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http://www.tcm medialivres.com/p/17/c/10/l/2308/amelio rez-la-gouvernance-de-votre-osbl

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: « Améliorez la gouvernance de votre OSBL - Un guide pratique s’adresse aux membres de conseils d’administration et aux gestionnaires d’organismes sans but lucratif qui désirent instaurer des pratiques de gouvernance exemplaires au sein des organisations pour lesquelles ils agissent comme administrateurs et gestionnaires. Les OSBL sont plus importants et influents que jamais dans la collectivité québécoise. De nos jours, les leaders d’OSBL, d’organismes caritatifs, d’ordres professionnels, d’associations industrielles et autres, cherchent à atteindre des standards élevés de gouvernance afin de répondre aux attentes sans précédent de leurs membres, de leurs bailleurs de fonds, des gouvernements et du public en général. »

Socializing accounting practices in governing boards: dairy co-operatives down-under
Karen VanPeursem, Kevin Old and Stuart Locke. Journal of Accounting & Organizational Change, volume 12, issue 1, pages 75-102, April 2016.

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the accountability practices of the directors in New Zealand and Australian dairy co-operatives. An interpretation of their practices, which focus on the relationship between directors and their farmer-shareholders, is informed by Roberts’ (2001a) understandings of a socializing accountability. The fieldwork consists of interviews with 23 directors, including all chief executive officers and chairmen, of six dairy co-operatives together with observations and document analysis. These co-operatives together comprise a significant portion of the regional dairy industry. The methodology draws from Eisenhardt’s (1989) qualitative approach to theory formation. The authors find that these directors engage in a discourse-based, community-grounded and egalitarian form of socializing accountability. As such, their practices adhere generally to Roberts (2001a) hopes for a more considerate and humble relationship between an accountor and an accountee. Findings add to the small pool of research on the lived experiences of co-operative boards and to a parsimonious literature in socializing accountability practices. The contributions of the study are in advancing real understandings of alternative forms of accountability, in evaluating the conditions in which these alternatives may be likely to arise and in anticipating the challenges and opportunities that arise therefrom. The originality of the project arises from accessing the views of these industry leaders and, through their frank expressions, coming to understand how they achieve a form of a socializing accountability in their relationships with farmer-shareholders.”

Initiatives locales et développement socioterritorial (Livre)

Résumé issu du l’URL ci-haut: “Cet ouvrage, qui en est ici à sa 2e édition, porte sur les initiatives locales et s’intéresse à la problématique du développement socioterritorial, ainsi que du développement socioéconomique des villes ou des régions. Il présente les concepts d’économie sociale, et d’autres concepts associés aux modalités du développement local et socioterritorial (grappes, clusters, milieux innovateurs, etc.). Il expose aussi un certain nombre de cas d’initiatives locales (le technopôle Angus, la Cité du multimédia, le Lab créatif, la Tohu, le cinéma Beaubien et les centres d’artistes autogérés) et invite à une réflexion générale sur ce
Exploring Factors that Influence Social Retail Investors' Decisions: Evidence from Desjardins Fund
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “By considering individual as a “homo economicus”, that is to say, a rational and autonomous individual who makes decisions motivated by material gains, these studies fail to recognize all the complexity that shapes human behavior. This paper argues that to understand the behavior and choices of investors in regards to socially responsible investing (SRI), we must consider social investors as complex individuals. In addition, we should take into account influence that the institution may exercise throughout the role of advisors and SRI promotion strategies. Our research builds on a multidimensional approach that explores to what extent demographic, environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues, the trade-offs between financial return and social values, the attitudes and the role of the institution (throughout the role of the advisor and SRI promotion strategies) influence the decisions of individual social investors. Moreover, it adopts a more open approach by exploring the characteristics and behaviors of individual social investors in relation to those of conventional investors. Our research provides evidence from the Desjardins Fund. Qualitative and quantitative data gathered by Desjardins from online surveys are subjected to bivariate and multivariate analyses and are complimented by ten semi-structured interviews with managers, analysts, and advisors who provided further insight into SRI investment behavior and choice. The results show that while demographic characteristics still remain important in understanding the behavior and attitudes of social investors, it is their social values, ESG issues, financial return considerations and the role played by the institution in mediating investment decisions that are significantly associated with SRI portfolios. Our research highlights the complexity surrounding the phenomenon of SRI and has several implications both in terms of theory and practice.”

