

SSHRC/CRSH
Social Economy Suite Program
Annual Report – Year One

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Éric Bastien, SSHRC
Tiago Lier, SSHRC



Canadian Social Economy Hub Centre canadien d'économie sociale

tel: 250.472.5338 fax: 250.472.4541 email: sehub@uvic.ca web: socialeconomynetwork.ca

A message from the Director of the Canadian Social Economy Hub

In many ways, the first year of the development of the Canadian Social Economy Suite, now called the Canadian Social Economy Partnerships, reflected many of the characteristics of the initiatives, organisations and movements it was established to study and to foster.

Like them, it represents efforts to find the synergies while creating pools of social and human capital; it is concerned with social and economic issues that run deep in the Canadian experience; its capacity to accomplish its goals depends upon the quality and quantity of the knowledge it possesses and develops; and it has a deep concern for “community” in its many definitions.

The Partnerships brings together a wide range of groups that typically have not connected closely with each other and, in fact, have tended to go their separate ways, frequently competing with each other. Bringing the network to life can be frustrating and complex, but it is never dull. It is exciting most of the time. It requires bridging significant institutional barriers and professional/workplace cultures. It is concerned with issues that are understood and dealt with differently across the diversity of the Canadian experience. It searches for new methodological approaches and alternative policy formulations. It extends beyond the Canadian borders, creating and developing associations with Social Economy initiatives throughout the world. It offers much to researchers and practitioners. It is potentially of immense importance to Canada.

The first year has been largely a year of building. The hub and the regional nodes started with various backgrounds in existing organisational capacity. Three of the nodes and the national hub emerged out of previous research programmes and networks, albeit the scope of one of the nodes and the hub both had to be enlarged significantly before they were able to undertake their work. The other three nodes, two of which started later, had to build entirely new frameworks, never an easy task among people already very busy.

The organisational challenges have been significant but they have been overcome. Research agendas, in some instances clearly developed at the beginning, in others needing refinement, have been articulated and undertaken...though in all the nodes and the hub, they are also being refined and extended, as doubtlessly they will be during the life of the project. Students have been engaged, their energies and interests already

beginning to be felt. Considerable progress has been made in bringing together researchers and practitioners so that the project can contribute to the development of Social Economy organisations and to the development of public policies to support them.

The results are beginning to appear and they will become even more evident in the near future, especially as year two comes to an end and year three begins. The challenge that has already appeared – and that will grow – will be to find the resources needed to undertake the projects and implement the approaches that are already emerging out of the early stages and promise to grow exponentially as the project matures.

It is a remarkable SSHRC initiative that has been well begun and that is full of promise.

Yours sincerely,

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

Ian MacPherson

Principal Investigator
The National Hub The Social Economy Suite

Executive Summary

The Milestone Report of the Social Economy Suite Program attempted to gauge the development and growth of the national research network over the course of its first year. Following the Program's Results-based Management Accountability Framework, SSHRC is particularly concerned with mobilizing university and community based researchers, experts, practitioners and organizations through community-university partnerships in order to produce new knowledge and innovative dissemination activities that will enhance our understanding of the social economy.

285 Participants and 151 partners, including community-based and university-based researchers and organizations, have been mobilized to participate to the research and dissemination activities of the National Hub and six regional nodes (*see tables 1,3 and 4* in the Appendix). The National Hub and all the nodes have developed the governance structures they believe will allow them to carry out their research goals in a thoroughly collaborative manner while meeting the challenges peculiar to their region (such as geography, language, partner diversity, etc.). There have been some initial challenges to building community-university partnerships, such as arranging ethics review processes that satisfy each partner and any relevant institutional requirements and assisting community-based partners to undertake research, given their limited resources and the challenges of meeting pay-rolls. However, these challenges have been met, and collaborative research alliances are in place that allows all participants to provide input and influence the shape and research direction of each node. Research staff has been hired across the network, including 312 students (both paid and unpaid). In mobilizing staff and other participants, significant progress has been made in the development of collaborative research skills. Not only has there been a mutual acquisition of the co-management experience required for conducting the activities of each node and the hub, but also the acquisition of participatory action research skills such as making joint presentations and collaborative methodology design.

Although it is quite early in the research process, significant steps have been taken to plan, fund, produce, and disseminate research. Across the network, additional resources have been secured from various partners, including in-kind contributions, and approximately \$599,000 in financial support. This does not include the specific research funding the network has secured, which itself totals \$982,500 in grants secured to date. The successful development of functional research personnel and organizations – the Hub and all nodes have shaped their governance structures in accordance with their overall research goals – has resulted in the development of 151 individual research projects across the network (*see Table 2 – Project list* in the Appendix). While it is too early to discuss research-specific results, each node and the National Hub have begun developing plans for the dissemination or communication of knowledge, with specific target audiences identified and relationships with them established. Consequently, 141 dissemination mechanisms or tools have already been produced to communicate the plans, activities, and outputs of the network, particularly websites for each node and National Hub. Also, 106 dissemination events have been held, with almost 300 more

planned. Given that the mobilization of people across the network is well underway, a strong foundation has been established for knowledge production and mobilization.

Introduction

The Milestone Report of the Social Economy Suite is an initial step in the monitoring of the program, providing an early signpost of its development. Twelve months after the disbursement of grants, the National Hub and each of the six regional nodes in the national research network submitted an individual report according to a template provided by SSHRC. Incorporating the information of those individual reports, this report will present a synopsis of the network's development as a whole during its first year of activities according to the overall objectives of the program. Given the nascent stage of the network's development, this document will report on early outputs rather than outcomes. Another aspect of the Partnerships that should be kept in mind is that, in essence, the project was conceived of as six separate research programmes, to be subsequently integrated as much as possible by the national Hub, rather than as a single integrated national project. This has meant that building a national consensus has been an inevitably slow process only now becoming a reality.

As noted in the Results-based Management and Accountability Framework (RMAF), the Social Economy Suite Program has been designed to provide knowledge mobilization experience that will produce significant outputs and outcomes. These results fall within four general categories, namely: community and university partnerships; research and knowledge mobilization training; research and knowledge production; and the dissemination of research results. These categories will serve as the structure of this report in order to track the overall development and progress of the program, pursuant to the objectives of SSHRC as a knowledge council. All tables are appended to the report. All numerical data has been compiled from the reports submitted to SSHRC.

Region	Name of Research Centre / Network	Website
National Hub	Canadian Social Economy Research Partnerships	www.socialeconomyhub.ca
Atlantic	Social Economy and Sustainability Research Network	http://www.msvu.ca/socialeconomyatlantic/
North	Social Economy Research Network of Northern Canada	http://www1.yukoncollege.yk.ca/nri/sernnoca/index.php
Southern Ontario	Social Economy Centre	http://sec.oise.utoronto.ca/english/index.php
Québec	Réseau québécois de recherche partenariale en économie sociale	http://www.aruc-es.uqam.ca/
Northern Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan	Linking, Learning, Leveraging Project	http://www.usaskstudies.coop/socialeconomy/
Alberta and British Columbia	BC-Alberta Research Alliance on the Social Economy (BALTA)	http://www.socialeconomy-bcalberta.ca/

Community and University Partnerships

An important indicator of the development of the network has been the inclusion of new partners from both the community at large and academia, whether from a distance or at the most integral of points in the hub or network. Since the original proposals were submitted to SSHRC, over 120 members have been added to the various teams across the network, bringing together researchers from both academia and community organizations, consultants, and students.

One of the first steps in managing these partnerships and the overall research direction has been the development of governance structures. Each node and the hub have developed their own structures according to particular needs as presented by geographic expanse of the node, demographic diversity of team members, staff, and partners, provincial regulations, resource allocation, and research goals. All include steering committees and advisory boards or councils that meet regularly to provide oversight and maintain the overall direction of research. Specific project oversight (including the review of research proposals) is often delegated, either to thematically-arranged nodes, a scientific executive or advisory committee, or to structures that are representative of the geographic breadth of the node and hub. Most nodes and the hub have balanced representation of community and academic partners at every level of governance and even administration, although the integration of partners has been facilitated in various ways. Some nodes have even adopted policies to redress perceived imbalances in those relationships, such as the allocation of extra funds to community partners or requiring that research projects include at least one partner of each background. The hub had made special efforts to involve community partners in all of its activities. Similarly, some nodes have put in place formal policies to facilitate and provide criteria for the addition of new partners.

An important aspect of the development of the network has been the establishment or development of written agreements or protocols concerning the functioning of the partnerships that compose the National Hub and each regional node. The Milestone Reports were particularly concerned with the development of standard project management agreements, such as terms of reference, guiding principles, conflict-resolution mechanisms, resource-allocation principles, and specific contracts. Five of the six nodes have established terms of reference in order to outline the roles and responsibilities of each governance body, as well as guiding principles. Several have also prepared written resource-allocation principles, accompanied with expense claim forms, in order to adequately distribute funds across offices and research projects. As for conflict-resolution, most nodes and the hub have decided to approach conflicts in an ad-hoc manner, either attempting to anticipate and head off potential conflict in the design of their governance structures, terms of reference, guiding principles, or through memorandums of understanding (MOUs). Across the network, contracts have also been drawn up not only for employment (of research staff and student interns or assistants), but also to formalize partnerships and the transfer of funds to and from other institutions (such as for salary replacement). An aboriginal partner of one node has even passed a

Band Council Resolution in order to formalize their own commitment to the node and its objectives.

