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GOVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL

Governance and general interest / Gobernanza y interés general

Harnessing the Power of Termed-out Nonprofit Board Directors

Robbie Kellman Baxtera and Eugene H. Fram. Leader to Leader, volume 2017, issue 85, pages 42-47, June 2017.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ltl.20305/full>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “In describing how nonprofit organizations can tap into and utilize the human capital of termed-out board members, Baxter and Fram call on a relatively recent construct, the “membership economy” (a term coined by Baxter), in which companies and other organizations seek “long-term formal relationships with their customers or other stakeholders instead of just anonymous transactions.” Organizations can create opportunities in areas such as research, or serving on audit committees. Also, they can form alumni groups, which have become prevalent at consulting firm McKinsey & Company, and elsewhere. “Technology is extending the infrastructure,” the authors write, “that enables current and former board members to develop trusted interpersonal relationships that should be nurtured.”

Exploring Board Perspectives on Non-profit Executive Turnover

Amanda Stewart. Voluntary Sector Review, volume 8, issue 2, pages 169-186, July 2017.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/tpp/vsr/2017/00000008/00000002/art00003>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This article explores what non-profit executive turnover looks like from the perspective of who is responsible for managing these turnover events – the voluntary board of directors. Boards operate with prescribed responsibilities but varying capacities to fulfil their duties. Non-profit professional literature has offered instruction for boards managing executive turnover events, but there has been little empirical study investigating how boards actually fulfil this critical responsibility. Using surveys and interviews, the research study on which this article is based engaged the boards of non-profits operating in the United States that had recently experienced executive turnover. The findings are instructive about the actual functioning of boards and offer new insights about how and why board management of executive transitions may stray from the prescribed ideal. The findings highlight the importance of board capacity and the implications of board-executive relations for the board’s management of executive turnover.”

The Governance Features of Social Enterprise and Social Network Activities of Collective Food Buying Groups

Tom Dedeurwaerdere, Olivier De Schutter, Marek Hudon, Erik Mathijs, Bernd Annaert, Tessa Avermaete, Thomas Bleeckx, Charlotte de Callataÿ, Pepijn De Snijder, Paula Fernández-Wulff, H  l  ne Joachain, Jose-Luis Vivero. Ecological Economics, volume 140, issue 1, pages 123-135, January 2017.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0921800915304936>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Collective food buying groups, such as community supported agriculture or self-organised citizen groups for delivery of food baskets, have emerged throughout the world as an important niche innovation for promoting more sustainable agri-food systems. These initiatives seek to bring about societal change. They do so, however, not through protest or interest-based lobbying, but by organising a protected space for learning and experimentation with lifestyle changes for sustainable food consumption and production practices. In particular, they aim to promote social learning on a broad set of sustainability values, beyond a focus on “fresh and healthy food” only, which characterizes many of the individual consumer oriented local food chain initiatives. This paper analyses the governance features of such local food buying groups by comparing 104 groups in five cities in Belgium. We find that the social networking activities of these groups, as compared to the social enterprise activities, have led to establish specific governance mechanisms. Whereas the main focus of the social enterprise activities is the organisation of the food provisioning logistics, the focus of the social network activities is the sharing of resources with other sustainable food initiatives, dissemination of information and broader discussion on sustainability issues.”

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

Taking Stock of the Waqf-based Islamic Microfinance Model

Rose Abdullah and Abdul Ghafar Ismail. International Journal of Social Economics, volume 44, issue 8, pages 1018-1031, July 2017.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/IJSE-06-2015-0176>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this paper is to explore two main aspects of waqf: the characteristics of waqf property and the management of waqf. This paper also discusses the governance of waqf management as a source of funds for Islamic microfinance institutions (MFIs). This research uses content analysis method to examine various literatures that discuss the concept and management of waqf. The characteristics of cash waqf such as permanence, irrevocability and perpetuity differentiate waqf from other type of donations. Therefore, cash waqf-based Islamic microfinance needs to be sustainable. Good corporate governance is vital to ensure the sustainability. As the donors of cash waqf do not aim to make financial profit, waqf-based Islamic MFIs will be able to provide low-cost capital to the poor entrepreneurs. Furthermore, to ensure the perpetuity of the waqf, it is suggested that only revenue from the waqf property should be used for microfinance fund. The cash waqf-based Islamic microfinance will help the micro entrepreneurs to get low-cost capital without collateral. At the same time, public can donate any amount they afford to contribute to cash waqf. The creation of a cash waqf-based Islamic MFI must observe the issues of agency conflicts and the right of stakeholders to a transparent management. This paper emphasizes the importance of good governance in managing the waqf property as a source of fund for Islamic MFIs."

