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

ARTICLES ET MONOGRAPHIES

PERIODIC ARTICLES AND PUBLICATIONS / ARTICULOS Y PUBLICACIONES

GOVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL

GOVERNANCE AND GENERAL INTEREST / GOBERNANZA Y INTERÉS GENERAL

Démocratie participative et rentabilité: Les composantes d'un modèle optimal de gouvernance dans les coopératives de travail

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

MODES OF DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCING / MODOS DE DESARROLLO Y DE FINANCIAMIENTO

Tilling sand: Contradictions of "Social Economy" in a Chinese Movement for Alternative Rural Development

Investigating Causal Relationship between Social Capital and Microfinance: Implications for Rural Development

Facteurs territoriaux permettant le développement de coopératives. Analyse de deux MRC (MRC des Sources et MRC Memphrémagog)

ÉVALUATION

EVALUATION METHODS / MÉTODOS DE EVALUACIÓN

Accounting for Social Value (book)

Excellence Models in the Non-profit Context: Strategies for Continuous Improvement

GESTION

MANAGEMENT / GESTIÓN

Managing Social-Business Tensions: A Review and Research Agenda for Social Enterprise

Disentangling the Relationship between Nonprofit and Social Capital: The Role of Social Cooperatives and Social Welfare Associations in the Development of Networks of Strong and Weak Ties.

The Potential of Co-Operatives During the Current Recession; Theorizing Comparative Advantage

Founding New Nonprofit Organizations: Syndrome or Symptom?

Degree and Direction of Paid Employee/Volunteer Interchange in Nonprofit Organizations

INNOVATION SOCIALE

SOCIAL INNOVATION / INNOVACIÓN SOCIAL

The International Handbook on Social Innovation. Collective Action, Social Learning and Transdisciplinary Research (book)

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS / CONCEPTOS Y DEFINICIONES

Handbook on the Economics of Reciprocity and Social Enterprise (book)

Les coopératives de solidarité en habitation pour aînés au Québec

L'entrepreneuriat dans l'économie sociale et solidaire: Plus qu'on ne le pense!

Social economy and social entrepreneurship

AUTRES

OTHER / OTROS

Preferences for Careers in Public Work. Examining the Government–Nonprofit Divide Among Undergraduates Through Public Service Motivation

Socioéconomie et démocratie : l'actualité de Karl Polanyi (livre)

Job Creation Through the Social Economy and Social Entrepreneurship

L'importance des fonds de travailleurs pour l'économie du Montréal métropolitain

NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX

SPECIAL ISSUES / EDICIONES ESPECIALES

L'entrepreneuriat social: définitions et modèles

ACTES DE COLLOQUES

CONFERENCE PAPERS / PUBLICACIONES DE EVENTOS CIENTIFICOS

VII Congreso Internacional RULESCOOP 2012

La coopérative, un modèle d'avenir?

APPELS À COMMUNICATIONS

CALLS FOR PAPERS/ CONVOCATORIAS DE ARTÍCULOS

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

EVENTS / EVENTOS

ARTICLES ET MONOGRAPHIES

Periodic articles and publications / Artículos y publicaciones

GOVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL

Governance and general interest / Gobernanza y interés general

Démocratie participative et rentabilité: Les composantes d'un modèle optimal de gouvernance dans les coopératives de travail

Luc Bisson. Cahier de l'ARUC-Développement territorial et coopération, série « Recherches », numéro 14, 45 pages, mai 2013.

<http://aruc-dtc.uqar.qc.ca/images/stories/Final%20cahier%20ARUC-DCT%20S%C3%83%C2%A9rie%20Recherches%20no%2014.pdf>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut: «Une des particularités des coopératives de travail est que ses dirigeants membres sont également employés. Par conséquent, la direction générale est subordonnée à un conseil d'administration composé d'employés à sa charge. Autre contradiction: les employés doivent conjuguer une vision de salarié, orientée vers le maintien et la qualité des emplois, une vision de gestionnaire, orientée vers la rentabilité de l'entreprise, et celle d'entrepreneur, orientée vers la recherche de perspectives de développement. Cet état de fait met en question ce que nous appelons la démocratie participative intrinsèque à tous les types de coopératives et la rentabilité d'entreprise. En somme, est-ce que ces deux éléments peuvent se conjuguer dans une structure juridique d'entreprise de type coopérative de travail afin d'en arriver à une certaine pérennité, ou bien l'un est incompatible avec l'autre? Est-ce que la gestion collective et démocratique est un frein au développement entrepreneurial? Comment faire en sorte que l'entreprise puisse se propulser grâce aux énergies combinées du groupe plutôt que d'avancer au rythme du plus lent? C'est pour répondre à ces questions que cette étude a été mise de l'avant. Elle vise à définir le plus précisément possible les différentes composantes de la gouvernance d'une coopérative gérée par des travailleurs dans le but d'en déterminer un modèle optimal. Afin de la réaliser, nous avons sélectionné une coopérative de travailleurs qui a bien voulu accepter la présence d'un chercheur afin d'étudier la gouvernance interne.»

