



History and Future of the Community Capitals Framework

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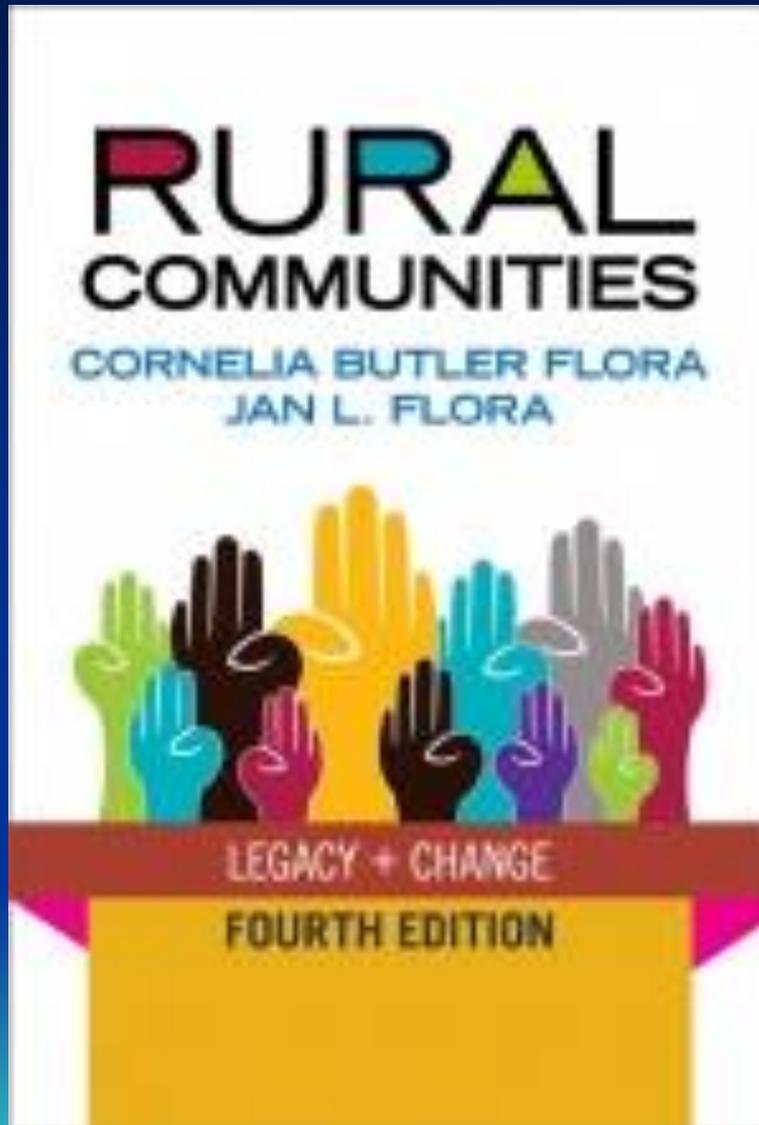
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The fourth edition of *Rural Communities* covers vital issues such as: racial and cultural diversity in rural areas; globalization and increasing tensions over international immigration; the impact of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan; the central role of communities in organizing a sustainable future; and building community in the context of ubiquitous change. Chapter opening vignettes present real people and communities, illustrating the application of concepts. Updated throughout with 2010 Census data, the fourth edition features new coverage of local food movements, climate change, the impacts of the global financial crisis, and updates on immigration as it relates to rural societies.

