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Inter-Agency Task Force on
Social and Solidarity Economy

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Mapping International SSE Mapping Exercises

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and Jérôme Schoenmaeckers

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The logo consists of the letters 'UN' in a bold, white, sans-serif font, centered within a solid blue square.

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Social and Solidarity Economy

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Opportunities and Challenges of Statistics on SSE

This is one of three papers commissioned for a research project of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy (UNTFSSSE) Knowledge Hub for the SDGs.

The project, Opportunities and Challenges of Statistics on SSE, aims to enrich discussions around statistics on the social and solidarity economy (SSE) both within and beyond the UN system. It provides policy makers with current information on SSE statistics and makes recommendations for their improvement.

Working Papers:

Producing Statistics on Social and Solidarity Economy: The State of the Art, by Marie J. Bouchard and Gabriel Salathé-Beaulieu (August 2021)

Mapping International SSE Mapping Exercises, by Coline Compère, Barbara Sak, and Jérôme Schoenmaeckers (August 2021)

Producing Statistics on Social and Solidarity Economy: Policy Recommendations and Directions for Future Research, by Rafael Chaves-Avila (August 2021)

The project has been led by UNRISD as the implementing agency of the UNTFSSSE Knowledge Hub for the SDGs. The project is coordinated by Ilcheong Yi (Senior Research Coordinator, UNRISD) and Marie J. Bouchard (Professor, Université du Québec à Montréal and President of the CIRIEC International Scientific Commission “Social and Cooperative Economy”), and funded by the Government of the Republic of Korea (represented by Statistics Korea). Support from CIRIEC International is also acknowledged.

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Acronyms

AISAM	International Association of Mutual Insurance Companies
AMICE	Association of Mutual Insurers and Insurance Cooperatives in Europe
CASES	Cooperativa António Sérgio para a Economia Social
CGM	Consorzio Nazionale della Cooperazione Sociale
CIRIEC	International Centre of Research and Information on the Public, Social and Cooperative Economy/ Centre International de Recherches et d'Information sur l'Economie Publique, Sociale et Coopérative
COPAC	Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives
COSPE	Cooperazione per lo Sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti (Cooperation for the Development of Emerging Countries)
CSI	Centre for Social Investment (University of Heidelberg)
DG EMPL	Directorate-General for Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Affairs
DG ENTR	Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry
EESC/CESE	European Economic and Social Committee/Comité économique et social européen
EMES Network	EMergence de l'Entreprise Sociale en Europe (The emergence of social enterprises in Europe)
ETUC	European Trade Union Confederation
EURICSE	European Research Institute on Cooperative and Social Enterprises
ICA	International Cooperative Alliance
ICNPO	International Classification of Non-profit Organizations
ICMIF	International Cooperative and Mutual Insurance Federation
ILO	International Labour Office
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estadística
INSEE	Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
IPEMED	Institut de Prospective Economique du Monde Méditerranéen
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OIBESCOOP	Observatorio Iberoamericano del Empleo y la Economía Social y Cooperativa
SSE	Social and Solidarity Economy
SNA	System of National Accounts
SOCENT	SOCial ENTerprise research programme
TSE	Third Sector Economy
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNTFSSSE	United Nations Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy
WISEs	Work Insertion Social Enterprises
WP	Working paper

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Summary

Mapping social and solidarity economy (SSE) organizations requires tackling numerous issues. This paper first outlines how key mapping exercises dealing with the SSE were selected for this first review process, 2020 being the cutoff date for inclusion. The diversity of concepts and scopes, including or excluding organizations and entities, is then discussed and the two main frameworks ("social economy approach" and "NPO approach") are reviewed briefly. The second chapter looks at the literature contributing to creating, presenting and developing SSE statistics. The selected mapping exercises were then divided into three types: 1) administrative, legal and institutional data containing statistical information; 2) international research on SSE contributing to the development of statistical methodology and data; and 3) thematic maps that portray the geographic pattern of SSE. The third and main chapter of the paper discusses how selected SSE organizations are classified, based on criteria such as the sector of activity or the geographical scale. Other classification filters are time range, replicability, and implementers of the mappings. The annexes are extremely useful as they contain all the information for the different mapping exercises listed. A last section places the different mappings in graphical representation according to Bouchard and Salathé-Beaulieu (2021), with respect to the two main frameworks ("social economy approach" and "NPO approach"). The paper concludes with an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of this first mapping exercise, as well as with recommendations for future work.

Introduction

Over the centuries, attempts at economic cooperation between producers (farmers in particular) or consumers (joint purchasing and mutual help systems) have taken place almost everywhere. Present in scientific literature since the beginning of the 19th century, appearing in economic and political thought with Charles Dunoyer's *Nouveau traité d'économie sociale* (1830), the term "social economy" traveled through the decades. Yet, it was not until the end of the 20th century that it really became a subject of economic research, alongside the market economy and the public economy.

Definitions of the concept of social economy vary internationally and, according to countries, the term does not necessarily have a legal or institutional existence. It is however quite widely accepted that social economy or social and solidarity economy (SSE)¹ is the branch of the economy comprising enterprises and organizations that seek to reconcile economic activity and social equity. From fair trade to solidarity savings, through social innovations in the field of environmental protection, support to socio-economic inclusion processes, or the fight against exclusion, health disparities or unequal opportunities, SSE provides a response to many contemporary societal challenges (Lacroix and Slitine, 2016).

Contrary to the idea that SSE is just a sector existing in parallel with private and public sectors, it is rather another way of doing economic activities and forming economic relations that can be found in all economic sectors. Although it significantly contributes to improving social and economic conditions of the disadvantaged or the poor, the *sine qua non* of SSE is re-embedding markets in society and promoting forms of production, exchange and consumption that protect both people and the planet, which is beyond its social service functions. Research on SSE, whether theoretical or applied, dates back to the early 1980s. Although there has been much debate on its practices, there has been little effort to create statistical data on SSE at the national or international level². The literature on the methodology of collecting SSE statistics is partial and scattered. The 2015 CIRIEC book *The Weight of the Social Economy* (Bouchard and Rousselière, 2015) aims at reviewing and stocktaking them. On this basis, recent meetings were held in Paris in October 2017³ and in Brussels in November 2019⁴ to discuss challenges and opportunities related to the frameworks for compiling statistics on the SSE. These two recent expert meetings allowed specialists to better grasp the subtleties related to definitions and the scope of SSE. They also acknowledged that the perimeter of SSE can be defined differently according to the diverse visions of "schools of thoughts." This further understanding allowed the experts participating at the meetings to take statistical methodological steps with regard to their own work.

Even when the methodology has been chosen, there are still numerous questions and choices to make in compiling data which need to be transformed into statistics. Various considerations leading to producing statistics can sometimes hardly be compared from one country to

¹ In this paper, social economy and social and solidarity economy are used interchangeably depending on the usage of the term in different countries or regions.

² There are, however, some notable examples. For instance, Europe, with a genuine interest and political support for producing harmonized statistics on SSE (e.g. EUROSTAT), has a relatively well-developed institute compiling national and/or regional statistics on social economy across the continent.

³ The concept note, the presentations and the highlights can be found on <http://www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/Working-seminar-on-Satellite-Accounts.htm>

⁴ The program and the concept note can be found on [https://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/events.nsf/\(httpEvents\)/37A89D5EB4B4F39A8025848900351062?OpenDocument](https://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/events.nsf/(httpEvents)/37A89D5EB4B4F39A8025848900351062?OpenDocument)

another.⁵ In this sense, a crucial step towards developing harmonized statistics is to create a comprehensive review of literature relevant to statistical methodologies and statistical data on the SSE. This is often called “mapping exercises,” which refers to a stage prior to the comprehensive listing and systematic classification of the diverse efforts to produce statistics on SSE. This paper aims at systematically reviewing and mapping these exercises to help design and implement effective statistical methodologies for SSE statistics. Given the lack of comparative studies on statistics of social economy, particularly the size of its economic and social contribution, the paper has reviewed not only studies on statistics but also those dealing with economic and social aspects of SSE relevant to methodologies and production of statistics.⁶ Reviewing of mapping exercises offers valuable insights to those with an interest in SSE statistics. In addition to the information on the definitions and scope of SSE, it helps us to better understand the features and characteristics of SSE, and the sectors’ frontiers between SSE and other sectors, such as the public and private sectors. The features and characteristics of SSE partly explain the difficulties in statistically capturing the SSE and the need to further develop a robust methodology for SSE statistics. For instance, methods to measure added value for for-profit enterprises cannot be easily applied to social economy organizations. Moreover, the value added by the latter cannot be captured in monetary terms alone.⁷

Through reviewing of mapping exercises, the paper helps to deepen our understanding of key statistical trends on SSE, in particular those on the number, characteristics, member composition, number of employed workers and value added. It also helps to develop and test new methodologies for SSE statistics.

This working paper is structured as follows: Section 1 details different sources used for the mapping exercise. In Section 2, we explain why, in addition to statistical works, we expand our scope of literature to mapping exercises that define and explain various aspects of SSE beyond those producing statistics on SSE. Section 3 classifies statistical works and mappings along eight transversal criteria with the objective of highlighting information and drawing lessons for researchers who want to implement their own methods of measuring SSE. A table summarizes some of the characteristics of these different mappings according to the selected criteria, and a graph attempts to position them according to the perimeter of interest or SSE families/concepts. Section 4 presents a conclusion, and Annexes contain all the information about the classifications used in Section 3, together with full references and websites of the different mappings.

