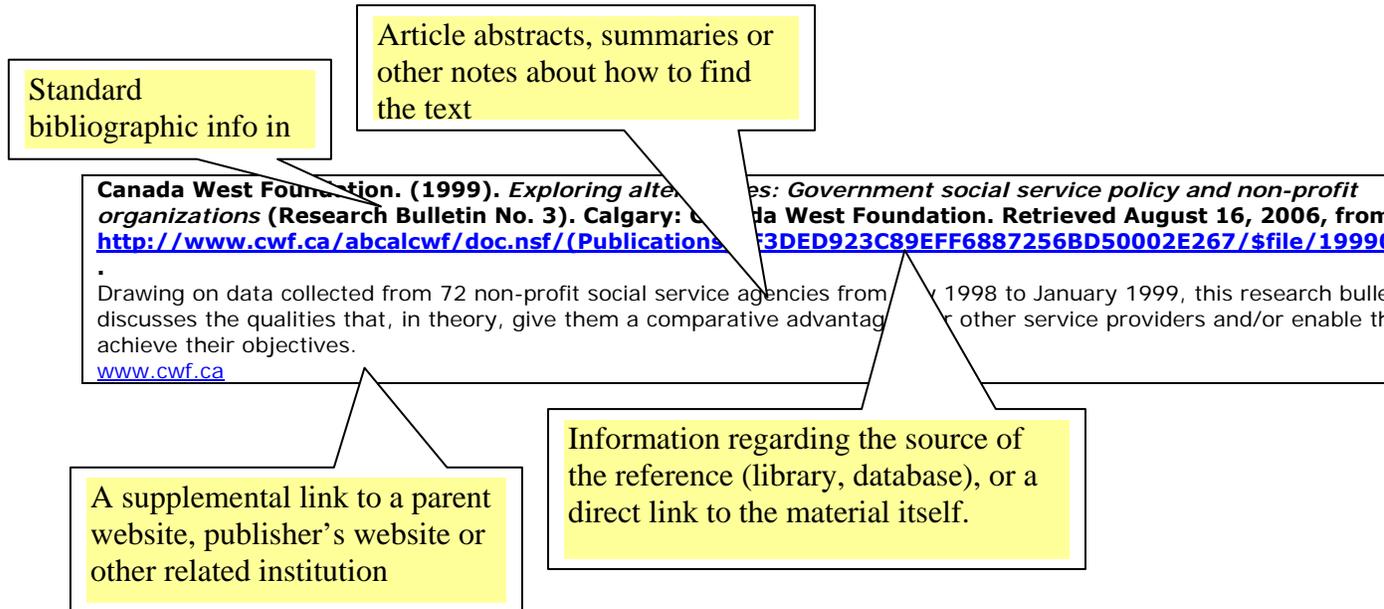


Social Economy Reference List:

The following is a list of references pertaining to the social economy (SE); we hope it will be useful in your research. The sources in this list are from several bibliographies on SE, which were themselves compiled by experts in the field. There are a range of reference types, so this list is formatted in a way that provides information about the material cited e.g. where it came from and how, if possible, it may be accessed. You will find that the references roughly follow the format below:



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A

Adam, F., & Rončević, B. (2003). Social capital: Recent debates and research trends.

Social Science Information, 42(2), 155-183. Retrieved September 1st, 2006, from Sociology: A SAGE Full-Text Collection database. MSVU, Halifax.

The aim of this article is not only to provide an overview of the state of recent discussion about the concept of social capital, it is also an attempt at critical reflection on theoretical and empirical research efforts. The question is whether the concept of social capital is a fashionable (and short-lived) term proposed as a cure-all for the maladies affecting contemporary communities, organizations and societies as a whole or whether it has more long-term strategic - theoretical as well as applicable - meaning for sociology and other social-science disciplines. Despite the deficiencies of the recent research findings, we argue that the latter is true. The concept represents a very important conceptual innovation which can facilitate the theoretical integration within sociology and the inter- and trans-disciplinary collaboration of sociology and other disciplines, especially economics. The article emphasizes the problems of reception, definition and operationalization, and the developmental role of social capital.

Alexander, G. (2000/4). Information-based tools for building community and

sustainability. *Futures*, 32(3-4), 317-337. Retrieved September 1st, 2006, from Science Direct database. MSVU, Halifax.

This paper looks at the prospects for using the new information and communications technologies (ICTs) to support sustainable economic activity. It uses systems principles--information flows, control variables and sub-system boundaries--and a biological metaphor--the difference between an ecosystem and an organism--to establish some principles upon which sustainable economic activity could rest. It shows how the new ICTs could be used to implement these principles: how information flows could be used to shift the balance of control of the economy from the needs of the provider towards the needs of the receiver, and how new ICT-mediated groupings could form which are oriented more towards collaboration and community than competition and individualism. The proposed information flows would make explicit the environmental costs of products and activities. The proposed economic structures--local exchange groups--would enable people to base production and services on real costs, including environmental rather than financial costs.

Alexander, J. (2000). Adaptive strategies of nonprofit human service organizations in an era of devolution and new public management. *Nonprofit Management & Leadership*, 10(3), 287.

Retrieved August 21, 2006, from Business Source Premier database. MSVU, Halifax.

Examines the strategies of nonprofit human service organizations in adapting to the public sector environment in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Effect of federal program devolution and public management on nonprofits; Theories of organizational adaptation; Strategic responses of nonprofits to the fiscal challenge; Challenges faced in the public sector. This article reviews the results of a multiphase study of nonprofit human service organizations serving children and youth in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. The purpose of the study was to identify adaptation strategies organizations found effective for the current environment. The study reviews the results of longitudinal focus groups and a final

workshop directed to analyzing strategies for maintaining organizational viability. Effective adaptations included strategic expansion of services and client bases, networking as a means to acquire and stabilize revenue streams and resources, and increased use of business techniques and technology to generate outcome measures and an image of effectiveness with funders. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Austin, D., Johnston, P., Hahn, M., & Speiran, K. (1993). *Co-operatives, credit unions and local economic development* (Issue Brief. Halifax: Nova Scotia Department of Economic Development, Co-operatives Branch.

[Sorry, no abstract found]

<http://www.gov.ns.ca/snsmr/coop/>

B

Bærenholdt, J. O., & Aarsæther, N. (2002). *Coping strategies, social capital and space. European Urban and Regional Studies, 9(2), 151-165.* Retrieved September 1st, 2006, from Urban Studies & Planning: A SAGE Full-Text Collection database. MSVU, Halifax.

The theme of this article is the intersection of social and spatial factors in local and regional development. Based on empirical locality studies in the Circumpolar Northern context, the article introduces the concept of coping strategies. Coping strategies include three dimensions: innovation, networking and formation of identity. These dimensions and the ways in which they are interrelated are considered to be important to the forms of local development that can respond to global transformations and transcend institutionalized social fields. Coping strategies are discussed in relation to the different conceptualizations of social capital, and it is argued that while social capital is an asset, coping strategies are socio-spatial practices producing and drawing on social capital. As social capital is a social asset, it is important to transcend common sense understandings of 'the social capital of the region' networks between actors in different spatial settings, and relations on a macro level, can also produce social capital. The spatiality of coping strategies can be understood in a continuum from mobility to territoriality, and this continuum can be combined - and not intermixed - with processes of bridging and of bonding. The aim of the article is to provide theoretical inspiration to understand the complex forces at work in local development under conditions of increasing mobility of people, goods and information.

Baldacchino, G. (2005). *The contribution of 'social capital' to economic growth: Lessons from island jurisdictions. Round Table, 94(378), 31-46.* Retrieved September 1st, 2006, from Academic Search Premier (EBSCO) database. MSVU, Halifax. This paper is concerned with the relationship of 'social capital' to economic development, with a deliberate focus on island territories. It argues that an appreciation of 'social capital' theory makes for a more informed understanding of how many (though not all) small, peripheral and network-driven island societies develop 'good governance' practices and manage a commendable standard of living. 'Island neo-corporatism' merits recognition on its own terms as the deep structure to 'good governance'; and, in combination with jurisdictional powers, it is a key primer of economic development. ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR

Bank of England. (2003). *The financing of social enterprises: A special report by the bank of england* (Bank of England Publication. London: Bank of England, Domestic Finance Division. Retrieved August 21, 2006, from http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/publications/financeforsmallfirms/financing_social_enterprise_report.pdf#search=%22The%20Financing%20of%20Social%20Enterprises%3A%20A%20Special%20Report%20by%20the%20Bank%20of%20England%22 .

The Bank of England today publishes a special report on the *Financing of Social Enterprises*. This follows a request last year by the Department of Trade and Industry that the Bank should "review the provision of debt and equity finance to social enterprises". The report draws on a new survey of 200 organizations, compared with a sample of conventional small and medium sized (SME) businesses. This evidence has been combined with wide ranging consultations with social enterprises and finance providers. The report finds that demand for debt finance amongst social enterprises is constrained both by the availability of other, cheaper forms of funding such as grants, and by a cultural aversion to the risks associated with borrowing. Despite this, however, there is evidence that social enterprises, particularly the larger, more established organisations, do use a range of external financing techniques involving banks and other lenders, such as Community Development Finance Institutions (CDFIs). Borrowing is used for a variety of reasons, in particular to address cash flow difficulties or to purchase or develop assets. Social enterprises seem more likely than SMEs to have been rejected for finance, though many of those rejected by one lender appear subsequently to be successful with another. In terms of equity finance, the report finds little evidence of demand for, or supply of, conventional venture capital or business angle finance to the social enterprise sector. The report concludes that this is not a result of market failure but instead reflects the specific characteristics of the social enterprise sector. In particular social enterprises may not generate a commercial financial return, may be unable or unwilling to concede ownership to external investors and may not offer conventional exit strategy for investors. However, there is evidence of demand for some form of long-term 'patient' finance, particularly at the start-up or expansion stages, in which investors are willing to accept lower financial returns in exchange for social outputs. Measures to encourage the supply of patient capital will need to be accompanied by efforts by the social enterprise sector to identify and promote suitable investment opportunities. The report puts forward a number of recommendations, which the Bank believes could improve investment readiness; facilitate the supply of conventional debt finance by mainstream and social banks and CDFIs; and increase the supply of patient finance for development. Patricia Hewitt, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said "The Bank of England review has an invaluable role to play in strengthening social enterprise in the UK. As the first thorough and independent analysis of the financing of the sector, it will be an access to the right types of funding. I requested the review in recognition of the value of social enterprise as a growing sector and one that is bringing about important social change." Sir Edward George, Governor of the Bank of England, said "The Bank has a long-standing interest in the financing of SMEs, where our aim has been to promote a better mutual understanding between lenders and borrowers. As with conventional business, social enterprises need to have access to a range of different sources of finance. I very much hope that this report will help in achieving that objective."

