

Volume 11 • Numéro 10 • Octobre 2016

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Ce bulletin a été financé par le CIRIEC-Canada, le Centre interdisciplinaire de recherche et d'information sur les entreprises collectives, une section du CIRIEC International.

This bulletin was supported by CIRIEC-Canada, the Interdisciplinary Research and Information Center on Collective Enterprises, a section of CIRIEC International.

Este boletín fue apoyado por CIRIEC - Canadá, el Centro Interdisciplinario de Investigación e Información sobre Empresas Colectivas, una sección del CIRIEC Internacional.

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Exploring Nonprofit Executive Turnover

Amanda J. Stewart. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 27, issue 1, pages 43–58, September 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21225/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Projections of executive turnover loom over the three sectors with aging baby boomers filling many executive-level positions, and research into causes, outcomes, and processes of turnover are timely inquiries. Yet, scholarly attention into nonprofit executive turnover has been limited to date and has not sufficiently examined actual turnover events. To help address this gap, forty nonprofit organizations that had recently experienced executive turnover were selected from a national random sample, and the current executives participated in an interview. This qualitative data was analyzed to identify factors and dynamics that define nonprofit executive turnover. These findings both confirm practical knowledge and offer new insights relevant to future research and practitioners alike."

What Encourages Nonprofits' Adoption of Good Governance Policies?

Young-Joo Lee. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, volume 27, issue 1, pages 95 - 112, September 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21226/full>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This study examines how nonprofits' external environments and organizational characteristics explain their likelihood of having written policies for good governance. Findings from the 2010 data of the National Center for Charitable Statistics show that state requirements for registration and annual reporting are not related to a nonprofit's likelihood of adopting such written policies. The results instead indicate that organizations that engage in lobbying activities and operate in metropolitan areas are more likely to have good governance standards. Most of all, the analysis shows that organizational resources, both financial and human, explain differences in the adoption of these policies. These findings suggest that the nonprofit community should collectively invest in building the infrastructure that helps smaller organizations develop good governance policies and, hence, stay competitive."

The Determination of Membership in Cooperative Banks: Common Bond versus Private Gain

Derek C. Jones, Iiro Jussila and Panu Kalmi. *Annals of Public and cooperative economics*, volume, issue, pages 411-432, September 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12135/full>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Membership in organizations has been rarely studied by economists. We study the determinants of membership in financial cooperatives, organizations that have significant economic and social presence in many countries. By identifying economic and non-economic incentives to be members of cooperatives, our conceptual framework is novel. Our empirical work analyzes panel data from 2001–2009 for Finnish cooperative banks and compares two empirical concepts of the membership ratio. We find evidence that monetary incentives are important reasons to join, but also the size of the community from which members are recruited plays a role. Over time, monetary incentives have increased and this may have contributed to faster growth in membership in cooperatives based in larger municipalities after these changes. Cooperatives attracting new members primarily on the basis of monetary rewards is also consistent, over time, with a reduction in the role of the common bond."

Governance of Nine Ontario Food Co-operatives

Simon Berge, Wayne Caldwell and Phil Mount. *Annals of Public and cooperative economics*, volume 87, issue 3, pages 457-474, September 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12134/full>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Questions on the use of current theories of governance for co-operative businesses are prevalent within the literature. This paper seeks to determine if the theory of cyclical board behavior can provide insight into the evolution of co-operative boards within food co-operatives in Ontario, Canada. To answer these questions managers from food co-operatives participated in a one-hour long, semi-structured interview providing their understanding of the governance within their co-operatives. Managers identified board member engagement, the changing role of the board and succession planning as issues of concern. Engagement level of board members varied from a lack of participation to overbearing participation, which caused tensions within the co-operative. Current governance theories do not appear to adequately explain governance within a co-operative structure. A single, universal governance framework does not address the complexities of a member owned firm. The cyclical board behavior, however, does provide insight into co-operative board evolution."

