

Pécs International Conference

May 2010

**Social capital and
regional development in Europe**

Rizzi Paolo

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

Facoltà di Economia

Index

- 1. A review of the literature and theories of Social Capital**
- 2. The measurement of Social Capital and relationships with development**
- 3. An empirical study on European countries and regions**
- 4. The relationship between Social Capital and sustainable development**
- 5. Conclusions**

1. A review of the literature and theories of Social Capital

Origins and possible definitions of the concept

1920's	Lydia Hanifan	Relationships → more well-being for the community
1977	Glenn Loury	Effects of social networks on individuals
1986	Pierre Bourdieu	Individual or group resources developed thanks to the relationships.
Early 1990's	James Coleman	Resource included in the structure of social relationships.
1993	Robert Putnam	Association and distinction between bonding and bridging Social Capital.
1998	Carlo Trigilia	Resources available to realize objectives.
At the end of 1990's	F. Fukuyama, A.Mutti	Trust
2000	Partha Dasgupta, Ismail Seralgedin	Issue “Social capital: a multifaceted perspective”
2001	Michael Woolcock	“Solution” in situations of vulnerability.
2008	D. Castiglione, J. Van Deth, G. Wolleb	Issue “The handbook of social capital”

1. A review of the literature and theories of Social Capital

Summary of the contributions

Definition of Social Capital elaborated by the World Bank and the OECD (2001):

*“Values, norms, relationships and institutions
which form social interactions
and which favor the collective action, facilitating cooperation”.*

Reflections:

- not a single entity;
- more disciplines involved;
- a basic idea is shared → trust, reciprocity, relationships;
- there are positive effects, but also negative ones.

1. A review of the literature and theories of Social Capital

Elements emerging from definitions

1) **Relationships**

Horizontal associations, vertical relationships, social structure.

2) **Trust**

Fukuyama (1996): it is an expectation of a correct behaviour.

3) **Institutions**

Usual organizational and adjustment forms of individual behaviour.

4) **Territory**

It is the context where Social Capital born and grow up (Camagni, 2008).

1. A review of the literature and theories of Social Capital

Attention to quantitative variables,
but also to behavioural ones (subjective variables).

The analysis of networks → measurement and collection of relationships in a group.

The analysis of local systems and districts → integration and coordination of different economic agents in the same territory.

The analysis of behaviour and individual values → research on the elements of Social Capital.

Regional and national systems of innovation → examples of interactions among subjects.

Behavioral Economics → behaviours and experiments.

2. The measurement of Social Capital and relationships with development

Putnam, Leonardi e Nanetti (1993):

number of volunteers → success in North Italian regions

Helliwell e Putnam (1995), for Italian regions, used three variables:

- 1) the civil community;
- 2) institutional performance;
- 3) the satisfaction of the citizens.

Righi, Turi (2007): a matrix of indicators for the benchmarking on Social Capital in Italian regions.

2. The measurement of Social Capital and relationships with development

There are various studies which point out positive effects of Social Capital on economic growth.

- Krishna and Uphoff (1999), Inglehart (2000), Panebianco (2003), Beugelsdijk e Van Schaik (2004), Andriani e Karyampas (2008): significant and positive relation between Social Capital and economic growth, at national, regional and sub-national level.
- La Porta, Lopez-de-Silanes, Shleifer e Vishny (1997) e Knack e Keefer (1997): the presumed positive relation between Social Capital and economic growth is verified only for developing countries.

Knack (2002), Beugelsdijk e Smulders (2009): cooperation in a group has often multiple effects. It is necessary to distinguish the nature of social interactions.

Measurement of sustainable development

(Brundtland Commission in 1987, Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission in 2009):

- single indicators;
- composite indexes.

3. An empirical study on European countries and regions

Sample

Data source:

Sample study “European Values Study” project, 1999-2000.

EU nations: about 30.000 individuals involved.

Context: EU countries (26) and regions (187).

The method of analysis

- choice of the variables tied to the concept of Social Capital (initially: 61 var.; after correlation verify: 18 var.);
- synthesis of the choosen variables, relating to Social Capital, in a few principal components;
- study of the potential relationships between Social Capital (and its components) and some objective variables relating to the dimensions of sustainable development.

3.1 Social Capital in European countries

EU countries: Principal Component Analysis

Countries: 26

Variables: 61

Selected variables: 18

KMO and BARTLETT'S TEST

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0,614
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	335,565
	df	153,000
	Sig.	0,000

The table of “Communalities”: % of variance for each variable explained by principal components extracted.

The cumulative quota of total variance explained by the extracted components is equal to 68,28%.

Rotated component matrix: coefficients of correlation.