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

Using Cost-benefit Analysis and Social Return on Investment to Evaluate the Impact of Social Enterprise: Promises, Implementation, and Limitations

Cordes Joseph J. Evaluation and program planning, volume 64, issue 1, pages 98-104, January 2017.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0149718916302579>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Since the early 2000's there has been growing interest in using the Social Return on Investment (SROI) as a measure for assessing the performance of social enterprises. By analogy with its business counterpart, the Return on Investment (ROI), the SROI is a metric that compares the monetized social costs of a program with the monetized social benefits of achieving an outcome (or set of outcomes). For example, calculating the SROI of a nonprofit half-way house for drug addicts might involve estimating the reduced social costs attributable to successful rehabilitation of addicts, and comparing this to the social costs of operating the half-way house. Alternatively, the total return of a for-profit social enterprise providing affordable housing might consist both of the traditional private return on investment along with the economic value of meeting the housing needs of lower income households. Early descriptions of the methodology for calculating the SROI suggest that the approach initially evolved from standard methodologies found in the business finance literature for evaluating investments, with the important twist that nonprofit sector returns/payoffs are defined in broader social terms (Thornley, Anderson, & Dixon, 2016). Yet, someone who is familiar with the economic literature on cost benefit analysis (CBA) as it is applied to the evaluation of public programs cannot help but be struck by the similarity between the outcomes that CBA is intended to measure, and those that are the object of efforts to calculate the SROI. One implication is that the literature on the theory and practice of cost benefit analysis offers useful lessons about how to measure the social return on investment, as well as about potential caveats and limitations that need to be confronted when attempting to undertake an analysis of the SROI. The paper discusses the potential uses and limitations of CBA and SROI as tools that governments, private donor/investors, and foundations can use to help set funding priorities, and evaluate performance. It summarizes: (1) the conceptual foundations of CBA and its application to SROI analysis, (2) issues raised in the implementation of CBA and SROI in practice, and (3) discusses when CBA and/or SROI approaches are a useful lens for setting priorities and/or evaluating performance, as well as important limitations of such methods."

GESTION

Management / Gestión

The Importance of New Forms of Capital in Nonprofit Organizations: A Case Study of the Fafe Delegation of the Portuguese Red Cross

Paulo Mourão, Teresa Pereira and Maria Cristina Moreira. International Journal of Social Economics, volume 44, issue 7, pages 846-868, July 2017.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/IJSE-09-2015-0240>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this paper is to understand the extent to which new forms of capital are noticed by different members of nonprofit organizations (directors, employees, and volunteers) and valued as a factor of organizational capacity. Using survey research methodology, the authors studied a nonprofit institution – a delegation of the Portuguese Red Cross located in Fafe, a city in northern Portugal, by giving a questionnaire to all its members. The respondents revealed that the existence of other forms of capital (in addition to financial capital) is recognized and valued and that human capital as a whole is particularly relevant to the fulfillment of the Fafe Delegation of Portuguese Red Cross' mission. This is the first study on the perceptions of human capital, social capital and financial capital in a Portuguese nonprofit organization."

