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### MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

#### **Financing Social Entrepreneurship: The Role of Impact Investment in Shaping Social Enterprise in Australia**

*Erin I-Ping Castellas, Jarrod Ormiston and Suzanne Findlay. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 14, issue 2, pages130-155, May 2018.*

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/SEJ-02-2017-0006>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper aims to explore the emergence and nature of impact investment in Australia and how it is shaping the development of the social enterprise sector. Impact investment is an emerging approach to financing social enterprises that aims to achieve blended value by delivering both impact and financial returns. In seeking to deliver blended value, impact investment combines potentially conflicted logics from investment, philanthropy and government spending. This paper utilizes institutional theory as a lens to understand the nature of these competing logics in impact investment. The paper adopts a sequential exploratory mixed methods approach to study the emergence of impact investment in Australia. The mixed methods include 18 qualitative interviews with impact investors in the Australian market and a subsequent online questionnaire on characteristics of impact investment products, activity and performance. The findings provide empirical evidence of the rapid growth in impact investment in Australia. The analysis reveals the nature of institutional complexity in impact investment and highlights the risk that the impact logic may become overshadowed by the investment logic if the difference in rigor around financial performance measurement and impact performance measurement is maintained. The paper discusses the implications of these findings for the development of the Australian social enterprise sector. This paper provides empirical evidence on the emergence of impact investment in Australia and contributes to a growing global body of evidence about the nature, size and characteristics of impact investment."*

#### **Contextualising Social Enterprise in Fiji**

*Heather Douglas, Buriata Eti-Tofinga and Gurmeet Singh. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 14, issue 2, pages 208-224, May 2018.*

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/SEJ-05-2017-0032>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This study aims to examine the geographic, historical and institutional influences on social enterprise in a small Pacific island country. Drawing on theoretical literature and factual materials published by reputable sources and based on local knowledge of the authors, the study considers how Fiji's location; history; and social, economic, political and cultural institutions affect social enterprise. Social enterprise is influenced by Fiji's remote location and small economy, which reduces access to external information and suggests that the nation is slow to embrace new ideas. Fiji's demographics, ethnic divisions and cultural arrangements create economic and political tensions that affect how support services and economic policies are delivered. Indians were brought to Fiji under the British colonial administration, and Fijians with Indian heritage now make up almost 40% of the population. Informal separation and growing tensions between these Fijian Indian citizens and indigenous Fijians have contributed to political instability. The resulting outmigration of skilled nonindigenous people has reduced levels of human capital and expertise. This limits Fiji's capacity to innovate, including developing a robust social enterprise sector. Although social enterprise could be a very effective way to address social and economic problems in Fiji, it seems unlikely that the government will embrace the concept without support and encouragement from external sources, especially international aid and UN agencies. Generalisability is not assumed with this study, as it examines only one Pacific island country; however, it is likely that the findings will apply in other small Pacific island countries having similar cultural arrangements. This paper offers information that will assist practitioners, researchers and policymakers in understanding and negotiating complexities of the institutional environment in remote locations, especially in small Pacific island countries. As one of the first studies of a small Pacific island country, this paper extends scholarship in this region and adds to the current understandings of social*

enterprise. In particular, the paper adds valuable, new knowledge of the effects of geographic location, political instability and cultural and ethnic divisions. This study is likely to be relevant for other small countries in isolated locations, especially those in the Pacific region with similar cultural environments.”

### **Crowdfunding: Democratizing Networking, Financing and Innovation**

*Assadi, Djamchid. Journal of Innovation Economics & Management, volume 26, issue 2, pages 3-12, May 2018.*

<https://www.cairn.info/revue-journal-of-innovation-economics-2018-2-p-3.htm>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Scholars have mainly explored crowdfunding both as an innovative alternative mode of funding, and a source of funding for innovative venturing and out-of-stream entrepreneurship. This volume collects eight contributions exploring crowdfunding in innovative avenues of research: comparison with other forms of alternative finance, evolution in emerging economies, communicative instrumental crowdfunding, signal analysis, and modes of governance. In the face of conventional financial institutions, which have become reluctant to finance small, medium and innovative enterprises after the 2006-2008 financial crises, out of solidarity and cooperation, alternative finance has emerged to provide funding to peers. Djamchid Assadi, Arvind Ashta and Aymeric Jung wonder why different types of alternative finance, aimed at similar issues in demanding markets, have not experienced the same performance and fortunes...”*

