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Does Cross-Sector Collaboration Lead to Higher Nonprofit Capacity?

Michelle Shumate, Jiawei Sophia Fu and Katherine R. Cooper. Journal of Business Ethics, volume 150, issue 2, pages 385-399, June 2018.

[https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-018-3856-](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-018-3856-8?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_10551_150_2)

[8?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_10551_150_2](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-018-3856-8?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_10551_150_2)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Cross-sector social partnership (CSSP) case-based theory and research have long argued that nonprofits that engage in more integrative and enduring cross-sector partnerships should increase their organizational capacity. By increasing their capacity, nonprofits increase their ability to contribute to systemic change. The current research investigates this claim in a large-scale empirical research study. In particular, this study examines whether nonprofits that have a greater number of integrated cross-sector partnerships have greater capacities for financial management, strategic planning, external communication, board leadership, mission orientation, and staff management than nonprofits that have other types of interorganizational relationships. Moreover, it examines whether the length of these partnerships is associated with better capacity. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis drawn from surveys of 452 nonprofit organizations suggests that cross-sector collaboration is not systematically related to increased capacity. However, the results suggest that more enduring relationships between government and nonprofit organizations that extend beyond funder–recipient relationships are related to greater strategic planning capacity. Implications for CSSP research are drawn from the results, especially those concerned with the outcomes of CSSPs."

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

Social and Solidarity-based Economy and Territory. From Embeddedness to Co-construction

Edited By CIRIEC, Xabier Itçaina and Nadine Richez-Battesti. Édition: Peter Lang, Collection Social Economy and Public Economy, 374 pages, Juillet 2018.

<https://www.peterlang.com/abstract/title/68076?rskey=4EenuF&result=6>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The articulation between the social and solidarity-based economy (SSE) and territory is not self-evident. For the contributions to this volume, the challenge was one of disentangling these interrelations by avoiding two pitfalls. The first, the idealist perspective, sees SSE as the magic answer to all neoliberalism-related ills. The demystifying perspective, by contrast, emphasizes the relentless routinization and isomorphism of SSE enterprises, which eventually end up resorting to market-oriented and/or public economy

oriented models. Local case studies can extricate from this dilemma. Close observation of complex local configurations where public, private, associative and cooperative actors and issues are deeply entangled, enables to achieve a nuanced understanding of the territorial dynamics of the SSE. This book is the result of the International Ciriec working group on SSE and territory. It emanates from an interdisciplinary dialogue conducted among researchers from nine countries and two continents, Europe and America. If contexts vary from one country to another, the contributions underline the capacity of SSE to elaborate original inputs to social, economic and sustainable local development. Based on original case studies, the contributions illustrate different strategies of SSE organisations in their respective territories. SSE provides an innovative answer to changes in socio-economic and political regulations, by promoting new forms of territorial cooperation. Despite the differences between the case studies, all the chapters of this book contribute towards a balanced approach to the territorial regimes of the SSE which interweaves socio-economic approaches to local and community development, analysis of SSE governance, social mobilizations and territorial policymaking.”

L'économie sociale et solidaire en Tunisie, un potentiel troisième secteur ?

Fathi Elachhab. Revue Internationale de l'Économie Sociale (RECMA), Issue 349, juillet 2018.

<http://recma.org/article/leconomie-sociale-et-solidaire-en-tunisie-un-potentiel-troisieme-secteur>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut : « Érigée par le gouvernement au rang de préoccupation prioritaire dans le plan de développement 2016-2020, l'économie sociale et solidaire (ESS) se trouve à l'aube d'une période de grande expérimentation en Tunisie. Le secteur dispose de véritables atouts : un ancrage sur l'ensemble du territoire, une offre importante de travail bénévole, une connaissance intime du terrain et un potentiel de création d'emploi, de richesses et d'utilité sociale. Ces atouts sont toutefois contrebalancés par des faiblesses importantes : une forte spécialisation sectorielle, un poids économique marginal, des acteurs de petite taille, des ressources humaines non qualifiées, des problèmes de gouvernance et un accès limité au financement. Cet article tente de déterminer à quelles conditions l'ESS pourrait constituer un troisième secteur à part entière, à mi-chemin entre l'État et le marché. »

