



A good life in the Territory



What can measuring social capital tell us?



Fiona Shalley, Elizabeth Creed, Sigurd Dyrting, Andrew Taylor

Presentation overview

- What is social capital and why should we measure it
- Challenges and limitations
- Conceptual framework and what we included
- Dimensions and index results
- Unpacking the measures (NT and regions)
- Association with wellbeing
- Case study example





The social capital of a society includes the institutions, the relationships, the attitudes and values that govern interactions among people and contribute to economic and social development. Social capital, however, is not simply the sum of institutions which underpin society, it is also the glue that holds them together....[and] makes society more than just a collection of individuals.
(World Bank 1998)



“... a government’s failure to spend on enhancing social capital will actually reduce the level of financial capital, Indeed, high social capital may well be the prerequisite for economic growth, not the other way around.”
(Eva Cox, Boyer Lectures 1995 1998)



Benefits

- Promotes positive community/social outcomes above narrow self interest
- Reduces transaction costs of doing business
- Lowers government expenditure on health and welfare
- Individuals are more "hired, housed, healthy and happy"



Measurement challenges

- How does it describe differences across population groups (culture, language, ethnicity, life-stage, gender)
- How does it relate to differences in where people live (cities, towns, communities – regional, rural, remote)
- How can it be applied to groups that come and go, and to groups that stay (attraction, welcome, retention)



A Social Capital Index should

- have a consistent data source across time
- provide confidence and transparency
- be replicable and identify change
- differentiate groups of interest
- be useful to research and policy associated with broader social outcomes

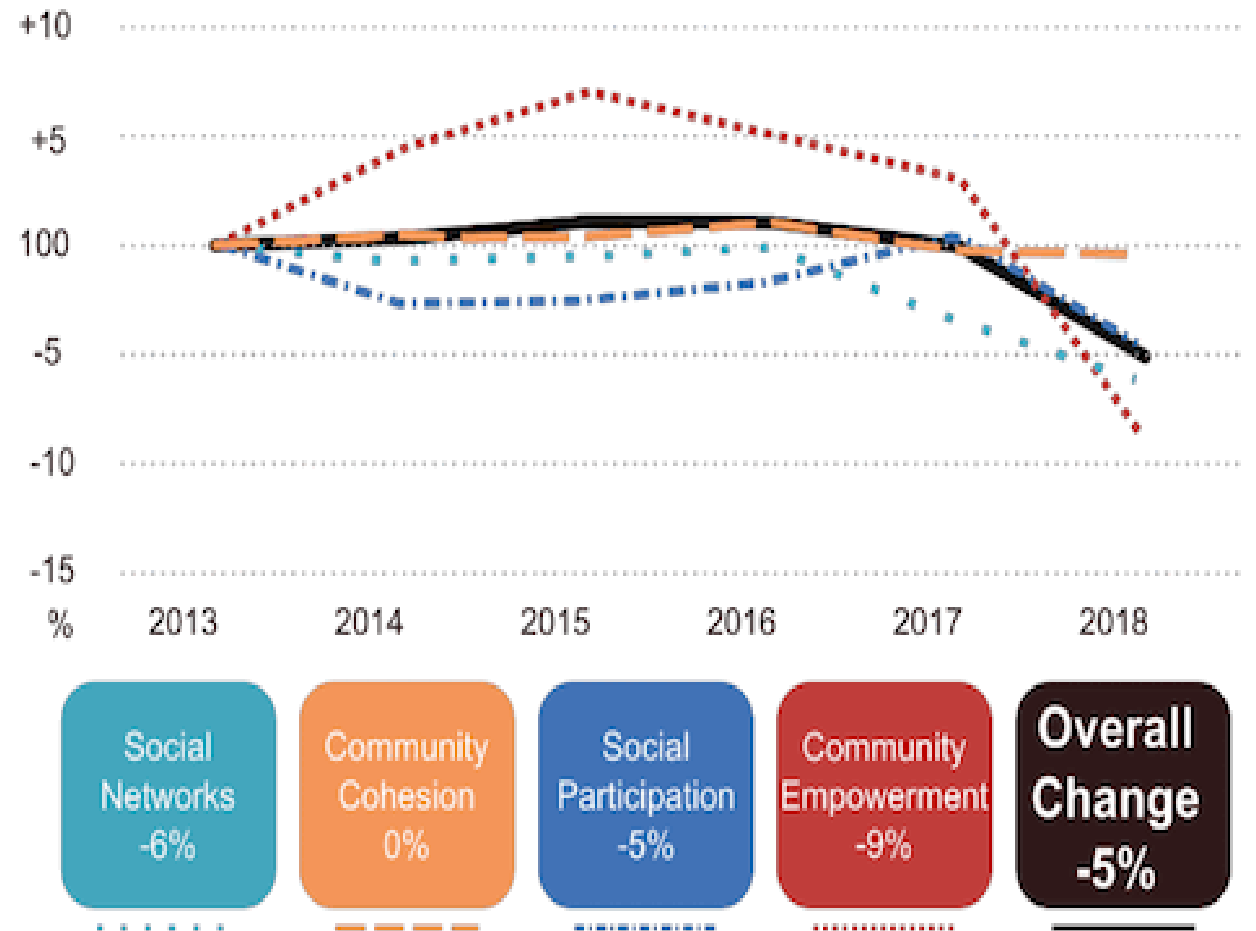


NORTHERN
INSTITUTE
People. Policy. Place.



One example of a Social Capital Index - Scotland

Social Capital Index - % change since 2013



SOCIAL CAPITAL



PARTICIPATION in and engagement with social and community groups and civic issues

ATTACHMENT to the Territory expressed through connection to place, length of residence and intention to stay

Territory Connections

Supportive **NETWORKS** of family, friends, neighbours and influential people

Community **COHESION** expressed through neighbourhood friendliness and shared goals, trust in people, and reconciliation between groups



my Territory Connections

WHAT MAKES A GOOD LIFE IN THE TERRITORY?



