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ARTICLES ET MONOGRAPHIES

PERIODIC ARTICLES AND PUBLICATIONS / ARTICULOS Y PUBLICACIONES

GOUVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL

GOVERNANCE AND GENERAL INTEREST / GOBERNANZA Y INTERÉS GENERAL

Gouvernance coopérative : un éclairage théorique

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

Cooperatives: an alternative to water privatization in Greece

Social Finance and Crowdfunding for Social Enterprises: a Public–Private Case Study Providing Legitimacy and Leverage

La constitution de groupes associatifs dans l’insertion par l’activité économique

Individual and Community-Level Determinants of Public Attitudes Toward Nonprofit Organizations

Why Do Cooperatives Emerge in a World Dominated by Corporations? The Diffusion of Cooperatives in the U.S. Bio-Ethanol Industry, 1978–2013

ÉVALUATION

EVALUATION METHODS / MÉTODOS DE EVALUACIÓN

Social Impact Measurement and Non-profit Organisations: Compliance, Resistance, and Promotion

Social return on investment: three technical challenges

GESTION

MANAGEMENT / GESTIÓN

Investigating learning in social enterprises: a boundary perspective

To Be or Not to Be a Member of a Primary Co-operative in Brazil: Any Difference in Household Decision-Making and Gender Equality?

Nonprofit Managers’ Motivational Styles. A View Beyond the Intrinsic-Extrinsic Dichotomy

Earnings Quality in Nonprofit Versus For-Profit Organizations. Evidence From the Microfinance Industry

Missing in Action: Strategic Human Resource Management in German Nonprofits

Le modèle de gestion dans les coopératives de Mondragón : qualité, légitimation et changement institutionnel

Les institutions financières coopératives : réinventer la promesse client

La eficiencia como reto de las empresas de inserción

INNOVATION SOCIALE

SOCIAL INNOVATION / INNOVACIÓN SOCIAL

Social Innovation: Worklessness, Welfare and Well-being

New Strategies for Social Innovation: Market-Based Approaches for Assisting the Poor (book)

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

PUBLIC POLICIES / POLITICAS PUBLICAS

Democratising the Non-profit Sector: Reconfiguring the State–Non-profit Sector Relationship in the UK

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS / CONCEPTOS Y DEFINICIONES

Social Cooperatives in Italy

AUTRES

OTHER / OTROS

Quelques jalons pour une géographie de l'économie sociale et solidaire

Historique de l'évolution du droit des coopératives, de ses origines à nos jours

Social enterprises, health-care provision and ethical capital

VARIA

Vers l'égalité femmes-hommes dans l'ESS ? Luttes et engagements en faveur de l'égalité des sexes dans le tiers-secteur en France

ACTIVITÉS DE RECHERCHE ET DE FORMATION

RESEARCH AND FORMATION ACTIVITIES / ACTIVIDADES DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y FORMACIÓN

APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

CALLS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS/ 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

Gouvernance coopérative : un éclairage théorique

Nacer-Eddine Sadi et Françoise Moulin. Revue Internationale de l'Économie Sociale (RECMA), numéro 333, Août 2014.

<http://recma.org/article/gouvernance-cooperative-un-eclairage-theorique>

Résumé issu du l'URL ci-haut : « Cette étude à visée conceptuelle traite de la gouvernance des coopératives, champ sous-théorisé comparativement à la grande firme classique. Notre démarche mobilise trois théories relatives à ce sujet : le contrat psychologique, le contrat social et l'intendance. Le premier donne un modèle mental. Le deuxième conforte le contrat psychologique par des normes relationnelles et transactionnelles qui doivent organiser la relation des dirigeants avec les coopérateurs. La troisième fournit le profil et les convictions du dirigeant-intendant cohérents avec les attentes du modèle mental et les normes comportementales du contrat social. Cet article se propose d'ouvrir des perspectives, en accord avec les principes et les valeurs de la coopération, susceptibles de fournir des soubassements à un cadre théorique de gouvernance coopérative. »

