



SI-DRIVE Plenary Session: Social Innovation Policy Results of the Policy and Foresight Process

SI-DRIVE Final Conference |

Steven Dhondt (TNO/KUL), Matthias Weber (AIT)
Peter Oeij (TNO), Wolfram Rhomberg (AIT)



Vote:

GO TO: live.voxvote.com

USE: **pin: 47105**

... AND WAIT FOR THE QUESTIONS



Vote: Do we need policy support for social innovation?

Please select one of the following options

- No, policy makers and public administrations should leave social innovations alone
- It depends
- Yes, of course: social innovations need to deal with policy support in a very strategic way
- Yes, without policy support, social innovations are doomed for becoming successful



Seven policy fields – challenges for social change



Leading examples
 25 countries in the world
 1005 cases
 81 detailed analysis

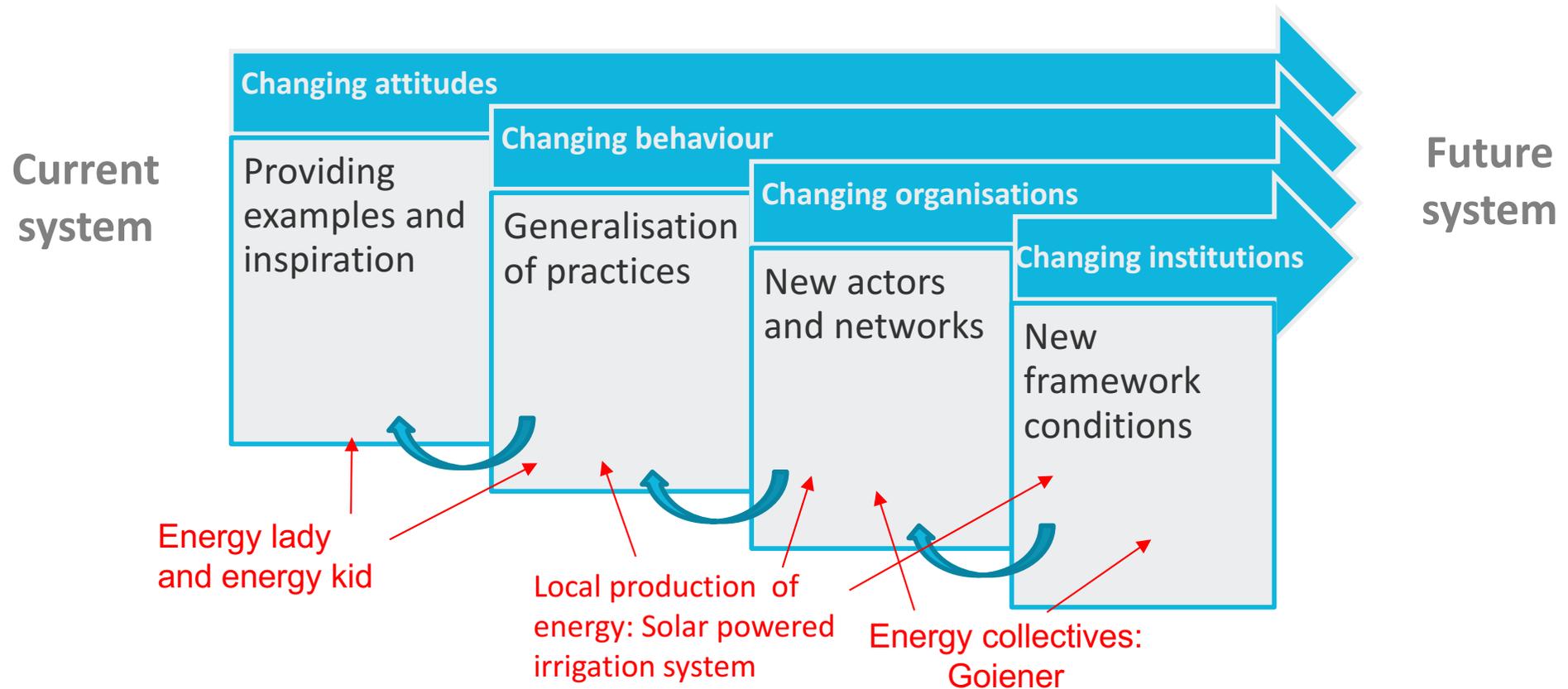


Why social innovation is needed...

Social innovation is about linking bottom-up action by citizens to other civil actors, public and market action to have an impact on societal challenges



Ambition and Impact: from Social Innovation to Social Change



Solutions for social change? Nice solutions, but upscaling remains limited!

- Criteria of impact
 - Influence goes beyond local/regional level
 - The innovation changed the practice field
 - The social need of the target group has been alleviated
 - Community building has been strengthened

- SI-CRIVE case studies
 - Of 82 cases: 25% high impact

- Barriers
 - **Static barriers:** Lack of information, routinized behavior, lack of incentives, lack of resources, organizational silos, structural rigidities, power disparities, regulatory barriers
 - **Dynamic barriers:** path-dependencies, network externalities, lack self-reinforcing mechanisms (e.g. media attention)



Solutions for social change? Nice solutions, but upscaling remains limited

Of 82 cases: 25% high impact

- Influence is stronger than local or regional level
- The innovation changed the practice field
- The social need of the target group has been alleviated
- Community building has been strengthened



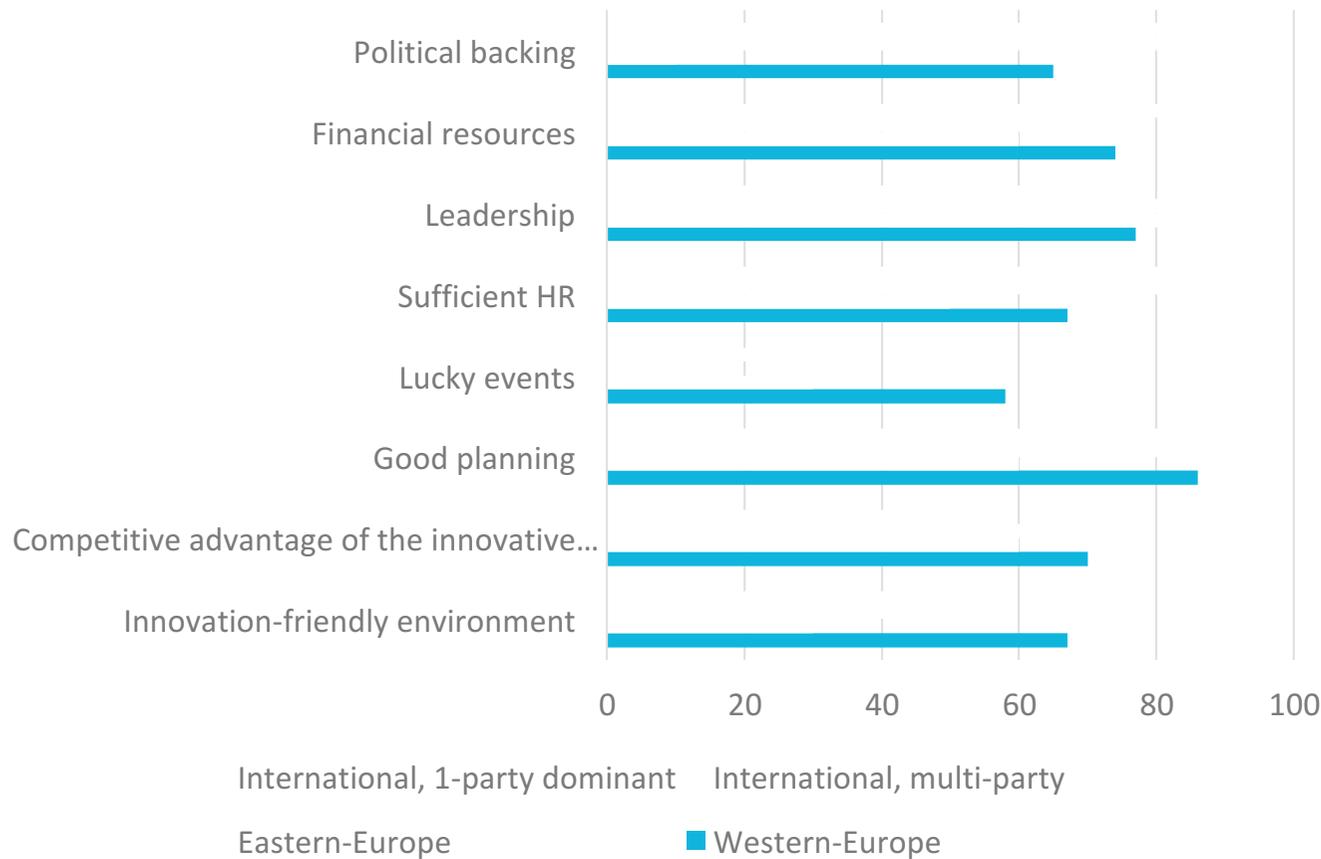
Vote: What do you see as the **ONE** main enabler of social innovation, given what you experience, know have heard?

