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Responsables: **Marie J. Bouchard et Tassadit Zerdani**

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GOVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL

Governance and general interest / Gobernanza y interés general

Inclusive Governance in Social Enterprises in the Netherlands-A Case Study

Aalt Colenbrander, Aikaterini Argyrou, Tineke Lambooy and Robert J. Blomme. Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, volume 88, issue 4, pages 543-566, December 2017.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12176/full>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "An element that policymakers and academics often believe to be constitutive in the governance of a social enterprise is the use of inclusive and responsible decision-making processes. This entails the involvement of various categories of stakeholders. In this paper, a case study is used to explore how a work integration social enterprise based in the Netherlands, AutiTalent BV, has organized its governance. The Netherlands has not developed legislation specifically dealing with social enterprises, in contrast to many other EU Member States (16 out of 28), and it does not require, although it allows for, the establishment of inclusive governance. By examining how (national Dutch) law affects the governance of a work-integration-oriented social enterprise, the authors aim to contribute to emerging theory on participatory and inclusive governance of social enterprises – as a legal concept but also as an organizational concept – shaped by (tailor-made and/or ordinary) law. The case study reveals that the investigated work integration social enterprise has not set up formal inclusive governance, suggesting that a social enterprise may not be stimulated by legislation which allows but not requires the participation of stakeholders in decision making. At the same time, informal direct communication channels exist between the people who influence the decision-making processes and people from various stakeholder categories."

La gouvernance des organisations de l'économie sociale et solidaire à l'épreuve dynamique de leurs grandeurs

Julien Bouillé and Simon Cornée. Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, volume 88, issue 4, pages 567-588, December 2017.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12173/full>

Résumé issue de l'URL ci-haut: « Cet article propose d'étudier, au plan théorique, les différentes logiques institutionnelles en concurrence dans les organisations de l'économie sociale et solidaire (OESS). Nous mobilisons dans cette perspective le modèle des Economies de la Grandeur de Boltanski et Thévenot (1987, 1991). Le caractère novateur de notre recherche réside moins dans l'identification des principales conventions qui modèlent la gouvernance des OESS que dans l'examen des conflits et des compromis possibles entre chacune de ces « cités ». Notre analyse souligne tout d'abord que la « compétition » de plusieurs conventions au sein des OESS génère des tensions organisationnelles difficiles à résoudre. Nous montrons ensuite que l'atteinte d'un compromis, en plus d'être éphémère, comporte un risque d'exclusion d'une « cité » qui peut conduire à une fragilisation de la gouvernance des OESS. Au final, nous traçons des perspectives de dépassement de ce risque en exposant différentes stratégies organisationnelles susceptibles de cadrer la gouvernance des OESS sans en altérer leurs identités, ni leurs « grandeurs » multiples. »

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

Finances solidaires et gestion des biens communs : l'expérimentation du fonds de dotation Angers mécénat

Pascal Glémain et Valérie Billaudeau. Marché et Organisations, numéro 31, pages 125-150, janvier 2018.

<https://www.cairn.info/revue-marche-et-organisations-2018-1-p-125.htm>

Résumé issue du l'URL ci-haut: « Les entreprises d'économie sociale et solidaire observent depuis 2005 une mutation profonde de leur mode de financement. Jadis assimilées à des organisations essentiellement subventionnées, elles font de plus en plus appel à des modes de financement privé se substituant petit à petit aux dotations en fonds publics initiales. Nombre de réseaux de l'ESS se sont ouverts depuis 2008 avec la Loi de Modernisation de l'Économie (LME) à l'expérimentation d'une nouvelle entité juridique annoncée comme « *un changement conceptuel de magnitude 7 sur l'échelle des grandes structures juridiques* » (Amblard, 2010) : le Fonds de Dotation. Nous proposons ici une première analyse de cas d'un fonds de dotation territorialisé : Angers Mécénat. Nous démontrons les atouts et les limites de cette nouvelle structure juridique de financement afin de dévoiler le caractère révolutionnaire ou non de cette organisation dans le monde du financement des organisations d'ESS. »