The management of community and university partnerships at this early stage of the network's development has met certain challenges, and although most have been according to the particular circumstances of each node, such as provincial laws, geography, partner diversity and policies, and language demands. One general challenge has been the high startup cost of each node and the hub, associated with the setting up of offices, web sites, and the holding of numerous governance meetings, all of which have impinged on the funds available for research. The organization and conducting of research on a partnership basis involves considerable expenditure of time, energy and most importantly, financial resources. In order to minimize these, one node and the hub have developed team websites so as to easily share common forms and documents required by their various offices. While the language requirements for the operation of each node vary, there have been discrepancies in documentation received by the National Hub, and the need for translation (based on the commitment to bilingualism or multilingualism in certain cases) has required more funds than originally anticipated. A final challenge that has presented itself across the network has been gaining approval for its ethics review). This has proved to be complicated for some nodes, given provincial regulations or the node's partnership with institutions that require their own reviews. However, each node has addressed and overcome these difficulties, and finalized plans for ethics review, whether it is to be done through a single partner institution or through multiple reviews at various institutions.

Research and Knowledge Mobilization Training

A principal goal of the Social Economy Suite Program is to help develop the research and knowledge mobilization skills of academics, community partners, and particularly those of future researchers, within a collaborative setting. Although skill development is in the formative stages, given that the Program has been underway for little over a year, all nodes and the hub anticipate significant training will be provided. The specific skills acquired by each individual will vary across the network, depending on their own role as set out by the variety of research goals and structures of each node. A sample of the skills that community partners across the network, for example, might develop include co-management of research projects, making joint presentations, participatory action research skills, and academic skills, such as conducting literature reviews and designing methodologies.

Special attention has been paid to the training of young scholars. All the nodes and the hub have employed students and fellowships have been awarded in many of the nodes and will be done by the hub. The hub has organized a national network of students associated with the project to encourage their interaction, to enable them to more effectively influence the development of the network, and to help them develop their careers.

An essential component of the network's training in research and knowledge mobilization is increasing the number of participants in the research conducted by each node and the national hub. Based on the data provided by the Milestone Reports, it is anticipated that the whole of the network will incorporate a total of 312 students in research activities. This includes 84 undergraduates, 133 master's students, 34 doctoral students, and 5 post-doctoral students (see *Table 1 – Anticipated student research staff*). Approximately one-sixth (47 of 312) of these students will be unpaid. The size and breakdown (i.e., as research coordinators or individual project managers) of each node's research staff varies according to the node structure and organization of research.

The usefulness and effectiveness of the research staff – as well as the development of individuals' skills – depends, to some extent, on the level of its participation in node activities. Since collaboration is a central principle and goal of the Social Economy Suite Program, most nodes have designed their governance and research structures in such a way to incorporate partners and research staff at all levels. The nodes have reported that the research staff is integral for project development, at the conception, data collection, analysis, evaluation, and dissemination stages in the research process. Some nodes have found that the allocation of funds for salary replacement is an effective way to ensure the active participation of academic and community partners who have other professional commitments. The nodes report a variety of opportunities for the staff to build knowledge, expertise, and research skills, with each node citing the use of node-wide meetings (node symposia, conferences, workshops, etc.) for all participants to discuss and exchange research ideas and results. Most nodes plan more frequent meetings at the sub-node or project level for the same purpose, and a number of nodes involve students in each governance body. To further facilitate student participation in the node's activities, the National Hub has established a separate student organization with a newsletter and an internet chat-room.

The training of students with regards to the social economy is to extend beyond those actively involved in the activities of the national network, and as such, the RMAF lists curriculum development as one of the expected short-term outcomes of the Program. The National Hub and regional nodes have all at least planned for significant curriculum development over the duration of the Program, with some already establishing new curricula with academic institutions. These plans and results range from the incorporation of social economy research – including methodology, data, and results – into existing courses at partner universities and colleges, the development of new courses, the introduction of certificate programs, and even a new master's level program. One node has required that each research project produce an annotated bibliography that can be provided to instructors for use in courses. While curriculum development is an outcome projected for the later years of the Program, significant progress has already been made across the network.

Research and Knowledge Production

Given the objective of research and knowledge production, as well as the concomitant goal of network growth, the National Hub and regional nodes have been encouraged to both expand existing partnerships and establish new ones. The securing of additional support, either in-kind or monetary, by current and new partners is one way to facilitate this growth and the production of research and knowledge. Since the original submission of proposals to SSHRC, most nodes have received additional in-kind support from partners. A few nodes and the hub have also reported securing significant financial contributions, for an approximate total of \$599,000 across the network.

Research activities and production by the Social Economy Network is also to be funded more specifically through the application for research grants and awards. Numerous team members, researchers, and students have applied for additional research funds from a variety of sources, such as granting agencies like SSHRC, CIHR, or NSERC, various government departments at the federal, provincial, and municipal levels, non-governmental organizations, non-profit organizations and cooperatives, and corporations. As a whole, network researchers have either applied for, or are in the process of applying for, \$3,112,000 in research funding. To date, a total of \$982,500 in research grants have been awarded to various applicants in the network.

These sources of external funding are important for sustaining and growing the network, and, given the Program's ambitious goals for research and knowledge production, teams have had to be careful in the use of the seed money provided by SSHRC. As noted in the previous section, each node faces different challenges in both management and research. The geographic expanse of some nodes and the hub implies additional costs, particularly in administration and travel, which present significant challenges to node-wide activities that are to gather all participants. The costs associated with translation have also locked up more resources than expected, with one node being required to translate documents into several aboriginal languages. Nonetheless, resources have been sufficient for operational costs and initial research funding, providing the nodes and the national hub with the base from which they can secure additional research funding in order to expand their research and knowledge production.

Although the network is in the early stages of its development, the production of research and knowledge has already begun. The National Hub and each regional node have designed their programs of research on a collaborative basis with community and academic partners through their governance structures. Depending on those structures and their procedures, the actual organization of researchers and projects varies from node to node. While some nodes organize their research teams according to regions within the node, most have chosen to organize them thematically, with sub-nodes or research clusters charged with overseeing projects according to major questions or items of research interest to the node. The hub has organized two special committees, one to deal with the "portraiture" of the Social Economy in Canada, the other with public policy issues.

These research themes cover a broad range of topics concerning Canada's social economy, with some common themes including the mapping or study of the social

economy as it exists within a given region, local and national social economy policy development and analysis, social economy theory, and the financing of social economy organizations. A sample of other research themes pursued by the nodes includes: communication and dissemination; governance of social economy enterprises; understanding the impact of the social economy; social enterprises in human services and housing; the social economy in rural revitalization and development; and indigenous communities and the social economy. To date, the network is funding or facilitating, or plans on funding or facilitating, 151 projects (see *Table 2 – Project list*). Particularly given that a few nodes began operations at a later date, this number indicates that the process of research and knowledge production is well underway.

An important goal of the Social Economy Suite Program is to bring both community concerns, experiences, and research expertise together the commensurate skills and expertise of the academic community. It is essential that the research and knowledge produced benefit and originate from this collaboration. To ensure the input and influence of all participants, the hub and each node has both community and university participants in each governance structure, providing collaborative oversight and planning for the overall direction of research. At the research team level, some nodes have ensured input and influence through the organizational structure of the node and their terms of reference, assigning responsibility to co-managers, or making project approval conditional on the inclusion of both community and university researchers.

Dissemination of Research Results

In order to meet the Program’s objective of producing research that can impact the conduct of the social economy, policy development and execution, and future research, the results of research conducted by the network must be targeted, and accessible, to multiple audiences. At this stage of the Program, most research projects have just begun, but the hub and nodes have already developed or are in the process of developing formal knowledge dissemination or communication plans. The national hub and node have found it prudent to hire a communication/knowledge mobilization specialist to help direct its process.

Although the implementation of these formal plans is still in progress, a total of 141 mechanisms or tools have already been produced by the hub and nodes, with nearly 750 more planned. One of the key dissemination vehicles already produced is an individual website for the hub and each node. For example, the national hub has developed its bilingual website (which soon received about 600 “hits” on average each day) to serve a number of internal management needs (for the hub and the network), to provide basic information on the Social Economy, and to advise on future events. It initiated telelearning sessions on the Social Economy, engaging both researchers and practitioners, started to produce a quarterly E-Bulletin, and began its work on developing the Social Economy Learning Network.

Some of the various other vehicles that the network has produced include audio/visual materials, academic journal articles, conference presentations, newspaper or magazine articles, new courses, and a book. The staging of events for different audiences – community, academic, or mixed audiences – is also an important component in the dissemination of knowledge. To this end, there have been 106 events held, including conferences, symposia, and workshops. Another 291 such events are planned.

The interaction of each node and the hub with multiple audiences in order to disseminate knowledge is an important facet of the Program, and each Milestone Report recognized that need, although the limited resources available, such as time, staff, and funds, necessitate a targeted approach. Asked to report their top audiences, the hub and nodes indicated, in varying orders, that they would focus primarily on community groups and leaders, academics, government, professionals, students, and non-profit organizations. Encouraging input and influence of a given audience on dissemination events is also an important component of incorporating stakeholders in the collaborative process, and in keeping with this, the National Hub and all nodes have established appropriate mechanisms. These include event evaluation tools (online or paper feedback forms), open discussion at events, discussion forums on the node website, and even visionary sessions in one case.

