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GOUVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL

Governance and general interest / Gobernanza y interés general

How Does a Board of Directors Influence Within- and Cross-Sector Nonprofit Collaboration?


Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Board members play a significant, yet largely unexamined, role in nonprofit collaboration. Processes, such as finding prospective partners, creating common ground with a partner, and establishing appropriate collaborative governance implicate nonprofit board members. In contrast to the scholarship of the role of interlocking directorates as potential networks for nonprofit collaboration, this paper examines the role of board members’ social and human capital on nonprofit collaboration with other nonprofits, businesses, and government agencies. Drawing on online survey data from 636 nonprofit organizations, this paper finds that board social capital—but not board human capital—is positively related to the presence and number of within-sector and cross-sector nonprofit collaboration. However, board human capital enhances nonprofit-government collaboration, when board social capital is also high. The results provide a novel perspective in nonprofit collaboration and board management research.”

Scarce as Hen's Teeth: Women CEOs in Large Nonprofit Organizations


Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This study examines an underlying mechanism behind the gender gap in nonprofit executive leadership, focusing on the link between the representation of women on governing boards and the hiring of female CEOs. The analysis of 340 human services organizations with gross receipts greater than $10 million in GuideStar’s database reveals that organizations where women make up between one third and half of the board are more likely to have a female CEO compared to organizations where women account for less than one third or a majority of the board. The findings suggest that nonprofit organizations are more likely to hire a female CEO when women constitute a “substantial minority” of the governing board.”
Developing the Potential for Change: Challenging Power through Social Entrepreneurship in the Netherlands

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Most research on social entrepreneurship overemphasizes agency by presenting social enterprising as something that originates solely from the intrinsic motivations of individual entrepreneurs. Research that does regard the impact of state power is almost exclusively anchored in and geared toward neoliberal policy contexts. This article examines the dialectics between state power and entrepreneurial counterpower in the institutional context of the Netherlands. Moreover, since social entrepreneurs develop different tactics and strategies for responding to challenges, we use Gaventa’s power cube to distinguish forms of power and counterpower, which we then combine with the following inductively derived social entrepreneur typologies: successful hybrids, antagonistic organizers, and autonomous entrepreneurs. This offers insights into the development of theory in relation to the social entrepreneurial potential for change and civic participation.”

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT
Modes of development and financing / Modos de desarrollo y de financiamiento

Does a More Diversified Revenue Structure Lead to Greater Financial Capacity and Less Vulnerability in Nonprofit Organizations? A Bibliometric and Meta-Analysis

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This article explores how and to what extent revenue diversification and concentration strategies affect financial performance, particularly financial capacity and vulnerability, in nonprofit organizations. Using a sample collected from a systematic literature search of all major databases, we first conducted a bibliometric analysis of 86 existing studies to visualize the clusters of major topics in this area and to explore the connections between existing studies. We then employed a meta-analysis to quantitatively synthesize 258 effect sizes from 23 existing empirical studies. We found that diversification had little effect on financial vulnerability, but it had a slightly negative effect on financial capacity. The article finally uses a meta-regression to discuss some of the theoretical and practical reasons why there is inconsistency in the results across existing studies and calls for more discussion of the assumptions and effectiveness of revenue diversification among nonprofit scholars and practitioners.”

The Emergence of Social Entrepreneurship in Russia

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The purpose of this paper is to build a typology of social entrepreneurship in Russian Federation and describe the related models based on a deep understanding of the current institutional context and the positioning of social entrepreneurship in the arena of market and non-market activities. This paper is based on secondary data sources including legal documents, annual reports and websites of the social entrepreneurship-related organizations. This paper finds that social entrepreneurship in Russia is located between civil society, the State and the market and it is the State that became a main driving force behind social entrepreneurship development. This paper is the first to perceive the social entrepreneurship in modern Russia as a phenomenon with “semi-official” status. The original models and the very typology of social entrepreneurship are based on the newly introduced concept of “social-entrepreneurial mission”.

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Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “While the links between the fields of social enterprise and social finance appear apparent, academic research on the relationship lags behind practice. This study examines how social enterprises interact with social finance organizations in the context of impact measurement. Through qualitative research with eight social enterprises and their respective funders, I find evidence that both sides view impact measurement primarily as a means for establishing legitimacy prior to engagement, and in the early stages of their relationship. These relationships are hierarchical and rigid at early stages, but over time evolve into more collaborative partnerships. Eventually, social enterprises embrace impact measurement as a tool for organizational learning, and social finance organizations develop more empowering approaches for impact measurement. The level of flexibility and the closeness of the relationship between social finance organizations and social enterprises suggest important lessons for the development of a more enabling use of impact measurement.”

