



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

Dipartimento Territorio e Sistemi Agro-Forestali (TESAF)

SOCIAL CAPITAL AND THE LEADER APPROACH: From Theory to Empirics

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Outline of the presentation

Rural Development and Social Capital

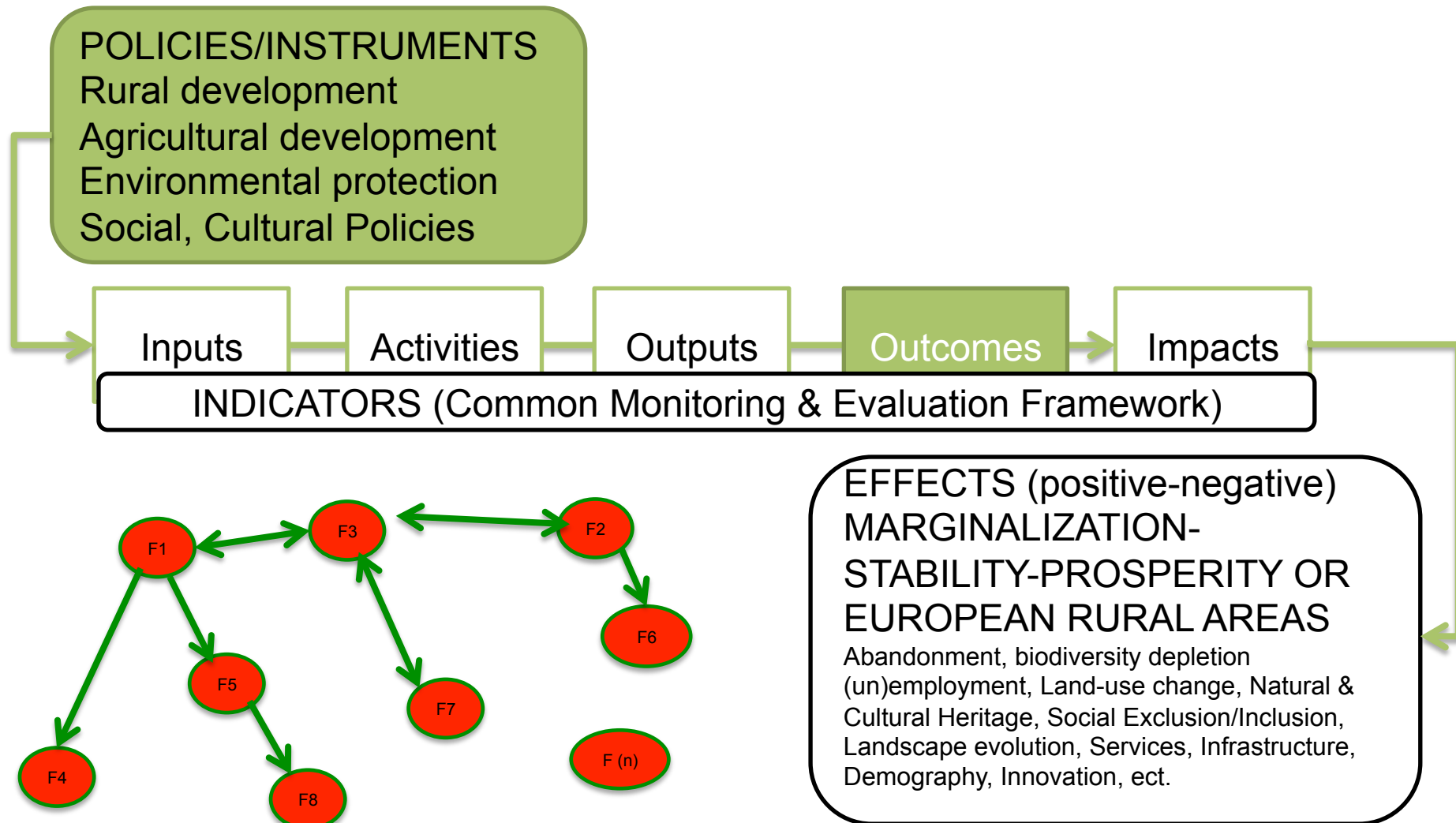
Why LEADER? →
now CLLD (Europe 2020)

The evaluation of LEADER proposed by the
EENRD: limitations

The evaluation method here proposed

Specification of possible results and
concluding remarks

Rural development and social capital



What is LEADER?