1 Methodology, data collection and challenges regarding mapping exercises

To realize the mapping exercises, we have reviewed, selected and listed key mapping exercises dealing with the SSE until 2020. All documents including statistical definitions and measurements of SSE aspects, such as sectors and impacts of SSE, were taken into consideration. In these documents, administrative, legal or economic criteria have been

⁵ See for instance the ILO, CIRIEC and COPAC (2020, Bouchard dir.).

⁶ Research about the production of statistics also covers national and subnational levels. See for example the cases of Portugal, France, the Republic of Korea, Québec (Canada) or of the Walloon region (Belgium) (see Bouchard and Salathé-Beaulieu, 2021).

⁷ For example, in cooperatives, part of the value-added is pre-distributed or re-distributed to members through money flows between members and their cooperative (see Bouchard et. al. 2020).

employed to determine the scope of the statistical population. Given the scarcity of purely statistical works, creating the mapping exercises includes mappings of SSE with a focus on specific features and characteristics.

The review process of mapping exercises has three stages. Firstly, brainstorming sessions by the paper's authors were held to collect the information on key mapping exercises. Secondly, using CIRIEC's documentation center, which is one of the largest archives on SSE-related materials, information and data related to those key mapping exercises were collected. Thirdly, to complement the collected information, experts, mainly those from CIRIEC's network, provided additional information on mapping exercises in Africa, Asia, Central, North and South America.⁸ This last stage allowed us to verify that we did not miss important mapping exercises and thus to be as exhaustive as possible. The Annexes presented at the end of this paper contain all the details and references (including websites) of the mapping exercises collected.

The review of mapping exercises on SSE shows diversity in institutions and researchers involved in mapping exercises as well as their focus (see *Annex 5*). Some notable mapping exercises in terms of scale and quality include those by institutions in Europe with a focus on Europe's SSE, and those of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) and the World Bank. The UNTFSSSE (UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy) has become a leader in promoting international understanding of SSE as well as mobilizing actors associated with SSE.⁹

These mapping exercises employ their own operational concepts of SSE to delineate the mapping scopes which are various, such as *Third Sector*, *Social and Solidarity Economy* or *Social Enterprise* (see columns "Scope" of Annexes 1, 2 and 3). In addition to this diversity of concepts and scopes, including or excluding organizations and entities, there are other factors which make it difficult to undertake a comprehensive international and longitudinal comparison of SSE. In many cases, mapping exercises are one-shot studies and findings cannot be easily cross-checked. Secondly, mapping exercises are not easily undertaken in the current environment of research funding, which tends to prioritize value for money in a short project cycle. International data collection demands a large amount of funding, regardless of the method, and long data collection processes, not to mention the longitudinal replication of the exercise. SSE researchers thus need to play a significant role in mobilizing long-term and stable resources for international and longitudinal research.

⁸ In addition to CIRIEC's network and international secretariat, the following experts were contacted: Hyungsik Eum for International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), Sifa Chiyoge (answering with Melvin Khabenje) for Africa, Caroline Shenaz Hossein for Canada and broadly for North America, Fernanda Wanderley for Bolivia and South America, Carmen Marcuello for Latin America (through the OIBESCOOP network) and finally Denison Jayasooria for Malaysia and South-East Asia.

⁹ A first compilation of intergovernmental documentation on the social and solidarity economy was done by the UNTFSSSE in 2018. See UNTFSSSE, 2018: [https://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/\(httpPublications\)/9143B54AE8D57E27C125829B002BE6ED?OpenDocument](https://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/(httpPublications)/9143B54AE8D57E27C125829B002BE6ED?OpenDocument).

2 Types of mapping exercises by data collection methods

To realize mapping exercises on SSE, it is necessary to identify the geographical scope of the mapping exercises and understand their purpose, e.g. whether they are designed to produce statistics¹⁰ on specific aspects of SSE or to explain them and prepare their collection.

In the first place, one has to look at how mapping exercises define SSE. They have a set of several criteria which organizational entities should meet to be qualified as SSE for mapping purposes. These include: participative democratic governance, collective ownership not based on shares and equities but on membership and/or services to members, limited or prohibited surplus distribution. On this basis, Defourny and Monzón (1992) list non-profit associations, cooperatives and mutual societies when explaining SSE. An initiative by Johns Hopkins University in the late 1990s differs from the interpretation of these criteria. It includes non-profit associations and foundations but not cooperatives and mutual societies, since the latter may distribute surpluses to member-users (see the United Nations Handbook on Non-profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts (UN 2003)). Other organizations like the European Commission or ILO proposed elements of definitions for entities that are likely to be included in the scope of SSE. UNRISD (2016) adds the issue of the environment as a potential criterion by saying that SSE “comprises organizations and enterprises with social and often environmental objectives, guided by principles and practices of cooperation, solidarity and democratic self-management.”

Various UN agencies have made continued efforts to standardize a set of criteria for SSE or a subtype organization of SSE. For instance, the UN statistical division adopted a Handbook for Satellite Accounts on Non-profit Institutions and Related Institutions and Volunteer Work, also called UN TSE Handbook in 2018. The concepts of “third sector and social economy” are defined and abbreviated as TSE by the Handbook. This framework of TSE encompasses a broader scope than the 2003 version of the NPI Handbook, including some (but not all) cooperatives as well as some for-profit “social enterprises” (shareholder enterprises with a social purpose). In the same year, ILO et al. (2020) made progress in standardizing methodologies of accounting cooperatives at the global level.

Conceptual definition rarely contains statistical variables that can be used to construct statistical definition. It needs to be elaborated with the perimeters or criteria to identify the statistical subject. There is seldom a single statistical variable representing the defined concept or allowing for its construction.¹¹ Once the full criteria to identify SSE entities are set, the mapping exercise to collect data for the production of statistics on specific aspects of SSE begins.¹²

There are several ways to collect and collate statistical information on SSE, such as extracting administrative data (e.g. satellite account), survey (e.g. census, polling), or a combination of both (e.g. observatories). There are also other types of information gathered through qualitative and quantitative research trying to capture and understand SSE as a whole or some of its specific aspects. The final stage of a mapping exercise is to produce output in

¹⁰ The sources to identify the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) populations were largely explained in Bouchard and Salathé-Beaulieu (2021), in which administrative or statistical registers, censuses and surveys are extensively explained.

¹¹ For instance, enterprise, even if it has the legal status of a cooperative, may not meet all the criteria of SSE that are used for a mapping. Consequently, the mapping authors need to establish additional criteria and variables to better capture the definition they have chosen to use.

¹² For more detail about this, see Bouchard and Salathé-Beaulieu (2021).

various forms including a report (e.g. Atlas of SSE in France), a map (e.g. SSE solutions map) or research papers.

To systematically review mapping exercises, we divided diverse forms of literature contributing to creating, presenting and developing SSE statistics into three types: administrative, legal and institutional data containing statistical information; international research on SSE contributing to the development of statistical methodology and data; and thematic maps that portray the geographic pattern of SSE (the entire mappings are presented in Annexes 1, 2, and 3 along this typology) (Box 1).

Box 1: Three types of SSE data collection

1) *Administrative, legal and institutional data containing statistical information*

This type includes the different sources containing statistical information that allow the identification of the SSE population in a representative way. For instance, different types of registers (e.g. fiscal) can be used to extract the data of interest. In order to check the specific criteria of SSE (e.g. democratic functioning), or when administrative data are not accessible or sufficient, surveys based on a representative and stratified sample may be used additionally.

Combining different sources of information is often used as a strategy to mitigate errors of excluding smaller or informal organizations that constitute a significant segment of social economy in some countries (see Bouchard, Cruz Filho and St-Denis, 2015). However, this solution does not entirely solve the problems of exclusion error, for example the omission of certain segments of SSE such as those operating in the informal sector.

It is important to note that the role of sub-national SSE accounting initiatives is as significant as that of central governments. Although the statistical competence on SSE accounting is in most cases in the hands of the central governments, as we can see in the cases of Belgium, Canada, Spain and Germany, it can sometimes also lie at the regional level, or both (for instance in Belgium, the regions are responsible for the SSE definition and economic policy, whereas the central state level is responsible for national accounts and statistics). Competence in statistics is no longer a monopoly of the central state. Portugal with the CASES studies and France on the basis of INSEE data demonstrate this.

2) *International research on SSE*

The second type is international research on SSE. This type can be subdivided into two by key objectives: comparing different 'weights' of SSE across countries (e.g. the size of economic and social contribution), and understanding SSE as a whole or some specific aspect(s) of it. The first subtype of studies is the literature seeking to systematically review analyses of national or representative statistical information on SSE in different countries for comparison. The key contribution of these works is the compilation and synthesis of existing data in a comprehensive manner rather than collection or production of raw data on the ground.

The second subtype are the works focusing on understanding SSE and its features through cross-country comparative studies rather than the collection of statistical information. These works do not necessarily contain statistical information but offer an insight for statistical analysis by providing useful concepts and theories through their in-depth discussions on SSE.

3) *Thematic map*

The third type, the thematic map, is often found on the internet. Such maps contain the information collected or deposited by SSE organizations and visually depict the various aspects of SSE by sector, geographical region or activities. A search filter function is often built into the online thematic maps and helps readers find the statistical information they seek.