Whose Value? Problems in Valuing Social Enterprise and Research Implications


Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This paper argues that we need a more disciplined understanding of social enterprise (SE) that is able to incorporate its diversity across different contexts, yet remains sympathetic to its core ideal of value creation. This paper aims to revisit the meaning of value creation to reflect critically upon the diverse forms of SE. This paper uses the Aristotelian causes, namely, the formal, efficient and final causes, to problematize the meaning of value creation. This paper shows that SEs can create or destroy value depending on who evaluates the value. It also raises the issue that how value is created – the motives, means and action – is affected by the ethical orientation of the actors. Lastly, it encourages researchers to pay attention to how stakeholders are defined in SE, in light of the diverse nature of organizations that are labelled as SEs. This paper demonstrates that the current definition of SE is inadequate, and to some extent, problematic. It then proposes some future research agendas, to unpack the issue of value creation, through social cost, politics, transparency and legal perspectives. This research makes new contribution to the SE literature by injecting an Aristotelian perspective to problematize and reframe the meaning of value creation. It asks scholars to answer these questions: from whose perspective is value created or destroyed (formal cause), how is value created (efficient cause) and for whom is the value created (final cause)?”

Toward a Systems Approach to Social Impact Assessment


Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The purpose of the paper is to propose a systems change lens to current approaches to assessing social impact in social ventures. Many existing tools for measuring social impact are limited in their capacity to assess the inherent complexities and interconnected nature of the work done by social enterprises. The paper uses in-depth interviews with sector experts to gain insights into their needs related to impact assessment, as well as issues they face when attempting to understand and measure their impact. Expert interviews provide insights into how social impact occurs through interconnected systems. It also highlights the need for impact assessment to better consider interaction within systems and networks. Results support previous work concerning the need for methods that can better account for complexity, interacting problems and the place of power in influencing actions. Following results from interviews and review of existing literature, symbolic interactionism and Social Worlds/Arenas theories are used to gain insight as to how impact can be conceptualized in terms of systemic shifts in social equilibria. The model proposes to capture the contested definitions of problems and their negotiation in social structures. Grounded in sociological theory, the model brings a new theoretical approach to social impact assessment, one that provides a different view of social...”
structures than existing models that are grounded in economic metrics. The proposed model, therefore, provides a new lens for the detailed assessment of the complex interactions between systems.”

**GESTION**

*Management / Gestión*

**Managing Organizational Paradoxes in Social Enterprises: Case Studies from the MENA Region**


Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This study aims to examine the question around how small- and medium-scale hybrid social enterprises within the context of the Middle East and North Africa manage paradoxical tensions they face in their everyday decision-making. By placing a lens on the unique hybrid processes facing organizational members rooted in traditional social and economic rationales, we seek to better understand the breadth of strategies adopted and their relevance to the specific contextual considerations of the study. Through analyzing five in-depth case studies from the region, the study aims to add insights on the practice of managing organizational paradoxes to maintain social-economic hybridity. We also introduce practical implications for managers and supporters of small- and medium-scale social enterprises.”

**Nonprofit Organizations in Between the Nonprofit and Market Spheres: Shifting Goals, Governance and Management?**


Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “In spite of the belief instilled by the New Public Management reforms that nonprofit organizations (NPOs) can benefit from more management, more measurement and more market practices, systematic knowledge on the organizational effects of NPOs incorporating business practices in their day-to-day functioning remains absent to date. This research note addresses this limitation by reviewing 49 research articles. The focus lies on the redefinition of nonprofits’ mission and income streams, changing governance arrangements and shifting management practices. We find that, despite numerous detrimental effects cited in the literature, (a) generating commercial income can contribute to the financial stability of NPOs, and (b) hybridization towards the market domain can strengthen the organizational legitimacy of NPOs, suggesting that imitating for-profit enterprises might contribute to nonprofit functioning in perception, rather than in practice.”