Performance Measurement and Evaluation

Section four of the Program RMAF details a wide range of performance indicators, data sources, and measures to be used in the evaluation of each node, the hub, and the Program as a whole. To this end, the Milestone Report queried each node and the National Hub about their own policies and procedures regarding self-evaluation and relevant data collection. While it is quite early in the course of the Program's development, each node and the National Hub have begun developing plans for evaluation in each of the principle categories of results examined in this report.

With regards to community and university partnerships, each node and the National Hub has arranged to perform annual reviews, particularly of the effectiveness and inclusiveness of their governance structures. This will be carried out in various ways across the network, including face-to-face meetings of the steering committee and advisory councils, by each governance structure regarding their own performance, annual surveys with standardized evaluation forms, the development of an evaluation framework, and even the formation of a Self-Evaluation Committee. Certain partners will also be in a position to conduct their own evaluations. In addition, these mechanisms will be employed to ensure the implementation of written agreements and protocols. One node has developed a Project Policy Manual that integrates the stipulations of these agreements and protocols in the conducting of all research.

Concerning research and knowledge mobilization training, many of the nodes will monitor development of these according to the procedures or frameworks noted in the previous paragraph. Various important performance indicators have been identified to

measure the acquisition of collaborative research and knowledge mobilization skills, including the number of jointly authored papers, books, reports, and public presentations made by partners, and the identification of new methods or tools. Several of the nodes will implement post-project and workshop/conference assessments through surveys, interviews, and feedback forms, provided to all involved participants, such as students, community partners, community researchers, or university researchers.

Research and knowledge production will be closely monitored by all nodes to ensure that the research goals of both individual projects, and the node overall, are being met. The National Hub and several nodes requires either individual project research agreements, plans of action, or work plans, that contain terms of reference, a schedule, and anticipated deliverables. Once again, post-project or final reports are required of individual projects by most nodes.

As for the monitoring and evaluation of the network's performance in the dissemination of research results, the impact of knowledge dissemination activities, and, conversely, audience input on knowledge dissemination activities, are important factors that most nodes will be tracking. Methods for collecting relevant information include the solicitation of feedback from partners and audience members, the analysis of media references and stories, citation searches, tracking of requests for information, and monitoring policy changes in government, universities, and community organizations.

Appendix / Annexes

*Table 1 – Approximate number of students /
Nombre approximatif d'étudiants*

Paid	No. of Canadian	No. of Foreign
Undergraduate	62	1
Masters	106	2
Doctoral	30	3
Post-doctoral	5	
Total Paid Students	209 (265)¹	
Unpaid	No. of Canadian	No. of Foreign
Undergraduate	21	
Masters	25	
Doctoral	1	
Post-doctoral		
Total Unpaid Students	47	
Total Paid + Unpaid	256 (312)²	

¹ The Southern Ontario Node estimates 56 graduate students will be funded, although this is to be done indirectly, through the various projects which they will fund.

² See note 1.

Table 2 – Research Projects list / Liste des projets de recherche

Hub/Node	Project title	Objectives
National Hub (11 projects)	1. Defining Mutual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the role that mutuals have in the social economy • Explore ways that mutuals could be more involved
	2. Examining how the Social Economy is taught in high schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a means of measuring the extent of teaching on the Social Economy in high school curriculum using textbooks and grade 12 exams. • Raise awareness of the Social Economy in high school as a area/field of research/inquiry
	3. Inventory of post secondary courses and programs on the Social Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify existing programs and the extant to which the Social Economy is a component of the program • Develop new curricula, programs, courses, and teaching materials • Increase awareness of academic programs relating to the Social Economy and the possibilities of studies at the undergraduate and postgraduate level
	4. Inventory of Public Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify public policy at all levels of government that enable the Social Economy • Make recommendations on public policy
	5. Strategies for mapping the Social Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common methodology for portraiture of the Social Economy • Common classification of Social Economy organizations
	6. Policy to Support Community Economic Development and the Social Economy: A Comparison of Quebec and Manitoba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare the historical development of provincial government policies to support CED and the Social Economy in Quebec and Manitoba • Analyse how Quebec’s “economie sociale” model could be adapted to build on CED policies and strategies in Manitoba and other provinces
	7. CED and Place Based Poverty Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the quantitative and qualitative impacts of CED and Social Economy models on poverty reduction in four communities representative of Canadian urban and rural settings
	8. Municipal Support to CED and the Social Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profile of effective municipal policy and program support to CED and the Social Economy
	9. Social Entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make recommendations on government policies
	10. Immigrant and Refugee Community Economic and Cooperative Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify models of immigrant and refugee settlement and integration using co-operative and community economic development • Demonstrate social enterprise development as a tool for immigrant integration • Identify policy issues in the use of the social economy in immigrant and refugee settlement in Canada
	11. Observatory on Local Development Policies in Latin America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profile best practices in creating an enabling environment for community economic development in Latin America
British Columbia and Alberta (22 projects)	1. Innovative Use of Housing Co-operative Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To determine options for structuring collective ownership (NBBC) of the proprietary rights in order to optimize the social & economic position of coastal Aboriginal people within the expansion of this industry. • To determine the relative advantages & disadvantages of social enterprise models in relation to their application to the various businesses within the industry. • To determine & elaborate the key supports needed to systematically package, transfer, train and qualify Aboriginal producers to become part of the industry. • To identify & elaborate the key components of an industry development system relevant to systematic expansion of Aboriginal participation in the industry using appropriate Aboriginal models.

2. Co-operative Models of Social Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct three literature reviews of current state knowledge in the field related to the mandates of each of the three SERCs
3. The Non-Profit Sector Capital Market in BC & Alberta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create an information base on the AB & BC SE.
4. Role of Faith Based Organizations in the Social Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To document the size, scope and dimensions of the AB & BC social economies.
5. Understanding the Role of the Social Economy in Advancing Rural Revitalization & Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This project is in the early discussion stages.
6. Sustainability and the Social Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To examine the potential and limitations of AB & BC credit unions as a significant source of financing for the SE. • To ascertain in a preliminary way the level of CU interest.
7. Summary of Quebec Policies that are Supportive of the Social Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explore & analyze municipal government support for the SE in a Canadian context, with emphasis for BALTA on AB & BC. • To identify best practices and key success factors. • To examine the issue of scale by comparing the role of local government in supporting the SE in larger cities and in rural municipalities. • To explore coordinating research across nodes.
8. Nova Scotia Co-operative Development System Case Study – Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct a classification framework to guide the policy inventory. • To conduct an inventory of federal and provincial (AB & BC) legislation, policies, programs and initiatives that are directly relevant to CED & the social economy.
9. Socio-Economic & Environmental Context, Profile & Trends for BC & Alberta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To examine the current state of SROI analysis with a view to developing a suitable framework for SROI re the SE in AB & BC.
10. Preliminary Profile of the Social Economy in BC & Alberta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To engage a cross-section of stakeholders in AB & BC to consider lessons from the NS experience that could be relevant to our contexts. • To use the NS case study as a catalyst to foster a broad discussion of coop development systems in AB & BC.
11. From Social Economy to Solidarity Economy – Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To analyze the relative advantages of the SE & solidarity economy concepts through applying both to two case studies. • To consider the implications of each conceptualization for practice and policy.
12. From Social Economy to Solidarity Economy – Phase 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a brief overview of the evolution of the SE and the SE definition being used by BALTA. • To introduce and elaborate a conception of the solidarity economy which envisages a different conceptualization of the relationship to public & private sectors.
13. Nova Scotia Co-operative Development System Case Study – Phase 2 – Analysis of Application in BC & Alberta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a profile of the SE in AB & BC by identifying and organizing existing data. • To analyze existing data and assess the usefulness of existing data sources to understand the size and scope of the SE in AB & BC. • To identify gaps and highlight findings and issues that may warrant further exploration.
14. Social Return on Investment Analysis Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a general socio-economic profile of AB & BC and some environmental indicators for comparative analysis of well-being conditions in both provinces. • To examine the potential drivers, trends and impacts on AB's & BC's SE including issues such as