Source: Authors

3 Classification of mappings and its variables

Mapping exercises can be classified along various variables which allow comparison of subjects over time and across places. In mapping exercises, the choice of variables is dependent upon the methodologies, which themselves include definitions of SSE, a focus on specific aspect(s) of SSE and a purpose of the mappings. Archambault (2015) and Bouchard and Salathé-Beaulieu (2021) introduce diverse approaches to defining and counting SSE entities within national statistics accounts, such as the System of National Accounts (SNA), the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) and the International Classification of Non-profit Organizations (ICNPO) as means of classification. These three classifications have very different purposes. The SNA aims at identifying entities, ISIC focuses on industry sectors and ICNPO is a mix of industry and purpose-oriented organizations, namely exclusively for NPOs.

To provide useful guidance for policymakers in understanding existing mapping exercises and identifying ones appropriate for policymaking, we classify them along eight variables, which are crucial to building an integrated comparative approach to SSE at the global level. Through an extensive review of existing mapping exercises, we identified 30 key mapping exercises on SSE or concepts associated with SSE.

Table 1: SSE mappings published since 2015 by main features (N=30)

<i>Variables</i>		Observations	Percentage
Data collection methods	<i>Statistical measurement of SSE</i>	4	13.3%
	<i>International research on SSE</i>	17	56.7%
	<i>Thematic map</i>	9	30.0%
Periodicity	<i>One-shot</i>	13	43.3%
	<i>Irregularly updated</i>	11	36.7%
	<i>Regularly updated</i>	6	20.0%
Geographical scale	<i>[1 to 10] countries</i>	10	33.3%
	<i>[11 to 20] countries</i>	3	10.0%
	<i>More than 20 countries</i>	17	56.7%
Scope	<i>Social and Solidarity Economy</i>	14	46.7%
	<i>Social enterprises</i>	6	20.0%
	<i>Third Sector</i>	4	13.3%
	<i>Cooperatives</i>	4	13.3%
	<i>Mutuals</i>	2	6.7%
Implementers (N= 21) ¹³	<i>International Authority</i>	10	47.6%
	<i>Research Institute</i>	11	52.4%

Source: Authors.

¹³ Nine missing responses relate to thematic maps whose creator and manager we could not identify. But looking at the mapping results, a research institute was most probably involved.

Although the list is not exhaustive, the selected 30 key mapping exercises provide important information on the landscape of mapping exercises on SSE in the countries and regions where SSE plays a significant role. Table 1 shows the distribution of the sample of 30 selected mappings according to 5 of the 8 selected characteristics (i.e. categorization based on data collection methods, time range and especially the periodicity, geographical scale, language, scope, replicability, implementers and industry sector).

The following subsections include explanation about those characteristics' variables, examples and benefits for policymakers. We focus on mapping exercises undertaken after 2015 due to the constraints of the present research. Easy access to relevant information and materials is also another reason for focusing on these mapping exercises.

3.1 Data collection methods

Mapping exercises employ different data collection methods. They are broadly categorized into three types corresponding to the types of literature on mapping exercises explained in Box 1. We clarify and illustrate these three categorizations with examples.

3.1.1 Extracting statistical data from administrative/legal/institutional documents (coded as S in Annex)

Statistics based on administrative data have the advantage of identifying SSE entities, although registers or tax records can be subject to errors (Bouchard et al., 2017). A survey, i.e. a measurement procedure that involves asking questions to respondents (Trochim, 2006), is a basis for statistics in administrative, legal and institutional documents. In this survey process, SSE entities can be periodically (or only once) interviewed and provide information useful to producing specific statistics. In most cases, a survey is conducted for sample cases. Levels of representativeness depend upon the quality of the design and implementation of the survey.

An example of a mapping exercise based on this method of extracting statistical data from administrative, legal and institutional documents is *Recent Evolutions of the Social Economy in the European Union* (coded as S2 in Annex 1), which the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) commissioned to CIRIEC. The statistics extracted from the administrative, legal and institutional documents highlight the fact that several of the 28 countries of the EU have put a great deal of work into providing reliable data on various social economy groups. Comparative figures sought in this work by CIRIEC were the number of persons employed – and, where possible, the full-time equivalents –, the number of members, number of volunteers and number of entities or companies (CIRIEC, 2017).

3.1.2 Extracting statistical data from international case studies (coded as I in Annex)

Some mapping exercises extract statistical data from country or sub-national region case studies. Since these studies are not designed for producing statistics, the statistics contained in the studies do not cover the entire population of SSE entities concerned. The studies designed to understand specific aspect(s), sector(s) of SSE, or the SSE as a whole provide scientific basis for the production of statistics such as definition and scope of SSE.

For instance, in the *ICSEM (International Comparative Social Enterprise Models)* project (coded as I2 in Annex 2), research teams from 38 countries around the world collected data from a non-representative sample of social enterprises in each country, but based on a common questionnaire (Defourny, Nyssens and Brolis 2019). The purpose of the *ICSEM* project is not to collect statistics. However, this study is also useful for statistical purposes because it helps to define and capture hybrid forms of SSE entities which are not easily captured by definitions dealing with typical forms of SSE entities. The aim is to gain a better understanding of specific forms of SSE existing in different countries, which is also useful in developing statistical methodology to capture specific forms of SSE.

3.1.3 Extracting statistical data from thematic maps (coded as C in Annex)

Some mapping exercises on SSE use thematic maps containing information collected or deposited by SSE organizations. Most are in English but some are in French.

For instance, the website www.socioeco.org/solutions_en.html (coded as C3 in Annex 3) shows a world map. By employing filters such as *organisms*, *case studies* or *trainings* (among others) on the one hand, and filters with respect to economic activity sectors of SSE (agriculture, health care and so on) on the other, we can extract the information on SSE corresponding to filter values. The mapping exercises grouped by the data collection method help policymakers to identify the nature of statistics, in particular their levels of representativeness.

3.2 Time range

The time range variable has three sub-variables associated with temporality of mapping exercises: the date of publication, the data collection period and the periodicity. With periodicity, we distinguish mapping exercises with a data collection carried out only once (one-shot) from those with an update of existing data. Four examples can be explained according to this variable.

Firstly, the publication date of *Emerging Social Enterprise Ecosystems in East and South African Countries* (I11 in Annex 2) is 2017. Its data collection period is not precisely stated but can be reasonably guessed as 2015. In terms of periodicity, this mapping can be considered a one-shot exercise.

Secondly, for the *ICSEM* mapping (I2 in Annex 2), the date of the last publication of this international mapping of social enterprises is 2019, the data collection period having started in the period 2013-2015 with the SSE landscape, but whose questionnaires were sent out in 2016 or 2017 depending on the country. It appears to be a one-shot exercise.

EURICSE (I14 in Annex 2) published different outputs during the period 2015-2020. With the objective of achieving mappings every two to three years, *EURICSE* has frequently updated the statistics of some countries. For this review of mapping exercises, we used the most recent research by *EURICSE*, which includes the national statistics updated from the previous *EURICSE* study (2016).

Finally, the mapping *World Cooperative Monitor* (S1 in Annex 1) is an ongoing process in which data is collected and published annually. It started in 2012 and each year, new data about 300 of the largest cooperatives are updated. Moreover, information on some cooperatives is

not annually collected and is somehow outdated (For instance 2016 was the last year of an information update for SSE in Botswana, 2018 for Brazil, etc.).

In the case of various exercises belonging to the subtype of extracting statistical data from thematic maps (*Cx in Annex 3*), information on starting dates for data collection exists but little is known about the periodicity (partly because it is irregularly updated) and the exact date of the information collection. It is notable that many mapping exercises have been produced over the last five years. Because the landscape evolves quickly, it is important to focus on the most recent mapping exercises with periodical updates that can provide information on the evolution of the SSE on a regular basis. By focusing on the information under different variables of thematic maps, policymakers can identify the most recent mappings, which can provide information on developments and innovations in SSE and describe the “newcomers,” such as social enterprises or social businesses.

3.3 Geographical scale

The geographical scale variable is used to categorize mapping exercises on SSE along different geographical levels such as subnational, national and supranational levels. For example, the MESMER project (Mapping European Social Market Economy and Review on Social Dialogue, Labour Market and Employment, (*I1 in Annex 2*) maps SSE at supranational levels and reports on Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Poland and Sweden with national level data. In times of crises in economic, social, environmental, political or health dimensions, SSE responses will have impacts often going beyond national boundaries (either at the level of world regions or continents). A geographical scale variable helps to identify mapping exercises for drawing lessons appropriate to different levels of governance.

3.4 Language

Most mapping exercises are in English. Some, however, have been written in multiple languages. *Social Economy in the European Union (S2 in Annex 1)*, for instance, has been written in English and is available in other languages such as French, Spanish, Italian and Polish. Some are written in other languages than English. For instance, *Anuario Iberoamericano de la Economía Social n°3 (I15 in Annex 2)* has been written in Spanish, while *Transiscope.3 (C9 in Annex 3)* in French. Language is a significant barrier to comprehensive comparative studies on countries with different lingua franca. Use and interpretation of concepts in different languages are often the source of controversy. Word to word translation sometimes cannot convey the full meaning of certain concepts, let alone underlying nuances and contexts. Concepts are based on intricate webs of specific cultural, historical and institutional understanding and evolve in specific geopolitical settings. Language variables help to identify diverse language editions and consequently communicate with countries with different linguae francae.

