

Conférence ANSER - ARES 2011 Conference
Association for Nonprofit and Social Economy Research /
Association de recherche des organismes sans but lucratif et de l'économie sociale
Fredericton - June 1-3, 2011

**SOCIAL ENTREPRISES:
DEFINITIONS AND
BOUNDARIES**

François Brouard, DBA, CA
Director, SCSE / CSES
Sprott Centre for Social Enterprises
/ Centre Sprott pour les entreprises sociales
Associate Professor
Sprott School of Business, Carleton University
Ottawa, Canada

Sophie Larivet, Dr Sc. gestion
Member, SCSE / CSES
Sprott Centre for Social Enterprises
/ Centre Sprott pour les entreprises sociales
Professor
École Supérieure du Commerce Extérieur (ESCE)
Paris, France

Abstract

Many concepts, such as social entrepreneurship, social entrepreneurs, social enterprises, are used to describe a field of research that have only recently come into official or common use. However, those terms are emerging, ill defined and often used without any nuance on their specific meaning, probably because it is not a tidy concept so far. The need to define and draw boundaries should be pursued. The presentation of this conceptual paper will focus on definitions and boundaries of social enterprise and related concepts. The paper will be an attempt to reduce the fuzziness nature regarding social enterprise on some specific dimensions and to help academics and government officials understanding the concept for policy purpose.

Themes: social enterprise, social entrepreneurship

Introduction

Entrepreneurship is a relevant and important field of research (Shane and Venkataraman, 2000). Social entrepreneurship is a particular form of entrepreneurship (Henton, Melville and Walesh, 1997). With the always present or growing social problems and social needs over the last hundred years, it is normal to find a lot of examples of social enterprises in different part of the world (Christie and Honig, 2006; Fulton and Dees, 2006; Mair and Marti, 2004).

However, many concepts, such as *social economy*, *social enterprise*, *social entrepreneurship* or *social entrepreneur* are used to describe a field of research that have only recently come into official or common use (Borzaga and Defourny, 2001; Christie and Honig, 2006). A review of the rapidly expanding literature on those topics suggests that definitions of each of these terms are still being developed and are by no means agreed upon (Certo and Miller, 2008). Martin and Osberg (2007, p.30) conclude that “social entrepreneurship has become so inclusive that it now has an immense tent into which all manner of socially beneficial activities fit”. Fontan, Allard, Bertrand-Dansereau and Demers (2007) and Defourny and Nyssens (2008) underline the difference in the development of the terminology and its clarity. In the United States, it has its own identity and is influenced by large private foundations. In the United Kingdom, the state is at the forefront of its development and identity. In Europe, it is more about social economy and cooperatives.

Thus those terms are emerging, ill defined (Barendsen and Gardner, 2004; Weerawardena and Sullivan Mort, 2006) and often used without any nuance on their specific meaning, probably because they are not tidy concepts so far (Peredo and McLean, 2006). Even if “a consensus over the boundaries of social entrepreneurship remains elusive” (Nicholls, 2006, p.7), “the need to draw boundaries so as to delimit scope and clarify whether it really is an independent field of research, and the need to identify the different level of analysis, disciplines and literatures” (Mair and Marti, 2006, p.42) should be pursued. Being able to outline a consensus on the definition and key

elements of the construct is recognized as a valuable research exercise (Certo and Miller, 2008). Hopefully this research will contribute to the field: “One of the biggest concerns in identifying a new field is the issue of definition” (Christie and Honig, 2006, p.1); “Establishing concrete definitions will help overcome the vagueness of the concept of social entrepreneurship, which places obstacles on research in the area” (Certo and Miller, 2008, p.269).

After clarifying the definition and boundaries of social entrepreneurship during the 2009 ANSER/ARES (Association for Nonprofit and Social Economy Research / Association de recherche des organismes sans but lucratif et de l'économie sociale) conference (Brouard and Larivet, 2009) and social entrepreneur during the 2010 ANSER/ARES conference (Brouard and Larivet, 2010), the main research objective of the present study is to repeat a similar study focusing on social enterprise.

