

CRESSI Working papers

The CRESSI project explores the economic underpinnings of social innovation with a particular focus on how policy and practice can enhance the lives of the most marginalized and disempowered citizens in society.

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EU Social Innovation Policy Recommendations

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Creating Economic Space for Social Innovation

EU Policy Recommendations and Guidelines Report [D6.7]



Source: Big Jump Challenge 2015



Key Facts on Social Innovation (for the Marginalized)

- Social innovations reflect **struggles** to change existing **power structures**.
- Social innovations **tackle marginalization** when they succeed in altering **social processes** that (re)produce marginalization and inequality more broadly.
- While social innovation seeks to change them, existing rules, network conformations and cognitive frames also condition the transformative potential that a social innovation can reach.
- Social innovations embed **goals and aspirations of citizens**, which may not coincide with top-down policy design: these should be respected as *ends* and not merely be used as *means* for traditional policy objectives, such as employment creation.
- Support for social innovations should conceive of them as **long-term strategies for social change** rather than as short-term welfare programmes.
- Strategies for support should take into account history: how a certain social innovation has evolved in the context of its **ecosystem**, including **lifecycles** and actor **constellations**.
- Public support for social innovation needs to pay attention to **constellations of power** that go beyond government: key actors and their role in reinforcing existing social structures at different levels. Understand that a wide **variety of stakeholders can play different roles** at different points in the social innovation process to optimize its effectiveness.
- To promote social innovation, **ideological plurality** needs to be encouraged in the way that market actors should be considered vis-à-vis other modes of providing goods. New forms of providing goods and services are part of wider **systems of collective action**.
- Policymakers may have to **surrender own institutional dominance** in order to develop more **participatory models of policy development** and implementation by involving stakeholder groups.
- Support for **local initiatives and empowering grassroots actions** should be a constituent part of social innovation policy.
- Recognize that grassroots-based solutions that actively involve the disadvantaged or marginalized rely on a **capability to associate that may need nurture and support**.

Currently in the EU: social innovation is of key interest but lacks conceptual clarity to allow a uniform understanding of it. While different initiatives seek to promote social innovation, it is prevalently conceived of a *means* to achieve common policy goals, such as work integration. Less attention has been paid to social innovation as an *end* to bring into the policy agenda aspirations and approaches directly proposed by the citizenship.

Challenges for the Future

- More process freedom will have to characterize funding mechanisms in order to allow for process changes and pursue a payment-by-results logic: be non-prescriptive about process in order to allow service providers to innovate.
- Much greater emphasis will have to be put on experimentation within public funding, in order to allow for innovation without *ex ante* constraining the learning of service providers to predefined targets/indicators.
- Focus of impact evaluation of social innovation processes will have to be subject to innovation itself in order to shift main attention from process to achieved outcomes. While processes need to be inclusive, too detailed planning and attention to intermediate results risks undermining innovative potential and empowerment.
- Existing social structures constituting institutional dominance may represent part of social processes that (re)produce marginalization: self-reflexivity will have to become a substantial part of social innovation policy-making.
- Better recognition of interconnected structural drivers of marginalization is and will be necessary.
- The concept of "scaling up" should be better understood as diffusion with adaptation to specific contexts and actor constellations.
- Loans to marginalized should not be devised by following the principle of financial sustainability.
- More flexible regulations with respect to eligibility criteria and fiscal facilitations will have to be developed to avoid blocking of potential new partnerships and innovative actors.
- More constant and horizontal availability of funding that is not only project-based will have to be developed to invest in the plurality of actors for the provisioning of goods and services.

The perspective adopted in CrESSI adds value: to understand the embeddedness of social innovation and the bearing it can have on tackling marginalization. Social innovation emerges within context- and time specific *social processes*, which are characterized by the interplay of forces such as *social networks, cognitive frames and rules enshrined in institutions*. Ambitions to foster individual *agency* and collective social (em)power(ment) drive the desire to change these processes and to thereby improve human capabilities.

Policy Recommendations

1. Adopt a long-run perspective

Social innovations for the marginalized do not pay off in the short term, and there is a trade-off between costs of interventions and the degree of marginalization addressed. Reaching more marginalized people is more expensive, yet social innovations that do so significantly contribute to the construction and renovation of social peace.

