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Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper analyzes the voluntary involvement of two Red Cross organizations engaged in post-disaster cross-sector collaborative efforts for the 2004 Asian Tsunami and the 2008 Wenchuan Earthquake. Using Bryson, Crosby, and Stone's expanded model for nonprofit collaboration as a framework, I compare and contrast the disaster management collaborated by both voluntary organizations. The findings illuminate the strengths of voluntary involvement in disaster collaborative management, as well as its limitations during extreme events. Implications of the findings for cross-border voluntary contributions are discussed."

Nonprofit-Public Partnerships for Local Development: Social Inputs in Policy Implementation*Natal, Alejandro and Brichter, William. Nonprofit Policy Forum, volume 3, issue 1, June 2012.*<http://www.degruyter.com/view/j/npf.2012.3.issue-1/2154-3348.1027/2154-3348.1027.xml?format=INT>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper analyzes a partnership between a civil society organization and a local government (CPP) for development planning in an emerging democracy. The paper shows that CPPs can promote better policy design and implementation of public policy by benefiting from the strengths of both nonprofits and government. The paper answers pending questions like, 'in which contexts are CPPs effective?', 'what characteristics of nonprofits improve policy implementation?'; 'how does the reputation and public trust that local nonprofits enjoy transfer to the partnership?' and 'to what extent does non-profit participation create more citizens engagement?', among others. By answering these questions the paper shows the potential benefits that local government-nonprofits partnerships can bring to the policymaking process, but it also argues that effective CPPs are fraught with challenges. The paper demonstrates the need for more inclusive and identity-sensitive local governance mechanisms, and for

institutional arrangements that anticipate conflict and address increasing inequalities and community disengagement. The paper shows that effective governance is a collaborative venture in which social inputs need to be taken into account in program design; and a shared vision of the common good needs to be built-up for policy implementation. By exposing the tensions and conflicts of this governance experiment, the paper draws lessons for nonprofits, governments, and policymakers who seek to participate or design collaborative ventures. The case studied is the program of Pueblos Magicos in Valle de Bravo, Mexico, an instructive object of study, which lessons are not unique to this small town in central Mexico, but common to towns experiencing rapid demographic and economic growth elsewhere.”

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

Building Local Support for Chinese Civil Society with International Resources

L. David Brown and Xing Hu. *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, volume 23, issue 3, pages 711-733, August 2012.

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/r1523h206h040507/?MUD=MP>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This article examines how international resources can be used to strengthen local support for civil society initiatives in China to improve the circumstances of poor and vulnerable populations. It identifies ways in which international resources have strengthened civil society in other countries, such as enhancing access to financial resources, building capacity of leaders and organizations, reducing sector fragmentation, building public legitimacy and improving cross-sector relations. It examines the characteristics and special circumstances facing civil society in China, arguing that institutional constraints are particularly problematic. Then it explores how international resources might be applied to each of the problem areas identified given the constraints of the Chinese context. Finally the article articulates five principles that might guide international donors for building more local support for civil society activity in China.”

Issues in Nonprofit Finance Research: Surplus, Endowment, and Endowment Portfolios

Woods Bowman; Howard P. Tuckman and Dennis R. Young. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, volume 41, issue 4, pages 560-579, August 2012.

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/content/41/4/560.abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “As the first systematic attempt to identify the issues involved in the use of large data sets to examine nonprofit surpluses and endowments, this paper provides suggestions for how best to ensure that the data are consistent and useful. We introduce five definitions of nonprofit surplus (the analogue of profit) and identify when researchers should use one in preference to the other. The distinctions are especially important when analyzing endowed organizations because surpluses affect the amount and rate of accumulation of endowment assets. Conversely, an endowment affects how managers and analysts should calculate surplus. Information on IRS 990 reports is incomplete, so we explain how to construct a pro forma endowment portfolio and endowment spending from available data for the purpose of calculating operating surplus of endowed organizations. We argue that researchers doing statistical analyses with large data bases should distinguish between endowed organizations and those without endowments because their financial behavior may differ. To lump them together is likely to distort statistical results. Finally, we discuss practical issues of data cleaning when using data from IRS 990 reports”

Transformation des relations banques / institutions de microcrédit (IMC) au Togo. Une lecture à partir des cadres théoriques de l'innovation

Mawuli Couchoro. *Économie et Solidarités*, volume 41, numéro 1-2, pages 71-87, 2011.