### **Social Investing: What Matters From the Perspective of Social Enterprises?**

*Judith Mayer and Barbara Scheck. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 47, issue 3, pages 493-513, June 2018.*

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0899764017749889>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Due to a massive increase in available social venture capital (SVC), social entrepreneurs often get to choose among various financing options. As financial parameters can easily be adapted or replicated, this article analyzes how social entrepreneurs evaluate the central nonfinancial features of these funders. Based on an experiment with 44 social entrepreneurs, we assess their perception of the five most relevant criteria for evaluating investor attractiveness: business advisory, network access, information rights, control rights, and reputation of the investor. Our analysis of 1,056 hypothetical decisions reveals that the investor’s reputation is the single most important criterion and that the positive effect of support provided through business advisory and network access strongly outweighs the negative effect of oversight via information rights and control rights. These findings indicate that social entrepreneurs perceive the behavior of SVC investors as steward like rather than principal like.”*

## **ÉVALUATION**

*Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación*

### **Impact of Cooperatives Membership on Economy in Eastern Oromia: The Case of Haramaya Agricultural Farmers’ Cooperative Union (HAFUCU)**

*Megersa Debela, Sisay Diribaand Hailemichael Bekele. Annals of Publics and Cooperative Economics, volume 89, issue2, pages 361-376, June 2018.*

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/apce.12175?campaign=woletoc>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This study attempts to analyse the impact of cooperatives on the smallholders’ income, productivity, marketed surplus and saving in East Hararghe Zone of Haramaya District. The study is based on primary cross-sectional data collected from cooperative member and non-cooperative member household heads. The propensity score matching (PSM) estimates complemented by a bias correction matching (BCM) and Lewbel instrumental variable (IV) regression estimation shows that cooperatives have a positive impact on smallholders’ income and productivity. The findings have strong policy implications. The rural development of the country should work toward strengthening and expanding the existing rural organizations through training and capacity building programmes. It is important particularly establishing new rural-based organizations that enable rural households to engage in business activities. Doing that may help reduce poverty and increase smallholders’ income, productivity, and capital accumulation.”*

### **Value Creation in Crowdfunding Projects-Evidence from an Emerging Economy**

*Oba Beyza, Serap Atakan and Ozge Kirezli. Journal of Innovation Economics & Management, volume 26, issue 2, pages 37-62, May 2018.*

[https://www.cairn.info/revue-journal-of-innovation-economics-2018-2-page-37.htm?WT.mc\\_id=JIE\\_026](https://www.cairn.info/revue-journal-of-innovation-economics-2018-2-page-37.htm?WT.mc_id=JIE_026)

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “This study examines the interplay between the role of signals about the project and project owners, and the platform’s reputation in activating the backers to meet the targeted amount of funds. In so doing, we conduct a multilevel analysis that incorporates three groups of variables that influence the success/failure of a project, namely platforms, projects and project owners. More specifically, we aim to understand why backers decide to support some projects and not others. In the AON crowdfunding model, a project is successful if it collects capital equal to, or more than, the targeted amount. Extant research on reward-based crowdfunding has provided empirical evidence on project success in terms of project quality and project owners (e.g. Mollick, 2014; Courtney *et al.*, 2016; Frydrych *et al.*, 2014). By focusing on either the project quality or project owners, they provide a detailed description of the determinants of project quality, project legitimacy, the role of rewards in attracting backers, and the preferences of project owners in choosing a specific crowdfunding model. However, there has been no comprehensive discussion about the role of both project quality and project owners in contributing to project success. Furthermore, we have limited insight into the role of platform reputation on the success of the project. In this paper, we intend to contribute towards filling these gaps.”

