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

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ARTICLES ET MONOGRAPHIES

PERIODIC ARTICLES AND PUBLICATIONS / ARTÍCULOS Y PUBLICACIONES

GOVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL

GOVERNANCE AND GENERAL INTEREST / GOBERNANZA Y INTERÉS GENERAL

What Nonprofit Executives Want and What They Get from Board Members

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

The Emergence of Freelancer Cooperatives in South Korea

Revisiting Globalization Challenges and Opportunities in the Development of Cooperatives

Questioning Neoendogeneity: Cases of Community Economic Development Practice from Atlantic Canada

Is There a Credit Union Niche? Comparing Canadian Credit Union and Bank Branch Locations

Dynamics of Rural Communities Under Climate Change

The Social Economy of Coworking Spaces: a Focal Point Model of Coordination

Social Economy of Development in India

ÉVALUATION

EVALUATION METHODS / MÉTODOS DE EVALUACIÓN

Evaluation and Evaluative Rigor in the Nonprofit Sector

A Theoretical and Methodological Framework for Social Economic Value Theory

GESTION

MANAGEMENT / GESTIÓN

Resource Dependence Patterns and Organizational Behavior/Structure in Korean Nonprofit Organizations

Farmers' Willingness to Cooperate in Ecosystem Service Provision: Does Trust Matter?

Toward the Importance of Nonprofit Brand Equity: Results from a Study of German Nonprofit Organizations

Multiobjective Optimization Model for Pricing and Seat Allocation Problem in Non Profit Performing Arts Organization

INNOVATION SOCIALE

SOCIAL INNOVATION / INNOVACIÓN SOCIAL

Sustainable Innovation and Regional Development: Rethinking Innovative Milieus

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

PUBLIC POLICIES / POLITICAS PUBLICAS

Challenging the Third Sector: Global Prospects for Active Citizenship Paperback

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS / CONCEPTOS Y DEFINICIONES

Determinants of Social Entrepreneurial Intentions

AUTRES

OTHER / OTROS

A Mosquito in the Classroom. Using the Cooperative Business Model to Foster Paradoxical Thinking in Management Education

Social Issues in Management as a Distinct Field. Corporate Social Responsibility and Performance

Rééquilibrer la société, entre le secteur privé, le secteur public et ceux qui agissent différemment:

Au-delà du clivage droite / gauche

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

What Nonprofit Executives Want and What They Get from Board Members

Kelly LeRoux and Julie Langer. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 27, issue 2, pages 147–164, December 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21234/full>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "In theory, nonprofit boards of directors exist to perform mission-setting and oversight functions that help to ensure organizational accountability. Yet there is evidence that board behavior often falls short of this ideal. Using survey data from a sample of 241 executive directors of nonprofit agencies, we investigated whether nonprofit boards are meeting executive directors' expectations, and if not, what factors explain this? We find that although board behavior tends to align closely with executive directors' preferences for involvement in administration and management tasks, there is a greater disconnect between board behavior and executive directors' preferences for involvement in mission-setting and oversight duties. Factors that mitigate this gap include organizational professionalization and stability, whereas more extensive reliance on government funding exacerbates it. Female executive directors experience a greater disconnect in their preferences for board involvement and actual board involvement than male executive directors. We conclude by discussing the implications of our findings for both theory and practice."

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

The Emergence of Freelancer Cooperatives in South Korea

Jongick Jang. Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, volume 88, issue 1, pages 75 - 89, January 2017.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12143/abstract?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper examines freelancer cooperatives that have recently emerged in South Korea. In particular, it investigates the reasons why freelancers have established cooperatives and what conditions are required for freelancer cooperatives to increase their work. A review of the extant literature on the manner in which freelancers have to organize, as well as case studies regarding freelancer cooperatives, shows that freelancer cooperatives have emerged in order to reduce members' job uncertainty and to reduce time variance of projects assigned to a freelancer. Based on an analysis of freelancers' organizational characteristics relative to entrepreneur cooperatives and worker cooperatives, we propose that the freelancer cooperatives are a hybrid between entrepreneur cooperatives and worker cooperatives. This paper also proposes the conditions required for development of freelancer cooperatives and suggests how those are distinguished from traditional entrepreneur cooperatives."

