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Responsables : Marie J. Bouchard, Paulo R. A. Cruz Filho et Tassadit Zerdani

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GOVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL

Governance and general interest / Gobernanza y interés general

Nonprofit Governance Research: Limitations of the Focus on Boards and Suggestions for New Directions

Chris Cornforth. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly 2012, volume 41, issue 6, pages 1116-1135, November 2012.

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/41/6/1116>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This article examines some of the main limitations of research on the governance of nonprofit organizations. It argues that there are limitations in both the way governance has been conceptualized and the ways in which it has been researched. It suggests that research has focused too narrowly on the boards of unitary organizations, and ignored both the wider governance system and the more complex multilevel and multifaceted governance structures that many organizations have evolved. It also argues that the dominant research designs employed have been cross-sectional and positivist in orientation. As a result, too little attention has been paid to board processes and change and how they are influenced by contextual and historical factors. Based on this analysis, some new directions for nonprofit governance research are briefly mapped out."

Cooperative power relations between nonprofit board chairs and executive directors

Urs Peter Jäger and Florian Rehli. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 23, issue 2, pages 219–236, Winter 2012.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21061/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Nonprofit organizations face increasing pressure to change their governance practices. Some scholars propose a check-and-balance relationship between the board chair and the executive director. However, empirical evidence for this proposition remains lacking. Employing actor-centered institutionalism, this comparative case study analyzes the preferences and capabilities of the board chair and the executive director given environmental and organizational pressure. The article compares the results of two main and two replicated cases that underwent significant processes of governance change, which led to a replacement of the board chair and the executive director. After the replacement we observe in all cases a similar pattern in the governance power relation: This power relation is characterized by the actors’ equivalent capabilities and complementary preferences. The article concludes by introducing a cooperative power relation model that specifies the concept of checks and balances between the board chair and the executive director.”

Collaborative Value Creation: A Review of Partnering Between Nonprofits and Businesses. Part 2: Partnership Processes and Outcomes

James E. Austin and Maria May Seitanidi. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly 2012, volume 41, issue 6, pages 929-968, November 2012.

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/41/6/929>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “In this second of a two-part focused review of the nonprofit business and corporate social responsibility (CSR) literature, the authors present the third and fourth components of the collaborative value creation (CVC) framework: the partnering processes that unpack the value creation dynamics and the collaboration outcomes that examine the benefits and costs on multiple levels. The authors suggest that greater value is created at all levels of analysis, micro, meso, and macro, as collaboration moves from sole creation to co-creation of value. The CVC framework assigns equal importance to all forms of value (economic, social, and environmental), types of actors (individuals, organizations, and societies), and time scales (short/long term), providing the analytical paths for assessing value creation holistically. Examining systematically the processes and the outcomes of value co-creation allows for greater specificity, dimensionality, and inclusivity. The article concludes by delineating the contribution of the CVC framework and offering recommendations for future research.”

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

L'ISR : Valeur financière -Valeur éthique ? (livre)

Perin Franca et Quairel- Lanoizellee Françoise. Édition Économica, 120 pages, Novembre 2012.

<http://www.economica.fr/l-isr-valeur-financiere,fr,4,9782717865042.cfm>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut : « Un investissement «socialement responsable» (ISR) est-il une utopie? Les fonds ISR ou «fonds éthiques» refusent d’investir dans les entreprises dont l’activité est contraire à leurs valeurs éthiques et/ou choisissent d’investir dans des entreprises considérées comme ayant les meilleures pratiques dans les domaines environnementaux et/ou sociaux. Les fonds ISR sont aussi des placements qui doivent répondre aux performances financières attendues des investisseurs et des épargnants. Ce double critère de responsabilité sociale et de rentabilité financière répond à des objectifs perçus comme contradictoires. Analystes extra-financiers et gérants de fonds ISR, au cœur de cette tension, cherchent un compromis entre la responsabilité sociale et environnementale des entreprises (RSE) et le risque financier. Dans un contexte de crise et de défiance à l’égard des marchés financiers, l’ISR se veut une tentative de moralisation du capitalisme. Cet ouvrage présente de façon claire et pédagogique les différentes formes d’ISR. Il illustre par de nombreux exemples les méthodes de constitution des fonds et le rôle des agences de notation extra-financière. Il analyse les études académiques portant sur les relations entre les performances sociales et les performances financières de ces fonds. Il s’interroge sur les liens entre l’ISR et la RSE et sur les enjeux et les limites pour l’ISR du passage d’un marché de niche à son intégration dans la finance «mainstream». »

