

Social Enterprises in the Context of Current Businesses: A Proposal of Typology



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Social enterprises play an important role in the present day, since several services carried out by social enterprises would be the responsibility of the federal, state or city governments. The research method used was the literature review with a bibliometric research on the social enterprise theme. The objective of this paper is to establish a theoretical framework to classify social enterprises and propose a typology according to this framework

Keywords: Social Enterprise, Social Business, Hybrid, Inclusive Business

1. Introduction

The world is undergoing constant transformations that somehow change the trajectory and history of organizations, we can illustrate with the first and second industrial revolutions, whose main values were the economic ones, and the information revolution, in which the main value is the information. Other concepts of values created were accepted by the market, for example, social value, which gave rise to new types of organizations such as business, business and social enterprises. Comini et al. [1] argue that the terms social enterprises, inclusive businesses, hybrid organizations and social businesses are used to explain organizations that seek to solve social problems with financial sustainability and efficiency through market mechanisms.

The definitions are still confusing, the concepts are recent and the scopes overlap. For example, the concept of social enterprises arose in Europe in the 1990s and in the United States in the 1960s and 1970s, the origins were as a consequence of the Italian cooperative movement, followed by Belgium and the United Kingdom and the first records about the business debate social recovery resumes the use of commercial activities by nonprofits to support their mission in the United States [2]. The research method used was the literature review with a bibliometric research on the social enterprise theme. The objective of this paper is to establish a theoretical framework to classify social enterprises and propose a typology according to this framework

2. Theoretical Framework

This chapter describes the main concepts addressed in this study, based on the literature found in the main national and international academic bases.

2.1 Social Enterprises

2.1.1 The Importance of Social Enterprises

Social enterprises play an important role in the present day, since several services carried out by social enterprises would be the responsibility of the federal, state or municipal governments.

The importance of social enterprises was recognized twice by the Nobel committee, the first time in 2006, when Muhammad Yunus won the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to reduce poverty in Bangladesh by encouraging small businesses through microcredit offered by the institution he founded, the Grameen Bank. The second was in 2009 when, for the first time, the Economics Prize was given to a woman, Elinor Ostrom, for her work on small communities that, instead of competing with each other for the same resources, learned to cooperate to survive, something that refutes the idea popularized by the Tragedy of the Commons, according to which the human being is condemned to face conflicts due to the scarcity of resources [3][4][5][6].

In Brazil, the importance of social enterprises can be proven through the Social Indicators Synthesis Survey of 2017 (SIS 2017), of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics [7]. Table 1 shows the Brazilian population below the poverty line, depending on the line varies from 8 million to 52 million. One of the indicators of the research is Monetary Poverty, in order to determine the "poor" and "not poor" from the monetary point of view it is necessary to choose a cut line, there are several lines such as Programa Brasil sem Miséria (PBSM), extreme poverty and poverty and the Continuous Provision Benefit (BPC) line [7].

Another relevant measure is the cut of the international extreme poverty line, built from the 15 poorest countries, established as a global indicator and calculated by the World Bank. Its value is currently \$ 1.90 per day of income or per capita consumption in purchasing power parity - PPC, revised in 2011 [7]. For mid-to-high-income countries, such as those in Latin America, the World Bank uses the \$ 5.5 per day PPC line (2011 revision).

Table 1 presents the Brazilian population below the poverty line according to the different lines, considering the line adopted by the World Bank, 52 million Brazilians, equivalent to 25.4% of the population, live on the poverty line and have income equivalent to R \$ 387.07 - or US \$ 5.5 per day.

