GCU
Glasgow Caledonian University

University for the Common Good

ISIRC 2019
Glasgow

11th International Social

Innovation Research Conference

2nd – 4th September 2019

Panel Session Booklet

ISIRC Panels 1- 7: P001 – P041

ISIRC Panel 1

Panel Chair	Eliza Ravazzoli[a]; Diana Velero[b]
Institution	Eurac Research – Institute for Regional Development, Italy; Centre for Mountain Studies, Perth College, University of the Highlands and Islands, UK
Panel Theme	Social Innovation in Territories with Geographical Specificities
Panel Overview	This stream explores the territorial dimension of social innovation and social innovation as a territorial process. Social innovation does not just happen in spatially specific contexts, but it is embedded in specific socio-political, cultural, institutional and economic contexts that influence its emergence and define its development path. Understanding social innovation as a process of reconfiguration of social practices in response to societal challenges, the session also aims to investigate the territorial dimensions of the processes of change of social practices (governance arrangement, networks, and attitude), the actors involved and their institutional embedding before, during, and after the process of social innovation. In concrete, this stream investigates social innovation in territories with geographical specificities (TGS). TGS have specific constraints related to their geography (remoteness, limited infrastructure, etc.) and are particularly confronted with social, economic and environmental problems. Looking at social innovation initiatives in those types of regions may help to identify the territorial characteristics of social innovation in terms of its emergence and development in physically constrained environments. Overall, the session aims to increase knowledge on the specificities of social innovation in these regions and on their capacity to be socially innovative. From this perspective, we invite contributions from any social science (geography, economics, sociology, anthropology, development studies, political science, and related disciplines) dealing with any of the following lines of inquiry: - Proposals that suggest a theoretical, methodological or empirical reflection on the territorial dimension of social innovation in territories with specific constraints. - New perspectives for local and regional development in TGS. Social innovation opens new perspectives for local and regional development, so it is also interesting investigating to what degree SI produces outcomes/impacts that improve societal wellbeing and deliver transformative social changes. - The characteristics of marginalisation and related societal challenges in TGS addressed by social innovation (e.g. population decline and ageing, limited employment opportunities, lack of public services and climate change) and how they enhance or obstruct people's capacity to act for changes shaping the social innovation processes themselves.
Presentation 1 P001	Governance implications for social innovation in rural areas on the example of forestry cases. *G. Weiss, A. Ludvig, I. Zivojinovic.*

Abstract	Over the last decade, the term social innovation (SI) has received increasing attention to address complex global social problems and to add collective values, including in marginalized rural areas. The forest sector has great potential for social innovation in various areas, such as the inclusion of vulnerable societal groups, fostering employment, or integrated community development with civil society participation. It thus appears to be a promising field to investigate modes of SI in terms of collective action and collective benefits through both private and public-private collaborative efforts. One of the main advocates of the concept has formulated briefly that social innovation can be seen as 'new ideas that address unmet social needs – and that work' (Mulgan et al., 2007, p. 2). The presentation focuses on examples for new "social practices" that have ultimately become institutionalized and asks the question of how new actors constellations and organizational innovations in forestry have led to innovative solutions. The analysis draws on insights from social innovation research, systemic innovation studies and governance studies. Methodologically we examine this question with example of qualitative in-depth case studies in different European and Mediterranean countries and study how policies have impacted in fostering (or hindering) these innovations. In conclusion the paper derives the main factors for supportive policy and governance roles and provides an outlook for future governance of SI. With regard to the conference themes, the paper specifically addresses regional (rural areas) and governance (public policy) aspects of SI. It will discuss the specific implications of (marginalized) rural areas for the emergence of SI as well as the possible contributions of SI for meeting social challenges in such areas.
Presentation 2 P002	Social innovation and its impacts in disadvantaged rural areas: a new evaluation framework. *Riccardo Da Re, Elena Pisania, Kamini Vicentinia, Gerhard Weissb, Alice Ludvigb, and Laura Secco*
Abstract	An agreed and well-consolidated evaluation framework for the assessment of social innovation (SI) and its impacts has not been developed yet, despite tentative made by scholars (e.g., Nicholls et al. 2015). The EU funded H2020 project SIMRA – Social Innovation in Marginalised Rural Areas (www.simra-h2020.eu) – aims to conceptualize an evaluation framework for SI initiatives in disadvantaged rural areas of Europe and non-EU Mediterranean countries. Within SIMRA, SI is defined as "the reconfiguring of social practices, in response to societal challenges, which seeks to enhance outcomes on societal well-being and necessarily includes the engagement of civil society actors" (Polman et al., 2017).