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

What is Different about Socially Responsible Funds? A Holdings-Based Analysis

Jacquelyn E. Humphrey, Geoffrey J. Warren and Junyan Boon. *Journal of Business Ethics*, volume 138, issue 2, September 2016.

http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-015-2583-7?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “We provide a comprehensive analysis of differences between socially responsible investment (SRI) and conventional funds in terms of manager characteristics, performance and fund styles. We use holdings-based analysis to evaluate fund performance and style, which allows us to perform a more in-depth analysis than the extant literature. We find that SRI managers have longer tenure and are more likely to be a female. However, these differences do not result in any significant difference in the performance of SRI and conventional funds. Further, it is possible to find an SRI fund of any style, although these funds are under-represented in value styles.”

Is Bigger Really Better?: The Effect of Nonprofit Facilities Projects on Financial Vulnerability

Joanna Woronkiewicz. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, volume 27, issue 1, pages 79-94, September 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21209/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This study investigates the effect of a capital facilities project on nonprofit financial vulnerability metrics. The author employs a difference-in-differences technique to model the relationship between facilities investments and financial vulnerability indicators using data for a matched-pair sample of nonprofit organizations that invested and did not invest in a facilities project. Overall the findings suggest that investments in facilities are associated with temporary increases in an organization's net assets ratio and decreases in its surplus ratio after a project is completed, and that the costs associated with facilities projects (for example, debt) place strain on nonprofit finances. The study's findings have implications for the financial management of nonprofit organizations, particularly in regard to the associated costs of capital expansion.”

The Playground of the Rich ? Growing Social Business in the 21st Century

Artur Steiner and Simon Teasdale. *Social Enterprise Journal*, volume 12, issue 2, pages 201-216, August 2016.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/SEJ-12-2015-0036>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This paper aims to explore how nascent social businesses move beyond the incubation phase and it develops understanding of how early-stage social businesses access finance to achieve growth. This exploratory and inductive study is based on four focus group discussions with early-stage social entrepreneurs, “successful” social entrepreneurs who had achieved growth, and social impact investors. Social capital allows a social business founder to access financial capital to “prove their concept”, or to directly attract investment from family and friends for start-up costs. To gain funding, social entrepreneurs present the desired image of the heroic change-maker. Interestingly, creating the right impression is equally important in securing financial capital as the “hard-work” itself. This study was conducted in London, which, like many other “global” cities, has a unique business environment. The study is exploratory in nature. Further work in this area is required to draw more definitive conclusions. Financial products offered to social businesses are often dispersed and inappropriate. The study indicates that access to “soft loans” and grants is critical in the early stages of social business growth and that social entrepreneurs use both formal and informal funding sources to develop their businesses. Where a person is not connected to wealthy acquaintances either through family, or through social networks, they may often struggle to access finance in a world where the network's resources appear to be as important as the entrepreneur's resourcefulness. This has particular implications for the demographic make-up of “successful social entrepreneurs” operating social businesses, as these may be drawn from the most privileged and/or well-connected members of a group which already appears skewed towards white middle-class males. This study highlights that current support structures favour relatively privileged social entrepreneurs rather than encompassing and empowering those disadvantaged, social minority groups and those in the greatest need.”

La contribution de l'économie sociale au développement du Bas-Saint-Laurent

Majella Simard. Éditions du GRIDEQ, Juillet 2017.

