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MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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Co-operatives: An investment in democracy and economic growth

Leblanc C. and H. Alzyoud. International Journal of Civic, Political, and Community Studies, volume 13, issue 2, pages 1-12, June 2015.

<http://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84944677183&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=1419BB2CB43AD6ABE5CE7D6EE42EC056.WIW7NKKC52nnQNxjqAQrlA%3a1>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This article seeks to examine the co-operative corporation model of social economic enterprise as a means of addressing the tide of global economic instability and social capital dissociation, and as a vehicle for organized labour to effect real socio-economic changes. Mondragon instantiates what many economists consider to be a contradiction within the market and reshaped our understanding of the global economic possibilities for the social economy as a complex business model rather than the traditional third tier service economy with which it had been associated (MacLeod 1997). The co-operative community development model has the ability to effect community engagement which has resulted in significant social and economic impacts in devastated regions and has contributed to labour's ability to effect socioeconomic change."

The outsider consumer co-operative: lessons from the Community Co-operative Store (Nuriootpa), 1944–2010

Nikola Balnave and Greg Patmore. Business History, volume 57, issue 8, pages 1133-1154, November 2015.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/bh/2015/00000057/00000008/art00002>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Current models of co-operative survival need to be modified to consider those national experiences where consumer co-operatives become 'outsider co-operatives'; they cannot rely on a broader co-operative movement or network. The Nuriootpa Co-operative is a prime example of such a co-op. Its ability to deal with issues of capitalisation, ideological appeal and relationships with the local community has historically been central to the survival and growth of this Australian Rochdale co-operative. However, without the support of a broader movement or network, its adoption of the franchising model has proved to be a key to the success of this co-operative."

Financial sustainability of Tanzanian saving and credit cooperatives

Nyankomo Marwa and Meshach Aziakpono. International Journal of Social Economics, volume 42, issue 10, October 2015.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/006/2015/00000042/00000010/art00001>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this paper is to discuss the financial sustainability of Tanzanian saving and credit cooperatives (SACCOs). The data set used in this study comes from SACCOs' audited financial reports for the year 2011. The performance was estimated using return on asset (ROA) and financial sustainability was estimated using the ratio of total expenses to total revenue. Linear regression was used to investigate the determinants of financial sustainability. The results show that, about 61 per cent of the sample SACCOs is operationally sustainable and 51 per cent of the total sample is both operationally and financially sustainable. The average sustainability score was 127 per cent. On average, the results for profitability (measured by ROA) is higher than some of the results reported for standard microfinance in the region and globally. In terms of sustainability the result forecasts a promising future for financial cooperative business model as an alternative form of financing the poor. Only SACCOs with audited financial statements were included in the study, thus the conclusion is limited to SACCOs with similar characteristics. Future work might consider extending the analysis to include SACCOs with non-audited financial statements. Based on the sample SACCOs can under good management can be used as a sustainable social conduit for financial access and social economic development among the poor in Tanzania. This study contributes in two ways. First, it contributes towards the scanty empirical literature on the performance of SACCOs in developing countries and in Tanzania in particular. Second, it provides provocative evidence which appears to contradict earlier and more pessimistic accounts and it challenges the ontology about extending member-based microfinance."

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

Bricolage in social entrepreneurship: How creative resource mobilization fosters greater social impact

Sophie Bacq, Laurel F. Ofstein, Jill R. Kickul and Lisa K. Gundry. The International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation, volume 16, issue 4, pages 283-289, November 2015.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/ijp/ije/2015/00000016/00000004/art00005>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Social entrepreneurs face unique challenges in their dual pursuit of social and financial value creation to address pressing societal problems. While social entrepreneurs' behaviour and actions have been highlighted as an important source of creativity and innovation, this issue has largely been underresearched in the field of entrepreneurship. This paper explores the role of social entrepreneurs' bricolage behaviour in enabling their enterprises to scale their operations. The authors test their hypothesis on a unique database of 123 social enterprises using an online survey. They find a positive relationship between entrepreneurial bricolage and the scaling of social impact. The paper concludes with study implications, post hoc analyses and limitations and directions for future research."

