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A SOCIO-SPATIAL APPROACH TO ENABLING SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Examining the Role and Accessibility
of Places of Support in Bogotá

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Abstract

Social entrepreneurship integrates a focus on tackling social issues with economically sustainable business activities, thereby also presenting a new form of private sector engagement in development work. This mixed-method case study contributes to the nascent body of academic literature by examining the role and accessibility of the social entrepreneurship support ecosystem in the context of Colombia's capital Bogotá. Employing a socio-spatial approach, this study collects primary data from online interviews with seven places of support (PoS) in Bogotá to understand how they enable social entrepreneurship before geographically mapping the city's support ecosystem in relation to Bogotá's socioeconomically stratified residential blocks. This research is informed by existing literature and guided by an analytical framework which integrates Bourdieu's theory of capital and Porter's cluster theory from the field of economic geography. The findings show that support for social entrepreneurs is focused on social and cultural capital acquisition as PoS are aware of their convertibility into economic capital. However, access to the ecosystem of PoS is highly clustered in Bogotá and limits access of those living in socioeconomically lower stratified areas of the city. These findings can benefit further academic exploration of social entrepreneurship and urban planning efforts in Bogotá alike.

Keywords: social entrepreneurship, Colombia, Bogotá, socio-spatial, socioeconomic stratification, places of support, social capital, cultural capital, accessibility, segregation

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Table of Contents

ABSTRACT	II
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	III
LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES	VI
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	VII
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 PURPOSE AND AIM.....	3
1.2 THESIS OUTLINE.....	4
2. BACKGROUND.....	5
2.1 COLOMBIA AND SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP	5
2.2 SOCIOECONOMIC STRATIFICATION IN BOGOTÁ	6
3. LITERATURE REVIEW	8
3.1 SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP	8
3.2 DEFINING PLACES AND TYPES OF SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP	9
3.3 SPATIAL INEQUALITIES IN BOGOTÁ	11
4. THEORETICAL GROUNDING	13
4.1 BOURDIEU’S THEORY OF CAPITAL.....	13
4.2 PORTER’S CLUSTER THEORY.....	15
4.3 ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK.....	17
5. METHODOLOGY	19
5.1 RESEARCH DESIGN	19
5.2 DATA COLLECTION.....	20
5.2.1 <i>Desktop Research and Sampling</i>	20
5.2.2 <i>Interviews with Places of Support</i>	23
5.2.3 <i>Geospatial Analysis</i>	23
5.3 DATA ANALYSIS.....	24

5.4	LIMITATIONS	27
5.5	ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND POSITIONALITY	27
6.	FINDINGS & DISCUSSION.....	29
6.1	ENABLING SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN PLACES OF SUPPORT	29
6.1.1	<i>Economic Capital</i>	30
6.1.2	<i>Cultural Capital</i>	33
6.1.3	<i>Social Capital</i>	36
6.2	ACCESSIBILITY OF PLACES OF SUPPORT IN BOGOTÁ	39
6.2.1	<i>Location of Places of Support in Bogotá</i>	40
6.2.2	<i>Socioeconomic Stratification and its Influence on Accessibility</i>	42
6.2.3	<i>Accessibility in Times of a Pandemic and Virtuality</i>	48
7.	CONCLUSION.....	49
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	52
	ANNEXES.....	59
	ANNEX 1 – VARIABLES OF SOCIOECONOMIC STRATIFICATION	59
	ANNEX 2 – INTERVIEWS	60
	<i>Annex 2.1 – Detailed Interview Overview</i>	60
	<i>Annex 2.2 – Interview Guide: Sections and Questions</i>	61
	ANNEX 3 – FORM OF CONSENT.....	62
	ANNEX 4 – DISTANCES USED IN BUFFER CREATION OF EACH POS.....	63
	ANNEX 5 – BLOCKS WITH ACCESSIBILITY BY STRATUM FOR EVERY POS.....	64

List of Figures and Tables

FIGURE 1 - ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK - BASED ON BOURDIEU (1986) AND PORTER (1998).....	17
FIGURE 2 - IDENTIFIED PLACES OF SUPPORT IN BOGOTÁ AND THE SERVICES THEY PROVIDE	22
FIGURE 3 – WORKING STEPS FOR GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS – BASED ON MAANTAY ET AL. (2016).....	26
FIGURE 4 - FRAMEWORK UTILIZATION FOR RQ1	30
FIGURE 5 - ECONOMIC CAPITAL AT PLACES OF SUPPORT	32
FIGURE 6 - CULTURAL CAPITAL AT PLACES OF SUPPORT	33
FIGURE 7 - SOCIAL CAPITAL AT PLACES OF SUPPORT.....	36
FIGURE 8 - FRAMEWORK UTILIZATION FOR RQ2.....	39
FIGURE 9 - MAPS OF THE PLACES OF SUPPORT IN BOGOTÁ'S MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.....	40
FIGURE 10 - SOCIOECONOMICALLY STRATIFIED BOGOTÁ	42
FIGURE 11 - AUTHOR'S WORK PROCESS OF BUFFER CREATION.....	43
FIGURE 12 - EXEMPLARY POS ACCESSIBILITY AREA - STRATIFIED	43
FIGURE 13 - CALCULATED MEAN POS ACCESSIBILITY.....	44
FIGURE 14 - BOGOTÁ'S RESIDENTIAL BLOCKS WITH ACCESSIBILITY TO SE SUPPORT	45
FIGURE 15 - BOGOTÁ'S RESIDENTIAL BLOCK WITHOUT ACCESSIBILITY TO SE SUPPORT	46
FIGURE 16 - ACCESSIBILITY OF SE SUPPORT BY SOCIOECONOMIC STRATUM.....	47
TABLE 1 - LAYERS FOR SOCIO-SPATIAL ANALYSIS IN GIS AND THEIR SOURCES	25

List of Abbreviations

COVID	Corona Virus Disease
CWS	Coworking Space
DANE	<i>Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadísticas</i> National Administrative Department of Statistics
DNP	<i>Departamento Nacional de Planeación</i> National Planning Department
FARC	<i>Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia</i> Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
GIS	Geographic Information System
LA	Latin America
PoS	Place(s) of Support
QUAL	Qualitative Research
QUANT	Quantitative Research
R	Respondent
RQ	Research Question
SBI	Social Business Initiative
SE	Social Entrepreneurship

1. Introduction

Decades of efforts in international development work have focused on tackling social injustices and inequalities with mixed results. Understandably, this has led to questions and critique about traditional development actors and their efforts and gives rise to new ideas and innovative approaches to tackle social issues in a more effective and sustainable way.

One such approach is social entrepreneurship (SE). Emerging in the 1980's, SE started to receive first academic attention in the 1990s which has increased ever since (Anheier and Toepler, 2010). Said attention among scholars and practitioners alike as well as SE's possible application in development work stem from the concept's promise of developing sustainable solutions to social problems through self-financing economic activities (Austin et al., 2006; Dees, 2007; Mair and Martí, 2006). Thereby, SE strikes a balance between traditional purpose-driven but externally funded organizations and economically self-sustainable but purely profit seeking private sector endeavors. Its proposition is to offer sustainable solutions to social issues through revenue generating products or services which are then reinvested to sustain operations (Yunus, 2007).

As SE continues to grow in popularity among actors from different sectors, more attention is put on understanding the ecosystem around it which could enable the creation of such new economically sustainable and impact-driven ventures. Of special interest are supporting mechanisms which facilitate early-stage social entrepreneurs in their initial endeavors. This is due to the fact that globally, 75 % of new business ventures fail within the first two years (The Failure Institute, 2017). Expanding the knowledge on the early-stage support ecosystem and relevant resources it offers to social entrepreneurs provides crucial insights into elevating long-term impact of SE in development work. This is slowly being recognized. The European Commission's Social Business Initiative (SBI) adopted in 2011 highlights the importance of an enabling ecosystem in their most recent publication (2020). It synthesizes in-depth country reports and emphasizes the "paramount importance" (p.53) of the heterogenous landscape of supporting infrastructure. Herein, SBI includes coworking spaces and capacity building and prize awarding initiatives like incubators and accelerator programs. The need for such support is also visible in the success story of the *Impact Hub* franchise, which offers coworking space, events and incubation and acceleration programs to social entrepreneurs (Impact Hub, 2018). What started as a singular space in London to bring together social entrepreneurs today counts with more than 100 such *Impact Hubs* in over 50 countries and a global community of more than 16.000 members (ibid.).

Despite this apparent need for places of support (PoS) such as provided by the *Impact Hub* franchise, the academic literature on the SE support ecosystem is comparatively nascent. Research on PoS such as social incubators is still widely absent in academia (Hausberg and Korreck, 2017). More detailed mappings of institutions and places in the support ecosystem as recently brought forth by the SBI are therefore welcomed. They also counter the glaring absence of literature approaching SE from a socio-spatial perspective to take into account the geographical context and its socioeconomic and political factors in which social entrepreneurs try to establish their ventures (Muñoz, 2010).

However, elucidating said geographic context is of utmost importance when looking to enable SE. Especially in settings where the socioeconomic influences mentioned by Muñoz (ibid.) are known to have considerable impact on everyday life.

Latin America (LA) is a region known for formal and informal entrepreneurial activity as well as an abundance of socially and environmentally related problems alike (Hudson, 2010). Unsurprisingly, SE is a concept which has gained traction in many Latin American countries in the recent past. First international ecosystem mapping efforts have given an impression of the potential and size of the sector as hundreds of coworking spaces, incubators and accelerators purely focused on SE were identified in a cross-country study (Hivos, 2020).

This also holds true for Colombia, which is home to a vibrant social entrepreneurial scene for LA standards (Bosma et al., 2016). Especially in the country's larger cities such as Bogotá the SE community and its ecosystem are sprouting (Hivos, 2020). Simultaneously, like many other Latin American cities, Colombian urban settlements are places of social inequality and spatial segregation (Thibert and Osorio, 2014; UN-Habitat, 2020). A unique stratification system developed in the late 1980s visualizes such segregation like in no other place (Yunda, 2019) as it categorizes living blocks from stratum one to six based on their present living conditions which will facilitate this study's socio-spatial analysis. The system is used to this day to cross-finance utility bills of those residing in lower socioeconomically stratified blocks with subsidies from individuals living in higher stratified neighborhoods but has received its share of critique for creating social class division and residential segregation, further reinforcing social inequalities (Uribe-Mallarino et al., 2006). This geographic segregation is also felt by inhabitants of Colombia's capital Bogotá as it is cause of differences in accessibility to many of the city's services, infrastructure and employment opportunities among others (Mayorga Henao et al., 2020).

The lively SE scene paired with prominent socio-spatial segregation makes Bogotá an interesting case to gain insights into the SE ecosystem. It could not only advocate the relevance of taking a largely unconsidered socio-spatial approach to SE but also advance nascent research on PoS for social entrepreneurs.

1.1 Purpose and Aim

The aim of this thesis is to fill two persisting gaps in SE research. It contributes to a better understanding of the role of early-stage support mechanisms to enable the full potential of SE in development work by presenting the case of Bogotá. Furthermore, this thesis looks at the accessibility of PoS from an understudied socio-spatial perspective to advocate a new approach to understanding supporting mechanisms and their accessibility. This is of special interest in an entrepreneurially vibrant but socially segregated setting such as Bogotá in which the notion of varying geographic accessibility to services and socioeconomic stratification play an important role.

It does so by asking the following research questions:

RQ 1: How do places of support enable social entrepreneurship in Bogotá?

RQ 2: How is accessibility of places of support in Bogotá dependent on socioeconomic stratification?

This study thereby informs future actions regarding accessibility of PoS which in turn could elevate the entire sector's impact in development work. This study acknowledges the nascent state of academic SE literature still in need of conceptualization as well as further empirical insights into aspects such as social entrepreneurial personalities, motivations and success factors (Kraus et al., 2014) but deliberately chooses to advance the research on SE from a neglected socio-spatial perspective with focus on its support ecosystem. This socio-spatial perspective is defined as “an integrated examination of space, place, and social indicators in a holistic fashion” (Steinberg and Steinberg, 2015, p.20) and offers invaluable insights not yet observed by academia to advance SE research through this mixed-methods case study.

1.2 Thesis Outline

After this introductory section illustrating the purpose and aim of the study, a brief segment provides an understanding of the status quo of SE within the geographic setting of this case study as well as the socioeconomic realities of Colombia's capital Bogotá. Building on this, a third chapter is dedicated to reviewing the existent literature pertinent to SE and its support ecosystem as well as socio-spatial inequalities in Bogotá. Fourth, Bourdieu's theory of capital and Porter's cluster theory from the field of economic geography are discussed and their integration into an analytical framework is presented. The fifth chapter presents the methodology and fieldwork process, justifying methods used in data collection and analysis as well as highlighting methodological limitations. Chapter six presents and analyzes findings and discusses them in light of the posed research questions and existing literature. Finally, a concluding seventh chapter reflects on generated findings and their implications for future research and local policy.

2. Background

A descriptive background section facilitates the contextualization and understanding of the studied case (Creswell and Poth, 2017). Therefore, the following chapter provides useful background information on SE in the region and shortly explains the unique national socioeconomic stratification system to better understand the case of Bogotá.

2.1 Colombia and Social Entrepreneurship

Colombia is the third most populous Latin American country and home to roughly 51 million people (The World Bank, 2020). As of 2020, more than 81% of all Colombians live in urban settings and about every fourth of them lives in the country's largest city and capital (ibid.). Bogotá, which is home to 7.7 million Colombians and accounts for 25.5% of national GDP is a vibrant center of the SE community and ecosystem (AmCham Colombia, 2020; Villa and Melo, 2015). The country's recent history since the 1960's is characterized by decades of internal armed conflict between the government, armed leftist guerrilla, and right-wing paramilitary groups as well as drug cartels. Its consequences could be felt especially in Colombia's rural territories as violence has been a constant companion of many and has displaced millions of Colombians (Hudson, 2010). Colombia's former president Juan Emanuel Santos initiated peace negotiations which eventually led to the signing of a peace agreement with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrilla group in 2016 and earned him a Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts (Tappe Ortiz, 2021).

Since the signing of the agreement which addresses various matters around political participation and reintegration of FARC members, reparations to victims, land reform and drug policy, Colombia has received widespread international attention and is the focus of countless development efforts (Tellez, 2019). The sector of SE also felt the impact of this historic agreement as the social and environmental degradation in Colombia brought upon by the conflict (Hudson, 2010, p.65) was now accessible to be tackled - by social entrepreneurs among others. This is supported by a national study which shows that more than a third of Colombian social entrepreneurs see their initiatives as a direct response to the armed conflict and its consequences (RECON Colombia, 2018). Through SE, civil society is looking for ways to tackle the many societal problems left behind by decades of violence. Accordingly, more than 33% of SE initiatives aim to generate employment opportunities and 13,4% actively work with peacebuilding and human rights (ibid.).

According to the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor Report on Social Entrepreneurship (Bosma et al., 2016), prevalence of social entrepreneurial activities at an already operational stage was 5.9% of Colombian Population aged 18 to 64 at the time of the peace agreement. At the same time, new social entrepreneurial activity at the start-up phase, was measured at 8.7%, the second highest result in all LA. This higher figure of nascent SE highlights the recent evolvement of the sector in connection with the peace agreement.

2.2 Socioeconomic Stratification in Bogotá

The recent national peace does not mitigate the consequences of decades of violence. Over generations, many inhabitants of rural Colombia had to flee from their homes and relocate to urban areas to escape the armed conflict. For decades, Colombians have faced one of the most severe internal displacement situations in the world (IDMC, 2021). Such accelerated urbanization through internal displacement undoubtedly reinforced the issues of social inequality visible in many Latin American cities (Angotti, 2017, pp.2–3) to which Colombia's capital is no exception (Yunda, 2019). Bogotá is a place where such inequality is possibly more quantifiable than in any other place due to Colombia's unique numeric socioeconomic stratification system.

