

Measuring Social Capital and Social Cohesion

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Outline of Presentation

1. Background and Motivation
2. Project process and methods
3. Definitions
 - Social capital
 - Social cohesion
4. Overview of Toolkit and survey questions
5. Examples: Adapting survey questions to context
6. Next steps
 - Validation and refinement
 - Field use and COVID-19 adaptations



Background: The Origins of the Toolkit

- **Motivation:** Challenges measuring impact of CDD interventions on social capital and social cohesion
 - Methodological challenges
 - Practical challenges
- Multiple Streams of Related Programming and Research at Mercy Corps
 - Resilience
 - Governance
 - Peace and Conflict
- **Output:** Methodological Toolkit
- **Intended Audience:** Governments, development partners, and World Bank task teams



SOCIAL CAPITAL AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

A Governance in Action Research Brief

APRIL 2017

Overview

Social capital—the norms, relationships and networks that enable people to act collectively—is increasingly linked to positive development and well-being outcomes. Communities with higher levels of social capital are more likely to experience better health outcomes, lower violent conflict and less crime, higher educational achievement and increased economic growth.¹ Evidence demonstrates that “those communities endowed with a dense stock of social networks and civic associations are in a stronger position to confront poverty and vulnerability, resolve disputes, and take advantage of new opportunities.”² Numerous scholars have suggested that social capital enables citizens to act together more effectively to pursue shared objectives and make collective demands of governance institutions, and that societies with robust associational life and diverse networks are more likely to be engaged civically and participate in governance than those without such networks. While research and experience have demonstrated correlations between social capital and well-being, the aid sector lacks an understanding of the processes and pathways through which social capital contributes to good governance and promotes the collective good—something that could fundamentally improve our programmatic approaches.

