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*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "According to Schumpeter, the creativity and motivational ability of distinguished entrepreneurs drive innovation in enterprises. It is the individual entrepreneur who comes up with new ideas and paves the way for their realization. Conversely, social enterprises are regarded as making decisions in a collaborative manner and in close participation with stakeholders. Accordingly, the question arises as to how participative governance and the loss of the individual business leader's importance is reflected in the innovativeness of social enterprises. Does collaborative decision-making hamper the development of innovative solutions or do social enterprises benefit from their capacity to innovate? This question guided a cross-case analysis of four social enterprises, and the results are presented in this paper. The investigation revealed that participatory governance can have different consequences for the innovative strength of social enterprises. While the involvement of internal stakeholders (members, employees) appears to be beneficial for developing novel solutions but generates limited social impact, close collaboration with external stakeholders, such as local communities or regional authorities, is less advantageous with respect to identifying new trends, ideas, and opportunities. However, the involvement of external stakeholders in decision-making is beneficial concerning the safeguard of community interests and the legitimization of social enterprise activities. The results suggest that a balanced involvement of both internal and external stakeholders would be beneficial for enhancing the social innovativeness of social enterprises."*

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## MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

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

### **Entrepreneuriat et innovation au cœur d'un territoire: le cas des femmes entrepreneures sociales des quartiers**

*Amélie Notais and Julie Tixier. Revue Innovations, issue 57, pages 11-36, Octobre 2018.*

[https://www.cairn.info/revue-innovations-2018-3-p-11.htm?WT.mc\\_id=INNO\\_057](https://www.cairn.info/revue-innovations-2018-3-p-11.htm?WT.mc_id=INNO_057)

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Cet article pose la question suivante : dans quelle mesure les femmes des quartiers construisent-elles un modèle innovant de l'entrepreneuriat ? Il s'appuie sur l'étude d'une expérimentation sociale visant à former les femmes à l'entrepreneuriat social au cœur de La Courneuve (Seine Saint-Denis, France). Il dresse le portrait de l'entrepreneuriat dans sa diversité « pluriel(le) et métissé(e) » (Germain, 2017). La méthodologie qualitative se fonde principalement sur les récits des entrepreneures. C'est une conception singulière de la notion de l'entrepreneur, de l'entrepreneuriat et de l'implication des parties prenantes que proposent ces femmes. Cette réflexion conduit vers de multiples figures de l'entrepreneuring. Chacune entreprend le territoire pour un mieux vivre-ensemble. Elles engagent toutes un mouvement citoyen et innove socialement. »*

### **Does Gibrat's Law Hold Among Urban Social Economy Enterprises? A Research Note on Montreal Social Economy**

*Bouchard J. Marie et Damien Rousselière. Economics Bulletin, volume 38, issue 3, pages 1523-1540, August 2018.*

<http://www.accessecon.com/Pubs/EB/2018/Volume38/EB-18-V38-I3-P144.pdf>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Our paper extends previous researches by taking into account the multidimensional dynamic of social economy: volunteering, employment and income. We estimate a Cragg's model with a simultaneous growth equations system and a hurdle equation on the two waves of the Montreal survey on social economy. Our main empirical results are twofold: First we highlight an average decrease in income and employment (although with an increase in volunteering) for the whole population. Second, our model allows us to reject the Gibrat's Law for our urban social economy enterprises population. It is as if there is an apparent convergence effect with three different growth trajectories for the various organizational forms of the social economy. The largest organizations seem to suffer more from the crisis than the smaller ones, even if the latter are more exposed to the hazard of disappearing."*

### **Nonprofit Arts Organizations: Debt Ratio Does Not Influence Donations — Interest Expense Ratio Does**

*Cleopatra Charles, The American Review of Public Administration, volume 48, issue 7, pages 659-667, September 2018.*

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0275074017724227>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Due to increased competition for scarce resources, scholars and practitioners have been devoting more attention to identifying the factors that drive private contributions to nonprofit organizations in recent years. This study aims to investigate whether capital structure decisions made by nonprofit managers have an impact on future contributions from individual donors. More specifically, it asks whether debt is associated with a reduction in future financial support. This study relies on data derived from the DataArts Cultural Data Profile to answer this question. It utilizes a log-log model where the dependent variable is defined as total private contributions in the current period. Results indicate that an increase in the interest expense to total expense ratio is associated with a decrease in future contributions. A nonprofit's debt to assets ratio, however, does not have a statistically significant impact on future contributions."*