<p>UK: Insights from Social Impact Bonds</p> <p>Biggest savings to public expenditures on chronically marginalized, such as drug-users or criminal re-offenders, are obtained when focussing on interventions that target these most disenfranchised directly. While integrated approaches have proven to incur high costs: despite of targeting only a small portion of the population, they are well justified by their significant effect on reducing the undesired phenomenon, and thus producing very high social benefits.</p>	<p>EU: Insights from Public Freshwater Provision</p> <p>The expansion of water supply to all urban areas in the 19th century and 20th century needed to be publicly subsidised. Neighbourhoods in which the marginalized were concentrated represented an unattractive location for investment as no return could be expected. Public health improvements, however, function as network goods and depend upon widespread diffusion/ adoption of healthy practices, such as clean potable water.</p>
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2. Invest in the capability to associate

The ability to associate and to get organised to speak up for one's ideas, needs, and proposals is not always given. Especially among the marginalized, the ability to be part of a network that can represent, defend and diffuse public requests for new solutions is often missing or insufficient.

<p>HU: Insights from the Kiútprogram</p> <p>Microcredit programmes targeting socially excluded groups such as Roma can only be effective when they are multifaceted, e.g. when they provide cultural and social capital by developing capabilities and facilitating networking in addition to traditional micro loans. This comprises financial literacy, vocational and communication training, mentoring and business network development. Such transversal skills can be provided in addition to credit with more integrated approaches.</p>	<p>DE: Insights from Decentralized Water Management</p> <p>When local communities seek to resolve issues around common-pool resource management, such as water provision and wastewater, local democratic association laws, such as the right to call a town hall meeting, are essential. They can facilitate grass-root movements that aim at self-determination and seek to propose innovative solutions to urgent problems, such as the quality of drinking water.</p>
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3. Improve network support

Networks are crucial for social innovations as they mediate conflicting requests and coordinate actors in view of common goals. Existing coordination activities and new typologies of intermediaries, who take over these tasks appear to be under-funded, more support should reach grass-root movements, especially when they create ties between marginalized and non-marginalized communities.

<p>DE: Insights from Decentralized Water Management</p> <p>In rural areas of Southern Germany, citizens have gathered together to restore their local water sources. They needed help and technical know-how to do this. They formed a network – the IKT, a non-profit organization that provides space for peer validation, knowledge exchange and lobbying. Such networks generate added social value but frequently lack network coordination capacities and coaching to fully unleash their social and democratic potential. Public or private network support can compensate this.</p>	<p>IT: Insights from Solidarity Purchasing Groups</p> <p>Across Italy, families gather in groups to acquire consumption goods produced in ethically correct ways. Many of these are informal but they represent a new typology of intermediary between producers and consumers. The groups could often increase their reach and impact if more support were available. Guidelines on participatory certification systems and for non-marked based intermediaries would help, as these are initiatives typically pursued by groups.</p>
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4. Compensate disempowering arrangements at the national level

Social processes that (re)produce marginalization are embedded in local or national institutions. Where this represents a barrier for overcoming the marginalization and exclusion of the respective groups, the roles and possibilities of involvement of different policy levels should be reconsidered. There is sometimes a need to leap over national governments to counter disempowering social processes.

<p>HU: Insights from Social Cooperatives</p> <p>Recent regulation in Hungary has disturbed an emerging field of social entrepreneurship, as it allowed local municipalities to become members of the so-called new-type social cooperatives. A more recent measure introduced in December 2016 forced all original social co-operatives to convert themselves into a new type social co-operative by the end of 2017. The inclusion of a (local) governmental body into the cooperatives strengthens the existing power structures, castrating empowerment.</p>	<p>HU: Insights from the Kiútprogram</p> <p>National authorities are not a neutral, long-term finance provider to tackle marginalization problems; rather, they are in part responsible actors in the process of reproducing marginalization. In the case of this integrated microcredit programme, direct investment by the EC has leapt over political levels to directly invest into the social inclusion of Roma. Funds have reached NGOs supporting marginalized communities directly, bypassing the national and local administration, and therefore enabling a more integrated approach that breaks down prejudices.</p>
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5. Support the plurality of actors

Eligibility criteria help foster transparency, but they may hamper new collaborations and partnerships across actors of the public, private and third sector: inflexibility introduced by certain types of legislation and criteria for funding may have to be revised to support present and future social innovation.