From “virtuous” to “pragmatic” pursuit of social mission

Robert E. McDonald, Jay Weerawardena, Sreedhar Madhavaram and Gillian Sullivan Mort. Management Research Review, volume 38, issue 9, pages 970-991, September 2015.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/mcb/mrr/2015/00000038/00000009/art00003>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The purpose of this paper is to offer a sustainability-based typology for non-profit organizations and corresponding strategies to sustain the mission and/or financial objectives of non-profit organizations. The balance of mission and money, known in the non-profit literature as the double bottom line, is a challenge for professional managers who run non-profits and scholars who study them. Typologies are often used to classify phenomena to improve understanding and bring about clarity. In this paper, non-profit organizations are viewed from a social and fiscal viability perspective, developed from the long standing challenge of balancing mission and money. This paper may provide guidance for a number of non-profit managers to keep their organizations operating and serving important social missions. In the context of organizations for social mission, several typologies exist that looked at firms from the perspectives of ownership versus profit objectives, entrepreneurship conceptualizations of economists and origins and development paths of social enterprises. While these typologies provided foundations for theoretical and empirical work into social enterprises, our typology offers strategies for the sustainability of mission and/or money objectives of non-profits. The value of this research lies in integrating virtuous and pragmatic objectives of non-profit sustainability that, in turn, can ensure the social mission of non-profits.”

GESTION

Management / Gestión

Do Hybrid Organizational Forms of the Social Economy have a Greater Chance of Surviving? An Examination of the Case of Montreal

Marie J. Bouchard and Damien Rousselière. VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, article in press, November 2015.

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-015-9664-1?email.event.1.SEM.ArticleAuthorContributingOnlineFirst>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The objective of this article is to contribute to an understanding of the evolution of a population of social economy enterprises faced with the economic crisis, namely by referring to the case of Montreal. We apply a two-step approach. For one, we use an innovative discrete-time survival model that takes spatial heterogeneity into account. In a second step, this model is used to predict the survival of different forms of the social economy, according to various proposed typologies for identifying hybrid organizational forms. It is understood that certain organizational forms (professional social economy) have fared better than others (emerging social economy). Organizations combining several sources of financing and several forms of paid or volunteer work likewise have greater chances of survival.”

A Critical Analysis of the Intellectual Capital Measuring, Managing, and Reporting Practices in the Non-profit Sector: Lessons Learnt from a Case Study

Stefania Veltri and Giovanni Bronzetti. Journal of Business Ethics, volume 131, issue 2, pages 305-318, October 2015.

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-014-2284-7>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “In management literature, intellectual capital (IC) is considered the key driver of the competitive advantage of the third millennium enterprise firm; consequently, measuring, managing and reporting IC has become a critical issue. Frameworks addressed to measure and report IC have proliferated; nevertheless the adoption of these frameworks is not so widespread in practice. The strong call for critically investigating IC practices has been raised by several leading authors in the area. Doing a critical and performative IC research means empirically researching IC organisational practices in specific contexts, in order to increase the understanding of the IC dynamics. By critically analysing the IC practices of ANPAS Piemonte, an Italian non-profit organisation chosen for its long-standing experience in issuing audited IC reports (from 2003 to 2011), the article contributes to the knowledge of how and why IC is measured and reported in a specific, outstanding NPO disclosing IC. Moreover, the case study analysis contributes to shed lights on the levers and barriers that should be faced by other managers intending to implement and effectively use an IC measurement, management and reporting system within organisation.”

Utilising a change management perspective to examine the implementation of corporate rebranding in a non-profit SME

Paul Chad. The Journal of Brand Management, volume 22, issue 7, pages 569-587, September 2015.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/pal/bm/2015/00000022/00000007/art00002>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The purpose of this article is to use a change management perspective to investigate how a non-profit SME conducted corporate rebranding and determine in this important new context the usefulness of the principles of corporate rebranding developed by Merrilees and Miller primarily in relation to large for-profit organisations. Research is based upon case study of an Australian non-profit SME health insurance organisation that recently conducted corporate rebranding. Via a change management perspective incorporating a discourse transformation framework, semi-structured in-depth interviews with managers and employees examined the rebranding process and explored manager and employee experiences of the journey. The rebranding was successful. Crucial was thorough situation analysis, well-developed implementation plan, and early buy-in from employees subsequently involved throughout the implementation process. Although evidence of all principles of corporate rebranding was detected within the actual rebranding process utilised, various refinements to the principles are recommended. These refined principles can guide practitioners in future corporate rebranding exercises. The research contributes by successfully introducing a change management perspective utilising a discourse transformation framework into examination of corporate rebranding. The research also extends the principles of corporate rebranding to a new context and importantly provides suggested refinements to the principles.”