Fondation, un fonds pleinement engagé dans la finance socialement responsable

Benoît Lévesque (sous-direction). Presses de l'université du Québec (PUQ), Collection : Innovation Sociale, 438 pages, Novembre 2017

<https://www.puq.ca/catalogue/livres/fondation-fonds-pleinement-engage-dans-finance-3405.html>

Résumé issue du l'URL ci-haut. « Le présent ouvrage se veut une étude en profondeur du fonds de travailleurs Fondation dont l'objectif principal, relevant à certains égards d'une utopie concrète, est d'investir l'épargne-retraite dans des entreprises qui favorisent la participation des travailleurs et qui se préoccupent de l'environnement. L'ouvrage vise à faire découvrir au lecteur comment ce projet de fonds a été construit à partir d'une centrale syndicale, la CSN, considérée comme la plus combative de son époque. L'entreprise collective qu'est Fondation est un cas exemplaire du modèle québécois de développement de deuxième génération qui ouvre sur un autre modèle de développement. La première partie de ce livre porte sur l'origine de Fondation et sur ses phases de développement selon les dimensions suivantes : la croissance quantitative et qualitative, les investissements dans les entreprises, et la gouvernance et le mode de gestion. Chacun de ces aspects présente des défis différents, mais les avancées des dernières années se font grâce au renforcement d'objectifs précis, à l'élargissement de l'écosystème et à la réalisation d'un changement d'échelle – avec, entre autres, l'investissement d'un milliard de dollars dans plus de mille entreprises. La seconde partie, plus analytique, porte sur deux thématiques transversales : le positionnement dans la finance socialement responsable et la contribution à l'économie du Québec. En conclusion, les auteurs suggèrent que Fondation s'inscrit dans une transition écologique et sociale qui lui permet d'établir des passerelles entre l'économie solidaire, l'économie sociale et la responsabilité sociétale des entreprises. Cet ouvrage s'adresse à quiconque veut en savoir plus sur l'économie sociale et la finance socialement responsable et, plus précisément, sur le fonds de travailleurs Fondation. »

Social Investment in Spain: How do Solidarity Mutual Funds Decide the Allocation of Solidarity Funding Between Social Economy Organizations?

Francisco J. Lopez-Arceiz, Ana J. Bellostas and Pilar Rivera-Torres. Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, volume 88, issue 4, pages 519-542, December 2017.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12163/full>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Solidarity mutual funds (SMFs) are a financial product oriented toward funding social economy organizations (SEOs). The main characteristic of these mutual funds, known in other countries as social investment, is that part of their management fees is allocated to support SEOs. In Spain, the criteria used in the allocation process of these funds have not been studied. The aim of this paper is to analyze the decision model of SMFs. To this end, we developed a logit regression model. The obtained results show that the decision model of SMFs promotes the development of commercial activity and favors a specific ideology and values and an exclusive relationship with the main funders."

Microfinance Regulation and Social Sustainability of Microfinance Institutions: The Case of Nigeria and Zambia.

Juliana Siwale and Ngozi Okoye. Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, volume 88, issue 4, pages 611-632, December 2017.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12165/full>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This study examines the effect of regulations on microfinance institutions in Nigeria and Zambia by focusing on the post-regulation experiences and reflections of the microfinance institutions (MFIs) and their regulators. Based on in-depth interviews with the Central Banks as regulators, MFI managers, practitioners and apex microfinance associations, the study finds that regulations in both countries have managed to professionalize the sector, but their effectiveness in augmenting the centrality of social goals to microfinance and MFIs remains doubtful. The poorly designed regulations are not only undermining social goals but also sending wrong signals to would be social investors, with implications for the social image of the industry. The study further finds that regulations have neither speeded the emergence of sustainable MFIs (especially in Zambia) nor accelerated the sectors’ outreach to the poor and the financially excluded. Additionally, considerable levels of political interference and poor regulation have led to unintended consequences to the sector, further frustrating the ultimate goal of extending financial services to the poor. These findings have policy and practical implications for how microfinance engages with the regulatory logic and continues to serve those at the bottom of the pyramid.”