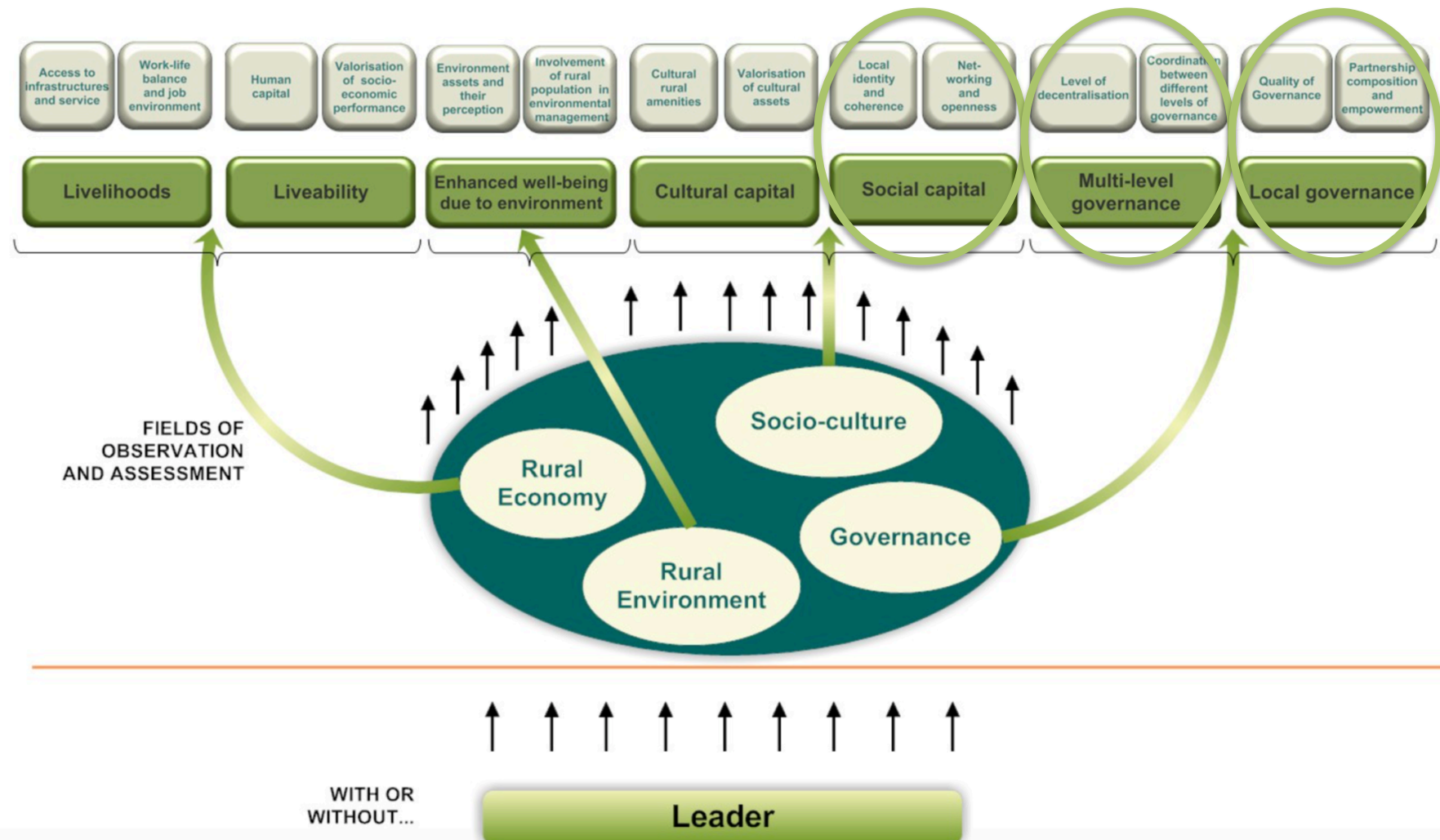
→ now CLLD (Europe 2020)



- 1991-1993
LEADER I
- 1994-1999
LEADER II
- 2000-2006
LEADER PLUS
- 2007-2013
LEADER
APPROACH
(CAP)
- 2014-2020:
CLLD (SIF)

How to evaluate the impact of LEADER?

Figure 7 Defining judgement criteria for the 4 dimensions of Quality of Life and Leader



Limits of the present evaluation framework propose by the European Network on Rural Development (2011)

Table 2 Suggestions for specific evaluation questions and impact indicators for the socio-cultural theme

Impact categories	Assessment criteria	Specific evaluation questions related to social capital	Suggested impact indicators
Social capital	Local identity and coherence strengthened (usually more associated with bounding social capital)	A. To what extent have the RDP measures increased the interaction amongst actors to promote a sense of place and to strengthen community ties?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people participating in collective investments and composition of participants in projects of this type.
		B. To what extent have co-operation and networking increased the economic performance of the area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative number and volume of business/employment arising from co-operation and networking relationships .
	Networking and openness fostered (usually more associated with bridging social capital)	C. To what extent have RDP measures enhanced the actors' capacity to identify and take up new ideas, tacit skills, etc. and turn them, into innovation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of newly established external relationships to key stakeholders , defined as such stakeholders playing a dominant role in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> flows of knowledge; flows of finance;

ENRD H1: highest the local identity → highest the bonding social capital ???

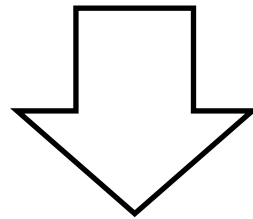
ENRD H2: increased number of relations with key stakeholders (playing a dominant role) → increased bridging social capital ???