Our methodology was to perform an extensive, but not exhaustive, literature review to find various definitions of the three concepts, *social enterprise*, *social entrepreneur* or *social entrepreneurship*. It is similar to Bacq and Janssen's (2008a, 2008b) methodology. Our focus was only on English-speaking literature to avoid translation problems. From the exact definitions of various authors for each concept, we examine them to be able to outline the primary and secondary characteristics of the concept studied and to come up with a definition for the concept. The difference between primary and secondary characteristics depends on the general agreement in the literature of the mandatory/non-mandatory character of a specific characteristic.

Based on a literature review and analysis of various existing definitions, this conceptual paper focuses on definitions and boundaries of social enterprise. In the first section, the concept of social enterprise will be positioned in relation to connected concepts, such as social economy, social entrepreneurs, and social entrepreneurship. Then, in the second section, the exact definitions of various authors will be examined in order to list and rank the different characteristics of a social enterprise and to come up with a new definition.

Positioning of related concepts

To help setting boundaries for social enterprise, we take, as an initial step, a wider and more global perspective to position some related concepts, namely social economy, social enterprise, social entrepreneurship and social entrepreneur. Social entrepreneur occupies a privileged place in the social enterprise, which is part of the social economy and beyond. Inspired by Painter (2006), Figure 1 positions the concepts by distinguishing three main groupings (located on the left side, in the center and on the right side).

The left side of Figure 1 distinguishes four large sectors: public sector and private sector in the extreme, and NGOs (Non Governmental Organizations) and social economy in the middle (Painter, 2006). Public sector refers to “federal, provincial, territorial and local governments, government organizations, government partnerships, and school boards” (CICA, nd, Introduction.03). From the nature of their activities, many public sector organizations have a social mission and could be considered social enterprises. Private sector includes organizations with a profit objective. Other NGOs could include, for example, organizations like unions or churches.

The social economy “is a fairly new label for a diverse and evolving combination of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that have been producing and delivering goods and services in communities across Canada and around the world for well over a century” (Painter, 2006, p.30). Favreau (2006) proposes a typology of three families of social economy organizations, such as associations, co-operatives and mutuals. For a better understanding of the diversity, we could examine the various types of organizations (in the center of Figure 1). We find government organizations, like state-owned firm and agencies, near-government organizations, like hospitals, universities and colleges. For Smallbone, Evans, Ekanem and Butters (2001, p.15) “the social economy is essentially a collection of social enterprises”. Non-profit organizations are seen as the first and foremost legal form of social enterprises (Valéau, Cimper and

Filion, 2004). A non-profit organization (NPO) is “an organization, usually formed for social, philanthropic or similar purposes, in which there is normally no transferable ownership interest and that does not carry on business with a view to distribution or use of any profits for the pecuniary gain of its members” (CICA, 1992, p.143). A for-profit organization is the opposite of non-profit organization. Hybrid organizations have characteristics of non-profit and for-profit organizations. They could aim for philanthropic or commercial goals, like a co-operative to sell foods.

