**Social Capital**

Door: Esther Hamelink | Docent: Michael Savelkoul | Vakcode: SOW-SOB2031

**Deze samenvatting is afkomstig uit het collegejaar 2017-2018. Het kan zijn dat sommige onderdelen iets verschillen van de huidige tentamenstof. Ook zijn de artikelen niet bij deze samenvatting inbegrepen. Let hier op!**

**Cursusomschrijving:** During this course, two very different lines of research in social science (as well as their interfaces) will be discussed. In recent decades, the concept of ‘social capital' has become an umbrella term for a variety of different aspects (e.g., resources of other people which one has access to, but also levels of participation in voluntary organizations or levels of social trust in others). In this course, this variety of topics will be reduced to two clear lines of research. We will discuss how hypotheses with regard to social capital are formulated within both lines of research. One research tradition deals with questions regarding social inequality, the other tradition with questions related to social cohesion. Different generations within both lines of research will be addressed and aspects which deserve further attention in future research will be discussed.

**Doelstellingen:**

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

* Define central concepts in sociological research regarding social capital;
* Describe and explain subquestions in sociology regarding social capital (related to both social inequality and social cohesion);
* Describe and explain theories and specific hypotheses to provide answers to these questions;
* Describe and explain means for operationalizing these hypotheses;
* Briefly summarize the main conclusions with regard to these hypotheses;
* Outline the historical development of the two central lines of research that focus on social capital, i.e., discuss how specific contributions build on earlier research in these areas;
* Describe and critically reflect on (differences between) particular hypotheses and their operationalizations;
* Formulate relevant original research questions, theoretical propositions and hypotheses, as well as means for their operationalization;
* In a group, write a coherent paper, in which relevant research questions, theoretical propositions and hypotheses are formulated, as well as their operationalizations.

UNIT 1: SOCIAL CAPITAL AT THE MICRO LEVEL AND QUESTIONS ABOUT INEQUALITY

**BOURDIEU (1986): ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL CAPITAL**

Bourdieu distinguishes three kinds of capital

* Economic capital: accumulated property rights which can be immediately and directly converted into money
* Cultural capital: educational qualifications that can be converted into money
* Social capital: social obligations or ties (actual or potential resources which are linked to possession of a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationships)

Every person has a stock of social capital, this is the sum of mobilizable network connections whom each have their own economic and cultural capital. It is the outcome of instrumental conscious investments in the build-up and maintenance of social relationships with an eye on expected future returns. You invest in relationships because you think (unconsciously) that they may be valuable later on in life, you can use the resources of an alter.

Social capital is also conducted via group membership, which gives members the backing of a collectively-owned capital.

The amount of social capital of an individual is determined by the size of their network, the sum of its cumulated resources and how quickly the individual can set them in motion. Therefore it is important to take good care of networks so you can mobilize them swiftly (also own position in network and usability of network).

Social and cultural capital are derived from but can never fully be deluded to economic capital. They are often exchangeable. Social Capital is the hardest to reproduce from parents to children because of the effort it takes to keep it up.

According to Bourdieu children’s human capital is determined by the economic, cultural and social capital of their parents

CRITIQUE: hard to operationalize, how far can you mobilize your network. Where does your network end.

**COLEMAN (1988): SOCIAL CAPITAL IN THE CREATION OF HUMAN CAPITAL**

Looks at three different forms of social capital: Obligations and expectations, information channels and social norms. Tries to synthesise rational choice and socialisation theory, by trying to analyse social systems properly by taking into account rational action but also social organization. Actions are shaped by social context, but do need an engine/drive to be acted.

* In the sense of rational action social capital can be seen as a resource available to the actor.

Social capital: defined by its function with some aspect of social structures and facilitation certain actions of actors within the structure. It is productive, it enables the actor to achieve certain goals. The relations between and amongst actors. It is a public resource, not an individual one. With the other forms of capital, if you invest more you get more. With social capital they benefit all who are part of the structure, therefore it is never the main goal to achieve it.

* Social capital provides an insurance for behaviour when incorrect behaviour can risk losing all your ties people will stay in line

Forms of capital: produce activity

* Physical capital: embodied in observable material form.
* Human capital is generated by changes in persons that bring about skills and capabilities that make them able to act in new ways. Embodied in skills and knowledge of an individual
* Social capital comes about through changes in the relations among persons that facilitate action, it produces activity.

Forms of social Capital: The value of social capital depends on social organization.