The Impact of Online Financial Disclosure and donations in Nonprofits

Marie C. Blouin, Roderick L. Lee and G. Scott Erickson. Journal of Nonprofit & Public Sector Marketing, volume 30, issue 3, pages 251-266, July-September 2018.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10495142.2018.1452818?journalCode=wnon20>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Decreased public confidence and trust in the nonprofit sector has fueled increased calls for transparency. In response, federal regulators and watchdog organizations have recommended that nonprofits voluntarily disclose their financial information on their own public websites. Despite the potential benefits of enhanced public confidence and trust, improved donor decision making, and increased donations, many nonprofit organizations have not adopted the recommended disclosure practices. We investigate the disclosure practices of 3,217 nonprofits and find that voluntary web disclosure of the IRS Form 990 is strongly correlated to donations, independent of other variables such as age, size, and fundraising expenditures. Further, fundraising is also clearly related to the performance indicators shown in the 990 disclosures, particularly the program ratio of program expenditures to total expenditures. This is true on a general level and when specifically compared to other nonprofits within particular sectors. As a result, nonprofits should seriously consider voluntarily posting their Form 990 results on their websites when it reflects favorably and strive to improve their financial performance if online disclosure would reflect poorly on the organization.”

Female Social Networks: Identifying Better Communication Platforms to Advertise Nonprofit Services in Rural Pakistan

Aisha Azhar. Journal of Nonprofit and Public Sector Marketing, volume 30, issue 3, pages 267-293, July-September 2018.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10495142.2018.1452820?journalCode=wnon20>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Women’s access to nonprofit organizations providing financial and community services is an issue in remote areas of Pakistan. Weak communication of nonprofit services to potential female clientele is a significant barrier to women’s access to nonprofit services. This article examines how personal networks among women in remote areas may improve the information delivery about the women-focused nonprofit projects in Pakistan. The women’s networks also play a critical role in members’ motivating each other to join the services offered by the nonprofit organizations. The study used concepts of network and social capital and current network analysis techniques. Data from three remote locations in Pakistan were

analyzed using a 2-mode network analysis, content analysis of nonprofit websites, and face-to-face interviews. UCINET software program identified network routines (centrality measures).”

Foundations in Canada: A Comparative Perspective

Peter R. Elson, Jean-Marc Fontan, Sylvain Lefèvre, James Stauch. The American Behavioral Scientist, article in press, 20 May 2018.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764218775803>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “From a Canadian perspective, this article provides a comparative historical and contemporary overview of foundations in Canada, in relation to the United States and Germany. For the purposes of this analysis, the study was limited to public or private foundations in Canada, as defined by the Income Tax Act. As the Canadian foundation milieu straddles the welfare partnership model that characterizes German civil society and the Anglo-Saxon model of the United States, Canadian foundations as a whole have much in common with the foundation sector in both countries. Similarities include the number of foundations per capita, a similar range in size and influence, a comparable diversity of foundation types, and an explosion in the number of foundations in recent decades (although the United States has a much longer history of large foundations making high-impact interventions). This analysis also highlights some key differences among larger foundations in the three jurisdictions: German foundations are generally more apt to have a change-orientation and are more vigorous in their disbursement of income and assets. U.S. foundations are more likely to play a welfare-replacement role in lieu of inaction by the state. Canadian foundations play a complementary role, particularly in the areas of education and research, health, and social services. At the same time, there is a segment of Canadian foundations that are fostering innovation, social and policy change, and are embarking on meaningful partnerships and acts of reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples in Canada.

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation/ evaluación

Statistical Estimation of the Casual Effect of Social Economy on Subjective Well-Being

Jongick Jang, Tae-Hwan Kim, Hoon Hong, Chung Sik Yoo and Jonghyun Park. VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, volume 9, issue 3, pages 511-525, July 2018.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-017-9935>

[0?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_3](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-017-9935)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “It is well known that measuring the noneconomic outcomes produced by social economy organizations is fairly difficult and complex. Usually, social economy organizations feature participatory and democratic decision-making processes that help create social capital and relational goods, and they are interested in social integration; accordingly, they tend to create an organizational culture that encourages their workers to contribute to local communities. Therefore, the hypothesis that the increased activities of social economy organizations have a causal effect on the subjective well-being of the people living near those organizations is highly plausible. In this paper, we estimate the causal effect and attempt to test the hypothesis statistically by using a dataset called the “Seoul Survey,” which provides observations on the subjective well-being of 45,496 citizens living in Seoul and the size of social economy organizations. Controlling for variables at the district level and the appropriate socioeconomic characteristics of each individual in the dataset, we find that the size of social organizations is highly significant.”