3.1 Social Capital in European countries

EU countries: Principal Component Analysis

ROTATED COMPONENT MATRIX

Variables	Components		
	1	2	3
Very important in life: work	-0,718	0,296	0,125
Very important in life: family	0,082	0,755	0,405
Very important in life: religion	-0,473	0,625	0,386
Availability to an increase in taxes useful in the prevention of environmental pollution	0,468	0,233	0,495
Not justifiable behaviour: not paying taxes if given the opportunity	-0,188	0,658	-0,151
Not justifiable behaviour: littering in public	-0,485	0,382	-0,150
Very important in life: friends	0,870	0,200	0,184
Belonging to religious organizations	0,749	0,067	0,235
Belonging to cultural organizations	0,723	-0,163	0,418
Volunteer in social services organizations	0,640	-0,004	0,670
Active participation in political party/group (not reimbursed work)	0,163	0,004	0,808
Volunteer in environmental organizations	0,308	-0,145	0,773
Trust in others (in the majority of people)	0,911	-0,003	-0,028
A great deal of trust in institutions: educational system	-0,087	0,781	-0,151
A great deal of trust in institutions: national goverment	0,175	0,824	-0,006
A great deal of trust in institutions: European Union	-0,505	0,638	0,246
A great deal of trust in institutions: judicial system	0,354	0,784	-0,217
National pride (Response: “very proud”)	-0,107	0,788	0,039

3.1 Social Capital in European countries

EU countries: Principal Component Analysis

ROTATED COMPONENT MATRIX

Variables	Components		
	1	2	3
Very important in life: work	-0,718	0,296	0,125
Very important in life: family	0,082	0,755	0,405
Very important in life: religion	-0,473	0,625	0,386
Availability to an increase in taxes useful in the prevention of environmental pollution	0,468	0,233	0,495
Not justifiable behaviour: not paying taxes if given the opportunity	-0,188	0,658	-0,151
Not justifiable behaviour: littering in public	-0,485	0,382	-0,150
Very important in life: friends	0,870	0,200	0,184
Belonging to religious organizations	0,749	0,067	0,235
Belonging to cultural organizations	0,723	-0,163	0,418
Volunteer in social services organizations	0,640	-0,004	0,670
Active participation in political party/group (not reimbursed work)	0,163	0,004	0,808
Volunteer in environmental organizations	0,308	-0,145	0,773
Trust in others (in the majority of people)	0,911	-0,003	-0,028
A great deal of trust in institutions: educational system	-0,087	0,781	-0,151
A great deal of trust in institutions: national government	0,175	0,824	-0,006
A great deal of trust in institutions: European Union	-0,505	0,638	0,246
A great deal of trust in institutions: judicial system	0,354	0,784	-0,217
National pride (Response: “very proud”)	-0,107	0,788	0,039