<http://economiesocialequebec.ca/?module=directory&subMod=COM&action=getMod&uid=5258>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut: «L'étude révèle entre autres que le rôle de l'économie sociale en matière de développement social serait davantage manifeste en milieu urbain. Des villes comme Cabano, Matane, Dégelis et Trois-Pistoles se démarqueraient à cet égard. Néanmoins, certains milieux ruraux ne seraient pas en reste. Ce serait plus particulièrement le cas de 16 localités, dont Esprit-Saint, St-André-de-Kamouraska, St-Joseph-de-Kamouraska, Lejeune, St-Eusèbe et Lac-des-Aigles. Par ailleurs, les impacts des entreprises d'économie sociale sur la dynamique sociale seraient moins probants dans les municipalités rurales de 1 000 habitants ou plus dont certaines exercent le rôle de petits centres de services dans leur environnement immédiat. Sur le plan économique, ce sont les entreprises sises au sein de la MRC de La Matapédia qui auraient le plus d'impact en termes de développement et en particulier celles situées à St-Vianney, à St-Moise et à Causapscal. Bien que les différences soient peu significatives entre milieux urbains et ruraux, les organismes compris au sein des plus petites localités et celles considérées comme «dynamiques» par le MAMOT contribueraient davantage au développement économique de leur milieu respectif. À ces endroits, l'économie sociale semblerait constituer une composante incontournable de l'économie locale. À l'inverse, la MRC de Témiscouata abriterait des entreprises dont les répercussions sur la trajectoire économique régionale seraient plus mitigées. Mais dans tous les cas, les entreprises d'économie sociale apparaissent fortement ancrées dans le territoire. Cet ancrage se matérialise notamment par la création de liens sociaux, le réseautage entre les différents partenaires et acteurs impliqués au sein de ces organismes et l'appui des bénévoles. L'auteur s'est aussi attardé sur les perspectives d'avenir des entreprises à l'étude. En cette matière, les répondants ont manifesté un niveau élevé d'optimisme quant à l'avenir de leur organisme, bien que la majorité d'entre eux souhaiteraient qu'elles soient davantage soutenues par les diverses instances gouvernementales. »

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

S'inspirer du succès des coopératives

Jean-François Draperi et Cécile Le Corroller. Édition Dunod, Hors collections, 208 pages, novembre 2016.

<http://www.dunod.com/entreprise-economie/autres-ouvrages-deconomie-gestion-et-management/sinspirer-du-succes-des-cooperatives>

Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut: «Ce livre présente des entreprises qui visent à travers la réussite économique, le bien-être d'un territoire, d'une région, d'un pays, d'une vallée ou d'un quartier. Ces coopératives ne sont pas des sociétés de capitaux, mais des groupements de personnes. Le pouvoir n'y est pas détenu par des actionnaires mais par les sociétaires, selon le principe démocratique «une personne, une voix». Elles ne visent pas la rémunération d'un capital placé, mais la satisfaction des besoins et attentes de leurs membres. Pour autant, elles se situent sur des marchés concurrentiels et doivent faire la preuve de leur équilibre économique. Comment réussissent-elles à conjuguer leur but avec cet impératif? Finalité sociale et finalité économiques sont-elles en tension ou au contraire se soutiennent-elles réciproquement? »

The Role of Stakeholders in the Efficiency of Nonprofit Sports Clubs

Dina Miragaia, Miguel Brito and João Ferreira. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, volume 27, issue 1, pages 113-134, September 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21210/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This article analyzes the efficiency levels of nonprofit sports clubs through the data envelopment analysis methodology and specifically evaluates how efficient and inefficient clubs perceive the distinct contribution of stakeholders in attaining their respective levels of output efficiency. The results distinguish the varying levels of efficiency between such clubs and highlight significant differences in the roles of the local government and of associations and federations in attaining these efficiency levels. The study further suggests best practices that can be adopted by officials at inefficient clubs toward reducing or eliminating their shortfalls in efficiency."

GESTION

Management / Gestión

The Role and Strategy for a Community Association of Co-operatives as a Secondary Organization: The Case of the Guro Community of Co-operatives in Korea

Yena LEE, Yunhwan NAM and Sanghoon LEE. *Annals of Public and Cooperative economics*, volume 87, issue 3, pages 475–496, September 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12133/full>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “In 2012, the ‘Framework Act on Cooperatives’ was legislated and about 7,500 co-operatives have been newly established in Korea. However, most of them are small, less competitive, and less skilled in management. In addition, they have difficulties in obtaining financial and management support from other organizations due to the lack of general awareness about co-operatives in Korea. To assist these co-operatives, secondary self-formed organizations composed of co-operatives have been created. This study explores the characteristics of these organizations and proposes possible models and strategies for cooperation among co-ops through these secondary organizations. In detail, we explore (1) the cooperation model to encourage collaboration among co-ops, (2) the roles and possibilities of secondary organizations to activate this cooperation model, and (3) the specific strategies and challenges for a more accessible cooperation model. To answer these questions, we conduct focus group and in-depth interviews with member and non-member co-ops in the Guro Community Association of Co-operatives, which is a self-organized secondary association in the Guro district in Seoul. Based on the interviews, we tried to find out their needs and the possibility for cooperation among co-ops at the level of the association. Also, we drew a conceptual cooperation model and its specific strategies through the association from theoretical review and interviews.”

