

**ZSI - Ideenwerkstatt 1**

**20. 12. 2012**

## **Soziale Innovation - Begrifflichkeit, Theorieansätze**

**Theorieentwicklung in progress**

**Josef Hochgerner**

**Zentrum für Soziale Innovation**



**Why SOCIAL Innovation ?**

**Social change, development, crisis and 'Grand Challenges': Resources and solutions**

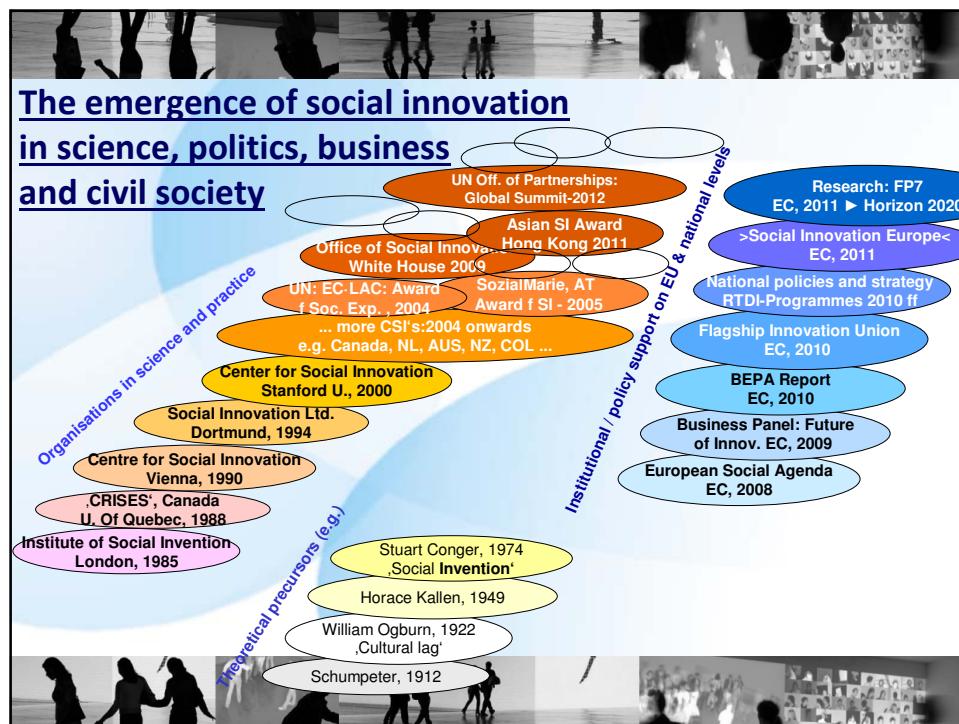
**Evolution of Brains**

**Innovative Technologies**

**Social Innovations**

**Collaborative intelligence & intelligent collaboration >> Cultural Evolution**

A collage of images illustrating various aspects of social innovation. It includes silhouettes of people, a globe, a brain scan, a telecommunications tower, a hand reaching out, and a group of people. Text overlays include 'Why SOCIAL Innovation ?', 'Social change, development, crisis and 'Grand Challenges': Resources and solutions', 'Evolution of Brains', 'Innovative Technologies', 'Social Innovations', and 'Collaborative intelligence & intelligent collaboration >> Cultural Evolution'.



## ALL INNOVATIONS ARE SOCIALLY RELEVANT

### Approaching the social dimensions of innovation

**Innovations are ,changes or novelties of rites, techniques, customs, manners and mores.'**

Horace Kallen, 1932: Innovation, in: Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences; Vol. 8; pp. 58ff.

\*\*\*\*\*

'Innovation is not just an economic mechanism or a technical process. It is above all a social phenomenon.

Through it, individuals and societies express their creativity, needs and desires. By its purpose, its effects or its methods, innovation is thus intimately involved in the social conditions in which it is produced.'

