

# Index

---

- accountability 254, 261–262
- active citizenship 6–7, 158, 249–250
  - citizenship as enterprise *see* citizenship as enterprise
- Almirall and Wareham (2008) 91
- asset transfers to community 234, 236, 258–257
- austerity/retrenchment 6–7, 203, 230
  
- Bailey, N. 12
  - (2012) 204–205, 216, 217, 219, 220–221, 250
  - (2015) 4
- Beer, Marianne de 9, 41
- Blackburn and Ram (2006) 24
- Bovaird (2007) 253–254, 261
- Bronx Cooperative Development Initiative 179–198
  - anchor institutions and vendor platform 192, 193
  - reviewing formula 196–197
  - business strategies 179–181, 192, 299–300
  - ‘economic democracy’ 194–195
  - urban development policies 186–188
- Community Advisory Council (CAC) 190–191
- ‘economic democracy’ 194–195
  - and rethinking markets 195–198
  - restoration of norms and markets 182–183
  - reversal of injustice 183–184
- founding and background to 186–191
- Kingsbridge Armory 188–191
- revenue generation 197–198
- study conclusions: rethinking markets 195–198
- see also* community development corporations
  
- business start-up 22–23, 25, 28–30, 102–103
  
- Capdevila, Ignasi 9, 80
- Casper-Futterman, Evan 11, 179
- Chicago, New Communities Program 208
- Chrisman, James J. 10–11, 151, 252, 299, 302, 303
- citizenship as enterprise 270–292
  - Amsterdam community centres 275
    - Amsterdam East initiative 288
    - Amsterdam South initiative 279
  - De Palm Community Centre 277–279
  - Het Anker Community Centre 280, 281
- Amsterdam study
  - community centre to service provider 273–274, 283–285
  - constellations of community centres 276
  - Dependent Citizens’ Initiatives 279–283, 291
  - financial responsibilities/rents/business models 280, 282–283, 291
  - Interventions 285–286
  - methodology and data collection 274–276
  - Self-Sustaining Enterprises 277–279
  - summary and conclusions 13, 286, 290–292
  - tasking assigned by professionals 283–284
  - Transforming Community Centres 283–285
  - ‘Trust in the City’ programme 274
  - ‘Big Society’ projects 271, 274

- crowding in: deregulation or reregulation 271–273
- drivers: citizen or professional 271
- free market ideal and micro-management practice 291–292
- neoliberalization and 287–290
  - accountability and market thinking 289–290
  - conditionality and prescription 287–288
  - temporariness 287
  - welfare state regimes 6, 204, 253, 270
- see also* community enterprises and local institutions
- co-production *see* community enterprises and local institutions
- co-working space *see* solopreneurs and co-working
- collaborative innovation *see* localized spaces of collaborative innovation
- communication technologies 42, 65
  - Hackerspaces 86–87
  - see also* information technologies
- ‘community’ 1–2, 154, 158, 231, 255
  - and ‘community orientation’ 154
  - as interdisciplinary subject
    - see* entrepreneurship, neighbourhoods and communities nexus
- community-based enterprise (CBE) 151–174, 299
  - active citizenship 6–7
  - as alternative strategy for development 157–159
  - effects on business and communities 2, 168–169
- case studies 159
  - Alqu community, Peru 161, 167
  - Bailey (2012) 250
  - Elliot Lake, Ontario 160–161, 168–169
  - Kachicocha, Ecuador 165–166
  - Lluxllu community, Andes 163, 165, 169
  - Mondragon Corporation Cooperative 164
  - Purepecha Indians, Michoacan 160
  - Ralegan Siddhi, India 163, 169
  - Sointula island 166
  - Yacupamp, Peru 163, 166, 168, 172–173
- challenges, internal and external 170–173
  - consumerism and individualism 172–173
  - exposure to global environment 172
- characteristics of 164–169
  - and definition 157
  - community participation 166–168
  - multiplicity of goals 165–166
  - overview of processes and characteristics 169–170
  - related to available community skills 165
  - sustainability and self-reliance 166
  - transferability 169
- ‘community’ and 158–159
- ‘community orientation’ and 154
- conditions for emergence of
  - collective experience/knowledge 161
  - community size and resources 163–164
  - environments of stress 160–161
  - social capital: presence and balance 161–163, 171
- cooperatives and 159, 164
- cultural tradition and 167–168
- embeddedness and gift economy 155
- family enterprise development 168
- ‘social capital’ concept 156–157
  - bridging social capital 163
- study overview: future research 173–174
- study scope and aims 152
- study summary 10–11
- see also* deprived urban areas; Bronx Cooperative Development Initiative
- community development corporations (CDCs) 204, 205–214
  - assets, management and results 206–207
  - comprehensiveness, viability of 209–210