Regulation by Reputation: Monitoring and Sanctioning in Nonprofit Accountability Clubs

Joannie Tremblay-Boire, Aseem Prakash and Mary Kay Gugerty. *Public Administration Review*, volume 76, issue 5, pages 712–722, October 2016

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.12539/full>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Nonprofits seek to enhance their reputation for responsible management by joining voluntary regulation mechanisms such as accountability clubs. Because external stakeholders cannot fully observe nonprofits’ compliance with club obligations, clubs incorporate mechanisms to monitor compliance and impose sanctions. Yet including monitoring and sanctioning mechanisms increases the cost of club membership for nonprofits. What factors account for the variation in the strength of monitoring and sanctioning mechanisms in voluntary accountability clubs? An analysis of 224 clubs suggests that stringent monitoring and sanctioning mechanisms are more likely in fund-raising-focused clubs, clubs that offer certification (as opposed to only outlining a code of conduct), and clubs with greater longevity. The macro context in which clubs function also shapes their institutional design: clubs in OECD countries and clubs with global membership are less likely to incorporate monitoring and sanctioning mechanisms than clubs in non-OECD countries and single-country clubs, respectively.”

Loyalty to Social Ventures in Social Media: The Role of Social Cause Involvement, Identification, and Commitment

Joohyung Park, Te-Lin (Doreen) Chung, Adrienne Hall-Phillips and Nwamaka A. Anaza. *Journal of Nonprofit & Public Sector Marketing*, volume 28, issue 3, pages 185–208, September 2016.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10495142.2015.1015378>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Recently, more social organizations are engaging in market transactions to achieve financial self-reliance. In today’s highly competitive market, it is imperative for such social ventures to bolster long-term support from their consumers through every possible point of access, such as social media. Given the importance of social media in enhancing customer relationships, this study examines factors that promote consumers’ loyalty toward social ventures, focusing on intentions to participate in cause-related activities and opinion-sharing behavior via social media. Data obtained from 304 US consumers confirmed that consumer involvement, identification, and commitment were key determinants of consumer loyalty in social media. The results also showed that the effect of involvement was mediated by identification and commitment. The findings suggest that social ventures should not only attract interested segments through social media, but also engage and enhance their sense of belonging and commitment.”

Becoming a Hybrid Organization: When Traditional Nonprofits Found New Ventures

Philip T. Roundy and Diane Halstead. *The Journal of Applied Management and Entrepreneurship*, volume 21, issue 4, pages 87-116.

<http://gse.publisher.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/glbj/jame/2016/00000021/00000004/art00006>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "New ventures are increasingly being founded in a novel context: within the boundaries of traditional nonprofit organizations. This phenomenon represents a type of social entrepreneurship. Despite the emerging prevalence of this activity, it has received very little academic attention. This study examines the topic through an exploratory, partially inductive study based on 33 interviews with managers and other participants in the nonprofit sector. Findings generate propositions regarding nonprofits' key motivations for creating new ventures and the characteristics of both nonprofit organizations and the managers of their business ventures that can influence venture success. These findings have implications for theory in social entrepreneurship and the market orientation of nonprofits, and they produce concrete insights for practicing nonprofit entrepreneurs and managers."

INNOVATION SOCIALE

Social innovation / Innovación social

The Impact of Societal and Social Innovation. A Case-Based Approach

Lin, Carol Yeh-Yun, Chen, Jeffrey. *Springer Singapore Edition*, 138 pages, August 2016.

<http://www.springer.com/us/book/9789811017643>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This book elaborates on the distinction between societal innovation and social innovation. It provides eight case studies to illustrate the scope, process, outcome, and impact of societal innovation and social innovation. In addition, the book proposes a model for interested parties to maximize their contribution for the common social good in a systematic and effective way. Case studies are used to illustrate concepts for readers to grasp the real essence of the relatively abstract notions of societal innovation and social innovation. In doing so, the book shows how small efforts can bring big benefits for the under privileged and to society as a whole. This book serves as a helpful resource for government officials, social innovation practitioners, social entrepreneurs, Non Profit Organizations, as well as students who would like to contribute to the common social good."