Please select **one** main enablers to make social innovation successful

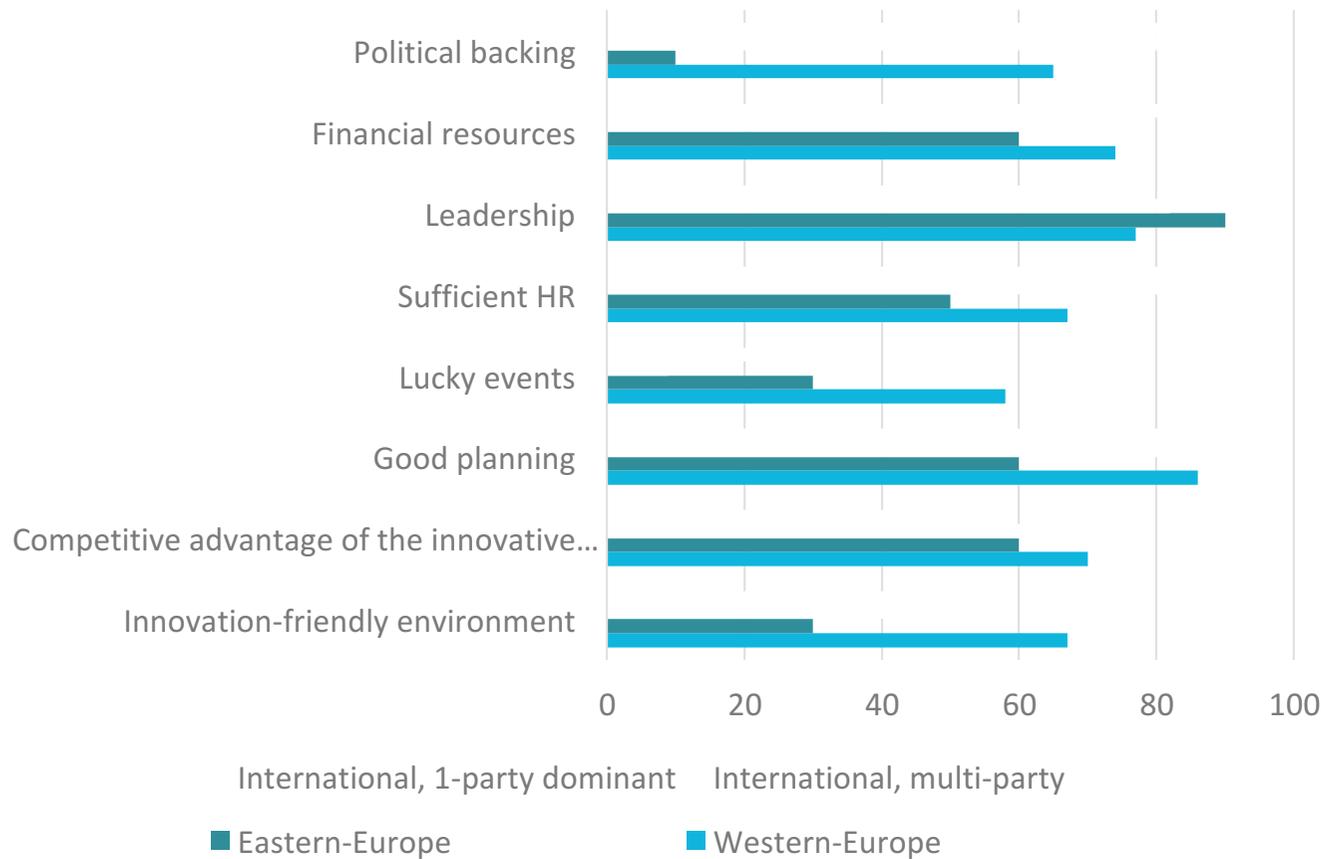
- Policy backing
- Financial resources
- Humand resources (in social innovation project)
- Knowledge support
- Media coverage
- Societal culture



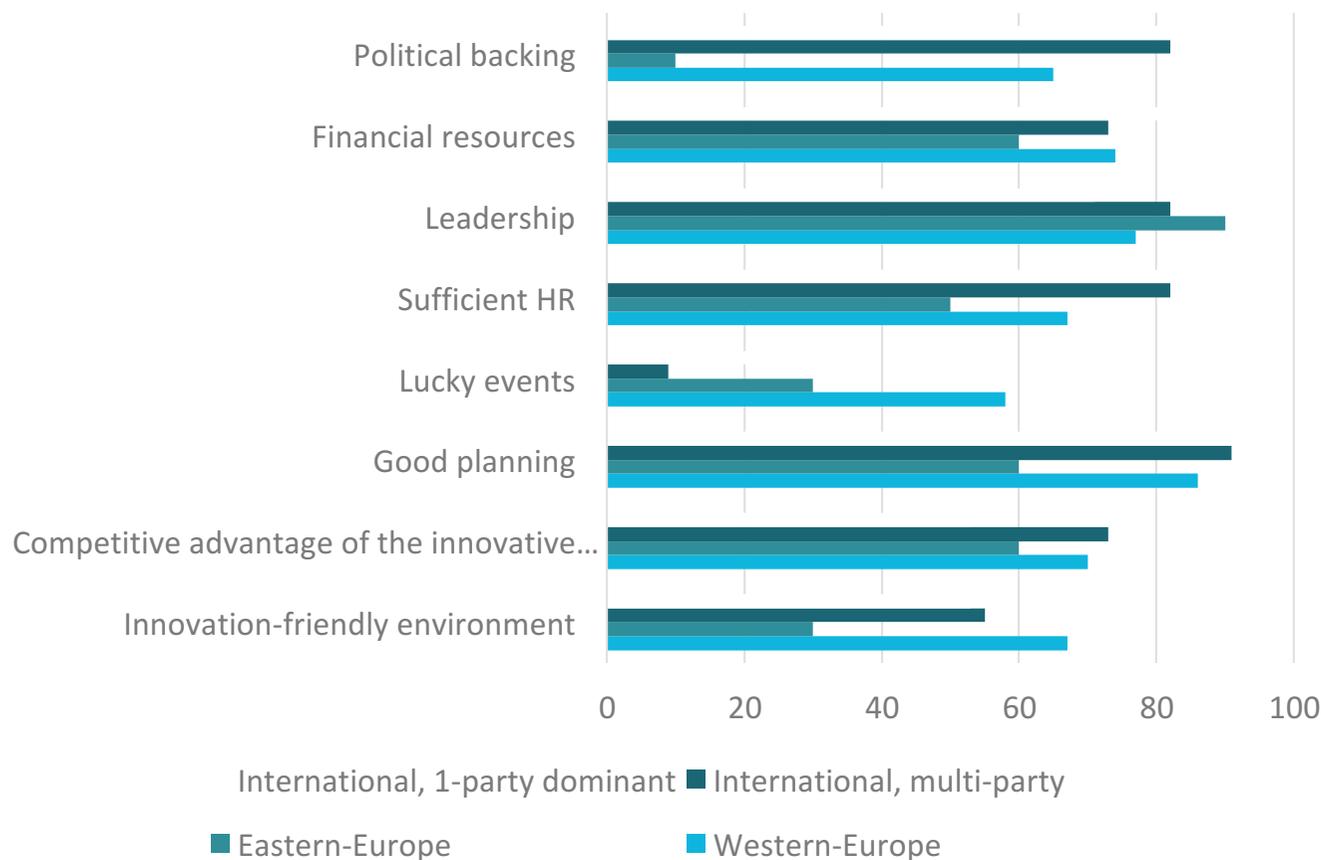
Enablers at the level of social innovations (% yes)



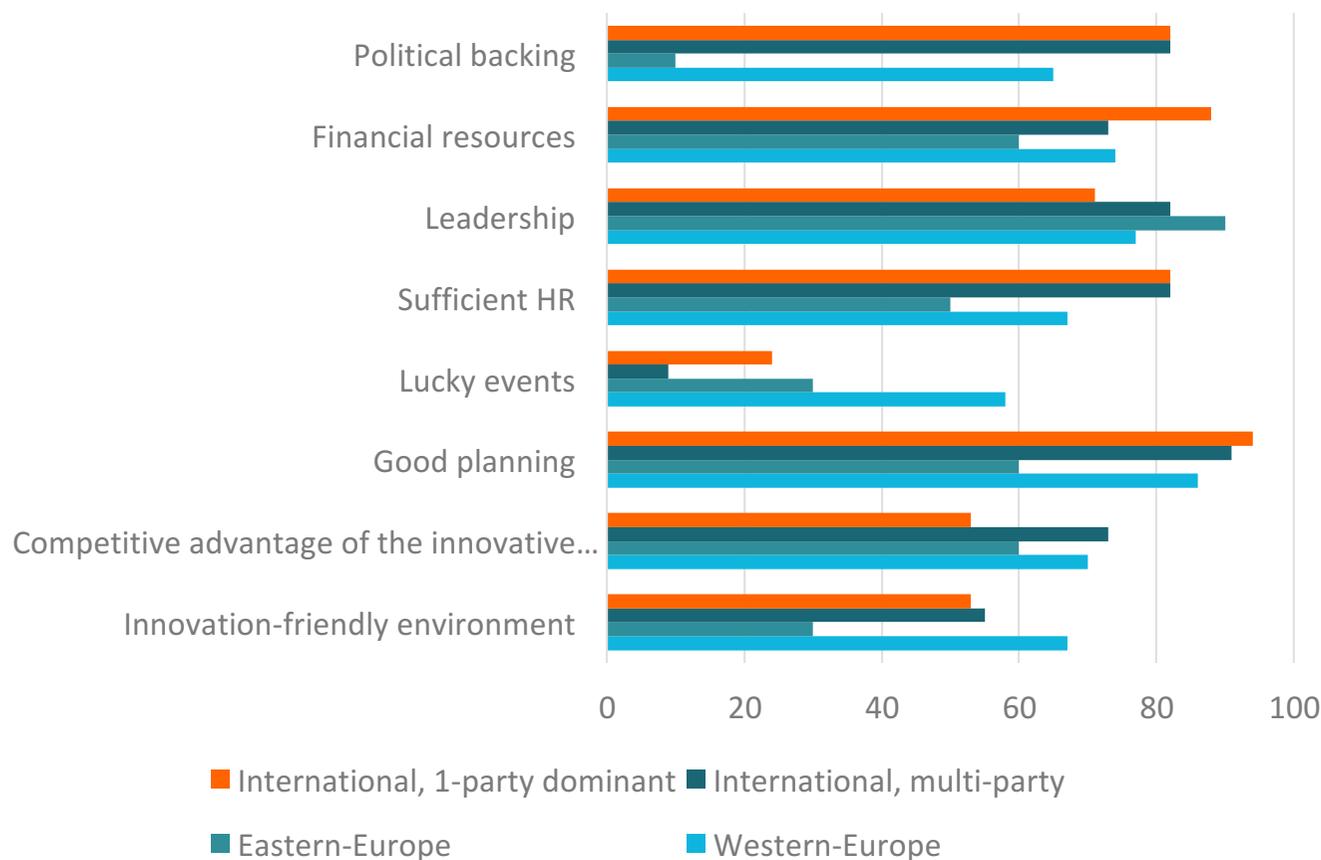
Enablers at the level of social innovations (% yes)



Enablers at the level of social innovations (% yes)

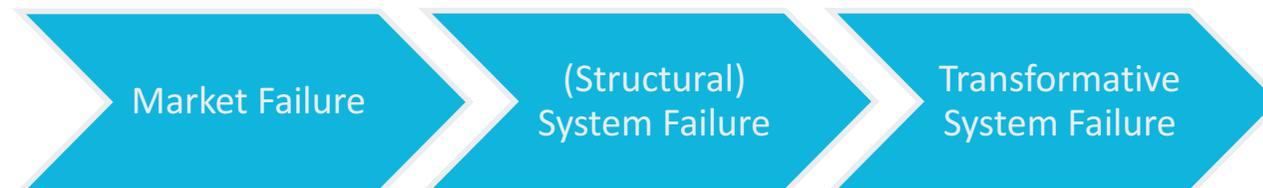


Enablers at the level of social innovations (% yes)