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

Cooperatives: an alternative to water privatization in Greece

Ifigeneia Douvitsa, Demosthenis Kassavetis. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 10, issue 2, pages 135-154, 2014.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?issn=1750-8614&volume=10&issue=2&articleid=17117855&show=html>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The aim of this article is to investigate the organization of water cooperatives in Greece for the first time, as promoted by a spontaneous social mobilization called Initiative 136. The above attempt appears as an alternative proposition as opposed to the state-driven full privatization of EYATH S.A. This article presents previous work on water cooperatives and the negative effects of water privatization worldwide, relating it to water privatization in Greek reality through the prism of the current recession. While full privatization under the pressure of the economic crisis is very likely to yield significantly negative results, a transformation into a water cooperative might provide a viable solution. Water cooperatives provide a solution for water distribution that is friendly for the consumer, the society and the environment. Application of a cooperative method of water provision in Greece could be a springboard for the use of the model in other areas. The article evaluates the privatization and cooperativization attempt of EYATH S.A. based on previous related research and considering Greece's current conditions."

Social Finance and Crowdfunding for Social Enterprises: a Public–Private Case Study Providing Legitimacy and Leverage

Othmar M. Lehner and Alex Nicholls. Venture Capital: An International Journal of Entrepreneurial Finance, volume 16, issue 3, pages 271-286, July 2014.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13691066.2014.925305#.U85-OON5MgA>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The authors work closely with academia and governmental organizations in the UK and abroad to develop new, innovative schemes for social impact investing. Such schemes include considerations for public–private collaborations, legislative actions, and especially in this case, for the leveraged use of public and philanthropic funds in Crowdfunding (CF). The relatively new phenomenon of CF can not only provide necessary funds for the social enterprises, it may also lead to a higher legitimacy of these through early societal interaction and participation. This legitimacy can be understood as a strong positive signal for further investors. Governmental tax-reliefs and guarantees from venture-philanthropic funds provide additional incentives for investment and endorse future scaling by leveraging additional debt-finance from specialized social banks. This case study identifies idiosyncratic hurdles to why an efficient social finance market has yet to be created and examines a schema as a case of how individual players' strengths and weaknesses can be balanced out by a concerted action. The paper discusses the necessary actions, benefits and implications for the involved actors from the public, private and third sector."

La constitution de groupes associatifs dans l'insertion par l'activité économique

Patrick Gianfaldoni. Revue Internationale de l'Économie Sociale (RECMA), numéro 333, Août 2014.

<http://recma.org/article/la-constitution-de-groupes-associatifs-dans-linsertion-par-lactivite-economique>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut : « L'objet de cet article est de traiter de la constitution de groupes associatifs dans le secteur de l'insertion par l'activité économique (IAE), en analysant conjointement la croissance d'entreprises sociales d'insertion et la formation d'alliances interentreprises. Une grille de lecture théorique des modèles canoniques de concentration permet d'explorer deux études de cas. Le premier groupe associatif s'est édifié en valorisant une polycompétence technique et conçoit son expansion par connexion avec les besoins situés et les acteurs des territoires. Le groupe mixte étudié est de plus grande taille que le précédent. Il présente aussi la caractéristique de contrôler des associations et des sociétés. Il couvre ainsi plusieurs axes professionnels de l'IAE, tout en renouvelant ses activités productives par extension à des secteurs innovants. »

Individual and Community-Level Determinants of Public Attitudes Toward Nonprofit Organizations

Lindsey M. McDougle and Marcus Lam. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, volume 43, number 4, pages 672-692, August 2014.

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/content/43/4/672?etoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "It is often suggested that nonprofit organizations positively impact our local communities. Studies, however, have consistently shown that the distribution of these organizations varies considerably from one community to the next. These differences have led some scholars to begin raising serious concern about the degree of "charitable equity" across communities. Thus, the purpose of this study was to explore how the makeup of a community's nonprofit sector affects the views of those who potentially depend on nonprofit services. Specifically, using data from a countywide survey of public attitudes toward nonprofits in southern California (N = 1,002), we examined whether differences in the distribution of nonprofits affected individuals' confidence in nonprofit performance as well as their awareness of what nonprofit organizations even are. Findings indicated that nonprofit density was strongly related to awareness of the sector, while awareness was, in turn, strongly related to confidence in nonprofit performance."

Why Do Cooperatives Emerge in a World Dominated by Corporations? The Diffusion of Cooperatives in the U.S. Bio-Ethanol Industry, 1978–2013

Christophe Boone and Serden Özcan. *Academy of Management Journal*, volume 57, number 4, pages 990-1012, August 2014.