Conceptualising Social Value for the Third Sector and Developing Methods for Its Assessment

Paul Courtney. VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, volume 29, issue 3, pages 541-557, July 2018.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-017-9908->

[3?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_3](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-017-9908-)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Recent legislation in the UK has placed an expectation on social purpose organisations (SPOs) to consider, monitor and evaluate the societal value they generate. However, meaningful engagement with the Social Value Act by the third sector is relatively low, which reflects both conceptual and methodological shortcomings. This paper describes a programme of action research which has developed a user-friendly tool to assist smaller SPOs to explore, evidence and value the benefits that they produce for society. Conceptualising social value through the lens of the localism, personalisation, deliberative

democracy and social innovation agendas, the paper describes the process and experience of applying a Social Return Assessment tool and the lessons learnt for the three SPOs involved, the third sector, and for commissioning bodies. Recommendations reflect the need for a standardised monitoring and evaluation framework tailored to specific third sector interest groups and networks.”

Insights for Measuring Social Value: Classification of Measures Related to the Capabilities Approach

Shoko Kato, Shena R. Ashley and Rasheda L. Weaver. VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, volume 29, issue 3, pages 558-573, July 2018.

[https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-017-9912-](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-017-9912-7?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_3)

[7?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_3](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-017-9912-7?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_3)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The measurement of performance and the evaluation of social change efforts are vital yet challenging issues for practitioners and researchers in the social sector. Although tools exist to measure social value, they tend to focus on converting non-monetary costs and benefits into monetary terms to demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of operations. The capabilities approach provides a value-based alternative that could potentially enable a broader assessment of a project’s impact; this approach encapsulates societal-level factors, beneficiary perspectives, and a more holistic view of a beneficiary’s life. Ultimately, our goal is to raise the following question in the social sector field: what might a capabilities approach to social value measurement that is suitable for practical application by social sector organizations look like? The purpose of this article is to introduce the theoretical framework and to present what some of the measures and instruments might look like, at least in part, based on applications in other contexts.”

Facing Challenges, Building the Field: Improving the Measurement of the Social Impact of Market-Based Approaches

Karim Harji Edward T. Jackson. American Journal of Evaluation, volume 39, issue 3, pages 396-401, July 2018

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1098214018778817>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “As new market-based approaches to addressing pressing social issues and the Sustainable Development Goals are tested and assessed, the range of actors along the capital chain—investors, enterprises, intermediaries, networks, and others—are all seeking clearer and better answers to understanding the nature of the social impact generated by these approaches. Many of these actors recognize the complexity of the questions involved, such as who defines social impact, what types of social impact are valued most, or even how much social impact is necessary or sufficient. It is also evident that, in practice, the responses to these and other questions have so far been insufficient or at least incomplete. Against this backdrop, there is increasing demand for qualified evaluators who can operate effectively within the domains of social impact investing, social enterprise, and innovation and entrepreneurship more generally. While these areas share much in common with program interventions in the public and nonprofit spheres, their market-based character means that evaluators face certain challenges specific to these domains. At the level of individual projects and investments, it is important that evaluators recognize and address such challenges directly. At the same time, it is necessary to build the field as a whole by strengthening the skills, strategies, networks, platforms, guidance, and tools that evaluators can utilize. Together, these two lines of action can help equip evaluators to meet the demands that these new domains will inevitably impose upon them.”

Putting the “Impact” in Impact Investing. The Rising Demand for Data and Evidence of Social Outcomes

Jane Reisman, Veronica Olazabal and Shawna Hoffman. American Journal of Evaluation, volume 39, issue 3, pages 389-395, July 2018.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1098214018779141>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Traditional social sector and international development organizations have prioritized measuring the impacts of their work for decades. Understanding the ways in which they are bringing about change or helping people and communities has long been part of the traditional social sector ethos. And, accountable to taxpayers, funders, and a diligent global community, these organizations have long felt the pressure for demonstrating tangible results. Consequently, most international development and social sector organizations—whether government agencies, philanthropic, multilateral, or nongovernmental organizations—have embraced a practice of robust measurement and evaluation and invested in the processes, systems, tools, capacity building, and partnerships necessary for assessing the progress and outcomes of their work...”