WHAT IS IT?

my Territory Connections is a survey for people who live in the Territory. It collects data on our general wellbeing, our connections to family, friends, communities and our attachments to where we live. Conducted by Charles Darwin University



Attachment SCI

Index	Parameter	Description	Value
<i>ASCI</i>	<i>MinLTR</i>	Minimum years resident	5
	<i>MinSB</i>	Minimum sense of belonging	6
	<i>q₉₉</i>	Question 99 weight	1
	<i>q₉</i>	Question 9 weight	1
	<i>q₄₁</i>	Question 41 weight	1
	<i>m_A</i>	<i>ASCI</i> normalization	1

$$q_A ASCI_D / m_A = q_{99} R_D(Q99 \geq MinLTR) + q_9 R_D(Q9 = NT) + q_{41} R_D(Q41 \geq MinSB)$$

Networks SCI

Index	Parameter	Description	Value
<i>NSCI</i>	<i>q_{33xy}</i>	Question 33 weights	1
	<i>q_{32xy}</i>	Question 32 weights	1
	<i>q_{20x}</i>	Question 20 weights	1
	<i>m_N</i>	<i>NSCI</i> normalization	1

$$q_N NSCI_D / m_N = q_{33PFAM} R_D(Q33PFAM = Y) + q_{33PFR} R_D(Q33PFR = Y) + q_{33PNBR} R_D(Q33PNBR = Y) + q_{33EFAM} R_D(Q33EFAM = Y) + q_{33EFR} R_D(Q33EFR = Y) + q_{33ENBR} R_D(Q33ENBR = Y) + q_{33FFAM} R_D(Q33FFAM = Y) + q_{33FFR} R_D(Q33FFR = Y) + q_{33FNBR} R_D(Q33FNBR = Y) + q_{32PFAM} R_D(Q32PFAM = Y) + q_{32PFR} R_D(Q32PFR = Y) + q_{32PNBR} R_D(Q32PNBR = Y) + q_{32EFAM} R_D(Q32EFAM = Y) + q_{32EFR} R_D(Q32EFR = Y) + q_{32ENBR} R_D(Q32ENBR = Y) + q_{32FFAM} R_D(Q32FFAM = Y) + q_{32FFR} R_D(Q32FFR = Y) + q_{32FNBR} R_D(Q32FNBR = Y) + q_{20P} R_D(Q20P = Y) + q_{20C} R_D(Q20C = Y) + q_{20E} R_D(Q20L = Y) + q_{20J} R_D(Q20J = Y) + q_{20U} R_D(Q20U = Y) + q_{20B} R_D(Q20B = Y)$$

Participation SCI

Index	Parameter	Description	Value
<i>PSCI</i>	<i>q_{67x}</i>	Question 67 weights	1
	<i>q_{36x}</i>	Question 36 weights	1
	<i>q_{38x}</i>	Question 38 weights	1
	<i>m_P</i>	<i>PSCI</i> normalization	1

$$q_P PSCI_D / m_P = q_{67A} R_D(Q67A = Y) + q_{67M} R_D(Q67M = Y) + q_{67R} R_D(Q67R = Y) + q_{67P} R_D(Q67P = Y) + q_{67B} R_D(Q67B = Y) + q_{36M} R_D(Q36M = Y) + q_{36O} R_D(Q36O = Y) + q_{36L} R_D(Q36L = Y) + q_{36C} R_D(Q36C = Y) + q_{36A} R_D(Q36A = Y) + q_{36F} R_D(Q36F = Y) + q_{36W} R_D(Q36W = Y) + q_{36X} R_D(Q36X = Y) + q_{38A} R_D(Q38A \neq N) + q_{38R} R_D(Q38R \neq N) + q_{38B} R_D(Q38B \neq N) + q_{38S} R_D(Q38S \neq N) + q_{38M} R_D(Q38M \neq N) + q_{38X} R_D(Q38X \neq N)$$

Cohesion SCI

Index	Parameter	Description	Value
<i>CSCI</i>	<i>MinPrevalence</i>	Greeting prevalence	Fairly common
	<i>MinComfort</i>	Minimum diversity acceptance	10 and 8
	<i>MinTrust</i>	Minimum trust level	Most of the time
	<i>q_{22H}</i>	Question 22, part 1 weight	1
	<i>q_{25x}</i>	Question 25 weights	1
	<i>q_{26R}</i>	Question 26 weight	1
	<i>q_{18x}</i>	Question 18 weights	1
	<i>m_C</i>	<i>CSCI</i> normalization	1

$$q_C CSCI_D / m_C = q_{22H} R_D(Q22H \geq MinPrevalence) + q_{25R} R_D(Q25R \geq MinComfort) + q_{25E} R_D(Q25E \geq MinComfort) + q_{25L} R_D(Q25L \geq MinComfort) + q_{25A} R_D(Q25A \geq MinComfort) + q_{25M} R_D(Q25M \geq MinComfort) + q_{25S} R_D(Q25S \geq MinComfort) + q_{26R} R_D(Q26R = Agree) + q_{18G} R_D(Q18G \geq MinTrust) + q_{18L} R_D(Q18L \geq MinTrust)$$



RESULTS

AttachmentSCI

- ✓ Length of residence
- ✓ 2-year migration intention
- ✓ Sense of belonging to place where you live

= 0.70



RESULTS

NetworksSCI

- ✓ Support given (family, friends, neighbours)
- ✓ Support received (family, friends, neighbours, community services)
- ✓ Personally knows person in position of influence

= 0.36



RESULTS

ParticipationSCI

- ✓ Levels of community participation
- ✓ Levels of civic engagement
- ✓ Levels of volunteering
- ✓ Membership of groups

= 0.33



RESULTS

CohesionSCI

- ✓ Neighbourhood friendliness
- ✓ Comfort with diverse population characteristics
- ✓ Support for reconciliation actions
- ✓ Trust in people and community leaders