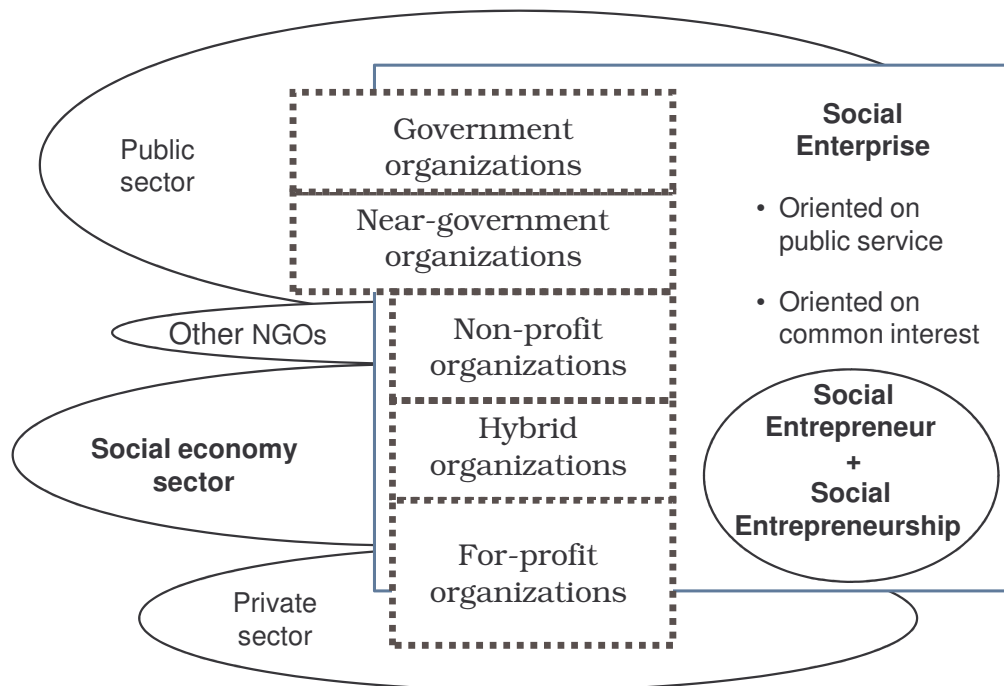
The right side of Figure 1 distinguishes social enterprises and social entrepreneurs /social entrepreneurship. Social entrepreneur could be viewed as individual who are “leaders in the field of social change, and can be found in the private, public and not-for-profit sectors. These social innovators combine an entrepreneurial spirit with a concern for the ‘social’ bottom line, as well as the economic one, recognizing that strong, vibrant communities are a critical factor in sustaining economic growth and development” (CCSE, 2001, p.2). Social enterprises could be viewed as “a business with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the business or in the community, rather than being driven by the need to maximize profit for shareholders and owners” (DTI, 2002, p.13). “The meaning of ‘social enterprise’ potentially covers everything from not-for-profit organizations, through charities and foundations to cooperative and mutual societies” (Harding, 2004, p.40). For social enterprises, their mission could be common interest or public service objectives (Painter, 2006). A soup kitchen or organizations providing training to individuals that need help securing employment are examples of public service. A local sports association for kids and a forestry workers co-operatives are examples of organizations focused on common interest.

In contrast with Nicholls’ (2006) interpretation of Dees (1998, 2001) and Alter (2006) works, we don’t consider social enterprises as a subset of social entrepreneurship, but social entrepreneurship as a subset of social enterprises. Our argument is that social enterprise doesn’t necessarily include the entrepreneurship component. An example

could be a recreational hockey club for kids. In that regard, we agree with the conclusions by EMES research network (Defourny and Nyssens, 2006).

To summarize the positions of those related concepts, Defourny and Nyssens (2008, p.4) provide the following comment: “simplifying a little, one could say that social entrepreneurship was seen as the process through which social entrepreneurs created social enterprises”, but not all social enterprise. Maybe it is too much simplification. Because each concept, *social enterprise*, *social entrepreneur* or *social entrepreneurship*, are often viewed in the literature as encompassing so many different sorts of organizations or individuals, it is essential to develop a definition for each concept that emphasizes the major characteristics recognized in the world today. Clarifying the relationships between the concepts would also be useful. This will help move the field of social entrepreneurship forward. However, the present study focuses only on the social enterprise concept leaving the other concepts for other research projects in our research program.

Figure 1 - Social economy, enterprise, entrepreneur, entrepreneurship



Analysis of existing definitions and characteristics of social enterprises

In this section, we analyze different definitions of social enterprises, cited in the literature (see Table 1). Fontan, Allard, Bertrand-Dansereau and Demers (2007) underline the presence of the social enterprise concept in Europe and America, without necessarily corresponding to the same reality but with similar aims. It is with those aims in mind that we will try to identify the main characteristics of social enterprises. From a cross-country perspective, it is possible to identify some economic and social elements that help understand some key characteristics of social enterprises (Babos, Clarence and Noya, 2007; OECD – LEED Programme, n.d.). Social enterprises have developed over the years in response to social needs. Sometimes viewed as a compromise between the market, the State and civil society (Babos, Clarence and Noya, 2007; Nicholls 2006), social enterprises are associated with the social economy, the third sector, and the non-profit sector.

Even if the legal form is convenient and used in many countries to identify the social enterprises, it varies across different contexts and is arbitrary (Defourny and Nyssens, 2006). Therefore the legal form is not considered a primary characteristic for our definition.