The current system stems from an idea which had already arisen in the late 1980s. Its aim was to bring about more equality in access to public domiciliary utilities by subsidizing their costs in less affluent areas of the city by charging more in wealthier neighborhoods (Uribe-Mallarino, 2008). An idea which struggled due to a lack of information on a national level as well as missing standardized measurement until the passing of the public services law *Ley 142* in 1994 (Yunda, 2019). A new methodology developed by the *Departamento Nacional de Planeación* (DNP) looked at the characteristics of the individual residential properties to determine their socioeconomic *estrato* or stratum on a scale of one (lowest level) to six (highest level). The distinct variables used in calculations run along two dimensions. Physical aspects of the residential block itself such as its size and materials used in construction play a role as well as its surrounding environment taking into account access to roads, parks and cultural centers among others (DANE, 2015). An overview of the individual variables used in establishing the exact socioeconomic stratum is translated from the Administrative Department of District Planning (Parada Avila et al., 2004) and accessible in *Annex 1*.

More than two dozen cities in Colombia make use of this system which asks inhabitants of residential living blocks pertaining to strata four, five and six to pay incremental premiums on their utility bills for water, sewage, electricity and gas to cross-finance reduced bills for stratum one and two while stratum three pays the regularly incurred amounts (Uribe-Mallarino, 2008).

Since the first implementation, the municipal stratification of residential blocks in Bogotá has been revised seven times by the *Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadísticas* (DANE), the most recent socio-spatial update stemming from 2017 (Alcaldía de Bogotá, n.d.). This study works with this latest data made available to the public by the District Planning Secretariat of the Mayor's Office Bogotá (Secretaría Distrital de Planeación, 2019).

3. Literature Review

This section introduces the emerging body of academic literature on SE before discussing the importance of different PoS which are subject to later analysis in the context of Bogotá. Moreover, an overview of the current research on socio-spatial inequalities in Bogotá is presented to later contextualize findings generated in this study in the academic realm.

3.1 Social Entrepreneurship

In its essence, SE is any entrepreneurial activity which has an embedded social purpose and integrates social and economic value creation (Austin et al., 2006; Hota et al., 2020; Mair and Martí, 2006). As a relatively young field of practice, the concept of SE is commonly agreed to have originated in the 1980's (Dees, 2007; Mair and Martí, 2006). Even more recent is the academic attention it has received. Several studies trying to quantify the thematic scientific discourse have shown rapid emergence and a continuously growing body of literature over the last two decades (Hota et al., 2020; Rey-Martí et al., 2016; Sassmannshausen and Volkmann, 2013). In stark contrast to very limited publications on SE before 2003, this supports the general consensus that research is still in an infant state (Kraus et al., 2014; Rey-Martí et al., 2016). This is especially true for LA as the vast majority of SE literature is being published in North America and Western Europe (Rey-Martí et al., 2016), despite first acknowledgement of the potential and importance of SE in addressing social inequalities in the developing world (Zahra et al., 2009).

Its recent development as a practice and academic field is also the main argument for the lack of a widely accepted singular definition and the reason for a large part of literature still conceptualizing SE (Dacin et al., 2011; Kraus et al., 2014). Dacin et al. (2011) convincingly argue that the complexity of SE as a practice leads to fragmented literature and definitions depending on whether focus is put on characteristics of the social entrepreneur, the resources they use or operational processes. Reviewing definitions, the authors find that a common denominator is the mission of “creating social value by providing solutions to social problems” (2011, p.1204) while the extent to which emphasis is put on economic outcomes varies. This is also supported in a recent study by Saebi et al. (2019). What remains constant is the differentiation from many public development efforts as activities aim to fulfill their social purpose in a financially self-sustaining manner (Rey-Martí et al., 2016). This study investigates support for early-stage social entrepreneurs in Bogotá who themselves might not yet know

which final form their endeavors will take. It therefore follows Hota et al.'s broader definition (2020, p.89) of understanding SE as any entrepreneurial activity which is "solving social problems using market-based methods".

3.2 Defining Places and Types of Support for Social Entrepreneurship

As heterogeneous as the concept of SE is to date, as multifaceted is the support offered to social entrepreneurs and as vague is the research on the sector's supporting ecosystem. This research furthermore approaches the matter from an understudied spatial perspective (Muñoz, 2010) by focusing on PoS for social entrepreneurs. To do so, the definition of a *place* follows Agnew's rationale from 1987. The author ascribes a place three elements. Besides its *location* in geographical space, a place also acts as a *locale* for social interaction and is attributed a *sense* which represents an attachment between people and the visited place (Agnew et al., 2003). These elements differentiate it from general space as it makes the place a location of importance to individuals and groups (Steinberg and Steinberg, 2015, p.12). It is furthermore elementary to define different types of support that enable SE by reviewing existing literature on the same. This helps to position this research academically and subsequently aids empirically to identify and analyze relevant places in Bogotá.

Coworking Spaces

A coworking space (CWS) is "a shared workspace that might also in some cases offer a set of relating facilities and amenities to its users, e.g. machineries, trainings, incubation or acceleration programmes for start-ups" (Fiorentino, 2019, p.1769). Important to this study is the amendment that a CWS puts active focus on knowledge sharing dynamics and the community within such a place (Capdevila, 2013, pp.2–3). As the author's bulky definition suggests, there is no clear-cut concept but rather several distinct typologies of CWS (Fiorentino, 2019) with varying services and features depending on the individual facility. However, besides the mentioned emphasis on community and social interaction, Waters-Lynch et al. (2016) find two more common features of CWS. The casual, creative and entrepreneurial profiles of their clients as well as the aesthetic design of the places themselves that promote cocreation and set them apart from served industry workspaces. The importance of spatial design is supported in the context of SE by Surman (2013, p.191) who argues that "a space created to foster social innovation must be designed as a social space, and it must have features that encourage people

to generate new ideas and connections”. The author further finds that the central notion of connecting individuals and organizations to create an entrepreneurial culture and sense of community is one of the advantages of social coworking spaces. For this reason, Capdevilla (2013) frames the PoS as *microclusters* in reference to the overarching theory of clustering of economic activity (Porter, 1998) explained in chapter 4.2.

Incubators & Accelerators

Despite its inclusion as a service in the earlier definition of CWS, incubation and acceleration are not necessarily bound to such facilities but could be offered at independent places. There is broad consensus that the goal of such places is to support young organizations or individual entrepreneurs to gather and efficiently utilize limited resources and develop operational routines as well as networking opportunities (Amezcueta et al., 2013; Cohen, 2013; Hackett and Dilts, 2004). Given such versatile supporting functions the main purpose of incubators remains debated. Amezcueta et al. (2013) find the bridging role to facilitate networking to be an essential benefit of incubators while Bijaoui (2015, p.70) sees the main supporting function in providing material and financial backing as well as managerial guidance and consulting services.

Accelerators are similar and therefore often confused with incubators as they “help ventures define and build their initial products, identify promising customer segments, and secure resources, including capital and employees.” (Cohen, 2013, p.19). Previous research identified certain parameters which differentiate both types of support. Findings include accelerators focusing on later-stage SE compared to incubators (Casasnovas and Bruno, 2013) as well as the shortened timeframe of acceleration programs structured into cohorts compared to incubation programs running on a rolling basis (Cohen, 2013). However, a recent study by Pandey et al. (2017) shows that acceleration also supports early-stage SE and that research on the matter is still scattered making it difficult to define acceleration support for SE by its features. A first attempt was made by Roure and José (2016) reviewing social accelerators across Latin America. Their findings show the multitude of services ranging from funding via knowledge creation to collaboration possibilities which social accelerators offer. Cohen further (2013) adds an emphasis on peer-learning to the list of supporting mechanisms of accelerators. This study follows Pandey et al.’s (2017, p.91) suggestion to define accelerators not by their features but their purpose of “supporting growth or scaling up of social ventures”. This also fits the study’s focus as it examines any PoS with this purpose. Keeping in mind the far from clear-cut differentiation, PoS might offer more than one type of support such as CWS, incubation and

acceleration programs as well as consultation and financial support. A definite distinction between social incubation and acceleration is therefore not essential for this study as both enable SE.

3.3 Spatial Inequalities in Bogotá

While the socio-spatial approach of this study is new to SE research, there is an abundance of literature pertaining to general spatial inequalities dating back to the late 19th century. (Steinberg and Steinberg, 2015, pp.13–14). Massey and Denton (1988, p.282) define residential segregation as “the degree to which two or more groups live separately from one another, in different parts of the urban environment”. The authors conceptualize and measure the complex phenomenon along several dimensions – namely evenness, exposure, concentration, centralization and clustering – as they acknowledge that “spatial segregation within cities does not stem from a single process, but from a complex interplay of many different social and economic processes” (1988, p.309). This follows the idea of *spatial mismatch* describing the geographic discrepancy between the residential location of low-income households and appropriate employment opportunities (Kain, 1992).

Latin American cities in particular are characterized by strong socio-spatial segregation (Thibert and Osorio, 2014; Yunda, 2019). The concept of social mobility brought forth by Pitirim Sorokin in 1927 explores the possibility of any member of society to access social spheres other than those they were born into and has received academic attention in LA, especially in the 1960s and 70s (Uribe-Mallarino et al., 2006). In the final decades of the millennium, research on socio-spatial segregation in LA continued in connection with the effects of imposed neoliberal reforms through structural adjustment programs (e.g. Portes et al., 1994; Ribeiro and Lago, 1995). The often investigated core-periphery pattern where proximity to the urban center indicates a household’s socioeconomic status was found to be a common phenomenon (Ribeiro and Lago, 1995; Thibert and Osorio, 2014). Bogotá is no exception in this regard (Brewer Carías, 2008; Jaramillo, 2006) and has been subject to various research on socio-spatial segregation (Guzman and Bocarejo, 2017; Mayorga Henao et al., 2020; Thibert and Osorio, 2014; Uribe-Mallarino, 2008; Yunda, 2019). Many of the studies utilize the socioeconomic stratification system to generate and support their findings.

Uribe-Mallarino et al. (2006) verify Kain’s spatial mismatch hypothesis in the context of Bogotá and posit that neighborhoods of lower socioeconomic stratum travel significantly

further distances to their workplace. The authors extend this phenomenon to other services such as grocery shopping, health care facilities and educational institutions, all of which are located in proximity to higher stratified neighborhoods. The latter of the three supports findings that in the lowest strata one and two, over 80% of residents are limited to primary or secondary education whereas 60-70% of people from strata four and five enjoy tertiary education (Yunda, 2019). While there are certainly many different factors to educational success, geographic proximity to an educational institution is undoubtedly one of them.

Most recently, Mayorga Henao et al. (2020) examined different public services and their accessibility in relation to socioeconomic stratum. In a quantitative analysis of educational, cultural and recreational facilities in Bogotá, the authors found a significant difference in access depending on socioeconomic stratum. Residency in a neighborhood of low stratum significantly reduced accessibility of places such as libraries or sports clubs compared to higher stratified locations. In general terms, socio-spatial segregation in Bogotá has divided the city and is found to make mobility between different socioeconomic strata difficult (Uribe-Mallarino, 2008; Uribe-Mallarino et al., 2006).

4. Theoretical Grounding

To best answer the research questions of how PoS enable SE and whether their accessibility is dependent on socioeconomic stratification, this research utilizes a combination of two distinct theories to provide an informed approach to understanding the research topic. Pierre Bourdieu's theory of capitals and Michael Porter's cluster theory act as starting points from which this study departs. The following section carefully examines their relevance to the purpose of this study and provides a clear understanding of both theories. It explains the reasoning behind the perspective taken by this study by portraying the benefits of grounding research in each respective theory. Finally, both theories are integrated into an analytical framework which guides and structures this study's data analysis.

4.1 Bourdieu's Theory of Capital

Money is oftentimes understood as the most common type of physical and therefore tangible capital and is widely acknowledged to be a valuable resource in any given economic activity including new venture creation (Lee and Shaw, 2016). However, chances of entrepreneurial success also depend on the accessibility to various intangible resources to go along with their monetary counterpart (Eckhardt and Shane, 2003). This has prompted recent exploration of other types of capitals which can support entrepreneurs in their endeavors (De Clercq and Voronov, 2009; Drakopoulou-dodd et al., 2014; Spigel, 2013; Tatli et al., 2014; Wdowiak et al., 2012). This emerging body of literature challenges the strict economic rationale still prevailing in entrepreneurship research and expands the view to look at how entrepreneurs make use of context to establish their business (Hill, 2018). The new understanding of entrepreneurship as an economic as well as a social process which is heavily influenced by local cultural factors (Nijkamp, 2003) instigates to take a Bourdieuan perspective to better interpret the intangible resources in question (Spigel, 2013).

In his theory of capital, Bourdieu (1986) posits the necessity to transcend the economic definition of capital and to reintroduce the concept from a widened perspective to understand social actions and structures. He does so by identifying three forms of capitals - economic, cultural and social - the accumulation of which constitutes one's place in structures of the social world as the possession of different types of capitals determines chances of success within any given social space. A core notion for Bourdieu (1986) is the fluidity of identified capitals stating that any form is convertible into a different type of capital. Following Bourdieu, the immaterial

forms of social and cultural capitals are therefore as beneficial as the more readily quantifiable economic capital due to their convertibility into the same.

Economic Capital

For Bourdieu (1986), economic capital is directly convertible into money and may be institutionalized in the form of property rights. He does not question the importance of economic capital itself but rather proposes to view it as one of multiple forms which dictate the social world. It is the most tangible form of capitals as it can be directly converted into money, the very reason for its prominent role in a capitalist system. Bourdieu's theory of capital acknowledges the necessity of other forms of capital to first be converted into the dominant economic capital when looking for financial returns but states that such transformation can also hold value apart from economic gains.

Through the example of foregoing paid economic activities in place of prolonged time investments into personal education Bourdieu (1986) explains its convertibility into cultural capital. Likewise, time spent to personalize and exchange presents without financial compensation does not make sense from an economic standpoint but might be a rewarding social exchange and investment into social capital.

Cultural Capital

Bourdieu's understanding of cultural capital leans on but goes beyond educational achievements as he further subdivides this form of capital into three states. The embodied state of cultural capital pertains to personal dispositions and habits learned or picked up over time and starting from an early age (Bourdieu, 1986). Such cultural competence could very well accumulate unconsciously and could yield profits in a social setting where the same is required or scarce. The objectified state of cultural capital refers to access to or possession of cultural goods such as books, paintings or instruments whose cultural value can be closely connected to embodied cultural capital according to Bourdieu (1986). The institutionalized state, finally, pertains to academic and educational qualifications which act as a socially accepted recognition of acquired skills and knowledge making cultural capital more quantifiable in comparison and establishes quantifiable conversion rates into economic capital (Bourdieu, 1986).

Social Capital

Bourdieu (1986) identifies social capital as the accumulation of resources and support any given agent can rely on which are directly linked and therefore stemming from their personal social connections and networks. Such capital is acquired through social interactions and maintenance of relationships through symbolic or material exchanges and facilitated by geographic proximity. Bourdieu argues that social capital is not only dependent on the size of the personal network but also on the volume of all forms of capital of each of the social connections themselves. Being part of any such network provides what Bourdieu (1986) describes as a multiplying effect in aggregation of social capital which in sum is bigger than its components as individual resources of its members are concentrated and available through social interactions.

4.2 Porter's Cluster Theory

The negligence of spatial perspectives in SE to date is of special note as the interdisciplinary field of economic geography convincingly suggests the importance of accounting for space and regional factors when examining economic activities (Aoyama et al., 2011). It is an open discipline without a specific paradigm which investigates human economic activities in geographic space as well as their interplay with socio-political factors (Pászto, 2020). This aligns with this study's aim to investigate accessibility of PoS for social entrepreneurs and allows it to draw on valuable theoretical assumptions from the field of economic geography.

One such theory is Porter's cluster theory exploring the mentioned uneven territorial development. More specifically, it aims to explain the phenomenon of similar economic activities to accumulate in geographic proximity to each other (Porter, 1998).

Such spatial accumulations are what Porter (1998, p.3) understands as a cluster which he defines as "geographic concentrations of interconnected companies and institutions in a particular field". Notably, a cluster could also include public and other institutions "that provide specialized training, education, information, research, and technical support." (ibid.). Porter lists think tanks and universities as some examples for institutions. The author further posits the possibility of varying geographic scale of any such cluster.

The reasoning behind the existence of clusters, Porter (1998) ascribes to three main effects any economic actor is subject to when located within a cluster, namely increasing productivity, driving innovation and stimulating new business venture creation.

