



Assessing Social Capital in Southeastern Pennsylvania

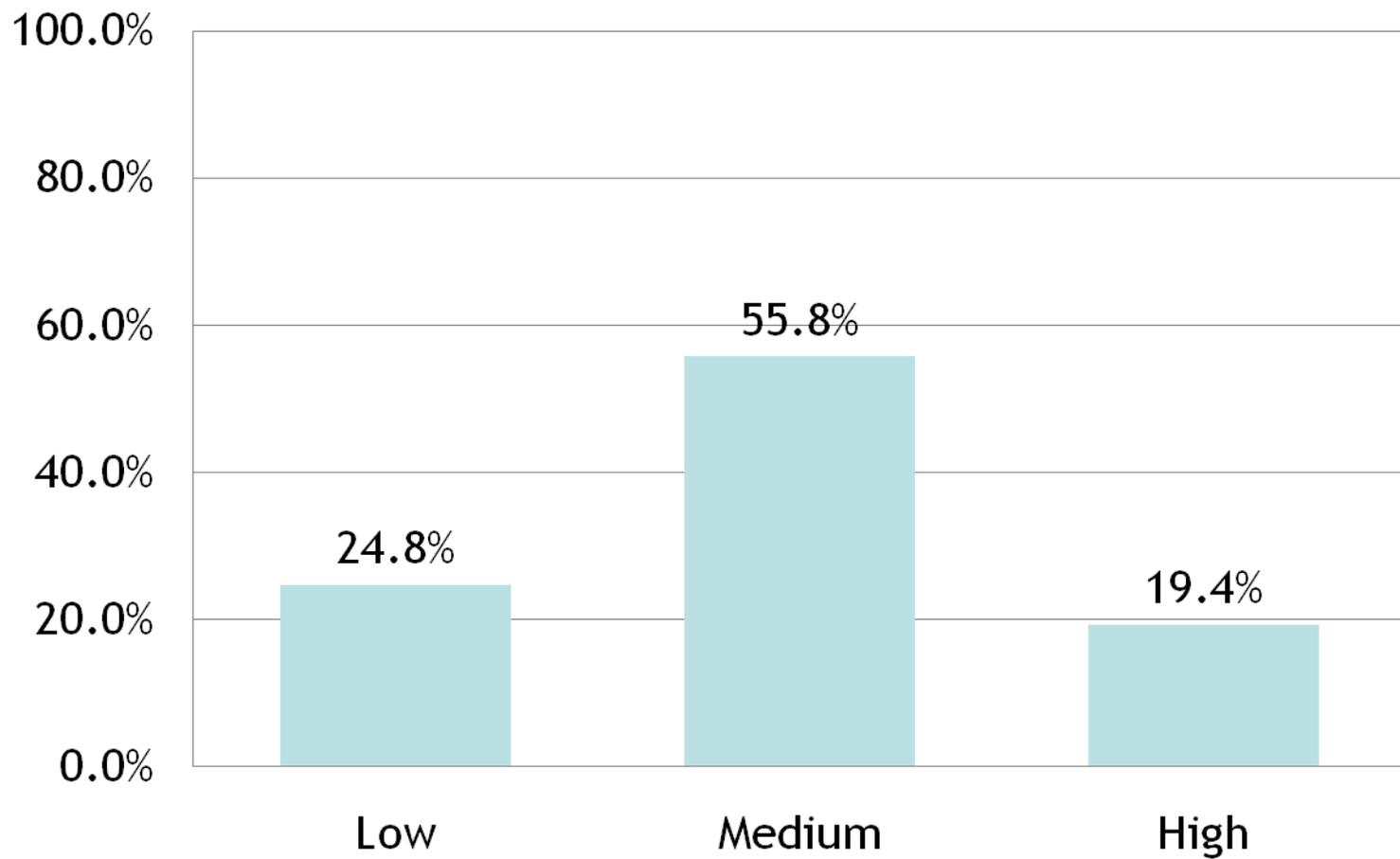
December 1, 2011



2010 Household Health Survey Social Capital Variables

- 1) Number of groups the respondent currently participates in
- 2) Respondent's perception as to whether neighbors are willing to help each other
- 3) Respondent's perception as to whether neighbors ever worked together to improve community
- 4) Respondent's feeling of belonging to the neighborhood
- 5) Respondent's perception as to whether people in the neighborhood can be trusted