- case studies
  - Sandtown-Winchester
    - Neighborhood 213–214
  - St Louis 214
- Community Development Block Grants 213
- community participation: benefits questioned 211–212, 222
- comparison with UK 204–206, 206, 221–224
  - future research 223–224
- conditions for effectiveness 207
  - neighbourhood cooperation/participation 208–209
  - organization 207–208
- emergence 181–182
- framework of understanding 182–183
- gentrification 214
- impacts on community revitalization 212–214
- localism and federal responsibility 204
- study summary 11–12
- targeting of subsidies 210–211, 222
  - see also* Bronx Cooperative Development Initiative; community enterprises (CEs)
- community development trusts (CDTs) 229–245
  - case studies/examples 237–243
    - Blaengarw Creation Development Trust 215
    - Caterham Barracks Community Trust 215, 217
    - Hastings Pier and White Rock Trust 240–242
    - London Coin Street Community Builders 216, 233
    - London Shoreditch 234
    - London Westway Development Trust 215, 233, 237–240
    - Londonderry Inner City Trust 233
    - Lyme Regis Development Trust 217, 242–243
    - Sheffield Manor and Castle Development Trust 215, 217
  - government policy 233–234
    - asset transfers/devolution 234–236, 271
    - contract bidding 235
    - Localism Act (2011) 203, 235
    - neoliberalism 230
    - Social Exclusion Unit 233
  - research uncertainty 229–230
    - future research priorities 245–246
  - services, constitution and organization 232–233
    - entrepreneurial/organizational characteristics 244
    - establishment 236
    - study conclusions 244–245
    - urban regeneration and 233–236
- community enterprises (CEs) 214–221
  - and local institutions *see* community enterprises and local institutions
  - assets and scope of enterprise 214–215, 250
    - organization and capacity 216, 231–232
  - case studies/examples
    - Blaengarw Creation Development Trust 215
    - Caterham Barracks Community Trust 215, 217
    - Hastings Pier and White Rock Trust 240–242
    - London Coin Street Community Builders 216, 233
    - London Westway Development Trust 215, 233, 237–240
    - Londonderry Inner City Trust 233
    - Lyme Regis Development Trust 217, 242–243
    - Sheffield Manor and Castle Development Trust 215, 217
  - community participation 219–220
    - comparison with US 204–206, 221–224
    - future research 223–224
  - comprehensiveness and viability 218
  - conditions for effectiveness 216
    - cooperation, multiple levels 217
  - definition of community enterprise 230–231, 252–253
    - as sub-set of social enterprise 251–252
  - governance 306