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

Measuring Social Performance: Reconciling the Tension Between Commercial and Social Logics

A.K. Siti-Nabiha, Zubir Azhar, Salmi Mohd Isa and A.Z. Siti-Nazariah. International Journal of Social Economics, volume 45, issue: 1, pages 205-222, January 2018.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/pdfplus/10.1108/IJSE-08-2016-0216>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The purpose of this paper is to explore the implementation of microfinance programs in three Malaysian development finance institutions (DFIs). Its main concerns revolve around how these DFIs measure and manage their social performance and how they reconcile their competing social and commercial objectives which are driven by particular logics. This paper analyzes the ways in which the DFIs selected for this study measure and manage their social performance. The data were acquired from two sessions of focus group interviews, a series of semi-structured interviews, and extensive reviews of documentaries. The institutional logics perspective is used to explore the interplay between social and commercial logics in shaping the view and use of social performance measures in the three studied DFIs. Although these DFIs have consistently offered formal microfinance programs to designated target groups, their ultimate focus has been on measuring financial as opposed to social performance. Hence, performance appraisal is mainly aligned with the breadth of outreach, rather than its depth. Nevertheless, there appear to be conflicts between the need to accommodate both breadth and depth, due to the competing demands of the two objectives. The rivalry between these two competing demands, which represents the interplay between social and commercial logics, is resolved through reconciliation, that is, by making one objective compatible with the other. This paper examines the ways in which the DFIs in the study measure and manage their social performance, a topic that is, currently, not widely explored. This study contributes to advancing the knowledge on the link between institutional logics and organizational practices, particularly in understanding the extent to which the Malaysian DFIs assign importance to social performance when designing and offering microfinance programs.”

Social Impact Investment Behavior in the Nonprofit Sector: First Insights from an Online Survey Experiment

Jutta Schrötgens and Silke Boenigk. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, volume 28, issue 6, pages 2658–2682, December 2017.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-017-9886-5>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This study investigates the social impact investment behavior of private investors in a nonprofit setting. In particular, the influences of three effects—financial return, social impact, and age—on social impact investment behavior are tested in an online survey experiment. The study sample includes bank clients ($N = 145$) from Germany’s first and largest bank exclusively focused on social and ecological investments. The results with regard to the financial return effects are in line with for-profit research that social impact investors are willing to accept 1% lower financial returns. In addition, younger philanthropists are more likely to contribute part of their money to social impact investments. Further findings reveal that the perceived innovativeness of the project has a consistently positive effect on social impact investment behavior. People with certain profile characteristics (e.g., entrepreneurial spirits) also are more likely to participate in social impact investments.”

GESTION

Management / Gestión

Lost in Translation: A Sociological Study of the Role of Fundraisers in Mediating Gift Giving in Non-profit Organisations

Lesley Alborough. *International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing*, volume 22, issue 4, November 2017.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nvsm.1602/abstract?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Recent years have seen a significant growth in the technical literature exploring charitable giving and fundraising. However, there is little empirical research on the actual workings of the fundraising process *within* non-profit organisations. In this paper, the day-to-day practice of fundraising is analysed from a sociological perspective that draws on the theories of the gift proposed by Mauss (1954), Titmuss (1970), and colleagues to propose an alternative, more complex giving model to strangers. Using qualitative data drawn from 44 interviews with fundraisers and their colleagues across 14 organisations, this study examines how fundraisers build and maintain long-term giving relationships with the individuals who provide financial support to non-profit organisations. Findings suggest that the primary gift giving relationship exists not between the giver and beneficiary but rather between the giver and fundraiser. The fundraiser, in this instance, actively employs tactics of reciprocity to both secure new gifts and ensure that givers continue to support their organisation. In doing so, fundraisers construct a narrative of the donor’s imagined direct connection to the beneficiary and their “good gift”. Simultaneously, the fundraiser works with colleagues to construct the idea of the caring, connected, and sacrificial donor as a means to solicit their support in maintaining the continued gifting from these supporters. The paper concludes with a consideration of the ways in which these narrative constructions are incorporated into fundraising and organisational strategies; and two implications for perceptions of the role of philanthropy and fundraising.”