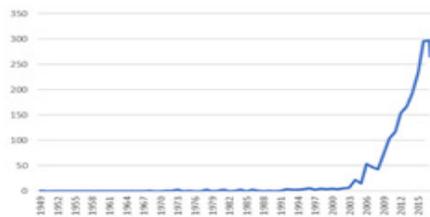
Table 1 Population below the Poverty Line

Up to ¼ minimum wage (R \$ 220)	More than ¼ to ½ minimum salary (R \$ 440)	Up to R \$ 85	More than R \$ 85 to R \$ 170	Up to \$ 1.9 PPC 2011	Up to \$ 5.5 PPC 2011
24,851,706	36,558,708	8,626,212	8,831,598	13,350,090	52,168,044

Source: IBGE [7]

The term "Pyramid Base" was created by Prahalad [37] and highlights poverty in the world, where the distribution of wealth and income-generating capacity can be understood in the form of an economic pyramid. At the top of the pyramid are the rich, with numerous opportunities to generate high levels of income. More than 4 billion people live at the Base of the Pyramid, under \$ 2 a day Graph 1 shows the evolution of the publications in the Scopus database with the string "social enterprise". The first article on social enterprises appeared in 1949, it remained until 1968 without any publication and in 1991 it begins to appear annually, confirming Defourny & Nyssens' [2] statement that the concept of social enterprises appeared in Europe in the 1990s, as a consequence of the Italian cooperative movement, followed by Belgium and the United Kingdom.

However, it was only in 2002 that the British government defined "social enterprise" as a business, with basically social purposes, and that all profits generated should be reinvested according to the purpose of the business or the community [8].

**Graph 1** Evolution of Publications of Social Enterprises

Source: Prepared by the Author

It can be observed that the greatest concentration of publications is from 2013 to 2018, which proves the novelty and academic interest in the subject. Table 2 shows the types of documents produced in this period.

Table 2 Types of Social Company Documents

Document Type	Quantity
Article	1209
Book Chapter	249
Conference Paper	162
Revision	116
Paper in Newspaper	67
Book	61
Editorial	19
Total	2018

Source: Prepared by the Author

In relation to academic research, the theme "social enterprise" is developed mainly in North America and Europe, which can be proven in Table 3 which presents the ten countries and universities with the largest publications on the subject.

Table 3 Countries and Universities with the Largest Publications

Pais	Artigos	Universidade	Artigos
United Kingdom	464	Universita degli Studi di Trento	33
United States	400	University of Birmingham	27
Australia	117	Universite Catholique de Louvain	26
Canada	115	Universite de Liege	25
Italy	107	Glasgow Caledonian University	24
Belgium	69	Middlesex University	23
Spain	64	University of Northampton	20
India	58	Open University	20
France	52	University of Toronto	20
Germany	43	University of Cambridge	18

Source: Prepared by the Author

The main scientific journals that publish the articles on social enterprises are listed in Table 4.

Table 4 Main Periodicals on Social Enterprises

Empresa social	
Periodico	Artigos
Journal Of Social Entrepreneurship	52
Voluntas	27
Journal Of Business Ethics	36
Annals Of Public And Cooperative Economics	23
Local Economy	20
Nonprofit And Voluntary Sector Quarterly	16
International Journal Of Entrepreneurial Behaviour And Research	14
Journal Of Cleaner Production	14
International Journal Of Social Economics	11
Nonprofit Management And Leadership	11

Source: Prepared by the Author

2.1.2 Concepts and Definitions of Social Enterprises

The concept of social enterprises emerged in Europe in the 1990s as a consequence of the Italian cooperative movement, followed by Belgium and the United Kingdom [2]. However, it was only in 2002 that the British government defined "social enterprises" as a business, with basically social purposes, and that all profits generated should be reinvested according to the purpose of the business or the community [8].

