

Understanding Social Capital

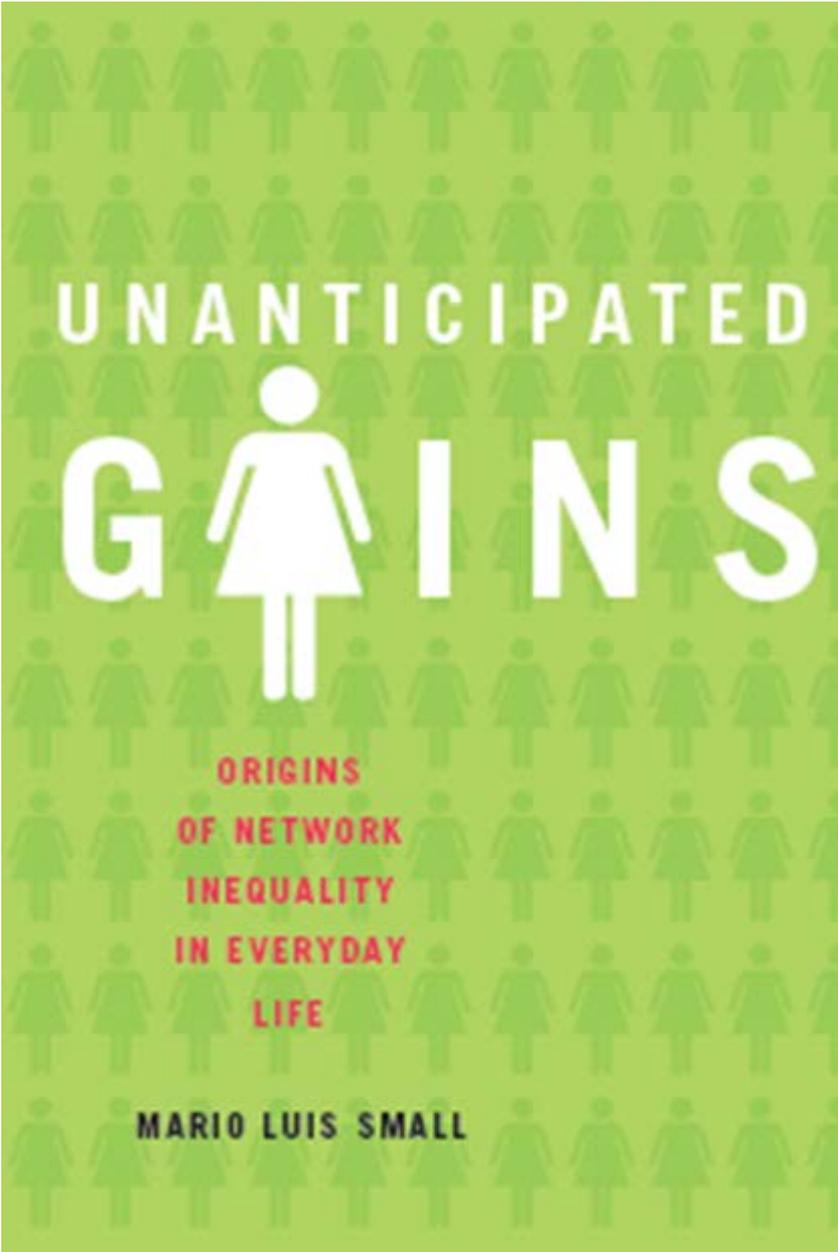


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Self sufficiency



- “Help needy families achieve self-sufficiency”
- Obstacles?
 - Unemployment, material hardship, depression, limited education, and more
- Affected?
 - Parents *and* children



UNANTICIPATED

GAINS

ORIGINS
OF NETWORK
INEQUALITY
IN EVERYDAY
LIFE

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Social capital



- SC: Resources that people have access to by virtue of their networks
 - Greater mobility and wellbeing

- Organizations can shape social capital
 - Help counter obstacles to self-sufficiency