3.1 Social Capital in European countries

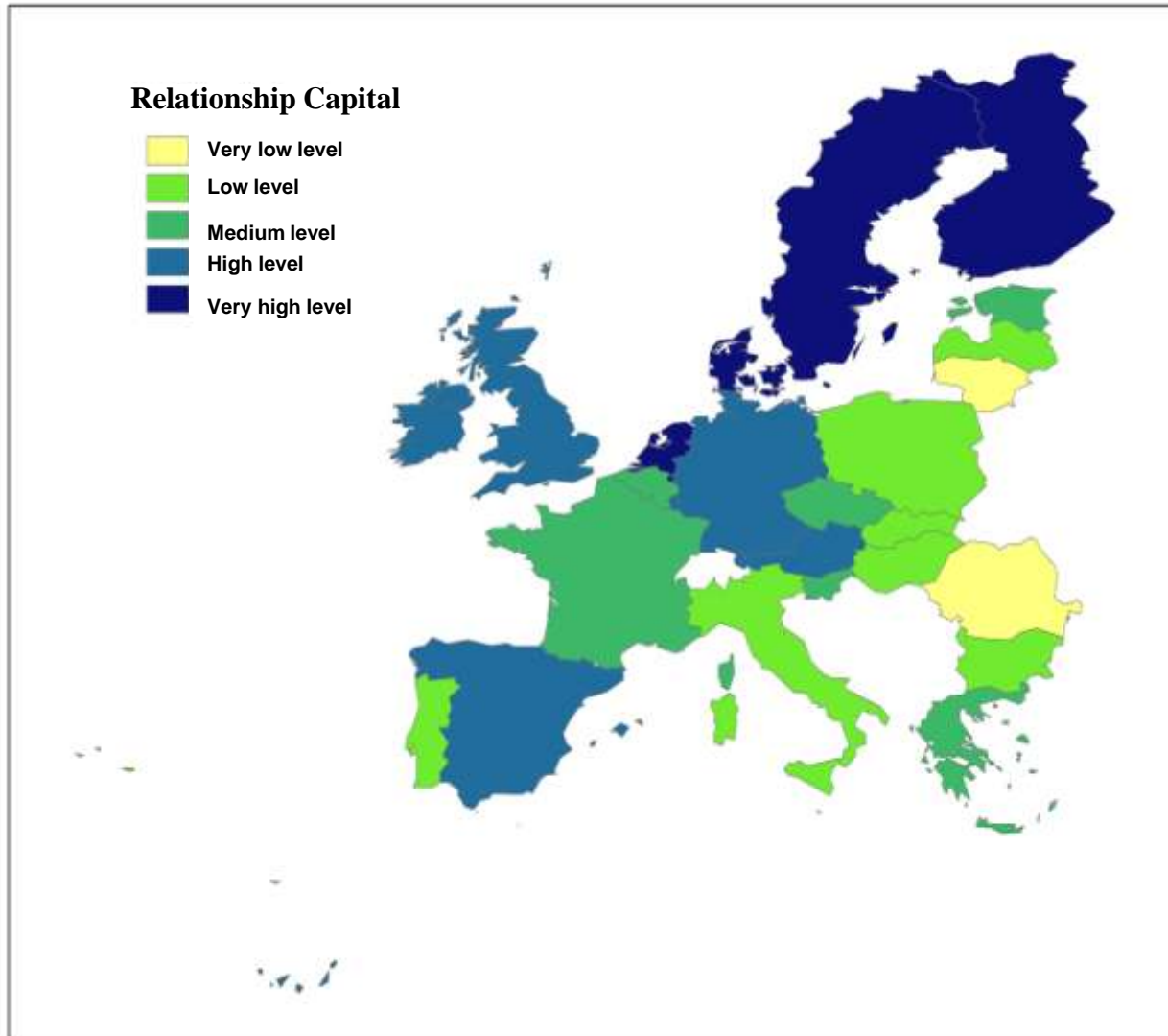
EU countries: Principal Component Analysis

ROTATED COMPONENT MATRIX

Variables	Components		
	1	2	3
Very important in life: work	-0,718	0,296	0,125
Very important in life: family	0,082	0,755	0,405
Very important in life: religion	-0,473	0,625	0,386
Availability to an increase in taxes useful in the prevention of environmental pollution	0,468	0,233	0,495
Not justifiable behaviour: not paying taxes if given the opportunity	-0,188	0,658	-0,151
Not justifiable behaviour: littering in public	-0,485	0,382	-0,150
Very important in life: friends	0,870	0,200	0,184
Belonging to religious organizations	0,749	0,067	0,235
Belonging to cultural organizations	0,723	-0,163	0,418
Volunteer in social services organizations	0,640	-0,004	0,670
Active participation in political party/group (not reimbursed work)	0,163	0,004	0,808
Volunteer in environmental organizations	0,308	-0,145	0,773
Trust in others (in the majority of people)	0,911	-0,003	-0,028
A great deal of trust in institutions: educational system	-0,087	0,781	-0,151
A great deal of trust in institutions: national government	0,175	0,824	-0,006
A great deal of trust in institutions: European Union	-0,505	0,638	0,246
A great deal of trust in institutions: judicial system	0,354	0,784	-0,217
National pride (Response: “very proud”)	-0,107	0,788	0,039

