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GOVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL

Governance and general interest / Gobernanza y interés general

Modeling the Governance of Cooperative Firms

Paredes-Frigolett H., P. Nachar-Calderón, C. Marcuello. Computational and Mathematical Organization Theory, volume 23, issue 1, pages 122-166, January 2017.

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10588-016-9219-z>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Most studies of cooperative firms have been conducted using neoclassically inspired economic models that consider the characteristics and behavior of capitalist companies and their owners, thus failing to accommodate the wide range of criteria that motivate the creation of cooperative firms. These models have traditionally been at odds with the real objectives of cooperative firms due to their inability to accommodate a series of often conflicting criteria. We put forth a set-theoretic model of governance of cooperative firms that allows us to investigate how different models of cooperative governance can be implemented and how cooperative decision-making can be solved using a multicriteria decision analysis approach."

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

Disasters and Community Resilience: Spanish Flu and the Formation of Retail Cooperatives in Norway

Hayagreeva Rao and Henrich Greve, Academy of Management Journal, article in press, published online, January 2017.

<http://amj.aom.org/content/early/2017/01/17/amj.2016.0054.short>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Why are some communities resilient in the face of disasters, and why are others unable to recover? We suggest that two mechanisms matter: the framing of the cause of the disaster, and the community civic capacity to form diverse non-profits. We propose that disasters that are attributed to other community members weaken cooperation and reduce the formation of new cooperatives that serve the community, unlike disasters attributed to chance or to nature, which strengthen cooperation and increase the creation of cooperatives. We analyze the Spanish Flu, a contagious disease that was attributed to infected individuals, and compare it with spring frost, which damaged crops and was attributed to nature. Our measure of resilience is whether the community members could form retail cooperatives - a non-profit community organization. We find that communities hit by the Spanish Flu during the period 1918-1919 were unable to form new retail cooperatives in the short and long run after the epidemic, but this effect was reduced over time and countered by civic capacity. Implications for research on disasters and institutional legacies are outlined."

Role of Indigenous Eco-Friendly Technologies and Microfinance for Forest-Living Communities' Livelihoods: case Study of Andhra Pradesh, India

Surayya Teki. Sustainable Development, volume 25, issue 1, pages 1 - 110, January/February 2017

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/sd.1637/abstract?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Eco-friendly technologies (EFTs) and microfinance provide impetus for securing the livelihoods of forest-living communities. Use of EFTs arrests the degradation of forests in addition to enhancing people's livelihoods. Forest-living people adopt unsustainable harvesting methods due to a lack of access to and unawareness of EFTs. Sustainable harvesting of forest produce by employing EFTs reduced harm to the forest by 40–50%. Microfinance accessibility is essential for the adoption of EFT at community level for value addition to Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFPs), which enhanced livelihoods by 200–300%. The main objective of this paper is to investigate how EFT and microfinance provide impetus to the value addition by NWFPs and the securing of the livelihoods of forest-living communities."

Cost Estimation of Building Individual Cooperative Housing with Crowdfunding Model: Case of Beijing, China

Liu J., X. Li, D. Wu and J. Dong. *Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing*, volume 28, issue 3, pages 749-757, January 2017.

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10845-014-1005-5>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The crowdfunding model is to quickly gather petty cash funds from the mass and to organize and develop construction projects spontaneously, and it might help the housing buyers to reduce the expense that originally paid to real estate developers in general develop models and probably cut down the housing price. This paper aims to estimate the building costs of individual cooperative housing with crowdfunding model. A reference cost model of commercial building is firstly constructed and estimated, according to which the costs of housing projects can be estimated and the sales price can also be decomposed into different parts. And then the reference cost of eight typical housing construction projects in major districts of Beijing in China, is calculated using the constructed model and compared with the corresponding sales prices. The results indicate that the proportion of total construction cost is 10–15 % of sales prices and building housing with crowdfunding model can save about 20–30 % of expense. And the spread of the individual cooperative housing with crowdfunding model is expected to impose downwards pressure on housing price and help to solve the housing problems of medium-income and low-income families in major cities in China. Therefore, it is considerable to support the development of individual cooperative housing with crowdfunding model."