The fifth edition will include

- More discussion of the **impact of climate change** on all the capitals
- Discussion of **Health and Health Care** and the divergent impacts of the Affordable Care Act on rural America
- Consolidation of **Food Systems & Alternatives** to Consumption Chapter
- Add **Neo-Liberalism and Globalization** to Global Economy



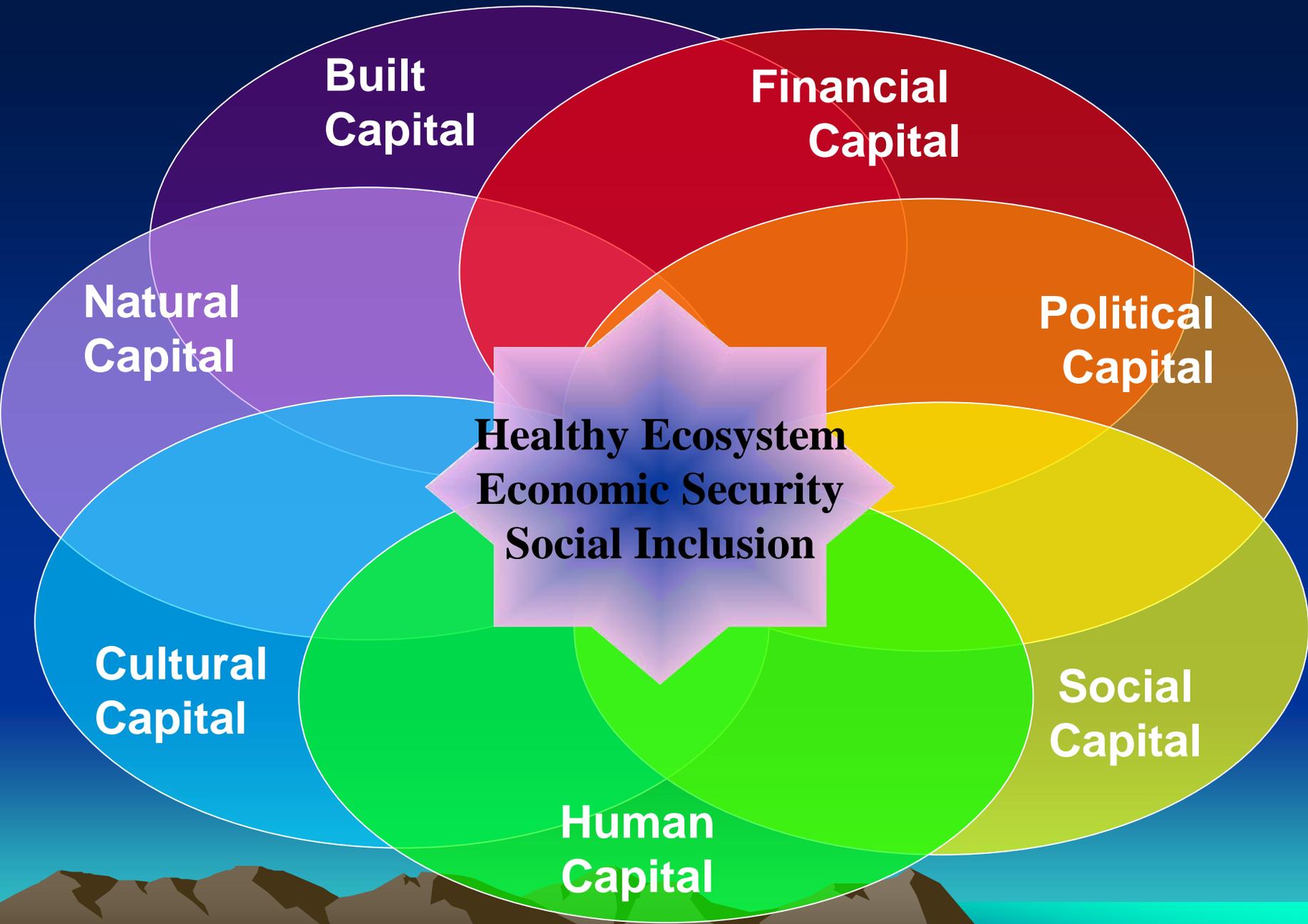


CAPITAL

Resources invested to create
new resources over a long
time horizon

Forms of Capital Within Communities





NATURAL CAPITAL

Natural capital is
the source of all
life.

It provides
possibilities and
limits to human
action. It
influences and is
influenced by
human actions.