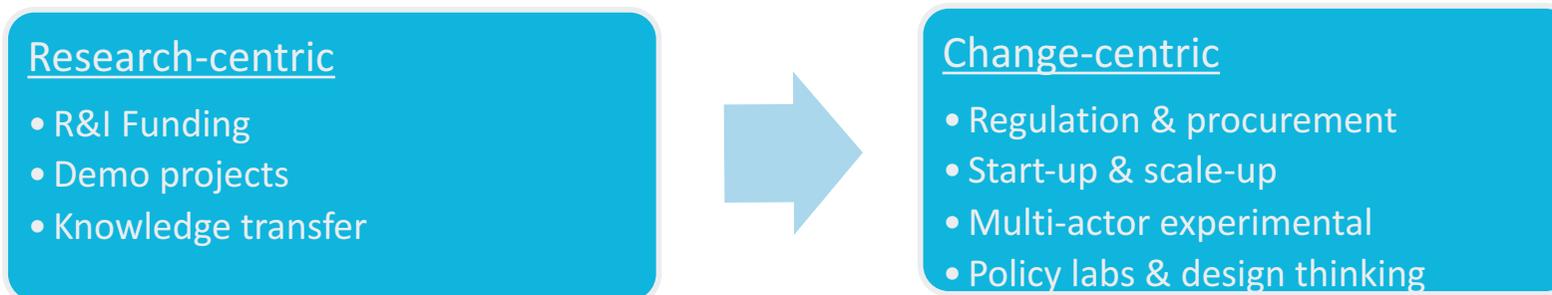


Making the case for a comprehensive innovation policy

Why? - Justifications of policy intervention are broadening



How? - Established research-centric instruments of policy intervention are increasingly complemented by new types of instruments



➔ *Current innovation policy evolves in a favourable way for social innovation*

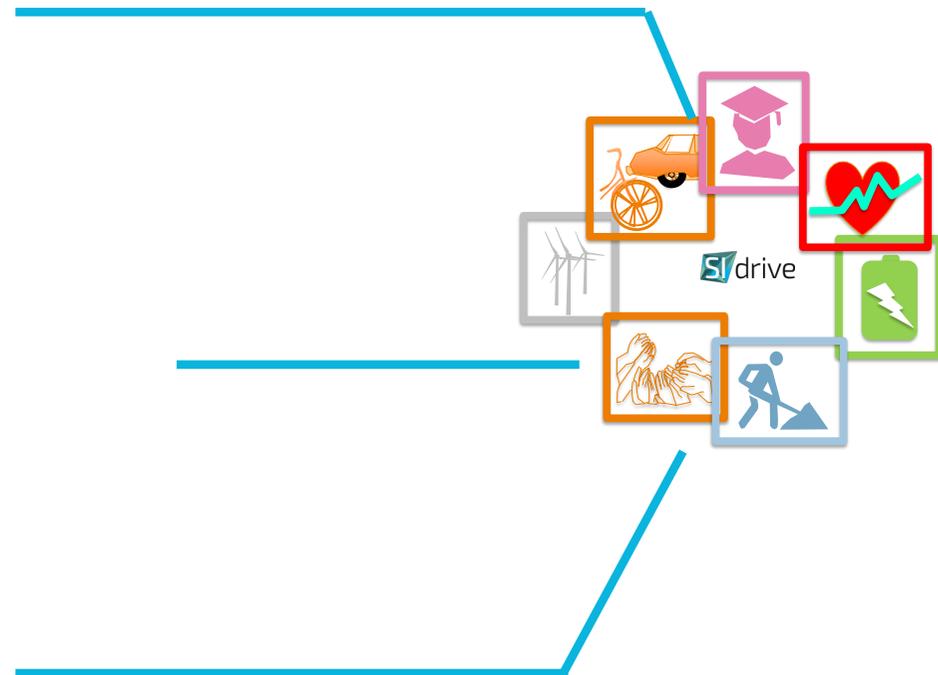
➔ *„Comprehensive“ innovation policy must add the specific dilemmas of social innovation*

Policy recommendations: dilemma's to be solved

Civil society as a starting point

Role of policy and public administration

Resourcing the social innovations



Policy recommendations: dilemmas

Role of policy and public administration

- General policy – **Specific policy (1)**
- Government – **Governance (2)**
- **Moderating** – Understanding (3)

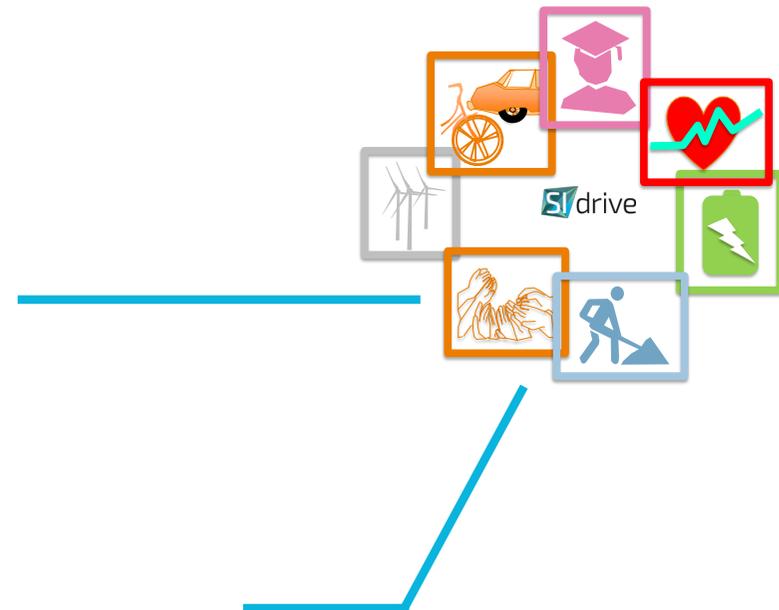


Policy recommendations: dilemmas

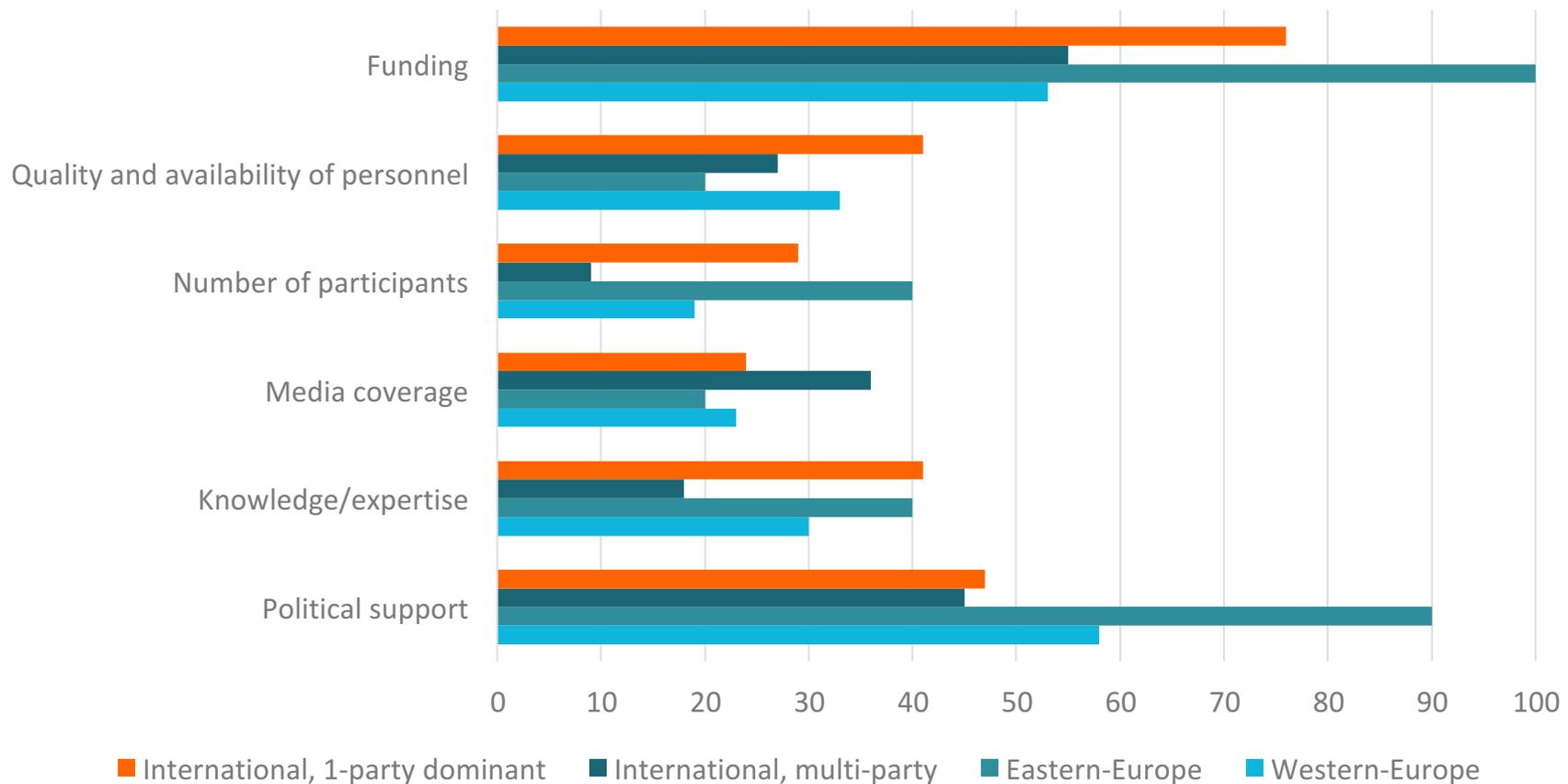
Role of policy and public administration

- General policy – **Specific policy (1)**
- Government – **Governance (2)**
- **Moderating** – Understanding (3)

Resourcing the social innovations



Resources at the practice field level (% lack of)