Modelo para la gestión integrada del turismo comunitario en Ecuador, caso de estudio Pastaza

María Victoria Reyes Vargas, Ángel Fernando Ortega Ocaña, Esther Lidia Machado Chaviano. *REVESCO. Revista de Estudios Cooperativos*, volume 123, February 2017.

<https://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/REVE/article/view/53242>

Resumen proveniente del artículo: "La industria del turismo a nivel global ha experimentado un crecimiento sostenido en las últimas décadas, muestra un interés progresivo hacia las áreas rurales, por su tranquilidad, naturaleza, biodiversidad, tradiciones y cultura; aspectos que se deben preservar y aprovechar a través de una adecuada orientación estratégica. Dentro del marco de las tendencias turísticas mundiales el turismo comunitario es uno de los que tiene mayores aceptaciones en el mercado turístico. En el caso del Ecuador comenzó a configurarse con dinamismo caracterizado el mismo porque buena parte de las reservas naturales del país se encuentran en manos de las comunidades indígenas, es así que el turismo sostenible a través de esta modalidad se ha venido preocupando del mantenimiento de la diversidad étnica, cultural y biológica del país, además su desarrollo se encuentra apoyado por actuales proyectos y leyes normativas para su puesta en marcha. En consecuencia con lo anterior, el objetivo de la presente investigación consiste en presentar un modelo para la gestión integrada del turismo comunitario, a partir de la concepción del desarrollo del destino turístico, el modelo propuesto para su implantación propone un procedimiento, el cual en su estructura sigue los principios del cooperativismo y la colaboración entre las partes que interactúan, como vía de alcanzar la integración del producto, seleccionando para ello como área de estudio la región amazónica del Ecuador y específicamente la provincia de Pastaza, permitiendo contribuir a lograr el desarrollo local de la región."

Marges de manœuvre des acteurs locaux de développement social en contexte d'austérité

Yves Vaillancourt. *Cahiers du Centre de recherche sur les innovations sociales (CRISES), collection Études théoriques et méthodologiques*, numéro ET1701, 93 pages, Janvier 2017.

http://crises.uqam.ca/upload/files/publications/etudes-theoriques/CRISES_ET1701.pdf

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut : « Dès l'introduction, l'auteur fournit les définitions de quatre concepts qui occupent une place centrale dans le texte, soit les concepts d'innovation sociale, de développement social, de politiques d'austérité et de co-construction des politiques publiques. Les politiques d'austérité sont définies comme étant celles que poursuit un gouvernement lorsqu'il recherche l'atteinte de l'équilibre budgétaire (ou le déficit zéro au Québec) en coupant dans les dépenses et sans promouvoir le dialogue social (ou la co-construction des politiques publiques). Le corps du texte est structuré en deux grandes parties. Dans une première partie, l'auteur, en ciblant les années 1960 à aujourd'hui, propose une relecture de l'histoire des politiques publiques québécoises qui ont un impact sur l'évolution du modèle québécois de développement social. Il le fait en surveillant particulièrement la présence des innovations sociales, des mouvements de décentralisation / centralisation et des politiques d'austérité. Dans la seconde partie du texte, l'auteur explore quatre pistes de réflexion critique qui apparaissent fécondes pour se prévaloir des marges de manœuvre tout en tenant compte des contraintes qui conditionnent les acteurs et les réseaux locaux et régionaux (ou infranationaux) qui veulent promouvoir le développement social en contexte d'austérité. »

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

Using Social Enterprises for Social Policy in South Korea: Do Funding and Management Affect Social and Economic Performance?

