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Responsables: **Marie J. Bouchard et Tassadit Zerdani**

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GOVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL

Governance and general interest / Gobernanza y interés general

Nonprofit Resource Contribution and Mission Alignment in Interorganizational, Cross-Sector Public Health Networks

Carrie L. Chapman and Danielle M. Varda. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, volume 46, issue 5, pages <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0899764017713875>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Given the complexity of today’s social and political dilemmas, a common method of program and policy implementation is surfacing in the form of interorganizational, cross-sector goal-directed networks. This article applies the “Core Dimensions of Connectivity” framework to analyze how the increasing inclusion of nonprofit organizations in public health goal-directed interorganizational networks is associated with goal achievement. Variables related to sector-based resource contributions and mission alignment was analyzed in their relation to outcomes in 177 networks. The findings indicate that significant differences exist across sectors. Compared to public and for-profit organizations, nonprofit organizations bring a greater number and diversity of resources to public health networks, and are perceived by their public and for-profit partners as having the strongest support of the network’s mission. We also find that resource contributions and mission alignment affect outcome achievement. This article discusses practical challenges networks face and informs techniques for effectively managing interorganizational goal-directed networks.”

Unravelling the Participation of Stakeholders in the Governance Models of Social Enterprises in Greece

Aikaterini Argyrou, Robert J. Blomme, Tineke Lambooy and Henk Kievit. *Corporate Governance: The International Journal of Business in Society*, volume 17, issue 4, pages 661- 667, August 2017.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/CG-08-2016-0164>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This paper aims to examine the concept of participatory governance through membership in the context of the tailor-made legal form for social enterprises in Greece, i.e. the social cooperative enterprise (Koinsep). As such, the paper aims to contribute to the theoretical discussion regarding the participation of stakeholders in the governance of social enterprises not only as a theoretical construct prescribed by law but also by examining its implementation in practice. The development of two in-depth case studies demonstrate whether and how the application and implementation of legal requirements regarding governance and membership permit and encourage stakeholders to participate in the decision-making processes of social enterprises. The study accordingly showcases the influence exerted by the legal regime over the social enterprise. The case studies demonstrate how participatory governance is not realised in a formal manner in the organisational set-up of two social enterprises. It thereby shows how stakeholders and employees participate informally in the decision-making processes of Greek social enterprises, although legislation is conducive to formal means of participation. This study is part of a larger project involving a comparative research of tailor-made legal forms of social enterprises and corresponding organisations in three jurisdictions, i.e. Greece, Belgium, and the UK. In this study, the research was limited to the legal form of Koinsep. This paper also contributes to the development of a better understanding of the Koinsep as a new tailor-made legal form for social enterprises in Greece. It therefore, sheds light in its function and its participatory governance structure. The study is an original attempt to theoretically and practically examine the subject of participatory governance in the Greek social enterprises context.”

Accountability in Nonprofit Governance: A Process-Based Study

Richard Tacon, Geoff Walters, Chris Cornforth. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 46, issue 4, pages 685- 704, September 2017.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0899764017691637>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Accountability is a crucial element of governance. Nonprofit organizations are typically accountable to multiple stakeholders and often "do" accountability in multiple ways. But what happens when a nonprofit organization is highly dependent on a single source of funding? This article provides an empirical exploration of this issue. It draws on a longitudinal case study of one nonprofit organization in the United Kingdom that is highly dependent on a single funder to examine how accountability is constructed and enacted, with a focus on the board. It critically examines accountability processes through direct observation of board and committee meetings and in-depth interviews with board members. The analysis shows how board members work to construct broader forms of accountability beyond accountability to the funder, but then struggle to enact them. This article provides in-depth insight into the challenges that nonprofit board members face and offers a rare example of observational research on board behavior."

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

Social Enterprise as a Catalyst for Sustainable Local and Regional Development

Donghyun Kim and Up Lim, Sustainability (Switzerland), volume 9, issue 8, August 2017.