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

Tilling sand: Contradictions of "Social Economy" in a Chinese Movement for Alternative Rural Development

Matthew A. Hale. *Dialectical Anthropology*, volume 37, issue 1, pages 51-82, March 2013.

[http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-](http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-84877620092&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=E94F7E2261C9AF6C5863DEE744DDE1ED.53bsOu7mi7A1NSY7fPj1g%3a1)

[84877620092&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=E94F7E2261C9AF6C5863DEE744DDE1ED.53bsOu7mi7A1NSY7fPj1g%3a1](http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-84877620092&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=E94F7E2261C9AF6C5863DEE744DDE1ED.53bsOu7mi7A1NSY7fPj1g%3a1)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "New Rural Reconstruction is an ongoing alternative development movement in China, with ties to transnational movements for "social economy," "fair trade," and "food sovereignty." It consists of a diverse network of organizations and projects loosely united by the goals of reversing the rural-to-urban flow of resources and (re)constructing sustainable, self-sufficient communities based on cooperation among peasant households, supported by agroecological skill-sharing and alternative marketing. This article examines four peasant organizations in this movement, focusing on their efforts to negotiate the contradictions between their ideals and their relation to capitalism. I argue that, under present conditions, "success" at reversing the flow of resources through commercial means tends to require further integration into capitalist processes, both increasing vulnerability to global economic forces and undermining "alternative" ideals such as equality, sustainability, and participatory democracy. I thus engage critically with the interdisciplinary literature on "social economy" and cooperatives, considering how cooperative experiments might move beyond the limits of alternativism to play a role in the transformation of their socioeconomic context."

Investigating Causal Relationship between Social Capital and Microfinance: Implications for Rural Development

Sohail Akram. *International Journal of Social Economics*, volume 40, issue 9, May 2013.

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17089623&WT.mc_id=journaltocalerts

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The aim of this paper is to investigate causal link between social capital and micro finance by testing the role of social capital in explaining the household's access to micro credit under the group-based lending approach. Household level primary data was collected from a rural district of Pakistan. Principal component analysis (PCA) was applied to construct a social capital index where as two logit models were developed to predict the probabilities of access to credit. Besides, few qualitative statements have also been used to supplement the main empirical analysis to understand the impact mechanism of social capital on microfinance participation. Participation in local organizations, heterogeneity of associations and level of both generalized and institutional trust were identified as the key dimensions of structural and cognitive social capital to influence households' access to credit. On the other hand, when these dimensions were combined in a single social capital index, the result indicated that social capital index has no significant effect on microfinance participation. This result provides support to the argument that grouping all the dimensions of social capital into one index may run the risk of losing the explanatory power of social capital. The results of the study could be encouraging for governments and other development agencies. The existing social capital could be utilized in the design and delivery of micro finance programs as well as other rural development activities. The results of the study also encourage policy makers to invest in the creation of social capital either directly or by providing environment supportive of its creation. The study is a contribution to the limited empirical literature on social capital and micro finance. This study is the first of its kind in Pakistan and hopefully will contribute to the limited knowledge on social capital literature in the country generally and in the context of rural development specifically."