	climate change, peak oil, water supply and quality scarcity, and sustainable food production/security.
15. CED & Social Economy Policy Inventory in BC & Alberta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To document the development system (including financing, policies, human resources, training, governance, etc.) that has contributed to the success of co-operative development in Nova Scotia and assess the success factors.
16. Municipal Government Support of the Social Economy Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To update an earlier summary of Quebec policies supportive of the social economy by researching and summarizing policies adopted since 2003.
17. Credit Unions as a Financing Sources for the Social Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To critically assess the implications of the sustainability debate for SE theory & practice. • To look at the literature and what's out there in terms of good models internationally. • To explore how the SE sector can take a lead role in the emerging bio-economy and the conversion economy more generally. • To explore sustainability as it relates to performance indicators and measurement of SE community impacts.
18. Leadership Formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct scoping studies in AB & BC, examining the SE in non-timber forest products, local & organic food systems, eco-tourism, fisheries and renewable energy. • To examine SE models being used in each sector. • To conduct a current state analysis of resource based SE initiatives across Canada and internationally, identifying success factors. • To understand how the policy environments affect and could potentially increase the resource based SE.
19. Mapping Framework Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To document the role that faith based organizations (FBOs) play in the social economy in AB & BC, including best practices and innovative approaches. • To investigate ways in which this role can be strengthened and expanded in future.
20. Mapping Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To complete a literature review on the non-profit sector capital market in BC & AB. • To analyze the non-profit capital market in BC & AB, including what the market looks like, what capital instruments are currently used, dollar value, etc. • To identify the elements of a "successful" non-profit sector capital market.
21. Literature Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To examine the use of the coop model, including the variety of models and key sectors, in the design and delivery of social care both internationally and in Canada. • To determine the number of coops providing social care in BC & AB. • To document the use of coops in the delivery of elder care as a key focus of research. • To identify strengths and weaknesses of coops in addressing social care issues. • To identify success factors in the use of coops for social care with respect to public policy, tax policy, legislation and the role of government. • To identify the specific challenges facing coops in social care in BC & AB.
22. Leveraging Social Ownership of Proprietary Goods and Services related to the Golden Mussel to Expand Social Enterprise in Coastal BC Aboriginal Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To determine the amount of housing coop assets that exist in BC & AB that could potentially be used for further development of coop housing & the social economy. • To describe & analyze specific examples where housing coops in BC & AB have successfully used their capital assets to support social economy goals. • To complete an analysis of similar initiatives underway internationally. • To identify success factors for application in the Canadian, BC & AB contexts.
Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Resilience Sault Ste. Marie <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completing a portrait of Sault Ste. Marie • Increasing awareness of resilience

Northern Ontario (45 projects)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving planning processes to incorporate a holistic approach (multi-sector planning approach) • Networking • Building links among northern Ontario communities • Sharing knowledge
	2. The Socioeconomic Impact of the Arts in the City of Sault Ste. Marie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing awareness of the socioeconomic impact of the arts in the city of Sault Ste. Marie • Informing policy making
	3. “Buy Local Beef”: Algoma Co-operative Beef Marketing Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying the demand for local beef (marketing study) • Creating a marketing strategy • Increasing awareness of local beef • Networking • Sharing knowledge
	4. ASOPRICOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking • Building links between Canada and Colombia • Sharing knowledge
	5. Initiatives, paratiques et appuis au développement économique communautaire: la participation de l'économie sociale dans la construction des capacités des communautés francophones: Nord de l'Ontario, Manitoba et Saskatchewan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a better understanding of the contribution to the social economy made by Francophones outside Quebec, in the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, identifying the regional differences and commonalities • Networking • Building links between northern Ontario communities and communities in Manitoba and Saskatchewan • Sharing knowledge
	6. Ontario Disability Support Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking • Sharing knowledge • Informing policy
	7. Coalition of Algoma Passenger Trains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking • Building links among northern Ontario communities • Building links among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities • Sharing knowledge
	8. Garden River First Nation Performance of Hiawatha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking • Increasing cultural awareness • Sharing knowledge
	9. Developing and Retaining Human Capital in First Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking • Identifying push/pull factors • Increasing awareness about human capital in First Nations • Sharing knowledge
	10. Women and Community Economic Development in Northern Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking • Building links among northern Ontario communities • Sharing knowledge • Increasing awareness of women in CED
	11. Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking • Building links among northern Ontario communities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing knowledge • Increasing awareness of local produce
12. Aboriginal Women in Non-Profits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking • Building links among northern Ontario communities • Sharing knowledge • Increasing understanding of Aboriginal women's experiences in nonprofits
13. Community Research Hub: A Case Study in Social Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining whether basic community research skills can be supplied as a sustainable enterprise • Determining the viability and structure of a community-based social enterprise
14. Building a Policy Framework for CED and the Social Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying policy priorities that will support the social economy sector in building stronger communities • Identifying various effective strategies and models of policy advancement
15. Sustainable Financing for the Social Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying and describing the financing providers and types of financing instruments available to social enterprises in the study region of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Northwestern Ontario • Building a thorough understanding of the types of financing available to social enterprise organizations in the region
16. Exploring the Social Economy in Saskatchewan: Rural Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping the social economy in a rural area of Saskatchewan
17. Exploring the Social Economy in Saskatchewan: La Ronge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping the social economy in a northern setting in Saskatchewan
18. Exploring the Social Economy in Saskatchewan: Saskatoon's Core Neighborhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping the social economy in an urban setting in Saskatchewan
19. Aboriginal Funding Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a database with Aboriginal funding available to Aboriginal community
20. Putting People First: Building a Framework for Accessible, Individualized Resources for People with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying various models of individualized funding (IF) and individually funded services (IFS) • Identifying and addressing arguments against IF and IFS
21. Building Education and Training, Linkages and Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using information communications technology as a tool to learn, manage, and retain a co-operative business model so First Nations women in the area can become self-reliant and earn income to enhance their ability to stay and work within existing communities
22. Advancing the Saskatchewan Co-operative Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a communications strategy
23. Collaborative Governance Model Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring collaborative governance models
24. Co-operative Development Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyzing and proposing strategies for cooperative development
25. South West Centre for Entrepreneurial Development Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a model with tools and measures that other communities can learn from
26. Training Programs for Individuals Incarcerated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring some of the skills training programs for individuals incarcerated in our penal institutions
27. The Contribution of Disability-Controlled Co-ops to the Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be determined as thesis research is refined

Economy	
28. Financing of the Social Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase I — Gaining a better understanding of the types of financing available to social enterprise organizations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Northwestern Ontario • Phase II — Identifying models of sustainable social economic organizations
29. An Economic Analysis of Canadian Credit Union Microfinance Schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To examine the factors explaining performance of micro-finance loans extended by credit unions to social economy enterprises
30. Toolkit for Empowering Practices in Social Economy Governance and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create a website of downloadable, free resources appropriate for use in organizational training • To provide research and specific models that achieve participation/inclusion/sense of community ownership • To provide an overview of best governance practices in conventional models (corporations, boards, etc.), and compare similarities and differences with the social economy • To review learnings from Quebec multi-stakeholder co-operatives • To provide tools for standards of good governance (self-assessment) • To define and map democratic values • To provide information for practical board training, board management, board-staff relations • To study cultural and governance barriers in governance planning created by language and socio-economic differences • To study the challenges in managing diversity
31. Self-Assessment of Democratic Character in Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a questionnaire intended to help social enterprises and other organizations analyse their democratic practices with a view to recognizing what they do well and what they want to work on • To develop a practical way to understand and assess democratic character of organizations in the social economy • To produce a self-assessment questionnaire for use by organizations interested in democratic practice
32. Cognition and Governance in the Social Economy: Innovation in Multi-stakeholder Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examining how systems of governance help (or hinder) citizen-driven organizations to innovate in how they serve societal needs • Studying specific examples of social economy organizations to draw insights and lessons about the connections between governance and innovation in multi-stakeholder community environments; insights and lessons will be applicable for practitioners, academic researchers, and policy makers • Will also partially address questions about “best practices” in the social economy recently raised by two federal policy studies in Canada (PRI 2005; HRSDC 2006)
33. Mapping the Impact of Co-ops in Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To map the presence of co-ops in Canada • To provide an assessment of the geographic spillovers in terms of population growth and Retention
34. Assessing the Contributions of Co-operatives to Social Enterprise Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To examine the degree and type of support provided by credit unions and co-ops (outside of Quebec) to new and developing co-operatives and other forms of social enterprise in Canada
35. Mapping Co-operatives and Credit Unions in Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct a census of co-ops and credit unions in Ontario
36. Measuring the Effectiveness of Social Enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review social accounting literature for applicability to social enterprises • To survey measurement methods in use in the node
37. Mapping the Social Economy of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To update two existing databases, one on Winnipeg, one in Saskatoon

	Manitoba and Saskatchewan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To measure the impact by physically “mapping” the not-for-profit organizations and social enterprises • Data collection may involve a survey
	38. Mapping the Impact of Credit Unions in Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To map the presence of credit unions in Canada • To assess geographic spillovers in terms of population growth and retention
	39. Mapping the Nature and Extent of the Social Economy in Aboriginal Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To document the types of social economy organizations in Northern Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan
	40. Independent Health Care Organizations and Canada’s Social Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To track the growth, decline, and public policy significance of key health care organizations and co-operatives in Saskatchewan and Manitoba
	41. Social Economy Public Policy Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create an inventory of the social economy policies of the node
	42. Social Economy Leadership: Lessons in Organizational Entrepreneurship and Government Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To investigate what distinguishes sustainable policies from unsustainable ones • To study important inputs and institutions in social economy policy sustainability • To study how social economy groups challenge policy barriers and change them (as well as fail to change them) • To investigate how tax policy enables social economy development and how alternative tax policy options might foster social economy development
	43. The Promise and Potential of Worker Co-ops in Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To examine the policy framework for the development of worker co-ops in Canada
	44. Re-engaging Citizens: Co-operatives as Public Policy Instruments for Democratic Renewal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build a policy framework for developing the social economy
	45. Adult Education and the Social Economy: Re-thinking the Communitarian Pedagogy of Watson Thomson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To examine the historical role of adult education in promoting co-operative development
Southern Ontario (30 projects)	1. Nonprofit Mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To map nonprofits in Ontario and to integrate that data file and the data files for co-operatives/ credit unions and social purpose businesses.
	2. Mapping Co-operatives/credit unions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce a census of co-operatives and credit unions in Ontario
	3. Mapping Social Purpose Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce a census of social purpose businesses in Ontario
	4. Mapping Mutual Insurers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce a census of mutual insurers in Ontario
	5. Mapping unincorporated but formally structured associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce a methodology for studying this type of organization and some preliminary data
	6. Mapping online associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce a methodology for studying this type of organization and some preliminary data
	7. The Social Economy in Organic Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explore the social economy in the organic farming movement, and to investigate its contributions to the sustainability of rural communities
	8. To Investigate Fair and Ethical Trade and Local Public Procurement Policies in Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To investigate the problems involved in social economy enterprises undertaking initiatives to develop new FT products and the conditions for success.
	9. Fair Trade: Project 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Analyze the Efforts of the Planet Bean Coffee Co-Operative to Develop Two New Fair Trade Products (Chai and Spices) with Local Partners in the Indian State of Kerala