Establishing cooperatives for effective community development in rural China

David Bromwich and Max Saunders. *Development in Practice*, volume 22, issue 8, pages 1097-1108, November 2012.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/cdip/2012/00000022/00000008/art00005>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The article presents the results of participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects which aimed to aid the establishment and development of 24 modern rural cooperatives in Shandan County, Gansu Province, China. The evaluation was designed to assess the economic and community development outcomes of the cooperatives after three years of operation. The data were collected from four cooperatives using surveys, group work, and semi-structured interviews of stakeholders. The evaluations showed that within two years of inception cooperatives were improving social and economic outcomes for members and communities. Improvements for establishing and sustainably operating rural cooperatives are suggested."

Micro-mapping: what lies beneath the third sector radar?

Andri Soteri-Proctor and Pete Alcock. *Voluntary Sector Review*, volume 3, issue 3, pages 379-398, November 2012.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/tpp/vsr/2012/00000003/00000003/art00005>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Academic and policy discussion of the third sector has increasingly come to recognise the importance of locating and understanding the organised activity that is not captured by sources dependent on existing registration and member lists of organisations - sometimes referred to as 'below-the-radar' activity. Research to identify such organised activity requires the development and implementation of innovative methods to search beneath the radar and map what is found. This article reports on research carried out using a 'micro-mapping' approach in two urban locations in England. This revealed a wide range of organisations that had not been captured by more traditional methods and found that they were engaged in a variety of activities providing distinctive services and support within their local communities. The research also revealed the critical role played by *community bricoleurs* and *community hubs* in supporting and sustaining many of these organisations. We conclude that this has important implications for research (in developing a new methodology for micro-mapping) and for policy (in revealing the range and structure of 'below-the-radar' activity)."

Current Possibilities of the Cooperative Banking

Otakar Schlossberger. *International Journal of Management Cases*, volume 14, issue 2, pages 126-130, 2012.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/apbj/ijmc/2012/00000014/00000002/art00015>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Cooperative banks have a long lasting tradition in the Czech Republic as well as in some Central European countries. In the middle of 90's there were several ten of cooperative banks on the market. Regulation and supervision, analogously as in the area of classic banking, were divided into Ministry of Finance and Czech National Bank. Full paper in its first part will deal with the current position and meaning of cooperative banks in the banking sector in the Czech Republic from different points of view. As the Czech Republic is a member of the European Union, the theoretical part will deal with the exploration about so called single european license and its application for cooperative banks which is charged in Directive 2006/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the council of 14 June 2006 relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions. The second part - practical part - will analyse the conditions and implementation of this license for the possibilities to impact as the cooperative bank in other state than is Home Member State on the actual case. In conclusion the report will evaluate the called thesis with the goal to specify the possibilities and occasions of the cooperative banks in the banking sector."

