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Evolution in Board Chair–CEO Relationships: A Negotiated Order Perspective

Chris Cornforth and Rob Macmillan. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 45, issue 5, pages 949-970, October 2016.

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/content/45/5/949?etoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The relationship between chairs and chief executive officers (CEOs) has been largely neglected in research on nonprofit governance. Yet, a growing body of research on corporate governance in the private and public sectors suggests that this relationship is crucial both to the effective functioning of the board and the leadership of the organization. Much of the research on chair–CEO relationships has used cross-sectional research designs ignoring the fact that these relationships will evolve over time. This article responds to some of these challenges. It presents the results from longitudinal research examining the relationship between the chair and chief executive in a nonprofit organization. It shows how this relationship is "negotiated" and develops over time in response to contextual changes."

A Fair Trade-off? Paradoxes in the Governance of Fair-trade Social Enterprises

Chris Mason and Bob Doherty. *Journal of Business Ethics*, volume 136, issue 3, pages 451-469, July 2016.

http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-014-2511-2?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This paper explores how fair trade social enterprises (FTSEs) manage paradoxes in stakeholder-oriented governance models. We use narrative accounts from board members, at governance events and board documents to report an exploratory study of paradoxes in three FTSEs which are partly farmer-owned. Having synthesized the key social enterprise governance literature and framed it alongside the broader paradox theory, we used narratives to explore how tensions are articulated, how they can be applied within an adapted paradox framework, and how governance actors seek to mitigate paradoxes. The paper contributes to current debates in social enterprise scholarship concerning hybridity (Pache and Santos, *Acad Manag Rev* 35(3):455–476, 2010; in *Institutional logics in action*, Part B (Research in the sociology of organizations), 2012), hybrid organizing (Battilana and Lee, *Acad Manag Ann* 8(1):397–441, 2014) and operational tensions (Smith et al., *Bus Eth Q* 23(3):407–442, 2013) by illustrating empirically how the central social/enterprise paradox manifests in FTSEs governance arrangements. We build on the paradox categories proposed by Lüscher and Lewis (*Acad Manag J* 51(2):221–240, 2008) and adapted in Smith et al. (*Bus Eth Q* 23(3):407–442, 2013) by developing a recursive model of legitimacy-seeking governance processes, conceptualizing how boards seek to mitigate, but not necessarily resolve, paradoxes.”

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

Modes of development and financing / Modos de desarrollo y de financiamiento

A Case Study of Microfinance and Community Development Banks in Brazil: Private or Common Goods?

Marek Hudon et Camille Meyer. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, volume 45, issue 4, pages 116S-133S, August 2016.

http://nvs.sagepub.com/content/45/4_suppl/116S.abstract

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Inclusive financial sectors are essential to poverty alleviation. While microcredit can be governed as a private good, self-managed civil society organizations propose an alternative way of managing financial services. Brazil’s Community Development Banks (CDBs) are growing and dynamic manifestations of these nonprofit organizations. Based on field research in Brazil, this article uses Elinor Ostrom’s design principles of successful self-governing common-pool resource organizations to analyze CDBs’ microcredit system. Our results suggest that private goods could be altered when they are governed by community self-managed enterprises. They become hybrid goods as they mix the characteristics of private and common goods. This change is facilitated by specific organizational arrangements such as self-governance that emerge from grassroots dynamics and the creation of collective-choice arenas. These arrangements help strengthen the inclusion properties of nonprofit microcredit services.”

Responsible Investing of Pension Assets: Links between Framing and Practices for Evaluation

Darlene Himick and Sophie Audoussert-Coulier. *Journal of Business Ethics*, volume 136, issue 3, pages 539-556, July 2016.

http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-014-2530-z?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Despite the increase in the acceptance of responsible investing (RI) in general (Allianz, in www.allianzglobalinvestors.com, 2010), the global community is still witnessing unprecedented levels of practices that can only be categorized as “unsustainable”. It appears, then, that either the inroads made by the RI community have not kept up with the increase in unsustainable practices, or, that the RI process itself has been ineffective at producing meaningful change. The current study aims to investigate the practices used by pension plan sponsors to determine how they may enable, or interfere with, the adoption of implementation of RI. We adopt Framing Theory (Benford and Snow, *Annual Review of Sociology* 26:611–639, 2000), specifically the idea that particular frames find alignment when they resonate with their targets, by either bridging, extending, amplifying or transforming a domain. We extend research to include understudied practices by performing an analysis of 60 public pension funds in Canada. We find evidence of disconnect between the financial frame which dominates practices for compliance and evaluation, and the social frame of RI as a source of change. If the aim of RI is to produce long-term change, then a consideration of whether it aligns with extant practices is critical. We discover a variety of frame alignment tactics already employed in practice. We also find that, even within the dominant financial frame, opportunities for frame extension, amplification and

transformation do exist, and examine how these are more (or less) possible depending on how the asset management structure is designed.”