- impacts on community revitalization 220–221, 236
  - difficulties in assessing 305–306
- Locality 218, 231
- study conclusion 223
- targeting and power-devolution 219, 222
- see also* community development corporations
- community enterprises and local institutions 249–266
  - active citizenship 6–7, 158
  - ‘counter-production’ 264–265
  - entrepreneurial forms of 249–250
  - co-production 250, 253–255
  - accountability issues 254, 261–262
  - implications for democratic practices 253
  - response of public organization to 254–255
- Dutch CEs: study findings 255–256
  - acquiring buildings as assets 258–259
  - attitudes towards nascent CEs 257–258
  - friction over legal tasks 262–263
  - institutional inertia 259–261
  - skills and ‘professionalism’ 263–264
  - tensions and contradictions 264–266
  - trust and accountability 261–262
  - study data and analysis 255–257
  - study summary 12–13
  - see also* citizenship as enterprise
- consumerism and individualism 172–173
- cooperation *see* inter-firm cooperation (Dutch)
- creativity and innovation *see* localized spaces of collaborative innovation
- DeFilippis, James 11, 179
- deprived urban areas 21–36
  - barriers to entrepreneurship 22–23
  - government policy and 29–30
- Bronx *see* Bronx Cooperative Development Initiative
- concept of ‘place’ 21–22
- Detroit *see* gendered spatial arrangements of informal entrepreneurship
- entrepreneurial motivations and place 24–26, 33–34
  - and time 34
- hidden enterprise/informal economy 30–34, 299
  - geographic variations 32–33
  - human and social capital 5, 21–22
  - and place 26–28
  - study overview 8–9, 35–36
  - see also* community-based enterprise
- Detroit *see* gendered spatial arrangements of informal entrepreneurship
- devolution 204, 219, 222
- Dutch entrepreneurship *see* citizenship as enterprise; community enterprises and local institutions; inter-firm cooperation; solopreneurs and co-working
- economic democracy *see* Bronx Cooperative Development Initiative
- economies
  - austerity/retrenchment 6–7, 203, 230
  - development *see* community-based enterprise
  - free market ideal and micro-management practice 291–292
  - gift economy 155
  - informal 30–34, 126–127, 299
  - market system *see* market system
  - targeting of subsidies 210–211, 222
  - see also* institutional influences
- Eliasoph (2009) 272–273, 286
- ‘embeddedness’ 155, 305
- employment/self-employment CEs’ friction with Dutch local government 262–263
- importance of neighbourhood and 4–5
- entrepreneurship 99
  - business and network phases 100–101
  - business start-up 22–23, 25, 28–30, 102–103
  - gender differentials 98–99, 101

- nature of community and 154  
 opportunity *versus* necessity  
 dichotomy 24–26, 33–34  
 social capital of male and female  
 entrepreneurs 112  
*see also* entrepreneurship,  
 neighbourhoods and  
 communities nexus
- entrepreneurship, neighbourhoods and  
 communities nexus 1–14  
 entrepreneurship's influences 6–7,  
 305  
 further research 305–307  
 neighbourhood and community  
 perspective 3–5, 103, 302–303  
 self-employment and firm location  
 4–5  
 labour markets shaping  
 entrepreneurship 3–4  
 local and social perspective 1–3,  
 99, 302–304  
 regeneration policies and 2  
 social networks *see* social networks  
 study foci 1–3, 4–5, 153  
 understanding 297–307  
 entrepreneur as resident 298–300,  
 305  
 influences of differing  
 neighbourhoods and  
 communities 300–302  
 social, geographic, economic and  
 cultural settings 302–304  
*see also* entrepreneurship
- ethnicity and ethnographic research  
 127–128, 130–131
- Fortunato and Alter (2015) 6
- gender, role of 5, 53  
 and social capital *see* women  
 entrepreneurs
- gendered spatial arrangements of  
 informal entrepreneurship  
 125–145  
 community development  
 corporations and 208  
 domestic space: reappropriation  
 141–142  
 private space 137–141  
 churches 139–141  
 gendered segregated businesses  
 137–138  
 'kitchen salons' 141–142, 299  
 storefront businesses 138–139,  
 299  
 public space 129, 143  
 study findings 135–137  
 public/private dichotomy 129–130,  
 144–145  
 research design and methods  
 ethnographic approach 130–131  
 neighbourhood selection (Detroit)  
 131–135  
 research overview 142–145  
 study framework literature  
 informal economy 126–127  
 social networks and race 127–129  
 urban gendered space 129–130  
 study summary 9  
 women's visibility and 144  
*see also* women entrepreneurs
- Gershenfeld, Neil 84–85
- Global Entrepreneurship Monitor  
 (GEM) 66
- globalization 172
- government *see* institutional policies
- Ham, Maarten van 1, 11–12, 203, 297
- Hayek, Frederick 185
- Healey (2015) 260
- hidden enterprise 30–34, 299
- Holland *see* citizenship as enterprise;  
 community enterprises and  
 local institutions; inter-firm  
 cooperation; solopreneurs and  
 co-working
- Honig and Dana (2008) 212
- housing 210–211
- informal entrepreneurship *see*  
 deprived urban areas; gendered  
 spatial arrangements of informal  
 entrepreneurship
- information technologies 84, 90  
*see also* communication technologies
- innovation and creativity *see* localized  
 spaces of collaborative innovation
- institutional policies  
 anchor institutions 192, 193,  
 196–197