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

Public Policies / Políticas Publicas

Antecedents and Outcomes of Non-profit Public Service Motivation in Korean NPOs

Park, S.M and M.Y. Kim. *International Journal of Manpower*, volume 37, issue 5, pages 777-803, August 2016.

<https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84979932316&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&txGid=0>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this paper is to investigate the role of non-profit service motivation (NPSM) as a cognitive dimension in the enhancement of managerial accountability of Korean NGO employees. Hypotheses and a research model were designed to determine the antecedent and consequence factors of NPSM from the perspective of the self-determinants theory, social learning theory, and social exchange theory. This study relies on quantitative data obtained from Korean NGO survey questionnaires. The sample consists of 400 employees working for NGOs. The performance evaluations were conducted within a one-year period. Results of the study demonstrate that training and development are the keys to leading employees' value congruence and motivation. The authors also confirmed that person-organizational (P-O) fit is directly associated with NPSM. Finally, intrinsically motivated NGO employees would boost the level of managerial accountability among the Korean NGO employees through organization and socialization. This study confirms that human resource development (HRD) practices and performance management system (PMS) act as very effective managerial tools for nurturing positive and constructive social exchange relationships between organizational constituents, and for developing human resources in the NGOs. This is evident in cases of individuals being given extensive participation rights when it comes to decision making (Leana et al., 1992; Mayer and Schoorman, 1998). The benefit of this reality is twofold: it strengthens individuals' perceptions of self, fostering intrinsic motivation, and it also acts as a buffer of sorts between individuals and external pressures, weakening extrinsic motivation."

Public Policies, Stakeholder Interest, and Nonprofit Development: The Case of Trade Associations in Shanghai, China.

Ting Zhao, Lili Wang, George M. Thomas. VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, volume 27, issue 5, pages 2173–2198, October 2016.

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-016-9761-9>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This study examines the reform and development of trade associations in Shanghai, China, one of the main economic hubs of the country and marked by a substantial growth in trade associations since the reform and “opening-up” in 1978. We analyse public policies pertaining to trade associations, survey data collected from 212 local trade associations in Shanghai, and interviews of government officials and trade association leaders. The research results show that trade associations are significantly less dependent on the government and they seem to be more oriented to providing services for and representing corporate members. We trace these changes to public policy reforms and growth in private businesses. The transition reflects the dynamic and changing relationship among the government, trade associations, and business in China. We conclude with a model of these dynamics and a discussion of the implications of this study.”

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

Re-imagining Social Enterprise

Alan Kay, Michael J. Roy and Cam Donaldson. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 12, issue 2, pages 217-234, August 2016.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/SEJ-05-2016-0018>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This intentionally polemical paper will aim to re-examine what is meant by social enterprise and try to assert its role within the current economic system. It is well over a decade since John Pearce’s Social Enterprise in Anytown was first published. Since then the term “social enterprise” has been used in multiple ways by politicians, practitioners and academics – very often for their own ideological ends. This paper will outline the context and challenges currently facing social enterprise both from outside and from inside the social enterprise movement. This paper re-affirms a paradigm for social enterprises through re-imagining how social enterprise should and could contribute to the creation of a fairer and more just society. Finally, this paper will conclude with a reflection on what Pearce argued and how the social enterprise movement has to position itself as a viable alternative way of creating goods and services based on socially responsible values.”

The Social Enterprise Zoo: A Guide for Perplexed Scholars, Entrepreneurs, Philanthropists, Leaders, Investors, and Policymakers

Dennis R. Young, Elizabeth A.M. Searing and Cassady V. Brewer. Edward Elgar Publishing, 328 pages, September 2016.

https://books.google.fr/books?id=xIEwDQAAQBAJ&dq=public+enterprises+as+policy+instruments:+the+importance+of+public+entrepreneurship&lr=&hl=fr&source=gbs_navlinks_s

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The Social Enterprise Zoo employs the metaphor of the zoo to gain a more comprehensive understanding of social enterprise – especially the diversity of its forms; the various ways it is organized in different socio-political environments; how different forms of enterprise behave, interact, and thrive; and what lessons can be drawn for the future development and study of organizations that seek to balance social or environmental impact with economic success. Recommended for students, researchers, policymakers, entrepreneurs and managers of social purpose organizations.”

