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Governance and general interest / Gobernanza y interés general

Nonprofit Governance: Innovative Perspectives and Approaches (Book)

Chris Cornforth and William A. Brown. Routledge Edition, London/New York, 296 pages, July 2013.

<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415783378/>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The current fashion for rolling back the state has seen the nonprofit or third sector playing an increasing role in what were previously the heartlands of the public sphere. The growing significance of the sector and its increasing reliance on public funds mean it has also attracted increased scrutiny. From outside the sector concerns have been raised about the accountability and performance of nonprofit organizations. From within the sector there has been considerable debate about whether the increased reliance on government contracts is in danger of undermining the sector's independence. As a result the spotlight has fallen on governance arrangements and whether they are adequate to ensure that nonprofit organizations are effective and accountable for their actions, and able to retain their independence. This collection offers a comprehensive assessment of research on the governance of nonprofit organizations. Nonprofit governance research has been dominated by the study of boards of unitary organizations and has paid insufficient attention to the multi-level nature of governance, governance relationships and dynamics, and the contribution of actors other than board members, to governance processes. Drawing on the research of leading scholars in the US, UK, Canada and Australia, this book presents new perspectives on non-profit governance, which help to overcome these weaknesses. Written in an accessible manner the book will be of value to scholars, researchers, students, reflective practitioners and governance consultants and advisers."

The Role of Legitimacy in Social Enterprise-Corporate Collaboration

Benjamin Huybrechts and Alex Nicholls. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 9, issue 2, June 2013.

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17089931&WT.mc_id=journallocalerts

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This article explores the role of organizational legitimacy in understanding the emergence and development of ‘cross-sector collaboration’ between social enterprises and corporations. An in-depth case study of a long-standing but fragile partnership between a UK-based Fair Trade social enterprise and a large corporate retailer provides exploratory findings on the role of legitimacy at different stages of the collaboration process. The findings highlight how pragmatic and moral legitimacy are mobilized by the social enterprise to justify collaboration throughout three major stages: (1) the very decision of cross-sector collaboration, (2) the choice of the partner and the framing of the partnership, and (3) the evolution of the collaboration. While Fair Trade is not the only sector in which social enterprise-corporate partnerships take place, it has been a pioneering domain revealing the potential as well as the challenges of such partnerships. Taking into account the role of legitimacy throughout the collaborative process is crucial both for comprehensive research and for informed practice. Although it is documented by a single case study, this paper opens new research avenues to examine social enterprise-corporate collaborations by developing a ‘non-functionalist’ view of such collaborations and showing the importance of legitimacy in understanding why and how they emerge, develop and sometimes fail.”

Explaining Stakeholder Involvement in Social Enterprise Governance Through Resources and Legitimacy

Benjamin Huybrechts; Sybille Mertens and Julie Rijpens. In Jean-Louis Laville, Dennis Young and Philippe Eynaud (Eds.) Governance and Democracy: Civil Society in a Changing World (2013).

<http://orbi.ulg.ac.be/bitstream/2268/132078/1/Social%20enterprise%20governance%20Huybrechts%20Mertens%20Rijpens.doc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This chapter raises the question of stakeholder involvement in social enterprises, which are ‘non-investor owned’ and can broadly be defined here as organizations pursuing social aims through their economic activity (Defourny 2001; Defourny & Nyssens 2006). In these organizations, the configuration of stakeholder involvement contrasts with that of for-profit businesses in at least two ways. First, social enterprises are more likely than other types of organizations to be set up through a process of collective entrepreneurship which often involves a diversity of actors who each have a ‘stake’ in the pursuit of one or several organizational missions (Defourny & Nyssens 2006; Haugh 2007; Petrella 2003). Second, social enterprises seem to have a stronger tendency to give a voice to the actors with whom they interact –i.e., to involve their beneficiaries, supporters, funders or partners within their governance structures (Campi *et al.* 2006; Huybrechts 2010; Münkner 2004; Rijpens 2010). They usually use legal forms that allow and encourage economic democracy by recognizing stakeholders other than investors the right to participate formally in the governance bodies.”

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

The Public Sector and the Development of Microfinance in Spain

Glòria Estapé-Dubreuil and Consol Torreguitart-Mirada. International Journal of Social Economics, volume 40, issue 10, July 2013.