Social Franchising as an Option for Scale

Joseph Asemota and Teresa Chahine. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, volume 28, issue 6, pages 2734–2762, December 2017.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-016-9763-7>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This paper presents a review and synthesis of resources available to social entrepreneurs considering social franchising as an option for scale. We identified 20 publications produced by organizations supporting social franchising and four peer-reviewed journal manuscripts. Commonalities and differences between social and commercial franchising are discussed, with a focus on capacities and considerations needed to undertake social franchising. Based on our synthesis, we propose a seven-stage approach to guide social entrepreneurs in considering this option and to inform future research on social franchising as one potential mechanism for scaling impact.”

Bargaining Among Farmers, Goodwill and the Access of Cooperatives

Ram Ranjan. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics*, volume 88, issue 4, pages 589-610, December 2017.
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12172/full>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "A model of concessional bargaining among farmers explains the success (or lack thereof) of cooperative institutions in rural farm settings in the developing regions. Concessional bargaining in day-to-day interactions generates goodwill, which helps smoothen future dealings amongst farmers as well as with outside agents. In particular, we model the existence of goodwill amongst farmers as enhancing their ability to collectively bargain with an outside dealer that buys their farm produce. Results suggest that when dealing with each other, farmers offer higher concessions when the risk of loss or reversal in bargaining power is high; however, the level of concession is also influenced by the degree of reciprocity and parameters that affect bargaining surplus. Findings provide further insights over the success of cooperative institutions in rural farm settings where inter-farmer goodwill dynamics determines the cooperative's bargaining outcomes. Specifically, when farmers generously reciprocate each other's goodwill gestures, it leads to better outcomes through increasing their cooperative reservation price. In contrast, when the degree of reciprocity is lower, or when the risk of bargaining power switching is higher, farmers extract more surplus from other farmers, and this also lowers the cooperative's bargaining outcomes and makes the cooperative arrangement unviable in the long term."

The Social Economy of Coworking Spaces: a Focal Point Model of Coordination

Julian Waters-Lynch and Jason Potts. *Review of Social Economy*, volume 75, issue 4, pages 417-433, December 2017.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00346764.2016.1269938?needAccess=true>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Coworking spaces are a rapid growing feature of modern cities, and increasingly popular with freelancers, knowledge workers, start-up communities, and others engaged in non-standard creative urban work. Drawing on ethnographic data gathered in a large case study of coworking spaces in Australia, we develop an economic model of an important aspect of coworking spaces in which a coworking space is a Schelling point. This argues that the main margin of value a coworking space provides is not price competition with serviced offices, or a more pleasant environment than working at home, but as a focal (Schelling) point for finding people, ideas and other resources when you lack the information necessary for coordination. Drawing on ethnographic research, we test some specific predictions the model makes about the organizational and institutional form of successful coworking spaces."

A Time and a Place: Non-Profit Engagement in the Creation of Markets and Industry Emergence

Sonali K. Shah, Rajshree Agarwal and Steven T. Sonka. *SRPN NGO & Non-Profit Organizations eJournal*, volume 6, issue 28, Novembre 2017.

