

Literature Review Fall 2015

Questions	Solution 1	Solution 2	Solution 3	Solution 4	Solution 5
1 Why is shared-used kitchen important? (Goals and Purposes)	To rebuild the local and regional economy (Larry Fisher., (2013)"Rebuilding the local Food System," Economic Development Journal, Vol. 12, No.4, pp. 40-45)	To increase food-security through the existing food products, To sell value-added products (Alonso, Abel., O'Neill, Martin., (2011) "Interest in maximisation and value-added produce – A preliminary study from Chilton County Alabama" British Food Journal, Vol. 113 No.5, pp. 637-655)	To reduce poverty by involving women, ethnical/racial minority, and/or coming from low income backgrounds (U.S. Kitchen Incubators:2013)	Why is local food consumption important? To increase localization, reducing ecological footprints, community building, collective action and creating new socio-economic institutions (Seyfang, G. (2007))	
2 Examples of Shared-Used Kitchen Organization	ACEnet(The Appalachian Center for Economic Networks) : Ohio (Larry Fisher., (2013)"Rebuilding the local Food System," Economic Development Journal, Vol. 12, No.4, pp. 40-45) (Lyons, Thomas.,(2002) "Building Social Capital for Rural Enterprise Development: Three Case Studies in the United States", Journal of Development Entrepreneurship, August 2002; 7, 2; pp. 193-216)	Battenkill Kitchen (the shared-use licensed facility for start-up food businesses and culinary education): New York (Nielsen, Annette., (2012) "Growing Community in the Courthouse Community Garden," The Journal of New York Folklore, Vol. 38:1-2, pp. 3-10)	North East Alabama Entrepreneurial System : Alabama (Lyons, Thomas.,(2002) "Building Social Capital for Rural Enterprise Development: Three Case Studies in the United States", Journal of Development Entrepreneurship, August 2002; 7, 2; pp. 193-216)	Food-works Culinary Center in northern California (Lyons, Thomas.,(2002) "Building Social Capital for Rural Enterprise Development: Three Case Studies in the United States", Journal of Development Entrepreneurship, August 2002; 7, 2; pp. 193-216)	Hamakua Incubator Kitchen & Craft, the Hanokaa Ohana Kitchen Project ; Hawaii (Hollyer, J., Castro, L., Salgado, C., Cox, L., Hodgson, A., Thom, W., ... & Kwok, M. (2000). Some costs and considerations for establishing an entrepreneurial community shared-use kitchen or "test-kitchen incubator" Food Manufacturing and Technology 2 (2000), 45.)
3 What models are there for Shared-Use Kitchen, Kitchen Incubator?	Profit-Oriented Industrial-based	Social Oriented Community-based -Analogy to social entrepreneurship	Discussion about the types of Models : Qualitative or Quantitative (Both are fine, if there is less quantitative models, we can quantify it.)		
4 Examples of analytical models/measurement for shared-used kitchen	4 essential components : 1. Business concept, 2. Physical resources, 3. Core competences or skills, 4. A market. Assessment tool : 1. Lack of ability, 2. Lack of visibility, 3. Lack of Affordability, 4. Transaction barrier, 5. Lack of self-awareness, 6. Lack of Accountability, 7. Emotions, 8. Lack of skill, 9. Lack of creativity by Lichtenstein and Lyons (Lyons, Thomas.,(2002))	4 core components for ensuring success - Training, Business Incubation and Infrastructure Development, Access to Capital Services, Capacity Services(Larry Fisher., (2013))			

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5 Models for social entrepreneurship	<p>Multidimensional Model -</p> <p>1. Seven themes : dynamics, innovativeness, proactiveness, risk management, sustainability, social mission, opportunity seeking/recognition</p> <p>2. Model $SVC=f(I,P,RM)$ subject to S, SM, E where SVC : social value creation, I:innovativeness; P: proactiveness, RM: risk management; S: sustainability, SM: social mission; E:environment (Weerawardena, J., & Mort, G. S(2006))</p>	<p>Social entrepreneurship is described (exercised) where some person or group: (1) aim(s) at creating social value, either exclusively or at least in some prominent way; (2) show(s) a capacity to recognize and take advantage of opportunities to create that value ("envision"); (3) employ(s) innovation, ranging from outright invention to adapting someone else's novelty, in creating and/or distributing social value; (4) is/are willing to accept an above-average degree of risk in creating and disseminating social value; and (5) is/are unusually resourceful in being relatively undaunted by scarce assets in pursuing their social venture. Classified the organization by {Place of social goals} and {Role of commercial exchange}(Mair, J., & Marti, I. (2006))</p>	<p>Five key issues to be used in comparing social entrepreneurship with for profit entrepreneurship : 1. opportunity recognition, 2.network embeddedness, 3. the nature of financial risk and profit; 4. the role of individual versus collective action in managing and structuring enterprises; and 5. creativity and innovation. (Shaw, E., & Carter, S. (2007).</p>		
6 Models for entrepreneurship	<p>Thematic factors for analyzing tool: foundation time, origin, motives, voluntary/involuntary, ethnicity. Class/orientation, gender, type of organization(Spear, R 2006)</p>	<p>Evaluation of human and social capital investments for the business performance of startups, using regression analysis(Bosma, Van Praag et al 2004)</p>			