Revisiting Globalization Challenges and Opportunities in the Development of Cooperatives

Ignacio Bretos and Carmen Marcuello. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics*, volume 88, issue 1, pages 47-73, January 2017.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12145/abstract?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Cooperatives have gained prominent attention in recent years as strategic elements to achieve sustainable economic development and greater social cohesion in the context of neoliberal globalization. This article explores, theoretically, the current challenges and opportunities for cooperatives to develop successfully in the globalizing economy. To this end, we provide an analytical, critical review of the key bibliography concerning some fundamental aspects that shape the relationship between economic globalization and cooperatives, an issue that has been generally neglected by previous literature. Three key fields are addressed: 1) the viability of cooperatives, based on their strengths and possible weaknesses, under current globalization; 2) the role of these organizations in promoting the local development and stability of local communities; and 3) the tensions and potentialities that internationalization entails for cooperatives. Based on the analytical review and the organization of the literature, we propose an agenda for further research. This includes some hypotheses and strategies for testing them that would be essential to assess the role of cooperatives in economic globalization, and sheds light on key areas for future research that could provide a better understanding of the complexity surrounding the relationship between globalization and cooperatives.”

Questioning Neoendogeneity: Cases of Community Economic Development Practice from Atlantic Canada

Tamara Antonia Krawchenko. *Canadian Journal of Nonprofit and Social Economy Research*, volume 7, issue 2, pages 5-18, December 2016.

<http://anserj.ca/anser/index.php/cjnsjer/article/view/202>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Neoendogenous approaches to community economic development have risen to prominence in recent years. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has described such approaches as nothing less than “the new rural paradigm.” But is this paradigm reflected in practice? This research examines the community economic development landscape—from the perspectives of federal and provincial funders to that of community-based groups—through two Atlantic Canadian case studies (Marystown, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Montague, Prince Edward Island). Governmental funders are found to prioritize economic and business development objectives above social, cultural, and community-oriented ones. These preferences shape the types of projects that are funded and the community groups that propel them, undermining the adoption of truly neoendogenous, community-driven practices.”

Is There a Credit Union Niche? Comparing Canadian Credit Union and Bank Branch Locations

John Maiorano, Laurie Mook, Jack Quarter. *Canadian Journal of Nonprofit and Social Economy Research*, volume 7, issue 2, pages 40 - 56, December 2016.

<http://anserj.ca/anser/index.php/cjnsjer/article/view/236>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This study of credit union and bank branch locations and neighbourhoods in Canada seeks to discover if there is a distinct credit union niche. The study builds on an earlier paper of credit unions and banks in the US which found that credit unions in Wisconsin, Arizona and New Hampshire were more likely to be located in lower-income areas than bank branches (Mook, Maiorano & Quarter, 2015). In Canada, we find that credit union branches are over-represented in rural areas, and under-represented in large population centres relative to bank branches. Additionally, credit unions are overrepresented in middle income areas and underrepresented in high income areas compared to bank branches both at the national level and in all provinces where differences are statistically significant. Another significant finding is that while both credit unions and banks cater to marginalized communities, the type of marginalized communities they cater to distinguishes them. Making use of the Canadian Marginalization Index, we find credit union branches in Canada to be overrepresented in communities marginalized along the dimensions of Material Deprivation and Dependency, while bank branches are overrepresented in communities marginalized along the dimension of Residential Instability and Ethnic Concentration.”

Dynamics of Rural Communities Under Climate Change

Diosey Ramon Lugo-Morin. Sustainable Development, volume 24, issue 6, pages 345 - 415, December 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/sd.1609/full>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper is a critical analysis with two main objectives: to reflect on climate change and demonstrate the importance of adaptive capacities of social actors in rural areas; and to establish how ethnocompetitiveness is fundamental in the mentioned adaptive process. The analysis highlights two key elements that are part of a functional ethnocompetitiveness: local knowledge and management of land resources, allowing for the generation of adaptive capacities to address the inherent biophysical changes associated with climatic variations."