The evaluation framework has been co-constructed with project partners and a panel of international stakeholders in the fields of agriculture, forestry and rural development (Nijnik et al. 2019). It is structured into dimensions and sub-dimensions. It follows the phases of a SI initiative, from the trigger that generates the idea, to the reconfiguring process, and to its impacts. Eight tools for data collection have been developed, tested in pilot cases, and applied in 11 case studies. Empirical results allowed to set 166 indicators: 73 indicators describe the SI dimensions; 63 indicators analyse the process, the project and the whole SI initiative by following relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability evaluation criteria (OECD, 1991 and 2010); 30 indicators focus on the key aspects of the SI SIMRA definition. Social Network Analysis helps in visualizing the increasing collaborative network of actors involved in the SI process, from core group composed by innovators and followers, to the reconfigured |

	network with new project partners. The approach integrates qualitative-pure methods (e.g., focus group) with quantitative ones.

The proposed evaluation framework would like to contribute to current debates, both within the scientific and practitioners' communities, on evidence-based policy and self-evaluation by rural development agencies. |
| Presentation 3

P003 | An exploration of social innovation in mountain areas. *Diana Valero and Rosalind Bryce* |
| Abstract | This paper explores the diversity of social innovation in relation to societal challenges in mountain areas. Building on the data gathered, and theoretical and analytical work done within the H2020 project 'Social Innovation in Marginalised Rural Areas' (SIMRA), it describes the existing diversity of social innovation in mountain areas in terms of challenges addressed, types of initiatives and the involvement of civil society. The SIMRA project understands social innovation as the reconfiguration of social practices in response to societal challenges, which seeks to enhance outcomes on societal well-being and necessarily includes the engagement of civil society actors (Polman et al 2017).

Mountains have specific constraints related to their geography (remoteness, limited infrastructure, etc.) and mountain communities experience social, economic and environmental challenges (declining populations, access to services, etc.). Exploring the social innovation initiatives in mountain areas might contribute to identify the territorial characteristics of social innovation in physically constrained environments and the keys to their capacity to be socially innovative.

Our study draws on over 80 examples of social innovation in mountain areas collected by the SIMRA project. While there is not a prototype of social innovation in mountain areas and each initiative is unique, the examples show clear links to some of the socio-territorial challenges and opportunities that mountainousness entails. For instance, environmental conservation, forest management and landscape protection are priorities for communities and land managers and these are reflected in socially innovative projects developed in mountain areas. Other projects focus on local development and aim to retain young people in mountain communities, provide employment opportunities and improve access to public services that are often lacking in mountain areas. |
| Presentation 4

P004 | Empowering women farmers and of refugees: Two Italian experiences of social innovation in mountain area. *E. Ravazzoli, C. Dalla Torre, C, T. Streifeneder* |
| | Mountain areas across Italy are significantly changing their social and economic fabric, becoming more socially and culturally diverse, as a response to global societal challenges (e.g. international migration, depopulation, economic structural changes). This call for new solutions that existing public institutions and private organizations fail to address properly.

