



# ECO-SOC INFO

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### **GOVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL**

*Governance and general interest / Gobernanza y interés general*

#### **Leadership and Governance in Times of Crisis: A Balancing Act for Nonprofit Boards**

*Caitlin McMullin, Paloma Raggio. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly (NVSQ), volume 49, issue 6, pages 1182-1190, December 2020.*

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0899764020964582>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "How has the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the roles of nonprofit boards? We reflect critically on the leadership and management activities of boards to understand the implications of the current crisis on governance. Employing a contingency approach to governance, we present a model of boards of directors' leadership and management roles under four governance configurations as organizations navigate through the stages of the pandemic. We suggest that organizations with governance configurations that are more suited to predictable environments will generally experience greater shifts between management and leadership activities as they move through the stages of the COVID-19 crisis."*

#### **Between East and West: Government–Nonprofit Relations in Welfare Provision in Post-Socialist Central Europe**

*Terry Cox. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly (NVSQ), volume 49, issue 6, pages 1276-1292, December 2020.*

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0899764020927459>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This article reviews the main developments in social welfare provision in East Central Europe (ECE), the emergence of nonprofit organizations as welfare providers, and changing nonprofit–government relations in social welfare provision since the early 1990s. In assessing the strengths and weaknesses of nonprofit organization (NPO)–government relations in social welfare provision in ECE, the article suggests that after establishing a firm basis by the mid-2000s, to varying degrees in different countries, nonprofits have not been able to maintain a secure independent role in the face of fluctuating government attitudes to their role and growing competition from private sector and church organizations."*

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**MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT**

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

**Community Economic Development – A Viable Solution for COVID Recovery**

*Raissa Marks and Michael Toye. The Canadian Journal of Nonprofit and Social Economy Research, volume 11, issue 2, pages 16-19, Autumn 2020.*

<https://anserj.ca/index.php/cjnser/article/view/397>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “The COVID-19 pandemic has laid bare many of the weaknesses in our social and economic systems, exacerbating some of these challenges and drawing attention to others as we, collectively, find a way forward that results in a sustainable, inclusive, and equitable future for all. Around the world, community economic development (CED) initiatives already foster inclusive economic revitalization, access to capital for business development, local ownership of resources, job creation, poverty reduction, and environmental stewardship. At a larger scale, CED can provide the foundation for COVID-19 recovery. This article outlines key policy proposals for CED-based recovery in Canada and elsewhere. Through the lens of reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples, intersectionality, and a just transition to a low-carbon future, the Canadian Community Economic Development Network proposes the implementation of a national social innovation and social finance strategy and other complementary proposals for a post-COVID-19 world.”

**Funding Nonprofits in a Networked Society: Toward a Network Framework of Government Support**

*Ji Ma. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 31, issue 2, pages 233- 257, winter 2020.*

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/nml.21426?campaign=woletoc>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “This study considers the effects of government funding to nonprofits from a network perspective. By analyzing a novel, 12-year panel dataset from the People’s Republic of China, I find no evidence that government funding to a nonprofit crowds out private donations to the same organization. However, I find a substantial crosswise crowding-in effect at the ego network level: an increase of one Chinese Yuan in government funding to a nonprofit’s neighbor organizations in board interlocking network can increase the private giving to the nonprofit by 0.4 Chinese Yuan. A nonprofit’s network position measured by Katz centrality negatively associates with its private giving. The results suggest that, if we consider the funding system from a holistic network perspective, government should support nonprofits with confidence because of the spillover effect. Moreover, a nascent nonprofit cannot increase donor’s confidence by only borrowing board members from renowned organizations.”

**How Do NPOs Get Funding? A Business Model Perspective Based on the Conversion of Symbolic Capital**

*Rachel Bocquet, Gaëlle Cotterlaz-Rannard and Michel Ferrary. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly (NVSQ), volume 49, issue 6, pages 1233-1258, December 2020.*

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0899764020925912>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “Despite intensive research dedicated to both social alliances and business models, a research gap persists with regard to why and how nonprofit organizations (NPOs) choose (or not) to partner with for-profit organizations (FPOs) to obtain funding. By adopting an NPO-centered analysis, this article presents a new framework, based on Bourdieu’s forms of capital. With an explicit consideration of symbolic capital—and the risks of damaging it if the NPO turns to FPOs for funding—the authors explore specific issues related to NPO business models. The empirical test of the framework relies on an original database of 150 nongovernmental organizations with international scope. It reveals four distinct business models (public, civic, opportunistic, and diversified) and demonstrates that a high stock of symbolic capital gives organizations the power to choose and eventually diversify their funding sources, including partnering with select FPOs.”