Training and Intrinsic Motivation in Nonprofit and For-profit Organizations

DeVaro Jed, Maxwell Nan and Morita Hodaka. Journal of economic behavior & organization, volume 139, issue 1, pages 196-213, January 2017.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167268117300999>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "We develop a theoretical model in which for-profit and nonprofit employers compete to hire a worker who derives intrinsic motivation from the nonprofit's social mission. Using a unique data set of California establishments, we document a new empirical result that training has a higher incidence in nonprofits than in for-profits. In nonprofits, we also find evidence of lower base wages (with the wage gap increasing in skill level) and less incentive pay. We use the model to interpret the new result concerning training and the results (both here and from the prior literature) on base wages and incentive pay."

Participación en redes organizacionales y uso de las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación, un estudio de su impacto en los resultados de la cooperativas de enseñanza de la comunidad valenciana

Vanessa Campos Climent y Cristina Navarro Babiera. REVESCO. Revista de Estudios Cooperativos, volumen 124, 2017.

<https://pendientedemigracion.ucm.es/info/revesco/txt/REVESCO%20Vanessa%20CAMPOS%20y%20Cristina%20NAVARRO.pdf>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Las cooperativas de enseñanza o escuelas cooperativas forman parte de uno de los sectores más desconocidos dentro del sistema educativo valenciano. Estas cooperativas van más allá de suponer una mera realidad de empresas prósperas, aparecen en el panorama educativo como un modelo organizacional alternativo de la enseñanza con una clara vocación transformadora. Inmersas en otras concepciones de la educación dentro del propio sistema, las cooperativas de enseñanza plantean una oferta educativa sensiblemente diferente a la que podemos considerar tradicional, siendo generadoras de valor económico y social. Por este motivo, puede resultar relevante determinar los factores que influyen sobre los resultados económicos y sociales de estas organizaciones. Así, el objetivo del presente estudio es analizar los efectos de dos herramientas de apoyo en la gestión como son: el uso de las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación (TICs) y la participación en redes organizacionales sobre los resultados tanto económicos como sociales de las cooperativas de enseñanza. En base a un estudio empírico sobre una muestra de 23 cooperativas de enseñanza de la Comunidad Valenciana, esta investigación muestra la existencia de una relación significativa entre el uso de las TICs y los resultados económicos de las cooperativas de enseñanza valencianas. Mientras que no fue posible establecer una relación significativa entre el uso de las TICs y el resultado social de las mismas. Asimismo, tampoco se pudo establecer la existencia de una relación significativa entre la participación de las cooperativas de enseñanza valencianas en redes organizacionales y sus resultados tanto económicos como sociales."

Measuring Trust and Commitment in Collective Actions: Evidence from Farmers' Marketing Organizations in Rural Ethiopia

Getaw Tadesse and Girma Tesfahun Kassie. *International Journal of Social Economics*, volume 44, issue 7, pages 980-996, July 2017.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/IJSE-09-2015-0253>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this paper is to explore the theoretical and empirical possibility of measuring trust and commitment in collective actions. The study employs choice experiments to estimate trust implicitly as opposed to the common practice of measuring trust explicitly. Several experiments were conducted to assess members' level of trust and commitment to marketing cooperatives in rural Ethiopia. The results of the study indicate that significant number of farmers do not yet have trust in their organization and fellow members in both absolute and relative terms. The probability of trust increases when members actively participate in cooperative governance, are less diverse, stay longer in the cooperative, and when cooperatives are older. The authors also learnt that both trust and commitment have indeed improved the performance of farmers' market organizations. Trust in cooperative is asymmetrically sensitive to incentives and disincentives. The study implied that research efforts attempting to estimate trust in collective action shall use an implicit measurement and consider the sensitivity of trust to relativeness, incentives and types of transactions. The findings of this study showed that rural organizations that are established with external help, such as agricultural cooperatives in Africa, seem to struggle to earn the trust of their current and potential members. This implies that given the effectiveness and persistence of informal rural organizations emerged through mutual trust, cooperatives must be organized either through informal ways as trust-based organizations or based on cooperative business principles of voluntarism and independence. This paper employs the behaviorally appealing choice experiment approach to capture the different aspects of trust such as relativism, sensitivity of trust to incentive and types of transactions in smallholder producers' organizations."