European Commission, 1995: Green Paper on Innovation  
[http://europa.eu/documents/comm/green\\_papers/pdf/com95\\_688\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu/documents/comm/green_papers/pdf/com95_688_en.pdf)



## BEISPIELE SOZIALER INNOVATIONEN

Bereiche gesellschaftlicher Entwicklung	Verbreitete, teils historische und institutionalisierte soziale Innovationen
Bildung und Weiterbildung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Schulpflicht; Schulformen; pädagog./didaktische Konzepte; technologie-unterstütztes Lernen; Web 2.0; Wikipedia ...</li></ul>
Arbeit, Beschäftigung, Wirtschaft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Gewerkschaften; Gruppenarbeit; Kurzarbeit/Arbeitszeitkonten; Selbstbedienung, CSR, Sozialunternehmen, Open Innovation ...</li></ul>
Diversity Management und Zukunftsvorsorge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Unternehmenstheater für verbesserte interne Kommunikation; Sozialarbeit mit Arbeitslosen – Ziel Wiedereinstellung ...<sup>1)</sup></li></ul>
Technologien, Maschinen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Normen; Durchsetzung von Standards; Verkehrsregeln; Führerschein; Straßenampeln; technology assessment ...</li></ul>
Demokratie und Politik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Der Staat als juristische Person; (allgemeines) Wahlrecht; Verwaltungsprozeduren; Kontrolleinrichtungen ...</li></ul>
Sozialsystem und Gesundheitswesen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Soziale Vorsorgesysteme und Formen ihrer Finanzierung (z.B. Versicherungsprinzip vs. Steuern); Gemeinschaftspraxen ...</li></ul>

1) Beispiele aus Kesselring/Leitner, Soziale Innovation in Unternehmen; ZSI-Studie 2008: <https://www.zsi.at/object/publication/1444>





**„Soziale Innovation“ – analytisch definiert \*)**

**„Soziale Innovationen sind  
neue soziale Praktiken zur Bewältigung sozialer  
Herausforderungen,  
die von den betroffenen gesellschaftlichen  
Gruppen angenommen und genutzt werden“**

\*) Zentrum für Soziale Innovation, 2012:  
„Alle Innovationen sind sozial relevant“ – ZSI-Discussion Paper 13, S. 2.



**WAS IST INNOVATIV – z. B. in der Bildung ?**

Soziale Innovation: Eine neue, gezielte und erfolgreiche Lösung für ein soziales Problem	Idee und Methode der Problemlösung		
	Alt	Neu	
„Erfolgreich“ heißt: Die Lösung funktioniert, wird angenommen und findet Verbreitung.	Soziales Problem z.B. in der Schule	Alt „Sozial unterschiedl. Erfolg“  Neu „Internet, video games“	Individuelle Förderung: Schulorganisation  Anwendung von Kontrolle, Restriktionen  Erfolgskriterium » Potenzial- statt Defizitansatz  Innovation  Einsatz sozialer Kompetenzen, intergenerationelles Lernen



**The making of social innovation**

**The „4-i process“:**

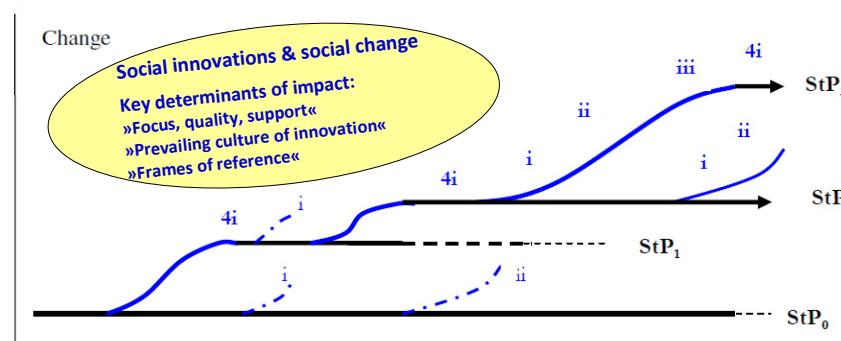
- **Ideation** >> What's the issue, what could be the solution?
- **Intervention** >> Conceptualisation, find methods and allies
- **Implementation** >> Overcoming resistance, stakeholders, life cycle!
- **Impact** >> Not necessarily ‚good‘, nor for the whole of society

**Three perspectives to analyse objectives and impact:**

- the „social demand“ perspective,
- the „societal challenges“ perspective, and
- the „systemic change“ perspective.