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17091455&WT.mc_id=journallocalerts

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The study of the relationships between the Public Sector and the Microfinance Sector in Spain; through the analysis of the microcredit programs undertaken by the diverse governmental bodies, as well as their repercussion in the development of the Microfinance sector. Details on the public policies analyzed have been mainly extracted from the websites and Annual Reports of the agencies. Semi-structured interviews to members of the Boards of most MFIs, as well as a database compiled by the authors on the MFIs and their clients had been used. As a theoretical reference, concepts within the institutional theory are applied. Financial services provided by governmental bodies to the underprivileged are scarce, raising a lot of interest following its introduction, but with decreasing levels of realizations in recent years. Public policies have been found to influence in different ways the development and consolidation of the Spanish Microfinance sector, although in general having feeble institutional impact.”

Le renforcement des capacités de développement des collectivités rurales: l'expérience des SADC au Québec
Luc Bisson. Cahiers de l'ARUC- Développement territorial et coopération, Série « Recherches » N°13, 91 pages, mai 2013.

<http://aruc-dtc.uqar.qc.ca/images/stories/Final%20Cahier%20ARUC-DTC%20sÃ©rie%20Recherches%20no%2016.pdf>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut : « Dans le présent cahier de recherche, après une présentation sommaire des principales caractéristiques des SADC (programme PDC, mission, mandat, objectifs, programmes, services, etc.) et des notions de concertation, de partenariat et de gouvernance, nous expliciterons le concept central de la présente étude : le renforcement des capacités. Cela nous permettra de livrer la pièce majeure de ce rapport de recherche, soit une analyse approfondie de la manière dont une SADC contribue au renforcement des capacités de développement de son territoire d'intervention, la MRC, en se basant sur les enquêtes réalisées auprès des professionnels et des bénévoles impliqués dans six SADC du Québec. Nous pourrions alors répondre à la question principale de recherche qui avait été posée : est-ce que les SADC renforcent véritablement les capacités collectives de développement des milieux locaux et régionaux : si oui, comment réalisent-elles ce renforcement des capacités ? »

Capabilities, Urban Unrest and Social Enterprise: Limits of the Actions of Third Sector Organisations

Nelarine Cornelius and James Wallace. International Journal of Public Sector Management, volume 26, issue 3, pages 232-249, March 2013.

<http://www.intentaconnect.com/content/mcb/042/2013/00000026/00000003/art00005>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "In this article, the aim is to explore the rise of the role of the social enterprise as a "force for good" in the context of social and economic regeneration. Building on the growing importance of the third sector to central government as part of its agenda to diversify the delivery of public services, the paper seeks to question the veracity of the view that social enterprises invariably enable the communities in which they operate. The authors have developed this conceptual paper by building on the application of Amartya Sen's capabilities approach. It is concluded that where social enterprises are contracted to provide services to communities, including those that would previously have been provided by the public sector (within a carefully crafted statutory framework), should have a demonstrable remit for community wide action, as this, it is argued, is more likely to facilitate community wide benefits. Part of any assessment should include, first, the sustainability of the contribution; and second, the extent to which they enable community members to exercise the choice to participate in the mainstream economy and society. This theoretical account would benefit from empirical assessment. The article is of potential value to policy makers and researchers of social enterprise in urban, multicultural environments. The article has attempted to use the capabilities approach to reconcile some of the tensions between the rhetoric and reality of social enterprise activity and its value in the context of the regeneration of communities."

L'entrepreneuriat collectif au service des communautés dévitalisées de la Mauricie: Un modèle inspirant

Paul Prévost et René Bougie. Cahiers de l'ARUC- Développement territorial et coopération, Série « Recherches » N°16, 24 pages, mai 2013.

