

# Social Capital Contribution to Community Development, Analysis in the Two Main Urban Centers of Colombia

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## Abstract

Next, the main objective is to identify the incidence of the generation and accumulation of social capital in community development. In the two main economic centers of Colombia (Bogotá and Medellín), descriptive research is carried out with quantitative analysis based on The collection of official data in four official measurements carried out in the country, this study starts by recognizing an accumulated low at the national level in the official measurements of social capital in recent decades, an incident factor in low social cohesion, and therefore poor level of generation of social fabric created from associativity, this being an agent incident in the development of a territory in terms of development.

**Keywords:** Development, social networks, social capital.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Social capital emerges as an immaterial resource that affects the sphere of public and private interaction within the subject, its background dates back to Alexis de Tocqueville's contributions in the 19th century, who analyzes the associative relationships between Native Americans and European settlers in the context of the United States (Woolcock, 1998). In the 1960s (Wacquant, 2017) Bourdieu, focused its investigations on the individual impact of social capital within society, based on the proposition of a theory called structural-constructivist (Corcuff, 1998).

This approach considers that there are social structures that institutions and individuals articulate through formal links that influence the collective behavior in people, based on this dynamic interaction, based on interaction, it can be suspected that social groups generate networks from the real interaction between subjects and institutions, which generate strengthening opportunities for endogenous development, based on this interaction, it can be suspected that social groups generate networks from the real interaction between subjects and institutions, which generate possibilities for strengthening endogenous development, the basis for the economic and social growth and stability of the population, (Boisier, 2004). Social capital addresses the interaction of subjects that promote collective well-being through culture, values,

and norms sharing, thus enabling better social and economic development at the group level as stated by Sobel, (2002) in networks that generate associative relationships (Martínez-Cárdenas *et al.*, 2015).

The importance of social capital as a resource lies in its capacity to materialize the collective benefit built at the group service. Moreover, it allows its structural dimension to serve as a base for public policy planning that potentiates development alternatives at the community level, impacting the dynamism and development of social networks, founded on formal links that generate a community impact with different degrees of opportunities generation, to materialize alternatives that express better, economic and social development and in this manner, raise the levels of well-being and development and an enhanced civic behavior. According to (Rubio, (2012), "Definitely, the ability of individuals to take advantage of existing social networks, to participate in them, obtaining greater benefits than they would achieve by acting individually and without the support of such networks" (p.44).

In recent years, the perception of social capital has gained recognition in the social field and economic sciences, linked to variables such as citizen participation, community associativity, economic and human development, governance, and democracy, among others (Tittenbrun, 2014). In these scenarios, the postulates of

social capital allow us to approach a multidimensional perspective of the social interaction that is the basis for the development of associativity as mentioned by (Kay, 2006) which allows the kills strengthening that enhances the use of available resources and thus generate social capital, based on the recognition of rules and institutional framework, as well as on trust as a fundamental value of democracy and social order (Fukuyama, 2018).

Thus, the scope of social capital implies a broad connotation of structures articulation and resources by democratizing the collective interest of a group of people; in this sense, social capital should theoretically enhance the welfare of society as a whole; however, it has become evident that exclusion is an intrinsic characteristic of this resource since it does not allow it to permeate to all the subjects that are outside its influence network and thus, it is easily perceived that the scope and enjoyment of social capital can be assumed as distinctive of a specific part of the society (Martínez-Cárdenas *et al.*, 2015).

The main objective of this research is to recognize the results of the different measurements of social capital in Colombia and evaluate its evolution and particularities, its results, and its impact on civil society in the two largest urban centers of the country. In Colombia, four measurements of social capital were developed in 1997, 2005, 2011, and 2017 at the national level (Sudarsky & Contraloría General de la Nación, 2018) However, for this article, as a delimitation of the analysis, the behavior of these measurements in the cities of Bogota and Medellin, is considered as the most important economic urban conglomerates in the country and those with the highest level of development; with these actors a comparative study is made on the different variables of social capital and its impact on the levels of associativity between citizens and institutions as well as trust and levels of citizen participation since although both cities are Colombian, there is evidence of asymmetric civic behavior in their population groups (Pierre & Peters, 2005).

The main objective of this research process is to compare and analyze the generation and accumulation of social capital in each city, in the four measuring periods carried out in the country, as defined in the study (Bogotá y Medellín) analyzing its significance in the civism materialization, associativity and trust, the article proposes a hypothesis that if there is a relationship between civic behavior, trust, associativity, participation in networks, and normativity expressed in the behavior of citizens in the contexts of these cities, and thus recognize the relevance of the local social capital of the two cities and its incidence in the national average.

