



Sociala innovationer

– Ett internationellt perspektiv

Tillväxtanalys har på uppdrag av Forte studerat såväl synen på, som mekanismer för, sociala innovationer inom det bredare hälso- och välfärdsområdet i USA, Kanada, Storbritannien, Nederländerna, Indien och Sydkorea. Allt fler länder uppmärksammar sociala innovationer för att bättre tillvarata samhällets inneboende innovationskapacitet. En fråga som ställs i rapporten är hur Sverige kan förhålla sig till sociala innovationer.

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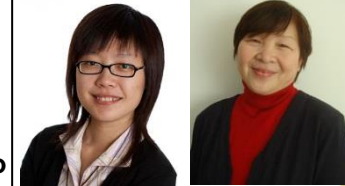
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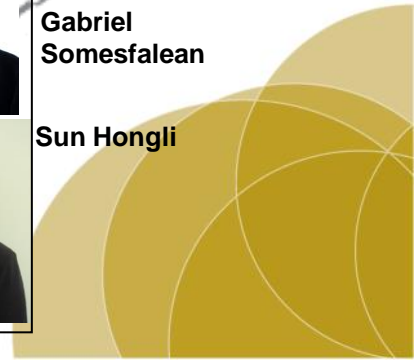
Beijing

Tokyo

New Delhi

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Brasilia



Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis

- Primary target group - Government. Under Ministry of Enterprise
- Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Vinnova, Energy Agency, Forte, Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
- Approximately 60 employees. **Head office in Östersund**, Other offices in Stockholm, Brasilia, New Delhi, Beijing, Tokyo and Washington DC. Some activities in Korea and Canada

Mission: Knowledge for sustainable growth in the whole country

- Evaluate and analyze policies for **growth** in Sweden
- Run and develop relevant statistics and analytical **tools**
- Perform **international** policy intelligence, analysis as well as activities to promote international exchanges in relevant areas



Layout

1. What is Social Innovation?
2. Examples of Social Innovation
3. Policy challenges and approaches in other countries
4. Wrap-Up



What are **social innovations** and how is the concept defined?

- Innovation for social purposes....often including social mechanisms
- Is it new?
- Not one definition.....but many

Social innovations are initiated to solve social problems and meet societal needs. They are developed in teams in a way that is creative, new and interactive. The results from social innovations affect society, goes in the direction of sustainability and addresses market failures....

Hope Institute, Korea



Social innovations in the US

– definitions.....

- The White House:
 - Social innovations should “solve old problems in the interest of the public”
 - In order to solve US challenges the government needs help from the people, social entrepreneurs, companies and other organizations
- Stanford University:
 - Ideas and solutions on social challenges where the solutions are more effective, useful and sustainable compared to any previous solutions
 - The innovation value should primarily benefit society, rather than private persons/companies/investors

Social innovations in Canada

– definitions?

- System changes to meet future social challenges nationally and globally
- Collaborations between actors
- "social" ≈ created from and driven by social targets



Areas relevant for social innovations include healthcare, climate, education and problems connected to an ageing demography.





Examples of social innovations

- Can occur at all levels of society
- Depends on challenges and setting
- In many disciplines or multidisciplinary
- Can occur in self-organizing networks, small villages, cities, companies, authorities, ngo:s, international virtual networks
- Often not the "traditional" R&I performers
- ***Challenging***



Big Society Awards (UK)





Healthcare cooperatives



Social innovation can take many forms and be performed by many groups

Public sector

Villages

Virtual networks

Social entrepreneurs

Cooperatives

- Relates to the characteristics of and challenges in society
- Not driven by economic profitability alone
- Often bottom-up
- Often not the traditional R&I groups

- Very large variation.....but meet societal challenges



In focus in many countries...

- Find solutions to societal problems...local to global issues...
- Driven by challenges and economic strains
 - The idea: Harvest the innovation capacity of the whole society
 - Use competences and engagement, wherever they are.
- But the term is not always used



Some of the challenges

- **Find** the innovators and the innovations?
- Appropriate **methods** to fund and support
 - Evaluation and selection criteria
 - Generalize and scale up innovations
 - More support needed during innovation phase
- What are the **roles** of different types of organisations?