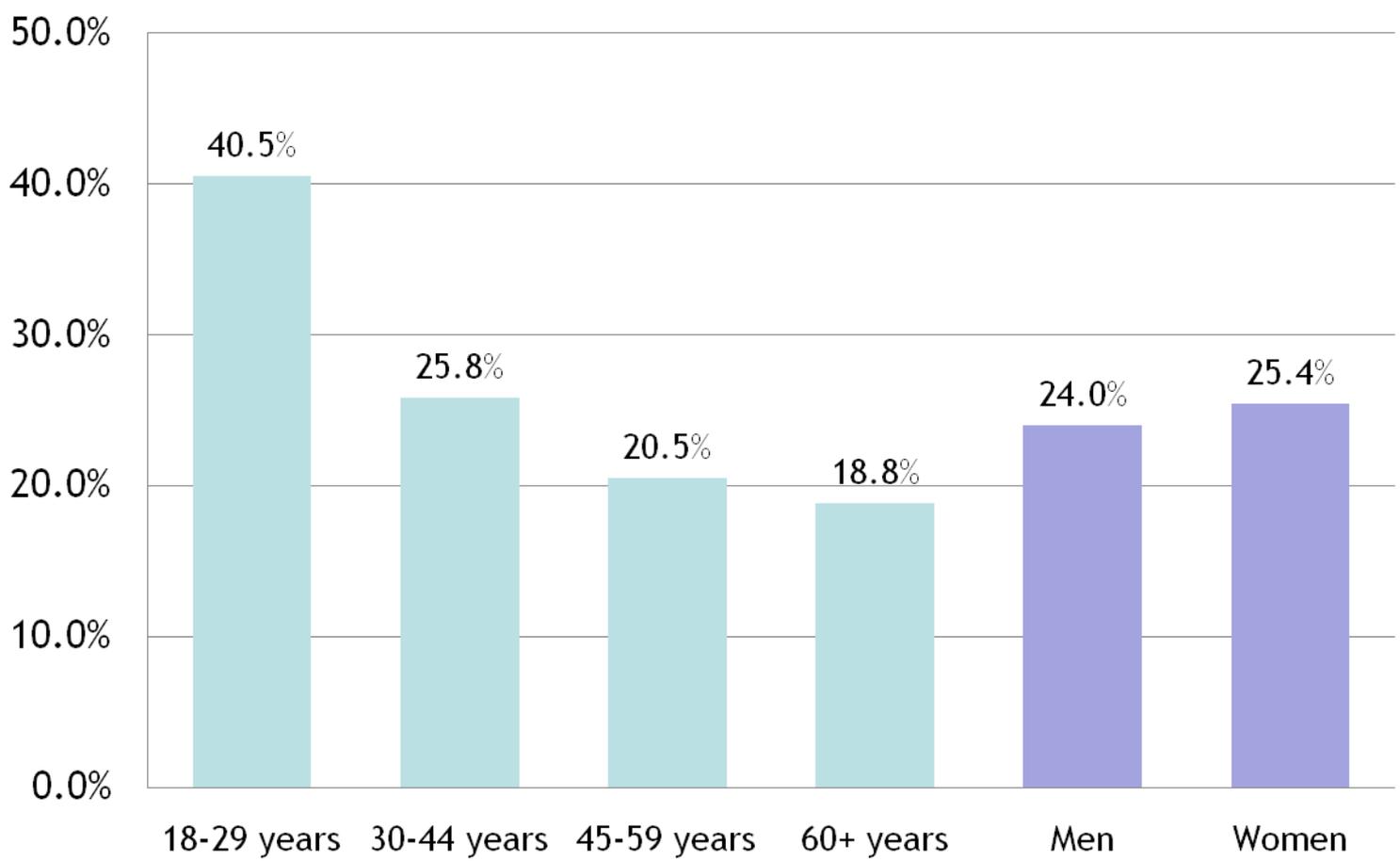
Social Capital Level among Adults, SEPA, 2010



