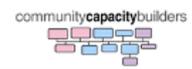


Social Enterprise Forms

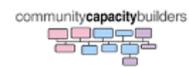


In this lecture we are going to look at examples of different forms that social enterprises can take.

Examples of Social Enterprise Forms

- Cooperatives
- Social Firms
- Employee Owned Businesses
- Development Trusts
- Intermediate Labour Market Companies
- Social Businesses, and
- Community Businesses

Social Enterprise London, 2001



Examples of different forms of social enterprises identified in the United Kingdom include

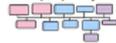
- Cooperatives
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Cooperatives

- Australia has a long history of co-operative enterprise development dating back to the 1870's

Intercontinental Network for the Promotion
of the Social Solidarity Economy, 2005, p. 9

- Organisations that are managed by and for their members, who come together to provide a shared service from which they all benefit. They are democratically controlled enterprises that are based on the cooperative principles
- Exist in many sectors
 - E.g. housing co-operatives, worker co-operatives and food co-operatives

communitycapacitybuilders


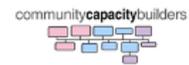
In the previous lecture we looked at cooperatives as a legal structure.

Australia has a long history of co-operative enterprise development dating back to the 1870's (Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of the Social Solidarity Economy, 2005, p. 9).

Cooperatives are organisations that are managed by and for their members, who come together to provide a shared service from which they all benefit. They are democratically controlled enterprises that are based on the cooperative principles. Cooperatives exist in many sectors. Examples of co-operatives include housing co-operatives, worker co-operatives and food co-operatives.

Social Firms

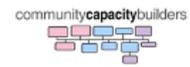
- Businesses created to provide employment and training for people who are disadvantaged in the labour market
 - Predominantly focus on providing people that have a disability with employment opportunities that are supportive and sustainable



Social Firms are businesses created to provide employment and training for people who are disadvantaged in the labour market. They predominantly focus on providing people that have a disability with employment opportunities that are supportive and sustainable.

Employee Owned Businesses

- Businesses that are owned and democratically controlled by the people who work in the business



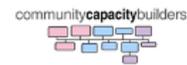
Employee Owned Businesses are businesses that are owned and democratically controlled by the people who work in the business.

Development Trusts

- 'organisations which are engaged in the economic, environmental and social regeneration of a defined area or community'

Development Trusts Association, n.d.

- They are community owned, non-profit organisations, which are actively involved in partnerships between the government, business and community sectors



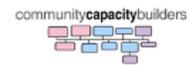
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Intermediate Labour Market Companies

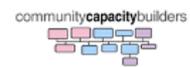
- Provide paid work, skills training, personal development and active job seeking for long-term unemployed people in disadvantaged communities
- Employment is provided by creating work placements in existing organisations and by operating social enterprises that employ the Intermediate Labour Market employees



Intermediate Labour Market Companies provide paid work, skills training, personal development and active job seeking for long-term unemployed people in disadvantaged communities. The employment is provided by creating work placements in existing organisations and by operating social enterprises that employ the Intermediate Labour Market employees.

Social Businesses

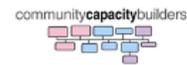
- Operated as the trading arm of non-profit organisations
- Examples include:
 - Cafeterias in hospitals
 - Bookstores in museums
 - Thrift Shops



Social Businesses are operated as the trading arm of non-profit organisations. Examples include cafeterias in hospitals, bookstores in museums and Thrift Shops.

Community Businesses

- Social enterprises which have a strong geographical focus
- Trading organisations that are established, owned and controlled by the local community and which aim to create ultimately self-supporting jobs for local people, provide a service to the local community and be a focus for local development
- Also commonly called community enterprises and community ventures



Community Businesses are social enterprises which have a strong geographical focus. They are trading organisations that are established, owned and controlled by the local community and which aim to create ultimately self-supporting jobs for local people, provide a service to the local community and be a focus for local development. Community businesses are also commonly called community enterprises and community ventures.

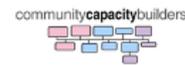
Australian Social Enterprise Forms

- “Participants included those with expertise in cooperatives, intermediate labour market enterprises, social firms, social businesses, employee buyouts, enterprising community initiatives, and emerging forms of social entrepreneurship that are explicitly concerned with social innovation.”

Barraket et. al., 2010, p. 46

- “Some commentators have moved away from the term ‘social enterprise’ toward ‘social innovation’ in order to focus on the processes, rather than organisational forms (enterprises) and individuals (entrepreneurs), through which social purpose is fulfilled.”

Barraket et. al., 2010, p. 42



The 2010 Finding Australia’s Social Enterprises study found similar types of social enterprises in Australia as the forms we have seen in this lecture that were identified in the United Kingdom.

For the study, they conducted 3 workshops and had two meetings to discuss the definition of social enterprise. The report states that the:

“Participants included those with expertise in cooperatives, intermediate labour market enterprises, social firms, social businesses, employee buyouts, enterprising community initiatives, but they also found emerging forms of social entrepreneurship that are explicitly concerned with social innovation.”

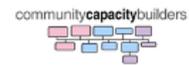
The report also states that:

“Some commentators have moved away from the term ‘social enterprise’ toward ‘social innovation’ in order to focus on the processes, rather than organisational forms (enterprises) and individuals (entrepreneurs), through which social purpose is fulfilled.”

Social Innovation

- 'new ideas that work in meeting social goals'
- 'innovative activities and services that are motivated by the goal of meeting a social need and that are predominantly developed and diffused through organisations whose primary purposes are social.'

Mulgan et al., 2007



As we highlighted in Unit 1 of the program, social innovation is broadly defined as 'new ideas that work in meeting social goals'

A narrower definition of social innovation is:

'innovative activities and services that are motivated by the goal of meeting a social need and that are predominantly developed and diffused through organisations whose primary purposes are social.'

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