<http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/>

Banting, K. G. (Ed.). (2000). *The nonprofit sector: Roles and relationships*. Kingston and Montreal: School of Policy Studies and McGill-Queen's University Press. From Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

Governments see not-for-profit agencies as an alternative mechanism for delivering public services. Activists see voluntary organizations as instruments of change. Analysts see community organizations as sources of trust and social cohesion. Despite these heady expectations, we know remarkably little about the not-for-profit sector in Canada. In this book a group of scholars respond to the need for basic research in this field, exploring the scope of the not-for-profit sector, the diverse roles that such organizations play, and their relationships with other sectors.

The size and complexity of the not-for-profit sector, the role of religious organizations in the delivery of social services, the distinctive roles of not-for-profits in caring for the elderly in Ontario and Quebec, the advocacy role of ethno-cultural organizations at the national level, and accountability dilemmas facing not-for-profit organizations are just some of the topics tackled in this book, illustrating the rich diversity of the not-for-profit sector.

Banting has several other interesting titles, which may be found through the publisher's website or on his Queen's University site.

<http://www.mqup.mcgill.ca/book.php?bookid=1000>

Beaudin, M. (2003). *Les regions economique de la vallee de L'annapolis et de halifax / the economic regions of the annapolis valley and halifax*. Moncton, N.B.: The Canadian Institute for Research on Regional Development. Retrieved August 21, 2006, from http://www.umoncton.ca/icrpap/Hal_Annapo.pdf.

[The overview provided is too bulky for this document, but it can be read online]

There are several other maratime regions covered in this series. They may be found via this URL:

http://www.umoncton.ca/icrpap/fs_act_pub_colmar_etat_en.html

<http://www.umoncton.ca/icrpap>

Boschee, J. (Ed.). (2001). *The social enterprise sourcebook (1st ed.)*. Minneapolis: Northland Institute. Retrieved August 22, 2006, From <http://www.northlandinst.org/sourcebook.cfm>.

After years of hovering around the edges of the nonprofit sector, social entrepreneurship today has moved into the mainstream. Venture philanthropists, traditional grantmakers, Boards of Directors, nonprofit entrepreneurs, consultants, academics and others are all rushing to the table . . . many of them without the tools they need.

They can find those tools by turning to the experiences of the pioneers in the field -- and 14 of those trailblazers are profiled in *The Social Enterprise Sourcebook*. Written by Jerr Boschee, who has spent the past 20 years as an advisor to social entrepreneurs in the United States and abroad, the Sourcebook contains in-depth interviews with nonprofit executives who have successfully started business ventures (including candid descriptions of their failures along the way).

Published by the Northland Institute and released in conjunction with The Third National Gathering for Social Entrepreneurs in December 2001, the Sourcebook can now be downloaded in whole or in part at no charge (*The Social Enterprise Sourcebook*). Copies of the book can also be ordered either from the Institute or from Amazon.com.

According to Katie Burnham, President of The Society for Nonprofit Organizations, the

Sourcebook "is the first comprehensive profile of social purpose businesses that is not only entertaining to read but also provides a road map of critical success factors that all aspiring social entrepreneurs should heed. This is a must read for anyone interested in this emerging nonprofit management strategy." Sourcebook description for Northland home page: Page two of two

Peter B. Goldberg, President and CEO of The Alliance for Children and Families, calls the book "an important addition to the available literature," and Prof. James E. Austin, chair of the Harvard Business School Initiative on Social Enterprise, labels it "a unique collection of highly useful practitioner experiences, insights and wisdom."

<http://www.northlandinst.org/>

Brock, K. L. (Ed.). (2003). *Delicate dances: Public policy and the nonprofit sector. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.*

Delicate Dances explores the relations between the public and nonprofit sectors at all levels of governance and examines the role of the Third Sector in global decision-making on trade, analysing different sides of the relationship between the Canadian federal government and voluntary organizations. The authors look at the relationships in different provincial settings, focusing on Ontario, Quebec, and Saskatchewan, examining the defining influence of government welfare programs on the lives of two local religious orders in Atlantic Canada.

The authors argue that both the public and the nonprofit sectors are changing. In the public sector, the traditional dominance of central governments has given way to a governance system that interweaves action at the global, national, regional and local levels. In the nonprofit sector, groups are assuming new organizational forms and engaging in public policy more centrally, both as advocates and service providers. Not surprisingly, relations between these two sectors involve a complex series of delicate dances, in which missteps by either partner can produce tangled confusion.

Brock, K. L. (2000). *Sustaining a Relationship: Insights from Canada on Linking the Government and Third Sector.*". Kingston Ontario: Queens' School of Policy Studies. Retrieved August 14, 2006,

http://www.queensu.ca/sps/working_papers/files/sps_wp_01.pdf .

Abstract. The embedding of third sector organisations in the policy world is fraught with tensions. Accountability and autonomy become oppositional forces causing an uneasy relationship. Government agencies are concerned that their equity and efficiency goals and objectives be met when they enter partnerships with the third sector for the delivery of programs and services. Third sector agencies question the impact of accountability mechanisms on their independence and identities. Even if the relationship between government and third sector agencies seems to be based on cooperation, concerns about cooptation (for nonprofits) and capturing (for governments) may linger calling the legitimacy of the partnership into question.

Two means of improving the relationship between the governing and third sectors have been proposed recently in Canada by the Panel on Accountability and Governance in the Voluntary Sector (PAGVS) and the Joint Tables sponsored by the Voluntary Sector Task Force (VSTF). The two endeavours represent a historic undertaking in Canada aimed at improving and facilitating the relationship between the federal government and the nonprofit sector. The reports borrow on other country models but offer new insights into mediating the relationship, including new models for a regulatory body and a charity

compact for Canada. Do these recommendations adequately address concerns of autonomy, accountability and cooptation or capturing? The Canadian reports do offer new insights into resolving the four tensions inherent in partnerships between the governing and third sector but also raise important questions about the nature of these relationships and the evolution of democracy within the Canadian political system.

http://www.queensu.ca/sps/public_policy_and_the_third_sector/

Brock, K. L. (2000). State, society and the third sector: Changing to meet new challenges. *Journal of Canadian Studies*, 35(4), 203-221. Retrieved September 1st, 2006, from Academic Search Premier (EBSCO) database. MSVU, Halifax.

Focuses on the principles of the parliamentary government in establishing the evaluation of the Voluntary Sector Initiative (VSI). Assessment of VSI framework relative to representative and responsible government and tradition of dissent; Service of the government decision-making on citizens; Importance of VSI in meeting the increasing expectations of citizens.

Brown, J., & Rowe, P. (1998). *Fostering a climate for growth and development: The role of voluntary community-based sector in regional economic development (Conference Proceedings No. Final Report)*. St. John's, NL: Community Services Council, Newfoundland and Labrador. Retrieved August 22, 2006, from <http://www.envision.ca/pdf/cscpub/FosteringAClimate.pdf> .

This Roundtable, co-hosted by the Community Services Council (CSC), developed some of the themes from the first Roundtable mentioned above by exploring the potential for expanding the contribution of the third sector to Atlantic Canada's development. Key themes included: Creating and enhancing employment opportunities; advancing the integration of social and economic policies and development; building community capacity to underpin economic development; assisting the public and private sectors to understand and build on the region's assets; reinforcing social infrastructure and social capital, which are essential to both social and economic development, and promoting broad approaches to human capital investment and policies.

www.envision.ca

C

Canada West Foundation. (1999). *Strings attached: Non-profits & their funding relationships with government (Research Bulletin No. 3)*. Calgary: Canada West Foundation. Retrieved August 16, 2006, from [http://www.cwf.ca/abcalcwf/doc.nsf/\(Publications\)/DD3246015BC0CABA87256BD500049732/\\$file/199914.pdf](http://www.cwf.ca/abcalcwf/doc.nsf/(Publications)/DD3246015BC0CABA87256BD500049732/$file/199914.pdf) .

Drawing on data collected from 72 non-profit social service agencies from July 1998 to January 1999, this

research bulletin explores the interface between the state and the non-profit sectors and discusses the pros and cons of delivering social services on the state's behalf.

www.cwf.ca

Canada West Foundation. (1999). *Exploring alternatives: Government social service policy and non-profit organizations (Research Bulletin No. 3)*. Calgary: Canada West Foundation. Retrieved August 16, 2006, from

[http://www.cwf.ca/abcalcwf/doc.nsf/\(Publications\)/F3DED923C89EFF6887256BD50002E267/\\$file/199907.pdf](http://www.cwf.ca/abcalcwf/doc.nsf/(Publications)/F3DED923C89EFF6887256BD50002E267/$file/199907.pdf) .

Drawing on data collected from 72 non-profit social service agencies from July 1998 to January 1999, this research bulletin discusses the qualities that, in theory, give them a comparative advantage over other service providers and/or enable them to achieve their objectives.

www.cwf.ca

Canada West Foundation. (1999). *Making a difference: Volunteers and non-profits (Research Bulletin No. 2)*. Calgary: Canada West Foundation. Retrieved August 16, 2006, from

[http://www.cwf.ca/abcalcwf/doc.nsf/\(Publications\)/185254B8EF3F723D87256BD50001BC92/\\$file/199903.pdf](http://www.cwf.ca/abcalcwf/doc.nsf/(Publications)/185254B8EF3F723D87256BD50001BC92/$file/199903.pdf) .

Drawing on data collected from 72 non-profit social welfare agencies from July 1998 to January 1999, this research bulletin discusses the role of volunteers in non-profit organizations, and the impact of government funding on this critical aspect of non-profit activity.

www.cwf.ca

Canadian Council on Social Development. (2002). *Economic Security*. Ottawa: Canadian Council on Social Development. Retrieved August 23, 2006,

<http://www.ccsd.ca/pubs/2002/psi/psi-sheet2.pdf> .

Economic security as measured by objective data rose in 2001, thanks in part to increased income and falling long-term unemployment rates in Canada. But even though almost all the hard data showed economic improvements, Canadians did not feel much more secure economically than they had in previous years. In fact, all the perception indicators for economic security fell in 2001. If we define security as a state of mind, then we are moving in the wrong direction.

www.ccsd.ca

Canadian Population Health Initiative of the Canadian Institute for Health Information. (2001). *An environmental scan of research transfer strategies*. Ottawa: Canadian Institute for Health Information. Retrieved August 23, 2006, from

http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/dispPage.jsp?cw_page=download_form_e&cw_sku=ENVIROSCANPDF&cw_ctt=2&cw_dform=null .

This report presents the results of a scan by the Canadian Population Health Initiative (CPHI) to identify a range of strategies for transfer of research knowledge. The scan included 17 government and non-government organizations that share a common focus on health or social research and policy and an emphasis on knowledge transfer. The strategies used by these organizations were analyzed according to three criteria: target audience (who was engaged), timing (when during the research process did this engagement occur) and method (how was the target audience engaged). The scan highlighted a number of specific methods organizations can use for engaging policy makers in the results of research. Taken together, the strategies used by organizations in the scan represent a valuable tool kit for CPHI and others in applying research knowledge

to policies affecting the health and well-being of Canadians.