<p>IT: Insights from Solidarity Purchasing Groups</p> <p>Families gathering to make collective consumption choices often shy away from constituting a formal organisation. Yet, current legal frameworks stress the necessity of being a formal association to access: 1. Public spaces 2. Civil society's councils at local level 3. Funding for local social and cultural projects. Thereby, the potential social impact of the innovation in terms of supporting marginalized farmers (acquisition of their products) is reduced.</p>	<p>HU: Insights from Social Cooperatives</p> <p>Making social co-operatives eligible for the receipt of public support when providing social services (as e.g. social and child welfare services - as typical for the so-called A-type co-operatives) would be an important step forward to make co-operatives more effective in their goal to contribute to community development. In Hungary, social co-operatives are currently not eligible for receiving public support when providing these services.</p>
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6. Review conditionalities of funding

Shift the funding paradigm from a process-based managerial approach to one based on results, in which experimentation and greater flexibility during implementation allow to better acknowledge complexity and context-specific problem-solving and innovation; envisage the provision of unsecured loans to overcome learned helplessness among the marginalized, or loosen up financial sustainability criteria.

<p>HU: Insights from the Kiútprogram</p> <p>Social innovation may have different effects on various marginalized groups. If a social innovation targets the least marginalized only, then the marginalization of the others could even worsen. This becomes particularly evident when working with Roma. Constraints on financial sustainability of programmes leads to the paradox that the worst-off are not being helped. Financial sustainability criteria should therefore be loosened up when the target is tackling severe marginalization, given the high cost of capability building and the provision of social capital.</p>	<p>EU: Insights from Public Freshwater Provision</p> <p>Benefits of public provision of healthy drinking water have been various: beyond targeting specific groups (e.g. the marginalized), the societal effects have been mayor, although their unfolding was unknown ex-ante. Comparison across European implementations shows that the more public policies ignored the complexity and local specificity of social problems, the more the solutions adopted have created costly problems in the long run. Complexity and unintended effects are accrued when more political levels act contemporaneously. Funding has to account for complexity.</p>
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7. Do not "pick the winners" but provide horizontal support

Social innovation requires a stable financial basis, not just project funding. Allow for a diversity of solutions to develop, as "scaling up" is unlikely to work and transfer is not guaranteed to function: diffusion with necessary modifications/adaptations to context-specificity is more promising.

<p>IT: Insights from Solidarity Purchasing Groups</p> <p>These self-organised initiatives often encounter physical difficulties in their operations, for example due to lack of spaces, in which the distribution of consumption goods can occur. Public spaces require formally constituted associations, which go against the logic of the movement. Each group further elaborates own principles and does not wish to be homogenised into a single, national format. Greater impact of the social innovation, e.g. through awareness rising on organic agriculture and ethical consumption lacks supporting mechanisms.</p>	<p>FI: Insights from the PAAVO Housing Programme</p> <p>In their attempt to tackle homelessness, the Programme Group of Paavo adopted a horizontal perspective, with the aim to overcome "silo-thinking" and to mobilize different networks, which could represent a wide spectrum of organisations and actors. In this way, ministries, cities, third sector and financing organisations all jointly took part in the planning phase and, subsequently, the steering committee of the programme. This fostered support through a collaborative approach that produced a new network of actors in operations, especially between service providers and local authorities.</p>
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8. Harvest from the past

Look back in history to learn from previous processes: old ideas tend to return, constellations of actors and adaptation processes during diffusion become more evident.