According to Porter (1998), the possibility to draw on local specialized human talent and business sector-relevant information readily accessible within the community and the advantages of performance benchmarking and collective infrastructure benefits any commercial entity's productivity within a cluster.

Porter's theory (1998, p.12) further attributes positive impacts on innovation to clusters as the "same characteristics that enhance current productivity have an even more dramatic effect on innovation". Sourcing innovation-relevant inputs becomes faster through local availability from cluster-related suppliers and experimenting becomes more cost efficient in general.

A cluster reduces barriers to enter the respective sector for aspiring entrepreneurs in close proximity as relevant "assets, skills, inputs, and staff are often readily available at the cluster location" (Porter, 1998, p.13). According to Porter, a cluster presents an accumulation of resources and interpersonal relationship within the community upon which a member of the same can rely, which makes growing as a new venture easier for entrepreneurs than in isolation.

4.3 Analytical Framework

Both theories have portrayed relevance to the research matter. To valuably apply them to this study, however, they must be operationalized in an analytical framework (Figure 1).

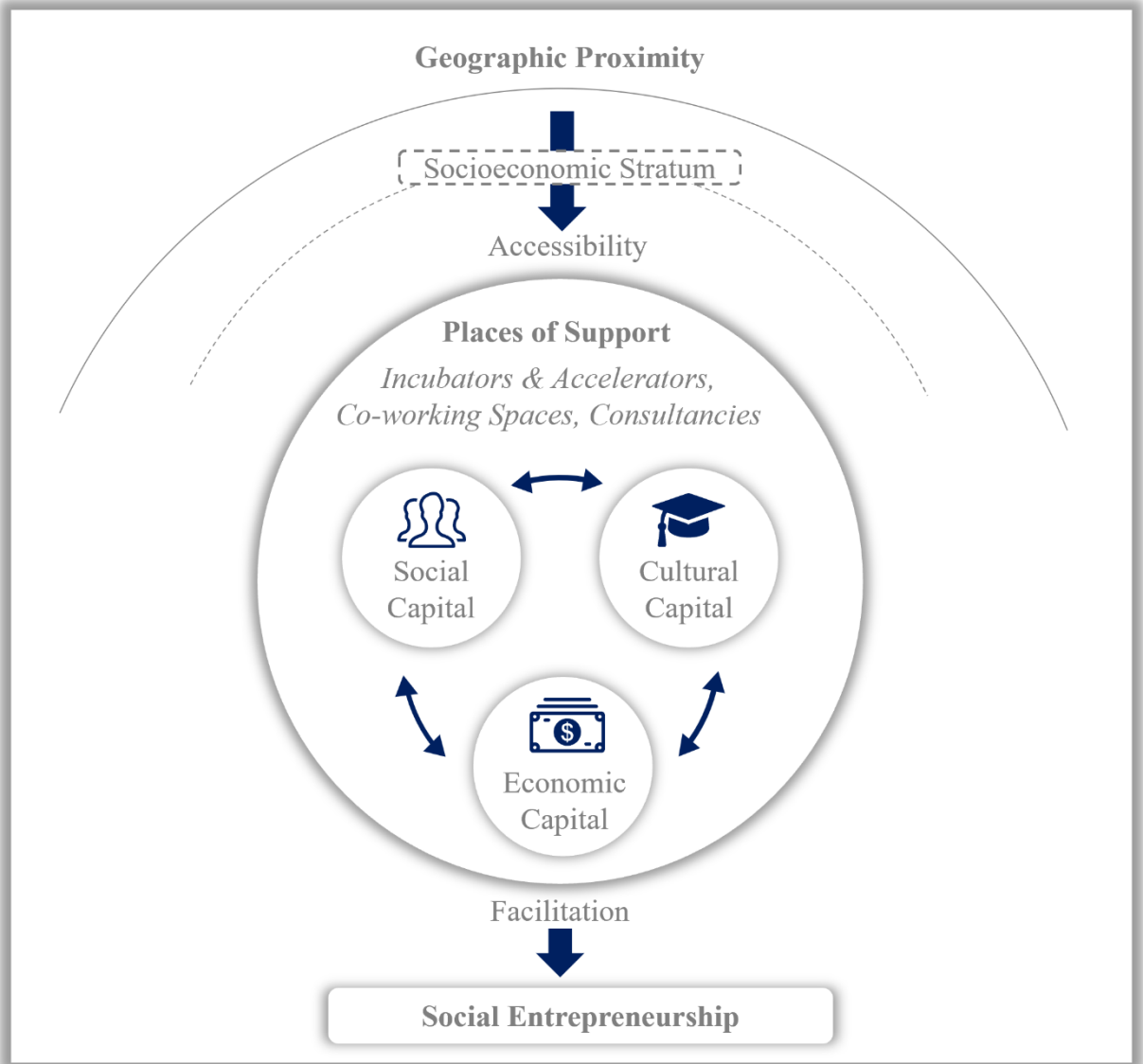


Figure 1 - Analytical Framework - Based on Bourdieu (1986) and Porter (1998)

The analytical framework through which this study approaches data analysis looks at the ecosystem of places of support (PoS) such as coworking spaces, consultancies, incubators and accelerators specifically designed for social entrepreneurs. Support is hereby understood from a Bourdieuan perspective to identify how resources might transcend economic capital. This operationalization of the theory of capital allows this research to probe how such places enable

nascent SE through provision of economic but also social or cultural capital respectively. This is denoted in the central part of the framework above and enables examination of *RQ1*.

Porter's cluster theory is applied to look at patterns in dispersion of PoS in Bogotá to check for clusters in location. Furthermore, in smaller dimensions it positions each PoS as its own *microcluster*, all of which form the support ecosystem under study. Each place is thereby seen as an environment in which diverse stakeholders from the ecosystem interact. This aligns with Porter's definition of geographically concentrated economic activities. Applied to this case study, it does so on a smaller geographic scale where "interconnected companies and institutions in a particular field" (Porter, 1998, p.3) are in fact the social entrepreneurs as well as providers of the PoS. This application of Porter's theory to smaller dimensions as *microclusters* has previously been coined by Capdevilla (2013). Porter's theoretical concept of geographic proximity to such a cluster spurring productivity, innovation and business creation is integrated into the framework and visualized in the top part. Being located closer to a cluster is therefore deemed beneficial as it makes any capital offered in such places more easily accessible. The framework created on basis of both theories can thereby structure and guide spatial data analysis when looking at location of PoS in Bogotá. Consequently, to help answer *RQ2* of this study, the PoS must be seen in relation to the socioeconomic strata of surrounding neighborhoods. This allows to identify possible advantages or barriers to accessing PoS for social entrepreneurs depending on socioeconomic stratum.

5. Methodology

The following section discusses the methodology of this thesis and provides arguments for its choice. The research design and the reasoning behind it is presented before highlighting respective sampling techniques and data collection methods. Subsequently, an overview of the research process is presented before exploring ethical considerations and limitations to this study.

5.1 Research Design

To best answer the posed research questions, a sequenced mixed-methods approach integrated into a case study design is utilized. Using a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods allows for a wider array of evidence collection compared to single-method research (Yin, 2014). This aligns well with the pragmatic epistemological paradigm of this research (Creswell, 2009; Easton, 2010; Patton, 2015, pp.243–250) as well as its design as a case study which benefits from multiple context-rich sources of evidence (Creswell, 1998; Creswell and Poth, 2017; Easton, 2010). The case or “real-life, contemporary bounded system” (Creswell and Poth, 2017, p.96) to be studied in-depth needs to be specified which is facilitated by bounding the same in spatial or locational parameters (Patton, 2015; Yin, 2012). This study is prescribed to detailed investigation of the support ecosystem of SE in Bogotá with its scope bounded to physical places. This aligns with the study’s spatial approach to SE taking into account local socioeconomic context – another argument for the case study design which is optimally suited to produce context dependent knowledge (Flyvbjerg, 2006).

The study focuses on the singular case of the physical support ecosystem for SE in Bogotá. It should be considered an embedded single-case study which further regards several subunits at its level of analysis (Yin, 2014, p.54), namely the individual PoS. This is necessary, especially during socio-spatial mapping of the distinct subunits to holistically understand the entire case which is the agglomeration of all PoS in Bogotá as an ecosystem. This case study takes on an instrumental character, understood by Stake (1995, p.3) to look at an individual case to gain insight into a broader issue or puzzlement as it explores a field of little prior academic knowledge.

While as a single case, this research is not statistically generalizable to populations, it can be analytically generalized to theoretical propositions (Yin, 2014). This further validates its

grounding in previously elaborated theories by Bourdieu and Porter. Both theories inform this research and should be understood as a loose blueprint to guide this research design to give it direction without constraining in-depth understanding of the case itself (Silverman, 2013, p.51).

The study follows an equivalent, sequential design (QUAL→QUANT) in utilization of its methods (Morse, 1991) which first employs qualitative data collection methods before engaging in quantitative measures to further understand the phenomenon of this study. This allows for in-depth understanding of the case before quantifying gathered insights. This rationale aligns with the exploratory nature of this study (Creswell and Clark, 2007). Triangulation of data from several sources of evidence and across methods to check for agreement and discrepancies further enhances the study's validity by accounting for multiple perspectives (Jason and Glenwick, 2016; Webb, 1966; Wiggins, 2011). Besides the possibility to triangulate, mixed methods research further allows for so-called expansion "to extend the breadth and range of enquiry by using different methods for different inquiry components" (Greene et al., 1989, p.259) . Expansion as a benefit of mixed-methods (Bryman, 2006) facilitates this research in examining both research questions within the same case study.

5.2 Data Collection

The collection of various secondary sources of information is crucial to the subsequent process of primary data collection and benefits the validity of this case study. Retrieval of commonly recommended sources such as documents, audiovisual materials and archived records (Creswell and Poth, 2017; Yin, 2014) is supplemented by direct contact with different PoS through email. This informs the sampling strategy resulting in a pool of twelve PoS as subunits which are subject to further qualitative interviews and geospatial mapping. The individual steps are described in more detail in the following sub-sections.

5.2.1 Desktop Research and Sampling

To successfully engage in further qualitative and quantitative data collection, relevant units of analysis need to be identified. This is done through purposeful sampling which looks for sources of information that "purposefully inform an understanding of the research problem and central phenomenon in the study." (Creswell and Poth, 2017, p.159). To be able to identify relevant sites in Bogotá, this study relies on a criterion-based sampling strategy which takes into account

the necessity of physical space provided to social entrepreneurs (Creswell and Poth, 2017). As outlined in section 3.2, this is one of the defining elements of a *place* as understood by Agnew (2003). Furthermore, snowball sampling is utilized which allows access to relevant cases by obtaining information from already contacted places to assure an information-rich sampling pool (Creswell and Poth, 2017). This best enables illumination of the most relevant cases offering crucial information regarding the purpose of this study (Patton, 2015). The inclusion of several information sources not only benefits the case study design (Yin, 2014) but also offers the advantage of making use of digital access to the field. Given the difficult conditions due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, it is immeasurably valuable to be able to access additional online data while strengthening the research design. A visualization of the purposefully sampled cases adhering to the criterion of physical-space provision and an overview of the type of previously defined support they offer is displayed in *Figure 2*.

Places of Support (PoS) and their Services













PoS Name	Coworking Space	Incubator/ Accelerator	Consulting Services	Financial Capital
 Azai – Casa Blanca	✓		✓	
 Centro de Desarrollo Empresarial – Fondo Emprender		✓	✓	✓
 Corporación Ventures		✓	✓	
 EAN Impacta – Instituto para el Emprendimiento Social		✓		
 Gestando – Incubadora Empresarial Colombia Solidaria		✓		
 ID Social			✓	
 Impact Hub Bogota	✓	✓	✓	
 Laboratorio de Innovación Social – Uni Javeriana	✓	✓	✓	
 LabPaz	✓	✓		✓
 Measurement Matters			✓	
 Parque Científico de Innovación Social	✓	✓	✓	
 Tierra Firme	✓			

Figure 2 - Identified Places of Support in Bogotá and the Services they Provide

5.2.2 Interviews with Places of Support

The qualitative part of this research is primarily concerned with understanding how PoS facilitate SE in Bogotá. Interviews were deemed the best suited method to construct context dependent knowledge from the perspective and experience of the asked expert participants (Brinkmann and Kvale, 2015). Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the fieldwork took place entirely digitally. Moving the fieldwork online enables this research to integrate crucial perspectives of interviewees currently impossible to reach allowing for a deeper understanding of the case by avoiding their marginalization (James and Busher, 2009). It further enables interviewees to participate in interviews within the comfort of a place of their choosing, creating a casual and nonthreatening setting for them to more easily state their opinions (Nicholas et al., 2010).

Seven semi-structured interviews were conducted with nine experts from distinct PoS from 6th May to 16th June 2021. One of the interviews was conducted with three providers of a single PoS at once. To guarantee a wide array of data collected, all interviews were conducted with distinct facilities with a special focus to include places with varying types of services and support mechanisms. This rationale to focus on maximum variance of cases in interviews benefits the case study by providing multiple and diverse perspectives on the studied phenomenon (Creswell and Poth, 2017, pp.159–162).

All interviews were grouped into different thematic sections with only a loose composition of open-ended questions prepared beforehand which gave room for every interview to develop naturally within the thematic sections. A more detailed description of the interviews and their structure is found in *Annex 2*.

5.2.3 Geospatial Analysis

Previously sampled PoS as subunits of analysis to this case are understood as *microclusters* of entrepreneurial activity in alignment with Porter's theory. To examine their location and accessibility within Bogotá, they were geospatially analyzed utilizing Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software. Steinberg and Steinberg (2015, p.4) define GIS as “a specialized computer database program designed for the collection, storage, manipulation, retrieval, and analysis of spatial data”. Utilization of the same is well suited for a mixed-method research design as it allows to integrate multiple types of data to paint a more realistic image of the situation in question (Steinberg and Steinberg, 2015). The spatial approach further benefits from

rich demographic data oftentimes readily available (Jason and Glenwick, 2016). This is done through data integration from the Colombian spatial socioeconomic stratification system. A vector model commonly used in social sciences (Ballas et al., 2017, p.22) in which data represents exact locations of geographical entities through points, lines and polygons was deemed appropriate to analyze accessibility of the physical SE support ecosystem. Spatial analysis is the perfect method to do so as its essence is uncovering any non-random spatial distributions of entities within their local environment known as spatial dependencies (Wieczorek and Delmerico, 2009, p.170). It scrutinizes data in space in relation to other information to form characteristics and findings (Steinberg and Steinberg, 2015). In this sequenced design, the quantitative part thereby makes use of the preceding qualitative research component. Data on socioeconomic stratification is analyzed in relation to purposefully sampled and partially interviewed PoS.

5.3 Data Analysis

The interviews were transcribed with the help of the Microsoft Word dictate function and manually checked for errors. All content was anonymized and stored locally. Five interviews were conducted in Spanish as participants felt more secure to answer questions in their native language, the other two were held in English upon participants' suggestion. After transcription, the Spanish interviews were translated into English with the help of the online software DeepL and manual proofreading. Data was then processed through the software NVivo 12 and thematically coded in a two-step process. After analyzing interviews for the themes of social, cultural and economic capital as well as accessibility deduced from the analytical framework, a second round of analysis produced a total of 25 sub-codes within said themes.

ArcMap 10.5.1 was utilized for geospatial analysis to understand the accessibility of aspiring social entrepreneurs to the physical support ecosystem in Bogotá. All sampled places were manually digitized and on-screen edited to allow for subsequent geoprocessing which are any “operations on spatial data in which data layers are combined in different ways to yield new spatial or attribute information” (Maantay and Ziegler, 2006, p.213). The different layers as well as their data sources are shortly summarized in *Table 1*.