	10. Greening of the Social Economy	• To explore the factors that affect greening in Southern Ontario
	11. Value added of public dollars to local communities	• Explores the social value added that urban communities add to public dollars
	12. Urban Food Security	• Analyzes the synthesis between urban food security and rural food producers
	13. Co-operatives and Minority Francophones	• The role of co-ops in minority francophone communities in Southern Ontario
	14. Social benefits of co-operatives	<i>None reported</i>
	15. Impact of Social Economy Organizations	<i>None reported</i>
	16. Inventory of social accounting models	• Produce an inventory of social, environmental accounting and non-financial performance measurement
	17. Developing a Social Accounting Model	• Developing a social accounting model through a collaborative process
	18. Co-operative Differenced	• Creating and testing indicators of the co-operative difference
	19. Social and Environmental Accounting	• Research focuses on stewardship as applied to environmental and social accounting
	20. Web-based social networks and autism	• Develops a web-based model of social networking for autism and more generally
	21. Textbooks project	• Analyzes high school business textbooks for their treatment of nonprofits and coops
	22. Participatory Learning	• Analyzes learning from participation in a variety of social economy settings
	23. Ontario Government and Social Economy Organizations	• Impact of government policies upon social economy organizations
	24. Employer supported volunteering	• A cost/benefit analysis of employer supported volunteering
	25. Mandatory Community Service	• An analysis of Ontario's mandatory program for high schools
	26. Decision-making processes in nonprofit boards	• Explores accountability arrangements in nonprofit boards
	27. Human Resource Practices and Policies	• Using a Statistics Canada data set, this study explores human resource practices
	28. Work Stoppages	• Analyzes work stoppages in the social economy
	29. A political theory of social economy	• This project focuses upon pre-existing political, social and cultural frameworks that form the basis of the social economy
	30. Social economy and corporate social behaviour	• This study attempts to synthesize theories of social economy and corporate social behaviour
Québec (25 projects)	1. Les interactions entre la gouvernance des entreprises d'économie sociale en Abitibi-Témiscamingue et leur statut juridique	• Étudier l'application des règles de fonctionnement et de gouvernance en fonction des formes juridiques adoptées par les entreprises.
	2. Contribution de l'économie sociale au développement des milieux ruraux : le cas du Bas-Saint-Laurent	• L'objectif principal de la recherche consistera à examiner la contribution des entreprises d'économie sociale au développement économique local au sein des milieux ruraux du Bas-Saint-Laurent.
	3. Climat éthique de travail dans les entreprises d'économie sociale	• Cette recherche fait l'hypothèse que les participants à l'économie sociale ont des valeurs morales et des attitudes qui les distinguent des participants de l'économie marchande traditionnelle. La recherche analysera les climats éthiques de travail au sein d'entreprises d'économie sociale du Bas-Saint-Laurent.
	4. Apport de l'économie sociale à la culture : les enjeux du développement	• Ce projet de recherche a comme objectif de dresser un portrait des entreprises d'ÉS dans le domaine de la culture (communications, loisirs culturels). Question aussi de mieux connaître leurs besoins afin de

des entreprises d'économie sociale dans le domaine culturel	soutenir leur développement de manière plus appropriée.
5. Les conditions de succès dans l'émergence d'entreprises d'économie sociale dans les contextes rural et urbain	• Le démarrage d'entreprises d'économie sociale constitue un défi central pour le développement de l'économie sociale. En étudiant, en milieu rural comme en milieu urbain, comment et sous quels principes naissent des entreprises d'économie sociale spécifiques, nous pourrions jeter, tant sur les plans théorique que pratique, un éclairage intéressant sur des processus à la genèse même du développement de l'économie sociale.
6. Les principaux mécanismes favorisant l'équilibre entre le management et la gouvernance démocratique au sein des entreprises d'économie sociale	• La recherche tentera de répondre à la question suivante : quels sont les principaux mécanismes mis en place pour favoriser l'équilibre entre le management et la gouvernance démocratique dans une entreprise d'économie sociale?
7. Les projets innovants en économie sociale et leurs conditions de réussite ; le cas de la franchise sociale et le cas du tourisme social dans les premiers quartiers de Trois-Rivières	• Ce projet cherche à comprendre les contraintes, obstacles et stratégies des acteurs de l'ÉS pour faire décoller des projets innovants.
8. Les facteurs d'émergence des initiatives en économie sociale	• La recherche vise à identifier les principaux facteurs identifiables pour comprendre l'émergence des initiatives en économie sociale.
9. Un portrait de l'économie sociale en Mauricie	• La recherche vise à mettre à jour le portrait de l'économie sociale qui a été réalisé en 2000.
10. Étude exploratoire des politiques publiques qui soutiennent, encadrent ou facilitent l'essor de l'économie sociale dans des villes	• Le projet de recherche permettra de résumer les diverses formes de politiques publiques qui soutiennent, encadrent ou facilitent l'essor de l'économie sociale dans des villes.
11. Quelle est la vision et quelles sont les caractéristiques du développement social et économique portées par les communautés culturelles de Côte-des-Neiges ?	• Comment les communautés ethnoculturelles du quartier Côte-des-Neiges se reconnaissent-elles dans l'économie sociale ? La CDEC indique la vitalité de l'entrepreneuriat des communautés culturelles. Mais qu'ont-elles en commun avec l'esprit de l'économie sociale? Voici quelques questions que veut explorer cette recherche.
12. L'arrimage des politiques de soutien au revenu et du développement de la main-d'œuvre à Montréal	• Ce projet de recherche vise à construire une problématique propre à la situation de Montréal en matière de soutien au revenu et de développement de la main-d'œuvre. Or, les mesures et dispositifs établis pour ces deux fonctions ne facilitent pas nécessairement cet arrimage.
13. L'évolution des arrangements institutionnels structurant le développement des entreprises d'économie sociale en aide domestique à Montréal de 2003 à 2006	• Le projet vise à faire le point sur la situation des EESAD compte tenu de l'évolution que connaît le secteur de la santé et des services sociaux. Il vise aussi à alimenter les leaders et les responsables des EESAD quant aux avantages et inconvénients des différents scénarios qui se dessinent pour leur développement dans les prochaines années.
14. Partenariats entreprises/OBNL de la région de Montréal dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la politique de responsabilité sociale des entreprises :	• Le projet vise à documenter les partenariats existants entre les entreprises d'économie sociale et les entreprises privées et à identifier des opportunités de relations plus étroites dans le cadre de la responsabilité sociale des entreprises privées.