By observing Bogota, there are more individualistic postures of people with low interest in public affairs, compared to the city of Medellin where

the indexes are more favorable, without ignoring that in general terms at the Colombian level, there has been a decline in the country in the comparative analysis of the periods of 2011 and 2017, showing critical levels, thus affecting the possibilities of development in the country, demonstrating the need to generate public policies aimed at strengthening citizen education in democracy, reinforcing vertical trust and recognizing political control and citizen oversight as a collective transformation tool to achieve a transformation a medium and long term transformation in the country.

Finally, the article is developed with the following structure, initially presenting an introduction in which a thematic review and delimitation of the topic in the context of analysis is presented, followed by a brief documentary review of the notion of social capital, then a description of the methodological process and the statistical analyses to be developed as well as the variables addressed, then, the behavior of each actor studied and their particularities about social capital are analyzed, developing a correlation analysis, and finally, the analysis of the findings, the conclusions and the proposal of new research fields for the future in the field of community social capital are presented.

### **Social Capital what are we Talking About?**

Social capital gained visibility in the context of social sciences at the beginning of the 20th century within the context of the study of the associative phenomenon and interpersonal relationships in a part of the North American population, particularly in the state of West Virginia, where social and productivity problems in the community became evident (Woolcock, 1998). As a consequence of the emergence of large urban areas in the United States, Jacobs, (1961) states that the urban development by new urban policies destroys communities and generates atomized societies located in densely saturated neighborhoods of tiny spaces affecting the human and environmental conditions of the environment, thus transforming the daily life and social habits of citizens from the new realities generated from industrial development, a phenomenon that transforms social relations and leads to less civic subjects in their community interaction and therefore increase their levels of distrust and isolation with the environment. In the mid-sixties, from the sociological perspective, Bourdieu, (2021), proposed that social capital is assumed as a source of relationships between institutions and institutionalized subjects, which makes possible the interaction within groups that demand assets such as economic and cultural, among others, to generate social capital, considered as a priority resource for the functioning of a society.

Since the 1980s, authors have approached the subject from a political perspective, as did (Putnam, 1994) who analyzes how the low participation and distrust by citizens in public affairs condemn a territory

to backwardness, affecting its economic and social development, as well as highlights the relevance of formal networks in the good management of public administration (Coleman, 1990) recognizes social capital as a structure of the relationships between social actors, considering it as a collective public good that, going from the development of horizontal and vertical networks within a framework of institutionalist, allows individuals to achieve their collective goals easily, as well as being motivated by rational individual decisions. In this sense, to achieve the generation of networks, trust is recognized as a priority source of social capital (Fukuyama, 2018) along with culture, normativity, and associativity, recognized as strategic factors in the creation of social capital.

### Dynamics of Community Social Capital

Community social capital becomes relevant from the economic and political perspective in the development discourse in the contemporary context, being an important resource both for organizations and for the public policies generated by them, as well as for agents and population groups (Kay, 2006). Its recognition began in the 1990s, mainly in political science (Field, 2016) links the concept of structural social capital articulated with endogenous development and categorizes it as an intrinsic characteristic that favors citizen and civic participation in society. Moreover, (Atria *et al.*, 2003) identify that there are strong and weak links between agents such as institutions and informal groups of citizens, based on the recognition and articulation of these, (Granovetter, 1973) depend on the generation of structural social capital not focusing its analysis strictly on the economic dimension, but also associability as a rational social characteristic of citizens (Tittenbrun, 2014).

Therefore, (Durstun, 2000) recognizes in social capital the basis of social interaction agreed upon between subjects, based on reciprocity that starts from the recognition of the social experience built through interaction by the social object (Field, 2016) the associativity strengthens the skills that allow work specialization, thus generating social capital and benefiting the economic outlook. The structural dimension (Halder & Stiglitz, 2016) assumes that social capital is based on the intrinsic importance of formal organizations from a socio-economic perspective, which has an impact on associativity, increasing formalized links from the normativity, enabling the construction of networks that promote citizen participation in institutionalized social structures. On the other hand, Sen, (2000) recognizes the relevance of social capital from neo-institutionalism in the economic dimension, evaluating the evolution and consolidation of institutions, analyzing their impact on the transformation and generation of economic bonds between private and state agents through rules and values, establishing an order that allows the economic and social development

of a community, based on the legitimate use of the power of influence accumulated by state institutions, understood as the pillars of the structures (Kenneth, 1997).

The structural sphere of social capital, which implicitly addresses the community approach, recognized from its scope; allows citizens to enjoy belonging to a community, facilitating the actions and interests of public and private actors through networks, based on the control of institutions and the mechanisms generated therefrom, which in synthesis enable means of social control, sources of informal support and potential collective benefits (Portes & Landolt, 2000).

In this way, it is possible to understand that community social capital is permanently being created according to the social relations that institutions and epistemological principles determined by the theoreticians on the subject, being understood as an immaterial construct that strengthens community development (Deth Van *et al.*, 2008) which is highly relevant within the framework of the market economy, allowing to partially remedy the inability of the state to guarantee a response to the inequalities inherent to the system (Labonte, 1999). Community social capital is developed from the strengthening of three main forms of linkage between community and institutions, which are bridge relationships and relationships of associative links that potentially generate articulation bonds in the community, which are shaped according to culture and progress in economic development and the focus of the political system (González-Heras, 2022).

