



# ECO-SOC INFO

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### MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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#### **Credit Unions, Co-operatives, Sustainability and Accountability in a time of Change**

*Akis Kleanthous, Robert A. Paton and Fiona M. Wilson. International Journal of Social Economics, volume 46 issue2, pages 309-323, January 2019.*

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/IJSE-06-2017-0231>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The financial crisis of 2008 resulted in calls for change. Commentators suggested that co-operatives, in particular credit unions, could provide accountability and sustainability through their open governance and mutual status. However, such suggestions assumed that co-operative principles and practice continued to underpin the efficacy of co-operative banking, and that credit unions, one of the most prevalent forms of co-operative banking, could offer a viable financial alternative. Instead, in the case of Cyprus, the financial crisis and the associated aftershocks triggered the nationalisation and demutualisation of credit unions. This prompted the researchers to question both the viability of a co-operative banking future and the extent to which co-operative principles were shaping decision making, governance, accountability and sustainability. The paper aims to discuss these issues. A case study approach was adopted to explore the degree to which co-operative principles still shaped credit union thinking and stakeholder relationships. As is the case elsewhere within the co-operative movement, the findings point the fact that governance is weakened by the low membership participation and that the principles are no longer universally applied. Credit unions, if not co-operative banking, may not offer the financial assurances that commentators have called for. Moreover, the guiding principles may no longer be embedded within the fabric of the movement. Findings are important for practitioners/supervisory body as they highlight possible impacts on co-operative' future and especially on their governance model and level of autonomy and independence in case of state intervention. The research undertaken is original as it is the first time credit unions in Cyprus were examined for adherence to co-operative principles."*

#### **El cooperativismo social como respuesta a la crisis económica en el territorio calabrés**

*Manuel García Jiménez y Angela Strano. Revesco. Revista de Estudios Cooperativos, Nº 129 - Tercer Cuatrimestre, Diciembre 2008.*

<http://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/REVE/article/view/62491>

*Resumen extraído de la URL citada anteriormente: « En los últimos años, hemos sido testigos de una gran crisis económica mundial que ha desafiado los mecanismos y conceptos en los que se basan la economía de mercado y las empresas tradicionales. Muchas empresas han fracasado y esto ha llevado a un aumento en el número de desempleados. Todo esto nos llevó a reflexionar sobre la necesidad de encontrar alternativas a los mecanismos clásicos de la economía y, sobre todo, sobre la importancia de centrarse en una economía más solidaria y más sostenible que se base, ante todo, en el bienestar psico-físico de los empleados y usuarios finales. Por lo tanto, nuestra atención se ha centrado en las empresas sociales del territorio de Calabria que, según nuestros datos, han reaccionado mejor a la crisis económica y financiera de los últimos años en comparación con las empresas tradicionales; en particular, hemos analizado la situación del tercer sector, especialmente las cooperativas sociales, al compararlas con asociaciones y sociedades de capital."*

### **What Influences the Growth of the Chinese Nonprofit Sector: A Prefecture-Level Study**

Jiahuan Lu and Qiang Dong. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, volume 29, issue 6, pages 1347–1359, December 2018.

[https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-0042-](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-0042-7?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_6)

[7?wt\\_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm\\_source=toc&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=toc\\_11266\\_29\\_6](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-0042-7?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_6)

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “The nonprofit sector in China has experienced unprecedented growth in its scope and impact over the past four decades. Despite the significant growth, the distribution of nonprofit activities across localities is not well understood. This study combines administrative and census data to examine the size of the Chinese nonprofit sector across 334 prefectures. The study demonstrates a significant variation in nonprofit sector size across prefectures. The study further shows that population heterogeneity, government social spending, and government fragmentation have positive effects on boosting nonprofit sector size in a prefecture. Although diverse service needs affect the growth of the Chinese nonprofit sector, government activities play a more important role in mobilizing nonprofit activities and driving nonprofit sector growth. Nonprofit sector size Population heterogeneity Government social spending Government fragmentation.”

### **The Effect of Revenue Diversification on Output Creation in Nonprofit Organizations: A Resource Dependence Perspective**

Jessica L. Berrett and Bradley S. Holliday. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, volume 29, issue 6, pages 1190 - 1201, December 2018.