The Need for Analysts in Social Impact Measurement: How Evaluators Can Help

Kate Ruff and Sara Olsen. *American Journal of Evaluation*, volume 39, issue 3, September 2018.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1098214018778809>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The market is best served when each organization can measure its social impact in the way that is most meaningful and insightful to its aim and operations.... [It is possible to] achieve comparability by focusing on the *analytical skills* needed to compare social impacts *without* mandating a rigid set of required metrics. The premise is that efficient capital markets demand analysts who are capable of interpreting and comparing apples and oranges. Why? Because they understand fruit. (Ruff & Olsen, 2016, para. 3; emphasis in original). Impact investors are keen to create measurement standards. They seek a set of uniform metrics that spans locations, organizations, and fields of work. But this is a misguided quest. Of the many, many standards that have been proposed in our society, most have faded into oblivion or found themselves competing with an ever-increasing number of similar standards (Timmermans & Epstein, 2010). One aspect that successful standards have in common is a well-struck balance between *uniformity* (one size fits all) and *relevance* (customized to specific needs; Ruff, 2013; Timmermans & Epstein, 2010). It means that a successful impact measurement standard must find a balance between the metrics that investors want (uniformity) and the carefully crafted causal assessments that evaluators do. We recently wrote an article (Ruff & Olsen, 2016) and a blog (Olsen & Ruff, 2017), in which we proposed a potential solution to this challenging balancing act. The solution has three elements, which are outlined in the three sections below. The linchpin is a cadre of skilled analysts who know how to make sense of impact reports *after* the measurements are taken and the findings released. In many ways, evaluators already have the skills needed to be impact analysts. Stepping into that position requires accepting some new relationships with data and new roles in the field."

Researching the Social Impact of Arts and Disability: Applying a New Empirical Tool and Method

Jenny Onyx, Simon Darcy, Simone Grabowski, Jenny Green and Hazel Maxwell. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, volume 29, issue 3, pages 574-589, July 2018.

[https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-9968-](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-9968-z)

[z?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_3](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-9968-z?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_3)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper has a twofold focus: to establish a method of assessing the potential social impact of arts and disability projects and to apply this method to ten such projects. It does so by using a newly developed 'ripple' model that conceptualises social impact in terms of the development of active citizenship on the part of all participants over time. The model identifies ten factors (programme activity, welcoming, belonging, programme social values, individual social values, programme networks, individual networks, skills and creativity, programme wider social impact, and individual wider social impact) which evolve through four progressive stages. The original model is empirically adapted for application to arts and disability projects. Qualitative data were collected in the form of interviews, surveys and media reports across ten case studies, each representing a major arts and disability project offering a professional outcome for an external audience. The qualitative data were coded to provide a simple scoring tool for each case. The results support the application of the model in this context. Furthermore, findings indicate three critical conditions which enable projects to generate considerable positive social impact beyond the individual; ensemble in nature; project embeddedness; and networks and partnerships."

What Accounts for the Variations in Nonprofit Growth? A Cross-National Panel Study

You Hyun Kim and Seok Eun Kim. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, volume 29, issue 3, pages 481-495, July 2018.

[https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-016-9752-](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-016-9752-x)

[x?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_3](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-016-9752-x?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_3)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Previous studies of nonprofit growth have lamented the lack of cross-national longitudinal data measuring the size of the nonprofit sector across countries, which has made it difficult to assess the current state of knowledge about the nonprofit sector beyond national boundaries. Recent progress in measuring nonprofit growth using panel studies or cross-national data has compensated for the limitations of the existing research, but even the recent data are either country specific or cross sectional in nature. This study takes on the challenge of supplementing the current research by measuring nonprofit growth using internationally comparable longitudinal data. Specifically, this study focuses on whether certain key indicators of the overall state of the economy can be used to predict and explain the size of nonprofit sectors cross-nationally. The overall state of the economy has considerable relevance for nonprofit growth, as it influences the levels of

government funding and private philanthropy that benefit the nonprofit sector. The results indicate that the existing theories about the nonprofit sector account for variations in nonprofit growth but are limited in their explanations of the underlying dynamics of such variations beyond national boundaries. Social origins theory is a useful addition that helps to explain cross-national variations in nonprofit growth. Importantly, the interplay among the government, private philanthropy, and the nonprofit sector is dynamic, and its effect on economic indicators varies across nonprofit regime types when sociodemographic variables are controlled.”

GESTION

Management / Gestión

Marketing Expense and Financial Performance in Arts and Cultural Organizations

Hyunjung Lee, Kyoungnam Catherine Ha and Youngseon Kim. International Journal of Nonprofit Voluntary Sector Marketing, volume 23, issue 3, August 2018.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/nvsm.1588?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Nonprofit arts and cultural organizations use marketing to sustain viability. This study uses data from the Cultural Data Project to examine the effects of marketing on revenue in arts and cultural organizations. The current analysis demonstrates that total marketing expense is positively related to total revenue. Marketing expense used for fund-raising positively influences donation income, as intended, whereas commercial income is not affected. Alternatively, marketing expense for programs positively influences both commercial income, as intended, and donation income. The novel finding from this study is that marketing expense mainly targeting non-donor ticket buyers not only increases commercial income but also augments donation income in arts and cultural organizations.”