Third Sector Capacity Building: the Institutional Embeddedness of Supply

Chris Dayson, Angela Ellis Paine, Rob Macmillan and Elizabeth Sanderson. *Voluntary Sector Review*, volume 8, issue 2, pages 149-168, July 2017.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/tpp/vsr/2017/00000008/00000002/art00002>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Previous articles in *Voluntary Sector Review* have documented the evolution of third sector capacity building policy (Macmillan, 2011) and addressed the focus on 'market-making', characterised by a discursive shift since 2010 that favours demand-led over supply-led delivery models (Macmillan, 2013). This article builds on these articles by using data from the National Survey of Charities and Social Enterprises (NSCSE) to investigate the characteristics of third sector organisations on the supply side of the capacity-building 'market'. We argue that the ambitions of the demand-led model need to be understood in the context of the embeddedness of these organisations. This is based on findings that suggests that, immediately prior to the identified discursive shift, a significant proportion of third sector capacity-building providers were embedded in the supply-led model through relationships with and funding from the public sector locally and nationally. This, we suggest, could thwart the ambitions of the demand-led model."

Stakeholders Matter: How Social Enterprises Address Mission Drift

Tommaso Ramus and Antonino Vaccaro. *Journal of Business Ethics*, volume 143, issue 2, pages 307-322, June 2017.

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-014-2353-y?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This study explores social enterprises' strategies for addressing mission drift. Relying on an inductive comparative case study of two Italian social enterprises, we show how stakeholder engagement combined with social accounting can successfully support a social venture to re-balance its positioning between wealth generation and social value creation. Indeed, stakeholder engagement helps the internal actors of a social enterprise to rationalize and embody pro-social values previously abandoned, while social accounting reinforces this embodiment process by showing the reintroduced social commitment of the social enterprise to external audiences. Conversely, strategies focused only on social accounting and without significant engagement of external stakeholders prove to be unsuccessful in counterbalancing mission drift because they fail to activate the necessary process of internal re-introduction and operationalization of pro-social values and objectives."

INNOVATION SOCIALE

Social innovation / Innovación social

Catalysing Innovation for Social Impact: The Role of Social Enterprises in the Indian Sanitation Sector

Ramani Shyama V., SadreGhazi Shuan and Gupta Suraksha. Technological forecasting and social change, volume 121, issue 1, pages 216-227.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0040162516304735>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "One of the roles of social entrepreneurship within a national system of innovation (NSI) is to generate and ensure effective adoption of innovations that address underserved needs. However, many such innovations do not achieve the expected social impact. Why? Our paper explores answers to this question by considering access to sanitation as a basic need and 'toilets' as an innovation for those who had no prior access to one. We trace the evolution of the Indian sanitation sector and then delve into the process of sanitation coverage in an Indian village. We show that demand for social entrepreneurship is being increasingly satisfied by third party sponsored social enterprises. However, there is systemic uncertainty about the efforts required to catalyze demand and strategic uncertainty about the social enterprise's capabilities and intentions. Long term impact is jointly determined by the true intention of the social enterprise, its capabilities and the nature of contextual challenges. Therefore, forecasting of social change should integrate the incentives within NSI for social entrepreneurship to make high-quality sustained social impact rather than short-lived ones. This will not only depend on the willingness to adopt, but also the monitoring systems, impact analysis and sustainability audits that social entrepreneurship is subject to."

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

Public Policies / Políticas Publicas

Les assureurs mutualistes actifs sur le marché de l'assurance municipale en Europe

Francis Kadende. CIRIEC Working Papers, Université de Liège et CIRIEC, N° 2017/03, mars 2017.