<http://amj.aom.org/content/57/4/990.abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Given the strong economic disincentives that exist, why do cooperatives continue to emerge? And why is it that, in some communities, these cooperatives are collocated with their commercial counterparts, yet, in others, territorial partitioning occurs? In this paper, we develop a community ecology approach that integrates economic and sociological accounts of cooperatives, in an attempt to reconcile these contradictory observations. Using a detailed panel data set for the county-level founding process of cooperatives in the U.S. ethanol industry from 1978 to 2013, consistent with rational economic arguments, we find that the founding rate of cooperatives decreases in the presence of high, local, corporate ethanol production capacity. However, this negative competitive interdependence is attenuated in local communities where: (1) corporations represent a potential threat to the autonomy of local farmers, (2) there is a generally anti-corporate climate, and (3) there is a well-established organizational infrastructure supporting a cooperative ideology. Consistent with sociological theories that emphasize the mobilizing force of ideology, these local conditions spur and facilitate collective action among farmers to establish cooperatives in response to the local diffusion of corporations. We show further that the diffusion of plants owned by big business (oil and agribusiness) in communities characterized by a general anti-corporate climate especially promotes greater ideological contestation and the mobilization of resources to form cooperatives."

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

Social Impact Measurement and Non-profit Organisations: Compliance, Resistance, and Promotion

Malin Arvidson and Fergus Lyon. *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, volume 25, issue 4, pages 869-886, August 2014.

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-013-9373-6>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Non-profit organisations are under increasing pressure to demonstrate their social impact. This paper examines the experience and behaviour of non-profit organisations in the UK in relation to a demand for social impact evaluations. External resource providers request organisations to present evidence on how resources are used and what organisations have achieved. While most organisations are willing to comply and accept this control, they can also resist through using their discretion in deciding what to measure, how to measure and what to report. Non-profit organisations can proactively and voluntarily use social impact measurement for learning and promotional purposes, and as a way of exerting control over their environment. The analysis develops the concept of strategic decoupling to explain the differences observed between what organisations are asked to do, what they plan to do and what they are doing in practice."

Social return on investment: three technical challenges

Pathik Pathak and Pratik Dattani. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 10, issue 2, pages 91-104, 2014.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?issn=1750-8614&volume=10&issue=2&articleid=17117852&show=html>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this article is to explore three technical challenges and misconceptions involved in measuring social return on investment (SROI). Although there is considerable information available about the conceptual framework of SROI, its application is a relatively young discipline. As a result, there is great variability in how SROI is applied across interventions. This makes robust and consistent comparisons across social ventures difficult, while rendering the validity of SROI measures vulnerable to contestation. This article looks at some of the least discussed yet significant technical challenges and misconceptions in working with SROI, based on the authors' experience of measuring social investment returns."

GESTION

Management / Gestión

Investigating learning in social enterprises: a boundary perspective

Ankita Tandon. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 10, issue 2, pages 155-172, 2014.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?issn=1750-8614&volume=10&issue=2&articleid=17117856&show=html>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this paper is to further theory development in the field of social entrepreneurship by developing a research agenda for examining organizational learning in social enterprises. This paper anchors in the interpretive paradigm of learning. It draws on social entrepreneurship literature to identify unique features of social enterprises. These characteristics are then investigated from a situated learning perspective to develop research questions around the following themes: social structures enabling learning, boundaries, boundary objects, boundary roles and boundary interactions. Boundaries are identified as loci around which critical learning interactions occur in social enterprises. The significance of studying implicit and explicit boundaries, knowledge brokering, boundary objects and boundary interactions for gaining novel insights into the social enterprise learning process is highlighted. This paper assists the progression of academic discussion in social entrepreneurship from definitional debates to critical organizational-level phenomena. It brings to attention the importance of studying organizational learning in the unique context of social entrepreneurship for advancing organization theory. It informs practice by highlighting critical social structures, boundaries, agents and objects which need to be identified and managed for promoting learning in social enterprises."

To Be or Not to Be a Member of a Primary Co-operative in Brazil: Any Difference in Household Decision-Making and Gender Equality?