Exploring Sources and Outcomes of Trust and commitment to Nonprofit Organizations: The Case of Amnesty International Portugal

Sandra Maria Correia Loureiro, Eduardo Moraes Sarmiento and João Galelo. International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing, volume 23, issue 3, pages, August 2018.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/nvsm.1598?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The interactions between customers and organizations have been regarded as a core aspect in cocreating and developing new products and practices. The current study explores these interactions in the context of citizens and nonprofit organizations. The study comprises two parts: (a) a qualitative approach using interviews and the analysis of social networks to better understand the organization's social media marketing practices and corresponding outcomes and (b) a quantitative approach to analyze antecedents and outcomes of trust and being committed to participate in a nonprofit organization such as Amnesty International. From the qualitative approach, the findings highlight that Amnesty International uses social media (Facebook) to share information, and citizens tend to consider sharing posts, but they do not express new ideas or interact with the organization. These findings contribute to structure the model analyzed in the second stage of the research. Regarding the qualitative approach, the results show that organizational credibility is the most significant driver of trust followed by communicative ability. Affectively commitment to participation and relationship perception act as outcomes of overall commitment.”

La gestion coopérative : un modèle performant face aux défis de l'avenir

Daniel Côté. JFD Éditions, 425 pages, August 2018.

<http://www.editionsjfd.com/fr/products/view/la-gestion-cooperative-un-modele-performant-face-aux-defis-de-l-avenir/>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-dessus: “Ce livre est le fruit de notre travail sur et avec les coopératives des 20 dernières années. Tout au long de cette période, nous avons mené de nombreuses recherches sur la gestion des coopératives, plusieurs faisant appel à la méthodologie de recherche-action, c'est-à-dire, impliquant directement des équipes de gestionnaires, employés et administrateurs. Nous avons également rédigé un grand nombre de cas de gestion de coopératives tout en siégeant sur différents conseils d'administration (de coopératives). Sur le plan théorique, nos travaux auront permis de développer trois idées clés sur lesquelles repose l'ensemble de notre conception de la gestion des coopératives. D'abord un modèle d'équilibre coopératif permettant d'aligner les valeurs et principes coopératifs dans un cadre de gestion adapté. Un deuxième modèle clé, développé à la fin des années 1990, nous aura permis de cerner ce que nous avons appelé le malaise identitaire coopératif. Le troisième modèle clé à notre approche de gestion coopérative identifie les leviers stratégiques de ce que nous

avons nommé un nouveau paradigme coopératif (NPC). Démarrée il y a plus de 20 ans, cette réflexion nous amène aujourd'hui à reconnaître un potentiel d'avantage concurrentiel significatif inhérent au mode d'organisation coopératif. L'idée de base de ce NPC est axée sur la recherche d'avantages inhérents au mode d'organisation coopératif lorsque confronté aux défis actuels et à venir, comparativement aux autres modes d'organisation. Aujourd'hui, notre vision de ces défis est alimentée par la reconnaissance de stratégies émergentes à savoir la congruence des valeurs organisation-employés vues sous l'angle de la taxonomie de valeurs de Schwartz, de l'orientation loyauté à l'orientation engagement, la propriété psychologique, la démocratisation et le processus de cocréation de valeur. Cet ouvrage présente également plusieurs cas de gestion de coopératives qui furent rédigés au cours des 20 dernières années. Ils permettent d'illustrer les différentes facettes et composantes des trois idées (modèles) au cœur de cet ouvrage. »

The Social Network?: Nonprofit Constituent Engagement Through Social Media

Jamie N. Smith. *Journal of Nonprofit and Public Sector Marketing*, volume 30, issue 3, pages 294-316, July-September 2018.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10495142.2018.1452821?journalCode=wnon20>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Social media has become an important part of public relations for nonprofit organizations. Social media has the potential to engage stakeholders and constituents of nonprofit organizations. However, little scholarly attention has been focused on how users react to social media posts by nonprofit organizations. To enhance understanding of how organizational social media activity affects users' engagement, this study examines Facebook and Twitter utilization and user response of nonprofit advocacy groups. The analysis reveals that users respond differently to stimuli across platforms."