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

An exploratory study on the key success factors for social enterprises

Yang Ming-Hsien; Wu Ji-Tsung Bem; Kao Tzu-Yi and Cheng Hsiu-Fen. *International Journal of Revenue Management*, volume 6, issues 3 et 4, pages 258- 273, November 2012.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/ind/ijrm/2012/00000006/F0020003/art00007>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This study aims to find out how to successfully operate a social enterprise making optimum use of social problem-solving capabilities and revenues management strategies. Specifically, this study seeks to identify the key success factors for managing social enterprises and to provide strategies for operating these social enterprises. A theoretical framework based on a review of literature is presented herein, using the case study method to illustrate the proposed framework. Three well-known cases in Taiwan are studied. The study results indicate that there are six key success factors for social enterprises: social mission and goals; social entrepreneurs' ability and personality; organisational preparation; innovative strategy of resource activation; competitive product and service; financial operations; and risk management. The results can serve as practical guides for the operation of social enterprises. Moreover, the current study can give researchers insights into categorising key success factors of social enterprises that are prevalent in the 21st century."

Empresas sociales y evaluación del impacto social

Millán Díaz Foncea, Carmen Marcuello y Chaime Marcuello. *CIRIEC-España, Revista de Economía Pública, Social y Cooperativa*, no 75.

http://www.ciriec-revistaeconomia.es/banco/CIRIEC_7508_Diaz_et_al.pdf

Resumen proveniente del artículo: "Las empresas sociales cada vez son más visibles al tiempo que están recibiendo un mayor reconocimiento por parte de las instituciones públicas y de la sociedad. A su vez, se enfrentan al reto de presentar sus resultados mostrando cuál es su impacto social y económico. El objetivo de este trabajo es realizar una revisión de las metodologías de análisis del impacto socioeconómico y su concreción en las empresas sociales, especialmente, en el caso de las empresas de inserción social. La aportación fundamental de este trabajo es la de mostrar una visión integral de la actividad y resultados de las empresas de inserción social como uno de los modelos de empresas sociales más desarrollado en el ámbito europeo."

Viability of social enterprises: the spillover effect

Stephen Ko. *Social Enterprise Journal*, volume 8, issue 3, pages 251-263, November 2012.

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17063756&WT.mc_id=journaltocalerts

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper seeks to address the questions of how and why the negative consequences emanating from a stricken social enterprise spread to other social enterprises, threatening viability of social enterprises as a whole. Based on social categorization theory, a conceptual model is developed to understand how and why the perception of stakeholders on one single, stricken social enterprise can spread to other social enterprises, and ultimately affecting viability of social enterprises. A conceptual model outlines how a violation of the legitimacy of a single social enterprise results in bad perception of this stricken enterprise, and which in turn evokes negative responses from stakeholders. Then stakeholders are likely to further conclude that other social enterprises may have similar problems. As a result, they spread their negative responses to other social enterprises as the initially stricken enterprise. These negative consequences can seriously damage a social enterprise and threaten viability of other social enterprises as well. This paper seeks to contribute to social enterprise literature by highlighting the importance of cognitive processing of stakeholders that is subsumed under social categorization theory, while advancing the understanding of viability of social enterprises from a critical perspective."

GESTION

Management / Gestión

The Role of Relationally Embedded Network Ties in Resource Acquisition of British Nonprofit Organizations

Teck-Yong Eng, Chih-Yao Gordon Liu and Yasmin Kaur Sekhon. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 41, issue 6, pages 1092-1115, November 2012.

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/41/6/1092>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "As nonprofit and charity organizations face increasing competition, there have been growing interests in how nonprofit organizations conduct commercial activities to raise funds as well as grow their business. However, there is lack of prior research about market-oriented and/or commercial activities in the context of nonprofit business. This study examines the process of how nonprofit organizations use relationally embedded network ties to acquire financial, human, and human capital resources to fulfill their social mission and achieve business growth. The study investigates commercial activity of three U.K.-based nonprofit organizations using the case study method. The findings contribute to insights into components of network ties for acquiring three different network resources of financial, human, and human capital. Nonprofit organizations leverage social mission to improve their ability to acquire network resources. The findings also suggest the charity and social mission of nonprofit business enhance trustworthiness in relationally embedded network ties for resource acquisition."

Social Expectations, Constraints, and Their Effect on Nonprofit Strategies

Michael R. Sosin. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly 2012, volume 41, issue 6, pages 1231-1250, November 2012.