**“The Advancing of Management”: Cross-sector Agents and Rationalization of Nonprofits in Eastern China**

Chengcheng Song, Juelin Yin Nonprofit Management and Leadership, volume 29, issue 4, pages 529-548, June 2019


Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This study examines and extends former theoretical argument of nonprofit rationalization in the Chinese context. Based on a survey study of 179 nonprofit organizations across Zhejiang province of Eastern China, we find that nonprofits led by individuals with prior business experience and with more extensive business networking are more likely to adopt rationalized rules and practices. Moreover, the results indicate support for the mediation effect of business networking on the relationship between prior experience and rationalization. We also find the moderation effects of management training on the direct effect of prior business experience and on business networking, as well as the indirect effect of prior business experience on rationalization via business networking. Our findings contribute to explaining the formation of rationalization in the Chinese nonprofit sector and provide implications for future research, practice, and policy.”
Human Resource Management, Employee Engagement and Nonprofit Hospital Performance
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Human resource management (HRM) has been shown to impact organizational performance, but more research is needed on particular human resource (HR) practices in nonprofits and their effect on performance. In this article, we explore one HRM practice argued to influence performance, employee engagement in decision-making, examining whether involving staff at different levels of a nonprofit affects nonprofit organizational performance. Drawing on data from a 2011 study of nonprofit hospitals, we find employee engagement has a positive influence on managerial and stakeholder perceptions of organizational performance. Employee engagement in decision-making is also related to objective nonprofit performance measures, although the effects are less consistent. We conclude by discussing the implications of these findings for nonprofit research and practice.”

INNOVATION SOCIALE
Social innovation / Innovación social

Solidarité et organisation : penser une autre gestion
Philipp Eynaud, Genauto Carvalho De Franca Filho. Sociologie économique.
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Le monde contemporain fait face à un double péril : l’exploitation abusive des ressources naturelles met en danger l’équilibre du climat et de la biodiversité, et les inégalités croissantes condament notre capacité à faire société. Ces menaces se renforcent mutuellement et appellent sans délai à l’affirmation d’une double solidarité, celle qui relie les hommes et la nature, et celle qui unit les hommes entre eux. Un tel effort ne se décrète pas. Il s’organise. La transformation sociale et societale indispensable à notre survie collective suppose ainsi tout à la fois une autre économie et une autre gestion. En s’appuyant sur de nombreuses expériences citoyennes qui s’inventent chaque jour dans le monde et sur une approche historique et anthropologique, l’ouvrage explore différentes façons de conjuguer solidarité et organisation. Gestion solidaire, gestion des communs, gestion du buen vivir sont autant de pistes analysées dans le contexte d’un dialogue Nord-Sud afin de formuler le cadre conceptuel et les étapes pratiques d’une transition sociale et environnementale plus que jamais nécessaire. »

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES
Public Policies / políticas públicas

Strategizing for Social Change in Nonprofit Contexts: A Typology of Communication Approaches in Public Communication Campaigns
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Public communication campaigns aim to create social change by influencing audiences’ behaviors and thus help nonprofit organizations fulfill their mission. These campaigns, however, often fail to deliver their anticipated impact. Using public relations research as a theoretical lens, this paper’s contribution is twofold: first, we develop a typology that classifies the different communication approaches used in public communication campaigns. Based on one of the most prominent public relations theories, the Four Models of Public Relations, we differentiate communication approaches along the dimensions of communication purpose and communication style. Combining these two dimensions in a typology, we identify the following communication approaches: directing, platforming, mobilizing, and involving. We provide numerous real-life examples of public campaigns for each one. Second, we formulate propositions about these communication approaches’ effectiveness relying on a key concept of public relations research: namely, audience segmentation. Using the transtheoretical model, we show that audiences can be segmented along five “stages of readiness to adopt a promoted behavior.” Conceptualizing behavior change as an iterative, dynamic process that
entails stage progresses as well as backdrops, we derive how audiences’ “stage of readiness” relates to the effectiveness of the identified communication approaches.”

The Social Economy in a Context of Austerity Policies: The Tension between Political Discourse and Implemented Policies in Spain
https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-00075-3?
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Governments face the challenge of fostering the social economy in a context of economic crisis and austerity policies. Despite the high levels of institutional recognition for the considerable social and economic value added by the social economy (SE), government policies following this approach have been scarce during the latest economic recession. This article analyses the case of Spain, a country that has endured deep austerity policies and has a strong SE sector. Building on the SE approach that combines quantitative and qualitative data, this study examines the policies that promoted the SE during two periods: before and during the economic crisis. As a novel contribution, the study compares the political discourse with the policies implemented. The findings highlight a gap between the discourse and the policies implemented during the crisis, showing that the SE has not been prioritized by policymakers, and link that gap with the recent EU economic policy.”