### Exploring the Link between Government Funding and Efficiency in Nonprofit Colleges

Jason Coupet. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, volume 29, issue 1 (fall, 2018), pages 65-81, October 2018.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21309>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "Previous literature has suggested that federal funding can hinder the efficiency of nonprofit organizations, but this has yet not been empirically tested. This study used a two-stage data envelopment analysis (DEA) model to measure the efficiency of a set of private nonprofit teaching-oriented colleges, then estimate the impact of federal and state funding on organizational efficiency. The findings indicate that, on average, increases in neither state nor federal funding effect efficiency of nonprofit colleges. Increasing state funding negatively impacted the efficiency of public colleges ( $N = 799$ ). This study suggests that the challenges for nonprofits that accompany government funding may not rise to a quantifiable negative effect on efficiency."

### Local Geographies of Developing Country Social Enterprises

Nimruji Jammulamadaka and Kamalika Chakraborty. *Social Enterprise Journal*, volume 14, issue 3, pages 367-386, September 2018.

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/SEJ-11-2016-0051>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "This paper aims to examine the geographic distribution of social enterprises at the local sub-district level in one Indian state. This paper adopts a multimethod approach. The exploratory phase involved interviews and analysis of social enterprise distribution at the national level. Phase 2 involved mapping the distribution of social enterprises at the sub-district level in one state. Distribution around established social enterprises was plotted using latitude-longitude positions. Grounded theory approach to analysing qualitative data was adopted to identify the mechanism for agglomeration. Social entrepreneurship sees the entrepreneurial problems as solving universalized social problems abstracting them out of the geo-historical and political economic context of the social problem. This study shows that solving a social problem is itself implicated in a social-historical organizational context of aid giving within developing countries. Networks of resources that early enterprises enable draw newer organizations toward them and lead to the formation of clusters. While such clusters might improve chances of enterprise survival, the phenomenon inadvertently leads to a new kind of inequity, as areas with fewer social enterprises lack the organizational infrastructure necessary for delivery of welfare. Research in social enterprises needs to pay more attention to the context of the enterprises or society in addition to its current focus on universal social problems. Social enterprises themselves could be new sources of inequity in terms of the organizational infrastructure they represent. Policymakers need to make directed efforts that respond not only to social problems but also to the socio-historic-organizational contexts where the problems are being solved and seeding the entrepreneurial effort in those spaces."

## ÉVALUATION

*Evaluation/ evaluación*

### How to Encourage Employees' Acceptance of Performance Appraisal Systems in Korean Nonprofit Organizations? An Empirical Exploration of the Influence of Performance Monitoring Systems and Organizational Culture

Min Young Kim, Hyun Gyu Oh and Sung Min Park. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, volume 47, issue 5, October 2018.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0899764018777857>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "As the consequences of the raise in the roles that nonprofit organizations play in providing public services, there is a need to generate solutions for the financial scandals involving nonprofit organizations that have ensued. Nonprofit organizations receive government funding as "third-party agents" of the government to deliver the meaningful outcomes required on performance measures. Many nonprofit organizations utilize performance appraisal systems to improve their accountability and demonstrate organizational trustworthiness. This study employs confirmatory factor analysis and hierarchical multiple regression to examine data from the 2013 Korean Nonprofit Sector Survey. The results are as follows: (a) The current human resources and organizational monitoring systems in Korea play the most significant role in increasing employees' acceptance of performance appraisal systems (APAS); (b) Korean nonprofit organizations' new public management (NPM) culture is positively associated with APAS; and (c) the type of organizational

culture (NPM or Confucian) moderates the relationship between performance monitoring systems (PMS) and APAS among nonprofit organization employees.”

### **What do Social Entrepreneurs Need to Walk their Talk? Understanding the Attitude–Behavior Gap in Social Impact Assessment Practice**

*Cecilia Grieco. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 29, issue 1 (fall, 2018), pages 105-122, October 2018.*

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21310>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “The topic of social impact assessment (SIA) is growing in importance, and this is especially true for social enterprises. The mission of solving social problems is the main feature of these organizations; thus, the need to assess the extent to which this mission is fulfilled becomes essential. The purpose of this paper is to propose a conceptual model that could explain the attitude–behavior gap in SIA practice through the development of a coherence/displacement matrix, to gauge if social entrepreneurs are coherent in “walking their talks.” The study is based on a mixed-methods approach focused on the Italian context. An empirical quantitative analysis has been performed to identify the misalignment between attitude and behavior. The gaps that emerged are then analyzed through in-depth interviews with social entrepreneurs, to provide a pilot case study that could test the model and gain further insights into how those gaps could be filled.”