### **Are You Ready: Financial Management, Operating Reserves, and the Immediate Impact of COVID-19 on Nonprofits**

Mirae Kim and Dyana P. Mason. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly (NVSQ)*, volume 49, issue 6, pages 1191-1209, December 2020

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0899764020964584>

“Scholars and practitioners have argued that effective financial management, particularly the development of operating reserves, can help nonprofits survive economic shocks. The COVID-19 pandemic, which has had a significant impact on the nonprofit sector, provides an opportunity to test whether nonprofits have followed that recommendation, and if so, whether nonprofits with operating reserves were better prepared for the pandemic. Using data from an original survey of more than 600 nonprofit human service and arts organizations, administered when most states had stay-at-home restrictions, we show that most nonprofits experienced an immediate impact on their programs and financing. Yet, those nonprofits with more reserves were less likely to reduce operating hours, lose staff, or experience difficulty acquiring supplies or vendor services. Our study provides rare empirical data on the benefits of operating reserves for nonprofits. Our results also confirm that arts and culture nonprofits were more severely affected than human service nonprofits.”

### **Activating Community Resilience: The Emergence of COVID-19 Funds Across the United States**

Laurie E. Paarlberg, Megan LePere-Schloop, Marlene Walk, Jin Ai and Yue Ming. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly (NVSQ)*, volume 49, issue 6, pages 1119-1128, December 2020.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0899764020968155>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “This article draws upon concepts of community resilience to explore the antecedents of community philanthropic organizations’ response to COVID-19. Although the pandemic is a global threat, responses have been local. We test a model of community resilience activation in the context of the emergence of local COVID-19 funds. We find that a philanthropic organization’s capacity to act in a crisis and respond to the needs of the community depends on the stock of community capitals and organizational capacity. The importance of economic, cultural, and political factors in predicting the emergence of a fund raises important questions about disparities in resilience along class and race lines and the role of political ideology in shaping perceptions of crises. Our research contributes to our understanding of community philanthropic organizations’ capacity to activate community resources during a crisis.”

### **Community Work as Opposition. Tensions and Potentials in a Formalistic Welfare Context**

Svensson, C. F., and Nielsen, V. B. *Journal of Comparative Social Work*, volume 15, issue 2, pages 33-55.

<https://doi.org/10.31265/jcsw.v15i2.304>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “number of tensions pertaining to social problems and human suffering become apparent when analysing community work in a Danish welfare setting. As a source for critical reflection, we discern some of these challenges, but also potentials, which relate not only to a Danish context, but to challenges in any highly institutionalized welfare system. Three community work social enterprises serve to exemplify the objectives of addressing social problems by fostering participation and empowerment. To enhance and include the voice of service users, the programmes attempt to cultivate human resources as opposed to perceived formalism and a subsequent diminishment of the potentials of community inclusion. The formalistic governmental agendas are perceived to be unable to appreciate the diversity of service users’ individual needs and social challenges, which produces conflicting prospects. Such a dichotomy between formalistic welfare practices and the ideals represented in the three enterprises offers a podium for users, professionals, policymakers and researchers to consider alternative expressions of community work, and how these can address social problems. We maintain that rapidly changing welfare models require an increased sensitivity to human suffering as a position embedded in the habitus and sociological imagination of community work. It is a source for reflection on the role of welfare arenas perceived as spaces in which service users ideally, based on their own social situation, can improve their social circumstances. It is an invitation to reflect on the potentials of community work in a diversity of cultures and practices.”

## ÉVALUATION

*Evaluation/Evaluación*

### **Evaluation of Social Impact Measurement Tools and Techniques: a Systematic Review of the Literature**

Sally Kah and Temidayo Akenroye. *Social Enterprise Journal*, volume 16, issue 4, pages 381-402. December 2020.