	types, opportunités et défis	
	15. La perspective de la gestion des ressources humaines (GRH) dans les entreprises d'économie sociale de l'Île de Montréal	• Le projet a pour but de recueillir des informations sur les emplois, le travail et les stratégies de GRH des EES de l'île de Montréal par la conception d'un outil de cueillette de données sur la GRH, outil qui s'ajouterait au questionnaire développé afin d'obtenir des informations servant à tracer le portrait socio-économique des EES à Montréal.
	16. Un portrait de l'économie sociale sur l'île de Montréal	• Le projet a pour but de réaliser un portrait des entreprises d'économie sociale de l'île de Montréal.
	17. Amélioration du cadre de vie et sentiment de sécurité dans l'arrondissement Mercier-Hochelaga-Maisonneuve : une étude exploratoire sur une nouvelle entreprise d'économie sociale en revitalisation urbaine	• L'aide demandée contribuera à la constitution d'une équipe, à la définition du programme de recherche partenarial qui pourrait s'échelonner sur l'année 2007-2008, et à la création d'un outil de recherche (un questionnaire) mis à la disposition de l'entreprise dans le cadre de son propre plan d'action.
	18. Portrait et retombées de l'économie solidaire dans les régions de Québec et de Chaudière-Appalaches	• Cette recherche vise à décrire les initiatives de l'économie solidaire, leur situation eu égard à leur diversité dans les régions de Québec et de Chaudière-Appalaches et au Québec, et leurs retombées dans le milieu.
	19. Inventaire des sources d'information statistiques en économie solidaire et identification des modalités d'accès pour les chercheurs-e-s et les partenaires	• L'objectif de ce projet est d'examiner les possibilités d'élargissement du processus de démocratisation des données qui a court depuis quelques années afin d'en faire bénéficier les organisations ayant un intérêt pour l'économie sociale.
	20. Inventaire et retombées des systèmes d'échanges locaux	• L'étude vise à évaluer l'importance et les retombées des systèmes d'échanges locaux qui se sont mis en place au cours des dernières années.
	21. Inventaire, retombées et contribution des jardins collectifs à l'économie régionale dans les régions de Québec et Chaudière-Appalaches	• La recherche vise à identifier l'ensemble des jardins collectifs de la région, les décrire et évaluer leurs retombées économiques et sociales sur le plan local en analysant aussi leur articulation avec d'autres initiatives de développement local ou régional.
	22. Les conditions d'émergence des entreprises d'économie sociale au Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	• Le projet vise à documenter les conditions et les mécanismes qui sous-tendent la mise en œuvre des entreprises d'économie sociale tant dans les secteurs urbains que ruraux au Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean.
	23. Les effets de la reconfiguration du système de santé et services sociaux sur le partenariat entre le CSSS et les entreprises d'économie sociale en aide domestique	• La recherche étudiera les impacts de la loi 25 et les reconfigurations qu'elle met en place sur les entreprises d'économie sociale.
	24. Les impacts sociaux et économiques du milieu communautaire au Saguenay	• Cette recherche vise à décrire et mieux comprendre les impacts sociaux et économiques des activités des groupes membres des CDC.
	25. Portrait de l'économie sociale au Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	• Ce projet vise à déterminer l'importance de l'économie sociale dans la région par la réalisation d'un portrait de l'économie sociale dans la région.
Atlantic (18 projects)	1. A Survey Profiling Co-ops and Credit Unions in Atlantic Canada	• develop comprehensive and accurate lists of all co-ops and credit unions in the 4 Atlantic Provinces, and map their geographic distribution

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • categorize the types of work the co-ops are doing • document their contribution to the regional economy (assets, volume of business, number of employees and volunteers, members and structures ...) • show how they are financed and the role they play in supporting other enterprises and community organizations (including loans and charitable donations) • compare the co-operative sector to the nonprofit and voluntary sector in Atlantic Canada. • compare our region to other regions in Canada where similar work is being done • contribute to the work of the co-operative sector, governments, other researchers, and students • <u>inform public policy on regional economic and community development</u>
2. LEAP – Launching Rural Women’s Entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value of participatory evaluation in the process of developing co-operative enterprises.
3. Community Accounts – PEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two test site pilots for the development of locally relevant stats (accessible to all residents) to be used for community development and enhanced “quality of life”
4. Youth in Hillsborough Park, Charlottetown, PE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is phase 2 of an ongoing project– focused on working toward better utilizing community and Municipal resources, to build bridges between youth and community, to respond to needs expressed in phase 1.
5. Advocating Changes to Parental Benefits Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will address women’s economic autonomy – building on earlier research, this project will explore current parental benefits legislation and will use results to advocate policy change.
6. The role of women in the fishery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document gender roles in fisheries and fisheries management; develop WES case study; recommend ways to make fisheries institutions more inclusive
7. Mapping supports for the SE in PEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document current & past supports by federal and provincial agencies; determine what has been lost or changed
8. Indigenous community development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research traditional knowledge to support small business development in indigenous communities on PEI and in Chiloe
9. Food Box Program: Current and Potential Contributions to the Social Economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of this research will be to examine the role the Food Box Program currently plays and could potentially play in the social economy of Hants and Kings Counties. Specifically this research will address the following questions: • What is the value of the Food Box program to families, communities? • How can the Food Box program be improved, if at all? • To what extent would this program be beneficial for other families and individuals facing barriers? • How can the role local producers and suppliers within the program can be facilitated?
10. Détermination de la contribution des organismes de l’économie sociale à la gestion de ressources forestières des Maritimes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To analyse the mechanisms of public participation in forestry management that are in place in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, as much for the formulation of policies as the drafting of a forestry management plan. • To characterize the processes of public participation related to management of public forests in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (i.e. type of mechanism, mode of participant selection, goal of the exercise, division of decision-making power, mode of operating) • To identify the strengths and weaknesses of these processes from the point of view of Social Economy Actors. • To identify, from the point of view of Social Economy Actors, the factors that facilitate or constrain the

		sharing of information between the participants in the public participation processes related to forestry management.
	11. Analyse descriptive du modèle des organismes communautaires de gestion par bassin versant du Nouveau-Brunswick dans une perspective d'économie sociale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to transformations which have an impact on water and environmental quality and to the lack of resources to adequately address the situation, concerned citizens have chosen to get together to form community associations to defend the conservation of rivers and the shoreline. Little by little these same types of associations are forming all over New Brunswick, notably taking advantage of support provided by the federal government and the government of New Brunswick. • Make an inventory of the not-for-profit organizations working on the scale of watersheds in New Brunswick. • Identify the differences and the similarities between the classic model of social economy enterprises and the model of management organizations by watershed by developing a comparative analysis grid integrating various parameters (functioning, structure, funding, activities, urban/rural environment, etc.) • Determine the contribution (social, environmental and economic) of watershed organizations to the social economy of New Brunswick. • Form ties and build a bond of confidence with local governments and regional governmental bodies (provincial and federal).
	12. Aide à la diffusion de la coopérative agricole la 'Récolte de chez-nous'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation by the partner from 'Récolte de chez-nous' on "The role of Collective Enterprises during an international workshop in Montréal Économie sociale et solidarité : La récolte de chez-nous et la viabilité des petites fermes agricoles du sud-est du N.-B. April 20-21, 2006. • Project presentation during an international workshop in Paris by the partner from 'Récolte de chez-nous' on "The Challenge to Cooperatives in the 21st Century" from October 20-22, 2006
	13. GAAP and cooperative accounting	• How to change the general accounting rules to fit the cooperative firms
	14. Halifax Independent school – performance measures	• How to measure performance of a social economy organization
	15. Fogo Island cooperative and Labrador	• Labour Unions and mature cooperatives
	16. Financing the social economy	• Who provides finance to the social economy organizations and what is the demand?
	17. Annotated Bibliography	• An annotated bibliography of literature on communication and the social economy, with some focus on the "grey" literature, or literature outside standard academic materials.
	18. The development of an open-source web community software	• The development of an open-source internet tool to create a web community.
North (4 project themes)	Theme 1: A Profile of the Social Economy in Northern Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An important initial task of the Northern node is to establish the social economy as a research priority and to solidify linkages between social economy organizations, the territorial colleges, and university-based researchers. This will be partially achieved through the establishment of a categorization and inventory of existing social economy organizations. Using questionnaire surveys and interviews, the problems and issues facing these organizations will be investigated in an attempt to delineate both the issues obstructing social economy development in the North and the best available assets to enhance this development. Social economic contributions and successes can also be identified and highlighted. • Included in this theme will be a project that seeks to analyze existing quantitative data sources related to the social economy. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey and the Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic are two data sources that have potential to yield information about the state of the social economy among Northern Aboriginals and the relationships between social economic participation and other socio-

		demographic variables. Questions in both surveys provide information relating to health and well-being, economic activity, participation in traditional activities, feelings of empowerment, social relationships relating to sharing and gifting.
	Theme 2: Resource regimes and social economy in the North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects associated with this theme will look at the past, present and potential impact of varying resource extraction regimes on the development of the social economy and the evolution of government programs. It will examine differing resource regimes based on the type of resource, the conditions of the resource development, and co-management conditions. Using a variety of indicators, research will attempt to determine which conditions best promote social economic development. This will enable researchers to work with communities to help define their community development preferences. For several projects differing co-management regimes will be examined and comparisons made. Evaluation of co-management systems will provide insight into their potential to improve social economic activities and community resilience. The impacts of varying arrangements on social economic development in the north including devolution, land claim settlements and implementation agreements will be examined to evaluate effectiveness and relationships in the social economy. Another project under this theme will evaluate the experiences and contributions of small-scale community resource-based enterprises. This will help to define potential contribution of such “alternative” development to the social economy of Northern communities.
	Theme 3: The State and the social economy in the North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A series of research projects will look at the past, present and potential impact of the state and public policy on the social economic development in the North. One project will build upon past research that examined the state of promotion of co-operatives in the North that have become dominant business structures in many Northern communities. Another research project will examine current educational practices and curricula with a view to assessing their impact on the social economy.
	Theme 4: Indigenous communities and the social economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A key objective for this theme is to enhance our understanding of the relationship between sharing, a subsistence economy, traditional indigenous cultures and values, and social cohesion in Northern communities. One project will examine the transformation that this traditional model of social economy has undergone as it was exposed to new influences. Continued research that looks at the evolution and effective performance of the traditional sharing social economy of Northern indigenous communities is needed.