Tae Hyung Kim and M. Jae Moon. Public Administration and Development, volume 37, issue 1, pages 15-27, February 2017.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/pad.1783/full>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This study examines the way the South Korean government utilizes social enterprises as a policy alternative to promote employment and provide social services for the socially disadvantaged. As an example of “capable policy design” characterized as high levels of instrumentality and government capacity, this study focuses more specifically on the social and economic performance of Korean social enterprises. Using the Korea Social Enterprise Data, this study conducts an empirical analysis to identify how government subsidies and management quality affect the social and economic performance of social enterprises. The results show that government subsidies partially contribute to the enhancement of the enterprises’ social performance and economic performance. There are mixed results regarding the effect of management quality on the social and economic performance of social enterprises. The results also suggest that general donations from citizens along with government subsidies help social enterprises pursue social performance particularly in employment of socially disadvantaged people, while corporate donations promote the provision of social services. This suggests that government subsidy is an important instrument in the birth and growth of social enterprises as well as the social and economic performance of social enterprises but should be complemented by corporate and general donations to sustain both social and economic performance in the long run.”

Director Monitoring of Expense Misreporting in Nonprofit Organizations: The Effects of Expense Disclosure Transparency, Donor Evaluation Focus and Organization Performance

Qiu Chen. Contemporary Accounting Research, volume 33, issue 4, pages 1601-9150, December 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1911-3846.12218/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This study examines whether three factors—the transparency of expense disclosures, donor evaluation focus, and organization performance—influence how directors monitor management expense misreporting in nonprofit organizations. An experiment with 189 nonprofit directors finds that the enhanced transparency of expense disclosures increases director monitoring by reducing the tendency to accept management expense misreporting. Further, an organization’s nonfinancial performance and the perceived fairness of donor evaluation focus interact to influence director monitoring practices. Specifically, when directors know an organization’s nonfinancial performance is poor and understand that this performance will negatively influence the willingness of donors to contribute, directors monitor less if they think that donors are adopting a more balanced approach to organizational evaluation that focuses on both financial and nonfinancial performance; that is, there is a reverse fair process effect as this donor approach is perceived as being fairer than if donors focus solely on financial performance. However, monitoring is equally strong regardless of donor evaluation focus when directors know that an organization’s nonfinancial performance is good and a donation is forthcoming.”

Financial Sustainability of Cooperatives: A Case of Portuguese Olive Oil Cooperatives

João Fernandes Rebelo, Carmem Teresa Leal and Ânia Teixeira. REVESCO. Revista de Estudios Cooperativos, volume 123, February 2017.

<http://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/REVE/article/view/53243>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “In Portugal, as in other countries, agricultural cooperatives have an important economic role in the food system. Similar to other economic organisations, agricultural cooperatives have witnessed structural changes in recent decades in terms of governance and/or management models. Portuguese agricultural cooperatives have been compelled by their context to adopt a traditional model of ownership and control. The main goal of this study was to analyse issues related to the management structure and financial performance of cooperatives, based on data collected for olive oil cooperatives located in the northern interior region of Portugal. Combining a qualitative analysis of structure and decision-making, a financial assessment and the application of a multi-criteria approach (PROMETHEE II), the overall results are in line with expectations (e.g. low levels of member participation, nonprofessional management, low profitability ratios, low leverage and an ability to fulfil financial commitments), except for the relationship between professional

management and financial performance. The existence of professional management does not lead to better financial performance. This result reinforces the belief that cooperatives that are structured differently have different and conflicting stakeholder interests.”

GESTION

Management / Gestión

Institutional Pressures to Provide Social Benefits and the Earnings Management Behavior of Nonprofits: Evidence from the U.S. Hospital Industry

Brian Vansant. *Contemporary Accounting Research*, volume 33, issue 4, pages 1556 -1600, December 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1911-3846.12215/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This study examines the relationship between institutional pressures to provide social benefits and the discretionary accrual behavior of nonprofit firms. I examine this issue within the context of U.S. nonprofit hospitals, an economically significant and politically rich setting where firms face considerable institutional pressure to provide an important social benefit: charity care. I argue that institutional pressures on nonprofits to provide higher levels of social benefits imply that lower profits should be reported. I develop theory and provide evidence which suggests that, due to competing private incentives to report higher profits, nonprofit managers strategically use discretionary accruals to increase accounting earnings when the social benefits their firms have provided in the current period exceed external stakeholders' normative expectations. The findings from this study inform the ongoing political debate regarding the appropriateness of tax exemptions for U.S. nonprofit hospitals and should therefore be of interest to both regulators and policymakers. In addition, this study provides timely insights for researchers regarding how institutional pressures can affect managers' reporting behaviors in other settings where similar competing reporting incentives exist between managers' private benefits and stakeholder expectations related to social benefits.”