### **Defining “Community” in Community Health Evaluation: Perspectives From a Sample of Nonprofit Appalachian Hospitals**

*Berkeley A. Franz, Daniel Skinner and John W. Murphy. American Journal of Evaluation, volume 39, issue 2, pages 237-256, May 2018.*

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1098214017722857>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “This article examines the theoretical basis of the community as it is evoked in health evaluation. In particular, we examine how hospitals carrying out Community Health Needs Assessments (CHNAs) define communities as well as the implications for these definitions for how to study and engage community problems. We present qualitative findings from a sample of Appalachian nonprofit hospitals, who we asked to describe their approach to defining the community in their most recent Internal Revenue Service–mandated CHNA. Drawing upon a theoretical debate in the history of evaluation research, the authors argue that the contemporary community cannot be circumscribed merely by geographic boundaries, nor can it be identified easily with a bounded group of clearly demarcated individuals. Instead, following the tenets of community-based health research, the authors argue for a richer, more dynamic conceptualization of the community in evaluation research in which definitions arise from community bodies themselves.”

### **Social Enterprise Accountability: Directions, Dominance and Developments**

*Astrid Bradford, Belinda Luke and Craig Furneaux. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 14, issue 2, pages 156-176, May 2018.*

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/SEJ-03-2017-0018>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “This paper aims to explore social enterprise accountability with respect to their dual social and financial objectives. Drawing on theories of accountability, stakeholders and institutional logics, this paper examines to whom and how social enterprises are accountable, focusing on the potential differences in accountability where social enterprises have a dominant versus a diversified commercial customer base. Case studies on four work integrated social enterprises are analysed. Primary data include interviews with general managers of each social enterprise. Secondary data include social media, websites and internal and external reports. Findings reveal accountability is largely influenced by dominant stakeholders (dominant commercial customers and parent organisations). Further, a connection between to whom and how social enterprises are accountable was noted, with formal accountability directed to the main stakeholders of the social enterprises, while less formal types of accountability were directed to less powerful stakeholders. The integrated nature of the social enterprises facilitated complementarity rather than conflict among their commercial and social logics. While formal accountability was directed to those with power, expectations of these stakeholders ensured social and commercial logics were balanced, highlighting the importance of powerful stakeholders supporting both logics for social enterprises to effectively manage their hybridity. Conclusions consider the importance of social enterprises’ reporting practices.”

## **An Experimental Study of Voluntary Nonprofit Accountability and Effects on Public Trust, Reputation, Perceived Quality, and Donation Behavior**

Annika Becker. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, volume 47, issue 3, pages 562-582, June 2018.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0899764018756200>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "Voluntary accountability carried out by nonprofit organizations seeks to ensure organizational adherence to financial and ethical standards beyond legal regulations, thereby sending signals of quality and trustworthiness. Yet, insights into whether and how different forms of voluntary nonprofit accountability influence the public's attitude are limited, and recent calls emphasize the need for further empirical investigation. Building on the combination of three different research streams, this article presents a conceptual framework that distinguishes between four forms of (voluntary) nonprofit accountability within the theoretical context of the principal-agent theory. In an online experiment with 407 participants, the author demonstrates that externally certified voluntary accountability demonstrates higher reputation and perceived quality among nonprofit organizations, but not relating to donation behavior (relative to the other accountability conditions). Internal voluntary accountability has no effect, whereas no accountability is associated with less public trust, reputation, perceived quality, and donation behavior (compared with legal minimum accountability).

## **GESTION**

*Management / Gestión*

### **Assessing the Value Dimensions of Social Enterprise Networks**

Maria Luisa Granados and Ana Magdalena Rivera. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, volume 24, issue 3, pages 734-754, May 2018.

<https://doi.org/10.1108/IJEBR-09-2016-0313>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "Despite the importance gained by social enterprises (SEs) and the increased number of social enterprise networks (SENs) in the UK, there is a paucity of research into the role of these networks in enhancing the sector and creating value. The purpose of this paper is to provide empirical evidence assessing this value. The assessment and insights were derived through a concurrent mixed method data collection strategy with 241 responses from members of SEs in the UK. In terms of frequency, the use of SENs is still sporadic, denoting an immature stage of network lifecycle development. Moreover, it was identified that usage was affected primarily by the perceived usefulness of the information available. The ultimate value created was primarily of an informative nature rather than knowledge exchange. A framework is developed describing the structure, content and interaction dimensions of value of SENs. The understanding of this value offers opportunities to shape government interventions and current practices of SENs in assisting SEs and providing an active, knowledge sharing community. By exploring the value perceived by social entrepreneurs of being part of an SEN, the paper considered an under-researched area of SE literature that can maximised the impact of the sector."