3.1 Social Capital in European countries

EU countries: Component 1 – Relationship Capital

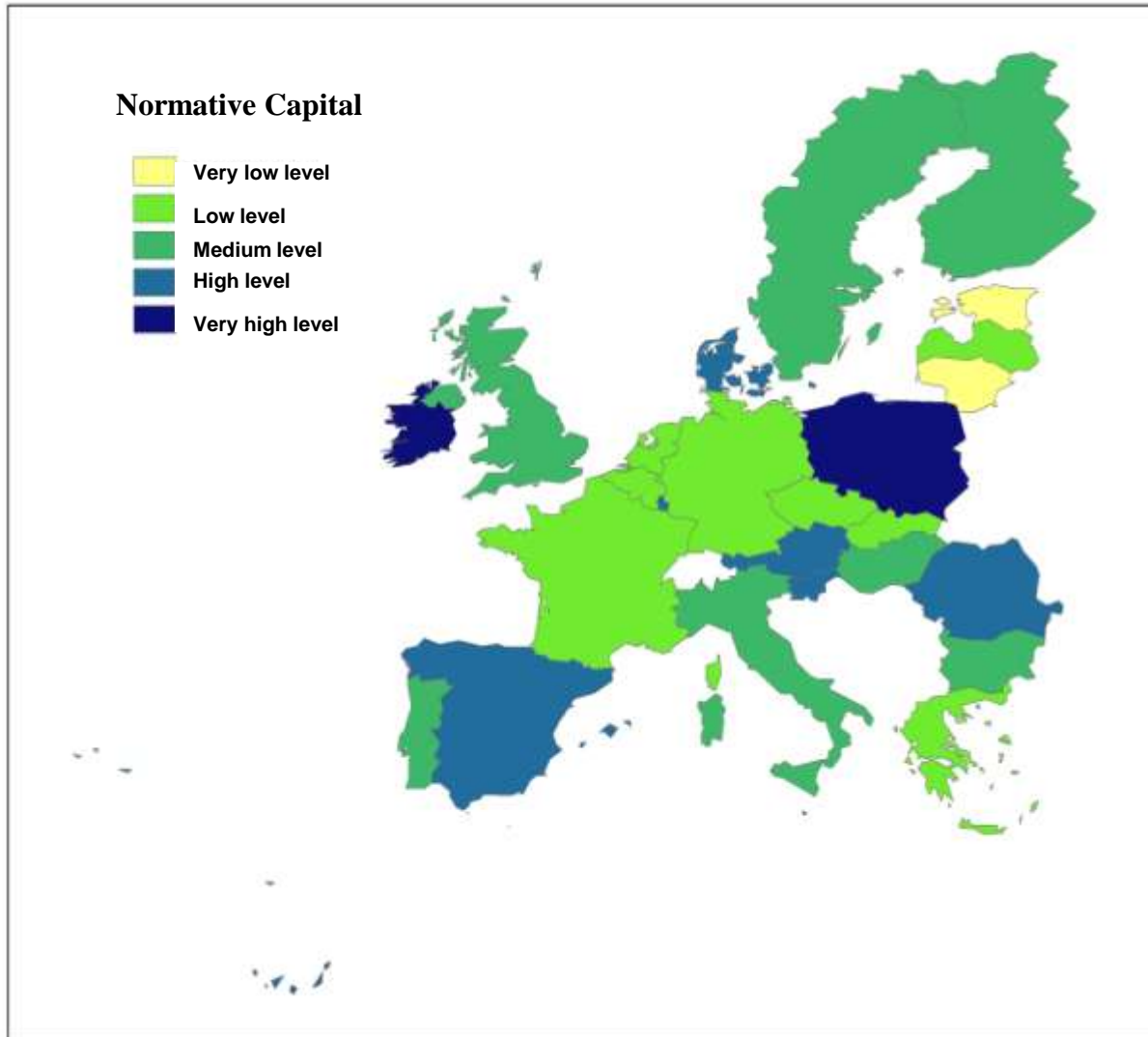


Classification PC1

1	Sweden
2	Holland
3	Denmark
4	Finland
5	United Kingdom
19	Italy
22	Latvia
23	Poland
24	Lithuania
25	Romania
26	Malta

3.1 Social Capital in European countries

EU countries: Component 2 – Normative Capital

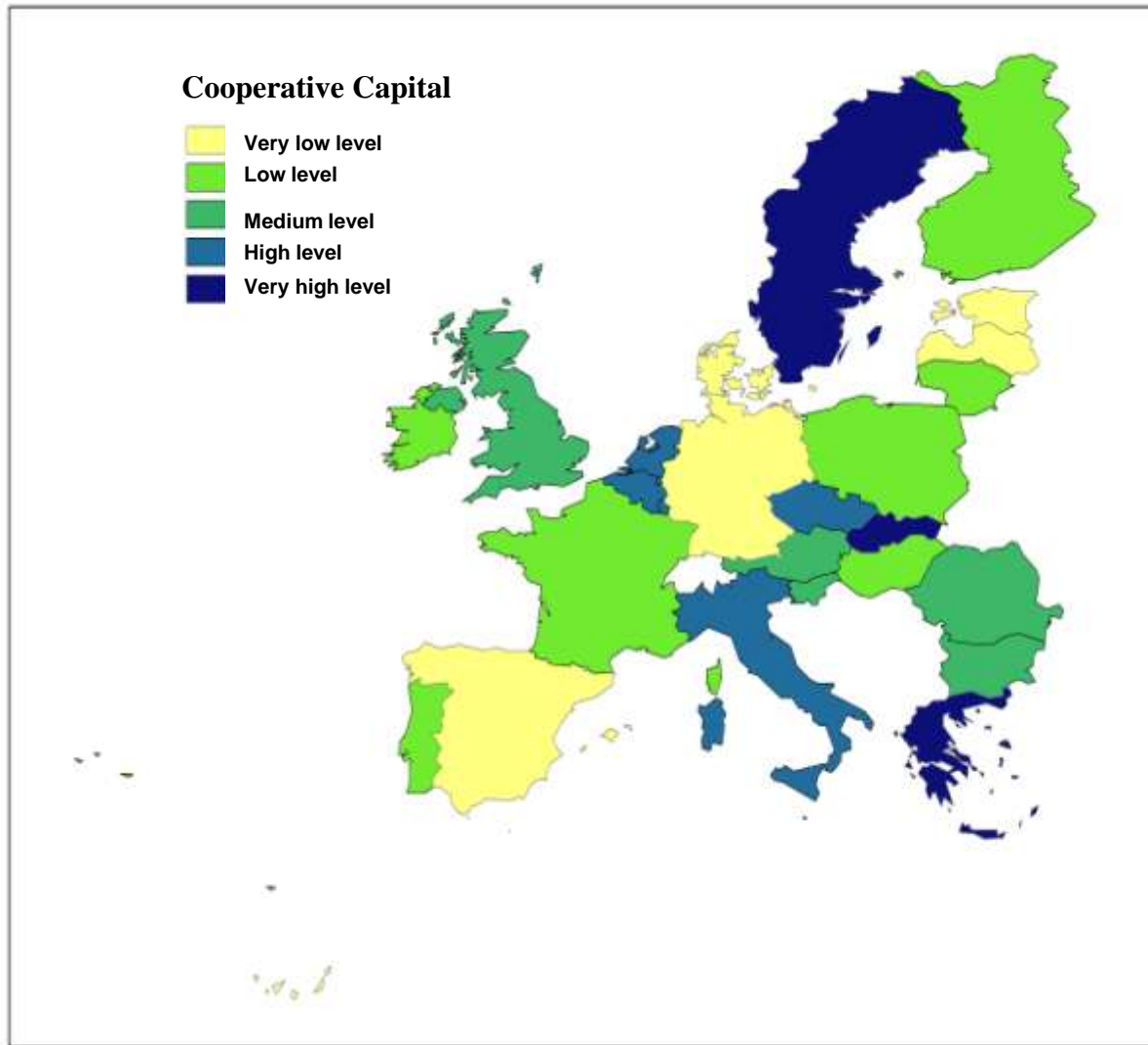


Classification PC2

1	Malta
2	Ireland
3	Poland
4	Austria
5	Romania
10	Italy
22	Slovakia
23	Germany
24	Greece
25	Estonia
26	Lithuania

3.1 Social Capital in European countries

EU countries: Component 3 – Cooperative Capital



Classification PC3

1	Greece
2	Malta
3	Slovakia
4	Sweden
5	Belgium
7	Italy
22	Spain
23	Denmark
24	Estonia
25	Latvia
26	Germany

3.2 Social Capital in European regions

EU regions: Principal Component Analysis

Regions: 187

Variables: 61

Selected variables: 18

KMO and BARTLETT'S TEST

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0,704
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1.313,666
	df	153,000
	Sig.	0,000

The table of “Communalities”: % of variance for each variable explained by principal components extracted.

The cumulative quota of total variance explained by the extracted components is equal to 57,82%.

Rotated component matrix: coefficients of correlation.

3.2 Social Capital in European regions

EU regions: Principal Component Analysis

ROTATED COMPONENT MATRIX