Crise caféière et déclin des coopératives agricoles à l'Ouest Cameroun: La difficile relance de la Coopérative Agricole des Planteurs de la Menoua (CAPLAME)

Guillaume Hensel Fongang Fouepe, Barthelemy Nguekeng and Urcil-Papito Kenfack Essougong, *International Journal of Innovation and Applied Studies*, volume 19, issue 3, pages 668-680, February 2017.

<http://search.proquest.com/openview/b5d16f15bd529a83ac252defa2bac494/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=2031961>

Résumé issu du l'URL ci-haut: “Cet article porte sur les stratégies d'adaptation et de relance d'une coopérative agricole (CAPLAME) à l'Ouest Cameroun suite à la crise caféière ainsi que l'évolution de ses performances. L'étude repose sur des enquêtes par questionnaires avec 74 producteurs et 12 employés. Les résultats montrent que les stratégies développées incluent une diversification des sources de revenus et la signature de conventions avec l'État. Des stratégies insuffisantes et inadaptées pour une relance quoiqu'ayant permis une réduction du déficit financier de la coopérative. De même, elles n'ont en rien amélioré ni ses performances sociales, ni ses performances au sein de la filière café. La CAPLAME devrait repenser son identité et partant son objet et ses activités. Elle doit aussi revoir sa relation avec ses adhérents et mettre en place de nouvelles stratégies afin d'impulser une dynamique positive au niveau de ses performances.”

TURFs, Collective Fishery Management, and Fishery Cooperatives

Hirotsugu Uchida. *Bulletin of Marine Science*, volume 93, issue 1, pages 83-99, January 2017

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/umrsmas/bullmar/2017/00000093/00000001/art00008?crawler=true&mimetype=application/pdf>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The present study examines the role of territorial use rights in fisheries (TURFs) in the context of fishery co-management, where the latter is defined as collective management by a group of fishers and termed a “fishery cooperative.” Here, I argue that underneath sociodemographic characteristics of fisher groups that affect the outcomes of fishery co-management, there is a set of common economic factors that affect the likelihood of successful fishery cooperatives. The theory of clubs is applied as a theoretical foundation, in which the role of TURFs is characterized. Next, I present several case studies, mostly from Japanese coastal fisheries, to illustrate the claims that the incentives of fishers matter, more so than group size and homogeneity of members, for successful collective fishery management.”

Volunteers for NPOs in Welfare Services in Iceland: A Diminishing Resource?

Steinunn Hrafnadóttir and Ómar H. Kristmundsson. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, volume 28, issue 1, pages 204 - 222, February 2017.

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-016-9790-4>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The question of declining membership of non-profit organizations (NPOs) has been central in academic discussion and research has indicated changes in the way people volunteer. Less emphasis has been on the functions of volunteers as a resource for NPOs and how changes such as increased reliance on professionals in their operations can influence the volume and type of volunteering. This paper examines the value of volunteers as a resource for Icelandic NPOs in the field of welfare services. It is based on a study of the majority of active Icelandic NPOs in the welfare field, as well as an analysis of their respective websites. The findings show that volunteer contributions do not constitute a significant part of the activities of most Icelandic NPOs in welfare services. Apart from membership of boards, volunteers seem to be used primarily as a means of supplementing other resources, such as temporary fundraising efforts. However, the level of volunteering varies according to the size and operational type of organization."