- Climate
- Air quality
- Carbon
- Water quality and quantity
- Soil quality and quantity
- Biodiversity – plants, animals, soil biota
- Landscape



<http://www.filmsforaction.org/watch/how-wolves-change-rivers/>



Sustainable, healthy ecosystems with multiple community benefits



- human communities plan and act in concert with natural systems
- ecosystems are used for multiple community benefits
- those with alternative uses of the ecosystem seek common ground

CULTURAL CAPITAL

Cultural capital determines how we see the world, what we take for granted, what we value, & what things we think possible to change. Hegemony allows one social group to impose its symbols and reward system on others.

- **Cosmovisión – spirituality**
- **Concern about climate change**
- **Passion**
- **Symbols**
- **Sense of place**
- **Ways of knowing**
- **Language-history**
- **Ways of acting**
- **Definition of what is problematic**



CULTURAL CAPITAL

- Cultural differences are recognized and valued.
- Local knowledge & histories acknowledged
- Communities are willing to take the time to understand and build on different ways of knowing and doing.



HUMAN CAPITAL

Individual characteristics and potentials determined by the intersection of nature (genetics) and nurture (determined by social interactions & environment).

- **Education**
- **Skills**
- **Health**
- **Self-efficacy**



Increased use of the knowledge, skills, & abilities of local people

- Identify capacities & honor the potential of each person
- Enhance capacities through collaboration, education, healthy environments, & mentoring



SOCIAL CAPITAL

Interactions among individuals that occur with a degree of frequency and comfort. Bonding social capital consists of interactions within a specific group and bridging social capital consists of interactions among social groups.

- **mutual trust**
- **reciprocity**
- **groups**
- **collective identity**
- **sense of shared future**
- **working together**



Increased bridging and bonding social capital

- Shared vision
- Building first on internal resources
- Looking for alternative ways to respond to constant changes
- Increased collaboration between market, state & civil society



POLITICAL CAPITAL



- **Organization**
- **Bureaucracy**
- **Connections**
- **Voice**
- **Power**

Political capital is the ability of a group mobilize its norms and value to influence standards, regulations & enforcement of those regulations that determine whether community capitals are enhanced, degraded or ignored.



POLITICAL CAPITAL:

Increased voice & influence

- Organized groups work together to improve the future all community capitals.
- Outside capitals do not overwhelm local interests
- Youth, parents and grandparents know and feel comfortable around powerful people.
- Concern for all the capitals are evident in the regulation and distribution of resources.