* Obligations, Expectations and Trustworthiness of Structures. When A does something for B and trust B to reciprocate in the future, this establishes an expectation in A and an obligation in B. A society needs trustworthiness of the social environment (obligations will be repaid the actual extend of the obligations held). The more credit slips one has, the more social capital this person has.
* Information Channels: provides a basis for action, because gathering information is scarce, using your connections to gather it may be useful.
* Norms and Effective Sanctions: Norm that the sake of the community is more important than your own, by internal and external rewards. This encourages social ties and social capital. It not only provides actions it constrains actions as well.

Social closure: in closed societies actors can reprimand a violator of social norms together, whereas in an open society they would have to do this alone. Closure is important for the trustworthiness as well. Because reputation plays a much bigger role in closed than in open societies. Therefore more social capital can be produced in closed networks.

* Intergenerational closure: when the parents’ friends are friends with the parents of the children’s friends. When this is the case sanctions will be more effective and behaviour can be more closely monitored.

Closure of a network is especially important for point 1 and 3. In closed structures norms arise as attempts to limit negative external effects or encourage positive ones. Closure also generates trustworthiness, because one who does not commit to obligations can be reprimanded by not only the debt holder, but the rest of the community due to reputation.

Simplex relations are people who are linked through one context, multiplex relations are linked in more than one context. The latter allows use of resources in more contexts.

According to Coleman human capital of children is determined by financial capital (wealth, income physical aid) of the parents, human capital (education, cognitive aid) of the parents and social capital of the parents (within and outside the household and within communities). If human capital is not accomplished by social capital the transfer is mediocre (bad bond between parents and child, both being there and giving attention to the child). Outside the family the effect of social capital can be examined through intergenerational closure.

**PICHLER & WALLACE (2007): PATTERNS OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL SOCIAL CAPITAL IN EUROPE**

Social capital is embedded in society and culture, therefore it is a measure of social cohesion. Different kinds of social capital. Aim of the article is to see how formal and informal capital relate. This happened by comparing 27 European countries

Informal social capital: investments in social relationships with family, friends, neighbours with expected return (in line with Bourdieu and Coleman). Frequency of contact and social support (reciprocity)

Formal social capital:

* Civic participation: participation in formally constituted organizations and activities. This can be in membership or through voluntary work
* Trust: trust in other people gives an indication of the societal level of trust that is universalistic in character. This article tries to related it to particular people and social groups.

Theory

Complementary of formal and informal social capital. They are linked tough dense relationships of social support and social networking. Where participation is stronger, social support and social bonding are also stronger

Substitution of formal social capital by informal social capital. Where participation in formal civic society is weak, strong forms of informal networking will be found

Different dimensions of social capital are regionally differentiated. Formal social capital plays a bigger role, however informal capital cannot be ignored. Not sure if effects were caused by cultural differences. So it is important to take in account these different cultural context when investigating social cohesion and social capital.

**GRANOVETTER (1973): THE STRENGHT OF WEAK TIES**

Relevance: linking micro level interactions to macro-level patterns. Interaction in small groups form a whole of large-scale patterns and how they feed back in small groups.

Strength of an interpersonal tie: “the strength of a tie is a (probably linear) combination of the amount of time, emotional intensity, the intimacy and the reciprocal services which characterize the tie. Ties are independent of one another but are highly correlated never the less, the overlap is proportional to the strength of the tie between two friends.

* Ties can be weak, strong or absent
* Strength of a tie can be related to diffusion of information, social mobility, political organization and social cohesion in general

Central Research Question: How do people find a job, via what social relationship or, in other words, via what social capital.

Theory – STRONG TIES

Stronger ties have larger time commitments, so people with a strong tie mutual friend have a higher change of meeting each other. The more time people spend together, the stronger the tie. People are friends with similar others so common strong ties will bring people with a mutual friend in interaction. The stronger the tie, the more similar they are.

Cognitive balance theory: when B and C are aware of each other and their friendship with A, they want to have a positive relationship with each other. Friends want their feelings to be in line with one another because otherwise it generates psychological strain.

Hypothesis – STRONG TIES

* The stronger the tie between A and B, the larger the proportion of individuals in S to whom they will BOTH be tied by either a weak or strong tie. (overlap is strongest when tie is strong, weakest when tie is absent)

THEORY – WEAK TIES

Under above stated hypothesis, the forbidden triad is least likely to occur. With two strong ties, the chance of a third happening increases significantly.