<http://aruc-dtc.uqar.qc.ca/images/stories/Final%20Cahier%20ARUC-DTC%20sÃ©rie%20Recherches%20no%2016.pdf>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut : « Le développement de l'emploi par l'entrepreneuriat collectif dans les milieux dévitalisés » est un projet original qui a été lancé par Emploi-Québec en 2009, en collaboration avec la Coopérative de développement régional Centre-du-Québec/Mauricie (CDRCQM), le ministère du Développement économique, de l'Innovation et de l'Exportation (MDEIE), le ministère des Affaires municipales, des Régions et de l'Occupation du territoire (MAMROT) et la Conférence régionale des élus de la Mauricie (CRÉ). D'une durée de trois ans, il visait le soutien à la revitalisation de sept municipalités de la région de la Mauricie considérées comme très dévitalisées selon des données des recensements de 2001 et de 2006 et une analyse faite par le MAMROT. Ces sept communautés sont Lac-Édouard, Notre-Dame-de-Montauban, Saint-Alexis-des-Monts, Saint-Édouard-de-Maskinongé, Sainte-Thècle, Sainte-Angèle-de-Prémont et Trois-Rives. Le processus de revitalisation s'est effectué par le biais de la création d'emplois au sein de nouvelles entreprises collectives. »

Indigenous Social Entrepreneurship: The Gumatj Clan Enterprise in East Arnhem Land

Cecil A. L. Pearson and Klaus Helms. The Journal of Entrepreneurship, volume 22, issue 1, pages 43-70, 2013.

<http://joe.sagepub.com/content/22/1/43.full.pdf+html>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Despite a continuing commitment by the Australian Federal Government to develop entrepreneurial business opportunities for Indigenous people as a strategy to reduce their socio-economic disadvantage, there is scant documentation of rigorous assessments of sustainable Aboriginal enterprises. This article delineates an Indigenous social entrepreneurial business that is gaining traction in the Gove Peninsula of East Arnhem Land of Australia. A conceptual framework focuses attention to the phenomenon of visionary leadership for fostering value creation, innovation and social capital, to create a pathway for alleviating poverty and enhancing the socio-economic environment of an Indigenous community. An appreciation of the role of existing social structures, the imperative of operating at the local level and the importance of cultural heritage are vital components in the pursuit of economic and social goals of sustainable Indigenous social entrepreneurship."

La banca que necesitamos: De la crisis bancaria a la banca ética. Una alternativa socialmente responsable

Joan Ramon Sanchis Palacio. PUV, Publicacions de la Universitat de València, 160 páginas.

http://puv.uv.es/product_info.php?cPath=21_25_8590_9659&products_id=24874

Resumen proveniente de <http://www.libreriacentral.com/ProductDetails.aspx?pid=9788437091433>: "La actual crisis económica ha venido determinada, en buena parte, por la deficiente gestión de las entidades bancarias. La Banca que necesitamos ofrece una visión crítica sobre las medidas que se están adoptando ante la crisis económica y el papel que está desempeñando la banca. En este libro se analiza cómo ha influido el comportamiento y la evolución de las entidades bancarias (bancos, cajas de ahorros y cooperativas de crédito) en el desencadenamiento y desarrollo posterior de la crisis financiera y económica en España y cómo podrían contribuir a su superación. La banca que teníamos antes de la crisis, la banca que ha causado la crisis, la banca que nos impide salir de la crisis y la existencia de una banca alternativa -la banca ética- son objeto de análisis en estas páginas, que en las conclusiones finales intentan dar respuesta a la pregunta sobre la banca que necesitamos para conseguir una economía saneada y una sociedad justa".

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

The Ambiguities of (Social) Value Creation: Towards an Extended Understanding of Entrepreneurial Value Creation for Society

Christian Lautermann. Social Enterprise journal, volume 9, issue 2, June 2013.

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17089986&WT.mc_id=journallocalerts

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this paper is to question the supposed self-evidence of a core category in the social entrepreneurship literature: "social value creation." By criticizing the taken-for-granted use of the dichotomy "social vs. business" the paper aims to develop a multi-dimensional approach that conceptualizes the creative entrepreneurial process as generating several forms of value for individuals and society. The paper proceeds in two steps. First, the shortcomings of the "social vs. business" dichotomy are revealed by analyzing its common yet mostly unquestioned use on several levels of inquiry. Then, some conceptual ideas from institutional theory and virtue business ethics are used to sketch a framework for the "social" dimensions of entrepreneurial value creation. The result of the discussion is a coherent set of conceptual pairs, each characterizing two important aspects of "social" value beyond the utilitarian mainstream. In this respect, the paper gives an overview of potentially useful categories which could help to fill the conceptual void resulting from the vagueness of the "social value creation" concept. The proposed categories are not exhaustive, as a brief outlook on further ambiguities of value creation shows. Nevertheless, they are an attempt to point out the fruitfulness of virtue business ethics to developing an extended understanding of entrepreneurial value creation for society. An important consequence is an uncommon view on what is the range of relevant examples of social entrepreneurship in the first place. The paper offers novel, possibly more adequate categories for dealing with the societal and ethical qualities of entrepreneurial value creation. Eventually, it can lead future research to maybe less obvious, but equally important expressions of social entrepreneurship."