The emergence of social enterprises through the initiative of self-organized citizens: an analysis starting from Olson’s approach to the logic of collective action
http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/cirs/2016/00000026/00000001/art00002
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This article provides indirect empirical evidence with which to verify whether the logic of collective action maintained by Olson represents a sound theoretical approach to social enterprises. Our hypothesis is that, if a positive effect of participation in social enterprises on pro-social attitudes of members exists, when considering these organizations we should move from the approach proposed by Olson to the one proposed by Putnam, in the Tocqueville tradition. Overall, the existing empirical and experimental evidence seems to suggest that Putnam’s approach to voluntary organizations is better able than Olson’s to capture the organizational behavior of social enterprises, confirming that initiatives by self-organized citizens should be considered a possible convincing explanation for their emergence.”

Financial instruments and equity structures for raising capital in co-operatives
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “A key issue faced by co-operative enterprises is how to raise external equity capital without compromising member control. The purpose of this study is to examine the potential of a special type of financial instrument called a Cooperative Capital Unit (CCU) introduced into the Australian legislation to facilitate external investment while maintaining member control. A Delphi panel and six focus groups were used to provide an understanding of the challenges associated with cooperative governance and financing and to aid the development of a conceptual framework for the implementation of CCUs. The findings from these Delphi panel and six focus groups were used to develop a proposed framework that the authors believe will be useful in structuring equity-like instruments depending on the purposes they might serve. In particular, the authors propose a new form of cooperative ownership and equity structure that could: better align member and investor interests; provide a mechanism to strengthen one role over the other depending on the needs of the cooperative; and provide investors with a better sense of security while retaining member control. To the best of the authors’ knowledge, the cooperative ownership and equity structure proposed in
Social enterprise as a bottom-up dynamic: part 1. The reaction of civil society to unmet social needs in Italy, Sweden and Japan
http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/cirs/2016/00000026/00000001/art00001
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Over the past decades, social enterprises have been acknowledged as key welfare actors in several EU countries. In spite of the dramatic research devoted to exploring them, several issues concerning the definition, drivers and roles played by policies in sustaining social enterprise growth are still highly contested. Drawing on the papers published in this Monographic section, the introduction to this issue reconstructs the debate that has accompanied the emergence and development of social enterprises with a view to providing evidence of the advantages of collective participation for social enterprise emergence and growth. Next, the introduction pays attention to the factors that have led to the emergence and success of social enterprises as a form of self-organization of civil society; and briefly describes the papers included in this issue.”

Emergence and evolution of co-operatives for elderly care in Japan
http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/cirs/2016/00000026/00000001/art00004
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “To cope with the unprecedented speed of aging, Japan launched the quasi-market reforms in social welfare policy and the long-term care insurance system introduced competition amongst various kinds of service providers in 2000. Co-operatives have been actively involved in service provision for elderly care combining their business dimension with associational one. There existed distinct patterns of emergence and evolution of co-operative elderly care from grass roots. Consumer co-ops started to train consumer members as care-givers and entered the care business while health co-ops made a substantial investment to build facilities and manpower for elderly care as a natural extension. Workers co-operatives were organized to provide elderly care to the increasing number of care receivers.”

Investigating a best practice model of microfinance for poverty alleviation: Conceptual note
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The purpose of this paper is to establish what constitutes best practice models of microfinance for poverty alleviation. It argues that the new microfinance phenomenon characterized by two camps; commercial and developmental players should be recognized as legitimate separate microfinance approaches with different aims and motives. This paper aims to establish strong foundational argument for developing parallel thinking and separate best practice models for effective engagement with each approach. Rapid evidence assessment methodology was used to systematically identify and analyze a comprehensive list of relevant literature on best practice models of microfinance for poverty alleviation from both online and offline publications. Over 40 publications on microfinance best practice were critically reviewed with a specific attention to how the two approaches to microfinance (commercial and developmental) were dealt with in relation to impact on poverty and best practice approaches. The paper argues that, business priorities of commercial microfinance providers differ significantly to those of development microfinance providers and this impact on the program design which means clients of each regardless of coming from the same target group may have different experiences. The microfinance concept evolved far beyond any single philosophical or ideological confinement that there is now need for formal recognition and acknowledgment that commercial and developmental microfinance paradigms are parallel models of approaches whose continuous evolution is less likely to converge in the near future, so should be treated separately. The paper highlights the fundamental flaw in the current perspective of microfinance sector which fails to recognize irreconcilable parallel approaches underpinned by different motives.”
Economy of Mutuality: Merging Financial and Social Sustainability
http://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84960198838&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=0
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The article posits the concept of economy of mutuality as an intellectual mediation space for shifts in emphasis between market and social structures within economic theory and practice. Economy of mutuality, it is contended, provides an alternative frame of reference to the dichotomy of market economy and social economy, for inquiry about what business is for and what values it presupposes and creates. The article centers around the objective of gaining a broadened understanding of business so as to include not just market economy, but social enterprise and social economy. In pursuit of this objective, a range of various archetypes of business enterprise are considered in light of higher ends of economic life. The highest telos of business encompassing all such archetypes, it is argued, is founded on reciprocity and integral human development. The article concludes that, compared to market economy per se, economy of mutuality provides a better conceptual framework for business in undertaking the challenges of sustainability.”