The bridge or connective social capital creates networks by integrating different levels and interests in groups with explicit particularities that show diverse ethnic, ideological, and economic differences, recognizing from heterogeneity the articulation of synergies by the community interest, favoring reciprocity and solidarity among its members. On the other hand, the bond or cohesive social capital allows building on the fraternity between equals who share the recognition of values and principles accepted by the homogeneous collective that shares similar economic, ideological, and cultural characteristics, considering these networks as a source of exclusive social capital, which does not have an impact in terms of associativity in the subjects that are outside the conglomerate (Mpanje *et al.*, 2018)

### A Brief Review of the Evolution of Social Capital in Colombia

Based on Foliaco-Gamboa, (2013) the theoretical framework of the measurements carried out in Colombia since 1997 is based on the work of Coleman and Putnam and CEPAL, mainly, recognizing the variables and indicators proposed by them for the processes of measurement used in more than 70

countries, which seek to explain how economic development is modeled by civility, associativity, and trust, thus strengthening social capital as an immaterial resource with the potential for collective impact.

From an economic perspective, social capital is a highly significant factor in economic and social development, being assumed as a stock added to the manufacturing processes which, at the same time, molds social relations based on public investment and its impact on social relations (Solow, 2007). Also, Kliksberg, (2002). Identifies in its postulates the incidence of the relationship between associativity and cooperation and how this affects the levels of well-being in the community, highlighting social capital as a potential of society expressed in greater economic growth. But undoubtedly, one of the greatest benefits of social capital in the economic sphere is its ability to reduce transaction costs, allowing better information flows, reduce risks, and increase the possibility of collective action in an environment of the rational theory that articulates notions of networks and normativity to explain the phenomenon of development in a social context (Borgonovi *et al.*, 2021).

In Colombia, the measurement of social capital began in 1997, when the concept and its incidence in the national context were practically recognized, its second analysis was given in 2005, (Kliksberg, 2002) where compared to the first measurement, it is observed that the social fabric increased and civic participation decreases, and in 2011 a critical condition is identified as there is a substantial decrease in the two variables previously analyzed, in addition to participatory democracy, likewise, a recognition is observed by the invalid sources of information between 1997 and 2005 but this variable also declines categorically in 2011.

From 2011 to 2017, there was a high decline in all the variables and low confidence in the media such as radio, television, and traditional press, migrating to the use of social networks to learn information, identifying a phenomenon of disinterest in the public and democratic processes, putting the individual interest over the collective interest of the citizen, perceiving a high level of uncertainty in the relationship between economic development and social welfare in the community (Sudarsky & García Díaz, 2020).

These studies have been carried out over time and have become perhaps the largest experience in measuring social capital in Colombia with a recurrence of four periods studied with the support of entities such as the General Comptroller of the Nation, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Restrepo Barco Foundation, among others. Other studies have also been carried out, such as the one carried out in 1997 by María Mercedes Cuellar and the Universidad Externado de Colombia, based on the World Values Survey, which was based on

the delimitation of a stratified sample of an average of 3,000 people in the main urban centers of the country, including small and medium-sized cities and rural areas. The data-gathering instrument posed 313 questions in economic, social, political, and individual dimensions (Gaitán Daza, 2001).

In general terms, the findings of this study reveal a debate on the legitimacy and illegitimacy of state institutions, as well as the degree of distrust between citizens and institutions such as the police and the army, with greater rejection of illegal groups (guerrillas and paramilitaries), in many cases biased by feelings of hatred and resentment, a factor in the rupture of institutionalized links and therefore affecting the generation of the social fabric, recognized as sources of endogenous violence in the territory. From the perspective of (Rubio, (2012) other interesting results related to situational analysis are highlighted, where paradoxically in a country like Colombia, which has the oldest armed conflict in Latin America, a good percentage above the average of those surveyed say they are satisfied with what they have and the status quo based on hierarchical social structures with low levels of autonomy and high levels of subordination, This strange phenomenon is not correlated with the inequality, violence or dissatisfaction and levels of poverty and human rights violations experienced in some parts of the country.

In 2017, a book was presented by the School of Public Administration ESAP, entitled Social capital in the key of peace, Trust, civic engagement and political participation in Cundinamarca in dispossessions, kidnappings, torture, disappearances, rape, forced recruitment and many other war practices that substantially affect relationships of trust, stigmatization, and the loss of respect for life, realities that negatively shape the construction of community, leading to the atomization of interests and capacities, which develop from individual interest created from the rational choice of the subject, who is the subject, who negatively shapes the construction of community, leading to the atomization of interests and capacities, which develop from individual interest created from the rational choice of the subject, the loss of respect for life, realities that negatively shape the construction of community, (Martinez-Cardenas, 2017) leading to the atomization of interests and capacities, which are developed from the individual interest created from the rational choice of the subject, who puts his individual interests above the collective ones, thus leading to the strengthening of an armed conflict that has devastated productive and social processes, destroying social capital historically created from the culture and idiosyncrasy of our population (Gaitán Daza, 2001).