Due to shrinking public financial resources, non-traditional actors (e.g. social cooperatives and |

Abstract	social enterprises) started to introduce new solutions (e.g. services, practices, cooperation models) to better respond to social needs, promoting initiatives of social innovation (SI). In the literature the concept of SI has been widely explored. Here, it is defined as "the reconfiguring of social practices, in response to societal challenges, which seeks to enhance outcomes on societal well-being and necessarily includes the engagement of civil society actors" (Polman et al., 2017). SI is conceived a process of social change i.e. attitudes, behaviours or perceptions associated with collective actions that is expected to provide societal outcomes. It has become a relevant paradigm to address social challenges. By means of two case studies we conducted an explorative study that aims to analyse: a) the process of reconfiguration of social practices; b) the outcomes on societal well-being; and c) the mountain-related factors that influence the SI development. Results show that social innovation in both cases has mobilized endogenous and exogenous resources to challenge the context. It re-interpreted traditional cultural values and symbols transforming and adapting their meanings. It reconfigured social practice changing the socio-economic roles of the target groups. As so defined, SI was able not only to tackle specific local problems and social needs, but it has empowered the targeted vulnerable groups and improve the community well-being. At the same time, SI changed the way society perceived women farmers and refugees.

ISIRC Panel 2

Panel Chair	Nicola Bacon
Institution	Social Life, UK
Panel Theme	Social Innovation in industrial towns
Panel Overview	There is a growing recognition that traditional development strategies have often failed to address the challenges faced by towns, which are increasingly framed as sites of economic marginalisation and political discontent. This panel will explore how the characteristics and qualities of industrial towns across Europe shape them as sites of social innovation. It will also examine how an understanding of local assets as well as vulnerabilities can contribute to generating new ideas. Presenters will draw on the findings of 'Bright Future', a JPI Urban Europe inter-disciplinary project seeking to find new ways of meeting the challenges faced by industrial towns in Europe. Rodriguez-Pose, A. (2018). The revenge of the places that don't matter (and what to do about it). Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society. Vol.11, pp. 189–209.
Presentation 1 P005	Using social sustainability as a prompt for social innovation in towns. *Nicola Bacon and Claire Gordon*
Abstract	This presentation will explore how a 'social sustainability framework' developed in the UK (Woodcraft et al 2012), can help generate context-specific solutions to local needs (Reynolds et

	al 2017). It will draw on insights gathered through a social innovation process undertaken in Corby, Northamptonshire.
Presentation 2 P006	The industrial past as a challenge and asset of development in a former Finnish forestry town. *Juha Seppä, Simo Häyrynen, Jussi Semi*
Abstract	This presentation will draw insights from a remote post-industrial town in Finland. It will explore cultural coping narratives after the closure of an important industrial employer (e.g. Häyrynen et al. 2013), and how these frame the restructuring of social roles and new development opportunities.
Presentation 3 P007	Industrial culture as an asset of the post-socialist town: the case of Velenje, Slovenia. *David Bole, Jani Kozina, Jernej Tiran*
Abstract	This paper will attempt to introduce the concept of industrial culture to the process of social innovation. It will focus on 'socialist' values (solidarity, equality, mutual help) and explore how can they be used as a prompt to generate practical solutions to tackle social and economic issues.
Presentation 4 P008	Heerlen: how to re-invent a shrinking post-mining town? *Marco Bontje and Katherine VanHoose*
Abstract	Heerlen faced decades of crisis and shrinkage after the mines closed. Government interventions contributed to redevelopment, but structural problems remain. What do Heerlen's residents see as the main strengths and weaknesses of their city, what would they like to change, and which social innovations do they propose to improve Heerlen's social sustainability?

ISIRC Panel 3

Panel Chair	Simone Strambach[a]; Judith Terstriep[b]
Institution	Philipps-University Marburg, Germany; Institute for Work and Technology, Westphalian University of Applied Sciences, Germany
Panel Theme	Organisational innovativeness, regional innovation capacity, resonance & trends: Towards more comprehensive SI Indicators
Panel Overview	Exacerbated by the many 'wicked' problems societies around the world are facing, social innovation moved up the social and policy agenda. Questioning the traditional, technology-focused application of the term 'innovation', social innovation is expected to better cope with today's challenges than given practices in policy, business and financially stricken welfare regimes. Research on social innovation has improved considerably in recent years, measuring social innovation at micro, meso and macro level, however, remains underexplored. To date there is hardly any consensus on what kind of indicators or metrics might measure meaningful or allow the evaluation of social innovation and its impacts (Nicholls, 2015). The OECD (2010) concludes that "the current measurement framework focuses on the role of innovation in