<p>AT: Insights from Social Housing</p> <p>Pressure for the public provision of decent housing rose quickly in the city of Vienna in 1919-1925 due to a massive influx of migrants from the previous Austro-Hungarian empire and soldiers returning from war. Instead of suppressing the "settlers' movement", left-wing political factions supported the grassroot movement, which started to provide a new collective identity, especially through the emergence of associations (Vereine) that built up important ties to political parties (Social Democrats). Together, they managed to influence policy agendas for subsequent decades.</p>	<p>EU: Insights from Public Freshwater Provision</p> <p>Access to clean water used to be considered a personal problem: water was a drink for beggars while alcoholic drinks or hot drinks (coffee, tea) were preferred. Water as a healthy drink had to be promoted. One driver of the pressure for public provision of clean water was the considered self-interest of the upper class: reduce epidemics (and own risk of infection); reduce immoral behaviour of poor (less alcoholism, lower costs for prison, less crime). Paternalistic motivation led to new thematic networks across different professions that significantly shaped the movement for public provision of clean water.</p>
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9. Improve social innovation data collection

Treat experiments, including unsuccessful attempts for social innovation, as reservoir for future solutions to emergencies. Explore the possibility to gather data on empowerment processes.

<p>EU: Insights from Primary Data Collection in Three Countries</p> <p>Subjective perceptions of participants in social innovation experiences are good measures to account for their multidimensional impact. While the application of experimental designs (RCT) is difficult in the case of social innovations because of unclear boundaries of participants and "control groups", empirical attempts to capture "agency" and "empowerment" improvements hint that social innovation has important, often immaterial, effects. Changes to intangible social structures (ways of thinking, personal relations) can explain long-term societal change.</p>	<p>EU: Insights from Historical Analysis</p> <p>Value the niches, including unsuccessful social innovations or those that have not experienced substantial scaling. Historical analysis of these experiences shows that a quick spurt for the mainstream does not hold a solution in the long run. There is no one best way. Depending on resources available locally, constellations of interests and cultural preferences, a solution that works in one place might not be very useful elsewhere. Path dependencies and lock in effects make subsequent, corrective changes difficult and costly. A reservoir of solutions may help identify approaches in future emergencies.</p>
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10. Fiscal policies for social innovation

Design preferable tax conditions for organizations, networks and activities that embed social values or that facilitate the spread of network goods, make use of progressive and earmarked taxation to direct funds towards specific social needs.

<p>EU: Insights from Public Freshwater Provision</p> <p>Across different European countries, a mixture of sanctions, tax reliefs, subsidies and rewards have been used by public municipal authorities in order to make sure every house(hold) has access to clean and affordable drinking water as well as waste water treatment. Fiscal policies were necessary in order to redirect market forces towards poor neighbourhoods, which otherwise would have been left out of the infrastructural development, due to insufficient purchasing power and lack of profit for investors.</p>	<p>AT: Insights from Social Housing</p> <p>Social Housing in Vienna at the beginning of the 20th century has been largely made viable through an important tax reform, which earmarked the earnings of the "Construction Tax", paid by both, home owners and tenants in a progressive fashion, that however spared poor families. In addition, earnings of taxes on luxury goods, such as champagne or expensive vehicles, were also earmarked in order to flow into funds for public construction of social housing.</p>
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11. Improve legislation in specific areas

Some fields of legislation appear to be key-areas for social innovation, such as e.g. the regulation of social cooperatives, or specific laws that aim at improving protection and political voice of specific vulnerable groups in society, e.g. Roma or migrants.

<p>AT: Insights from Social Housing</p> <p>Social housing in Vienna has been tied to legislative initiatives that explicitly sought to protect and to provide greater voice to specific, marginalized groups: in this case, migrants/poor tenants of low-quality housing. The "new tenant protection policy" was a national law passed at the beginning of the 1920s, introducing limits to the rise of rents for specific types of housing, based on their date and reason for construction, on who had paid for it. Concretely, this guaranteed low rents to who was relying on social housing. Voting rights for migrants were also introduced.</p>	<p>NL: Insights from Complementary Currencies</p> <p>Complementary currencies, or private money systems often stimulate the local economy by providing alternative means of payment and by focussing on products and services that embed local production and ethical values. Current legal voids in how such activities should be taxed/linked to social benefits, however, represent an obstacle to the growth of these initiatives. Clear rules should be developed about the relation between transactions in private money systems and fiscal and social benefit obligations. Avoid banning private money as they often have social and environmental benefits, and contribute to technological innovation.</p>
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12. Widen the space for social innovation

Awareness rising among policy-makers is necessary, in particular regarding openness for solutions outside of the market, e.g. self-provision, informal or communal provision; but also the recognition of interacting/interdependent social structures that are at the roots of marginalization is key.