<http://www.erudit.org/revue/es/2011/v41/n1-2/1008822ar.html>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-dessus: « L'adoption de l'approche commerciale du microcrédit, qui prend de plus en plus le dessus sur l'approche subventionnée, s'accompagne de la transformation des relations entre les banques et les institutions de microcrédit (IMC). Cette relation, quasi absente dans les premières années d'expérience du microcrédit, devient à la fois complémentaire et concurrentielle. La théorie de l'innovation est mobilisée dans cet article pour montrer que la transformation des relations banques / IMC n'est pas un paradoxe, mais une étape du processus de diffusion d'une innovation sociale ayant une forme servicielle, en l'occurrence le

microcrédit. L'exemple du Togo révèle l'amorce à partir de 2005 d'une relation de complémentarité et des signes qui laissent présager une forte concurrence. »

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

How Are We Doing? A Multiple Constituency Approach to Civic Association Effectiveness

Kyu-Nahm Jun and Ellen Shiau. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 41, issue 4, pages 632-655, August 2012.

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/content/41/4/632.abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Increased citizen participation in policy processes through voluntary civic associations warrants an analysis of their effectiveness, which this article undertakes using a multiple constituency framework. We find a gap in the literature on nonprofit effectiveness where theoretical and empirical studies have mainly focused on organizations that directly provide tangible goods and services. We propose a multiple constituency approach to evaluate and understand the implications for assessing the organizational effectiveness of community-based advisory civic associations. We empirically analyze the evaluation of Los Angeles neighborhood councils by three different constituency groups—citizen participants, street-level bureaucrats, and city council staffs. We find that the effectiveness ratings of the constituency groups are dissimilar on different dimensions of effectiveness. These findings suggest that the multiple constituency frameworks hold theoretical and practical value for understanding the organizational effectiveness of voluntary associations, where the different goals of various stakeholders lead to different views on effectiveness."

Nonprofit Organizations and Outcome Measurement

Lehn M. Benjamin. American Journal of Evaluation, volume 33, issue 3, pages 431-447, July 2012.

<http://aje.sagepub.com/content/33/3/431.full.pdf+html>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Why do we continue to see evidence that nonprofit staff feel like outcome measurement is missing important aspects of their work? Based on an analysis of over 1,000 pages of material in 10 outcome measurement guides and a focused literature review of frontline work in three types of nonprofit organizations, this article shows that existing outcome measurement frameworks focus on how staff implement programs rather than how staff work with clients. Outcome measurement guides direct nonprofits to track program activities completed and the outcomes resulting from those program activities. In contrast, the accounts of frontline work in nonprofits show that nonprofit staff starts by building a relationship with the person they are serving and then adjusting programs and services to better meet the needs and goals of this individual. Consequently, outcome measurement may go some distance in helping us understand nonprofit performance but may also mischaracterize nonprofit performance."

Market orientation, learning orientation, and the performance of nonprofit organisations (NPOs)

Mohammed Abdulai Mahmoud, Baba Yusif. International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management, volume 61, issue 6, pages 624-652, July 2012.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/079/2012/00000061/00000006/art00003>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Nonprofit organisations (NPOs) are challenged with continuous change, which provides the impetus for adopting organisational change models. The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of the adoption of market and learning orientations on NPO performance. The authors draw on extant management literature to theorise the interrelationship between market orientation, learning orientation, and economic and non-economic NPO performance. Using a survey design, the authors draw a convenience sample of 118 NPOs in Ghana to test their theorisation. Evidence is found that although the relationship between market orientation and NPO performance is significant (on both economic and non-economic indicators), what best accounts for enhanced performance is learning orientation. Additionally, non-economic performance mediates the relationship between learning orientation and economic performance. Replicating the study with larger samples, using objective performance data, and applying more rigorous approach to data analysis, among other things, could significantly improve the generalisability of the results. Managers are reminded that non-economic performance (e.g. service or program effectiveness) represents part of the underlying mechanism through which the financial assurances of market and learning orientations

can be exploited. The paper builds on the market orientation literature by theorising and demonstrating empirically a route through which market orientation is related to the firm's financial performance."