<http://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/9/8/1427>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This study aims to present an integrated theoretical framework of sustainable local and regional development with an emphasis on social economy theory. The theoretical literature on social economy and sustainable local and regional development are reviewed and integrated focusing on the obstacles of sustainability and the function of social economy in local and regional development. Conflict and competition among sustainability values necessitates agreement and cooperation among those who embrace such values. Social enterprises are the core components of a social economy that reflects local and regional needs and pursues complex goals. In the social innovation process, social enterprises collaborate with various stakeholders regarding their business and social goals. Social enterprises have positive effects that influence local and regional development by satisfying local and regional needs, creating jobs in the community, developing relational assets in business processes, and restoring community solidarity. In social economy theory, social enterprises can facilitate sustainable local and regional development by including relational assets which embody social capital in social innovation processes. In the context of local and regional development, relational assets are important reinforcements of institutional capabilities, networks, and community or regional cooperation. Although social enterprises are not the dominant resources in traditional local and regional development, they can solve problems related to collective actions by networking and applying social norms to the situation."

Benefits and Drivers of Nonprofit Revenue Concentration

Georg von Schnurbein and Tizian M. Fritz . Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 46, issue 5, pages 922- 943, September 2017.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0899764017713876>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Nonprofit organizations (NPO) rely on a diverse mix of revenue sources. The existing literature mainly supports diversification among different revenue sources as desirable because it enables organizational stability. Using a new data set of over 200 Swiss fundraising charities, we prove the opposite to be true: organizations that displayed a higher degree of revenue concentration grew stronger between 2005 and 2012. We identify factors influencing the organization's capital and revenue structure. These factors can be divided into "nature" and "nurture" factors, which allows us to demonstrate which of them may be actively influenced by an organization's management and which stem from conditions of the organization that cannot be readily overcome by managerial interventions (such as age, size, and legal form). Revenue concentration is positively influenced both by an organization's geographical range of activity and dependence on its primary revenue source, and negatively influenced by board size and diversity."

Regional Dynamism between Social and Commercial Ventures: An Empirical Study Based on Swedish Data

Habib Kachlami. International Journal of Social Economics, volume 44, issue 9, pages 1122-1138, September 2017.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/IJSE-11-2015-0293>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this paper is to study the interaction between social and commercial ventures in a region. It achieves this objective through investigating the influence of social ventures' entry, exit and density on the entry rate of commercial ventures. Organizational ecology is applied for theoretical analysis and the feasible generalized least square method for empirical analysis. The study, in overall, finds a diffuse competition between the populations of social and commercial ventures. The results have revealed a negative influence of social ventures' entry and density on the entry rate of commercial ventures and a positive influence of the social ventures' exit on commercial ventures' entry rate in a region. The study is one of the few in its field that empirically studies the interaction between social and commercial ventures and the first study, which investigates it in the context of Sweden. The previous two studies, however, have only examined either the influence of social ventures entry or social venture density on the entry rate of commercial ventures. This study, however, examines the influence of both of those factors plus the influence of social venture exit on commercial venture entry. The study is also unique regarding the large-scale database it uses including all the 290 municipalities all over Sweden 1990-2014."

Charitable Giving in Arts and Culture Nonprofits: The Impact of Organizational Characteristics

Kelly Krawczyk, Michelle Wooddell, Ashley Dias. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 46, issue 4, pages 817-836, August 2017.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0899764017692038>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The considerable research examines the impact of nonprofit organizational characteristics on charitable giving. Unresolved questions remain, however, about the impact of specific revenue sources on charitable giving, and whether or not organizational characteristics affect various categories of private donations in different ways. This study addresses these questions utilizing an empirical model of organizational-level determinants of charitable giving that includes new revenue sources, and that examines the impact of government revenue in a more nuanced way. We also disaggregate charitable giving in arts and culture nonprofits into specific sources: individuals, trustees, corporations, and foundations. Using a large database of arts and cultural nonprofits and generalized least squares analyses, we offer a new contribution by illustrating the impact of additional organizational characteristics on charitable giving, and by empirically testing the established framework with the addition of new elements. Findings allow arts and culture nonprofits to make more informed fundraising decisions."