<p>HU: Insights from Social Cooperatives</p> <p>Social co-operatives in Hungary initially faced the challenge to overcome the negative perception of cooperatives tied to the forced cooperatives established in the late 1940s up to the 1960s. Attempts to widen the scope of social cooperatives failed also due to insufficient political will. Recent developments referred to in policy recommendations No. 4 and 5 strongly suggest that awareness-raising activities among policy-makers to explain the true nature of (social) co-operatives are still needed.</p>	<p>EU: Insights from Public Freshwater Provision</p> <p>Successful institutionalization of public and universal freshwater shows that 'vision' on benefits produced must go beyond market logic. The provision of clean water has produced significant societal benefit by reducing epidemics. For policy-making it is important to identify benefits for different groups in society: if all tend to profit, the support of the process is stronger than if only a part of society is targeted. Marginalized people will in the long run profit more if actors from different backgrounds and of a broader movement co-shape the process.</p>
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Proposals for Future Initiatives

- Support the elaboration of clear and accessible **guidelines** regarding **social benefit and tax rules** for those activities that run **outside of the established market, e.g. for self-provision, informal or communal provision**.
keywords: private money, alternative modes of provision, tax system, avoid black market
- Value and gather **information on the niches**: make efforts to collect information on social innovations that have experimented solutions, their connected constellations of interests and of cultural preferences. Treat the material as a **data-base of solutions** to (future) pressing social needs.
keywords: social innovation database, future solutions
- Explore the possibilities of a **public digital money system** and alternatives as a central bank issued digital currency or central bank issued digital currency. These new forms of money can enable the implementation of new monetary instruments (e.g. a citizens' dividend) and increase financial stability.
keywords: digital money, diversification of money system
- Develop **guidelines** that favour sustainable agricultural practices and **local/seasoning products in publicly financed food purchases**, i.e. by hospitals, long-term care homes, schools and kindergartens.
keywords: healthy food, sustainable agriculture, public purchase
- Facilitate **access to multi-scope public spaces** at the local level that can be used by different emergent initiatives for a variety of scopes.
keywords: network support, capability to associate, public space
- Design tools that allow public bodies to **recognize informal groups** even if they do not constitute a formal association, allow them to maintain an informal nature to facilitate their **early involvement** with the existing system.
keywords: informality, network support, capability to associate
- Guarantee specific **fiscal leverage** to favour certain types of agriculture and production that respect environment and work legislation.
keywords: value embedding, sustainability, fiscal policies
- Develop with central banks clear guidelines on the role and **convertibility of private moneys** into the legal tender.
keywords: digital money, diversification of money system
- Combine legislative, fiscal and funding tools to support the emergence of a **system of third parties** which are **not market based**, e.g. where non-profit associations assume roles of intermediaries or where new certification practices emerge autonomously based on participative systems of controls managed by consumers and producers jointly.
keywords: non-market, third parties, certification

CrESSI case studies that informed policy recommendations:

UK: Social Impact Bonds (SIB) are payment by results contracts that leverage private social investment to cover the up-front expenditure associated with welfare services. In the UK, the desire to improve service quality, mitigate risks associated with service experimentation and enhance the social outcomes achieved using public resources has pushed for welfare pluralism. SIBs are one of the latest manifestations of this trend seeking to stimulate public sector innovation and maximum social impact.

[Social Impact Bonds: The Role of Private Capital in Outcome-Based Commissioning \(Edmiston E, Nicholls A, 2017\)](#)
[Social Impact Bonds: Opportunities and Challenges for Social Innovation \(Edmiston D, 2016\)](#)

IT: Solidarity Purchasing Groups (SPG) are groups of individuals or families that self-organize in order to collectively buy food or other everyday consumption goods, selecting suppliers of such goods on the basis of solidarity and critical consumption criteria. In Italy, the prevalently informal movement is supporting mainly small-scaled organic farming but also other alternative production realities such as involving ex-prisoners or people with disabilities.