	economic performance and has limited capacity to measure innovations that help address social goals".
	Social innovations transcend sectoral and disciplinary boundaries, involve actors from various fields and spatial scales, centre on generating social – often intangible – value, making them difficult to measure (Phills et al., 2008). In addition, social innovations evolve in complex adaptive systems, which imply that the innovation process is non-linear, uncertain and largely unpredictable as are their consequences (Goldstein et al., 2010). Measurement of social innovation did not yet reach the level of economic innovation, in particular as regards generally accepted indicators and measurement approaches (Krlev et al., 2014; Castro Spila et al., 2016). In spite of this, or because of it, BEPA (2014) identified four reasons to tackle the challenge of social innovation measurement: First, it has to be proven that social innovation is an effective and sustainable means to respond to societal challenges. Second, justifying the allocation of public money and other sources of financing requires a common understanding of what the social effects are. Third, evidence-based policy making necessitates ex ante evidence of expected impact of actions (Dhondt et al., 2016).
	Acknowledging the outlined challenges, this panel attempts to help bridge the social innovation measurement gap by presenting and discussing social innovation measurement at micro-, meso- and/or macro-level from organisational, spatial, societal perspective.
Presentation 1 P013	Organisational innovativeness. *Maria Kleverback and Laura-Fee Wloka*
Abstract	To address the above-mentioned research gap we adopt an organisational perspective. Based on an extensive literature review and secondary analysis of (social) innovation studies as well as European and German (social) innovation surveys a set of indicators has been developed and tested in the Rhine-Ruhr area in Germany in summer 2019. It zooms in on indicators in five thematic areas: (1) formal structure, (2) decision processes, (3) innovativeness, (4) business model and (5) context. Different from other research projects, our definition of the terms »organisation« and »social innovation« a is intentionally broad, to allow for different types of social innovation and leave the determination of what is innovative (and what is not) to the instrument of choice.
Presentation 2 P014	Measuring social innovation in regional contexts. *Gorgi Krlev*
Abstract	We look at social innovation from a regional perspective and try to assess the factors that make social innovation emerge in such a context. We gather data in a representative population survey in a major German region. In the survey we distinguish between three different dimensions that crystalize as relevant for social innovation in the literature: (1) awareness of the need for action; (2) intention to act; (3) capacity to act. These dimensions comprise indicators that range from knowing and caring about social problems, to seeing a personal responsibility to act, to feeling able to contribute to social change. Based on the data we will be

	able to map out regional capacity for social innovation. We will present first results from the survey.
Presentation 3 P015	Measuring resonance and trend potential of social innovation in an early stage. *Jan-Frederik Thurmann and Simone Strambach*
Abstract	Social innovations are particularly difficult to grasp in the early phase of their development due to their variety of forms, heterogeneity, diversity of actors and their contextual embeddedness. As social innovations are designed to deliver new solutions to perceived social needs, it is essential for innovators at an early stage to find and network with other actors interested in their concerns. Based on digital methods and social media analysis, we develop what we call resonance indicators to provide information on the construction of meaning, the creation of awareness and legitimacy for social needs. Social innovations are focused on changing social practices which can be measured by ex-post indicators. However, the resonance indicators are ex-ante indicators and geared to grasp institutions in the becoming. We try to identify and assess patterns of communication by gathering online data of discourses on social media platforms and networks that enable the activation of resources and have the potential to trigger social innovation. We will present first results from the data collection conducted so far.