However, the measurements carried out on social capital also show differences between cities that,

although they share the same scenario, have shown from the culture and citizen education a possibility of slow but hopeful change to build a better society, cohesive around respect and community interest over the individual based on trust and regulations, recognized as pillars of social capital, thus consolidating a more equitable and productive society, being this a priority challenge for Colombian society in its governmental and private scenarios in the coming years (Arias Cardona & Mazo Peña, 2016).

In synthesis, it can be observed that social capital is a relevant factor for the generation of new perspectives for growth and social and labor stability in a democratic environment (Boat *et al.*, 2021). In the Colombian landscape, it can be observed that this premise is not necessarily fulfilled, not necessarily because of shortcomings in the scope of social capital, but because of the impact of endogenous factors such as the armed conflict, the culture of drug trafficking that has permeated different spheres of society, violence and lack of collective cohesion, low levels of trust in the government, high levels of inequality, lack of interest in public affairs, and corruption are all factors that have a high impact on the creation of the social fabric, with a generalized tendency towards individualism in the territory.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

A descriptive research process is proposed with a primarily quantitative approach to analysis based on the review of a theoretical foundation that allows for the recognition of the defined variables of social capital and its behavior in the environment. (Álvarez-Gayou, 2003). The proposed research starts by using the official results of the measurement of social capital in Colombia, particularly in the cities of Bogotá and Medellín in the periods of 1997, 2005, 2011, and 2017, which allowed the application of a measurement model of four factors KSOCIAL, KCI, CONFIE and FENOVAL each composed with their respective dimensions in their totality eleven (11), which are: *Solidarity and Mutuality, Horizontal Relations, Civic Participation, Hierarchy, Social Control, Institutional Trust, Political Participation, Media, Civility and Transparency and Networks* (Sudarsky & Contraloría General de la Nación, 2018).

### Delimitation of Sample and Environments

The historical quantitative data shows the behavior of social capital in the two cities, generating a correlation between the national data, Medellín and Bogotá defined by the dependent variables that represent the factors of measurement of social capital and the independent variables the periods of measurement (Allanson & Notar, 2020), analyzed and processed in the SPSS Vs25 tool that will allow the correlation of the data. For this article, the official sample in Bogotá is 1000 questionnaires from the 20 localities, and in

Medellín 500 questionnaires in the 16 communes for a total of 1500 respondents, so the sample is defined by convenience by the Social Capital Barometer - BARCAS, a research carried out by the General Comptroller of the Nation (Sudarsky & García, 2020). This research uses a quantitative method, with a literature review of the theoretical and statistical factors related to the national results and the correlation of the results of Bogotá and Medellín, prioritizing the quantitative analysis, allowing for symmetry between the factors, dimensions, and variables of the population sample, and identifying the incidence of the results in the two cities (Álvarez-Gayou, 2003). For the analysis proposed in the simple correlation with the National data, Bogotá and Medellín.

Series measurement periods from 1997, 2005, 2011, and 2017, and the variables are Solidarity and mutuality, Horizontal Relations, Civic participation, Vertical Articulation, Institutional Trust, Social Control, Political Participation, Media, Civic republicanism and Information and Transparency dimensions. Pearson correlation coefficient, the data is qualitative (Zhou *et al.*, 2016), but becomes quantitative when assessing the perception of the respondents, where (Schober *et al.*, 2018).

## 3. EMPIRICAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Colombia, the evaluation of social capital covers from 1997 to the last one in 2017. In this survey, we have identified the factors with the greatest incidence from a historical perspective and their results in the country's economic growth. Evaluating the basic components of interaction in the social structure, the macro-social etymologization of the solidarity unit, and the rural-urban transformation, allows us to define the current social infrastructure (Sudarsky & García Díaz, 2020).

In Table 1, the evolution of the average generation of social capital can be observed by comparing the national average with Bogotá and Medellín, showing that in those three scenarios, the accumulated figure is below 50%. This leads us to consider that Colombian society has a low valuation and construction of social capital on average throughout the national territory.