INNOVATION SOCIALE

Social innovation / Innovación social

Social Innovation: A Window on Alternative Ways of Organizing and Innovating

Paul Tracy and Neil Stott. *Innovation: Organization & Management*, volume 19, issue 1, page 51-60, January 2017.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14479338.2016.1268924>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The term 'social innovation' is used to describe a broad range of organizational and inter-organizational activity that is ostensibly designed to address the most deep-rooted 'problems' of society, such as poverty, inequality and environmental degradation. Theoretically, however, this presents challenges because many of the ideas and practices grouped under the label of social innovation may have relatively little in common. In this article, we outline a simple framework for categorizing different types of social innovation – social entrepreneurship, social intrapreneurship, and social extrapreneurship – which we believe provides a useful basis for theory building in this area. We also offer suggestions for future research with the potential to deepen, extend and refine our typology."

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

Public Policies / Políticas Públicas

To Austerity and Beyond! Third Sector Innovation or Creeping Privatization of Public Sector Services?

Myers, J. *Public Money and Management*, volume 37, issue 2, pages 97-104, February 2017.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09540962.2016.1266152>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The shift of services out of state provision has been revitalized through a wave of policies linked to helping people make informed choices about health and social care and to extend competition and choice. This paper considers the rise of social enterprise and public service mutuals in the UK in the landscape of austerity, public sector rationalization, and re-structuring and draws on examples to demonstrate emerging alternative delivery models."

Políticas públicas para la economía solidaria en Colombia, antecedentes y perspectivas en el posconflicto

Jarrison Martínez Collazos. *REVESCO. Revista de Estudios Cooperativos*, volume 123, February 2017.

<https://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/REVE/article/view/54918>

Resumen proveniente del artículo: "El siguiente artículo reflexiona sobre las políticas públicas que se han diseñado e implementando para la economía solidaria en Colombia. Sostiene que en el país se institucionalizó una visión restrictiva que la define a partir de ciertas formas organizativas jurídicamente reconocidas, lo que ha tenido profundas consecuencias en el desarrollo de este sector y en las políticas implementadas hacia él. Hoy cuando la sociedad colombiana busca poner fin a un conflicto armado que la ha afectado por décadas y construir una sociedad en paz, se requiere volver la mirada sobre lo sustantivo de la solidaridad y la economía solidaria, lo cual implica revisar los paradigmas establecidos."

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

Substituting for the State? Friendship Societies in Germany

Matthias Freise. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, volume 28, issue 1, pp 184–203, February 2017.

http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-016-9741-0/fulltext.html?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Friendship societies are a specific type of voluntary associations that aim primarily to support a definable public benefit purpose—either an activity or a public or nonprofit entity. Over the past 20 years, these organizations have been mushrooming in Germany and elsewhere. More than 75,000 friendship societies are currently registered in Germany alone, and meanwhile they account for the majority of newly established associations. However, the general public typically perceives them as unreliable substitutes for the overburdened state. To assess whether these organizations can actually be reduced to this substitution function, the article draws on qualitative interviews with 70 chairpersons from various friendship societies in a German municipality. The study shows that friendship societies do much more than merely assuming responsibility for public benefit purposes and suggests focusing further research on the participatory potential of these associations.”

AUTRES

Other / Otros

Co-Production in the Context of Finnish Social Services and Health Care: A Challenge and a Possibility for a New Kind of Democracy

Niina Johanna Rantamäki. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, volume 28, issue 1, pages 248–264, February 2017.

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-016-9785-1>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Alongside the ongoing renewal process of the Finnish welfare state, the role of the citizens is also revisited. So far the attention has mainly focused on how the responsibility for service provision is shared between the public sector and the service users, while the role of public services as a part of the democratic system has been more or less ignored. Based on the results from a 3-year participatory action research project called KAMPA, this article will discuss if the development of co-production in the context of public welfare services shows the way forward toward a new kind of society where democracy is an inseparable part of the structures and procedures of the service provision. The data gathered during the project (textual material, interviews, notes from meetings, and observation diaries) are analyzed using thematic analysis. The results show that while legislation and official policies strongly highlight the participation of citizens and service users, there are still many obstacles to overcome at both the attitudinal and practical level. The development of co-production and arenas of a new kind of democracy requires continuity in the attempts and recognition of the achievements, but it also has the potential to demonstrate the way in which a new more lively democratic society can come true in practice.”