Francesco Burchi and Sara Vicari. Oxford Development Studies, volume 42, number 3, pages 343-364, July 2014.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13600818.2014.905523#.U858jeN5MgA>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The paper investigates the effect of co-operative membership on people's capability to participate in household decision-making and on domestic gender relations. Our hypothesis is that the democratisation process activated in genuine co-operatives, authentic member-owned forms of business, may then be transferred to the household. We tested this in the "Coppalj" co-operative in Brazil, where we collected primary data. Both the techniques employed, regression and propensity score matching, support our hypotheses in a number of life domains. Though results vary slightly according to the domain and the outcome indicator, they show that members of the co-operative have a statistically significant higher capability to participate in decision-making and to share their decisions with partners than non-members (the control group). We then triangulated these quantitative outcomes with qualitative ones: the latter confirm an improvement in gender relations between co-operators and their partners, highlighting the fundamental role of Coppalj in fostering gender equality."

Nonprofit Managers' Motivational Styles. A View Beyond the Intrinsic-Extrinsic Dichotomy

Chung-An Chen. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 43, number 4, pages 737-758, August 2014.

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/content/43/4/737?etoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Contemporary nonprofit management research generally assumes that nonprofit managers are intrinsically motivated and has disproportionately emphasized the importance of intrinsic motivation. This is misleading as individuals can be simultaneously propelled by both extrinsic and intrinsic factors. By testing variables from the NASP-III data set and employing self-determination theory (SDT), the author obtained the following findings. First, nonprofit managers' motivational styles fall into five different categories as suggested in SDT. Second, their external motivation (e.g., a desire for pay and security), a type of extrinsic motivation, is not necessarily weaker than their intrinsic motivation. Finally, the five categories vary in their relationships with their job satisfaction, job involvement, and pride working for the current organization. The author urges scholars to pay more attention to nonprofit managers' multidimensional motivational styles."

Earnings Quality in Nonprofit Versus For-Profit Organizations. Evidence From the Microfinance Industry

Leif Atle Beisland and Roy Mersland. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 43, number 4, pages 652-671, August 2014.

<http://nvs.sagepub.com/content/43/4/652?etoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This study uses data from the microfinance industry to analyze differences in earnings quality between for-profit and nonprofit organizations. The two sets of organizations differ with respect to both governance mechanisms and managerial incentives, and little research has been conducted to investigate how such differences affect the quality of financial reporting. Overall, we find little evidence of differences in earnings quality between our two samples in the aggregate. We do, however, observe significant differences among the types of nonprofit organizations; this finding suggests that the concept of a "nonprofit level of earnings quality" is ill defined."

Missing in Action: Strategic Human Resource Management in German Nonprofits

Marlene Walk, Heike Schinnenburg and Femida Handy. Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, volume 25, issue 4, pages 991-1021, August 2014.

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-013-9380-7>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Human resource (HR) management is important for human service nonprofits because they rely on the quality of their employees for the provision of their services. Using a typology of nonprofit HR architecture developed by Ridder and McCandless (Nonprofit Volunt Sect Q 29(1):124-141, 2010), we attempt to unpack the black box between performance and HR practices. To this end, we conducted semi-structured interviews with HR managers and young employees to investigate their perceptions of HR practices in their nonprofit organizations. Based on the findings, we extend the research on HR management in nonprofit organizations and caution that success or failure of implementing HR practices may be directly influenced by the external environment."

Le modèle de gestion dans les coopératives de Mondragón : qualité, légitimation et changement institutionnel

Rafael Altuna et Eguzki Urteaga. Revue Internationale de l'Économie Sociale (RECMA), numéro 333, Août 2014.

<http://recma.org/article/le-modele-de-gestion-dans-les-cooperatives-de-mondragon-qualite-legitimation-et-changement>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut : « Cet article analyse le modèle de gestion corporatif (MGC) du groupe Mondragón Corporation coopérative (MCC), qui s'est érigé en symbole de l'efficacité et de la modernisation des coopératives dans l'utilisation de modèles de gestion reconnus à l'échelle européenne et mondiale. Le modèle de gestion basé sur la qualité a été systématiquement appliqué, dans un souci d'homogénéisation et d'intégration du groupe MCC, sans véritable prise en compte des histoires, des cultures et des spécificités de chaque coopérative. Cette situation a engendré de nombreuses tensions internes, jusqu'au retrait du groupe de plusieurs coopératives, remettant en cause la pertinence du modèle de gestion corporatif. »

Les institutions financières coopératives : réinventer la promesse client

André Coupet. *Gestion*, volume 39, numéro 2, pages 48-55, Été 2014.

