

Index

Note: Page numbers followed by “f,” “t,” and “b” refer to figures, tables, and boxes, respectively.

- Act on the Establishment and Operation of Public-Service Corporations (South Korea), 54
- Agency, 37, 99, 239, 256, 257, 260, 261, 273, 291
 - enterprising, 245
 - government, 52–55
 - human, 21, 225–226, 285
 - intermediary, 95, 101, 103
 - international, 91, 35, 121
 - social entrepreneurial, 244
- Alter’s spectrum, 30*f*, 31–32
- Argentina, 15*t*, 16*t*, 62, 64, 66, 68–69*t*, 88*t*, 178, 231, 259
- Associative-Business-Cooperative (ABC)
 - approach, 173, 180, 182, 191–195
 - associative nonprofit organizations and market approaches
 - convergence, 182–184
 - businesses and mission-driven business approach
 - convergence, 184–185
 - hybrid organizations
 - emergence and re-emergence, 185–187
- Australia, 4, 22, 255, 281, 302, 304
 - discussion
 - discursive coordinative and communicative framework, 272–274
 - historical institutional framework, 271–272
 - findings
 - micro-level discourses, 269–270
 - socioeconomic analysis, 265–269
 - literature review
 - critique, 259–260
 - embedding discourse in historical institutionalism, 260–261
 - macro-level studies of social enterprise in, 258–259
 - method appraisal, 262–263
 - procedure adaptation, 263–265
 - socioeconomic data for, 266*t*
- Authoritarian governments, 87
- Autonomous Communities (Spain), 140, 146,

- 148, 151, 160, 161, 302
- Autonomous diverse social enterprise model, 18, 170–172, 180, 188, 194, 268–270, 283, 293–294*b*
- Autonomous mutualism social enterprise model, 17, 157, 190–191, 292*b*, 297, 301, 306
- Bangladesh, 223, 259
- Baseline physical capital, 238
- Bayesian item response theory models, 33
- B-Corps movement, 184–185
- Bottom-up approach, 132–135, 220, 225, 257, 297
- Brazil, 62, 223
- British Council case study, 96, 289, 296
- confirmation, 98–99
- diffusion of innovation by, 97*f*
- funding and implementation, 97–98
- from information seeking to decision on adoption, 96–97
- social entrepreneur program by, 99*f*
- Bulgaria, 114
- Bureaucratic-authoritarian regime, 62
- Canada, 187
- Canyou Group, 82, 98
- Capitalist development, 7
- Capitalist Development and Democracy* (Rueschemeyer, Stephens, and Stephens), 7
- Central Compilation and Translation Bureau, 96
- Change agents, 86, 91
- Chile, 4, 21, 62, 281–284, 290, 291, 296, 301, 304
- ABC approach, 180, 182
- associative nonprofit organizations and market approaches
- convergence, 182–184
- businesses and mission-driven business approach
- convergence, 184–185
- hybrid organizations
- emergence and re-emergence, 185–187
- analysis, 191–195
- institutional analysis based on Kerlin's conceptual framework, 174–175
- autonomous diverse model, 180
- government, 176–177
- liberal Chilean culture, 175–176
- liberal pattern for Chilean civil society, 178, 179*t*
- transition to innovation-driven economy, 177–178
- institutional changes, 187–191
- Kerlin's conceptual analysis for, 171
- organizational models
- diversity and institutional changes, 171–173
- Chilean Department of Cooperatives (DECOOP), 186