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/41/6/1231>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "A comprehensive analysis of the strategies pursued by nonprofit agencies must take into account not only the conventional market forces but also the social expectations and constraints that the agencies regularly confront. This study reports on a theoretically guided, qualitative analysis of the strategies that develop in the context of such factors. Data stem from interviews with officials from 12 agencies, the agencies' prime funding agency, and interest groups. The results suggest that sampled agencies occasionally use conventionally described strategies as well as the social and political strategies covered in several previous studies, but that they most frequently rely on rarely considered "relationship" strategies by which they seek to establish and preserve an image or status. The results are argued to inform strategic decision making and to suggest ways in which agency officials may take into account two sources of social expectations and constraints: institutional arrangements and organizational identities."

From motivation to organizational commitment of volunteers in non-profit sport organizations: The role of job satisfaction

Hyejin Bang, Stephen Ross and Thomas G. Reio Jr. The Journal of Management Development, volume 32, issue 1 pages 96-112, January 2013.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/026/2013/00000032/00000001/art00006>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this paper is to examine the mediating role of job satisfaction in the relationship between volunteers' motivation and affective commitment in non-profit sport organizations. A mail survey was conducted with a sample of 214 individuals who volunteered at 22 non-profit sport organizations in a Midwestern state of the USA. Results from structural equation modeling analysis supported the partial mediation role of job satisfaction. The values factor of volunteers' motivation had a significant direct impact on affective commitment, and job satisfaction partially mediated the relationship between values and affective commitment. Although volunteer motivation influences the level of organizational commitment, volunteers who are motivated by their values would be more satisfied with their volunteer experience and consequently be more committed to the non-profit sport organization. Little research has specifically addressed volunteer commitment and its links to volunteer motivation and job satisfaction in the context of non-profit sport organizations. Therefore, the study contributes to the understanding of volunteers' motivation and how it influences commitment toward non-profit sport organizations."

Hospice of the Red River Valley: A nonprofit's response to for-profit competition

Karen A. Froelich. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, volume 23, issue 2, pages 237–257, Winter 2012

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21044/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Research of nonprofit versus for-profit competition points to potential quality and access advantages of the nonprofit, tied to shared community values leading to enhanced social capital and legitimacy, whereas the for-profit is known for cost and scale advantages. However, the prevailing mode of thinking in mixed-form competitive contexts urges nonprofits to become “more businesslike” and imitate for-profit attributes. This qualitative study of a nonprofit organization facing new for-profit competition illustrates that while it is possible and advisable to learn from for-profit competitors, it is not necessary or even desirable for the nonprofit to abandon its own unique advantages. Although nonprofits should be increasingly sensitive to cost and scale advantages, they do not have to imitate for-profit attributes and play the low-cost game. A competitive response to for-profit challenges that is carefully crafted and executed based on the unique advantages of the nonprofit organization can truly win the day.”

Empresas sociales: aproximación empírica a su dirección estratégica. El caso valenciano

Esther Villajos Girona, Joan Ramon Sanchis Palacio y Domingo Ribeiro Soriano. *CIRIEC-España, Revista de Economía Pública, Social y Cooperativa*, no 75.

http://www.ciriec-revistaeconomia.es/banco/CIRIEC_7509_Villajos_et_al.pdf

Resumen proveniente del artículo: “Dentro del entramado de las empresas sociales, cabe destacar las Empresas de Inserción (EI), las cuales tienen que competir en una situación de inferioridad en el mercado. El trabajo se articula en un análisis de los diferentes aspectos de la dirección de las EI, insistiendo en el uso de las herramientas de la Dirección Estratégica. Una vez definidos los aspectos teóricos de las EI y del Management social, se realiza un estudio empírico centrado en las EI de la C. Valenciana en relación con las principales variables de management de estas entidades. Entre los diferentes resultados obtenidos, se destaca la existencia de una baja profesionalización de la gestión, así como de las herramientas del análisis estratégico. Se hace necesario, por tanto, introducir la Dirección Estratégica en las EI, teniendo en cuenta sus particularidades para el caso de la C.Valenciana.”