Social Enterprise and Wellbeing in Community Life

Jane Farmer, Tracy De Cotta, Katharine McKinnon, Jo Barraket, Sarah-Anne Munoz, Heather Douglas and Michael J. Roy. Social enterprise journal, volume 12, issue 2, pages 235 - 254, August 2016.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/SEJ-05-2016-0017>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This paper aims to explore the well-being impacts of social enterprise, beyond a social enterprise *per se*, in everyday community life. An exploratory case study was used. The study’s underpinning theory is from relational geography, including Spaces of Wellbeing Theory and therapeutic assemblage. These theories underpin data collection methods. Nine social enterprise participants were engaged in mental mapping and walking interviews. Four other informants with “boundary-spanning” roles involving knowledge of the social enterprise and the community were interviewed. Data were managed using NVivo, and analysed thematically. Well-being realised from “being inside” a social enterprise organisation was further developed for participants, in the community, through positive interactions with people, material objects, stories and performances of well-being that occurred in everyday community life. Boundary spanning community members had roles in referring participants to social enterprise, mediating between participants and structures of community life and normalising social enterprise in the community. They also gained benefit from social enterprise involvement. This paper uses relational geography and aligned methods to reveal the intricate connections between social enterprise and well-being realisation in community life. There is potential to pursue this research on a larger scale to provide needed evidence about how well-being is realised in social enterprises and then extends into communities.”

La utilidad del excedente para el análisis de la información financiera en las sociedades cooperativas

María José Cabaleiro Casal, Carlos Iglesias Malvido. REVESCO. Revista de Estudios Cooperativos, volumen 122, July 2016.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5209/REVE.52985>.

Resumen proveniente del artículo: “Este trabajo analiza una muestra de sociedades cooperativas gallegas para verificar si es posible inferir diferencias en las conductas financieras de los socios a partir de la cuantía del excedente contable. Con esta finalidad se añade al valor del excedente, el resultado de las variaciones registradas en determinadas partidas contables que incluyen otras rentas residuales. El reparto de dichas rentas revela que los socios no optan generalizadamente por la anticipación completa de las rentas residuales. Se deduce, por tanto, la existencia de empresas que escogen una estrategia de excedente positivo, diferente de la estrategia de excedente nulo planteada por la teoría financiera clásica. En la muestra seleccionada, las diferencias entre ambas estrategias son estadísticamente significativas, lo que abre la puerta, en futuros trabajos, a investigar qué factores pueden explicar la renuncia voluntaria de los socios a la percepción anticipada de todas estas rentas residuales. Tal conducta sólo se evidencia cuando se declara un resultado positivo, de ahí la utilidad del excedente contable en el análisis de la información financiera de la sociedad cooperativa.”

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

Understanding Nonprofit Financial Health: Exploring the Effects of Organizational and Environmental Variables

Christopher R. Prentice. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 45, issue 5, pages 888-909, October 2016.

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/content/45/5/888?etoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Using Internal Revenue Service Form 990 information for all filing 501(c)(3) organizations from 1998 to 2003, this article explores the organizational and environmental factors that affect nonprofit financial health in two subsectors—human services and higher education. The results yield three noteworthy findings. First, theory and empirical data converge when four commonly used financial indicators are combined to form a single financial health construct. Second, accounting measures and revenue variables are not as clearly related to financial health as the literature suggests. Third, environmental variables including macroeconomic factors (gross domestic product and state product), community factors (median household income), as well as a nonprofit’s financial prominence in their policy area (revenue share) are strong predictors of nonprofit financial health. This research contributes to the literature in several ways, most notably by

incorporating a more open-systems approach to the study of nonprofit financial health with the inclusion of several environmental variables.”