### **Humain Ressource management Practices and Employee Job Satisfaction in Nonprofit Organizations**

Ramon Bastida, Frederic MArimon and Lluís Carreras. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics*, volume 89, issue 2, pages 323-338, June 2018.

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "The purpose of this study is to establish a measurement scale for human resource management (HRM) practices in nonprofit organizations and to analyze their impact on employee job satisfaction. An exploratory factor analysis (EFA) using a principal components was performed. The analyzed sample is composed of 62 organizations with 2,030 employees. The results demonstrate that 8 out of 20 analyzed variables determine the measurement scale of HRM practices in these organizations. These variables are related to psychological demands, active work and development possibilities, social relations and leadership, and the degree of coherence in the organization with its principles. According to the results, these practices have an impact on employee job satisfaction. We believe that these results are relevant due to the lack of similar studies and the relevance of nonprofit organizations as job creators in the European Union."

### **Are Cooperatives More productive Than Investor-Owned Firms? Cross-Industry Evidence From Portugal**

Natália P. Monteiro and Odd Rune Straume. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics*, volume 89, issue 2, pages 377-414, June 2018.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/apce.12201?campaign=woletoc>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "We analyse empirically whether cooperatives and investor-owned firms differ in terms of productive efficiency. Using rich Portuguese panel data covering a wide range of industries, we apply two different empirical approaches to estimate potential differences in productive efficiency. The results from our benchmark random-effects model show that cooperatives are significantly less productive, on average, than investor-owned firms, both at the aggregate level and for most of the industries considered. However, the results derived from a System-GMM approach, which is our preferred empirical strategy, are much less conclusive, and we cannot conclude that cooperatives are generally less efficient than investor-owned firms. With either approach, though, we find no evidence that cooperatives are *more* productive than investor-owned firms in any industry."

### **Perspectives of People with Intellectual Disability about Open, Sheltered and Social Enterprise Employment: Implications for expanding employment choice through social enterprises**

Ariella Meltzer, Rosemary Kayess and Shona Bates. *Social Enterprise Journal*, volume 14, issue 2, pages 225-244, May 2018.

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/SEJ-06-2017-0034>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "People with intellectual disability have a low rate of employment in Australia and internationally. Their low employment rate is set within a context of limited employment choices. Further, the most common types of work currently undertaken by people with intellectual disability – open and sheltered employment – have limitations and may not be suitable for everyone. Expanding the employment choices available represents an important way forward, but evidence is needed to guide the expansion. This paper aims to contribute to the evidence required by comparing people with intellectual disability's experience and outcomes in open and sheltered employment to their experience and outcomes working in social enterprises, which is becoming an important alternative employment option for this group. The paper uses the qualitative accounts of 51 people with intellectual disability to compare experiences and outcomes in open, sheltered and social enterprise employment in Australia. The paper finds that social enterprises combine some of the benefits of open and sheltered employment and thus expand employment choice. However, the level of business/market development and opportunities for employment in social enterprises are currently limited and require further development and scale to enable social enterprises to be an option for more people with intellectual disability. Policy implications are drawn out for expanding employment choice, in particular through social enterprise employment, for people with intellectual disability. The paper offers the first three-way comparison of open, sheltered and social enterprise employment for people with intellectual disability, contributing to both the disability employment and social enterprise literature."

### **A Field Too Crowded? How Measures of Market Structure Shape Nonprofit Fiscal Health**

Laurie E. Paarlberg, Seung-Ho An, Rebecca Nesbit, Robert K. Christensen, and Justin Bullock. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, volume 47, issue 3, pages 453-473, June 2018.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0899764018760398>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "This article explores how various dimensions of market structure, often used to measure organizational crowding, affect the fiscal health of nonprofit organizations. Using 2011 National Center for Charitable Statistics (NCCS) nonprofit sector data, our findings generally support population ecology's model of a curvilinear relationship between density and days of spending. However, we also find that single dimensions of market structure do not fully capture the effects of market competition. Increasing density has a negative effect on the fiscal health of organizations in markets in which resources are more evenly distributed among actors, whereas increasing density of organizations has a positive effect on organizational fiscal health in markets in which resources are less evenly distributed among actors. These results are sensitive to different specifications of fiscal health and field of nonprofit activity."