The Theoretical Foundations of Nonprofit Competition: a Resource-Advantage Theory Approach

Omer Topaloglu, Robert E. McDonald and Shelby D. Hunt. *Journal of Nonprofit and Public Sector Marketing*, volume 30, issue 3, pages 229-250, July-September 2018.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10495142.2018.1452818?journalCode=wnon20>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Competition in the nonprofit sector has dramatically intensified in the past two decades because of (1) the increased number of nonprofit organizations (NPOs), (2) the decline and diffusion of governmental support, and (3) the entry of for-profit companies into markets that traditionally have been the domain of nonprofits. In an attempt to enhance the understanding of nonprofit competition, the authors apply resource-advantage (R-A) theory, a dynamic theory of competition adapted from the for-profit business literature, to commercial nonprofits and explain how commercial nonprofits can leverage their various resources to successfully compete and deliver social value."

INNOVATION SOCIALE

Social innovation / Innovación social

L'innovation sociale: retour sur les marches d'une construction théorique et pratique. Entretien avec Benoît Lévesque

Ela Callorda Fossati, Florence Degavre et Benoît Lévesque. *Revue de la régulation : Capitalisme, Institutions, Pouvoirs*, issue 3, mai 2018.

<https://journals.openedition.org/regulation/12980>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut: « ...À travers de nombreux ouvrages, il a posé les fondations d'une approche théorique de l'innovation sociale. Parmi ceux-ci on trouve : *L'innovation sociale. Les marches d'une construction théorique et pratique* (avec Jean-Marc Fontan et José-Luis Klein, 2014 – l'ouvrage rassemble une sélection de textes écrits sur plus de vingt ans par Lévesque, seul ou avec des collègues du CRISES) ; *La nouvelle sociologie économique. Originalité et tendances nouvelles* (avec Gilles Bourque et Éric Forgues, 2001). Il a également contribué de façon significative à développer la connaissance des organisations de l'économie sociale et de leur fonctionnement, en particulier dans leur rapport à l'État : *Fondation, un fonds pleinement engagé dans la finance socialement responsable* (avec Michel Rioux, 2017) ; *Le CIRIEC-Canada, 1966-2006. Quarante ans de partenariat en recherche sur les entreprises publiques et d'économie sociale* (2009) ; *Les effets du financement étatique sur les organismes communautaires. Le cas du Fonds de lutte contre la pauvreté* (avec Yvan Comeau, Daniel Turcotte, André Beaudoin, Jean-Pierre Villeneuve, Marie J. Bouchard, Sylvie Rondot, Marguerite Mendell, 2002), *Économie sociale et transformation de l'État-providence dans le domaine de la santé et du bien-être* (avec Christian Jetté, Lucie Mager, Yves Vaillancourt, 2000)...

Social Enterprise Innovation: A Quantitative Analysis of Global Patterns

Thema Monroe-White and Sandy Zook. VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, volume 29, issue 3, pages 496-510, July 2018.

[https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-9987-](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-9987-9)

[9?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_3](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-9987-9?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_3)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Social enterprise and innovation are inextricably linked in the literature (Chell et al. in *Entrepr Reg Dev* 22(6):485–493, 2010; Dees in *Harv Bus Rev* 76:54, 1998; Light in *Stanf Soc Innov Rev* 4(3):47–51, 2006). To date, research on social enterprise innovation has predominantly focused on micro-level factors, such as the social entrepreneur or organizational attributes. Inversely, recent empirical advances on social enterprise find a country’s social enterprise sector is influenced by macro-institutional factors, including form of government, stage of economic development, culture and model of civil society (Monroe-White and Coskun, in: *Shaping social enterprise: understanding institutional context and influence*, Emerald Publishing Limited, London, pp 27–48, 2017). Given the link between social enterprise and innovation, recent empirical findings around social enterprise beg the question, do macro-institutional factors similarly predict innovation by social enterprises? This paper uses a hierarchical linear model to examine the influence of national-level variables on social enterprise innovation. Results indicate that similar to social enterprise, macro-institutional factors predict social enterprise innovation. More specifically, macro-institutional factors influence the various types of innovations (product, process and marketing) differently. Moreover, country-level innovation is traditionally defined by economic factors, such as R&D funding and STEM workforce, however, these factors do not help explain social enterprise innovation. Given the social aspects of social enterprise innovation, to capture the full scope of innovation within countries, expanded definitions of national-level innovation should be considered.”

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

Public policies/ Políticas publicas

Questionner les relations en reconfiguration permanente entre ESS et pouvoirs publics

Henry Noguès. Revue Internationale de l'économie Sociale (RECMA), issue 349, pages 24 – 26, Juillet 2018.