The Social Economy Beneficiary from Local Wisdom Strategic in Sustainable Management of Coastal Area in Indonesia

Agustono, B. and F. Aulia. International Journal of Economic Research, volume 14, issue 8, 2017, pages 271-281, September 2017.

[https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-](https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85026404415&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&dgcid=scalert_sc_search_email&txGid=4bfb925d87a7e2eab805e2a50ba82b6e)

[85026404415&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&dgcid=scalert_sc_search_email&txGid=4bfb925d87a7e2eab805e2a50ba82b6e](https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85026404415&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&dgcid=scalert_sc_search_email&txGid=4bfb925d87a7e2eab805e2a50ba82b6e)

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The aims of this research are: to identify the forms of local wisdom that used for managing coastal area at Langkat Regency, to analyze the relationship and or the effect of social economy condition and social culture of coastal community in order to taking benefit and conservation of Langkat's coastal area. The methods were qualitative approach with depth interview, participation observation and Focus Group Discussion and quantitative approach that used multiple regression analysis as models. The result of this research shows that: the local wisdom in coastal area community was a part of local tradition process that comes from life experiences for years. It was stronger with the process of learning that came from introducing the conservative values that was transferred by the policy maker. The coastal community income that has relationship with sea and coastal area was affected by working time allocation, the distance between house and sea or coastal area, and the others income that have no relationship with sea or coastal area. While the level of education and age have no effect to coastal community income."

GESTION

Management / Gestión

Alliance Success Factors and Performance in Social Economy Enterprises

Bastida, R., F. Marimon and D. Tanganelli. Management Decision, volume 55, issue 5, pages 1065-1080, August 2017.

https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85019702414&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&dgcid=scalert_sc_search_email&txGid=8e6a81ae1873c701671a54507c389d61

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The Establishing alliances between social economy enterprises (SEEs) is considered to be a solution to the problem of providing enough resources and knowledge to compete in the global market and, at the same time, to maintain identity and ownership. Nevertheless, an important number of alliances breaks up after several years. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to study the key factors that affect alliances' development and outcome. In this study, the success factors that have been extensively tested in investor-owned companies are assessed in SEEs, which present important differences in organizational issues and corporate principles and values. This study defines a scale that includes the most important factors that might be controlled by SEE managers to develop successful alliances. These factors are grouped into three categories: relational capital, relationship governance and the partner selection process. The study also assesses the impact of these factors on alliance performance. Findings: Statistical analysis through structural equation modelling shows that relationship governance and the partner selection process have a significant impact on performance. Therefore, they can be considered success factors in alliances among SEEs. Taking into account the relevant contribution of the SEEs to the European economy, and having noted the scarce number of studies about alliances success factors in the social economy sector, this study offers a significant contribution to this research field. Moreover, findings will be also interesting for SEE managers and social economy authorities when designing programmes to empower and support alliances."

Professionalization and Voluntary Transparency Practices in Nonprofit Organizations

Clemens Striebing. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 28, issue 1, pages 65–83, September 2017.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21263/abstract?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "There are currently no public disclosure requirements for privately controlled charitable organizations in Germany. This study examines under which conditions German nonprofits, including both public charities and foundations, voluntarily choose transparency. Transparent nonprofits are defined herein as those that publicly disclose their annual reports and detailed financial information. A very small number of German nonprofits do so. The results of a crisp-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis suggest that the driving force behind the voluntary transparency of organizations is professional management rather than revealed cases of malpractice or stakeholder demands."

Deploying Strategic Resources: Comparing Members of Farmer Cooperatives to Non-Members in Sub-Saharan Africa

Matthias Olthaar and Florian Noseleit. Review of Social Economy, volume 75, issue 3, pages 339-370, September 2017.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00346764.2017.1306749>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Primary producers in global value chains, like any other firm, aim for entrepreneurial success through deploying strategic resources, collective action, strategic intent, and a supportive institutional environment. In the current article, we analyze the extent to which members of farmer cooperatives in Ethiopia succeed in deploying strategic resources. We find that non-members utilize resources more efficiently and that the potential for collective action is not realized. The potential for collective action remains unrealized due to the institutional environment. We suggest pathways for further research."