[https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-00049-](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-00049-5?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_6)

[5?wt\\_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm\\_source=toc&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=toc\\_11266\\_29\\_6](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-00049-5?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_6)

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “Nonprofits continue to be faced with financial challenges to fulfill their missions. Both the academic literature and nonprofit practitioners have explored revenue diversification and concentration strategies to meet these challenges. While these two strategies are essentially antagonistic, both have received support as being viable strategies to create better outcomes for the organization. This article examines whether revenue diversification or concentration strategies lead to greater mission outputs in a nonprofit context. Using resource dependence theory as a guiding framework, two opposing hypotheses are tested to gain more insight into the diversification versus concentration dilemma. A unique dataset is built and utilized to estimate a zero-inflated negative binomial regression model to assess the correlation between revenue diversification and mission outputs. Results indicate that revenue diversification (and not concentration) is associated with an increase in organizational outputs.”

### **The Social Economy in Bolivia: Indigeneity, Solidarity, and Alternatives to Capitalism**

Gretchen Ferguson. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, volume 29, issue 6, pages 1233–1243, December 2018.

[https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-0013-](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-0013-z?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_6)

[z?wt\\_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm\\_source=toc&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=toc\\_11266\\_29\\_6](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-0013-z?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_6)

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “The social economy (SE) is alternatively conceptualized as a third sector (between the private and public sector); or by a typology of the organizations involved (such as cooperatives, non-profit organizations and social enterprises); or by the principles and values driving such activities (such as cooperation, mutual benefit, and democracy). One important consideration is often overlooked, namely that the SE emerges in different forms and with varied emphases depending on location. The SE is ‘place-based’—rooted in specific geographic, historical, cultural, and socioeconomic settings. This article explores the conceptualization of the SE in the Bolivian context from the perspective of government and civil society actors. The research took place after the country recognized the importance of the social, cooperative and community economy in their new constitution and found that the understanding of the SE in Bolivia relates strongly to the country’s indigenous and colonial heritage.”

## ÉVALUATION

*Evaluation/ evaluación*

### **Microfinance Performance and Social Capital: A Cross-Country Analysis**

Luminita Postelnicu and Niels Hermes. *Journal of Business Ethics*, volume 153, *Issue 2*, page 427 - 445, February 2019.

[https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-016-3326-](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-016-3326-0?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_10551_153_2)

[0?wt\\_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm\\_source=toc&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=toc\\_10551\\_153\\_2](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-016-3326-0?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_10551_153_2)

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “In recent years, the microfinance industry has received a substantial amount of cross-border funding from both public and private sources. This funding reflects the increasing interest in microfinance as part of a more general trend towards socially responsible investments. In order to be able to secure sustained interest from these investors, it is important that the microfinance industry can show evidence of its contribution to reducing poverty at the bottom of the pyramid. For this, it is crucial to understand under what conditions microfinance institutions (MFIs) are able to reduce poverty. This paper contributes to this discussion by investigating the relationship between the extent to which social capital formation is facilitated within different societies and the financial and social performance of MFIs. This focus on social capital formation is important, because in many cases MFIs use group loans with joint liability to incentivize asset-poor borrowers to substitute the lack of physical collateral by their social capital. Hence, the success of a large part of the loan relationship between MFIs and their borrowers depends on the social capital those borrowers can bring into the contract. We carry out a cross-country analysis on a dataset containing 100 countries and identify different social dimensions as proxies for how easy social capital can be developed in different countries. We hypothesize that microfinance is more successful, both in terms of their financial and social aims, in societies that are more conducive to the development of social capital. Our empirical results support our hypothesis.”

### **Performance of Microfinance Institutions in the MENA Region: a Comparative Analysis**

Ines Ben Abdelkader and Faysal Mansouri. *International Journal of Social Economics*, volume 46, *issue 1*, pages 47-65, January 2019.