3.5 Scope

The type of SSE organizations/actors surveyed or measured variable (*coded as Scope in Annex 1, 2 and 3*) is for identifying specific organizational forms of SSE. Since SSE is a concept referring to legal forms of enterprises, values or principles underpinning their activities and relations, and/or their development aspiration, various forms of organizations, activities and

relations can be found under the rubric of SSE. It is notable that the scope of SSE is still – and will remain – subject to debate. Furthermore, SSE is also referred to by different terms.

With regard to defining scopes, we can identify two distinctive approaches, which may not be easily converged or reconciled to form a common scope of SSE. An approach named the Social Economy approach by Bouchard and Salathé-Beaulieu (2021) focuses on a “set of common features: participative democratic governance, collective ownership not based on shareholding but on service to members, limited or prohibited surplus distribution” to define the scope of SSE. According to this approach, SSE encompasses non-profit associations (or non-profit organizations), cooperatives and mutual societies, as well as other forms recognized by tradition or legal framework in various national contexts (foundations, work insertion social enterprises, worker-owned enterprises, etc.). The other approach, known as the NPO approach by Bouchard and Salathé-Beaulieu (2021), defines the scope of SSE with a focus on the public purpose on the one hand and on the other an emphasis on a strict restriction of the distribution of surplus or profits as a qualifying condition of SSE. Consequently, this approach does not consider most cooperatives and mutual societies when they can and do distribute surplus to members or do not have a so-called “public purpose” (see Bouchard and Salathé-Beaulieu, 2021, p.10-11).

For instance, *Impact of the Third Sector as Social Innovation (ITSSOIN, I5 in Annex 2)*, as well as, of course, the *CNP – Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project (I17 in Annex 2)*, do not consider cooperatives and mutuals as SSE. The scope of *SUSY – Sustainable and Solidarity Economy (I8 in Annex 2)* and *SSE for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG, C6 in Annex 3)*, which have an approach close to the Social Economy approach, is broader than *ITSSOIN* and *CNP*.

Besides, some mapping exercises focus on specific forms of SSE. Examples are the *World Cooperative Monitor (S1 in Annex 1)* where only cooperatives are studied, *AMICE-ICMIF (S3 in Annex 1)* where the figures for mutual and cooperative insurances in Europe are consolidated, *ICSEM (I2 in Annex 2)* or *EURICSE (I14 in Annex 2)* where the size of social enterprises are compared across countries.

As mentioned before, each country has its own wealth of concepts referring to SSE. Using concepts reflecting specific SSE entities in national settings that can be found in international mappings is very useful to identify and delineate the field of research/accounting for diverse SSE entities. The historical construction of some SSE forms (such as the commons in Romania, i.e. forests or municipal streets - which reappeared in the SSE entities after decades of communism -, or the Misericordias in Portugal) could inspire those who wish to create their own national mapping and those who wish to promote public action with respect to specific forms of SSE actors. In this way, mapping exercises highlighting specific types of SSE help to understand the diversity of SSE in different national and regional contexts.

3.6 Replicability

Replicability means, first of all, access to the authors' methodology and the possibility of reproducing the exercise. The majority of the mapping exercises this paper deals with is replicable in this sense. Secondly, it also means consistency in numbers resulting from repeated statistical accounting exercises. With respect to this second perspective, only statistical exercises based on administrative data and surveys with stratified and representative samples and common methodology are fully replicable. The replicability

variable includes meanings of access to the methodology, reproducibility of the exercise and consistency in results.

For instance, in *ICSEM (I2 in Annex 2)*, although there is no real accounting of the precise number of social enterprises and their respective weight/size in the country, the methodology is explained (contribution of country researchers and then cluster creation from interviews in order to classify social enterprises in the different countries). By following the same methodology, SSE statistics in other settings, and thus numbers, can be produced. The replicability variable provides policy makers with information on methodologies that can be employed in different settings to produce SSE statistics.

3.7 Implementers

The implementer's variable is used to describe/understand the influence of different types of actors, notably government and non-state actors (e.g. SSE apex organizations), on SSE research. It classifies mapping exercises according to the actor(s) implementing them. Specifically, with the implementers variable, we provide a group of mapping exercises led by the public sector (e.g. national or inter-governmental organizations such as national statistical offices, European Commission and ILO); and by the non-state actors (e.g. research institute, think tank, and research group). In reality, the review of mapping exercise involves a mix of both public and non-state actors in terms of funding, manpower, data source and communication. To highlight the source of the intellectual contribution to mapping exercises, we focus on the management of the mapping exercise, in particular research.¹⁴ There are only 21 observations in the Table 1 and thus nine missing responses (see footnote 14).

For instance, *SEFORIS (I3 in Annex 2)* is funded by the European Union but the management is left to the research centers. For *Social Economy in the European Union (S2 in Annex 1)*, CIRIEC teams were the leaders of the project, with European funding.¹⁵

One of the key principles for research, in particular statistics-related works which demand a regular update, is continuity. Consistent and continuous engagement with and support for research entities and researchers with knowledge and experience to carry out research on SSE and its statistics are an indispensable element for enabling an environment for the growth of the SSE sector.

3.8 Sector of economic activity

The economic activity sector or industry sector variable is used to classify mappings by its focus on specific economic activities, especially for the first two kinds of collection methods (4.1.1 Extracting statistical data from administrative/legal/institutional documents and 4.1.2. Extracting statistical data from international case studies). For instance, among the mapping exercises on cooperatives, *SEFORIS (I13 in Annex 2)* and the *Weight of the Social Economy: An International Perspective (I16 in Annex 2)* are categorized differently according to this variable. The former covers multiple economic activity sectors of SSE while the latter focuses on the cooperatives in the banking sector. Extracting statistical data from thematic maps (Cx

¹⁴ More details about the sponsor(s)/funder(s)/coordinator(s) of the mappings are provided in Annex 5 where information about data availability is also developed. Websites are listed in the bibliography.

¹⁵ It is worthwhile noting that CIRIEC teams won the call for tenders three times in a row (2007, 2012, 2017), which allowed not only the same methodology but also the same understanding and usage of the concepts translated into statistical items, as well as the same coordinating research leaders. Moreover, the national teams within the CIRIEC network were to a very large extent identical over the three exercises (spread over 10-12 years).

in Annex 3) may give information about an industry sector (C5, *Journalism for solutions*). But sometimes it only refers to a theme that is not directly related to a specific industry or economic activity sector (C6, *SSE for Sustainable Development Goals*).

Mapping exercises categorized by this variable help understand the distribution of SSE in different economic activity sectors and sectoral contribution of SSE to the economy. By focusing on a single industry sector, mappings have a higher level of comparability over time and geographical regions. Further, the mappings help develop public policies and legal instruments dealing with sector-specific issues of SSE such as sector-specific legislations¹⁶ or economic conditions.

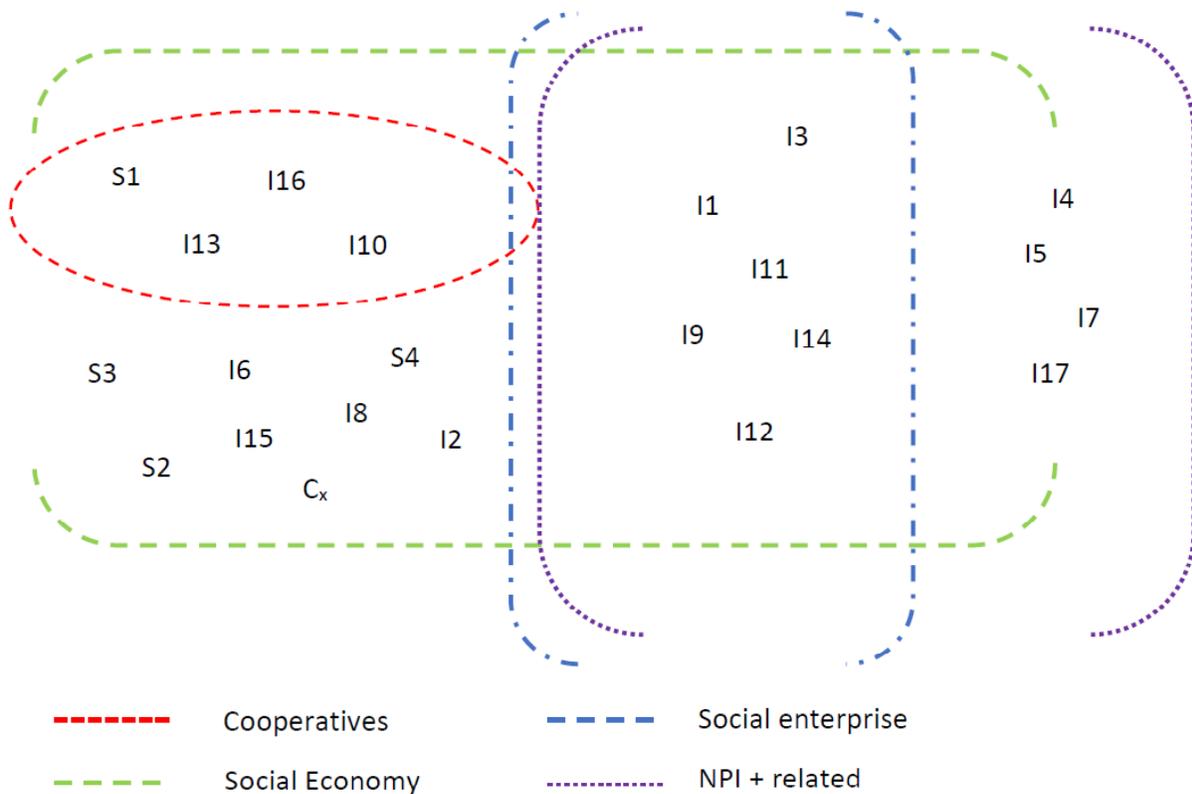
3.9 Graphical presentation of the 30 mappings

Finally, with regard to the *Scope* variable, we propose an additional graphical representation (see Figure 1) to the figures presented in Table 1 based on the depiction of entities covered by the different frameworks used for producing SSE statistics (Bouchard, 2020).¹⁷ The goal was to visualize our 30 mappings according to SSE delineation. The mapping exercises are indexed by their code. From this graph, we can observe how diverse the foci of mapping exercises are. This review of mapping exercises is a first attempt to classify different research efforts concerning the social economy in a broad sense. The findings of our review call for further research with less-Euro-centric and more historical perspectives. These perspectives are essential to study and apprehend the evolution of concepts and definitions used to delineate the SSE. They also expose the dearth of a comprehensive rigorous mapping of SSE statistics at the international level.