Policy recommendations: dilemmas

Role of policy and public administration

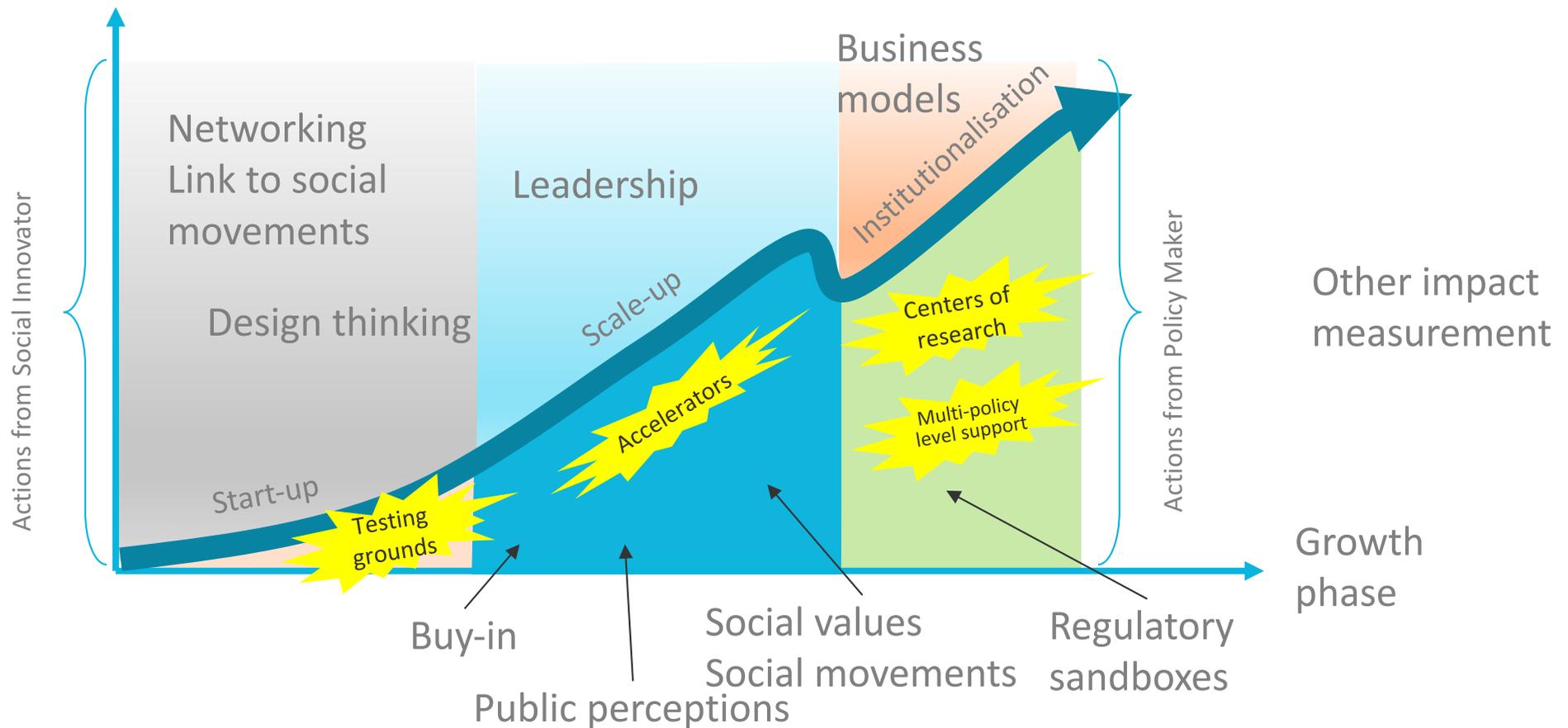
- General policy – **Specific policy (1)**
- Government – **Governance (2)**
- **Moderating** – Understanding (3)

Resourcing the social innovations

- Funding start-up – **Funding scale-up/share-up (4)**



A growth model for social innovation: a multi-pronged and complementary approach



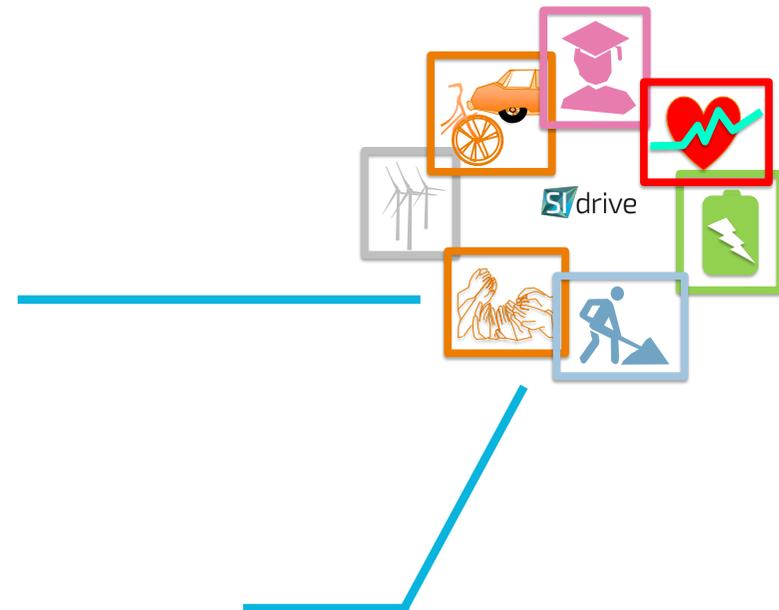
Policy recommendations: dilemmas

Role of policy and public administration

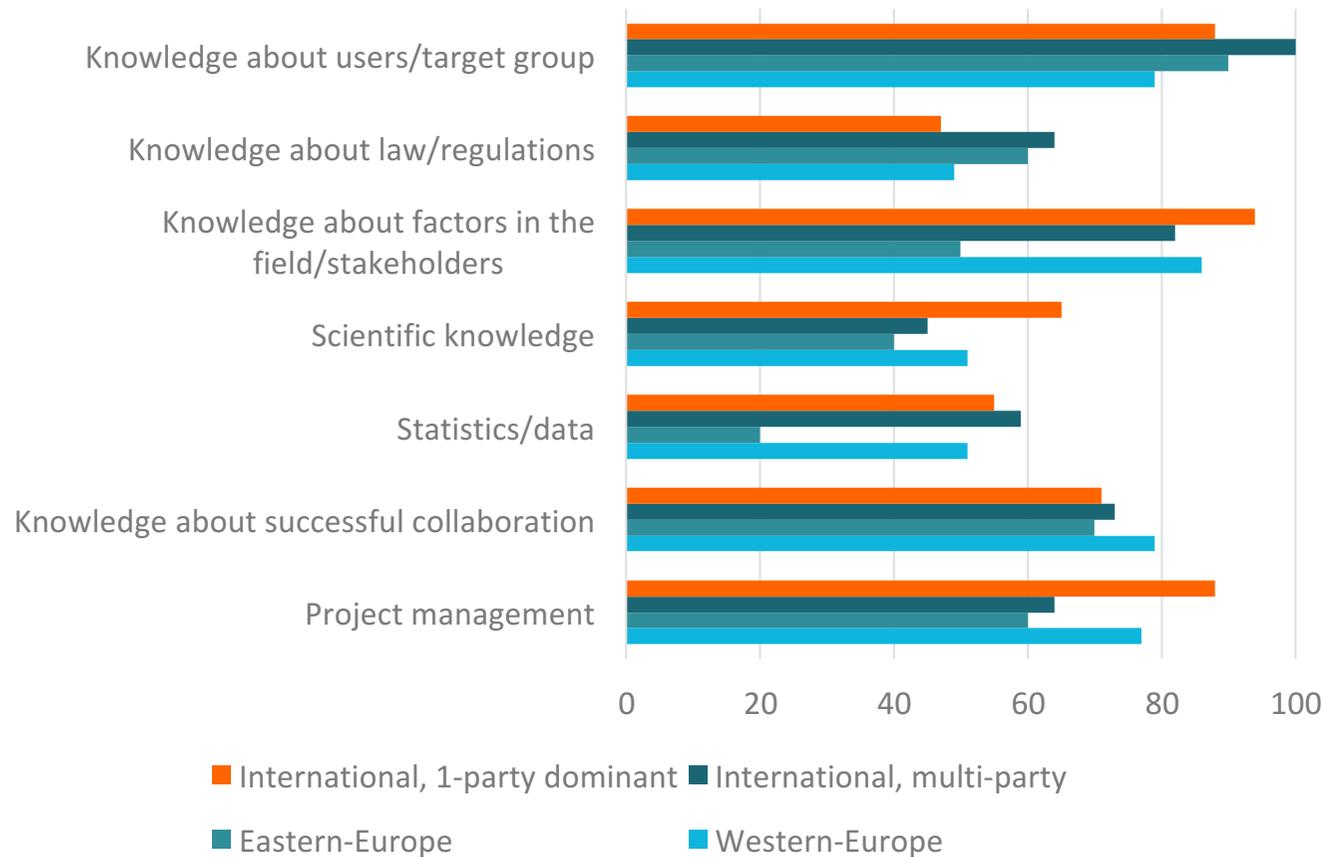
- General policy – **Specific policy (1)**
- Government – **Governance (2)**
- **Moderating** – Understanding (3)

Resourcing the social innovations

- Funding start-up – **Funding scale-up/share-up (4)**
- General subsidies – **Phase based funding (7)**
- **Legal infrastructure first** – Funding first (8)
- Knowledge driven – **Knowledge support needs to redirected (10)**



Knowledge and capabilities driving at the practice field level (% yes)



Policy recommendations: dilemmas

Civil society as a starting point

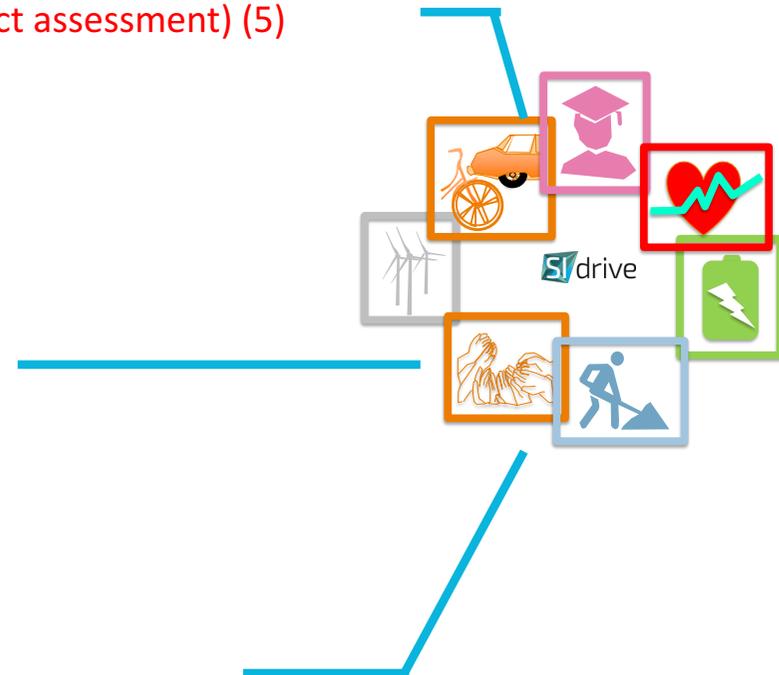
- SI as market solutions – SI as public value, public goals (impact assessment) (5)

Role of policy and public administration

- General policy – Specific policy (1)
- Government – Governance (2)
- Moderating – Understanding (3)

Resourcing the social innovations

- Funding start-up – Funding scale-up/share-up (4)
- General subsidies – Phase based funding (7)
- Legal infrastructure first – Funding first (8)
- Knowledge driven – Knowledge support needs to redirected (10)