[The document is open to the public, but you are asked to provide some information prior to downloading.] Pgs 1-15 are suggested for particular reading.

<http://secure.cihi.ca/cihiweb/splash.html>

Carslip, D. D., & Larson, C. E. (1994). *Collaborative leadership: How citizens and civic leaders can make difference*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.from Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

Creating civic will by engaging citizens on the toughest public problems helps break legislative and bureaucratic gridlock and restores trust in public institutions. This book shows you how to do it.

--The Honorable Federico Pena, U.S. Secretary of Transportation

The leaders who are most effective in addressing public issues are those who have the credibility to bring together the right people to create visions and solve problems. Drawing on their extensive research, as well as on the advice and guidance of the leading scholars and practitioners in the field, David Chrislip and Carl Larson show how elected officials and other civic leaders can generate the civic will to break through legislative and bureaucratic gridlock, deal with complex issues, and engage frustrated and angry citizens. They also describe how to design, initiate, and sustain a constructive, collaborative process. This groundbreaking book provides insight and answers to the major challenges facing communities today.

<http://ca.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-0787900036.html>

Cattell, C., Cornforth, C. J., Deniston, H., Howarth, R., & Mordaunt, J. (2004). *Development of an integrated governance strategy for the voluntary and community sector*. United Kingdom: Home Office Active Communities Unit.

[Sorry, no abstract found]

Sorry, unable to locate data on book.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/>

Chouinard, O. (1997). Agents of change, restructuring and environmental constraints of the fishing trade in the acadian peninsula. In R. Rounds C. (Ed.), *Changing rural institutions*pp. ?-?. Brandon Manitoba: Canadian Rural Restructuring Foundation, with Rural Development Institute.Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

Halifax.

[Sorry, no abstract found]

A 1993 edition of this book has also been suggested.

Chuenpagdee, R., & Pauly, D. (2004). Improving the state of coastal areas in the asia-pacific region. *Coastal Management*, 32(1), 3-15. Retrieved September 1st, 2006, from Business Source Premier database. MSVU, Halifax.

Stresses impacting the coastal zone in the Asia-Pacific region are briefly reviewed under the headings of sustainable coastal activities, coastal ecosystem management, community/resource interactions, coastal resource economics and sustainability, coastal area planning, and integrated coastal policies. Recent contributions on mitigation of these stresses are introduced, with emphasis on the Coastal Zone Asia-Pacific Conference, held in Bangkok, May 2002, where various innovative approaches to research, education,

information sharing, and coastal policies aiming at improving the state of the coastal areas were presented. These include the roles of community in integrated coastal management; tools and planning for management of coastal areas; education program and capacity building; and the establishments of national and regional frameworks for integrated coastal management. As appropriate information and its transfer are critical to these processes, an analysis is presented of the content of the database on coastal projects in the region, highlighting areas of research interests, funding sources, and achievements. Another database on coastal ecosystems, currently under development, is presented as an example of the type of resource that can be expected to help advance our knowledge and ability to improve the management of coastal areas. Overall, these tools should allow us, given the political will, to improve the state of coastal areas. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Clark, P. B., & Wilson, J. Q. (1961). Incentive systems: A theory of organizations. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 6(2), 129. from Business Source Premier database. MSVU, Halifax.

The main focus of this paper is on factors that influence how well prepared an organization will be for succession in its top positions. Data are drawn from cases of imminent or completed succession in over one hundred small manufacturing companies. In these companies the main factors influencing succession planning and subsequent profitability appear to be the availability and competence of a family member as successor. Their influence appears to operate mainly through their effects on the timing of the succession-planning process. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Cornforth, C. (Ed.). (2003). *The governance of public and non-profit organizations: What do boards do?*. New York: Routledge. From Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

Governing boards play a crucial role in ensuring that public and non-profit organizations are publicly accountable and perform well. Until now, there have been relatively few detailed empirical studies of what boards do in practice, but this book fills that gap by bringing together analyses based upon some of the best recent empirical studies. Using a new theoretical framework that highlights the paradoxical nature of governance, the book throws light on the questions at the heart of recent debates about non-profit boards: are boards publicly accountable or is there a democratic deficit? are boards able to exercise real power, or does management run the show? are boards effective stewards of an organization's resources? what effects are regulatory and other changes designed to improve board effectiveness having? This book will be essential reading for academics and students with an interest in the governance and management of public and non-profit organizations, and will also be of value to policy makers and practitioners who wish to gain a deeper understanding of how boards work and what can be done to improve their performance.

http://www.routledge.com/shopping_cart/products/product_detail.asp?sku=&isbn=0415258189&pc=

Cornforth, C. (2004). The governance of cooperatives and mutual associations: A paradox perspective. *Annals of Public & Cooperative Economics*, 75(1), 11-32.

Retrieved September 1st, 2006, from Business Source Premier database. MSVU, Halifax. This paper presents a new theoretical framework for understanding the governance of cooperative and mutual organisations. The theoretical literature on the governance of cooperatives is relatively undeveloped in comparison with that on corporate governance.

The paper briefly reviews some of the main theoretical perspectives on corporate governance and discusses how they can be usefully extended to throw light on the governance of co-operatives and mutuals. However, taken individually these different theories are rather one dimensional, only illuminating a particular aspect of the board's role. This has led to calls for a new conceptual framework that can help integrate the insights of these different theories. The paper argues that a paradox perspective offers a promising way forward. Contrasting the different theoretical perspectives highlights some of the important paradoxes, ambiguities and tensions that boards face. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Translation: *Economie et Solidarites*, 35 #1-2, pp 81-100

Coston, J. M. (1998). A model and typology of government-NGO relationships.

Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, 27(3), 358-382. Retrieved August 23, 2006, from Management & Organization Studies: A SAGE Full-Text Collection database. MSVU, Halifax.

This article develops a model and typology of government-nongovernmental organization (NGO) relationships to enable both a rapid appraisal of government-NGO relationships in a particular context and to identify the characteristics and possible structure of alternative relationship types. Building on the literature on the subject, the model defines eight possible relationship types based on several dimensions: government's resistance or acceptance of institutional pluralism, the relative balance of power in the relationship, and the degree of formality and-by extension-the level of government linkage. The model and typology are designed to assist governments, NGOs, donors, and the other development practitioners to identify and promote the most productive government-NGO relationship for a particular context. [Author's Abstract]

This article also supplies a very interesting bibliography.

Courtenay-Hall, P., & Lott, S. (1999). Issues of inclusion in developing

environmental education policy: Reflections on B.C. experiences. *Canadian Journal of Environmental Education*, 4(1), 83-103. Retrieved August 23, 2006, from http://www.uleth.ca/edu/research/ictrd/cjee/volume_4/Hall_Lott.html database.

The commitments which Canada took on in signing the United Nation's Agenda 21 agreement include developing our own national action plan for environmental education. In this article, we discuss some highlights (and low lights) in the recent history of environmental education policy development in British Columbia to illuminate some of the likely costs involved, and problems to be dealt with, in any attempt to reach national agreement on environmental education in Canada. The challenges include confronting the limits of bureaucratic, multi-stakeholder processes, and wrestling with questions of inclusion, access, and "Who is to count as an environmental educator?"

or

Les engagements que le Canada a pris en signant l'accord des Nations Unies sur Action 21 englobent l'établissement de notre propre plan d'action national pour l'éducation relative à l'environnement (ERE). Dans cet article, nous discutons des points saillants (et moins saillants) de l'histoire récente de l'élaboration de la politique de l'ERE en Colombie-Britannique, afin de mettre en lumière certains problèmes à résoudre dans toute tentative d'obtenir un accord sur l'ERE au Canada, ainsi que les coûts connexes probables. Les défis à relever sont, notamment, les limites des processus bureaucratiques et multipartites et les questions d'inclusion, d'accès et "qui peut compter parmi les

éducateurs environnementaux?"

<http://www.uleth.ca/edu/research/ictrd/cjee/default.html>

Crenson, M. A. (1987). The private stake in public goods: Overcoming the illogic of collective action. *Policy Sciences*, 20(3), 259-276. Retrieved September 1st, 2006, from <http://springerlink.metapress.com/content/t88643664m676667/fulltext.pdf> database. MSVU, Halifax.

[Sorry, no abstract found]

Access to this journal and journal article via the internet may be restricted to people with special access offered through a specific library or institution, or through ATHENS.

<http://springerlink.metapress.com/home/main.mpx>

D

Day, K., & Devline, R. A. (1997). *Measuring the nonprofit sector (Research Report No. CPRN/01). Canada: Canadian Policy Research Networks.* Retrieved August 16, 2006, from <http://www.cprn.org/en/doc.cfm?doc=507> .

This publication reports on the results of a Roundtable on the nonprofit sector held in Toronto in January 1997. Some 35 participants, including representatives of nonprofit organizations, government officials and academics, gathered to consider the nature and contribution of nonprofits and to discuss three research papers that were commissioned by the Canadian Policy Research Networks (CPRN). (See Forthcoming CPRN Publications on the Nonprofit Sector at the end of this publication.) These papers on the size and scope of the Canadian nonprofit sector, organizational law applying to nonprofits, and the taxation of charitable giving are summarized in this volume. Comments by discussants on the three papers and summaries of the general discussion by participants at the Roundtable supplement the contribution of the authors and provide additional perspectives on these topics. The publication also contains two leadoff presentations on the definition of the sector, along with a summary of the subsequent discussion on this topic. This project was initiated and is being funded by the Kahanoff Foundation as part of its program to expand knowledge about the Canadian nonprofit sector.

The Abstract is taken from the introduction to the report as supplied by the editor.

www.cprn.org

Downing, R. (2004). *The Role of the Social Economy in Strengthening New Media Development in Canada*The Canadian CED Network. Retrieved August 23, 2006, http://www.ccednet-rcdec.ca/en/docs/pubs/FINAL_RoleofSocialEconomyinNewMedia.pdf .

The research was conducted by a team of staff and contractors in the Canadian Community Economic Development Network from February to June 2004. A review of existing research and literature was carried out on the nature and typology of the social economy and its relationship to new media. The existing pan Canadian inventory of Community Economic Development organizations (online at www.ccednet-rcdec.ca) was analyzed to identify organizations active in cultural development and new media activities. Over thirty organizations were identified from the inventory and from other contacts of the Canadian Culture Online Branch from which to conduct key informant interviews (a list of organizations identified and participating in key informant interviews is attached at Appendix One). Twenty informants were able to participate in 30 minute interviews on their own work and views of social economy models to strengthen new

media development. The outcome of the literature review and key informant interviews have been analysed to suggest models for using the social economy to strengthen the new media sector in Canada.