¹⁶ Whose specific objectives are: 1) to analyze the existence of the overall legal framework: the national and regional laws for the SSE; 2) to analyze the existence of reference legal frameworks in terms of sectoral or statutory regulations of SSE entities; 3) to analyze the existence of specific regulations for the SSE within general legal matters, i.e. procurement regulations or tax regulations.

¹⁷ To see the original graphical representation, see Annex 4.

Figure 1: Classification of the 30 mappings with regard to conceptual frameworks for producing statistics of the SSE



Source: Authors, adapted from Bouchard and Salathé-Beaulieu (2021).

3.10 Limits of the 30 mappings

Development of statistical methodologies and collection of data relying on volunteerism of research may lead to statistical results with different levels of comprehensiveness, robustness and accuracy. There are several factors determining this variance of statistical results. Firstly, in the absence of standardized statistical concepts and procedures, research based on volunteerism applies diverse concepts and procedures to its statistical exercises, which produces different statistical outputs. Secondly, limited human resources and inaccessibility of research based on volunteerism to public statistics make it almost impossible to achieve comprehensive and robust statistical results. Thirdly, research based on volunteerism often lacks the capacity to have a statistically representative sample (in terms of size and weighted stratification of the population), which is indispensable to statistically robust results.

Many of the 30 mappings we reviewed have demonstrated these problems. In addition, many of them have not produced statistics about the SSE as part of their core objectives. Researchers start from scratch and the results may differ depending on who is producing the exercise. In *ICSEM (I2 in Annex 2)*, some enterprises of each type were interviewed and the research teams compiled figures about these enterprises, but not all social enterprises of the

country were taken into account. In *Emerging Social Enterprise Ecosystems in East and South African Countries (I11)*, only 271 enterprises were questioned. Even in large mappings such as *SUSY (I8)*, where 80 researchers were involved as partners, where more than 1,100 practices were mapped, where more than 550 interviews were carried out, involving NGO networks, districts and SSE realities, institutions, local authorities, members of parliament, CBOs and volunteers, where more than 100 representatives from local authorities were involved, the results can neither be considered exhaustive nor serve to measure the sector. The methodology¹⁸ leads to some figures but not to statistics in the real sense that it can show the weight of the SSE in the economy. Because of the voluntary character of the mapping exercise of the SSE activity, none of the mappings presents a full picture of the SSE. The only exercises that can be considered as exhaustive in terms of statistics with regard to the sector are based on administrative data (by satellite accounts) or stratified sample surveys.

The majority of the mappings we reviewed are not statistical compilations made by a public body. Non-state actors are often in charge and they have fewer human and financial resources. As shown in Table 1, we note the significant role played by research institutes (not related to public administrations) in the management of these mapping exercises. Indeed, more than 50% (11 out of 21) are managed by research institutes or teams. This also explains the high number of one-shot exercises (especially since all the mapping exercises are irregularly updated). We observe a relatively small number (4 out of 30) of statistical production exercises of real SSE measurement, i.e. collection of data with the explicit purpose of counting the SSE organizations and enterprises and measuring the weight of SSE within the economy. With regard to the geographical scale, mappings seem to cover fairly large territories in the case of supra-national level mapping exercises.

4 Conclusion

Two key objectives of this paper were to help policymakers better understand the SSE through information on mapping exercises on SSE, and to provide information to practitioners and researchers with an interest in creating mappings of SSE. In view of those objectives, we have introduced the key trends and landscapes of mapping exercises on SSE and explained the opportunities, benefits and challenges of SSE from the perspective of mapping exercises.

Through the extensive review of existing mapping exercises on SSE, we selected 30 mapping exercises that have been produced since 2015. They include 4 internationally coordinated mapping exercises whose goal was to measure the social economic weight and size of the social economy or a part of the social economy. Other mapping exercises include various exercises identifying and explaining the SSE sector. Some are studies that take up and summarize work on a national basis to determine the weight and size of the social economy and to compare countries. Others are works that do not have the objective of providing representative statistics but try to provide quantitative information on specific SSE sectors.

¹⁸ The methodology is based on 3 features:

- Mapping of at least 20 stakeholders for each territory;
- Identification of 5 key stakeholders from different sectors (activists, volunteers, NGO operators, consumers, local or national authorities, universities, etc.) interviewed for a context analysis and for input and useful indications for the selection of good practices in the territory;
- After the selection of the good practice, 5 additional interviews carried out with practitioners (members, associates or stakeholders) to deepen the contribution of the chosen experience in the context of the research.

Mapping exercises are often a process prior to comprehensive research and the production of statistics on a large scale. They often contribute to elaborating methodologies and measurement tools and producing comprehensive statistical information in a coherent and harmonized way. Defining the subject well and developing good data sources render mapping exercises easier. They pave the way for a more robust statistical methodology and the production of comprehensive and accurate statistics. In SSE, for instance, compared to other sectors, the cooperative sector is well defined and has better data sources. As a consequence, it has more developed mapping exercises and more numerous methodological works for SSE statistics.¹⁹

The volume of research on SSE in general, particularly on statistics, however, is still small. The dearth of the research including mapping exercises on SSE, especially on new forms of SSE that rapidly develop, highlights the need for more research and support for it. Concerted efforts of private and public sector actors and stakeholders on designing and implementing research is crucial to better understanding, acknowledging and reporting all types of SSE across the world.

¹⁹ Statistics on Cooperatives – Concepts, classification, work and economic contribution measurement, (ILO et al., 2020).

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- World Bank Group. 2017. *Emerging Social Enterprise Ecosystems In East and South African Countries: A Diagnosis of Supporting Environments and Activity of Social Enterprises in Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia*. Edited by Cristina Navarrete Moreno and Natalia Agapitova. Washington: World Bank Group. <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/26672>.

6 Annexes

Annex 1: Statistical measurement of SSE

Table 2: Overview on statistical measurement of SSE

Code	Title	Publication date	Data collection period	Periodicity	Geographical scale	Language	Scope	Replicability ²⁰	Implementers	Economic activity sector
S1	World cooperative monitor	2011-....	2011-2019	Published annually	Global	en; es	Cooperatives	Yes / Yes	International Authority	All
S2	Social economy in the European Union	2017	2014-2015	New study every 5 years	× EU: AT; BE; BG; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; HR; HU; IE; IT; LT; LU; LV; MT; NL; PL; PT; RO; SE; SI; SK	en; fr; es; it; pl Summary: en; fr; bg; cs; da; de; el; es; et; fi; hr; hu; it; lt; lv; mt; nl; pl; pt; ro; sk; sl; sv	SSE	Yes / Yes	Research Institute	All
S3	Facts and Figures AMICE-ICMIF - Facts and figures: mutual and cooperative insurance in Europe	2018	2007-2015	Update every 5 years (more or less)	× EU: AT; BE; BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; HR; HU; IE; IS; IT; LI; LT; LU; LV; MT; NL; NO; PL; PT; RO; SE; SI; SK	en	Mutuals	Yes / Yes	International Authority	Insurance
S4	Market InGlobal Mutual Market Share 2017	2019	2007-2017	Update every year	Global	en	Mutuals	Yes / Yes	International Authority	Insurance

²⁰ The column Replicability for the I2 (Annex 2) is filled in as follows: Yes/No because the methodology is explained (contribution of country researchers and then cluster creation from interviews in order to classify social enterprises in the different countries). But there is no real accounting of the precise number of social enterprises and their respective weight/size in the country. For S1, World Cooperative monitor, it is Yes/Yes.