Who Values Diversity? Comparing the Effect of Manager Gender Across the Public, Private, and Nonprofit Sectors.

Morgen Johansen and Ling Zhu. The American Review of Public Administration, volume 47, issue 7, pages 797-809, Septembre 2017.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0275074016634201>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Researchers have focused on the role of managerial gender on attitudes toward diversity issues mainly in either the public or private sector, but there is little research that compares managerial attitudes on diversity across the public, private, and nonprofit sectors. This article identifies important distinctions among the sectors that may influence gender differences in managerial priority placed on diversity. Using a national survey of nearly 1,000 top-level managers in public, private, and nonprofit hospitals in the United States, we analyze how managerial gender combined with cross-sector differences shape managerial priority on diversity. We find female managers place a higher priority on diversity than their male counterparts in nonprofit and private organizations compared with managers in public organizations. The differing effects of managerial gender on the priority placed on diversity are shaped by the organizational contexts of the three sectors. This research provides systematic evidence of sector differences in the patterns of managerial priorities regarding diversity."

Pressure to Manage Ratios and Willingness to Do So: Evidence From Nonprofit Managers

Linda M. Parsons, Charlotte Pryor and Andrea Alston Roberts. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 46, issue 4, pages, September 2017.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0899764017692037>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "We survey 200 nonprofit executives to investigate the pressure they experience to manage so-called efficiency ratios, and their reactions to that pressure. Specifically, we investigate whether managers' perceptions of donor pressure are influenced by (a) the degree to which they rely on contributions and government grants, (b) the existence of restricted gifts, (c) oversight by monitoring institutions that may affect donor giving decisions, and (d) the sophistication of management. We then examine factors that affect the likelihood that managers will engage in ratio management. Interestingly, we find no evidence that nonprofits that rely more heavily on donor support feel greater donor pressure. Instead, we provide evidence that specific donors, such as those who make restricted gifts and government grantors, influence perceptions of pressure. Furthermore, more sophisticated managers perceive less pressure to manage ratios. When facing pressure to manage ratios, monitors and sophisticated managers reduce the likelihood of ratio management."

Managing Dual Identities in Nonprofit Rebranding: An Exploratory Study

Zoe Lee and Humphrey Bourne. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 46, issue 4, pages 794 - 816 September 2017.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0899764017703705#articleCitationDownloadContainer>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Nonprofit organizations that engage in rebranding strategies face challenges reconciling normative (social or mission driven) and utilitarian (business driven) identities of their organizations. This research examines the interplay between rebranding processes and dual identities of 10 rebranded charitable organizations, in particular how these identities are reflected in managers' narratives and subsequently shape rebranding strategies. The study reveals four types of rebranding strategies and the potential drivers for their adoption. Pressure to secure resources can lead nonprofit organizations to emphasize utilitarian identities in rebranding, and so surface hidden tensions among stakeholders reluctant to relinquish established normative identities. In managing the process of rebranding, senior managers engage in practices of justifying, re-visioning, and influencing to reduce emerging tensions. The research suggests that both utilitarian and normative identity concerns need to be addressed during the process."

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

Public Policies / Políticas Publicas

Managing Boundaries: The Role of Non-Profit Organisations in Russia's Managed Democracy

Sergej Ljubownikow and Jo Crotty. Sociology, volume 51, issue 5, pages 940-956, October 2017.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0038038515608111>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This article examines Russian human service non-profit organisations (NPOs) to investigate the nature of civil society in a managed democracy. Specifically the focus is on emerging vertical ties between NPOs and ruling and governing elites. Drawing on qualitative data collected from health and education NPOs in three industrial regions, we find that in establishing such vertical ties the role of organisations and individuals within is changing – they have moved away from ignored outsiders towards accessing the circles of power and being tasked with managing the boundary between the state and civil society. In exploring these arrangements this article highlights that in the post-Soviet space, NPOs and the state are closely intertwined resembling co-optation. As a result the democratisation potential of human service NPOs is constrained. In discussing these insights we also draw parallels to contexts in which the state has outsourced welfare service to human service NPOs."