Layers	Data Source
Basemap Bogotá	OpenStreetMap
Places of Support	Author's creation
Areas of Accessibility (max. 30 min journey)	Author's Creation
Socioeconomic Stratification on a Block Level - Bogotá D.C.	Secretaría Distrital de Planeación – Alcaldía de Bogotá (2019)
Areas of Accessibility by Socioeconomic Stratum	Author's Creation

Table 1 - Layers for socio-spatial analysis in GIS and their sources

On top of a basemap of Bogotá, the city's socioeconomic stratification on a block level was reclassified to show all six strata. The created layer of PoS was subject to a proximity analysis which creates desired buffer zones around a spatial element (Ballas et al., 2017). Important to note is that instead of utilizing standardized distance-based buffers, each buffer was created to represent a 30-minute journey by public transportation according to Google Maps. This extra step is crucial as it accounts for differing mobility within the city and allows findings about actual accessibility instead of mere proximity to PoS for social entrepreneurs (Ballas et al., 2017, p.8). Through further overlay and intersect operations, descriptive statistics about accessibility of PoS from different socioeconomic strata could then be derived. More details regarding the employed operations are provided in the workflow graphic in *Figure 3*.

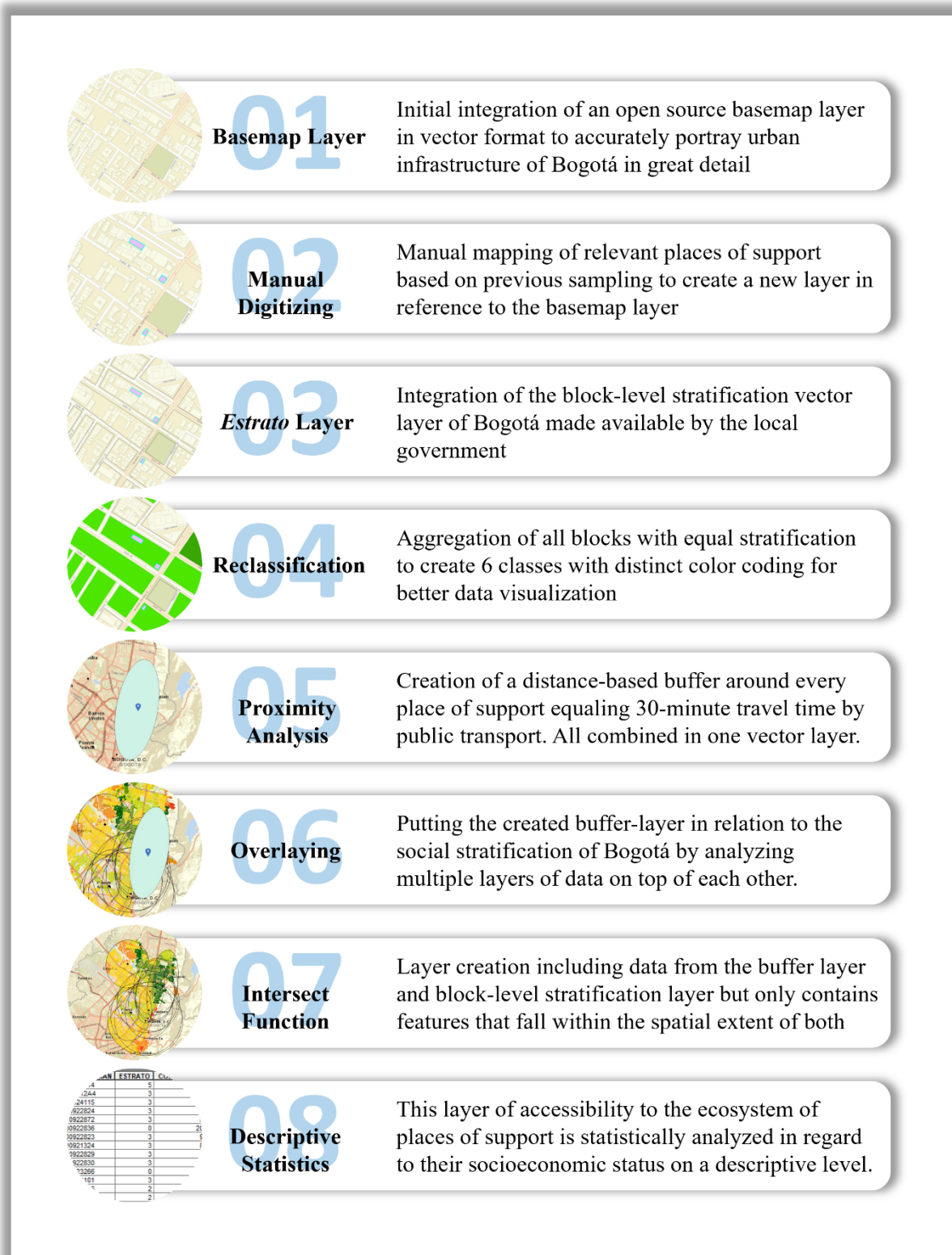


Figure 3 – Working Steps for Geospatial Analysis – based on Maantay et al. (2016)

5.4 Limitations

It is important to acknowledge limitations of this thesis. A technical limitation is the utilization of data from the stratification system in Bogotá. Undoubtedly, it is a helpful - if rightfully scrutinized - tool to gain insights into socio-spatial inequalities of Bogotá. However, it must be acknowledged that the system stratifying residential facilities on a block level is a purely property-oriented measure. Strictly speaking, it is therefore inaccurate to draw conclusions on the socioeconomic status of individuals living in said properties. For example, an affluent person could choose to live in a lower stratified area. Assuming a high correlation between housing block stratification and its inhabitants is indubitably valid, however it must be stated that the conducted socio-spatial analysis only truly informs about the socioeconomic status of properties and not their residents.

Another limitation worth disclosing is of logistical nature given the timeframe of the conducted research. Amid one of several waves of elevated COVID-19 infection rates and accompanying restrictions, violent public unrest swept across Colombia. Especially in larger cities, Colombians violently protested governmental actions triggered by a recently planned tax increase (Turkewitz, 2021). This situation has made a field trip to Bogotá impossible. While interviews could be conducted online and several sources of data procured through desktop research, it made direct field observations as a methodological consideration impossible. This is a limitation for this spatially oriented case study which looks at accessibility of PoS for social entrepreneurs. This study aims to counteract this through the extra step of consulting google maps for actual travel times to such places instead of purely distance-based proximity analysis in GIS. However, this does not equal actual observations regarding public transport and visits to PoS which could have added another perspective to understanding this case.

5.5 Ethical Considerations and Positionality

Analysis and mapping of PoS for social entrepreneurs was not deemed a highly sensitive topic. However, it is still indispensable to ensure an ethically conducted study and consider implications of the researcher's role within data collection. In interviews with providers of PoS, consent was asked for after explanation of personal background, the nature of this research and usage of collected data. Oral consent was deemed appropriate due to the digital setting and the limited sensitivity of the discussed topic. It further aimed to facilitate a more relaxed atmosphere for participants compared to a written format. A written version of the information

provided at the beginning of each interview and consented to by every participant can be accessed in *Annex 3*. For personal data protection purposes all interviews were recorded on an external device, stored locally, and anonymized during transcription.

Despite best efforts to create a comfortable environment, the researcher's role was still one of an outsider and different potential power dynamics could play a role stemming from aspects such as culture, nationality, class and education (Sultana, 2007). As a non-native researcher from Germany pursuing his degree in tertiary education, it is necessary to consider such dynamics. To best mitigate them, all interviews were conducted in the interviewees' native language, except for two interviews in which the interviewees felt comfortable enough to suggest speaking in English. Furthermore, active effort was put into repeatedly encouraging genuine thoughts and opinions. To this end, the interviewer's role as an independent student who is hopeful to learn from the knowledge and experiences of the interviewed expert without support or agenda by any organization was continuously highlighted.

6. Findings & Discussion

The ensuing chapter presents and analyzes the findings of this study. This main analytical section draws on the selected theories and is structured by the previously presented analytical framework. It is worth recalling the research questions of this thesis to understand how the following section addresses them. The first part places emphasis on understanding how PoS enable SE in Bogotá to answer *RQ1*. This is done along the dimensions of Bourdieu's forms of capital. *RQ2* asks how accessibility of PoS is influenced by socioeconomic stratification. Therefore, the support ecosystem is geographically mapped and placed in relation to the socioeconomically stratified neighborhoods of Bogotá.

6.1 Enabling Social Entrepreneurship in Places of Support

This case study is bound to produce in-depth and context dependent knowledge about the city of Bogotá and its PoS for social entrepreneurs. An important takeaway from the interviews therefore was the clear connection of SE to peace building and development efforts in Colombia. Hence, previous findings from RECON Colombia's national study (2016) could be supported in Bogotá as well. SE is oftentimes geared towards maintaining and improving the newly proclaimed state of peace in many parts of the country (Respondents 2,4,5,6,7). R7 states that "our focus is that we want companies to be part of the solution to the challenges of justice, peace and sustainable development." and adds that "we are convinced that business and social entrepreneurship have a role to play in this agenda.". R5 specifies that social entrepreneurs themselves "can be victims of the conflict, ex-combatants or people from different parts of the country that have offers for peace".

This heightened sense of how SE is directly linked to a very complex and highly politicized issue could explain a second noteworthy takeaway from talking to providers of PoS - the general trend towards a multifaceted approach to supporting social entrepreneurs often based on various strategic pillars.

It was repeatedly stressed that support at the PoS was multidimensional (R1, R6, R7). Methodologies were often grounded in several different points of emphasis such as "creativity, collaborative work, communication skills and critical thinking" (R5), often with a goal to integrate them: "We have some eight particular points and build bridges between the different ones" (R4). This holistic view of different types of support as necessary ingredients to SE aligns

with Bourdieu's theory of capital and supports its use in this research matter to build on the nascent body of literature presented before. Part of the elaborated analytical framework (Figure 4) will facilitate the following structured analysis on a more detailed level to understand how PoS enable SE in Bogotá.

6.1.1 Economic Capital

Unsurprisingly, all interviewees recognized the importance of economic capital in the form of financial assets for social entrepreneurs in their undertakings. R2 summarizes nicely that money is...

...clearly fundamental because without capital and without money and without being able to generate employment and without being able to pay people what they are entitled to, no company could work. (...) telling you that they don't need money is an illusion.

This takeaway aligns with Lee and Shaw's (2016) perception of the long-persisting paradigm of economic rationale to see money as the most valuable resource in economic activities.

There was no clear consensus on whether social entrepreneurs receive enough financial support. Some interviewees "don't think that much is needed because there are already financing companies, there is already a lot of support" (R3) whereas others criticize that "everyone has the interest and everything, but we don't have that much funding for social entrepreneurship." (R9) or have "realized that there are important gaps in seed capital in Colombia, between \$1.000 and \$5.000." (R7).

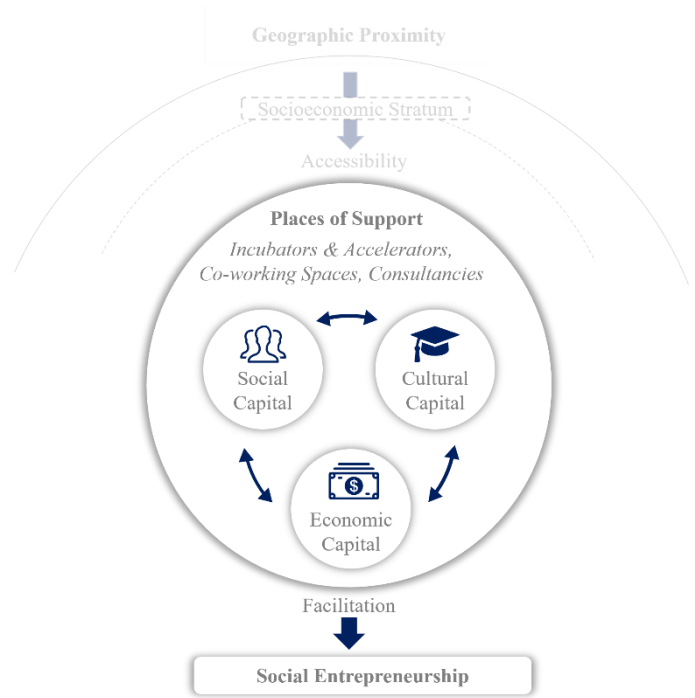


Figure 4 - Framework Utilization for RQ1

Little Direct Funding

In light of different opinions of the necessity of financial support, an interesting finding is that the provision of direct funding is usually not considered relevant at the PoS themselves. This contradicts Bijaoui's (2015) thinking of the main role of incubation support to be the financial backing of entrepreneurs. This discrepancy can be traced back to a train of thought which transpired through the answers from several interviewees and shows the importance of local context. Given the involvement of local SE in peace building efforts, it is believed that financial support comes from international development players:

Due to the recent Colombian history and the peace agreements, (...) the international investment environment is quite supportive with Colombia. (R8)

and public national actors who are...

...a bit more focused on calls for proposals. There is seed capital for initiatives with these characteristics, "show up and win". But not all of them are thought of as "come help us formulate, come help us build the project". (R4)

This statement also implies that PoS see themselves more in the role of operative support to help prepare social entrepreneurs for public financing opportunities. This is further evidenced by R1: "This is a socialization of opportunities, all those calls for proposals that we have in the entrepreneurial ecosystem to which you can apply with the advice that we are giving". R6 adds that "the formulation of the project is also support on the way to be presented to government entities that are able to provide seed capital".

Awareness of fluidity of capitals

By drawing on Bourdieu's theory of capital, above-mentioned statements present an important finding. PoS in Bogotá are aware of the fluidity and convertibility of distinct forms of capital. More than that, they actively support social entrepreneurs along the more intangible dimensions of cultural and social capital to generate opportunities to turn them into economic capital.

This becomes apparent in many interviews and is further illustrated by independent answers from distinct interviewees. For one, they consider economic capital to become available to social entrepreneurs through conversion of social capital:

...there are many entities that provide this type of financing and that is also a type of knowledge that is shared within the community. (R2)

The money is there, so it is more important to network for that. (R8)

If you have the right people around you, I think that gives you more opportunities than if you win I don't know an amount of money for doing something by yourself. (R9)

Furthermore, economic capital can become accessible to social entrepreneurs stemming from previously acquired cultural capital:

When you make a robust business plan you can present yourself to any call that is open. (...) You can present yourself at a financial entity where they are giving you some seed capital. (R1)

We do the formulation of projects so that these ideas can be presented to NGOs and in institutional calls for proposals, among others. (R5)

You're not getting to a point where the social entrepreneurs are ready to actually receive financial support. Because I think that that's the first step, actually. In order for you to be ready to receive the money you have to have other things ready, so you don't spend that money in a month and then you're in the same stage. (R9)

While provision of economic capital is scarce in PoS in Bogotá, the knowledge of its necessity to social entrepreneurs is evident. Emphasis instead is put on enabling social entrepreneurs to acquire financial support through different channels by means of providing convertible cultural and social capital (Figure 5).

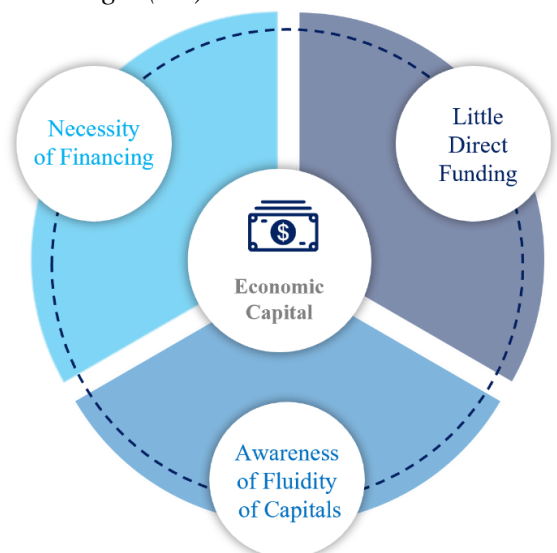


Figure 5 - Economic Capital at Places of Support

6.1.2 Cultural Capital

Acquisition of cultural capital was found to play a vital role in PoS for social entrepreneurs. Many different services offered at the facilities can be associated with the distinct subtypes of cultural capital defined by Bourdieu (Figure 6).