ÉVALUATION
Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

A study on the impact of integrated cooperative development project on the performance of cooperatives in Nagapattinam district
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The Scheme Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) was introduced in the Seventh Five Year Plan for promotion of various economic activities through cooperatives in the sphere of agriculture and allied sectors like Fishery, Poultry, Dairy, Handloom and Rural Industries etc. in selected Districts like Malkangiri, Koraput, Anugul & Dhenkanal. This scheme has an integrated area based approach taking into account the local needs and resources. The Scheme aims at development of cooperatives in agriculture and allied sectors, transforming cooperative as multi-purpose entities and promoting horizontal & vertical functional linkages so as to enable the cooperatives to cater to the overall needs of rural community. This article highlights a study on the impact of integrated cooperative development project in Nagapattinam district.”

Measuring impact: prospects and challenges for third sector organisations
http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/tpp/vsr/2016/00000007/00000001/art00007
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Third sector organisations (TSOs) face increased pressures from funders and other stakeholders to measure their impact. In this paper we analyse some of the practical choices facing TSOs thinking about whether and how to measure their impact. We also consider the wider implications of the impact measurement agenda for the sector.”

Looking at the determinants of efficiency in banking: evidence from Italian mutual-cooperatives
http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/cira/2016/00000030/00000004/art00005
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Italy has experienced a restructuring and consolidation process in the banking industry since the 1990s that is expected to foster efficiency and competition. Despite the reforms, a peculiarity of the industry is the persistence of small mutual-cooperative banks (Banche di Credito Cooperativo, BCCs) active in narrow markets. The scope of this paper is to analyze the determinants of BCCs’ efficiency in the 2006–2011 period. In the first step of the study, a stochastic cost frontier is used to yield bank efficiency. Then the cost efficiency becomes the dependent variable of fixed and random effect models. The reference market of BCCs is the province (NUTS3). We find that BCC cost efficiency is positively affected by market concentration and demand density and inversely related to branching. Importantly, these results are robust to any sample restriction anchored to the distribution of efficiency. While the evidence regarding the credit quality is
inconclusive for all BCCs, the sensitivity analysis shows that the risk in local markets is a source of BCC cost inefficiency.”

**GESTION**

Management / Gestión

Les formes organisationnelles hybrides de l’économie sociale ont-elles de plus grandes chances de survivre ? Une application au cas de Montréal


Résumé issu du l’URL ci-haut: « L’objectif de cet article est de contribuer à une compréhension de l’évolution d’une population d’entreprises d’économie sociale confrontée à la crise économique, en nous appuyant sur l’exemple de Montréal. Nous mobilisons une approche en deux étapes. Nous utilisons un modèle novateur de survie en temps discret tenant compte de l’hétérogénéité spatiale. Ce modèle est ensuite utilisé pour prédire la survie de différentes formes d’économie sociale, suivant différentes typologies proposées identifiant des formes organisationnelles hybrides. On constate que certaines formes organisationnelles (économie sociale professionnelle) ont mieux survécu que d’autres (économie sociale émergente). De même, les organisations combinant plusieurs sources de financement et plusieurs formes de travail salarié ou bénévole ont eu plus de chances de survivre. »

Work Values of Public, Nonprofit, and Business Employees: A Cross-Cultural Evidence


http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/lpad/2016/00000039/00000003/art00002

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Employees’ work values, or beliefs about desirability of certain work attributes and outcomes, are believed to drive their motivation to work and stay in certain settings. This article compares work values of business, government, and nonprofit employees in a sample of nations with different cultural orientations—Germany, India, South Korea, Russia, South Africa, and the US. Results showed significant relationship between a country and work values variables, suggesting that a country’s culture may have a potential to influence what individuals value in work. Additionally, employees of government, business, and nonprofit sectors differed in their work values in all six countries.”