## **GESTION**

*Management / Gestión*

### **La construction d’un outil de contrôle de gestion innovant dans l’économie sociale et solidaire : le cas de la fondation Apprentis d’Auteuil**

*Sophie Bollinger Raedersdorf. Revue Innovations, numéro 57, pages 109-136, septembre 2018.*

[https://www.cairn.info/revue-innovations-2018-3-p-109.htm?WT.mc\\_id=INNO\\_057](https://www.cairn.info/revue-innovations-2018-3-p-109.htm?WT.mc_id=INNO_057)

*Résumé issu de l’URL ci-haut:* « Dans le secteur de l’économie sociale et solidaire, les structures se professionnalisent et la concurrence s’intensifie. Une nécessité de pilotage apparaît. Toutefois, les outils des organisations capitalistiques ne sont pas adaptés à ces structures lorsqu’ils sont directement répliqués dans ce secteur. Des tensions existent entre pilotage et objectifs sociaux et solidaires. Cet article propose de solliciter la théorie de l’attention pour réconcilier deux logiques qui semblent différentes et construire un outil innovant qui soit pertinent à ce secteur, accepté et utilisé par les acteurs au sein des organisations. »

### **Exploring a Model of Servant Leadership, Empowerment, and Commitment in Nonprofit organizations**

*Stuart Allen, Bruce E. Winston, Gia R. Tatone and Howard M. Crowson. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 29, issue 1 (fall, 2018), pages 123-140, October 2018.*

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21311>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “This study examined a model of servant leadership’s relationship to organizational commitment through structural and psychological empowerment, focusing on leader–follower dyads in a nonprofit organization. Survey data was collected from 128 employees of a nonprofit organization in a northeastern U.S. city. After model re-specification, a well-fitting model emerged, indicating that structural empowerment mediates the relationship between servant leadership and organizational commitment. Moreover, the model suggests that structural empowerment’s effect on organizational commitment is both direct and indirect—the latter occurring through the meaning dimension of psychological empowerment. This study provides initial support for structural empowerment being a mechanism through which servant leadership impacts organizational commitment in nonprofits. In addition, the role of meaningful work is highlighted as an antecedent to organizational commitment for nonprofit employees. Servant leaders are suggested to create structurally empowering working environments, which support employees’ stronger commitment to the organization.”

### **Ethical Leadership, Organic Organizational Cultures and Corporate Social Responsibility: An Empirical Study in Social Enterprises**

Palvi Pasricha, Bindu Singh and Pratibha Verma. *Journal of Business Ethics*, volume 151, issue 4, pages 941–958, September 2018.

[https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-017-3568-](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-017-3568-5?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_10551_151_4)

[5?wt\\_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm\\_source=toc&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=toc\\_10551\\_151\\_4](https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10551-017-3568-5?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals&utm_source=toc&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=toc_10551_151_4)

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “While recent studies have increasingly suggested leadership as a major precursor to corporate social responsibility (CSR), empirical studies that examine the impact of various leader aspects such as style and ethics on CSR and unravel the mechanism through which leadership exerts its influence on CSR are scant. Ironically, paucity of research on this theme is more prevalent in the sphere of social enterprises where it is of utmost importance. With the aim of addressing these gaps, this research empirically examines the interaction between ethical leadership and CSR and, in addition, investigates organic organizational cultures (clan culture and adhocracy culture) as mediators in the above interaction. To this end, a model was developed and tested on the sample of 350 middle- and top-level managers associated with 28 Indian healthcare social enterprises, using Structural Equation Modeling Analysis, Bootstrapping and PROCESS. Results reveal that ethical leadership both directly and indirectly influences CSR practices. The indirect influence of ethical leadership involves nurturing clan and adhocracy cultures, which in turn influence CSR. These findings are significant for social enterprise leaders seeking to encourage their organizations’ socially responsible behavior.”

### **Retirement Concerns and Planning of Cooperative Members: A Study in the Dutch Healthcare Sector**

George Apostolakis et Gert Van Dijk. *Working paper, CIRIEC*, issue 3, mars 2018.