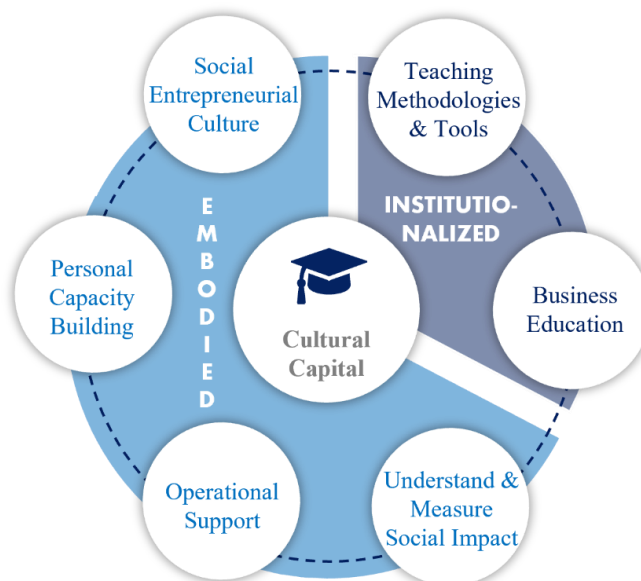


Figure 6 - Cultural Capital at Places of Support

Embodied State of Cultural Capital

Primarily, the embodied cultural capital which is not transferred at once but rather through a long-term and often subconscious process according to Bourdieu was identified to receive a lot of attention. Such cultural competence relevant in the field of SE is a point of emphasis at many places and supports Surman's (2013) view on community and shared culture creation. R1 refers to their place as "a space in which we seek to promote the entrepreneurial culture and to motivate to undertake." R2 adds that...

...the work we do I see it more oriented towards offering them a safe space above all and where they feel respected and accepted and recognized. I think that one of the greatest achievements that I would think we have had in all this time.

This statement is highly important as it refers to the general cultural competence acquired within a community of likeminded people all pursuing the same passion. It is participation and interaction in such an environment which builds embodied cultural capital otherwise scarcely encountered in Bogotá. R7 confirms this, stating that there are "stereotypes that you are going to be like a philanthropist." outside of the SE community.

PoS further support the acquisition of embodied cultural capital through personal capacity building for the social entrepreneurs:

We are looking for people to start to recognize themselves as actors of change and to recognize themselves as people who are capable of creating their own initiatives. (R6)

So many of them don't know how to sell themselves and that's what we help them with. (R1)

Additionally, capacity building directly related to their projects is generally available. All PoS offer some type of mentoring or consulting services. This support was highlighted by several respondents as a great benefit as R3 stated that they “have some very good mentors in our programs, they have a very long trajectory, so I think that is what adds value.”. A sentiment echoed by R2 who believes their mentors “have very important knowledge of value” to offer.

Another strong focal point visible throughout the different PoS was their strong conviction of a practical approach to learning. “We seek to learn by doing. We are always, always doing something. It is never those school-style classes of two hours.” says R6. R9 explains the reasoning behind it:

I can have a Master's but then there are things that I still don't know and there are things that I still learn everyday being a social entrepreneur because you only learn things in practice and you only learn things actually being in the field.

This approach serves as an argument for the importance of offering a physical place to entrepreneurs where they can prototype, test and adapt their products, services and solutions (R1, R5). Again, this thinking instills valuable competences in the form of embodied cultural capital in social entrepreneurs frequenting any of the PoS.

Finally, a strong centerpiece of support to obtain embodied cultural capital was found to be related to social impact.

People generally come up with an idea without thinking if it is going to solve the problem. So it is important that they tell us the problem they want to solve. (R4)

People spend a lot of time thinking about possible things, which is infinite, but less on making solutions concrete. We must be careful with that. (R7)

Furthermore, a clear focus on measuring the same was identified when talking to the PoS.

To be able to do that the impact evaluation is also quite important. You have to work harder to identify the outcomes that a social project is going to have. (...) there is no baseline, there is no information, there is no indicators, there is no outputs, no structure so we need to work harder in the region to be able to bring these social entrepreneurs to the level that investors require. (R8)

Institutionalized State of Cultural Capital

A main takeaway from the interview analysis lies in the importance of tools and methodologies which help social entrepreneurs in structuring their initiatives. Provision of the same is a visible focus evidenced by the statement of R1 “We always utilize the best methodologies to provide our entrepreneurs with tools that really give effective results in our advisory processes.”

These tools range from the social business model canvas to structure the business model (R9) and opportunities to pitch your initiative to external professionals (R6, R1) to workshops on theory of change (R8) and a detailed introduction into the logical framework matrix and its components (R4). All taught methodologies and tools not only help social entrepreneurs to structure and advance their ventures but to be externally recognized as knowledgeable experts in the field of SE at later stages.

Finally, educative support on the business side of things was emphasized in all interviewed PoS. The reasoning behind it was that social entrepreneurs oftentimes have the “technical knowledge” or a social background but have “financial shortcomings” and a lack of economic understanding (R1). The previous analysis along the dimension of economic capital has shown that PoS know that ultimately, social entrepreneurs perform economic activities that need to be financially sustainable. This awareness is translated into an abundance of operative, financial and legal support provision. Given its importance in later acquisition of financial means, a strong aspect is the formulation of a convincing business plan mentioned by multiple places as an important supporting mechanism (R1, R3, R6). Another area of focus is financial knowledge identified as a specific weak point in social entrepreneurs by R1 and R7. But support extends to a holistic operative guidance as R3 mentions they “work on six key areas which are finance, legal, sales, taxes - which is very important - the commercial area and the business model area” and R1 tries to “help the growth of the organization by identifying these critical areas, contribute

to the development of economic and social impact and to generate sales, jobs and to obtain capital.”

6.1.3 Social Capital

PoS in Bogotá offer a variety of distinct services and supporting mechanisms. They exceed the financial dimension and pertain to a more intangible type of support facilitating acquisition of what Bourdieu considers social capital (Figure 7). A trend towards pushing for active engagement between the social entrepreneurs emerged in the analysis of interviews.

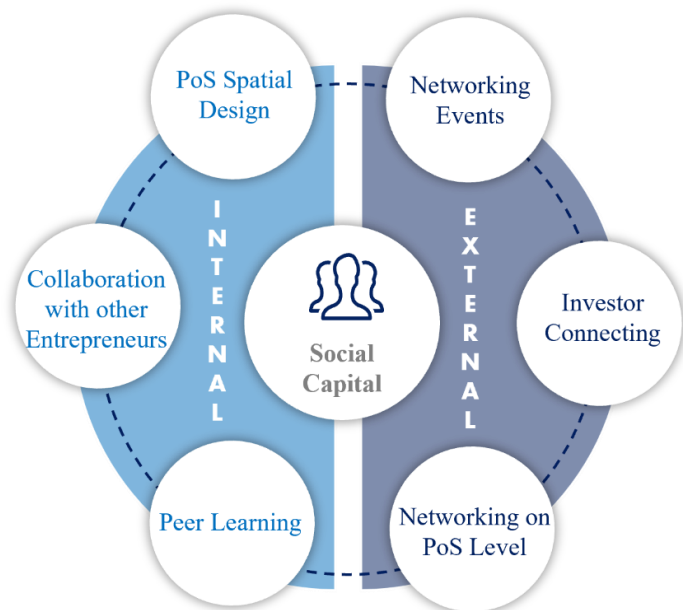


Figure 7 - Social Capital at Places of Support

Collaboration & Peer Learning

R2, the managing director at a CWS in Bogotá, actively tried to generate dynamics “so that collaborative work takes place”. This includes spatial configuration and designing “open spaces that basically call for collaboration” as well as a system called *Bank of Hours* “which is an exchange of time for mentoring. All the members of our entrepreneurship ecosystem accept to socialize and give one hour of mentoring to other members who need it.” This focus on the open design of the CWS was previously debated to be a beneficial characteristic of CWS (Surman, 2013; Waters-Lynch et al., 2016). The importance and benefit of creating social interaction with other social entrepreneurs was also highlighted by R5 trying to “create bridges” and reasoning that...

...not only are the participants building with us as facilitators, but when it comes down to it, what is most valuable are places for the exchange of experiences.

Even with all the benefits pertaining to economic and cultural capital available at the PoS, R7 argues that sometimes, what supports social entrepreneurs is “a dialogue more than anything

else”. This is seen as a major advantage of “those spaces (...) in Bogotá. You know that if you go there, all of them work on the same thing so you can share experiences.” (R9)

Why providers of PoS are strong proponents of social interactions was identified to be a strong conviction of the benefit of peer learning. This aligns with Cohen (2013) and Capdevilla (2013) who emphasize the advantageous knowledge sharing dynamics of PoS. Fittingly, in Bogotá support is aimed at bringing together social entrepreneurs from different companies. R2 has experienced that “the problems in the companies are very similar” and when they bring together new people to talk about them, they start “to generate solutions. And these are solutions that come from different natures of entrepreneurs so it can be very refreshing, and it can become very disruptive as well”. R7 has brought together social entrepreneurs at his PoS in “joint sessions. Then there will be shared information.” and believes “there is a lot to be done in this area”.

Finally, R9 sums up nicely what was expressed in several interviews regarding the inspiration that can be drawn from meeting new people in your field of interest in person:

...some years ago, it was harder to find successful social entrepreneurs in Colombia, but I think that right now you can see some and they are like an inspiration for you. So definitely I would say that it's needed to be close to the people that are leading the same things and maybe that they already passed those things and they can give you advice.

Once more, this thinking aligns with Bourdieu’s understanding of a convertibility of capitals as meeting new people and extending your social connections is not only beneficial to obtain social capital but also meant to support further acquisition of cultural capital by means of new competencies relevant to the field of SE.

Networking Opportunities & Events

Simultaneously, PoS are aware of the value of social capital itself and support social entrepreneurs in acquiring the same. At the respective place and beyond. Every single interviewed place of coworking, incubation and acceleration or consultation eagerly aims to create networking opportunities for the social entrepreneurs spending time at their places. A

resolute support of Amezcua et al. (2013) who see creation of networking opportunities as the primary advantage of such support.

Statements such as “It is important to create contacts” (R3) and “I think that the networks are really a big thing.” (R9) reflect this persisting conviction. R7 explained that among the pillars on which their work is based, “the verb that governs our strategy for the next years is ‘connecting’”. How this sentiment is converted into actual support for the social entrepreneurs varies from place to place but a general takeaway was the offering of different events for people to mingle and new contacts to be created. These could be casual get-togethers or networking events with a focus on bringing together “people that work in the same sector where they can generate better alliances” as well as more formal “commercial showcasing” (R3) events where you can present yourselves to different companies and external people. Apart from such events, guidance in understanding one’s personal network was given by R8 through a “social network analysis to be able to analyze entrepreneurs’ network in the Capital District in Colombia” and see who the most relevant contacts in your network might be.

R6, co-founder of a supporting place associated with a local university described that they would make use of their own connections to grow the social entrepreneurs’ network: “We can articulate the different projects with some professors, some subjects that can provide specialized help to the projects. This is something that we also emphasize.” This thinking in providing support to obtain social capital for their entrepreneurs serves as an explanation to another takeaway from the interviews. PoS are genuinely interested in growing their own network to better support the social entrepreneurs frequenting their facilities. R4 illustrates this finding by including “strategic alliances” as part of their overall strategy to grow PoS and R8 states that “we try to collaborate (...) to develop that entrepreneurship ecosystem in the region. R7 further supports this finding saying that “we want to support social innovations through alliances”.

As is the case with support related to obtaining cultural and economic capital, the PoS in Bogotá are well aware of the convertibility of social capital through network expansion into financial benefits. R9 even gives priority to social over economic capital stating that “if you have the right people around you, I think that gives you more opportunities than if you win an amount of money for doing something by yourself.” R8 compliments this view, affirming that “the money is there, so it is more mostly a networking issue” if social entrepreneurs lack seed capital and financial means. He goes on to explain that the...

...speed for this type of return on investment is quite long term. Therefore, it is different

types of people to contact, it is a little bit harder because regular investors look more for the financial data.

Therefore, it is important to support social entrepreneurs and “connect them with the investors. So we are something of an intermediary.” (R8).

This focus on social capital and interaction not only between social entrepreneurs and their stakeholders but also between PoS and other supporting institutions could stem from an interesting insight taken from R9. Criticized was the fact that a large part of the SE community has ties to national universities while only “a very small population here in Colombia has access to actually do an undergrad degree in a university here.” This leads R9 to believe “that the networks are very much closed”. Something that the PoS hopefully can change through their efforts and knowledge of the importance of social capital. However, all their efforts ultimately will benefit those social entrepreneurs frequenting their PoS. Whether all aspiring social entrepreneurs in Bogotá indeed have access to these places will be the focus of the following spatial analysis of accessibility of PoS looking at Bogotá’s socioeconomic stratification.

6.2 Accessibility of Places of Support in Bogotá

Guided by the analytical framework, the following section addresses the second research question (*Figure 8*). By taking a spatial approach and looking at the location of PoS in relation to Bogotá’s socioeconomic stratification, this study contributes to an understanding of the ability of social entrepreneurs to access PoS depending on socioeconomic stratum. Data visualization in maps facilitates the communication of generated findings to a broad range of actors including readers outside the academic sphere (Jason and Glenwick, 2016). This is beneficial in a case study which offers insights that could appeal to policy makers and urban planners alike.

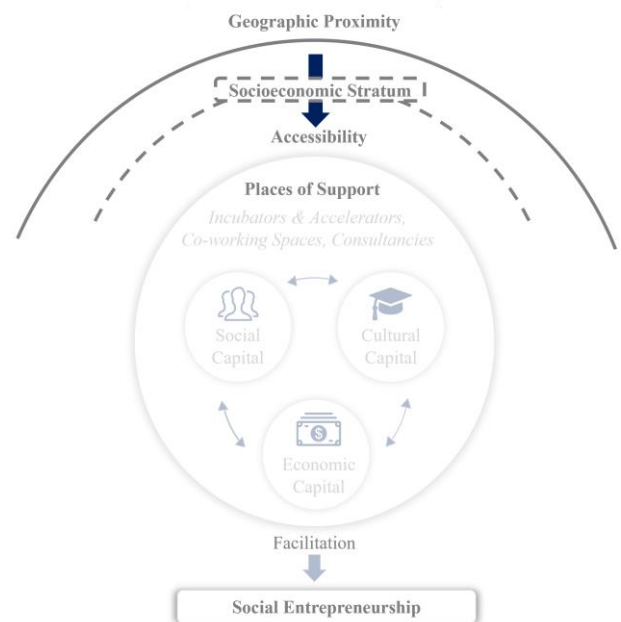


Figure 8 - Framework Utilization for RQ2

6.2.1 Location of Places of Support in Bogotá

In a first step, the PoS earlier visualized in methodology section 5.2.1 were geographically mapped using the ArcMap software. The analysis of their location departs from Porter's cluster theory, looking for visible trends during the geospatial mapping process as well as integrating insights gained from the interviews to triangulate data.

It is guided by the second part of the developed analytical framework and looks at the proximity between places as well as viewing each such place as a *microcluster* of relevant economic activity as it presents a hotspot for different stakeholders of the socioeconomic ecosystem to connect and collaborate. The interviews confirmed that is the case since many supporting mechanisms are geared towards acquiring social capital.