Facteurs territoriaux permettant le développement de coopératives. Analyse de deux MRC (MRC des Sources et MRC Memphrémagog)

Susan Davis. *Cahier de l'ARUC-Développement territorial et coopératif, Série « Études », numéro 11, 31 pages, mars 2013.*

[http://aruc-dtc.uqar.qc.ca/images/stories/Final%20Cahier%20ARUC-](http://aruc-dtc.uqar.qc.ca/images/stories/Final%20Cahier%20ARUC-DTC%20S%C3%83%C2%A9rie%20%C3%83%E2%80%B0tudes%20no%2011.pdf)

[DTC%20S%C3%83%C2%A9rie%20%C3%83%E2%80%B0tudes%20no%2011.pdf](http://aruc-dtc.uqar.qc.ca/images/stories/Final%20Cahier%20ARUC-DTC%20S%C3%83%C2%A9rie%20%C3%83%E2%80%B0tudes%20no%2011.pdf)

Résumé issu du l'URL ci-haut: « Alors que les coopératives foisonnent sur certains territoires, elles apparaissent relativement absentes dans d'autres milieux. Afin d'identifier les principaux facteurs territoriaux favorisant la mise sur pied et le développement de coopératives, une recherche a été réalisée à cet effet en 2010, dans le cadre du programme de Maîtrise en gestion et gouvernance des coopératives et des mutuelles de l'Institut de

recherche et d'éducation pour les coopératives et les mutuelles de l'Université de Sherbrooke (IRECUS). Cette étude visait à générer une réflexion sur l'importance des particularités de chaque territoire pour le développement des coopératives. L'objet de ce document est donc de présenter une synthèse des résultats obtenus dans le cadre de cette recherche. À la différence de la plupart de recherches existantes, dont l'objectif est souvent de cerner la contribution des coopératives au développement des territoires, cette recherche est penchée sur les facteurs propres à certains territoires favorisant le développement des coopératives. L'idée est d'inviter les lecteurs à réfléchir sur ce sujet, à approfondir cette réflexion par des recherches ultérieures qui pourront conduire à la création de politiques et de programmes contribuant au développement des territoires et des coopératives »

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

Accounting for Social Value (book)

Laurie Mook. University of Toronto Press, 272 pages, February 2013.

<http://www.utppublishing.com/Accounting-for-Social-Value.html>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "When organizations use social accounting practices, they are able to measure their performance in terms of benefits accrued to key stakeholders such as their communities, human resources, and those investing in the organization. This innovative change in accounting can lead to a fundamentally different perspective on the value of an organization. Through case studies of organizations that have implemented social accounting in the United States, Canada, India, and Scotland, *Accounting for Social Value* provides a unique perspective for understanding key issues in this growing field. Building on two related titles, *Researching the Social Economy* (2010) and *Businesses with a Difference* (2012), *Accounting for Social Value* offers academics, accountants, policy-developers, and members of non-profit, co-operative, and for-profit organizations tools and insights to explore the connections between economic, social, and environmental dimensions. The lessons learned are valuable not only for other social economy organizations, but also for organizations in the public and for-profit sectors."

Excellence Models in the Non-profit Context: Strategies for Continuous Improvement

Omar Al-Tabbaa, Kenneth Gadd and Samuel Ankras. *International Journal of Quality & Reliability Management*, volume 30, issue 5, pages 690-612, May 2013.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/040/2013/00000030/00000005/art00006>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper provides insights into the applicability of excellence models (in particular the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) Excellence Model), for use in the nonprofit context as a strategy for performance improvement aiming to enhance sustainability. The study is based on an exploratory, qualitative in-depth case study approach, which includes three UK-based nonprofit organizations (NPOs) as research case studies. In general, we found the quality models to be relevant to the NPO context, and potentially effective and useful as a performance improvement strategy for NPOs. However, we also propose some modifications to the EFQM model to address the specific characteristics of this sector. Additionally, we compare two of the most widely used quality models (EFQM and MBNQA), and suggest that although both are relevant for NPOs, the EFQM model has some superior advantages. This paper contributes to the debate about the sustainability of organizations and the underpinning mechanisms behind their efficiency. Many researchers and practitioners are continually debating how an organization can optimize its available resources, as this is considered to be one of the primary foundations for organization sustainability. The added contribution of this paper advances this debate a step further by providing insights into how concepts and tools which have been initially designed for the for-profit sector can be deployed by nonprofit organizations (NPOs). In addition, the paper provides further views about the approaches NPOs might use in response to the current political and financial challenges."