= 0.68

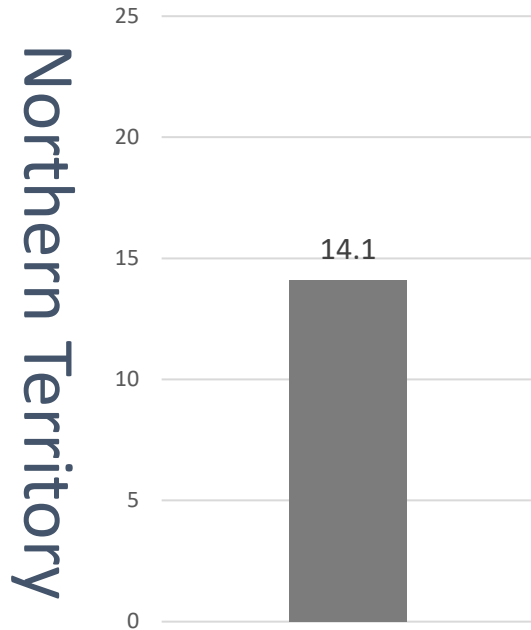
$$SCI = 0.52$$

- Similar access to social capital for men and women
 - women scored higher in cohesion and attachment, but networks and participation scores were very similar
- Access to social capital increases with age
 - young adults (18 – 30 years) had lower attachment and slightly lower levels of participation, but similar scores for networks and cohesion



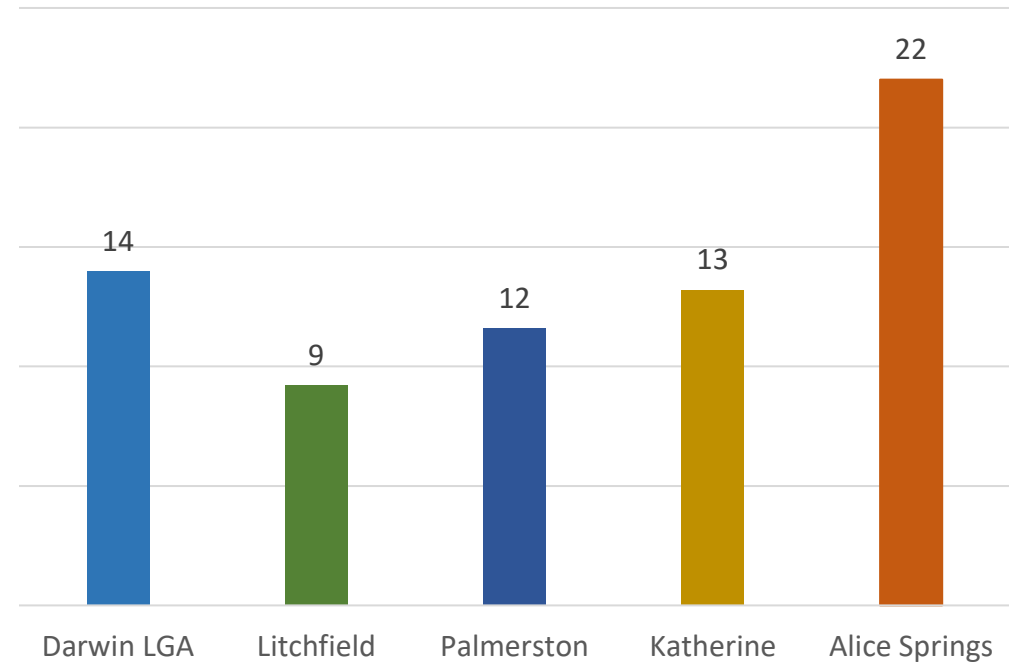


Attachment



% don't intend to be living in the Territory

regional Differences

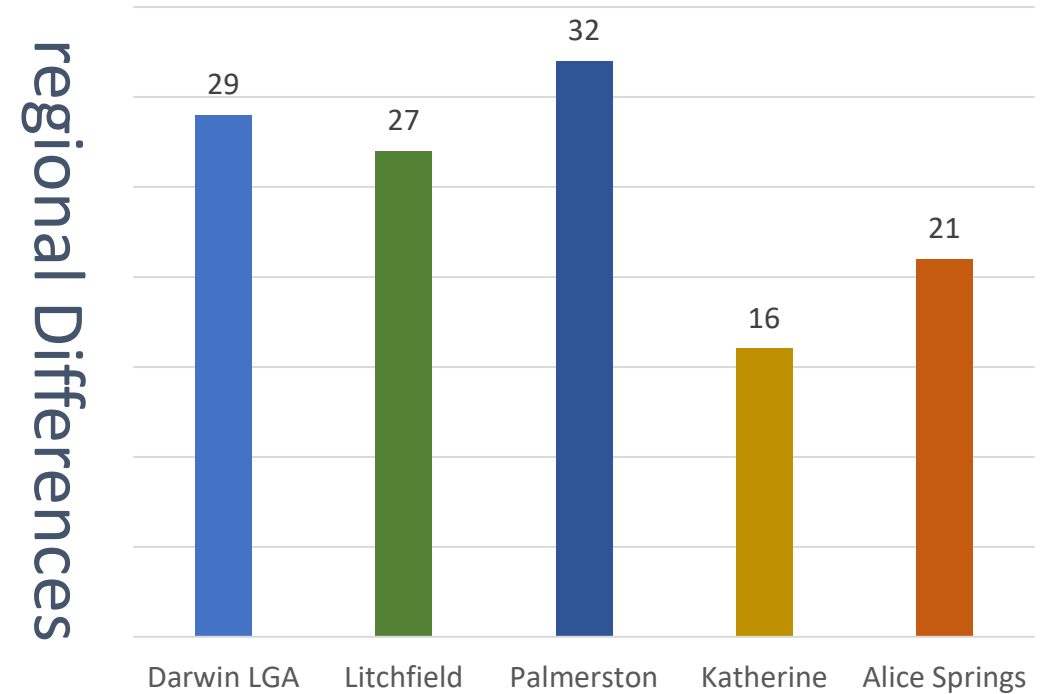
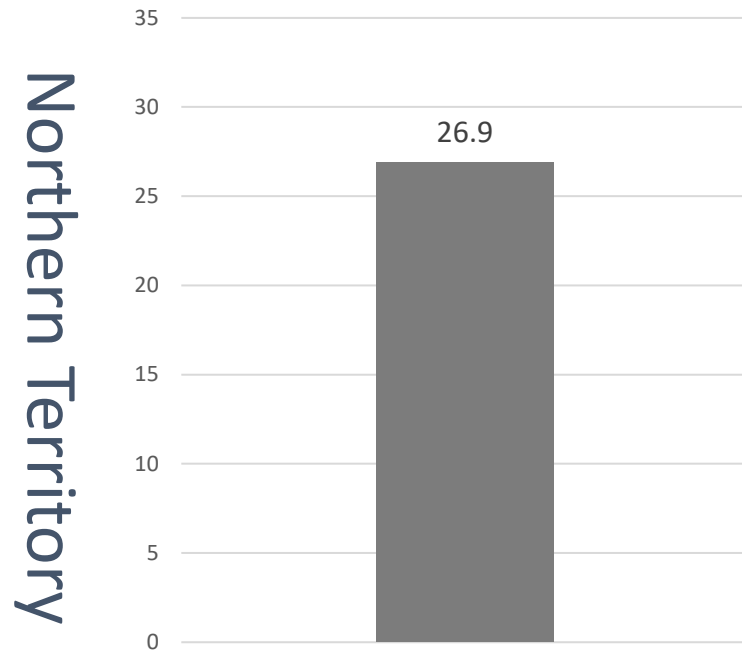