- China, 4, 20, 79–80, 281, 282, 288, 289, 291, 295, 296, 302, 305
- British Council case study, 96
- confirmation, 98–99
- funding and implementation, 97–98
- from information seeking to decision on adoption, 96–97
- comparison of case studies, 99–100
- country model for social enterprise in, 100–101, 102*t*
- discussion, 103–104
- literature review, 80–85
- Nonprofit Incubator (NPI)
- case study, 91, 92*t*, 99
- from adoption to restructuring, 93–94
- from agenda setting to knowledge and information seeking, 93
- from innovation to diffusion, 94–96
- mainstreaming and routinizing, 94
- theoretical frameworks
- civil society model, 89–90
- culture, 87, 88*t*
- diffusion of innovation (DOI), 86
- economic stage, 90
- government types, 87, 89
- international influence, 90–91
- macro-institutional social enterprise (MISE) framework, 85–86
- China Philanthropy Development Center (Shenzhen), 85
- China Philanthropy Research Institute, 85
- China Social Enterprise and Social Investment Forum (CSESIF), 98
- China Social Science Academy, 83
- Citizen participatory indicator, 34
- Civilian-run non-enterprise units (CRNE), 82
- Civil society, 8–9, 12–15, 170, 174, 231–232, 305
- awareness of, 234
- Chilean model of, 189–190
- comparable, 70
- economy and original country models and, 12, 14–18
- exclusion of, 28
- and government and economy, empirical relationship, 12, 13
- inclusion of, 28
- independent variables, 33–34
- indicators, 34
- liberal, 178, 179*t*, 180, 188, 189, 268, 269
- organizations (CSOs), 34, 48, 87, 189, 234
- participation, 34, 40–44, 48
- post-authoritarian, 157, 292*b*, 301
- Salamon and Sokolowski's models of sector structure of, 13*t*
- sectors, 12
- statist model, 67, 100, 189, 294
- Civil Society Research Center (Beijing University), 85

- Collectivism, 11, 28, 44, 86,
104, 149–150,
175–176, 212, 230,
283, 284, 286, 288,
299, 300, 303
in-group, 36, 66, 87, 230,
265
- Commercial Act (South Korea),
54
- Commodification, by storytell-
ing, 241
- Commodity networks, 242
- Community of Solidarity
Organizations, 183
- Competitiveness, definition of,
35
- Conservative welfare regime, 60
- Consumer Cooperative Act
(South Korea), 54
- Conventional businesses, 31
- Cooperative
government–business
relationship, 58
- Cooperatives, 82, 127–129,
132, 186, 189, 206,
283, 289
economic indicators for, 128*t*
see also individual
cooperatives
- Corporate social responsibility
(CSR), 184
- Corporate Tax Act (South
Korea), 54
- Coskun, M. E., 4
- Country-level institutional
factors, 140
- Creating shared value (CSV),
184
- Croatia, 114
- Cultural dimensions, 149
- Culture and entrepreneurship,
11–12
- Cultures and Organizations*
(Hofstede et al), 36
- Czech Republic, 114
- Deferred democratization civil
society model, 12–15
- Democratic governance, 8
- Denmark, 178
- Dependent focused social enter-
prise model, 17–18,
158, 162, 190, 293*b*,
297, 302
- Developmental state, 61–63
political–economic system
and welfare regime,
59–61
scholarly discussions on,
57–58
- Development Assistance
Committee’s (DAC),
33
- Diffusion of innovation (DOI),
86, 91, 95
by British Council, 97*f*
by Nonprofit Incubator
(NPI), 94*f*
- Director of Shanghai Civil
Affairs, 93
- Discursive institutionalism,
256–258, 261, 265,
272–274
- Efficiency-driven economy, 10,
11, 17, 35, 62, 65, 90,
100, 177, 191, 292*b*,
297, 301, 305
- EMES, Spain, 142
- Employees’ Mutual Aid
Associations
(EMAAs), 124
- Enmeshed focused social enter-
prise model, 17–18,
270, 273, 290, 293*b*
- Esping-Andersen’s framework,
60
- European Commission, 153
- European Social Enterprise
Research Network
(EMES), 207