Development of social innovation: situation at start-up

Public

18 cases

12 cases

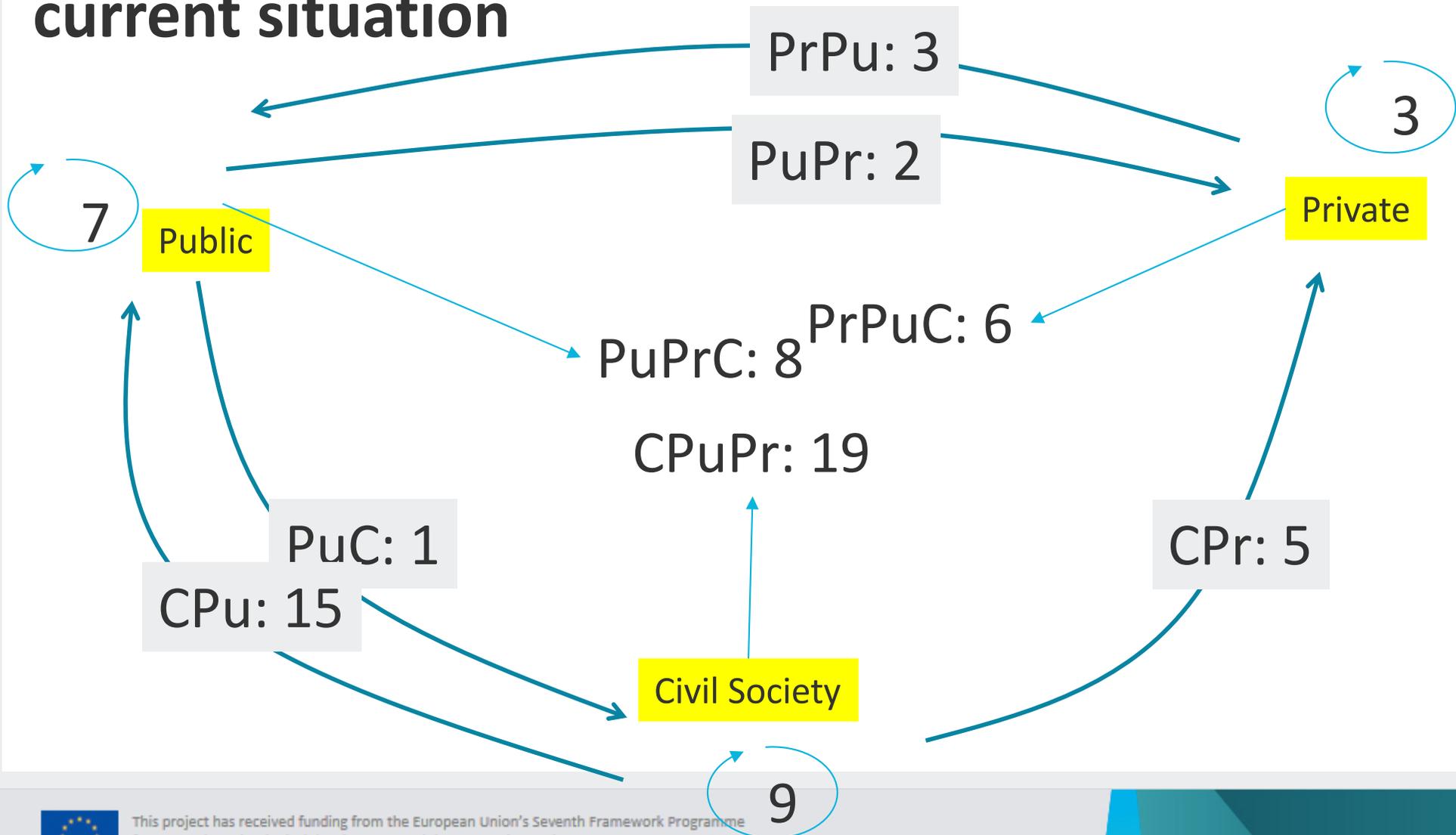
Private



48 cases

Civil Society

Development of social innovation: current situation



Policy recommendations: dilemmas

Civil society as a starting point

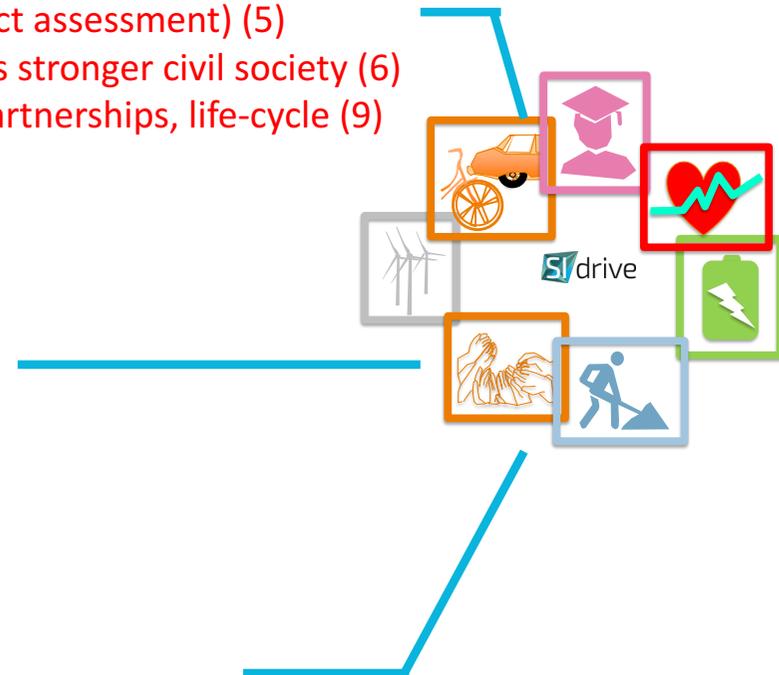
- SI as market solutions – **SI as public value, public goals (impact assessment) (5)**
- Planning social innovation – **Develop cultural change towards stronger civil society (6)**
- Uplifting of start-ups – **Build awareness, support, enabling partnerships, life-cycle (9)**

Role of policy and public administration

- General policy – **Specific policy (1)**
- Government – **Governance (2)**
- **Moderating** – Understanding (3)

Resourcing the social innovations

- Funding start-up – **Funding scale-up/share-up (4)**
- General subsidies – **Phase based funding (7)**
- **Legal infrastructure first** – Funding first (8)
- Knowledge driven – **Knowledge support needs to redirected (10)**



Vote: Do we need policy support for social innovation?

We asked you:

- No, policy makers and public administrations should leave social innovations alone
- It depends
- Yes, of course: social innovations need to deal with policy support in a very strategic way
- Yes, without policy support, social innovations are doomed for becoming successful

So, Have you paid attention? Have you changed your mind?

- I was a no: and now I remain a no
- I hesitated and positive about policy support, but now I am a clear NO
- I was negative about policy, or hesitated, but now am positive about policy support
- I was a yes (or 'it depends'), but now am surely for policy support for social innovations



WP 11 Foresight & Policy

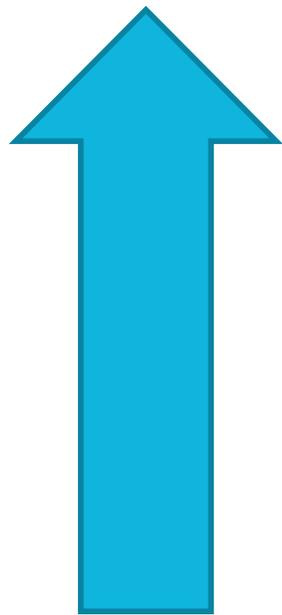


Thank you!



Impact chart: Example of 'Policy Field Energy'

100% renewable energy



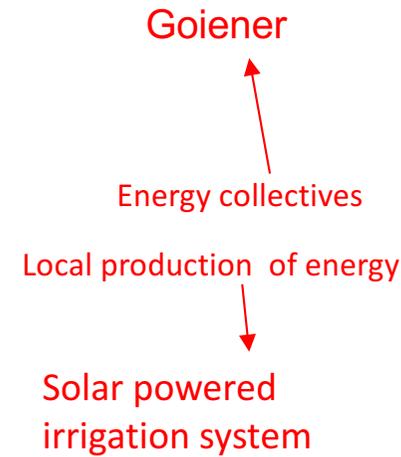
Fossil fuel economy

Providing examples and inspiration
↓
Energy lady and energy kid

Attitudes

Behavior

Changing attitudes
Changing behavior



Changing institutions

Independence from fossil energy producers

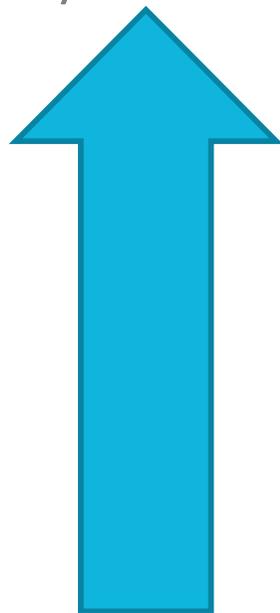
Investments

Transparent energy prices



Impact chart for 'Policy Field Mobility and Transport'

Sustainable, inclusive mobility and transport



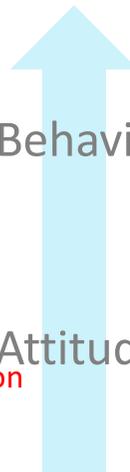
Pollution, noise, expensive transport solutions

- Freight bikes
- Parking place spotting
- Car sharing
- Car-free housing
- Safe roads to school
- Bike sharing
- Frugal Jugaad Innovation
- Gender sensitive transport

Changing attitudes
Changing behavior

Behavior

Attitudes



- Smart working, smart commuting
- Citizen initiated public transport

- Mobile services
- Electro-mobility

- Transport for people with reduced mobility

Changing institutions

New infrastructure

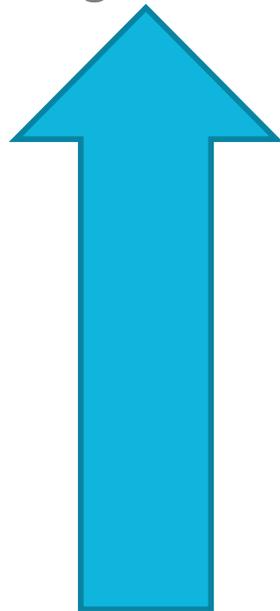
Investments, technology

Target groups



Impact chart for 'Policy Field Education and Lifelong Learning'

Inclusive, modern, life-long learning



Selective, life-phased education

- Reduction education disadvantages
- Entrepreneurship education and promotion
- Occupational orientation and early pupils career planning

Changing attitudes
Changing behavior

Behavior
Attitudes



- LL strategies and structures
- Strategic partnership of education and economy
- New digital and virtual learning environments
- New learning arrangements and interactive education
- Alternative form of educational activities and training

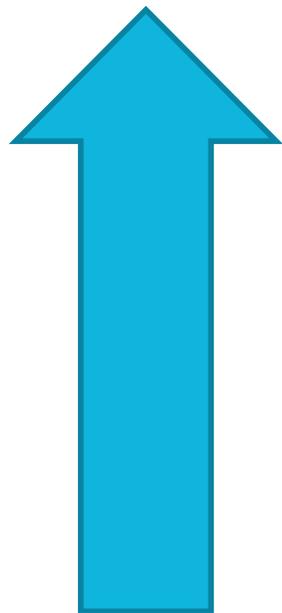
Changing institutions

- New schooling arrangements
- Investments, technology
- Methods



Impact chart for 'Policy Field Health and Social Care'