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/IJSE-06-2017-0242>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “The purpose of this paper is to provide preliminary efficiency assessment of Arab microfinance institutions (MFIs) within the period 2002–2012. Microfinance is defined as the provision of financial services to poor and low-income households and their microenterprises on a sustainable basis. The authors first present the main features of microfinance in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Second, based on a sample of 72 microfinance institutions issued from ten countries of the region, they develop a bootstrap–data envelopment analysis (bootstrap–DEA) framework to measure Arab MFIs’ efficiency. *Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “Finally, they apply parametric and non-parametric tests to compare the performance and identify factors that contribute to the efficiency of Arab Islamic microfinance institutions. Efficiency scores of the MENA region exhibit high variability, both across time and countries. Significant difference in efficiency was found due to MFI age or regulation. Results also reveal the ability of Arab MFIs to combine social and financial performance and their solidity in time of crisis. In this paper, the authors apply DEA–bootstrap method on a large sample of Arab MFI with special look at the peer group differences. Unlike most previous relevant studies, the paper overcomes many of the drawbacks of the DEA method by using, in addition to the DEA–bootstrap approach, a test of return to scale and a combination of three procedures to detect outliers. Furthermore, this paper analyses the efficiency of MFI in the MENA region in the light of financial crises and Arab Spring.”

### **Social Entrepreneurship: Creating Social Value when Bridging Holes**

Suvi Kokko. *Social Enterprise Journal*, volume 14, *issue: 4*, pages 410-428, December 2018.

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/SEJ-01-2018-0003>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “This paper aims to understand how social value is created in a context characterized by institutional complexity. By identifying stakeholders interacting in a social enterprise and the logics guiding their expected and experienced value, the study describes how social value is created when different institutional logics embedded in strong-tie networks are bridged. Concepts of structural holes and institutional logics were applied to the empirical case of a social enterprise. Interviews provided the primary empirical material, but multiple data collection methods were used. A shared goal facilitated co-existence of competing value logics, and provided common space forming multiple social value outcomes as products of the

different logics. Limited to one case, this study shows that the interaction of otherwise unconnected stakeholders in a social enterprise, and their embeddedness in different institutional logics, provides one explanation for why and how social value is created. Acknowledging and addressing gaps in knowledge and resources can lead to social value creation if social enterprises remain open to different logics. This suggests that co-existence of different logics can be a key factor for successful social value creation in social enterprises, if the competing logics are turned into complementary sources. Dependency on logics from different networks of stakeholders shapes social enterprises to produce outcomes consistent with the different logics. The multiplicity of social value outcomes poses challenges for evaluating the success of social enterprises, especially when the tendency is to use evaluation approaches from the for-profit sector, focusing on the economic logic.”

## GESTION

*Management / Gestión*

### **Network Importance and Use: Commercial versus Social Enterprises**

*Emma Folmer, Corneel Nederveen and Veronique Schutjens. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 14, issue 4, pages 470-490, December 2018.*

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/SEJ-01-2018-0007>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “The purpose of this paper is to understand how important networks are for the emergence and growth of social enterprises as well as how social enterprises use their networks throughout the life course of their organisation. A comparative approach is used by contrasting social enterprises with traditional commercial enterprises along the dimensions of obtaining resources and legitimacy through their networks. An abductive approach is used starting from existing knowledge on how commercial enterprises use networks during the start-up and growth of their enterprise. Qualitative interviews with 23 entrepreneurs were conducted. Using a matched-pairs design, the network importance and use of social and commercial enterprises is compared. It is found that networks are highly important for both commercial and social enterprises throughout their life course. However, they substantially diverge in how they use their networks. Social enterprises tend to access more intangible resources through their networks than do commercial enterprises. Moreover, social enterprises rely more strongly on their networks for legitimacy in both the start-up and growth phase of the enterprise. This paper takes a novel approach by empirically comparing the networks of social and commercial enterprises. New insights are offered in the resource flows within networks and how entrepreneurs use resources obtained from their networks.”

### **Leader–member Exchange and Prohibitive Voice in Nonprofit Organizations in China: The Moderating Roles of Superior–subordinate Tenure Matching**

*Zhijun Pei, Yingchun Pan, Martin Skitmore and Tao Feng. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 29, issue 2, pages 203-222, January 2019.*

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21330>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “The specific purpose of the present research contributes to addressing a gap in the organizational literature by examining how a superior–subordinate relationship may influence the use of prohibitive voice by employees in nonprofit organizations (NPOs). With data collected from 1,798 employees in 103 NPOs in southeastern China, the article investigates the influence of leader–member exchange (LMX) quality on prohibitive voice and explores the moderating effects of superior–subordinate tenure matching on the influence of LMX on prohibitive voice in NPOs. The results indicate that the quality of LMX relationships has a significant, positive influence on employee prohibitive voice behavior in NPOs, and this influence is moderated by superior–subordinate organizational tenure matching and LMX tenure matching. The study offers insights into the use of voice in NPOs as these organizations experience more difficult agency problems than for-profit firms.”