INNOVATION SOCIALE

Social innovation / Innovación social

The Role of Power in Nonprofit Innovation

Graham Dover and Thomas B. Lawrence. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, volume 41, issue 6 991-1013, November 2012.

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/41/6/991>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Innovation is a critical issue for nonprofit organizations and the ability to innovate over time represents an important, unresolved challenge. In this article, we examine continuous innovation in nonprofits from a political perspective. We explore the role of power in shaping how and whether nonprofits are able to continuously innovate. More specifically, we examine how different forms of power are tied to different stages in the innovation process and the implications when those forms of power are under- or overdeveloped. We argue that certain characteristics of nonprofits can complicate the power dynamics associated with each stage of the innovation process. We propose that power imbalances in nonprofits can lead to four innovation pathologies: “nothing happens,” “nothing changes,” “nothing scales,” or “nothing adapts.” This article provides a framework to guide future research into nonprofit innovation as well as a practical tool for individuals and organizations who seek to facilitate continuous innovation.”

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

Public Policies / Políticas Públicas

Empresas sociales y políticas europeas: los servicios sociales de interés económico general

María Pilar Alguacil Marí. CIRIEC-España, Revista de Economía Pública, Social y Cooperativa, no 75.

http://www.ciriec-revistaeconomia.es/banco/CIRIEC_7504_Alguacil.pdf

Resumen proveniente del artículo: "Las empresas sociales y su actividad inciden en varias políticas de la Unión Europea, como se ha puesto de manifiesto en la reciente Comunicación de la Comisión sobre este tipo de emprendimiento. Asimismo, las ayudas públicas o el especial régimen fiscal de este tipo de empresas, y en particular cuando prestan servicios sociales, puede tener relevancia a efectos del Derecho europeo de la competencia, especialmente en relación con el tratamiento de las ayudas de Estado. La calificación de dichos servicios sociales como servicios de interés económico general tiene indudables repercusiones en el tratamiento jurídico de estas ayudas. Recientemente se ha modificado el régimen de excepciones de este tipo de ayudas para la compensación de obligaciones de servicio público, con lo que éste es un momento idóneo para una reflexión sobre la materia."

From the third sector to the Big Society: consensus or contention in the 2010 UK General Election?

Pete Alcock, Jeremy Kendall and Jane Parry. Voluntary Sector Review, volume 3, issue 3, pages 347-363, November 2012.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/tpp/vsr/2012/00000003/00000003/art00003>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The 2010 General Election marked a turning-point in British politics, with a new coalition government replacing the Labour administration that had been in power for 13 years. This resulted in an apparent change in policy on the third sector, from a period of 'hyperactive mainstreaming' in which significant support was provided for the sector to the 'Big Society' agenda under which voluntary and community action are promoted as an alternative to state intervention. This article explores this transition through analysis of the presentation of third sector politics in the election campaign and the subsequent development of these under the new government, providing an insight into the relationships between electoral politics and policy development within the United Kingdom."

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

Social capital as a distinctive feature of Social Economy firms

Carrie M Bauer, Carmen Guzmán and Francisco Javier Santos. International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal, volume 8, issue 4, pages 437- 448, 2012.