Table 1 – Definitions of Social Enterprise

Author(s)	Year	Definitions of social enterprise
REDF	1996	"A revenue generating venture to create economic opportunities for very low income individuals, while simultaneously operating with reference to the financial bottom-line" (in Alter, 2006, p.4)
OECD	1999	"Any private activity conducted in the public interest, organised with an entrepreneurial strategy but whose purpose is not the maximisation of profit but attainment of certain economic and social goals, and which has a capacity of bringing innovative solutions to the problems of social exclusion and unemployment" (p.10)
Bates, Wells and Braithwaite and Social Enterprise London	2001	"Put simply it is about trading with a social purpose, using business tools and techniques to achieve explicitly social aims. [...] A social enterprise is not defined by its legal status but by its nature: what it does that is social, the basis on which that social mission is embedded in a form of social ownership and governance and the way that it uses the profits it generated through its trading activities." (p.1)
CONSCISE Project	2001	"Social enterprises are not-for-profit organisations, which seek to meet social aims by engaging in economic and trading activities. They have legal structure, which ensure that all assets and accumulated wealth are not in the ownership of individuals but are held in trust and for the benefit of those persons and/or areas who are the intended beneficiaries. They have organisational structures in which full participation of members is encouraged on a co-operative basis with equal rights accorded to all members. They also encourage mutual co-operation with other

Author(s)	Year	Definitions of social enterprise
		similar organisations.” (p.34)
Smallbone, Evans, Ekanem and Butters	2001	“Competitive businesses, owned and trading for a social purpose” (p.13)
Social Enterprise Knowledge Network – Harvard Business School	2001	“A social enterprise is any kind of enterprise and undertaking, encompassed by nonprofit organization, for profit companies or public sector businesses engaged in activities of significant social value or in the production of goods and services with a embedded social purpose” (in Fontan et al., 2007, p.23)
Bibby	2002	“Social enterprise - An organization that is equally committed to generating economic, social and environmental profit – known as ‘multiple bottom lines’ – and is geared towards creating meaningful and lasting change within the community.” (p.38)
DTI	2002	“A social enterprise is a business with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the business or in the community, rather than being driven by the need to maximise profit for shareholders and owners” (p.13)
Gray, Healy and Crofts	2003	“Social enterprise refers to a broad set of approaches that use business acumen to address social goals.” (p.141)
Paton	2003	“Most simply, an organisation where people have to be business-like, but are not in it for the money. Defined in this way, social enterprise is a generic term encompassing many very different sorts of organizations (just as private enterprise does).” (p.x)
Pearce	2003	“Defines social enterprises as those which are: not-for-profit organisations; seek to meet social aims by engaging in economic and trading activities; have legal structures, which ensure that all assets and accumulated wealth are not in the ownership of individuals but are held in trust and for the benefit of those persons and/or the areas that are the intended beneficiaries of the enterprise’s social aims; have organisational structures in which full participation of members is encouraged on a co-operative basis with equal rights accorded to all members’.” (p. 32 in Hare, Jones and Blackedge, 2007, p.114)
Alter	2006	“A social enterprise is any business venture created for a social purpose—mitigating/reducing a social problem or a market failure—and to generate social value while operating with the financial discipline, innovation and determination of a private sector business.” (p.5)
Crossan, Bell and Ibbotson	2004	“Social enterprises are organisations that are driven by a social mission, aims and objectives, that have adopted an economic business model to achieve their social aims” (p.7)
Dart	2004	“Social enterprise is considered synonymous with organizations becoming more market driven, client driven, self-sufficient, commercial, or businesslike.” (p.414)
Harding	2004	“Social enterprise potentially covers everything from not-for-profit organizations, through charities and foundations to cooperative and mutual societies”
Haugh and Tracey	2004	“A business that trade for a social purpose” (in Defourny and Nyssens, 2008b, p.13)
Fondation Muttart - Shelley Williams	2005	“A venture/business activity within a non-profit organization providing financial and/or social benefits that further the mission” (in Fontan et al., 2007, p.24)
Desa and Kotha	2006	“TSVs [technology social ventures]...develop and deploy technology-driven solutions to address social needs in a