FINANCIAL CAPITAL



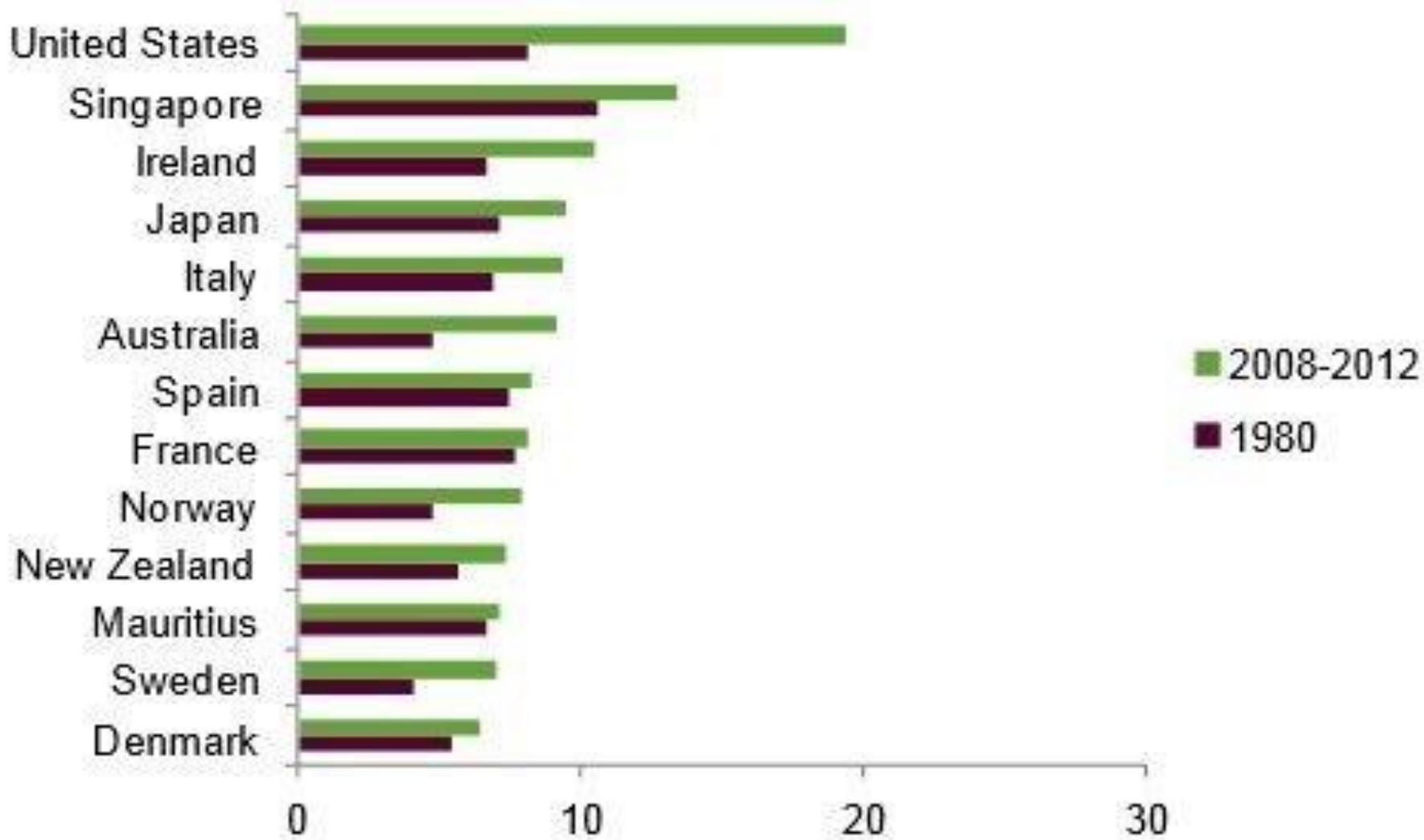
- **Saving**
- **Income generation**
- **Earning for businesses**
- **Payment for environmental services**
- **Loans and credit**
- **Investments**
- **Taxes**
- **Tax exemptions**
- **User fees**
- **Gifts/philanthropy**

Forms of currency used to increase capacity.

Financial capital is often privileged because it is easy to measure, and there is a tendency to put other capitals into financial capital terms.

Ecosystems and social systems are often destroyed to create it.

The share of national income going to the richest one percent



Appropriately diverse and healthy economies

- reduced poverty
- increased economic efficiency
- increased economic diversity
- increased assets of local people's assets



BUILT CAPITAL

- Pesticides
- Sewers & water systems
- Factories
- Machinery
- Transportation
- Electronic communication
- Energy generators
- Housing
- Recreation centers
- Roads, bridges and trails
- School cafeterias
- Day care centers
- Play grounds
- Sidewalks
- Kitchen incubators



Human-constructed infrastructure that contributes to or detracts from other community capitals