Costs and Economies of Scale at Not-for-Profit Organizations: The Case of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Barcelos Between 2002 and 2013


http://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84961578411&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=0

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “In this work, we intend to evaluate the triangular sustainability of not-for-profit organizations, putting a special emphasis on the study of economies of scale. After a collection of raw data from the historical archives of the institution (a ‘Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Barcelos’), we constructed a panel database. Using this database, we estimated cobb-douglas costs functions, by applying fixed and random effects. We found that Portuguese institutions as the one here studied (belonging to the Portuguese Social Economy and as a representative of the Holy Houses of Mercy) exhibit economies of scale, which ask for a renewed perspective of the sector by the regulating entities.”

Value congruence and job-related attitudes in a nonprofit organization: a competing values approach


http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/rijh/2016/00000027/00000010/art00001

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Researchers have highlighted the importance of the nonprofit sector, its continued growth, and a relative lack of literature particularly related to nonprofit organizational values. Therefore, this study investigates organizational culture in a human services nonprofit organization. The relationship between person-organization value congruence and employee and volunteer job-related attitudes is examined (N = 227). Following initial qualitative enquiry, confirmatory factor analyses of the Competing Values Framework and additional values revealed five dimensions of organizational values. The relationship between value congruence, and employee and volunteers’ job-related attitudes was examined using polynomial regression techniques. Analyses revealed that for employees, job-related attitudes were influenced
strongly by organization values ratings, particularly when exceeding person ratings of the same values. For volunteers, person value ratings exceeding organization value ratings were especially detrimental to their job-related attitudes. Findings are discussed in terms of their theoretical and practical implications.”

**Effects of member size and selective incentives of agricultural cooperatives on product quality**


http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/070/2016/00000118/00000004/art00007

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The purpose of this paper is to analyse the effects of member size and external incentives (food safety certification and target market) on cooperative’s product quality, using data collected from 135 apple producing cooperatives in China. Given that different indicator variables were used to measure apple quality, the authors employed a principle component analysis method to reduce the measurement dimension. An ordinary least square regression was employed to analyse the effects of member size and selective incentives of agricultural cooperatives on product quality. The empirical results show that member size and cooperative’s product quality bear an inverse “U-shape” relationship, and food safety certification and target market variables tend to positively and significantly influence cooperative’s product quality. In particular, the cooperatives with more food safety certificates and targeting supermarkets and export enterprises are more likely to supply high-quality products. This study provides the first attempt to measure apple quality and investigate the factors that influence cooperative’s product quality.”

**Much Ado about nothing? A multilevel analysis of the relationship between voluntary associations' characteristics and their members' generalized trust**

*Elisabet Lindberg and Gergei M. Farkas. Journal of Civil Society, volume 12, issue 1, April 2016.*

http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17448689.2015.1127883

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The last 20 years of research on the micro-level relationship between involvement in voluntary associations and generalized trust has been characterized by a growing theory–data gap. This gap is especially problematic in terms of including diversity across voluntary associations in empirical analyses. This article aims to bridge this gap by using a hierarchically clustered data set (active members nested in voluntary associations) and multilevel analyses to test several hypotheses drawn from prior studies about the relationship between voluntary associations' characteristics and members' level of generalized trust. Overall, the results indicate that in explaining the variability in individual generalized trust levels, differences among the associations in which individuals are involved could contribute marginally at best. Almost all variance (97.6%) in individual level of generalized trust lies between the individuals and not between the associations. Furthermore, the analyses show no correlations for most tested associational characteristics. As for membership diversity, the most pronounced result runs opposite to expectation—thus providing some support for a membership similarity hypothesis rather than for a diversity hypothesis. The article raises the question whether the search for associational differences that might explain the lack of a general relationship between membership in voluntary associations and individual level of generalized trust is in fact a dead end.”