<http://www.revuegestion.ca/catalog/revue-gestion/articles/volume-40/volume-39-numero-2/les-institutions-financieres-cooperatives-reinventer-la-promesse-client.html>

Résumé issu du l'URL ci-haut : « Les grandes institutions financières coopératives ou mutuelles, canadiennes comme françaises, ont tendance à se banaliser. Leur gouvernance, très complexe, et leur engagement, pourtant significatif dans la société, n'alimentent plus leur capital de marque; la valeur perçue par leurs clients-sociétaires se fixe sur un service de base, en l'occurrence passable, et surtout non différencié, sans valeur ajoutée. Il incombe donc à ces institutions, en tout premier lieu, de réinventer leur promesse client en puisant dans leurs valeurs d'origine : l'accessibilité, la solidarité entre sociétaires et la responsabilisation de leurs clients, notamment par l'éducation et par la pédagogie de l'argent et des risques. »

La eficiencia como reto de las empresas de inserción

José Luis Retolaza, Leire San-Jose y Andrés Araujo. *Revesco, Revista de Estudios Cooperativos*, no 115, Segundo Cuatrimestre 2014, pp. 159-185.

<http://pendientedemigracion.ucm.es/info/revesco/txt/REVESCO%20N%20115.6%20Jose%20Luis%20RETOLAZA,%20Leire%20SAN%20JOSE%20y%20Andres%20ARAUJO.pdf>

Resumen proveniente del artículo: "En los últimos años las Empresas de Inserción en España han conseguido tanto su reconocimiento legal como un crecimiento espectacular, y son mayores los stakeholders implicados y los recursos empleados en este tipo de empresas dentro de la Economía; en concreto, la Economía Social. En esta área y aunque a nivel descriptivo e incluso normativo han proliferado los estudios sobre las empresas de inserción, son aún muy escasas las investigaciones sobre la gestión empresarial de este tipo de entidades. En el presente trabajo hemos analizado los diversos factores implicados en la gestión eficiente de las Empresas de Inserción, desde una doble perspectiva, la de los gestores y entidades promotoras, y la de la Administración. En el primer caso hemos identificado algunos factores que pueden mejorar la eficiencia en la gestión de las empresas; en el segundo, hemos delimitado algunas características que favorecen la relación coste-beneficio de este tipo de entidades para la Administración, y consecuentemente para la Sociedad. Los métodos utilizados en esta investigación han sido de tres tipos complementarios como son el analítico-sintético, el hipotético-deductivo, y el análisis coste-beneficio."

INNOVATION SOCIALE

Social innovation / Innovación social

Social Innovation: Worklessness, Welfare and Well-being

Michael J. Roy, Neil McHugh and Clementine Hill O'Connor. *Social Policy and Society*, volume 13, issue 3, pages 457-467, July 2014.

<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=9275564&fileId=S1474746414000104>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The UK Government has recently implemented large-scale public-sector funding cuts and substantial welfare reform. Groups within civil society are being encouraged to fill gaps in service provision, and 'social innovation' has been championed as a means of addressing social exclusion, such as that caused by worklessness, a major impediment to citizens being able to access money, power and resources, which are key social determinants of health. The aim of this article is to make the case for innovative 'upstream' approaches to addressing health inequalities, and we discuss three prominent social innovations gaining traction: microcredit for enterprise; social enterprise in the form of Work Integration Social Enterprises (WISEs); and Self Reliant Groups (SRGs). We find that while certain social innovations may have the potential to address health inequalities, large-scale research programmes that will yield the quality and range of empirical evidence to demonstrate impact, and, in particular, an understanding of the causal pathways and mechanisms of action, simply do not yet exist."

New Strategies for Social Innovation: Market-Based Approaches for Assisting the Poor (book)

Steven G. Anderson. *Columbia University Press*, 344 pages, August 2014.

<http://cup.columbia.edu/book/978-0-231-15922-7/new-strategies-for-social-innovation>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This book is the first to assess emerging market-based social change approaches comparatively, focusing specifically on social entrepreneurship, corporate social responsibility, fair trade, and private sustainable development. Steven Anderson begins by identifying the problems these programs address and then describes their core, shared principles. He follows with a general framework for defining and evaluating these and other development approaches. Separate chapters provide background on the historical development and application of each approach, as well as interpretations of the processes for implementation and the underlying behavioral assumptions related to successful outcomes. A final chapter compares each approach across a set of important program development dimensions and analyzes the utility of market-based approaches as part of a general consideration of social development strategies for the developing world."