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS
Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

Social Entrepreneur: Same or Different from the Rest?
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “A social business responds to social problems usually ignored by institutions, mobilizing resources and generating employment. To gain more knowledge about this type of enterprise, the key factors that may influence social entrepreneurship are studied and compared with nonsocial entrepreneurship. This enables advances in the scientific literature and the design of more effective policies that encourage the creation of social enterprises. To achieve this goal, after delimiting the area of study, a sample of 25,631 entrepreneurs in 59 countries was used; 9792 of these are social entrepreneurs collected by the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor project in 2015 when a special issue focused on this topic. The results show that the majority of the factors that determine the decision to undertake non-social entrepreneurship also condition the individual to undertake social entrepreneurship, although the nature of their relationship or the intensity of the influence changes.”

Before Nonprofit Organisations Become Social Enterprises
https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-018-00071-7?
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “In the context of weak global economic growth, the transformation of nonprofit organisations (NPOs) into social enterprises is perceived as a critical process of social innovation and sustainable development. This study explored the antecedents and their influences on the social entrepreneurial intentions (SEIs) of NPO workers. Two sets of samples were collected through online surveys. First, 200 samples were used for exploratory factor analysis, and subsequently, 602 samples were used to establish a structural equation model. The results revealed that the involved antecedents partially influenced SEIs through social entrepreneurial (SE) creativity. The originality aspects of SE creativity demonstrated dominant positive effects on both the SE conviction and the SE preparation of SEIs, followed by cognitive empathy and bonding social capital. The stockholder perspective of social responsibility and affective empathy negatively affected both the conviction and preparation of SEIs. The stakeholder perspective of social responsibility and the usefulness aspect of SE...”

creativity demonstrated minor positive effects on SE conviction. We suggest that NPO leaders keep an open mind to business strategies and focus on SE originality, cognitive empathy, and bonding social capital when developing talent for future achievement.”

Solidarity Cooperatives: The (hidden) Origins of Communitarian Pluralism in the UK Social Enterprise Movement
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This paper aims to re-evaluate social enterprise (SE) history to pinpoint a pluralist turn in communitarian philosophy during the 1970s, which has the potential to transform labour and consumer rights in enterprise development. Through a close examination of model rules created by founders of the FairShares Association (FSA), the authors find that the communitarian origins of SE are disturbingly obscured and hidden. In studying FSA documents and building a timeline of the development of the FairShares Model (FSM), the authors found links between SE developments in the UK, continental Europe, Asia, North/South America and the development of solidarity cooperatives. The authors argue that the discovery of a communitarian pluralist turn advances “new cooperativism” by enfranchising both labour and users in industrial relations (IR). Using this insight, they challenge accounts of SE history and argue for more research on SE’s potential contribution to radical IR. The paper highlights the potential of the FSM as a vehicle for catalysing new SE and IR practices that share wealth and power more equitably between social entrepreneurs, workforce members, service/product users and community/social investors.”

Embracing Entrepreneurial Action through Effectuation in Social Enterprise
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Mainstream entrepreneurship research tends to adopt either the causation or effectuation perspective in their studies. Yet, the social enterprise literature has largely focussed on the bricolage perspective to explain social entrepreneurial action. The authors argue that when investigating legitimacy driven opportunity pursuit of an enterprise’s pre-emergence stage, all three perspectives of causation, effectuation and bricolage are required. The purpose of this paper was to address the research question how does effectuation determine entrepreneurial action in the pre-emergence of a social enterprise? An in-depth single case study approach was used based on the data provided by the founding entrepreneur of Good-Faith Learning social enterprise in Australia. The results demonstrated the complementary evolution of the three perspectives. In the following sequence, the effectuation, causation and bricolage actions were identified during the pre-emergence stage of the Good-Faith Learning social enterprise. Specifically, the input–process–output perspective of the study confirmed that the initial stage reflects on the effectual means linked to the causation-based strong articulation of the social vision and mission. The process stage dominates the bricolage approach to resourcing leading to effectual outcomes subsequently. Further, the specific actions of the pre-emergence stage are comprised legitimacy driven symbolic management approaches conveying the entrepreneur’s credibility and commitment, professional organising through website, gut-instinct based team selection, and organisational achievement. The future research may conduct multiple case study analysis with multiple respondents to observe the consistency or deviations of the patterns identified in this study. This single case study demonstrates the complementary existence of causation, effectuation and bricolage elements in entrepreneurial actions in a single social enterprise context and advances the social entrepreneurship literature.”