<https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/SEJ-05-2020-0027/full/html>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “In spite of the availability of metrics for measuring social impact (SI), it can be difficult for organisations to select tools that fit their precise needs. To address this challenge, this study conducts a systematic literature review by using legitimacy theory as a point of departure. It examines tools that capture three dimensions of sustainability – social, economic and environmental (SEE) – and firm size. Top four journal databases in the social sciences from the FT50 review were searched to identify articles published in peer-reviewed journals in the 2009-2019 period, using keywords to conceptualise the construct. For comprehensive assessment, this study adopted a method that requires the logic synthesis of concepts and evidence emerging from the literature to address the research aim. The results show that most of the articles developed tools or frameworks to measure SI based on the triple bottom line of sustainability – SEE – and firm size. However, there is insufficient evidence of their integration into practice. This work contributes to the legitimisation of social enterprises (SEs) by using validated tools and frameworks to develop practical suggestions for SI measurement (SIM). As legitimacy is an important rationale for SIM, this study adds value through the development of a suitability framework. The framework enables SEs to identify the most appropriate tool for their purpose and size to establish legitimacy through impact measurement and reporting.”

### **Performance Management, Impact Measurement and the Sustainable Development Goals: The Fourth Wave of Integrated Social Accounting?**

Laurie Mook. *The Canadian Journal of Nonprofit and Social Economy Research*, volume 11, issue 2, pages 20-34, Autumn 2020.

<https://anserj.ca/index.php/cjnser/article/view/353>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “Integrated social accounting places social and environmental performance alongside financial performance. This is in contrast to supplemental social accounting reports, which are separate from the financial reporting and often used as marketing and public relations devices. It is possible to identify different ‘waves’ of integrated social accounting, starting with the first wave in the 1970s, the second wave in the 1990s, and the third wave in the 2000s. Today, with the popularization of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030 agenda, we may be entering the fourth wave. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a common language and shared purpose for a multitude of actors, spanning networks, organizational types, and geographical levels. This article proposes an integrated social accounting model that focuses organizational attention on the internal and external impacts of their activities, through the lens of the SDGs.”

### **When the Means Modify the Ends. (E)Valuating and Transforming the Purpose of a Nonprofit Organization Through Impact Assessment**

Chantale Mailhot, Valérie Michaud and Sonia Tello-Rozas. *The Canadian Journal of Nonprofit and Social Economy Research*, volume 11, issue 2, pages 35-55, Autumn 2020.

<https://anserj.ca/index.php/cjnser/article/view/351>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “In a context marked by a trend towards marketization and a rise in performance measures, nonprofit organizations (NPOs) suffer pressures to show that their activities have visible impacts. Based on the French pragmatist sociology’s Economies of Worth framework, we explore how NPOs may come to change what they value and what is their fundamental purpose. More specifically, we delve into the process of valuation triggered by the intervention of consultants to help a NPO develop an impact evaluation tool aimed at legitimizing its actions. Our findings show how this process led to a complete redefinition of the NPO’s “theory of change”, ultimately distancing the NPO from its initial, explicit purposes.”

**GESTION***Management / Gestión***Connecting Founder Social Identity with Social Entrepreneurial Intentions***Eun-Jeong Ko and Kihwan Kim. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 16, issue 4, pages 403-429. December 2020.*[https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/SEJ-02-2020-](https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/SEJ-02-2020-0012/full/html?utm_source=smc_email_usage&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=dgm_toc_alerts_sej_20200422)[0012/full/html?utm\\_source=smc\\_email\\_usage&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=dgm\\_toc\\_alerts\\_sej\\_20200422](https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/SEJ-02-2020-0012/full/html?utm_source=smc_email_usage&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=dgm_toc_alerts_sej_20200422)

