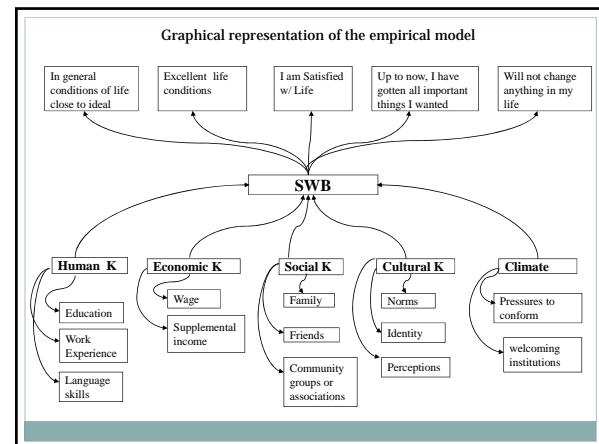


## The study set up

- Area of interest:**
  - Region A: a diversified employment community; and
  - Region B: a one main employer community
- Variables used:**
  - Dependent: Subjective Well Being (SWB):
    - Satisfaction with life scale
  - Human capital:
    - Language (both English and Spanish) skills and education
  - Financial/economic capital:
    - Wage earnings and alternative sources of income
  - Cultural capital:
    - Bidimensional acculturation scale.
  - Social (network) capital (SK):
    - Membership in informal and formal groups, family residing in the area previously, and use of community services



## Results and Implications

CFA for SWB:  
There is no single dominant indicator of SWB, which confirms the first part of hypothesis (a)

All results are significant at 1% level

Latent dependent variable	Indicators	Std. Estimate	Unstd. Estimate	S.E.
Subjective Well Being	Will not change anything in life	.605	.428	.177
	Achieved important things	.615	.825	.122
	Satisfied w/ life	.728	.749	.100
	Life conditions are excellent	.773	.907	.118
	Life is close to ideal	.656	.782	.112

## Results and Implications

CFA for Social networks:  
The second part of hypothesis (a) is confirmed that there is no single dominant factor for social networks

Latent dependent variable	Indicators	Std. Estimate	Unstd. Estimate	S.E.
Social Networks	Social Group participation	.497	.729	.232
	Informal Group participation	.565	.411	.278
	Family member present	.500	.882	.281
	Community Brokers	-.054	-.273	.491

Social and informal group participation are considered as bridging SK;  
Family members represent bonding;  
Community brokers represent linking.

## Results (PA for region A)

Only financial and social networks variables are significant

Latent dependent variable	Exogenous Latent variable	Std. Estimate	Unstd. Estimate	S.E.
Subjective Well Being (SWB)	Human capital	.134	2.041	2.737
	Context of Reception	.345	1.732	1.034
	Cultural capital	-.394	-1.433	1.211
	Social capital (SK)	.410	.053	.133
	Financial Capital	.397	1.675	1.455
	Human capital	.134	2.041	2.737

## Results (PA for Region B)

PA for the Impact of SKs on SWB in region B:  
The effect of SK on SWB here is even larger than in the previous community;

Latent dependent variable	Exogenous Latent variable	Std. Estimate	Unstd. Estimate	S.E.
Subjective Well Being (SWB)	Human capital	.667	1.881	4.118
	Context of Reception	.042	1.354	3.533
	Cultural capital	-.713	-3.738	3.985
	Social capital	.793	2.330	4.267
	Financial Capital	.395	1.805	3.872
	Human capital	.667	1.881	4.118

## Implications: SK and SWB indicators' results

- In terms of individual elements that make up SK:
  - Bonding SK; and bridging SK have the largest importance (effect) on SWB in these regions.
- SWB results suggest that:
  - SWB is more important in region B;
  - Since SWB increases in *degrees* (Likert scale), so
    - \* as SK increases by one std. unit (i.e., increase in size of the network) SWB in region A increases by .410 standardized units.
    - \* This std. units are enough to move an individual's perception from neutral to positive felling about own SWB

## Implications: SK effect on SWB

- Possible reasons for the disparity in results is that region B Latinos tend to be :
  - Male, young, single, uncertain of their future, less educated, and most likely to move on to other places.
- Region A offers a different scenario. Comparatively:
  - The gender balance is not as skewed; has older individuals; more married people; and
    - Many have expressed a desire to stay in the community longer.
- Region A people would tend to see themselves as
  - Active members of their town and willing to participate in its development.
  - Become part to the "creative class"
- Concluding: the smaller the region the higher the impact of SK

Thank you.

Questions?

Comments and/or suggestions are welcome.