Author(s)	Year	Definitions of social enterprise
		financially sustainable manner... TSVs address the twin cornerstones of social entrepreneurship – ownership (financial return) and mission (social impact) using advanced technology.”
Defourny and Nyssens – EMES Network	2006	“Organizations with an explicit aim to benefit the community, initiated by a group of citizens and in which the material interest of capital investors is subject to limits. Social enterprises also place a high value on the autonomy and on economic risk-taking related to ongoing socio-economic activity.” (p.5)
Gould	2006	“A social enterprise is a business dedicated to a social mission, or earning a profit for the financial furtherance of a social mission, although these are likely not the sole reasons for existence.” (p.5)
Haugh	2006	“Social enterprise is a collective term for a range of organizations that trade for a social purpose. They adopt one of a variety of different legal formats but have in common the principles of pursuing business-led solutions to achieve social aims, and the reinvestment of surplus for community benefit. Their objectives focus on socially desired, non financial goals and their outcomes are the non financial measures of the implied demand for and supply of services.”
Hockerts	2006	“Social purpose business ventures are hybrid enterprises straddling the boundary between the for-profit business world and social mission-driven public and nonprofit organizations. Thus they do not fit completely in either sphere.”
Office of the Third Sector (UK)	2006	“A social enterprise is a business with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the business or in the community, rather than being driven by the need to maximise profit for shareholders and owners” (p.10)
Thompson and Doherty	2006	“Social enterprises – defined simply – are organisations seeking business solutions to social problems. They need to be distinguished from other socially-oriented organisations and initiatives that bring (sometimes significant) benefits to communities but which are not wanting or seeking to be ‘businesses’.” (p.362)
Babos, Clareence and Noya	2007	“Social enterprises typically engage in delivery of social services and work integration services for disadvantaged groups, as well as community services, including in the educational, cultural and environmental fields, in both urban and rural areas.” (p.5)
Cochran	2007	“Social enterprises are enterprises devoted to solving social problems. The reason for their existence is not to maximize return to shareholders, but to make a positive social impact” (p.451)
Office of the Third Sector (UK)	2007	“Social enterprises are businesses with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the business or in the community. Social enterprise is not just ‘business with a conscience’. It is about actively delivering change, often tackling entrenched social and environmental challenges.” (p.2)
Institute for social entrepreneurs	nd	“Social enterprise: Any organization, in any sector, that uses earned income strategies to pursue a double or triple bottom line, either alone (as a social sector business) or as part of a mixed revenue stream that includes charitable contributions and public sector subsidies.” (p.1)

Author(s)	Year	Definitions of social enterprise
OECD – LEED Programme	nd	“Social enterprises are organizations that take different legal forms across OECD countries to pursue both social and economic goals with an entrepreneurial spirit. Social enterprises typically engage in delivery of social services and work integration services for disadvantaged groups and communities, whether in urban or rural area. In addition, social enterprises are also emerging in the provision of community services, including in the educational, cultural and environmental fields.” (p.1)
Social Enterprise Alliance	nd	“Social enterprise: An organization or venture that advances its social mission through entrepreneurial, earned income strategies.” (p.1)
Social Enterprise London	nd	“Social enterprises are competitive businesses that trade for a social purpose. They seek to succeed as businesses by establishing a market share and making a profit. They emphasise the long-term benefits for employees, consumers and the community. They bring people and communities together for economic development and social gain by combining excellence with action for change.” (p.5)

Primary characteristics of Social enterprises (SE_PRISE) are:

- (A1) SE_PRISE are defined as enterprises, organizations or projects
- (A2) SE_PRISE have a social mission which is central to addressing social needs/problems
- (A3) SE_PRISE assets and wealth are used to create community benefit
- (A4) SE_PRISE have various degree of positive social transformation
- (A5) SE_PRISE have various degree of innovation
- (A6) SE_PRISE have various degree of financial self-sufficiency
- (A7) SE_PRISE take a wide variety of legal forms

Secondary characteristics of Social enterprises (SE_PRISE) are:

- (A8) SE_PRISE may use business approaches, tools, and techniques
- (A9) SE_PRISE may rely on a diverse mix of resource streams
- (A10) SE_PRISE may be engaged in goods and services in a market place (earned income strategies and economic business model)
- (A11) SE_PRISE may be market driven and client driven
- (A12) SE_PRISE may be a competitive business
- (A13) SE_PRISE may have risk taking behavior
- (A14) SE_PRISE may have a double or triple bottom line paradigm
- (A15) SE_PRISE surplus are principally reinvested for the social purpose
- (A16) SE_PRISE may have rules prohibiting or limiting distribution of surpluses among members
- (A17) SE_PRISE may be the result of an initiative by a community
- (A18) SE_PRISE may have complex and democratic governance arrangements
- (A19) SE_PRISE may be seen as accountable to both its members and a wider community

Building upon these definitions for the purposes of this work, the authors define *Social enterprises as organizations which pursue social missions or purposes that operate to create community benefit regardless of ownership or legal structure and with various degrees of financial self sufficiency, innovation and social transformation.*

Conclusion

Based on a literature review and analysis of various definitions, the objective of this paper was to analyze and present the main characteristics of social enterprise concept and to provide a definition, after having positioned the concept among other related concepts. Hopefully this research will contribute to the field by providing primary and secondary characteristics and by establishing a concrete definition which could overcome the vagueness of a variety of definitions. It will be useful for academics in their research and their teaching, for practitioners and policy makers in their decisions by offering a better understanding of the different characteristics. Clarifying the relationships between connected concepts would also be useful. This will help move the field of social entrepreneurship forward.

A limit of our work was to concentrate on English-speaking literature to avoid translation problems. Future research could include other definitions from different languages literature. Assessing our classification of primary and secondary characteristics and our definition could also be an interesting piece of work. Finally, future research could also look at the characteristics cited in the literature in addition to characteristics coming from the definitions only, then develop and revise existing typologies related to the concept.

References

- Alter, K. (2006), *Social Enterprise Typology*, (September 20, 2004, updated version April 13, 2006), (<http://www.virtueventures.com/setypology.pdf>), 106p.
- Babos, P., Clarence E. and Noya, A. (2007), "Reviewing OECD Experience in the Social Enterprise Sector", *An OECD LEED Centre for Local Development international seminar held in conjunction with the Third DECIM Roundtable*, November 15-18, Trento, Italy. (<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/22/58/38299281.pdf>), 20p.
- Bacq, S. and Janssen, F. (2008a), *From Social Entrepreneurship as a Practice to Legitimate Field of Research : Literature Review and Classification*, working paper 06/2008, Center for Research in Entrepreneurial Change & Innovation Strategies - Louvain School of Management.
- Bacq, S. and Janssen, F. (2008b), "Définition de l'entrepreneuriat social: Revue de la littérature selon les critères géographiques et thématique", *9e Congrès international francophone en entrepreneuriat et PME*, Octobre, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgique.
- Barendsen, L. and Gardner, H. (2004), "Is the Social Entrepreneur a New Type of Leader?", *Leader to Leader*, 2004 (34), 43-50.
- Bates, Wells and Brathwaite and Social Enterprise London (2001), *Keeping it legal - legal forms for social enterprises*, London: Social Enterprise London, 58p.
- Bibby, A. (2002), *Climbing the ladder - Step by step finance for social enterprise*, London: Social Enterprise London, 46p.
- Cochran, P.L. (2007), "The Evolution of Corporate Social Responsibility", *Business Horizons*, 50 (6), 449-454.
- Conscise (2001). *The Contribution of Social Capital in the Social Economy to Local Economic Development in Western Europe - Report of Workpackage 2: Baseline Local Socio-economic Profiles: Methodology*, Middlesex: Middlesex University (M. Evans), January, 43p.
- Crossan, D., Bell, J. and Ibbotson, P. (2004), *Towards a Classification Framework for Social Enterprises*, University of Ulster working paper, 45p.
- Dart, R. (2004), "The Legitimacy of Social Enterprise", *Nonprofit Management & Leadership*, 14 (4), 411-424.
- Borzaga, C. and Defourny, J. (ed.) (2001), *The Emergence of Social Enterprise*, London : Routledge, 383p.
- Brouard, F., Hebb, T. and Madill, J. (2008), *A Typology of Social Enterprise*, WP 09-01, Carleton Centre for Community Innovation.
- Brouard, F. and Larivet, S. (2009), "Social entrepreneurship: Definitions and Boundaries", *ANSER-ARES 2009 Conference*, Ottawa, May 27-29.
- Brouard, F. and Larivet, S. (2010), "Social entrepreneur: Definitions and Boundaries", *ANSER-ARES 2010 Conference*, Montreal, June 2-4.
- CCSE. (2001), *Social entrepreneurship*, Discussion Paper No 1, Canadian Center for Social Entrepreneurship (CCSE), February, 8p.
- Certo, S.T. and Miller, T. (2008), "Social entrepreneurship: Key issues and concepts", *Business Horizons*, 51 (4), 267-271.