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2959714

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper sheds light on how non-profit organizations can aid economic development by supporting the emergence of markets and industries in developing country contexts. We qualitatively examine archival data on the development of two industries: grain-storage metal silos in Central America during the late 1900s where nonprofits "seeded" new firms, and mobile money in Africa during the early 2000s where non-profits "transplanted" an established firm into Africa. Our comparison of these cases reveals two key findings. We find that either non-profits or firms can accomplish some activities, while other activities are undertaken only by non-profits. We also find that both nonprofits and firms circumvent institutional voids—that is they devise solutions that allow the focal industry to function while not necessarily providing a solution for the economy as a whole. We highlight opportunities for integrating institutional theory, organizational economics, and theories of industry and technology evolution to better understand how nonprofits and firms can work together to develop industries in underserved regions that have traditionally lacked strong institutions."

The Most Relevant KPIs on Intellectual Capital for Social Cooperative Enterprises.

Sgro F., Palazzi M. and Ciambotti M. Proceedings of the European Conference on Knowledge Management, ECKM, 2, page 881-889, November 2017.

[https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-](https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85035235417&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&dgcid=raven_sc_search_en_us_email&txGid=20d33f66d4ae6b1478810fb640815570)

[85035235417&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&dgcid=raven_sc_search_en_us_email&txGid=20d33f66d4ae6b1478810fb640815570](https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85035235417&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&dgcid=raven_sc_search_en_us_email&txGid=20d33f66d4ae6b1478810fb640815570)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The paper aims to identify the main value drivers of intellectual capital (i.e. human, relational and structural capital) which affect the value creation process by social cooperatives. A survey was conducted in 2016 involving 151 Italian social cooperatives which provide social, educational and health care services (A-type) or work integration for disadvantage people (B-type). We have developed 22 Key performance indicators able to map the three components of IC for social cooperatives according to the extant literature about NPOs (Non-Profit Organizations) and IC (Intellectual Capital). The descriptive statistical analysis allows to assess the differences among the intellectual capital components according to the geographical localization and the belonging sector of social cooperatives. The cooperative enterprises which recorded an employment growth in 2015 represent 54% of sampled cooperatives and they are mainly located in the North of Italy. The A-type social cooperatives are characterized by the highest level of graduate employees and yearly training hours per employee. The social cooperatives belonging to a network represent 74.83% of the sample. The network allows to access to a wide range of services in support of the core activities. The A-type social cooperatives express a better judgement about the quality of their relationships with the customers, the community and institutions. These enterprises, especially if they are located in the North and Centre, allocate greater resources to the information and communication technology, they guarantee a greater access to the intranet network and they are more innovative and able to provide new services. One or more certifications are owned by 79.47% of sampled enterprises. The adoption of the quality certifications is more common among the A-type social cooperatives located in the South. We focus the attention on the Non-profit sector that is still scarcely studied with reference to the role of IC and its effect on the value creation process. The social cooperatives are knowledge-intensive enterprises, mission driver organizations and characterized by human-capital intensive processes and they provide services with a high relational content. It is important to understand how the value of IC components varies depending on the geographical localization and the belonging sector of social cooperative enterprises.”

INNOVATION SOCIALE

Social innovation / Innovación social

Dynamics of Social Enterprises—Shift from Social Innovation to Open Innovation

Yun J.J., Park K., Im C., Shin C. and Zhao X. Science, Technologie and Society, volume 22, issue 3, pages 425-439, November 2017.

[https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-](https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85033375446&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&dgcid=raven_sc_search_en_us_email&txGid=02cea53422a7303434b798bf7a116b55)

[85033375446&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&dgcid=raven_sc_search_en_us_email&txGid=02cea53422a7303434b798bf7a116b55](https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85033375446&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&dgcid=raven_sc_search_en_us_email&txGid=02cea53422a7303434b798bf7a116b55)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This article looks into dynamics of open social enterprises. We used several research methods—literature review, content analysis and case studies through intensive interviews via semi-structured questionnaire. First, we developed a research framework, expressed as the social open innovation dynamics model through literature reviews on social economy, sharing economy, collaborative innovation, open innovation and social enterprise. Second, we applied the model to ten Korean social enterprises and determined the success factors of social open innovation, as well as the concrete dynamics behind it. Main finding of this research are as follows. The success of social enterprises depends on the extent to which they strive to move towards open innovation. Adopting open innovation strategies seem to be a fruitful pathway for social enterprises to progress and grow in their operations.”