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

Public Policies / Políticas Publicas

Democratising the Non-profit Sector: Reconfiguring the State–Non-profit Sector Relationship in the UK

Stephen Elstob and Lynne Poole. *Policy & Politics*, volume 42, number 3, pages 385-401, July 2014.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/tpp/pap/2014/00000042/00000003/art00005>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This article argues that wherever non-profit organisations fulfil significant publicly funded service delivery roles, they must have an internal democratic structure conducive to ensuring that services are legitimate, accountable and of a high effectiveness and quality. Successive governments in the United Kingdom have adopted strategies that have led to increasing levels of isomorphism, with hierarchical, bureaucratic and private sector governance structures becoming the organisational archetypal norm within the sector, intensifying and strengthening the significant barriers to democratic governance that already exist. An alternative 'assisted self-reliant complementarity' state–non-profit sector relationship that would be more conducive to a democratic governance archetype is advocated."

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

Social Cooperatives in Italy

Patrizia Villotti, Sara Zaniboni and Franco Fraccaroli. *Encephale*, volume 40, issue suppl. 2, pages S57-S65, 2014.

[http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-](http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-84903731941&partnerID=40&md5=205d2d24410f609ab1ce05fce99719de)

[84903731941&partnerID=40&md5=205d2d24410f609ab1ce05fce99719de](http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-84903731941&partnerID=40&md5=205d2d24410f609ab1ce05fce99719de)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper describes the role of social cooperatives in Italy as a type of economic, non-profit organization and their role in contributing to the economic and social growth of the country. The purpose of this paper is to learn more about the experience of the Italian social cooperatives in promoting the work integration process of disadvantaged workers, especially those suffering from mental disorders, from a theoretical and an empirical point of view. [...] In Italy, Law 381/91 distinguishes between two categories of social cooperatives, those producing goods of social utility, such as culture, welfare and educational services (A-type), and those providing economic activities for the integration of disadvantaged people into employment (B-type). The main purpose of B-type social cooperatives is to integrate disadvantaged people into the open labour market. This goal is reached after a period of training and working experience inside the firm, during which the staff works to improve both the social and professional abilities of disadvantaged people. During the years, B-type social co-ops acquired a particular relevance in the care of people with mental disorders by offering them with job opportunities. Having a job is central in the recovery process of people suffering from mental diseases, meaning that B-type social co-ops in Italy play an important rehabilitative and integrative role for this vulnerable population of workers. [...] The work environment is more flexible and allows a better integration with less stigma and better work accommodations compared to the open labour market and/or other public/private organizations. Results from B-type Italian social cooperatives studies show that mentally ill workers value the importance of working, are highly satisfied with their job, are motivated to continue working, are engaged in their job and willing to work in the competitive labour market. [...]"

AUTRES

Other / Otros

Quelques jalons pour une géographie de l'économie sociale et solidaire

Emmanuel Bioteau et Sébastien Fleuret. *Annales de géographie*, volume 2014/3, numéro 697, pages 890-911, 2014.

<http://www.cairn.info/revue-annaes-de-geographie-2014-3-page-890.htm>

Résumé issu du l'URL ci-haut : « On prête à l'ESS plusieurs vertus qui renvoient à des thèmes travaillés par la géographie : gouvernance et développement local, territorialisation et ancrage, proximités. Or, la géographie s'est finalement assez peu penchée sur cet objet de recherche. Ce texte dresse un état des savoirs et propose quelques pistes d'investigation pour une géographie de l'économie sociale et solidaire : premièrement une démarche de dénombrement, classification et cartographie, deuxièmement une construction interdisciplinaire à la rencontre de l'économie, de la sociologie et des sciences politiques, troisièmement une nouvelle lecture des jeux d'échelles entre le local et le global, et enfin une relecture de la notion de durabilité incluant la durabilité économique et sociale. Le texte suggère notamment l'analyse des modèles territoriaux d'ESS dans le contexte du tournant néolibéral, et la lecture des jeux d'acteurs sur le terrain, entre promotion d'activités sociales et solidaires et action publique. »

Historique de l'évolution du droit des coopératives, de ses origines à nos jours

Loïc Seeberger. *Revue Internationale de l'Économie Sociale (RECMA)*, numéro 333, Août 2014.