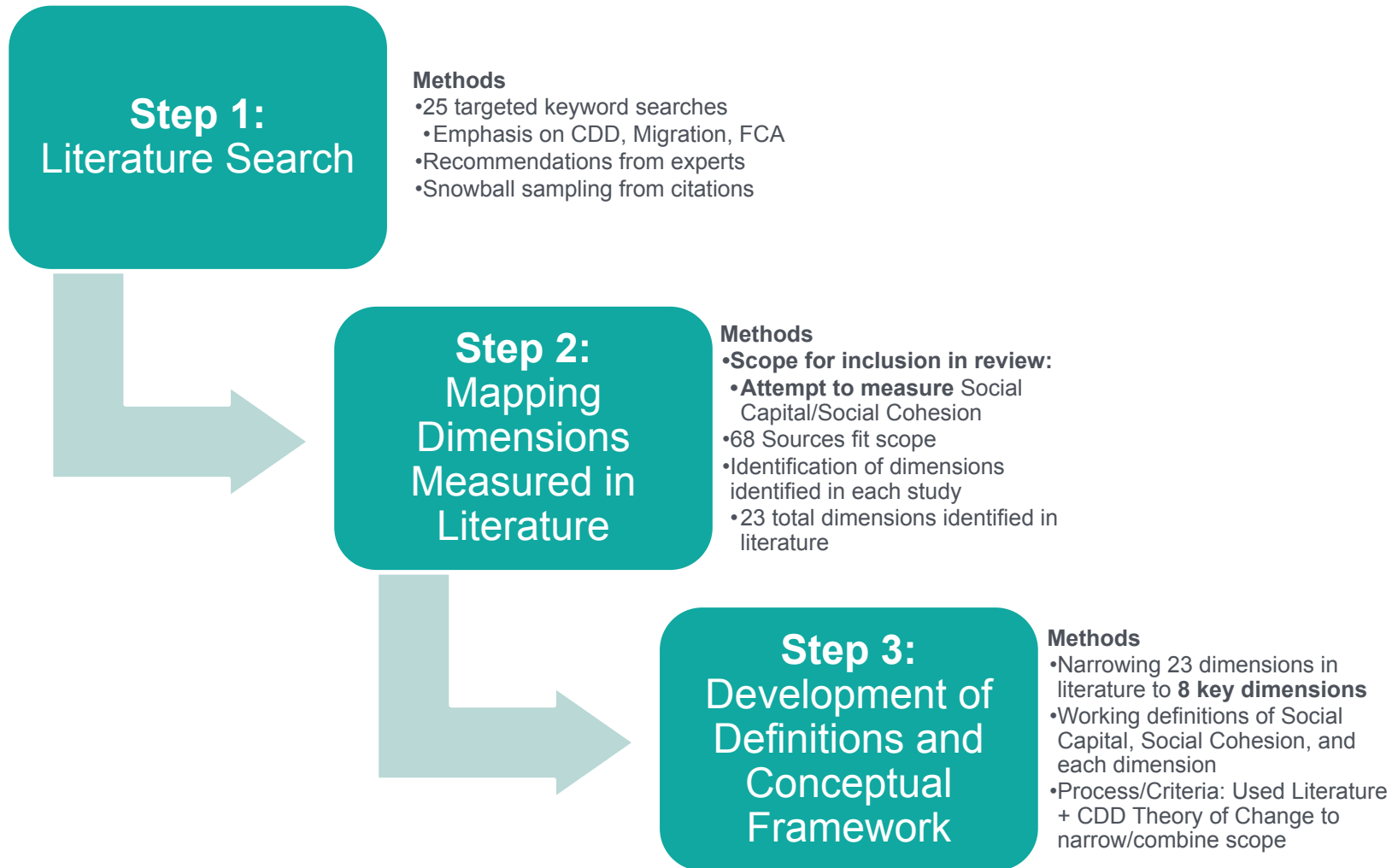


SOCIAL CAPITAL AND SOCIAL COHESION MEASUREMENT TOOLKIT FOR COMMUNITY-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS

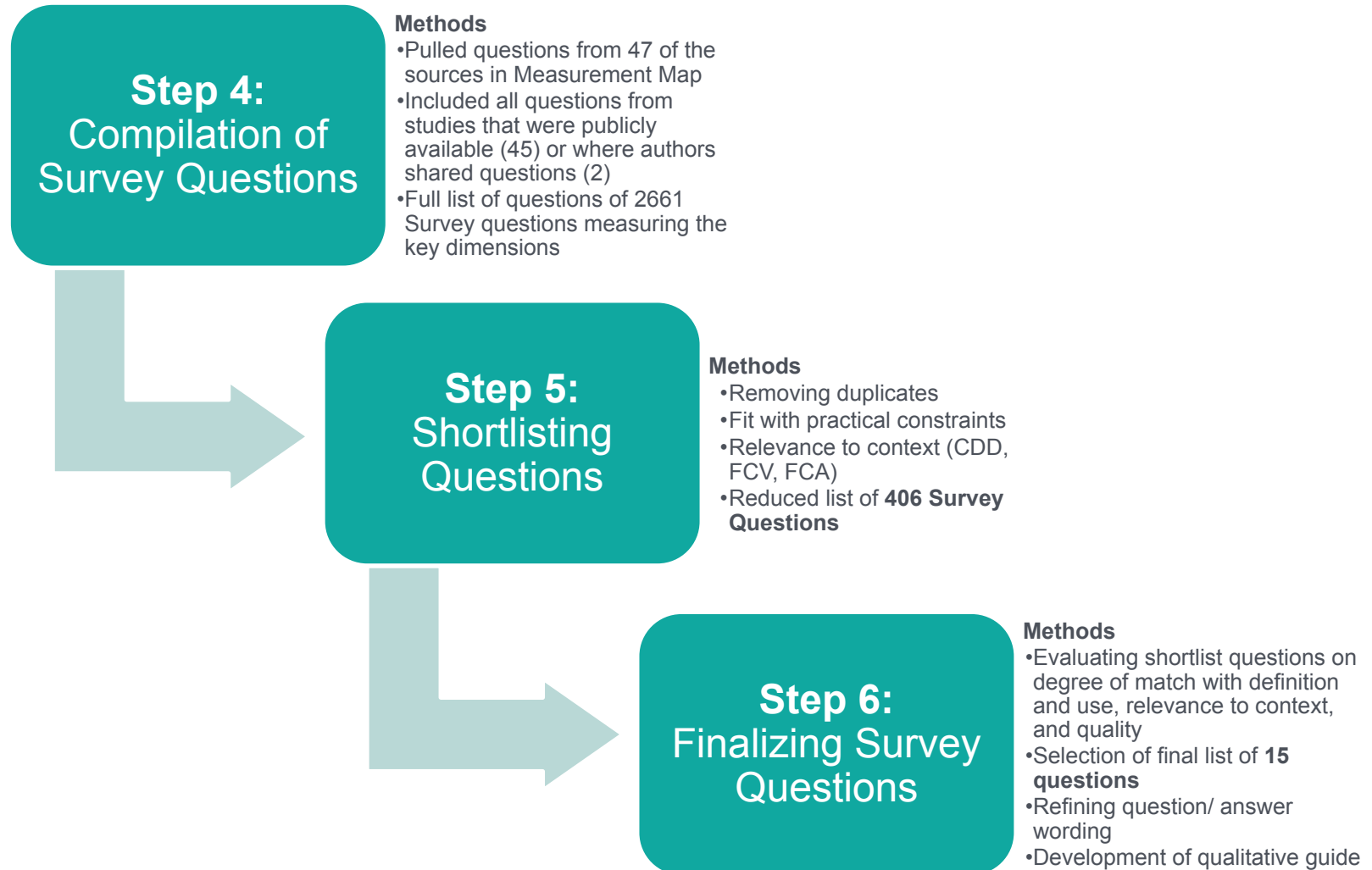
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Project Process and Methods