GESTION

Management / Gestión

Managing Social-Business Tensions: A Review and Research Agenda for Social Enterprise

Wendy K. Smith, Michael Gonin and Marya L. Besharov. *Business Ethics Quarterly* volume 23, issue 3, July 2013.
(Accepted for publication in May 2013)

http://www.pdcnet.org/pdfs/forthcoming/BEQ23-3_2.pdf

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "In a world filled with poverty, environmental degradation, and moral injustice, social enterprises offer a ray of hope. These organizations seek to achieve social missions through business ventures. Yet social missions and business ventures are associated with divergent goals, values, norms, and identities. Attending to them simultaneously creates tensions, competing demands, and ethical dilemmas. Effectively understanding social enterprises therefore depends on insight into the nature and management of these tensions. While existing research recognizes tensions between social missions and business ventures, we lack any systematic analysis. Our paper addresses this issue. We first categorize the types of tensions that arise between social missions and business ventures, emphasizing their prevalence and variety. We then explore how four different organizational theories offer insight into these tensions, and we develop an agenda for future research. We end by arguing that a focus on social-business tensions not only expands insight into social enterprises, but also provides an opportunity for research on social enterprises to inform traditional organizational theories. Taken together, our analysis of tensions in social enterprises integrates and seeks to energize research on this expanding phenomenon."

Disentangling the Relationship between Nonprofit and Social Capital: The Role of Social Cooperatives and Social Welfare Associations in the Development of Networks of Strong and Weak Ties.

Giacomo Degli Antoni and Fabio Sabatini. *Euricse Working Papers*, issue 54/13, May 2013.

http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2265884

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "We use a unique dataset to study how participation in two specific types of nonprofit organizations, i.e. social welfare associations and social cooperatives, affects individual social capital. A descriptive analysis shows that both the types of organization have a positive impact. The econometric analysis reveals that social welfare associations play a significantly greater role in the development of volunteers' networks of cooperative relationships, favouring the creation of weak ties which are used to exchange information and advice, and offering the opportunity to establish stronger ties entailing concrete mutual support. Within social cooperatives, workers develop their individual social capital to a greater extent than volunteers."

The Potential of Co-Operatives During the Current Recession; Theorizing Comparative Advantage

Johnston Birchall. *Journal of Entrepreneurial and Organizational Diversity*, volume 2, issue 1, pages 1-22, May 2013.

http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2262681#

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper asks how effective are co-operatives at surviving economic recession, and whether they can grow at the expense of investor-owned businesses and provide an alternative business model that is fairer, more stable and less risky. The paper begins by providing historical evidence concerning the resilience of co-operatives during economic crises. Then, taking a 'member-owned business' approach, it analyses the comparative advantages and disadvantages of co-ops along three dimensions: ownership, control and benefit. It broadens this out to consider advantages to the wider society, and theorises comparative advantages of other business types. It concludes by asking what it would take for the co-operative potential to be realized."

Founding New Nonprofit Organizations: Syndrome or Symptom?

Joanne G. Carman and Rebecca Nesbit. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, volume 42, issue 3, pages 603-621, June 2013.

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/42/3/603>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "In this study, the authors explore how the dynamics associated with the founding of new nonprofit organizations, the characteristics of the founders, and the developmental life cycles of nonprofit organizations contribute to the seemingly fragmented landscape of the nonprofit sector. Based on data collected from interviews with 31 nonprofit organizations, we find that new nonprofits are being created by passionate, entrepreneurial individuals who hope to make a difference

in the community. Although these organizations are typically small, with few staff members and small budgets, the extent to which they rely on volunteers and are connected to the broader community varies considerably. Moreover, many founders had little experience volunteering or working in the sector. The findings from this study have important implications for the professional development of nonprofit staff, leaders, and volunteers, and they shed new light on how we think about and describe the founders of nonprofit organizations.”

Degree and Direction of Paid Employee/Volunteer Interchange in Nonprofit Organizations

Antony Chum, Laurie Mook, Femida Handy, Daniel Schugurensky and Jack Quarter. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 23, issue 4, pages 409–426, Summer 2013.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21072/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This study builds on an earlier one (Handy, Mook, and Quarter 2008) that examined the degree of interchangeability between volunteers and paid employees in nonprofit organizations. In the current study, we surveyed 836 nonprofits in Canada to understand what factors determine the degree of interchange between paid employees and volunteers, bearing in mind that this interchange can go in two directions: paid employees for volunteers and volunteers for paid employees. We found the degree of interchange to be widespread and in both directions. One of the most important predictors of the likelihood of interchange was the number of full-time employees, suggesting that interchangeability occurs less frequently in organizations with a larger number of employees than in those with fewer employees. Religious congregations and organizations with workload increases were more likely to interchange tasks among volunteers and paid staff.”

