

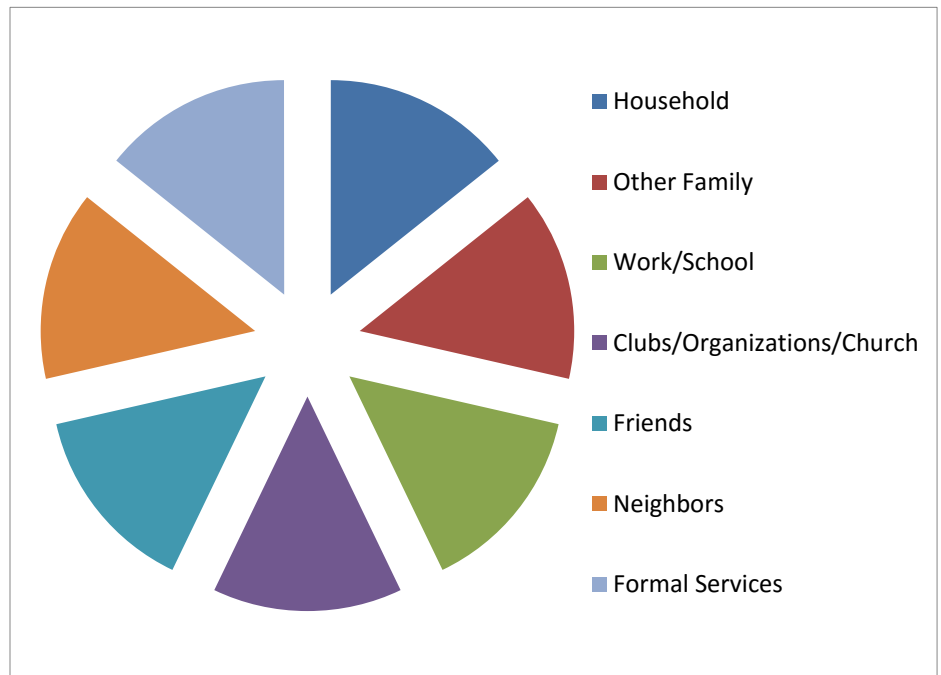
## The Social Network Map: Assessing Social Support

### 7 Domains of Life

Formal Services (including  
Transportation)  
Household  
Other Family  
Work/School  
Clubs/Organizations/Church  
Friends  
Neighbors

ICADV will use the steps outlined in Tracy and Whittaker (1990, 464-467) to deliver the Social Networking Map; however, as the

authors suggest ICADV will modify the tool to suit the needs of the people we are surveying. One modification under consideration is asking participants to draw their own social network. Prevention Specialist (PS) will interview participants individually (rather than as a group) and ask each individual to brainstorm the names (if known) of people in their lives across each of the 7 domains. PS will ask participants to rank certain aspects of the relationship (see grid handout). Using a separate blank grid for each of the 7 domains, PS will list the names of people in the network (first column) and seek detailed information about each of the people who were named.



Network Size: total number of people identified in the network across all grids

1. Domain size: total number/proportions of people in each of the seven domains
2. Perceived availability of emotional, concrete (i.e., money, housing, etc.), and informational (i.e., referrals, etc.) support
3. Criticalness: proportion of network perceived as “almost always” critical of the individual
4. Closeness: proportion of network perceived to be “very close”
5. Reciprocity: proportion of network relationship in which help goes “both ways”
6. Stability: length of relationships (how long known)
7. Frequency: frequency of contact (how often seen)

The process will be repeated several times over the course of the project, such as at six months and one year. This process allows ICADV to establish a baseline as to the breadth and depth of social support in participants’ lives prior to any interventions and track any network growth across the length of the project.

## Social Network Grid (use one grid for each domain)

		Domain	Concrete Support	Emotional Support	Info./ advice	Criticalness	Closeness	How often we see each other	How long known
		Example “Friends”	1. Hardly Ever	1. Hardly Ever	1. Hardly Ever	1. Hardly Ever	1. Not Close	1. Hardly Ever	1. Hardly Ever
			2. Sometimes	2. Sometimes	2. Sometimes	2. Sometimes	2. Somewhat close	2. Sometimes	2. Sometimes
			3. Almost Always	3. Almost Always	3. Almost Always	3. Almost Always	3. Very Close	3. Almost Always	3. Almost Always
Name	#								
“Joe”	1								
“Lady at the Store”	2								
	3								
	4								
	5								
	6								
	7								
	8								
	9								
	10								
	11								
	12								
	13								

Adapted from:

Tracy, E.M. & Whittaker, J.K. (1990). The Social Network Map: Assessing social support in clinical social work practice. *Families in Society*, 71(8), 461-470.

Tracy, E.M. 2000. Assessing Informal and Formal Networks. Accessed online on April 13, 2015 at: [http://www.dhs.vic.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0010/449173/assessing-informal-and-formal-networks-2000.pdf](http://www.dhs.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0010/449173/assessing-informal-and-formal-networks-2000.pdf)

Below is one suggested tool for asking participants to think about their social networks and write/draw the people and things inside each “circle of support.”