A Rhetoric-Orientation View of Social Entrepreneurship

Yanto Chandra. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 12, issue 2, pages 161-200, August 2016.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/SEJ-02-2016-0003>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper aims to extend the understanding of the ways in which social entrepreneurs give sense to and legitimize their work by introducing a rhetoric-orientation view of social entrepreneurship (SE). This study uses computer-aided text analysis and computational linguistics to study 191 interviews of social and business entrepreneurs. It offers validation and exploration of new concepts pertaining to the rhetoric orientations of SE. This study confirms prior untested assumptions that the rhetoric of social entrepreneurs is more other, stakeholder engagement and justification-oriented and less self-oriented than the rhetoric of business entrepreneurs. It also confirms that the rhetoric of both types of entrepreneurs is equally economically oriented. This research makes new contribution to the SE literature by introducing three new orientations, namely, solution, impact and geographical, which reflect distinctive rhetorical themes used by social entrepreneurs, and by revealing that social entrepreneurs use terms associated with other, stakeholder engagement, justification, economic, solution, impact and geographical orientations differently than business entrepreneurs."

AUTRES

Other / Otros

On the Role of Government in Promoting Altruism

Enrico Colombatto and Valerio Tavormina. International Journal of Social Economics, volume 43, issue 11, pages 1156 – 1170, October 2016.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/IJSE-02-2015-0041>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this paper is to discuss whether altruism justifies ad hoc legislation with reference to three different contexts. One is defined by the libertarian notion of liberty; a second framework corresponds to the egalitarian vision; and a third one originates from social-contract theory. The authors review two stylized visions of liberty, and consider to what extent the current legal systems comply with one of these visions. Moreover, the authors analyse the implications of the contractarian approach. It is shown that current legislation is rather ambiguous and sometimes even contradictory. By and large, the common-law view tends to favour the libertarian approach, while the civil-law visions are closer to what one might expect from social-contract theory. In these cases, however, it seems that the letter of the law is often questioned by the academic community as well as by the judiciary, and decisions eventually follow the judges' discretionary power. This analysis of altruism combines the economic and legal perspectives. Although altruism is always considered an important part of social capital and worthy of privileged treatment, it is shown that policymaking is frequently inconsistent and sometimes contradictory."

Empowering Electricity. Co-operatives, Sustainability, and Power Sector Reform in Canada

Julie L. MacArthur. University of British Columbia Press, 286 pages, October 2016.

http://www.ubcpres.ubc.ca/search/title_book.asp?BookID=299175156

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Canada is known for being an energy-producing nation – with much attention being paid to the Alberta tar sands and their large carbon footprint. This book looks at a very different part of the Canadian energy sector: the hundreds of renewable energy co-ops that have sprung up across the nation. These co-ops are democratically structured, community-based organizations that use sun, wind, rivers, tides, and plant and animal waste as sources of local power generation. Empowering Electricity offers an illuminating analysis of these co-ops within the context of larger debates over climate change, renewable electricity policy, sustainable community development, and provincial power-sector ownership. It looks at the conditions that led to this new wave of co-operative development, examines their form and location, and shines a light on the promises and challenges accompanying their development."

NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX

Special Issues / Ediciones especiales

The Participatory Democracy Turn

Special issue of the Journal of Civil Society, volume 12, issue 3, September 2016

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17448689.2016.1216383>

Civil Society, Nonprofit Organizations, and Citizenship in China

Special issue of VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, volume 27, issue 5, October 2016.

http://link.springer.com/journal/11266/27/5?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals

Organization and Governance in Social Economy Enterprises

Special issue of the Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, volume 87, issue 3, September 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12138/full>

VARIA

L'utilité sociale, un méta critère d'évaluation dynamique

Guy Cauquil, Christine Delalande-Dauzié, Martine Guérin, Françoise Ravoux. Cahiers de la Société Française de l'Évaluation (SFE), cahier numéro 10, mars 2016.