- European Social Fund (ESF),
122, 207
- European Union, 158
- Eurostat, 111, 114
- Explicit social enterprise, 32
- Factor-driven economy, 10, 11,
17, 35, 62, 65, 177,
190, 231, 305
- Farmers' Specialized
Cooperative Law
(China), 82
- Farmers' Specialized
Cooperatives (FSC),
81, 82, 101, 103, 295
- Financial capital, 240
- Finding Australia's Social
Enterprise Sector
(FASES), 263, 264
- Finnish Association of People
with Physical
Disabilities, 240
- Five Models of Civil Society
Sectors, 110
- Ford Foundation, 93
- Formal institutions, 5, 28
fixed effects, 40–43
- For-profit firms, 31
- Fragmented Authoritarianism,
103
- Framework Act on
Cooperatives
(South Korea), 54
- Franco, Francisco, 145, 149,
301
- Germany, 213
- Gillard, J., 270
- Global Competitiveness Index
(GCI), 33, 35, 90, 231
- Global Competitiveness Report
(GCR), 9–10, 62, 65,
90, 111, 152, 177
criteria for economic devel-
opment stages, 10*t*
- Global entrepreneurship moni-
tor (GEM), 3, 4, 10,
28, 31, 32, 45, 149,
259
- Adult Population Survey
(2009), 30
- Global Health Expenditure
Database, 35
- Global Leadership and
Organizational
Behavior Effectiveness
(GLOBE), 35–36,
65–66, 87, 210
- Research Program survey on
culture, 33
- Government and economy
and civil society, empirical
relationship, 12, 13
and entrepreneurship, empiri-
cal relationship, 9–11
- Hierarchical linear modeling, 29
- Historical institutionalism, 28,
110, 219, 226,
245–246, 256,
271–272
embedding discourse in,
260–261
and social enterprise,
224–225
theory of, 6–8
- Hofstede Centre, 33
- How to Change the World*
(Bornstein), 96
- Hungary, 114
- Immaterial capital, 240
- Implicit social enterprise, 32
- India, 223, 299
- Individualism, 11, 14, 36, 40, 41,
44, 87, 149, 175–176,
212, 283, 286, 288,
299, 300, 303
- Informal institutions, 5, 28
fixed effects, 38–40

- In-group collectivism, 36, 66,
87, 230, 265
- Innovation-driven economy, 10,
11, 18, 35, 62, 65, 86,
158, 177–178, 191,
269, 293*b*, 294*b*, 302,
305
transition to, 177–178
- Institutional theory, 27
- Institutions, concept of, 5
- International aid, 37
- Italy, 15*t*, 16*t*, 64, 66, 68–69*t*,
88*t*, 213–214, 231
- Japan, 58, 63
- John Hopkins Centre for Civil
Society Studies, 121
- John Hopkins Comparative
Nonprofit Project,
111, 268
- Latin America, 63
- Latvia, 114
- Liberal civil society model, 12,
13, 18
- Liberal welfare regime, 60
- Lithuania, 114
- Local Tax Act (South Korea),
54
- Macro-institutional processes
and causal paths,
64–65, 64*f*
- Macro-institutional social
enterprise (MISE), 80,
85–86, 90, 219, 225,
226, 306
framework, 1–6, 28
application, 229–232
critiques of, 18–19
culture and entrepreneur-
ship, 11–12
economy, civil society, and
original country
models, 12, 14–18
government and economy,
9–13
historical institutionalism,
theory of, 6–8
and micro-interactive
approach to social
enterprise, 244–245
original, 8–9
framework revising,
281–282
country models new
insights, 291–301
new applications,
301–302
social enterprise develop-
ment additional influ-
ences and, 282–290
- Macro-level institutions, 5,
258–259, 286, 298
- María Arizmendiarieta, José,
145
- Mercantilism, 59
- Meso-level institutions, 5, 286,
289, 302–304, 306
- Microcredit, 83–84
- Micro-level institutions, 5, 225,
286, 289, 290,
302–304, 306
- Ministry of Health & Social
Welfare (South
Korea), 58
- Ministry of International Trade
and Industry (South
Korea), 58
- Ministry of Labor (South
Korea), 54, 55
- Mondragón cooperative group
(Spain), 145
- Monroe-White, T., 4
- Montalva, Eduardo Frei, 189
- Multilevel modeling, 38
- Mutual aid associations,
124–125, 126*t*
economic indicators for,
126*t*

- Narada Foundation, 85, 93, 98
- National Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (Sweden), 207
- National Bank of Romania, 124
- National Basic Living Security Act (2000) (South Korea), 52, 58, 60
- National Institute for the Promotion of Social Economy (*Instituto Nacional de Fomento de la Economía Social*, INFES) (Spain), 146
- National Institute of Statistics (NIS), 111, 119, 122, 125
- Neighborhood Board Act (Chile), 188
- Neoliberal economic model, 175–176, 283
- NESsT, 183
- New Community Movement (Saemaetul Undong), 57
- New Zealand, 178, 187
- Nongovernmental organizations, 119, 121–124
economic indicators for, 123*t*
- Nonprofit firms, 31
- Nonprofit Incubator (NPI) case study, 91, 92*t*, 99, 289
from adoption to restructuring, 93–94
from agenda setting to knowledge and information seeking, 93
from innovation to diffusion, 94–96
mainstreaming and routinizing, 94
programs (2006–2012), 92*t*
- Nonprofit organizations, 31, 54–55, 67, 70, 84–85, 89, 93, 95, 99, 101, 110, 119, 121–122, 154–155, 182–184, 196, 201–202, 205–207, 210, 211, 213, 268, 295, 297
- Nonprofit sector–state relationship, 110
- Organization, definition of, 31–32
- Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), 33
- Parlinfo tool, 264
- Participative citizenship, 34, 40–44, 48, 144, 150, 154, 213, 214
- Pensioners' Mutual Aid Associations (PMAAs), 124, 132
- Percent sales, 32
- Pinochet, A., 283
- Poland, 114
- Political–economic system and welfare regime, 59–61
- Post-authoritarian civil society, 157
- Postmaterialism, 37, 287–288
- Power, significance of, 6, 28, 256
- Power distance (PDI), 36, 38, 41
- Production cooperative (*Reventós*) (Spain), 145
- ProHumana, 185
- Quantitative assessment, 27–29
analysis, 37–38
data