Accessible, low-cost, high quality care



Private, high cost care

Movement building
Gamification
Task shifting
Self-management

Incentivising wellness
Health promotion

Changing attitudes
Changing behavior

Behavior

Attitudes



Integrated care delivery
New models of care

E/M Health

Shift in care location
Peer support

Changing institutions

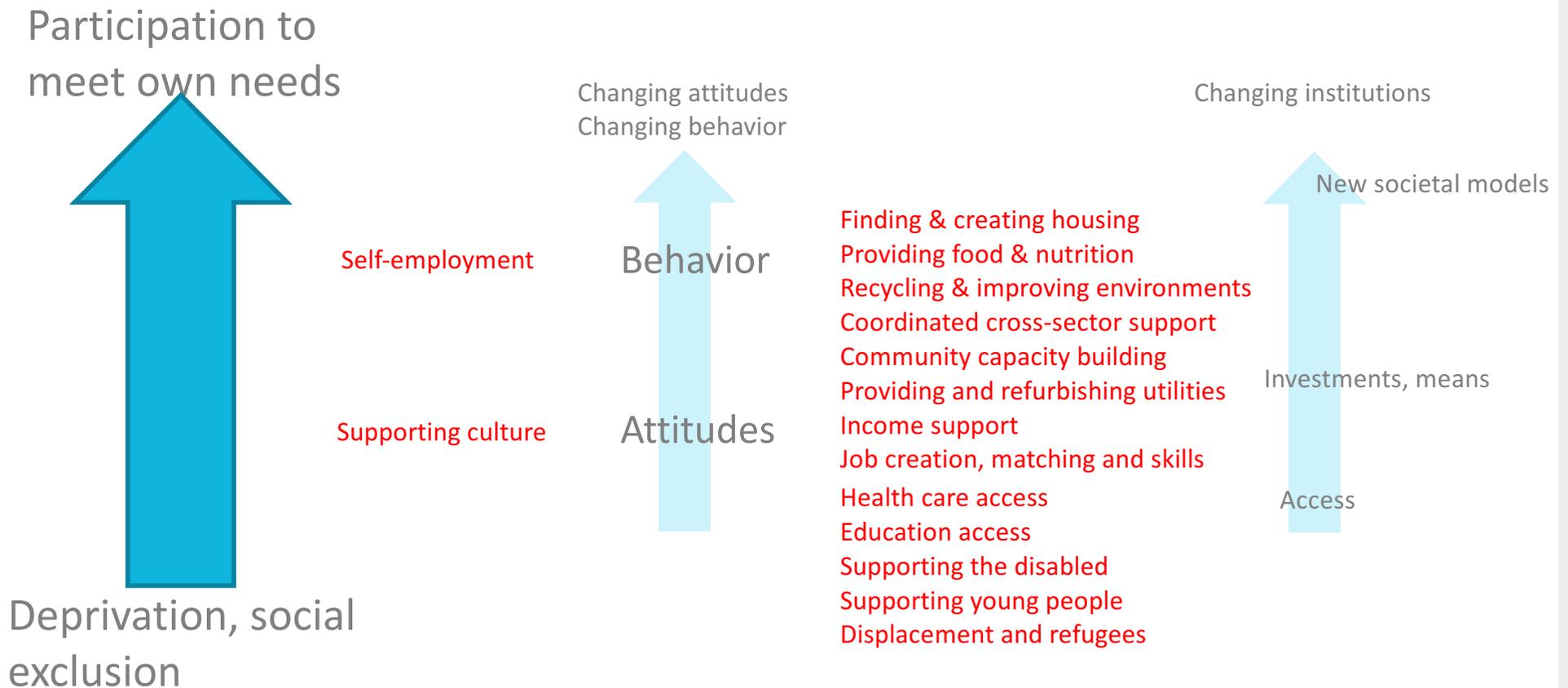
New models of care

Investments, new technology

New practices, medicine

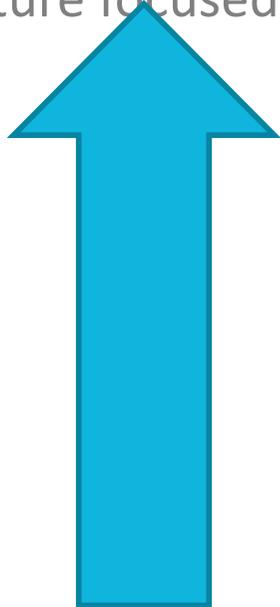


Impact chart for 'Policy Field Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development'



Impact chart for 'Policy Field Employment'

Inclusive employment,
future focused skilling



Taylorism, selective
labour markets

Changing attitudes
Changing behavior



Behavior

Attitudes

Changing institutions

Societal system
(Welfare state)

Social support systems

Methods

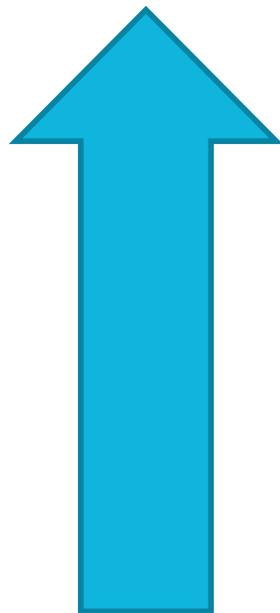
Workplace innovation

Social entrepreneurship

Youth unemployment
& other vulnerable groups

Impact chart for 'Policy Field Environment and Climate Change'