- Christie, M.J. and Honig, B. (2006), "Social entrepreneurship: New research findings", *Journal of World Business*, 41 (1), 1-5.
- CICA (nd), *Public Sector Accounting Standards*, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, looseleaf service.
- CICA (1992), *Terminology for Accountants*, 4th edition, Toronto: Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA), 234p.
- Dees, G. (1998), *The Meaning of Social Entrepreneurship*. October 31, (www.gsb.stanford.edu/services/news/DeesSoцентrepPaper.html), 6p.
- Dees, G. (2001), *The Meaning of Social Entrepreneurship*. May 30, (www.fuqua.duke.edu/centers/case/documents/dees_SE.pdf), 5p.
- Defourny, J. and Nyssens, M. (2006), "Defining social enterprise" in Nyssens, M. (ed.) *Social Enterprise: At the crossroads of market, public policies and civil society*. London: Routledge, pp.3-26.
- Defourny, J. and Nyssens, M. (eds.) (2008), *Social Enterprise in Europe: Recent Trends and Developments*, WP no. 08/01, Liege: EMES European Research Network, 40p.
- Desa, G. and Kotha, S. (2006), "Ownership, Mission and Environment: An Exploratory Analysis into the Evolution of a Technology Social Venture," in Mair, Johanna, Robinson, J. and Hockerts, K., eds. *Social Entrepreneurship*. New York: Palgrave-MacMillan, p. 155-179.
- DTI. (2002), *Social Enterprise : a strategy for success*, London : Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, HM Government, July, 81p.
- Favreau, L. (2006), "Économie sociale et politiques publiques - L'expérience québécoise", *Horizons*, 8 (2), 7-15.
- Fontan, J.-M., Allard, J, Bertrand-Dansereau, A. and Demers, J. (2007), *Enquête auprès d'entrepreneurs sociaux*, Réseau québécois de recherche partenariale en économie sociale (RQRP-ÉS), Cahier de l'ARUC-ÉS, no RQ-03-2007, mars, 104p.
- Fulton, K. and Dees, G. (2006), "The past, present, and future of Social Entrepreneurship. A conversation with Greg Dees", *pre-reading for Gathering of Leaders*, Case, Duke University's Fuqua School of Business, (<http://www.caseatduke.org/documents/deesinterview.pdf>), 9p.
- Gould, S. (2006), *Social Enterprise and Business Structures in Canada*, Fraser Valley Centre for Social Enterprise, February, (<http://www.fvcse.stirsite.com/F/SEandBusinessStructures.doc>), 92p.
- Gray, M., Healy, K. and Crofts, P. (2003), "Social enterprise: is it the business of social work?", *Australian Social Work*, 56 (2), 141-154.
- Harding, R. (2004), "Social Enterprise: The New Economic Engine?", *Business Strategy Review*, 15 (4), 39-43.
- Haugh, H. (2006), "Social Enterprise: Beyond Economic Outcomes and Individual Returns," in Mair, Johanna, Robinson, J. and Hockerts, K., eds. *Social Entrepreneurship*, New York: Palgrave-MacMillan, pp. 180-205.
- Haugh, H. and Tracey, P. (2004) "Role of social enterprise in regional development." in Cambridge-MIT Institute (eds.) *Social Enterprise and Regional Development Conference*, September, Cambridge, England. Cambridge: Cambridge-MIT Institute.