[http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-](http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-84867898530&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=NX3JS9YUIEww8Lph0MrMV_S%3a1)

[84867898530&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=NX3JS9YUIEww8Lph0MrMV_S%3a1](http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-84867898530&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=NX3JS9YUIEww8Lph0MrMV_S%3a1)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "In recent years, the growing importance in developed countries of the Social Economy sector and the contribution of social capital to regional economic development are being studied in depth. Linking these two fields of research, the aim of the present work is to analyse the social capital endowments of Social Economy firms in comparison to those in traditional profit-maximizing firms. To do so, a literature review will be firstly carried out to clarify both the concept of social capital and, more specifically, its relation with entrepreneurship and social enterprises. In the empirical section, the social capital endowments both of social firms (cooperatives and owned-worker enterprises) and traditional firms are compared using data from two surveys conducted in Andalusia, a lagged Spanish region with long tradition in the Social Economy sector. Results show that social capital endowments measured through cooperation agreements and company links with local suppliers and costumers are higher in cooperatives and worker-owned companies. Therefore, Andalusian authorities must continue with its support policy to these enterprises as a mean to reinforce the regional economic development."

The EMES Approach of Social Enterprise in a Comparative Perspective

Jacques Defourny and Marthe Nyssens. *CIRIEC-España, Revista de Economía Pública, Social y Cooperativa*, no 75.

http://www.ciriec-revistaeconomia.es/banco/CIRIEC_7501_Defourny_and_Nyssens.pdf

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above "Our analysis is structured as follows: In the first part, we describe the different schools of thought in which the concepts took root and their respective contexts in Europe and the US. In the second part, we analyse the EMES conception, which is rooted in the historical European third sector tradition. This analysis paves the way for the third part, in which we examine the conceptual convergences and divergences among the different schools as well as their implications for the debate. Beyond conceptual debates, the article emphasises the place and role of social enterprise in the overall economy and its interaction with the market, civil society and public policies. In the last section, we consider how the different schools have influenced the debate in various parts of the world."

Third sector and/or civil society: a critical discourse about scholarship relating to intermediate organisations

Antonin Wagner. *Voluntary Sector Review*, volume 3, issue 3, pages 299-328, November 2012.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/tpp/vsr/2012/00000003/00000003/art00001>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "In this article I argue that 'third sector' and 'civil society' represent two different, but mutually enhancing, research paradigms: one addressing decentralisation of public administration, the other the delegation of power from citizens to their state in a system of representative governance. Shifting back and forth between the two paradigms can provide a fuller understanding of intermediate organisations and induce a more encompassing managerial practice. If terms such as 'third sector' and 'civil society' are, however, used as interchangeable labels, paradigm shift turns into paradigm confusion. The blurring of boundaries will reduce the capacity of recognised scientific achievements to provide model solutions for management and policy."

Canadian social enterprises: taking stock

Peter R. Elson, Peter V. Hall. *Social Enterprise Journal*, volume 8, issue 3, pages 216-236, Novembre 2012.

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17063754&WT.mc_id=journallocalerts

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this research is to measure the economic and social/environmental/cultural activity of the social enterprise sector at a provincial level in Canada. The research was implemented in three phases. In phase one, the structure and content of the mapping instrument was developed and tested. In phase two, the survey was circulated to all verified social enterprises in the sample frame to achieve a large and fully representative probability sample of social enterprises in both provinces. Data were subsequently collected for cleaning, entry, and analysis. Phase three involved the circulation of the survey results to social enterprise-related networks in both provinces through both participant feedback and de-briefing workshops. Social enterprises surveyed had a number of non-exclusive purposes. Eight (22 percent) Alberta (AB) social enterprises focused on employment and related activities while 51 (51 percent) of social enterprises in British Columbia (BC) had a similar focus. A total of 39 percent in AB and 47 percent of social enterprises in BC generated income for their parent organization. The highest percentage of social enterprises in both provinces (92 percent in AB/71 percent in BC) described themselves as having a social mission while 25 percent of social enterprises in AB and 35 percent in BC had a cultural mission. Environmental activities were pursued by 22 percent social enterprises in AB and 38 percent in BC."