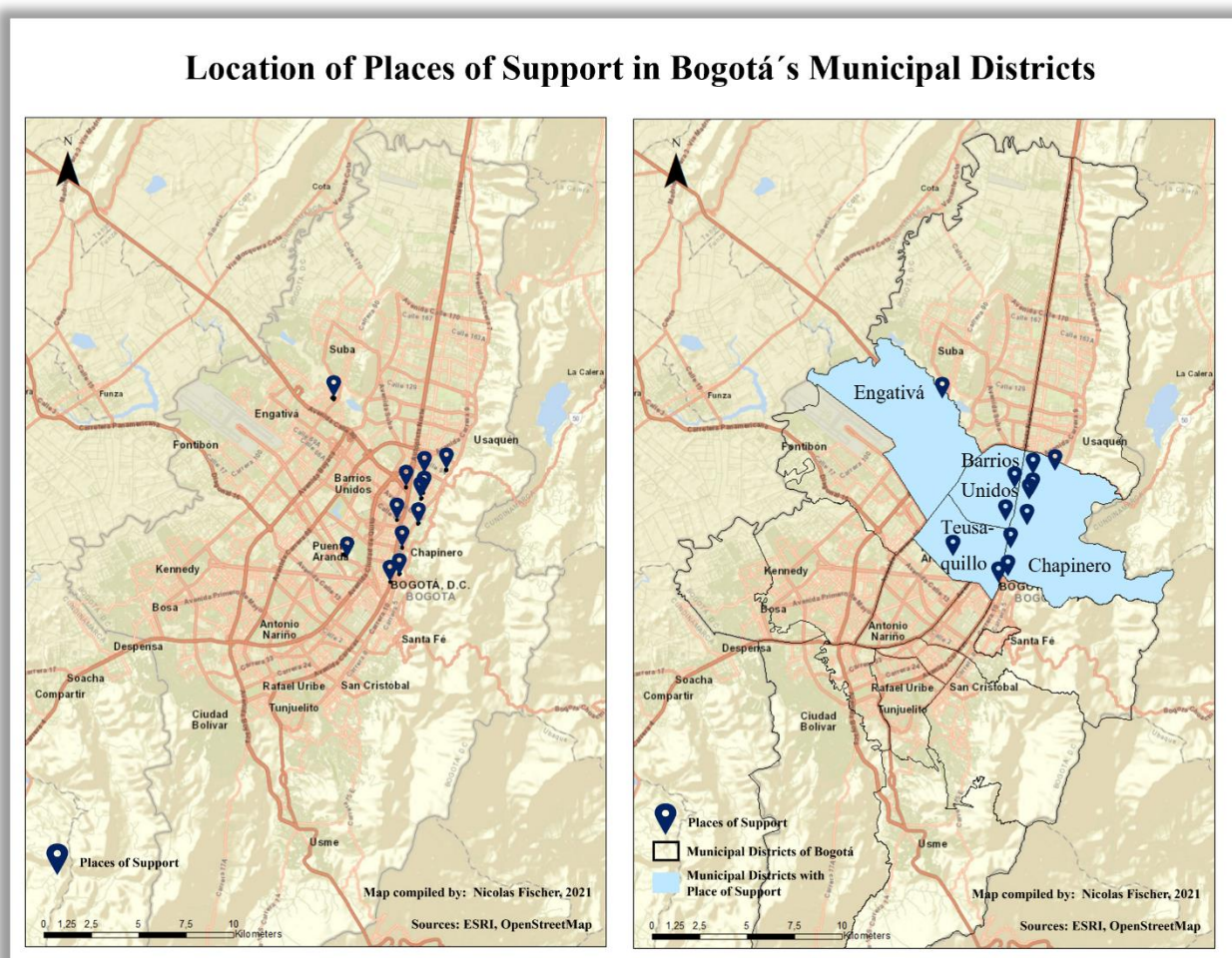


Figure 9 - Maps of the Places of Support in Bogotá's Municipal Districts

A total of twelve different places offering support relevant to social entrepreneurs along the dimensions of co-working, incubation and acceleration and consulting were subject to analysis. The map presents a clear picture of geographic proximity of places mostly located in the central eastern part of Bogotá. This clustering phenomenon becomes even more tangible when spatially

breaking down the city into its 20 *localidades* or municipal districts. All PoS are spread out over only four of them, with more than half of all facilities located in the district of *Chapinero*. Two PoS are located in *Barrios Unidos* and *Teusaquillo* respectively, both sharing their eastern borders with *Chapinero* and both directly bordered by *Engativá* in the west, which is home to another PoS (*Figure 9*).

The definite clustering in and around the district of *Chapinero* expands on previous findings by Mayorga Henao et al. (2020). The authors found public recreational and cultural services to be more accessible to people in the north-eastern sector of the city compared to the south. Clustering of PoS for social entrepreneurs is further supported by the interviews. R2 specifically mentioned the district and a desire and benefit to be in its proximity stating that “we are very close to a place called *Chapinero* (...) where a lot of this type of entrepreneurship is generated specifically.” Aligning with Porter’s theory (1998) that geographic proximity to such an environment can leverage innovation and new economic activity, a central location in the vicinity of the *Chapinero* district was generally seen as advantageous as it also allowed a better connection to public transport. This locational aspect is specifically important as Bogotá was described as a “very, very, very big city and very chaotic in terms of mobility” which “from the design point of view it is a disaster” (R2) and where “the access problems, the problems are infrastructure problems” (R7). The greater accessibility of individual PoS in the *Chapinero* area as well as the clustering benefits described by Porter bring advantages to those in reach of the mapped locations. However, it certainly limits overall access opportunities when looking at the entire city of Bogotá. Whether this accessibility is dependent on the city’s socioeconomic stratification is subsequently analyzed on basis of the stratification system.

6.2.2 Socioeconomic Stratification and its Influence on Accessibility

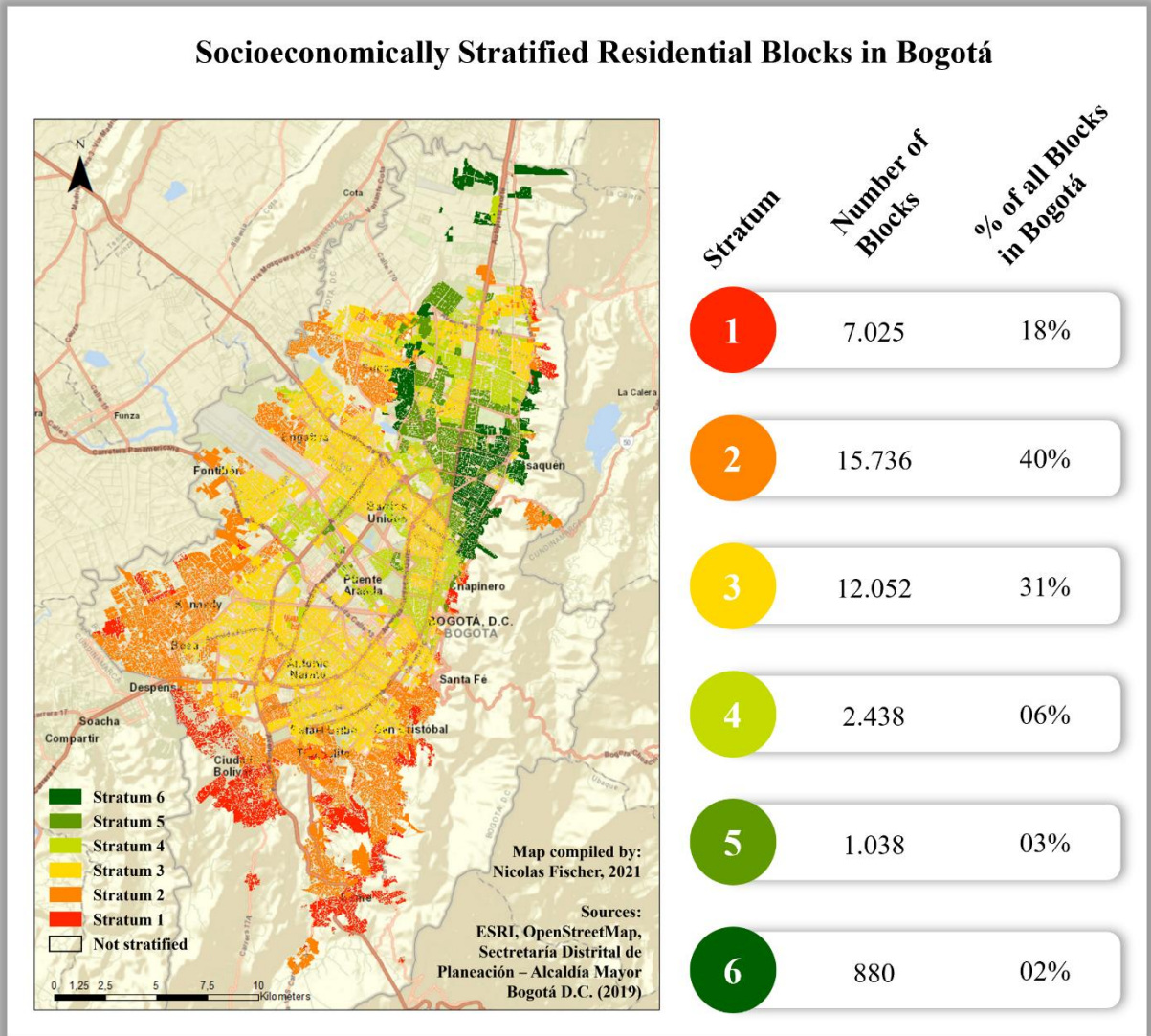


Figure 10 - Socioeconomically Stratified Bogotá

The socio-spatial data which was also utilized in the most recent 2018 national census by DANE stems from the Mayor’s Office Bogotá (Secretaría Distrital de Planeación, 2019). It indicates the socioeconomic stratum on a residential block level for the entire city. Bogotá consists of a total of 45.015 building blocks called *manzanas* which are divided into the six socioeconomic strata with 5.882 blocks left unspecified. Blocks are not stratified when institutionally owned by e.g. public universities or utilized as green and recreational space (Parada Avila et al., 2004). The remaining 39.169 residential blocks are labeled from one to six representing ascending socioeconomic stratification with more than two thirds of them pertaining to strata two and three (Figure 10).

As a first step of analysis, each PoS was examined as a subunit to this case. A thirty-minute journey by public transportation was used as a reference limit for accessibility. With the help of Google Maps, the geographic location which would allow for a journey of maximum 30 minutes was specified in each of the four compass directions and the distances measured to create a representative and unique buffer zone in GIS (*Figure 11*). This extra step facilitated creation of buffers unique to each individual place depending on their location and connection to public transport. This was especially important given the previous findings of increased difficulty in mobility outside your stratified neighborhoods (Uribe-Mallarino, 2008; Uribe-Mallarino et al., 2006). Interestingly, mobility along the north-south axis allowed for further travel distance within the 30-minute frame than its east-to-west counterpart resulting in elliptical areas of accessibility. All distances utilized for buffer creation and proximity analysis can be found in *Annex 4*.

Mean Accessibility

Through geoprocessing, the layer of stratified building blocks was intersected with the 30-minute buffer zone of each PoS. As a result, this function produced only the building blocks located within the specified buffer of each place excluding all others in Bogotá (*Figure 12*). Their attributes were subsequently analyzed to verify which stratum the blocks pertained to. The results detail every individual PoS and the building blocks from which it is possible to reach it as well as their socioeconomic composition (*Annex 5*). As subunits to the case of Bogotá, of primary importance

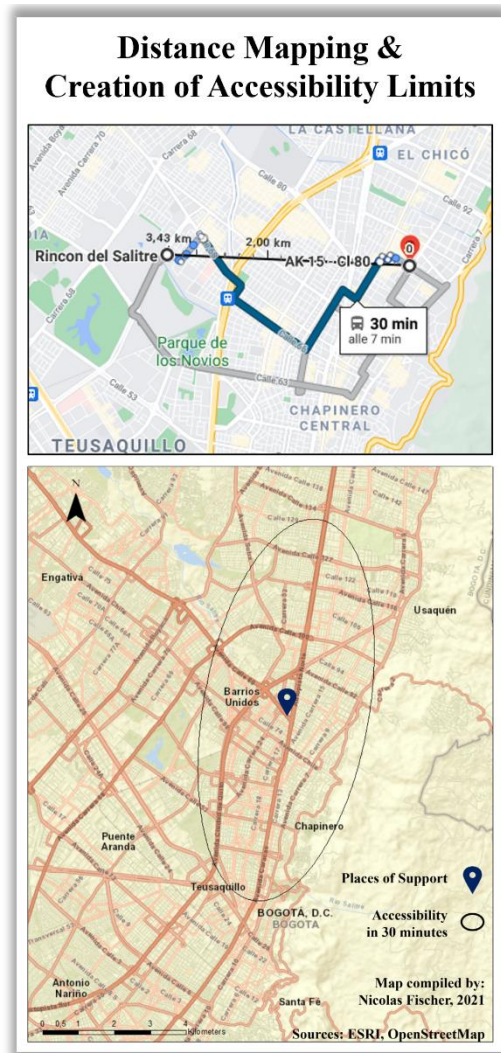


Figure 11 - Author's Work Process of Buffer Creation

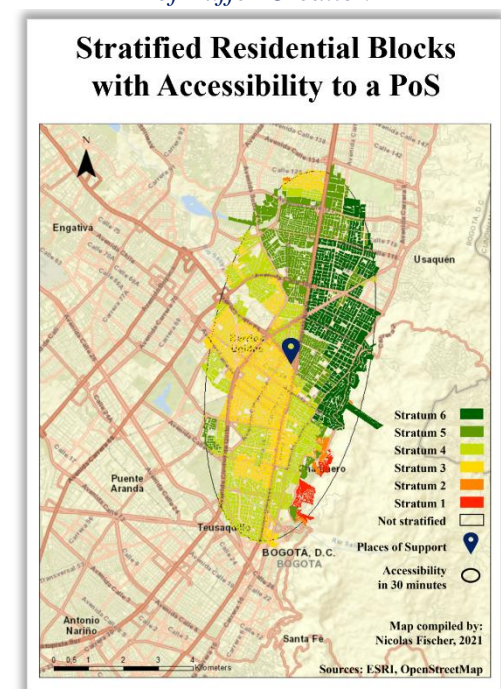


Figure 12 - Exemplary PoS Accessibility Area - Stratified

to this study are their weighted means to represent average accessibility of a PoS for social entrepreneurs in Bogotá. *Figure 13* lists the mean results from all twelve mapped PoS. On average, such a place is accessible within 30 minutes to 4.658 blocks of which 691 are not stratified. Of the remaining almost 4.000 Blocks more than 2.700 belong to stratum three and four while only about 400 blocks are stratified as one or two. That is 11% of all blocks in reach. On average, about twice as many blocks – 22% - belong to the highest two strata five and six and lie within a 30-minute journey of the average PoS. A comparison with the distribution of socioeconomic strata in the entire city (previous *Figure 10*) puts these findings into context. While strata one and two represent 18% and 40% of all residential blocks in Bogotá respectively, they only account for 3% and 8% of blocks surrounding the mean PoS. At the same time, all other strata from three to six are overrepresented compared to their actual percentual presence in the city. Furthermore, the mean stratum for a block within the 30-minute accessibility limit with 3.7 is significantly higher than the mean stratum of any given building block in Bogotá (2.5).

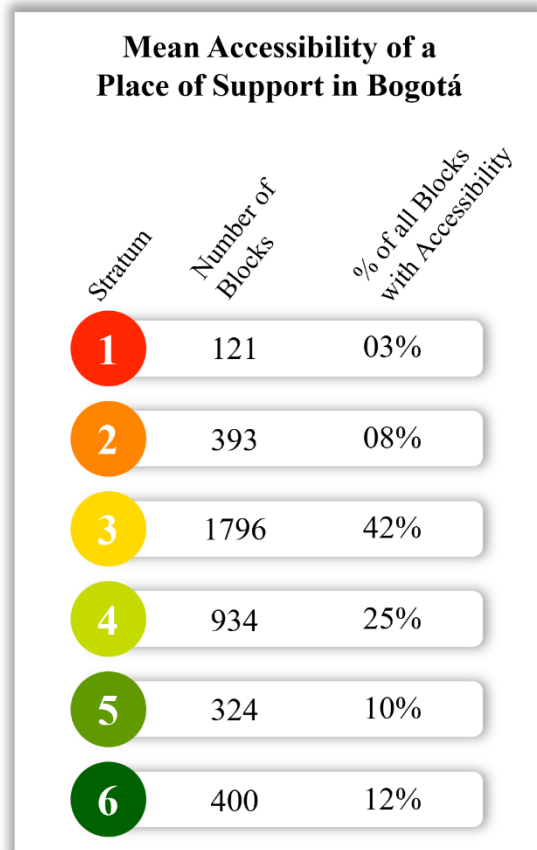


Figure 13 - Calculated Mean PoS Accessibility

Mean vs Actual Accessibility

Such descriptive statistics of mean accessibility of the mapped places give a first impression of the situation but fail to grasp the picture for the entire case of Bogotá and its residents. Aspiring social entrepreneurs in need of access to PoS are not affected by mean statistics but whether they could reach any one facility of the agglomeration of mapped places within a 30-minute journey. *Figure 14* visualizes the entire physical ecosystem of support in Bogotá and its summed areas of accessibility as well as the stratified blocks located within the specified reach. 14.992 blocks - or around one third of all 45.015 residential blocks in Bogotá - have access to at least one PoS for social entrepreneurs within 30 minutes of utilizing public transportation. 2.161 of those are not stratified. Anyone living within these blocks is deemed geographically

close enough to reasonably access the cluster of economic activities, actors and support for SE occurring at any of the given places. This puts them within reasonable proximity to profit from clustering benefits as defined by Porter.