ISIRC Panel 4

Panel Chair	Carla Barlagne
Institution	The James Hutton Institute, UK
Panel Theme	Design thinking for social innovation: learning from the 7 Innovation Actions of the H2020 SIMRA project
Panel Overview	The concept of design thinking, when applied to social innovation, refers to the set of cognitive and practical processes by which users co-construct and validate social innovation initiatives. Initiating social innovation actions is a complex social process, which requires conceptualisation, testing and implementation of actions both user-centred and context-specific. This process is co-conceived with all social innovation actors involved, researchers, evaluators, and the local actors alike. In the farming and forestry sectors, social innovation is a potential gateway for innovative social solutions, fostering sustainable resource management and alleviating constraints local socio-environmental constraints. In the SIMRA H2020 project, seven innovation actions on grassroots initiatives across Europe and the Mediterranean basin applied to forestry, agriculture, and rural development have been initiated. The co-construction process included: a first (i) Design phase aiming at defining the scope of action of the Innovation Actions, the objectives that the stakeholders wish to pursue, and at operationalising the Innovation Action activities, an (ii) Implementation phase which carries out the planned social innovation activities, including dissemination of the activities, processes and outcomes to the wider public, and lastly an (iii) Consolidation phase where the

	achievement of the targets (performance) is evaluated in relation to the objectives identified during the design phase.
	Social Innovation Actions constitute a new approach for hands-on practice and implementation of research. Yet, there is limited knowledge on the processes behind their implementation and on the researcher´s role in guiding local actors from the establishment of an idea to its mature phase.
	The aim of this panel session is to learn from the 7 Innovation Actions that are being implemented in the SIMRA project and to contribute to the current debate on design thinking approaches. Lessons learned so far include: social innovation best practices, bottlenecks and challenges, and guidance on the potential transferability of the different social innovations to other marginalised rural areas.
Presentation 1 P017	Introducing a framework for assessing feasibility across social innovation actions in European marginalised rural area. *Valentino Marini Govigli, Elena Górriz Mifsud, Mariana Melnykovych, Sophie Alkhaled, Sarah Jack, Tor Arnesen, Mari Bjerck, Catie Burlando, Carmen Rodriguez, Patricia Sfeir*
Abstract	This paper presents the early assessment of six innovation actions on grassroots initiatives across Europe and the Mediterranean basin applied to forestry, agriculture, and rural development.
Presentation 2 P018	The potential of innovation actions as social innovation laboratories for a shared vision of multifunctional cultivated forests: the case of Guadeloupean forest (FWI). *Carla Barlagne, Maria Nijnik, David Miller*
Abstract	This paper discusses the role of Innovation Actions as social innovation laboratories as pathways towards multifunctional cultivated forests in Guadeloupe. The role of underlying processes such as social learning is discussed (Avelino et al., 2017; Reed et al., 2006).
Presentation 3 P019	SIparte: soft coaching and a rural hackathon to support socio-entrepreneurial innovative businesses in rural areas. *Catie Burlando, Riccardo Da Re, Elena Pisani, Kamini Vicentini, Matteo Aguanno, and Laura Secco*
Abstract	This paper presents the results of the Siparte Innovation Action implemented in Valbelluna to tackle the challenges of local youth unemployment and growing outmigration rates. The innovation action has created new local networks, supported sustainable business ideas related to social innovation among local young people, and financially supported the initial start-up phase of one selected initiative.
Presentation 4 P020	Innovation actions in Spain: an overview. *Elena Górriz-Mifsud, Carmen Rodríguez Fernández-Blanco*
	This paper gives an overview of two innovation actions currently under implementation in two

Abstract	regions of Spain (Aragon and Madrona) related to forestry issue: wildfire risk, and forest health. By presenting the actions' structure the presentation will draw similarities and differences across the two initiatives which, although diverse in scope, they share similar contextual and institutional factors.
Presentation 5 P021	Challenging the bureaucratic system: a social innovation approach. *Mari Bjerck and Tor Arnesen*
Abstract	This paper addresses the challenges and opportunities in transferring a social innovation action from an urban to a rural context in Norway. Public sector institutions are, even in rural areas of Norway, structurally well developed. However municipal institutions fall short in including newly settled refugees in networks with the local population that help them build social- and cultural capital. The innovation action in Norway aims at nudging these networks by transferring a social innovation focused on bridging local population and refugees through hikes and activities organized by volunteers in the Norwegian Trekking Association to the Gudbrandsdal valley.