A **bridge** is a line in a network which provides the only path between two points (from all contacts of A to all contacts of B). Because of the forbidden triad it goes that no strong tie is a bridge in most cases, only if neither party has any other strong ties (which is only possible in a small group). Weak ties do not know this restriction but they are not automatically a bridge. In large networks a bridge may not be the only bridge, but a local and the best bridge (n, other path between two points, the higher the stronger the other bridge). Information travels better when there are more friendships between persons, but slower when there are more links they need to pass.

Information can travel a greater social distance when passed through a weak tie than via a small tie. Because in close tie networks information circles and will get redundant.

Focused on change of finding a job through strong and weak ties.

Needs improving: weighing the four dimensions. It is a fragment theory which only looks at the strength of a tie, there are other contents of relationships. Plus he only analyzed people who did find a job, not those who didn’t find or didn’t look for a job.

**BURT (2004): STRUCTURAL HOLES AND GOOD IDEAS**

Central research question: How do brokerage positions produce advantages for the people in these kind of positions

Main hypothesis: People who stand near holes in a social structure are at higher risk of having good ideas.

Theory

Opinions and behaviour are more homogeneous within groups than between groups, so people connected across groups are more familiar with the alternative ways of thinking and behaving which gives them more options to select and synthesize from. Sometimes, these ideas are good ideas which are valued, they emerge from selection across the structural holes between groups

Social capital exist where people have an advantage because of their location in a social structure. People who focus on activities inside their own group create structural holes in the information flow between groups. Brokerage positions are people who bridge the structural holes between groups and therefore have earlier access to a broader diversity of information and have experience in translating information across groups.

* Lot of empirical evidence supporting this; positive evaluations, faster promotions but these returns can be nasty as well.

Mechanisms of brokerage

* Increasing awareness for within one’s own group of the interest and problems of the other group (placing your group in good light)
* Transferring best practice from another group to your own group: see how a practice of the other group may be beneficial for your own group
* Identifying parallels between operations of seemingly unrelated groups, each with their own beliefs and practices.
* Synthesizing ideas and behaviours from different groups and incorporating the into your own group

Burt test his theory on chain-supply managers

Hypothesis: Supply-chain manages in brokerage positions have better ideas, and are better paid than supply-chain managers in other positions . A brokerage position was measured by the sum of the size, density and hierarchy of the discussion network of a manager. High constraint(people talk a lot to one another in a network), low constraint: brokerage position.

Brokerage opportunities: path distance to relevant others are shorter for senior positions than for blue collar positions. The research found that brokerage positions indeed had better ideas. So brokerages have opportunity, they are rewarded for their performance and express ideas more often.