GESTION

Management / Gestión

La gestion des associations

Julien Bernet, Philippe Eynauld, Olivier Maurel et Corinne Vercher- Chaptal. *Édition Érès, collection sociologie économique, 224 pages, avril 2016.*

<http://www.editions-eres.com/ouvrage/3787/la-gestion-des-associations>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut : « Dans le prolongement de *la gouvernance des associations* (érès), cet ouvrage ouvre un espace de réflexion et de débat plus que nécessaire étant donné l'ampleur des mutations que connaissent les associations. A partir d'études de cas approfondies menées dans différents milieux, il révèle les limites d'une gestion formelle héritée de la gestion d'entreprise. En effet, le rôle des associations dans la société invite à s'interroger sur la production de sens et donc autant sur le pourquoi que sur le comment. Les auteurs plaident pour une gestion plurielle des associations dont les caractéristiques ne sont ni celles du service public, ni celles du secteur marchand. Ils proposent trois clés d'entrée pour l'orienter : le projet, l'organisation et l'action. Cette grille de lecture de la vie associative ouvre des voies possibles pour comprendre, agir et mettre en cohérence son fonctionnement avec les valeurs du projet associatif. Au-delà des associations, les questions posées par les auteurs renvoient au périmètre plus large de l'économie sociale et solidaire. »

An Institutional Theory of the Nonprofit: Toll Goods and Voluntary Action

Eva M. Witesman. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 45, issue 4, pages 975-1155, August 2016.*

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/content/early/2016/05/25/0899764016651729.abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The evolution of activity within the nonprofit sector (and nonprofit-type activity without the sector) has outpaced the ability of nonprofit theory to describe it. In contrast to legalistic, sector-based theories of the nonprofit, this article proposes an institutional theory of the nonprofit that defines its distinction from public and private institutions through (a) the voluntary (rather than coercive) assignment of roles and (b) the use of the good or service by non-payers. The voluntary and redistributive nature of such nonprofit-type institutions makes them primarily compatible with the distribution of goods that are non-subtractable and excludable (toll goods).”

An Exemplar of Open Strategy: Decision-Making within Multi-sector Collaborations

Thomas G. Pittz and Terry Adler. *Management Decision, volume 54, issue 7, pages 1595-1614, August 2016.*

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/MD-04-2015-0153>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Collaborations and partnerships that span economic sectors heighten the complexity of decision-making processes and introduce challenges for structuring collective action. As hybrid organizations designed for cooperation, multi-sector partnerships involving firms from the private, public, and nonprofit industries are more likely to utilize a platform of open strategy than their single-sector counterparts. Through studying the decision-making process of multi-sector partnerships, the purpose of this paper is to suggest that the formative extra-organizational boundary conditions of these partnerships create fertile ground for a platform of open strategy. This manuscript presents a thorough analysis of the literature regarding multi-sector partnerships and the construct of open strategy to consider the importance of goal interdependence and strategic openness in the strategic decision-making process. The combination of these research streams results in a theoretical model of open strategy to be validated in the multi-sector partnership context.”

Contextualizing a Social Enterprise Opportunity Process in an Emerging Market

Monica Diochon and Yogesh Ghore. *Social Enterprise Journal, volume 12, issue 2, pages 107-130, August 2016.*

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/SEJ-11-2015-0032>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The purpose of this paper is to contribute to a better understanding of how a social enterprise opportunity is brought to fruition in an emerging market. This real-time longitudinal case study tracks the emergence of a micro-franchise start-up from conception to inception. Using a narrative perspective as a conceptual lens focuses attention on the relational, temporal and performative elements of the interactive process that occurs between social entrepreneur(s) and the environment(s). While interviewing provides the primary source of evidence, multiple data collection methods were utilized. The analysis of the process elements centres on the narratives of the micro-franchise co-founders and other key informants that

prompt action aimed at bringing the opportunity to fruition, showing how the social entrepreneurs bring the inside out and the outside in. Despite challenges to the appropriateness of Western management theory within emerging markets, this study has shown that theory at a sufficiently high level of abstraction can be useful. It also demonstrates the need to study process over time and be inclusive of the range of stakeholders and contexts that influence it. The findings indicate that social enterprise start-up is a co-creative process that evolves in unpredictable ways over time. Beyond start-up, only time and further study will determine whether social enterprise will prove to be the panacea for poverty and marginalization that governments expect. This research gains real-time insight into social enterprise emergence. It underscores the multi-dimensional nature of context and provides evidence indicating that the relationship and influence between social entrepreneur(s) and their environment is not one way."

Growth Orientation in Social Enterprises

Saila Tykkyläinen, Pasi Syrjä, Kaisu Puumalainen and Helena Sjögrén. International Journal of Entrepreneurial Venturing, volume 8, issue 3, pages 296–316, August 2016.