Project Process and Methods



Definition: Social Capital

DIMENSION	DEFINITION	SOURCE
SOCIAL CAPITAL	The quantity and quality of resources, trust, and norms inhering in individuals' relationships.	Woolcock 1998; Bhuiyan & Evers (ZEF) 2005
RELATIONSHIPS	The nature and strength of an individual's network connections with other individuals in homogeneous groups (bonding), across groups (bridging), or with individuals in positions of authority or influence (linking).	Scrivens & Smith (OECD) 2017; Mercy Corps (2017)
RESOURCES	Material and non-material support (e.g. goods, materials, information) received by and provided to individuals.	Scrivens & Smith (OECD) 2017; REACH 2016
TRUST	An individual's 1) belief that another individual, group, or institution that could do her harm or betray her will not do so and 2) willingness to take actions that make herself vulnerable to that actor.	Levi & Stoker 2000; Gambetta 2000; Ostrom & Ahn 2009; Gilligan, Pasquale, & Samii 2013; Scrivens & Smith 2013
COLLECTIVE ACTION NORMS	Collectively shared and internalized moral prescriptions that encourage costly actions that primarily benefit others.	Ostrom 1998; Ostrom 2005; Ostrom & Ahn 2009; Fehr & Fischbacher 2003; Benabou & Tirole 2005

Definition: Social Cohesion

DIMENSION		DEFINITION	SOURCE
SOCIAL COHESION		A sense of shared purpose and trust among members of a given group or locality and the willingness of those group members to engage and cooperate with each other to survive and prosper.	Stanley 2003; Chan et al. 2006; Mvukiyehe 2011 SIPA 2018
TRUST		An individual's 1) belief that another individual, group, or institution that could do her harm or betray her will not do so and 2) willingness to take actions that make herself vulnerable to that actor.	Levi & Stoker 2000; Gambetta 2000; Ostrom & Ahn 2009; Gilligan, Pasquale, & Samii 2013; Scrivens & Smith 2013
COLLECTIVE ACTION NORMS		Collectively shared and internalized moral prescriptions that encourage costly actions that primarily benefit others.	Ostrom 1998; Ostrom 2005; Ostrom & Ahn 2009; Fehr & Fischbacher 2003; Benabou & Tirole 2005
SHARED PURPOSE	BELONGING	The degree to which an individual or collective group feel like they "fit" together	Pham & Vinck (UNICEF) 2017
	IDENTITY	The characteristics that an individual or collective group believe to define them.	Pham & Vinck (UNICEF) 2017
	ATTITUDES TOWARD OUT-GROUPS	How individuals perceive people with other values, lifestyles, or identities within their group or locality.	Larsen, Koch, & Dragolov 2013; Janmaat & Keating 2019; Bogardus 1925
CIVIC ENGAGEMENT		The attitudes and behaviors of individuals that result in participation to improve local area conditions for others and/or help shape the area's future.	Adler & Goggin 2005

Overview of the Toolkit

Toolkit is a living document, composed of two data collection components:

- 1) A set of **15 survey questions** that measure the dimensions of social capital and social cohesion
- 2) A **qualitative contextualization guide** used to adapt survey module to evaluation context

Step-by-step guide to using toolkit:

Step 1: Review Description of Definitions and Survey Questions

Step 2: Prepare to Use Qualitative Tools

Step 3: Conduct Rapid Qualitative Research

Step 4: Review Qualitative Results and Adapt Survey Questions

Step 5: Collect Survey Data

Step 6: Consider Analysis, Validation, and Index Construction

Relationships and Resources

DIMENSION	QUESTION	SOURCE
RELATIONSHIPS	How close do you feel to each of the following types of individual: <i>[Record response for each type of individual in a relationship list generated from the qualitative research. The contextualized relationship list should include three types of individuals:</i> <i>a. Individuals from my [social group]</i> <i>b. Individuals from a different [social group]</i> <i>c. Individuals/organizations/ institutions representing linking relationships between social networks with differing levels of power or social status]</i>	REACH 2016
RESOURCES	Now I will ask you some questions about whether your household will be able to lean on others for support during difficult times. By difficult times I mean times when there is <u>loss of a family member, loss of income, hunger, drought, flood, conflict or similar events</u>. And by support, I include all types of support no matter how small or big including but <u>not limited to emotional support, food, information about jobs, local decision-making, and loans/credit</u>. In difficult times, will your household be able to lean on each of the following types of people: <i>[Use same relationship list used in Survey Question 1]</i> Will these people that you will be able to lean on during your difficult times also be able to lean on you for support during their difficult times? <i>[Use same relationship list used in Survey Question 1]</i>	Woodson et al. (ILR) 2016

Trust and Collective Action Norms

DIMENSION	QUESTION	SOURCE
TRUST	Please tell me the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: The following types of people are likely to take advantage of you. <i>[Use same relationship list used in Survey Question 1]</i>	Esenaliev et al. (SIPRI/IPPA) 2018
	Please tell me the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: If I was at a <i>[CDD geographic unit]</i> meeting and accidentally left <i>[my wallet]</i> behind, I believe that the person who found it would return it to me.	Casey, Glennester, & Miguel 2010
COLLECTIVE ACTION NORMS	Please tell me the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: I think that it is important to help in <i>[CDD geographic unit]</i> activities.	SIPA 2018
	Please tell me the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: In my <i>[CDD geographic unit]</i>, it is generally expected that people will help in <i>[CDD geographic unit]</i> activities.	Narayan & Cassidy 2001

Belonging and Identity

DIMENSION	QUESTION	SOURCE
BELONGING	Please tell me the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: I feel left out of [<i>CDD geographic unit</i>]	Grootaert & Van Bastelar (World Bank SOCAT) 2002
	Please tell me the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: Everyone living in this [<i>CDD geographic unit</i>] feels like they are a part of this [<i>CDD geographic unit</i>]	Narayan & Cassidy 2001
IDENTITY	Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statements: Being _____ is an important part of how I see myself: a. A resident of my [<i>CDD geographic unit</i>] b. A member of my [<i>Social Group</i>]	Kuhnt et al. 2017
	Please tell me the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: If the people living in this [<i>CDD geographic unit</i>] were planning something, I'd think of it as something "we" were doing rather than "they" were doing.	Buckner 1988

Attitudes Toward Out-groups and Civic Engagement

DIMENSION	QUESTION	SOURCE
ATTITUDES TOWARD OUT-GROUPS	I'm going to ask you a series of questions about how you view people from a different [Social Group(s)]. a. Should people from a different [Social Group] as you be fully welcomed in this [CDD geographic unit]? b. Should people from a different [social group] as you be allowed to participate in [CDD geographic unit] development activities? c. Should people from a different [Social Group] as you be allowed to become leaders of the [CDD geographic unit]? d. Would you welcome people from a different [Social Group] as you into your family through marriage?	Barron et al. (World Bank) 2009
CIVIC ENGAGEMENT	Please tell me the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: I feel like an active member of the [CDD geographic unit] I am currently living in.	Kuhnt et al. 2017
	How often do you participate in meetings to improve public spaces in [CDD geographic unit]?	Betanzo, Alcalá, & Aldana 2015
	If there was a problem that affected the entire [CDD geographic unit], which of the following statements do you most agree with: a. Each individual would try to solve the problem independently; b. The individuals in each [Social Group] would try to solve the problem together; c. [Add other statements depending on number of social groups] d. The individuals in the entire [CDD geographic unit] would try to solve the problem together.	Buckner 1988