<http://www.ccednet-rcdec.ca>

F

Fairbairn, B. (Ed.). (2000). *Co-operative development and the state: Case studies and analysis (2nd Vol ed.)*. Saskatoon: Centre for the Study of Co-operatives, University of Saskatchewan. From Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

[Sorry, no abstract found, but the table of contents was available]

Contents: Vol. 1. pt. 1. Summary, observations, and conclusions about co-operative development / Brett Fairbairn -- pt. 2. Issues in co-operative development and co-operative-state relations / Brett Fairbairn -- v. 2. pt. 3. Co-operative development and sector-state relations in the U.S.A. / Brett Fairbairn and Lauren Gatin -- pt. 4. A study of co-operative development and government-sector relations in Australia / Garry Cronan and Jayo Wickremarachi.

This book was also published as a report to the Co-operatives Secretariate.

Farr, J. (2004). Social capital: A conceptual history. *Political Theory*, 32(1), 6-33.

Retrieved September 1st, 2006, from Political Science: A SAGE Full-Text Collection database. MSVU, Halifax.

Taking its departure from current debates over social capital, this article presents new textual findings in a backward-revealing conceptual history. In particular, it analyzes the texts and contexts of Lyda J. Hanifan who was rediscovered by Robert Putnam as having (allegedly first) used the term; it offers discoveries of earlier uses of the term and concept—most notably by John Dewey—thereby introducing critical pragmatism as another tradition of social capital; and it recovers features of the critique of political economy in the nineteenth century—from Bellamy to Marshall to Sidgwick to Marx—that assessed “capital from the social point of view, ” especially cooperative associations. While it ends with Marx’s use of “social capital, ” Dewey is its central figure. The article concludes by returning to the present and offering work, sympathy, civic education, and a critical stance as emergent themes from this conceptual history that might enrich current debates.

Finkel, A. (2006). *Social policy and practice in Canada: A history*. Waterloo ON: Wilfred Laurier Press. from Novanet.

Social Policy and Practice in Canada: A History traces the history of social policy in Canada from the period of First Nations' control to the present day, exploring the various ways in which residents of the area known today as Canada have organized themselves to deal with (or to ignore) the needs of the ill, the poor, the elderly, and the young. This book is the first synthesis on social policy in Canada to provide a critical perspective on the evolution of social policy in the country. While earlier work has treated each new social program as a major advance, and reacted with shock to neoliberalism's attack on social programs, Alvin Finkel demonstrates that right-wing and left-wing forces have always battled to shape social policy in Canada. He argues that the notion of a welfare state consensus in the period after 1945 is misleading, and that the social programs

developed before the neoliberal counteroffensive were far less radical than they are sometimes depicted. *Social Policy and Practice in Canada: A History* begins by exploring the non-state mechanisms employed by First Nations to insure the well-being of their members. It then deals with the role of the Church in New France and of voluntary organizations in British North America in helping the unfortunate. After examining why voluntary organizations gradually gave way to state-controlled programs, the book assesses the evolution of social policy in Canada in a variety of areas, including health care, treatment of the elderly, child care, housing, and poverty.

<http://info.wlu.ca/~wwwpress/Catalog/finkel.shtml>

Forgues, E., Seguin, M., Chouinard, O., Poissant, G., & Robinson, G. (2002). The trials of new brunswick's emerging social economy. In Y. Vaillancourt, & L. Tremblay (Eds.), *Social economy: Health and welfare in four canadian provinces* [L' **économie sociale dans le domaine de la sante et du bien-etre au Canada: Une perspectiive interprovinciale.] pp. 71-100. Halifax: Fernwood Press.**Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

[The abstract for the book as a whole follows]

The fundamental principles of the social economy are solidarity, democratic organization of work, and user and community participation. Based on a three-year study carried out by researchers at the Université du Québec à Montréal, Université de Moncton, the University of Ottawa and the University of Regina, the essays here testify to the value and diversity of the social economy sector in four Canadian provinces. Researchers explore the realities of the third sector in the fields of health and welfare in changing social and economic conditions. Authors of *Social Economy* argue that the crisis of the welfare state is an opportunity for the development and growth of a solidarity-based economic model involving new relationships between the social economy sector, the state, the market and the informal economy.

http://www.fernwoodbooks.ca/pages/fern_intro.html

G

Gill, C., & Theriault, L. (2001). Family violence services delivered by women's shelters in saskatchewan: How does the province recognize them? *Atlantis, A Women's Studies Journal / Revue D'Etudes Sur Les Femmes*, 27(1), 93-103.

Retrieved August 27, 2006, from <http://www.msvu.ca/atlantis/frame/volumes.htm> database.

Saskatchewan counts over twenty resources that provide help to women victims of violence. How are these services being supported and recognized by the province? In this paper we present the results of an exploratory research conducted with directors of women shelters. We are discussing the relationships existing between the state and the shelters in Saskatchewan.

RÉSUMÉ

La Saskatchewan compte plus de vingt ressources qui fournissent de l'aide aux femmes victimes de violence. Comment ces services sont-ils appuyés reconnus par la province? Dans cet article nous présentons les résultats d'une recherche exploratoire faite avec les directrices d'abris pour femmes. Nous discutons des relations qui existent entre l'état et

les abris en Saskatchewan.

<http://www.msvu.ca/atlantis/index.asp>

Gill, C., & Thériault, L. (2003). Valuing volunteering without recognizing the reality of the voluntary sector. *Canadian Review of Social Policy*, (51), 132-138.

Retrieved September 1st, 2006, from Proquest database. MSVU, Halifax.

[Sorry, no abstract found]

Good, D. A. (2003). *The politics of public management: The HRDC audit of grants and contributions*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. from Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

The Politics of Public Management: the HRDC Audit of Grants and Contributions" examines the controversial events and circumstances of the 2000 HRDC grants and contributions audit. The first and only extensive critical examination to date of the events surrounding the controversy at HRDC, this text offers an original and groundbreaking contribution to current scholarship on public administration and management in Canada. A Review of this book is available under the following title:

The Politics of Public Management: The HRDC Audit of Grants and Contributions. By: Evans, Bryan. *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, Dec2004, Vol. 37 Issue 4, p1022-1023, 2p;

www.ipac.ca

Good, D. A. (2003). Promises and pitfalls: Experience in collaboration between the canadian federal government and the voluntary sector. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 22(1), 122. from Proquest database. MSVU, Halifax.

In 1997 the Canadian federal government faced the difficult policy problem of making greater use of voluntary sector organizations to deliver government programs and to shape social policy. Good discusses the process of consultation and collaboration by the government and voluntary sector.

<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=253710981&Fmt=7&clientId=65345&RQT=309&VName=PQD>

***Governance and Management in the Social Economy: Special Issue(2004)*. . Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing Limited.**Business Source Premier.

This first issue of APCE in 2004 is a special issue devoted to a very topical subject which is relatively poorly developed in the economic literature: the governance of enterprises in the social economy. I hope that the arguments in the introduction and the six articles of this issue will be of wide interest and open up reflection and debate among our readers. I am happy that APCE welcomes and helps to disseminate the results of research arising from CIRIEC's scientific bodies. In this case, the research stems from an international working group (2001–2003) on the topic "Governance structures in the social economy: the place

and role of managers" coordinated by Professors Rafael Chaves and Robert Schediwy.

Titles in the Issue include: The Governance of Cooperatives and Mutual Associations: A paradox perspective; Governance in Democratic Member-Based Organisations; Governance of the Mondragon Corporacion Cooperativa; Faces of Governance of Production Cooperatives: An Exploratory Study of Ten French Cooperatives; Governance and Management of Collective User-Based Enterprises: Value-Creation Strategies and Organizational Configurations; Social Economy Managers: Between Values and Entrenchment.

Guest, D. (1993). *Histoire de la securite social au canada [the Emergence of Social Security in Canada]* (2nd ed.). Montreal: Boreal. from Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

Guest, D. (1980). *The emergence of social security in canada (1st ed.). Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press.* from Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

This book analyzes the major influences shaping the Canadian welfare state. A central trend in Canadian social security over most of the twentieth century has been a shift from a 'residual' to an 'institutional' concept. The residual approach, which dominated until the Second World War, posited that the causes of poverty and joblessness were to be found within individuals and were best remedied by personal initiative and reliance on the private market. However, the dramatic changes brought about by the Great Depression and the Second World War resulted in the rise of an institutional approach to social security. Poverty and joblessness began to be viewed as the results of systemic failure, and the public began to demand that governments take action to establish front-rank institutions guaranteeing a level of protection against the common risks to livelihood. Thus, the foundations of the Canadian welfare state were established. The Emergence of Social Security in Canada is both an important historical resource and an engrossing tale in its own right, and it will be of great interest to anyone concerned about Canadian social policy.

This book may also found in a 3rd edition published in c.2003.

http://www.ubcpres.ubc.ca/search/title_book.asp?BookID=133

H

Haddow, R. (1999). *Interest representation and the canadian state: From group politics to policy communities and beyond.* In J. Bickerton, & A. Gagnon (Eds.), *Canadian politics* 3rd ed., pp. 501-522. Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press. Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

[Sorry, no abstract found]

Hall, M. H., & Reed, P. B. (1998). *Shifting the burden: How much can government download to the non-profit sector?* *Canadian Public Administration*, 41(1), ?-?.

Retrieved September 1st, 2006, from

http://www.ipac.ca/pubs/cpa_journal/back_issues/sp98.html database.

Despite the enormous share of social services in government spending and the strong incentives on government to rationalize services, the alternative service delivery (ASD) literature has given little attention to social-service delivery. In our paper, we review current approaches taken to social-service delivery in Ontario by the Ministry of Community and Social Services (MCSS). Although the MCSS retains responsibility for the social-services system, it provides social services almost exclusively through private non-profit agencies under purchase of service contracts. Two themes emerge from our examination of these relationships. First, the standard privatization model has limited application to social-services delivery. Contracts are generally not awarded in a competitive fashion, and contract termination discipline is rarely applied. Given the inadequacies of current performance measures for social services, monitoring contract performance is difficult. Second, the success of attempts to shift provision to private non-governmental entities is intimately linked to the effectiveness of accountability mechanisms, especially outcome-based performance measures. Improving performance

measurement is therefore an important priority. In addition to advocating further research into the effectiveness of social services, one interesting MCSS initiative has been to look to client communities to help monitor the performance of agencies. We conclude that among the different institutional approaches to social-service delivery, contracting with non-profits is the one that currently seems most appropriate.

One may buy copies of articles online, or subscribe to the journal free with an IPAC membership.

<http://www.ipac.ca>

Hirschman, A. O. (1982). *Shifting involvements: Private interests and public action*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press. from Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

Why does society oscillate between intense interest in public issues and almost total concentration on private goals? In this classic work, Albert O. Hirschman offers a stimulating social, political, and economic analysis dealing with how and why frustrations of private concerns lead to public involvement and public participation that eventually lead back to those private concerns. Emerging from this study is a wide range of insights, from a critique of conventional consumption theory to a new understanding of collective action and of universal suffrage.