Table 3 – list of the 151 partners (no particular order) / Liste des 151 partenaires (aucun ordre particulier)

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Chantier de l'économie sociale	Fédération des travailleurs et travailleuses du Québec	OntarBio Organic Farmers Cooperative Inc	Service Nova Scotia and Municipal Relations
Aide technique aux entreprises alternatives (ATENA) Groupe Conseil	CHEP Good Food Inc.	Feed Nova Scotia	Ontario Co-operative Association	Sheshatshui Innu Nation
Alberta Community and Co-operative Association	City of Edmonton	Fogo Island Co-op	Ontario Native Women's Association	Simon Fraser University
Algoma University College	Comité sectoriel de la main-d'oeuvre en économie sociale et en action communautaire	Foodshare	Ontario Sustainable Energy Association	Smith's Landing First Nation
Alternia	Common Works Development Institute	Frontier College	Ottawa CED Network	Social Capital Partners
Annapolis Valley Hants Community Action Program for Children	Community Action Co-op, Regina Ltd	Geographic Resources Integrated Data Solutions	Paq'tnkek Fish and Wildlife Society	Social Planning Council of Ottawa
Arctic Co-Operatives Ltd.	Community Development Society of Saskatchewan	Global Co-operation Consulting	PARO Centre for Women's Enterprise	Social Planning Council of Winnipeg
Assiniboine Credit Union	Community Education Network	Government of Canada	Pathways to Education	Société d'intervention urbaine Chicoutimi-Jonquière
Association for the Holistic Development of Rural Communities	Community Futures Saskatchewan	Government of Prince Edward Island	Pecten MFU-UPM	Southern Gulf of St Lawrence Coalition on Sustainability
Association Franco-Yukonnaise	Community Services Council of Newfoundland and Labrador	Green Communities Association	Planet Bean Coffee	South Shore Family Resource Association
Association of Service Providers for Employability and Career Training	Community University Institute for Social Research	Groupe de développement durable du Pays de Cocagne	PolicyLink NB	Spence Neighbourhood Association
Association of Yukon Communities	Confédération des syndicats nationaux	Gwich'in Social & Cultural Institute	Public Health Services of Nova Scotia	Spruce River Research
Athabasca University	Conférence régionale des élus de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	Holland College	Quality of Island Life Co-op	The University of Winnipeg
Aurora College	Conférence régionale des élus de la Capitale-Nationale	Imagine Canada	Quint Development Corporation	TRIBE
Autism Society Ontario	Conférence régionale des élus de la Mauricie	International Organisation of Industrial Artisanal and Service Producers' Co-operatives (CICOPA)	Raven Recycling	United Way

Baffin Business Development Centre	Conférence régionale des élus de Montréal	Kin Canada	Royal Roads University	Université de Liège
BC Co-operative Association	Conseil de coopération de l'Ontario	Lakehead University	Saint Mary's University	Université de Moncton
Caisse Provencher	Consumers Community Co-operative	Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives	Salt River First Nation	Université du Québec à Montréal
Caledon Institute of Social Policy	Coopérative de développement régional - Acadie	Manitoba Co-operative Council	Saskatchewan Abilities Council	University of Alberta
Canadian Association for Studies in Co-operation	Coopérative de développement régional Outaouais-Laurentides	Memorial University of Newfoundland	Saskatchewan Association for Community Living	University of New Brunswick
Canadian Centre for Community Renewal	Co-operative Management Education Co-operative	Mennonite Central Committee	Saskatchewan Co-operative Association	University of Prince Edward Island
Canadian Community Economic Development Network	Co-operative Ventures	Mi'kmaq Confederacy of PEI	Saskatchewan Council for Community Development (SCCD)	University of Saskatchewan
Canadian Community Investment Network	Cooper Institute (Canada)	Mount Saint Vincent University	Saskatchewan Economic Developers Association	University of Victoria
Canadian Co-operative Association	Corporation de développement économique communautaire de Sherbrooke	National Cooperative Business Association	Saskatchewan First Nations Wholesale Co-operative	Urban Aboriginal Strategy
Canadian Council for International Co-operation	Council for Yukon First Nations	Native Brotherhood of British Columbia (NBBC)	Saskatchewan Industry and Resources	Vancity
Canadian Council on Social Development	Credit Union Central of Manitoba	Niagara College Canada	Saskatchewan Rural Development	Waste Matters Inc
Canadian Worker Cooperative Federation	Credit Union Central of Saskatchewan	Nunavut Arctic College	Saskatoon Community Clinic	Western Economic Diversification Canada
Cap-Pele Watershed Group	Edmonton Community Foundation	Nunavut Economic Developers Association	Saskatoon Credit Union	WindShare Co-operative
Carleton University	Evergreen	Nunavut Employees Union	Saskatoon Tribal Council	Women's Network PEI
Centre interdisciplinaire de recherche et d'information sur les entreprises collectives	Falkland Heritage Trust	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated	SEED Winnipeg Inc.	Yukon College Yukon Conservation Society

Table 4 –Alphabetical list of the 285 participants / Liste alphabétique des 285 participants

Abdoulaye Niang - Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis
 Agnes G. Meinhard - Ryerson University
 Ailsa B. Henderson - Wilfrid Laurier University
 Albert J. Mills - Saint Mary's University
 Alice A. Corbiere - Algoma University College
 Amy O'Neill - Aurora College
 Ana Maria Peredo - University of Victoria
 Ananya Mukherjee - York University
 Andrée Bureau - Corporation de développement économique communautaire de Sherbrooke
 Andrée De Serres - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Angus McKay - Community Action Co-op, Regina Ltd
 Anil Verma - University of Toronto
 Anna Bubel - Other/Unknown
 Ann Armstrong - University of Toronto
 Ann Dale - Royal Roads University
 Anne T. Reynolds - University of Wisconsin - Madison
 Anthony A.F. Davis - Mount Saint Vincent University
 April D. Bourgeois - Co-operative Ventures
 Ash A. Amin - Durham University
 Benoît Lévesque - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Betty J. Richmond - York University
 Bouchra M'zali - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Brenda J. Gainer - York University
 Brendan Reimer - Canadian Community Economic Development Network
 Brett Fairbairn - University of Saskatchewan
 Brian T. Oleson - University of Manitoba
 Byron Henderson - No Institutional Affiliation

Carlos Adolfo La Serna - Universidad Nacional de Cordoba
 Carlos Milani - Universidade Federal da Bahia
 Carmen Gill - University of New Brunswick
 Carol E. Murray - Other/Unknown
 Carol Saucier - Université du Québec à Rimouski
 Cathy W. Barr - Imagine Canada
 Chantal Maillé - Concordia University
 Charles R. Stuart - Yukon College
 Chris J. Southcott - Lakehead University
 Christiana E. Miewald - Simon Fraser University
 Christian Jetté - Université de Montréal
 Christina Clamp - Southern New Hampshire University
 Christopher M. Milley - Mi'Kmaq Confederacy of PEI
 Cindy Coker - SEED Winnipeg Inc.
 Claude Béland - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Claude J.A. Jacquier - Centre national de la recherche scientifique CNRS
 Claude Ouellet - Aide technique aux entreprises alternatives (ATENA) Groupe Conseil
 Colleen R. MacQuarrie - University of Prince Edward Island
 Corinne Gendron - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Cristine de Clercy - The University of Western Ontario
 Daniel Schugurensky - University of Toronto
 Daniel Thomas - Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue
 Dan Swinney - Center for Labour and Community Research
 Darcy A. Mitchell - Royal Roads University
 Darryl Reed - York University
 David C. Natcher - Memorial University of Newfoundland
 David Daughton - Eastern Cooperative Health Organization
 David LePage - Vancity

David Welch - University of Ottawa
 Deena White - Université de Montréal
 Denis Bourque - Université du Québec en Outaouais
 Denis Harrisson - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Denis Martel - Université de Sherbrooke
 Denyse J. Côté - Université du Québec en Outaouais
 Denyse M. Guy - Ontario Co-operative Association
 Diane-Gabrielle Tremblay - TÉLUQ, L'université à distance de l'UQÀM
 Dianne E.F. Kelderman - Atlantic CED Institute
 Douglas Gordon - Native Brotherhood of British Columbia (NBBC)
 Édith Cyr - Bâtir son quartier. Groupe de ressources techniques
 Edward T. Jackson - Carleton University
 Elizabeth A.G. Hicks - Mount Saint Vincent University
 Elizabeth K. Keating - Harvard University
 Ellen W. Goddard - University of Alberta
 Eric Pineault - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Ernesto Molina - Université de Sherbrooke
 Ethel Ann Clark - University of Guelph
 Evelyn J. Peters - University of Saskatchewan
 Femida Handy - York University
 Frances D. Abele - Carleton University
 Frank M. Huntley - Kingston Software Factory
 Gary W.W. McPherson - University of Alberta
 Gayle E. Broad - Algoma University College
 Gérald Larose - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Gérard Duhaime - Université Laval
 Ginette A.M. Lafrenière - Wilfrid Laurier University
 Godfrey Baldacchino - University of Prince Edward Island
 Grant Sheng - York University
 Greg M. Poelzer - University of Saskatchewan
 Gregory J. MacLeod - New Dawn Enterprise Limited