L'innovation sociale entrepreneuriale: un processus d'institutionnalisation inachevé. Les 10 ans d'Alter'Incub, premier incubateur régional d'entreprises sociales

Nadine Richez-Battesti, Delphine Vallade, Marché et Organisation, numéro 31, page 61-80, janvier 2018.

<https://www.cairn.info/revue-marche-et-organisations-2018-1-p-61.htm>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "A partir d'une étude de cas longitudinale, menée sur le premier incubateur régional d'innovation sociale en France créé en Languedoc-Roussillon il y a 10 ans, l'article montre d'une part le processus de construction d'un ensemble de dispositifs territorialisés pour développer les entreprises sociales fondé sur des partenariats multiples, les tâtonnements qui l'ont accompagné et les effets produits. D'autre part, il illustre comment les interactions entre l'échelon infra régional, national et international sous-tendent le développement et la légitimité du dispositif et contribuent à construire une nouvelle catégorie de l'action publique. Dans le cadre d'une analyse en termes de travail institutionnel, il questionne les compromis passés à ces différentes échelles : si l'incubateur contribue à faire bouger les lignes, les compromis autour de l'innovation sociale entrepreneuriale restent instables. »

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

A New Focus on Nonprofit Entrepreneurship Research

Fredrik O. Andersson. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 28, issue 2, pages 249-259, December 2017.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21271/abstract?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "One distinctive contribution nonprofit entrepreneurship research brings to the broader domain of nonprofit studies is an explicit focus on the process of new nonprofit organizational emergence. This article asserts that in order for nonprofit entrepreneurship scholarship to continue to evolve, it is necessary to focus more on what happens before a new nonprofit is formally founded, during the so-called nascent phase. Using conceptual as well as empirically derived arguments, this article illuminates why nascent nonprofit research is necessary and valuable to nonprofit entrepreneurship scholarship and highlights promising areas for future research."

AUTRES

Other / Otros

Ethics, Faith, and Profit: Exploring the Motives of the U.S. Fair Trade Social Entrepreneurs

John James Cater, Lorna A. Collins and Brent D. Beal. Journal of Business Ethics, volume 146, issue 1, pages 185 - 201, November 2017.

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-015-2934-4?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Although fair trade has grown exponentially in the U.S. in recent years, we do not have a clear understanding of why small U.S. firms choose to participate in it. To answer this question, we use a qualitative case study approach and grounded theory analysis to explore the motivations of 35 small fair trade businesses. We find that shared values (ethical, religious, or business) and the desire to help others (altruism), often triggered by a critical incident, lead social entrepreneurs to found and sustain fair trade businesses. The relationship between shared values and engagement in fair trade and the relationship between altruism and engagement in fair trade are strengthened by four motivating factors: direct relationships with producers, support for social causes, the desire for the preservation of craftsmanship, and the desire to share aesthetic products. These links are strengthened by four facilitating factors (which make fair trade engagement easier): the acquisition of business knowledge, family member involvement in the firm, assistance from faith communities, and assistance from the fair trade community. Additional analysis reveals three types of fair trade social entrepreneurs: "ethics first" (or ethical) entrepreneurs, primarily motivated by human rights and social justice concerns; "faith first" (or faithful) fair traders, motivated primarily by their religious faith; and "business first" (or benevolent) businesspeople, motivated by what they perceive to be an opportunity to build a successful business while simultaneously doing "good" and helping others."