<http://www.ciriec.uliege.be/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/WP2018-03.pdf>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “Retirement planning is a key component in achieving retirement goals and fulfilling retirement expectations. Although several socioeconomic and psychological factors associated with retirement planning have been reported in the literature, little is known about the influence that specific retirement related issues have on retirement planning. In this paper, we examine the influence of five retirement concerns the individual’s financial situation, living situation, care provision, health condition, and loneliness on retirement planning. Our dataset is derived from a 2010 web based survey in the care and wellbeing sector in the Netherlands.”

### **Managerial Economics of Non-Profit Organisations**

Marc Jegers. ASP (Academic and Scientific Publishers) Edition, fourth edition, 204 pages, September 2018.

<https://www.aspeditions.be/nl-be/book/managerial-economics-of-non-profit-organisations/16323.htm>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “This is the fourth edition of a book that was, in 2008, the first to bring together the microeconomic insights on the functioning of non-profit organisations, complementing the wide range of books on the management of non-profit organisations by focusing instead on both theoretical and empirical work. Firstly, definitions of non-profit organisations are considered, after which the economic rationale behind their existence is examined, followed by a study of the demand for them and its implications for their functioning. The final chapters look at the economic idiosyncrasies of non-profit organisations’ management, focusing on the fields of strategic management, marketing, accounting and finance. This book will be perfect for advanced undergraduates and postgraduates engaged in the study of non-profit organisations and managerial economics.”

### **Brand Strategy Co-Creation in a Nonprofit Context: A Strategy-as-Practice Approach**

Christine Vallaster and Sylvia von Wallpach. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, volume 47, issue 5, October 2018.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0899764018776373>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “Literature increasingly acknowledges stakeholders’ voluntary involvement in formerly internal processes and structures of nonprofit organizations. This article contributes to extant literature by investigating how stakeholders get involved in and co-create brand strategy, a core intangible asset for nonprofit organizations. To this end, the article conceptualizes the process of nonprofit brand strategy co-creation from a strategy-as-practice perspective and empirically investigates this process in the context of a child care facility. The article identifies four processes characterizing strategic branding praxis—informing, relating, caring, and reassuring—that manifest in a variety of situated practices and foster the maintenance of a strategic status quo. The data further show a dynamic interplay of stability and adaptation shaped by individual, organizational, and market contexts. These findings provide the basis for proposing a model of brand strategy co-

creation that synthesizes the social and contextual dynamics characterizing brand strategy development in a nonprofit context.”

### **Communicating a Social Agenda within HEIs: The Role of the Social Enterprise Mark**

*Emma Sutton, Social Enterprise Journal, volume 14, issue 3, pages 328-347, September 2018.*

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/SEJ-01-2018-0004>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “By using the lens of the social enterprise mark (SEM) accreditation which enables social enterprises to “prove” that the interests of people and planet are put before shareholder gain, this study aims to enhance the knowledge of how effectively the social agenda is communicated by higher education institutions (HEIs). By using a qualitative research design, this exploratory study uses a combination of both a focus group and in-depth interviews with HEI holders of the SEM. With a particular focus on University A, this study advances the knowledge around how social agendas and the role of the SEM in particular are used to communicate to HEI employees as a key stakeholder group. At the time of this study, fewer SEM accredited HEIs existed, and therefore, the following conclusions are based upon a small select sample of HEIs that held the SEM. Further studies are needed to provide a more representative view of each university’s use of and commitment to the SEM/ Social Enterprise Gold Mark. Building on [Powell and Osborne’s \(2015\)](#) observations regarding the role of marketing in social enterprises, the findings of this study offer practical insight into current and or prospective HEI SEM holders as to the role of “social” accreditations, stakeholder perceptions of such marketing initiatives and how they can be used as a vehicle to improve social communications in the future. The area of social enterprise and social impact has been evolving in recent decades, but literature in relation to its promotion and communication in the higher education sector remains scant. This study responds to this gap in the literature by providing greater insight into how social agendas and engagement with the SEM, specifically, are communicated by HEIs.”

### **The Moralization of Commercialization: Uncovering the History of Fee-Charging in the U.S. Nonprofit Human Services Sector**

*Maoz Brown. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 47, issue 5, October 2018.*

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0899764018781749>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “Recent literature on commercialization in the American nonprofit sector attributes increased reliance on fee income to neoliberal policies. This trend is often depicted as an invasion of market forces that debase civil society by reducing social values and interpersonal relations to commodities and transactions. My article challenges these beliefs by presenting historical data that have been largely ignored in recent writing. Examining a series of multicity financial reports, I demonstrate that the U.S. nonprofit human services sector increased its fee-reliance significantly before neoliberal policy changes. Drawing on social work literature, I show that the practice of fee-charging reflected an ethos of communal inclusiveness rather than mere profit-seeking. In light of this evidence, I argue that fee-charging should be understood as a long-standing and multivalent feature of the nonprofit human services sector rather than as a recent incursion of profit-driven rationalities.”