ISIRC Panel 5

Panel Chair	Anu Siren
Institution	Danish Center for Social Science Research, Denmark
Panel Theme	Reaping the benefits of longevity: older adults as providers of services
Panel Overview	The societal implications of population ageing are often framed in terms of increasing costs, burden and dependency ratio. This framing not only derives from simplified forecasts of care costs, but also portrays older adults as dependent, neglecting their contribution to society as providers of informal care. With its three presentations, this panel focuses on the informal and semiformal services older adults provide to their families, their community and the society. The presentations draw upon data from Denmark, where welfare innovations are currently needed in order to meet the challenges of ageing population. Taken together, the presentations in this panel not only demonstrate older adults' contributions to the society, but also critically discuss whether and, if so, how the overseen resources of older adults can be utilized. Taken together, the panel contributes to the discussion on how to reap the benefits of longevity in a socially sustainable and ethical way.
Presentation 1 P022	Twenty years of volunteering among older adults in Denmark: What explains the changes? *Anna Amilon, Malene Larsen, Torben Fridberg*
Abstract	This presentation focuses on volunteering among Danish older adults and the net effects of the increasing levels of health, education and labour market participation. Using survey and register data, we show that volunteerism increased from 1997 to 2017 among those aged 67-77. Approximately a quarter of this increase is due to compositional changes, whereas three

	quarters are due to changes in coefficients. The societal implications of the findings are discussed.
Presentation 2 P023	Beyond active ageing: meanings of volunteering at an individual level. *Anu Siren, Rikke Nøhr Brünner, Gabriela Kruse Larsen*
Abstract	This presentation focuses on the motivational drivers of volunteering among older adults who provide social contact to other older adults. Using qualitative interview data, we show that the meanings related to volunteering go beyond the ideals of productive and active ageing. The volunteers' contributions ensure service delivery that the welfare system no longer can provide to its citizens, but for the volunteers, the meanings are related to the social encounters and generativity rather than productivity.
Presentation 3 P024	Giving practical support to adult children in the era of changing late life. *Anu Siren, Freya Casier, Agnete Aslaug Kjær*
Abstract	This presentation focuses on help from older adults to their adult children. We show an increase in older adults' provision of informal support from 1997 to 2017. However, having full-time employment and work-related stress decrease the likelihood of providing help. While older adults play an important role in providing support, external stressors such as work-life imbalance in later life may interfere with their engagement in intergenerational relationships.

ISIRC Panel 6

Panel Chair	Katri-Liis Reimann
Institution	Northumbria University, UK
Panel Theme	Co-creation of social innovations? Exploring complex public service areas across the EU
Panel Overview	There is widespread belief that public services will be improved through innovation. The EU Horizon 20/20 CoSIE project seeks to contribute to democratic dimensions and social inclusion through co-creating public services by engaging diverse citizen groups and stakeholders. The project introduces experiments that encompass various stakeholders for co-creating service innovations with various combinations of public sector, civil society and commercial actors. The project is being implemented as a joint venture between 24 partners from 10 EU countries. The CoSIE project has two overarching: aims: i) advance the active shaping of service priorities by end users and their informal support networks, ii) engage citizens, especially groups often called 'hard to reach', in the collaborative design of public services. Pilots include co-housing of older people in Poland, youth co-empowerment for health and wellbeing through social media in Finland and empowering entrepreneurial skills in Spain. This panel will feature reports from the evaluations of the Wave A pilots which include a holistic approach working with those with complex needs in Sweden, to reducing childhood obesity in Italy and co-creation of personalised services in rehabilitation of offenders in the UK.