Theorizing Hybridity: Institutional Logics, Complex Organizations, and Actor Identities: The Case of Nonprofits

Chris Skelcher and Steven Rathgeb Smith. Public Administration, volume 93, issue 2, pages 433-448, June 2015.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/padm/2015/00000093/00000002/art00010>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “We propose a novel approach to theorizing hybridity in public and nonprofit organizations. The concept of hybridity is widely used to describe organizational responses to changes in governance, but the literature seldom explains how hybrids arise or what forms they take. Transaction cost and organizational design literatures offer some solutions, but lack a theory of agency. We use the institutional logics approach to theorize hybrids as entities that face a plurality of normative frames. Logics provide symbolic and material elements that structure organizational legitimacy and actor identities. Contradictions between institutional logics offer space for them to be elaborated and creatively reconstructed by situated agents. We propose five types of organizational hybridity – segmented, segregated, assimilated, blended, and blocked. Each type is theoretically derived from empirically observed variations in organizational responses to institutional plurality. We develop propositions to show how our approach to hybridity adds value to academic and policy-maker audiences.”

Ethical Entrepreneurship in the Nonprofit Sector: A Case Study of the Capital Region Farmers Market

Cathy Hope and Joanna Henryks. Journal of Corporate Citizenship, volume 59, issue 59, pages 112-127, November 2015.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/gbj/jcc/2015/00002015/00000059/art00008>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “An ongoing dilemma in the field of corporate citizenship is the successful and productive integration of commercial viability and shareholder profitability with corporate social responsibility and citizenship. This article considers Wempe's theory of ethical entrepreneurship as applied to a successful social enterprise: the Capital Region Farmers Market in the Australian Capital Territory, Australia. Social enterprises offer a useful case study for the integration of social purpose into for-profit organizations because of the interdependence of the commercial and social aims. The article considers the three key strategies deployed by the Capital Region Farmers Market to successfully navigate the many and at times conflicting stakeholder value claims on the organization. The findings support Wempe's proposal that the tensions arising from multiple competing stakeholder claims can be used productively to yield new values of greater benefit to the enterprise and the community it serves.”

Affective and cognitive influence of control of navigation on cause sponsorship and non-profit organizations

Ye Wang. International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing, volume 20, issue 4, pages 331-346, November 2015

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nvsm.1534/abstract?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this research is to examine how control of navigation influences cognitive and affective sponsorship responses and attitude towards the non-profit organization in the context of corporate websites. By conducting experiments on fictitious brands and existing non-profit organizations, this study found that control of navigation did not influence sponsorship cognition. Attitude towards the website fully mediated the influence of control of navigation on attitude towards the sponsor's brand and attitude towards the non-profit organization. Additionally, high control of navigation in combination with high perceived fit was associated with the most positive brand attitude. These findings suggest that control of navigation defined as an external control factor is primarily an affective heuristic; in addition, the heuristic processing influences not only the sponsor's brand but also the sponsored non-profit organization. Practically, this study suggests that the navigation of corporate websites has to be user-friendly in order to benefit the brand and ensure neutrality of consumers' judgement of the sponsored non-profit organization."