✓ 2-year migration intention



Networks

% with no networks of influence

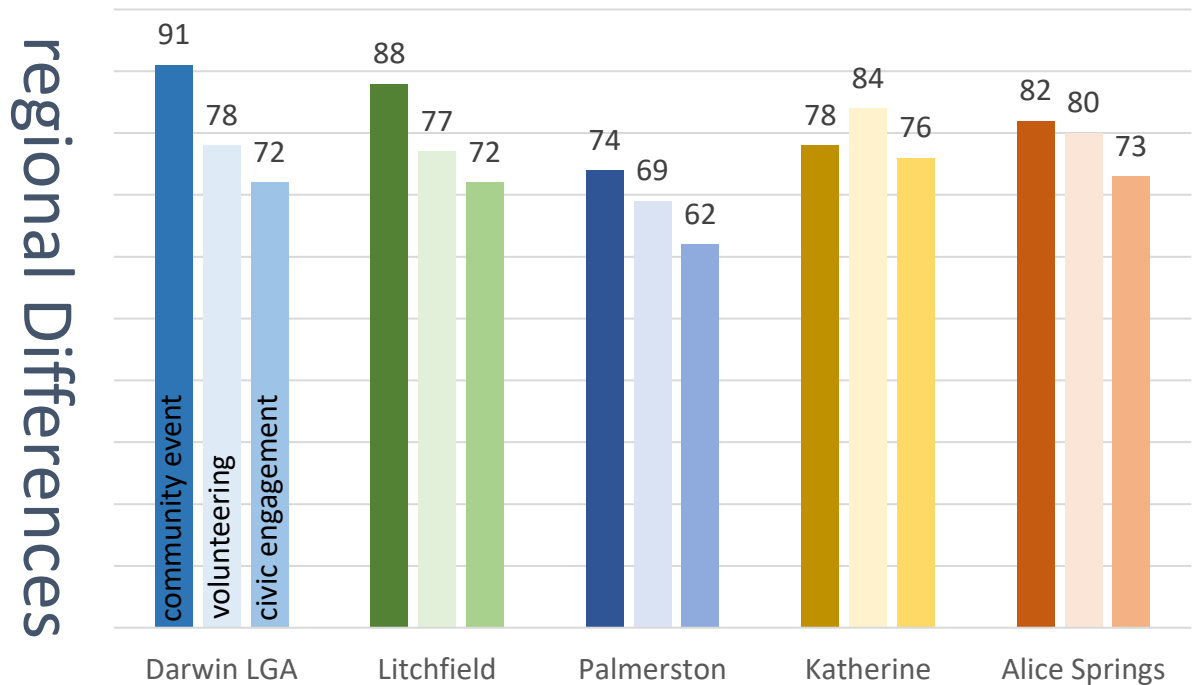
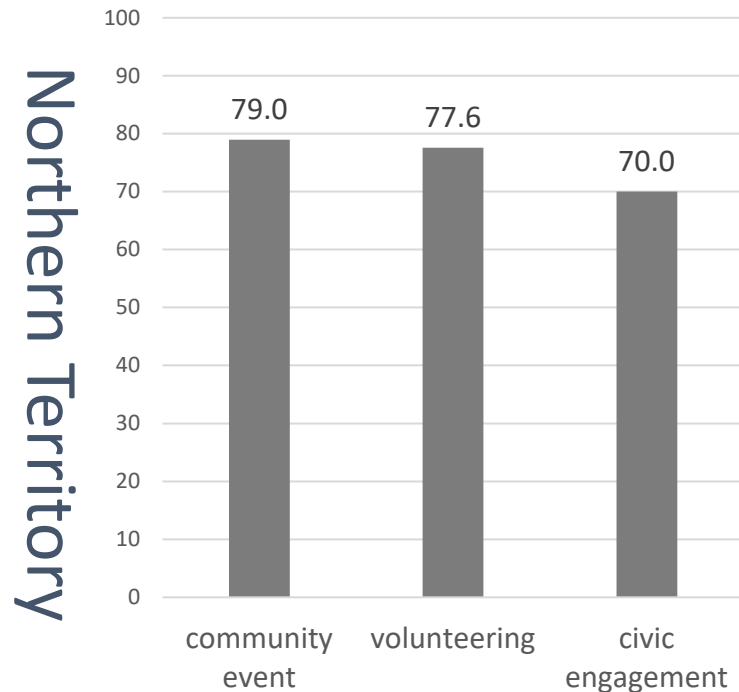