Adapting to Context- Examples for Social Capital

DIMENSION	QUESTION	SOURCE
RELATIONSHIPS	How close do you feel to each of the following types of individual: <i>[Record response for each type of individual in a relationship list generated from the qualitative research. The contextualized relationship list should include three types of individuals:</i> <i>a. Individuals from my [social group]</i> <i>b. Individuals from a different [social group]</i> <i>c. Individuals/organizations/ institutions representing linking relationships between social networks with differing levels of power or social status]</i>	REACH 2016

Identify relevant **bonding**, **bridging**, and **linking** relationships

- Need to identify main social divisions and groups relevant for CDD implementation context:
 - Social group 1: Tribe;
 - Social group 2: Age.
- Need to identify decision-makers, and individuals of authority/influence relevant to context:
 - Decision-maker 1: Chief
 - Decision-maker 2: Member of County Assembly
 - Other influential individual 1: Chairperson of a local NGO
 - Other influential individual 2: Large landowner

Adapting to Context- Examples for Social Capital (cont.)

How close do you feel to each of the following types of individual:

Bonding

Individuals from **my tribe**

Individuals from **my age group**

Bridging

Individuals from **a different tribe**

Individuals from **a different age group**

Linking

The Chief for this location

The Member of the County Assembly for this ward

Chairperson of a local NGO

Large Landowner

1. Not at all close

2. Not Close

3. Close

4. Very close

777. Do not know anyone
from this group

888. Do not know

999. Refused to answer

Adapting to Context- Examples for Social Cohesion

DIMENSION	QUESTION	SOURCE
IDENTITY	Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statements: Being _____ is an important part of how I see myself: a. A resident of my [<i>CDD geographic unit</i>] b. A member of my [<i>Social Group</i>]	Kuhnt et al. 2017

Identify name of CDD geographic unit:

- What is the local word for the unit at which CDD subprojects and meetings are being implemented in this context?
 - E.g. village, neighborhood, block, *boma*, district coordination committees, town center

Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Being a resident of **my town center** is an important part of how I see myself
 Being a member of **my tribe** is an important part of how I see myself
 Being a member of **my age group** is an important part of how I see myself

1. Strongly disagree
 2. Disagree
 3. Neither disagree nor agree
 4. Agree
 5. Strongly agree
888. Do not know
 999. Refuse to answer

Next Steps- Validation and Refinement

Several important validation considerations to keep in mind when preparing for analysis and interpretation

- **Construct Validation and Index Construction**
- **Cross-Context Validation**
- **Comparison with Other Survey Tools and Indices**





Next Steps- Field Use and COVID-19 Adaptations

Planned next step is rolling out toolkit in planned evaluations, but need to adapt given restrictions on movement due to COVID-19:

- Using desk research, expert consultations, and remote interviewing for qualitative contextualization
- Using Mobile Phone Surveys
- Use of ICT Platforms in CDD Program Interventions?

A group of women and children are gathered in a community hall. A woman on the left, wearing a headwrap and a light-colored t-shirt with 'Wa Mama Vio' on it, is holding a book and has her right hand raised. Several other women, also wearing light-colored t-shirts with 'Wa Mama Viongozi' and the USAID logo, are seated and have their hands raised. Some women are holding infants. The background features a large red 'Thank You' banner. The room has a corrugated metal roof and yellow walls with decorative window frames.

Thank You

Questions?



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Supplemental Slides

Table A1a: Social Capital Measurement Map

SOURCE	CONTEXT			D I M E N S I O N S																							
	CDD	Migration	FCS	Relationships	Resources	Information	Trust	Norms	Reciprocity	Altruism	Participation	Belonging	Identity	Recognition	Inclusion	Accepting Diversity	Empowerment	Cooperation	Collective Action	Conflict Resolution	Mobility	Equality & Equity	Legitimacy	Prosperity	Social Capital	Social Cohesion	
SOCIAL CAPITAL (1 of 1)																											
Avdeenko et al. (2015)	x		x	x			x			x									x								
Bhuiyan & Evers (2005)				x		x	x	x			x																
Casey et al. (2012)	x		x			x	x				x				x				x								
Coleman (1988)					x	x	x	x	x		x			x													
Engbers et al. (2017)				x			x	x		x	x																
Forrest & Kearns (2001)					x		x	x	x		x	x					x		x	x							
Grootaert & Van B. (2002)				x			x		x									x	x	x							
Grootaert et al. (2004)				x		x	x								x		x	x	x								x
Kaiser et al. (2019)					x																						
Labonne & Chase (2008)	x				x		x			x	x								x								
Lochner et al. (1999)				x	x				x			x	x						x								
Mercy Corps DIG (2015)				x	x																						
Narayan & Cassidy (2001)				x	x		x	x		x	x	x															x
Nguyen & Rieger (2017)	x						x			x									x								
Paldman (2000)				x			x				x							x									
Piracha et al. (2016)		x		x	x		x		x		x																
Putnam (2001)							x	x		x	x																
Scrivens & Smith (2013)				x	x		x	x			x																
Story et al. (2015)				x	x		x												x								x
UNDP (2009)		x	x	x			x		x		x					x											
Valenzuela et al. (2018)							x				x	x							x								
Wang et al. (2014)		x		x	x		x				x																
Woodson et al. (2016)					x	x			x																		
De Silva et al. (2005)					x			x			x								x								x