GESTION

Management / Gestión

Managers' Competences in Social Enterprises: Which Specificities?

Charlotte Moreau and Sybille Mertens. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 9, issue 2, June 2013.

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17090020&WT.mc_id=journaltocalerts

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The management of an organization and the context within which this organization evolves are recognized as two important aspects of any organization. This paper examines the specific competences of management in social enterprises, by constructing a competence model, the emblematic tool of competence-based management, relevant to the management of social enterprises (Colin & Grasser, 2007; Oiry & Sulzer, 2002; Retour & Rapioux, 2006). Our hypothesis is that certain competences required of managers in social enterprises are specific, regarding the particular internal and external context of social enterprises, the governance model, etc. The methodology used is based on four main steps: a review of the literature and the conducting of exploratory interviews, the construction of a first draft of the competence model, the conducting of group interviews with managers of social enterprises in six European countries as this research takes place within the framework of a European research project on lifelong learning, and the final adaptation and validation of the competence model. From our research, seven main competences specific to the context of social enterprises have emerged, each one being further developed as knowledge, skills, and competences. Few studies have been conducted however on the management function within the specific context of social enterprises, organizations that mix social goals and economic imperatives (Darbus & Lazuech, 2010). Approaching that important theme from the angle of competences seems appropriate, considering the growing importance of competence-based management in enterprises."

Transaction Costs in Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives: Effects on Market Performance

Gustavo Marcos-Matás, Miguel Hernández-Espallardo and Narciso Arcas-Lario. Outlook on Agriculture, volume 42, issue 2, pages 117-124, June 2013.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/ip/ooa/2013/00000042/00000002/art00007>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Managing an agricultural marketing cooperative is largely a matter of managing relationships with its members. They are not just owners participating in decision making and the provision of funds; they are also suppliers of the product the cooperative is offering to the market. This study analyses how transaction costs in the relationship of the cooperative with its member-suppliers contribute to its success in the market. An analysis of data from 124 Spanish marketing cooperatives operating in the fresh fruit and vegetables sector confirms most of the study's research hypotheses. The authors find that a cooperative's market performance is improved when it invests in specific assets and has more safeguards, lower levels of behavioural and environmental uncertainty and higher levels of adaptation in the relationship with its member-suppliers."

Intellectual Capital Reporting in the Italian Non-profit Sector: Analysing a Case Study

Giovanni Bronzetti and Stefania Veltri. Journal of Intellectual Capital, volume 14 issue 2, 246-263, April 2013.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/250/2013/00000014/00000002/art00005>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this paper is to analyse the IC reporting practices of an Italian non-profit organization (NPO), the ANPAS Piemonte, selected as it is one of the few cases with a longstanding experience in issuing IC reports. This is an exploratory, qualitative case study focused on a single case study organization. The study took place over eight years. The case description and analysis are based on the IC reports published by the company. This paper concludes that the ANPAS Piemonte is an organization that has expended considerable focus and effort in developing an IC measurement and reporting model. It has a well-established IC reporting procedure, but a comprehensive view of IC and of the synergies among IC subcategories is lacking. The study focuses on a single case study of a NPO providing public interest services in Italy. The main limitation therefore lies in the difficulties in generalizing the ANPAS Piemonte's experience to other NPOs. From the IC management point of view, the distinction between different industries may be as important as the profit orientation, as well as the operations of the third sector may vary across countries. The contribution of the article lies in its analysis of the IC reports of an organization in the context of the NP sector, as few prior studies have examined the third sector from an ICR perspective."