<http://www.ciriec.ulg.ac.be/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/WP2017-03.pdf>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: " L'étude qui fait l'objet de cette publication avait pour objectif d'évaluer les potentialités du marché européen de l'assurance municipale en examinant les contours de ce marché et sa taille. Elle cherchait aussi à évaluer l'impact potentiel des nouvelles réglementations, en particulier la Directive de la Commission Européenne sur l'accès aux activités de l'assurance et de la réassurance et leur exercice (Solvabilité II). Un examen global des performances de l'industrie d'assurance révèle une grande résilience du modèle de l'assurance mutuelle comparativement au modèle capitaliste. Dans certains marchés européens d'assurance, des assureurs mutualistes maintiennent une position de leader de marché. Ce fait est attribuable aux montages financiers et légaux innovants qui ont facilité la pérennisation du modèle d'assurance mutuelle en résolvant notamment les questions d'accès aux capitaux et aux nouveaux marchés tout en préservant leur ADN. A long terme, les déséquilibres macroéconomiques actuels assurent au modèle d'assurance mutuelle des perspectives positives, en dépit des contraintes résultant de nouvelles régulations et autres désavantages comparatifs au niveau du cadre légal. Plus spécifiquement sur le marché d'assurance municipale, l'étude a identifié essentiellement deux systèmes de couverture des risques municipaux : le système classique de polices d'assurance (Incendie, Accidents et Risques Divers IARD) et vie émises par des assureurs mutualistes ou capitalistes et un système particulier d'autocouverture mutuelle (« in house ») résultant d'une mutualisation des risques de sociétaires identiques (collectivités publiques). En termes de perspectives, les particularités des collectivités publiques municipales constituent des opportunités d'affaire au niveau desquelles les assureurs mutualistes peuvent faire valoir leurs atouts. »

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

Neoliberalism by Stealth? Exploring Continuity and Change within the UK Social Enterprise Policy Paradigm

Alex Nicholls and Simon Teasdale. Policy & Politics, volume 45, issue 3, pages 323-341, July 2017.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/tpp/pap/2017/00000045/00000003/art00002>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Social enterprise has been portrayed as challenging neoliberalism, and alternatively, as neoliberalism by stealth. Here we conceptualise social enterprise as a microparadigm nested within wider political and economic frameworks. Our analysis of continuity and change over a period of political and economic crisis in England demonstrates considerable evidence of normative change in the ideas underpinning social enterprise policies. However, further analysis reveals that the (neoliberal) cognitive ideas underpinning the social enterprise paradigm remained intact. This suggests that policy paradigms can accommodate normative differences within a shared cognitive framework, and hence, are more fluid, and have greater longevity, than previously recognised."

A Conceptual Review of Social Enterprise in Social and Economic Value Creation: The Case of Sulabh International Social Service Organisation (SISSO), India

Anita P. Bobade and Samadhan K. Khamkar. Social Business, volume 7, issue 1, pages 49-65, Spring 2017.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/westburn/sb/2017/00000007/00000001/art00004>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Social entrepreneurship is emerging as an important field of study within business disciplines. It has a legacy and a global presence. It is considered to be the 'new instrument' of reform to create social transformation through innovative techniques to serve under-privileged citizens at the bottom of the pyramid (Dees, 2007). However, measuring the effectiveness of a social mission and social value creation is challenging. Social enterprises which are financially viable and which create social value are termed "Hybrid Organisations". Many Asian countries have examples of such hybrid organisations which are sustainable and successful."

AUTRES

Other / Otros

Études sur l'insertion: Notions et dispositifs

Bernard Balzani et Philippe Capdevielle (sous-direction). Édition Universitaire de Lorraine, Collection "Salariat et transformations sociales", pages, mai 2017.

http://www.socioeco.org/bdf_fiche-publication-1513_fr.html

Résumé issue du l'URL ci-haut : « Cet ouvrage est issu des travaux organisés lors d'un séminaire de recherche du 2L2S (en partenariat avec le GIP-LorPM) et trois journées d'études produites dans le cadre d'un Master 2 professionnel préparant au secteur de l'Insertion par l'Activité Economique (IAE) et du travail protégé (développé par l'ISAMIAE Nancy) sur le thème de l'insertion et la réinsertion des publics éloignés de l'emploi, y compris la catégorie jeune, sur la période des décennies 2000 et 2010. Ces contributions permettent de rendre compte de la persistance d'acceptions multiples au terme insertion, d'usages différenciées de la notion par les acteurs institutionnels et professionnels, y compris dans un secteur a priori unifié comme l'IAE. Rassemblant des contributions de chercheurs issus de diverses disciplines, principalement en sociologie et en économie, et de travailleurs sociaux, l'ouvrage est destiné aux professionnels de l'intervention sociale, au contact des publics et en position de management des équipes et des dispositifs des politiques de l'emploi, tout comme ceux en charge de la mise en œuvre de ces politiques publiques et enfin, à tous ceux que le sujet de l'insertion intéresse. »