Table A1b: Social Cohesion Measurement Map

SOURCE	CONTEXT			D I M E N S I O N S																							
	CDD	Migration	FCS	Relationships	Resources	Information	Trust	Norms	Reciprocity	Altruism	Participation	Belonging	Identity	Recognition	Inclusion	Accepting Diversity	Empowerment	Cooperation	Collective Action	Conflict Resolution	Mobility	Equality & Equity	Legitimacy	Prosperity	Social Capital	Social Cohesion	
SOCIAL COHESION (1 of 2)																											
Acket et al. (2011)											x	x				x							x				
Barron et al. (2009)	x	x	x								x					x			x	x							
Beath et al. (2013)	x	x	x				x													x			x				
Berger-Schmitt (2000)															x										x		
Betanzo et al. (2015)			x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x										x				
Bottoni (2018)				x	x		x				x					x							x				
Buckner (1988)				x	x				x			x	x						x								
Burns et al. (2018)			x	x			x					x	x					x				x	x				
Chan et al. (2006)							x			x	x	x	x			x		x									
Colletta & Cullen (2000)		x	x												x	x						x	x		x		
Dawop et al. (2019)		x	x	x			x													x						x	
Dragolov et al. (2013)		x		x			x	x		x	x		x			x						x	x				
ECLAC (2007)			x									x			x							x					
Esenaliev et al. (2018)	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x		x			x						x					
Fearon et al. (2008)	x	x	x													x			x	x		x					
Fergusson et al. (2017)		x	x				x			x	x					x			x								
Ferroni et al. (2007)							x	x													x	x		x			
Fonseca et al. (2019)				x				x			x		x		x				x	x							
Forrest & Kearns (2001)				x				x			x		x					x		x		x			x		
Gilligan et al. (2013)			x				x			x									x								
Harb (2017)		x	x				x				x		x			x			x	x			x		x		
Humphreys et al. (2014)	x	x	x		x		x									x		x									

Table A1b: Social Cohesion Measurement Map (cont.)

SOURCE	CONTEXT			D I M E N S I O N S																							
	CDD	Migration	FCS	Relationships	Resources	Information	Trust	Norms	Reciprocity	Altruism	Participation	Belonging	Identity	Recognition	Inclusion	Accepting Diversity	Empowerment	Cooperation	Collective Action	Conflict Resolution	Mobility	Equality & Equity	Legitimacy	Prosperity	Social Capital	Social Cohesion	
SOCIAL COHESION (2 of 2)																											
Jenson (2010)											x	x		x	x							x	x				
Kaiser et al. (2019)												x										x	x				
King et al. (2010)	x		x				x		x	x	x						x		x							x	
KIPRA-NCIC (2014)			x				x						x							x		x		x	x		
Kuhnt et al. (2017)		x	x				x				x	x	x		x							x				x	
Langer et al. (2015)			x				x						x									x					
Larsen (2014)							x																				
Larsen et al. (2018)				x			x	x		x	x		x			x							x				
Lê et al. (2013)		x		x			x	x		x		x															
Lefko-Everett (2016)				x							x	x			x					x			x				
Markus (2018)		x									x	x	x			x						x	x	x			
Martínez et al. (2018)				x	x		x	x			x								x								
OECD (2011)															x						x					x	
Pham & Vinck (2017)			x	x	x		x				x	x	x		x												
REACH (2016)		x			x	x					x								x				x		x		
SCG & UNDP (2015)			x	x						x												x					
SIPA (2018)		x	x		x		x					x	x												x	x	
Spoonley et al. (2005)		x									x	x		x	x								x				
UNDP & SeeD (2015)			x																	x			x	x			
UNDP-UNHCR (2015)		x	x								x	x				x						x	x				
UNICEF (2014)			x								x	x			x	x						x					
Valli et al. (2018)		x	x	x			x				x				x	x	x						x				