Presentation 1 P033	First-line managers as change promoters and facilitators in innovative public service co-creation in Sweden: how may this be possible? *Inga Narbutaite Aflaki and Magnus Lindh*
Abstract	Co-creation is increasingly viewed as an essential element in reforming and democratising public value creation and welfare service production in Sweden and elsewhere. Co-creating services with users brings about new ways of service governance (Ostrom, 1999, Pestof, 2008) where the user role is transferred from passive clients to an active citizenship with valuable impact both on the input and the output side of the political system. This paper asks how do street-level managers see and experience under what conditions and through what mechanisms a change towards organisational culture and practices favourable of co-creation may be possible. We focus especially on researcher-led interventions from a perspective of collective sense-making and authentic dialogues and explore whether and what changes in first-line manager mind-set and actions can be achieved through such piloting interventions. The arguments are based on a strategically selected case of disability services in Jönköping municipality, Sweden, where service management reform and CoSIE pilot opens for new ways of approaching co-creation.
Presentation 2 P034	Are 'social hackathons' an improved method for co-creating public services with all stakeholders? *Kadri Kangro*
Abstract	The purpose of this presentation is to 12nalyse 'social hackathons' as a tool for the co-creation of innovative services in the public arena. We report the piloting of social hackathons to mobilize community resources including less-empowered groups in a remote area of Voru county, Estonia with a low density population. The investigation employs a mixed qualitative approach. It comprises semi-structured interviews and focus groups with various stakeholders, and qualitative content analysis. The method of the 'social hackathon' creates an arena for an equal collaborative approach, where stakeholders contribute on the same level, whilst the development process is supported by mentors. This presentation provides evidence of advantages, barriers and difficulties in implementing a social hackathon as a tool for co-creation of public services. It contributes to the evidence-base about motivation and empowerment of different stakeholders to engage in the development of public services.
Presentation 3 P035	Extending co-creation to the rehabilitation of offenders in the English Criminal Justice system. *Sue Baines, Chris Fox, Jordan Harrison*
Abstract	The topic of this paper is co-creation in the context of criminal justice. Whereas the dominant approach known as Risk, Need and Responsivity is based on a passive 'deficit' view of human nature, 'Desistance' literature in criminology argues that individuals need to establish an alternative, coherent and pro-social identity in order to justify and maintain their desistance from crime. This paper draws upon a pilot in the north of England called Mydirection, which adapts tools and techniques from social care to advance the co-creation of rehabilitation journeys. We focus on 'theories of change' within Mydirection that emphasise social capital, better use of community resources, new roles for professionals, third sector organisations and

	service users, and the balance of influence between them.
Presentation 4 P036	Living Labbing for Social Innovation: Learning from the CoSIE project. *Rob Wilson, Mike Martin, David Jamieson*
Abstract	The aim of this paper is to outline the methodology supporting sensemaking and co-productive design of pilots by reflecting on a cross-cutting project activity using a social innovation approach called Living Lab. The aim of Living Lab is to support the innovation of relationships by co-creation process to develop a set of models of the roles, structures, processes and capacities of their social innovation context and the exchange and then promote learning between the pilots based on common approaches to representing their visions, developments and outcomes.

ISIRC Panel 7

Panel Chair	Angie Fuessel
Institution	Ashoka U
Panel Theme	The Twin Benefits of Social Innovation in Higher Education
Panel Overview	The traditional role of the university as a bastion for academic disciplines and elite creator of knowledge is being challenged. The proliferation of information and communication technologies provides new platforms for generating and disseminating ideas and insights, further democratizing knowledge creation. Meanwhile, the convergence of changing demographics, technological advances, and new business industries means the emergence of new and unpredictable jobs. And in their wake, while some are prepared to reinvent themselves and seize new opportunities, many more stand ill-equipped to take advantage of workforce changes. Such trends threaten the relevance of higher education institutions. Meanwhile, amidst an increasingly unpredictable job market and complex social and environmental challenges, lie opportunity for socially innovative higher education intuitions. Indeed, SIX argues that "a new era of universities for social innovation is emerging globally" (Munk et al. 2017, p. 1). Ashoka U, the higher education initiative of Ashoka, contends that there are twin benefits of social innovation for higher education institutions: 1) as an educational pathway to equip students with 21st century skills and to be "changemakers" in a dynamic and changing society and 2) as means of rewiring institutions to be adaptive and innovative agents of change in their communities (Ashoka 2018). Together Ashoka U and its network of approximately 45 designated Changemaker Campuses across 10 countries, are co-creating what it means to be a "changemaker institution". This includes not only offering social innovation courses and changemaking co-curricular experiences, but also using the institution's multi-disciplinary research power, physical and intellectual assets, and social capital to co-create knowledge with community partners to foster thriving communities and regions.