Social capital and its measurement

Solow (1995)

- comparability with other measured forms of capital
- identification of investment and depreciation processes, enhancing or reducing the stock values
- necessity to define a clear measurement system

Sabatini (2009) assessment of its key dimensions (networks, trust and social norms) by means of direct indicators



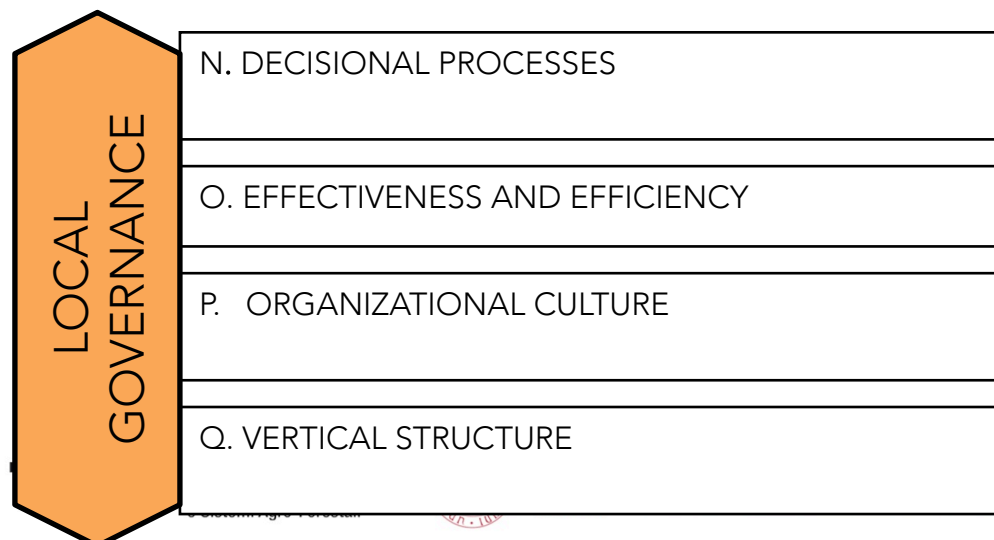
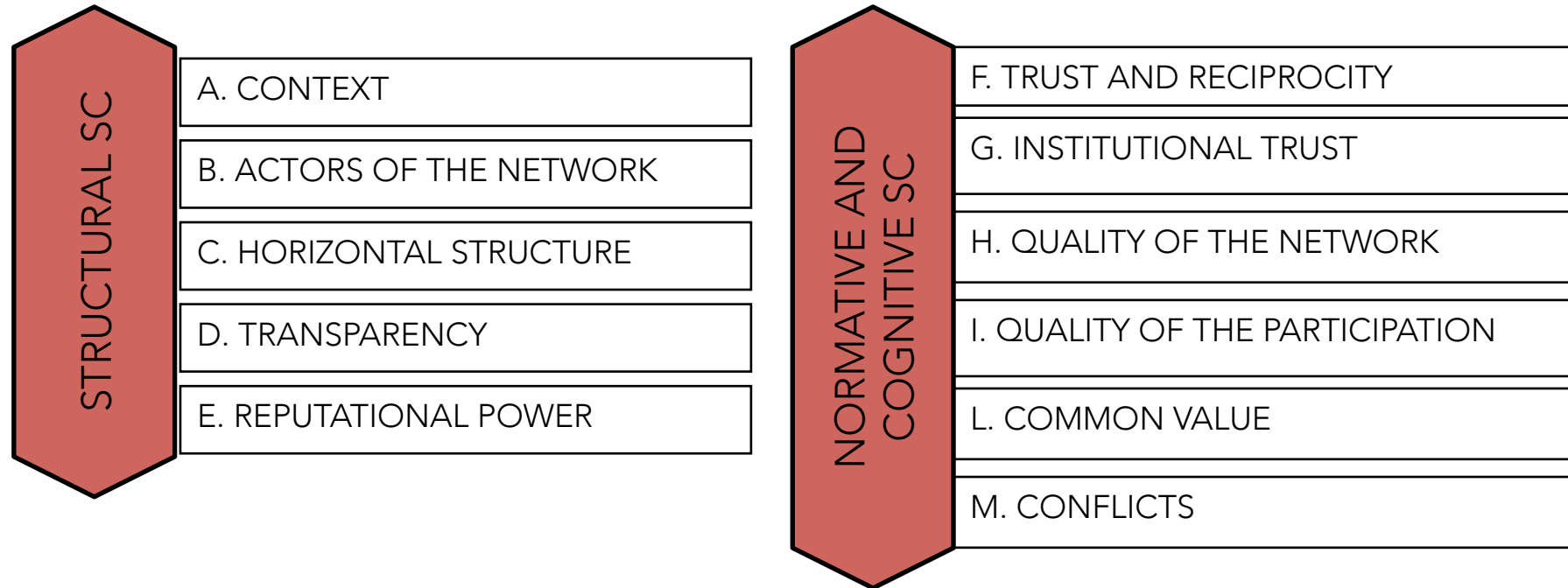
Social capital definition: "networks together with shared norms, values and understandings that facilitate cooperation within or among groups"

(OECD, 2001, p.41)