INNOVATION SOCIALE

Social innovation / Innovación social

Social Innovation and Resilience: How One Enhances the Other

Frances Westley. *Stanford Social Innovation Review*, volume 11, issue 3, Summer 2013.

http://www.ssireview.org/articles/entry/social_innovation_and_resilience_how_one_enhances_the_other

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Social innovations must take into account the complexity of social problems and foster solutions resilient enough to adapt and survive. By juxtaposing the old and the new, the technological and the social, and the political and the economic, social innovations build a resilient social-ecological system. With the earth and its ecological systems pushed close to planetary boundaries, we need innovative solutions that take into account the complexity of the problems and then foster solutions that permit our systems to learn, adapt, and occasionally transform without collapsing. More important, we need to build the capacity to find such solutions over and over again."

Social Innovation: New Forms of Organisation in Knowledge-Based Societies (Book)

Carmen Ruiz Viñals and Carmen Parra Rodríguez. *Routledge edition*, 256 pages, May 2013.

[http://www.amazon.com/Social-Innovation-Organisation-Knowledge-Based-](http://www.amazon.com/Social-Innovation-Organisation-Knowledge-Based-Societies/dp/0415640148/ref=sr_1_28?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1373299001&sr=1-28&keywords=third+sector)

[Societies/dp/0415640148/ref=sr_1_28?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1373299001&sr=1-28&keywords=third+sector](http://www.amazon.com/Social-Innovation-Organisation-Knowledge-Based-Societies/dp/0415640148/ref=sr_1_28?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1373299001&sr=1-28&keywords=third+sector)
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Social innovation' can be simply defined as the new ideas and initiatives that make it possible to meet our society's challenges in areas such as the environment, education, employment, culture, health and economic development. It is currently becoming increasingly important as a central concept for social theories and politics. This edited volume brings together interdisciplinary contributions which examine the complex interrelation between innovation and social problems, a link which has been surprisingly underexplored in academia and practice thus far. *Social Innovation: New Forms of Organisation in Knowledge-Based Societies* examines the mutual interdependence of innovation processes and social affairs. This interdependent relationship is characterised by a high degree of complexity which stems on the one hand from the true uncertain character of innovation and on the other hand from the different time scales in both domains."

Innovation in Social Economy Firms

José M. Rodríguez and Carmen Guzmán. *Management Decision*, volume 51, issue 5, pages 986-998, May 2013.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/001/2013/00000051/00000005/art00005>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This study aims to examine whether the determinant factors of innovations broadly accepted for traditional firms - the personal traits of the entrepreneurs, the features of the firms and the environment - also influence innovation in social economy companies. Based on a sample carried out between small cooperatives and worker-owned companies - which are the most representative legal forms in the Spanish social economy collective - the authors develop an empirical study using a logistic regression model. The results show that, on the whole, innovation in these kinds of firm seems to be determined by the same set of variables as in the case of traditional firms. In addition to this, the present research reveals that the influence of these variables on entrepreneurial innovations depends on the kind of innovation. Finally, the findings also give evidence about the existence of an inter-dependence among the different types of innovation in social economy firms. The study is limited to small firms within the Spanish industrial and service sectors, but provides future researchers with further replication opportunities. Taking into account the relevant contribution of social economy companies to the Spanish economy, and having noted the scarce number of studies about innovation in the social economy sector, this research offers a significant contribution by specifying the innovative behavior of social economy firms in Spain."

Leading Innovation through Knowledge Transfer to Social Enterprises in Northern Ireland

Eddie Friel and Kerry Patterson. *Smart Innovation, Systems and Technologies*, volume 18, 2013, Pages 145-147, July 2013.

[http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-](http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-84879310394&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=C800B3527B168A8DE2DE92F2DAE804FF.aXczxbyuHHiXg)

[84879310394&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=C800B3527B168A8DE2DE92F2DAE804FF.aXczxbyuHHiXg](http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-84879310394&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=C800B3527B168A8DE2DE92F2DAE804FF.aXczxbyuHHiXg)
[alW6Ho7g%3a9](http://www.scopus.com/record/display.url?eid=2-s2.0-84879310394&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=C800B3527B168A8DE2DE92F2DAE804FF.aXczxbyuHHiXg)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper describes the work carried out by the University of Ulster to transfer knowledge and expertise to social enterprises. It sets the Northern Ireland social economy sector in context and highlights the exemplary manner in which Ulster supports social enterprises in innovative ways to

help the sector prosper. A number of examples are explored to demonstrate how knowledge is transferred to the sector.”

