BUILDING SOCIAL CAPITAL

Al Condeluci, PhD CLASS

Social Capital refers to relationships we develop and grow within the context of the various communities we join or associate with. What makes these relationships unique are that they support or prop us up in areas we are not strong or capable

Interdependence

Social Capital relate to a broader concept of Interdependence. All people have strengths and weaknesses – Interdependence is when we use our strengths to build relationships that help support our weaknesses.

To understand Social Capital we must first think about the depth and impact of our relationships.

Consider this question!

The Magic Wand

 If you could wish for 3 things for yourself or for someone you love, what would they be?

When this question is asked the most common 3 things are:

- Healthfulness
- Happiness
- Longevity

Research Shows That

- Healthfulness
- Happiness
- Longevity

Are all related to – Social Capital!

 QUITE SIMPLY, THE MORE SOCIAL CAPITAL YOU HAVE, THE MORE HEALTHFULNESS, HAPPINESS, AND LONGEVITY YOU HAVE!

BUT THERE'S MORE!

Social Capital is also related to:

- Tolerance
- Honesty
- Kindness
- Compassion
- Fairness
- Integrity
- Forgiveness

Social Capital in Communities

- Helps people resolve problems
- Creates more tolerance for difference
- Broadens the ways we are similar
- Enhances creativity
- Shifts judgements and perceptions

Finally, Social Capital assists with:

- People getting jobs
- People keeping jobs (getting along)
- Getting around in the community
- Finding places to live
- Receiving food, other needed supports
- Keeping psychologically stable

What is Social Capital?

It is nothing more than relationships and friendships that people have in their lives; and the value these relationships create. The more natural supports you have the better your life.

Instrumental Value – direct support Emotional Value – indirect support Informational Value – knowledge support Social Capital represents the resources available to individuals through their social affiliations and membership in community organizations. It refers to aspects of social relationships that act as resources for individuals and facilitate collective action for mutual benefit.

Chemicals of Social Capital

- Oxytocin
- Serotonin
- Dopamine
- Endorphins

"If you belong to no groups and decide to join one, you cut your risk of dying in half over the next year"

Robert Putnam

Major Domains in Relationships

Acquaintanceships – people we know

Friendships – People we do things with

Covenant – People we love

Bridging Social Capital

 These are relationships where we share some common situation. They are the initial connectors to people when they are building social capital.

Bonding Social Capital

 These are the relationships that we have a strong connection of similarity. When this strong identity causes us to relate easily and quickly. These commonalities can be ethnicity, religion, age, experience and other factors that make us similar This basic identification creates an easy empathy and sympathy and sense of security.

Measuring Social Capital

- Sociograms Social Network Inventories
- These are social maps that identify relationships in the three major domains

- People we know
- People we do things with
- People we love

Clusters of Connection

- Family
- Neighborhood
- Religious
- School
- Work
- Clubs, Groups, Associations
- Political Parties

Social Capital key themes

- People you know (by name)
- People you like (similarities)
- People you engage in cluster
- People you engage outside of cluster

Building Social Capital and Natural Supports

 In order to build social capital you must be active (or at least present) in various clusters or communities.

4 Steps to Social Capital

Identify our key areas of interest/affinities

Find the matching cluster or community

Understand how communities behave

Finding a gatekeeper to acceptance

Identifying Affinities

- Passions
- Hopes
- Skills
- Talents
- Interests
- Capacities
- Fantasies

Finding the Matching Group

- Newspaper
- Television
- Yellow Pages
- Internet <u>www.meetup.com</u>
- Other social networking web sites
- Ask others
- Observe

How Communities Behave

- Expectations
- Rituals
- Patterns
- Jargon
- Memory (history)

Find the Gatekeeper

- Observe
- Ask
- Introduce
- Support

Gatekeeper

Is someone who is natural to the community who has some influence on others. They might be formal, or informal leaders who set the tone for what others do in the community.

Types of Gatekeepers

 Proactive – people who are open and reach out to others

 Reactive – people who are closed and see others difference and problems

Image Juxtaposition

When the image of something positive, after positioned next to something negative, devalued, or new to a community, creates a positive effect on that new thing. This rise in value can happen with ideas, products, or people.

The magic of community is when similarity overrides difference an creates a bond. Through this bond people begin to help each other and that synergy creates an upward effect for everyone involved.

We must find ways to meet or to match people with gatekeepers in community – and – we must become gatekeepers in our own communities!

"We must become the change we hope to create."

• Gandhi

Robert Fulghum

- They will tell you: All the trips have been taken.
- You will say: I have not been to see for myself.
- They will insist: Everything has been said.
- You will insist: I have not had my say.
- They will tell you: It has all been done.
- You will reply: My way is not finished.

But be warned: Any way is long and any way is hard.

Fear not!

You are the gate!

You are the gatekeeper!

You may go through and on and on!

And – fare you well!

"Life is made up of small comings and goings, and for everything a person takes with them, there is something they must leave behind"

Herman Raucher

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