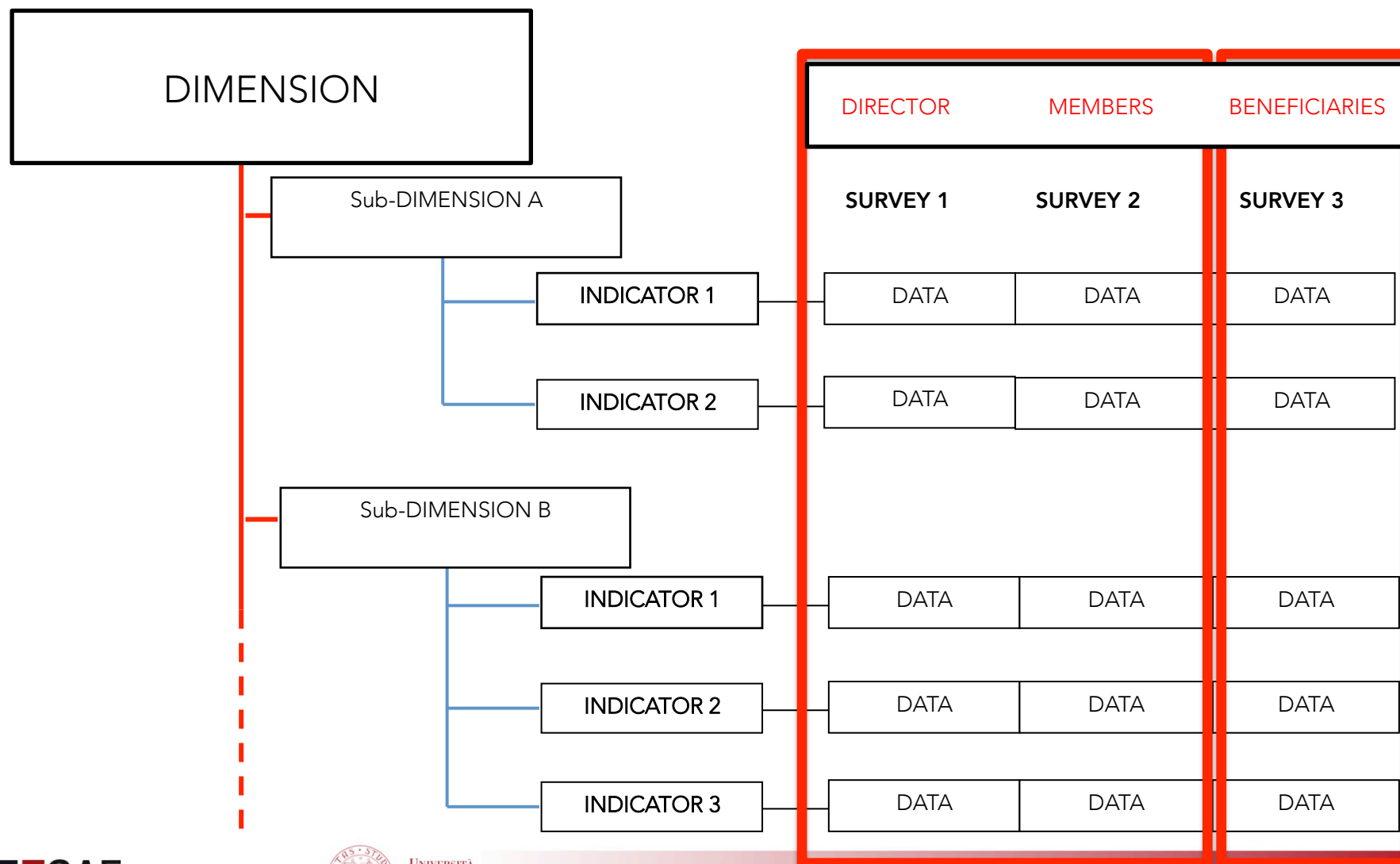
Research objectives

- A method for quantifying the value of social capital of the Local Action Groups LEADER Approach
- An instrument for assessing a central immaterial feature of LEADER to be used in RDP evaluation, avoiding the critical elements of the frameworks proposed by ENRD (2010) and Metis Report (2010).