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “Despite recent advances in research on antecedents of social entrepreneurial intentions, founder social identity has rarely been part of the research effort. This paper aims to investigate how different types of founder social identity affect social entrepreneurial intentions (SE intentions). This study investigates how different types of founder social identity, such as Darwinians, Communitarians and Missionaries, affect SE intentions. Specifically, this study predicts that entrepreneurs with Darwinian identity would be less likely to form SE intentions, while those with Missionary and Communitarian identities would be more prone to form SE intentions. The hypotheses are tested on a sample of 725 individuals recruited using Amazon Mechanical Turk. Most of the hypotheses, except for Communitarian identity, are supported by the data analysis. The results contribute to the literature on founder social identity and SE intentions and demonstrate that founder social identity is one of the important antecedents of social entrepreneurial intentions. Two of the hypotheses were supported by the results. Specifically, this study found a positive relation between Missionary founder social identity (its locus of self-definition is “Impersonal-We”) and social entrepreneurial intentions. This research also confirms that Darwinian founder social identity (its locus of self-definition is “I”) has a negative impact on social entrepreneurial intentions. First, a person’s social identity has been largely overlooked in social entrepreneurship intention literature (Bacq and Alt, 2018; Hockerts, 2017; Zaremohzzabieh et al, 2019). The findings provide the empirical evidence that individual-level antecedents, especially one’s membership in a social group (i.e. social identity), exert a significant impact on the formation of SE intentions. Second, among the two types of founder social identity predicted to have a positive influence on SE intentions, only missionary identity was found to have such a positive impact. The typical Communitarian locus of self-definition of “Personal We,” is less influential than the self-definition of the typical Missionary locus of “Impersonal We.” This might imply that not all types of feelings of belonging to a community have a positive impact on the formation and development of social entrepreneurial intentions...”

**Managing Conflicting Objectives of Social Enterprises***Philippe Eiselein and Nikolay A. Dentchev. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 16, issue 4, pages 431-451,**December 2020.*<https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/SEJ-03-2020-0015/full/html>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “Most strategies for managing conflicts between social and commercial objectives of social enterprises are discussed either at the individual or at the team level of analysis. This paper aims to argue in favor of taking into account both levels of analysis at the same time. It furthermore aims to unravel how management strategies at the individual and the team level reinforce one another. This study adopts the theoretical lenses of personal values (at the individual level of analysis) and stewardship (at the team level). The authors have conducted 23 semi-structured interviews across three Belgian social enterprises. Primary data collection was complemented with secondary data of 12 annual reports and 314 newspaper articles. The variety of cases and the richness of primary and secondary data proved useful to elaborate on the mechanisms of managing conflicting objectives. This paper highlights four bridging mechanisms that facilitate the mitigation of conflict between social and commercial objectives, i.e. fit of values, agile structure, partnerships and communications. It also shows how these mechanisms reinforce each other at the individual and team levels of analysis and thus form an iterative process for managing the conflicting objectives of social entrepreneurs. This paper contributes by bringing the level of analysis on managing conflicting objectives at the intersection of the individual and team performance. It argues that social entrepreneurs should target both individuals and teams at the same time, to manage effectively conflicting objectives. The four mechanisms create an alignment and reflection iterative process for managing conflicting objectives.”



### **Impact Sourcing for Employment of Persons with Disabilities**

*Katsuo Matsumoto. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 16, issue 4, pages 361-380, December 2020.*

<https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/SEJ-11-2019-0084/full/html>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “Using case studies of business process outsourcing enterprises in India, this study aims to discuss how impact sourcing is used to provide employment opportunities to persons with disabilities (PWDs) and summarizes the business factors associated with successful impact sourcing for PWDs. The effect of impact sourcing on the employment of PWDs is a newly emerging phenomenon, and this study focuses on the impact-sourcing mechanism and investigates whether such sourcing contributes to promoting PWD employment in India. It does so by examining the business model characteristics of organizations through case studies. The results show that effective training systems and operational styles enable continuous market competitiveness for social enterprises. The case studies also demonstrate that it is possible to expand businesses by transferring and replicating management know-how through an organization’s operating model. It also highlights the catalytic role of impact sourcing service providers in promoting formal PWD employment in a labor market where the informal economy is dominant. Central and local governments’ support for social enterprises may promote formal employment of PWDs, an internationally-recognized goal. Impact sourcing for PWDs is an emerging field. This study offers a new contribution to existing work integration social enterprises literature by providing new insight into effective ways of achieving employment for PWDs through outsourcing business. This study highlights the important role of social enterprises in achieving formal employment of PWDs.”