Journey from NGO to Sustainable Social Enterprise: Acceleratory Organizational Factors of BRAC

Cho Sangmi and Sultana Razia. Asian Social Work and Policy Review, volume 9, issue 3, pages 293-306, September 2015.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/aswp/2015/00000009/00000003/art00009>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this study is to explore the organizational factors that accelerate for turning BRAC into a sustainable Social Enterprise (SE). As such, using the organization BRAC as a case study, this study focused on two main objectives: first, to explore its organizational strategy or approach as SE and second, to evaluate the ability of the organization to maintain its organizational value as an NGO while operating SEs. This work constitutes exploratory research based on case study method. The data collection method is divided into two parts: in the first part the relevant literature was reviewed, and in the second part purposive sampling method was used in the form of an in-depth interview. Findings suggests that BRAC generated some key organizational factors including addressing specific social and client's needs, introduced unique 'BRAC Model' and strategy for their SEs, visionary leadership and competent management with proper organizational foundation assist the organization in its capacity to become a sustainable and successful SE. This research has policy implications findings common elements yet innovative approaches for establishing SE among NGOs in Bangladesh, in order to come up with institutional regulations in informal economy and instable political system."

INNOVATION SOCIALE

Social innovation / Innovación social

Du concept d'« innovation sociale »

Jacques Prades. Revue internationale de l'économie sociale (RECMA), issue 338, novembre 2015.

<http://www.recma.org/article/du-concept-d-innovation-sociale>

Résumé issue du l'URL ci-haut: « L'innovation sociale est devenue, en quelques années, un concept tellement galvaudé qu'il entretient une large confusion dans les débats. Utilisé d'abord en Amérique du Nord (1), il s'est généralisé avec l'arrivée, dans les années 90, de la notion anglo-saxonne d'« entrepreneurs sociaux ». Introduit ensuite par des travaux initiés par la Communauté européenne (2), il est entré dans la loi française du 31 juillet 2014 relative à l'économie sociale et solidaire (ESS). L'objet de notre article n'est pas de dresser un inventaire des différentes acceptations de ce concept, mais plutôt de chercher, d'une part, à asseoir sa définition sur des fondements théoriques et, d'autre part, à tirer les conséquences pragmatiques de ce positionnement. Nous commencerons par l'innovation technologique, car c'est d'elle qu'il est question lorsque l'on évoque l'innovation sans donner d'autres précisions. Nous verrons cependant que cette définition masque des sous-entendus qui nous serviront pour définir l'innovation sociale. Cette définition peut déboucher sur deux approches : l'une collaborative, l'autre coopérative. Il importe de le préciser, car elles n'ont pas les mêmes implications en termes de projets politiques. Nous montrerons que la question de la propriété est au centre de ce qui les différencie. Un tableau de synthèse de ce raisonnement est présenté en annexe. »

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

Public Policies / Políticas Publicas

Associations et action publique (livre)

Jean-Louis Laville et Anne Salmon. Édition Desclée de Brouwer, Collection : Solidarité et société, 632 pages, Septembre 2015.

<http://www.amazon.fr/Associations-action-publique-Jean-Louis-Laville/dp/2220066053>

Résumé issu du l'URL ci-haut : « Confrontées à de nouvelles contraintes, les associations ne sont pas condamnées à l'impuissance. Beaucoup combattent l'uniformisation et résistent à la dépression. Leurs répertoires d'action et leurs domaines d'intervention sont extrêmement variés. Il est difficile d'enfermer leurs activités, soit dans la prestation de services, soit dans le plaidoyer. Imbriquant l'économique, le social et le politique, elles décloisonnent et dérangent. Comment reconfigurent-elles l'action publique ? La réponse ne peut être définitive. Elle est à construire. Pour y contribuer, le livre s'appuie sur une diversité de cas en France et à l'étranger : centre social et régie de territoire, fédérations d'éducation populaire et de sport, associations sociale et médico-sociale, unions d'associations de solidarité, associations écologistes et de consommation, association pour le maintien d'une agriculture paysanne, associations de lutte contre le sida et de santé environnementale, associations culturelles, de microfinance, d'action communautaire, de garde pour la petite enfance, associations et coopératives d'économie solidaire ou de commerce équitable. Cet effort de réflexion repose sur une collaboration d'acteurs et de chercheurs qui s'enrichit d'une perspective internationale : Maroc, Tunisie, Espagne, Québec, Bolivie, Équateur... La pluralité de références et de points de vue ouvre à de nouvelles approches sur le rôle des associations en démocratie. »

Mental health and solidarity economy: Cartography its political discourse

Eneida Santiago and Silvio Yasui. Psicologia e Sociedade, volume 27, issue 3, pages 700-711, Novembre 2015.