Three forms of social capital



- Information
- Support
- Reinforcement of norms

Two cases, childcare centers

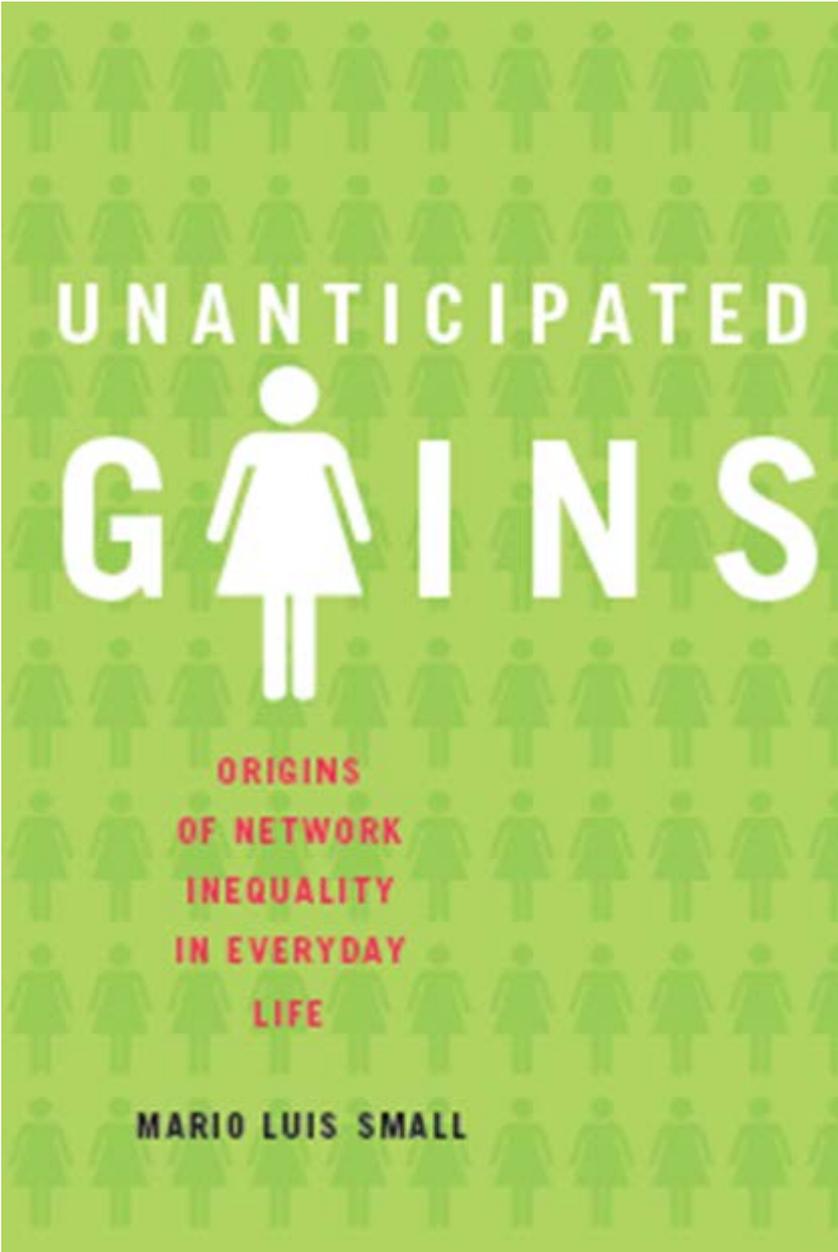


- Parental social capital, parents and children
- Parental social capital, children

First case



- Impact on mental hardship (depression), material hardship



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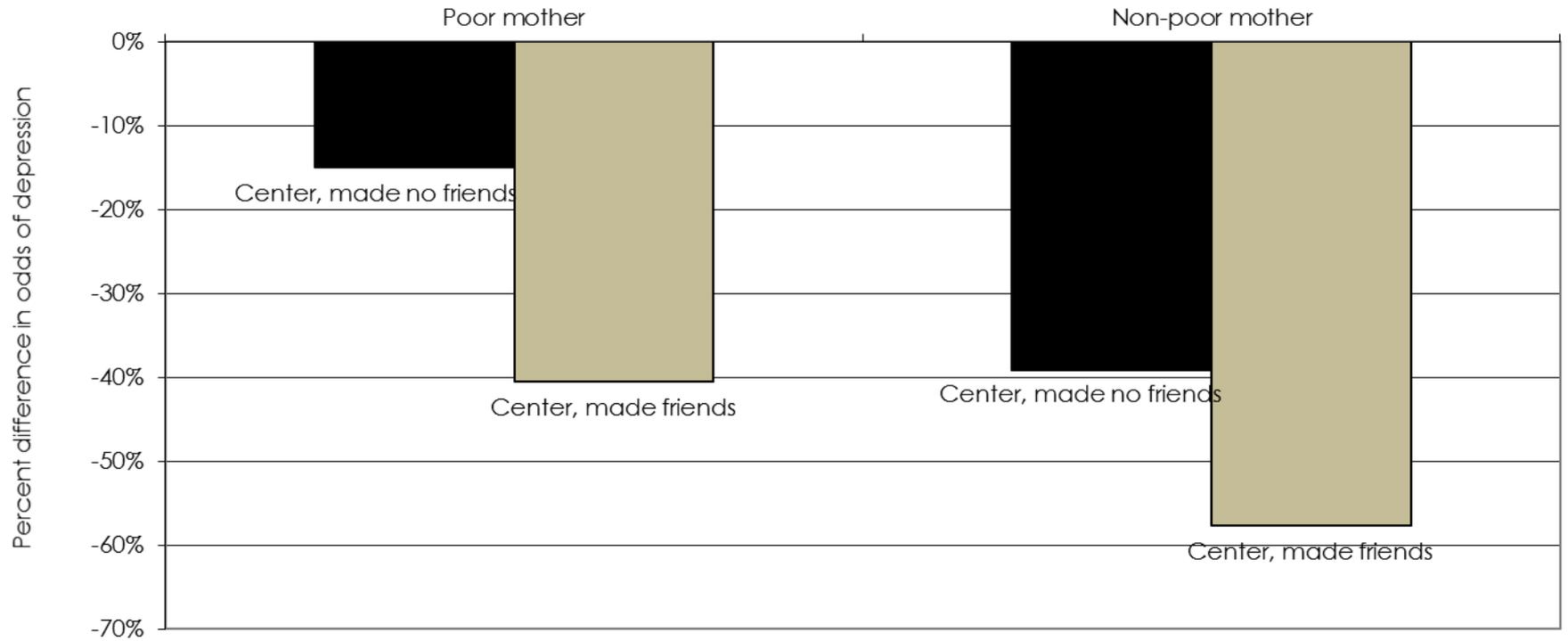
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First case