<http://www.pupress.princeton.edu/titles/7265.html>

J

Jacobson, G. (1995). When education for cooperation leads to development in cooperatives. *Journal of Rural Cooperation*, 23(2), 119-150. Retrieved August 27, 2006,

[Sorry, no abstract found]

This article is not readily available via the internet, please try the publisher Magnes Press. Access to their website is as follows:

http://www.uwcc.wisc.edu/info/rur_coops/rc_index.html

<http://www.uwcc.wisc.edu/>

Jenson, J., & Phillips, S. D. (2000). Distinctive trajectories: Homecare and the voluntary sector in quebec and ontario. In K. G. Banting (Ed.), *The nonprofit sector in canada: Roles and relationships*pp. 29-67. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press.Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

[Sorry, no abstract found]

Johnston, P. (2000). Strengthening voluntary Sector/Government relations in canada: A work in progress. Paper presented at the *Independent Sector 2000 Annual Conference, Washington, DC*. Retrieved August 16, 2006, from

<http://www.vsr-trsb.net/>.

K

Kaufman, J., & MacPherson, I. (2001). Moving the co-operative alternative forward. In J. Restakis, & E. Lindquist (Eds.), *The co-op alternative: Civil society and the future of public services*1st ed., pp. 167-183. Toronto: The Institute of Public Administration Canada.Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

[Sorry, no abstract found]

<http://www.ipac.ca/pubs/monographs.html>

Kay, A. (2006). Social capital, the social economy and community development.

Community Development Journal, 41(2), 160-173. Retrieved September 1st, 2006, from Proquest database. MSVU, Halifax.

Social capital is increasingly used in the field of community development and the social economy. This article describes some of the results to emerge from a three-year research project (CONSCISE Project), which looked at the contribution social capital can make to the social economy within local economic development. Following the definition of social capital, the article examines how it can be assessed and then goes on to list the main findings on the significance of social capital in the understanding of the social economy and community development. It concludes with a number of policy implications on how social capital can be used within the context of community development. ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR

Kearns, A., & Forrest, R. (2000). Social cohesion and multi-level urban governance.

Urban Studies, 37(5/6), 995-1018. Retrieved September 1st, 2006, from Academic Search Premier (EBSCO) database. MSVU, Halifax.

[Excerpt from Introduction] Much has been written about cities in the information age, most of it either positively visionary or, conversely, apocalyptic in nature. In an echo of concerns raised by early sociologists about the effects of rapid urbanisation a century ago, urban theorists have been pessimistic of late. New pressures of the informational age, the global economy and a new competitively oriented social policy and welfare state are said to be beating down on cities and neighbourhoods to produce a new crisis of social cohesion. Reich (1991) argues that in the past there was a greater correspondence between the interests of economic elites and the masses at the local level, when loyalty to one's city and public investment in it corresponded with self-interest and was expected to bring eventual rewards to all. Now, however, he goes on to ask whether the habits of citizenship are sufficiently strong to withstand the centrifugal forces of the new global economy ... forces which are reducing the interdependence of... citizens and separating them in to global winners and losers (Reich, 1991, p. 304).

L

Lewis, M. (2004). The end of the beginning: CED and the social economy break through onto the federal agenda. *Making Waves*, 15(1), 157-189.

[Sorry, no abstract found]

This particular edition is not readily available online. One may find more information on this publication, and, perhaps instructions to this article via this link:

<http://www.cedworks.com/waves.html#top> .

Lewis, M. (?). Down with dysfunctional measurement: A CED framework for improving policy and program effectiveness. *Making Waves*, 14(4), 19.

Retrieved August 27, 2006, from <http://www.cedworks.com/files/pdf/free/MW140419.pdf> database.

Some are better than others, but generally, public policy and programs affecting local development share one big weakness: they want to assess program effectiveness piecemeal, and without regard to the Big Picture - the realization of vital, self-reliant

communities. Here are two frameworks that will connect our public investments to real progress in the revitalization and empowerment of distressed towns and neighbourhoods. One was created to assess the effectiveness of government programs in Yukon Territory, and the other for comparative analysis of the performance of regional community economic development organizations in Nunavut Territory.

The following link will open to several other interesting articles with full text downloads:

<http://www.cedworks.com/waves03.html>

www.cedworks.com

M

MacDonald, M. (2004). The crisis in rural labour: Failures and challenges for regulation. In J. Stanford, & L. Vosko (Eds.), *Challenging the market: The struggle to regulate work and income* 1st ed., pp. ?. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press. Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

[The abstract for the chapter was not found; the abstract for the whole book follows]

Challenging the Market offers insights from eighteen scholars and activists from around the world. Calling on a tremendous range of experience in different countries, different industries, and with different groups of workers, contributors argue that labour market policy should shift to a more interventionist and compassionate footing.

For two decades economic and social policy in most of the world has been guided by the notion that economies function best when they are fully exposed to competitive market forces. In labour market policy, this approach is reflected in the widespread emphasis on "flexibility" - a euphemism for the retrenchment of income support and social security, the relaxation of labour market regulations, and the enhanced power of private actors to determine the terms of the employment relationship. These strategies have had marked effects on labour market outcomes, leading to greater vulnerability and polarization - and not always in ways that enhance worker-centred flexibility. The authors offer a more balanced analysis of the functioning and effects of labour market regulation and deregulation. By questioning the underpinnings of the "flexibility" paradigm, and revealing its often damaging impacts (on different countries, sectors, and constituencies), they challenge the conclusion that unregulated market forces produce optimal labour market outcomes. The authors conclude with several suggestions for how labour policy could be reformulated to promote both efficiency and equity.

<http://www.mqup.mcgill.ca/book.php?bookid=1770>

Matthews, R. (1983). *The creation of regional dependancy* (1st ed.). Toronto: University of Toronto Press. from Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

[Sorry, no abstract found]

Meinhard, A. G., & Foster, M. K. (2003). Differences in the response of women's voluntary organizations to shifts in canadian public policy. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 32(3), 366-396. Retrieved August 30, 2006, from Sage Full Text Journals database. MSVU, Halifax.

Executive directors of 351 women's voluntary organizations and 294 'other' (gender neutral) organizations were surveyed to gauge their responses to changing public policy

in Canada. Findings indicate that although all organizations are unhappy with the current environmental shifts and pessimistic about the future, women's organizations are more critical of policy changes and their implementation. They also feel more vulnerable and pessimistic about the future. Strategically, they are less likely to adopt a business-like competitive orientation, focusing more on fostering cooperation and collaboration. These findings support evidence in the literature that suggests that women's organizations seek solutions that are more consistent with a collaborative model than a competitive one. They also underline that women's organizations, often serving more marginal niches, have unique concerns and thus respond differently to environmental changes. Furthermore, the data suggest that both ideological orientation and organizational composition may play a role in differentiating between women's and other organizations

Mendell, M., Levesque, B., & Rouzier, R. (2000). *New Forms of Financing Social Economy Enterprises and Organisations in Quebec*. Montreal: Collaboration entre le Programme LEED, la Commission Europeenne et le fonds Marshall US pour L'Allemagne. Retrieved August 30, 2006, http://72.14.203.104/search?q=cache:hg5Uz4ZIkE0J:www.aruc-es.ca/index.php%3Faction%3Dtelechargement%26startdownload%3D1-.New_Forms_of_Financing.pdf%26startid%3D8823%26classeur%3D+New+forms+of+financing+social+economy&hl=en&gl=ca&ct=clnk&cd=1&client=firefox .

[Taken from the introduction] This paper examines new forms of financing social economy enterprises and organisations. Before turning to the case of Quebec, we begin with a more general discussion in which we identify the issues involved in funding the social economy. these differ from the private sector and present new challenges. The examples we will present include those funding initiatives that may or may not include social economy enterprises. The funds range from community based funds to state funds, and include hybrid funds and workers funds. Still, they may all be considered part of the same social dynamic and institutional context.

The UQAM website also offers links to other interesting research and publications.

<http://www.aruc-es.uqam.ca/>

N

Ninacs, B. (2002). In Toye M. (Ed.), *A Review of the Theory and Practice of Social Economy / Economy Sociale in Canada (Working Paper 02-02 ed.)* Social Research and Demonstration Corporation. Retrieved August 30, 2006, http://www.srdc.org/uploads/Social_Economy.pdf .

In this working paper commissioned in the context of CEIP, William Ninacs, an independent consultant and observer of social trends, reflects on the available literature dealing with the social economy in an effort to provide an understanding of its characteristics, in particular what is termed the "new social economy." The paper provides insight into both the Quebec model of community economic development and models in use in other parts of Canada.

<http://www.srdc.org/>

O

Olson, M. (1971). *The logic of collective action: Public goods and the theory of groups.* **Cam: Harvard University Press.**from Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

This book develops an original theory of group and organizational behavior that cuts across disciplinary lines and illustrates the theory with empirical and historical studies of particular organizations. Applying economic analysis to the subjects of the political scientist, sociologist, and economist, Mr. Olson examines the extent to which the individuals that share a common interest find it in their individual interest to bear the costs of the organizational effort.

The theory shows that most organizations produce what the economist calls "public goods"--goods or services that are available to every member, whether or not he has borne any of the costs of providing them. Economists have long understood that defense, law and order were public goods that could not be marketed to individuals, and that taxation was necessary. They have not, however, taken account of the fact that private as well as governmental organizations produce public goods.

The services the labor union provides for the worker it represents, or the benefits a lobby obtains for the group it represents, are public goods: they automatically go to every individual in the group, whether or not he helped bear the costs. It follows that, just as governments require compulsory taxation, many large private organizations require special (and sometimes coercive) devices to obtain the resources they need.

This is not true of smaller organizations for, as this book shows, small and large organizations support themselves in entirely different ways. The theory indicates that, though small groups can act to further their interest much more easily than large ones, they will tend to devote too few resources to the satisfaction of their common interests, and that there is a surprising tendency for the "lesser" members of the small group to exploit the "greater" members by making them bear a disproportionate share of the burden of any group action.

All of the theory in the book is in Chapter 1; the remaining chapters contain empirical and historical evidence of the theory's relevance to labor unions, pressure groups, corporations, and Marxian class action.

<http://www.hup.harvard.edu/catalog/OLSLOX.html>

Orchard, L., Penfold, R., & Sage, D. (2003). *"Something has to give": Food banks filling the policy gap in cnada.* (Issue Brief. Toronto: Canadian Association of Food Banks. Retrieved August 27, 2006, from <http://www.cafb-acba.ca/english/EducationandResearch-ResearchStudies.html> .