**An Inside-Out Marketing Strategy for Innovation among Human Service Nonprofits in South Korea**


Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “In the increasingly competitive nonprofit market, innovation may be the only choice for survival among human service nonprofits. Considering the importance of service encounters and high dependence on human resources, internal marketing has potential as a management strategy to improve innovative activities in human service nonprofits. To examine the effect of internal marketing strategy focusing on employees, this study investigates the mediating effect of customer orientation in the pathway from internal marketing to innovation. The findings from 258 community-based social service centers in South Korea support the positive impact of internal marketing on customer orientation and innovation, although the significant evidence for the mediating effect of customer orientation is not found. The current study suggests implications for practice and future research.”
INNOVATION SOCIALE
Social innovation / Innovación social

What is the social innovation system? A state-of-the-art review
http://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84959347327&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=0
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The social innovation system concept in our study is an interconnection of things or actors in developing, diffusing, and utilising innovation targeting social issues or needs. The impetus of our theoretical contribution is that little or no attention has been given to the topic of social innovation system even though social innovation and social economy are emerging topics of research. Our aim was to analyse the current scholarly contributions by performing a state-of-the-art review. This review will broaden our understanding of the emerging social innovation system concept. The state-of-the-art review of 15 peer-reviewed articles indicates that there are currently four themes of social innovation system. These are institutional, organisational and social - public good and quality of life. Our theoretical and initial study indicates that social innovation system studies have not yet been formalised in the innovation system milieu. Therefore we posit that social innovation system requires more research.”

Social Innovations in the Urban Context (Book)
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This book addresses the practice of social innovation, which is currently very much in the public eye. New ideas and approaches are needed to tackle the severe and wicked problems with which contemporary societies are struggling. Especially in times of economic crisis, social innovation is regarded as one of the crucial elements needed to move forward. Our knowledge of its dynamics has significantly progressed, thanks to an abundance of studies on social innovation both general and sector-specific. However, despite the valuable research conducted over the past years, the systematic analysis of social innovation is still contested and incomplete. The questions asked in the book will be the following: What is the nature of social innovations? What patterns can be identified in social innovations emerging at the local level? How is the emergence and spread of social innovations related to urban governance? More precisely, which conditions and arrangements facilitate and hinders social innovation? We explore these questions using different types of data and methods, and studying different contexts. In particular, we focus on innovations that aim at solving problems of the young unemployed, single parents and migrants. This analysis is based on original research carried out in the period 2010-2013 in the framework of a European project with a specific empirical research strategy. Research was carried out in 20 cities in 10 different European countries.”

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES
Public Policies / Politicas Publicas

Innovating the provision of welfare services through collective action: the case of Italian social cooperatives
http://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84961751153&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=0
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Social cooperatives are the most widespread social enterprise type in Italy. Their evolution has stimulated the development of diverse interpretative frameworks of social enterprise determinants: the mainstream one is that social cooperatives are the outcome of contracting out policies. Through a critical investigation of social cooperatives’ emergence, integration into public policies, and reaction to the financial crisis, the authors refocus attention to one of the key modes of creation of social enterprises that has not gained the attention it deserves: the bottom-up dynamic. The analysis carried out sheds light on the contribution of citizens’ mobilization to institutional change and confirms that social enterprises can also emerge in an unprepared and hostile ideological, economic and political context.”
CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS
Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

Social Entrepreneurship in Communities. Examining the Collaborative Processes of Health Conversion Foundations
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The United States ranks low on many measures of population health. In addressing this societal problem, nonprofit health conversion foundations are emerging as important, local social entrepreneurs. We investigated the processes by which these organizations create and implement locally situated innovative approaches to promote health and wellness. Using an inductive, qualitative approach, we identified central themes by which conversion foundations, as social entrepreneurs, developed collaborative solutions to health. We found that they defined the social problem, generated social capital in the community, and educated potential partners. These mechanisms helped build groundwork for collaboration among community actors. Conversion foundations then convened partners with complementary competencies to develop creative solutions. This research contributes to the literature on social entrepreneurship and nonprofits by expanding understanding of how foundations can foster community collaborations to develop innovative solutions to social problems. Further, this study sheds light on the activities and processes of nonprofit health conversion foundations as actors with the potential to improve population health.”