### **The Dilemma for Small Human Service Nonprofits: Engaging in Collaborations with Limited Human Resource Capacity**

*Mirae Kim, Shuyang Peng. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 29, issue 1 (fall, 2018), pages 83-103, October 2018.*

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21314>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “Although the topic of nonprofit collaboration has attracted much scholarly attention, few studies have focused on collaborations of small nonprofits in particular. This study examines the human resource capacity dilemma that many small human service nonprofit organizations face and its relationship to a nonprofit’s collaboration efforts. Our analysis is based on 2016 online survey data from 229 small human service nonprofit organizations with annual gross receipts of less than \$500,000. Descriptive results show that most of the small human service nonprofits have very few paid staff. Even so, over 90% of these small human service nonprofit organizations are involved in formal collaborations and/or informal networks. Analytical results suggest that organizations are more likely to participate in formal collaborations when they have at least one or more full-time employees; these collaborations help organizations obtain funding and meet client needs. We discuss the implications of our findings and offer insights for small nonprofits that aim to expand service capacity through collaborations.”



### Exploring Social Enterprise Leadership Development through Phenomenological Analysis

*Emerald Jay D. Ilac. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 14, issue 3, pages 268-288, September 2018.*

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/SEJ-12-2017-0065>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "The purpose of this paper is to construct a theorized leadership development model for social enterprises based on the experiences of its current leaders, highlighting what are inherently imperative processes and competencies future leaders should hold. Using the epistemological lens of phenomenological analysis, it focuses on the developmental process elements for the social enterprise leader, between the individual and the environment, and the individual and the community. To formulate the model, multiple data collection methods were utilized. Analyzing multiple experiences of different social enterprise leaders formed a suggested processual leadership development model, which discovers fundamental elements and skills necessary in their development. Findings provide a foundational basis in the continued development of social entrepreneurs as rooted in the unique experiences of current social enterprise leaders. A limitation worth noting is the contextual distinctiveness of experiences that may shape the leadership experience. Findings provide a baseline theorized framework on the critical facets of leadership development for social enterprise. Pragmatically, this functions as a competency framework that can be transformed into concrete learning activities and training sessions. This paper provides perspective into social enterprise leadership emergence. It underscores the processes involved in comprehending how these leaders evolve through interpreting context, understanding their value and creating awareness with and through others."

### Social Entrepreneurship and Sense-making: Evidence from the Global Social Benefit Institute

*Omid Sabbaghi and Gerald F. Cavanagh, S.J. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 14, issue 3, pages 289-311, September 2018.*

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/SEJ-01-2018-0009>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "The study aims to provide an empirical investigation of social enterprises in the context of experiential learning. Specifically, the study aims to investigate the interplay between faith-based principles and the processes of opportunity recognition and exploitation through an in-depth, qualitative study of social enterprises offered through the Global Social Benefit Institute (GSBI). In this study, student experiences with social entrepreneurship are examined and their subsequent reflections are analyzed. Applying the Gioia methodology to the sample of student reflection data, this study enriches the growing literature on sense-making by looking closely at how student entrepreneurs engage their own faith-based education in helping their teams, beneficiaries and stakeholders "make sense" of a social change opportunity. This study finds evidence of variability in the elaboration of the faith-based principles when sampling on the social needs of affection, behavioral confirmation and status. The results suggest a role for faith-based sense-making when confronting the realities of social change opportunities."

## INNOVATION SOCIALE

*Social innovation / Innovación social*

### Navigating between Opportunities and Risks: The Effects of Hybridity for Social Enterprises Engaged in Social Innovation

*Philip Marcel Karré. Journal of Entrepreneurial and Organizational Diversity (JEOD), volume 7, issue 1, page 37-60, September 2018.*

[http://www.euricse.eu/jeod\\_articles/navigating-between-opportunities-and-risks-the-effects-of-hybridity-for-social-enterprises-engaged-in-social-innovation/](http://www.euricse.eu/jeod_articles/navigating-between-opportunities-and-risks-the-effects-of-hybridity-for-social-enterprises-engaged-in-social-innovation/)

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "This article focuses on the hybridity of social enterprises, organizations that strive to create social and economic value simultaneously. It analyses how social entrepreneurs and local government deal with the hybridity resulting from mixing these two opposing values and what it means for social enterprises' contributions to processes of social innovation, e.g. new ways of dealing with societal problems using innovative constellation of organizations and other actors. The article discusses the results of a study of social enterprises in and around the cities of Rotterdam, The Hague and Dordrecht in the Netherlands and by doing so looks at an urban subset of social enterprises engaged in social innovation. In the underlying study, document analysis, interviews and a survey were used to identify what drives social entrepreneurs to engage in processes of social innovation, how they generate results and how they deal with the tensions due to hybridity. The article discusses the positive and negative effects of hybridity affecting social enterprises and describes avenues for further research on the subject."