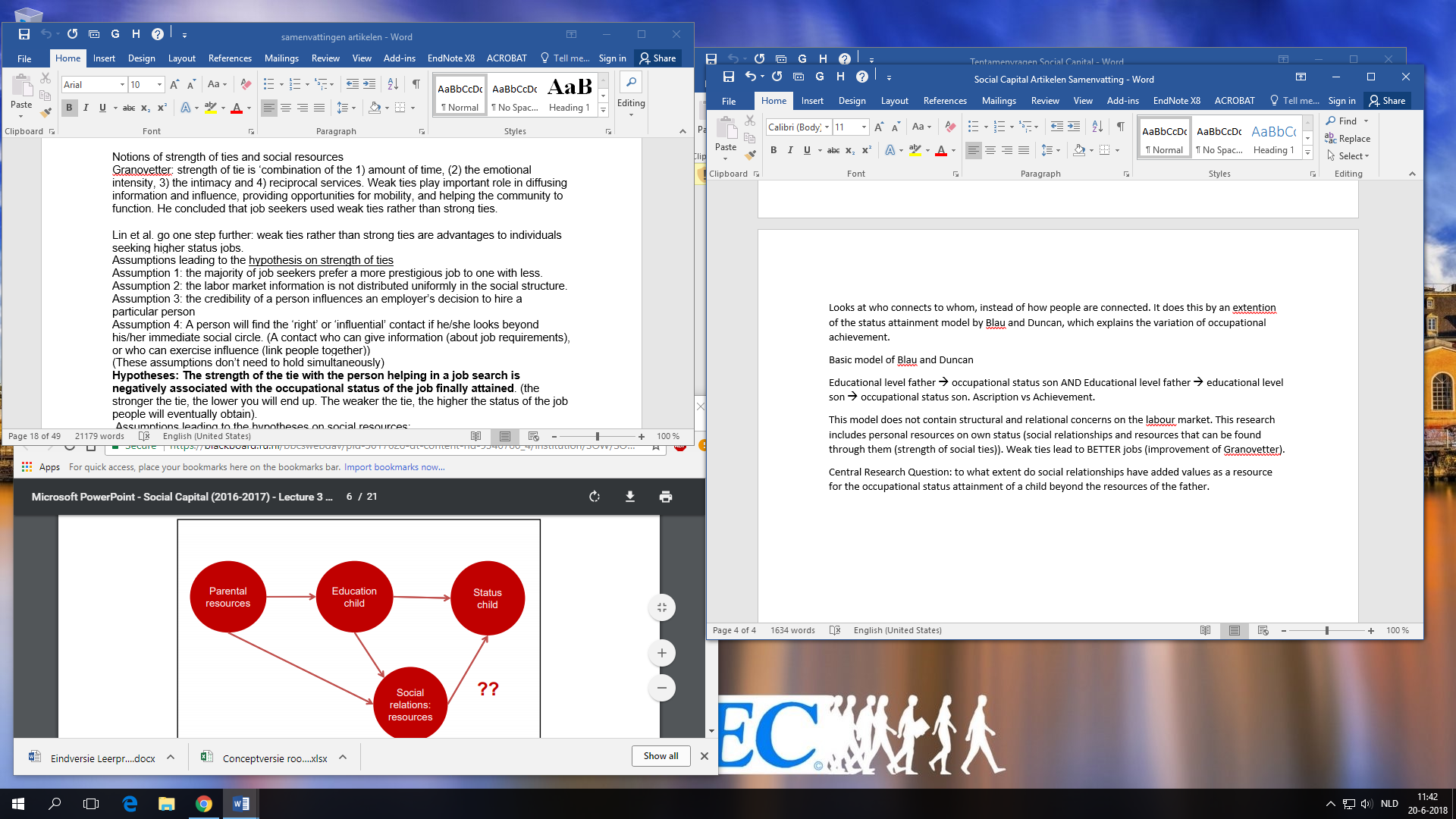
Discussion: used multiple dependent variables, all which were found. However, he did not Discuss how these people got their brokerage positions. This could present a causality issue, meaning that better people end up in brokerage positions, not people in brokerage positions are better.

**LIN ET AL. (1981): SOCIAL RESOURCES AND STRENGHT OF TIES: STRUCUTRAL FACTORS IN OCCUPATIONAL STATUS ATTAINMENT**

Looks at who connects to whom, instead of how people are connected. It does this by an extension of the status attainment model by Blau and Duncan, which explains the variation of occupational achievement.

Basic model of Blau and Duncan

Educational level father 🡪 occupational status son AND Educational level father 🡪 educational level son 🡪 occupational status son. Ascription vs Achievement.

This model does not contain structural and relational concerns on the labour market. This research includes personal resources on own status (social relationships and resources that can be found through them (strength of social ties)). Weak ties lead to BETTER jobs (improvement of Granovetter).

Central Research Question: to what extent do social relationships have added values as a resource for the occupational status attainment of a child beyond the resources of the father.

Theory

A social resource counts as social capital. Society is a social pyramid ranked by wealth, status and power (social resources). Social resources are as well connections to others. People can use both of these aspects

* Homophily principle: frequent interactions between people with similar characteristics (strong ties) (contradicted)
* Prestige principle: people tend to seek interaction with others who occupy higher status positions (the more status a contact has, the more useful that relationship is). (This was found empirically)

Hypothesis: The more social resources an individual possesses, the higher the occupational status that one can expect to attain

People prefer jobs with a higher status. The labour market information is not distributed uniformly in the social structure( the larger your network, the more knowledge you have). The credibility of a person influences an employer’s decision to hire a particular person. People are more likely to find valuable and influential contacts outside of their own social circle

Hypothesis: The strength of the tie with the person helping in a job search in negatively associated with the occupational status of the job finally attained.

* Found: the weaker the tie, the higher the status of the contact and the higher the attained status. Especially for people with low status jobs (for high status jobs both strong and weak ties have an effect)

Hypothesis: the higher the social origin of an individual, the greater the likelihood that BOTH strong and weak ties lead to relationships with people who have a high occupational status. (this is a ceiling effect

Weak ties are always beneficial, strong ties only for those higher up (without a decline in the usefulness of weak ties). The strength of the tie only has an influence on the status of the child via resources of the contact and not directly.

Findings

* Fathers education and status still determine one’s own education, but it also determines the contacts with prestige people
* The effect of relationships with people with a higher status position is stronger than that of one owns education (for the first job)
* For the current job it both has an effect, as well as the effect of contact with a firm
* So both personal as social resources are of key importance to finding a job, but the strength of these ties is of less importance because there is no direct effect.