INNOVATION SOCIALE

Social innovation / Innovación social

The International Handbook on Social Innovation. Collective Action, Social Learning and Transdisciplinary Research (book)

Frank Moulaert, Diana MacCallum, Abid Mehmood and Abdelillah Hamdouch. Edward Elgar Publishing, 528 pages, July 2013.

http://www.e-elgar.com/bookentry_main.lasso?currency=US&id=14298

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “enriching Handbook covers many aspects of the scientific and socio-political debates on social innovation today. The contributors provide an overview of theoretical perspectives, methodologies and instructive experiences from all continents, as well as implications for collective action and policy. They argue strongly for social innovation as a key to human development. The Handbook defines social innovation as innovation in social relations within both micro and macro spheres, with the purpose of satisfying unmet or new human needs across different layers of society. It connects social innovation to empowerment dynamics, thus giving a political character to social movements and bottom-up governance initiatives. Together these should lay the foundations for a fairer, more democratic society for all. This interdisciplinary work, written by scholars collaborating to develop a joint methodological perspective toward social innovation agency and processes, will be invaluable for students and researchers in social science and humanities. It will also appeal to policy makers, policy analysts, lobbyists and activists seeking to give inspiration and leadership from a social innovation perspective.”

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

Handbook on the Economics of Reciprocity and Social Enterprise (book)

Luigino Bruni and Stefano Zamagni. Edward Elgar Publishing, 488 pages, June 2013.

http://www.e-elgar.com/bookentry_mainUS.lasso?id=14159

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The recent era of economic turbulence has generated a growing enthusiasm for an increase in new and original economic insights based around the concepts of reciprocity and social enterprise. This stimulating and thought-provoking Handbook not only encourages and supports this growth, but also emphasises and expands upon new topics and issues within the economics.”

Les coopératives de solidarité en habitation pour aînés au Québec

Confédération québécoise des coopératives d'habitation (CQCH). Cahier de l'ARUC-Développement territorial et coopératif, Série « Recherches », numéro 12, 95 pages, mars 2013.

<http://aruc-dtc.uqar.qc.ca/images/stories/Final%20Cahier%20ARUC-DTC%20S%C3%83%C2%A9rie%20Recherches%20no%2012.pdf>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut: « Depuis que le gouvernement du Québec a annoncé son intention de modifier et de réorienter son offre de services en matière d'hébergement pour aînés et que la tenure coopérative de solidarité a été introduite à la Loi sur les coopératives, le Mouvement québécois des coopératives d'habitation est de plus en plus interpellé à se prononcer tant sur sa volonté que sur sa capacité à répondre aux besoins en matière de logement des personnes aînées autonomes ou en légère perte d'autonomie. Afin d'en savoir plus sur les coopératives de solidarité en habitation pour aînés au Québec, une recherche financée par l'Alliance de recherche université-communautés – Développement territorial et coopération (ARUC-DTC) a été menée par la Confédération québécoise des coopératives d'habitation (CQCH) et la Fédération des coopératives d'habitation de l'Estrie (FCHE). Le premier chapitre de cette étude dresse le portrait démographique actuel du Québec, le profil socioéconomique des aînés au Québec, les besoins des aînés ainsi que les incidences du vieillissement sur la société québécoise. Le deuxième chapitre définit la formule coopérative en habitation ainsi que la formule de coopérative de solidarité en habitation, leur contexte d'émergence et leur évolution. Un sondage a été effectué auprès des huit coopératives de solidarité en habitation pour aînés au Québec afin d'en dégager un portrait. Celui-ci est présenté au troisième chapitre et définit le contexte d'émergence des coopératives de solidarité en habitation pour aînés, leur structure, leur sociétariat et leur gouvernance, le profil des résidents ainsi que la nature et l'étendue des biens et services offerts. Le quatrième chapitre fait état des principaux défis des coopératives de solidarité en habitation pour aînés. »

L'entrepreneuriat dans l'économie sociale et solidaire: Plus qu'on ne le pense!