La iniciativa comunitaria en favor del emprendimiento social y su vinculación con la economía social: una aproximación a su delimitación conceptual

Marta Enciso Santocildes, Laura Gómez Urquijo y Aitziber Mugarra Elorriaga. *CIRIEC-España, Revista de Economía Pública, Social y Cooperativa*, no 75.

http://www.ciriec-revistaeconomia.es/banco/CIRIEC_7503_Enciso_et_al.pdf

Resumen proveniente del artículo: "El pasado mes de noviembre la UE presentó la comunicación: 'Iniciativa en favor del emprendimiento social. Construir un ecosistema para promover las empresas sociales', una propuesta novedosa demandada por el Acta del Mercado Único. Esta iniciativa se debe contextualizar en una evolución de la propia Unión en que reconoce a la empresa en sus diversas formas, y apoya el ecosistema que cada una necesita para desenvolverse y hacer su aportación al desarrollo económico sostenible y cohesionador. Este trabajo pretende analizar, por un lado, el entorno económico y social en que se desarrolla esta iniciativa y, por otro, el contexto internacional en relación con las empresas sociales. Por

último, se incidirá en el concepto, todavía en creación, de este tipo de empresas y su vinculación con la economía social.”

The Social Enterprise Mark: a critical review of its conceptual dimensions

Rory Ridley-Duff and Cliff Southcombe. *Social Enterprise Journal*, volume 8, issue 3, pages 178-200, novembre 2012.

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17063752&WT.mc_id=journaltocalerts

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The Social Enterprise Mark (SEM) is claimed to be the first award that guarantees to the public that an organisation is a social enterprise. To date, there has been limited discussion of its conceptual dimensions and legitimacy. This paper seeks to make a contribution to knowledge by critically discussing its conceptual dimensions and exploring its impact. This exploratory study uses feedback from participants on open access co-operative and social enterprise workshops. They were asked to study published SEM criteria then rank ideal types of social enterprise activity (a worker co-operative, a trading charity and a self-employed consultant) in order of likelihood of obtaining the SEM. Workshop participants from different backgrounds drew the conclusion that SEM criteria favour trading charities and community interest companies with social and environmental objects, not enterprises that deliver social benefits through transforming labour relations and wealth sharing. Participants reacted to their own deliberations differently depending on their sectoral affiliation. The paper suggests there has been a shift away from the co-operative values advanced by the founders of the UK social enterprise movement. To secure legitimacy, the paper proposes changes to the SEM to re-establish the conceptual alignment of social enterprise and the social economy.”

AUTRES

Other / Otros

Solidaridad económica y potencialidades de transformación en América Latina. Una perspectiva descolonial (libro)

Boris Marañón-Pimental. CLACSO. 330 páginas.

<http://biblioteca.clacso.edu.ar/clacso/gt/20121024023550/Solidaridadeconomica.pdf>

Resumen proveniente del artículo: “¿Es posible pensar en una economía alternativa sin una política y una subjetividad distinta?, ¿la economía solidaria es parte de una propuesta de transformación social?, ¿cuáles son las implicaciones teóricas de pensar esas experiencias económicas solidarias como parte de ese proyecto de transformación social? En el marco de estas preocupaciones es que se promovió la conformación del Grupo de Trabajo CLACSO “Economía solidaria y transformación social. Una perspectiva descolonial”, que busca sumarse a los esfuerzos que diversos intelectuales latinoamericanos han emprendido sobre el tema. Se sostiene que si no hay una ruptura epistemológica con el eurocentrismo, si no se revisan los supuestos que fundamentan la construcción del conocimiento y las implicaciones de los mismos, si no se da cuenta de la especificidad de las sociedades latinoamericanas, y sobre todo, si no se consideran las estructuras y relaciones de poder, las posibilidades de construcción de la otra economía y de la otra sociedad son limitadas. Ese es el llamado que se hace desde este esfuerzo colectivo.”

NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX

Special Issues / Ediciones especiales

Social Enterprises and Social Economy / Empresas Sociales y Economía Social

Special issue of CIRIEC-España, Revista de Economía Pública, Social y Cooperativa, no 75.

http://www.ciriec-revistaeconomia.es/index.php?id_pagina=7&id_revista=83

ACTIVITÉS DE RECHERCHE ET DE FORMATION

Research and formation activities / Actividades de investigación y formación

→ **Le Centre de recherche sur les innovations sociales (CRISES) offre une bourse complémentaire pour un stage postdoctoral d'une valeur de 10 000\$.** Date limite pour soumission : **01 février 2013.**

APPELS À COMMUNICATIONS

Calls for papers/ Convocatorias de artículos

- **Sociologie et innovation: nouvelles approches.** Dossier spécial, *Cahiers de recherche sociologique*, numéro 54. Date limite de réception des articles: **1 Janvier 2013.**
- **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)
- **2nd International Conference on Complementary Currency Systems: Multiple moneys and development.** Organised by the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS). June 19th to 22nd, 2013, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Deadline for submission: **January 10th, 2013.** (RECALL)
- **Nonprofits and the Social Economy @the Edge.** Sixth Annual Conference of the Association for Nonprofit and Social Economy Research (ANSER). June, 5th - 7th, 2013, University of Victoria, Canada. Deadline for submission: **January 11th, 2013.**=
- **Democratising management.** The 13th conference of EURAM. June 26th - 29th, 2013, Gallatazaray, Turkey. Deadline for submission: **January 15th, 2013.** (RECALL)
- **Cooperatives during crisis and post-crisis period.** ICA Global Research Conference. June 12th-15th, 2013, Nicosia, Cyprus. Deadline for submission: **January 15th, 2013.**
- **Peut-on naviguer sans gouvernail ? La gouvernance et les indicateurs d'évaluation dans les entreprises publiques et d'économie sociale.** Colloque 2013 du CIRIEC-Canada (colloque 458) qui se tiendra dans le cadre du 81e Congrès de l'ACFAS. 6 et 7 mai, 2013, Québec, Canada. Date limite de remise de propositions : **25 Janvier 2013.**
- **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: **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, 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.** (RECALL)
- **Nonprofit Law, Policy and Practice: Evolution and Evaluation.** The 8th ISTR Asia Pacific Regional Conference. October 24th-26th, 2013, Seoul. Deadline for submission: **March 31th, 2013.**
- **Social economy on the move ... at the crossroads of structural change and regulation.** The 4th CIRIEC International Research Conference on Social Economy. Organized by CIRIEC Belgium with the close collaboration of the University of Antwerp. October 24th -26th, 2013, Antwerp, Belgium. Deadline for submission: **March 31th, 2013.**
- **Internationalization of Social Entrepreneurship.** Special issue of the *European Journal of International Management*. Deadline for submission: **May 1st, 2013.** (RECALL)

- **Building and testing theory.** *Special issue of Journal of Social Entrepreneurship.* Deadline for submission: **May 1st, 2013.**
- **Nonprofit Services: Challenges and Opportunities.** *Special Issue of the Service Industries Journal, published by Taylor and Francis.* Deadline for submission: **September 30th, 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

- **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. (RECALL)
- **The Evolving Social Nature of Exchange.** *Allied Social Science Association Annual Meeting.* **January 4th - 6th, 2013,** San Diego, California, USA. (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.** (RECALL)
- **Critical Conversations on the Future of Nonprofit Governance.** *Organized by The Midwest Center for Nonprofit Leadership and The Nonprofit Quarterly.* **April 4th - 5th, 2013, Missouri, U.S.A.** (RECALL)
- **Potential and Limits of Social and Solidarity Economy.** *The International Symposium organized by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.* **May 6th - 8th, 2013, at United Nations, Geneva.** (RECALL)
- **Les nouvelles frontières de l'économie sociale et solidaire.** *Les XXXIII^{es} Journées de l'Association d'Économie sociale organisées par la Chaire d'économie sociale et solidaire de l'UPEMLV et le Laboratoire d'économie Erudite (Paris Est).* **12 et 13 septembre 2013, Paris, France.** (RECALL)

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