Rethinking Social Housing: Behavioural Patterns and Technological Innovations

Valentina Gianfrate; Chiara Piccardo, Danila Longo, Andrea Giachetta. *Sustainable cities and society*, volume 33, issue 1, pages 102-112, January 2017.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2210670716306175>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The building sector accounts for 40% of energy use and 25% of CO2 emissions, mainly due to inefficient building practices and energy consumption during the operational phase of buildings. Social housing accounts for a significant proportion of the European building stock and about 50% of the existing buildings are likely to require large-scale renovations in the coming years, meeting the current EPBD directive. This could represent an opportunity to renovate the affordable building stock, often characterized by premature disrepair, resulting in a bad perception from inhabitants and community. Significant European experiences have already shown the importance of an integrated approach finalized to the construction or renovation of social housing, leveraging on environmental sustainability, creating urban identity, adopting measures to face social disadvantage, offering at the same time quality housing standard. In this regard, it seems necessary to match technological advancements and knowledge in energy retrofitting with social needs and habits. The implementation of energy-efficiency improvements in social housing requests support and participation of the final energy consumer. The paper investigates how to deal with knowledge gaps in the relationship between retrofit technologies and users' behaviour and possible strategic measures to increase awareness between tenants through two case studies."

Pupils' Cooperatives and the Acquisition of Competences for Sustainable Development

Nicole Göler von Ravensburg. *CIRIEC Working Papers, Université de Liège et CIRIEC, N° 2017/01, January 2017.*

<http://www.ciriec.ulg.ac.be/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/WP2017-01.pdf>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "About 20 years ago Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) became a new educational aim for secondary school education in Germany (Programm Transfer 21). 14 different ESD learning arrangements were experimentally tested from 2002 to 2005 in secondary schools. School firms ranked highest (BLK Transfer 21 (Eds.) 2005). However, school firms for ESD for some time only developed in Niedersachsen, where they had originally been tested in said experiment. Work in these centred on ethical and resource efficient interactions with the social, economic and ecological environment (de Haan/Grundmann/Plesse 2009: 64-65). Pupils' cooperatives (PC) are special school firms, modelled on the German real world cooperative modus including quasi-registration, annual audit, partnership with real-world coops etc. Some ESD school firms have existed before transforming into pupils cooperatives, while others have been started in a cooperative manner right away. The waiting list of ESD School firms wanting to become PC is long, but the promoting cooperative federations usually limit the numbers newly accepted each year. Examples of PC's business ideas are making string puppets and performing with them, felting sheep wool, bee keeping, the making of apple juice, breeding of mushrooms, building steel barbecues, running computer courses for senior citizens, catering, event management and so forth. Business ideas thus are not much different to those of other school firms focused on ESD. The attractiveness of the cooperative form seems to be linked to initiators believing that the cooperative way of organizing is particularly conducive to ESD. The objective of this paper is to screen the results of three rounds of scientific project evaluation so far undertaken in Niedersachsen and Nordrhein-Westfalen in regard to this belief. Using a mixed method approach these evaluations identify the most significant factors driving this belief. Furthermore they detail the self-assessment of pupils and teachers in regard to the acquisition of competencies, verify the degree to which PCs work cooperatively and shed light on the interactions between PCs and "grown-up" partner coops. The paper discusses the relevance of these aspects and outlines further (comparative) research needs."