BUILT CAPITAL

Physical infrastructure that enhances other community capitals because

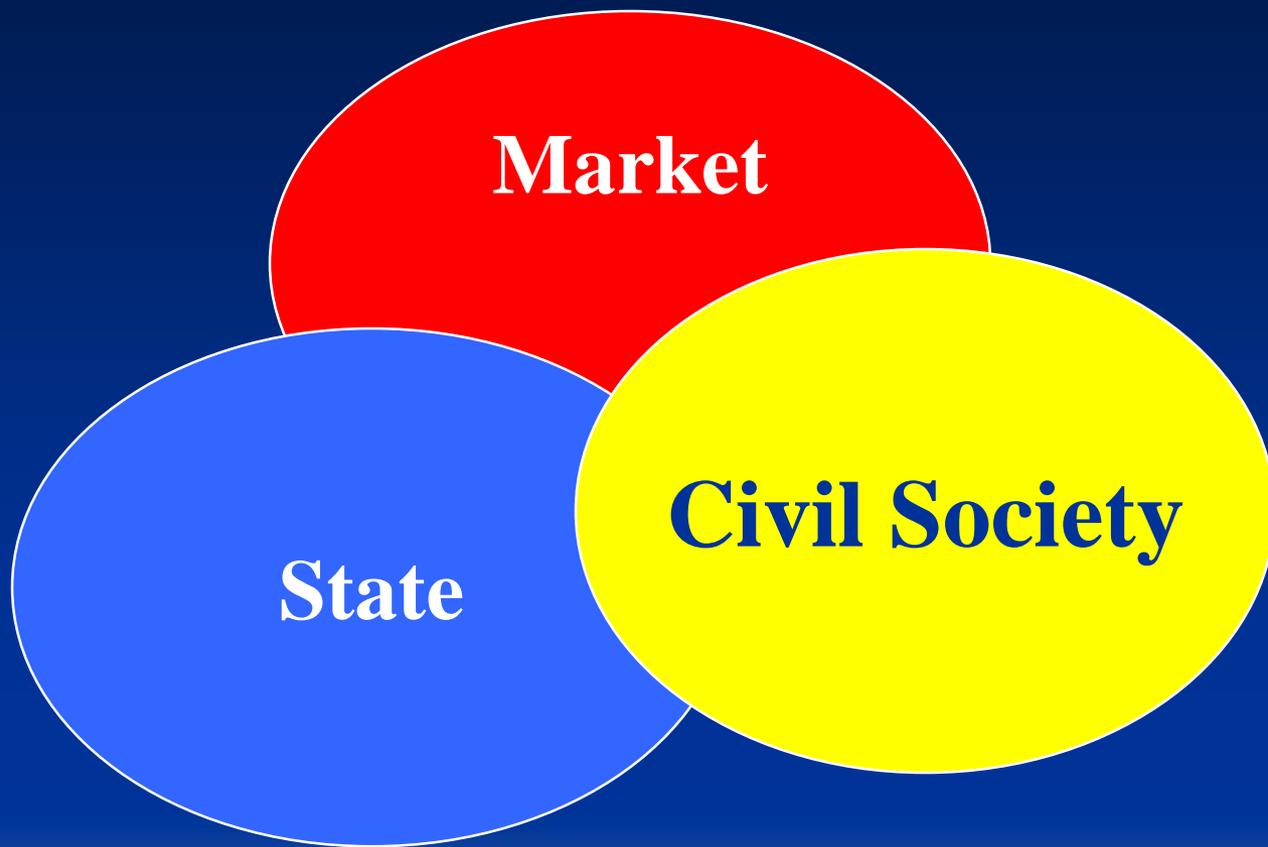
- It serves multiple users
- It can be locally maintained and improved
- It links local people together equitably
- It links local people, institutions and businesses to outside ideas and resources