The Social Economy of Coworking Spaces: a Focal Point Model of Coordination

Julian Waters-Lynch and Jason Potts. Review of Social Economy, article in press, on online, 16 January.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00346764.2016.1269938>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Coworking spaces are a rapid growing feature of modern cities, and increasingly popular with freelancers, knowledge workers, start-up communities, and others engaged in non-standard creative urban work. Drawing on ethnographic data gathered in a large case study of coworking spaces in Australia, we develop an economic model of an important aspect of coworking spaces in which a coworking space is a Schelling point. This argues that the main margin of value a coworking space provides is not price competition with serviced offices, or a more pleasant environment than working at home, but as a focal (Schelling) point for finding people, ideas and other resources when you lack the information necessary for coordination. Drawing on ethnographic research, we test some specific predictions the model makes about the organizational and institutional form of successful coworking spaces."

Social Economy of Development in India

Chalam K.S. SAGE Publications PVT. Ltd, First Édition, 422 pages, January 2017.

<https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/social-economy-of-development-in-india/book253419>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Drawing from the works of several eminent economists, this book elaborates on an alternative paradigm of development in the global context. It advocates reforms in social indicators and also bureaucracy, politics, business and contractor groups to enable their empowerment. Further, the book interrogates liberal economic policies and their consequences in various fields such as inequalities in human development, social tensions, marginalisation of agriculture, language and culture in the Indian caste-based society. Comprehensive in analysis, it looks at political processes in India through the oligarchy of castes and examines the structure of inequality that still persists."

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

Evaluation and Evaluative Rigor in the Nonprofit Sector

George E. Mitchell and David Berlan. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 27, issue 2, pages 237-250, December 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21236/full>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Nonprofit organizations are under more pressure than ever to provide "rigorous" evidence of program impact. However, as expectations for rigorous evidence rise, many nonprofits struggle with challenges that inhibit evaluation. Recognizing these trends and tensions, this study identifies catalysts and obstacles to evaluation activity and the correlates of evaluative rigor among US nonprofits based on a national survey of registered public charities (n = 311). Results reveal that the most important catalysts to evaluation include the desire to improve program effectiveness and legitimacy, while the most important obstacles include insufficient time and money. Moreover, regression analysis finds that evaluation appears to be most rigorous when (1) evaluation is a priority, (2) a supportive organizational culture exists, (3) management requires evaluation, (4) evaluation is not primarily motivated by personal interest, and (5) evaluation is likely to reveal success. Overall, intrinsically motivated evaluation appears to be more rigorous than externally mandated evaluation, suggesting that stakeholders should work to help capacitate receptive nonprofits to improve evaluative rigor instead of imposing external requirements."

A Theoretical and Methodological Framework for Social Economic Value Theory

Leon Monroe Miller. *International Journal of Social Economics*, volume 44, issue 2, pages 169-180, January 2017.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/IJSE-12-2014-0257>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this paper is to contribute to research on the impact that the creation of value theory has on professional, organizational, and economic performance. However, a special emphasis is on explicating the theoretical foundation of the concept. This paper is based on a hermeneutic study of the relationship between value creation and managing economic resources. The paper traces the value creation concept to its roots from the foundation of Western Civilization through the value theory of Adam Smith and up to recent technological age advancements in value theory. Since its emergence the value concept has been explicated in an abundance of literature. However, there has been very little in regards to explanations detailing the theoretical underpinnings of the concept. According to John Stuart Mill, attempts to apply value theory will fail (due to misinformation or inaccurate information) without inclusiveness of the full scope of what is relevant for social science and social economic research. Although studies on organizational behavior encompass the economic aspects of research economic research tends to be narrower in scope making it difficult to verify some value claims in economic terms. This is especially true in terms of making claims in regards to the connection between economic value theory, social value theory, the Philosophy of Economics, and the Philosophy of Science. The study introduces a theoretical framework for integrating the value added and value creation concepts as a strategy for increasing shareholder benefits, stakeholder capital, and social capital. The paper explains how the value creation concept contributes to an increase in wealth, prosperity, flourishing by drawing from a technological age approach to value creation. The paper fills the void in the literature regarding the theoretical framework of the concept thus undergirds claims about its practical benefits by clarifying its theoretical framework."