L’économie solidaire sous le prisme du genre: une analyse critique et possibiliste
Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Cet article propose d’étudier l’économie solidaire sous le prisme du genre à partir d’un double regard, critique et possibiliste. Ce double regard, inspiré à la fois de l’économie substantielle polanyienne et des recherches féministes, éclaire la manière dont les pratiques d’économie solidaire renouvelent l’économique et le politique, compris ici à la fois comme catégories d’action et de pensée. Il met aussi en lumière les chemins multiples et sinueux de l’émancipation, fruit d’un entremêlement entre principes d’échange dont l’équilibre est en renouvellement permanent. »

Autres
Other / Otros

The Impact of Corporate Philanthropy on Reputation for Corporate Social Performance
https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0007650317694856

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This study seeks to examine the mechanisms by which a corporation’s use of philanthropy affects its reputation for corporate social performance (CSP), which the authors conceive of as consisting of two dimensions: CSP awareness and CSP perception. Using signal detection theory (SDT), the authors model signal amplitude (the amount contributed), dispersion (number of areas supported), and consistency (presence of a corporate foundation) on CSP awareness and perception. Overall, this study finds that characteristics of firms’ portfolio of philanthropic activities are a greater predictor of CSP awareness than of CSP perception. Awareness increases with signal amplitude, dispersion, and consistency. CSP perception is driven by awareness and corporate reputation. The authors’ contention that corporate philanthropy is a complex variable is upheld, as we find that CSP signal characteristics influence CSP awareness and perception independently and asymmetrically. The authors conclude by proposing avenues for future research.”

The Difference a Smile Makes: Effective Use of Imagery by Children’s Nonprofit Organizations
https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10495142.2018.1526739

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Which emotions are most appealing to donors in nonprofit outreach materials? Previous studies have shown that in print and television materials, images depicting negative emotions lead to increases in donor response. In this study, we examined whether images of negative affect in children in social media appeals lead to increased information sharing compared to positive or neutral images of children. We analyzed Facebook posts from 2016 from 2 large children’s nongovernmental organizations, UNICEF USA and Save the Children US, and examined the relationship between the type of emotion in the image and the number of likes, comments, and shares that the post received. We found differences in the responses according to the organization sending the message and the affect of the children depicted. For Save the Children US, negative images, specifically sad and fearful images, generated significantly more likes, shares, and comments. For UNICEF USA, there was no difference in information sharing for positive, neutral, or negative images. Findings from this study demonstrate that negative emotional imagery of children can affect social media engagement with nongovernmental organizations, but this effect appears to be inconsistent.”

Distinctions Between Non-profit, For-profit, and Public Providers: The Case of Multi-sector Rental Housing

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “Although various organizational forms are involved in the critically important role of providing rental housing, little is known about their potentially distinctive characteristics. Calling upon unique data collected from landlords and tenants of for-profit, non-profit, and public rental housing in Canada ($N = 5624$ units; $N = 492$ tenants), we explore shelter costs paid by tenants, quality, and unit accessibility. Findings point to some unique features based on provider type: non-profits have lower shelter costs than for-profit units, and for-profit and public status are associated with lower odds of accessibility. Limited differences are found related to housing quality.”
Le commun dans la ville : Pouvoir citoyen à Pointe-Saint-Charles
https://www.erudit.org/fr/revues/ncs/2019-n21-ncs04538/90588ac/
Résumé issue du l’RL ci-haut : « Avec d’autres chercheuses et chercheurs engagés, je lutte pour rompre avec une conception universaliste du monde et opérer une transition vers un vivre-ensemble « centré sur le plurivers constitué d’une multiplicité de mondes enchevêtrés et co-constitutifs, mais distincts 2 ». Dans le sillon de Dardot et Laval3, je comprends la révolution comme un moment d’accélération, d’intensification et de collectivisation d’une activité autonome et auto-organisée dans toutes les sphères de la vie économique, sociale, politique ou culturelle. Avec eux, je crois que le principe du commun est au cœur de ce projet révolutionnaire. Dans une économie de communauté, suivant J. K. Gibson-Graham4, différentes formes de propriété, indépendamment de leur statut juridique, peuvent être constituées en communs. Au lieu de définir un commun comme une « chose » associée à une propriété publique ou en libre accès, toujours assujettie à l’enclosure, Gibson-Graham, Stephen Healy et Jenny Cameron5 suggèrent de conceptualiser les communs comme processus. »

NUMÉROS SPÉCIAUX
Special issues/ números especiales

The Role of the Sharing Economy for a Sustainable and Innovative Development of Rural Areas: A Case Study in Sardinia (Italy)
Numéro special Sustainability, volume 11, issue 11, June 2019