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

Informal Entrepreneurship and Past Experience in an Emerging Economy

Cory R. A. Hallam and Gianluca Zanella. The Journal of Entrepreneurship, volume 26, issue 2, pages 163-175, September 2017.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0971355717708843>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Informal economies account for up to 70 per cent of GDP in developing countries, but few studies have explored informal entrepreneurship. To fill this gap, an exploratory study involving 855 university students in an emerging economy applies the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) to study the cognitive process of informal entrepreneurship. The effect of past experience (PE) and necessity entrepreneurship on the intention to start a business is also explored. Our findings provide evidence that the decision to start a business in the informal economy reinforces the effect of subjective norms on entrepreneurial intentions (EIs). Implications for education programmes and for theory are discussed."

The Singularity of Social Entrepreneurship: Untangling its Uniqueness and Market Function

Philip T. Roundy and Michaël Bonnal. The Journal of Entrepreneurship, volume 26, issue 2, pages 137-162, September 2017.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0971355717708068>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Social entrepreneurship is an activity that is receiving intense scrutiny from scholars, practitioners and policymakers. However, research is only beginning to explore the unique function social entrepreneurs fill in the marketplace. This conceptual article examines if social entrepreneurs indeed represent a novel category of market actor. Building on prior work claiming that the unique function of social entrepreneurs is the creation of positive externalities and generation of spillover benefits for society, we compare social entrepreneurs with conventional entrepreneurs and other entities that seek to increase social welfare, including governments and traditional nonprofit organisations. Specifically, we contend that the strengths of social entrepreneurship are its reliance on voluntary exchange, promotion of dignity and self-sufficiency in beneficiaries, attunement to the signals of the marketplace and ability to tap into consumer spending. We also uncover the limitations of social entrepreneurship, which include the challenge of combining multiple institutional logics, the existence of social issues around which viable businesses cannot be built, dependence on consumer demand and competitive disadvantages relative to conventional businesses. We discuss the implications of our conceptualisation of social entrepreneurship for practitioners, policymakers and future research."

An Identity-Based Approach to Social Enterprise

Wry Tyler and York Jeffrey G. *Academy of Management Review*, volume 42, issue 3, pages 437- 460, July 2017.

<http://amr.aom.org/content/42/3/437.abstract>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Social enterprise has gained widespread acclaim as a tool for addressing social and environmental problems. Yet because social enterprises integrate social welfare and commercial logics, they face the challenge of pursuing frequently conflicting goals. Studies have begun to address how established social enterprises can manage these tensions, but we know little about how, why, and with what consequences social entrepreneurs mix competing logics as they create new organizations. To address this gap, we develop a theoretical model based in identity theory that helps to explain (1) how commercial and social welfare logics become relevant to entrepreneurship, (2) how different types of entrepreneurs perceive the tension between these logics, and (3) what implications this has for how entrepreneurs recognize and develop social enterprise opportunities. Our approach responds to calls from organizational and entrepreneurship scholars to extend existing frameworks of opportunity recognition and development to better account for social enterprise creation."

Social Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurial Ecosystems: Complementary or Disjoint Phenomena?

Philip T. Rounly, *International Journal of Social Economics*, volume 44, issue 9, pages 1252-1267, September 2017.