<https://www.cairn.info/revue-recma-2018-3-p-24.htm>

Résumé issu du l'URL ci-haut: « Créée pour stimuler la production de connaissances sur l'économie sociale, notamment par le biais de données statistiques et chiffrées, l'Association pour le développement des données sur l'économie sociale (Ades) a consacré son 27^e colloque aux « relations entre l'économie sociale et solidaire et les pouvoirs publics ». Cette question est ancienne puisque le développement des initiatives économiques... »

Public and Personal Social Services in European Countries from Public/Municipal to Private—and Back to Municipal and “Third Sector” Provision

Hellmut Wollmann. International Public Management Journal, volume 21, issue 3, pages: 413-431, August 2018.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10967494.2018.1428255>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This article discusses the provision of public services (public utilities) and personal social services in European countries. In pursuing a historical perspective, four stages are discerned: the pre-welfare state of the late nineteenth century; the advanced welfare state climaxing in the 1970s; the neo-liberal policy phase since the early 1980s; and the recent phase since the mid-2000s. It is argued that, during each phase, the prevalent organizational form of service provision (whether municipal/public, private, or third sector) was shaped by the current dominant political beliefs and discourse; that is, by the “social democratic” assumption of the operational preference of public/municipal sector provision until the 1970s and the neo-liberal trust in the operational superiority of market liberalization and privatization. In the recent phase since the mid-2000s, divergent trends are observed. On the one hand, the neo-liberal market and privatization drive has persisted while, on the other, in reaction to the downturn of the neo-liberal policy tenets and the socio-economic fallout of fiscal austerity policies, a comeback of the public/municipal sector (remunicipalization) in public service provision and a (re-)emergence of third sector organizations and actors in the provision of personal social services and care have taken shape, somewhat reminiscent of the pre-welfare state engagement of societal actors.”

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

The Third Sector as a Renewable Resource for Europe. concepts, Impacts, Challenges and Opportunities

Bernard Enjolras, Lester M. Salamon, Karl Henrik Sivesind and Annette Zimmer. Edition: Palgrave Macmillan, Cham, 196 pages, July 2018.

<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-71473-8#toc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This book provides a critical account of the third sector and its future in Europe. It offers an original conceptualization of the third sector in its European manifestations alongside an overview of its major contours, including its structure, sources of support, and recent trends. It also assesses the impact of this sector in Europe which considers its contributions to European economic development, citizen well-being and human development. The Third Sector As A Renewable Resource for Europe presents the findings of the Third Sector Impact (TSI) project funded by the European Union's Seventh Framework Program (FP7). It recognises that in a time of social and economic distress, as well as enormous pressures on governmental budgets, the third sector and volunteering represent a unique 'renewable resource' for social and economic problem-solving and civic engagement in Europe."

AUTRES

Other / Otros

Social Capital and Entrepreneurial Outcomes: Evidence from Informal Sector Entrepreneurs in Ethiopia

Getahun Fenta Kebede. The Journal of Entrepreneurship , volume 27, issue 2, September 2018

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0971355718781250>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "In Africa, social capital (SC) is an important resource for the informal economy. It substitutes the limited formal business support systems as factor inputs for enterprise development. This article investigates the effect of Burt's structural holes theory of social capital in the context of the Ethiopian informal economy. Data were collected from street entrepreneurs in Addis Ababa using multiple name generators constructed on the basis of entrepreneurs' frequent interaction with people related to resources needed for entrepreneurial activities. Social network analyses and statistical procedures of instrumental variables estimation were used to analyse the data. By controlling the potential endogeneity problem between structural holes and enterprise outcomes, the findings of the study show that entrepreneurs' dense network structure, which lacks structural holes, has a significant negative effect on entrepreneurial outcome. Accordingly, policies that aim at supporting informal entrepreneurs need to consider the benefits of social contacts while taking into account the downside of being excessively embedded in dense networks."

Factors Contributing to the Size of Nonprofit Sector: Tests of Government Failure, Interdependence, and Social Capital Theory

Kwang Bin Bae and Hosung Sohn. VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, Vol. 29, Issue 3, pages 470-480, July 2018.

[https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-017-9888-](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-017-9888-3?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_3)

[3?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_3](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-017-9888-3?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_3)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Based on the county-level longitudinal data in the USA, this study finds that racial diversity is positively associated with the nonprofit sector size. We further find that the share of children below poverty level is negatively associated with the size of nonprofit sectors. Our findings support the government failure theory. Random effects models also show that federal funding and local funding are positively associated with the size of nonprofit sectors, which confirms interdependence theory. Lastly, we do not find statistically significant relationship between social capital—measured by the number of associations—and the nonprofit sector size."