### **What Do We Know About Nonprofit Collaboration? A Systematic Review of the Literature**

*Beth Gazley, Chao Guo. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 31, issue 2, pages 211-232, Winter 2020.*

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/nml.21433?campaign=woletoc>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “This systematic literature review reports on the content of past empirical studies of nonprofit collaboration within and across the sectors, published between 1972 and 2015 (n = 657). An analysis of these articles reveals four major themes: diverse but “siloeed” data; imbalance in research coverage; the dominance of “big four” organization theories; and limited improvement in research sophistication. It further identifies five specific research gaps: the insufficient attention to the forms and intensity of nonprofit collaboration; the divergences and contradictions in theoretical reasoning and empirical evidence; the lack of attention to the moderators and/or mediators of collaboration; the lack of understanding of collaborative failure; and the lack of comparative studies. These findings help to inform collaboration research and practice by observing the value in using a broader scope of literature and methods to build knowledge in this area.”

### **Understanding and Managing Learning in Social Enterprises: The Role of Implicit Organizational Boundaries**

*Ankita Tandon and Unnikrishnan K. Nair. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 31, issue 2, pages 259-286, Winter 2020.*

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/nml.21429?campaign=woletoc>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “Successful social enterprises develop innovative context-specific solutions to social problems in resource-constrained environments. To achieve this, they harness knowledge resources beyond their organizational boundaries to learn. Yet, there is limited understanding of the role boundaries play in learning. This paper investigates organizational learning in social enterprises from a boundary perspective. It studies the emergence and role of implicit boundaries in learning, critical learning mechanisms, and key agents involved. Following qualitative methodology, data were collected from four Indian social enterprises. Data structures were developed using analytical methods inspired from grounded theory leading to themes and theoretical inferences. Two implicit and dynamic boundaries—competence and social—were identified, which in isolation and through mutual interactions impacted learning. Their movement vis-à-vis the structural boundary of the enterprises was traced. Initially mutually exclusive, the two boundaries extended inwards into the enterprises from the external environment, and then moved downwards or upwards over time. Their sustained overlaps and interactions facilitated learning, with middle managers often playing a critical integration role. Specific boundary configurations, learning modes, and critical agents enabling learning are described. This study directs research on learning in social enterprises to specific boundary interactions. It highlights the significance of implicit boundaries, their multiplicity, and dynamism. It directs social enterprises to explicitly recognize the notion of boundaries, and develop competences and processes to manage them for effective learning.”



### **Stereotypes of Volunteers and Nonprofit Organizations' Professionalization: A Two-Study Article**

*Mathieu Peiffer, Patrizia Villotti, Tim Vantilborgh and Donatienne Desmette. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 31, issue 2, pages 355-372, Winter 2020.*

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/nml.21430?campaign=woletoc>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above* “Competence and warmth are two fundamental stereotypical dimensions that frame people's social judgments. Since we currently lack evidence about how the volunteering workforce is socially perceived, this study aims to (a) understand which stereotypes are associated with volunteers, and (b) determine whether these perceptions vary as a result of contextual changes (i.e., professionalization) that have recently characterized nonprofit organizations (NPOs). Two empirical survey-based studies were conducted in Belgium, one comprising data collected from a general population sample (N = 233), and the other from volunteers (N = 128). Study 1 displayed volunteers being perceived by the general population as warmer rather than competent. Study 2 found that ingroup warmth perceptions in a volunteers' sample decreased as NPOs became progressively more business-like. Overall, these two studies illustrate that warmth is at the heart of the volunteers' role and show that the increasing professionalization of NPOs affects this perception.”

### **Job Strain in Nonprofit Human Service Agencies: Job Demands and Job Control's Additive Effects, and Goal-Related Feedback's Mediating Role.**

*Mark S. Preston. Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 31, issue 2, pages 387-399, winter 2020.*

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/nml.21432?campaign=woletoc>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “Few quantitative studies in the nonprofit literature have examined job demands' strain-inducing impact. The classic demand-control (DC) model predicts a positive main effect for job demands and a negative main effect for job control on job strain, respectively. However, four decades of DC model studies have uncovered modest support for this additive model. As a means of addressing both issues, the present study tested a recently introduced modified additive model using 621 employees from two different types of nonprofit human service agencies located in the city of New York. Two mediational analyses, structural equation modelling and bootstrapping, corroborated goal-related feedback's intervening role on the control-strain relationship. Findings not only replicate and extend prior research, but also make a unique contribution to the nonprofit literature. Implications for the stress management of nonprofit human service employees, as well as recommendations for the DC model literature are also discussed.”