Performance Measurement for Nonprofits

David M. Glassman and Kathy Spahn. *Journal of Applied Corporate Finance*, volume 24, issue 2, pages, 72-77, June 2012.

[HTTP://WWW.INGENTACONNECT.COM/CONTENT/BSC/JACF/2012/00000024/00000002/ART00012](http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/BSC/JACF/2012/00000024/00000002/ART00012)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The capital market for financing charitable work is far from efficient, and could be improved dramatically. Donors and the nonprofit agencies they fund do not share a standard set of measures and procedures to evaluate performance. Lacking measures of impact, donors—a group that includes government agencies, foundations, corporate CSR programs, and individuals—and charity "watchdogs" often focus on available information that typically has one main focus: the overhead expenses reported by nonprofits in public disclosures. The problem, however, is that the use of overhead expense as a proxy for operational efficiency and effectiveness has many shortcomings. There is no shared understanding of what expenses constitute overhead; overhead spending says nothing about the quality of a nonprofit's programs; and an excessive focus on this single dimension can cause management to underinvest in infrastructure. Management of nonprofits should be encouraged to communicate the results of their key programs—in particular, their impact on the communities they serve. For example, for at least their largest programs, nonprofits could describe the key performance indicators established at outset of their programs, and how they are currently performing against these benchmarks. A substantive management discussion that includes an explanation for any underperformance, and the corrective actions being taken, would help other agencies avoid similar pitfalls while providing potential donors with valuable information that improves not only their decision-making, but the "efficiency" of the entire market for charitable giving."

The untapped potential of marketing for evaluating the effectiveness of nonprofit organizations: a framework proposal

Marta Rey García, Luis Ignacio Álvarez González and Laurentino Bello Acebrón. *International Review on Public and Nonprofit Marketing*, July 2012

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/6608xx2134476p04/fulltext.pdf?MUD=MP>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Evaluation of the effectiveness of public benefit charitable nonprofit organizations (NPOs), both in terms of organizational performance and social impact, has been increasingly on demand. However, and due to different reasons, nonprofit effectiveness evaluation is still an unresolved issue in practice for many of those organizations. This paper reviews some of the most frequently used evaluation approaches with a double purpose in mind. First, to demonstrate that the application of marketing concepts, particularly those of market orientation and relationship marketing, has still a strong potential in the specific field of practitioner-oriented measurement and evaluation in NPOs. Many of the available frameworks are operations-, accounting and control-, or finance-driven; and therefore risk missing the market- and multi-stakeholder orientation that is crucial to improve the effectiveness of nonprofit organizations in pursuing social innovation, and also the centrality of mission and societal values for nonprofits. Second, the paper outlines and proposes a marketing-based and practitioner-oriented framework for approaching the evaluation of nonprofit organizational effectiveness. The main underlying thesis is that nonprofit effectiveness ultimately depends on the capacity of NPOs to become market oriented and to build and effectively manage relationships with relevant stakeholders over the long-term. The proposed framework combines two different aspects: the first measures the perceived value obtained by beneficiaries/customers, donors, partners and other relevant stakeholders; the second puts a value to the outcomes of those satisfactory relationships in terms of enhanced trust and commitment, ultimately leading to long-term impact."

GESTION

Management / Gestión

Dynamique de développement et construction partenariale de l'entreprise d'économie sociale : l'exemple de la Caisse de la Culture

Martine Vézina et Damien Rousselière. Économie et Solidarités, volume 41, numéro 1-2, pages 48-70, mai 2011.