<http://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84944889810&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=47DD1BC81BC78B546167E506A84709AA.kqQeWtawXauCyC8ghhRGJg%3a1>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This article refers to the composition of the discursive field around the labor question, of social economy contribution, as extended by the mental health strategy. Through mapping and some analytical operators of Foucault (biopolitics, governmentality, normalization), we mapped the configuration of forces and clashes that elaborated the formation of Brazilian public policy regarding mental health and solidarity economy. In our analysis we point out an ambiguity presented in the documents regarding this work concept, the polysemy of terms and expressions used to designate labor activity, a significant discourse on the appreciation of insertion in the formal labor market via employment, and the lack of political and legal strategies that give sustainability to practical experiences. However, we highlight how the solidarity economy in mental health also differs by valuing work as a possibility of being social in a more integral way than the utilitarian and normative relations that capitalism heavily invests."

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

Nonprofit organizations and civil society in the United States (book)

K. LeRoux and M. K. Feeney. Routledge Edition, 400 pages, November 2015.

<https://www.routledge.com/products/9780415661454>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This book makes a departure from existing nonprofit texts on the market: rather than focus on management, it focuses on nonprofit organizations and their contributions to the social, political, and economic dimensions of society. The book also covers the nexus between nonprofits and civil society. This text offers a theory-oriented undergraduate introduction to the nonprofit field and an examination of the multifaceted roles these organizations play in American society."

The Nonprofit World: Civil Society and the Rise of the Nonprofit Sector (book)

John Casey. Lynne Rienner Publishers, 336 pages, October 2015.

https://www.rienner.com/title/The_Nonprofit_World_Civil_Society_and_the_Rise_of_the_Nonprofit_Sector

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The book explores the expanding global reach of nonprofit organizations, examining the increasingly influential role not only of prominent NGOs that work on hot-button global issues, but also of the thousands of smaller, little-known organizations that have an impact on people's daily lives. What do these nonprofits actually do? How and why have they grown exponentially? How are they managed and funded? What organizational, political, and economic challenges do they face? Casey answers these questions and also, liberally using case studies, situates the evolution of the sector in the broader contexts of differing national environments and global public affairs. With its broad perspective, *The Nonprofit World* affords readers a thorough understanding of both the place of nonprofits in the global arena and the implications of their growing importance."

Une économie solidaire peut-elle être féministe? (livre)

Christine Verschuur, Isabelle Guérin et Isabelle Hillenkamp (sous-direction). Édition Harmattan, 300 pages, novembre 2015.

<http://www.editions-harmattan.fr/index.asp?navig=catalogue&obj=livre&no=48603>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut: « Comment expliquer le faible intérêt, dans la littérature sur l'économie sociale et solidaire, pour le genre et les théories féministes, alors que ces initiatives sont fortement genrées et que les femmes y sont surreprésentées? A quelles conditions ces initiatives sont-elles une opportunité de réinvention de l'économie, réencastrée dans le social et le politique et au service de la justice sociale et de genre ? L'économie solidaire peut-elle constituer une source d'émancipation pour les femmes ou non ?»

AUTRES

Other / Otros

Collective Reputations Affect Donations to Nonprofits

Laura E. Grant and Matthew Potoski. Journal of Policy Analysis and Management; volume 34, issue 4, pages 835-852, November 2015.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/pam/2015/00000034/00000004/art00008>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Maintaining their organization's reputation is an important challenge for nonprofit managers. Organizations are often linked via a common reputation within their industry or sector such that publicity about one organization can spill over to affect how stakeholders view its peers. The linkages of common reputations may be particularly pronounced among nonprofits because important dimensions of their quality are difficult to observe directly. In this paper, we show that when the third-party evaluator Charity Navigator rates nonprofits and displays ratings of their peers, it creates a collective reputation among groups of nonprofits performing similar functions in the same region. Through an analysis of 3,413 charities from 1993 through 2008, we find that donations to nonprofits rated by Charity Navigator rise and fall with the published Charity Navigator ratings of their peers. The effect appears to be due to the charity updating fundraising choices in response to the ratings rather than donor reactions. The presence of collective reputations has important implications for nonprofit management, such as collective self-regulation programs."