**LIN (1999): SOCIAL NETWORKS AND STATUS ATTAINMENT**

Further deepens previous research on the status attainment model by including access to social resources (= temporary accessible through direct and indirect ties) and use of social resources (mobilization). Looks at more specific arrows of the model in the previous research

Propositions

* *Social resources proposition:* the higher the status of the contact person one has access to, the higher the occupational status attained. (status of the contact on status of the child) 🡪 was found.
* *Strength of position proposition:* the higher a person’s starting position (e.g. parental resources), the greater that person’s access tot social resources will be due to the homogeneity principle. (parental resource on access to resource in network) 🡪 was found (high class kids have access to both high status as low status individuals)
* *Strength of ties proposition:* via weak ties better social resources can be accessed than via strong ties (strength of the relationship on status of the contact) 🡪 Weak ties were found to be more important in landing high status contacts, but it had no direct effect on occupational status.

Looks with whom someone maintains relationships on what topic and how closely and the social capital of the alters together with other characteristics (name generator). Secondly it looks at what types of occupations ego has relations with and the nature of those relations (position generator). The position generator is more easily applicable and you can take respondents into account who did not find a job via contacts.

**CHRISTAKIS AND FOWLER (2007): THE SPREAD OF OBESITY IN A LARGE SOCIAL NETWORK OVER 32 YEARS**

Social capital can be negative: sour social capital. This turns out to be more of an exception than a rule. Since lack of social capital seems to have more negative effects.

Resource question: To what extend does obesity spread from person to person via informal social networks.

Theories.

* Homophily principle: people hang out with similar others (fat people)
* Induction principle: alter has an influence on ego, and ego imitates alter
* Ego and alter are exposed to the same contextual influences which become more prominent during the years 🡪 was not found because neighbours did not seem to have an effect.

Degree of separation: social distance between two people as the smallest number of intermediaries between ego and other members of the network.

Article found that the smaller the social distance (when alter is obese), the higher the change ego will get obese. Friends have a stronger influence in this (weak ties are worse for your health)

Critique: did not take the increase in fast food chains in some regions into account

**HUIJTS AND KRAAYKAMP (2012): FORMAL AND INFORMAL SOCIAL CAPITAL AND SELF-RATED HEALTH IN EUROPE; A NEW TEST OF ACCUMULATION AND COMPENSATIONS MECHANISMS USING A MULTILEVEL PERSPECTIVE.**

Research question: Why is there such a strong correlation between social capital and health on the individual level

Social contacts reduce stress, provides many kinds of support and social control. It also stimulates engagement in society and resources to get help.

Hypothesis: Both formal (acces to resources, good feeling) and informal(support and help, friends) social capital improve health. 🡪 was found

* Formal: active members
* Informal: frequency of meeting

Accumulation hypothesis: individuals are more likely to have access to social relationships and networks in countries with higher social capital (mainly when people already have more social relationships).

* Hypothesis: relationship social capital and health is stronger in countries with a high level of social capital 🡪 rejected

Compensation hypothesis: In countries with a high level of social capital, individuals are more likely to have access to social relationships and networks. (mainly for people who don’t have a lot)

* Hypothesis: the relationship between social capital and health is weaker in countreis with a high level of social capital 🡪 was found for people with lots of informal, but not for formal social capital in countries that scored high on both forms.

Informal and formal capital both play a role in health status on the individual level, but informal is more important. Social capital at the contextual level is not important on the individual level but differences between people are smaller when the contextual social capital is high.

**UNIT 2: SOCIAL CAPITAL AT THE MACRO LEVEL AND QUESTIONS REGARDING SOCIAL COHESION**

**PUTNAM (1995): TUNING IN, TUNING OUT: THE STRANGE DISAPPERANCE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN AMERICA**

Trends in social capital in America. He defines social capital as features of social life (network, norms and trust) that enables more effective pursuing of shared objectives together. He especially focused on formal social capital. He witnessed a decline in many conventional voluntary associations, socializing, political participation and group membership as well as church attendance. Looks at face-to-face contact.

He thought of many explanations for these trends, but all were falsified

* More time pressure: people aren’t busier, besides buy people are more socially active
* Increased residential mobility: hasn’t increased over time
* Suburbanization: social capital is actually bigger in the suburbs
* Increased labor market participation of women: working people have more social capital, not less
* Breakdown of family relationships: causality unclear
* Growth of welfare state: no empirical evidence
* White flight: decline in social capital amongst all ethnic groups, not just Caucasian
* Education: positive correlation, yet increase in average educational level and decrease in SC.