<http://recma.org/article/historique-de-levolution-du-droit-des-cooperatives-de-ses-origines-nos-jours>

Résumé issu du l'URL ci-haut : « Pour comprendre l'histoire de la législation coopérative, des jalons doivent être posés. Deux importants marqueurs permettent de structurer son évolution : la loi du 24 juillet 1867, qui vient reconnaître – bien qu'indirectement – l'existence des sociétés coopératives, et la loi-cadre du 10 septembre 1947, qui en définit le statut et lui donne sa pleine identité. La lente genèse d'un droit à destination des coopératives a débuté avec les premières tentatives d'association et s'est achevée avec l'affermissement durable du droit coopératif. Cependant, l'enracinement des statuts particuliers dans le maillage légal a abouti à la spécification d'un droit propre, dont la loi sur l'économie sociale et solidaire – votée cet été – est un exemple flagrant. »

Social enterprises, health-care provision and ethical capital

Lucy Frith. *Social Enterprise Journal*, volume 10, issue 2, pages 105-120, 2014.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?issn=1750-8614&volume=10&issue=2&articleid=17117853&show=html>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The aim of this paper is to advance a conceptual understanding of the role of social enterprises in health care by developing the concept of ethical capital. Social enterprises have been an important part of both the coalition and the previous government's vision for improving health-care delivery. One of the central arguments for increasing the role of social enterprises in health care is they can provide the benefits of a public service ethos with the efficiencies and innovatory strategies of a business. Social enterprises are well placed to promote the type of values that should underpin health care delivery. This paper explores the conceptual issues raised by using social enterprises to provide health-care services that were previously provided by the National Health Service (NHS) from an ethical perspective. It will be argued that conceptualising social enterprises as organisations that can and should produce ethical capital could be a useful way of developing the debate over social enterprises in health care. The paper provides suggestions on how ethical capital might be produced and monitored in social enterprises. This paper advances the debate over the use of the concept of ethical capital in social enterprises and explores the relationship between ethical and social capital – both under researched areas. It also contributes to the emerging discussions of social enterprises in current health policy and their role in the radically reformed English NHS.”

VARIA

Vers l'égalité femmes-hommes dans l'ESS ? Lutttes et engagements en faveur de l'égalité des sexes dans le tiers-secteur en France

Manon Désert. *Think Tank européen Pour la Solidarité. Collection Working Papers, Juillet 2014.*

http://www.avise.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/201407_pls_egalite_femmes_hommes_ess.pdf

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut : « Nous reviendrons ici brièvement sur les différents visages de l'égalité femmes-hommes dans le secteur, des conditions de travail aux réalités salariales, de la responsabilité des élu-es à celles des salarié-es. Nous porterons ensuite toute notre attention sur le collectif FemmESS et autres mouvements au sein de l'ESS qui luttent contre ces formes de discriminations et pour la parité, avant d'analyser les outils mobilisés et mobilisables dans le futur pour faire de l'économie sociale et solidaire un modèle d'égalité... aussi en matière de genre. »

ACTIVITÉS DE RECHERCHE ET DE FORMATION

Research and formation activities / Actividades de investigación y formación

- **The Diversity Scholars and Leaders Professional Development Program.** Program organized by ARNOVA that focuses on helping emerging scholars from underrepresented groups prepare to enter the field of nonprofit, philanthropic, and voluntary action studies. Deadline for submission: **August 31st, 2014.** (RECALL)

APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

Calls for contributions/ Convocatorias de artículos

- **The ongoing development of theory and research on social entrepreneurship and its impact on global communities.** 11th Annual NYU-Stern Conference on Social Entrepreneurship. November 5th – 7th, 2014, Boston, USA. Deadline for submission: **September 1st, 2014.** (RECALL)
- **The Role of Cooperatives, Mutuels and Trusts in Building Contemporary Sustainable Economics.** Cooperative Research Conference 2014 organized by the New Zealand Association for the Study of Cooperatives and Mutuels. November 20th – 22nd, 2014, Wellington, New Zealand. Deadline for submission: **September 1st, 2014.** (RECALL)
- **Public Service in a Social Market Economy.** 9th German-Sino International Conference on Public Administration. November 26th-28th, 2014, Berlin, Germany. Deadline for submission: **September 15th, 2014.**
- **Les enjeux de l'économie sociale et solidaire à la lumière d'une approche régulationniste.** Appel à communication spécifique pour un atelier du Colloque international Recherche & Régulation 2015. 10-12 juin 2015, Paris, France. Date limite pour soumission : **1^{er} novembre 2014.**
- **Innovations in public and social policy and in public services delivery - policy and management perspectives on reforming the delivery of public services.** Social Innovation Research Conference (SIRC). May 21st and 22nd, 2014, Shanghai, China. Deadline for submission: **November 1st, 2014.** (RECALL)
- **Knowledge Management in the Not-for-Profit Sector.** Special issue call for papers from the Journal of Knowledge Management. Deadline for submission: **December 1st, 2014.** (RECALL)