	This panel features institutional innovators from Ashoka U and a few Changemaker Campuses, one each from Australia, Asia, Europe, and North America. The panelists will present strategies and approaches they employ for fostering changemaking, social innovation, and social enterprise in diverse institutional, national, regional, and community contexts. As important will be a discussion to share and compare how their institutions equip students, leverage research capabilities, use intuitional resources, and create collaborative networks to cultivate social innovation ecosystems on campus and beyond.
Presentation 1 P037	Cultivating Changemaker Institutions in Higher Education. Angie Fuessel
Abstract	This presentation will provide an overview of why Ashoka U and its designated Changemaker Campuses believe that higher education is the next global driver of social change. It will explore what it means to be a changemaker institution and provide an overview of key trends and insights from across its approximately 45-member global network of designated Changemaker Campuses to provide context for the panel.
Presentation 2 P038	Engaging with Change: Exploring a social innovation agenda as a whole-of-university approach. *Lara Carton*
Abstract	This presentation will explore how CQUniversity works with community partners across 25 locations in five states to "address entrenched social issues" in regional communities. It will also introduce how CQUniversity is investing in and strengthens the emerging social enterprise sector in regional Queensland in partnership with industry and professional bodies. As important, it will share ways in which CQUniversity is using its own research and resources to advance community development (e.g., social innovation research, hubs for social enterprise, and targets for social and indigenous procurement).
Presentation 3 P039	The Region of Changemakers: Partnering with the local school board to create opportunities for changemaking students of all ages. *Nicole Norris*
Abstract	This presentation will explore key ways that Georgian College is building a regional social enterprise ecosystem in Central Ontario and partnering with Ashoka Canada and the Simcoe County schoolboard to create a region of changemakers through a changemaking hack. Georgian's use of research in defining these strategies and infusion of entrepreneurship and experiential learning into all educational programs will be explored as an important mechanism not only for producing changemaker students, but also as a mutually reinforcing lever for community development.
Presentation 4 P040	Impact Alliance: Partnership between social entrepreneurs and university to cultivate Seong-su Valley as a social innovation ecosystem. *Hyun S. Shin*
Abstract	This presentation will share Hanyang University's vision of cultivating Seong-su Valley as a social innovation ecosystem that supports changemakers through education, technology, incubation, acceleration, impact investing, and most importantly, empathy. Key strategies and programs for engaging diverse stakeholders will be highlighted as well as the role that research and

	publishing plays. The presentation will also explore how Hanyang has organized itself to cultivate its own changemaking and social innovation ecosystem as a key enabler to building capacity in the community.
Presentation 5 P041	Social Innovation (Education) For the Common Good? *Michael Roy and Julie Adair*
Abstract	This presentation will explain how Glasgow Caledonian University has been working towards positioning itself as a world-leader in social innovation through education and research. As part of our '2030 strategy', it will discuss how we are attempting to inculcate a culture of social innovation into every area of the university through adopting a deliberately holistic model of education, consistent with the role of the 21st Century 'civic university'. We will explain how (1) research (2) learning and teaching and (3) engagement mutually reinforce and underpin each other, and how our values shape how we work to deliver collaboratively 'For the Common Good' of all of our stakeholders, from our student body to the wider communities that we serve.