L'économie sociale à la rencontre du marché : l'expansion des mutuelles de santé dans les services à la personne

Jean-Paul Domin et Florence Gallois. Revue internationale d'économie sociale (RECMA), issue 338, novembre 2015.

<http://www.recma.org/article/leconomie-sociale-la-rencontre-du-marche-l-expansion-des-mutuelles-de-sante-dans-les-services>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut: « Ce travail s'intéresse, dans une perspective d'économie industrielle, à l'évolution de l'activité des mutuelles de santé. Sur un marché saturé, les opérateurs se différencient, notamment en développant la gestion de la relation client. L'essor des services annexes (garde d'enfants, soutien scolaire, etc.) peut s'intégrer dans cette stratégie. En investissant de nouveaux gisements de rentabilité comme les services à la personne, les mutuelles vont au-delà de l'assurance maladie complémentaire et préparent leur avenir dans un secteur de plus en plus concurrentiel. »

Strengthening communities, building capacity, combating stigma: exploring the potential of culture-led social housing regeneration

Anna Carnegie and Michelle Norris. European Journal of Housing Policy, volume 15, issue 4, pages 495-508, October 2015

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/routledg/reuj/2015/00000015/00000004/art00008>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Culture-led regeneration has long been recognised as a mechanism of re-branding declining urban areas by providing cultural infrastructure, such as museums, galleries and theatres. Whilst often lauded for its potential to economically regenerate cities, the model has shown to have a less positive impact on marginalised households and neighbourhoods. This article explores the utilisation of culture-led regeneration in three disadvantaged Irish social housing estates and finds that it did generate benefits, but not the economic ones predicted by the main authors in this field. Rather its benefits were primarily social – it helped to combat stigmatisation, build local capacity and improve community cohesion. Levels of community participation in cultural activities were very strong in two of the case study neighbourhoods, but much weaker in the third less generously resourced neighbourhood, which raises questions about the levels of investment needed to ensure success and the long-term sustainability of these programmes."

NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX

Special Issues / Ediciones especiales

Innovations in Social Entrepreneurship - Scaling for Impact

Special issue of The International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation, volume 16, issue 4, November 2015.

<http://www.ippublishing.com/iei.htm>

ESS et mutations du travail et de l'emploi

Dossier spécial de la Revue internationale de l'économie sociale, issue 338, novembre 2015.

http://www.recma.org/articles?field_numrevue_value=338

VARIA

Reprise d'entreprise par les salariés en SCOP : Définition et enjeux, levier d'action pour les conseils régionaux

Les repères de l'AVISE, 19 page, septembre 2015.

http://www.avise.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/20150930/avise_20150930_reperes_reprise_en_scop.pdf?utm_source=Avise+Infos%27&utm_campaign=9503dc4f9d-Avise+Infos%27+Octobre+2015&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_33d51590df-9503dc4f9d-166200809

Résumé issu du l'URL ci-haut: « Ce numéro des Repères de l'Avise donne des clés de compréhension sur la reprise d'entreprise en Scop aux acteurs du financement et de l'accompagnement. Il précise également les leviers d'action à la disposition des Conseils régionaux pour soutenir ces démarches. »

APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

Calls for contributions / Convocatorias de artículos

- **7th International workshop on cooperative finance and sustainable development.** Organized by EURICSE in collaboration with Federcasse (Italian Federation of Cooperative Credit Banks), with the support of EACB (the European Association of Co-operative Banks). June 16th and 17th, 2016. Trento, Italy. Deadline for submission: **November 30th, 2015.** (RECALL)
- **Advancing Sustainable Entrepreneurship through Substantive Research.** Special issue of the International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research. Deadline for submission: **December 1st, 2015.** (RECALL)