✓ Personally knows someone in position of influence



Participation

% participating in community events, volunteering and civic activities

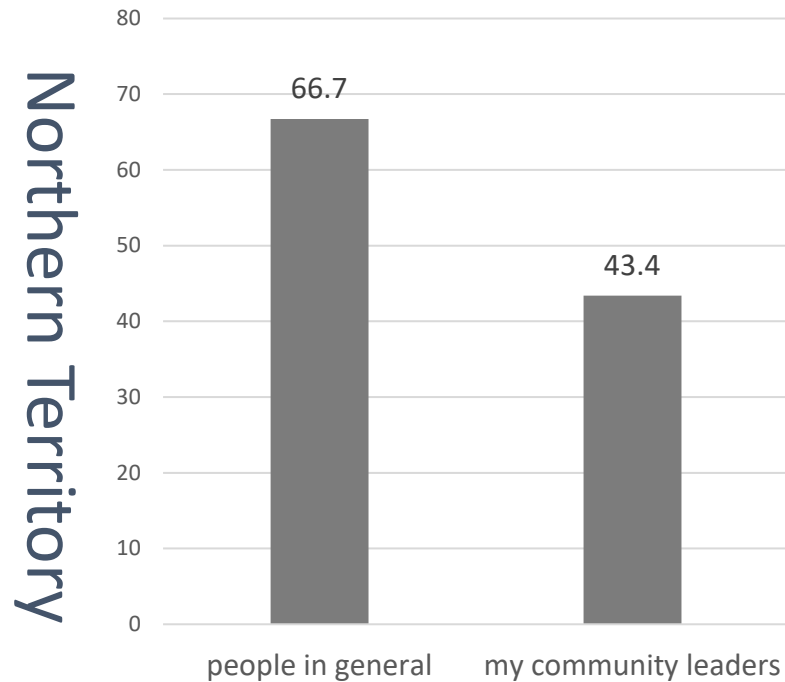


✓ Participated and engaged in the community

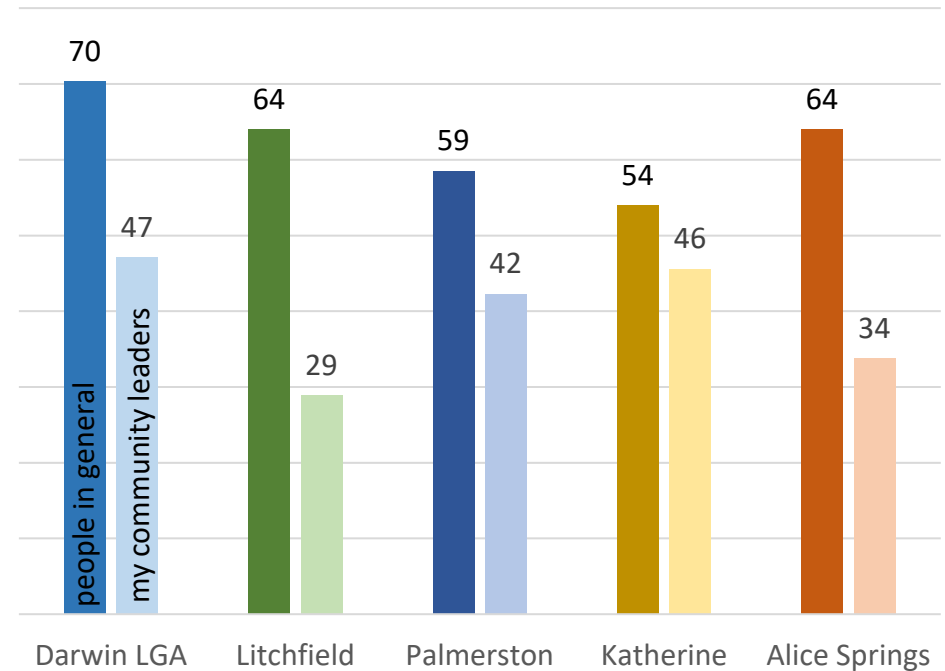


Cohesion

% trust level, all or most of the time