- Henton, D., Melville, J. and Walesh, K. (1997), *Grassroots Leaders for a New Economy: How Civic Entrepreneurs Are Building Prosperous Communities*, San Francisco, Jossey-Bass Publishers.
- Hockerts, K. (2006), "Entrepreneurial Opportunity in Social Purpose Business Ventures," in Mair, J., Robinson, J. and Hockerts, K., eds. *Social Entrepreneurship*, New York: Palgrave-MacMillan, pp. 142-154.
- Institute for Social Entrepreneurs. (nd), *Social enterprise terminology*, (http://www.socialent.org/Social_Enterprise_Terminology.htm), 13p.
- Institute for Social Entrepreneurs (2002), *A Glossary of Useful Terms*, The Institute for Social Entrepreneurs, (<http://www.socialent.org/pdfs/GLOSSARY.pdf>), 2p.
- Mair, J. and Marti, I. (2004), *Social Entrepreneurship: What are we talking about? A Framework for Future Research*, IESE Business School, University of Navarra, working paper #546, March, 14p.
- Mair, J. and Marti, I. (2006), "Social entrepreneurship research: A source of explanation, prediction, and delight", *Journal of World Business*, 41 (1), 36-44.
- Martin, R. L. and Osberg, S. (2007), "Social entrepreneurship: The case for definition", *Stanford Social Innovation Review*, Spring, p.29-39.
- Nicholls, A. (ed.) (2006), *Social Entrepreneurship: New Models of Sustainable Social Change*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 480p.
- OECD. (1999), *Social Enterprises*, Paris : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), (<http://www.oecd.org/>).
- OECD – LEED Programme. (nd), *The Social Enterprise Sector : A Conceptual Framework*, Paris : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) / Local Economic and Employment Development Programme (LEED), (<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/43/40/37753595.pdf>), 3p.
- Office of the Third Sector. (2006), *Social Enterprise action plan – Scaling new heights*, London : Office of the Third Sector, Cabinet Office, HM Government, 72p.
- Office of the Third Sector. (2007), *Social enterprise action plan - One year on*, Social Enterprise Day - 15 November 2007, London: Office of the Third Sector, Cabinet Office, HM Government, 6p.
- Painter, A. (2006), "The Social Economy in Canada: Concepts, Data and Measurement", *Horizons*, 8 (2), 30-34.
- Paton, R. (2003), *Managing and Measuring Social Enterprises*, London: Sage Publications, 192p.
- Pearce, J. (2003), *Social Enterprise in Anytown*, London: Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, 144p.
- Peredo, A M. and McLean, M. (2006), "Social entrepreneurship: A critical review of the concept", *Journal of World Business*, 41 (1), 56-65.
- REDF. (1996). Roberts Enterprise Development Fund (previously Roberts Foundation Homeless Economic Development Fund) (<http://www.redf.org/>).
- Shane, S. and Venkataraman, S. (2000), "The Promise of Entrepreneurship as a Field of Research", *Academy of Management Review*, 25 (1), 217-226.
- Smallbone, D., Evans, M., Ekanem, I. and Butters, S. (2001), *Researching Social Enterprise*, Final Report to the Small Business Service, London : Centre for Enterprise and Economic Development Research – Middlesex University Business School, July, 88p.

- Social Enterprise Alliance. (nd), "Social enterprise defined" (http://www.se-alliance.org/resources_defined.cfm),
- Social Enterprise London (nd), *Social Enterprise in the 3rd Sector*, London: Social Enterprise London, 42p.
- Thompson, J. and Doherty, B. (2006), "The diverse world of social enterprise – A collection of social enterprise stories", *International Journal of Social Economics*, 33 (5/6), 361-375.
- Valéau, P., Cimper, P. and Fillion, L.-J. (2004), *Entrepreneuriat et organisations à but non lucratif (OBNL)*, Montréal, Cahier de recherche 2004-10, Chaire d'entrepreneuriat Roger-J.A. Bombardier, HEC Montréal, 43p.
- Weerawardena, J. and Sullivan Mort, G. (2006), "Investigating social entrepreneurship: A multidimensional model", *Journal of World Business*, 41 (1), 21-35.