AUTRES
Other / Otros

Making Immigrant Rights Real: Nonprofits and the Politics of Integration in San Francisco (Book)
http://www.cornellpress.cornell.edu/book/?GCOI=80140100805650
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “More than half of the 41 million foreign-born individuals in the United States today are noncitizens, half have difficulty with English, a quarter are undocumented, and many are poor. As a result, most immigrants have few opportunities to make their voices heard in the political process. Nonprofits in many cities have stepped into this gap to promote the integration of disadvantaged immigrants. They have done so despite notable constraints on their political activities, including limits on their lobbying and partisan electioneering, limited organizational resources, and dependence on government funding. Immigrant rights advocates also operate in a national context focused on immigration enforcement rather than immigrant integration. In Making Immigrant Rights Real, Els de Graauw examines how immigrant-serving nonprofits can make impressive policy gains despite these limitations. Drawing on three case studies of immigrant rights policies—language access, labor rights, and municipal ID cards—in San Francisco, de Graauw develops a tripartite model of advocacy strategies that nonprofits have used to propose, enact, and implement immigrant-friendly policies: administrative advocacy, cross-sectoral and cross-organizational collaborations, and strategic issue framing. The inventive development and deployment of these strategies enabled immigrant-serving nonprofits in San Francisco to secure some remarkable new immigrant rights victories, and de Graauw explores how other cities can learn from their experiences.”

Adaptation of London’s social housing to climate change through retrofit: a holistic evaluation approach
http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/tandf/aber/2016/00000010/00000001/art00007
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The UK social housing stock is highly vulnerable to climate change-induced indoor overheating. This paper presents an evaluation framework for the climate change resilience of the London social housing stock that combines dynamic thermal modelling to assess the impact of retrofit on current and future indoor temperatures and a carbon and economic analysis of retrofit packages to predict their ranking based on the priorities of different socio-economic groups. Under the 2050s High emissions scenario, 90th percentile probability, unventilated flats in the case study building were found to overheat in the future (63% increase compared to the current climate), while natural ventilation kept the overheating hours within acceptable limits. Internally applied wall insulation combined with low ventilation rates could potentially
increase future overheating (48% increase). Fixed shading had a reverse impact, reducing the overheating hours by 28%, but increasing the winter heating demand by 19.5% compared to the pre-retrofit performance of the building. Movable external louvers provided a better balance between cooling and heating needs, reducing the overheating hours by 37.5% and increasing heating demand by 8%. The study findings indicate the need for optimization of social housing retrofit packages in order to combine carbon emissions reduction with future climate resilience.”

NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX
Special Issues / Ediciones especiales

Cooperatives: governance and accountability systems for a better world?
Special issue of the Journal of Accounting & Organizational Change, volume 12, issue 1, April 2016.
http://www.emeraldinsight.com/toc/jaoc/12/1

VARIA

Les réseaux de l’économie sociale en Europe
Pauline Boivin sous la direction de Denis Stokkink. POUR LA SOLIDARITÉ- PLS, 14 pages, mars 2016.

Résumé issu de l’URL ci-haut: “Forme récente d’organisation au niveau européen du fait de son caractère « formel », les réseaux de la société civile font figure de contre-pouvoir tiers face à l’État et au secteur privé. Leur force est leur nombre, leur force est la diversité et la richesse des entités qu’ils représentent. D’une certaine façon, ces réseaux forment le filet de notre démocratie économique et politique en Europe. Plus ses mailles se renforcent, plus il peut servir de protection face à la corrosivité du capitalisme qui parfois menace notre socle civilisationnel. D’où l’intérêt d’étudier le concept, la réalité, et les activités concrètes des réseaux de l’ESS en Europe. Cette note d’analyse se veut une synthèse, mais ne peut malheureusement tout dire sur le sujet, tant cette thématique reste encore inexplorée, et pouvant être abordée selon de multiples perspectives. Nous avons aussi dû sélectionner un nombre restreint de réseaux à étudier. En espérant que cet aperçu sur les formes résiliaires puisse servir de base à des recherches et initiatives futures sur cette question, nous vous en souhaitons une très bonne lecture.”

APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS
Calls for contributions / Convocatorias de artículos


→ Blurring Sector Boundaries & New Organizational Forms. Special issue of the Journal of Sport Management with a focus on social enterprises and sport. Deadline for submission: May 27th, 2016. (RECALL)

→ Gestion des entreprises sociales et solidaires (GESS). 4emes Journées Internationales de Recherche organisées par la Chaire ESS, Laboratoire Gains-Argumans (Université du Maine) en partenariat avec le Projet ICSEM International Comparative Social Enterprise Model. 5 décembre 2016. Le Mans, France. Date limite pour soumission: 31 mai 2016. (RECALL)


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ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR
Events / Eventos