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

La New Day Co-op est-elle (réellement) une coopérative? Revisiter les théories sur la coopération à partir d'une expérience de pensée

Damien Rousselière. *Revue Internationale de Sociologie (article publié en ligne), juillet 2013.*

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/03906701.2013.804291#.UemDvqO1aUk>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut : « De manière similaire aux sciences physiques, la méthode *d'expérience de pensée* permet d'étudier la validité des théories dans un « contexte limite », où le chercheur manque de données expérimentales. *The Wire* (sur écoute), série policière ambitieuse des années 2000, peut être vu comme un tel objet d'études riche pour les chercheurs en sciences sociales à la fois comme reflet de la réalité mais aussi comme objet autonome proposant une certaine interprétation des problèmes économiques et sociaux. En tant qu'*expérience de pensée* de sciences sociales, sa mise en scène provocante de la vie quotidienne d'une coopérative de revente de drogues, la *New Day Co-op*, interroge les concepts clés des travaux portant sur la coopération, et notamment l'assimilation habituelle entre justice sociale, transformation sociale et démocratie économique. « Matériel empirique » important dans le cadre d'une *théorie anti-essentialiste* des organisations coopératives, elle est également un appel à la prise en compte d'une démarche réflexive en sciences sociales. »

Studying the Origins of Social Entrepreneurship: Compassion and the Role of Embedded Agency

Matthew Grimes, Jeffery McMullen, Timothy Vogus and Toyah Miller. *Academy of Management Review, volume. 38, issue 3, pages 460-463, July 2013.*

<http://amr.aom.org/content/early/2013/03/06/amr.2012.0429.short>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Arend's response to our paper furthers the discussion on the origins of social entrepreneurship by suggesting that our focus on the motivational origins of social entrepreneurship is misplaced. We address his critiques by highlighting the fact that the social entrepreneur in our model is an embedded agent. While societal forces may shape the role of social entrepreneur and the scripts associated with social entrepreneurship, our model recognizes that individuals must be motivated to assume that role. In clarifying our approach, we offer an agenda for future research that recognizes the need for a more, not less, comprehensive approach essential to understanding a phenomenon as complex as social entrepreneurship.”

Social Entrepreneurship - Innovative Challengers or Adjustable Followers?

Malin Gawell. *Social Enterprise Journal, volume 9, issue 2, June 2013.*

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17090046&WT.mc_id=journallocalerts

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Social entrepreneurial initiatives are often ascribed innovative roles for the public good. However, it is also argued that the same initiatives react to conditions in different contexts as well as to local or global trends. But, what roles and values are brought into practice by initiatives today and how can we conceptualise these as innovative? The aim of this paper is to empirically describe and analyse social entrepreneurship initiatives and contribute to the understanding of their role in the development of society. The paper is based on a framework focusing on entrepreneurial dynamics, organisations and institutions. Empirically, it is grounded in four studies of social enterprises and their entrepreneurial initiatives in Sweden. The results reveal an intricate interplay between innovative challenges and institutional inertia as well as a combined role for social entrepreneurship initiatives in which innovative aspects can be more or less extensive. The study contributes to problemising and nuancing the understanding of social entrepreneurship and social enterprises in relation to innovation in society.”

The Socio-political, Economic, and Cultural Determinants of Social Entrepreneurship Activity: An Empirical Examination

Mark Griffiths, Lisa Gundry and Jill Kickul. *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development, volume 20, issue, 2, pages 1462-6004, May 2013.*

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/271/2013/00000020/00000002/art00006>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The purpose of this paper is to incorporate the demand and supply-side theories of entrepreneurship development in a series of stage-based models that analyze how macro-level and contextual variables influence social entrepreneurship activity. The paper investigates the macro-level

influences, including the socio-political, cultural and economic factors that can stimulate or impede the emergence of social entrepreneurship. Although little research on these determinants has been conducted, this study seeks to reveal that several variables that are crucial in traditional entrepreneurial studies do not appear to significantly affect social entrepreneurship. To measure social entrepreneurial activity, the authors used the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) findings from the 2009 study. Hierarchical multiple regression was used to test three multi-level stages of the socio-political, economic, and cultural determinants of social entrepreneurship activity. The series of three stages for all of the variables were entered in the following order: first, socio-political variables; second, cultural variables; third, economic variables. This approach allows the authors to explore and thus extend the previous research reviewed here, on how the economic context beyond socio-political and cultural factors affects social enterprise activity. A three-stage analysis revealed that socio-political variables accounted for 76 percent of the variance in social entrepreneurial activity. It was found that the single greatest determinant of social entrepreneurial activity is the degree of female participation in the labor force. Additional findings and implications for understanding the role of macro-level factors on social entrepreneurship are discussed. Social entrepreneurship has the potential to confront and address some of society's most challenging and complex problems arising from market and government inadequacies or failures."