- dependent variable, 30–32
 - independent variables, 33–37
 - discussion, 43–44
 - formal institutional fixed effects, 40–43
 - informal institutional fixed effects, 38–40
 - limitations, 44–45
 - methodology, 29–30
- Regional Competitiveness Index (RCI), 153, 160
- REGIS database, NIS, 111–112
- Restriction of Special Taxation Act (South Korea), 54
- The Rise of the Social Entrepreneur* (Leadbeater), 96
- Romania, 4, 20, 109–112, 282, 291, 296–297, 305
- cooperatives, 127–129
 - mutual aid associations, 124–125, 126*t*
 - nongovernmental organizations, 119, 121–124
 - social economy actors in, 120*t*
 - social enterprise model, 129–133
 - welfare state profile in CEE countries overview and, 112–119, 120*t*
- Rudd, K., 270
- Rural social enterprise, 223–224, 239
- interaction with spatial context, 237–238
 - outcomes of, 242–243
- Satterthwaite approximation, 37
- Self-control type, of relationship, 58
- Semi-Strategic Focused model, 100, 103, 104, 294*b*, 305
- Sequential mixed methods, 227
- Shanghai Civil Affairs Bureau, 95
- Shanghai Venture Philanthropy Competition, 95
- Simon de Sirene, 183
- Singapore, 58
- Sistema B, 184, 185
- Slovakia, 114
- Slovenia, 114
- Social action, 160
- Social capital, 133
- and community capital, 238–240
- Social change, 169–171
- Social contracting, 113
- Social-democratic civil society model, 12–15
- Social democratic regime, 60
- Social economy, 50, 53, 62, 70, 79, 298
- in Romania, 111–119, 120*t*, 122, 124, 127, 129–134
 - in Spain, 141–147, 149–151, 156–159, 161–163
- Social Economy Act (2011) (Spain), 143, 147
- Social Employment Project (2003) (South Korea), 58
- Social enterprise
- ABC approach for, 192*t*
 - active certified, 56*f*
 - Alter's typology of, 30*f*
 - as blurring economy traditional sector boundaries, 169–171

- characteristics, 69*t*, 102*t*, 161*t*, 267*t*
- Chilean institutional context, 181*t*
- convergence and emergence dynamics on, 187*f*
- definitions of, 4–5, 30, 31, 53, 79, 85, 139, 170, 220
- explicit, 32
- growth and trends of related organizations, 83*f*
- and historical institutionalism, 224–225
- implicit, 32
- models, 17–18
 - China case mapping, 101*t*
 - country models, 14–16*t*, 292–294*b*, 305*t*
 - macro-institutional processes and causal paths, 9*f*, 64*f*
 - reduced, with institutional variables predicting, 41*t*
 - South Korean case mapping, 72*t*
- newly registered and surviving, 56*f*
- organizations, 30
- versions, 208*f*
- Social Enterprise: A Global Comparison* (Kerlin), 3
- Social Enterprise Journal*, 4, 30
- Social Enterprise Promotion Act (SEPA) (2006), 52, 53, 67, 70, 291
- Social Enterprise Research Center, 85
- Social Enterprise Support Committee (South Korea), 54
- Social Entrepreneur Award Program (British Council), 97
- Social entrepreneur program, by British Council, 99
- Social inclusion, 272
- Social Investment Platform, 97
- Social issues conceptualization, in rural sub-Saharan Africa, 220–221
- socio-spatial context, 221–223
- Social norms, 243
- Social organizations, 31–32
- “Social origin” theory, 110
- Social revolutions, 7
- Social value, 242
- Social Welfare Enterprises (SWEs), 81–82, 101, 103
- Social Welfare Service Act (South Korea), 54
- Socioeconomic Council of Spain (Consejo Económico y Social de España, CES), 146
- South Korea, 4, 20, 49–52, 88*t*, 282, 291, 294–295, 305
 - comparative institutionalism framework
 - application, 63–70
 - implications, 71–73
 - developmental state, 57–63
 - discussion, 73–74
 - public policies, 52–57
- Spain, 4, 20, 139–141, 156*t*, 281, 282, 288–289, 301–302, 304
- Kerlin’s framework
 - application to, 147–148
 - civil society analysis, 154–155
 - context, culture, and society analysis, 148–150
 - economy analysis, 151–153