Agnès Hubert et al. (BEPA – Bureau of European Policy Advisors)  
„Empowering people – driving change. Social Innovation in the European Union.“  
[http://ec.europa.eu/bepa/pdf/publications\\_pdf/social\\_innovation.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/bepa/pdf/publications_pdf/social_innovation.pdf)

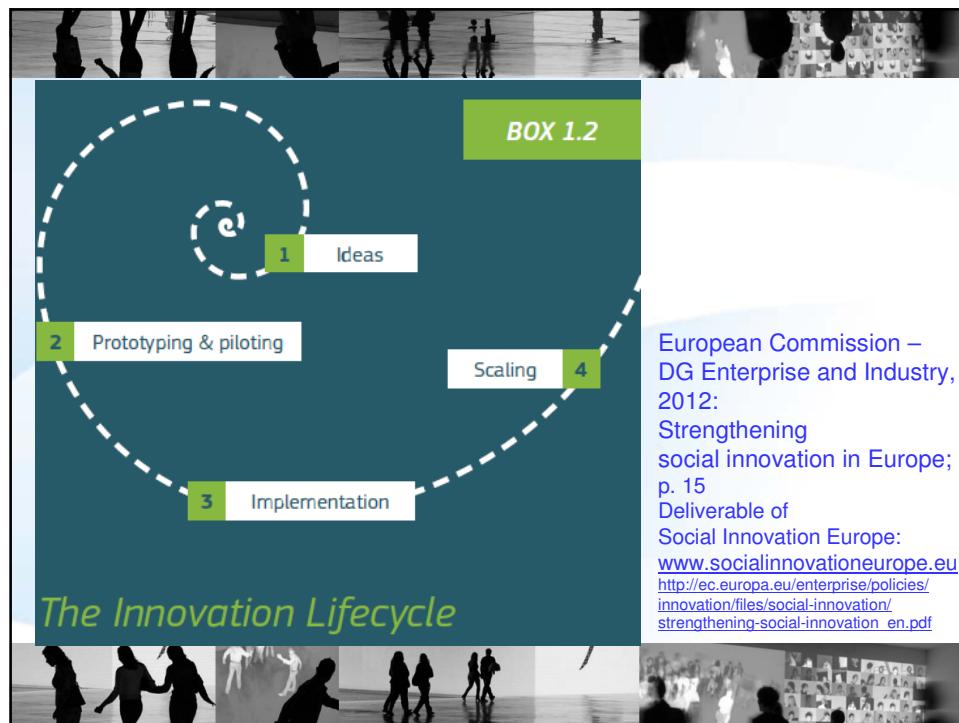
Figure 1: The life cycles of social innovations and their contribution to change over time



Source: Author

Time

- StP<sub>0</sub> Standard practices concerning a specific area of the social system, existing at a certain period of time, possibly continuing next to social innovation(s), i.e. the implementation of new practices
- StP<sub>1</sub> Newly established standard practice following the successful implementation of a social innovation in the area
- StP<sub>2</sub> Newly established standard practice following the successful implementation of a social innovation in the area
- 4i complete life cycle with impact, resulting from newly established standard practices
- - - i idea generated, process interrupted
- - - ii idea and intervention generated, process interrupted
- ii idea and intervention generated, process ongoing fading out of standard practices



## Social innovations in real life (1)

**Success criteria as applied by the SozialMarie – Award for SI**

- /idea                      >> Novelty in absolute terms or in new environs
- /intervention              >> Involvement of the target group & stakeholders
- /implementation          >> Acceptance and effectiveness
- /impact                    >> Replicable model for serving as a standard

## Social innovations in real life (2)

### Public body: Municipality of Kapfenberg (AT) – „Future for all“

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| – Idea           | >> Issue poverty – social assistance without stigmatisation |
| – Intervention   | >> „Activity Card“  |
| – Implementation | >> Transport, Caritas, Supermarket, Cafe, Sports ...        |
| – Impact         | >> Participation, elevating quality of life and cohesion    |

### Civil society: Nagykaniza (HU) – „Social housing reconstruction camp“

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| – Idea           | >> Issue social exclusion, treat of expulsion from homes              |
| – Intervention   | >> Negotiating rent arrears compensation by labour spent              |
| – Implementation | >> Contracts, camp and co-ordination of students, roma, professionals |
| – Impact         | >> Better houses, cost/energy reduction, empowerment, replication     |

### Private business: Bank (AT) – „2<sup>nd</sup> Savings Bank“

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| – Idea           | >> Issue private persons excluded from financial services, re-inclusion |
| – Intervention   | >> Collaboration with insolvency advisers and social care NGO           |
| – Implementation | >> Access to bank account, guidance by the NGO and bank volunteers      |
| – Impact         | >> Learning, inclusions, empowerment, scaling                           |