Gregory P. Marchildon - University of Regina
 G.R. Ian MacPherson - University of Victoria
 Guy Bellemare - Université du Québec en Outaouais
 Guy Chiasson - Université du Québec en Outaouais
 Guy Cucumel - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Hazel T. Corcoran - Canadian Co-operative Association
 Heather M. Myers - University of Northern British Columbia
 Hélène Sicotte - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Herb Barbolet - Simon Fraser University
 Irene Novaczek - University of Prince Edward Island
 Isobel M. Findlay - University of Saskatchewan
 Ivan L. Emke - Memorial University of Newfoundland
 Jack Hicks - Nunavut Arctic College
 Jack J. Quarter - University of Toronto
 Jacques Caillouette - Université de Sherbrooke
 Jacques Defourny - Université de Liège
 Jacques L. Boucher - Université du Québec en Outaouais
 Jacques Rhéaume - Université du Québec à Montréal
 James A. McDonald - University of Northern British Columbia
 Jane E. Ledwell - Government of Prince Edward Island
 Janice M. Keefe - Mount Saint Vincent University
 Janice Seto - Nunavut Arctic College
 Jean Bernatchez - École nationale d'administration publique
 Jean Carrière - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Jeanette A. Holden - Queen's University
 Jean-Jacques Gislain - Université Laval
 Jean Lafontant - Collège universitaire de Saint-Boniface
 Jean-Louis Laville - Centre national de la recherche scientifique CNRS
 Jean-Marc Fontan - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Jean Mitchell - University of Prince Edward Island
 Jean-Pierre Girard - Université de Sherbrooke
 Jean Turgeon - École nationale d'administration publique
 Jennifer K. Lynes - University of Waterloo
 Jennifer M. Sumner - University of Toronto
 Jenny Kain - City of Edmonton
 Jessica Gordon Nembhard - University of Maryland
 Joanna M. Everitt - University of New Brunswick
 JoAnne Zamparo - Lakehead University
 Joël Gauthier - Human Resources and Social Development Canada
 John C. Goyder - University of Waterloo
 John F. Helliwell - Canadian Institute for Advanced Research
 John-Justin McMurtry - York University
 John Loxley - University of Manitoba
 John Restakis - BC Co-operative Association
 Johnston Birchall - University of Stirling
 Jo Mulamba Katambwe - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
 Jorge M. Sousa - University of Alberta
 J. Tom Webb - Saint Mary's University
 Juan-Luis Klein - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Judith A. Holton - Holland College
 Judith Haiven - Saint Mary's University
 Judith Lapierre - Université du Québec en Outaouais
 Katherine L. Side - Mount Saint Vincent University
 Kathryn B. Waygood - Saskatoon Health Region
 Kathy L. Brock - Queen's University
 Kimberly A. Ellis-Hale - Wilfrid Laurier University
 Kim G.P. Kienapple - Mount Saint Vincent University
 K. Jan Bebbington - University of St. Andrews
 Len Usiskin - Quint Development Corporation
 Leslie H. Brown - Mount Saint Vincent University
 Line Ricard - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Lori M. Blondeau - TRIBE
 Lou Hammond Ketilson - University of Saskatchewan
 Louis Demers - École nationale d'administration publique
 Louise Briand - Université du Québec en Outaouais
 Louise P. Clarke - University of Saskatchewan
 Louis Jacob - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Louis Jolin - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Luc Bernier - École nationale d'administration publique
 Lucie Dumais - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Luc J. Theriault - University of New Brunswick
 Lynda G. Gagne - University of Victoria
 Lynne Bell - University of Saskatchewan
 Lynn Echevarria - Yukon College
 Majella Simard - Université du Québec à Rimouski
 Manon Boulianne - Université Laval
 Marc-Urbain Proulx - Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
 Margaret E. Johnston - Lakehead University
 Marguerite Mendell - Concordia University
 Marie-Andrée Faucher - Conférence régionale des élus de la Mauricie
 Marie-Claire Malo - HEC Montréal
 Marie-France Turcotte - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Marie J. Bouchard - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Marie Lequin - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
 Marielle Tremblay - Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
 Marie Malavoy - Université de Sherbrooke
 Marilyn E. Laiken - University of Toronto
 Mark B. Lapping - University of Southern Maine
 Mark Cabaj - Tamarack: An Institute for Community Engagement
 Mark C. Baetz - Wilfrid Laurier University
 Mark D. Partridge - Ohio State University

Mark L. Roseland - Simon Fraser University
 Mark P. Anielski - University of Alberta
 Martha L. MacDonald - Saint Mary's University
 Martine D'Amours - Université Laval
 Martine Duperré - Université Laval
 Martine Vézina - HEC Montréal
 Martin Garber-Conrad - Edmonton Community Foundation
 Martin M. Chicilo - Saskatoon Credit Union
 Martin Simard - Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
 Mary A. Beckie - University of Alberta
 Maureen T.B. Drysdale - St. Jerome's University
 Maurice Beaudin - Université de Moncton
 Maurício Roque Serva de Oliveira - Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Parana
 Michael A. Gismondí - Athabasca University
 Michael E. Gertler - University of Saskatchewan
 Michael H. Hall - Imagine Canada
 Michael I.J. Bennett - DePaul University
 Michael T. Lewis - Canadian Centre for Community Renewal
 Michele Aasgard - Alberta Community and Co-operative Association
 Micheline Renault - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Michel Lafleur - Université de Sherbrooke
 Michelle Colussi - Centre for Community Enterprise
 Michel Nolin - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
 Michel T. Fortier - Université du Québec à Rimouski
 Monique R. Beaudoin - Canadian Community Economic Development Network
 M. Rose Olfert - University of Saskatchewan
 Murray E. Fulton - University of Saskatchewan
 Myriam Simard - Institut national de la recherche scientifique
 Nancy L. Gibson - Yukon College
 Nancy Neamtan - Chantier de l'économie sociale
 Norma A. Strachan - Association of Service Providers for Employability and Career Training
 Norman Alexander Easton - Yukon College
 Normand Laplante - Université du Québec en Outaouais
 Olakunle A. Akingbola - Toronto Rehabilitation Institute
 Olive M. Bryanton - University of Prince Edward Island
 Omer Chouinard - Université de Moncton
 Pamela M. Courtenay-Hall - University of Prince Edward Island
 Patrice LeBlanc - Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue
 Patricia L. Williams - Mount Saint Vincent University
 Patrick Duguay - Coopérative de développement régional Outaouais-Laurentides
 Patrick J. Conaty - New Economics Foundation
 Paul-André Lapointe - Université Laval
 Paulette S. Padanyi - University of Guelph
 Paul K. Parker - University of Waterloo
 Paul Leduc Browne - Université du Québec en Outaouais
 Paul Morin - Université de Sherbrooke
 Penelope M. Rowe - Community Services Council of Newfoundland and Labrador
 Peter A. Ferguson - University of Saskatchewan
 Peter Goth - Lakeland College
 Peter V. Hough - Affinity Consulting
 Pierre-André Tremblay - Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
 Pierre Deschênes - Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
 Pierre Joseph Ulysse - Université de Montréal
 Pierre-Olivier Pineau - University of Victoria
 Pratima Bansal - The University of Western Ontario
 Rachid Bagaoui - Laurentian University
 Rafael Chaves Avila - Universitat de València
 R.A. Sandy Lockhart - Centre for Community Enterprise
 Ratana Chuenpagdee - Memorial University of Newfoundland
 Raymond D. Dart - Trent University
 Raynald H. Lemelin - Lakehead University
 Richard Marcoux - Université Laval
 Richard M. Hutchins - PolicyLink NB
 Richard Morin - Université du Québec à Montréal
 Rina Arseneault - University of New Brunswick
 Robert G. Boutillier - Simon Fraser University
 Robert H. Gray - University of St. Andrews
 Robert J.L. Jickling - Lakehead University
 Robert McKeon - Newman Theological College
 Robert M. Stirling - University of Regina
 Roger F. Herman - University of Saskatchewan
 Roger Spear - Open University
 Romaine Malenfant - Université du Québec en Outaouais
 Ronald L. Faris - No Institutional Affiliation
 Ron M.J. Van Wyk - Mennonite Central Committee
 Rosemary J. Herbert - University of Prince Edward Island
 Rosinha da Silva Machado Carrion - Universidade Federal Do Rio Grande Do Sul
 Rupert Downing - Canadian Community Economic Development Network
 Sabrina Doyon - Université Laval
 Sean P. Markey - Simon Fraser University
 Sébastien Savard - Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
 Serge Côté - Université du Québec à Rimouski
 Serge Duclos - Corporation de développement économique communautaire de Québec
 Serge Gagnon - Université du Québec en Outaouais
 Seth T. Asimakos - Canadian Community Economic Development Network
 Shauna T. MacKinnon - Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives
 S. Mark Pancer - Wilfrid Laurier University

Sonja Novkovic - Saint Mary's University
Steve Jacob - Université Laval
Steven D. Brown - Wilfrid Laurier University
Stewart E. Perry - Centre for Community Enterprise
Suzanne Tremblay - Société d'intervention urbaine
Chicoutimi-Jonquière
Suzie Robichaud - Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
Svein Jentoft - University of Tromsø

Thibault Martin - Université du Québec en Outaouais
Thomas S. Carter - The University of Winnipeg
Tim N. Topper - Yukon College
Valérie Jacob - Université du Québec à Montréal
Veronica Lynn Vinge - No Institutional Affiliation
Victor Armony - Université du Québec à Montréal
Wanda A. Wuttunee - University of Manitoba
William C. Reimer - Concordia University

William J. Bartlett - University of Bristol
Winnie Frohn - Université du Québec à Montréal
Yohanan Stryjan - Sodertorn University College
Yvan Comeau - Université Laval
Yves Vaillancourt - Université du Québec à Montréal
Yvon Laplante - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières