

Social economy and public action in France

Between fragmentation and institutionalisation

An analysis of the territorialised regime in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur Region

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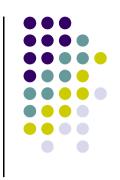
- Introduction
- The building process of public policy in favour of Social Economy (SE): a grid of analysis
- The case of the PACA Region : three main steps in the building process
- Conclusion





- The context of The PACA Region :
 - Heterogeneity of territories (geographical characteristics and economic development):
 - high degree of urbanisation
 - high unemployment rate
 - The Social Economy : a dynamic sector :
 - 10% of total employment, 4th French region in terms of employment volume
 - Mainly constituted by nonprofit organisations (80%)
 - Supported by the left-wing and green parties
 - That led to the creation of SE intermediary organisations (ex. CRESS in 2004)
 - => Since 2000, regional willingness to develop public policies in favour of SE





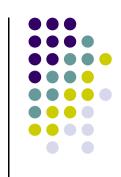
- Qualitative empirical analysis: case study of the PACA Region:
 - Participant observation during the regional permanent seminar on SE aimed at structuring a regional policy towards SE
 - Semi-structured interviews with key regional actors (private and public)





- Two theoretical supports :
 - The analysis of public action developed by Lascoumes and Le Galès (2007): distinction between:
 - social facts
 - public action
 - political problem
 - The analysis of territorial regimes adopted by Itçaina,
 Palard and Segas (2007): three constitutive elements:
 - the way trust has been built between the actors involved;
 - the regulation modes that have been adopted at the territorial level;
 - the definition and the building processes of territorial problems and the new tools of governance and of public policy that have been implemented.

The building process of public policy



- Between fragmentation and institutionalisation of SE policies (2000's):
 - At the national level :
 - First recognition then disengagement of the State
 - Creation of intermediary organisations to increase the recognition of SE (CEGES, AVISE, CNCRES)
 - Adoption of sectoral policies (personal & home care services): fragmentation and loss of coherence
 - At the regional level :
 - Institutionalisation of SE policies
 - Heterogeneity of public policies towards SE





- The SE as a social fact: awareness
 - 2000 large public consultation organised at the regional level but impulsed by the national level : main objectives :
 - Mobilise and structure local SE actors
 - Clarify the project of the SE
 - Make propositions for public policies
 - Large participation in the PACA Region
 - It improved the recognition of the role of the SE in terms of employment
 - ⇒ It helped the visibility of SE actors and the constitution of networks at the territorial level





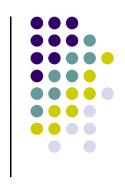
- From a social fact to a public action :
 - 2005 : new consultation at the Regional level launched by the Regional Council :
 - The permanent seminar (1000 participants) :
 - to determine the development programme of the SE and define the criteria for public action towards SE;
 - to create a public space to debate and to build the « common knowledge » on SE between regional actors.





- From a public action to a political problem :
 - The elaboration of the public agenda:
 PROGRESS (2007) with the adoption of 9 criteria for the selection of SE projects
 - The anchorage of regional policy towards SE in the general development strategy of the Region
 - The creation of intermediary organisations :
 - the observatory of SE at the regional level (improve data and monitoring)
 - The support to territorial networks of organisations





- The PACA Region as an illustration of
 - the emergence of a territorial regime towards SE: trust, regulation mode and governance tools
 - the evolution from an employment policy (more in favour of nonprofit organisations) to an integrated public policy (economic development and innovation): specific to PACA
- A building process not without tensions :
 - between the lack of interest and knowledge from local public servants and the involvement of local SE actors
 - between the aim to implement a participative method and the lack of method to do so
 - between the participative method and the top-down model