- co-production *see* community enterprises and local institutions
- globalization, consumerism, individualism 172–173
- government targeted funding (US) 210–211
- limitations and disequilibrium 28–30, 160, 182–183
- market system *see* market system
- neoliberalism *see* neoliberalism
- regeneration policies 2
- state welfare transfer *see* citizenship as enterprise
- Structural Adjustment Programs 151–152
- UK government 203, 233–235, 271 *see also* economies
- inter-firm cooperation 40–61
  - definition of 41–42
  - extent of/reasons for/duration of 53–55
  - literature review 42–46
    - changes during firm life course 45–46
    - dynamic perspective 43–44
    - neighbourhood perspective 44
    - social networks and social capital 42–43
  - study data and measurements 46–48
  - study results
    - character of inter-firm cooperation 53–55
    - influences and change: analyses 55–59
    - multivariate analyses 48–53
    - overview 9, 59–61
- International Labour Organisation reports 31
- Kingsbridge Armory, Bronx 188–191
- Kleinmans, Reinout 1, 11–13, 203, 249, 411
- Kohtala and Bosqué (2014) 86
- labour markets
  - 'gig' economy 3
  - informal economy 31
  - self-employment 3–4, 65–66
    - increase in 65–67
    - share of women 98
- Lawless (2011) 255
- Lendrum, Jenny 10, 125, 133, 136, 140, 143
- localism 204, 219
- localized development 161
- localized spaces of collaborative innovation 80–93
  - collective innovation processes 80
    - and use of collaborative spaces 92
  - governance and innovative typologies 82–84
    - co-working spaces 87–89, 93
    - Corporate Labs 91
    - Fab Labs 83, 84–86, 92
    - hackerspaces 86–87, 92–93
    - Living Labs 90–91, 93
    - makerspaces 86, 92–93
    - 'shared machine shops' and other spaces 80–81
    - study aims and data 81
    - study conclusions 90–93
    - study summary 9–10
- location 4–5
- Lyons et al. 2012
- MacKenzie (2009) 180
- market system 209–211
  - 'triple bottom line' 218, 222
  - as political system 185–186
  - asset transfers to community 234, 236, 258–257
  - Bronx Cooperative Development Initiative 193–198
    - 'economic democracy' 194–195
    - social inclusion and 195–196
  - localism and 204, 219
  - market-norm alliance 183–184
  - rethinking 184–185
- Mason, Colin 1, 4, 297
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) 84–85, 90
- Meerkerk et al. (2013) 221
- Mueller et al. (2014) 230
- neighbourhood as interdisciplinary subject *see* entrepreneurship, neighbourhoods and communities nexus

- neighbourhood revitalization *see*  
 communities and regeneration  
 policies; community development  
 corporations (CDCs); community  
 enterprises (CEs)
- 'neoliberal communitarianism' 183
- neoliberalism 183, 230, 234–235  
 'crowding out' thesis 255, 270,  
 272  
 devolution 204, 219, 222  
 in Holland *see* citizenship as  
 enterprise; community  
 enterprises and local  
 institutions  
 state welfare transfer *see* citizenship  
 as enterprise
- Netherlands *see* citizenship as  
 enterprise; community enterprises  
 and local institutions; inter-firm  
 cooperation; solopreneurs and  
 co-working
- networks *see* social networks
- Ostrom (2000) 270, 272, 290
- Peredo, Ana María 10–11, 151, 252  
 'place' 4–5
- Polanyi et al. (1957) 185
- race 127–129  
 ethnographic research 130–131  
 urban regeneration (Bronx)  
 186–192
- recession (2007–8) 6–7, 203, 234
- regeneration/revitalization *see*  
 community development  
 corporations (CDCs); community  
 development trusts (CDTs);  
 community enterprises (CEs)
- Renault 91
- resources 163–164
- Reuschke, Darja 1, 297
- Reynolds et al. (2004) 24
- Rich (2014) 213
- Rijshouwer, Emiel 13, 270
- Schutjens, Veronique 9, 41, 103
- Seats2Meet (S2M) 70–75
- self-employment *see* employment/self-  
 employment
- Shane (2009) 22, 29, 30
- Simon (2001) 191–192
- social and economic inclusion 196
- social capital 5  
 as collective good and resource  
 104–105  
 bonding forms and bridging forms  
 28, 105, 163  
 concept: origination and  
 development 156–157  
 importance of 99, 306  
 Lin and Dumin's instrument of  
 measurement 107–108  
 neighbourhood level 109, 301  
 community size and 163–164  
 or firms 42–43  
 ties 105, 109, 111–114, 116–118  
 women entrepreneurs 107–109  
 analysis of ties 111–114,  
 116–118  
 degree of pay off 113, 115–116  
 macro and micro levels 104–105  
*see also* social networks
- social inclusion 6
- social mobility 304–305
- social networks  
 and concept of community 1–2  
 'compensation hypothesis' 28, 101  
 and entrepreneurship 5–6  
 gender differences 103, 105–107,  
 111, 112, 137  
 and race in informal economy  
 127–129  
 in deprived areas 27, 137, 302  
 literature on 28  
 of firms 43  
*see also* social capital; inter-firm  
 cooperation
- social welfare *see* citizenship as  
 enterprise
- solopreneurs and co-working  
 65–77  
 co-working spaces 68–70, 302  
 as interaction facilitator 73–74  
 benefits to neighbourhoods and  
 solopreneurs 75–77  
 definition, types and functions  
 87–89  
 motivations for using 72  
 rise in 68–70