### Application of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Before the regression analysis, were descriptive statistics performed. A comparison of the measurement of Social Capital of the results for the population N1 Bogotá and N2 Medellín in the study of challenges for citizenship, civil society, politics, and the state developed by the Corporation for the social control of Colombia. The cluster sampling method in the 20 localities of Bogotá n1 =1000 and the Cluster sampling method in the 16 communes of Medellín n2 =500, with

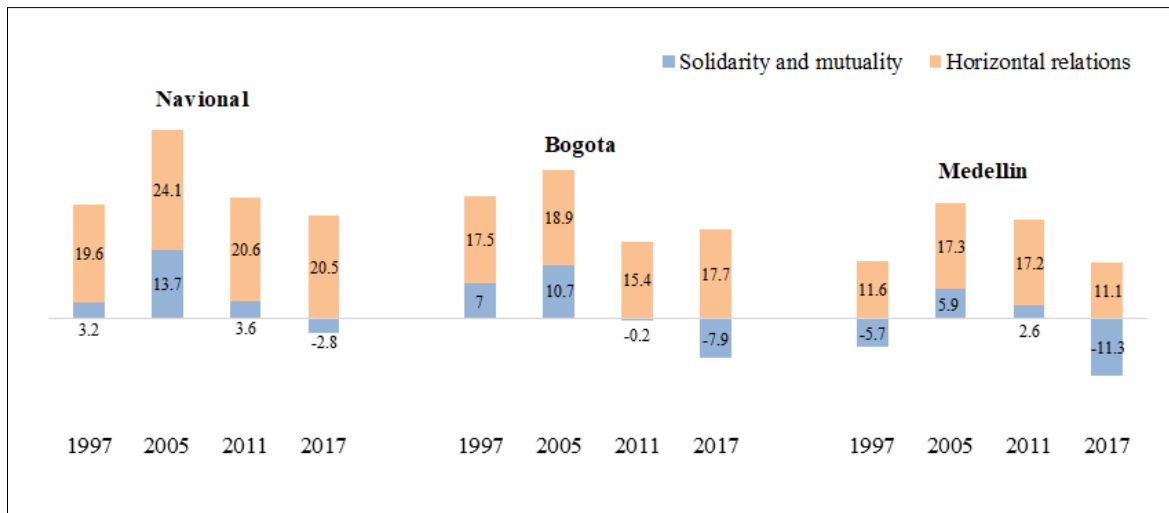
a confidence level of 95% and a sampling error of 1.6%. The four (4) measurements taken from the Social Capital Barometer (BARCAS) were in 1997, 2005, 2011, and 2017. Pearson's correlation is also developed for greater

than 30 data between variables of the dimensions of the study, determining the correlation coefficient  $r^2$  and the significance  $p$  between the variables of the N1 and N2 populations.

**Table 1: Measurement of Social Capital**

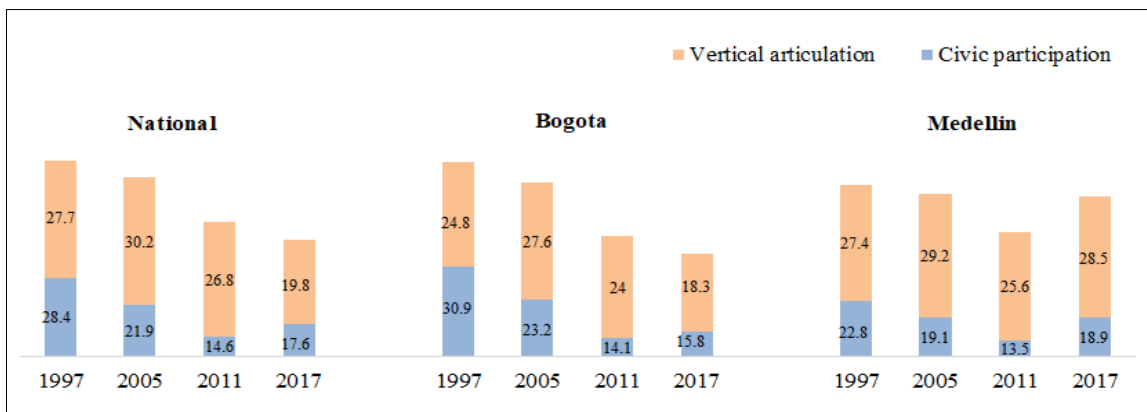
Dimensions	1997			2005			2011			2017		
	NAC	BOG	MED	NAC	BOG	MED	NAC	BOG	MED	NAC	BOG	MED
Solidarity	3.17	7.02	-5.65	13.73	10.71	5.94	3.62	-0.16	2.57	-2.77	-7.9	-11.27
Horizontal R.	19.55	17.54	11.56	24.05	18.89	17.25	20.55	15.41	17.19	20.54	17.65	11.13
Civility	28.43	30.87	22.83	21.94	23.24	19.08	14.56	14.1	13.52	17.61	15.77	18.86
Vertical R.	27.65	24.81	27.35	30.16	27.61	29.15	26.81	24	25.59	19.76	18.31	28.54
Trust	119.6	112.19	124.98	113.9	109.76	110.05	101.9	99.6	106.63	71.6	69.7	101.76
Control S.	46.51	45.18	40.16	53.38	53.99	51.94	48.14	54.24	45.15	35.79	37.13	49.95
Participation	127.95	11.52	68.83	165.16	142.93	136.08	145.09	108.81	108.51	100.61	108.5	137.48
Media	15.41	14.7	16.27	13.43	13.03	13.33	13.26	13.37	14.28	8.57	7.64	12.46
Democracy	13.39	14.41	18.79	20.11	18.05	10.45	11.28	10.03	11.06	3.54	5.6	19.46
Transparency	-3.46	-6.62	-1.95	-0.79	-5	-5.06	-3.46	-5.68	-3.65	-8.37	-12.31	5.45
Average	39.82	27.16	32.32	45.51	41.32	38.82	38.18	33.37	34.09	26.69	26.01	37.38