<http://www.inderscienceonline.com/doi/abs/10.1504/IJEV.2016.078966>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This study explores growth orientation in the social entrepreneurship context through in-depth case studies in six Finnish social enterprises. In light of existing research on business growth and scaling up social enterprises and our data, we propose that willingness to grow is fairly strong among social entrepreneurs, and that growth is sought through various strong and intentional strategies. Growth orientation stems primarily from the entrepreneurs' social mission, but at the same time, the mission appears to narrow down options for growth paths. However, tensions between financial and social goals, often discussed in the social enterprise literature, did not appear as a form of conflict. Our study suggests that the social mission can be both a driver and a barrier of growth for social enterprises."

Social Entrepreneurship: The Foundation of Tomorrow's Commercial Business Models?

Jantje Halberstadt and Sascha Kraus. International Journal of Entrepreneurial Venturing, volume 8, issue pages 261–279, August 2016.

<http://www.inderscienceonline.com/doi/abs/10.1504/IJEV.2016.078964>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Social and commercial entrepreneurship are often said to be two contrasting disciplines that are, at best, only tenuously related. Even though there is a lack of consensus on how to define both social and commercial entrepreneurship, most definitions of social entrepreneurship commonly state that solving social problems demands a narrow, specialised focus, whilst commercial entrepreneurship is often seen as a more conventionally 'business'-like activity. In this article, we put forward our arguments using theoretical discussion backed up by practical case studies to show that many of today's commercial business models are based on ideas with a social intention. Our findings on the economic importance of innovative social business ideas highlight the importance of social entrepreneurship, and the importance of encouraging social aspects in teaching, practical entrepreneurship support and research. In fact, we even find that social and commercial entrepreneurship are highly interrelated phenomena, which should not be treated as separate disciplines."

Nonprofit Management: A Social Justice Approach 1st Edition

Elaine P. Congress, Allan Luks and Francis Petit. Springer Publishing Company, 1 edition, 331 pages, August 2016.

<http://www.springerpub.com/nonprofit-management.html>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Nonprofit organizations are increasingly concerned with the need to demonstrate how social justice principles impact every aspect of their work. This is the only textbook to explicitly integrate social justice principles into the management of a nonprofit organization. It provides students with the knowledge and skills required to integrate a social justice value system into their work as effective nonprofit leaders. Using practical tips and illustrative case examples, the text explains the structure and processes of nonprofit organizations with a particular emphasis on social justice themes. *Nonprofit Management: A Social Justice Approach* is edited by an interdisciplinary team of prominent leaders in business, management, and social service, who together run the Fordham Center for Nonprofit Leaders. They have assembled a group of expert authors who provide extensive coverage of the nonprofit leadership field. The book discusses the history of the development of nonprofit management up to the present day. It addresses legal and ethical considerations, organizational planning and staff management, finance, public relations, fundraising, public advocacy and volunteerism, program design and grant development, governance and board development, developing an

international nonprofit, information technology, career development, and creating a nonprofit/social entrepreneurship organization. Additional chapters address quality improvement, mentoring, and proposal writing. The text is ideal for students and faculty in social service administration, human service leadership, social work management, public and community health, public administration, and health care administration and management.”

A Conceptual Model of Critical Success Factors for Indian Social Enterprises

Satar Mir Shahid and John Shibu. World Journal of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development, volume 12, issue 2, pages 113-138, August 2016.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/WJEMSD-09-2015-0042?journalCode=wjemsd>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “There has been global upsurges in the social enterprise (SE) research and practice considering SE as a rapidly growing thought worldwide. The renewed significance of SEs has arisen primarily on account of their assumed potential in solving a range of social problems. The evidences supporting the budding role of SEs in fostering sustained socio-economic development of regions and communities across the globe are evolving continuously. Even though, social entrepreneurship (S-ENT) and SEs have remained central thought provoking domains in the realm of scholarly investigation for the past couple of decades, the emerging literature on SEs and their role in economic development is riddled with theoretical inconsistencies and definitional controversies. Thus, very little is known about functioning and management of SEs. For the sake of advancing the field, the purpose of this paper is to identify and analyze the critical success factors (CSFs) of SEs operating in different social settings in India. Further, a conceptual model is developed incorporating different factors of SE operation in an integrated framework. Based on the review of the extant literature, three categories of success factors comprising a total of 38 success factors for SEs were initially identified. Under each category, the success factors were then classified and reduced to appropriate numbers based upon their importance to SEs and their repeated manifestations in the literature, making a total of 13 CSFs under all three categories. Based on these three categories of CSFs, a conceptual model was developed. The study determines 13 critical factors as contributing to the success of SEs: business planning skills; entrepreneurship orientation; leadership; networking; innovative financing; triple bottom line planning; SE marketing; community engagement; human capital; organizational culture; social impact evaluation; frugal innovation; and government support. The paper presents a theoretical research model incorporating factors and determinants of SE success to direct a future research agenda. The paper can further be used by researchers to empirically test CSF of SEs. Moreover, practitioners can also gain benefits from the conceptual framework and promote S-ENT.”