### **The Role of the Nonprofit Sector as a Site for Inclusive Employment**

*Alexis Buettgen and Thomas R. Klasse. The Canadian Journal of Nonprofit and Social Economy Research, volume 11, issue 2, pages 82-96, Autumn 2020.*

<https://anserj.ca/index.php/cjnser/article/view/367>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* “Employment is a pathway to increased income and empowerment, and improved quality of life and well-being; but for people with disabilities, job opportunities are limited, and employment supports often inadequate. This exploratory study analyzes the role of the nonprofit sector as a site for inclusive employment. Using data gathered from documents and in-depth interviews with nonprofit organizational staff, this study identifies the benefits that can accrue—to individuals, organizations, and communities—when agencies in the nonprofit sector employ persons with disabilities. The presence of employees with disabilities in the workplace increased sensitivity and awareness among all workers, conferred value on disability through an explicit recognition of the particularity of varying lived embodiments, and clarified the notion of dependence.”

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## INNOVATION SOCIALE

*Social innovation / Innovación social*

### **Les innovations sociales en Afrique subsaharienne : la place des communautés et des territoires locaux**

*Mebometa Ndongo, Juan-Luis Klein. The Canadian Journal of Nonprofit and Social Economy Research, volume 11, issue 2, page 56-81, Autumn 2020.*

<https://anserj.ca/index.php/cjnser/article/view/379>

*Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut : « Cet article dresse l'état des savoirs sur les innovations sociales en Afrique subsaharienne. L'objectif est d'explorer et de mettre en lumière les trajectoires émergentes sur ce sujet encore peu abordé, pour un continent confronté entre l'extraversion des modes de développement dans un contexte de crises multiformes et la dynamique des réalités historiques. Pour cela, l'article revisite les écrits pertinents et explore des cas emblématiques en recentrant la recherche sur une temporalité des années 1960 à ce jour, où la confrontation des deux mouvements a engendré une hybridation qui articule les innovations. La principale trouvaille concerne, d'une part, la focalisation des innovations sociales sur l'humain portées par des organisations liées à l'économie sociale et, d'autre part, l'arrimage entre les enjeux, les défis et les pratiques dont les repères locaux particularisent ces innovations. Il ressort des cas analysés un ensemble de logiques opératoires marquées par l'interaction des technologies importées et des mécanismes préexistants à partir desquelles naissent les technologies novatrices. Le foisonnement de telles technologies permet d'ouvrir des perspectives de recherche mettant en scène les structures socio-territoriales, l'omniprésence d'activités solidaires et la prédominance des acteurs communautaires devant combiner les dimensions sociale, institutionnelle, économique, technique et académique. »*

## CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

*Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones*

### **The Hybridization of Credit Co-Operatives in the Tradition of F.W. Raiffeisen: The Austrian Example**

*Gregor Rabong and Dietmar Roessl. The Canadian Journal of Nonprofit and Social Economy Research, volume 11, issue 2, pages 97-108, Autumn 2020.*

<https://anserj.ca/index.php/cjnser/article/view/359>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The legal purpose of credit co-operatives in Germany and Austria is to promote their members economically. However, legal restrictions prevent them from discriminating between members and non-members. Thus, they have difficulty generating economic benefits for their members. There are signs that they are gradually developing from being purely member-focused to somewhat third party-focused co-operatives striving for the common good. The question arises whether this hybridization is in the interest of their members. This article examines this question using quantitative data. The results indicate that members perceive activities geared toward the common good as enhancing their membership value and are applicable to credit co-operatives and credit unions that have difficulties providing economic benefits to their members, as is the case for Raiffeisen credit co-operatives in Europe."*

## AUTRES

*Other / Otros*

### **Perspective de la pandémie: une occasion pour renforcer le rôle de l'action collective dans une nouvelle normalité?**

Nancy Neamtan et Vincent Van Schendel. *The Canadian Journal of Nonprofit and Social Economy Research*, volume 11, issue 2, pages 12-15, Autumn 2020.