Annex 2: International research on SSE

Table 3: Overview on international research on SSE

Code	Title	Publication date	Data collection period	Periodicity	Geographical scale	Language	Scope	Replicability	Implementers	Economic activity sector
11	MESMER - Mapping European Social Market Economy: Review on Social Dialogue, Labor Market and Employment	2007-2020	Not applicable	One-shot	× EU: BE; BG; ES; FR; GB; IT; PL; SE	en	SSE	Not applicable	International Authority	Social dialogue
12	ICSEM - International Comparative Social Enterprise Models Project	2012-2019	2013-2015 (SE landscape) 2016-2017 (questionnaire)	One-shot	× EU: AT; BE; CH; CZ; DE; ES; FI; FR; GB; HU; HR; IE; IT; PL; SE; UA × NA: CA; US × OC: AU; ID; NZ × AF: AE; RW; ZA × SA: BO; BR; CL; EC; MX; PE × AS: CN; IL; JP; KH; KR; PH; TW; VN	en; fr; es	SE	Yes / No	Research Institute	All
13	SEFORİS	2014-2016	2014	One-shot (for 2 years)	× EU: BE; DE; ES; GB; HU; PT; RO; RU; SE × AS: CN	en	SE	Yes / No	Research Institute	All
14	TSI - Third Sector Impact	2014-2019	2014-2019	One-shot	× EU: AT; DE; ES; FR; GB; HR; IT; NO; NL; PL	en	Third sector	Yes / No	Research Institute	All

15	ITSSOIN - Impact of the Third Sector as Social Innovation	2015	2014 for interviews, not applicable otherwise	One-shot	× EU: CZ; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; IT; NL; SE	en	Third sector	Yes / No; not applicable	International Authority	Social innovation; Culture and arts; Social services; Healthcare; Environmental sustainability; Consumer protection; Work integration; Community development
16	The Weight of the Social Economy: An International Perspective	2015	Not applicable	One-shot	× SA: BR × EU: BE; FR; GB × AS: JP	en	SSE	Not applicable	Research Institute	All
17	INNOSI – Innovative Social Investment Strengthening Communities in Europe	2015-2017	From 2008 to 2014 for case studies, not applicable otherwise	One-shot	× EU: DE; ES; FI; GB; GR; HU; IT; NL; PL; SE	en	Third sector	Yes / No; not applicable	International Authority	Labor market support, childhood development
18	SUSY – Sustainable and Solidarity Economy	2015-2018	2015	One-shot	× EU: AT; BE; BG; CY; CZ; DE; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; HU; HR; IE; IT; MT; PL; PT; RO; SI; SK × Global: × SA: BO; BR; UY × AS: IN; MY; PS × AF: MU; MZ; TN	en	SSE	Yes / No	Research Institute	All
19	WEstart – Mapping Women's Social Entrepreneurship in Europe	2015-2020	2014-2015	One-shot	× EU: BE; BG; DE; ES; FR; GB; HU; IE; IT; LT; LU; SE	en; fr country studies in en + bg; de; es; fr; hu; it; lt; sv	SE	Yes / No	Research Institute	Women entrepreneurship

I10	Coop4Dev	2016-....	2016-2020	Irregularly updated	× EU: CZ; DE; FI; PL; PT × NA: CA × OC: FJ; ID; KI; PG; PH; VU × AF: BW; CI; MA; TZ; UG; ZM × SA: AR; BO; BR; CL; CO; CR; CW; DO; EC; GT; HN; HT; JM; KN; MX; PA; PE; PR; PY; SV; UY × AS: IR; MM; NP	en	Cooperatives	Yes / Yes	International Authority	All
I11	Emerging Social Enterprise Ecosystems in East and South African Countries: A Diagnosis of Supporting Environments and Activity of Social Enterprises in Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia	2017	Probably 2015	One-shot	× AF: KE; MW; RW; TZ; UG; ZA; ZM	en	SE	Yes / No	International Authority	Education; Energy; Health; Water & Sanitation
I12	INNO WISEs - Technologies, Competences and Social Innovation for Work Integration Social Enterprises	2017-2020	2017-2018	One-shot	× EU: BE; HR; IT; PL; SI	en	SE	Yes / No	International Authority	Technologies; competences; social innovation
I13	ILO Statistics on cooperatives - Countries in focus	2017-....	Not applicable	One-shot	× AF: TZ × AS: IR; JP; KR; NP; PH; TR × EU: GB; RU × NA: CA × OC: AU; ID × SA: BR; CR	en	Cooperatives	Not applicable	International Authority	All

I14	(A map of) social enterprises and their ecosystems in Europe (3) - EURICSE	2018-2020	2017-2019	New study every 2 or 3 years	× EU: AL; AT; BE; BG; CH; CY; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; HR; HU; IE; IS; IT; LT; LU; LV; MK; MT; NL; NO; PL; PT; RO; RS; SE; SI; SK × AS: TR	en Summary: en; fr; de	SE	Yes / No	Research Institute	All
I15	Anuario Iberoamericano de la Economía Social nº 3	2019	Not applicable	Every two-three years	× EU: ES; PT × SA: AR; BR; CL; CO; EC; HN; MX; PE; PR	sp	SSE	Not applicable	Research Institute (OIBESCOOP)	All
I16	Co-operative Banking Networks in Europe: Models and Performance	2019	Not applicable	One-shot	× EU: AT; FI; FR; DE; IT; NL	en	Cooperatives	Not applicable	Research Institute	Banking
I17	CNP - Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project ²¹	2019-2020	2014-2019	Irregularly updated	× OC: NZ × EU: NO × AF: IL	en; no, he	Third Sector	Yes / No	Research Institute	All

²¹ Other countries have used this methodology (before 2015 and so not present in the table, see): **AF**: EG; GH; IL; KE; LB; MA; PK; TZ; UG; ZA | **AS**: IN; JP; KR; PH; TH; TR | **EU**: AT; BE; CH; CZ; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; HU; IE; IT; NL; NO; PL; PT; RO; RU; SE; SK | **NA**: CA; US | **OC**: AU; NZ | **SA**: AR; BR; CL; CO; MX; PE

Annex 3: List of geographical localization maps²²

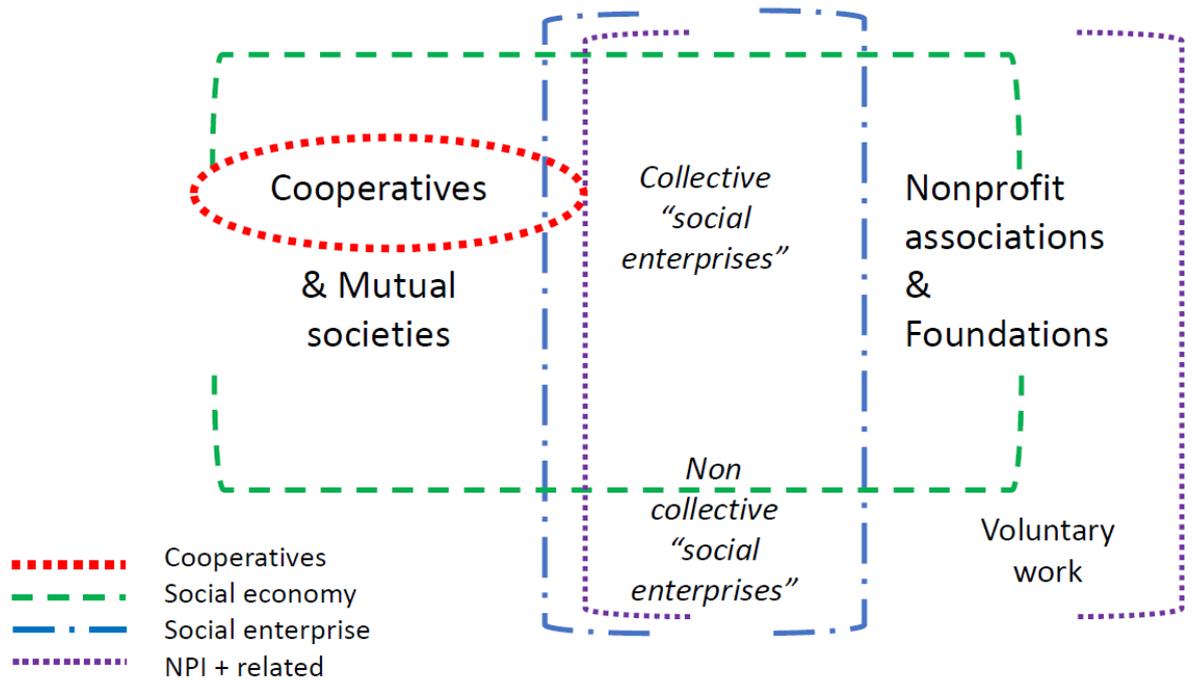
Table 4: Overview on geographical localization maps

Code	Title	Publication date	Periodicity	Geographical range	Language	Scope	Economic activity sector
C1	ESS Global	2014-...	Irregularly updated	× SA: BR × EU: FR × NA: CA-QC	en	SSE	All
C2	TransforMap	2014-....	Irregularly updated	Global Mainly AT; DE	en	SSE	Alternatives to the dominant economic thinking
C3	The map of SSE solutions	2015-....	Irregularly updated	Global	en	SSE	All
C4	Public policies for SSE	2015-....	Irregularly updated	Global	en	SSE	Public policies
C5	Journalist for solutions	2015-....	Irregularly updated	Global	en	SSE	Journalism
C6	SSE for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	2018-....	Irregularly updated	Global	en	SSE	Sustainable development goals
C7	SSE Public Policies for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	2018-....	Irregularly updated	Global	en	SSE	Sustainable development goals
C8	SSE Pedagogical tools	2018-....	Irregularly updated	Global	en	SSE	Pedagogical tools
C9	Transiscope	2018-....	Irregularly updated	Global	fr	SSE	Ecological and social transition

²² Columns "Replicability" and "Implementers" disappear for Cartographies because of the uniformity of characteristics.