regional Differences

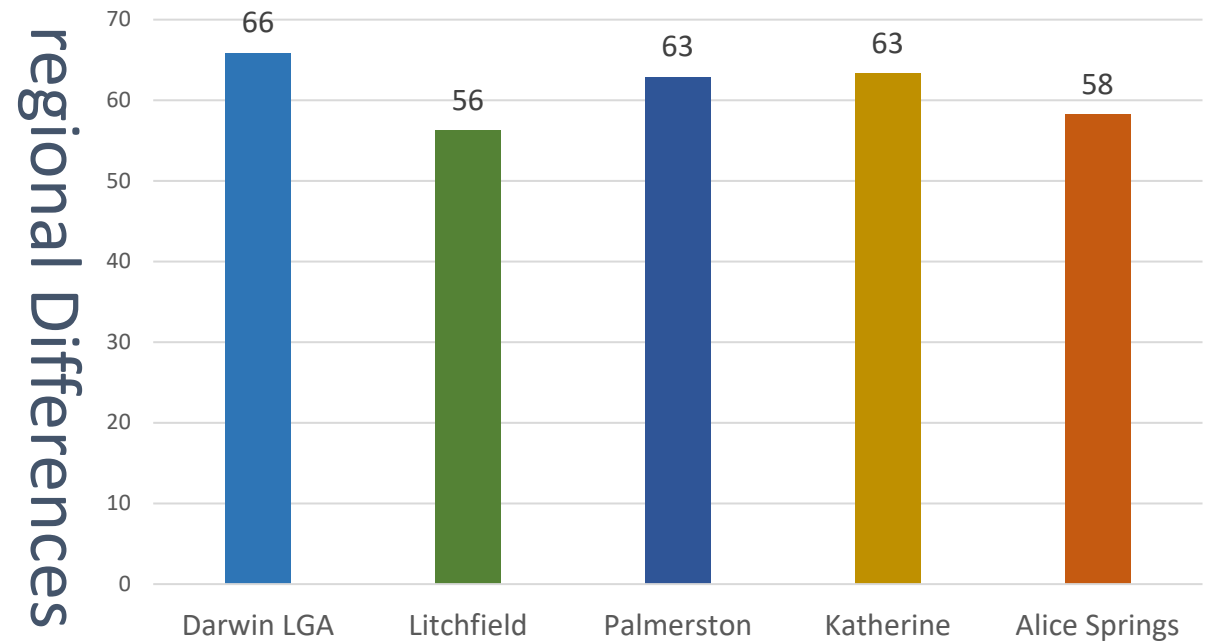
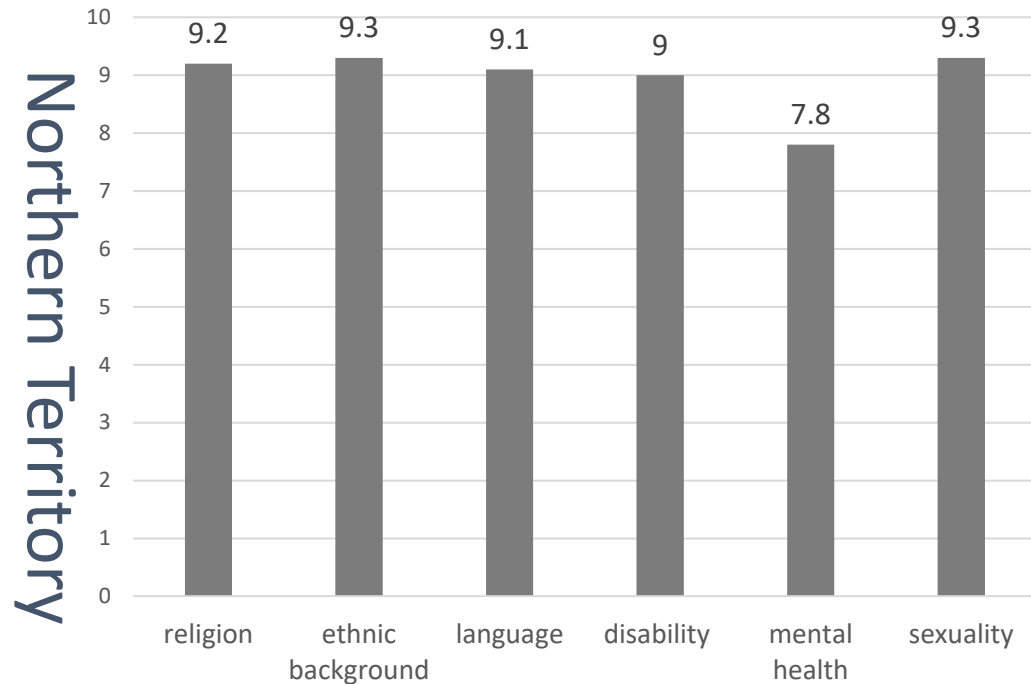


✓ Trust in people and community leaders



Cohesion

Acceptance of population diversity characteristics (average), % rating 10 out of 10 across all

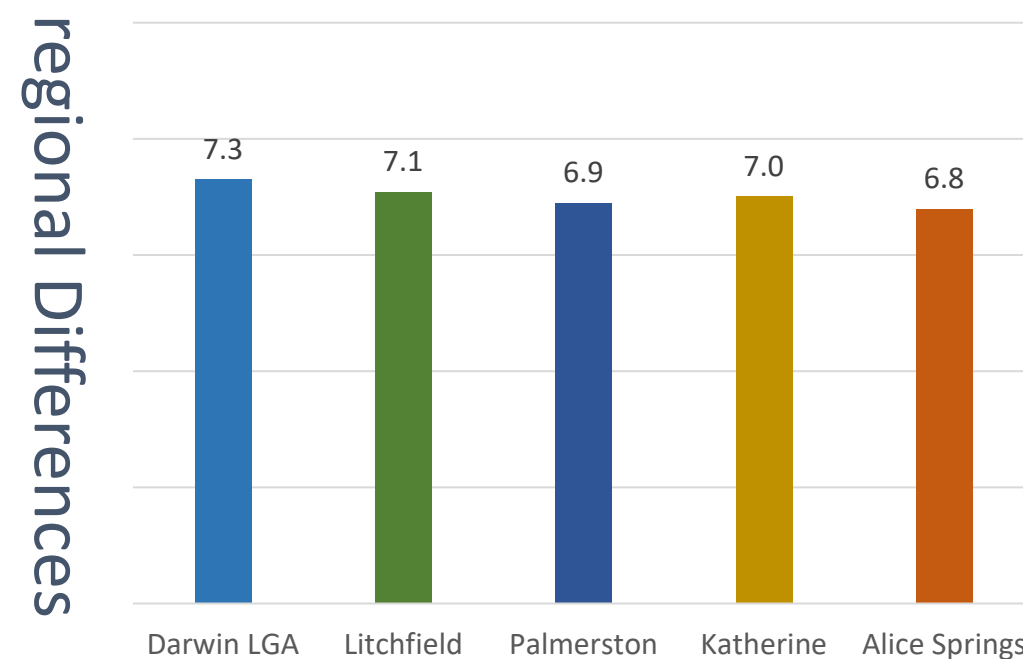
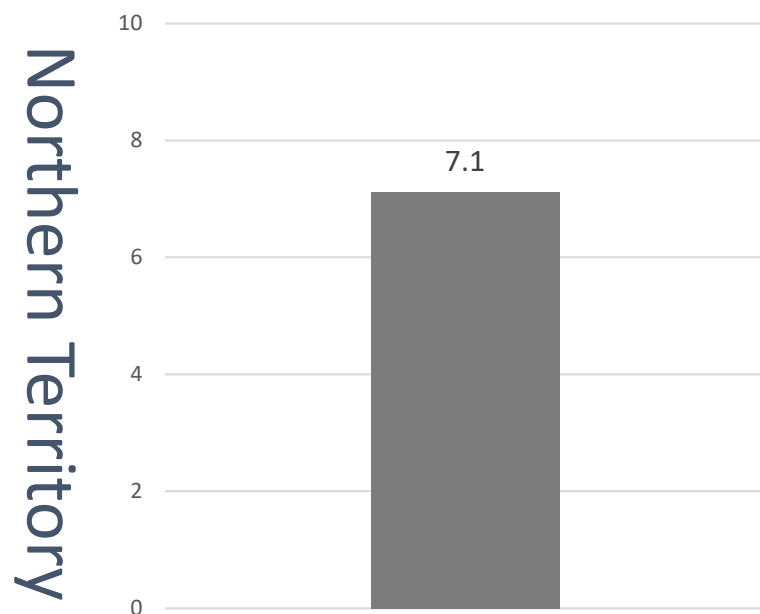