Source: Authors' completion



Graph 1: C-Social 1997-2017

Source: own data



Graph 2: Kcivic 1997-2017

Source: own data

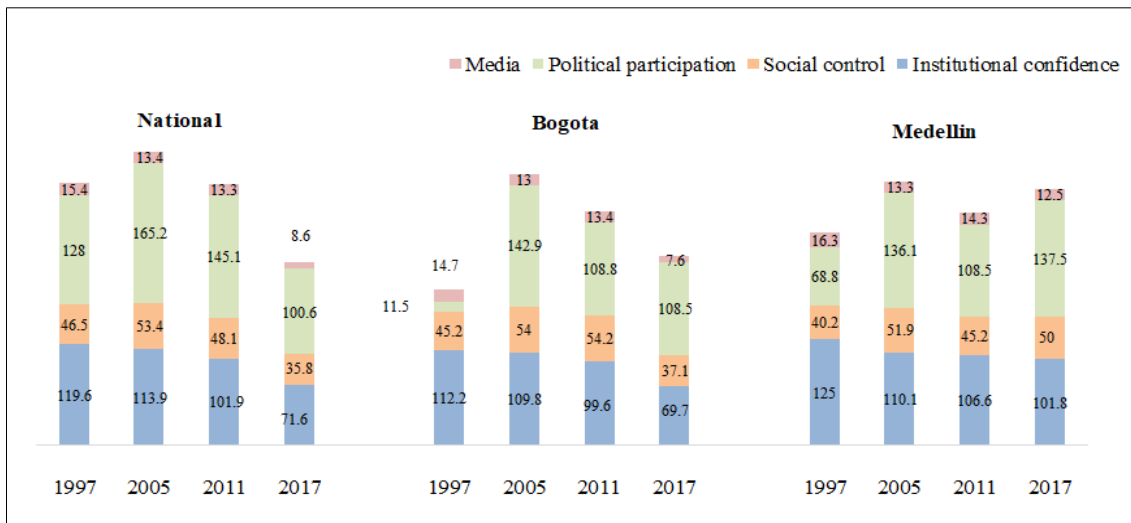
Firstly, the Ksocial factor, which has data from 1997, establishes the relationship parameters with the facts of violence and political structure that have

generated the segmentation of Colombian society to reach high levels of isolation and individualism in the main regions of the country. In each measurement, it is

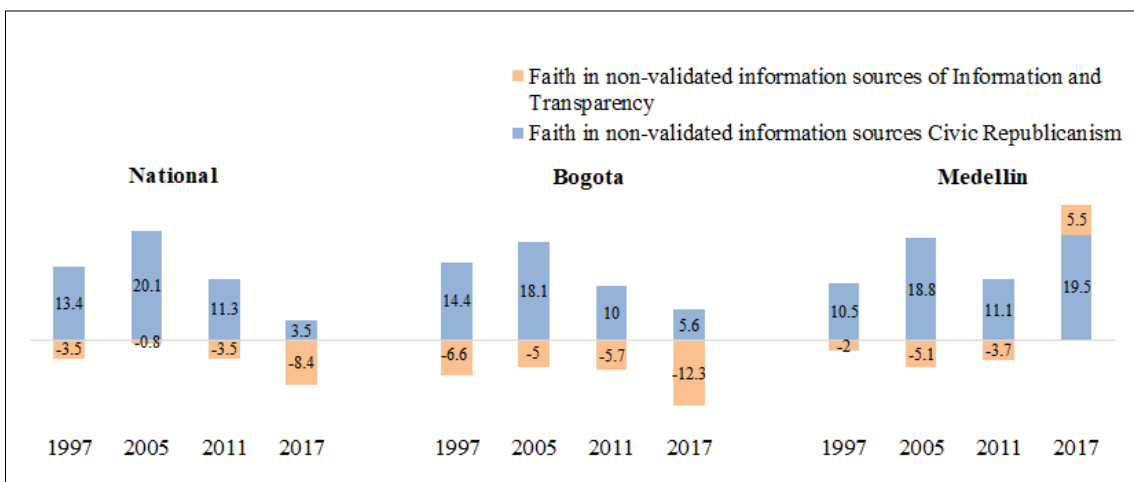
identified that for 2017 it decreases categorically, widening the gap between the dimensions of linkage by parameters of solidarity that is replaced by opportunism in the management of resources and mutuality with intermediation for accessing them, according to (Portes, 1998). Evidence that the country has structural gaps presenting inequality in the solution of social problems, that due to its political system, it lacks legislative representation and the particular performance of political actors in the face of the country's economic situation in the last two decades (Freyre, 2013). Thus, the results of the factor determine the conditions of Colombian society, in which individual interest is manifested by social fragmentation in its participation and action about