GESTION

Management / Gestión

Resource Dependence Patterns and Organizational Behavior/Structure in Korean Nonprofit Organizations

JungWook Seo. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, volume 27, issue 2, pages 219 - 236, December 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21235/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This article examines the relationships among the three dimensions of resource dependence patterns (RDPs) and organizational formalization and goals in nonprofit organizations (NPOs). These three RDPs (that is, the appearance of the financial resource inflow) are resource dependency, resource diversity, and resource competitiveness. The empirical findings suggest that high dependency on government funding (high resource dependency) is positively associated with organizational formalization, although resource diversity does not have any explanatory power on organizational behavior and structure, and that a very competitive environment for resource acquisition significantly affects goal setting in NPOs. In particular, resource competitiveness well explains goal clarity and goal change in NPOs. NPOs with high resource competitiveness present clearer organizational goals or missions and are likely to experience frequent goal change."

Farmers' Willingness to Cooperate in Ecosystem Service Provision: Does Trust Matter?

Heidi R. Stallman and Harvey S. James Jr. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics*, volume 88, issue 1, pages 5-311, January 2017.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apce.12147/abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Ecosystem service provision in agriculture may require cooperation between farmers. Trust fosters cooperation in many economic and social interactions and is important to the success of traditional agricultural cooperatives. Little is known about how trust affects farmers' willingness to cooperate to provide an ecosystem service, what types of trust are most important, and under what conditions trust may matter. In this study, we present results of a survey of Missouri crop farmers exploring the role trust plays in farmers' stated willingness to cooperate to control pests. We find that most farmers say they are willing to cooperate, and most farmers are willing to trust others. However, we find little evidence that trust positively influences farmers' willingness to cooperate to control pests. Instead, we find that trust may only matter under certain conditions, such as when participants' farms are dissimilar, and that other determinants, such as the perceived benefit of cooperation and environmental concern, are more important than trust to farmers who are contemplating cooperation to control pests."

Toward the Importance of Nonprofit Brand Equity: Results from a Study of German Nonprofit Organizations

Silke Boenigk and Annika Becker. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 27, issue 2, pages 181-198, December 2016.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21233/full>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Various brand evaluation approaches assess the value and equity of for-profit brands; accordant approaches for nonprofit brands, however, have been limited, and there is disagreement on what makes up a strong brand in the nonprofit sector. In response, this article provides insights into the conceptualization and operationalization of stakeholder-based nonprofit brand equity and derives an initial measurement index. We conceptualize nonprofit brand equity as having three dimensions—nonprofit brand awareness, nonprofit brand trust, and nonprofit brand commitment—thereby empirically investigating trust in nonprofit brand equity building for the first time. The methodological procedure for building the index is based on partial least squares path modeling, and we draw on a sample of forty brands ($N = 3,617$ brand evaluations) identified as some of the best-known nonprofit brands in Germany. Applying the index yields some of the strongest German nonprofit brands; for example, German Red Cross has by far the highest value of brand equity, followed by Aktion Mensch and UNICEF. The nonprofit brand equity index provides the basis for nonprofit managers to compare their brands' performance over time and develop accordant branding strategies; it can be also used by organizations from other countries."

Multiobjective Optimization Model for Pricing and Seat Allocation Problem in Non Profit Performing Arts Organization

Andrea Baldin, Trine Bille, Andrea Ellero and Daniela Favaretto. Working papers find in NGO & NON PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS eJOURNAL, volume 6, issue 2, January 2017.

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2887422

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The implementation of Revenue Management (RM) techniques in nonprofit performing arts organizations presents new challenges compared to other sectors, such as transportation or hospitality industries, in which these techniques are more consolidated. Indeed, performing arts organizations are characterized by a multi-objective function that is not solely limited to revenue. On the one hand, theatres aim to increase revenue from box office as a consequence of the systematic reduction of public funds; on the other hand they pursue the objective to increase its attendance. A common practice by theatres is to incentive the customers to discriminate among themselves according to their reservation price, offering a schedule of different prices corresponding to different seats in the venue. In this context, price and allocation of the theatre seating area are decision variables that allow theatre managers to manage these two conflicting goals pursued. In this paper we introduce a multi-objective optimization model that jointly considers pricing and seat allocation. The framework proposed integrates a choice model estimated by multinomial logit model and the demand forecast, taking into account the impact of heterogeneity among customer categories in both choice and demand. The proposed model is validated with booking data referring to the Royal Danish Theatre during the period 2010-2015."

INNOVATION SOCIALE

Social innovation / Innovación social

Sustainable Innovation and Regional Development: Rethinking Innovative Milieus

Leïla Kebir, Oliver Crevoisier, Pedro Costa, Véronique Peyrache-Gadeau. Edward Elgar Pub, 288 pages, January 2017.