[http://www.utilite-sociale.fr/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/SFE_Cahier-10_Utilite%20sociale.pdf?utm_source=Avise+Infos%27&utm_campaign=783fbd593e-](http://www.utilite-sociale.fr/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/SFE_Cahier-10_Utilite%20sociale.pdf?utm_source=Avise+Infos%27&utm_campaign=783fbd593e-Avise+Infos%27+octobre+2016&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_33d51590df-783fbd593e-166200809)

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Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut: "Aujourd'hui l'action publique, au sens large, subit de multiples transformations et se complexifie. La question des jeux d'acteurs, leurs postures, les tensions ainsi nouées, les controverses portées ainsi que leur nécessaire implication s'impose¹. Il faut désormais considérer les dynamiques de la complexité dans le jeu social, les phénomènes de résilience de la population et des territoires avec les intéressés eux-mêmes. Ainsi l'évaluation s'insère-t-elle dans les phénomènes de multiples jeux d'acteurs qui portent des représentations du monde et des enjeux divers voire des systèmes de valeurs parfois conflictuels. Cette situation interroge la posture et les pratiques des praticiens de l'évaluation qui sont conduits à adopter un regard critique sur les critères traditionnels utilisés en évaluation. Aujourd'hui, le critère d'utilité sociale, met à jour un processus d'évaluation dynamique nouveau qui prend en compte les principes de la complexité. Comme le montre les monographies et réflexions présentées dans ce cahier, le critère d'utilité sociale enrichi les différentes approches évaluatives en termes d'efficacité ainsi que l'appréciation d'impacts. Mais ce critère n'est pas de même nature que les critères « traditionnels » utilisés en évaluation³. En effet, la question de l'utilité sociale, le critère même d'utilité sociale, dépasse largement le seul champ de l'évaluation. Il emporte des visions du monde, des conceptions de la finalité d'e l'action publique, des dimensions de sens qui sont largement sujettes à controverses et parfois contradictoires. Selon la vision portée de ce qu'est l'utilité sociale, des domaines aussi divers que l'agriculture, l'énergie, l'action sociale ne seront pas appréhendés de la même façon, loin de là. Il en résulte que le travail d'évaluation au travers de ce critère ne peut se concevoir sur le seul mode de l'analyse d'écarts car le cadre de référence initial est un enjeu de débat, est une construction socio-économico-politique. Dès lors la posture de l'évaluateur et le processus évaluatif s'en trouvent affectés. »

APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

Calls for contributions / Convocatorias de artículos

- **Comment former à l'économie sociale et solidaire? Engagement, citoyenneté, développement.** Forum International de l'ESS du Réseau Inter-Universitaire de l'Economie Sociale et Solidaire (RIUESS), le Réseau Développement durable et Lien social (2DLiS) et le Réseau Marocain de l'Economie sociale et solidaire (REMESS). Ce Forum est co-organisé par l'Université Cadi Ayyad de Marrakech (Maroc) et l'Université de Haute-Alsace. 22 au 24 mai 2017. Marrakech, Maroc. Date limite de soumission: **15 novembre 2016.** (Rappel)
- **Économie sociale et économie politique : regards croisés sur l'histoire et sur les enjeux contemporains.** Les XXXVII^{èmes} journées de l'AÉS (Association d'Économie Sociale) organisés par le Laboratoire d'économie dionysien, Université Paris 8. 7 et 8 septembre 2017. St-Denis, France. Date limite de soumission: **21 novembre 2016.** (Rappel)
- **El Trabajo Social como gobierno de lo social en contextos de desigualdad.** un número monográfico Desde la revista de la Universidad Complutense Cuadernos de Trabajo Social. La fecha límite para el envío: **noviembre 30th, 2016.** (RECALL)
- **The Organizations of Civil Society.** Special issue of the International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations (Voluntas). Deadline for submission: **November 30th, 2016.** (RECALL)
- **Enterprise Before and Beyond Benefit: A Transdisciplinary Research Agenda for Prosocial Organizing.** Special issue of the Journal of Business Venturing. Deadline for submission: **December 1st, 2016.** (RECALL)
- **Business Models, Ecosystems, and Society in the Sharing Economy.** Special issue of Academy of Management Discoveries. Deadline for submission: **December 31st, 2016.** (RECALL)
- **Social enterprise for sustainable societies.** 6th EMES International Research Conference on Social Enterprise organized in partnership with the Interdisciplinary Research Center on Work, State and Society (CIRTES, Université catholique de Louvain) and the Social Enterprise Belgian Interuniversity Attraction Pole (IAP). July 3rd - 6th, 2017. Université catholique de Louvain (Louvain-la-Neuve), Belgium. Deadline for submission: **January 9th, 2017.** (RECALL)
- **Organizing for social innovation: tensions and paradoxes of managing social and collective enterprises.** Special issue of Management Decision. Deadline for submission: **January 31st, 2017.** (RECALL)
- **Developing Inclusive, Collaborative and Responsible Businesses: Co-operatives in Theory, Policy and Practice.** Conference of the International Co-operative Alliance Committee on Co-operative Research global research. June 20th - 23th, 2017. University of Stirling, Stirling, Scotland. Deadline for submission: **February 10th, 2017.**
- **Value Creation and Value Appropriation in the context of Public and Non-Profit Organizations.** Special issue of Strategic Management Journal. Deadline for submission: **February 28th, 2017.**