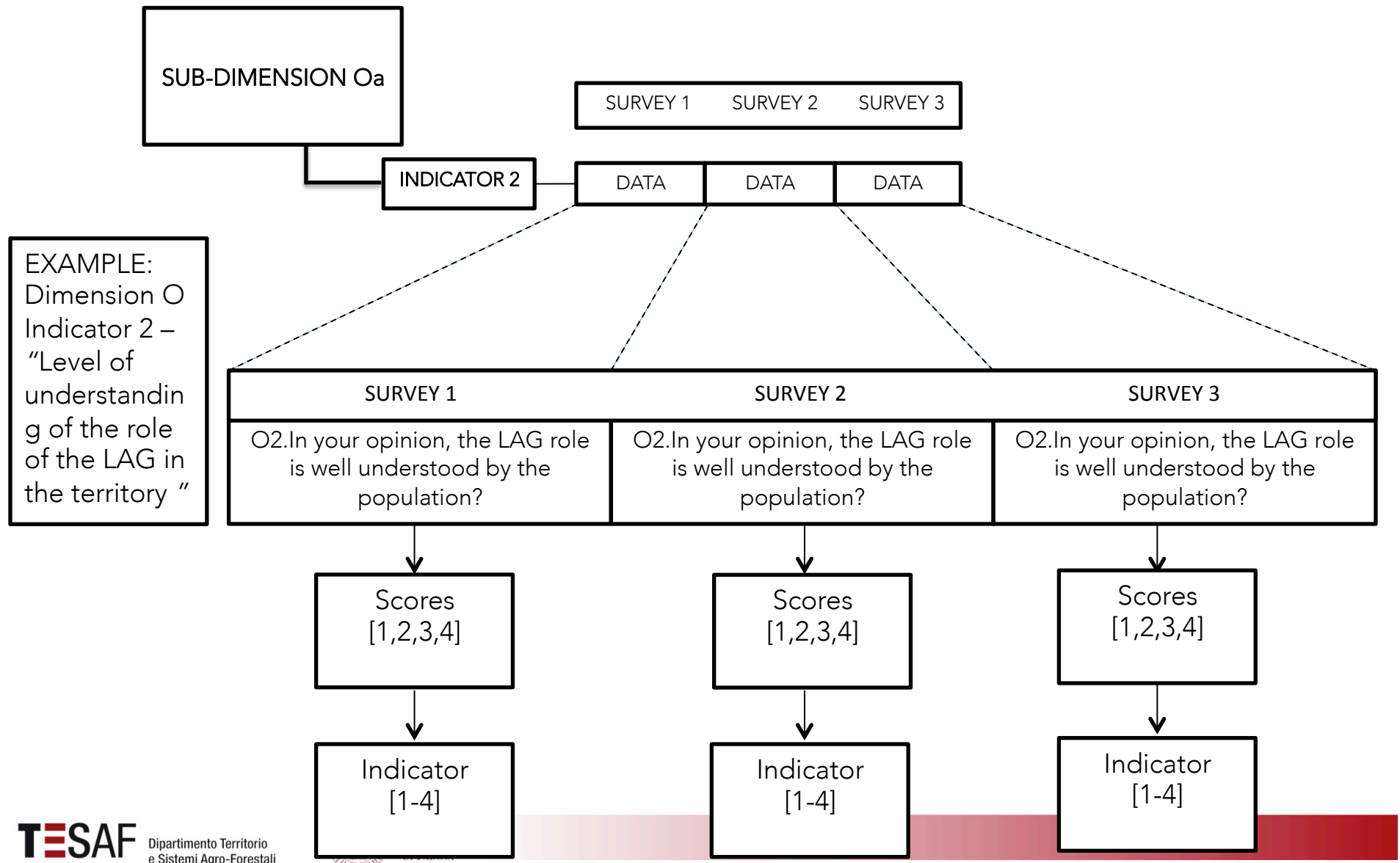
The proposed evaluation approach (1.4)



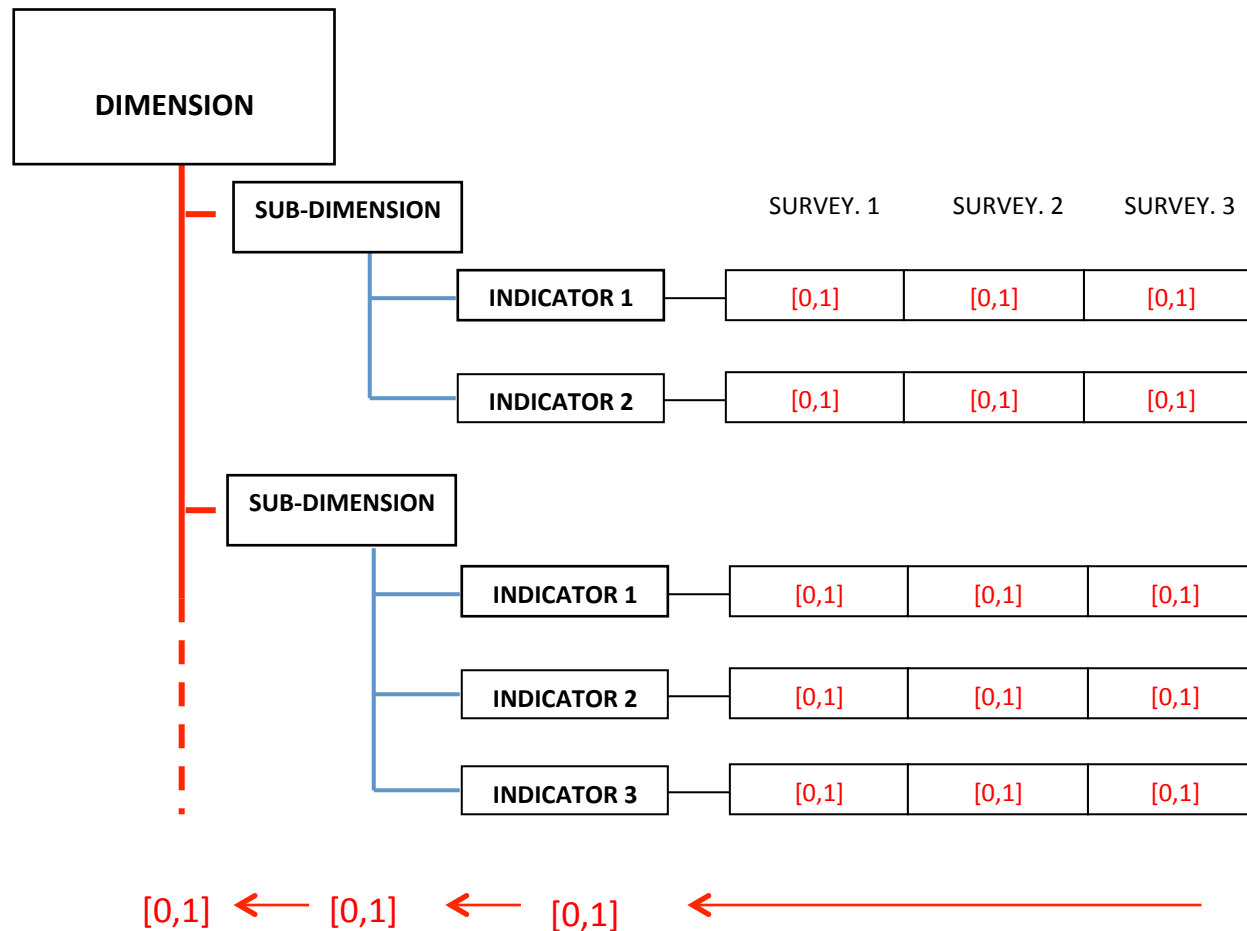
The proposed evaluation approach (2.4)