INNOVATION SOCIALE

Social innovation / Innovación social

Knowledge-Based Social Innovation Process in Social Enterprise: A Conceptual Framework

Hendrati Dwi Mulyaningsih, Gatot Yudoko and Bambang Rudito. Advanced Science Letters, volume 22, issue 5-6, pages 1393-1397, May 2016.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/asp/asl/2016/00000022/F0020005/art00069>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “A formal theory in social entrepreneurship research is required for developing a conceptual framework. Hence, theoretical contributions in the research theme, including social enterprise and social innovation, are currently limited and at an infancy stage. Besides, conceptual contribution in theory building that explains a relational connection between constructs has been less underlined. In fact, only a few number of papers indicated theoretical bases. Social entrepreneurship is the process of classifying a distinct social problem to establish an opportunity as a set of solutions for the addressed problem. It presents an important factor of a continuous innovation for developing entrepreneurial traits in indulging either social need or social good. Innovation is the key theme in social entrepreneurship research, but more effort is required to establish social entrepreneurship-related innovation theory. There are some research gap on social entrepreneurship and social innovation research. Mostly social innovation is associated with initiatives in and by public sector and public-private partnership. This research is emphasized on social innovation process which is initiated in the third sector. In the innovation literature mostly has primarily conceptualized innovation processes as involving the integration of external and internal knowledge. Hence this research propose conceptual model on social innovation process and knowledge integration within. This research integrate construct from the theories of entrepreneurship, innovation and knowledge management. The relation of the three main theories will be proposed in the Knowledge based Social Innovation process conceptual framework. Theoretical contribution in this research is building theory on multi-level of analysis perspective in social innovation process

in which contextually introducing the social innovation process within social enterprise. At practical level, this research provide an example on how knowledge management is implemented in the process of innovation for social value creation and utilizing knowledge for social innovation within social enterprise.”

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

Public Policies / Políticas Publicas

Infrastructures for Disorder. Applying Sennett’s Notion of Disorder to the Public Space of Social Housing Neighbourhoods

Sendra Pablo. Journal of Urban Design, volume 21, issue 3, pages 335-352, may 2016.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13574809.2015.1133223?journalCode=cjud20>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This paper contributes to the debate on whether introducing too much order into urban regeneration processes hinders social life and interaction in the public space. It engages with Sennett’s call for introducing certain kinds of disorder into city life. While this debate has been addressed in urban literature, many urban regeneration processes in social housing neighbourhoods have attempted to remove all kinds of disorder from the city, thus removing urban life from the streets. This paper proposes ‘infrastructures for disorder’: strategies for intervention that create conditions for the unplanned use of the public realm in social housing estates.”

What Big Data Can Tell Us About Government Awards to the Nonprofit Sector: Using the FAADS

Jesse Lecy and Jeremy Thornton. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 45, issue 5, pages 1052-1069, October 2016.

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/content/45/5/1052?etoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This article reviews the Federal Assistance Award Data System (FAADS), a comprehensive online archive of federal grant activity. Relatively few nonprofit scholars have used this extensive data source due to significant structural limitations in the data. This article aims to describe and mitigate those limitations while stimulating new research on government awards to nonprofits. The article profiles the process of federal award flows and reporting. We also identify the primary advantages and shortcomings in the current data structure. Finally, we post an electronic matching algorithm that links individual federal award records to recipient Form 990 financial data. This process allows researchers to analyze the influence of federal awards with greater fidelity than has been previously accomplished in the literature.”