Virtuousness and the Common Good as a Conceptual Framework for Harmonizing the Goals of the Individual, Organizations, and the Economy

Surendra Arjoon, Alvaro Turriago-Hoyos and Ulf Thoene. *Journal of Business Ethics*, volume 147, issue 1, pages 143–163, January 2018.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-015-2969-6?no-access=true>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Despite the expansion of the regulatory state, we continue to witness widespread unethical practices across society. This paper addresses these challenges of ethical failure, misalignment, and dissonance by developing a conceptual framework that provides an explicit basis for understanding virtuousness and the common good directed toward the goal of eudaimonia or human flourishing. While much of the literature on virtuousness has focused on the organization, this paper uses a more comprehensive understanding that also incorporates the agent and the economy examined through their relational order. The common good provides direction for guiding behavior of all the various stakeholders and the context for understanding virtuousness, while it is through virtuousness that the common good is effectively realized. Virtuousness and the common good are therefore in effect ‘two sides of the same coin.’ This paper develops a virtuousness–common good conceptual framework which explores the basis for harmonizing the goals of the individual, organization, and the economy.”

Strategic or Principled? The Engagement of Civil Society Organizations with the EU

Kröger, Sandra. *Journal of Civil Society*, volume 14, issue 1, January 2018.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17448689.2017.1401764>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This article links the literature on the Europeanization of civil society organizations (CSOs) with the literature on the contribution CSOs can make to democracy in the EU. To do so, it asks which are the pull factors that support CSOs’ Europeanization: are they mostly strategic and linked to where law-making and the money are? Or are they likewise linked to a desire to contribute to EU democracy? To explore this question, the article looks at agricultural, environmental and anti-poverty groups and combines fresh qualitative with quantitative data. The findings suggest that we need to distinguish strategic Europeanization, on the one hand, from the identification with supranational democracy, on the other. They also show that the most Europeanized organizations need not be the most interested in EU democracy, whereas organizations with a comparatively low degree of Europeanization can still be interested in EU democracy.”

NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX

Social Enterprises and Welfare Regimes in Europe

Special Issue of VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, volume 28, issue 6, December 2017.

https://link.springer.com/journal/11266/28/6?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals

Économie sociale et Social Business ? Au défi d’entreprendre et se financer

Numéro spéciale de la revue Marché et Organisation, numéro 31, 228 pages, janvier 2018.

<https://www.cairn.info/revue-marche-et-organisations-2018-1.htm>

VARIA

Mode d’emploi: Évaluer l’impact social

AVISE, 24 pages, Janvier 2018.

http://www.avise.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/20180108/avise_201712_mde_impact_social_web.pdf

Résumé issu du l’URL ci-haut : « Ces dernières années, l’évaluation d’impact social s’est installée dans le vocabulaire et les pratiques des structures et des financeurs de l’économie sociale et solidaire (ESS). Si la nécessité d’évaluer l’impact social fait consensus, le concept associé recouvre des significations différentes selon les acteurs et des pratiques d’évaluation plurielles. Pour un dirigeant de structure d’utilité sociale, évaluer son impact social permet de démontrer que son activité est utile pour la société, d’affirmer son identité, d’améliorer sa performance ou ses pratiques. Pour un financeur, l’évaluation d’impact social est une démarche sur laquelle il peut s’appuyer

pour s'aider dans la sélection d'actions, pour en mesurer les effets et surtout pour instaurer de nouvelles formes de dialogue avec les dirigeants des structures financées »

APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

Calls for contributions / Convocatorias de artículos

- ***Collaborative Societal Governance: Orchestrating Cross-Sector Social Partnerships for Social Welfare.*** 6th International Symposium on Cross-Sector Social Interactions. June 11th-12th, 2018. Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen. Deadline for submission: **28th February, 2018.**
- ***Evolving Government-Third Sector Relations in Asia.*** The 2018 ARNOVA-Asia Conference. June 27th - 28th, Hong Kong. Deadline for submission: **28th February, 2018.**
- ***Welfare societies in transition. Polanyi revisited through the lens of welfare state, social, democracy and solidarity economy.*** 3rd EMES Polanyi International Seminar organized by EMES International Research Network; Collège d'études mondiales; Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy and Institut Karl Polanyi France. April 6th and 17th, 2018. Roskilde University, Roskilde, Denmark. Deadline for submission: **28th February, 2018.**
- ***Bridging Social and Business Innovation.*** 10th International Social Innovation Research Conference. September 3rd-5th 2018. Ruprecht-Karls-University Heidelberg, Germany. Deadline for submission: **30th March, 2018.**
- ***2nd Doctoral Seminar in Social Entrepreneurship and Philanthropy (SEPHI).*** Seminar organised by HEC Liège, EM Lyon and ESSEC Business School. July 16th and 17th, 2018. Comptoir Général, Paris, France. Deadline for submission: **31st March, 2018.**
- ***Entrepreneurship in the Public and Nonprofit Sectors.*** Call for Papers for a Symposium of **Public Administration Review.** Deadline for submission: **May 1st, 2018.** (RECALL).
- ***"Innovation sociale". Quel nouveau entrepreneurial dans les territoires? Appel à contribution pour un numéro spéciale de la revue Entreprendre et Innover.*** Délai pour soumission: juillet, 2018.

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- ***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)
- ***Stratégies d'Innovation Sociale et Dynamique d'Initiatives Entrepreneuriales.*** Séminaire permanent du Réseau de recherche sur l'innovation. **15 et 16 février 2018, France.** (Rappel)
- ***Représenter les territoires.*** 4e colloque du Collège international des sciences du territoire (CIST). **22 et 23 mars 2018, Rouen, France.** (Rappel)
- ***Organizing for resilience: Organizations and Social Innovation.*** 7th Latin America and European Meeting on Organizations Studies (LAEMOS). **22nd - 24th March 2018, Buenos Aires, Argentine.** (RECALL)

- ***Don, associations et économie solidaire en Kabylie. Colloque International Interdisciplinaire. 7 et 8 avril 2017, Tizi-Ouzou, Algérie.*** (Rappel)
- ***Cinq décennies de politique territoriale au Québec. Quel bilan, Quelles leçons ? Quelles perspectives ? Quel avenir ?.*** Colloque du Centre de recherche sur le développement territorial de l'UQAC au Congrès ACFAS 2018. 8 et 9 mai à l'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi.
- ***ENTRE-prendre et Partage: Quel potentiel de transformation sociale ?*** 7èmes Journées Georges Doriot - Entrepreneuriat et Société organisées par HEC Paris, EM Normandie et ESG UQAM. **Montréal, 15-17 mai 2018. Québec, Canada.** (Rappel)
- ***Modernité des idées et pratiques fondatrices de l'économie sociale et solidaire.*** Colloque du RIEUSS organisé par Laboratoire interdisciplinaire de Recherches en Innovations Sociétales – LiRI. **Du 16 au 18 mai, 2018. Rennes, France.** (Rappel)
- ***L'économie publique, sociale et coopérative dans la révolution numérique.*** 32^{ème} congrès du CIRIEC International. **Du 30 mai au 1 juin 2018. Liège, Belgique** (RECALL)
- ***Innovation Sociale, Territoire et Collectivités Locales.*** Session dans le cadre du 30e congrès annuel de la SASE (Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics). **23 au 25 juin 2018, Kyoto (Japon).**
- ***Democracy and Legitimacy: The Role of the Third Sector in a Globalizing World.*** Thirteenth International Conference of the International Society for Third Sector Research (ISTR). **10th-13th July, 2018. Amsterdam, the Netherlands.** (RECALL)
- ***La démocratie au cœur de la gouvernance dans l'économie sociale et solidaire : Pourquoi ? Comment ?*** 28^{ème} colloque de l'Association pour le Développement des Données sur l'Economie Sociale (ADDES). **9 octobre 2018, Paris, France.**

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