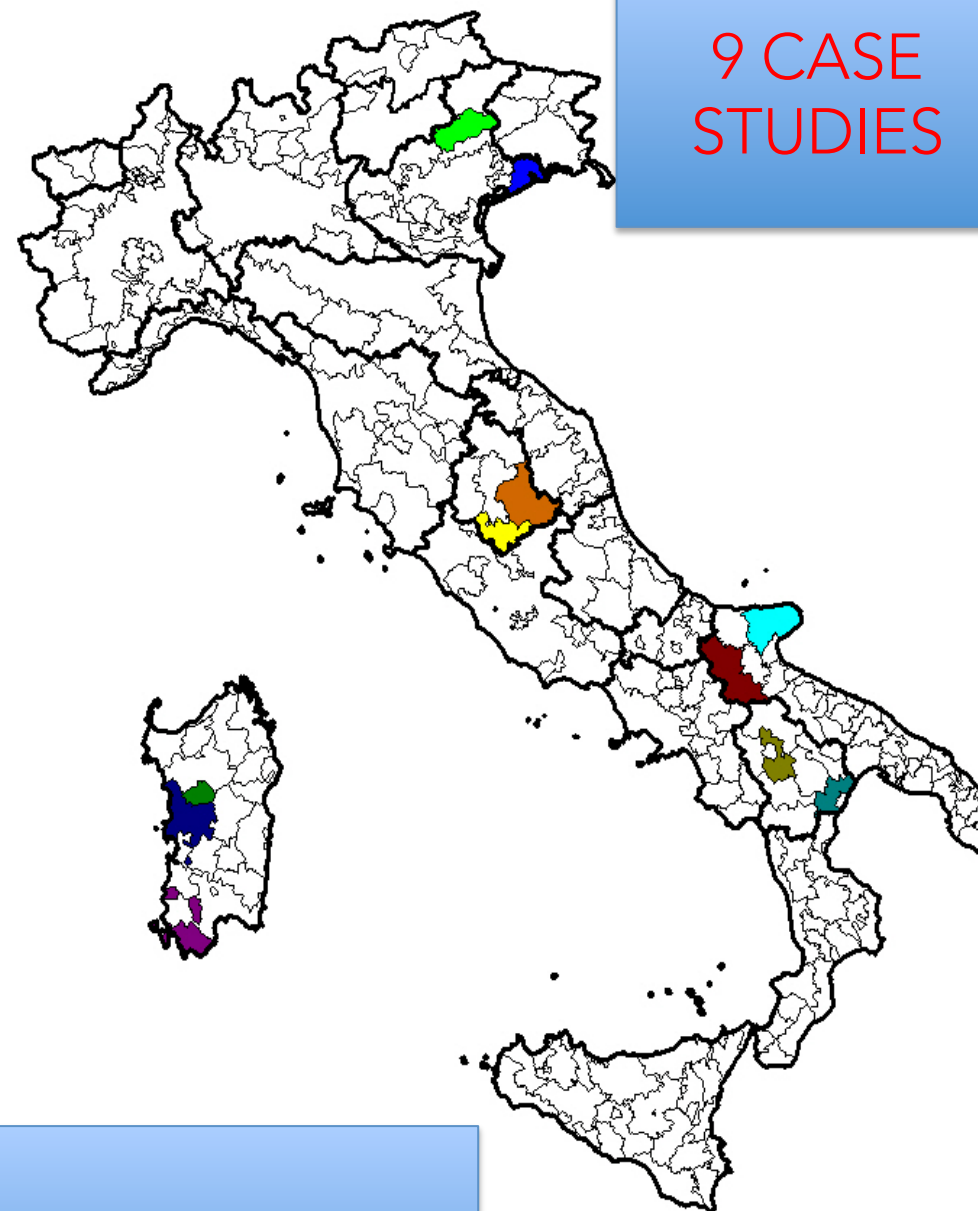
The proposed evaluation approach (3.4)