Figure A2: Overview of Social Capital and Social Cohesion Dimensions in Measurement Map

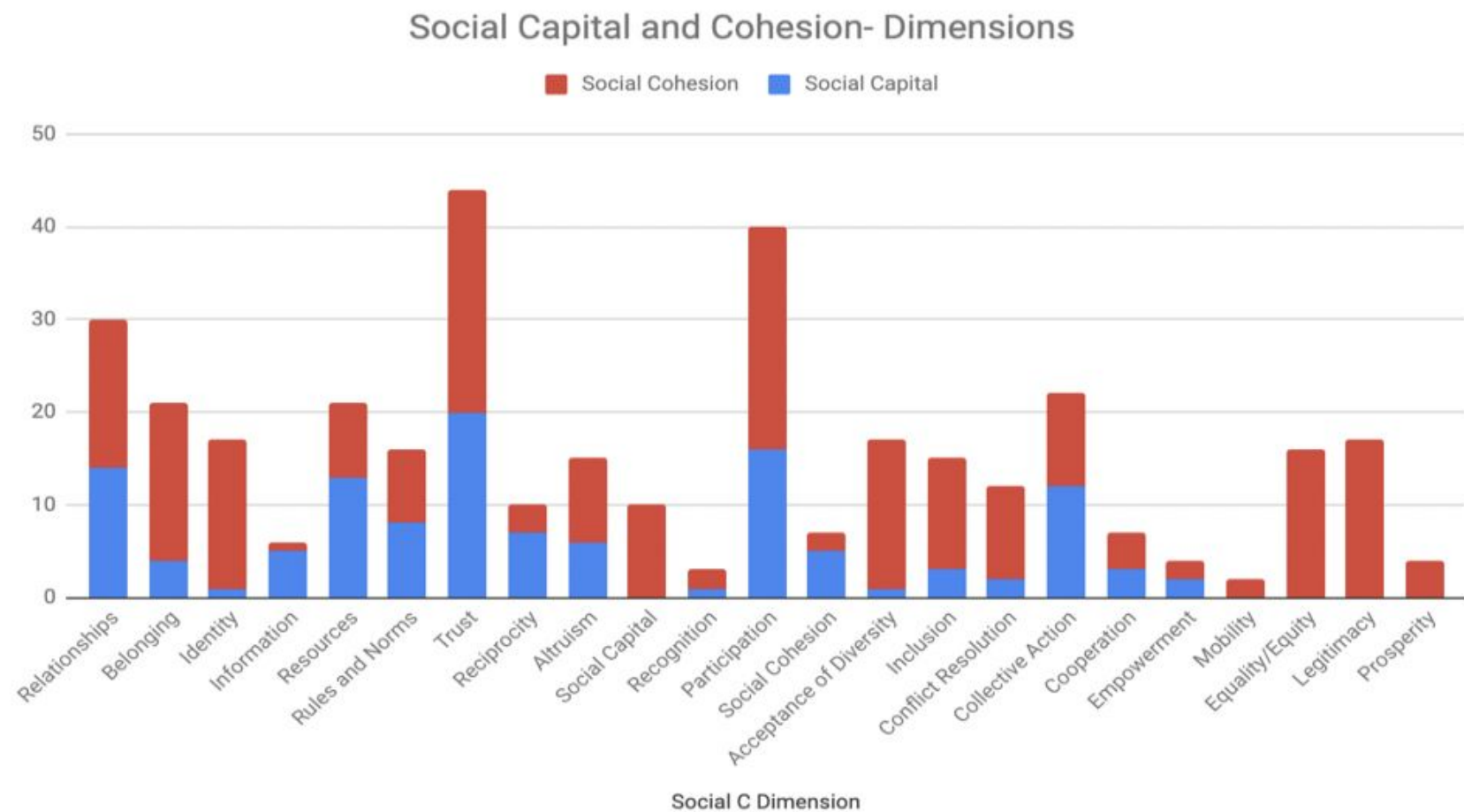


Figure A3: Condensed Overview of Dimensions of Social Capital in Measurement Map