Annex 4: Entities covered by different frameworks for producing SSE statistics

Figure 2: Entities covered by different frameworks for producing SSE statistics



Source: Bouchard and Salathé-Beaulieu (2021).

Annex 5: Complementary information on mappings

● Statistical measurement of SSE

S1: World cooperative monitor

Authors: Anna Berton; Chiara Carini; Ilana Gotz; Stefania Turri; Hyungsik Eum; Carla Ranicki; Flavio Bazzana; Ivana Catturani

Partners: International Cooperative Alliance; Euricse

Sponsors: Crédit Mutuel; Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO); Rabobank; Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO)

Advisory Board: ICA Regional offices; ICA Sectoral organizations; ICA Committee on Cooperative Research; Gianluca Salvatori; Manlio Calzaroni; Silvia Sacchetti

S2: Social economy in the European Union

Author: CIRIEC International

Editors: José Luis Monzón; Rafael Chaves

Publisher: EESC – European Economic and Social Committee

S3: Facts and Figures AMICE-ICMIF - Facts and figures: mutual and cooperative insurance in Europe

Project management: Tatiana Paraskeva

Legal research: Belma Yasharova; Amvrosios Panagasidis

Editing: Sarah Goddard; Helen Sheppard

Statistical data research: Ben Telfer

Publisher: AMICE; ICMIF

S4: Market InGlobal Mutual Market Share 2017

Project Manager: Ben Telfer

Editing: Faye Lageu

Publisher: ICMIF

● International research on SSE

I1: MESMER - Mapping European Social Market Economy: Review on Social Dialogue, Labour Market and Employment

Authors: Dorotea Daniele; Marina Monaco; Gianluca Pastorelli; Pol Cadic; Dennis Stokkink; Veselina Starcheva; Vesselin Mitov; Marina Monaco; Gianluca Pastorelli; Simonetta Sorio; Salvo Leonardi; Łukasz Komuda; Francisc Abad; Paloma Arroyo; Eva Ternegren; Toby Johnson "DIESIS; ETUC

Sponsor: European Commission DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion

I2: ICSEM - International Comparative Social Enterprise Models Project

Authors: Adriane Ferrarini; Ahmad Hassan; Akira Kurimoto; Alain Amintas; Albert Chu-Ying Teo; Aleksandra Iloska; Aleksandra Szymanska; Alex Murdock; Alexandra Moskovskaya; Aluisius Hery Pratono; Anaïs Périlleux; Andreia Lemaître; Andrew Germak; Anirudh Agrawal; Anna Ciepielewska-Kowalik; Anna Kopec; Anne de Bruin; Ari Sutanti; Ariola Agolli; Asuncion Sebastian; Atsushi Fujii; Aya Navon; Bartosz Pielniński; Benjamin Gidron; Benjamin Huybrechts; Bernadette Wüthrich; Bertrand Tortellier; Bokgyo Jonathan Jeong; Bronwen Morgan; Buriata Tofinga; Carlo Borzaga; Carmen Guzmán Alfonso; Carmen Marcuello Servós; Carola Conde Bonfil; Cass Brewer; Chaime Marcuello; Chanrith Ngin; Chanya Punyakumpol; Chris Mason; Christian Lautermann; Christophe Dunand; Christophe Maurel; Craig Furneaux; Damjan Zdravev; Daniel Zöbeli; Daniela Schmitz; Danijel Baturina; David Christopher Littlewood; Davorka Vidović; Dennis Young; Deok Soon Hwang; Diane Holt; Domenico Ferrari; Dong-gyu Ahn; Doug Lionais; Durmish Guri; Eeva Houtbeckers; Elizabeth Anne Searing; Elsa Costanzo; Emmanuel Bioteau; Eric Bidet; Ermanno Tortia; Esther Villajos Girona; Eugène Rwamigabo; Eva G. Fekete; Eva Rueckert; Fernanda Wanderley; Florence Degavre; Francesca Petrella; Francesco Sarracino; Francisco Javier Santos Cumplido; François Brouard; Frederick Seddon; Frederik Claeyé; Fredrik Anderson; Gaël Henaff; Georg Mildenerberger; Giulia Galera; Gonzalo Vázquez; Gordon Shockley; Gregorio Aviles; Guido Palazzo; Gunnar Glänzel; Gurli Jacobsen; Hajime Imamura; Harri Kostilainen; Heather Douglas; Huyen Nguyen Thi Huong; Hyung-sik Eum; Imai Michiyo; Inbal Abbou; Isaac Lyne; Isabelle Hillenkamp; J.J. McMurtry; Jacques Defourny; Jana Korunovska Srbijanko; Janelle Kerlin; Jean-Louis Laville; Jean-Pierre Girard; Jennifer Urasadettan; Jeremias Amstutz; Jérôme Blanc; Jian Zhang; Jieun Ryu; John Ronquillo; Joon-Shik Park; Josephine Barraket; Julia Zillinger; Julianna Kiss; Julie Rijpens; Julio Navío; Junki Kim; Kai Hockerts; Kam-tong Chan; Karl Birkhölzer; Kate Cooney; Katherine Gibson; Katsunori Kaneko; Katsunori Sato; Ken-ichi Kitajima; Klimentina Iljjevski; Klotilda Tavani; Kohki Harada; Lara Baranzini; Lars Hulgård; László Hubai; Leïla Oulhaj; Li Jian; Li Linlin; Li Yang; Linda L. Andersen; Loren Stangl; Luca Crivelli; Luis Inácio Gaiger; Maja Ravanska; Malin Gawell; Marc Jegers; Marcelo Vieta; Marek Hudon; Maria Anastasiadis; María Angela Prialé; Maria de la O Barroso; María José Rodríguez; María José Ruiz Rivera; Marie Dohnalová; Marie J. Bouchard; Marie Lisa Dacanay; Marija Bashevskaja; Marília Veronese; Marta Solorzano; Marthe Nyssens; Mary O'Shaughnessy; Marzena Starnawska; Masanari Sakurai; Mathieu de Poorter; Mathilde Stræde Meiner; Matsuyo Makino; Mélanie Claude; Melinda Mihály; Michaël Gonin; Michael Roy; Michela Giovannini; Mike Aiken; Mike Gordon; Millán Díaz-Foncea; Nadine Richez-Battesti; Nadiya Marakkath; Natalia B. Casella; Neda Korunovska Avramovska; Nicolas Gachet; Nicolás Gómez; Nicole Göler von Ravensburg; Nikica Kusinikova; Noga Buber-Ben David; Oanh Cao Tu; Olivier Brolis; P.K. Shajahan; Pablo Nachar Calderón; Pascal Glémain; Patricia O'Hara; Patrick Valéau; Pauline Pramudija; Paulo Cruz Filho; Pekka Pättiniemi; Peter De Cuyper; Peter Elson; Peter Hall; Pilar Alguacil; Prajakta Khare; Prapin Nuchpam; Rafael Chaves; Ramón Fisac; Rasheda Weaver; Rejoice Shumba; Ren Dapeng; René Knüsel; Richard Hazenberg; Richard Lang; Robyn Eversole; Roger Spear; Romana Šloufová; Ronald Chua; Rosa María Fuchs; Rosario Laratta; Sachiko Nakagawa; Sara Depedri; Sarah Johnsen; Sebastián Gatica Montero; Séverine Thys; Shinyang Kim; Shu-twu Wang; Simon Teasdale; Simone Poledrini; Sophie Swaton; Sothy Khieng; Stefan Adam; Steven Ney; Susan Steinman; Susy Caballero Jara; Suzanne Grant; Tassadit Zerdani; Teresa Savall; Thang Pham Vu; Thema Monroe-White; Thomas Bauwens; Thomas Pongo; Thomas Scheuerle; Tiina Srkoc; Viktor Mirchevski; Viktoriia Bibikova; Vincent Luillier; Virginia Ferrer; Virginia Xhauflair; Volker Then; Wang Jingpei; Wonbong Jang; Wu Yun Gao Wa; Xiaomin Yu; Yael Greenberg; Yann Guy; Yaso Thiru; Yifat Reuveni; Yisca Monnickendam-Givon; Yu Yuan Kuan; Yuka Mizuno; Yulia Aray; Yury Blagov

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I3: SEFORIS

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Sponsor: European Commission's FP7 funding programme

I4: TSI - Third Sector Impact

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I5: ITSSOIN - Impact of the Third Sector as Social Innovation

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Advisory board: Ghent University (Lesley Hustinx); UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs (Zeke Hasenfeld); University of Oxford (Jonathan Michie)

Sponsor: European Commission's FP7 funding programme

I6: The Weight of the Social Economy: An International Perspective

Authors: Édith Archambault; Amélie Artis; Wafa Ben Sedrine-Lejeune; Élisabeth Braley; Paulo R. A. Cruz Filho; Danièle Demoustier; Fiona Duguid; Fabienne Fecher; Luiz Inácio Gaiger; Thomas Guérin; Megan A. Haddock; Akira Kurimoto; Michel Marée; Sybille Mertens; José Luis Monzón; Daniel Rault; Lester M. Salamon; S. Wojciech Sokolowski; Roger Spear; Martin St-Denis; Nicoleta Uzea.

Editors: Marie J. Bouchard; Damien Rousselière; CIRIEC

Sponsors: Belgian Federal Government - Science Policy and the French Community of Belgium - Scientific Research, Special Funds for Research - conventional credits of the French Community (Belgium).