<http://www.e-elgar.com/shop/sustainable-innovation-and-regional-development>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This book questions the way contemporary innovation processes develop and become embedded in territories. It analyses recent developments in territorial systems of production, networks of innovation and innovative milieus, with regard to the issue of sustainable development. Drawing on 12 case studies aimed at fostering sustainable development and conducted by an experienced team of international scholars, a new conceptual approach to sustainable innovation is proposed. More broadly, it also reassesses the development models proposed in the 1980s that emerged in the context of globalization, competitiveness and technological innovation."

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

Public Policies / Políticas Publicas

Challenging the Third Sector: Global Prospects for Active Citizenship Paperback

Sue Kenny, Marilyn Taylor, Jenny Onyx, Marjorie Mayo. Policy Press edition, 256 pages, December 2016.

<https://policypress.co.uk/challenging-the-third-sector>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This is the first book to explore the different relationships between active citizenship and civil society, particularly the third sector within civil society. In what ways can the third sector nurture active citizenship? How have the third sector and active citizenship been constructed and reconstructed both locally and internationally, over recent years? To what extent have new kinds of social connectedness, changing forms of political engagement and increasingly complex social and environmental problems influenced civil society action? Written by experts in the field, this important book draws on a range of theory and empirical studies to explore these questions in different socio-political contexts and will be a useful resource for academics and students as well as practitioners."

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

Determinants of Social Entrepreneurial Intentions

Kai Hockerts. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, volume 41, issue 1, pages 105- 130, January 2017.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/etap.12171/abstract?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This article tests the model proposed by Mair and Noboa (2006) who identify four antecedents which they suggest predict social entrepreneurial intentions. The study extends the model by including prior experience with social problems as an additional variable. Findings show that prior experience predicts social entrepreneurial intentions. This effect is mediated by the antecedents suggested by Mair and Noboa. Social entrepreneurial self-efficacy has both the largest impact on intentions as well as being itself most responsive to prior experience. Lastly, the study shows that the amount of optional social entrepreneurship electives students enroll in is predicted by social entrepreneurial intentions."

AUTRES

Other / Otros

A Mosquito in the Classroom. Using the Cooperative Business Model to Foster Paradoxical Thinking in Management Education

Luc K. Audebrand, Annie Camus and Valérie Michaud. Journal of Management Education, article in press, December 2016.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1052562916682552>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This "Although the paradox perspective is gaining increasing attention among management scholars, most of us continue to struggle with addressing this challenging topic in the classroom, as it seems out of reach for many students. In this article, we describe a potentially beneficial way to approach paradoxical thinking in management education: teaching the cooperative business model. Cooperatives are user-owned, user-controlled, and user-benefitting enterprises that operate in the world's most competitive economies and sectors of activity, demonstrating strong resilience in periods of turbulence and crisis. We argue that, despite the absence of the cooperative business model in mainstream management textbooks and curricula, this model can offer a high pedagogical value for management education in that it can foster paradoxical thinking. To support this claim, we first demonstrate how the cooperative business model is characterized by inherent paradoxes that are more salient and inescapable than they might be in conventional corporations, thus generating tension-filled material for student engagement. Second, we share experiential pedagogical tools and suggest potential learning outcomes. Finally, we discuss some practical implications for integrating cooperatives and other alternative organizations in mainstream management education curricula to help develop paradoxical thinking."

Social Issues in Management as a Distinct Field. Corporate Social Responsibility and Performance

Donna J. Wood, Jeanne M. Logsdon. *Business and Society*, article in press, en ligne, December 2016.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0007650316680041>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This article focuses on the question of whether Social Issues in Management (SIM) is a "field" and, if so, what kind, emphasizing specifically the recent literature on corporate social responsibility and performance (CSR/CSP). Fields are defined in part by coherent bodies of knowledge that serve as guideposts for current research, and so the authors construct a simple model of CSR/CSP scholarship, illustrating the relevant categories with representative publications. The authors conclude that SIM is a "low-paradigm" field but is not recognized or accepted as a field by many scholars who write about CSR/CSP from "outside" the field. This analysis points to the need for SIM scholars to continue to integrate useful ideas from other fields, and also to critique the work of scholars who address "failings" or "gaps" in SIM research without appropriately dealing with the existing SIM literature. The article concludes with some ideas for sustaining the institutional legitimacy of SIM and for challenging those who would "reinvent" a field with a long and fruitful history, including paying careful attention to journal review processes and the content of publications in prominent journals."

