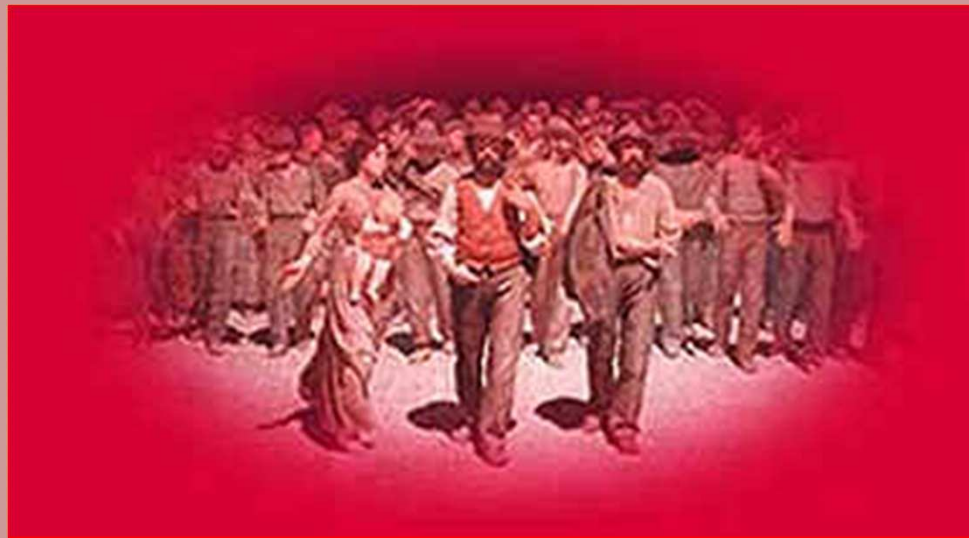




legacoop EMILIA-ROMAGNA



Social Coop in Italy

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Alberto Alberani Trieste 19 giugno 2019



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Social coop

Social cooperatives

- Set up in the mid-1970s, giving rise to a phenomenon that was enshrined in 1991 by Law 381. Article 1 defines their identity:

“Social cooperative societies shall pursue the general interests of the community in human promotion and in the citizens’ social integration by managing social, health and educational services or carrying out diverse activities - agricultural, industrial, commercial or service activities - whose purpose is the employment of disadvantaged people”

http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cooperativa_sociale

Law 381

Set up formally social cooperatives and divides them in 2 kinds

A

providing social, health,
educational **services**

⟨N⟩

B

engaged in **work** integration of
disadvantaged people

A

Services are mainly provided to the elderly, disabled, children in need, early childhood, mental health and dependency

Cooperatives manage social, health, educational and care services. They operate in residential or semi-residential facilities, at home, or... "on the road"

Workers are mostly members, have appropriate professional qualifications (care workers and educators in particular), are constantly trained and regularly paid
«N» through a national social cooperative employment contract

B

The cooperative can engage in any commercial activity: agriculture, services, industry, tourism...

Aimed at providing employment for disadvantaged people

At least **30% of workers** is from categories considered **disadvantaged** by the law: people with physical, mental and sensory disabilities, individuals receiving psychiatric treatment, drug addicts, alcoholics, children of working age in difficult family situations, prisoners subject to alternative measures than detention

Regularly employed member-workers

- in «A» type: Educators, helpers, nurses, etc.
- in «B» type: Disadvantaged manual workers, manual workers without difficulties, specialised technicians etc.

Dimensions

Social cooperatives in Italy in 2015, in thousands of €

Legal Form	N°	Production Value	Operating Result	Social Capital	Net Assets	Invested Capital	Workers
Cooperative	13.203	11.939.235	150.256	489.370	2.639.114	10.023.159	389.198
Consortia	447	1.654.786	9.248	76.555	175.126	1.388.539	5.839
Total	13.650	13.594.021	159.503	565.924	2.814.240	11.411.698	395.037

Source: Area Studi Legacoop

Social Coop Legacoopsociali



La cooperazione sociale Legacoop per tipologia di attività: strutture attive con bilancio al 2015

dati in migliaia di euro

Tipologia attività	N°	Valore della produzione	Risultato esercizio	Capitale sociale	Patrimonio Netto	Capitale Investito	Addetti	Addetti donne	% donne	Soci	Soci donne	% donne
Cooperative sociali di tipo A	1.016	2.515.470	20.325	139.146	497.088	2.113.696	89.885	71.904	80,0	101.412	74.786	73,7
Cooperative sociali di tipo A e B	165	205.354	2.082	9.576	37.871	159.342	8.219	5.642	68,6	5.281	3.285	62,2
Cooperative sociali di tipo B	607	626.854	3.694	41.663	167.946	565.574	21.375	11.584	54,2	27.178	15.127	55,7
Consorzi	110	685.069	2.310	31.404	73.902	598.234	1.987	944	47,5	807	-	-
Totale	1.898	4.032.748	28.411	221.789	776.807	3.436.845	121.466	90.073	74,2	134.678	93.199	69,2

Social coop b in Italy

Oltre 70.000 dipendenti tra:

- **tempi indeterminati (73%),**
- **determinati - stagionali (24%)**
- **parasubordinati (3%).** ⟨N⟩

Circa 22.000 persone svantaggiate (oltre 30%)

Un fatturato per servizi erogati e/o merci prodotte di 2 miliardi di euro*

Fonte: EURICSE Rapporto 2014

Main Activities social coop b

- Maintenance of green areas
- Hygiene
- Arts and crafts
- Differentiated refuse ^{«N»} collection
- Industrial assembly
- Varied services

Objectives of type b social coop

- Encourage social inclusion of disadvantaged people through work
- Provide a place of work for transition to «normal» production environments
- Particular attention to dynamics of relationships ^{<N>}
- Working hours and methods respecting people's needs
- Co-operative mutuality

Type B social coop

- Carry out activities different from the first type of co-ops, particularly in agriculture, industry, business or service sectors, activities aimed at providing employment for disadvantaged people.
- The following people are considered disadvantaged:
 - those with physical, mental and sensory disabilities,
 - individuals receiving psychiatric treatment,
 - drug addicts,
 - alcoholics,
 - children of working age in difficult family situations,
 - prisoners subject to measures other than detention
- At least 30% of the WORKERS must be disadvantaged people.

Type B social coop concessions

- Private negotiations with P.A.
- Tax relief. No contributions^{<N>} required for disadvantaged people, contributions paid by State

Development of the Type B social coop

- The social cooperatives type b developed to guarantee disadvantaged people social integration through work within or outside the co-operative.
- They operate within "normal" markets (agriculture, services, industry, tourism, etc).
- They are distinctively Italian in combining genuine productive work with solidarity.

⟨N⟩

Social cooperative

“Il Bettolino” <http://www.ilbettolino.it/>



Social cooperative “Il Bettolino”

<http://www.ilbettolino.it/>

- Social cooperative “Il Bettolino” <http://www.ilbettolino.it/>
- Founded in 1989, it is located in REGGIOLO in the nearby of Reggio Emilia (between Reggio Emilia and Mantova). It employs 53 people 17 of which are disabled. It is worth about 3,7 millions of euro. <N>
- The cooperative is specialized in the production of BASIL and «Pesto Genovese ». Thanks to an important investment, it supplies products to COOP, the big distribution network (In Italy, Coop supermarkets are the market leader and they are as important as Carrefour and Auchan...)
- They also manage PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GREEN AREAS as well as WASTE COLLECTION.

Social cooperative Giovani Rilegatori

<http://www.giovanirilegatori.it/>



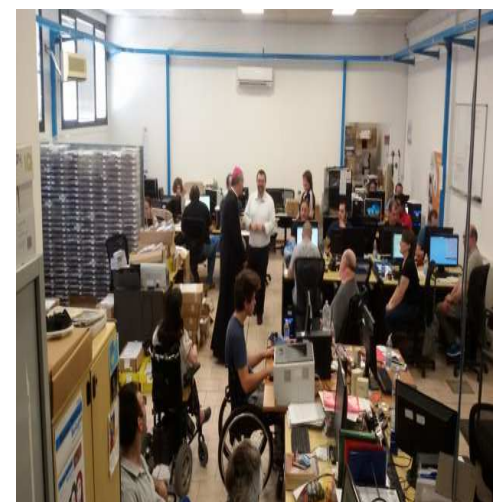
Social cooperative Giovani Rilegatori

<http://www.giovanirilegatori.it/>

- Founded in 1983, it is located in Imola (Bologna). It employs 24 people, 12 of which are disabled people. It is worth 1,4 million of euro. <N>
- Born as bookbinders, the technological innovations imposed by the market made the cooperative invest in new technologies and diversify the production by starting the ARCHIVATION activity that represents today about the half of their worth.

Virtual Coop social cooperative

<http://virtualcoop.net/>



Virtual Coop social cooperative

<http://virtualcoop.net/>

- Founded in 1996, it is a social cooperative that mainly employs people with PHYSICAL DISABILITIES. It is located in Bologna. It employs 32 people, 21 of which are disabled people with good professional skills. It is worth 1 million of euro.
- The cooperative offers quality technological services: services for the digitalization of documents and data entry, digital printing and editing, Web development and online databases, mailing and small logistics, management of events and information campaigns...
- Moreover, it pays special attention to the training and professionalization of employees with disabilities by offering packages of integrated services to the enterprises to foster job placement for people with disabilities in the implementation of the law 68/99.

Copaps Cooperative

<http://copaps.it>



<N>



Copaps Cooperative

<http://copaps.it>

- Founded in 1979, it is located in SASSO MARCONI (Bologne). Copaps is the result of the commitment of families with a disabled relative to running farming activities that also offer training activities. It employs 54 people, 21 of which have physical disabilities. It is worth 2 millions of euro.
- It manages farming activities, especially organic farming, restaurant that serves locally produced goods, a greenhouse with flowers, the maintenance of outdoor public properties and the collection of waste.

Conclusions

- The Italian experience of social cooperatives during the last 40 years shows that social economy entities can be «an Effective Model for Social Inclusion of Disabled People”
- In particular
 - By managing health and social services with less bureaucracy, more flexibility, lower costs and a qualified staff motivated by the sense of belonging as a member of the cooperative.
 - By building social cooperatives that carry out production activities thanks to people with disabilities who, as WORKING MEMBERS and thanks to the cooperative, feel as the real players of their job.

Conclusions

- In Italy, social cooperatives are successful because
 - They proved citizens-consumers to provide quality services also because supported by values like fairness, solidarity, social justice.
 - They proved politics and Public Administration that social economy entities can foster social rights and, at the same time, producing economic savings.

Conclusions

- In the last few years, the European Union has showed a growing interest in social economy by adopting programs and support
- There's the need to move faster in this direction by increasing the resources to develop ^{<N>} debates and exchange among the members of social economy.
- These resources should also be taken through an increase in taxation of those for profit organizations which benefit from unjustified privileges.