Solution: Age and Cohort. “Older people are more engaged, but we do not become more engaged as we age (so it’s a cohort, not an age effect) 🡪 formative socialization experiences (television (time , mean world view), no great events) + combination with a period effect.

**PUTNAM (2000): BOWLING ALONE**

Deals with differences between US States. Blames the decline on social capital on the changing family structure (more divorces, less religion, less engagement when not married with children.), but this doesn’t explain a whole lot.

He then proposes ethnicity as a contributing factor, because of racial differences in social trust. However, race does not have an effect on group membership and erosion of social capital happens across races.

The growth of the welfare state could be an influence because state intervention could influence civic engagement (by disrupting community ties, but no evidence was found)

He then blamed globalization and capitalism, saying that capitalism leads to a cold society with less social ties and less local organizations. However capitalism has been around for a while, the decline has not.

Pressure of time and money does lead to less involvement in the community, as does suburbanization. Electronic entertainment also contributes to less social people, but generational change is the most important factor (cohort replacement). Those two do overlap to some extent.

**RUITER (2008): ASSOCIATION IN CONTEXT AND ASSOCATION AS CONTEXT: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCATION INVOLVEMENT. CHAPTER 3: GENERATIONAL EXPLAINATIONS FROR CROSS-NATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION INVOLVEMENT: A MULTILEVEL STUDY OF 56 COUNTRIES**

Observed large differences between countries in participation in civic organizations. They actually tested generational and cohort explanations. They test different cohort hypothesises and test these simultaneously, which is a big plus.

Research question: To what extend is participation is civic organizations influenced by contextual differences in the current social condition and social conditions during the socialization phase.

Looking at religion, television, war and conflict, communist rule and education for both membership and participation.

* Religion: integration/socialization theory 🡪 Hypothesis: people who grew up in an more religious context are more likely to be involved in voluntary associations. (was found)
* Television: takes time away to socialize and presents a mean world view 🡪 Hypothesis: People who grew up with more television exposure are less involved in voluntary associations. (was found)
* War/conflict: creates internal cohesion 🡪 Hypothesis: People who grew up in a country which experienced a major external conflict are more likely to be involved in voluntary associations. (not found for membership and opposite effect for participation)
* Communist Rule: communism suppress freedom due to uncertainty and attitude towards non-state activity. 🡪 Hypothesis: The longer people have been exposed to the communist rule, the less likely they are involved in voluntary associations (found)
* Education: norm of obligatory contributions to a community (plus composition effects) 🡪 Hypothesis: People from higher educated birth cohorts are more involved in voluntary associations. (was found)

Was tested at multiple points in time in multiple contexts. Focused on age 12 questions.

Found that women participate more than men, just as married people and high status job people. For involvement a curvilinear effect for age was found besides previous points.

Critique: not enough separation of kinds of volunteer work

**PUTNAM (2007): E. PLURIBUS UNUM: DIVERISTY AND COMMUNITY IN THE TWENTY FIRST CENTURY.**

Claims that neighbourhoods have become increasingly diverse, resulting in inhabitants of such communities to withdraw from collective life and generates a distrust in their neighbours regardless of skin tone. In the long run, migration is very preferable (because it provides creativity, economic growth, counter acts ‘vergrijzing’ and enhance development in the countries of origin) on the short term it provides a few problems. These are less confidence in the government, less formal and informal social capital.

Effect of diversity on social capital can be explained either through contact or conflict theory. He states that high bonding may be compatible with high bridging and vice versa.

Constrict theory: The more diverse a social context actually is in terms of different (ethnic) groups, the less people of one’s own kind there are around with whom people can socially identify with. Therefore they distrust others more and will be less socially connected to out-groups as well as people of their own kind.

Putnam finds a strong positive relationship between inter-racial trust and ethnic homogeneity, same goes for in-group trust. But ethnocentric trust is in no way correlated with ethnic diversity. Areas with greater diversity have less trust, formal and informal social capital

Critique: self-selection effect, tricky contextual effects (like neighbourhood facilities)

**GESTHUIZEN, VAN DER MEER & SCHEEPERS (2009): ETHNIC DIVERSITY AND SOCIAL CAPITAL IN EUROPE: TEST OF PUTNAM’S THESIS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

This article tries to apply the core claim of Putnam as stated above on European countries. This was rejected. It was found that years of continuous democracy and economic inequality are important measurements for European Countries.