### **Foundations and Innovation in the Nonprofit Sector**

*Kristina Jaskyte, Olivia Amato, Rachel Sperber. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 29, issue 1 (fall, 2018), pages 47- 64, October 2018.*

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nml.21312>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Using a sample of 17 foundations that are at the forefront of encouraging innovation this study explored foundations' motivations behind funding innovation, their perceived ability to impact the levels of innovation in nonprofit organizations, and strategies that foundations are using or can use to encourage innovation in nonprofit organizations. The results showed that among the major motives behind funding innovation were leveraging the capital, honoring the foundations' core identity (mission and values), and desiring to encourage innovation in nonprofit organizations. Five strategies/mechanisms that foundations are using/can use to encourage innovation in nonprofit organizations were identified: (a) offering innovation awards/grants as catalysts for innovation, (b) providing risk capital and supporting early stage idea development, (c) educating other foundations on the value of innovation and serving in a convener role, (d) serving as thought leaders, and (e) increasing nonprofit organizations' capacity for innovation. Implications for practice are discussed along with recommendations for future research."*

### **Systemic Innovation Labs: a Lab for Wicked Problems**

*Sharon Zivkovic. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 14, issue 3, pages 348-366, September 2018.*

<https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/SEJ-04-2018-0036>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The purpose of this paper is to question the appropriateness of current lab types for addressing wicked problems. A new lab type, a Systemic Innovation Lab, is proposed which combines the features of existing labs that are suited to addressing wicked problems. Characteristics of initiatives that are considered appropriate for addressing wicked problems and existing lab types that contain any of these characteristics are identified. These lab types are Social Innovation Labs, Living Labs, Urban Living Labs, Urban Transition Labs and Public Sector Innovation Labs. The proposed new lab type is reasoned by combining the features of existing labs that are suited to addressing wicked problems. How the new lab would work in practice is illustrated with a case study. When addressing wicked problems, labs need to take a systemic design and not a service design approach. They also need to focus on addressing complex problems, take a place-based and transition approach, enable coherent action by diverse actors, involve users as co-creators, support a networked governance approach and recognize government as an enabler of change. This paper provides a new lab type designed specifically for addressing wicked problems. This new lab supports practitioners that take a systemic design, solution ecosystem and systemic innovation approach. Systemic design is based on a core set of principles that are a crossover between design and complexity theory. For the first time, this paper analyzes different lab types to determine their appropriateness for addressing wicked problems. It also proposes a new lab type whose sole purpose is addressing wicked problems."*

## **POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES**

*Public policies/ Políticas publicas*

### **Les bonnes pratiques en matière de politiques publiques relatives à l'économie sociale européenne, à la suite de la crise économique**

*Rafael Chaves Avila et José Luis Monzón. Étude réalisée par le CIRIEC International pour le Comité économique et social européen, Juin 2018*

<https://www.eesc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/files/qe-04-18-002-fr-n.pdf>

*Résumé issu du l'URL ci-haut: "Cette étude vise à traiter la question des bonnes pratiques en matière de politiques publiques dans le secteur de l'économie sociale européenne. Les politiques publiques introduites ces dernières années dans le but de renforcer le secteur de l'économie sociale seront examinées, au niveau tant européen que national. Dans cette étude, les «politiques publiques» sont considérées au sens large comme étant: des politiques offrant une place économique à l'économie sociale dans un espace entre les États et le marché/les activités à but lucratif, en renforçant l'influence et le champ d'application de l'économie sociale dans chaque État membre de l'Union, en encourageant les entreprises/organisations de l'économie sociale et en offrant des occasions d'augmenter l'emploi dans ce secteur. »*

## CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

*Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones*

### Principes d'économie solidaire

*Dacheux Éric, Goujon Daniel. Les Éditions Ellipses, Hors collection, 264 pages, septembre 2018.*