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

The Winding Road of Social Entrepreneurship Definitions: A Systematic Literature Review

Mary Conway Dato-on and Jerrid Kalakay. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 12, issue 2, pages 131-160, August 2016.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/SEJ-06-2015-0016>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The purpose of this paper is to contribute to understanding social entrepreneurship via a systematic literature review (SLR) of the construct’s varied definitions to assess the means by and the context in which the phenomenon is studied. The SLR follows a deliberative, replicable, methodical and transparent process, including a quality assessment tool of definitional sources. SLR results are organized around Gartner’s (1985) framework of new value creation, thus additionally analysing the dimensionality with which social entrepreneurship has been studied. Finally, a qualitative analysis of the definitions reviews commonalities of themes within definitions to assess trends. Significant research has been dedicated to defining social entrepreneurship. However, many efforts do not explore the full dimensionality of the concept, as findings reveal that no definition explored the four dimensions of entrepreneurship posited by Gartner (1985). Further, a time-series review of definitions demonstrates limited advancement in definitional development. Geographic location of definition authors and key word analysis challenge previous research on the activation of social entrepreneurship in literature. Although the SLR was conducted in a controlled manner, this study is time-bound and only reviews English-language publications. While results are analysed using a recognized framework (i.e. Gartner, 1985), other conceptual models are available. Although two researchers independently categorized and analysed definitions, assessment of quality was limited. The results offer an insight into how the conceptualization of social entrepreneurship may be advanced as well as the important role of practitioners in

the development of the construct's theory and practice. The findings synthesize social entrepreneurship definitions across multi-disciplinary fields and contexts and within a multi-dimensional framework utilizing an infrequently used literature review method within social sciences."

AUTRES

Other / Otros

Comparing Nonprofit Sectors Around the World: What Do We Know and How Do We Know It?

John Casey. Journal of Nonprofit Education and Leadership, volume 6, issue 3, pages 187-223, July 2016.

<http://js.sagamorepub.com/jnel/article/view/7583>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The expansion of nonprofit sectors in most countries around the world during the last decades has spurred interest in comparative research. This article documents and analyses the most significant primary sources that can be used to analyze the size and salience of nonprofit sectors in different countries. The focus is on five major research projects: the Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project, National Satellite Accounts, CIVICUS Civil Society Index, USAID CSO Sustainability Index, and the NGO Law Monitor. Additionally, the article documents numerous other studies that measure key indicators impacting the sector. These multiple sources often draw seemingly contradictory conclusions. Nonetheless, they can be used to trace the contours of cultural frames—[Neo]Liberal, Corporatist, Social Democratic, Emerging, Developing and Authoritarian—that inform our understanding of how nonprofit sectors operate under diverse political, economic, and social conditions and allow observers to situate the dynamics of the nonprofit sector of any one country in the broader context of other similar policies."

Teaching Strategic Management to Nonprofit Students

William Brown. Journal of Nonprofit Education and Leadership, volume 6, issue 3, July 2016.

<http://js.sagamorepub.com/jnel/article/view/7587>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Strategic management is a multidisciplinary concept with rich theoretical and empirical backgrounds that can inform decision making in organizations. Strategic management is defined as a blend of management practices that entails interpreting environmental conditions and designing systems to foster success (Miles & Snow, 1978). Applying strategic management concepts to the nonprofit sector is not a new idea (Kearns, 1994; Moore, 2000; Oster, 1995), but translating those concepts in a way that is instrumental to students in a nonprofit management class remains a challenge. In this paper, I introduce a framework to inform strategic thinking and suggest how to introduce these ideas to students studying nonprofit management. The four components of the framework are summarized and teaching strategies are reviewed."

Elinor Ostrom's Contribution to Nonprofit and Voluntary Action Studies

Brenda K. Bushouse, Brent Never and Robert K. Christensen. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 45, issue 4 (suppl), pages 75-265, August 2016.

http://nvs.sagepub.com/content/45/4_suppl/75.abstract

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Elinor "Lin" Ostrom, winner of the 2009 Nobel Prize in Economics, spent her career developing ideas and tools to address the concept of governance—what Oliver Williamson describes as the "provision of good order and workable arrangements." Nonprofit and Voluntary Action (NVA) scholars are similarly concerned with good order and workable arrangements but draw on different, if not more disparate, scholarly traditions. This special issue sheds light on the promise that integration of the tools developed by Ostrom and NVA scholarship holds. In this article, including its primer appendix, we provide a broad introduction to the tools created by Lin and her collaborators at The Ostrom Workshop (the "Workshop") in the interest of exploring their utility for NVA scholars' central questions."

NUMÉRO SPÉCIAL

Special Issues / Ediciones especiales

Elinor Ostrom's Contribution to Nonprofit and Voluntary Action Studies

Special issue of the Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 45, issue 4 (suppl). August 2016.

http://nvs.sagepub.com/content/45/4_suppl.toc

VARIA

Making Politics Work for Development: Harnessing Transparency and Citizen Engagement

Policy research report, World Bank Group, 281 pages, July 2016.