Publisher: Peter Lang

I7: INNOSI - Innovative Social Investment Strengthening communities in Europe

Authors: Aida Sáez; Aldona Wiktorska-Świecka; Alexandra Klein; Alexandra Koronaoui; Alexandros Sakellariou; Alfons Fermin; Alice Guerra; Andrea Bassi; Anna Brismark; Anna Hullung; Anna Tonder; Annette Zimmer; Anu K. Nousiainen; Arianna Lazzari; Carolin Schönert; Chris Fox; Chris O'leary; Corinna Schein; Dirk Postma; Dorota Moroń; Eva Hijmans; Flórián Sipos; Gary Copitch; Gavin Bailey; George Vayias; Gercoline Van Beek; Giorgos Alexias; Giulio Ecchia; Harri Jalonen; Hayley Trowbridge; Ildikó Bihari; Inga Narbutaitė Aflaki; Jessica Ozan; Johan Samuelsson; Jose Millet-Roig; Jose Pedro García-Sabater; Judit Csoba; Juha Klemelä; Kaisa Sorsa; Katalin Ábrahám; Kevin Albertson; Lia

Van Door; Małgorzata Michalewska-Pawlak; Manuel Nieto; Marijke Christiansson; Matteo Orlandini; Matthias Freise; Michael Willoughby; Minna Koskelo; Mira Lehti; Monika Klimowicz; Nikola Borosch; Pedro García Sabater; Raúl Tabarés; Riccardo Prandini; Rob Gründemann; Roel Bax; Roig José; Russell Yates; Sandra Geelhoed; Stephen Barnett; Susan Baines; Tamara Mcneill; Tuula Jäppinen

Coordinator: Manchester Metropolitan University

Consortium: Manchester Metropolitan University (UK); Stichting Hogeschool Utrecht (NL); Turku University of Applied Sciences (FIN); Universitat Politècnica de València (ESP); University of Debrecen (HUN); Karslstads University (SWE); Uniwersytet Wrocławski (POL); Westfälische Wilhelmsuniversität Münster (DEU); University of Bologna (ITA); Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences (GRE).

I8: SUSY – Sustainable and solidarity economy

Authors: Andreas Exner; Annabel Maisin; Jennifer Locatelli; Juan Carlos Alarcón; Bernhard Leubolt; Marina Stefanova; Galina Mihneva; Romana Tomić; Jany Hansal; Ana Grgić; Alexander Apostolides; Petra Francová; Eva Dornáková; Lenka Parkánová; Diana Tamm; Maija Lumme; Adèle Rivet; Martine Combemale; Jan Urhahn; Christine Pohl; Irini Kareta; Kelly Garyfalli; ATN; Eva Bordos; Peter Oroszvari; Aniko Nemeth; Veena Nabar; Jennifer Harris; Samanta Musarò; Arianna Blasi; Virginia Meo; Chiara Pagni; Latvia Evija Caune; Adèle Rivet; Martine Combemale; Maria Di Domenico; Michelle Calleja Chehab; Ram Jutliah; Jan Urhahn; Christine Wiid; Valentina Verze; Bisan Centre for Research and Development; Marysia Marciniak; Kristor Peel; Catarina Maciel; Lavinia Andrei; Mihai Enescu; Gabriela Dubcová; Lana Zdravković; Pedro Lloret; Piergiuseppe Carucci; Alessia Tibollo; Sarra El Idrissi; Wassim Abidi; Ruth Holtom; Faaria Ahmad; Adriana Goni Mazzitelli.

Coordination: COSPE; Riccardo Troisi; Monica di Sisto; Alberto Castagnola; FairWatch

Sponsor: European Union

I9: WeStart – Mapping women social entrepreneurship in Europe

Authors: Servane Mouazan; Monica Grau Sarabia; Anne Laure Humbert; Charu Wilkinson; Josette Dijikhuizen; Agnes Hubert; Madi Sharma; Ariane Roderte; Amélie Leclercq; Anna Horváth; Ben Mainwaring; Cinzia Sechi; Clare Mulvany; Corine Van Der Schans; Elena Rodríguez Blanco; Emelie Aho Fältskog; Emily Usher Shrair; Joanna Maycock; Lisa Poupaud; Liza Oestrich; Maria Ludovica Bottarelli Tranquilli-Leali; Mary Collins; Mélanie Marcel; Meredith Munn; Miren Bengoa Delalande; Nadezhda Savova-Grigorova; Oonagh Eastmond; Raminta Pučėtaitė; Rob Rout; Malpuri Groth; Stephan Bellam; Val Racheeva; Valentina Patetta; Zachary Steinert-Threlkeld

Coordinator: European Women's Lobby

Sponsor: European Commission's Rights; Equality and Citizenship Programme 2014-2020; Fondation Chanel

I10: Coop4Dev

Authors: ICA; Cooperatives of the Americas; Cooperatives Europe; ICA Africa; ICA Asia-Pacific

Sponsor: European Union.

I11: Emerging Social Enterprise Ecosystems in East and South African Countries: A Diagnosis of Supporting Environments and Activity of Social Enterprises in Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

Authors: Cristina Navarrete Moreno; Natalia Agapitova

Publisher: World Bank Group

I12: INNO WISEs - Technologies, Competences and Social Innovation for Work Integration Social Enterprises

Authors: Dražen Šimleša; Tea Golob; Diego Chitarrini; Francesco Gabbi; Aziza Yussupova; Laurene Makubikua; Cristina Collini; Massimo Privitera; Matej Makarovič; Laurene Makubikua; Ilona Jerzok; Sabina Bellione; Stefania Folli; Cristina Collini

Coordinators: FPM; CGM; PAT; SENT; SASS; MONG; ITC; AG - ACT Group; IPI; MED; BARKA; ENSIE

Sponsor: Interreg Central Europe

I13: ILO Statistics on cooperatives - Countries in focus

Coordinators: Cooperatives Unit Enterprises Department International Labour Office (ILO); Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives (COPAC)

I14: (A map of) social enterprises and their ecosystems in Europe (3) – EURICSE

Authors: Angelos Varvarousis; Anna Ciepiewska-Kowalik; Anto Jankovic; Ariola Agolli; Barbara Franchini; Benjamin Huybrechts; Bianca Stumbitz; Carlo Borzaga; Carmen Marcuello; Chiara Carini; Claudia Petrescu; David Hiez; Duygu Uygur; Eriia Haska; Eva Fraňková; Fergus Lyon; Francesca Petrella; Francesco Sarracino; Gabriela Korimova; Georg Mildemberger; George Isaias; Georgios Tsitsirigkos; Giulia Galera; Gorgi Krev; Harri Kostilainen; Ian Vickers; Irena Pranskevičiūtė; Juliana Hoxha; Juliana Kiss; Katri-Liis Reimann; Laima Okunevičiūtė Neverauskienė; Lars Hulgård; Lars U. Kobro; Lāsma Licīte; Lisa Chodorkof; Malin Gawell; Maria Jeliaskova; Marthe Nyssens; Mary O'Shaughnessy; Melinda Mihály; Mihaela Lamburu; Millán Díaz; Mitja Stefancic; Nadine Richez-Battesti; Nicole Göler von Ravensburg; Niels Bosma; Omar Hlynur Kristmundsson; Rocío Nogales; Sílvia Ferreira; Slobodan Cvejić; Stefania Chiomento; Steinunn Hrafnadóttir; Tatjana Rakar; Vincent Caruana; Zinka Kolarić; Zuzana Polačková

Coordinators: Euricse; EMES network

Advisory Board: Naděžda Johannisová; Fergus Lyon; Victor Pestoff; Marthe Nyssens; Jacques Defourny

Coordination team: Carlo Borzaga; Giulia Galera; Barbara Franchini; Rocío Nogales

Sponsor: DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion of the European Commission; EaSI

I15: Anuario Iberoamericano de la Economía Social nº 3

Authors: Silvina Lais Puzino; Leandro Pereira Morais; Daniel Francisco Nagao Menezes; Mario Radrigán Rubio; Juan Fernando Álvarez; Elisa Lanas Medina; Ignacio Bretos; Millán Díaz; Carmen Marcuello; Isabel Saz; Henry Rodríguez Corea; Juan José Rojas Herrera; Roberto Cañedo Villareal; Humberto Adán Peña Fuentes; Diosey Ramón Lugo-Morin; Vanessa Díaz de la Vega Suárez; Luis Montoya Canchi; José Alberto Pitacas; Jorge de Sá; Efraín Rosado

Coordinators: Juan Fernando Álvarez; Carmen Marcuello; Leandro Morais; Mario Radrigán; Jorge de Sá; OIBESCOOP

I16: Co-operative Banking Networks in Europe: Models and Performance

Author: Federica Poli

Publisher: Palgrave Macmillan

I17: CNP - Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project

Authors: Stats NZ Tauranga Aotearoa; Statistics Norway; State of Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics

Coordinator: Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies

● Geographical localization maps

C1: ESS Global

Author: socioeco.org

C2: TransforMap

Author: TransforMap team

C3: The map of SSE solutions

Author: socioeco.org

C4: Public policies for SSE

Author: socioeco.org

C5: Journalist for solutions

Author: socioeco.org

C6: SSE for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Author: socioeco.org

C7: SSE Public Policies for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Author: socioeco.org

C8: SSE Pedagogical tools

Author: socioeco.org

C9: Transiscope

Author: socioeco