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/IJSE-02-2016-0045>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The formation of entrepreneurial ecosystems is recognized as an activity that can produce economic development and community revitalization. Social entrepreneurship is also an activity that is receiving growing attention because of its potential for addressing social and economic problems. However, while scholars have focused on how the participants in entrepreneurial ecosystems, such as investors and support organizations, influence ecosystem functioning, it is not clear what role social entrepreneurs can play in entrepreneurial ecosystems. Nor is it known how the entrepreneurial ecosystems in which social entrepreneurs are located can influence the founding and operation of their ventures. The paper aims to discuss these issues. In this conceptual paper, theory is proposed to explain the interrelationship between entrepreneurial ecosystems and social entrepreneurship. It is theorized that entrepreneurial ecosystems will influence the operations and effectiveness of social entrepreneurs through mechanisms such as the ecosystem's diversity of resource providers, support infrastructure, entrepreneurial culture, and learning opportunities. In turn, social entrepreneurs can shape the entrepreneurial ecosystems in which they are situated by influencing the heterogeneity of ecosystem participants, garnering attention for the ecosystem, and increasing its attractiveness to stakeholders. Scholars examining entrepreneurial ecosystems have not studied the role of an increasingly important market actor: the social entrepreneur. At the same time, work on social entrepreneurship has not emphasized the community of social relations and cultural milieu in which social entrepreneurs found their ventures. The theory developed addresses both of these omissions and has important implications for practitioners focused on spurring entrepreneurial ecosystems and social entrepreneurship."

AUTRES

Other / Otros

Sustainability of Nonprofit Human Service Organizations in a Neighborhood Context

Wonhyung Lee. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, volume 28, issue1, pages 11-24, September 2017.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21264/abstract?campaign=woletoc>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Nonprofit human service organizations (NHSOs) carry both practical and symbolic implications for serving local needs. Whether neighborhood characteristics influence the existence of NHSOs is a critical inquiry, albeit with mixed results. This study examines the relationship between neighborhood characteristics and organizational sustainability based on the data of the capital district of New York State. Spatial analysis showed that the largest concentration of NHSOs remains in the inner-city neighborhoods. Regression analysis identified small revenues of organizations and density of African American residents as significant factors that are negatively associated with the longevity of NHSOs, controlling for neighborhood income level. These findings imply that small-budget organizations in African American neighborhoods may experience a quick turnover, which prompts a deeper understanding of how NHSOs attempt to sustain in such neighborhoods."

NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX

Special issues

Living Labs, innovation sociale et territoire

Numéro spécial de la Revue Canadienne des Sciences Régionales, volume 40, issue 1, 2017.

<http://www.cjrs-rcsr.org/Volume40-1.htm>

APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

Calls for contributions / Convocatorias de artículos

- **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)
- **Don, associations et économie solidaire en Kabylie. Colloque International Interdisciplinaire.** 7 et 8 avril 2017, Tizi-Ouzou, Algérie. Date limite pour soumission: **18 octobre 2017.**
- **ENTRE-prendre et Partage: Quel potentiel de transformation sociale ?** 7èmes Journées Georges Doriot - Entrepreneuriat et Société organisées par HEC Paris, EM Normandie et ESG UQAM. Montréal, Québec, Canada, 15-17 mai 2018. Date limite pour soumission: **21 novembre 2017.**
- **Civil Society Organizations: the Site of Legitimizing the Common Good.** Call for papers for the special issue of *Voluntas*. Deadline for submission: **30th November, 2017.** (RECALL)
- **Social innovation in Social enterprises: What is going on?.** Call for papers for the special issue of the *Journal of Entrepreneurial and Organizational Diversity (JEOD)*. Deadline for submission: **13th November, 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.** (RECALL)
- **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.** (RECALL)
- **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)
- **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)
- **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)
- **The 14th Annual Social Entrepreneurship Conference.** 2nd-3rd November, 2017. D'Amore-McKim School of Business, Northeastern University, Boston. (RECALL)
- **Comparing Third Sector Expansions.** 15th Annual JCPA and ICPA-Forum Workshop. **20 and 21 November, New York, USA.** (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, 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)
- **Le contrôle de gestion des organisations à but non lucratif.** 10^{ème} Journée d'étude en contrôle de gestion (JECG). 2 février 2018, IAE de Tours, France. (RECALL)

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- **Représenter les territoires. 4e colloque du Collège international des sciences du territoire (CIST).** 22 et 23 mars 2018, Rouen, France. (*Rappel*)
- **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.** (*RECALL*)

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