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/268021467831470443/pdf/106337-revised-PUBLIC- Making-Politics-Work-for-Development.pdf>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This major report is part of the World Bank Group’s effort at recognizing that to do good economics we need to go beyond economics. It draws on the best research on the interface between politics and economics, and focuses in particular on the role of transparency and citizen engagement. The report is aimed at serving our clients and the development community with a technical knowledge product on politics, to learn from mounting research on the economic consequences of these forces of political engagement and transparency. Synthesizing available research, the report draws lessons about the political behavior of citizens, public officials, and leaders, and how they respond to transparency across a variety of institutional contexts. Policy makers can use this knowledge to shape public sector governance in ways that are suited to their institutional contexts. For example, national leaders are concerned about monitoring and managing local-level public officials, who are often on the front lines of service delivery, and about generating local revenues to support local government. National leaders across the political spectrum are considering how best to use citizen engagement and transparency to solve this “last-mile” problem, including through well-managed local elections.”

Économie sociale et développement des territoires

Vincent van Schendel et Geneviève Huot. Revue Vie Économique, volume 8, issue 1, septembre 2016.

http://www.eve.coop/mw-contenu/revues/25/259/RVE_vol8_no1_Schendel-Huot.pdf

Résumé issu de l’URL ci haut: « Le nouveau pacte fiscal conclu entre le gouvernement du Québec et les municipalités a non seulement amputé le budget des municipalités et des organismes de soutien au développement territorial, mais surtout transformé le rôle des pouvoirs locaux (municipalités et MRC) dans le développement et pratiquement supprimé le pallier régional de concertation. Ce « tsunami », comme on l’a parfois nommé, a provoqué un peu partout à la fois une vague d’indignation et une désorientation chez de nombreux acteurs régionaux, particulièrement au sein de la société civile. Mais les coupes budgétaires et la réorganisation des structures et des pouvoirs cachent une question plus centrale : comment développer les territoires au Québec, autour de quelles visions ? Qui sont les acteurs pertinents de ce développement ? Ce texte se propose de discuter la place de l’économie sociale dans la reconfiguration d’un modèle de développement et les conditions de son déploiement. »

Les nouvelles pratiques de financement en économie sociale

Émilien Gruet. Revue Vie Économique, volume 8, issue 1, septembre 2016.

http://www.eve.coop/mw-contenu/revues/25/256/RVE_vol8_no1_Gruet.pdf

Résumé issu de l’URL ci-haut: « Au Québec, les récents chamboulements qu’ont connus les diverses structures territoriales de développement et de concertation ont eu un effet direct sur l’implication citoyenne dans le développement local. La société civile a ainsi perdu un canal d’expression et d’implication dans le développement économique et social de nos communautés. Suite à ce démantèlement, les modes de développement territorial sont appelés à se redéfinir et à se reconstruire. Parallèlement à cette tendance à la financiarisation de l’économie et la centralisation des lieux décisionnels, on assiste à l’apparition de nouveaux modes d’interactions économiques et financières (consommation et production collaborative, système de pair-à-pair, financement participatif, technologie blockchain, etc.). Ces pratiques s’inscrivent dans une dynamique de désintermédiation qui participe à redonner aux citoyens et aux usagers plus de pouvoir et de contrôle au sein de leur environnement économique. Parmi ces pratiques, les nouveaux modes de financement offrent des perspectives intéressantes pour le développement territorial et la démocratisation de l’économie en permettant de nouvelles formes d’implication de la société civile. Dans cet article, nous nous proposons de présenter certaines de ces nouvelles avenues de financement et d’ouvrir une réflexion sur leur potentiel et les enjeux qu’elles présentent pour le développement territorial et la démocratisation de l’économie. »

APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

Calls for contributions / Convocatorias de artículos

- **Comment former à l'économie sociale et solidaire? Engagement, citoyenneté, développement.** Forum International de l'ESS du Réseau Inter-Universitaire de l'Economie Sociale et Solidaire (RIUESS), le Réseau Développement durable et Lien social (2DLiS) et le Réseau Marocain de l'Economie sociale et solidaire (REMESS). Ce Forum est co-organisé par l'Université Cadi Ayyad de Marrakech (Maroc) et l'Université de Haute-Alsace. 22 au 24 mai 2017. Marrakech, Maroc. Date limite de soumission: **15 novembre 2016**.
- **Économie sociale et économie politique: regards croisés sur l'histoire et sur les enjeux contemporains.** Les XXXVII^{èmes} journées de l'AÉS (Association d'Économie Sociale) organisés par le Laboratoire d'économie dionysien, Université Paris 8. 7 et 8 septembre 2017. St-Denis, France. Date limite de soumission: **21 novembre 2016**.
- **El Trabajo Social como gobierno de lo social en contextos de desigualdad.** un número monográfico Desde la revista de la Universidad Complutense Cuadernos de Trabajo Social. La fecha límite para el envío: **noviembre 30th, 2016.** (RECALL)
- **The Organizations of Civil Society.** Special issue of the International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations (Voluntas). Deadline for submission: **November 30th, 2016.**
- **Enterprise Before and Beyond Benefit: A Transdisciplinary Research Agenda for Prosocial Organizing.** Special issue of the Journal of Business Venturing. Deadline for submission: **December 1st, 2016.** (RECALL)
- **Business Models, Ecosystems, and Society in the Sharing Economy.** Special issue of Academy of Management Discoveries. Deadline for submission: **December 31st, 2016.**
- **Social enterprise for sustainable societies.** 6th EMES International Research Conference on Social Enterprise organized in partnership with the Interdisciplinary Research Center on Work, State and Society (CIRTES, Université catholique de Louvain) and the Social Enterprise Belgian Interuniversity Attraction Pole (IAP). July 3rd - 6th, 2017. Université catholique de Louvain (Louvain-la-Neuve), Belgium. Deadline for submission: **January 9th, 2017.** (RECALL)
- **Organizing for social innovation: tensions and paradoxes of managing social and collective enterprises.** Special issue of Management Decision. Deadline for submission: **January 31st, 2017.** (RECALL)

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- **Cooperatives: Impacts and Power to Act.** Scientific conference in International Summit of Cooperatives organised by Desjardins and International co-operative alliance. **October 11th-13th, 2016. Québec, QC, Canada.** (RECALL)
- **3^{ème} Sommet international des coopératives.** Organisé par Desjardins et l'Alliance Coopérative Internationale. **11 – 13 octobre 2016. Québec, QC, Canada.** (RAPPEL)

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- **La contribución de las cooperativas al desarrollo sostenible.** IX Encuentro de Investigadores Latinoamericanos en Cooperativismo organizado por la Red Latinoamericana de Investigadores en Cooperativismo. **13 a 14 Octubre 2016. Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar, Quito – Ecuador.** (RECALL)
 - **El XVI Congreso de Investigadores en Economía Social de CIRIEC-España.** organizado por CIRIEC-España. **19 a 21 octubre 2016. Valencia, España.** (RECALL)
 - **Improving the Management and Effectiveness of Cooperatively Owned Business Organizations.** NCERA-210 Annual Meeting. **November 2nd, 2016. Radisson downtown Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA.** (RECALL)
 - **Vers un écosystème territorial d'innovation sociale propice au développement local durable?** 3^{ème} colloque « Innovation sociale et territoires » organisé par le Centre de Recherche Appliquée de la SCIC TETRIS avec la collaboration de la Communauté d'Agglomération du Pays de Grasse et de l'Institut Jean-Baptiste Godin. **9 et 10 novembre 2016. Théâtre de Grasse, Pays de Grasse, France.** (RAPPEL)
 - **Nonprofits in Public Policy: Challenges and Opportunities.** 2016 symposium on public policy organized by the Association for Research on Nonprofits and Voluntary Action (ARNOVA). **November 15th, 2016. Washington, USA.** (RECALL)
 - **Économie sociale et solidaire dans les territoires : Initiatives, enjeux et perspectives.** XVe Conférence Annuelle Internationale du Réseau International d'Intelligence Territoriale (INTI). **23 - 25 novembre 2016. Charleroi et Liège, Belgique.** (RAPPEL)
 - **Les politiques locales et la contrainte financière: État des lieux et perspectives.** Colloque organisé par le Réseau Finances locales. **24 et 25 novembre. Paris, France.** (RAPPEL)
 - **Gestion des entreprises sociales et solidaires (GESS).** 4^{èmes} 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.** (RECALL) <http://www.gdr3720.fr/>
 - **Mesures d'impact (social) et impacts des mesures.** Workshop international financée par le GDR « Policy Analytics » en lien avec la ChairESS de la région Hauts-de-France et avec le PEPS-INSHS AGLOS et l'ANR Clean. **6 et 7 décembre 2016. Lille, France.** (RAPPEL)
 - **Des émergences à la reconnaissance. Trajectoires d'innovation.** 5^e édition du Colloque international du CRISES. **6 et 7 avril 2017. Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Montréal, Québec, Canada.** (Rappel)

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