- **Oikos Case Writing Competition.** Call for Cases 2016 announced by oikos (non-for-profit student organization that promotes sustainability topics in teaching and research). Deadline for submission: December 1st, 2015. (RECALL)
- **Social Innovation: Insights from Institutional Theory.** Special issue of *Business & Society*. Deadline for submission: December 1st, 2015. (RECALL)
- **Social economy as an alternative to capitalism – Learning solidarity and autonomy.** Special issue of *The European Journal for Research on the Education and Learning of Adults*. Deadline for submission: December 31st, 2015. (RECALL)
- **New Strategies for Co-operatives: Understanding and Managing Co-operative Creation, Transition and Transformation.** International research conference organized by the University of Almeria (UAL) and the UAL-Coexphal Chair. 24th -27th may, 2016, Almeria, Spain. Deadline for submission: December 31st, 2015.
- **The Third Sector and the Global Economic Recession.** Special issue of the *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*. Deadline for submission: January 10th, 2016. (RECALL)
- **Cooperatives as a Fortress of Participation?** 55 Sub-them at 32nd EGOS (Europen Group of Organisational Studies) Colloquium 2016 organized by the University of Naples Federico II. July 7th - 8th 2016, Naples, Italy. Deadline for submission: January 11th, 2016.
- **Public and Non-Profit Management (PM&NPM).** Sub-them at the 2016 conference of EURAM (European Academy of Management) organized by UPEC (Université Paris-Est Créteil Val De Marne) and French Business Schools. June 1st - 4th, 2016, Paris, France. Deadline for submission: January 12th, 2016.
- **ISTR Emerging Scholar Dissertation Award 2016.** Announced by The International Society for Third-Sector Research (ISTR). This award is presented biennially for a PhD dissertation completed or defended in the two calendar years (July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2015) preceding the award. Deadline for submission: January 15, 2016.
- **Social Innovation: Researching, defining and theorizing social innovation.** Special issue of *Revista de Administração Mackenzie*. Deadline for submission: February 15th, 2016.
- **Cooperatives: Impacts and Power to Act.** Scientific conference in International Summit of Cooperatives organised by Desjardins and International co-operative alliance. October 11th-13th, 2016. Québec, QC, Canada. Deadline for submission: February 29th, 2016. (RECALL)
- **Living Labs, innovation sociale et territoire/ Living Labs, social innovation and territory.** Numéro spécial de la *Revue canadienne des sciences régionales/ Canadian Journal of Regionals Science*. Date limite pour soumission: 31 mars 2016.
- **Blurring Sector Boundaries & New Organizational Forms.** Special issue of the *Journal of Sport Management* with a focus on social enterprises and sport. Deadline for submission: May 27th, 2016. (RECALL)

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- **Économie sociale et finance solidaire.** Symposium organisé par le Centre de recherche sur les innovations sociales (CRISES) en collaboration avec l'UQAM, le Centre interdisciplinaire de recherche et d'information sur les entreprises collectives (CIRIEC-Canada) et Fondaction. **04 février 2016, Montréal, Québec, Canada.**
- **Forum nord-américain de l'économie sociale et solidaire.** Forum organisé par RIPESS-NA (Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of the Social Solidarity Economy-N. America). **08 - 10 avril 2016, Détroit, Michigan, États-Unis.**
- **Cross-Sector Partnerships for Systemic Change: Rethinking Goals, Governance, and Organizational Forms.** 5th International Symposium on Cross Sector Social Interactions. **April 17th - 19th, 2016. Toronto, Ontario, Canada.** (RECALL)
- **The Third Sector in Transition: Accountability, Transparency, and Social Innovation.** 12th International Conference of the International Society for Third Sector Research (ISTR). **June 28th – July 1st, 2016. Stockholm, Sweden.** (RECALL)
- **Un autre monde est nécessaire, ensemble il devient possible!** Forum social mondial 2016. **9 au 14 août 2016, Montréal, Québec (Canada).** (Rappel)
- **Forum mondial de l'économie sociale.** 3^{ème} édition du Global Social Economy Forum – GSEF2016. **7 – 9 septembre 2016. Montréal, QC, Canada.** (Rappel)
- **3^{ème} Sommet international des coopératives.** Organisé par Desjardins et l'Alliance Coopérative Internationale. **11 – 13 octobre 2016. Québec, QC, Canada.** (RAPPEL)

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