La reconnaissance du savoir en innovation sociale : vers une transformation sociale axée sur l’intérêt général. Colloque organisé par le Centre de recherche sur les innovations sociales (CRISES) et le Centre interdisciplinaire de recherche et d’information sur les entreprises collectives (CIRIEC-Canada) dans le cadre du 84ème Congrès de l’ACFAS. 9 et 10 mai. Montréal, Québec, Canada. (Rappel)

Econous2016. Congrès canadien sur le développement économique communautaire organisé par le Réseau canadien de développement économique communautaire (RCDÉC) et la Corporation d’employabilité et de développement économique communautaire (CEDEC). 18 au 20 mai 2016. Montréal, Québec, Canada. (Rappel)

Societies in transition – Social and solidarity economy, the commons, public action and livelihood. The 2nd EMES-Polanyi International Seminar organized by EMES in collaboration with the European Institute of Political Economy Karl Polanyi and the Conservatoire national des arts et métiers. May 19th - 20th, 2016. Paris, France. (RECALL)

New Strategies for Co-operatives: Understanding and Managing Co-operative Creation, Transition and Transformation. International research conference organized by the University of Almeria (UAL) and the UAL-Coexphal Chair. May 24th -27th, 2016. Almeria, Spain. (RECALL)


2016 Doctoral Colloquium of the European Academy of Management (EURAM). This colloquium is organized by UPEC (Université Paris-Est Créteil Val De Marne) and French Business School. May 29th-31st, 2016. Paris, France. (RECALL)


Nonprofits and the Social Economy: Energizing Communities. The Ninth Annual Conference of the Association for Nonprofit and Social Economy Research (ANSER) organised by the University of Calgary. June 1st - 3rd, 2016. Calgary, Alberta, Canada. (RECALL)

Public and Non-Profit Management (PM&NPM). Sub-theme at the 2016 conference of EURAM (European Academy of Management) organized by UPEC (Université Paris-Est Créteil Val De Marne) and French Business Schools. June 1st - 4th, 2016. Paris, France. (RECALL)


Cooperatives as a Fortress of Participation? 55 Sub-theme at 32nd EGOS (European Group of Organisational Studies) Colloquium 2016 organized by the University of Naples Federico II. July 7th - 8th, 2016. Naples, Italy. (RECALL)

The three SE pillars: Social Entrepreneurship, Social Economy and Solidarity Economy. The 5th EMES International PhD Summer School organized by EMES network in partnership with Glasgow Caledonian University and the Yunus Centre for Social Business and Health (GCU-YC). June 22nd - 25th, 2016. Glasgow, Scotland, UK. (RECALL)

Défi néolibéral et réponses sociologiques: économie solidaire, innovation sociale, associations et action publique. Thème 27 (CR.27) du XXe Congrès international des sociologues de langue française (AISLF) organisé par le bureau de l’AISLF, l’Université de Montréal et l’Université du Québec à Montréal. 4-8 juillet 2016. Montréal, Québec, Canada. (Rappel)

Territoires et frontières: le développement à l’épreuve des régions frontalières. 53ème colloque de l’Association de Science Régionale de Langue Française organisé par l’Université du Québec en Outaouais. 7 au 9 juillet 2016, Gatineau, Québec, Canada. (Rappel)

L’innovation sociale et les nouveaux modèles d’action en développement territorial. Session spéciale au 53ème colloque de l’Association de Science Régionale de Langue Française. 7 au 9 juillet 2016, Gatineau, Québec, Canada. (Rappel)


Un autre monde est nécessaire, ensemble il devient possible! Forum social mondial 2016. 9 au 14 août 2016. Montréal, Québec (Canada). (Rappel)

Forum mondial de l’économie sociale. 3ème édition du Global Social Economy Forum - GSEF2016 coorganisé par la Ville de Montréal et le Chantier de l’économie sociale. 7 au 9 septembre 2016. Montréal, QC, Canada. (Rappel)

→ 11th European Conference on Innovation and Entrepreneurship. This conference ECIE 2016 is being held co-hosted by JAMK University of Applied Science and Jyväskylä University School of Business and Economics in Finland. September 15th - 16th, 2016. Jyväskylä, Finland. (RECALL)


→ 3ème Sommet international des coopératives. Organisé par Desjardins et l’Alliance Coopérative Internationale. 11 – 13 octobre 2016. Québec, QC, Canada. (RAPPEL)

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