<https://anserj.ca/index.php/cjnser/article/view/399>

*Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut*: "Les impacts de la pandémie sur les organisations collectives au Québec (communautaire et économie sociale) sont importants. À court terme, ces organisations ont démontré une capacité d'adaptation remarquable pour répondre aux urgences. Mais la pandémie a aussi mis à l'avant plan l'importance de l'approche, du discours et des pratiques de ces initiatives collectives. Est-ce qu'on en tiendra compte dans la relance post-COVID pour cheminer vers une nouvelle « normalité » plus équitable et durable? »

### **Businesses Venturing Into the Social Domain During the Covid-19 Pandemic: A Motivation and Ability**

PerspectiveYongjian Bao, Zhe Shen, and Wenlong Yuan. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly (NVSQ)*, volume 49, issue 6, pages 1152-1160, December 2020.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0899764020966046>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above*: "Many businesses have joined governments and nonprofit organizations to serve the social needs under the tremendous pressure of Covid-19. We propose that businesses that expanded into the social domain during the Covid-19 crisis differ significantly from each other and vary extensively in value creation. We extend the motivation and ability framework to derive a typology of businesses under this situation and conceptualize value creation behaviors in both a free market and a monopolistic market with the governments as the buyer."

### **Combating COVID-19 Together: China's Collaborative Response and the Role of Business Associations**

Zhibin Zhang, Yongdong Shen and Jianxing Yu. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly (NVSQ)*, volume 49, issue 6, pages 1161-1172, December 2020.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0899764020964591>

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above*: "Drawing on data from Zhejiang Province, this study explores China's collaborative response to COVID-19 in which business associations played a critical role. Consistent with existing literature on cross-sector collaboration and nonprofit contributions in extreme events, the preliminary findings of this study carry significant implications for future research to advance new knowledge. Specifically, two important next steps of future research that hold considerable promise—examining the overwhelming impact of the institutional environment on collaboration and accounting for the complex mechanisms in which multiple components of collaboration create outcomes through a configurational approach—emerged from this study. In addition, the practical implications of these findings are highlighted."

### **Antimafia, une histoire de solidarité. Les associations et les coopératives contre la criminalité**

Elisabetta Bucolo. *Éditions Le Bord de L'eau, France, 244 pages, novembre 2020.*

<https://www.editionsbdl.com/produit/antimafia-une-histoire-de-solidarite/>

*Résumé issu de l'URL ci-haut*: « La capacité des acteurs civiques organisés (associations, coopératives, collectifs) de lutter contre la mafia est régulièrement occultée par une vulgate qui exalte les actes des mafieux. Ce côté sensationnel a progressivement invisibilisé la portée des mouvements civiques qui ont, tout au long de l'histoire sicilienne, contribué à s'y opposer par leur action sociale, économique et politique. Rendre compte de cette histoire, de l'Unité d'Italie jusqu'aujourd'hui, est une manière de mettre en exergue la force des engagements civiques et discuter un postulat d'inaction et connivence du peuple sicilien par rapport aux réseaux criminels. La Sicile est à entendre comme une « zone du monde », car les dynamiques décrites dans cet ouvrage racontent tout autant son histoire que celle d'autres régions du monde où la société civile organisée contribue à consommer, produire, éduquer, sensibiliser et mobiliser contre les formes d'usurpation et d'assujettissement violent produites par les réseaux criminels et le système capitaliste qui les abrite. »

### The COVID Wildfire: Non-Profit Organizational Challenge and Opportunity

Jeff Loomis. *The Canadian Journal of Nonprofit and Social Economy Research*, volume 11, issue 2, pages 8 - 11, Autumn 2020.

<https://anserj.ca/index.php/cjnser/article/view/396>

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Nonprofit organizations in Canada were significantly impacted by COVID-19, including lost revenue and needing to adjust the program delivery. The lack of technology capacity in the nonprofit sector is a key barrier for many nonprofit organizations to adapt to delivering programs online. Momentum, a Calgary-based nonprofit organization, experienced both financial and programmatic challenges due to COVID-19. Momentum pivoted program delivery to provide supports during the COVID-19 lockdown and developed innovative approaches to online programming. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in Canada, Momentum was able to rapidly develop its capacity to use technology for online programming with the support of critical new funding. Many nonprofits will have to transform their business models to not only survive but thrive in the post-COVID world."

## APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

*Calls for contributions and / Convocatorias de artículos*

- ***Rethinking the capacity of social and collective enterprises for a more sustainable world.*** Colloque EURAM. June 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup>, 2021, Montréal, Québec. **Deadline for submission: January 12th, 2021.** (RECALL)
- ***Innovation socio-territoriale et modèles innovateurs de développement: le défi de la justice sociale et environnementale.*** Numéro spécial de la revue *Journal of Rural and Community Development*. **Date limite pour soumission: 15 janvier 2021.**
- ***"Solidarity and Social Economy and the Agenda 2030: Inclusive and Sustainable Development through Innovative Social Practices"*** 8<sup>th</sup> CIRIEC International Research Conference on Social Economy, San José (Costa-Rica), September 8<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup>, 2021. **Deadline for submission: January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2021.** (RECALL)
- ***Crisis, Pandemic, and Beyond: Nonprofits and Adaptive Capability of Communities.*** Call for papers for special issue of the *Canadian Journal of Nonprofit and Social Economy Research*. **Deadline for submission: January 31<sup>th</sup>, 2021.** (RECALL)
- ***The Co-operative Identity.*** Call for Papers for a special issue of the *Journal of Co-operative Organization and Management (JCOM)*. **Deadline for submission: February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021.** (RECALL)
- ***Civil Society and Democratization.*** Call for papers for a special issue of the *Public Administration and Development (PAD)*. **Deadline for submission: February 26<sup>st</sup>, 2021.**
- ***Bridging Divides: Promoting Economic, Social, and Cultural Democrac.*** Special issue of the *Review of International Co-operation* which will be led by Canadian Association for Studies in Co-operation (CASC). **Deadline for submission: February 28<sup>th</sup>, 2021.**
- ***Impact Measurement of the Social and Solidarity Economy.*** Special issue of the *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics (CIRIEC revue)*. **Deadline for submission: February 28<sup>th</sup>, 2021.**

- **Social enterprise, Cooperative and Voluntary Action: Bringing Principles and Values to Renew Action.** 8<sup>th</sup> EMES International Research Conference on Social Enterprise organized by EMES International Research Network, in partnership with the Empower-SE COST Action, the University of Zaragoza's GESES-Zaragoza University Research Group (Grupo de Estudios Sociales y Económicos del Tercer Sector), the Social Economy Laboratory LAB\_ES and CEPES Aragon. Zaragoza, Spain. October 4<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup>, 2021. **Deadline for submission: March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021.**
- **COVID-19 and Donation Behaviour.** Special issue of International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing. **Deadline for submission: April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021.** (RECALL)
- **Social, Environmental and SDG Performance and Reporting in Co-operatives.** Special issue of International Journal of Co-operative Accounting and Management (IJCAM). **Deadline for submission: July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2021.** (RECALL)

## ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

- **Deepening Our Cooperative Identity.** ICA Cooperative Research Conference. **February, 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> 2021.** Seoul, Republic of Korea. (RECALL)
- **3rd International Forum on Cooperative Law.** Organized by International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) **February, 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup>, 2021.** Seoul, Republic of Korea. (RECALL)
- **Réciprocité dans la coopération, du local à l'international: créativité de l'ESS en temps de crise.** 2ème Forum International de l'Économie Sociale et Solidaire. **6 au 8 avril 2021, Carthage, Tunisie.** (rappel)
- **Au carrefour des possibles. Quelles innovations sociales contre les injustices sociales, environnementales et épistémiques?** 6e édition du colloque international du CRISES. **8 et 9 avril 2021, Montréal, Québec, Canada.** (RECALL)
- **Governance in Cooperatives - Participatory, People-Centred, Democratic.** International Cooperative Governance Symposium hosted by the International Centre for Co-operative Management. **June 17-19, 2021.** Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. (RECALL)
- **Global Civil Society in Uncertain Times: Strengthening Diversity and Sustainability.** Fourteenth International Conference of the International Society for Third Sector Research (ISTR). **July 12<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup>, 2021.** Montréal, Québec, Canada (Global virtual conference). (RECALL)
- **Collective Action and Responsiveness in the Global Context.** Sub them in the Fourteenth International Conference of the International Society for Third Sector Research (ISTR) ISTR 2021 - **Global virtual conference. July 12<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup>, 2021.** (RECALL)

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