### **Job Control's Strain-buffering Effects in Not-for-profit Human Service Agencies: A Test of the Nonlinear Demand-linear Control Model**

Mark S. Preston . *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, volume 29, issue 2, pages: 223-240, January 2019.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21317>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "In comparison to their public and for-profit counterparts, not-for-profit employees report experiencing higher work demands. Despite the harmful effects attributed to this important sector difference, few, if any, empirical studies in the not-for-profit literature have investigated how job-related resources, such as control over one's job, help buffer work demands' strain-inducing impact. The present study fills this important gap in the extant not-for-profit literature by testing a recently introduced nonlinear stressor-strain model on a sample of 363 employees from two different types of not-for-profit human service agencies located in the city of New York. As hypothesized, the nonlinear demand by linear control interaction term was statistically and significantly associated with job strain in the predicted direction. Study data not only challenge the linear nature of Karasek's seminal demand-control model, but are also the first to uncover this unique finding in a sample of not-for-profit human service employees. Implications for practice and theory are also discussed."

### **Engagement Techniques by Human Services Nonprofits: A Research Note Examining Website Best Practices**

Richard Hoefler and Mary K. Twis. *Management and Leadership*, volume 29, issue 2, pages 261-271, January 2019.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/nml.21329>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "Engaging with external stakeholders is one of the most important elements of sustainable nonprofit existence, and nonprofits can enhance external stakeholder engagement through the astute use of their websites. Although industry norms for optimal website design provide insight into how specific website elements may be associated with website engagement, research on how these industry norms translate into users' behavioral engagement with nonprofits is scarce. Furthermore, research on how website design elements are associated with the depth of user engagement is lacking. The purpose of this research note is to explore the concept of nonprofit website engagement and to explain conceptually and practically what nonprofits can do to improve their websites' abilities to enhance deep and long-term engagement among external stakeholders."

## **INNOVATION SOCIALE**

*Social innovation / Innovación social*

### **Slack and Innovation: The Role of Human Resources in Nonprofits**

Michael Meyer and Johannes Leitner. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, volume 29, issue 2, pages 181-201, January 2019.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21316>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "Resources are often seen as a key factor in innovation. For business organizations, it has been shown that there is a relation between the lack or abundance of resources and the innovativeness of organizations. It is specifically abundance that fosters innovations, not shortage. We investigated this relationship for nonprofits based on a cross-sectional survey of 250 Austrian nonprofit organizations (NPOs). According to levels of disposability, we differentiate between available slack, recoverable slack, and potential slack. Turning to the type of resources, we distinguish financial slack from different types of HR slack: levels of motivation and qualification and levels of compensation, addressing the level of employees' wages. Our results indicate that in NPOs human resources slack rather than financial slack has a positive impact on innovativeness."



## Is Social Innovation Fostering Satisfaction and Well-Being at Work? Insights from Employment in Social Enterprises Providing Long-Term Eldercare Services

Annalisa Casini, Rachida Bensliman, Ela Callorda Fossati, Florence Degavre and Céline Mahieu. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, volume 29, issue 6, pages 1244–1260, December 2018.

[https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-0001-3?wt\\_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm\\_source=toc&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=toc\\_11266\\_29\\_6](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-0001-3?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_6)

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “Considering insights from socio-economics, work psychology, and occupational health, this study focuses on the job satisfaction and well-being of employees working in nonprofit social enterprises (SE). We question the idea suggested by the recent literature that working for a SE brings employees a high level of job satisfaction and well-being. We also investigate whether being involved in social innovation is associated with even higher job satisfaction and well-being. Indeed, understood as a manifestation of positive social change, social innovation is expected to improve outcomes such as the quality of life at work. However, because social innovation is an umbrella concept, it embraces different innovation-related concepts. Here we explore the distinction between service innovation and workplace innovation. This article applies a multivariate analysis to an original dataset covering 1134 employees working in the field of elder homecare in Wallonia. Its implications for social entrepreneurs and scholars are also examined.”

## CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

*Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones*

### Social Entrepreneurship Research: Past Achievements and Future Promises

Tina Saebi, Nicolai J. Foss and Stefan Linder. *Journal of management*, volume 45, issue 1, January 2019.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0149206318793196>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “The past decade has witnessed a surge of research interest in social entrepreneurship (SE). This has resulted in important insights concerning the role of SE in fostering inclusive growth and institutional change. However, the rapid growth of SE research, the emerging nature of the literature, and the fact that SE builds on different disciplines and fields (e.g., entrepreneurship, sociology, economics, ethics) have led to a rather fragmented literature without dominant frameworks. This situation risks leading to a duplication of efforts and hampers cumulative knowledge growth. Drawing on 395 peer-reviewed articles on SE, we (1) identify gaps in SE research on three levels of analysis (i.e., individual, organizational, institutional), (2) proffer an integrative multistage, multilevel framework, and (3) discuss promising avenues for further research on SE.”

### Diversity of Social Enterprise Models in South Korea

Eric Bidet, Hyungsik Eum and Jieun Ryu. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, Volume 29, Issue 6, pages 1261–1273, December 2018.

[https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-9951-8?wt\\_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm\\_source=toc&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=toc\\_11266\\_29\\_6](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-9951-8?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_6)

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “In this paper, we analyse the emergence and development of social enterprise in South Korea. Our purpose is to show how different broad, consensual and successive conceptions of social enterprise—the so-called meta-models—have generated a dynamic and complex environment which includes a variety of models of social enterprise. Based on multiple data sources, including interviews, documents, statistics and field research, we illustrate the diversity of Korean social enterprise models by using the EMES ideal-type as a conceptual framework that leads us to analyse the social, economic and governance dimensions of each type of social enterprise. This research suggests that the social enterprise phenomenon should not be limited to its expressed contents or to an excessively strict legal or economic definition. It eventually contributes to advancing our understanding on social enterprise by showing that the definitions and concepts of social enterprise can be diverse across different social, economic and political contexts. For this reason, building a universal typology that can embrace social enterprises in different national contexts is by far a challenging task.”



## Insights from a Systematic Review of Literature on Social Enterprise and Networks

David Littlewood and Zaheer Khan. *Social Enterprise Journal*, volume 14, issue 4, pages 390-409, December 2019.

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/SEJ-11-2018-068>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "This paper aims to contribute to better understanding of where and how network concepts, theories and perspectives, organisational networks, and networking practices, are being studied and deployed in social enterprise research. This is done through a systematic review of social enterprise and networks literature in business and management journals. Key trends and developments in this literature, and gaps and limitations, are identified, culminating in discussion of what next for social enterprise and networks research. The papers in this special issue on "Social Enterprise and Networks" are introduced. A systematic review was undertaken of social enterprise and networks literature in business and management journals. Journals sampled included all those in the Entrepreneurship and Small Business subject area of the Association of Business Schools (ABS) Academic Journal Guide 2018, the journals in the *Financial Times* 50 research ranking, and selected wider business and society, non-profit management and public administration journals. Analysis of publishing patterns of social enterprise and networks research finds that such research is growing, and that varied network perspectives, concepts and theories are being deployed. Social enterprise and networks are also being studied globally, using different methodologies. Nevertheless, there remains scope for deeper theoretical engagement, and for a wider range of network theories to be used. More even geographic coverage is also needed, and further insights can be gained through use of alternative methodologies. Discussions in this paper have implications for research through outlining systematically the state of current scholarship on social enterprise and networks. In so doing, insight is provided on what is known about social enterprise and networks. But also on what is not known and where further enquiry is needed..."

## AUTRES

*Other / Otros*

### Innovative Forms of Economy and Sustainable Urban Development—Sharing Tourism

Bianca Tescaşiu, Gheorghe Epuran, Alina Simona Tecău, Ioana Bianca Chiţu and Janez Mekinc, *Sustainability*, volume 10, issue 11, 391

<https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/10/11/3919>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "Sharing economy represents a new business model with an increasing impact on economic life by generating consequences for the traditional business sector. Considering its development during the last years, it is important to know how the governance system should react to the new challenges determined by this kind of doing business. The aim of the article is to identify and analyze some general issues regarding the impact on the sharing economy in tourism, based on a study regarding the needs determined by this business model in Braşov. Considering that tourism is a relevant sector for the "sharing" business type, the authors considered it important to get opinions about the way that the local authorities and stakeholders should contribute to the creation of a regulatory framework for sharing tourism, so, two focus-groups were organized. The respondents were chosen so that all kinds of stakeholders involved in tourism were represented. The results of the research revealed that even though there are some provisions regarding this sector, and despite the fact that local and regional authorities are preoccupied about regulations in sharing tourism, the most representative part of this sector is unregistered and it works according to its own rules."