the environment. In addition, (Tittenbrun, 2014) defines the quality in which help is provided as minimal among peers but does not solve collective problems in the working, residential, or community spaces to which one belongs (Ramírez & Zwerg, 2012).

Similarly, the behavior of the Kcivic factor, Colombian society assumes civic activities, local, media and volunteer work with low rates of participation in political parties (Sobel, 2002) that although Colombia has the lowest level of secularisation in the world, its lack of interest in participation with entities of the social structure is increasing (Sudarsky & Contraloria General de la Nación, 2018).



**Graph 3: Trust 1997-2017**  
Source: own data



**Graph 4: Fenoval 1997-2017**  
Source: own data

The Trust factor is on average less than -40% where the greater connection with the context, institutions, and media allows a lower perception of the development of social control and the growth of the country due to the differences between social actors and

the needs that require a greater commitment of social capital to improve the conditions of development in states such as Colombia. The new results of the Fenoval factor measurement show that in 1997 the population was not concerned about the veracity of information, but

rather took on the media's communication in its way, increasing its interest and particular knowledge (Sudarsky & García Díaz, 2020). For 2017, the markers of reduced levels of education in social and political aspects affect economic behavior for the election and

management of the state, where the government no longer handles information and the media are restricted to issues that do not affect public problems, but rather populist issues that have a lesser impact on the population.

**Table 2. Correlation (Bogotá-BOG)**

BOGOTÁ		SM	RH	AV	CI	M	RC	IT
Solidarity and Mutuality	Pearson C.	1	0.436	.959*	0.936	0.812	.995**	0.846
	Sig.(bilateral)		0.564	0.041	0.064	0.188	0.005	0.154
	N	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Vertical Articulation	Pearson C.	.959*	0.239	1	0.940	0.849	.954*	.953*
	Sig.(bilateral)	0.041	0.761		0.060	0.151	0.046	0.047
	N	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Institutional Confidence	Pearson C.	0.936	0.109	0.940	1	.966*	0.897	0.926
	Sig.(bilateral)	0.064	0.891	0.060		0.034	0.103	0.074
	N	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Media	Pearson C.	0.812	-0.140	0.849	.966*	1	0.753	0.909
	Sig.(bilateral)	0.188	0.860	0.151	0.034		0.247	0.091
	N	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Civic Republicanism	Pearson C.	.995**	0.500	.954*	0.897	0.753	1	0.823
	Sig.(bilateral)	0.005	0.500	0.046	0.103	0.247		0.177
	N	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Information and Transparency	Pearson C.	0.846	-0.067	.953*	0.926	0.909	0.823	1
	Sig.(bilateral)	0.154	0.933	0.047	0.074	0.091	0.177	
	N	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
*. The correlation means the level of 0,05 (bilateral).								
**. The is significant at the level 0,01 (bilateral).								

Source: Authors' completion

Among the eleven research dimensions on the measurement of Social Capital in Colombia, the city of Bogotá has a high level of incidence in the variable Civic Republicanism versus Solidarity and Mutuality with a significance level of 0.0005 and a correlation coefficient of 0.995%. In the midlevel, three variables Media,

Institutional trust, and Vertical articulation with a range that oscillates between 0.034-0.047 and a correlation coefficient of 0.966%-0.953% are relevant. The other variables do not show a high relevant level of incidence in the applied correlation.

**Table 3. Correlation (Medellín MED)**

MEDELLIN		SM	RH	CS	PP	M	RC
Solidarity and Mutuality	Pearson C.	1	.955*	0.229	0.129	0.052	-.962*
	Sig.(bilateral)		0.045	0.771	0.871	0.948	0.038
	N	4	4	4	4	4	4
Horizontal Relationships	Pearson C.	.955*	1	0.347	0.301	-0.150	-.999**
	Sig.(bilateral)	0.045		0.653	0.699	0.850	0.001
	N	4	4	4	4	4	4
Social Control	Pearson C.	0.229	0.347	1	.977*	-0.923	-0.366
	Sig.(bilateral)	0.771	0.653		0.023	0.077	0.634
	N	4	4	4	4	4	4
Political Participation	Pearson C.	0.129	0.301	.977*	1	-.980*	-0.311
	Sig.(bilateral)	0.871	0.699	0.023		0.020	0.689
	N	4	4	4	4	4	4
Media	Pearson C.	0.052	-0.150	-0.923	-.980*	1	0.156
	Sig.(bilateral)	0.948	0.850	0.077	0.020		0.844
	N	4	4	4	4	4	4
Civic Republicanism	Pearson C.	-.962*	-.999**	-0.366	-0.311	0.156	1
	Sig.(bilateral)	0.038	0.001	0.634	0.689	0.844	
	N	4	4	4	4	4	4
*. The correlation means the level 0,05 (bilateral).							
**. Correlation is significant at the level 0,01 (bilateral).							