Variables	Components			
	1	2	3	4
Very important in life: work	0,7379	-0,2163	-0,0963	-0,1671
Very important in life: family	0,5663	0,1406	0,1886	0,1945
Very important in life: religion	0,7591	-0,0672	0,0516	-0,1041
Availability to an increase in taxes useful in the prevention of environmental pollution	0,3096	0,5633	-0,0517	0,2331
Not justifiable behaviour: not paying taxes if given the opportunity	0,1680	-0,0348	0,3704	-0,4503
Not justifiable behaviour: littering in public	0,4290	-0,1275	-0,1589	-0,2973
Very important in life: friends	-0,3436	0,6228	0,2867	0,3498
Belonging to religious organizations	-0,1435	0,8385	-0,0224	-0,0703
Belonging to cultural organizations	-0,2583	0,7007	-0,0992	0,3057
Volunteer in social services organizations	-0,1407	0,3072	-0,1174	0,7172
Active participation in political party/group (not reimbursed work)	0,2371	0,3262	-0,3178	0,1682
Volunteer in environmental organizations	0,0263	0,0889	-0,1022	0,8983
Trust in others (in the majority of people)	-0,4963	0,7172	0,0059	-0,1228
A great deal of trust in institutions: educational system	0,5857	0,0149	0,3782	-0,1485
A great deal of trust in institutions: national government	0,0890	0,0397	0,8625	-0,0799
A great deal of trust in institutions: European Union	0,3216	-0,2230	0,5376	-0,0908
A great deal of trust in institutions: judicial system	0,0808	0,0516	0,8498	-0,0278
National pride (Response: “very proud”)	0,6979	-0,1236	0,1397	0,0885