The formation of social enterprises in Europe originated initially with the provision of lower cost of public sector services, as well as the generation of job opportunities for marginalized unemployed populations [9]. The main definitions found in bibliometric research for literature review are presented in Table 5 with the author:

Table 5 Definitions of Social Enterprise Publications

Definition	Authors
Social enterprises can refer themselves to a non-profit organization, a social - minded company or a revenue-generating venture established to create positive social impact in the context of a line of financial background.	Dees [10]
Social enterprise is an organizational form with key social drivers that undertakes innovative commercial operations to be self sustainable and ensures the creation, support, distribution and / or dissemination of social or environmental value. Therefore, economic drivers are means to a social end, not the end in itself	Granados et al.[11]
A social business is primarily a socially focused business whose surpluses are primarily reinvested for that purpose in the business or community, rather than driven by the need to maximize profit for shareholders and owners.	DTI [8]
In Europe, a social enterprise is defined by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) as any private activity carried out in the public interest, organized with business strategy, but whose main objective is not to maximize profit, but to achieve certain economic benefits. and social goals, and that has the capacity to bring innovative solutions to the problems of social exclusion and unemployment.	Kerlin [12]
The main purpose of a social enterprise is to address areas of unmet social needs creating social and economic value rather than just making a profit for stakeholders.	Nicholls [13]
The ORGANIZATIONS with explicit aim to benefit the community, created by a group of citizens and in which the material interest of capital investment is subject to limits.	Defourny and Nyssens [14]
For the social enterprises of the European Research Network (EMES) "they are not private organizations that offer goods or services directly related to their explicit objective of benefiting the community"	Defourny and Nyssens [15]
The sustainability of social enterprises depends on their ability to cover the total costs of their operations and their ability to establish a market share. Unlike traditional companies, the premise is to develop self-sustaining ventures instead of maximizing profit. This means that there are no dividends for shareholders.	Yunus [17]
The social enterprise is a "non-profit organization" with a sustainable and scalable revenue stream generated from activities related to its social mission; it has an operational model and entrepreneurial leadership team	Brozek [19]
Although their organizational structure is based on a lossless, dividend-free basis, social enterprises are different from organizations of NGOs and non-governmental organizations.	Yunus et al.[18]
Social enterprises are organizations that seek to address social issues through the application of commercial practices and principles	Dacin et al. [20]
Social enterprises are private organizations that adopt strategies to achieve socially oriented goals.	Dacin et al. [20]
In Latin America, the Social Network of Entrepreneurial Knowledge (SEKN) defines social enterprises as organizations that generate social changes through market activities. This covers non-governmental organizations as well as traditional organizations involved in public sector welfare activities	Comini et al. [1]
Social enterprises seek to solve social problems through commercial ventures. They combine the efficiency, innovation, and resources of a traditional for-profit company with the mission, values, and passion of nonprofits.	Battilana, Lee, Walker and Dorsey[21]
By definition, social enterprises adopt multiple stakeholders in pursuit of social missions through commercial ventures.	Smith, Gonin, Besharov[38]
In social enterprises, the relationship between social missions and economic outcomes is not only mutually beneficial, but also mutually constitutive, so that social missions define business purposes and vice versa.	Smith, Gonin, Besharov[38]
Social enterprises, such as organizations that combine a corporate and social dimension and operate in the interstices between the market and the state, have grown to become a salient phenomenon in academia and in the formulation of policies	Alegre & Berbegal-Mirabent [22]
Social enterprises are often seen as a source of new and innovative solutions to persistent social problems and a means for better inclusion of employees and customers.	Konsti-Laakso et al.[23]
A social enterprise is a business with social goals, whose profits are reinvested in the community or in the business.	Bull & Ridley-Duff [24]

Source: Author

In this paper, the definition of Granados et al. [11] for social enterprise: "Social enterprise is an organizational form with main social objectives that undertakes innovative commercial operations to be self-sustaining and guarantees the creation, sustenance, distribution and / or dissemination of social or environmental value."

During the literature review, it was noticed that the definitions of the types of social enterprises vary according to the characteristics of each company such as the region, profit or social orientation, etc. These variations create strands of social enterprises such as social businesses, inclusive businesses and hybrid organizations.

Buchko [25] calls as the context of social enterprise, which is the fact that it differs in each particular case, in every company, country and region, because it is called to solve the main local social problems of the specific society.