DIVERS

Le système philanthropique de la ville de Gaspé et de la Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine, un système polycentrique ancré dans le territoire
http://institutmallet.org/wp-content/uploads/Fina-Syst%C3%A8me-philanthropique-Gasp%C3%A8sie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine.pdf
Résumé issue du l’RL ci-haut : « La présente analyse du système philanthropique de la ville de Gaspé et de sa région s’inspire et prolonge la cartographie réalisée par Étienne Jean-Saint-Laurent du CIRADD à l’initiative de l’Institut Mallet dans le cadre du Sommet sur la philanthropie qui s’est tenu en novembre 2017. Ainsi, nous avons approfondi deux conclusions de cette cartographie : la première, l’échelle de Gaspé ne permet pas de rendre compte de son système philanthropique (d’où l’hypothèse d’un système philanthropique polycentrique à l’échelle de la région); la seconde, l’approche territoriale intégrée (ATI), mieux qu’un espace physique, permet de caractériser ce système philanthropique (d’où une attention plus prononcée à l’approche adoptée et à la gouvernance de ce système philanthropique polycentrique, notamment la concertation entre les acteurs sociaux et le rôle des partenaires externes, principalement le gouvernement du Québec et la Fondation Lucie et André Chagnon). »

Actes de Colloques
SYMPOSIUMS Acts / ACTOS DE SIMPOSIOS

Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals: What Role for Social and Solidarity Economy?
International Conference.
All papers that were presented about this topic during the 25-26 June 2019 Conference in Geneva.
https://unsse.org/sdgs-sse-conference/
This conference is part of a series of conferences resulting from the call for papers launched by the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy (UNTFSSE) in 2018.
APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS
Calls for contributions and / Convocatorias de artículos


→ GRH et organisations de l’ESS : quelle(s) spécificités, quelle(s) singularité(s). Appel à contributions pour la Revue @grh (Revue de l’Association Francophone de Gestion des Ressources Humaines). Délai pour soumission : 20 septembre 2019. (RECALL)

→ 5th ISTR PhD Seminar. This seminar is organized in the Fourteenth International Conference of the International Society for Third Sector Research (ISTR). 7th- 10th July 2010. Montréal, Québec, Canada. Deadline for submission: September 30th, 2019.


→ Actualité et interrogations critiques autour des travaux de Karl Polanyi. Appel à articles de la Revue française de socio-économie. Délai pour soumission : 30 mars 2020. (RECALL)

Offre de bourses et formations
Offer of scholarships and training/Oferta de becas y formación

→ Governance and Collaborative Decision-Making in Democratic Organizations. Call for applications for a postdoctoral research fellow position/ research associate position. This call is launched by Saint Mary’s University. Deadline for submission of applications: As soon as possible. (RECALL).
ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR
Events / Eventos


→ Shifting Sands? The Challenges of Regulatory Change and Its Impact on the Third Sector Environment in the Asia Pacific Region. 2019 ISTR Asia Pacific Conference Co-hosted by the School of Global Studies, Thammasat University and Center for Civil Society and Philanthropy, National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA). July 15th-16th, 2019, Bangkok, Thailand. (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. (RECALL)

→ Cooperatives and the Transformation of Business and Society. ICA CCR European Research Conference. August 21st - 23rd, 2019, Berlin, Germany. (RECALL)

→ Social Innovation: Local Solutions to Global Challenges. 11th International Social Innovation Research Conference organised by ISIRC (is the world’s leading interdisciplinary social innovation research conference) and will be hosted by The Yunus Centre for Social Business and Health. September 2nd to 4th, 2019. Glasgow Caledonian University. (RECALL)


→ Économie sociale et gouvernement. 39e journées de l’Association d’économie sociale (AÉS). 4-6 septembre 2019. Amiens (France). (RECALL)

→ Social Innovation and Socio-Digital Transformation – Towards a Comprehensive Innovation Policy. 5th Global Research Conference organized by the European School of Social Innovation (ESSI). October 28th and 29th, 2019. Dortmund, Germany. (RECALL)

→ Social Solidarity Economy & the Commons: Contributions to the Deepening of Democracy. International conference organized by the Centre for International Studies (CEI-IUL), with the support of the Department of Political Economy at ISCTE-IUL, the Centre for Ecology, Evolution and Environmental Changes. November 6th - 8th, 2019. Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), Lisbon, Portugal. (RECALL)


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