[Sorry, no abstract found]

<http://www.cafb-acba.ca>

Orr, S. (1999). *Exploring alternatives: Government social service policy and non-profit organizations* (Issue Brief. Calgary: Canada West Foundation. Retrieved August 27, 2006, from [http://www.cwf.ca/abcalcwf/doc.nsf/\(Publications\)/4BC16EE9BF127D7A87256BD50003DB2D/\\$file/199911.pdf](http://www.cwf.ca/abcalcwf/doc.nsf/(Publications)/4BC16EE9BF127D7A87256BD50003DB2D/$file/199911.pdf) .

[Sorry, no abstract found]

www.cwf.ca

P

Panel on Accountability and Governance in the Voluntary Sector. (1999). *Building on strength: Improving governance and accountability in canada's voluntary sector* (Research Report No. Final Report). Ottawa: Voluntary Sector Roundtable.

Retrieved August 30, 2006, from http://www.voluntary-sector.ca/eng/publications/1999/building_strength.pdf .

[Following is taken from the Executive Summary] The Panel on Accountability and Governance in the Voluntary Sector was an initiative of the sector for the sector to aid in this process of adapting to change. In the fall of 1997, the Voluntary Sector Roundtable, an unincorporated group of national voluntary organizations, appointed six individuals, serving as volunteers, to lead a review with a threefold mandate: to conduct research and present draft proposals for discussion about how to; promote accountability and governance in the voluntary sector; to get feedback from the sector by leading broad consultations and to present a final report containing specific recommendations.

The goal of our report is to enhance the effectiveness and credibility of the voluntary sector in its ongoing role of strengthening civil society. In this way, our intent is to help Canadians to continue helping communities at home and abroad. Our proposals are farreaching, and are directed to a variety of audiences, including voluntary organizations, the sector as a whole, foundations, corporations, and federal and provincial governments.

<http://www.voluntary-sector.ca>

Phillips, S. D. (2003). In accordance: Canada's voluntary sector accord from idea to implementation. In K. L. Brock (Ed.), *Delicate dances: Public policy and the non-profit sector*pp. 17-57. Montreal and Kingston: Queen's School of Policy Studies/McGill-Queen's University Press.Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

[Sorry, no abstract found]

<http://www.mqup.mcgill.ca/book.php?bookid=1550>

Phillips, S., & Levasseur, K. (2004). The snakes and ladders of accountability: Contradictions between contracting and collaboration for canada's voluntary sector. *Canadian Public Administration*, 47(4), 451-474. Retrieved August 16, 2006,

[Sorry, no abstract available]

One can get more information about obtaining the journal via this website:

http://www.ipac.ca/pubs/cpa_journal/

<http://www.ipac.ca>

Phillips, S. D. (2001). More than stakeholders: Reforming state-voluntary sector relations. *Journal of Canadian Studies*, 35(4), 182. Retrieved September 1st, 2006, from Proquest database. MSVU, Halifax.

[Author's abstract] Canadian governments are not particularly well prepared to shift from the tradition of hierarchical government to more collaborative governance. Phillips outlines four major institutional reforms that are required to build the kind of relationships between the state and the voluntary sector that are necessary to support collaborative governance.

This journal is also available via several other databases.

R

Ray, R. (1999). *Fields of protest: Women's movements in india*. Minneapolis:

University of Minnesota Press. from Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

A comparative analysis of women's struggle for change in India.

The women's movement in India has a long and rich history in which millions of ordinary women live, work, and struggle to survive in order to remake their family, home, and social lives. Whether fighting for safe contraception, literacy, water, and electricity or resisting sexual harassment, a vibrant and active women's movement is thriving in many parts of India today.

Fields of Protest explores the political and cultural circumstances under which groups of women organize to fight for their rights and self-worth. Starting with Bombay and Calcutta, Raka Ray discusses the creation of "political fields"—structured, unequal, and socially constructed political environments within which organizations exist, flourish, or fail. In other words, women's organizations are not autonomous or free agents; rather, they inherit a "field" and its accompanying social relations, and when they act, they act in response to it and within it. Drawing on the literature of both social movements and feminism, Ray analyzes the striking differences between the movements in these two cities. Using an innovative and comparative perspective, Ray offers a unique look at Indian activist women and adds a new dimension to the study of women's movements on a global level.

http://www.upress.umn.edu/Books/R/ray_fields.html

Reed, P. B., & Howe, V. J. (1999 (Revised 2000)). *Voluntary organizations in ontario in the 1990s* (Issue Brief. Ottawa: Statistics Canada. Retrieved August 10, 2006, from <http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/Collection/CS75-0048-2E.pdf> . MSVU, Halifax.

[Sorry, no abstract found, but a summation of the report by Geoff McCarney is provided below]

Part of the Non-profit Sector Knowledge Base Series

This study focuses on charitable organizations (CO) "providing for basic individual and family needs" between the years 1993-1998 in Ontario. The purpose of the study is to explore how COs were operating and what the factors were influencing their operations and service capacity. Both qualitative interviews of executive directors and quantitative descriptions of human resources and finances were used to explore the situation of 40 COs of varying sizes, structure, missions in 8 regions of Ontario (25% in Ottawa and 25% in Toronto, rest the in small cities and towns). These findings were complimented the findings of contemporaneous studies in Toronto and Ottawa. It is important to remember that the report gives a 'broad strokes timeline', almost a then and now snapshot, which is significant since the commentary spans Liberal, NDP and PC governments. The resources of COs showed an uneven distribution of income; one organization accounted for almost 50% of the \$140 million of the group as a whole. Even without that one CO, 84% of income was located in the top quartile. Smaller communities had less access to income, and the mid-sized cities experienced the highest median change of a loss of 12% between 1993 and 1997. The rule tends to be 'the smaller the community, the smaller the resources'. However of the total sample the level funding remained the same, but "income-losing agencies outnumbered income gainers by... almost 2 to 1". [This would mark a change in funders' priorities]. Provincial funding was by far the most significant in the form of grants and contracts, but many respondents expressed concern pertaining to

a shift to contract based income. Plus, applying for grants, as some reported, exceeded the opportunity cost of receiving them. Finding alternative forms of funding or cost sharing with other organizations was not rated as sustainable, especially in small centers. 'Those who said their level of income instability had been very high had been found in all but the highest income categories', there was 'an almost even split between agencies (reporting experiencing either) moderately high (or) very high... income instability'. Many Directors reported deteriorating relationships with governmental decision making, or 'operating in the dark, without adequately understanding newly-developing policies'. Also, loss of control over service provision was mentioned as well. Policy reorganization, loss of funding, incentives to find new sources of funding gave rise to reports of feeling vulnerable as CO. Finally, fundraising and volunteering were did not meet the opportunity cost test. Fundraising was challenged by ethics, greater competition (e.g. by universities) or little capacity to do it. Volunteers were selective about their use of time not necessarily interested the most difficult work, and required, in some cases, extensive training... etc. The workload of CO staff increased: The tasks pertaining to case-work, bureaucracy, supervision, and networking have increased in number and complexity. These have come from, in part, demands of government funders. Workers reported elevated stress stemming from the greater work burden and the perception of not being able to achieve their basic mission goals. "Many trained and experienced staff in this sector, including those dealing with demanding clients, earn as little as \$10 an hour..." Several frequent themes from the interviews were: difficulty of operating programs with clients who have multiple unmet basic needs' worsening of clients' problems due to economic stresses; higher demand of...complex clients (with long-term problems) and the need for complementary services and programs". Without describing larger contexts, the report points to changes in the CO operating environment, linking them to changes in funders' and the public's. These changes emphasised efficiency, 'professionalization', and increasing regulation/legalization; this appears to be in line with ideologies of neo-liberalism and management technology. This has meant COs must compete with each other and with 'For-Profits' for share of the 'service market', measure their activities in relation to cost (often leaving social capital unmeasured), gain accredited, etc. Ironically, funders give preference to professionalized organizations, which conflicts with the drive to diversify resources. Furthermore, does one depend on a unionized certified social worker or a casual volunteer to provide services in a litigious environment? Does a CO buy a building and lease out space to diversify funding and bear the weight of managing the property? "With this process many small, valuable agencies will not survive". COs reported the late 80s and 90-91 as the years they received the most support, and had their best ties with government. Looking back over a decade, younger organizations, less than 10 years old, had ballooned, adopting more mechanized and formalized organizational designs. These COs reported demand for services still outstripped supply and they could only supply basic charity. More established COs moved toward flatter structures and shifted away from front-line services. Only the smaller organizations reported that they experienced little change in size. In the end, 2/3rd of the COs reported they had become more effective as organizations in spite of challenges pertaining to demand and lost income; however, this is tempered by continuing reports of instability and high stress. The remaining 3rd, mostly serving children, the poor and victims of violence in metropolitan centers reported reduced or static effectiveness

<http://www.statistique-canada.com/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=75F0048M&CHROPG=1>

Rice, M. D., & Lavoie, D. C. (2005). Crown corporations and co-operatives as coping mechanisms in regional economic development. *The Canadian Geographer/Le Géographe Canadien*, 49(4), 367-383. Retrieved August 17, 2006, from Proquest database. MSVU, Halifax.

This paper focuses attention on two types of businesses, Crown corporations and co-operatives, that have long been associated with attempted solutions to regional economic developmental problems in Canada. The paper argues that co-operatives and Crown corporations can be viewed as coping mechanisms that attempt to make up for shortcomings in Canada's market-based economic system. Consistent with this perspective, the case study of co-operatives and Crown corporations finds that, taken as a single group, these firms are more spatially dispersed than their privately held and publicly traded counterparts at both the Canadian national level and the regional level in Saskatchewan. The study also shows that, taken separately, Crown corporations are highly concentrated within Saskatchewan, while co-operatives are dispersed across the province. A possible explanation for this behaviour, warranting further research, is that Crown corporations in Saskatchewan encourage development provincially by linking with global and national business networks in their respective industries, while co-operatives in Saskatchewan largely focus on facilitating economic development opportunities at a local level across the many smaller town- and city-centred regions of the province. The paper discusses the meaning of these and other findings for regional economic development efforts in Saskatchewan and Canada. ******Cet article fixe l' attention sur deux types d' entreprise, les sociétés d'Etat et les cooperatives, que l' on associe depuis longtemps aux initiatives mises en oeuvre pour tenter de resoudre les problemes de developpement economique au Canada. L' article fait valoir que les cooperatives et les sociétés d'Etat peuvent etre considerees comme des mecanismes d' adaptation visant a compenser les faiblesses du systeme economique liberal canadien. Fidele a ce point de vue, l'etude de cas des cooperatives et sociétés d'Etat a permis de decouvrir que, prises ensemble, ces sociétés sont plus dispersees spatialement que les memes sociétés privees ou cotees en bourse, tant au niveau national qu' au niveau regional, en Saskatchewan. L'etude demontre egalement que, prises separement, les sociétés d'Etat sont tres concentrees a l' interieur de la Saskatchewan, alors que les cooperatives sont plus dispersees a travers la province. Une explication possible de cette tendance, qui justifie de nouvelles recherches, est que les sociétés d'Etat en Saskatchewan encouragent le developpement a l'etendue de la province en reliant les reseaux d' entreprises globaux et nationaux dans leurs industries respectives, alors que les cooperatives en Saskatchewan mettent largement l' accent sur les occasions de developpement economique au niveau local, dans les regions des plus petites villes et des grands centres de la province. Cet article examine la signification de ces constatations et d' autres conclusions pour les efforts de developpement economique regional en Saskatchewan et au Canada. ER -* This article is also available via Blackwell-synergy, which offers a 'pay-per-article' service. <http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/>

Richard, R. (1988). A cooperative approach to the logic of collective action: Voluntary organizations and the prisoners' dilemma. *Journal of Voluntary Action and Research*, 17(3/4), 5-18. Retrieved August 16, 2006, from

<http://indiamond.ulib.iupui.edu/cgi/t/text/pageviewer-idx?c=projvar;cc=projvar;idno=phi0072;seq=0000000> database. Indiana,

A reexamination of certain tenets of Olson's logic of collective action suggests that it fails to explain some types of behavior found in voluntary organizations, especially mutual

assistance groups. Specifically, Olson fails to account for non-coercive and voluntary organization life. A fresh application of the prisoners' dilemma and the introduction of the concept of community expand our understanding of behaviors heretofore unexplained. Implications are discussed for the design and management of voluntary organizations under certain conditions.