3.2 Social Capital in European regions

EU regions: Principal Component Analysis

ROTATED COMPONENT MATRIX

Variables	Components			
	1	2	3	4
Very important in life: work	0,7379	-0,2163	-0,0963	-0,1671
Very important in life: family	0,5663	0,1406	0,1886	0,1945
Very important in life: religion	0,7591	-0,0672	0,0516	-0,1041
Availability to an increase in taxes useful in the prevention of environmental pollution	0,3096	0,5633	-0,0517	0,2331
Not justifiable behaviour: not paying taxes if given the opportunity	0,1680	-0,0348	0,3704	-0,4503
Not justifiable behaviour: littering in public	0,4290	-0,1275	-0,1589	-0,2973
Very important in life: friends	-0,3436	0,6228	0,2867	0,3498
Belonging to religious organizations	-0,1435	0,8385	-0,0224	-0,0703
Belonging to cultural organizations	-0,2583	0,7007	-0,0992	0,3057
Volunteer in social services organizations	-0,1407	0,3072	-0,1174	0,7172
Active participation in political party/group (not reimbursed work)	0,2371	0,3262	-0,3178	0,1682
Volunteer in environmental organizations	0,0263	0,0889	-0,1022	0,8983
Trust in others (in the majority of people)	-0,4963	0,7172	0,0059	-0,1228
A great deal of trust in institutions: educational system	0,5857	0,0149	0,3782	-0,1485
A great deal of trust in institutions: national government	0,0890	0,0397	0,8625	-0,0799
A great deal of trust in institutions: European Union	0,3216	-0,2230	0,5376	-0,0908
A great deal of trust in institutions: judicial system	0,0808	0,0516	0,8498	-0,0278
National pride (Response: “very proud”)	0,6979	-0,1236	0,1397	0,0885

3.2 Social Capital in European regions

EU regions: Principal Component Analysis

ROTATED COMPONENT MATRIX

Variables	Components			
	1	2	3	4
Very important in life: work	0,7379	-0,2163	-0,0963	-0,1671
Very important in life: family	0,5663	0,1406	0,1886	0,1945
Very important in life: religion	0,7591	-0,0672	0,0516	-0,1041
Availability to an increase in taxes useful in the prevention of environmental pollution	0,3096	0,5633	-0,0517	0,2331
Not justifiable behaviour: not paying taxes if given the opportunity	0,1680	-0,0348	0,3704	-0,4503
Not justifiable behaviour: littering in public	0,4290	-0,1275	-0,1589	-0,2973
Very important in life: friends	-0,3436	0,6228	0,2867	0,3498
Belonging to religious organizations	-0,1435	0,8385	-0,0224	-0,0703
Belonging to cultural organizations	-0,2583	0,7007	-0,0992	0,3057
Volunteer in social services organizations	-0,1407	0,3072	-0,1174	0,7172
Active participation in political party/group (not reimbursed work)	0,2371	0,3262	-0,3178	0,1682
Volunteer in environmental organizations	0,0263	0,0889	-0,1022	0,8983
Trust in others (in the majority of people)	-0,4963	0,7172	0,0059	-0,1228
A great deal of trust in institutions: educational system	0,5857	0,0149	0,3782	-0,1485
A great deal of trust in institutions: national goverment	0,0890	0,0397	0,8625	-0,0799
A great deal of trust in institutions: European Union	0,3216	-0,2230	0,5376	-0,0908
A great deal of trust in institutions: judicial system	0,0808	0,0516	0,8498	-0,0278
National pride (Response: “very proud”)	0,6979	-0,1236	0,1397	0,0885