### **Emerging Structures for Social Enterprises Within Nonprofits: An Institutional Logics Perspective**

*Tricia Fitzgerald and Deborah Shepherd. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 47, issue 3, pages 474-492, June 2018.*

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0899764018757024>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “The development of social enterprise initiatives within nonprofit organizations is a complex activity and the disruptive challenges of accommodating commercial processes within social organizations are often underestimated. This article is based on research that tracks four nonprofit organizations as they endeavor to develop their first social enterprise activities. Using a lens of institutional logics with the emerging empirical findings, six discernible differences are identified between nonprofits and for-profits which usefully inform our understanding of the challenges of accommodating both commercial and social logics. Building upon existing theory, this article offers a typology of structural options for a social enterprise that nonprofits might consider, with illustrative examples from the research findings.”

### **Information and Knowledge as Antecedents of Consumer Attitudes and Intentions to Buy and Recommend Fair-Trade Products**

*Andrea Pérez and María del Mar García de los Salmones. Journal of Nonprofit & Public Sector Marketing, volume 30, issue 2, April-June 2018.*

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10495142.2017.1326358>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “The authors propose and empirically test a causal model to understand how the availability of fair-trade information and consumer knowledge about this issue affect consumers’ attitudes and intentions toward fair-trade products. The model is built upon the attitude-behavior paradigm and the premises of agency theory. It is tested through structural equation modeling with a sample of 292 Spanish consumers. The findings are that consumers do not have good knowledge about fair trade and that this is significantly determined by the lack of information about this in the market. It is also observed that consumers’ perceptions about the availability of fair-trade information have negative effects on their concern about this issue and that such information as is available is not effective in reducing consumer skepticism. The research represents an extension of previous fair-trade literature because the role of information and communication in improving consumer attitudes and buying intentions has rarely been explored in the case of ethical products.”

## **INNOVATION SOCIALE**

*Social innovation / Innovación social*

### **Towards Understanding Social Innovation in Multicultural Societies: Implications of Māori Cultural Values for Social Innovation in New Zealand**

*Anne de Bruin and Christine Read. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 14, issue 2, pages 194-207, May 2018.*

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/SEJ-09-2017-0048>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “The purpose of this paper is to argue, using the New Zealand context as reference, that heterogeneous societies with diverse cultures have an expanded space of possibilities for developing social innovations. Incorporation of the cultural context is integral to finding innovative, collective solutions for mitigating complex social problems and sparking transformational social change. Empirical support for this contention draws on examples of social innovations that embed the cultural values of Māori, New Zealand’s indigenous people. Using illustrative cases, the authors highlight the capacity of Māori values, encompassed in an ecosystem of Māori social institutions, to catalyse social innovation in New Zealand. The authors position these examples within two paradigms of social innovation. The paper limits its focus to the implications of Māori cultural values for social innovation. However, it serves to highlight that appreciation of indigenous and minority cultural values can provide a foundation for social innovations in other contexts too. Recognising cultural values increases the range of possibilities for innovatively addressing social and environmental challenges. Respect and recognition of indigenous culture and knowledge offers potential for sustainable solutions to complex social challenges. This is one of the few papers to explore the cultural embeddedness of social innovation and highlight public policy social innovations.”



## CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

*Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones*

### **The Third Sector as a Renewable Resource for Europe. Concepts, Impacts, Challenges and Opportunities**

*Bernard Enjolras, Lester M. Salamon, Karl Henrik Sivesind and Annette Zimmer. Édition Palgrave, 268 pages, May 2018.*

<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-71473-8#about>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “This book provides a critical account of the third sector and its future in Europe. It offers an original conceptualization of the third sector in its European manifestations alongside an overview of its major contours, including its structure, sources of support, and recent trends. It also assesses the impact of this sector in Europe which considers its contributions to European economic development, citizen well-being and human development. The Third Sector as a Renewable Resource for Europe presents the findings of the Third Sector Impact (TSI) project funded by the European Union’s Seventh Framework Program (FP7). It recognises that in a time of social and economic distress, as well as enormous pressures on governmental budgets, the third sector and volunteering represent a unique ‘renewable resource’ for social and economic problem-solving and civic engagement in Europe.”