Rééquilibrer la société, entre le secteur privé, le secteur public et ceux qui agissent différemment: Au-delà du clivage droite / gauche

Henry Mintzberg. *Éditions Maxima*, 146 pages, Janvier 2017.

<http://www.maxima.fr/index-fiche-555-R%C3%A9%C3%A9quilibrer-la-soci%C3%A9t%C3%A9-au-del%C3%A0-du-clivage-droite-gauche.html>

Résumé issu de l'URL Ci-haut : « Assez de ce balancier politique entre gauche et droite et de la paralysie du centre. Assez de ce déséquilibre entre secteur public et secteur privé qui détruit nos démocraties, notre planète et nous avec. Assez de la mainmise visible du lobbying qui remplace la main invisible du marché. Assez de la globalisation économique qui affaiblit les États souverains et les collectivités locales. N'en avons-nous pas assez d'exploiter les ressources de la planète et de nous faire nous-mêmes exploiter en tant que « ressources humaines »? Les gens préoccupés par ces problèmes sont bien plus nombreux que ceux qui ont manifesté dans les rues. Mais si leur bonne volonté est évidente, il leur manque la mesure de ce qui se passe réellement et comment y réagir sous le déluge des explications incompatibles et des solutions contradictoires que relaient les médias. Le monde dans lequel nous vivons a pourtant besoin d'une forme de renouveau radical sans précédent dans l'histoire. Ce livre présente un cadre global dans lequel ce renouveau pourrait s'inscrire et nous permettre d'avancer. »

APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

Calls for contributions / Convocatorias de artículos

- **Trajectoires des innovations sociales. Entre innovation et isomorphismes ?** Colloque organisé par le Centre interdisciplinaire de recherche et d'information sur les entreprises collectives (CIRIEC-Canada), le TIESS (Territoires innovants en économie sociale et solidaire) et le Centre de recherche sur les innovations sociales (CRISES), dans le cadre du 85^{ème} congrès de l'ACFAS (colloque scientifique #429). 8 et 9 mai 2017, Université McGill, Montréal, Québec. **Date limite de soumission: 10 février.**
- **The changing face of philanthropy? Philanthropy in an era of hybridity and alternative forms of organizing.** 8th International Conference organized by the European Research Network On Philanthropy. 13th - 14th July 2017, Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark. **Deadline for submission: February 17th, 2017.** (RECALL)
- **Social and Solidarity Economy, Sustainability and Innovation: facing former and new social issues.** 6th CIRIEC International Research Conference on Social Economy. 29th November - 2nd December. Manaus, Brazil. **Deadline for submission: February 20th, 2017.**

- **Social and Sustainable Finance and Impact Investing Conference.** Track in the 16th FRAP - Finance, Risk and Accounting Perspectives. 25th - 27th September, 2017, Cambridge, UK. Deadline for submission: **February 28th, 2017.**
- **The Nonprofit Worlds in Asia: Diverse Perspectives from a Fragmented Field of Study.** The first-ever ARNOVA-Asia Conference. Organized by the Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action (ARNOVA), partnering with the China Institute for Philanthropy and Social Innovation at Renmin University of China's School of Public Administration and Policy. June 6th -7th, 2017. Renmin University of Chia, Beijing, China. Deadline for submission: **February 28th, 2017.**
- **2017 ANSER-ARES Awards for Masters and Doctoral Theses (or equivalent).** ANSER-ARES will be offering two awards. One award will be at the master's level for a thesis, capstone paper, major research paper or equivalent manuscript required for graduate program completion. The other award will be for a thesis or dissertation at the doctoral level. Deadline for submission: **7 mars 2017.**
- **Beyond Boundaries? Organisations, Systems and Social Innovation.** The ninth annual International Social Innovation Research Conference (ISIRC 2017) organized in partnership with [SIERC](#) and [EMES](#). 12th - 14th December, 2017, Melbourne, Australia. Deadline for submission: **March 10th, 2017.**