Michael Gonin, Nicolas Gachet and Nicolas Lachance. Revue Economique et Sociale, volume 71, issue 1, pages 23-39, mars 2013.

<http://www.revue-res.ch/product-reader/product/vol-71-n1-mars-2013.498.html>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut: « Une enquête menée auprès d'organisations de l'Économie Sociale et Solidaire Vaudoise montre une orientation entrepreneuriale pour nombre d'entre eux. Cette observation ouvre de nouvelles perspectives concernant les possibilités de collaborations, de politiques publiques et de développement du secteur. Mais avant tout, elle remet en question certaines idées reçues concernant le lien souvent implicitement tiré entre lucrativité et entrepreneuriat. »

Social economy and social entrepreneurship

European Commission, Social Europe Guide, volume 4, March 2013.

http://www.recma.org/sites/default/files/dgempl_social_europe_guide_vol.4_en_accessible.pdf

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: « This guide explains the specificities of the social economy and social enterprise, such as participatory decision-making, focus on community development, reinvestment of profits or a social impact objective. It also shows many examples of how individual consumers or savers can make a qualitative difference in the way markets operate. Giving society a greater say in what and how should be produced does not mean less innovation – most often it means more innovation and greater efficiency. Europe is undergoing a deep unemployment and social crisis at present, but social economy and social enterprise represent an important source of inspiration and energy for a recovery. »

AUTRES

Other / Otros

Preferences for Careers in Public Work. Examining the Government–Nonprofit Divide Among Undergraduates Through Public Service Motivation

Roger P. Rose. The American Review of Public Administration, volume 43, issue 4, pages 416-437, May 2013.

<http://arp.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/43/4/416>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Public service motivation (PSM) research has demonstrated the association of PSM with interest in government and nonprofit careers. Perry’s PSM instrument also sheds light upon a less studied aspect of career interest among college students—the perception that the

nonprofit sector, and not government, provides the better outlet for altruistic values. The author argues that given the lack of confidence in government and negative perceptions toward government work, only the attraction to policy making dimension predicts interest in government careers. In contrast, commitment to public interest, compassion, and self-sacrifice should explain student interest in nonprofits as well as teaching—both fields of work students see as more directly helping and serving people. Analyses of data from an Internet-based survey of 529 upper-division students at two upper-Midwest universities confirm this “divide” between the rational and normative/affective dimensions of PSM and suggest that confidence in institutions should be incorporated in PSM research.”

Socioéconomie et démocratie : l'actualité de Karl Polanyi (livre)

Isabelle Hillenkamp et Jean-louis Laville (S.Dir). Éditions ÉRÈS, mai 2013.

<http://www.editions-eres.com/parutions/societe/sociologie-economique/p3153-socioeconomie-et-democratie-l-actualite-de-karl-polanyi.htm>

Résumé issu du l'URL ci-haut : « La crise actuelle révèle des tensions fondamentales entre capitalisme et démocratie. L'orthodoxie occidentale, centrée sur les programmes d'ajustement, s'avère incapable d'affronter ce défi à la frontière de l'économie, du social et du politique. Il est temps de se tourner vers d'autres approches. S'appuyant sur l'oeuvre singulière de Karl Polanyi (1886- 1964) qui a décelé la dérive totalitaire de la société de marché, cet ouvrage soumet de nouvelles clés pour penser certains des problèmes les plus ardues de notre temps. Les auteurs, internationalement reconnus, venant d'Amérique et d'Europe, du Sud et du Nord, sont publiés pour la première fois ensemble en langue française. Ils proposent une vision croisée des rapports entre démocratie et économie, à partir de différentes disciplines et de divers terrains d'étude. Cette réflexion collective débouche sur la construction d'un cadre théorique permettant de comprendre la teneur des mutations économiques et politiques contemporaines. Mais elle ne s'arrête pas aux constats critiques. Face à la menace d'une régression autoritaire, elle s'intéresse aux pratiques qui concrétisent des issues solidaires et démocratiques à la crise. »

Job Creation Through the Social Economy and Social Entrepreneurship

Report published on the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. 166 pages, OECD, 2013.