The proposed evaluation approach (4.4)



LOCAL ACTION GROUP	MEMBERS	MEMBERS INTERVIEWED	BENEFICIARIES INTERVIEWED
PREALPI DOLOMITI	25 (11 public - 14 private)	23	17
BASSA PADOVANA	12 (3 public - 9 private)	11	19
VALLE UMBRA E SIBILLINI	33 (23 public - 10 private)	31	15
TERNANO	22 (10 public - 12 private)	22	20
GARGANO	61 (20 public - 41 private)	61	20
MERIDAUNIA	85 (33 public - 52 private)	47	4
COSVEL	33 (19 public - 14 private)	21	20
BASENTO CAMASTRA	33 (19 public 14 private)	24	-
SULCIS	76 (25 public - 51 private)	28	17



9 CASE STUDIES

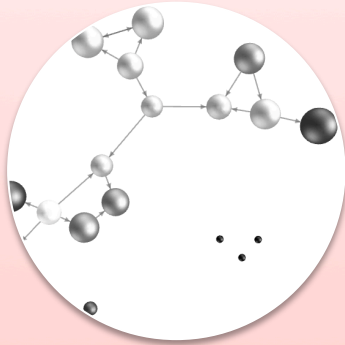
Members: n = 268
Beneficiaries: n = 132

Question → Indicator → Sub-dimension → Composite Index

Question to Director	Question to Member	Question to beneficiary	Code	Indicator	Sub-dimension	Dimension	Composite index
D	M		F1	Level of members' trust in the General Assembly	F/a – Internal trust within the LAG	<i>F – Trust and reciprocity among the actors</i>	E SOCIAL CPAITAL
	M		F2 *	Level of interpersonal trust of the LAG members			
	M		F3 *	Level of isolation of the members of the General Assembly in terms of trust			
	M		F4 *	Level of trust in the LAG Board of Directors			
D	M		F5	Rate of inter-temporal change of members' trust in the LAG			
	S	B	F6	Level of trust of the members and beneficiaries in the LAG	F/b – Trust in the LAG by its beneficiaries		

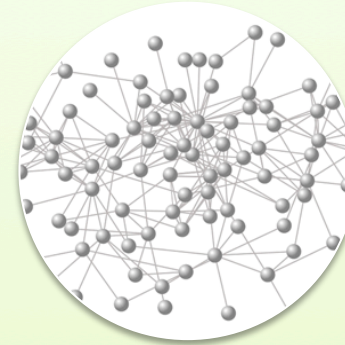
SNA

Results



AT THE LEVEL OF THE SINGLE LAG

LAGs described and analyzed, underlining internal strength and weaknesses linked to the endowment of social capital;



