

Lecture 4. Social economy policy

Definition of social economy

The social economy is a sector of the market which operates between the public and the private sphere. Despite the efforts of academics, EU institutions, international organizations, national governments and social economy representatives in trying to provide a common.

What is a social, economic policy?

Social policy aims to identify and find ways of reducing inequalities in access to services and support between social groups defined by socio-economic status, race, ethnicity, migration status, gender, sexual orientation, disability and age, and between countries.

What is an example of social economy?

A diverse range of examples of social economy organizations includes building and mortgage societies, credit unions, charities and philanthropic organizations, neighborhood organizations and community groups, trade unions, mutual insurance, sports associations, hospitals, self-help groups, school organizations etc.

What is the aim of social economy?

The social economy business models aim at reinvesting most of the profits back into the organization and/or a social cause, and having a participatory/democratic form of governance.

What are 3 examples of a social policy?

Some examples of social policies include: government pensions, welfare for the poor, food stamps, affordable housing initiatives, health care, unemployment benefits, equal opportunity employment laws, antidiscrimination laws, and policy initiatives which are designed to benefit disadvantaged people in society.

What are the characteristics of social economy?

Social economy is a sector emerging in many fields, including the environment, care, education, welfare food and energy. Social economy deals in an innovative way with the global challenges which Europe is now facing such as climate change, demographic ageing and social exclusion.

What are the social economic factors?

Social and economic factors are drivers of the conditions in which people live, learn, work, and play. Factors, such as employment, community safety, income, housing, transportation, educational attainment, social support, and discrimination account for roughly 40% of all health.

What are the 5 socio-economic factors?

Viewing such a medium as a form of new innovation, the five socio-economic characters namely gender, age, income level, education level and the exposure to the Internet were hypothesized to see whether there was any relationship between these five factors and the consumer's willingness to adopt e-commerce.

What is the difference between social policy and economic policy?

It is impossible to separate certain economic policy aims precisely from certain social policy aims because economic policy has effects important for social policy and, conversely, social policy has effects which are economic and thus important for economic policy.

A list of different types of economic policies:

- ❖ Monetary policy
- ❖ Fiscal policy
- ❖ Supply-side policies
- ❖ Microeconomic policies – tax, subsidies, price controls, housing market, regulation of monopolies
- ❖ Labour market policies
- ❖ Tariff / trade policies

What is social economic development?

Socio-economic development, therefore, is the process of social and economic development in a society. It is measured with indicators, such as gross domestic product (GDP), life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment.

What are examples of socio economic issues?

- ❖ Socioeconomic Environment
- ❖ Occupational Status
- ❖ Educational Attainment
- ❖ Access to Health Care
- ❖ Poverty
- ❖ Nutrition

How does the economy affect society?

Economic growth affects government policy and spending. First and foremost, the economy affects how a government acts. Economic growth stimulates business and spending. Increased exports and imports lead to greater income from business taxes. In short, governments have an improved cash flow.

What causes socioeconomic problems?

Low domestic savings, inadequate levels of foreign direct investment, crime, labour market rigidities, low skill levels, and restrictive monetary and fiscal policies are invariably put forward as causal factors by economists and other social commentators.

What are the three phases of economic development?

Still, most development economists agree that the key stages of development are related to three different transitions:

- ❖ a structural transformation of the economy
- ❖ a demographic transition
- ❖ a process of urbanization