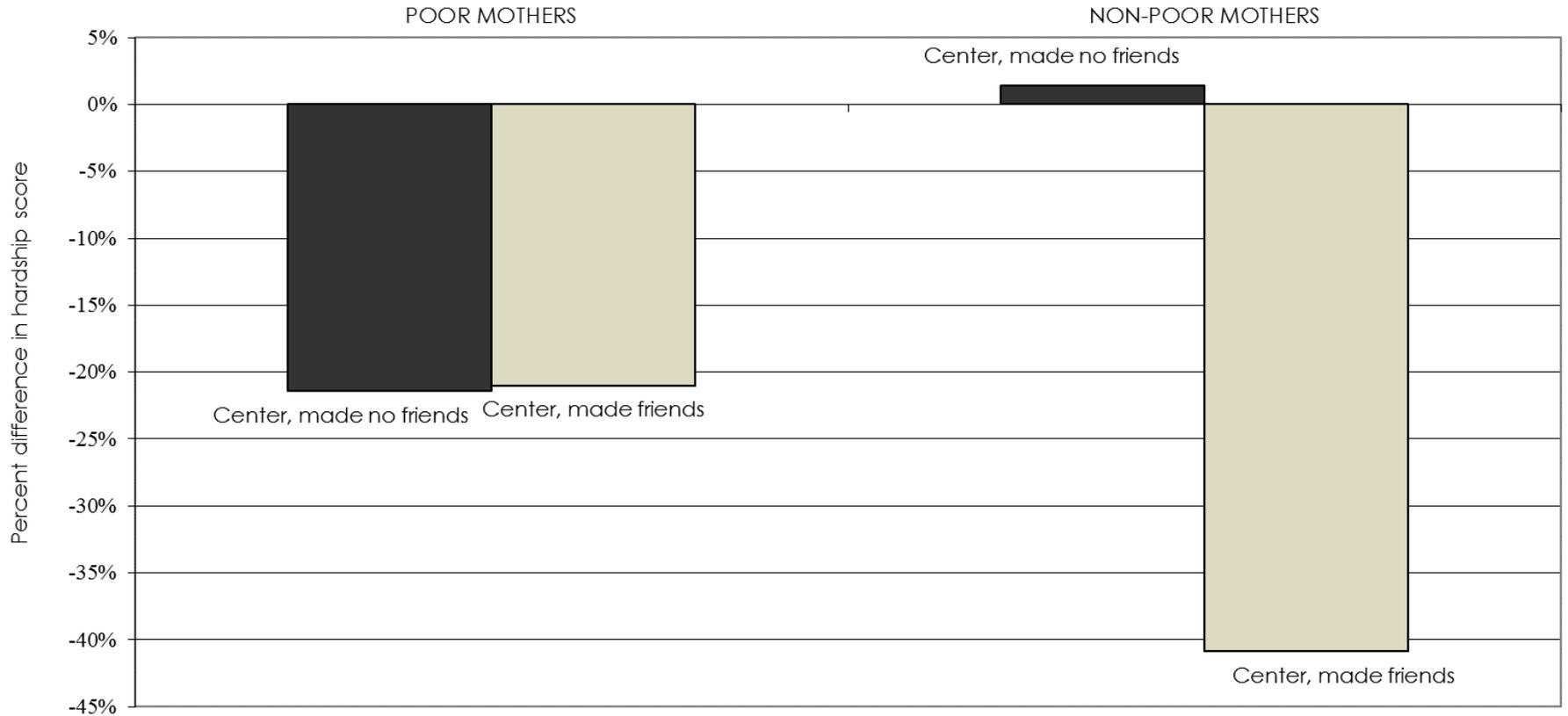


- ~3,500 mothers, nationally representative
- Followed from birth of focal child to age 5
- Did enrolling in center--and building social capital--have an impact?

How much lower are the odds of being depressed when compared to mother whose child is not in a center?



How much lower is predicted hardship score when compared to a mother whose child is not in a center?

