

Quoiqu'il en soit l'ouvrage constitue un apport fort intéressant à l'étude de la psychiatrie, de la santé mentale et des sciences du psychisme par les sciences sociales qui, comme le souligne J.-C. Coffin, depuis quelques années réinvestissent ce champ qu'elles avaient déserté depuis la fin des années 1970.

Notons que, aux côtés de cet ensemble de textes issus du colloque de 2006, ce numéro des *Cahiers d'Henri Ey* présente aussi trois textes de H. Ey, ainsi qu'une longue note critique sur un nouveau *Manuel de psychiatrie*, qui ajoutent à l'intérêt d'ensemble du volume car, de fait, ils s'articulent particulièrement bien avec les textes issus du colloque. Ainsi des textes de H. Ey puisqu'ils concernent la question des expériences plus ou moins « religieuses » (« Expérience "psychédélique", expérience "métaphysique", expérience "délirante" »), la question éthique (« La psychiatrie devant la morale ») et les réformes des hôpitaux psychiatriques (« À propos d'une réalisation d'assistance psychiatrique à Saint-Alban »). L'intérêt de la présentation du *Manuel de psychiatrie* (sous la direction de J.-D. Guelfi et de F. Rouillon) est que celui-ci a justement « l'ambition clairement affichée de remplacer le fameux *Manuel de psychiatrie* d'Ey et de Brisset publié de 1960 à 1989 ».

F. Champion

CERMES3, CNRS, Inserm, université Paris Descartes,
45, rue des Saints-Pères, 75270 Paris cedex 06, France

Adresse e-mail : fchampion@noos.fr

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Essays on Economics, Disability and Employment/Ensayos sobre Economía, Discapacidad y Empleo, P. Alonso González, D. Cantarero Prieto, J.J. Núñez Velázquez, M. Pascual Sáez (Eds.). Delta Publicaciones, Madrid (2009). 271 pp., ISBN: 9788492453672 [published in both languages (English and Spanish)].

The negative situation of disabled people used to be an issue traditionally neglected by economic science. However, there does seem to be an economic factor in the satisfaction of these people's needs. An economic approach might therefore be useful to analyze this matter, in order to improve the welfare of disabled people by improving the allocation of resources. The labour situation of this group, quantitatively and qualitatively worse than the non-disabled people one, seems to be the main problem; with low employment rates and being more prone to inactivity.

This book therefore tries to address the need of an economic analysis of the problems detected around disabled people, primarily focused on the labour market challenges. Papers selected in this work (in both languages, English and Spanish) come from various research presented in the First International Workshop on Economics, Disability and Employment. This took place on the 16th November, 2007, in the headquarters of Organización Nacional de Ciegos Españoles (ONCE) Foundation (Madrid), and it was discussed and enriched in later debates.

Organized in 12 chapters, preceded by a prologue and an introduction, every single chapter deals, from a different view, with a specific aspect related to disability and economics. Chapters (written by researchers specialized in every issue) are grouped in three main sections: Labour Market, Living Conditions and Applied Policies.

Concerning the Labour Market category, Professor García Lizana (University of Málaga) and Mr Cazallas (ONCE) present, in the first chapter, the main economic theories that explain the labour market participation of disabled people. The aim is to provide a suitable theoretical framework for the analysis and design of economic policies. The remaining studies that complete the first part of the book, deal with several empirical matters about the labour market. Thus, Professors Albarrán (University Carlos III, Madrid), Alonso (University of Alcalá) and Fajardo (University of Extremadura) look over the reasons for the lower integration of disabled people by studying statistics connected with the labour market participation of this group in Spain. Professors Pascual and Cantarero (University of Cantabria), in their chapter, analyze the causes of the lower wages of disabled people in the European Union. In

chapter four, Professors Sciulli (University of Pescara), Gómez and Cabral (University of Azores) study the relationship between disability and unemployment duration in the Portuguese economy. In the last chapter of this first main section, Professors Le Clainche (Centre d'études de l'emploi, Noisy-le-Grand) and Demuijnck (université catholique de Lille) focus on the factors that hamper the entry into the labour market for disabled people, paying special attention to the level of education (and the factors that may lead these people to invest less in their human capital).

The second section of this work, devoted to the analysis of Living Conditions, starts with a paper written by Professors Domínguez and Núñez (University of Alcalá). They consider the possibility of social exclusion of disabled people by economic motives, designing a global indicator of this social exclusion. The next chapter (the seventh one), written by Professor Cañal (University of Oviedo), studies (in the area surrounding the city of Gijón) the spatial inadequacy between transport supply and the situation of people with reduced mobility, offering a possible solution with the use of Geographical Information System (GIS) technology. The last chapter, written by Professors Vicente and López (University of Oviedo), also refers to new technologies. This paper analyzes the causes which explain the persistence of a digital gap in disabled people in different countries in the European Union.

Finally, in the third part of the book (Applied Policies), Professor Benítez-Silva (State University of New York) studies the United States system to attend to disabled people, emphasizing aspects that have led to this group participating less in the labour market. In the next chapter, Professors Campolieti, Gunderson and Gómez (University of Toronto and London School of Economics) point out the Canadian experience, arguing that a good employment policy should keep in mind the heterogeneity ascribed to disabled people. Professors Vargas, Bayot and Mondéjar (University of Castilla-La Mancha) analyze the problematic lack of information that exists around these issues, presenting the results obtained from a questionnaire made by the authors which was based on the situation of women with disabilities in Castilla-La Mancha. In the last paper, Professors Gómez, Peláez, González y García (University of Valladolid) study the potential employment that the "Dependence Law" (a change in the legislation concerning disability introduced in Spain in 2007) may produce in the region of Castilla y León.

Full of useful information, high quality research carried out by well-known and prestigious authors in their respective fields and with a clear practical will (oriented to guide political action applied to improve living conditions of disabled people) the book shows a complete compilation of different economic matters related to disability. The global outcome is a better understanding, based on economic science, of the social and economic situation of this group. However, we could review this work from one aspect: the excessive independence on the content of the chapters. Every chapter deals with a specific issue and sometimes these matters are only linked with the main subject; this basically means, the relationship between economics, disability and employment. Remarkably interesting for researchers concerned with the economics of disability, this work is not only recommended for the high quality of scientific papers picked out by the editors, but also by its undeniable practical aim, which turns this book into a basic reference in its field of knowledge.

Marco Antonio Cruz Morato
*Applied Economics Department (Economic Policy), University of Málaga, Plaza de El Ejido
s/n 29071, Málaga, Spain*

E-mail address: marcoacmorato@gmail.com

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