Constrict theory means that ethnic diversity might reduce both in-group and out-group solidarity

Hypothesizes: that look at the core, immigration, inequality, social security and democratic history.

* The more ethnic diversity, the less social trust, formal and informal social capital 🡪 was rejected (positive effect was found on informal and formal social capital)
* The more immigration, **the less social trust**, formal and informal social capital 🡪social trust was found, but a positive effect was found for informal and formal SC, so rejected
* The higher the level of economic inequality, the less social trust, **formal** and informal social capital (because less shared norms, less social capital, competition) 🡪social trust and informal capital were not significant, formal social capital was found
* The higher the level of social security, the less social trust, formal and informal social capital (social security takes over the helping role of social contacts) 🡪 rejected
* The longer the history of continuous democracy: **the less social trust, formal** and informal social capital (because people need to trust their social network in oppressive states) 🡪 trust and formal social capital were found, informal social capital was rejected.

**TOLSMA, VAN DER MEER & GESTHUIZEN (2009): THE IMPACT OF NEIGHBOURHOOD AND MUNICIPALITY CHARACTERSITICS ON SOCIAL COHESION IN THE NETHERLANDS.**

Looks at the effect of ethnic and economic heterogeneity on social cohesion in the Netherlands, but also at the effect of crime rates, residential mobility and how all this varies between different income groups, educational groups and ethnic groups

* Hypothesis 1: The larger ethnic heterogeneity in localities, the less social cohesion (based on the homophily principle) 🡪 Very little support (negative relationship between voluntary work and contact with neighbours for the higher educated.)
* Hypothesis 2: The larger the economic heterogeneity in localities, the less social cohesion (less shared experiences and norms, lack of trust) 🡪 was not found
* Hypothesis 3: The more poverty, criminality and residential mobility in localities, the less social cohesion. (less resources to meet and mingle, less help and role models, more crime) 🡪 was found for poverty, but not for criminality and residential mobility
* Hypothesis 4: Locality characteristics have a stronger detrimental effect on social cohesion for the poor and low educated than for the rich and high educated. (less choice on were to live, more ethnocentric) 🡪 was not found
* Hypothesis 5: Ethnic heterogeneity has stronger negative effect on social cohesion for the native Dutch, than for non-natives. 🡪 was not found

Social cohesion was measured as contact with neighbours, tolerance to ethnic diverse neighbours, voluntary work and general social trust.

Found that economic deprivation is the most important predictor and different relations were found for the different dependent variables. Most contextual effects are conditional on residents income or educational level.

**SAVELKOUL, GESTHUIZEN & SCHEEPERS (2011): EXPLAINING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ETHNIC DIVERSITY AND INFORMAL SOCIAL CAPITAL ACROSS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND REGIONS, TEST OF CONTRICT, CONFLICT AND CONTACT THEORY.**

Tries and test Putnam’s core claim with mediating factors of contact and conflict

Putnam’s core claim was thus not found for both Europe and the Netherlands. As an explanation he offers both the conflict and the contact theory. Because ethnic threat would make people feel uncomfortable with others (even their own kind)(was not found), but could also lead to stronger identification with the own group(was not found). Contact theory suggest that diversity leads to more inter-ethnic contact and that leads to more informal social capital (this was found, at the regional level, but causality issues)

* Hypotheses regarding: Constrict theory (rejected), Conflict theory (rejected) and contact theory( found).

**SAVELKOUL, HEWSTONE, SCHEEPERS & STOLLE (2015): DOES RELATIVE OUT-GROUP SIZE IN NEIGHBOURHOODS DRIVE DOWN ASSOCIATIONAL LIFE OF WHITES IN THE U.S? TESTING CONSTRICT, CONFLICT AND CONTACT THEORIES**

Distinction between bonding (ties to people who are like you in some important way) and bridging (ties to people who are unlike you in some important way). This has not yet been done in previous research. They do this by using information on the ethnic composition of organizations. Also look at contact and conflict theory once more.

Research question: To what extend does a larger percentage of non-whites within U.S neighbourhoods affect whites involvement in bonding and bridging voluntary organizations and how can these relationships be explained by mechanisms derived from conflict and contact theories.

* Constrict theory: more non-whites, less bonding and less bridging 🡪 rejected
* Conflict theory: more-non-whites, more ethnic threat, more bonding, less bridging OR less bonding and less birding (but less birding than bonding) 🡪 only less likely to bridge found.
* Contact theory: more non-whites, more intergroup contact, more briding, less bonding 🡪 only more intergroup contact was found

A bonding organization contains of at least 95% white members.