[https://www.editions-ellipses.fr/product\\_info.php?products\\_id=8051](https://www.editions-ellipses.fr/product_info.php?products_id=8051)

*Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut : « Comment sortir de la crise ? En comprenant ce qu'elle est : une panne de nos démocraties incapables de réguler l'économie. Comment réparer cette panne ? Personne ne le sait, mais l'économie solidaire offre des pistes de réflexion qu'il convient d'étudier avec sérieux. L'économie solidaire possède quatre spécificités riches de promesses: un militantisme politique qui combat la globalisation économique en œuvrant pour une mondialisation de la solidarité ; un ensemble de pratiques économiques qui dynamisent un territoire tout en s'affranchissant des mécanismes de l'offre et de la demande ou de la spéculation monétaire ; un projet global de société qui redonne l'espoir d'une société plus juste en proposant d'élargir (à la sphère économique) et d'approfondir (plus de participation) la démocratie ; un nouveau modèle théorique qui repose sur l'idée que, dans une société de connaissance qui émerge, le meilleur facteur d'allocation des ressources n'est pas le marché mais la délibération. Définitions, schémas, gros plans..., autant d'outils que les auteurs ont mis en place pour comprendre concepts, théories et mécanismes de l'économie solidaire. »*

### Les Scop. 9 études de cas de Sociétés coopératives

*Confédération générale des Scop CG SCOP. Édition EMS, Management et Société, Hors collection, 300 pages, septembre 2018.*

<http://www.editions-ems.fr/livres/collections/hors-collection/ouvrage/493-les-scop.html>

*Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut : « Aborder les spécificités des Sociétés coopératives dans les cursus de l'enseignement supérieur, telle est l'ambition affirmée de cet ouvrage d'études de cas. Au moment où chacun prône le travail collaboratif, l'empowerment et la responsabilité sociale de l'entreprise, les Sociétés coopératives sont particulièrement attractives pour des jeunes en quête d'une orientation professionnelle porteuse de sens. A travers neuf études de cas, cet ouvrage invite enseignants, chercheurs et étudiants de l'enseignement supérieur à découvrir les « modes d'entreprendre » des Sociétés coopératives, s'agissant de coopératives détenues majoritairement par les salariés (Scop) ou de coopératives multisociétaires (Scic). Selon une approche pluridisciplinaire, il constitue un outil pédagogique et adaptable sur leurs modèles, leurs enjeux et leur pertinence dans l'environnement économique et social actuel. Cet ouvrage s'adresse ainsi aux futurs gestionnaires, juristes, économistes, responsables RH, ergonomes, sociologues (...) et à leurs professeurs, afin d'élargir leurs connaissances et leurs compétences aux modèles d'entrepreneuriat coopératif. Porte-parole du Mouvement Scop auprès des pouvoirs publics et des acteurs politiques, économiques et sociaux, la Confédération générale des Scop, auteur de cet ouvrage, intervient à ce titre dans le champ éducatif pour promouvoir les Sociétés coopératives. »*

### The Quandaries of Social Entrepreneurship Studies – A Discursive Review of the Discipline

*Cieslik, Katarzyna. Review of Social Economy, volume 76, issue 3, pages 352-376, September 2018.*

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00346764.2018.1463446>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The aim of this paper is to investigate the ways in which social entrepreneurship knowledge is both propelled and hindered by the socioeconomic circumstances. We examine the existing body of research and identify different conceptualizations and main schools of thought. We then demonstrate how the process of constructing academic representation is shaped by the prevalent public discourses. Our analysis leads to the differentiation between social entrepreneurship as mitigation and social entrepreneurship as transformation. We conclude that a better alignment of the two approaches – broadening research focus from outcome to process – would reveal their complementarity and contribute to the conceptual advancement of the discipline. We propose expanding the existing approaches with the politics of social entrepreneurship studies and stress the importance of increased reflexivity on the plight of the new discipline."*

## AUTRES

*Other / Otros*

### **Guanxi as Social Exchange: Emotions, Power and Corruption**

Jack Barbalet, *Sociology*, volume 52, issue 5, October 2018.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0038038517692511>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "After reviewing social exchange theory and identifying emotions as key to exchange relations the article introduces Chinese *guanxi* as a form of gift exchange, elsewhere treated in terms of its network attributes. The obligatory nature of exchange, noted by Mauss and extensively discussed by Blau, is explained through 'social sentiments' that substantiate assurance in exchange. The emotions-complexes *renqing* and *ganqing*, basic to *guanxi*, are outlined. Social esteem as a consequence of participation in exchange distinguishes the latter from bribery, in which coercion predominates. The article advances sociological understanding in these and associated ways by regarding exchange and *guanxi* as arenas of emotion practices."