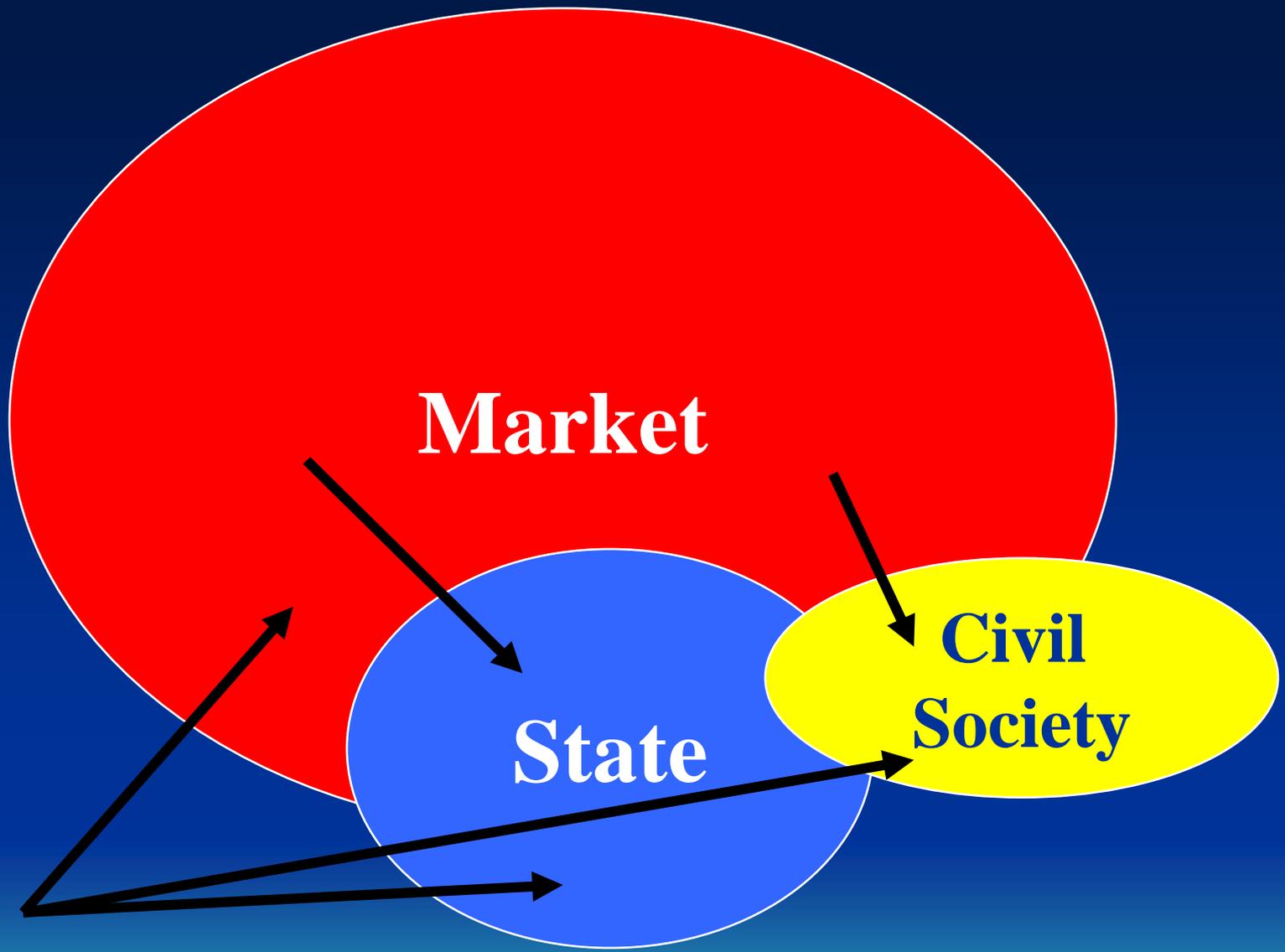
Community Capitals and NeoLiberalism

- While the capitals (particularly social and cultural capital) emphasize local self-reliance, they are not biased toward individualism.
- Collective responses to community issues must incorporate market, state, and civil society actors, each of which relate to different objectives:
 - The market is reasonably efficient in a financial and built capital; a decentralized and responsive economy must incorporate the market.
 - The state must regulate the market, particularly in relation to natural capital and distribution of financial capital (wealth & income).
 - Civil society, however inefficiently, should provide the values and norms that guide the state, This is the bedrock of democracy





CED works with a balance of the three sectors



U.S. in the 2000s



Policy implications

- Get money out of politics.
 - Constitutional Amendment to get rid of Citizens United.
 - Reduce risk in financial markets
- Democratize the media
 - Net neutrality is a starting point
- Arrest global warming