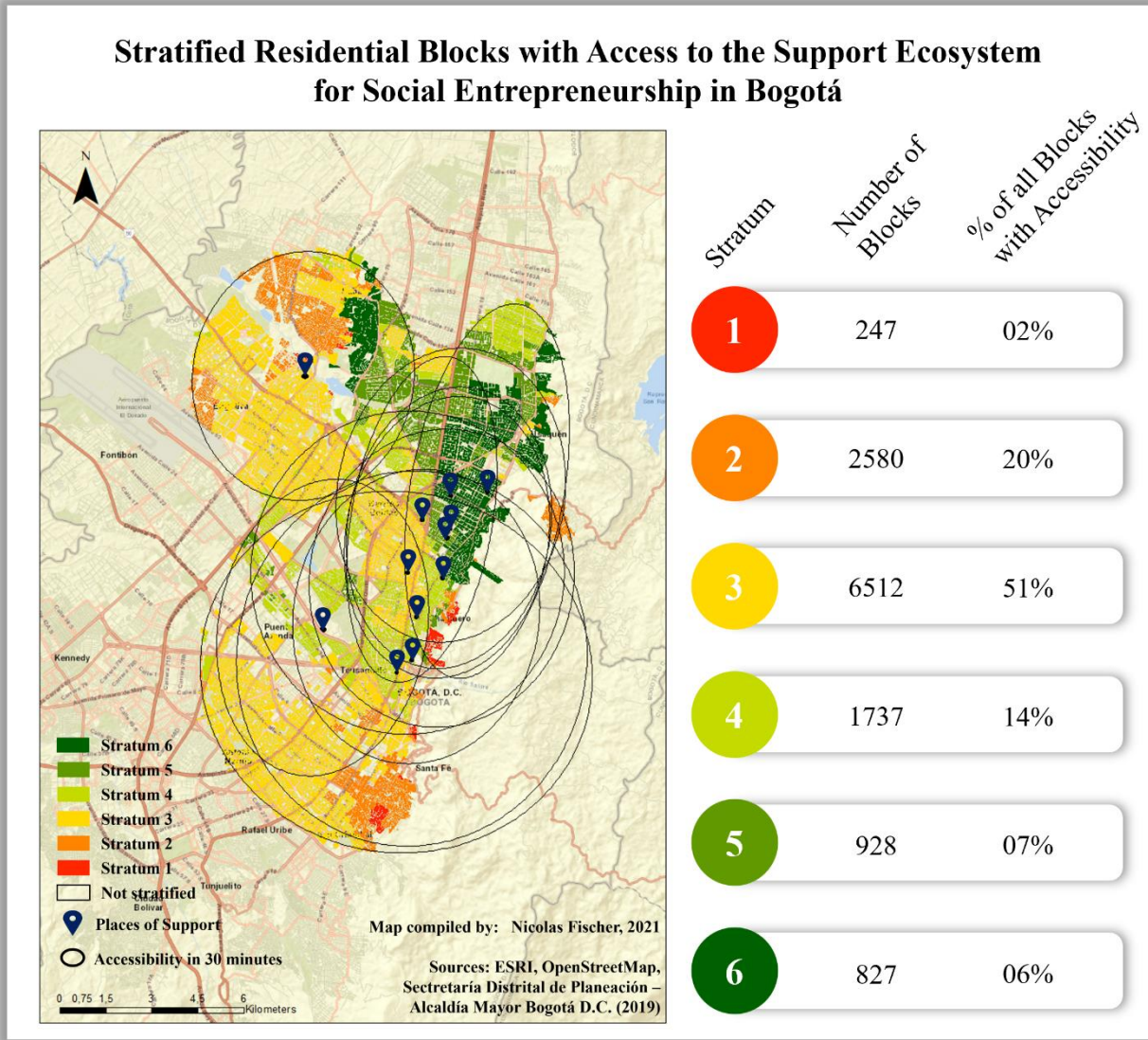


Figure 14 - Bogotá’s Residential Blocks with Accessibility to SE Support

Important to note is the lower percentile of strata four (14%), five (7%) and six (6%) compared to the previous mean accessibility statistics (25%, 10% and 12% respectively). In this step, all blocks are combined in one area with access to at least one of the PoS. The mean accessibility, on the other hand, arises from averaging the accessibility of each individual mapped place. A specific residential block could thereby be counted multiple times if located within reach of more than one PoS. A higher percentage in mean accessibility of any stratum consequently implies that blocks pertaining to the same have access to more than one PoS simultaneously. This is the case for all three highest strata in Bogotá. This important finding is confirmed from

a geographic perspective since many blocks of the highest strata can be found in proximity to the *Chapinero* cluster – allowing residents of the same to access multiple PoS in a 30-minutes journey and raising the mean accessibility.

Accessibility by Socioeconomic Stratum

Widening the scope further to fully grasp the case of Bogotá, a change of perspective is necessary to put these numbers into context. *Figure 15* is used to visualize this process. It shows the remaining blocks of the city and their socioeconomic stratification which fall outside the specified reach. They consequently lack access to even one of the mapped PoS and therefore to the physical ecosystem of support. They are geographically removed from any of the twelve *microclusters* of PoS for SE and accordingly also from the larger cluster of support located in the *Chapinero* vicinity.

The visible trend towards red and orange colors in this map makes apparent an over proportional part of Bogotá which is lacking access to PoS for social entrepreneurs pertaining to socioeconomic strata one and two. In a final step, this visual data is broken down statistically by stratum and its likelihood of accessibility is put into context of the entire city of Bogotá. *Figure 16* shows the results of this analysis. It presents the percentage of blocks within each socioeconomic stratum that have access to Bogotá’s support ecosystem for SE according to the specified 30-minute limit.

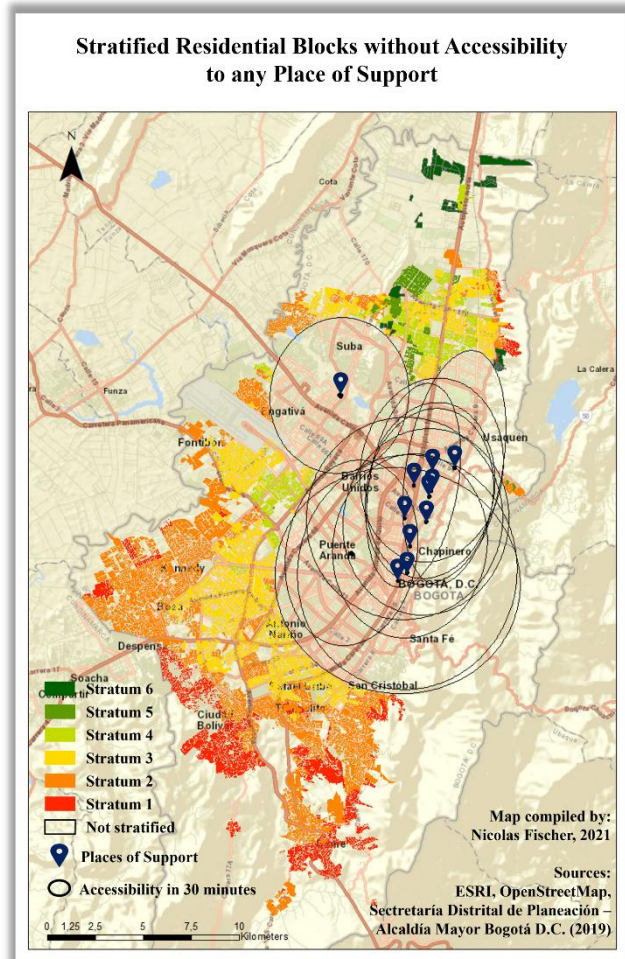


Figure 15 - Bogotá's Residential Block without Accessibility to SE Support

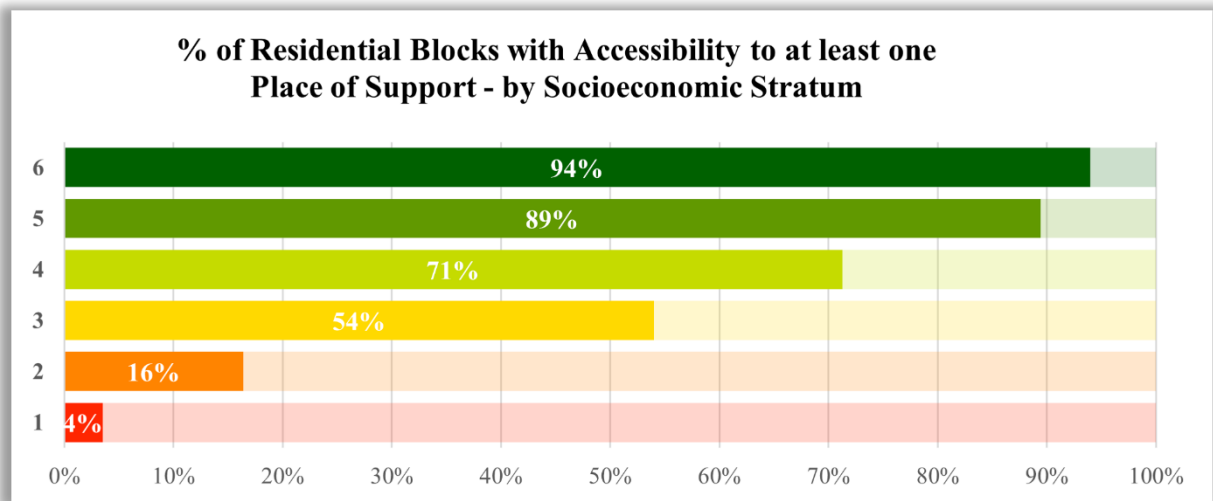


Figure 16 - Accessibility of SE Support by Socioeconomic Stratum

827 of the 880 blocks of stratum six in Bogotá are located within 30 minutes of at least one PoS. An aspiring social entrepreneur in Bogotá who lives in a block of stratum six therefore has a 94% chance of being within 30 minutes by public transport to the next PoS or *microcluster* where they benefit from increased efficiency and innovation to establish a new venture (Porter, 1998). With decreasing socioeconomic stratum, chances of accessibility to these benefits dwindle. A little more than half of all blocks from stratum three (6.512 of 12.052) could reach a PoS within 30 minutes, while only 4% of residential blocks of stratum one are within reach of any place of the support ecosystem. In 96% of all cases, an aspiring social entrepreneur from stratum one therefore does not have access to a PoS.

These findings are solidified by statements from providers of PoS when asked about who frequents their facilities. While no interviewee was aware of the exact socioeconomic strata the social entrepreneurs lived in, R3 suspected that at their place of acceleration, the social entrepreneurs “are strata four or five more or less.” Furthermore, while all places specified that they offered their services to anyone in Bogotá who was interested, the majority of social entrepreneurs had some kind of academic background according to the interviewees. This piece of information connects the socio-spatial findings to Yunda’s (2019) research which previously posited that the socioeconomic stratification impacts your educational levels. The findings fall in line with previous research of socio-spatial segregation in Bogotá and its consequences. The list of services which are more difficult to access when living in a lower socioeconomically stratified area in Bogotá ranges from employment opportunities over health care facilities and grocers (Uribe-Mallarino et al., 2006) to recreational and cultural services (Mayorga Henao et al., 2020). This research adds accessibility of PoS for social entrepreneurs to this list.

6.2.3 Accessibility in Times of a Pandemic and Virtuality

The current COVID-19 pandemic presents obstacles to accessibility that go beyond geographic location and proximity to clusters of PoS. As another benefit of the mixed-methods approach, this study does not need to rely on mapping alone but can generate qualitative insights to produce further context dependent findings.

In times of repeated lockdowns which were exacerbated by public unrests in Bogotá and other Colombian cities, all interviewees acknowledged a heightened importance of virtuality and online collaboration. Support which relies less on physical presence could significantly reduce the mounting and highly unequal geographic barriers found in Bogotá due to location clustering and mobility restraints. An encouraging takeaway from the interviews was that providers of PoS in Bogotá try to use the new ways of virtual and remote working to extend their reach to support more social entrepreneurs. However, these efforts don't seem to benefit citizens in Bogotá but rather focus on establishing a better support network in the country's rural territories. Several participants highlighted the tremendous potential of supporting rural SE and thereby scaling impact. A possible explanation for a shift of focus outside the city despite the many underserved urban areas relates back to the initial conceptualization of SE in Bogotá in mitigating consequences of the armed conflict. After all, in rural territories is where the burden of the conflict is felt most profoundly (Hudson, 2010).

With ambitions to expand accessibility of their support, participants also made it clear that they face multiple obstacles in their efforts. While virtual support transcends geographic limitations, gaps in internet access in many rural parts (R5, R7) as well as a lack of technical know-how (R4) pose new barriers to accessibility. R7 specified that while this is a concern in their expansion to rural Colombia, also not everyone in Bogotá is able to pay for constant mobile internet access, also limiting possibilities of access to virtual support in urban settings. Furthermore, purely virtual support was seen as problematic due to its potential of feeling disconnected (R9).

Given such concerns, providers of PoS seem to favor remaining geographically centered at a specific location in their outlook into the near future (R1, R8). R9 specifically mentioned the benefit and necessity of offering a physical place to social entrepreneurs. There are, however, thoughts to adapt to this new way of working by incorporating virtual components into their work. R7 sees their physical place in Bogotá as less central as their efforts start to reach more people throughout the country and R5 is thinking of a hybrid model which relies on physical presence as well as online support in the future.

7. Conclusion

This study contributes to a young SE sector in practice as well as academic attention in several ways. It goes beyond the dominant economic rationale by expanding the understanding of support for SE through a Bourdieuan lens and advances discourse about the early-stage support ecosystem. This is done by answering *RQ1* of how PoS enable SE along the dimensions of economic, cultural, and social capital.

Within the setting of Bogotá, PoS are found to enable SE by offering multifaceted support to social entrepreneurs. Such support rarely aims at the direct provision of economic capital, breaking with the prevalent economic rationale. Financial support is instead perceived as a duty of national public and international development institutions. PoS in Bogotá recognize their role as making available social and cultural capital to the social entrepreneurs which can then be turned into economic capital, revealing a fundamental understanding of the fluidity of capitals as defined by Bourdieu.

In terms of cultural capital, PoS focus on creating an entrepreneurial culture for their clients and building their personal capacities. Emphasis is put on practical “learning-by-doing” as well as thorough understanding of social impact creation and the importance of its measurement. All mentioned support mechanisms make accessible an embodied state of cultural capital which is amassed over longer periods of time. Institutionalized cultural capital is instilled through mediation of different tools and methodologies such as pitching sessions and workshops on business plan creation and theories of change as well as through participation in mentoring sessions with industry experts. This support makes the social entrepreneurs socially recognized as experts in their respective fields with educational evidence to prove it.

PoS further enable SE through social capital acquisition. This is primarily done through collaboration within each PoS, warranting this study’s perception of them as *microclusters* of economic activities building off Porter’s cluster theory. From the spatial design of the place to encouragement of social interactions between social entrepreneurs, PoS facilitate acquisition of social capital. PoS perceive peer learning as an advantageous form of support which further aids social entrepreneurs in acquiring social capital as well as building knowledge networks to immediately turn it into relevant cultural capital. Finally, PoS in Bogotá enable SE by providing external networking opportunities to social entrepreneurs. Ranging from casual mingles over sector-relevant fairs and exhibitions to more formal business showcasings, PoS offer multiple ways to grow one’s social network with investors and other relevant stakeholders.

Expanding the perspective on early-stage SE support acts as a steppingstone upon which future research can build. Coherent next steps could include the expansion to different geographic and cultural settings as well as illuminating the generated findings from the perspective of the social entrepreneurs themselves. This would help in the context of Bogotá as well as on a more conceptual level to align the SE ecosystem support with entrepreneur needs.

