it in all dimensions.
- Social capital is understood rather as an ownership of the group than ownership of individuals.

DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

- Questions derive from following dimensions:
- Participation, social engagement, commitments – involvement with the local groups, volunteer organizations, clubs, activity in local affairs;
- Control, self-efficacy – perception of control over the local affairs, awareness of influence in decision-making, in health, satisfaction with life;
- Perception of structures or characteristics of the community standard – satisfaction with services, opinions on local issues/problems;
- Social interactions, social networks, social support – contacts with friends, family, neighbors, depth of socialization network, perception of social support;
- Trust, reciprocity, social cohesion – trust in the others, in institutions and in public services, perception of the shared values, life expectancy in the region.

MEASURING OF SOCIAL CAPITAL

- Social relations and social networks are among key-stones of a social capital.
- 3 types of networks have been distinguished:
 - Informal networks (divided to relations with relatives, friends, neighbors, and collaborators);
 - Generalized relations (divided to relations with local people, people in general, and on social participation);
 - Institutional relations (divided into civic participation and relations to institutions).



MEASURING OF SOCIAL CAPITAL

- Three basic elements were evaluated according to four criteria:
- Structure (number, frequency, and proximity of relations);
- Quality (trust, reciprocity, support, shared values, tolerance);
- Diversity (range of social networks across the structure of society; homogeneity and heterogeneity);
- Cohesion (mutual knowledge of particular members of a network).



MEASURING OF SOCIAL CAPITAL

- Further on characteristics of respondents have been distinguished. These characteristics are not independent variables, they serve as indicators of social capital:
- Characteristics of a region, (security, cultural and economic possibilities, quality of environment);
- Personal characteristics (age, gender, health status, satisfaction with life, ethnicity, religion, geographic mobility);
- Resources (socio-economic background, education, job);
- Family characteristics (existence of a partner, marriage, children, character of a household).

Trust to institutions

- Don't trust at all(1); Mostly don't trust(2); Mostly do trust(3); Fully trust(4); in %:

■ Government	43,5	39,3	14,3	2,6
■ Parliament	42,4	38,9	13,9	2,6
■ Local government	22,1	40,2	26,3	7,5
■ European Union	23,4	45,0	22,7	4,9
■ Police	26,5	39,7	25,8	4,9
■ Courts	29,1	39,5	22,5	6,0
■ Media	30,7	40,0	22,3	3,3
■ Educational system	17,9	41,1	35,1	3,5
■ Health care	19,6	46,1	27,2	3,3
■ Public media	26,0	39,7	26,3	6,2

Do you know other people well?

■ In case of a difficult situation in your life do you know some people who can intervene on your behalf?

■ Nobody 16,1%

■ Few 40,6%

■ More than few 32,2%

■ A lot 8,2%

Help to others and connections

- **Helping others I help mostly myself** (in %; from I completely disagree to I fully agree):

▪ 8,2 7,1 10,4 7,7 20,3 8,4 7,5 10,4 6,8 12,6

- **In order to succeed in life it is important to have connections on important places** (in %; from I fully disagree up to I fully agree):

▪ 8,8 7,1 6,4 8,8 19,4 7,1 10,8 10,6 7,3 13,0

General trust

- **Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or one should be always careful?(n %)**

- One should be always careful

- versus

- Most of people can be trusted:

■ Never can be trusted	23,0
■ Mostly cannot be trusted	50,3
■ Mostly can be trusted	22,5
■ Can be always trusted	3,8

Mistreatment versus seriousness

- Do you think that others would try to mistreat you in case they would have a chance, or would they be serious?(in %)
 - Most of people would try to mistreat me
 - versus
 - Most of people would be serious
-
- Most of people would mistreat me 12,4
 - They would rather mistreat me 49,4
 - They would be rather serious 31,6
 - Most of people would be serious 6,2

Helping others versus helping myself

- **Would you say that people try to help others or they mostly take care of themselves?(in %)**
 - **People mostly take care of themselves**
 - versus
 - **People mostly try to help others**
-
- People take care mostly of themselves 20,1
 - People rather take care of themselves 50,3
 - People rather try to help others 24,5
 - People mostly try to help others 3,8

What is acceptable?

- 2 situations that happens regularly - are they ok or not really?
- Fully employed person takes a weekend job that is payed in cash and not taxed.
 - It is absolutely fine 25,6%
 - It is more or less fine 31,1%
 - It is rather not ok 28,9%
 - It is absolutely wrong 13%
- A person pays in a shop, he gives 100 Euro to a cashier, she gives back cash like from 200 Euro. Person realizes a mistake but keeps the money.
 - It is absolutely fine 3,3%
 - It is more or less fine 9,7%
 - It is rather not ok 26,9%
 - It is absolutely wrong 60%

Social participation - taking part on group activities

- **Did you take part on some of group activities? (average - 3,29)**
- Every week 16,8 %
- Two or three times a month 19,0 %
- Once a month 10,8 %
- Several times a year 22,1 %
- Practically never 27,8 %
- Other 1,1 %

Time devoted to social participation

■ How much time do you spend by various activities in clubs, associations, or other organized groups? (average - 2,57)

■ None	43,0 %
■ 1 to 5 hours monthly	23,8 %
■ 6 to 10 hours monthly	7,5 %
■ 11 to 15 hours monthly	5,5 %
■ 16 to 20 hours monthly	3,5 %
■ More than 20 hours monthly	4,6 %
■ Don't know	10,4 %

Religious social participation

- **How often do you take part on religious services or religious meetings? (average - 2,64)**

■ Every week	46,4 %
■ Twice or three times a month	10,2 %
■ Once a month	5,1 %
■ Several times a year	14,1 %
■ Practically never	11,7 %
■ Only on Christmas, weddings, funerals, etc.	10,2 %