http://www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/130228_Job%20Creation%20through%20the%20Social%20Economy%20and%20Social%20Entrepreneurship_RC_FINALBIS.pdf

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This report examines the role of SEOs in the provision of employment, and how they have fared during the recent period of economic turbulence. Attention was also paid to SEOs working with vulnerable individuals, either as direct providers of jobs, or providers of training and services designed to help vulnerable individuals into the mainstream labour market. In particular, the research sought to gain greater understanding of working conditions within these SEOs, and the challenges they faced in providing high quality employment while having to keep costs low in order to operate in competitive markets. The report has in two distinct parts. The first part, whose structure is outlined below, situates the focus of the research within the wider literatures and explores the data from a survey undertaken in eight countries. The second part of the report provides a short overview of the social economy within the surveyed territories and the survey results from those territories.”

L'importance des fonds de travailleurs pour l'économie du Montréal métropolitain

Rapport de la Chambre de commerce du Montréal métropolitain, 16 pages, mai 2013.

http://ccmmdev.com/pdf/CCMM_Rapport_FTEMM.pdf

Résumé issu du l'URL ci-haut: «L'écosystème financier de la métropole approvisionne non seulement les entreprises locales, mais aussi les entreprises sur l'ensemble du territoire québécois. Or, cet écosystème a été grandement fragilisé il y a 50 ans par le déplacement vers Toronto de larges pans de l'industrie des services financiers. Il aura fallu des décisions courageuses et innovatrices pour compenser les pertes. Aujourd'hui, deux piliers de notre écosystème financier, les fonds de travailleurs, sont grandement menacés par une décision précipitée du gouvernement fédéral qu'il importe de rectifier. En tant qu'investisseurs, les fonds de travailleurs contribuent à doter l'économie d'un environnement de capital de risque et de développement dynamique en mesure de répondre aux besoins du marché et des entrepreneurs montréalais. Ces investissements directs et par l'intermédiaire de fonds spécialisés sont effectués tout au long du cycle de vie des entreprises : de l'amorçage à la maturité. Ils soutiennent directement la création et l'essor d'entreprises innovantes et des dizaines de milliers d'emplois bien rémunérés par année. »

NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX

Special Issues / Ediciones especiales

L'entrepreneuriat social: définitions et modèles

Dossier spécial de la Revue Economique et Sociale, volume 71, issue 1, mars 2013.

<http://www.revue-res.ch/product-reader/product/vol-71-n1-mars-2013.498.html>

ACTES DE COLLOQUES

Conference papers / Publicaciones de eventos científicos

VII Congreso Internacional RULESCOOP 2012

Comunicaciones disponibles en el sitio web del congreso.

<http://www.congresorulescoop2012.es/comunicaciones/>

La coopérative, un modèle d'avenir?

Nicolas Gachet et Michaël Gonin. Actes du colloque interdisciplinaire sur le présent et devenir des coopératives en suisse romande, organisé le 13 novembre 2012 par les facultés des Sciences Sociales et Politiques et des Hautes Etudes Commerciales à l'Université de Lausanne.

http://my.unil.ch/serval/document/BIB_9313427E46C6.pdf

APPELS À COMMUNICATIONS

Calls for papers/ Convocatorias de artículos

- **Quels dispositifs de gestion pour les entreprises sociales et solidaires ? La recherche éclairée par la méthode des cas.** Colloque organisé par l'Institut de Recherche en Gestion (IRG, Université Paris-Est). 12 décembre 2013, Paris (France). Date limite pour soumission : **30 juin 2013.** (RECALL)
- **Third Sector and Performance.** *Special issue of The International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management.* Submission Deadline: **July 31st, 2013.** (RECALL)
- **Co-ops and Alternative Food Systems Initiatives.** *Special issue of The Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems and Community Development.* Manuscript Deadline: **August 1st, 2013.** (RECALL)
- **Utopies économiques.** Numéro spécial de la Revue Lien Social et Politiques, numéro 72 (Automne 2014). Date limite de réception des articles : **1 septembre 2013.**
- **Les approches socio-économiques de l'économie sociale et solidaire.** Revue Française de Socio-économie. Date limite de réception des articles : **1 septembre 2013.** (RAPPEL)
- **Nonprofit Services: Challenges and Opportunities.** *Special Issue of the Service Industries Journal, published by Taylor and Francis.* Deadline for submission: **September 30th, 2013.** (RECALL)
- **La transformation sociale par l'innovation sociale.** 4^{ème} Colloque International du Centre de Recherche sur les Innovations Sociales (CRISES). 3 et 4 avril 2014, Montréal, (QC), Canada. Date limite pour soumission : **30 septembre 2013.**
- **Civil Society and the Citizen.** *The Eleventh International Conference of the International Society for Third Sector Research (ISTR).* July 22th 25th, 2014, University of Muenster, Muenster, Germany. Deadline for submission: **October 25th, 2013.** (RECALL)