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- **Les pouvoirs de transformation des Scop : entreprises & territoires.** Journée d'étude organisée par une équipe de chercheurs économistes (Equipe "Projet SCOP") du Centre de Recherche en Économie du Grenoble. **31 mars 2017. Université du Grenoble, France.**
- **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)
- **Leadership for Public and Social Value.** The 2nd PUPOL conference organized by the Open University. **6th-7th April, 2017, Open University. Milton Keynes, Royaume-Uni.** (RECALL)
- **Hybrid organizations: walking at the edge between economic performance and social & environmental impact.** The 1st IESE-LUISS Conference on Responsibility, Sustainability and Social Entrepreneurship. **18 et 19 avril, 2017. Rome, Italy.** (RECALL)
- **International Symposium on Social Entrepreneurship 2017.** Organised by The Asia Centre for Social Entrepreneurship and Philanthropy (ACSEP) at the National University of Singapore Business School ACSEP. **21th, 2017, April, Singapore.** (RECALL)
- **The Many Faces of Nonprofit Governance.** 2017 Biennial Conference on Nonprofit Governance organized by the Midwest Center for Nonprofit Leadership at UMKC and The Nonprofit Quarterly, in collaboration with the Governance Section of ARNOVA (Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action) and the Alliance for Nonprofit Management. **27th -28th April, 2017. Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.**
- **IV Conferencia Internacional de Monedas Sociales y Complementarias: Dinero, Conciencia y Valores para el Cambio Social.** La UOC coorganizará el evento con la Research Association on Monetary Innovation and Community and Complementary Currency Systems (RAMICS), el International Journal

- of Community Currency Research (IJCCR), el Instituto de la Moneda Social (IMS), la Xarxa d'Economia Solidària (XES) y la Sustainability School. **Del 10 al 14 de Mayo, 2017, Barcelona, Spain.** (RECALL)
- **2nd International Symposium on Accounting and Reporting: Co-operative Socio-economic Transformation.** Organized by the Centre of Excellence in Accounting and Reporting for Co-operatives and the Co-operative Management Education. **11th - 13th May, 2017. Saint Marys University, Halifax, Nouvelle-Écosse, Canada.** (RECALL)
 - **Commerce équitable et développement durable.** Colloque organisé par le Département Techniques de Commercialisation et de Communication de l'École Supérieure de Technologie. **Du 18 au 20 mai 2017, Agadir, Maroc.**
 - **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.** (Rappel)
 - **Histoire de la coopération : expériences et pratiques.** Trois journées d'études organisées par Le centre Georges Chevrier de l'université de Bourgogne autour des pratiques et des expériences des entreprises coopératives. **Entre juin 2017 et février 2018, Dijon, Paris.** (RECALL)
 - **Nonprofits and the Social Economy: From Far and Wide.** ANSER (Association for Nonprofit and Social Economy Research/ARES (l'Association de recherche sur les organismes sans but lucratif et de l'économie sociale) 2017 Conference. **31st May- 2nd June, 2017. Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.** (RECALL)
 - **What's Next? Disruptive/Collaborative Economy or Business as Usual?** Colloque organised by the Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics. **29th June - 1st July, 2017, Lyon, France.**
 - **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). **3rd - 6th July 2017. Université catholique de Louvain (Louvain-la-Neuve), Belgium.** (RECALL)
 - **The Political Organization of Markets: Social Movements, Stakeholders and Non-market Strategy.** Conference convening as part of the 33rd annual colloquium of the European Group of Organization Studies' (EGOS) - Sub-theme 25. **7th - 8th July, 2017. Copenhagen, Denmark.** (RECALL)
 - **2016 PNP Division Professional Development Workshops at the 77th Annual Meeting of the Academy of Management.** The Public and Nonprofit Division (PNP) encourages creative PDW proposals that relate to the 2017 Conference theme of *At the Interface*. **4th - 5th August, 2017. Atlanta; Georgia.** (RECALL)
 - **Économie sociale et économie politique : regards croisés sur l'histoire et sur les enjeux contemporains.** Les XXXVII^{èmes} journées de l'AEs (Association d'Économie Sociale) organisés par le Laboratoire d'économie dionysien. **7 et 8 septembre 2017. Université Paris 8, St-Denis, France.** (Rappel)

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