### **Mapping Philanthropic Foundations' Characteristics: Towards an International Integrative Framework of Foundation Types**

Tobias Jung, Jenny Harrow, and Diana Leat. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, volume 47, issue 5, October 2018.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0899764018772135>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "As philanthropic foundations take on increasingly prominent sociopolitical roles, the need for stronger conceptualizations of foundations as an organizational form is articulated widely across academic, policy, and practice contexts. Building on institutional research's tradition of categorizing, classifying and typologizing organizational forms, our article critically explores the different ways in which foundations have been cast and differentiated in international academic and practice literatures. Examining and integrating these, we propose an integrative framework of foundation types. Incorporating 13 categories—three contextual, five organizational, and five strategic ones—the framework allows for clarifying distinctions and identifying commonalities between different foundation forms, offering a basis for developing more reflective and differentiated research and practice knowledge."

## NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX

*Special issues/ números especiales*

### **Social Innovation in Social Enterprises: What is going on?**

Special issue of *Journal of Entrepreneurial and Organizational Diversity (JEOD)*, volume 7, issue 1, September 2018.

[http://www.euricse.eu/jeod\\_articles/editorial-background-and-further-perspectives-on-social-innovation-in-social-enterprises/](http://www.euricse.eu/jeod_articles/editorial-background-and-further-perspectives-on-social-innovation-in-social-enterprises/)

## APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

*Calls for contributions / Convocatorias de artículos*

- **Commerce équitable : entre amplification et instrumentalisation.** Appel à article de la *Revue internationale des études du développement*. **Date limite de soumission: 22 octobre 2018.**
- **Experimental and Behavioral Approaches in Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Research.** Call of papers of the *Journal of Behavioral Public Administration Symposium*. **Deadline for submission: 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2018.**
- **Philanthropy and Social Impact.** Symposium organized by The USC Center on Philanthropy and Public Policy. March 14th-16th, 2019, California, USA. **Deadline for submission: 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2018.**

- **The Ethics of the Commons.** Call of papers for a Special issue of the Journal of Business Ethics. **Deadline for submission: 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2018.** (RECALL)
- **Social and Solidarity Economy: Moving Towards a New Economic System.** 7<sup>th</sup> CIRIEC International Research Conference on Social Economy organised by CIRIEC International - in collaboration with Solidarity Laboratory (member of CIRIEC International), The University of Bucharest - Faculty of Sociology and Social Work and The National University of Political Studies and Public Administration - Faculty of Management. 6<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup>, June 2019. Bucharest, Romania. **Deadline for submission: 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2018.** (RECALL)
- **L'entrepreneuriat social : quel modèle de développement pour l'Afrique ?** Appel à Article pour un numéro spécial de la revue Africaine du management. **Date limite de soumission: 19<sup>th</sup> janvier, 2019.**
- **Philanthropy in the spotlight? Resources, Reputation and Achievements.** 9<sup>th</sup> International conference of European Research Network on Philanthropy. 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>, July 2019. University of Basel, Switzerland. **Deadline for submission: 10<sup>th</sup>, February, 2019.** (RECALL)

## ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- **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.** (RECALL)
- **La Economía Social: transformaciones recientes, tendencias y retos de futuro.** XVII Congreso internacional de investigadores en economía social de CIRIEC-España. **4 y 5 de octubre de 2018, Toledo, España.** (RECALL)
- **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)
- **Enabling Positive Impact: Philanthropy, Accountability and Governance in the Third Sector.** 14<sup>th</sup> Australian and New Zealand Third Sector Research Conference 2018. **29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>rd</sup>, November 2018. Sydney NSW, Australia.** (RECALL)
- **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.** (Rappel)
- **L'innovation.** 12es Journées de Recherches en Sciences Sociales. **13 et 14 décembre 2018. Nantes, France.**

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- **Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals: What Role for Social and Solidarity Economy?. Call for papers for an international conference organized by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). April 2019, United Nations in Geneva. (RECALL)**
  - **La evolución histórica de la economía social en América Latina a partir de su relación con el estado y la inserción en el mercado. El sexto Congreso Latino-Americano de Historia Económica (CLADHE VI). 23 y 25 de julio de 2019. Santiago, Chile.**
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