- **Constructing Alternatives: How can we organize for alternative social, economic, and ecological balance?** 5th Latin American and European Meeting on Organization Studies (LAEMOS). April 2nd -5th 2014, Havana, Cuba. Deadline for submission: **November 15th, 2013.**

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- **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.** (RECALL)
- **Social Entrepreneurship in a Global Context.** 3rd edition of European Summer School on Social Economy (ESSE) organized by the Department of Economics, University of Bologna, Forlì Campus, in collaboration with AICCON. **July 8th - 13th, 2013, University Residential Centre of Bertinoro (FC), Italy.** (RECALL)
- **International Co-operative Governance Symposium.** Organized by Sobey School of Business of Saint Mary's University. **September 5th - 7th, 2013, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.** (RECALL)
- **Les nouvelles frontières de l'économie sociale et solidaire.** Les XXXIII^{es} Journées de l'Association d'Economie 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)
- **L'entrepreneuriat social dans les pays en développement : Levier d'une croissance responsable ?** Organisé par l'Université Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, La Faculté des Sciences Juridiques Economiques et Sociales de Fès, Research Lab, ESG Management School, Grenoble Ecole de Management, Université Paris-Est. **27 et 28 septembre 2013, Fès, Maroc.** (RECALL)
- **From Bridging to Bonding: Examining the social enterprise research-practice continuum.** Pre-SEWF Conference Research Day. Organized by Mount Royal University and Simon Fraser University in collaboration with the Social Enterprise World Forum. **October 1st, 2013, Calgary, Canada.** (RECALL)
- **The 2013 Social Enterprise World Forum (SEWF 2013).** Organized by Mount Royal University and Simon Fraser University in collaboration with the Social Enterprise World Forum. **October 2nd - 4th, 2013, Calgary, Canada.** (RECALL)
- **II Encuentro Internacional de Cooperativismo.** Congreso Internacional sobre Económica y Desarrollo. Asociación Nacional de Economistas y Contadores de Cuba. Palacio de Convenciones de la Habana. **14 al 18 de octubre, 2013, Havana, Cuba.** (RECALL)
- **Building SSE as an alternative model of development.** 5th RIPESS International Meeting of Social Solidarity Economy. **October 15th - 18th, 2013, Manila, Philippines.** (RECALL)
- **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.** (RECALL)
- **Nonprofit Law, Policy and Practice: Evolution and Evaluation.** The 8th ISTR Asia Pacific Regional Conference. **October 24th - 26th, 2013, Seoul, South Korea.** (RECALL)
- **Changer de cap à l'heure de la mondialisation.** 6e Rencontres du Mont-Blanc. **9 - 11 novembre, 2013, Chamonix, France.** (RECALL)
- **Recession, Renewal, Revolution? Nonprofit and Voluntary Action in an Age of Turbulence.** ARNOVA's 42nd Annual Conference. **November 21th - 23th, 2013, Hartford, Connecticut (USA).** (RECALL)

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- **Les organisations de l'ESS: laboratoire du bien-être ?** Organisé par le Réseau grand ouest de Recherche en Économie Sociale et Solidaire (RgoRESS) pour le CPER 10 LLSHS des Pays de la Loire. **28 et 29 novembre 2013, Nantes, France.** (RECALL)
 - **Entrepreneuriat social et l'économie sociale.** Conférence de la Commission européenne. **16 et 17 janvier 2014, Strasbourg, France.** (RECALL)
 - **2e édition du Sommet international des coopératives.** Organisé par le Mouvement Desjardins et l'Alliance coopérative internationale (ACI). **6 - 9 octobre 2014, ville du Québec, Canada.**

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