### **Legal Models Beyond the Corporation in Australia: Plugging a Gap or Weaving a Tapestry?**

*Bronwen Morgan. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 14, issue 2, pages 180-193, May 2018.*

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/SEJ-02-2017-0011>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “This paper aims to explore the availability of new legal models for social enterprise development in Australia, asking the question: what does a distinctive focus on legal form add to the scholarly exploration of social enterprise? The paper has a dual purpose: firstly, to present a general empirical review of the fact, possible causes and implications of the absence of new legal models for social enterprise in Australia; and secondly, to make a polemical argument highlighting some of the advantages of developing a distinctive legal structure for social entrepreneurs in Australia. The paper reconciles two contending accounts. One would stress the absence of new legal models (the “gap” analysis). The other would acknowledge the absence of new legal models, while stressing the relevance of existing legal models for pursuing social enterprise goals. Both accounts are descriptively true, but the tension between them relates in part to the level of analysis (legal-political, collective voluntary action or bottom-up individual actors) and, in part, to longstanding tensions in the conceptualisation of social enterprise. The paper provides evidence of the rising salience of existing cooperative legal forms, rising diversity in the legal model choices of individual social enterprises and the emergence of two significant bottom-up developments in voluntary model rules. The legal-political bottleneck that remains is related to the constitutional structure of federal and state power, key macro-political policy trends in the late 1990s and the distinctive nature of the Australian “wage-earners” welfare state settlement. The paper highlights that what may appear as a “gap” in the legal landscape of Australian social enterprise is more nuanced. Despite the striking absence of any distinct new legislated legal models, the overall situation is a complex landscape providing multiple threads for weaving together diverse forms of social enterprise. Although legal frameworks may not be as salient as governance design choices, they generate three important second-order effects: signalling, legitimation and professional networks. Taken together, these may support a case for the distinctive value of a specific hybrid legal model for social enterprise.”

## AUTRES

*Other / Otros*

### **Solidarity as a Byproduct of Professional Collaboration: Social Support and Trust in a Coworking Space**

*Federico Bianchi, Niccolò Casnici and Flaminio Squazzoni. Social Networks, volume 54, pages 61-72, July 2018.*

[https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378873316305007?\\_rdoc=1&\\_fmt=high&\\_origin=gateway&\\_docanchor=&md5=b8429449ccfc9c30159a5f9aeea92ffb&dgcid=raven\\_sd\\_via\\_email](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378873316305007?_rdoc=1&_fmt=high&_origin=gateway&_docanchor=&md5=b8429449ccfc9c30159a5f9aeea92ffb&dgcid=raven_sd_via_email)

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This article investigates solidarity arising from economic exchange, by studying a multiplex network of collaboration, trust and social support. After a qualitative pre-study, we performed a full-network survey on a group of independent professionals sharing a coworking space and occasionally collaborating with each other. By running multivariate Exponential Random Graph Models, we showed that successful collaboration might not determine expectations of social support. However, these relationships were related to business-based trust ties, which were predicted by collaboration. Our results suggest that solidarity can emerge as a byproduct of peer economic exchange when trust mediates between professional relationships and expressive ties."*

## NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX

*Special issues/ números especiales*

### **Crowdfunding : Alternative model for innovation**

*Special issue of the Journal of Innovation Economics & Management, issue 26, May 2018.*

<https://www.cairn.info/revue-journal-of-innovation-economics-2018-2.htm>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "In the face of conventional financial institutions, which have become reluctant to finance small, medium and innovative enterprises after the 2006-2008 financial crises, out of solidarity and cooperation, alternative finance has emerged to provide funding to peers. Scholars have mainly explored crowdfunding both as an innovative alternative mode of funding, and a source of funding for innovative venturing and out-of-stream entrepreneurship. This issue of Innovations, Journal of Innovation Economics and Management collects contributions exploring crowdfunding in innovative avenues of research: comparison with other forms of alternative finance, evolution in emerging economies, communicative instrumental crowdfunding, signal analysis, and modes of governance."*

## APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

*Calls for contributions / Convocatorias de artículos*

- ***L'innovation sociale et technologique : quels risques et enjeux sociétaux ?*** Symposium dans le cadre de la 16<sup>ème</sup> édition du colloque francophone sur le risque Oriane. 20 et 22 Septembre 2018. Département Techniques de Commercialisation de l'IUT de Bayonne, France. **Délai pour soumission: 4 juin 2018.**
- ***ESS, communs, organisations alternatives: La gestion solidaire peut-elle fédérer autour d'une plus grande soutenabilité ?.*** 6èmes Rencontres du GESS (Gestion des Entreprises Sociales et Solidaires) organisée par Université Paris1 Panthéon Sorbonne. 10 et 11 décembre 2018, Paris, France. **Délai pour soumission: 22 juin 2018.**
- ***Économie sociale et solidaire au Maghreb.*** Numéro spécial de la Revue Internationale de l'économie Sociale (RECMA). **Délai pour soumission: 30 juin 2018.** (RECALL)

- **“Innovation sociale”. Quel nouveau entrepreneurial dans les territoires?** Appel à contribution pour un numéro spéciale de la revue *Entreprendre et Innover*. **Délaï pour soumission: 31 juillet, 2018.** (RECALL)

## ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

### Events / Eventos

- **L'économie publique, sociale et coopérative dans la révolution numérique.** 32<sup>ème</sup> congrès du CIRIEC International. **Du 30 mai au 1 juin 2018. Liège, Belgique.** (RECALL)
- **Forum International pour le bien vivre.** Forum International organisé par des collectivités locales (Grenoble-Alpes Métropole et la Ville de Grenoble), la communauté universitaire de Grenoble (COMUE et Université Grenoble-Alpes) et la société civile à travers le CCFD-Terre Solidaire et le collectif FAIR. **Du 6 au 8 juin 2018. Grenoble, France.** (RECALL)
- **Collaborative Societal Governance: Orchestrating Cross-Sector Social Partnerships for Social Welfare.** 6th International Symposium on Cross-Sector Social Interactions. **June 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup>, 2018. Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen.** (RECALL)
- **Innovation Sociale, Territoire et Collectivités Locales.** Session dans le cadre du 30e congrès annuel de la SASE (Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics). **23 au 25 juin 2018, Kyoto (Japon).** (RECALL)
- **Evolving Government-Third Sector Relations in Asia.** The 2018 ARNOVA-Asia Conference. **June 27<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup>, Hong Kong.** (RECALL)
- **Les acteurs économiques et la régionalisation.** 55e colloque de L'Association de science régionale et langue française [ASRDLF]. **Du 4 au 6 juillet 2018. Normandie, France.** (RECALL)
- **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). **10<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> July, 2018. Amsterdam, the Netherlands.** (RECALL)
- **2<sup>nd</sup> Doctoral Seminar in Social Entrepreneurship and Philanthropy (SEPHI).** Seminar organised by HEC Liège, EM Lyon and ESSEC Business School. **July 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup>, 2018. Comptoir Général, Paris, France.** (RECALL)
- **Las cooperativas como constructoras de inclusión.** X Encuentro de Investigadores Latinoamericanos en Cooperativismo. **2 y 3 de agosto de 2018. Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina.** (RECALL)
- **Bridging Social and Business Innovation.** 10<sup>th</sup> International Social Innovation Research Conference. **September 3<sup>rd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> 2018. Ruprecht-Karls-University Heidelberg, Germany.** (RECALL)
- **Marchés, justice et la coopérative comme institution politique.** Colloque international organisé par la Chaire de Coopération Guy Bernier de l'ESG (UQAM). **27 et 28 septembre 2018. Montréal, Québec, Canada.** (RECALL)
- **Économie sociale et villes. Valeurs et compétitivité pour un développement local inclusif et durable.** 4e édition du Forum Mondial de l'Economie Sociale organisée par Global Social Economic Forum (GSEF) et la Mairie de Bilbao. **1 au 3 octobre, 2018. Bilbao, Pays Basque.**

- **La démocratie au cœur de la gouvernance dans l'économie sociale et solidaire : Pourquoi ? Comment ? 28<sup>ème</sup> colloque de l'Association pour le Développement des Données sur l'Économie Sociale (ADDES). 9 octobre 2018, Paris, France. (RECALL)**
- **Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World: Between Elite Power and Social Mobilization. Conference organised by UNRISD. 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> November 2018, United Nations, Geneva. (RECALL)**
- **From Relief to Resilience: How Philanthropy, Nonprofits and Volunteers Bridge the Gap between Crisis and Sustainability. ARNOVA's 47<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference. November 15<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup>, 2018, Texas, USA. (RECALL)**

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