2.1.3 Classification of Social Enterprises According to Authors

Social enterprises have the following characteristics regarding the orientation:

1. Business Orientation - They are directly involved in producing goods or providing services to a market.
2. Social Orientation - They have explicit social and / or environmental objectives, such as the provision of local services or job creation. Your profits are reinvested primarily to achieve your social goals.
3. Many social enterprises are also characterized by their social property. They are autonomous organizations whose governance and structures are usually based on the participation of interest groups (eg workers, users, clients, local community groups, and social investors) or managers or directors who control the company on behalf of a larger group of stakeholders. They are accountable to their stakeholders and the broader community for their social, environmental and economic impact. Profits can be distributed as profit sharing to stakeholders or used for the benefit of the community [26].

In social enterprises, the main goal is not to maximize shareholder financial returns, but to expand social enterprise and reach more people in need, and wealth accumulation is not a priority, and profits must be reinvested in the company to finance expansion [25].

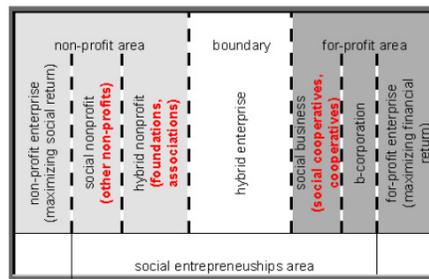


Figure 1 Social Enterprises and their Limits
Source: Buchko [25].

Buchko [25] classifies social enterprises according to the profit orientation: for-profit companies and non-profit areas, according to Figure 1.

Social enterprises are developed commercially, not for profit, and there are also hybrid models [25]:

1. The starting point of social enterprises is non-profit making, in order to maximize social impact, with the non-profit social enterprise being the central nucleus of the funds available to meet social needs, be they philanthropic funds or donations;
2. The non-profit hybrid company uses its available funds to support the operations of its own business, these funds being from donation or philanthropy. Here you can find Associations and foundations;
3. The hybrid company is a mix of the non-profit model and the profitable model, which is more self-sufficient financially compared to the previous one, and the available funds are spent in line with social goals, but from time to time it reinvests its profits, because there are commercial activities involved;
4. Social businesses carry out social and commercial business activities at the same time, are self-sustaining and more financially independent, thus being a profitable company contributing to a social good. Here social cooperatives can be found.
5. In "B-corporations" (or Benefit Corporation) their owners are interested in maximizing the financial return, but the company has a social function. It is a profit-oriented company that wants to consider other stakeholders in the business, in addition to bringing profit to its shareholders.

Hybrid Nonprofit Company

The nonprofit hybrid company uses its available funds to support the operations of its own business, not its social goals [27].

Hybrid For-Profit Company

Hybrid companies generate income, making the social enterprise self-sufficient. They adopt the business model in the same way as the profit organization. However, the missions are social, ecological and ethical. And this is the reason why they are

referred to as hybrids. They are termed "self-reliant" because these organizations are increasingly aware of generating profits for their sustainability and survival after initial funding [28].

According to Santos et al. [29], hybrid companies pursue a social mission, while relying on a commercial business model, have paved the way for a new approach to achieving social impact. Although they have a strong promise, social enterprises are also fragile organizations that must walk in a fine line between achieving a social mission and meeting the demands of the market.

While commercial enterprises are expected to prioritize value capture for their owners (subject to a set of social constraints), and social sector organizations should prioritize value creation for their beneficiaries (subject to mobilizing sufficient resources to continue operating), hybrid firms have to reconcile competing expectations of value capture and value creation, and they have to do so systemically rather than focusing on the needs of a dominant stakeholder [29].

Social Business

Social affairs are oriented to solve social, economic and environmental problems that have been plaguing humanity for a long time, such as lack of housing, illness, hunger and pollution. differs from social enterprises, which do not necessarily have the poor as clients [17][30].