- future research 306
- Seats2Meet (S2M) 70–72
- self-employment rise, causes 66–68
- study data and sample characteristics 71–72
- study summary 9
- ‘space’ 4
  - co-working space *see* solopreneurs and co-working
  - gendered *see* gendered spatial arrangements of informal entrepreneurship
  - localized *see* localized space of collaborative innovation
- spatial mobility 304–305
- Stam, Erik 9, 65
- state welfare transfer *see* citizenship as enterprise
- Steger (2005) 172
- Survey of the Social Network of Entrepreneurs, The* 100, 107
- Survey on the Social Networks of Entrepreneurs (SSNE) 46
- Swider, Sarah 10, 125, 134
- Syrett, Stephen 1, 297
  
- Thake (1995) 236
  
- Uitermark, Justus 13, 265, 270
- unemployment 262–263
- United Kingdom of Great Britain 301
  - ‘Big Society’ 271
  - Community Asset Fund 234
  - community enterprises *see* community development trusts (CDTs); community enterprises (CEs)
  - hidden business start-ups 31–32
  - Local Enterprise Growth Initiative (LEGI) 29
  - local government expenditure 230
  - Localism Act (2011) 203, 235
  - Locality 218, 231
  - National Association of Active Residents (LSA) 255–256
  - self-employment 4
  - The Public Services (Social Value) Act (2012) 235
- United States of America
  - Bronx *see* Bronx Community Development Initiative
  - Community Action Agencies (CAAs) 182
  - Community Benefits Agreements (CBAs) 191
  - community development *see* community development corporations (CDCs)
  - Detroit *see* gendered spatial arrangements of informal entrepreneurship
  - self-employment 4
- Varady, David 11–12, 203
- Volker, Beate 10, 98
- voluntary associations 2
- Voorberg et al. (2014) 254–255
- Vrande, Vareska van de 9, 65
  
- welfare state regimes 6, 204, 253
  - transfer of *see* citizenship as enterprise
- Wilde et al. (2014) 255, 260
- Williams, Colin 8, 21
- Williams, Nick 8, 21
- Wolf-Powers (2014) 182
- women entrepreneurs 98–119
  - networks 100–101
    - gender differences 103, 105–107, 111, 112, 137
  - research on 102–103
  - social capital 107–109
    - analysis of ties 111–114, 116–118
    - degree of pay off 113, 115–116
    - macro and micro levels 104–105
  - study aims 99–100
  - study conclusions 116–119
  - study data, measurements and models
    - analytical strategy 110–111
    - control variables 110
    - description of social capital, male and female 111, 112



- firm success 110
- key characteristics of sample 123
- neighbourhood cohesion 109
- occupations by gender 124
- regression models for effects of social capital 115
- regression models on social capital indicators 113–114
- social capital 107–109
- study summary 9
- see also* gendered spatial arrangements of informal entrepreneurship