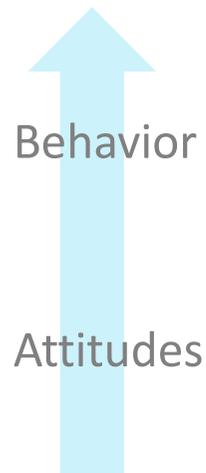
Sustainable empowered environment



Short term profit from environment

Repairing, re-using and recycling

Changing attitudes
Changing behavior



Behavior

Attitudes

Smart city

Sustainable agriculture and food

Changing institutions

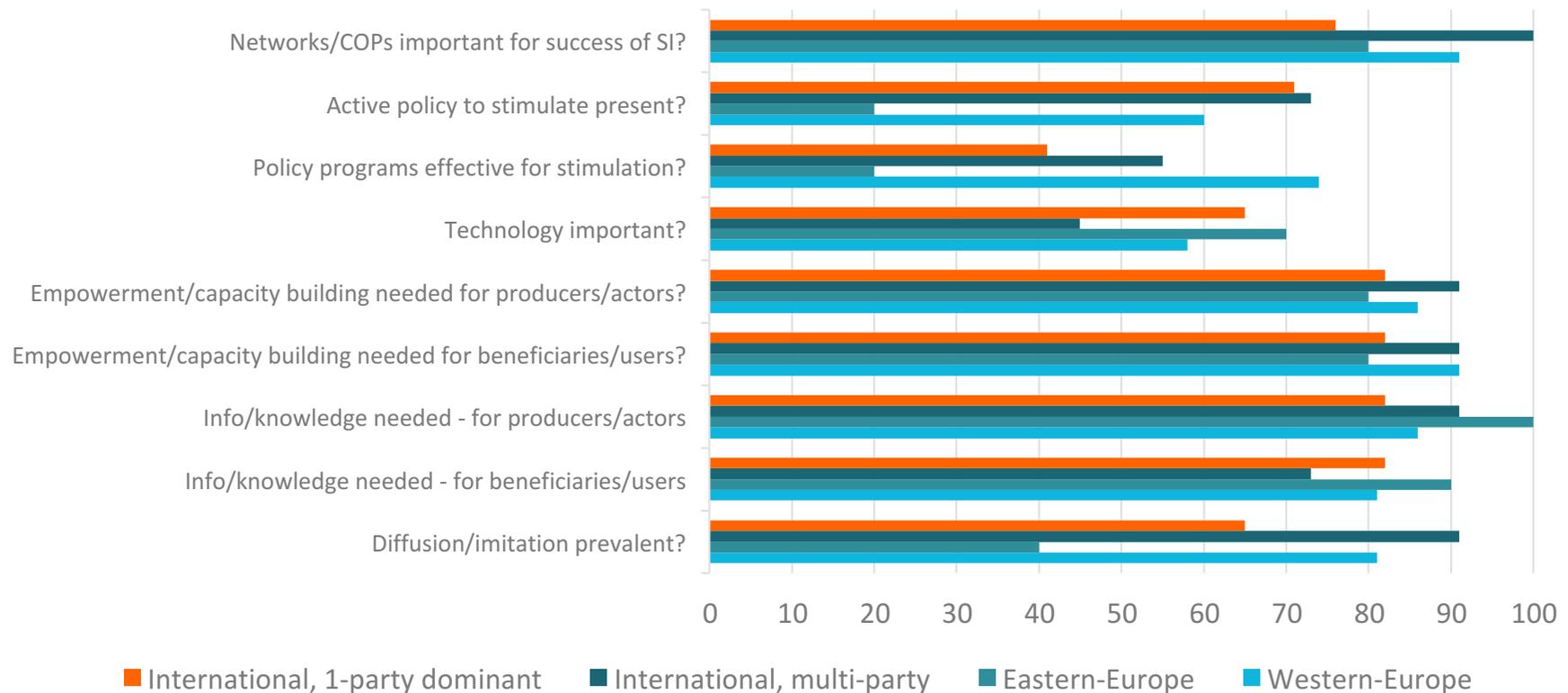
New policy frameworks



Systems

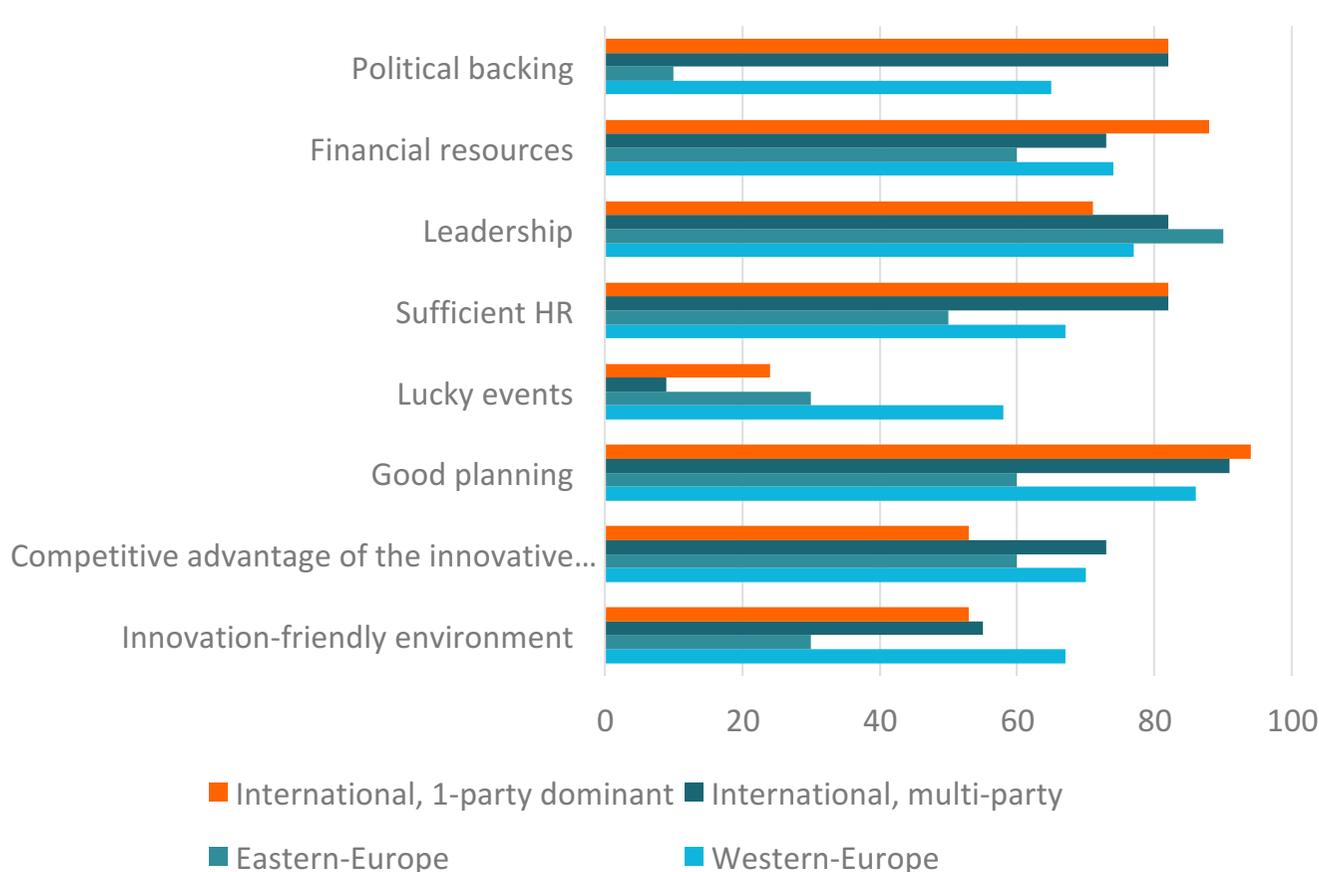
Methods

Drivers at the practice field level



Cases Eastern European countries see a much lower degree of policy support. Diffusion/imitation less prevalent in these countries. Other comparisons: quite at the same level.

Crucial drivers at the practice field level (%)



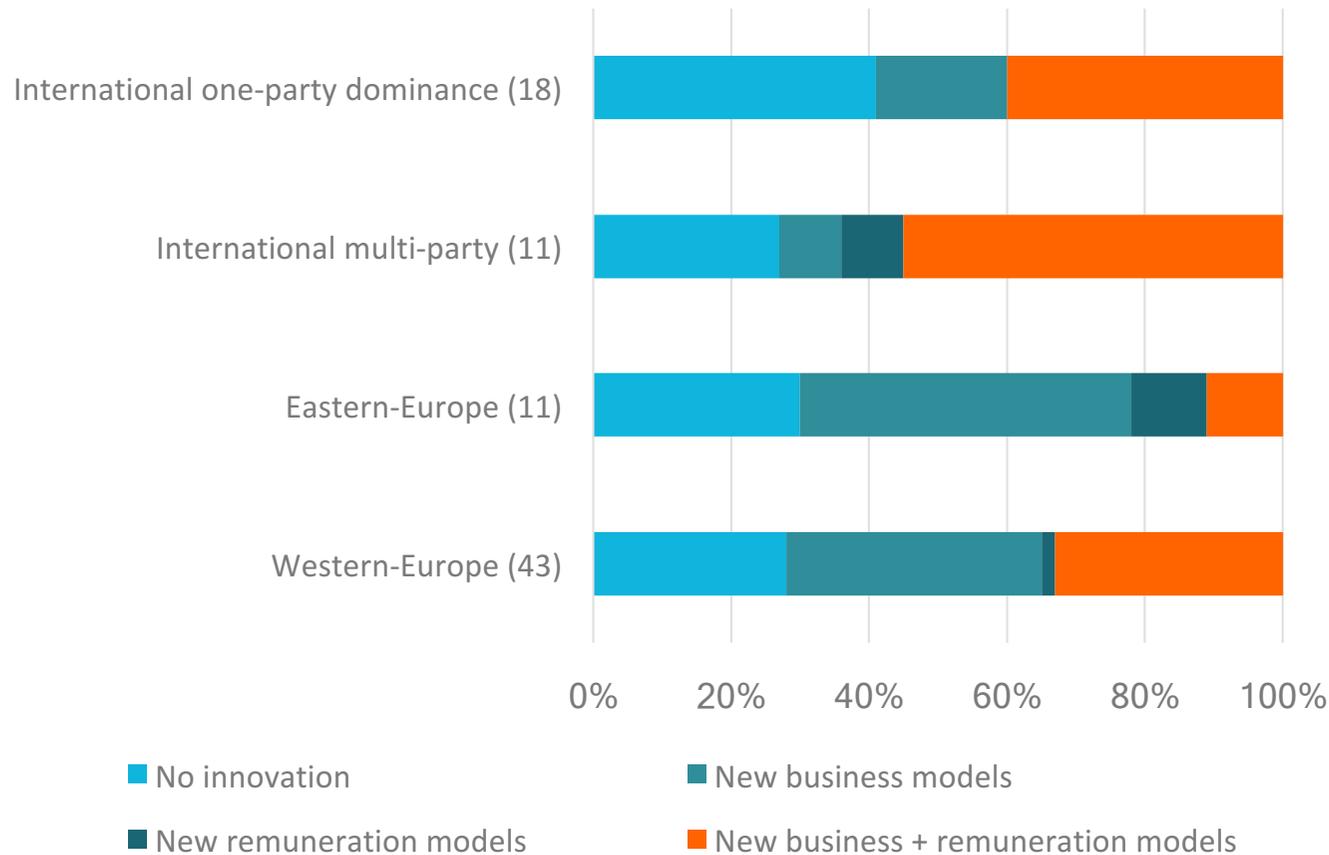
Crucial drivers of SI at the practice field, less observed in cases Eastern European countries. Strangely enough, luck is more a driver in the West than in other regions.

Drivers at the level of social innovations (%)



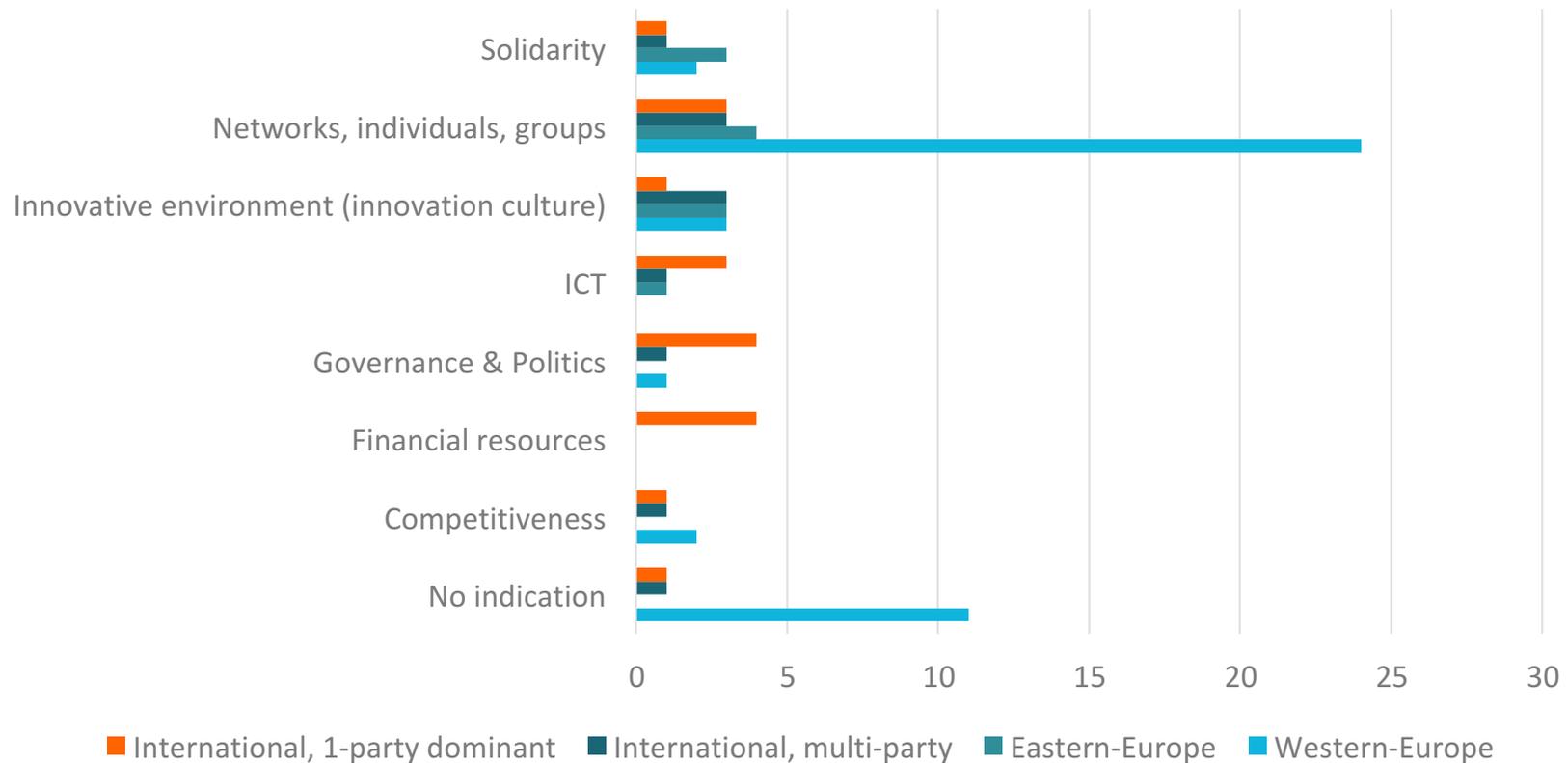
Crucial drivers (political support; sufficient HR; good planning; competitive solution; innovation supporting policy) of SI less observed in cases Eastern European countries. Strangely enough, luck is more a driver in the West than in other regions.