✓ Acceptance of diversity



Summary measures of wellbeing

average score out of 10

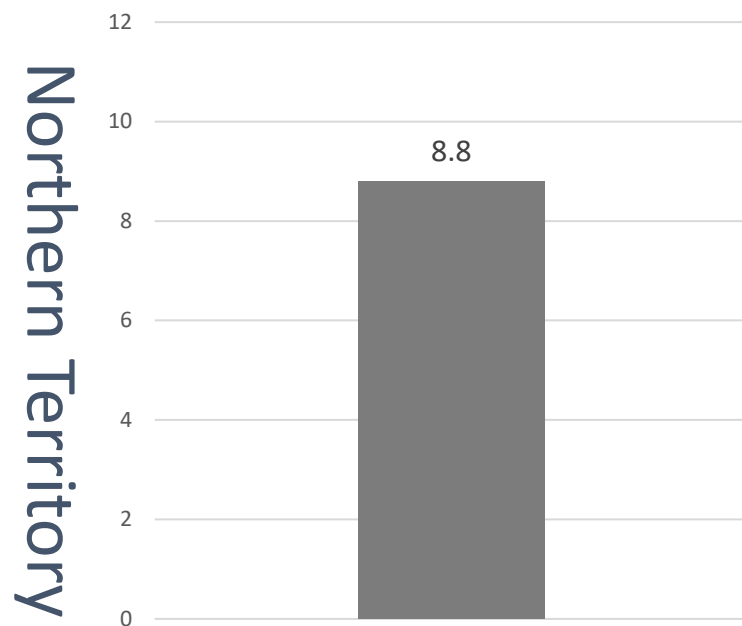


Overall, how well are you doing?

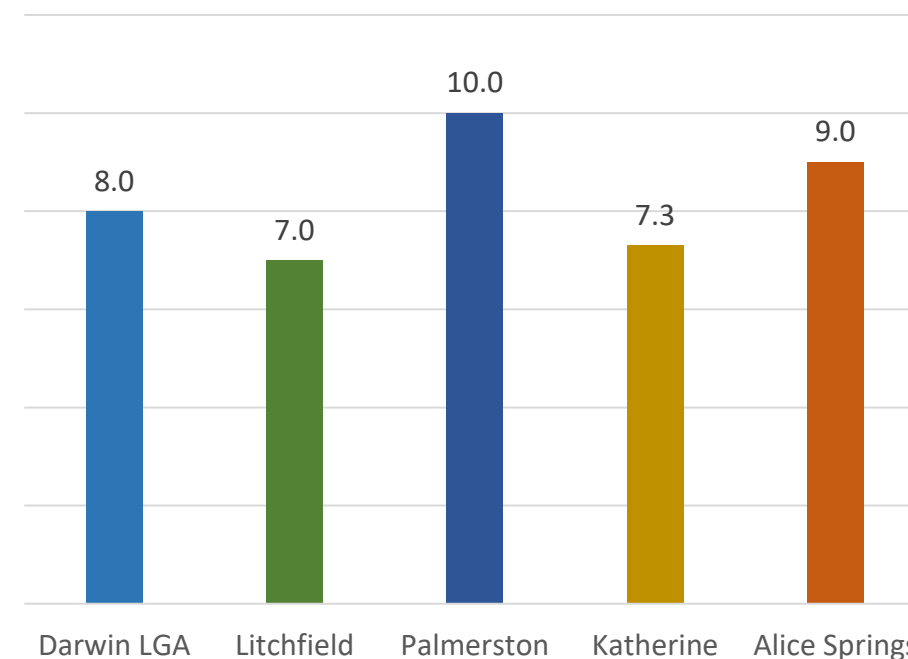


Summary measures of wellbeing

% felt lonely most to all of the time in last 4 weeks



regional Differences

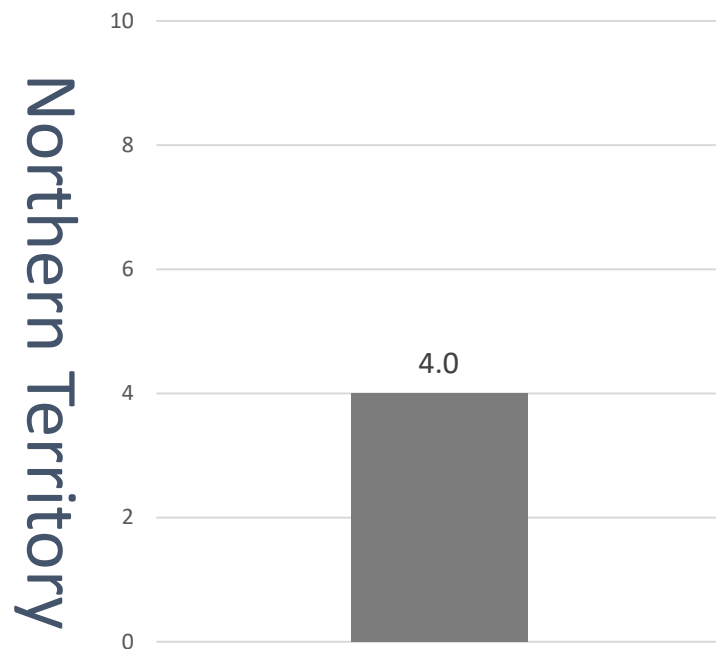


How often do you feel lonely?

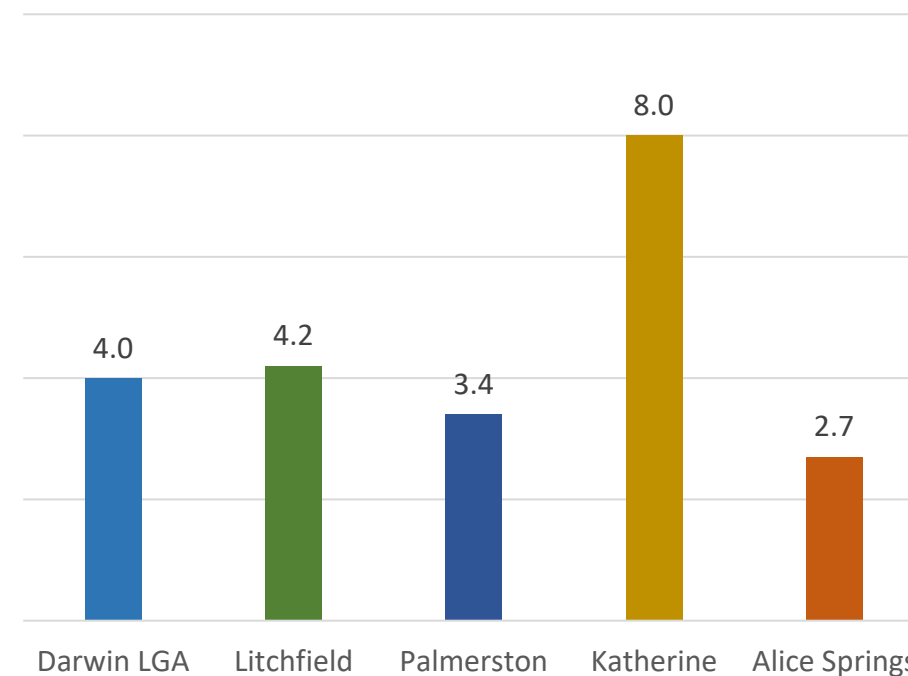


Summary measures of wellbeing

% who find it hard or very hard to feel accepted



regional Differences



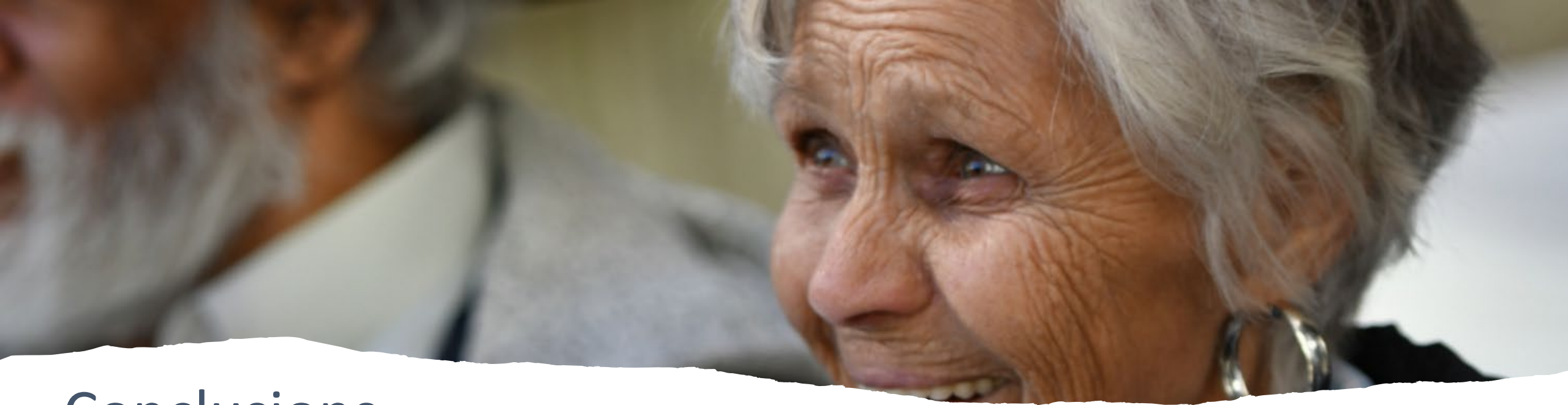
Do you feel accepted for who you are?

Using social capital indicators to explore wellbeing

Low levels of wellbeing identified in about 15% of respondents. Data showed evidence they are:

- more likely to be financially supporting family members who don't live with them
- less connected to linking social capital (knowing people in positions of power or influence)
- had higher levels of discomfort associated with the range of population diversity characteristics
- lower levels of trust
- less likely to feel their neighbourhoods/communities were friendly
- slightly lower levels of community engagement and participation
- fewer intended to be living in the Territory in 2-years' time

Evidence of low wellbeing across the life-span and for people who have lived in the Territory for many years as well as for newcomers



Conclusions

- When social capital is measured it makes it important
- Our first Social Capital Index measures some of the things important to having a good life
- We have built in capacity for the index to be tweaked and to change to accommodate other elements over time whilst still allowing for a consistent series
- It begins a shared commitment between CDU and the NTG to measure progress on whether everyone has access to strong and supportive Territory Connections



my Territory Connections

WHAT MAKES A GOOD LIFE IN THE TERRITORY?



WHAT IS IT?

my Territory Connections is a survey for people