The Formality of Informal Civil Society: Ukraine’s EuroMaidan

Svitlana Krasynska and Eric Martin. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, volume 28, issue 1, pages 420 - 449, February 2017.

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-016-9819-8>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Over a period of three months, starting in late 2013, Ukraine experienced a remarkable civic transformation. What started as peaceful protests largely consisting of young idealists, grew quickly into an organized yet decentralized social movement, a conglomeration of semi-formal initiatives, and a loosely defined network of related formal and informal organizations—a process that ultimately prompted significant political and social changes in Ukraine. This paper offers three case studies related to EuroMaidan to provide insight into the formal and informal dimensions of civil society, contrasting those with official designations. The discussion contributes to the long-debated question of the strength or weakness of civil society in the context of Eastern Europe and suggests directions for future research with regard to the conceptualization of civil society and our understanding of formality.”

APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

Calls for contributions / Convocatorias de artículos

- **2017 ANSER-ARES Awards for Masters and Doctoral Theses (or equivalent).** ANSER-ARES will be offering two awards. One award will be at the master's level for a thesis, capstone paper, major research paper or equivalent manuscript required for graduate program completion. The other award will be for a thesis or dissertation at the doctoral level. Deadline for submission: **March 7th, 2017.** (RECALL)
- **Beyond Boundaries? Organisations, Systems and Social Innovation.** The ninth annual International Social Innovation Research Conference (ISIRC 2017) organized in partnership with [SIERC](#) and [EMES](#). 12th - 14th December, 2017, Melbourne, Australia. Deadline for submission: **March 10th, 2017.** (RECALL)
- **Biens communs et territoires.** Appel à articles de la revue *Espaces et Sociétés*. Date limite pour soumission : **15 avril 2017.**
- **Social Enterprise and Networks.** Special issue call for papers from *Social Enterprise Journal*. Deadline for submission: **January 24th, 2018.**

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- **Les pouvoirs de transformation des Scop : entreprises & territoires.** Journée d'étude organisée par une équipe de chercheurs économistes (Equipe "Projet SCOP") du Centre de Recherche en Économie du Grenoble. **31 mars 2017. Université du Grenoble, France.**
- **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)
- **Leadership for Public and Social Value.** The 2nd PUPOL conference organized by the Open University. **6th-7th April, 2017, Open University. Milton Keynes, Royaume-Uni.** (RECALL)
- **Hybrid organizations: walking at the edge between economic performance and social & environmental impact.** The 1st IESE-LUISS Conference on Responsibility, Sustainability and Social Entrepreneurship. **18 et 19 avril, 2017. Rome, Italy.** (RECALL)
- **International Symposium on Social Entrepreneurship 2017.** Organised by The Asia Centre for Social Entrepreneurship and Philanthropy (ACSEP) at the National University of Singapore Business School ACSEP. **21th, 2017, April, Singapore.** (RECALL)
- **The Many Faces of Nonprofit Governance.** 2017 Biennial Conference on Nonprofit Governance organized by the Midwest Center for Nonprofit Leadership at UMKC and The Nonprofit Quarterly, in collaboration with the Governance Section of ARNOVA (Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action) and the Alliance for Nonprofit Management. **27th -28th April, 2017. Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.** (RECALL)
- **Trajectoires des innovations sociales. Entre innovation et isomorphismes ?** Colloque organisé par le Centre interdisciplinaire de recherche et d'information sur les entreprises collectives (CIRIEC-Canada),