Conclusion of all these articles on Putnam:

* Putnam was far too depressing
* Conflict and contact theory both are important but ethnic diversity mainly leads to more inter-ethnic contact and not to more perceived ethnic threat. However, ethnic threat is negatively correlated with social capital (only on bridging social capital however).

**VAN DER MEER (2016): NEITHER BRIDING NOR BONDING. A TEST OF SOCIALIZATION EFFECTS BY ETHNICALLY DIVERSE VOLUNTARY ASSOCATIONS ON PARTICIPANTS’ INTERETHNIC TOLERANCE, INTERETHNIC TRUST AND INTRA-ETHNIC BELONGING.**

There are rivalling claims about bonding an bridging. This paper directly assesses the supposed diversity effects of voluntary organizations and has a stricter test of socialization effects

* Constrict thesis: Diversity leads to less inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic social cohesion
* Bridging social capital makes for more contact and social cohesion
* Self-selection thesis: pro-social and tolerant people are more likely to participate in ethnically diverse associations

Research question: to what extend does participation in ethnically diverse voluntary associations contribute to intra- and inter-ethnic social cohesion

Who meets whom 🡪 bridging was found, bonding not

Inter-ethnic cohesion is higher among citizens who are involved in ethnically diverse associations (bridging hypothesis). And intra-ethnic cohesion is higher among citizens who are involved in ethnically homogenous associations (bonding hypothesis)

* Because contact theory and selection and socialization.

Constrict theory 🡪 not found

Is weird because associational involvement is voluntary, so if you don’t want to you can just go. 🡪 anomie, people don’t know how to behave. Hypothesis: Inter and intra-ethnic social cohesion are lower among citizens who are involved in ethnically diverse associations

Socialization 🡪 not found

To occur in voluntary associations active interaction should take place, members should spend enough time in the association for contact theory to work. The same goes for longer involvement. Hypothesis: The effect of associations degree of ethnic diversity is stronger (a)the more actively the citizens are involved (b) the more time citizens spend in that association and (c) the longer citizens have been involved in that association.

Self-selection 🡪 found

People can choose whether to join an association and which one, so tolerant people are more likely to select an diverse one. Hypothesis: inter and intra ethnic cohesion are higher amongst citizens involved in associations with activist ore ethnic aims.

No socialization effect zo neither bonding or bridging and no constrict. Weak self-selection effect.

Critique: this research, as well as many others do not properly distinguish between bridging and bonding by not using panel data.

**LANCEE (2010): THE ECONOMIC RETURNS OF IMMIGRANTS BONDING AND BRIDING SOCIAL CAPITAL; THE CASE OF THE NETHERLANDS**

Investigates to what extend immigrants in the Netherlands profit from different forms of social capital on the labour market. 🡪 bonding is to go by, bridging is to go ahead, especially for migrants.

* Structural social capital: the intensity and quantity of ties. It has a behavioral component.
* Cognitive social capital: perception of support, reciprocity and trust that facilitate resource sharing.

Bonding social capital: based on closed and dense intra networks, lots of ties and lots of trust.

* Structural: the strength and quantity of ties, received or provided help to a parent or child
* Cognitive: perceptions of support, reciprocity and trust that facilitate resource sharing (trust in family members

Bridging social capital: open networks, many ties and a lot of trust, structural holes and ties.

* Structural: The strength and number of ties, a wide network with structural holes which can gather identity and status bridging. Inter-ethnic contact in this case
* Cognitive: perceptions of support, reciprocity and inter-ethnic trust that facilitate resource sharing. Thin trust. In this case modern views
* Gives you access to unique information and therefore create opportunities. It is based on resources in that these connections can give you positive returns. For migrants inter-ethnic ties are important as they link out of the community and alternate channels to search for a better job.

Hypotheses

* Bridging social capital has a positive effect on the likelihood of employment as well as higher income, particularly amongst minorities (new information) 🡪 only structural bridging increases the likelihood of being employed and a higher income.
* Bonding social capital also has a positive effect on the likelihood of employment as well as a higher income (reliability vs mobility traps) 🡪 was not found.

Bonding social capital as closure in the most dense network does not influence labor market outcomes in the Netherlands. (support for isolation rather than closure theory). It provides solidarity but not new and valuable information. Networks that include inter-ethnic contacts do however lead to more positive labour market outcomes.