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- **Improving the Management and Effectiveness of Cooperatively Owned Business Organizations.** NCERA-210 Annual Meeting. **November 2nd, 2016.** Radisson downtown Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA. (RECALL)
- **Vers un écosystème territorial d'innovation sociale propice au développement local durable?** 3^{ème} colloque « Innovation sociale et territoires » organisé par le Centre de Recherche Appliquée de la SCIC TETRIS avec la collaboration de la Communauté d'Agglomération du Pays de Grasse et de l'Institut Jean-Baptiste Godin. **9 et 10 novembre 2016.** Théâtre de Grasse, Pays de Grasse, France. (RAPPEL)
- **Nonprofits in Public Policy: Challenges and Opportunities.** 2016 symposium on public policy organized by the Association for Research on Nonprofits and Voluntary Action (ARNOVA). **November 15th, 2016.** Washington, USA. (RECALL)
- **1st International Forum on Co-operative Law.** Organised by the Co-operative Law Committee (CLC) of the International Co-operative Alliance. **November 16th - 18th, 2016.** Montevideo, Uruguay.
- **Économie sociale et solidaire dans les territoires : Initiatives, enjeux et perspectives.** XVe Conférence Annuelle Internationale du Réseau International d'Intelligence Territoriale (INTI). **23 - 25 novembre 2016.** Charleroi et Liège, Belgique. (RAPPEL)
- **Les politiques locales et la contrainte financière: État des lieux et perspectives.** Colloque organisé par le Réseau Finances locales. **24 et 25 novembre.** Paris, France. (RAPPEL)
- **Gestion des entreprises sociales et solidaires (GESS).** 4emes Journées Internationales de Recherche organisées par la Chaire ESS, Laboratoire Gains-Argumans (Université du Maine) en partenariat avec le Projet ICSEM International Comparative Social Enterprise Model. **5 décembre 2016.** Le Mans, France. (RECALL) <http://www.gdr3720.fr/>
- **Mesures d'impact (social) et impacts des mesures.** Workshop internationale financée par le GDR « Policy Analytics » en lien avec la ChairESS de la région Hauts-de-France et avec le PEPS-INSHS AGLOS et l'ANR Clean. **6 et 7 décembre 2016.** Lille, France. (RAPPEL)
- **Des émergences à la reconnaissance. Trajectoires d'innovation.** 5^e édition du Colloque international du CRISES. **6 et 7 avril 2017.** Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Montréal, Québec, Canada. (Rappel)
- **New Economy & Social Innovation - NESI 2017.** International event organized by RIPESS Europe and RIPESS International. **April 19th - 22th, 2017.** City of Malaga, Spain.
- **What's Next? Disruptive/Collaborative Economy or Business as Usual?** 29th Annual Conference of SASE (Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics). **June 29th - July 1st, 2017.** Claude Bernard University – Lyon 1, Lyon, France.

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