<http://indiamond.ulib.iupui.edu>

S

Salamon, L. M., & Anheier, H. K. (1997). *Defining the nonprofit sector: A cross-national analysis.* Manchester; New York: Manchester University Press. from Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

[Sorry, no abstract found]

A review of this book is available via:

http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3620/is_199804/ai_n8785241

Salamon, L. M., & Toepler, S. (2000). *The Influence of the Legal Environment on the Development of the Nonprofit Sector.* Baltimore MD: The John Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies. Retrieved August 23, 2006,

<http://www.jhu.edu/~ccss/pubs/pdf/ccsswp17.pdf> .

The recent growth of interest in the nonprofit sector throughout the world has prompted increased attention to the creation of an enabling legal environment for such organizations. Evidence of this attention is apparent in the efforts to formulate new laws on foundations and associations in Central and Eastern Europe, South Africa, Japan, other parts of Asia, and even Western Europe; and in the work of such organizations as the World Bank, Civicus, the Open Society Institute, and the Commonwealth Foundation to outline the rudiments of what a favorable legal framework for nonprofit action might look like. Underlying these efforts is the belief that the evolution.

<http://www.jhu.edu/~ccss/>

Saskatchewan, & Department of Justice. (2001). *Proposals to regulate charitable fundraising in saskatchewan: A consultation paper.* Regina: Retrieved August 16, 2006, from <http://www.saskjustice.gov.sk.ca/pdfdocs/cons.pdf> .

[Sorry, no abstract found]

<http://www.gov.sk.ca/main.html>

Saskatchewan, & Garcea Commission. (2000). *Final report of the saskatchewan task force on municipal legislative renewal (Findings No. Final Report).* Regina: Queen's Printer.

[Sorry, no abstract found]

Sorry, unable to locate an electronic path.

Savard, S., & Chiasson, G. (2001). *La gouvernance des services sociaux dans le secteur de la jeunesse et de la famille: Quelle participation pour les organismes communautaires? Politique Et Societes, 20(2-3), 141-158.* Retrieved August 30, 2006, from http://www.unites.ugam.ca/sqsp/revPolSo/vol20_2-3/vol20_no2-3_saintmartin.htm database.

La création de guichets uniques n'est pas seulement une affaire de reconfiguration

organisationnelle interne d'une bureaucratie. L'étude d'Emploi-Québec montre que la transformation opérée affecte aussi la structure des réseaux de politiques publiques formés des acteurs sociaux qui sont en relation plus ou moins étroite avec les institutions touchées. Le réseau qui se forme autour d'Emploi-Québec regroupe à la fois des acteurs patronaux et syndicaux, issus des anciens réseaux fédéral et provincial de l'emploi et de la main-d'œuvre ainsi que des groupes sociaux et communautaires associés à des réseaux actifs dans la lutte à la pauvreté et à l'exclusion. La nouvelle " politique sociale de l'emploi " mise de l'avant depuis 1997 ne suscite pas de consensus parmi les acteurs du réseau qui se reconstitue autour d'Emploi-Québec. En l'absence d'un tel consensus, Emploi-Québec demeure sans vision claire et divisé quant à ses objectifs. Si Emploi-Québec représente le nouveau modèle de « l'État solidaire » que d'aucuns voient émerger au Québec, il semble que cela soit – pour le moment du moins – une solidarité sous étroite surveillance politique.

The single window option is more than the internal re-organization of public services. Using Emploi-Québec as a case study, this article shows that such a re-organization also involves changes in the structure of the policy networks of affected agencies. The network now being formed around Emploi-Québec involves business and union actors that were previously part of the federal and provincial labor and manpower policy networks. It also includes community-based and social groups that are particularly active in the struggle against poverty and exclusion. But there is no political consensus among the actors of this new policy network about the " social policy of employment " put forward in 1997. Without such a consensus, Emploi-Québec has no clear vision and is deeply divided about its objectives. If Emploi-Québec represents the new model of the "solidarity state" that some see emerging in Québec, it seems to be – at least for now – a solidarity under close political surveillance.

Other full-text articles from this periodical, except the one cited here, are available from:
<http://www.erudit.org/revue/ps/2002/v21/n2/index.html>

Scharf, K., Cherniavsky, B., & Hogg, R. (1997). *Tax incentives for charities in Canada (Research Report No. Working Paper No. CPRN [03]). Ottawa, ON: Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd. Retrieved August 17, 2006, from*
<http://www.cprn.com/en/doc.cfm?doc=1059> .

Recently there has been growing interest in the voluntary sector, both in Canada and elsewhere, as an alternative to government provision of social services. Although the Canadian tax system has adapted to this new reality, more changes may be called for if an objective of the system is to encourage private charitable activities. This report summarizes the main economic arguments that relate to the tax treatment of charities. We describe current Canadian practice, comparing Canadian tax rules with U.S. tax rules, and provide a critical assessment of the various options available for reform in Canada. In our discussion, we stress three main criteria that should inform an economic appraisal of any policy reform, namely efficiency equity and simplicity... This paper was written prior to the 1997 Federal Budget. Where possible, some of these changes are referred to in the text.

www.cprn.com

Scott, K. (2005). *The world we have: Towards A new social architecture (Position Paper No. No). Ottawa, On: Canadian Council on Social Development. Retrieved August 11, 2006, from*
<http://www.ccsd.ca/pubs/2005/world/world.pdf> .

[Sorry, no abstract found]

[The following is a summarization of the report by Geoff McCarney]

This report discusses a 'new social architecture' from the explicit position of creating an inclusive and just society, while acknowledging the necessity of economic growth. The social architecture established in post WWII Canada gave primacy to the labour market as the main source of welfare with a 'patchwork' of social programs to aid the disadvantaged. These two components of this groundwork changed in emphasis over the years as the federal government first added to and then withdrew funding to social programs. Starting in the Eighties, the labour market was given pride of place as the source of welfare as emphasis on cost containment, incentives to work and growing the economy through fiscally conservative measures became the federal priority. A 'downloading' of responsibility on provincial governments resulted. In the dynamic knowledge economy the goal became to use social policy as an "instrument of change, by trimming historical protections, strengthening incentives to adjust, and equipping citizens to cope more effectively with economic transitions." (Banting, 2003: 5). Examples of this are instruments such as Negative Income Tax policies, Make Work Pay incentives and various lifelong education aids, which have produced some positive results. However Scott (2005) concludes 'these efforts have largely fallen short ... in light of the failure of markets to generate a sufficient stock of 'decent' employment... strains on the community sector... and is failing to address the new 'high inequality equilibrium' (Myles, 2005)'. Instead the goal should be to creating a positive cycle of social well-being to employment to increased social well-being. Europe offers some possible some interesting models, in particular 'through negotiation with multiple stakeholders and consensus-building to create a public base of support for reform', but we cannot assume to copy it.

[Here it is worthwhile to highlight some of Scott's comments on the voluntary sector as they are valuable to understanding the role of policy and the social economy. She notes the 'combination of increased demands for service and reduced financial capacity has severely strained the ability of non-profit and voluntary organizations to pursue their mandates'. Also they are 'forced to compete in the funding marketplace, while funders exert greater control over the organizations' activities. The shift away from core funding to project-driven contract funding, the pursuit of commercial activity, and pressures... to adopt results-based management are three key trends...' She also notes the difficulty of recruiting, training and retaining staff and volunteers. She also points out various parts of Europe have used the 3rd sector, and the public sector to create meaningful employment.]

Major social challenges and opportunities in Canada are surveyed and the groundwork for a new paradigm of national welfare is discussed. The social challenges detailed are: Changes in family structure in a welfare system designed for nuclear families; rising rates of social and economic exclusion for new Canadians; later, and often punctuated participation in the labour force by younger generations, which is correlated with lower fertility rates; disproportionate pool of low-wage and low skills service jobs that especially put women at risk; a shrinking non-profit and voluntary sector doubly strained by greater demand for services and greater competition for funding; a lack of support or recognition for women who are burdened with work and household maintenance when their labour participation is most needed; growing income and wealth inequality, partly due to

declines in transfer payments, inflation in core goods (e.g. rent) and lack social supports (e.g. low rent housing); changing patterns in retirement and increased longevity and, finally, the necessity of continuing education to maintain social position and promote social mobility. Also in an account are several social assets: High job growth; an educated work force; cultural richness; a healthier population; a growing number of women entering the work force and decreasing poverty among seniors. In short, society must acknowledge its dynamic nature in a dynamic world and reconfigure its' social architecture if it is to pursue the goals of social inclusion and economic growth.

<http://www.ccsd.ca>

Scott, K. (2003). *Funding matters: The impact of Canada's new funding regime on nonprofit and voluntary organizations* (Research Report. Ottawa: Canadian Council on Social Development with the Coalition of National Voluntary Organizations. Retrieved August 17, 2006, from

<http://www.ccsd.ca/pubs/2003/fm/> .