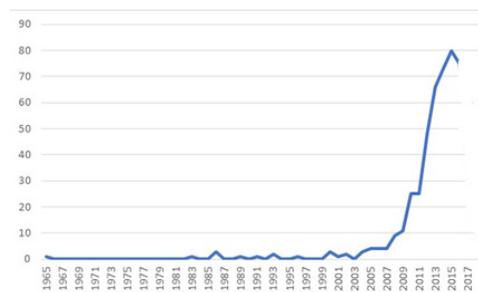
Another feature of the social business is that the investor has no capital gain per se, only return, seeks to help other people without making a profit until the business is self-sustaining, which means generating enough revenue to cover their own costs. Profits are reinvested in the company itself. Consequently, social business must be described as a lossless and dividend-free enterprise, completely dedicated to the social objective (YUNUS, 2010). Other characteristics of the social business are highlighted in Table 6

Table 6 Social Business Characteristics

Feature	Hoque [31]	Yunus and Weber [39]
It is a competitive company	x	
It has to achieve financial and economic sustainability (self sustainable)	x	x
Investors receive only the value of the investment.	x	x
The profit can be reinvested to expand the business	x	x
It is to maximize social benefits rather than profit as a way to overcome poverty, or one or more problems that threaten people and society.	x	x
The company will be environmentally conscious;		x
The labor force obtains market wages with better than standard working conditions.		x

Source: Adapted from Hoque [31] and Yunus and Weber (2010)

The first article was published in 1965, it remained until 1983 without any publication and in 2008 it begins to have a significant production (Graph 2), coinciding with the period in which the term social business has stood out since 2006 when Yunus won the Prize Nobel for his work with Grameen Bank (YUNUS; MOINGEON; ORTEGA, 2010).



Graph 2 Evolution of Social Business Publications

Source: Author

There are three fundamental perspectives on social business. The American, the European and the perspective of the developing countries [1][25]:

The North American Perspective

The North American perspective defines social enterprises mainly as private organizations that apply the logic of the market to the resolution of social problems and includes any entrepreneurial action of market that has social impact with its commercial action, being able to assume diverse legal forms, like limited companies, non-profit organizations, corporations, and corporations (COMINI, 2011).

According to Comini et al. [1], since the seminal article by Prahalad and Hart [32] on the relevance of the Base of the Pyramid (BoP), much has been written on the subject, which indicates that a market still little explored are the "billion aspirants poor who are accessing the market."

The central idea of this vision is to develop products and services accessible to this public, without, however, departing from the generation of profit and consequent distribution of dividends to shareholders. The discussion, which began on the potential of this market [32][37], has evolved to incorporate ways of developing business models that can provide access to products and services for the BoP, while also helping to reduce the high deficit world.

Authors such as Prahalad and Hart [32] pioneered the important role that multinationals should play in mitigating socio-environmental problems. The authors pointed out that corporate social responsibility actions would be limited, and in some cases ineffective, to contribute to improving the living conditions of marginalized people.

The main contribution of multinational corporations would be to offer innovative services and products that would meet a demand quite different from that traditionally large corporations had focused on.

Buchko [25] considers that the American approach is divided into two schools: the first is called "social innovation" and is related to the concept of the "Ashoka" organization, the second is labeled "earned income" and refers to business activities in support of its objectives.

European Perspective

The European perspective, born of the tradition of social economy (associations and cooperatives), emphasizes the role of civil society organizations with public functions [1]. According to the European concept, the pioneering model of social enterprise is "social cooperative" that appeared in Italy, and then spread to other European countries. Subsequently, the other legal forms of social enterprises were legislated in Europe [2].

The prevailing academic approach in Europe emphasizes the importance of beneficiary participation in decision making as well as reinvestment of profit in the organization itself to enhance growth and social impact.

This view is premised on the existence of a tension between obtaining financial and social results. In this way, the distribution of profit would have as a driver the search for the maximization of financial return to the shareholders / investors, which would be conflicting with the search for the maximization of social impact [1].