3.2 Social Capital in European regions

EU regions: Principal Component Analysis

ROTATED COMPONENT MATRIX

Variables	Components			
	1	2	3	4
Very important in life: work	0,7379	-0,2163	-0,0963	-0,1671
Very important in life: family	0,5663	0,1406	0,1886	0,1945
Very important in life: religion	0,7591	-0,0672	0,0516	-0,1041
Availability to an increase in taxes useful in the prevention of environmental pollution	0,3096	0,5633	-0,0517	0,2331
Not justifiable behaviour: not paying taxes if given the opportunity	0,1680	-0,0348	0,3704	-0,4503
Not justifiable behaviour: littering in public	0,4290	-0,1275	-0,1589	-0,2973
Very important in life: friends	-0,3436	0,6228	0,2867	0,3498
Belonging to religious organizations	-0,1435	0,8385	-0,0224	-0,0703
Belonging to cultural organizations	-0,2583	0,7007	-0,0992	0,3057
Volunteer in social services organizations	-0,1407	0,3072	-0,1174	0,7172
Active participation in political party/group (not reimbursed work)	0,2371	0,3262	-0,3178	0,1682
Volunteer in environmental organizations	0,0263	0,0889	-0,1022	0,8983
Trust in others (in the majority of people)	-0,4963	0,7172	0,0059	-0,1228
A great deal of trust in institutions: educational system	0,5857	0,0149	0,3782	-0,1485
A great deal of trust in institutions: national government	0,0890	0,0397	0,8625	-0,0799
A great deal of trust in institutions: European Union	0,3216	-0,2230	0,5376	-0,0908
A great deal of trust in institutions: judicial system	0,0808	0,0516	0,8498	-0,0278
National pride (Response: “very proud”)	0,6979	-0,1236	0,1397	0,0885

Classification PC1 – Value Capital

1	ES La Rioja
2	MT Malta
3	IT Basilicata
4	PL Opolskie
28	IT Campania
29	IT Calabria
40	IT Puglia
52	IT Abruzzo
54	IT Veneto
55	IT Molise
56	IT Piemonte
57	IT Lazio
62	IT Sicilia
69	IT Lombardia
74	IT Emilia-Romagna
77	IT Trentino-Alto Adige
81	IT Umbria
84	IT Toscana
107	IT Marche
114	IT Sardegna
127	IT Liguria
136	IT Valle d`Aosta
162	IT Friuli-Venezia Giulia
184	DE Bayern
185	DE Rheinland-Pfalz
186	DE Saarland
187	DE Hamburg

*EU Regions:
Principal
Component
Analysis*

Classification PC2 – Relationship Capital

1	SE Norr
2	SE Öst
3	SE Västsverige
4	SE Sydsverige
31	IT Trentino-Alto Adige
41	IT Veneto
42	IT Basilicata
57	IT Friuli-Venezia Giulia
58	IT Lombardia
60	IT Toscana
65	IT Emilia-Romagna
75	IT Calabria
80	IT Abruzzo
83	IT Lazio
103	IT Campania
106	IT Piemonte
110	IT Puglia
140	IT Sicilia
144	IT Sardegna
151	IT Marche
174	IT Valle d`Aosta
175	IT Liguria
182	IT Umbria
184	EE Estonia
185	IT Molise
186	LT Lithuania
187	DE Hamburg

*EU Regions:
Principal
Component
Analysis*

Classification PC3 – Institutional Capital

1	DE Saarland
2	ES Comunidad Foral de Navarra
3	DE Rheinland-Pfalz
4	UK London
10	IT Abruzzo
37	IT Emilia-Romagna
40	IT Campania
50	IT Sicilia
52	IT Trentino-Alto Adige
55	IT Veneto
82	IT Lombardia
89	IT Piemonte
91	IT Friuli-Venezia Giulia
98	IT Calabria
105	IT Toscana
122	IT Marche
129	IT Umbria
132	IT Puglia
140	IT Molise
144	IT Lazio
153	IT Sardegna
173	IT Basilicata
175	IT Liguria
183	IT Valle d`Aosta
185	BE Prov. Luxembourg
186	GR Chios
187	ES La Rioja

Classification PC4 – Cooperative Capital

1	GR Kerkyra
2	IT Valle d`Aosta
3	UK London
4	UK W. Mids
34	IT Liguria
41	IT Trentino-Alto Adige
46	IT Lombardia
56	IT Toscana
58	IT Friuli-Venezia Giulia
60	IT Veneto
65	IT Piemonte
85	IT Puglia
98	IT Emilia-Romagna
100	IT Lazio
106	IT Molise
115	IT Campania
127	IT Sicilia
143	IT Marche
151	IT Calabria
154	IT Basilicata
160	IT Umbria
162	IT Sardegna
184	DE Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
185	IT Abruzzo
186	DE Hamburg
187	DE Brandenburg

3.2 Social Capital in European regions

Value capital: Southern and Eastern regions (more orientated toward religion) are ranked highest. Countries such as Germany and Holland (highest income) are at the bottom.

Relationship capital: Swedish and Dutch regions are ranked highest. Regions in Southeastern Europe are last. But also a few German regions are at the bottom.

Institutional capital: German, Spanish and English regions are at the top.