<http://www.erudit.org/revue/es/2011/v41/n1-2/1008821ar.pdf>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-dessus : "Cette recherche se propose d'explorer le processus de développement de l'entreprise d'économie sociale issue d'un partenariat fondateur. Nous nous intéressons plus particulièrement à la façon dont l'entreprise d'économie sociale opère, à travers ses choix d'orientation et organisationnels, l'équilibre entre ses besoins propres de développement et les besoins spécifiques de son partenaire de fondation. La Caisse d'économie Desjardins de la Culture constitue le terrain d'investigation. Le rôle de cette organisation, issue d'un partenariat avec l'Union des artistes (UDA), est passé de celui de prestataire de services aux membres de l'UDA à celui d'agent de développement du milieu de la culture. En décrivant les étapes et leviers de ce passage, nous nous attachons à comprendre le mécanisme d'autonomisation de l'organisation par rapport à son partenaire d'origine"

The Third Way Reconfigured: How and Why Nonprofit Organizations are Shifting Their Human Resource Management

Hans-Gerd Ridder, Erk P. Piening and Alina McCandless Baluch. Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, volume 23, issue 3, pages 605-635, August 2012.

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/5704k6772j72q2h5/?MUD=MP>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Nonprofit organizations (NPOs) are facing increasing demands to become more efficient and effective, especially given increasing financial cutbacks, the rising demand for services and the push toward performance-related management. Human resource management (HRM) is claimed to play an important role in coping with these challenges. Yet, within the field of nonprofit management, little is known about the configuration of HR architectures in NPOs, let alone their impact on performance. To bridge this gap, we conduct an exploratory multiple case study in ten health and social services NPOs. The case study data indicates a shift toward a dominant strategic orientation in the configuration of HRM. Our article makes a central contribution by uncovering a third way in which NPOs seek a specific configuration of HRM to confront the challenges they face in their internal and external environments."

Organizational Learning and Marketing Capability Development A Study of the Charity Retailing Operations of British Social Enterprise

Gordon Liu and Wai-Wai Ko. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 41, issue 4, pages 580-608, August 2012.

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/content/41/4/580.abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Social enterprise is a hybrid form of profit- and social benefit-seeking organization whereby traditional nonprofit organizations pursue both their social mission and business opportunities. To embrace this new strategic direction shift, the nonprofit organizations need to develop new competences that will enable them to respond to the changes in the business model. The article investigates the learning mechanisms through which social enterprises develop a marketing capability to deploy their resources in the marketplace as the drivers of competitive advantage in their commercial practice. We study eight cases of U.K.-based charity retailers to address the role of knowledge accumulation, articulation, and codification process in the evolution of marketing capability development. We identify, among other things, that the critical process of organizational learning for social enterprise is to transfer the experience into organization-specific knowledge under the social aspects of constraints."

Delphi method applied to horticultural cooperatives

Vanessa Campos-Climent, Andreea Apetrei and Rafael Chaves-Ávila. Management Decision, volume 50, issue 7, pages 1266-1284, July 2012.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/001/2012/00000050/00000007/art00007>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Agricultural cooperatives have been able to become a strong and consolidated organizational form, although the new challenges of globalization and trade liberalization require changes in the strategic approach. The requirements of the distribution companies, consumers and government about the concentration of demand, traceability, food safety and respect for the environment had led to a thorough reorganization of agricultural food systems. So it is necessary to undertake a strategic review of horticultural cooperatives in order to conduct a strategic assessment and hence identify the strategic actions to be followed in the coming years. This paper seeks to address these issues. An empirical study has been carried out during the first half of 2011 consisting in the application of the Delphi method and sending a questionnaire to experts whose purpose was to gain a view of the strategic situation of horticultural cooperatives in Spain. The Delphi method is a projection technique of the qualitative and subjective type which is appropriate for studies where there is little information on the subject to be analysed, and also for exploratory studies, as it is the case study of examining the role of agricultural cooperatives in coming out of the crisis of Mediterranean agriculture. The performed Delphi analysis revealed that Mediterranean agriculture suffers from a severe crisis for which the solutions are hard to find, although the existence of the agricultural cooperatives and certain specific forms of performance and financing can partly improve the described situation. The application of the SWOT analysis based on the opinions of the experts provided sufficient detailed insights of the actual situation of the cooperatives. Thus, from the Delphi SWOT applied to Mediterranean agriculture and agricultural cooperatives, the authors can make some important assessments which are included in their paper. It is a forward-looking analysis that tries to give measures to the sector, but measures that come from the sector, in order to face the Mediterranean agriculture crisis."

INNOVATION SOCIALE

Social innovation / Innovación social

Managed Social Innovation: The Case of Government-Sponsored Venture Philanthropy in Shanghai

Yijia Jing and Ting Gong. Australian Journal of Public Administration, volume 71, number 2, pages 233-245, June 2012.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/ajpa/2012/00000071/00000002/art00013>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "In recent years, a model of 'managed social innovation' seems to be emerging in China where local governments take the lead in generating and implementing new citizen-oriented products, processes, and services; the central government has embraced such local innovative activities as part of its high profile 'harmonious society' strategy. The aim is to not only accommodate but also promote and craft civil society initiatives. However, questions remain as to why governments have actively engineered such social innovations and how and to what extent they can be successful in balancing potential conflicts between their own pursuits and those initiated by citizens. In this article, we examine a hybrid form of social innovation combining government engineering and citizen participation as the Chinese government's most recent strategy to cope with the rise of nonprofit organisations. Empirically, we focus on a case of social innovation, the government-sponsored venture philanthropy program in Shanghai. We argue that managed social innovation may create mixed results. It deviates from a genuine citizen-empowered process due to the imposed regulatory hurdles, and the lack of significant citizen-based inputs. On the other hand, it may still provide space and resources for new social ideas, strategies, and organisations. The Chinese government has demonstrated some success in managing these social innovations but faces dilemmas in managing government-nonprofit relations because of embedded institutional requirements."

Innovation et transformation des sociétés : rôle et fonction de l'innovation sociale

Jean-Marc Fontan. *Économie et Solidarités*, volume 41, numéro 1-2, pages 9-27, mai 2011.

<http://www.erudit.org/revue/es/2011/v41/n1-2/1008819ar.html?vue=resume>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-dessus : « L'objectif que nous poursuivons dans cet article est de montrer qu'il est possible de renouer avec une façon d'innover qui combine harmonieusement l'idée de progrès avec la réalisation d'un vivre-ensemble fondé sur la solidarité, la coexistence culturelle et l'écologisme. Pour y arriver, nous devons élever notre niveau de connaissance et de compréhension de ce qu'innover signifie et implique. Il incombe au monde de la recherche de mettre au jour les mécanismes qui font qu'une innovation, au-delà des nouveautés et des réponses qu'elle propose, peut apporter plus de problèmes qu'elle se propose d'en résoudre. »

La co-production du savoir sur l'innovation sociale

Denis Harrisson et Jacques L. Boucher. *Économie et Solidarités*, volume 41, numéro 1-2, pages 3-8, mai 2011.

<http://www.erudit.org/revue/es/2011/v41/n1-2/1008818ar.html?vue=integral>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-dessus : « Les recherches empiriques sur l'innovation sociale se font de plus en plus nombreuses et remarquées. C'est par ce moyen assuré que le concept d'innovation sociale et ses particularités peuvent être dégagés en tant que processus de changement et de transformation sociale. Ces travaux montrent également que le concept d'innovation sociale circule, qu'il est véhiculé et diffusé largement là où l'on croit que c'est un moyen d'améliorer le sort des collectivités.... »

Social Innovation in a Developing Country: Invention and Diffusion of the Brazilian Cooperative Incubator

Mariza Almeida, Jose Manoel Carvalho De Mello and Henry Etzkowitz. *International Journal of Technology and Globalisation*, volume 6, issue 3, pages 206-224, August 2012.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/ind/ijtg/2012/00000006/00000003/art00003>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The incubator model of a support structure to develop high-tech firms from academic research was imported from the USA to Brazil, where it serves a variety of economic and social purposes. The Brazilian cooperative incubator is a creative reinterpretation of the business incubator model to advance social innovation. It addresses issues of social exclusion, poverty and unemployment by empowering favela residents to create their own jobs. Having diffused broadly, the Brazilian cooperative incubator allows us to address the issue of growth in social enterprises. This paper employs a triple helix dynamic model, including government (local, regional and national), academic (different types of universities, industry (firms of varying scale and sector, industry associations) and NGOs (non governmental organizations) to explain the diffusion and expansion of this innovation in social entrepreneurship."

Social economy: Challenges and opportunities

Ioan Hosu. *Transylvanian Review of Administrative Sciences*, issue 36, 2012, pages 106-113

[http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-](http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-84863788713&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=OVHOuGksW8Px6tEgeHWXGgH%3a2)

[84863788713&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=OVHOuGksW8Px6tEgeHWXGgH%3a2](http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-84863788713&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=OVHOuGksW8Px6tEgeHWXGgH%3a2)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The present article addresses a topic of interest for both the public sector and the nonprofit sector, namely that of the innovative practices of social economy. Diverse practices and models of social economy are increasingly present in the Romanian community, this being the reason why it is important to study the major coordinates of social economy and social entrepreneurship identified by means of an empirical research done in Romania. Social economy is considered one of the most important innovative strategy approaches as this sector may contribute to some efforts done for the elimination of poverty and the re-launching of local economies. The integration of the identified elements in regional programs and public policies is the starting point of the strategic approaches regarding reform in public administration. Social economy can be an example of joint action for public and private organizations and institutions interested in carrying out community projects based on inclusive, participative and innovative forms of community development."

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

Public Policies / Políticas Públicas

Preserving the Publicness of the Nonprofit Sector: Resources, Roles, and Public Values

Stephanie Moulton and Adam Eckerd. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, volume 41, issue 4, pages 685-685, August 2012.

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/content/41/4/656.abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Nonprofit organizations are increasingly advised to become fiscally self-sufficient and reduce resource dependence to preserve autonomy. However, little is known empirically about the relationships between particular resource streams and the roles espoused by nonprofit organizations that define their public value, including service delivery, innovation, advocacy, individual expression, social capital creation, and citizen engagement. To address this gap in the literature, we collect and analyze survey data from more than 100 nonprofit organizations, developing and testing a new “Nonprofit Sector Public Role Index” that assesses their perceived performance on six different roles simultaneously. Furthermore, we evaluate characteristics that make nonprofits more or less likely to fulfill various roles, with primary emphasis on financial resources. We find evidence that particular resource streams are strongly associated with particular nonprofit roles. Therefore, resource dependence—particularly dependence on public support—may play an important value preservation role in the nonprofit sector.”

AUTRES

Other / Otros

Social Responsibility of Consumer Case of Products from the Social Economy in Morocco

Bouchra Lebzar, Mohamed Larbi Sidmou and Rachid Jahidi. *International Business Research*, volume 5, issue 7; pages 57-63, August 2012.

<http://search.proquest.com/docview/1030150561>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Investigations conducted in this research aim to understand the socially responsible behavior in the Moroccan context. The study focused on the consumption of fair trade products from the social economy. The results relate to the attitudes and motivations towards these products. Finally, a typology is proposed to generate profiles of consumers who are qualified from buying motives.”

Quelle histoire pour nos coopératives? L'exemple des coopératives de Savoie

Alain Mélo. *Revue Internationale de l'Économie Sociale (RECMA)*, numéro 325, Juillet 2012.

<http://recma.org/node/2248>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-dessus: « L'histoire des mouvements coopératifs ou des coopératives reste le parent pauvre de l'historiographie des mouvements sociaux, notamment en France. Universités et institutions de recherche s'intéressent davantage à l'économie ou à la sociologie actuelles de ces formes d'entreprendre plutôt qu'à leur histoire, et les acteurs du mouvement lui-même répètent à l'envi les mythes (utiles) que les anciens auteurs avaient fondés, déjà, dans le courant du XIXe siècle. Il est vrai que les archives manquent ou plutôt ne sont pas clairement identifiées et promues auprès des chercheurs. L'accessibilité nouvelle du fonds de l'Union des coopérateurs de Haute-Savoie est l'occasion de revenir sur ces questions de la construction de l'histoire des différents mouvements de l'économie sociale, histoire (ou mémoire) devenue essentielle afin d'asseoir la transmission des valeurs revendiquées. »

Social economy and responsibility

E. Abramuszkinová Pavlíková. *Acta Universitatis Agriculturae et Silviculturae Mendelianae Brunensis*, volume 60, issue 4, pages 9-14, August 2012.

<http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0->

[84864234162&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=Poan_FgIWssAQ5ELLRmeZJ%3a2](http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-84864234162&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=Poan_FgIWssAQ5ELLRmeZJ%3a2)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Given the importance of entrepreneurial activities as an engine of economic growth and poverty alleviation, the issue of business development and entrepreneurial activities, has received increasing attention from a number of interested parties worldwide and also in the Czech Republic. The focus of this paper is on a social economy, a social responsibility and social enterprises. The development of the social economy framework will be introduced in the European context and specifically in the Czech Republic. A case study of a Czech social entrepreneur will be introduced based on qualitative

research, namely the biographical narrative method. Social enterprises can support activities of various target groups, such as economic activities of mentally and physically handicapped people, which often operate in economically and socially marginalized situations, including stereotyped images. They give them a chance to become active members of society. In this way they can help to reduce the poverty on a local level. The aim of this paper is to introduce a social entrepreneurship as important part of social economy development in the Czech Republic.”

NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX

Special Issues / Ediciones especiales

ESS: de l'approche entrepreneuriale à une perspective institutionnaliste

Dossier de la Revue Internationale de l'Économie Sociale (RECMA), numéro 325, Juillet 2012.

<http://recma.org/node/2257>

Co-constructing public policy for the social and solidarity economy

Special issue of Universitas Forum, volume 3, issue 2, June 2012.

<http://www.universitasforum.org/index.php/ojs/issue/view/8/showToc>

El cooperativismo ante la globalización

Ekonomiaz - Revista Vasca de Economía. Nº 79

http://www1.euskadi.net/ekonomiaz/indice_c.apl

APPELS À COMMUNICATIONS

Calls for papers/ Convocatorias de artículos

- **ARNOVA Doctoral Fellowship and Seminar for 2012.** *The Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action announces a fellowship opportunity for doctoral students writing a dissertation on a topic in nonprofit or philanthropic studies.* November, 14th, 2012. Indianapolis, Indiana. Deadline for submission: **September 15th, 2012.**
- **PhD Workshop Social Entrepreneurship, Social Business and Management of Nonprofit Organizations.** *Organised by European Business School (EBS) University, Campus Atrium Wiesbaden, Germany.* November, 20th-21th, 2012. Deadline for submission: **September 28th, 2012.** (RECALL)
- **Accounting, non-governmental organizations and civil society.** *A Workshop sponsored by Accounting, Organizations and Society and Department of Accounting, London School of Economics and Political Science.* December, 2012, London, UK. Deadline for submission: **September 30th, 2012.** (RECALL)
- **Revisiter l'ESS à la lumière des notions solidaristes.** *Colloque organisé conjointement par l'ESDES et la Faculté de philosophie de l'Université catholique de Lyon.* 16-17 janvier 2013, Lyon. Date limite pour soumission : **30 septembre 2012.** (RECALL)
- **The Governance of Co-operative Housing: Current Challenges and Future Perspectives.** *Special issue of the International Journal of Co-operative Management.* Deadline for submission: **October 15th, 2012.** (RECALL)
- **4th EMES International Research Conference on Social Enterprise.** *Organized by EMES European Research Network, in partnership with the Centre for Social Economy at HEC - University of Liege.* July 1st - 4th, 2013, Liege, Belgium. Deadline for submission: **November 30rd, 2012.** (RECALL)
- **Les approches socio-économiques de l'économie sociale et solidaire.** *Revue Française de Socio-économie.* Date limite de réception des articles: **2 Janvier 2013.** (RAPPEL)

- **Blurring Boundaries: Civil Society Organizations and Changing Societal Governance.** Sub-theme in the 29th European Group for Organizational Studies (EGOS) colloquium. July, 4th - 6th, 2013, Montréal, Québec, Canada. Deadline for submission: **January 14th, 2013.**
- **Social economy on the move ... at the crossroads of structural change and regulation.** 4th CIRIEC international research conference on the social economy organised by CIRIEC-Belgium with the collaboration of the University of Antwerp. October, 24th-26th, 2013, Belgium. Deadline for submission: **February 15th, 2013.** (RECALL)
- **Worker cooperatives as an organizational alternative: Challenges, achievements and promise in organizational governance and ownership.** Special issue of Organization. Deadline for submission: **February 28th, 2013.** (RECALL)
- **Third European Research Conference on Microfinance.** The Norwegian Centre for Microfinance Research, University of Agder. June 10th -12th June 2013. Deadline for submission: **February 28th, 2013.** (RECALL)
- **9th Workshop on the Challenges of Managing the Third Sector.** Organized by the European Institute for advanced studies in management. June 13th -14th, 2013, Lund (Sweden). Deadline for submission: **March 5th, 2013.**
- **Internationalization of Social Entrepreneurship.** Special issue of the European Journal of International Management. Deadline for submission: **May 1st, 2013.** (RECALL)
- **OTRA ECONOMÍA (Revista Latinoamericana de Economía Social y Solidaria).** Recepción de artículos permanente, en cualquier momento del año. (RECALL)