Social business is relatively a new form of business. The goal is to provide access to the poor and underprivileged opportunities for economic opportunities, complementing the profitability objectives of the non-profit and corporate agencies. Social business creates a bridge between the two socioeconomic conditions - one created by poverty and deprivation and the other by wealth and access. Social business is distinguished by its vision, mission and operational strategies of other forms of organization [33].

Perspective of developing countries

Unlike Europe, where the term social business prevails, and the US, where the term "social business" is generally applied to strategies connected to BoP, in emerging countries the term including business appears more strongly. It emphasizes market initiatives aimed at reducing poverty and transforming social conditions for marginalized or excluded individuals [1].

From the perspective of developing countries, for Comini et al. [1], the usual term is inclusive business. He considers that the Latin American vision like the Asian vision of Yunus (2007) has common elements and analyzes them together. They affirm that both views point out that social or inclusive businesses are deeply concerned about poverty reduction, and initiatives of this type should have a positive, effective and above all long-term social impact.

The main reference for understanding the vision of social business in Latin America is the texts of researchers from the SEKN (Social Enterprise Knowledge Network) network. Founded in 2001 by leading business schools in Latin America, SEKN seeks to advance the frontiers of knowledge and the practice of social entrepreneurship through collaborative research, shared learning and case-study [1].

In this case, according to Comini et al. [1], the social benefit stems from the fact that the dividends and financial growth produced will benefit the poor and reduce their poverty.

Inclusive Businesses

The growing number of people who, due to the improved economic conditions of their environment, have access to the market economy for the first time due to inclusive capitalism, becomes a model to be sought by large corporations. Companies are faced with a huge opportunity to expand their business, while contributing to the low-income population.

Inclusive business is a more recent form of social enterprises, the term appears more strongly in some emerging countries, especially in Latin America and Asia, and emphasizes the use of market initiatives aimed at reducing poverty and changing social status of marginalized individuals [34]. On the other hand, the inclusive business has acquired more space in the context of developing countries, since it puts great emphasis on social inclusion through consumption. Among the main authors linked to this line are Prahalad and Hart, Porter and Kramer and Reficco.

Inclusive businesses, a term adopted by the SEKN network, are defined as organizations or enterprises that generate social transformation through market activities. This includes non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private profit organizations or businesses engaging in public sector activities, producing products and services of significant value [1]. For Buchko [25], the inclusive business is a for-profit enterprise that wants to consider other stakeholders, morals or missions in addition to

profiting from its shareholders. Nonprofits cannot be beneficiary companies, but can create one, because of the purpose of the public benefit.

Prahalad & Hart [32] propose to large corporations the challenge of "selling to the poorest people and helping them to improve their lives by producing and distributing products and services in a manner that is sensitive to their culture, environmentally sustainable and economically profitable". This chain encompasses the supply of products and services to the "pyramid base", a nomenclature used to designate the portion of the population with the lowest purchasing power, which is present mainly in developing countries [35].

According to Rosolen, Tiscoski and Comini [35], within the context of innovative models that add value to both companies and populations in situations of social vulnerability, Porter and Kramer (2011) propose the principle of shared value creation. Reficco (2011) uses the term inclusive business to address the new models proposed by Prahalad and Hart [32] and Porter and Kramer (2011), and reinforces the linkage of the term with the ability of large corporations to act in the reduction of poverty including base of the pyramid in its consumer and production market.