Cooperative capital: Greek, United Kingdom and Italian regions are at the top positions. German, Dutch and Eastern European regions are at the bottom.

4. The relationship between Social Capital and sustainable development

EU countries

ECONOMY

Dependent variable: Growth rate of the GDP 2000-2008 (var. %)	REGR. 1	REGR. 2	REGR. 3
	Coeff.	Coeff.	Coeff.
(Constant) Sig.	181,927 0,008	262,611 0,000	724,342 0,000
Ln real GDP per-capita 2000 Sig.	-23,228 0,043	-24,737 0,000	-21,914 0,000
Ln exportations per-capita (PPS) 2000 Sig.	10,708 0,065		
Ln R&D expense internal (public and private: GERD) - PPS per-capita at constant price 2000 - year 2000 Sig.	-5,504 0,564		
Component 1 – Relationship Capital Sig.		5,092 0,181	5,542 0,204
Component 2 – Normative Capital Sig.		-5,610 0,050	
Component 3 – Cooperative Capital Sig.		-1,461 0,586	1,977 0,466
Veru important in life: work (ln) Sig.			7,792 0,712
Veru important in life: family (ln) Sig.			-117,889 0,006
Veru important in life: religion (ln) Sig.			1,035 0,862

R2	0,78	0,79	0,85
R2 adjusted	0,75	0,75	0,80
Test F Sig.	0,00	0,00	0,00

4. The relationship between Social Capital and sustainable development

EU countries

SOCIETY

Dependent variable: unemployment rate 2001 (ln)	REGR. 1	REGR. 2
	Coeff.	Coeff.
(Constant) Sig.	5,416 0,000	1,992 0,000
Ln investments per-capita (PPS, prezzi 2000) 2000 Sig.	-0,436 0,000	
Component 1 – Relationship Capital Sig.		-0,313 0,008
Component 2 – Normative Capital Sig.		-0,164 0,140
Component 3 – Cooperative Capital Sig.		-0,024 0,821
Model summary		
R2	0,48	0,33
R2 adjusted	0,46	0,24
Test F Sig.	0,00	0,03

4. The relationship between Social Capital and sustainable development

<i>EU countries</i>	Dependent variable: Emission of greenhouse gasses (mln tonnes Co2) 2001 (ln)	REGR. 1	REGR. 2	REGR. 3
		Coeff.	Coeff.	Coeff.
ENVIRONMENT	(Constant) Sig.	-0,145 0,761	0,021 0,978	0,820 0,558
	Ln electricity consumption (1.000 toe) 2000 Sig.	0,475 0,000	0,439 0,017	0,426 0,015
	Ln emission of acidic substances (1.000 tonnes) 2000 Sig.	0,500 0,000	0,531 0,005	0,541 0,003
	Component 1 – Relationship Capital Sig.		0,032 0,780	0,058 0,617
	Component 2 – Normative Capital Sig.		-0,052 0,507	-0,041 0,611
	Component 3 – Cooperative Capital Sig.		-0,017 0,839	
	Availability to an increase in taxes useful in the prevention of environmental pollution (Ln) Sig.			-0,194 0,528
	Model summary			
	R2	0,94	0,94	0,94
	R2 summary	0,94	0,93	0,93
Test F Sig.	0,00	0,00	0,00	

4. The relationship between Social Capital and sustainable development

Growth rate
of the GDP
2000-2007 at
**REGIONAL
LEVEL**

Variabile dipendente: Growth rate of the GDP 2000-2007 (var %)	REGR. 1	REGR. 2
	Coeff.	Coeff.
(Constant) Sig.	199,856 0,000	234,131 0,000
Ln real GDP per-capita 2000 Sig.	- 17,313 0,000	- 20,858 0,000
Component 1 – Value Capital Sig.		- 2,088 0,014
Component 2 – Relationship Capital Sig.		1,902 0,016
Component 3 – Institutional Capital Sig.		1,600 0,024
Component 4 – Cooperative Capital Sig.		- 0,157 0,830
Model summary		
R2	0,49	0,45
R2 adjusted	0,39	0,43
Test F Sig.	0,00	0,00

5. Conclusions

The results obtained are:

- a taxonomy of Social Capital including elements analyzed by literature;
- a mapping of Social Capital, and its components, at national and regional level in Europe;
- a partial confirm of the theoretical analysis on relationships between Social Capital and economic growth (Krishna-Uphoff, 1999; Inglehart, 2000; Panebianco, 2003; Beugelsdijk e Van Schaik, 2004; Andriani e Karyampas, 2008) and between Social Capital and access to the working world (Loury, 1997, e Granovetter, 1985).