Innovative content of social innovation (%)



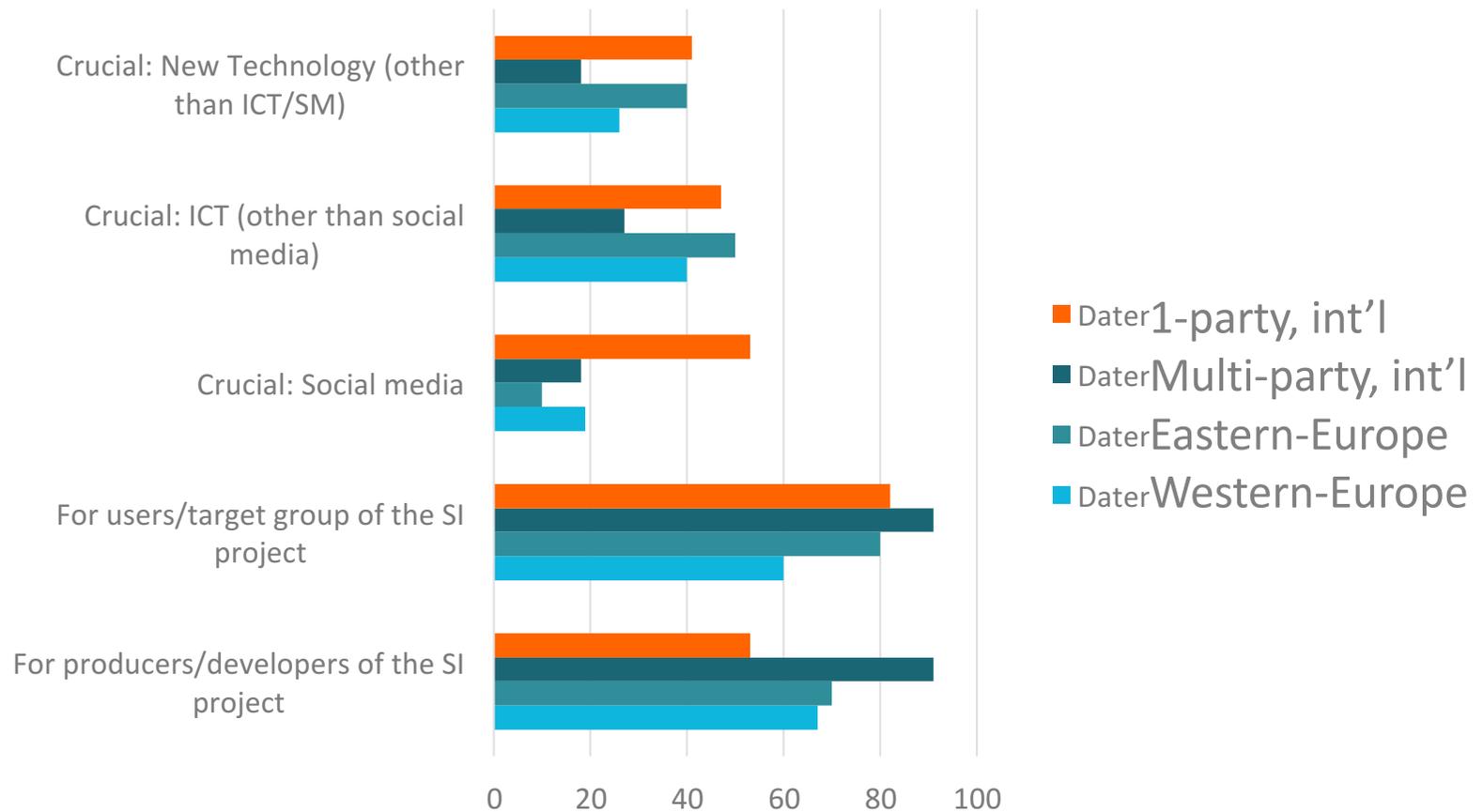
The international cases MPS show higher innovative content than the European.

Barriers & drivers at the level of social innovations (#)

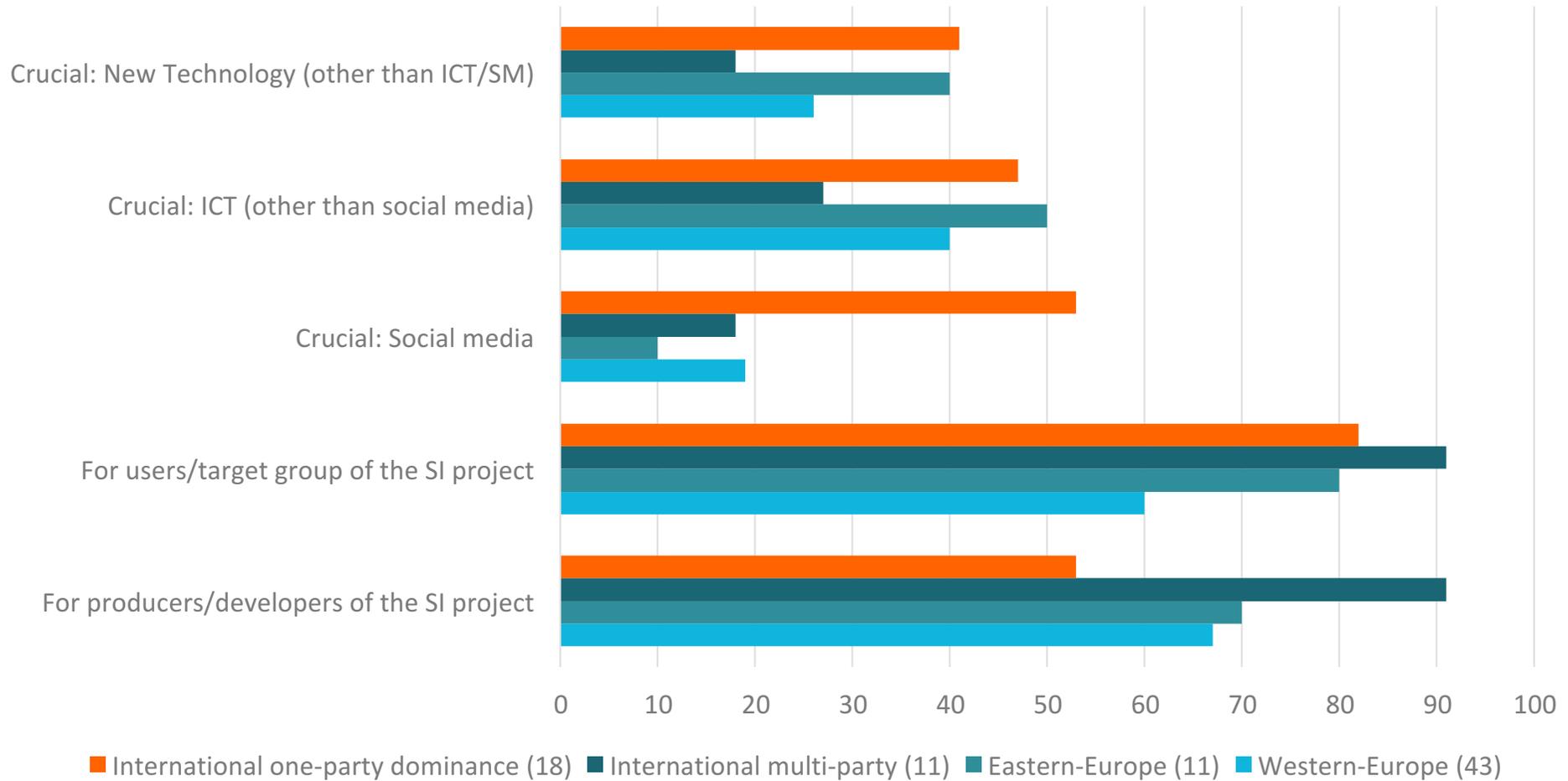


Western Europe: more pronounced that Networks, individuals, groups are top driver

Resources for SI



Resources crucial for social innovations (% crucial)

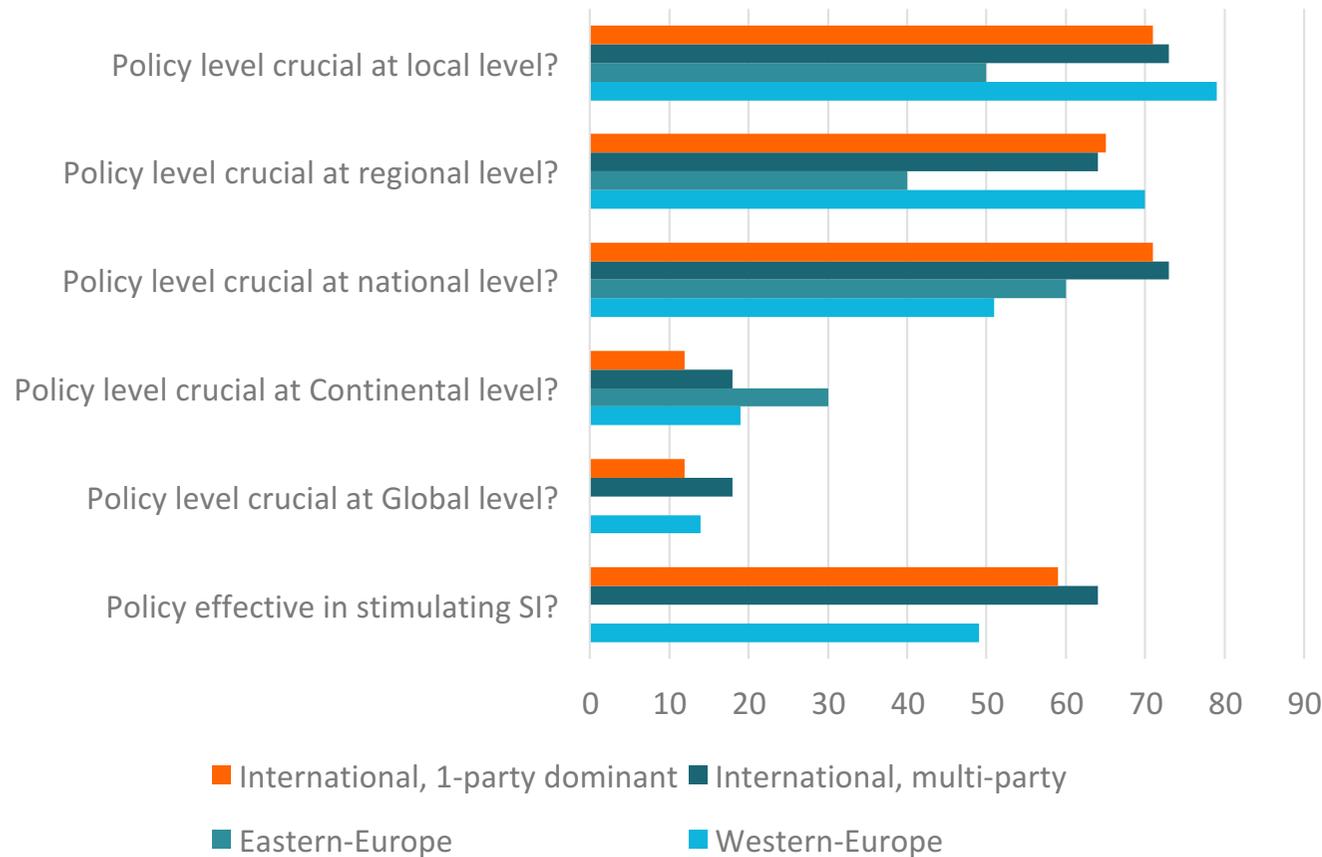


Policy support



Very little active policy in Eastern Europe. Need for policy is equal high in all regions. Policy less of support in Eastern Europe

Policy support



Very little active policy in Eastern Europe. Policy support also seen as ineffective. Western Europe sees supporting level mainly at the local level.