Social Entrepreneurship Theory and Sustainable Social Impact

Raghda El Ebrashi. *Social Responsibility Journal*, volume 9, issue 2, pages 1747-1117, May 2013.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/srj/2013/00000009/00000002/art00002>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this research is to introduce a theory for social entrepreneurship based on integrating the entrepreneurship literature with a global empirical research carried out on social entrepreneurs using grounded theory. Theoretical contributions and insights from the social entrepreneurship literature are integrated into the research. This research is an exploratory inductive qualitative research based on the grounded theory methodology developed by Glaser and Strauss, and procedures developed by Strauss and Corbin with a constructivist stance. The behavioral theory of social entrepreneurship studies the contextual factors that lead to social venture creation, the underlying organization dynamics and structures, and how these typologies measure social impact, mobilize resources, and bring about sustainable social change. The result of the research is a behavioral theory for social entrepreneurship, which introduces new organizational typologies that create, measure, and sustain social change. Studying the underlying motivations and conditions upon which social enterprises evolve will help in extending the research on management of social outcomes and impacts. As the focus of the different typologies of social enterprises is to produce measurable social impact, researching these types of social organizations will advance research in social sciences. Studying the phenomena of social entrepreneurship and explaining the social enterprises' unique behaviors, characteristics, and typologies will advance research for creating sustainable public wealth rather than just focusing on private wealth and business performance. While Schumpeter's entrepreneurship theory led the literature on economic growth, social entrepreneurship theory might be a factor for social development through economically sustainable and viable models. This research will help in studying the role of social entrepreneurs in creating new social institutions and structures, promoting social movements, and mobilizing resources to create sustainable social impact. This research is an attempt to contribute to the social entrepreneurship literature by providing new insights about social entrepreneurship behavior. The result of the research is a behavioral theory for social entrepreneurship, which introduces new organizational typologies that create, measure, and sustain social change."

AUTRES

Other / Otros

Once upon a time: the neo-Thomist natural law approach to social economics

Luca Sandonà. *International Journal of Social Economics*, volume 40, issue 9, pages 797-808, July 2013.

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17092627&WT.mc_id=journallocalerts

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this paper is to understand why the neo-Thomist natural law approach to social economics does not represent a trustworthy epistemological reference for the current social economists but, rather, definitively belongs to the past history of economics. The approach ventures beyond an epistemological, methodological, and historical analysis of the causes that led to the rediscovery of Thomism, its golden age, and its abandonment. The theoretical and practical contents of the neo-Thomist natural law approach to social economics are also carefully examined in order to identify its originality. From this study, it clearly emerges that the modern conception of economics as a value-free and context-independent science is due to historical facts and ideological convictions and not to evidence in nature. This study

also demonstrates that the disappearance of the neo-Thomist natural law approach from the social economics debate is basically attributable to political, scholarly, and ecclesiastical factors and not to the loss of scientific reliability. The treatment of the neo-Thomist school is deployed in general terms with special reference to the principal scholars, Taparelli, Liberatore, and Leo XIII. In order to focus on the paper's aim, the author has not explored the particularity of each neo-Thomist author's thought. The practical desirability is to always render economists more aware of the fact that the societal and ethical context significantly mattered and continues to matter in the elaboration process of the economic theories. The novelty consists of the attempt to explain the theoretical and practical reasons that historically and currently determine the sharp separation between the neo-Thomist natural approach tradition and the social economics theory."

NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX

Special Issues / Ediciones especiales

Políticas públicas para la gestión del agua y el conocimiento y revisiones de la economía social en Venezuela.

Edición especial de la revista Cayapa, año 012, n° 024, 2013.