- le TIESS (Territoires innovants en économie sociale et solidaire) et le Centre de recherche sur les innovations sociales (CRISES), dans le cadre du 85^{ème} congrès de l'ACFAS (colloque scientifique #429). **8 et 9 mai 2017, Université McGill, Montréal, Québec.** (Rappel)
- **IV Conferencia Internacional de Monedas Sociales y Complementarias: Dinero, Conciencia y Valores para el Cambio Social.** La UOC coorganizará el evento con la Research Association on Monetary Innovation and Community and Complementary Currency Systems (RAMICS), el International Journal of Community Currency Research (IJCCR), el Instituto de la Moneda Social (IMS), la Xarxa d'Economia Solidària (XES) y la Sustainability School. **Del 10 al 14 de Mayo, 2017, Barcelona, Spain.** (RECALL)
- **2nd International Symposium on Accounting and Reporting: Co-operative Socio-economic Transformation.** Organized by the Centre of Excellence in Accounting and Reporting for Co-operatives and the Co-operative Management Education. **11th - 13th May, 2017. Saint Marys University, Halifax, Nouvelle-Écosse, Canada.** (RECALL)
- **Commerce équitable et développement durable.** Colloque organisé par le Département Techniques de Commercialisation et de Communication de l'École Supérieure de Technologie. **Du 18 au 20 mai 2017, Agadir, Maroc.** (RECALL)
- **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.** (Rappel)
- **Histoire de la coopération : expériences et pratiques.** Trois journées d'études organisées par Le centre Georges Chevrier de l'université de Bourgogne autour des pratiques et des expériences des entreprises coopératives. **Entre juin 2017 et février 2018, Dijon, Paris.** (RECALL)
- **Nonprofits and the Social Economy: From Far and Wide.** ANSER (Association for Nonprofit and Social Economy Research)/ARES (l'Association de recherche sur les organismes sans but lucratif et de l'économie sociale) 2017 Conference. **31st May- 2nd June, 2017. Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.** (RECALL)
- **The Nonprofit Worlds in Asia: Diverse Perspectives from a Fragmented Field of Study.** The first-ever ARNOVA-Asia Conference. Organized by the Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action (ARNOVA), partnering with the China Institute for Philanthropy and Social Innovation at Renmin University of China's School of Public Administration and Policy. **June 6th -7th, 2017. Renmin University of Chia, Beijing, China.** (RECALL)
- **Developing Inclusive, Collaborative and Responsible Businesses: Co-operatives in Theory, Policy and Practice.** The International Co-operative Alliance Committee on Co-operative Research global research conference. **June 20th – 24th, 2017. Stirling, Scotland.**
- **What's Next? Disruptive/Collaborative Economy or Business as Usual?** Colloque organised by the Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics. **29th June - 1st July, 2017, Lyon, France.**
- **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). **3rd - 6th July 2017. Université catholique de Louvain (Louvain-la-Neuve), Belgium.** (RECALL)

- ***The Political Organization of Markets: Social Movements, Stakeholders and Non-market Strategy.*** Conference convening as part of the 33rd annual colloquium of the European Group of Organization Studies' (EGOS) - Sub-theme 25. 7th - 8th July, 2017. Copenhagen, Denmark. (RECALL)
- ***The changing face of philanthropy? Philanthropy in an era of hybridity and alternative forms of organizing.*** 8th International Conference organized by the European Research Network On Philanthropy. 13th - 14th July 2017, Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark. (RECALL)
- ***2016 PNP Division Professional Development Workshops at the 77th Annual Meeting of the Academy of Management.*** The Public and Nonprofit Division (PNP) encourages creative PDW proposals that relate to the 2017 Conference theme of *At the Interface*. 4th - 5th August, 2017. Atlanta; Georgia. (RECALL)
- ***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. 7 et 8 septembre 2017. Université Paris 8, St-Denis, France. (Rappel)
- ***Social and Sustainable Finance and Impact Investing Conference.*** Track in the 16th FRAP - Finance, Risk and Accounting Perspectives. 25th - 27th September, 2017, Cambridge, UK. (RECALL)
- ***Social and Solidarity Economy, Sustainability and Innovation: facing former and new social issues.*** 6th CIRIEC International Research Conference on Social Economy. 29th November - 2nd December. Manaus, Brazil. (RECALL)

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