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- **L'économie sociale : identité, défis et stratégies.** VII congrès du Réseau euro-latino américain des études en économie sociale et coopératives (RULESCOOP). **5, 6 et 7 septembre 2012**, Valence y Castellón de la Plana, Espagne. (RAPPEL)
- **8th NCVO/ VSSN Researching the Voluntary Sector Conference.** **10th-11th September 2012**, University of Birmingham, UK. (RECALL)
- **4th International social innovation research conference (ISIRC).** Organized by the Third Sector Research Centre, University of Birmingham. **September 12th-14th, 2012**, Birmingham, UK. (RECALL)
- **L'économie publique, sociale et coopérative au service de l'intérêt général.** 29^{ème} Congrès International du CIRIEC International. **Du 12 au 14 septembre 2012**, Vienne, Autriche. (RAPPEL)
- **Travail, Organisations et Politiques Publiques : Quelle « Soutenabilité » à l'Heure de la Mondialisation?** Thème des 23e Journées de l'Association d'économie sociale, organisé par le LEST CNRS (UMR 6123). **13 et 14 septembre 2012**, Aix en Provence, France. (RAPPEL)
- **Cooperatives in the Focus of a New Economic Policy.** XVII. International Conference on Cooperative Studies of the Association of Cooperative Research Institutes (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Genossenschaftswissenschaftlicher Institute, AGI). **September 18th-20th, 2012**, Vienna, Austria. (RECALL)
- **L'étonnant pouvoir des coopératives.** Sommet international des coopératives. **8 au 11 octobre 2012**, Québec, Canada. (RAPPEL)

- **Les enjeux de communication dans le mouvement coopératif.** Forum international organisé par la Chaire de relations publiques et communication marketing de l'UQAM. **8 octobre 2012**, Québec (Canada) (RAPPEL)
- **Le rôle visible et invisible des coopératives.** Séminaire européen de recherche organisé par L'Institut d'Etudes Politique de Grenoble (L'IEP)/ESEAC (Equipe de Socio-Economie Associative et Coopérative), avec le soutien de la Fondation du Crédit Coopératif et de la Casden BP. **2 et 3 novembre 2012**, Grenoble, France. (RECALL)
- **Diversité et durabilité des modèles agricoles coopératifs dans un contexte de crises de la mondialisation.** Colloque organisée par la Sfer, Coop de France et l'Inra. **6 et 7 novembre 2012**, Paris, France. (RAPPEL)
- **9th Annual NYU-STERN Conference on Social Entrepreneurship.** In collaboration with the Foundation for Social Change and the United Nations. **November 7th-8th, 2012**, New York, USA. (RECALL)
- **Quand marchand et non marchand se rencontrent.** Colloque organisé par le laboratoire VALLOREM sous l'égide de la Fédération Gaston Berger et parrainé par l'AIRMAP (Association Internationale de Recherche en Management Public). **22 et 23 novembre 2012**, Orléans, France. (RAPPEL)
- **Innovation, Décision et Dynamiques Sociétales : Quel modèle de développement humain à l'ère de la complexité ?** Colloque international organisé par le groupe de recherche "Innovation, Responsabilités et Développement Durable - INREDD" de la Faculté du droit de Marrakech. **28 au 30 novembre 2012** à Marrakech, Maroc. (RAPPEL)
- **The Evolving Social Nature of Exchange.** Allied Social Science Association Annual Meeting. **January 4-6, 2013**, San Diego, California, USA. (RECALL)

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