The erosion of the financial capacity of nonprofit and voluntary organizations has prompted particular interest and reflection on the part of the sector and its funders. Divergent funding policies, regulations and practices work singly or in combination to facilitate - or hinder - nonprofit and voluntary organizations in pursuit of their missions. Recent trends in funding, however, appear to threaten the continued viability of the sector. Much organizational time is now devoted to chasing short-term sources of funding, often at the expense of the organizations' mission and core activities. The primary objective of this study is to document the changing funding landscape of these changes on the financial capacity and long-term sustainability of nonprofit and voluntary organizations. Through our study, we hope to bring to light the challenges and opportunities that nonprofit and voluntary organizations across a range of sectors face in trying to fulfill their missions... The Canadian Council on Social Development (CCSD) has undertaken this project in partnership with the Coalition of National Voluntary Organizations (NVO). The research was commissioned by the Working Group on Financing, under the auspices of the Voluntary Sector Initiative (VSI). The research has been supported financially by the Government of Canada through the Voluntary Sector Initiative.

<http://www.ccsd.ca>

Side, K., & Keefe, J. (2004). *Health regionalization and rurality in Nova Scotia.*

Canadian Review of Social Policy, (54), 108. Retrieved September 1st, 2006, from Proquest database. MSVU, Halifax.

[Taken from article text] Our current research examines the maintenance of individual and community health in rural Atlantic Canada.¹ In particular, it considers the various strategies employed by rural Atlantic Canadians to maintain their health under circumstances of population change, including population loss. Demographic change and health reform in Atlantic Canada, specifically health regionalization as the devolution of responsibilities for health and the delivery of health services from provincial to sub-provincial levels in Nova Scotia, constitute the research context. Our research demonstrates that while health regionalization intends to account for local circumstances, its implementation in Nova Scotia is hampered by the lack of recognition of rurality as a key determinant of health in a province where almost half of the population, 44%, still resides rurally.²

This research report proceeds in three stages. First, we briefly outline the move toward

health regionalization in Nova Scotia. second, while acknowledging its limited generalizability, we draw upon qualitative data from the small, rural town of Parrsboro, Nova Scotia (population 1,529) located on the shores of the Minas Basin in Cumberland County, to challenge some assumptions in the implementation of health regionalization in the context of rurality. The case study, carried out in 2003, includes data from focus groups and semi-structured interviews with a total of sixty-one town residents, including seniors and youth. Third, we make specific recommendations for strengthening the health of rural communities in Nova Scotia.

Social Investment Taskforce. (2006). *Enterprising communities: Wealth beyond welfare*. Retrieved August, 30, 2006 from <http://www.enterprising-communities.org.uk/rpt-cont.shtml>

[Sorry, no abstract found- see comments below]

[This website offers research papers on the social economy.]The 2005 paper offers findings pertaining to the private investment in Social Enterprise, which may offer unique perspective on financing the social economy.

"The remit of the Social Investment Task Force was: 'To set out how entrepreneurial practices can be applied to obtain higher social and financial returns from social investment, to harness new talents and skills to address economic regeneration and to unleash new sources of private and institutional investment. In addition, the Task Force should explore innovative roles that the voluntary sector, businesses and Government could play as partners in this area.'" This Task Force was an initiative of the UK Social Investment Forum, in partnership with the New Economics Foundation and the Development Trusts Association. It was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in February 2000. HM Treasury had observer status on the Task Force. The first report of the Social Investment Task Force was launched in October 2000 by Sir Ronald Cohen, the Chairman of the Task Force. The Chancellor, who attended the launch, welcomed the report and its innovative approach to revitalising Britain's poorest communities...'

<http://www.enterprising-communities.org.uk>

Sokolowski, S. W. (1996). Show me the way to the next worthy deed: Towards a microstructural theory of volunteering and giving. *Voluntas*, 7(3), 259-278.

Retrieved August 16, 2006, from

<http://springerlink.metapress.com/content/7v324853n8k56796/fulltext.pdf> database.

Using the data from a survey undertaken in the United States in 1992, this article examines the effects of altruism, self-interest and social ties on motivations to give and volunteer, as well as the effects of volunteering on definitions of life goals. Social ties with non-profit organisations were good predictors of both the value of charitable contributions and the time volunteered for charitable causes. The level of prior philanthropic activism and social connections with philanthropic institutions had an effect on life goals. Altruism and the desire for self-improvement had effects on volunteering, but not on giving. Utilitarian motives (expected career advancement) had no observable effects on volunteering or giving. Based on those findings, a general microstructural model of philanthropic behaviour is proposed.

<http://springerlink.metapress.com>

Stryjan, Y. (2001). Sweden: The emergence of work-integration social enterprises. In C. Borzaga, & J. Defourny (Eds.), *The emergence of social enterprise*pp. 220-235. New York: Routledge.Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

[Sorry, no abstract found]

See other books in this series "Routledge studies in the management of voluntary and non-profit organizations"

http://www.routledge-ny.com/shopping_cart/products/product_detail.asp?curTab=SERIES&id=&series=520&parent_id=&sku=&isbn=0415359929&pc=

Stryjan, Y., & Wijkstrom, F. (1996). Cooperatives and nonprofit organizations in swedish social welfare. *Annals of Public & Cooperative Economics*, 67(1), 5.

Retrieved September 1st, 2006, from Business Source Premier database. MSVU, Halifax.

Focuses on cooperatives and nonprofit organizations in the Swedish social welfare system. Role of the interaction between the state and a range of voluntary organizations in the development of the Swedish welfare system; Size of the Swedish nonprofit sector; Focus on policy formation; Role of cooperatives.

T

Theriault, L., & Salhani, S. (2001). At the loose end of the continuum: Two nonprofit organizations delivering preventative homecare services in saskatchewan. In K. L. Brock, & K. G. Banting (Eds.), *The nonprofit sector and government in a new century*pp. ?-?. Kingston and Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press.Novanet. MSVU, Halifax.

[Sorry, abstract for the chapter was not found, but below is the abstract for the whole book]

The Nonprofit Sector and Government in a New Century captures the complexities and contradictions in the relationship between the nonprofit sector and government, and highlights the struggles of nonprofit organizations to respond to an environment defined by increased expectations and constrained resources.

At the dawn of a new century, the third sector has become increasingly embedded in the business of government in Canada. What is the nature of this relationship? What does it forecast for Canadian public policy? This collection of essays, the second in the Public Policy and the Third Sector series, analyses the role of the nonprofit sector and its links with both the state and society in Canada.

The Nonprofit Sector and Government in a New Century captures the complexities and contradictions in the relationship between the nonprofit sector and government, and highlights the struggles of nonprofit organizations to respond to an environment defined by increased expectations and constrained resources.

<http://www.mqup.mcgill.ca/book.php?bookid=999>

Theriault, L., Jette, C., Mathiew, R., & Vaillancourt, L. (2001). *Social Housing with Community Support: A Study of the FOHM Experience*. Ottawa: Caledon Institute of Social Policy. Retrieved August 30, 2006,

<http://www.caledoninst.org/Publications/PDF/fohm.pdf#search=%22fohm%20experience%22> .

This paper presents the results of an evaluation of the social housing program of the Fédération des OSBL d'habitation de Montréal (FOHM) (Montreal Federation of Housing Nonprofit Organizations). This organization directly manages 325 units occupied by tenants who suffer from physical or mental health problems, contend with drug or alcohol addiction, or have AIDS. Triangulation [Denzin and Lincoln 1994] of the data was achieved using the following strategies: 33 tenants from three different housing units were interviewed using a survey questionnaire. Focus groups were conducted with frontline staff as well as with administrators and external partners of the FOHM. Documentation of the literature on the social housing sector's management and support practices augmented the picture. The findings indicate that the program has improved the quality of life of the tenants, although this improvement was more significant in some aspects of their lives than in others. Overall, the evaluation provides evidence of the need for this type of program as well as for better integrated social policies in the areas of housing, health and social services.

www.caledoninst.org

V

Vaillancourt, Y., Aubry, F., D'Amours, M., Jette, C., Theriault, L., & Tremblay, L. (2000). Social economy health and welfare: The specificity of the quebec model within the canadian context. *Canadian Review of Social Policy, 45-56, 55-88.* Retrieved September 1st, 2006, from CBCA Fulltext Reference database. MSVU, Halifax. [Sorry, no abstract found] The MSVU database does not include issues years prior to 2003.

<http://www.yorku.ca/crsp/>

Vaillancourt, Y., Aubry, F., Kearney, M., Theriault, L., & Tremblay, L. (2004). Contribution of the social economy toward healthy social policy in canada: A quebec viewpoint. In D. Raphael (Ed.), *Social determinants of health: Canadian perspectives* pp. 229-311. Toronto: Canadian Scholars' Press INC. Novanet. MSVU, Halifax. [Sorry, no abstract found]

<http://www.cspi.org/books/s/socialdeter.htm>

Voluntary Sector Initiative Secretariat. (2000). *Introducing the voluntary sector initiative (Issue Brief No. 1)* Voluntary Sector Initiative. Retrieved August 18, 2006, from www.vsr-trsb.net/introducingVSI-e.html . [Sorry, no abstract found]

www.vsr-trsb.net

W

Wagner, A., de Clercy, C., & Shepstone, C. (2005). Why the dearth of data? A select review of key statistical sources for research in the co-operative sector. *Canadian Geographer, Under review* Retrieved September 1st, 2006,

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Walker, J. L. (1983). The origin and maintenance of interest groups in america.

American Political Science Review, 24(03), 390-405. Retrieved August 17, 2006, from Novanet database. MSVU, Halifax.

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<http://www.jstor.org/journals/00030554.html>

Wright, & Cathy. (2003). Telling the Story of PolicyLink NB. Fredericton: Policy Link N.B./ Concertation sur les Politiques au N-B. Retrieved September 11, 2006,

<http://www.policylink.nb.ca/pubs/telstory/telling.pdf> .

[Taken from the document's foreword] Telling the Story of PolicyLink NB shares with the reader the history of a unique New Brunswick multisectoral partnership, its accomplishments, challenges and learnings. PolicyLink NB has evolved from a group of people searching for a way to link to the right people in the right way - to a full-fledged organization that has moved minds and ideas to a new level in our province. We have brought together government and community organizations and created a trusting and open environment. We have engaged citizens and government in dialogue. We have supported community organizations as a catalyst. We have enhanced the research capacity and understanding in the voluntary sector. We have served as a national leader in collaboration, breaking down barriers and making links. Our work continues. PolicyLink demonstrates the possibilities of what can be achieved for a province as well as a community. Its experience provides guidance in understanding the policy process, the need for research in validation of actions, the need for a leadership role in the development of a practical network for the voluntary sector and its partners, and lastly, the issue of language in a bilingual province. There is great potential for the future of PolicyLink. Our broad base of partners are engaged in efforts that were not imaginable at the beginning. Leaders in government and communities continue to look to PolicyLink for insight into a different way of doing business.

<http://www.policylink.nb.ca/>

Y

Young, R. A., & Forsyth, S. M. (1991). Leaders' communications in public-interest and material-interest groups. Canadian Journal of Political Science, 24(3), 425-

450. Retrieved September 11, 2006, from Novanet database. MSVU, Halifax.

[Sorry, no abstract found]