3. Proposal of Classification of Types of Social Enterprises

After studying the types of social enterprises proposed by the authors mentioned above and the visits to some social enterprises, it was noticed that cooperatives with social objectives are frequent and the concept of cooperative can be confused with the concept of social enterprise. Some characteristics of cooperatives reported by authors

The cooperative paradigm, in contrast to the competitive paradigm, emphasizes collaboration that allows small firms to access to new resources that they would not be able to develop or buy on their own, the main advantage of collaborative agreements being the grouping of resources leveraged by the partners that leads to the development of a broader and networked portfolio. (YUNUS, MOINGEON, ORTEGA, 2010). The ownership of the cooperative belongs to its members, and is managed by its owners, and the profit generated for the benefit of them, with the objective of economically empowering the poor, encouraging self-sufficiency, promote economic development (YUNUS, 2007). However, many cooperatives are operated to maximize profit within their operations, creating a business structure through people, and infrastructure to increase personal profit, which differs from a social enterprise. According to Yunus (2010) it is possible that a cooperative becomes a social enterprise, provided that the owners of the cooperative are low-income people, because in that case whatever profit the cooperative generates would be destined to the poor and would help them out of poverty, thus becoming a socially beneficial economic activity. Therefore, we proposed a new classification of types of social enterprises based on Buchko [25], including cooperatives and classifying as "social economy organization." The concept of social economy derives from French terminology, and goes back to inter classist practices of solidarity as a reaction to the economic and social transformations of the industrial revolution influenced by the thought of nineteenth-century Utopian socialists, giving rise to forms of organization such as associations, cooperatives and (CAEIRO, 2008). Figure 2 presents the classification of types of companies and the definitions are shown in Table 7.

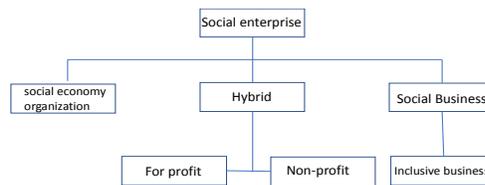


Figure 2 Type of Proposed Social Enterprises
Source: Author

Table 7 Definition of Types of Social Enterprises

Name	Definition	Author
Social Enterprise	It is an organizational form with key social drivers that undertakes innovative business operations to be self-sustaining and guarantees the creation, sustainability, distribution and / or dissemination of social or environmental value.	GRANADOS et al.[11]
Social Business	Social affairs are oriented to solve social, economic and environmental problems that have been plaguing humanity for a long time, such as lack of housing, illness, hunger and pollution. Profits are reinvested in the company itself. Consequently, social business must be described as a lossless and dividend-free company, completely dedicated to the social objective.	YUNUS [17]
Inclusive	Models proposed by Prahalad and Hart (2002) reinforce the linkage of the term with the ability of large corporations to act to reduce poverty including the base of the pyramid in their consumer and production market.	Prahalad and Hart [32]
Hybrid Company	According to Santos et al (2015), hybrid organizations pursue a social mission, while depending on a commercial business model, they have paved the way for a new approach to achieve social impact	Santos et al. [29]
Non-profit	The nonprofit hybrid company uses its available funds to support the operations of its own business, not its social goals.	Lapowsky [27]
For-profit	Hybrid organizations generate income, making the social enterprise self-sufficient. They adopt the business model in the same way as the profit organization. However, the missions are social, ecological	Khan [28]

	and ethical. And this is the reason why they are referred to as hybrids. They are termed "self-reliant" because these organizations are increasingly aware of generating profits for their sustainability and survival after initial funding.	
Organization of Social Economy	It is the set of privately owned, formally organized, autonomous decision-making and freedom of association, created to meet the needs of its members through the market producing goods and providing services, insurance and finance, where decision-making and any distribution of profits among the members are not directly linked to the capital or fees contributed by each member, each with one vote.	Andion [36]
	The main characteristics of these organizations, thus establishing the elements that differentiate them from other existing social institutions (private or public companies, as well as cooperatives, mutuals and associations that constitute the social economy).	

Source: author

4. Conclusions

The results of the review of the literature have shown that the terms social enterprises, social businesses, companies or hybrid organizations, inclusive businesses, social economy organizations, etc. are still recent and several authors and scholars discuss their definitions. This paper presents several definitions on the themes and proposes a typology based on the authors researched. As future works we suggest researches with the typologies of social enterprises presented by authors like Alter (2007) and Defourny and Nissens (2017).

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