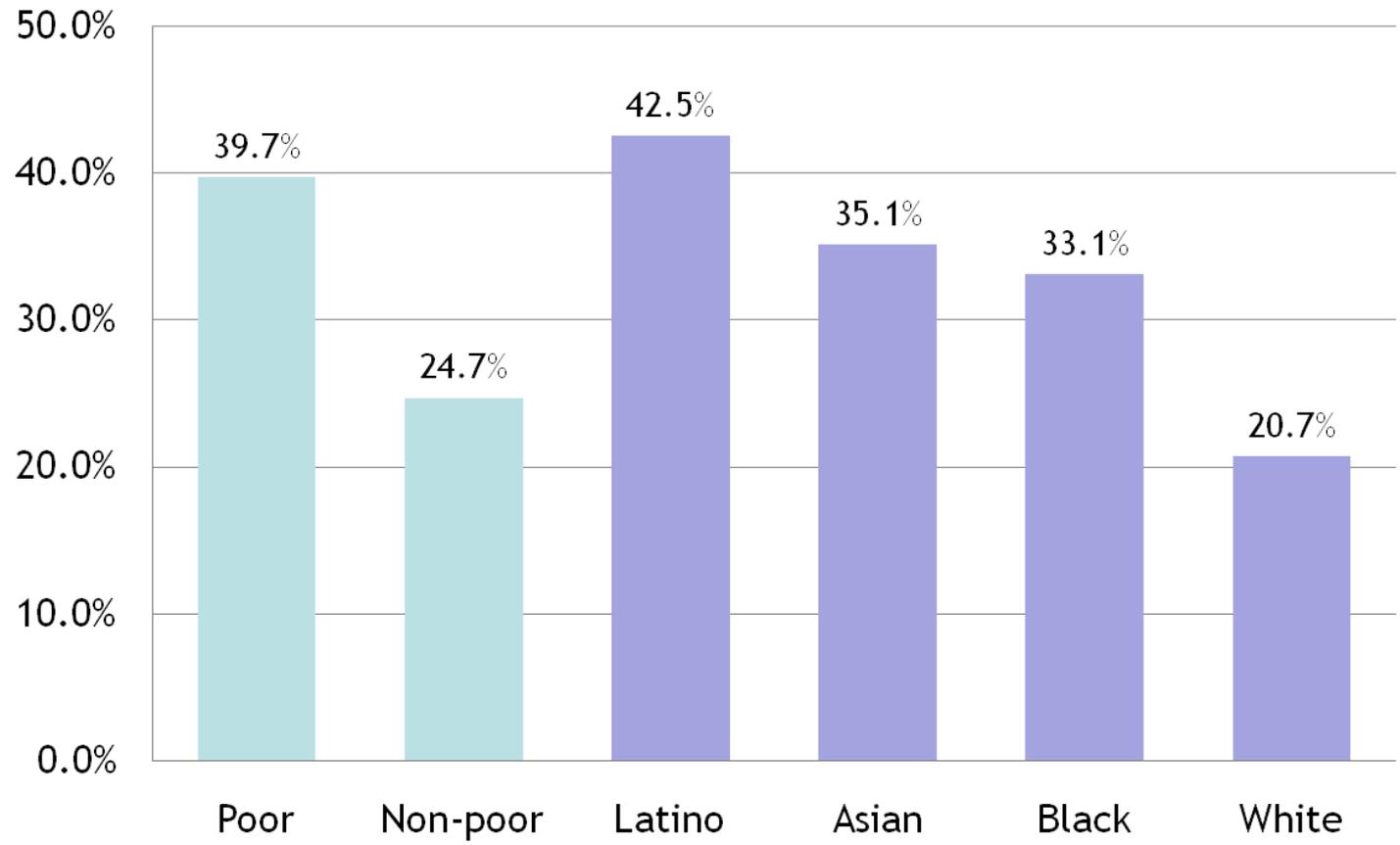


Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics

Adults with Low Social Capital by Age and Gender, SEPA, 2010



Adults with Low Social Capital by Poverty Status and Race/Ethnicity, SEPA, 2010



Note: Poverty is based on family size and income and is calculated as those living at/above (non-poor) or below (poor) 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).

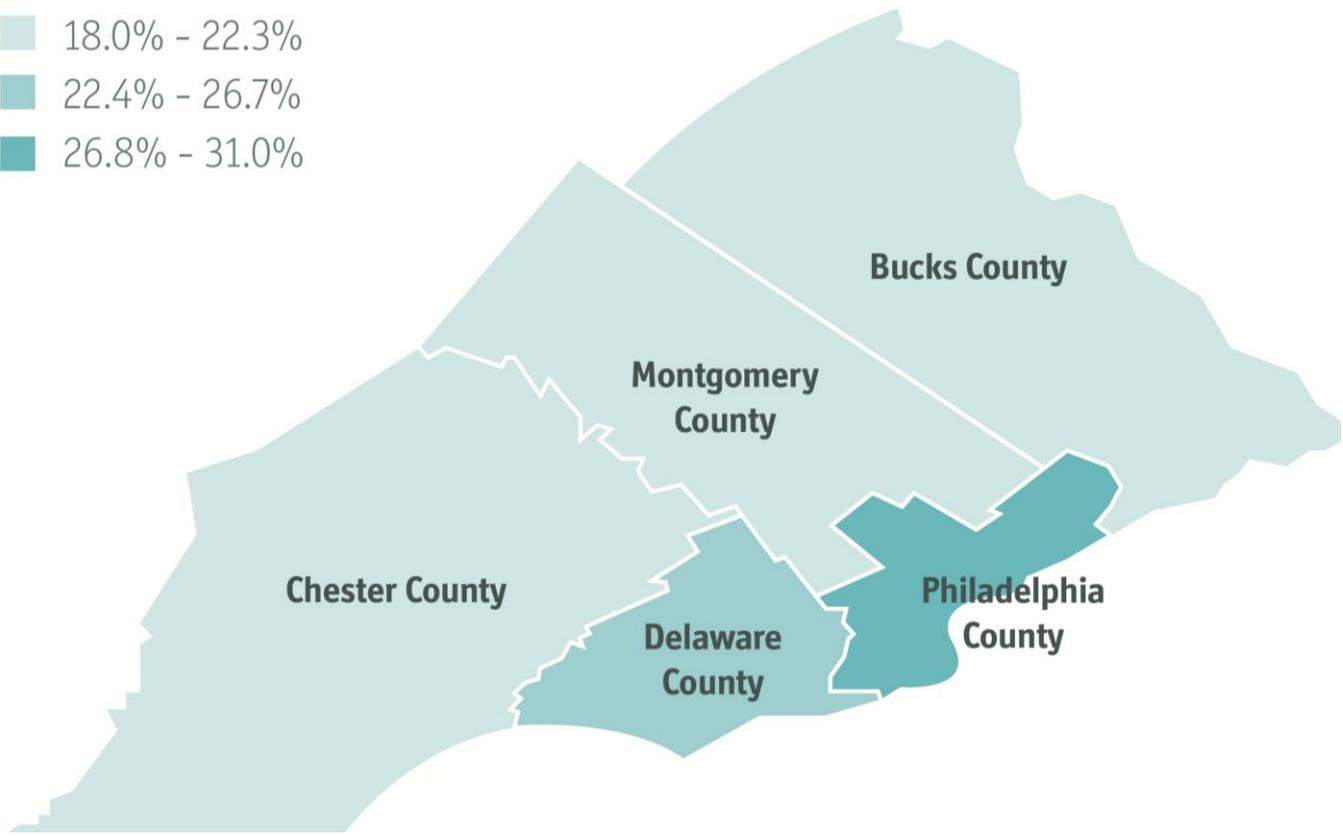


Regional Landscape

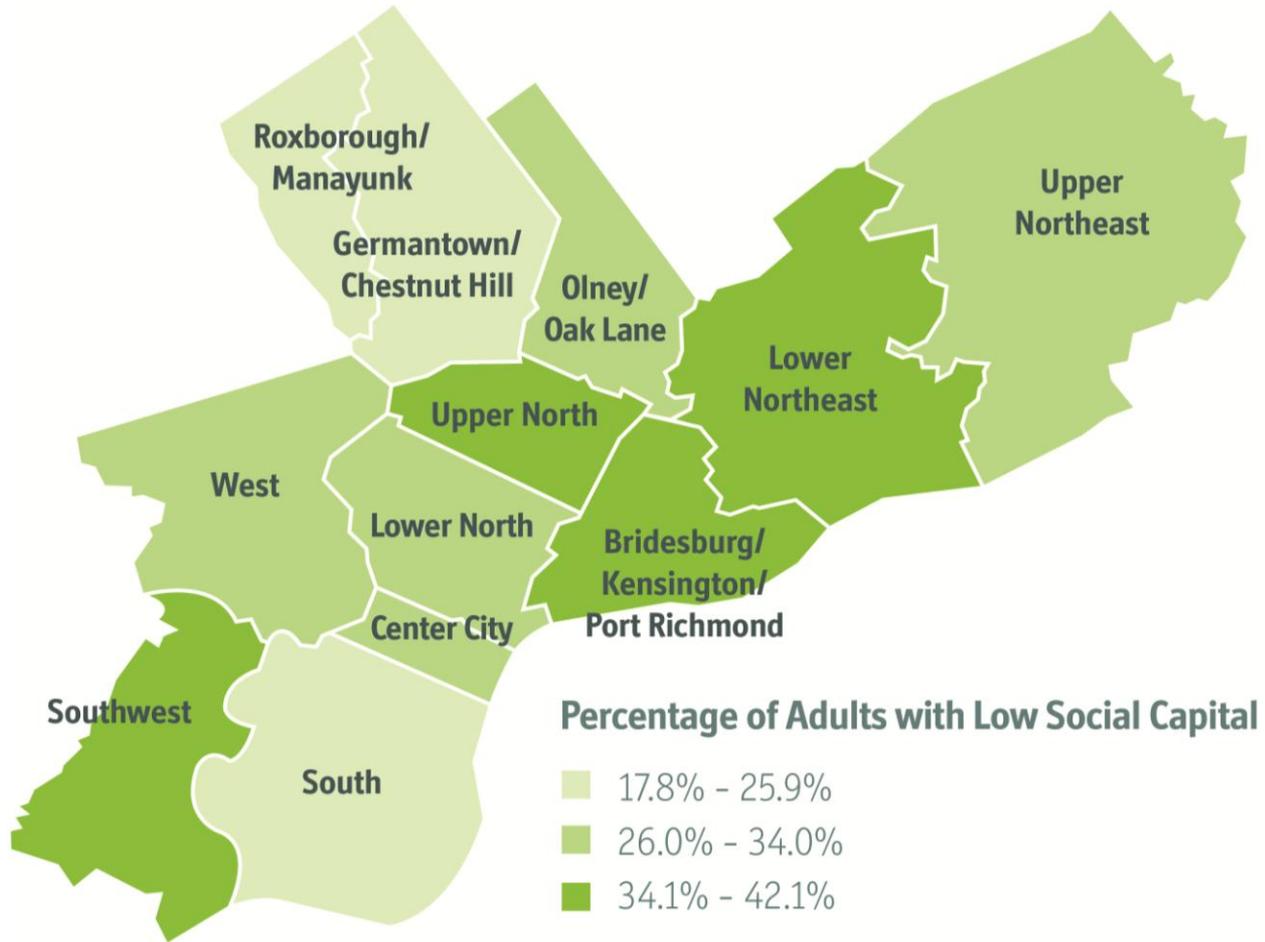
Adults with Low Social Capital by County, SEPA, 2010

Percentage of Adults with Low Social Capital

- 18.0% - 22.3%
- 22.4% - 26.7%
- 26.8% - 31.0%



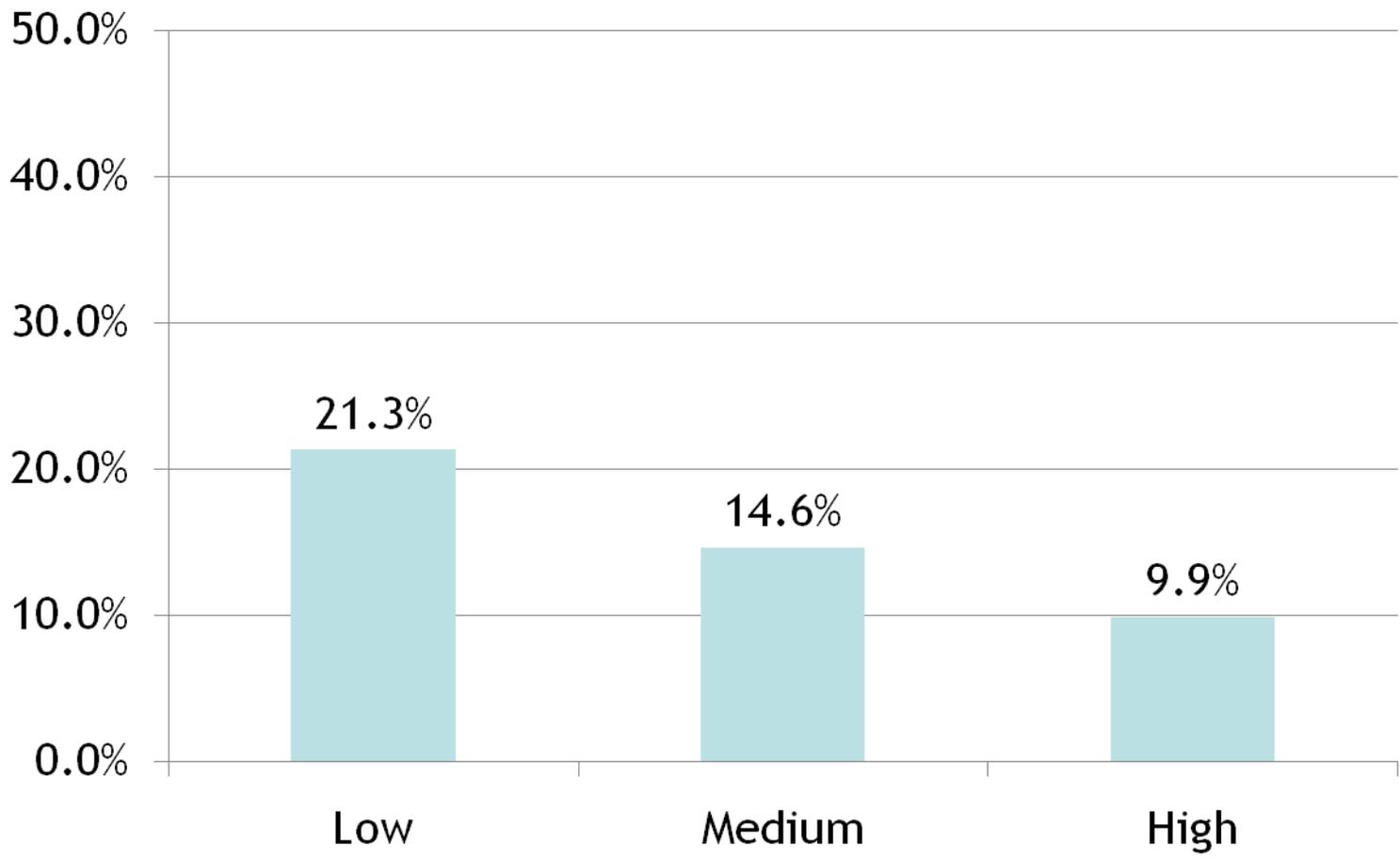
Adults with Low Social Capital by Planning Analysis Section, Philadelphia, 2010



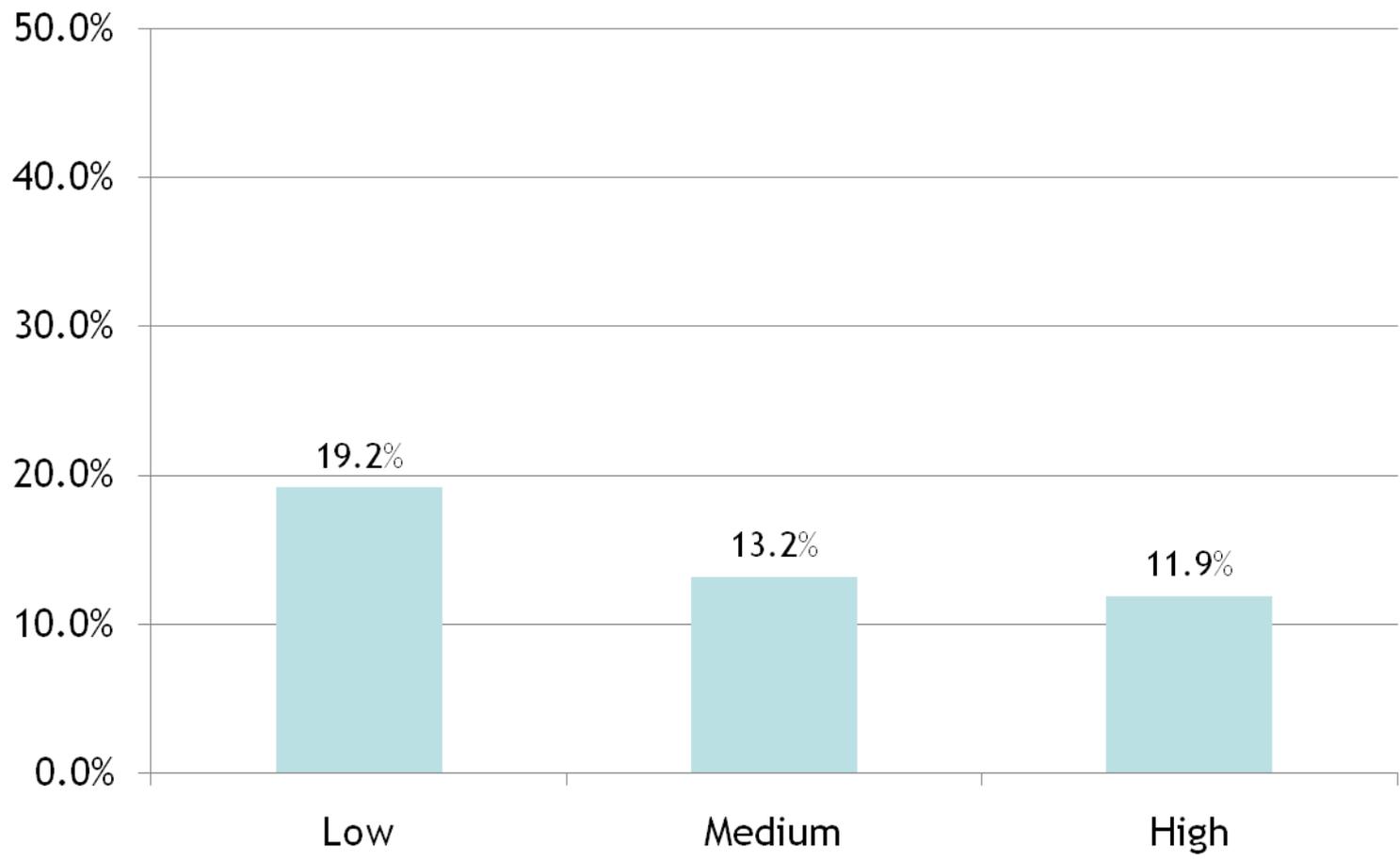


Social Capital and Health Status, Mental Health and Community Indicators

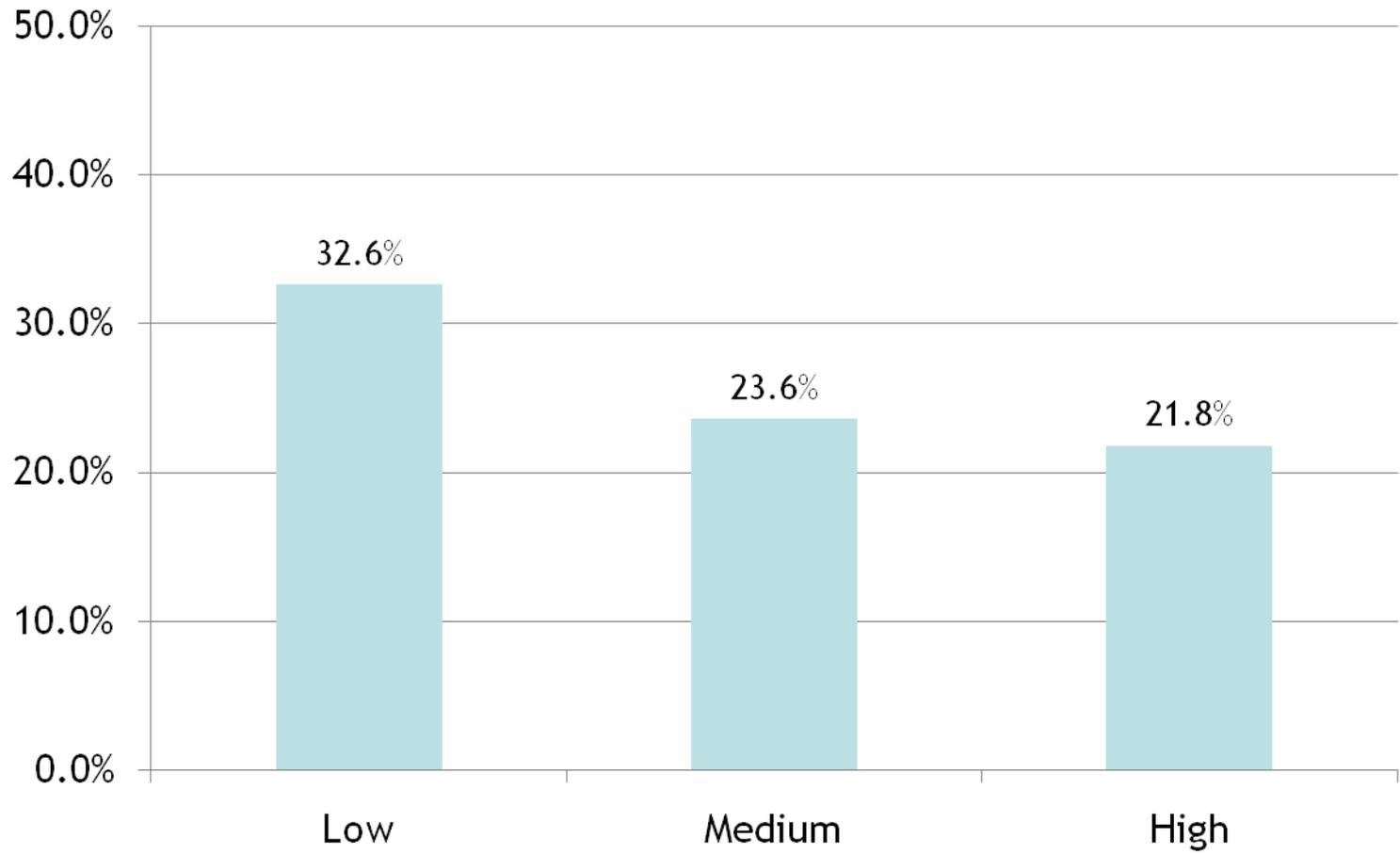
Fair or Poor Health Status among Adults by Level of Social Capital, SEPA, 2010



Diagnosis of a Mental Health Condition among Adults by Level of Social Capital, SEPA, 2010

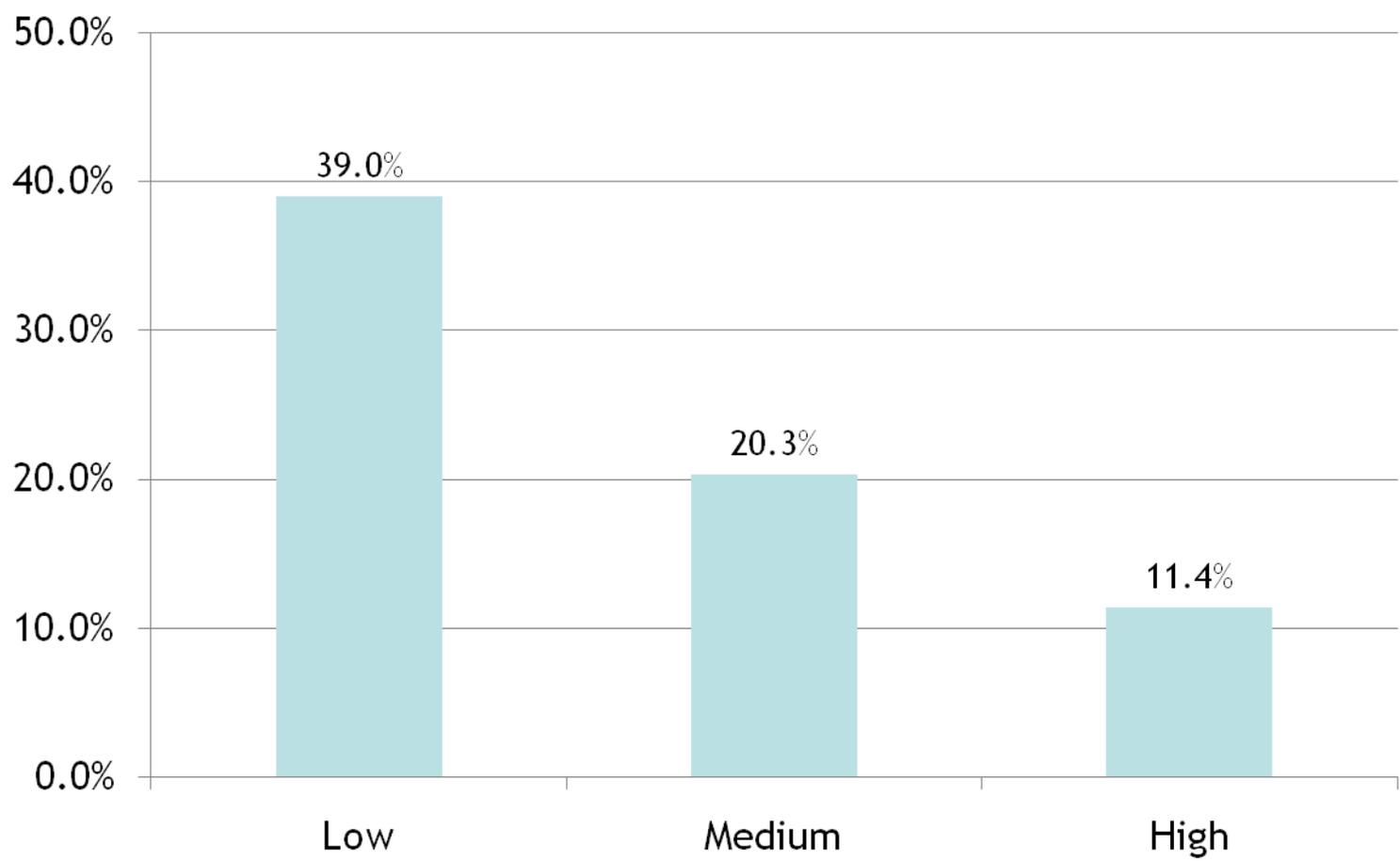


High Stress Level among Adults by Level of Social Capital, SEPA, 2010



Note: Survey respondents who selected a stress level of 8-10 on a scale ranging from 1 to 10 were classified as having a high stress level. CHDBdata.org
Data Source: PHMC's Community Health Data Base, 2010 Southeastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey.

Adults who Rent Their Home by Level of Social Capital, SEPA, 2010





Conclusions

- One out of four adults in SEPA have low social capital
- Young adults, adults living in poverty and Latino adults are the most likely subgroups to have low social capital
- More than one out of five adults with low social capital are in fair or poor health or have been diagnosed with a mental health condition
- Social capital needs to be considered when trying to understand health disparities and develop health services and promotion programs



Social Capital Data in Action

- Researchers from Notre Dame Law School looked at the relationship between Catholic school closures and social capital on neighborhoods in various U.S. cities
- Focusing on ten census tracts in Philadelphia, key findings related to social capital include:
 - Catholic school closings had a significant negative effect on the amount of social capital in a neighborhood, however this effect was moderated by poverty
 - Higher social capital was correlated with lower crime rates in the areas looked at by researchers