Examples of policy approaches and organizations



The White House



- Office of Social Innovation and Civic Participation (SICP)
 - Stimulate, simplify and accelerate social innovation processes
 - Engage different parts of society
 - Individuals, ngo:s, authorities, companies

The idea is simple: to find the most effective programs out there and then provide the capital needed to replicate their success in communities around the country that are facing similar challenges.

- First Lady Michelle Obama, May 5, 2009





Social Innovation Fund (SIF)

Projects in three areas

- Strengthening the economic possibilities of individuals
- Help young people to develop academically
- Increase the availability of healthcare för families





Social Innovation Fund (SIF)

- Snowball process
- Hard selection of “**intermediaries**” that choose projects for co-financing

THE IMPACT OF THE SOCIAL INNOVATION FUND

U.S. Government
Investment



\$178 MILLION
IN FEDERAL DOLLARS



U.S. Government +
Grantmaker
Investment



U.S. Government +
Grantmaker +
Nonprofit Investment



\$423 MILLION
IN NON-FEDERAL DOLLARS



U.S. Government
Investment Tripled
Exponential Reach, Scale and Impact



\$600 MILLION
IN COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS



Investing in Innovation (i3) Fund

Stimulate proven innovative methods that improve the academic performance of school pupils

i3-projects are divided into three areas:

- *Development* – The project should be based on a good theory and the potential to be scaled up.
- *Validation* – Demands evidence of effectiveness and that the projects can be scaled up to at least the regional level.
- *Scale-up* – Demands strong evidence of effectiveness and that the project should be scalable to the national level.





Social Innovation Generation (SiG)

Collaboration between:

- J.W. McConnell Family Foundation
- University of Waterloo
- MaRS Discovery District
- PLAN Institute



Works with innovations that engage and help vulnerable people at the fringes of society, in order improve integration.



SiG social innovation labs
- engages heterogeneous groups of people with varying backgrounds and competences.





Nesta

- Broad mandate and economic independence
- Research, dissemination of knowledge, grants and investments
- Social Innovation Lab
- Alliance for Useful Evidence





Young Foundation

- Research
- Applied innovation
- Project support
- Accelerator





Are traditional research councils well prepared for the funding of social innovations?

Economic and Social Research Council - ESRC

- Third Sector Research Centre
- UK Innovation Research Centre
- Center for Charitable Giving and Philanthropy



Observations

- Social innovations – a **complex** concept that is hard to define
- Find **solutions** to societal problems and challenges – from the very small to major issues
- The **political interest** for social innovations is increasing. due to societal problems and strains on the economy
- Harvest the innovation capacity of the **whole society**
 - Use competences and engagement, wherever they are.

- Social innovations – **not always from traditional R&I-** organizations such as universities and companies
 - May take place in many constellations
 - Social entrepreneurs, cooperatives, ngo:s, associations, patient groups....or companies
- The **driving forces** may be to find solutions to societal problems, rather than economic gain
 - Of course a social innovation may be commercially profitable
- Social innovations may be **societally, but not commercially, profitable**
 - Collective solutions for daycare (children)-> less sick leave


- Social innovators – **not always** groups that are used to seeking funding from research councils or venture companies
- **Matchmaking and funding processes** – Foundations, ngo:s, authorities and universities appear to be in particular important
 - Intermediaries
 - Funding and support
 - Larger engagement during the innovation process and afterwards
 - Selection criteria: Implementation possibilities – scaleable?
Possibilities for generalization and spreading

Interactivity, access to data, test labs

- **Meeting** places and partnerships
- Physical and virtual **networks**
- **Open data** - a stimulant for innovation
- **Social Innovation Labs** for discussion, testing and demonstration



Sweden and others?

- **Awareness** of social innovations and that involved processes sometimes fall outside the frameworks of traditional innovation
 - **Awareness** that social innovators can be found at many places in society, and may not be easily identified or reach out like other R&I activities
 - **Awareness** that the driving forces for social innovation often include other motives than economic gain
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Sweden and others?

- Authorities, universities and foundations **play important roles** as intermediaries, to develop funding mechanisms and support
 - What should be done by the public sector?
- Develop **platforms and partnerships** further
 - Local, regional and national platforms linked to international networks
- **Social Innovation Labs?**
- **Heterogenous area** - > Multifaceted approach where tradition R&I funding may be one part of the equation



Thanks!

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