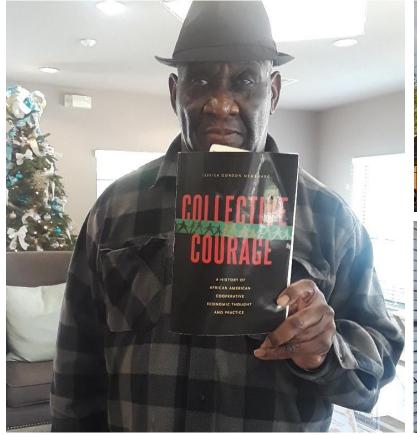
Beyond **Economics:** Social and Cultural Benefits of Cooperatives



Ella Josephine Baker

"Courage: Every great movement started as we have started. Do not feel discouraged because in our few months of life we have not rivaled some longestablished Co-Operative venture. Each successful Co-Operative enterprise has taken some time and energy and sacrifice to establish. Nothing worth accomplishing is ever achieved without work." -1931









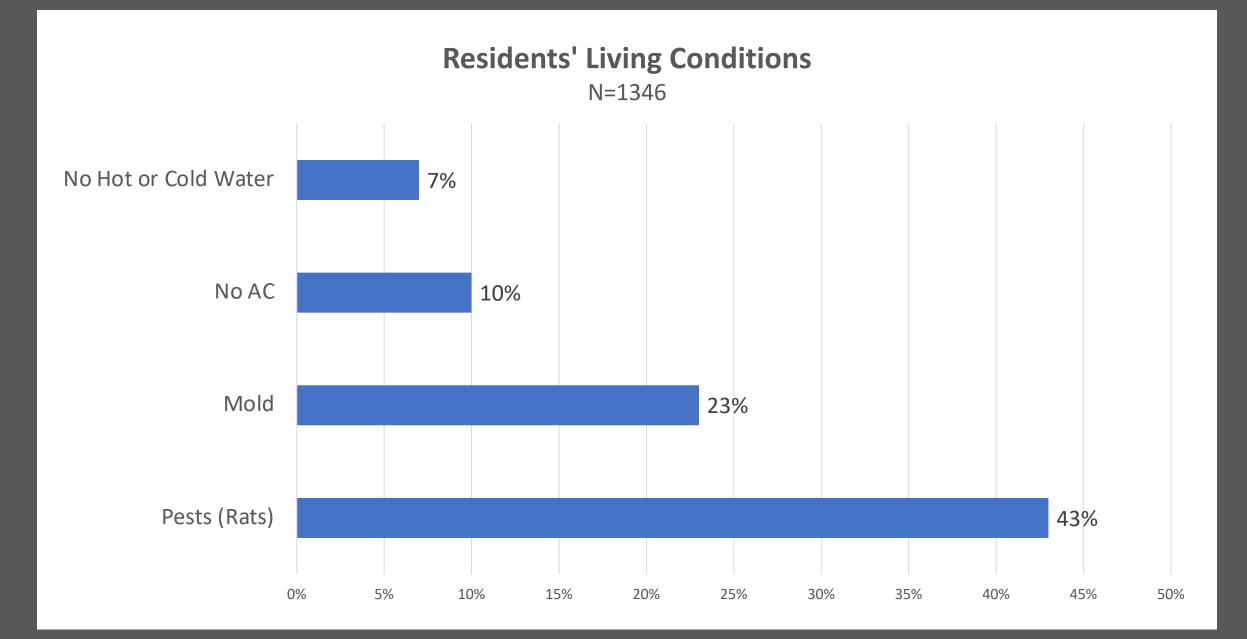




Cooperation 3rd Ward

Third Ward Community Demographics

	OVERALL	MEN	WOMEN
Mean age	50.2	51	49.5
HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
< \$10,000	46.7%	43.3%	49.7%
\$10,000-\$19,999	16.3%	16.9%	15.8%
EMPLOYMENT			
Employed full-time	26.2%	28%	25%
Employed part-time	12.1%	10.8%	13.1%
Self-employed	9.3%	13.3%	6%
Unemployed	9.3%	8.1%	10.6%
\rightarrow Unable to work	15.8%	16%	15.7%
\rightarrow Health problems	18.1%	18.8%	17.6%



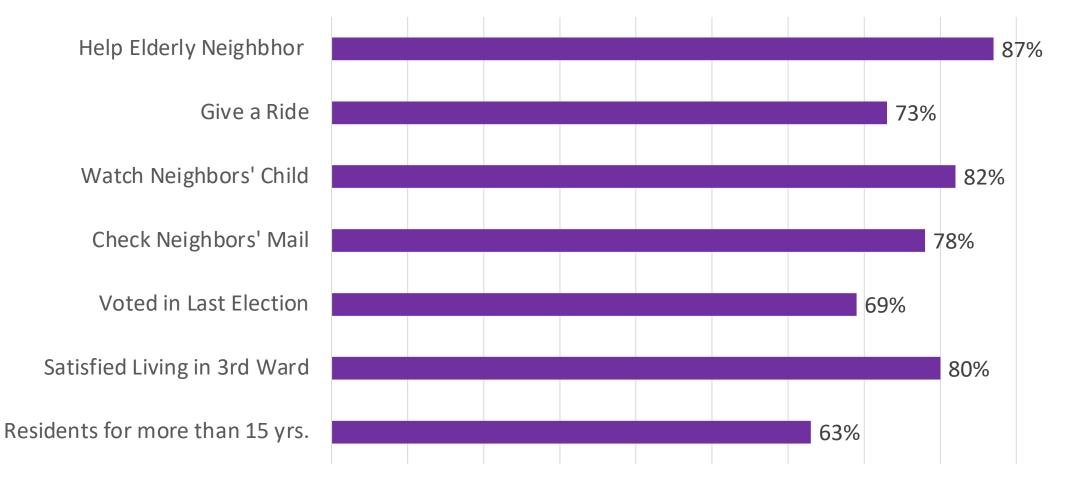
Residents' Extreme Concerns N=1346

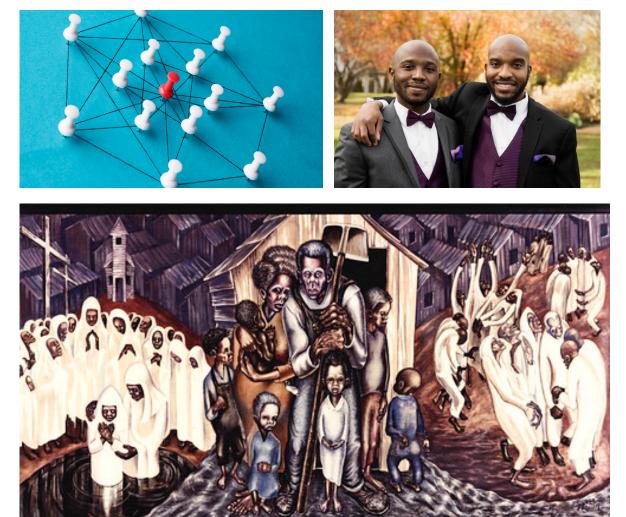
Traffic 42% Domestic Abuse 42% Prostitution 43% Child Abuse 42% Gang Violence 46% Property Damage 35% Drug Dealing 50%

Residents Request N=1346 Help Finding Education 43% Help Finding Employment 38% Help Finding Job Training 34% Help Finding Childcare 21% Help Finding Housing 55% Help with Rent 59% Help with Utilities 63%

Collective Efficacy

N=1346





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Social Capital

Potential of individuals (groups) to secure benefits and invent solutions to problems through <u>membership</u> in social networks.

- Revolves around three dimensions:
 - 1. Interconnected networks of relationships between individuals and groups (social ties or social participation)
 - 2. Levels of trust that characterize these relationships
 - 3. Resources or benefits that are both gained and transferred by social connections (relationships) and social participation

Return on Social Capital

Shared norms and values (i.e., honesty, respect, equality)	Interpersonal relationships	
Social trust	A shared understanding	
Cooperation and collaboration	Reciprocity	
A shared sense of identity	Strong social support	

Social Capital – Individual & Collective

Individual - personal network, solid and reliable connections with close friends and family, along with a more varied network of relationships. Community engagement and mutual trust between people strengthen collective social capital (Statistics Canada, 2015).

Collective - social relations between people have effects at the group level, whether in terms of confidence, safety, solidarity, public health, or economic vitality.

"Community connectedness is not just about warm fuzzy tales of civic triumph. In measurable and well-documented ways, social capital makes an enormous difference in our lives...Social capital makes us smarter, healthier, safer, richer, and better able to govern a just and stable democracy."



Robert D. Putnam, *Bowling Alone*

Measuring Social Capital – Trust & Solidarity

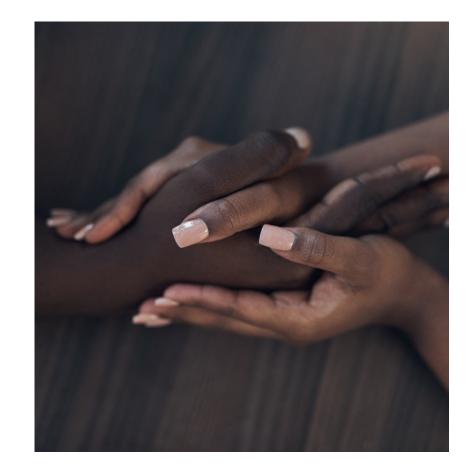
Built within relationships

o Most people in our Co-op can be trusted.

• Most people in our Co-op are willing to help if you need it.

 Would you say that most people can be trusted in our Co-op or that you can't be too careful in your dealings with other people in our Co-op?

- In general, one must be alert, or someone is likely to take advantage of you.
- People generally do not trust each other when it comes to lending and borrowing money.





Measuring Social Capital – Socializing/Sociability

Expanding and diversifying personal networks through relationship building

 Have you ever met with people in the Co-op either to talk, go out to eat together, or have drinks?

 Have you ever gotten together with people in the Co-op to play games, sports, or other recreational activities?

o Has any from the Co-op ever visited you in your home?

• Have you ever visited the home of someone in the Co-op?

O In the past 12 months, how often have you participated in a family or neighborhood event or ceremony (wedding, funeral, concert, festival, etc.)?

Measuring Social Capital – Cooperation

Mobilizing resources and sharing risks of investing in and maintaining common goods

OSuppose something unfortunate happened to someone in the Coop, such as a serious illness or the death of a parent. How likely is it that some people in the community would get together to help them?

•How willing are people in our Co-op to help each other?

•Do you think most people in our Co-op would contribute their time or money to something that benefits others in our Co-op but does not directly benefit them?

OIn the past 12 months, have you worked with others in your neighborhood to do something for the benefit of the community?





Measuring Social Capital – Agency & Political Action

People gain control over their own lives; Fostering power in people for use in their own lives, their communities, and in their society by acting on issues that they define as important.

- Overall, since joining the Co-op, how happy do you consider yourself?
- Since joining the Co-op, have the members gotten together to engage government officials or political leaders about something that benefits the community?

Overall, do you feel that you have the power to make important decisions that change the course of your life?
Lots of people find it difficult to get out and vote. Did you vote on the last state/national/ presidential election?

bell hooks

"When you wake up and find yourself living someplace where there is nobody you love and trust, no community, it is time to leave town and to pack and go. And where you need to go is any place where there are arms that can hold you, that will not let you go."

Cultural and History – Seeds for Social Capital

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