- **La créativité de l'ESS est-elle soluble dans l'entrepreneuriat ?** XV^e Rencontres du RIUESS. 27-29 mai 2015, Reims, France. Date limite pour soumissions : **4 janvier 2015**. (RAPPEL)
- **Sustainability, Ethics, and Entrepreneurship**. Special issue call for papers from the Journal of Management Studies. Deadline for submission: **January 15th, 2015**. (RECALL)
- **Entrepreneurship and Open Innovation**. Special issue call for papers from the Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal, with an invitation to focus on the implications of OI for corporate, university, and social entrepreneurship. Deadline for submission: **May 15th, 2015**. (RECALL)

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- **Ecological Sustainability and Social Equity**. 4th International Degrowth Conference. **September 2nd - 6th, 2014**. Leipzig, Germany. (RECALL)
- **Innovations sociales, innovations économiques**. 34e Journées de l'Association d'économie sociale (l'AES). **11 et 12 septembre 2014, Grenoble, France**. (RAPPEL)
- **Momentum**. 3^e édition de la conférence organisée par Novae. **25 septembre 2014, Montréal, Canada**. (RAPPEL)
- **Las cooperativas y la economía social en un entorno de recuperación económica**. XV Congreso de Investigadores en Economía Social. **25 y 26 de septiembre de 2014, Santander, España**. (RECORDATORIO)
- **Rouen et sa région: un berceau de l'ESS?** Colloque international d'histoire. **2 et 3 octobre 2014, Rouen, France**. (RAPPEL)
- **2e édition du Sommet international des coopératives**. Organisé par le Mouvement Desjardins et l'Alliance coopérative internationale (ACI). **6 - 9 octobre 2014, Ville de Québec (QC), Canada**. (RAPPEL)
- **Delivering Social Good**. First International Conference on Managing Projects in the Non-Profit Sector. **October 20th and 21st, 2014, Limerick, Ireland**. (RECALL)
- **Les entreprises coopératives: expériences, défis et perspectives**. Colloque international « Les entreprises coopératives ». **24 et 25 octobre 2014, Agadir, Maroc**. (RAPPEL)
- **L'économie publique, sociale et coopérative : Réponses innovantes aux problèmes mondiaux**. 30^e Congrès international du CIRIEC. **29 - 31 octobre 2014, Buenos Aires, Argentine**. (RAPPEL)
- **The Enduring Legacy of Karl Polanyi**. International Conference organized by Karl Polanyi Institute of Political Economy. **November 6th - 8th, 2014, Montreal (QC), Canada**. (RECALL)
- **Comité Latinoamericano de Investigadores en Cooperativismo**. VIII Encuentro de Investigadores Latinoamericanos. **10 y 11 de noviembre de 2014, Bogotá, Colombia**. (RECORDATORIO)
- **Resilience, Change and the Third Sector**. 12th Biennial Australian and New Zealand Third Sector Research Conference. **18th - 20th November, 2014, Otautahi/Christchurch, New Zealand**. (RECALL)
- **Evolving Sectoral Relationships: Global & Local Views**. ARNOVA's 43rd Annual Conference. **November 20th - 22nd, 2014, Denver (CO), USA**. (RECALL)
- **La Microfinance Islamique. Locomotive au service de l'économie sociale et solidaire**. 2^{ème} édition du Colloque International de la Finance Entrepreneuriale CIFEMA'2014. **26 et 27 novembre 2014, Agadir, Maroc**. (RAPPEL)

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- **11^{ème} journées de recherche GESS (Gestion des Entreprises Sociales et Solidaires)**. Organisées par le Centre de Recherche Clermontois en Gestion et Management (CRCGM). **15 et 16 décembre 2014, Clermont-Ferrand, France.** (RAPPEL)
 - **5th EMES International Research Conference on Social Enterprise**. EMES network. **June 30th – July 3rd, 2015. Helsinki, Finland.** (RECALL)
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