## Elements of a European Union Strategy 1: Topical areas

### Social demand perspective:

- Employment – EU2020: „75% of the workforce employed“ –
  - Immediate issue: YOUTH unemployment!
    - support programmes country by country ► EU Budget, structural funds ?
- Education – EU2020: „Reducing school drop-out rates below 10% and enabling 40% of age cohorts to complete third level education“ –
  - Inter-generational learning, flexible schooling, training and re-training
- Social Services – EU2020: „Reducing the number of people in or at risk of Poverty and Social Exclusion by 20 million“ –
  - MDG (Millennium Development Goals)
  - Social innovation programmes for social service providers, national and European levels: Analysis, objectives, measures, implementation, assessment



## Elements of a European Union Strategy 2: Topical areas

### Societal challenges perspective:

- **Ageing –**
  - Co-ordination of policies (social, economic and education policies) for all generations
  - Reform of pension systems: consider birth rights, prevention and participation instead of insurances
- **Migration / integration / diversity –**
  - Balancing within the European Union, inclusion policies combined with focused re-structuring of 3rd-country support measures
- **Climate change –**
  - Focal points in ERDF, ESF, Cohesion Fund, DG ENV, DG REGIO ...
  - Key issues are awareness, analysis, adaptation



## Elements of a European Union Strategy 3: Topical areas

### Systemic change perspective – new priorities, innovation culture, and changing frames of reference:

- **Financialisation – (‘the problem behind the problems’, F.-J. Radermacher):**
  - „Financialization“ is a „pattern of accumulation in which profit making occurs increasingly through financial channels rather than through trade and commodity production“ (Krippner, Greta, 2004: ‘What is Financialization?’, mimeo, UCLA Dptn. of Sociology, p. 14.)
  - Leads to depletion of productive economic resources due to financialisation
  - Calls for ‘Management of abundance’, reverse financialisation, favouring ‘Smart Growth’
  - Money circulation without interest and compound interest (e.g. ‘regional currencies’)
- **Energy and resources –** „20% less greenhouse gas emissions, 20% increase in energy efficiency, 20% of energy from renewable resources“ –
  - Energy for all, distributed/shared innovations, prevention of lock-in situations: ‘The Hartwell Paper’, 2010: [www2.lse.ac.uk/researchAndExpertise/units/mackinder/theHartwellPaper/Home.aspx](http://www2.lse.ac.uk/researchAndExpertise/units/mackinder/theHartwellPaper/Home.aspx)
- **Democracy / solidarity –**
  - what future to the EU: Federal state, trans-national entity, relapse into rising nationalism and dissolution? Reframing institutions, inclusion of citizens, participation, co-production ...



## **Fragen zur Diskussion und Entwicklung sozialer Innovationen:**

### Idee»

#### **Warum, wo und wie beginnen?**

- Problemanalyse
- Initiative ausgehend von Individuen, Organisationen etc. (Stakeholder)
- Ansatzpunkte: neue Ideen, andere Perspektiven und Kreativität

### Intervention»

#### **Welche Methoden und Ressourcen stehen zur Verfügung oder können mobilisiert werden?**

- Menschen, ihre Qualifikationen und Kompetenzen
- Wissen und Quellen (Erfahrung, Wissenschaft & Forschung)
- Geld, Infrastruktur, Sozialkapital

### Implementierung» Wie kann die neue Praxis durchgesetzt werden?

- Interessen, Traditionen, manifeste/latente/systemische Widerstände
- Übertreffen der Vorteile von bisherigen Praktiken und von Untätigkeit
- Aufwand der Realisierung, Zeit, Ausdauer
- Berücksichtigung anderer Prozesse (z.B. sozialer Wandel, technische Entw.)

### Impact»

#### **Welchen Wirkungen können beobachtet und gemessen werden?**

- Theoretische Reichweite und Akzeptanz in Zielgruppen
- Unterschiedliche Auswirkungen (positive vs. negative Effekte)
- Direkte und indirekte, aktuelle und spätere Wirkungen
- Maßstäbe, Relationen, Indikatoren ...



Univ. Prof. Dr. Josef Hochgerner

Zentrum für Soziale Innovation

Linke Wienzeile 246

A - 1150 Wien

Tel. ++43.1.4950442

Fax. ++43.1.4950442-40

email: hochgerner@zsi.at

<http://www.zsi.at>