Nonprofit Comparative Research: Recent Agendas and Future Trends

Georg von Schnurbein, Marybel Perez and Theresa Gehringer. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, volume 29, issue 3, pages 437-453, July 2018.

[https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-017-9877-](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-017-9877-6)

[6?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_3](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-017-9877-6?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_3)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Comparative research on nonprofit organizations (NPOs) has been a prominent approach for advancing our understanding of these organizations. This article identifies the primary drivers that shape the NPO comparative research agenda and explores new research trends. Based on a systematic literature review, nine definitional aspects and ten impulses are identified as drivers of NPO research. This article conducts a correspondence analysis to study the relationships between the definitional aspects and impulses that are discussed in 111 articles that were published in philanthropic and third-sector journals in the period January 2001–January 2015. Based on our results, we suggest three new clusters for future comparative research: investment and growth, participation and social impact, and social cohesion and civil society."

NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX

Special issues/ números especiales

ESS et pouvoir publics

Dossier spécial de la Revue Internationale de l'Économie Sociale (RECMA), issue 349, Juillet 2018.

<https://www.cairn.info/revue-recma-2018-3.htm>

APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

Calls for contributions / Convocatorias de artículos

Enabling Positive Impact: Philanthropy, Accountability and Governance in the Third Sector. 14th Australian and New Zealand Third Sector Research Conference 2018, 29th and 30th, November 2018. Sydney NSW, Australia. **Deadline for submission: 15 September 2018.**

The Ethics of the Commons. Call of papers for a Special issue of the *Journal of Business Ethics*. **Deadline for submission: 15th December 2018.**

Social and Solidarity Economy: Moving Towards a New Economic System. 7th CIRIEC International Research Conference on Social Economy organised by CIRIEC International - in collaboration with Solidarity Laboratory (member of CIRIEC International), The University of Bucharest - Faculty of Sociology and Social Work and The National University of Political Studies and Public Administration - Faculty of Management. 6th to 9th, June 2019. Bucharest, Romania. **Deadline for submission: 15th December 2018.**

Philanthropy in the spotlight? Resources, Reputation and Achievements. 9th International conference of European Research Network On Philanthropy. 4th and 5th, July 2019. University of Basel, Switzerland. **Deadline for submission: 10th, February, 2019.**

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- **Bridging Social and Business Innovation.** 10th International Social Innovation Research Conference. September 3rd - 5th 2018. Ruprecht-Karls-University Heidelberg, Germany. (RECALL)
- **L'innovation sociale et technologique : quels risques et enjeux sociétaux ?** Symposium dans le cadre de la 16^{ème} édition du colloque francophone sur le risque Oriane. 20 et 22 Septembre 2018. Département Techniques de Commercialisation de l'IUT de Bayonne, France. (Rappel)
- **Marchés, justice et la coopérative comme institution politique.** Colloque international organisé par la Chaire de Coopération Guy Bernier de l'ESG (UQAM). 27 et 28 septembre 2018. Montréal, Québec, Canada. (RECALL)
- **Économie sociale et villes. Valeurs et compétitivité pour un développement local inclusif et durable.** 4e édition du Forum Mondial de l'Economie Sociale organisée par Global Social Economic Forum (GSEF) et la Mairie de Bilbao. 1 au 3 octobre, 2018. Bilbao, Pays Basque. (RECALL)
- **La Economía Social: transformaciones recientes, tendencias y retos de futuro.** XVII Congreso internacional de investigadores en economía social de CIRIEC-España. 4 y 5 de octubre de 2018, Toledo, España. (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'Économie Sociale (ADDES). 9 octobre 2018, Paris, France. (RECALL)
- **Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World: Between Elite Power and Social Mobilization.** Conference organised by UNRISD. 8th and 9th November 2018, United Nations, Geneva. (RECALL)
- **From Relief to Resilience: How Philanthropy, Nonprofits and Volunteers Bridge the Gap between Crisis and Sustainability.** ARNOVA's 47th Annual Conference. November 15th -17th, 2018, Texas, USA. (RECALL)
- **ESS, communs, organisations alternatives: La gestion solidaire peut-elle fédérer autour d'une plus grande soutenabilité ?.** 6èmes Rencontres du GESS (Gestion des Entreprises Sociales et Solidaires) organisée par Université Paris1 Panthéon Sorbonne. 10 et 11 décembre 2018, Paris, France. (Rappel)
- **Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals: What Role for Social and Solidarity Economy?.** Call for papers for an international conference organized by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). April 2019, United Nations in Geneva. (RECALL)

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