<http://www.saber.ula.ve/handle/123456789/37225>

VARIA

Resilience in a Downturn: The Power of Financial Cooperatives

Johnston Birchall. International Labour Office (ILO), 58 pages, 2013.

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/---coop/documents/publication/wcms_207768.pdf

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The report begins by telling the story of how financial cooperatives were invented in Germany in the 1850s, and then grew to be a worldwide movement, with an astonishingly large slice of the global banking market. Then it analyses their performance during and after the 2007-2008 crisis, showing that they have continued to provide banking services to people on low incomes, to stabilize the banking system, to regenerate local economies, and (indirectly) to create employment. The report explains that they are able to do this because of their unique combination of member ownership, control and benefit. It concludes with some policy recommendations for the way governments and development agencies should approach them, not as 'conduits' but as partners in the wider aims of business development, insurance against episodic poverty, and decent work."

L'impact Investing pour financer l'économie sociale et solidaire ? Une comparaison internationale

Camille Guézennec et Guillaume Malochet. Commissariat général à la stratégie et à la prospective, Document de travail n°2013-02, juin 2013.

http://www.recma.org/sites/default/files/dt_-_impact_investing_-_vu_hm_editing14-06-final.pdf

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut : « Le secteur de l'économie sociale et solidaire est marqué par deux tendances : le développement d'une culture entrepreneuriale, caractérisée par l'essor d'entreprises sociales au côté des structures traditionnelles à but non lucratif, et une diversification de ses sources de financement, ce secteur faisant désormais davantage appel aux capitaux privés. Pour alimenter les réflexions et les discussions engagées sur le financement de l'économie sociale et solidaire, en France mais aussi à l'étranger, ce document de travail présente les résultats d'une comparaison internationale réalisée sur un outil de financement original : l'impact investing. Désignant des investissements cherchant à conjuguer rendement financier et impact social, l'impact investing se distingue aussi bien de la finance traditionnelle, de la philanthropie, que de l'investissement dit « socialement responsable ». Ce document de travail présente un état des lieux du marché de l'impact investing dans treize pays. Il fait ensuite le point sur les freins à lever pour accroître l'accès des entreprises sociales aux capitaux privés. Il conclut sur les leviers disponibles pour les pouvoirs publics, tout particulièrement en France, afin de le développer. »

Hard Times, Hard Choices': marketing retrenchment as civic empowerment in an era of neoliberal crisis

Caroline W. Lee, Kelly McNulty and Sarah Shaffer. *Socio-Economic Review*, volume 11, issue 1, pages. 81-106.

<http://ser.oxfordjournals.org/content/11/1/81.abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This article uses the moralized markets and markets as politics literatures in economic sociology to explore the emerging industry of private consultants who produce 'democratic' dialogues for organizational clients from all sectors. In multi-method field research, we (a) trace moralized processes by which market activity and political process are distinguished in an era of financial crisis, and (b) argue that the ability to produce authentic civic-ness is valuable specifically because distinctions between business, government and civil society have become less meaningful in contemporary neoliberal governance. Engagement consultants construct social and economic profits as interdependent and mutually reinforcing, while claiming protection from both business as usual and ordinary politics—a 'positive' outcome useful for budget-slashing and benefit-cutting at a moment when authorities face a loss of public faith. Such findings contribute to a better understanding of the historical resiliency of neoliberalism and reveal the meaning-centered dynamics of politicization in moralized markets."

APPELS À COMMUNICATIONS

Calls for papers/ Convocatorias de artículos

- **Fortalecer la economía cooperativa y solidaria para una sociedad sustentable.** VIII Congreso Internacional RULESCOOP. RULESCOOP, Universidade do Vale dos Rio dos Sinos. 3 al 7 de diciembre, 2013, São Leopoldo, Brasil. **Fecha límite para el envío de los abstracts: 31 de julio, 2013.**
- **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)
- **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.** (RECALL)
- **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.** (RECALL)

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- **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)
- **Empresas sociales, economía social y crisis del estado del bienestar en la Unión Europea.** VII Coloquio Ibérico Internacional de Cooperativismo y Economía Social. CIRIEC España y CIRIEC Portugal. **19 y 20 de septiembre, 2013, Sevilla, España.**
- **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, Habana, 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)
- **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)
- **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).** (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.** (RECALL)

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