- government and political context analysis, 150–151
- international influences, 155–156
- national model of social enterprise and evolution over time, 157–159
- regional differences, 159–161
- social enterprise characteristics for, 161
- social enterprises overview concept, 141–142
 - historical development of field, 145–147
 - Spanish social enterprise mapping complexity, 142–145
- Spanish Federation of Social Economy Entities (*Confederación Empresarial Española de Economía Social*, CEPES), 146
- State autonomy, 59, 61
- State-control, 58
- State institutions, 7
- States and Social Revolutions* (Skocpol), 7
- Strategic Diverse model, 86, 294*b*, 295, 305
 - semi-, 296
- Support for Non-Profit Private Organizations Act (South Korea), 54
- Sustainable subsistence model, 14, 17, 292*b*, 299, 300, 305
- Sweden, 4, 15*t*, 16*t*, 64, 66, 68–69*t*, 88*t*, 201–203, 205*f*, 231, 265, 268, 281, 282, 286, 287, 303
- institutional factors, 209–211
- pragmatism, 213–214
- social enterprises ecosystem, 208–209
- social entrepreneurship and social enterprises in, 203
- social enterprise versions emergence, 206–208
- welfare state development, 203–204
- welfare state under transition, 204–205
- values and norms, 211–213
- Swedish Confederation of Enterprise, 204
- Swedish Trade Union Confederation, 204
- Switzerland, 178
- Synthetic institutionalism, 260
- Taiwan, 58
- Top-down approach, 262
- Trust-in-others variable, 37
- Tukosepo B Interest Group, 239
- UNCAR Federation, 125
- Uncertainty avoidance (UNCRTA), 36, 40, 87, 149, 150, 175, 230, 265
- United Kingdom, 178, 187, 271
- United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 90, 259
 - Institute for Statistics, 35
- United States, 15*t*, 16*t*, 64, 66, 68–69*t*, 88*t*, 223, 231, 265, 268, 299, 300
- Uruguay, 62

- V-Dem civil society participation indicator, 34
- V-Dem Codebook* (Coppedge et al), 34
- V-Dem Institute, 33
- Venture philanthropy, 95
- Weavers' Association
(*Asociación de Tejedores*) (Spain), 145
- Weavers' Industrial Company
(*Compañía Fabril de Tejedores*) (Spain), 145
- Welfare partnership civil society model, 12–15
- Welfare state
independent variable, 34–35
profile in CEE countries, overview of, 112–119, 120*t*
regime typology, 60
- Work integration social enterprise (WISE), 118, 132–134, 207
- World Bank, 33, 35, 111, 221, 259
- World Development Index (WDI), 33
- World Economic Forum, 33
- World Governance Indicators, 231
- World Health Organization (WHO), 35, 90
- World Values Survey, 33, 37, 212, 287, 299
- Xiaoshan Du, 83
- You Change Foundation, 97
- Zambia, 4, 21, 219, 281, 282, 285, 288, 291, 298, 300, 303, 305
discussion
MISE framework and micro-interactive approach to social enterprise, 244–245
findings, 229
MISE framework application, 229–232
primary data collection, 232–243
sample frame, 228–229
social and economic information on, 231*t*
social ventures methodology in, 226–228
- Zhao Lu, 93
- Zhun Yu, 98
- Zimbabwe, 15*t*, 16*t*, 64, 66, 68–69*t*, 88*t*, 231–233, 259