Source: Authors' completion



In Medellín, the assessment of Social Capital shows a high level of impact in the variable Civic Republicanism compared to Social Relations with a significance level of 0.0001 and a correlation coefficient of 0.999%. Additionally, in the four variables, the relationship between the dimensions of Political Participation, Media, and Social Control stands out, with a level of correlation of 0.020- 0.045 and a correlation of 0.980% -0.955%.

#### 4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

A large part of the scientific community has recognized social capital as a resource in the consolidation of democratic societies based on trust, normativity, and solidarity, economic influence, in social scenarios, directly influencing lower transaction costs and favoring links between government and population. Regarding the proposed hypothesis, a non-categorical validation can be recognized, but it does show a trend as explained below.

In the Colombian case, the results obtained show that the construction of civic responsibility is more visible in the city of Medellín with 37.38 compared to Bogotá with 26.01, which shows that according to the dynamics of the city of Bogotá, there is a low valuation in the last period of measurement 2017. However, in the analysis of periods, as shown in Table 1, the first two evaluations showed an average of 33.10 and 41.88 respectively, causing a decline in 2011, which reached a critical point in the 2017 measurement. According to the hypothesis put forward, in the Colombian context, it can be affirmed that this is not categorically fulfilled, because the two cities present unequal behavior in some dimensions in the 2011 period compared to the 2017 period, which has an impact on the general construction of social capital.

The dimension with the lowest incidence of Solidarity and Mutuality shows a worrying drop in the context. Likewise, there is a performance improvement in the dimensions analyzed in civic participation, vertical linkage, and horizontal relations, showing relationships between civility and social capital in general terms, but not with the necessary strength to permeate the behavior of the population. This shows that in the city of Bogotá, individualism prevails by privileging particular interests over collective interests, as can be seen in the Social factor; however, as the political center of the state, this factor brings together a large number of economic and political interests that affect the whole of the national territory. In horizontal relations, the city of Bogotá has a rank of 17.7 (2017) compared to Medellín with 11.10 (2017), a phenomenon that can be understood by recognizing that the city of Bogotá is the political and economic center of the country, which leads to a high concentration of institutions and public entities, thus promoting the productive relations of some economic sectors, generating decisions of national impact.

About solidarity and mutuality as a dimension, a categorical fall is observed between the period 2011 and 2017, where the city of Bogotá in 2011 presents an index of -0.20 and Medellín 2.60, passing to 2017 to a scenario where Bogotá registers a negative fall of -7.7 and - 11. 03 in Medellín. This shows that in both cities structural problems in the capacity for cohesion in the face of social realities as well as weaknesses in governance systems lead to the strengthening of civic and democratic participation. These situations are shaped by the historical dynamics of conflict in the country as well as by the problems linked to drug trafficking and illegitimate use of force by illegal armed groups, affecting levels of trust in the population and fracturing the relationship between citizens and state institutions.

In the Kcivic factor, the evolutionary behavior between 2011 and 2017 in terms of the city comparative analysis 2017, Medellín presents a better rank of Civic participation with 18.90 which makes it one of the cities with more civility than others in the country. In the case of Bogotá, there is an improvement compared to 2011 with civic behavior reaching 13.50 which demonstrates an improvement in terms of recognition of civic participation in processes of political change, in this sense, the improvement is highlighted by the strengthening of democracy. This allows institutions with greater recognition and better ability to relate to citizens, however, this process is at an initial level that requires greater interaction between the State and society in this way favoring the development of public policies that articulate the links between citizens and the State.

In regards to the vertical linkage variable, there was an improvement in the 2017 period compared to 2011. This was partly due to the policies developed under the security-democracy model of the governments in power, which favored the strengthening of institutions as the central axis of state security in the face of illegal groups (mainly drug trafficking, guerrillas, and paramilitarism). In the comparison of Bogotá with 18.30 (2017) compared to Medellín with 28.50 (2017), the result shows a high level of appreciation and recognition of the governments in power with marked right-wing overtones.

Finally, in the Colombian context, a low internalization of the relevance of social capital is evident, affecting the degree of development, evidencing a low level of construction of collective strategies in the face of serious problems in society, affecting the degree of community development in cities. Studied, assuming this as a reality that permeates the entire country, observing that individual interest takes precedence over the collective, increasing the atomization of the population and therefore high degrees of inequality.

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