COMPARISON OF THE DIFFERENT LAGS

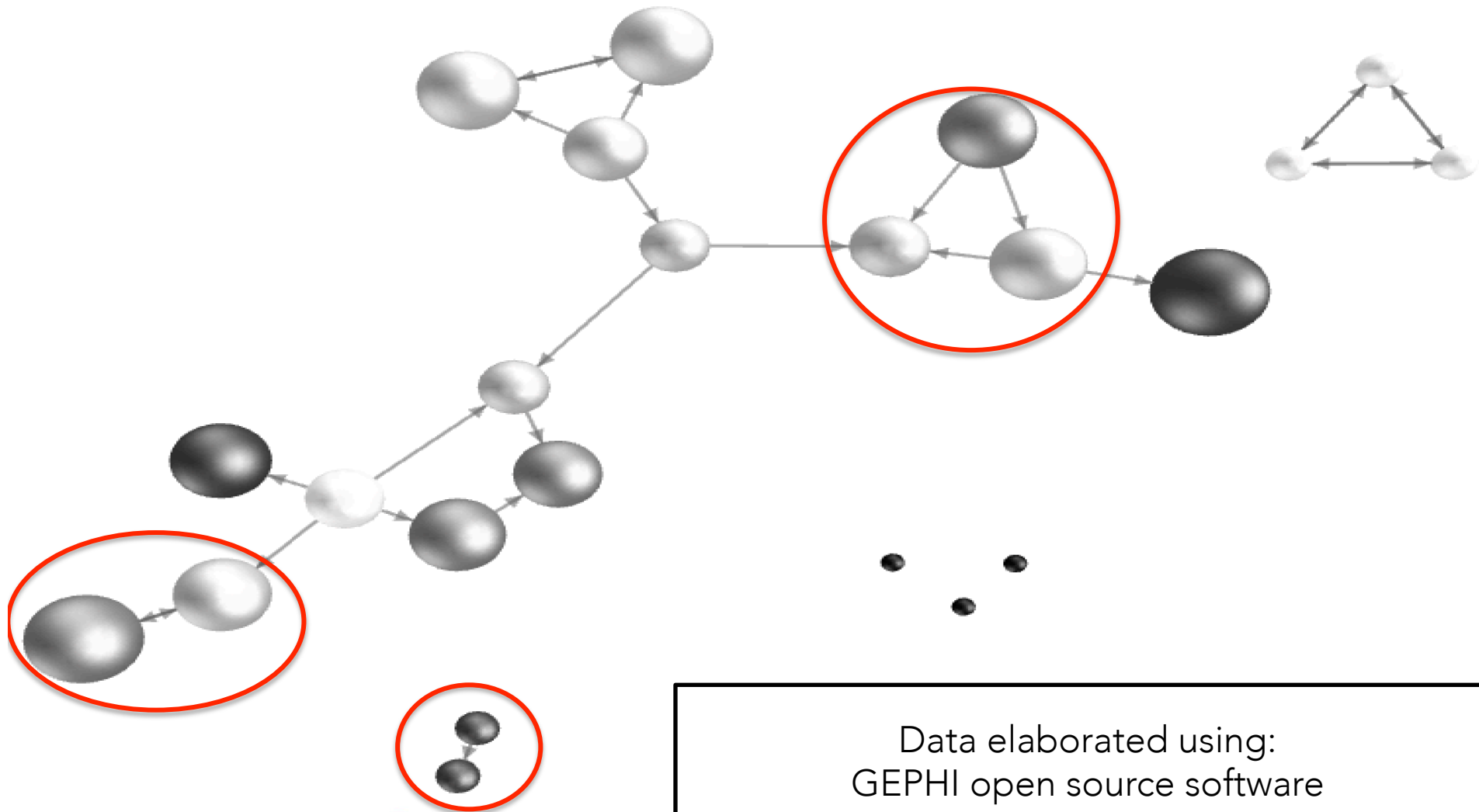
LAGs compared on different dimensions, sub-dimensions and indicators highlighting the causes of excellence for each of the previous step;



1° Typology of results (1.2)

Indicators		Sub-dimensions		Dimensions		Composite index	
N1	0,64	Na – Capacity	0,82	N – Decision making processes	0,91	GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL CAPITAL	0,67
N2	1,00						
N3	1,00	Nb – Accessibility to LAG	1,00				
N4	0,99						
O1	0,80	Oa – Integration In the territory	0,88	O – Efficiency and Effectiveness	0,57		
O2	0,96						
O4	0,88	Ob – LAG’s coordination	0,60				
O5	0,32						
O6	0,26	Oc - Efficiency	0,23				
O3	0,19						
P1	0,56	Pa – Communication capacity	0,32	P – Capacity andorganization	0,50		
P5	0,08						
P3	0,25	Pb - Monitoring	0,68				
P6	0,79						
P9	1,00						
Q1	1,00	Qa – Opening to externals	1,00	Q – Vertical linking	0,75		
Q3	0,46	Qb – Vertical linking	0,49				
Q5	0,83						
Q6	0,20						

1° Typology of results (2.2): trust network



Data elaborated using:
GEPHI open source software

2° Typology of results: causes of excellences

Sub-dimensions		Dimensions		Composite index	
Fa – Internal trust	Ternano	F – Trust and reciprocity	Ternano	NORMATIVE COGNITIVE SOCIAL CAPITAL	B. Padovana
Fb – Beneficiaries’ trust	Camastra				
Ga – Institutional trust	Ternano	G – Trust in Institutions	Ternano		
Ha – Benefits achieved throuh the network	Meridaunia	H – Network quality	Meridaunia		
Hb – Partners’ contribution to the network	B. Padovana				
Ia – Participation quality in Assembly	B. Padovana	I – Participation quality	Valle Umbra		
Ib – Participation quality in Directive	Ternano				
Ic – Beneficiaries’ proactivity	Valle Umbra				
La – Values in the network	Meridaunia	L – Shared values	Cosvel		
Lb – Civic virtues	Valle Umbra				
Lc – Territory identification	Pr. Dolomiti				
Ma – Conflicts	B. Padovana	M – Conflicts	B. Padovana		
Mb – Satisfaction	Sulcis				

Conclusions

The method is a possible instrument for internal monitoring (by the LAGs) and external evaluation (by Region)

The method allows:

- an analytical description of the values of the various indicators (grouped into sub-dimensions and dimensions) for **each LAG**;
- thanks to the aggregation process (from single indicators to composite indexes) it is now possible to highlight strengths and **weaknesses of the endowment of SC for each LAG**.
- thanks to longitudinal analysis it could be possible to assess **(in future researches)** the changing endowment of SC by LAGs

This report was presented at the 5th LCSR International Workshop “Social and Cultural Changes in Cross-National Perspective: Subjective Well-being, Trust, Social capital and Values”, which will be held within the XVI April International Academic Conference on Economic and Social Development.

April 8 - 10, 2015 – Higher School of Economics, Moscow.

www.lcsr.hse.ru/en/seminar2015

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