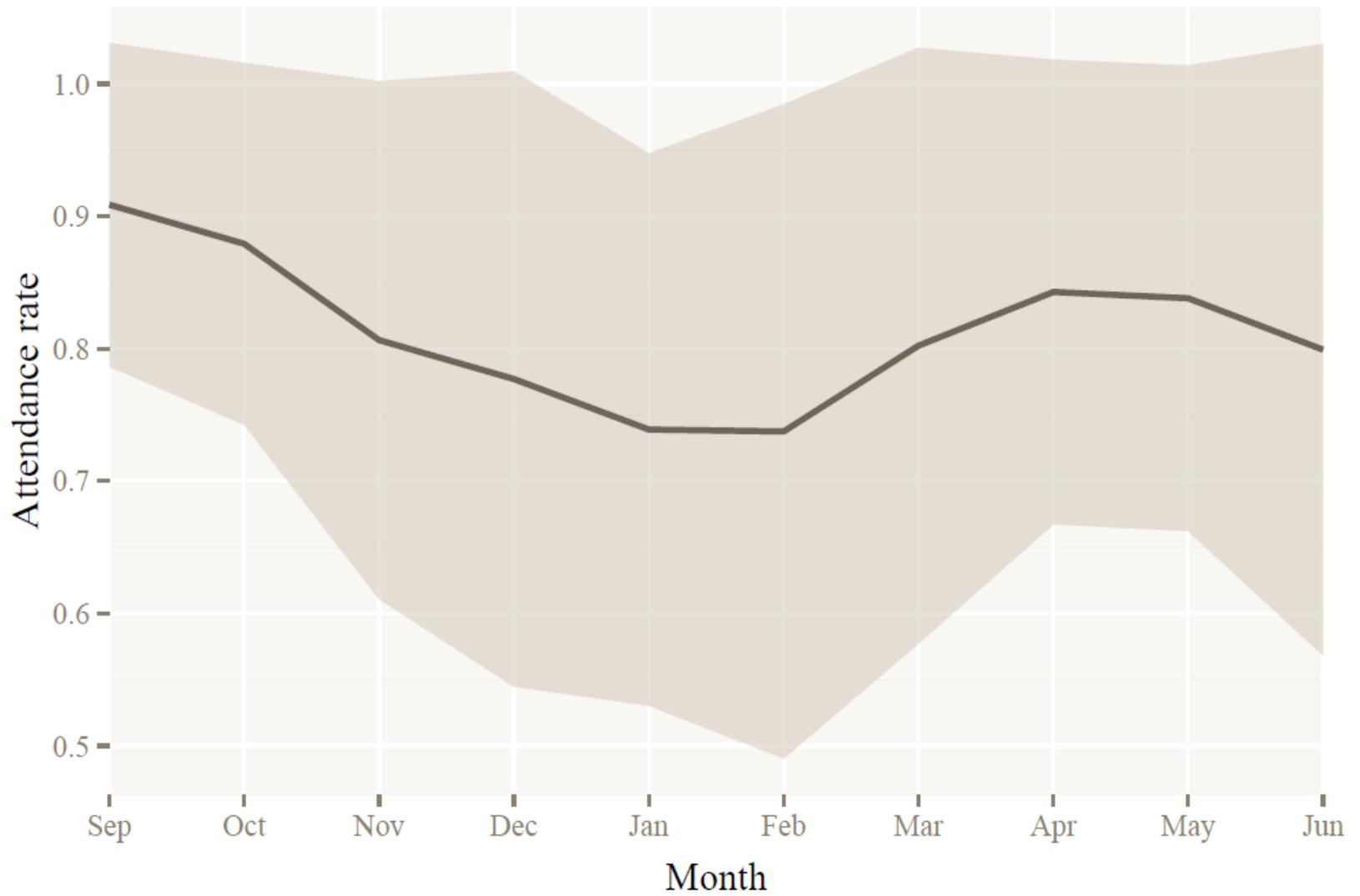


Second case

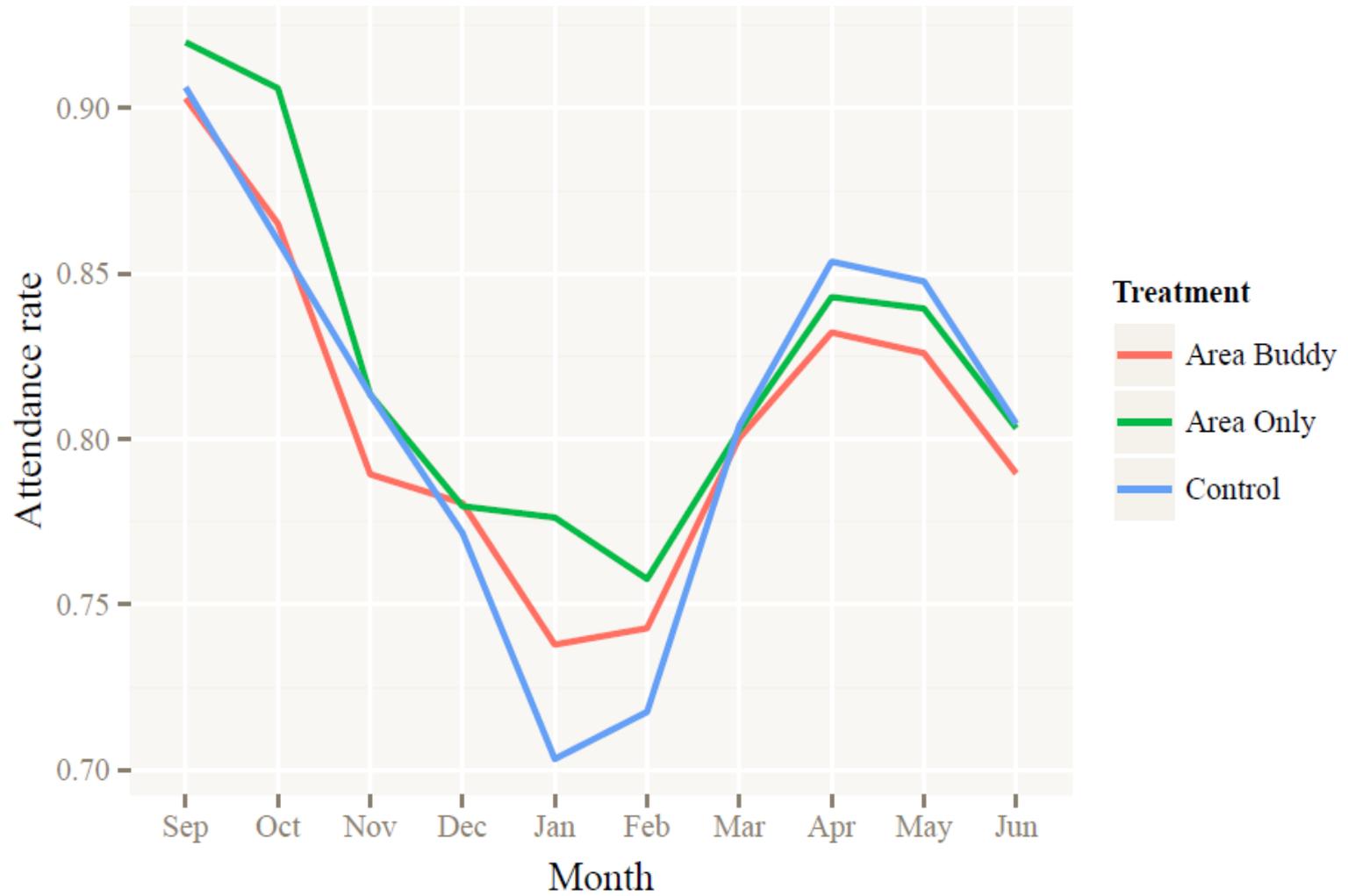


- Impact on attendance at Head Start centers
- Work with Terri Sabol, Teresa Sommer, Lindsay Chase Lansdale, Sean Brown, Henry Wilde, and Zong Yang Huang
- Does building social capital have an impact?

Attendance rate by month



Monthly attendance rate by treatment



Conclusion



- Social capital as vehicle to “help needy families achieve self-sufficiency”
- Organizational spaces as vehicles to build social capital

End



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