### The "Places and Non-places" Held by Women in Social Economy Organizations

Cristina Parente and Ana Luísa Martinho. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, volume 29, issue 6, page 1274 - 1282, December 2018.

[https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-017-9942-](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-017-9942-1?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_11266_29_6)

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*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "Scientific literature and facts have highlighted the perpetuation of gender inequality in the labour market in spite of the ongoing endeavours of political bodies and legal norms to eliminate the vertical and horizontal segregation of women. Portuguese Social Economy Act stresses "the respect for the values [...] of equality and non-discrimination [...], justice and equity [...]". In this paper, we offer a reflection on indicators that uncover vertical and horizontal segregation in the labour market. Based on a mixed methodological approach, we found very high rates of employment feminization in social economy organizations.

Women are mainly allocated to technical and operational activities, being ultimately underrepresented in statutory boards and as such excluded from deliberation and strategic decision. The sector is moving away from the ideals of justice and social equity and may preserve women's "non-place" in the definition of the public and strategic direction and in the most invisible/private organizational "places".

## APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

*Calls for contributions / Convocatorias de artículos*

- **Concrétiser le dialogue savoirs-société: quelles innovations sociales face aux changements politiques?** Colloque dans la cadre du 87<sup>ème</sup> Congrès de l'Acfas organisé par le CRISES en partenariat avec le TIESS, le CIRIEC Canada et l'équipe de recherche travail et société. 27 et 28 mai 2019. Université du Québec en Outaouais, Québec, Canada. **Date limite pour soumission: 25 février 2019.**
- **Social Innovation: Local Solutions to Global Challenges.** 11<sup>th</sup> International Social Innovation Research Conference organised by ISIRC (is the world's leading interdisciplinary social innovation research conference) and will be hosted by The Yunus Centre for Social Business and Health. 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2019. Glasgow Caledonian University. **Deadline for submission: February 28<sup>th</sup>, 2019.** (RECALL)
- **Advancing Crowdfunding Research - What do we know and what Should we Look for?** Special issue of *Baltic Journal of Management*. **Deadline for submission: March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019.**
- **Student Co-operative Case Study Competition.** The Centre for the Study of Co-operatives, University of Saskatchewan and the Canadian Association for Studies in Co-operation (CASC) are sponsoring a student case study competition. **Deadline for submission: March 30<sup>rd</sup>, 2019.** (RECALL)
- **Social Enterprises, Social Innovation and the Creative Economy .** Special issue of *Social Enterprise Journal*. **Deadline for submission: March 30<sup>rd</sup>, 2019.**
- **Going Digital? New Possibilities of Digital-Community Currency Systems.** 5th Conference of Research Association on Monetary Innovation and Community and Complementary Currency Systems. September 11<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>, 2019. Hida-Takayama, Japan. **Deadline for submission: March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.**
- **The Sharing Economy: new HRM theories and practices?** Special issue of *Personnel Review*. **Deadline for submission: April 30<sup>rd</sup>, 2019.**
- **Social Economy Under Influence: Isomorphism or Innovation? Trajectories of Social Economy and Cooperative Enterprises: Resilience, degeneration and regeneration.** Special issue of *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics*. **Deadline for submission: April 30<sup>rd</sup>, 2019.** (RECALL)
- **Technology-Driven Social Entrepreneurship and Social Innovation.** Call for papers for a special issue of the *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship*. **Deadline for submission: June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019.**

## ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- **EMPOWER-SE Research Workshop on “Social Enterprise in Social and Health Services.** 2<sup>nd</sup> WG 2 Research workshop; the event will be hosted by the Research Center of Social Intervention. **February 27<sup>th</sup> to March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019. Frankfurt, Germany.**
- **Philanthropy and Social Impact.** Symposium organized by The USC Center on Philanthropy and Public Policy. **March 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup>, 2019, California, USA.** (RECALL)
- **Capital Humain, Innovations et Développement Économique.** Colloque international organisé, entre autres, par le Centre de Recherche sur l’Industrie, les Institutions et les Systèmes économiques, d’Amiens et Laboratoire Economie du Développement. **21-22 mars 2019, Marrakech, Maroc.**
- **Penser pour agir.** 20e Colloque annuel des étudiants de cycles supérieurs du CRISES. **28 et 29 mars 2019. Université du Québec en Outaouais au Campus St-Jérôme, Québec, Canada.**
- **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)
- **Universal Capitalism in Decline.** Conference co-organized by International Karl Polanyi Society (IKPS) and Karl Polanyi Research Center for Global Social Studies. **May 3<sup>rd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup>, 2019, Vienna, Austria.** (RECALL)
- **ESS de la culture et culture de l’ESS.** Les XIXe Rencontres du RIUESS Organisées par la chaire ESS-UPEM. **Du 15 au 17 mai 2019. Université Paris Est Marne la Vallée, Paris, France.** (RECALL)
- **Innovation et Territoires face aux Inégalités.** Colloque interdisciplinaire organisé par le GRIDEQ en partenariat avec le Centre de recherche sur le développement territorial (CRDT), l’Association internationale des sociologues de langue française (AISLF), la Chaire de recherche du Canada en Innovation sociale et développement des territoires (ISDÉT) et le projet de recherche ATISÉE. **Du 22 au 25 mai 2019. Université du Québec à Rimouski, Québec.**
- **Co-operative entrepreneurship: Theory and Best Practices.** The Association of Cooperative Educators (ACE), the International Co-operative Alliance Committee on Co-operative Research (ICA CCR), and the Canadian Association for Studies in Co-operation join to hold their annual conference together. This Conference will be organized by IRECUS-Université de Sherbrooke in collaboration with Chaire Guy-Bernier from UQAM and the Centre for Study of Co-operatives of University of Saskatchewan. **27<sup>th</sup>-31<sup>th</sup> May, 2019. Montréal, Québec, Canada.** (RECALL).
- **Nonprofits and the Social Economy: Circles of Conversation.** Twelfth annual conference and celebration of the Association for Nonprofit and Social Economy Research (ANSER). **5<sup>th</sup> -7<sup>th</sup> June, 2019. University of British Columbia, Vancouver Canada.** (RECALL).
- **Social and Solidarity Economy: Moving Towards a New Economic System.** 7<sup>th</sup> 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. **June 6<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup>, 2019. Bucharest, Romania.** (RECALL)

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- ***Philanthropy in the spotlight? Resources, Reputation and Achievements.*** 9<sup>th</sup> International conference of European Research Network on Philanthropy. July 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup>, 2019. University of Basel, Switzerland. (RECALL)
  - ***Shifting Sands? The Challenges of Regulatory Change and Its Impact on the Third Sector Environment in the Asia Pacific Region.*** 2019 ISTR Asia Pacific Conference Co-hosted by the School of Global Studies, Thammasat University and Center for Civil Society and Philanthropy, National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA). July 15-16, 2019, Bangkok, Thailand. (RECALL)
  - ***La evolución histórica de la economía social en América Latina a partir de su relación con el estado y la inserción en el mercado.*** El sexto Congreso Latino-Americano de Historia Económica (CLADHE VI). 23 y 25 de julio de 2019. Santiago, Chile. (RECALL)
  - ***Sustainable Development through Social Enterprise, Co-operative and Voluntary Action.*** 7<sup>th</sup> EMES International Research Conference organized by The EMES International Research Network, in partnership with the FairShares Institute for Cooperative Social Entrepreneurship (FSI) and Centre for Regional Economic and Social Research (CRESR). June 24<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup>, 2019, at Sheffield Hallam University, United Kingdom (UK). (RECALL)
  - ***The Quest for Social Impact: Opportunities and Challenges for Hybrid Organizations.*** 19th EURAM Conference, Track T01\_08. June 26<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup>, 2019. Lisbon, Portugal.
  - ***Cooperatives and the Transformation of Business and Society.*** ICA CCR European Research Conference. August 21<sup>st</sup> - 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2019, Berlin, Germany. (RECALL)
  - ***Économie sociale et gouvernement.*** 39e journées de l'Association d'économie sociale (AÉS). 4-6 septembre 2019. Amiens (France). (RECALL)

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