VARIA

Baromètre 2017 de la mesure d'impact social

KPMG publie le premier baromètre de la mesure d'impact social, février 2017, 48 pages

[http://www.avise.org/ressources/barometre-2017-de-la-mesure-dimpact-social?utm_source=Avise+Info%27s&utm_campaign=48c60d4e94-](http://www.avise.org/ressources/barometre-2017-de-la-mesure-dimpact-social?utm_source=Avise+Info%27s&utm_campaign=48c60d4e94-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2017_07_11&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_33d51590df-48c60d4e94-166200809)

[EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2017_07_11&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_33d51590df-48c60d4e94-166200809](http://www.avise.org/ressources/barometre-2017-de-la-mesure-dimpact-social?utm_source=Avise+Info%27s&utm_campaign=48c60d4e94-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2017_07_11&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_33d51590df-48c60d4e94-166200809)

Résumé issue de l'URL ci-haut : « KPMG publie le premier baromètre de la mesure d'impact social, basé sur les résultats d'une enquête en ligne auprès d'acteurs de terrain et de bailleurs de fonds de l'Economie sociale et solidaire (ESS). Ce baromètre s'appuie sur une enquête en ligne auprès de 366 acteurs de terrain (associations, entreprises sociales, SCIC...) et de bailleurs de fonds de l'ESS (fondations, acteurs publics, banques, fonds d'investissement...). Cette enquête descriptive s'appuie sur un travail de recherche de long terme, propose un suivi annuel des pratiques, attentes, difficultés et réussites des acteurs de l'ESS en termes d'évaluation d'impact social. »

Les associations et l'entrepreneuriat social

Rapport du Haut conseil à la vie associative (HCVA), 55 pages, avril 2017.

http://www.avise.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/20170626/rapport_du_hcva_avril_2017.pdf

Résumé issue de l'URL ci-haut : « Le rapport compile des données existantes sur les entreprises solidaires d'utilité sociale. Il expose les cadres fiscaux des organismes sans but lucratif, des sociétés commerciales de l'ESS et des coopératives. Le rapport pointe également les limites actuelles des statistiques, les données ne permettant pas de cerner précisément la réalité des sociétés commerciales de l'ESS. Enfin, il liste les spécificités du modèle associatif : "absence de détention du capital", "absence de partage de bénéfices", "bénévolat", "transparence financière"... - et celles de l'entrepreneuriat social : "société dotée d'un capital", "participation aux résultats de l'exploitation", "finalité sociale ou d'utilité sociale". Le rapport réfléchit également à l'impact social des associations et des entreprises sociales. Selon lui, le poids des associations est encore largement supérieur à celui des entreprises sociales. Cette analyse est à prendre avec précaution car le recul depuis la Loi de 2014 est pour l'instant insuffisant. Il met aussi en perspective ses analyses par rapport à un certain nombre de pays européens. On voit ainsi que les notions d'entrepreneuriat social, d'utilité sociale, d'économie sociale et solidaire sont répandues en Europe depuis quelques années, et que la plupart des législations les concernant sont récentes et s'appuient souvent sur "l'initiative pour l'entrepreneuriat social" lancée par la Commission européenne en 2011. »

Les acteurs du financement solidaire et leur réponse aux besoins de financement des associations et entreprises à forte utilité sociale

Rapport réalisé par Finansol, 78 pages, Avril 2017

https://www.finansol.org/_dwl/etude-outils-du-financement-solidaire-finansol-2017.pdf

Résumé issue de l'URL ci-haut : « Cette étude s'efforce aussi d'identifier les modèles économiques mis en œuvre par les différents financeurs et fonds solidaires afin de mettre en évidence les contraintes pesant sur l'élaboration de leur offre et sa mise en œuvre. Les principaux apports et les limites de cette offre pour les projets qui y ont recours à une ou plusieurs étapes de leur parcours sont illustrés par des cas pratiques. Afin de réaliser cette étude Finansol a d'abord rencontré une trentaine d'entreprises et d'associations ayant eu recours plus ou moins largement aux interventions de la finance solidaire, puis, dans un second temps, une dizaine de financeurs et fonds solidaires qui ont été interrogés sur les principales thématiques que la première « vague » d'entretiens avait permis de faire ressortir. Le rapport s'adresse aux différentes parties prenantes du financement solidaire. »

APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

Calls for contributions / Convocatorias de artículos

- **Représenter les territoires.** 4e colloque du Collège international des sciences du territoire (CIST). 22 et 23 mars 2018, Rouen, France. Date limite pour soumission : 31 août, 2017.
- **Économie sociale et solidaire: L'efficacité nouvelle.** Appel à contributions lancé par ESS Forum International à l'occasion du 8èmes Rencontres du Mont-Blanc. 6 au 8 décembre 2017, Archamps, Grand Genève Français. Date limite pour soumission : **6 septembre, 2017.** (RECALL)

- **Organizing for resilience: Organizations and Social Innovation.** 7th Latin America and European Meeting on Organizations Studies (LAEMOS), 22nd - 24th March 2018, Buenos Aires, Argentine. **Deadline for submission: 30th September 2017.**
- **Democracy and Legitimacy: The Role of the Third Sector in a Globalizing World.** Thirteenth International Conference of the International Society for Third Sector Research (ISTR). 10th-13th July, 2018. Amsterdam, the Netherlands. **Deadline for submission: 27th October, 2017.** (RECALL)
- **L'économie publique, sociale et coopérative dans la révolution numérique.** 32^{ème} congrès du CIRIEC International. Du 30 mai au 1 juin 2018. Liège, Belgique. Date limite pour soumission: **15 décembre 2017.** (RECALL)
- **Management et modèle coopératif.** Appel à contributions de la Revue Française de Gestion. Date limite pour soumission: **17 décembre 2017.**
- **Social Enterprise and Networks.** Special issue of the Social Enterprise Journal. Deadline for submission: **January 24th, 2018.** (RECALL)
- **6th EACB Award for Young Researchers on Co-operative Banks.** Competition for best papers in the field of co-operative banks is announced by the European Association of Co-operative Banks (EACB), in collaboration with its Academic Think-Tank. **Deadline for the submissions: 31st January 2018.**
- **Entrepreneurship in the Public and Nonprofit Sectors.** Call for Papers for a Symposium of **Public Administration Review.** Deadline for submission: **May 1st, 2018.** (RECALL)

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- **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)
- **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'AÉS (Association d'Économie Sociale) organisés par le Laboratoire d'économie dionysien. **7 et 8 septembre 2017. Université Paris 8, St-Denis, France.** (Rappel)
- **Social and Sustainable Finance and Impact Investing Conference.** Track in the 16th FRAP - Finance, Risk and Accounting Perspectives. **25th - 27th September, 2017, Cambridge, UK.** (RECALL)
- **Economía social y globalización: nuevos desafíos, nuevas oportunidades.** IX COLOQUIO IBÉRICO INTERNACIONAL DE COOPERATIVISMO Y ECONOMÍA SOCIAL. **5 y 6 de octubre de 2017. Santiago de Compostela.** (RECALL)

- **Social Economy Networks. Co-operation for Global Change.** The 22nd International Turkish Cooperatives Congress organised by the Turkish Cooperative Association in cooperation with CIRIEC International. 5th-7th October 2017. (RECALL)
- **Democracy and Civil Society in Latin America and the Caribbean in a Time of Change.** 11th Latin America and the Caribbean Network Conference. 18th – 20th October, 2017. Quito, Ecuador. (RECALL)
- **Comparing Third Sector Expansions.** 15th Annual JCPA and ICPA-Forum Workshop. 20 and 21 November, New York, USA.
- **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, 2017. Manaus, Brazil. (RECALL)
- **Global Challenges and Sustainability in the Asia Pacific: The Role of the Third Sector.** Tenth Asia Pacific Regional Conference of the International Society for Third Sector Research (ISTR). December 4th -5th, 2017. Jakarta, Indonesia. (RECALL)
- **5ème Journée Internationale de Recherche sur la Gestion des Entreprises Sociales et Solidaires (GESS).** 7 et 8 décembre 2017, Reims. (Rappel)
- **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. (RECALL)

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