Further contributions of this research stem from taking a socio-spatial approach to SE, virtually neglected in research so far (Muñoz, 2010). This thesis adds a new perspective to the field of SE as it views the concept and its supporting ecosystem within their socioeconomic geographic context to better understand enabling mechanisms and their accessibility. The second research question answered by this study is how the accessibility of PoS is dependent on the city's socioeconomic stratification. This not only generates relevant findings to the academic field of SE, but also to this case study's geographic setting of Bogotá, a city in which socio-spatial segregation is a prominent reality (Yunda, 2019).

Through geographic mapping of twelve PoS in Bogotá, this study reveals a heightened presence of support in the central-eastern part of Colombia's Capital around the municipal district of *Chapinero*. Within this area, multiple PoS are accessible to residents who thereby benefit from geographic proximity to this cluster as defined by Porter. Further building on Porter's theory, this research posits each PoS as its own *microcluster* as previously done by Capdevilla (2013). Residents in the *Chapinero* vicinity, oftentimes in higher socioeconomically stratified blocks and neighborhoods are found to have access to multiple PoS.

Expanding the scope to the agglomeration of all twelve PoS as the physical support ecosystem in Bogotá reveals the socio-spatial realities of the city. One third of all residential blocks have access to at least one PoS of the support ecosystem, but depending on stratum, the chances of accessibility vary tremendously. Only 4% or 247 of all blocks from stratum one have access to the support ecosystem. Like with many other public services and facilities in Bogotá the percentage of residential blocks with accessibility increased steadily with each socioeconomic stratum (Mayorga Henao et al., 2020; Yunda, 2019). Residents of stratum six enjoy a high probability of access to one or even multiple PoS as 96% of all 880 blocks in Bogotá were found to be located within 30 minutes of a PoS.

While virtuality reduces such geographic barriers, PoS rather focus on expanding support to rural territories in Colombia through technical means, despite the many underserved areas in Bogotá. Despite virtuality and technology in SE support, PoS foresee continued presence at geographic places albeit complimented by virtual support without presencial obligation.

This case study generates relevant implications for policy makers and urban planning. PoS were shown to offer multifaceted support, thereby enabling an entire SE sector which actively contributes to national peacebuilding efforts. However, such support is not accessible to all residents of Bogotá alike, with a clear advantage for higher socioeconomically stratified neighborhoods. Seeing that residents of lower socioeconomic strata lack access to support could hinder their ideas from developing into SE ventures. This is concerning as those living in a lower socioeconomic environment might have the most relevant knowledge to tackle related problems, or as R9 puts it “I think that actually the people that know their needs best are the ones that I think have the best solutions as well”. Geographically expanding the support ecosystem through establishing new PoS in areas of lower socioeconomic stratification could challenge this shortcoming and enable future growth of the SE sector as well as reduce sociospatial segregation.

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Annexes

Annex 1 – Variables of Socioeconomic Stratification

Translated from Pareda Avila et al. (2004) - Authors of the Administrative Department of District Planning of the Mayor's Office of Bogotá.

External Variables of Housing, its Surroundings and Urban and their Urban Context

Variables	Distractors
V1: Existence of main entrance in the dwellings on block side	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
V2: Access roads (street or road on the block side)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Path or road • Pedestrian • Vehicular on dirt • Vehicular on gravel or rubble • Vehicular on concrete, asphalt or paving stone
V3: Predominant size of block-side dwelling frontage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 7 meters • Between more than 7 and 9 meters • Between more than 9 and 12 meters • More than 12 meters
V4: Sidewalk (predominance on the block side)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without sidewalk • With sidewalk without green area • With sidewalk with green area
V5: Front yard (predominance on the block side)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without front yard • With small front yard • With medium size front yard • With large front yard
V6: Garages (predominance on the block side)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No garage or parking • With covered garage used for other purposes • With parking or parking area • With garage added to the house • With single garage that is part of the original design of the house • With double or basement garages
V7: Façade material (predominance on the block side)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In bamboo, cane, mats, boards, debris • Uncovered (adobe, wattle and daub, rammed earth, prefabricated slab, block or common brick) • or common brick) • Plastered without painting • Plastered with painting • With veneer, in polished brick or fine wood
V8: Roofing material (predominance on the block side)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrap, asphalt cloth, or shingle pieces • Mezzanine slab • Terrace, roof or single deck • Fancy or ornamental

Annex 2 – Interviews

Annex 2.1 – Detailed Interview Overview

Type of Interview	Participant	Gender	Position	Length	Date
Online, Individual, Semi-Structured	Respondent 1	Female	Incubation Manager	1:14:27	06 May 2021
Online, Individual, Semi-Structured	Respondent 2	Female	Managing Director	49:44	11 May 2021
Online, Individual, Semi-Structured	Respondent 3	Female	Communications Manager	29:14	19 May 2021
Online, Individual, Semi-Structured	Respondent 4 Respondent 5 Respondent 6	Male Female Male	Co-Founder Co-Founder Co-Founder	1:29:30	24 May 2021
Online, Group, Semi-Structured	Respondent 7	Male	Founder	1:02:56	01 June 2021
Online, Individual, Semi-Structured	Respondent 8	Male	Project Manager	39:52	04 June 2021
Online, Individual, Semi-Structured	Respondent 9	Female	Co-Founder & Strategic Partnerships Director	50:52	16 June 2021

Annex 2.2 – Interview Guide: Sections and Questions

All questions and sections are translated manually from Spanish by the author

- 01**
Intro & General Support

What is the name of your facility and where are you located
What does your place do and what is your personal role there?
What is the main benefit of being part of your place for social entrepreneurs?
- 02**
Economic Capital

How important is material and financial support for social entrepreneurs?
Which economic means could facilitate social entrepreneurs?
Which economic support does your place provide (office space, funding...)?
- 03**
Cultural Capital

Which education & knowledge is important for successful entrepreneurship?
What knowledge & skills can social entrepreneurs acquire at your place? How?
What atmosphere and community do you create at your place? Why?
- 04**
Social Capital

How do you promote social interactions? Why do they matter?
How important is networking to social entrepreneurs? How to you support it?
How do you connect social entrepreneurs to relevant stakeholders?
- 05**
Accessibility

Where do the social entrepreneurs come from that frequent your place?
What is the social entrepreneur's background in Bogotá? (Education, Age...)
How has access changed over the last year during the pandemic?

Annex 3 – Form of Consent

All information presented below is directly translated from Spanish by the author. It was orally presented at the beginning of each interview.

Researcher & Interviewer: Nicolas Fischer

About the Researcher and the Research Topic:

I am a Master's Student pursuing my degree in International Development and Management at Lund University, Sweden. My thesis focuses on social entrepreneurship in the geographic setting of Bogotá with specific focus on its support ecosystem. I am examining how places of support such as yours can enable social entrepreneurship as well as the accessibility to the support ecosystem in Bogotá. My aim is to talk to experts such as yourself to understand which type of support is offered at the respective facilities. Furthermore, I will map the distinct places of support in Bogotá to learn more about their accessibility.

Information for the Participant

Thank you for agreeing to this interview to advance my research topic. Before getting started, there are a few points I would like to inform you about and get your informed consent on regarding your participation in this research.













- This research project is carried out without any financial backing or agenda of external institutions.
- Since your participation is entirely voluntary, you can stop the interview at any point in time
- If you don't feel comfortable discussing certain questions you can always opt to not answer without any further explanation
- Pending your specific consent, this interview will be audio recorded. The recording will be stored locally and only accessible to myself, the researcher. In the process of transcribing, all data will be anonymized.
- The interview recording will be deleted after successful submission of the thesis project to the university.
- In case of using direct quotes from the interviews, they will be used anonymously and your identity kept secret at all times.

Explicit Oral Consent

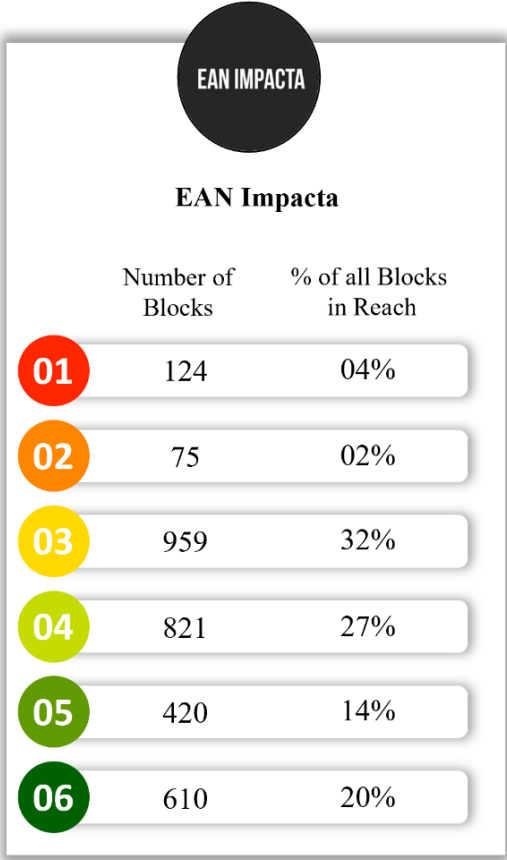
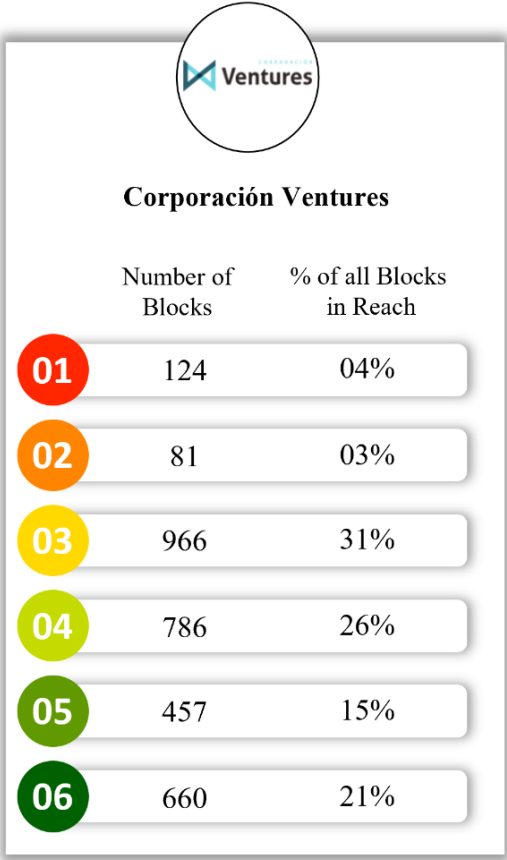
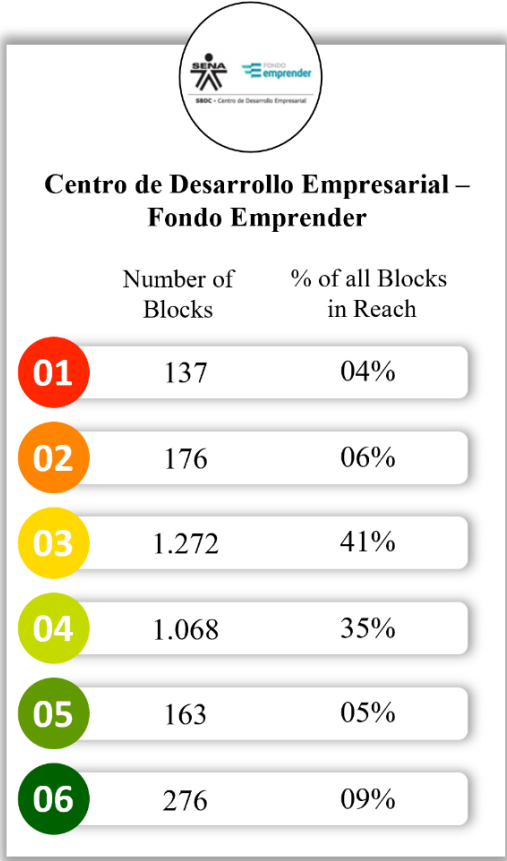
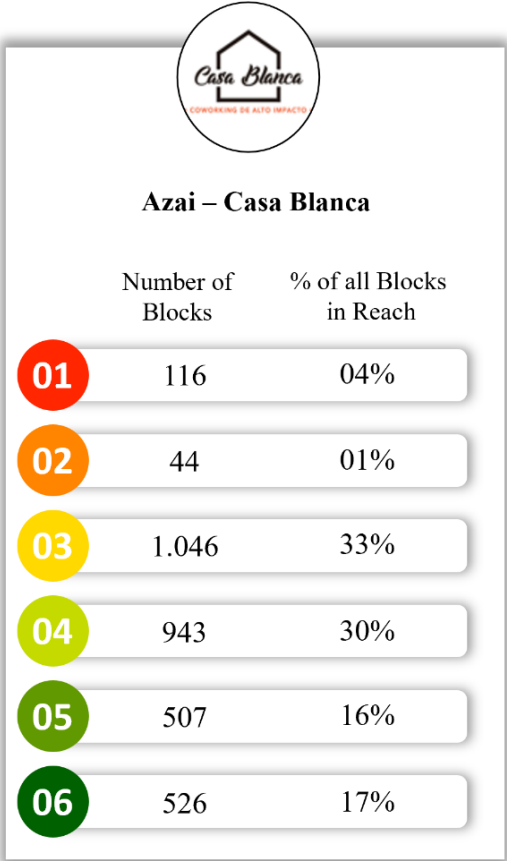
Before beginning the interview, please let me know that you understand and consent to all the mentioned points.

Annex 4 – Distances used in Buffer Creation of each PoS

Each distance represents a 30-minute journey by public transport utilized in GIS proximity analysis to create representative buffers as limits of accessibility.

PoS Name	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH	WEST
 Azai – Casa Blanca	2,3 km	2,2 km	8,4 km	2,4 km
 Centro de Desarrollo Empresarial – Fondo Emprender	4,6 km	4,0 km	5,6 km	3,3 km
 Corporación Ventures	3,6 km	3,3 km	5,0 km	4,0 km
 EAN Impacta – Instituto para el Emprendimiento Social	3,6 km	3,3 km	5,6 km	3,3 km
 Gestando – Incubadora Empresarial Colombia Solidaria	6,4 km	6,4 km	5,3 km	6,4 km
 ID Social	3,4 km	3,7 km	6,2 km	3,7 km
 Impact Hub Bogota	3,5 km	4,3 km	6,2 km	4,3 km
 Laboratorio de Innovación Social – Uni Javeriana	5,9 km	5,7 km	6,3 km	5,7 km
 LabPaz	3,9 km	3,4 km	5,8 km	3,4 km
 Measurement Matters	4,5 km	2,5 km	7,8 km	2,5 km
 Parque Científico de Innovación Social	3,5 km	3,5 km	4,6 km	3,7 km
 Tierra Firme	3,5 km	5,1 km	7,0 km	5,1 km

Annex 5 – Blocks with Accessibility by Stratum for every PoS





Laboratorio de Innovación para la Paz

	Number of Blocks	% of all Blocks in Reach
01	2	00%
02	81	02%
03	2.487	67%
04	1.060	29%
05	60	02%
06	0	00%



Measurement Matters

	Number of Blocks	% of all Blocks in Reach
01	124	05%
02	157	07%
03	326	14%
04	433	19%
05	550	24%
06	727	31%



Parque Científico de Innovación Social

	Number of Blocks	% of all Blocks in Reach
01	59	01%
02	1.658	32%
03	2.871	56%
04	204	04%
05	231	05%
06	100	02%



Tierra Firme

	Number of Blocks	% of all Blocks in Reach
01	137	03%
02	206	05%
03	1.849	41%
04	1.460	32%
05	376	08%
06	487	11%



Gestando – Incubadora Empresarial Colombia Solidaria

	Number of Blocks	% of all Blocks in Reach
01	188	03%
02	777	13%
03	3.306	57%
04	1.153	20%
05	167	03%
06	177	03%



ID Social

	Number of Blocks	% of all Blocks in Reach
01	57	02%
02	140	04%
03	1.164	34%
04	743	21%
05	654	19%
06	698	20%



Impact Hub Bogotá

	Number of Blocks	% of all Blocks in Reach
01	125	04%
02	191	06%
03	1.129	34%
04	1.153	34%
05	285	08%
06	474	14%



Laboratorio de Innovación Social – Uni Javeriana

	Number of Blocks	% of all Blocks in Reach
01	188	04%
02	744	14%
03	2.668	51%
04	1.166	22%
05	172	03%
06	283	05%