[Does Social Innovation Reduce the Economic Marginalization of Women? Insights from the Case of Italian Solidarity Purchasing Groups \(Maestriperi L, 2017\)](#)

NL: Complementary Currencies or 'Private Money' systems are private media of exchange that function alongside the official national currency — legal tender, the euro. Examples of CCs are local exchange trading systems (LETSs), regional money, time banks, commercial barter systems and crypto currencies. They are usually designed to promote a range of 'new-economics' inspired goals of sustainable development and often compensate contractive monetary policy through alternative mechanisms of liquidity injection, which can represent an impulse for local economies.

[Are Private \(Digital\) Moneys \(Disruptive\) Social Innovations? An Exploration of Different Designs \(van der Linden M, van Beers C, 2017\)](#)

DE: Decentralized Water Management The interest community for communal drinking water supply (IKT) is a network for the promotion of decentralized water management. It was established in Bavaria (DE) in 1986 out of concern that the new threshold values for nitrate (50 mg/litre) would in the light of high de facto nitrate values provoke a push towards large freshwater supply systems, away from communal freshwater sources. The IKT was founded to push instead for restoration of communal freshwater sources and, in 2002, added decentralized wastewater treatment to its mission.

[Citizen Innovation as Niche Restoration – A Type of Social Innovation and Its Relevance for Political Participation and Sustainability \(Ziegler R, 2017\)](#)

HU: Kiútprogram is a project launched by the Polgár Foundation for Opportunities and consists in the provision of social microcredit, aimed at fostering Roma inclusion, in the most disadvantaged regions of Hungary. Its first, EU-financed, phase run from June 2010 until September 2012 and collected data on beneficiary households and potential clients as a sort of control group. Kiútprogram bases its action on a focus on participants' self-employment rather than profitability for the lenders; on demonstrating the participants' commitment to break out from the trap of poverty; and empowering them in running a viable business in the formal economy through actions that complement the loan.

[Capability building combined with microcredit: the loan alone is insufficient \(Molnár G, 2017\)](#)

FI: PAAVO Programme emerged in 2007 as part of the government's housing policy: aim was the reduction in long-term homelessness between 2008-2011. While there was a certain degree of freedom and flexibility in terms of its implementation, an exceptional and important feature of the government's housing policy was its duration - 8 years, not just over the 4-year term of the cabinet. Experiences, research and knowledge gathered in previous housing programmes during the 1990s and early 2000s in Finland and especially in Helsinki were used in the PAAVO planning process. It gathered a variety of relevant actors, setting up a network between service providers and authorities to the benefit of participants.

[Social Innovations in PAAVO housing programmes in Finland 2008-2015 \(Aro J, 2016\)](#)

DE: Big Jump Challenge is a youth campaign that aims at sensitizing citizens to protect their rivers and to promote youth participation. Every year thousands of people all over Europe simultaneously jump into their rivers and lakes. Local groups use such "Water Action" to bring their river, stream, or lake onto the front page of the local newspaper and the agenda of authorities and parliaments. The Big Jump Challenge campaign provides guidelines and support to local voluntary, environmentalist groups in organizing their "Water Action".

[Social innovation toolkit for youth groups \(Ziegler R et al., 2017\)](#)

HU: Social Co-operatives were introduced in Hungary as a previously unknown legal form in 2006, when the law on co-operatives was substantially amended. Their main objective was set as "creating employment opportunities for its unemployed and/or marginalised members, as well as improving their social conditions in other ways". New-type social co-operatives emerged when amendment to the law allowed local governments to become one of their members (2012). The underlying objective of new-type social co-operatives is to create an exit route from the massive, highly expansive public works scheme.

[The Evolution of Social Co-operatives in Hungary: Organic development distorted by state interventions \(Havas A, Molnár G, 2017\)](#)

EU/AT: Social Housing foresees the provision of adequate housing for those with less purchasing power. It is understood as crucial element for social cohesion. Social housing comprises different approaches and solutions, in different contexts and moments in time. The historical reconstruction describes and analyses developments in Europe from the mid of the 19th century onwards and then goes in depth of the circumstances and implementation in one country and especially in one specific city: Vienna (AT). Results allow for a consistent account of different transitions, from the period of the settler's movement, to the superblock's period, the era of corporatist housing policies and finally neo-liberal economisation.

[Report on Relevant Actors in Historic Examples and an Empirically Driven Typology on Types of Social Innovation \(Scheuerle T, Schimpf G, Glänzel G, Mildenerberger G. \(eds\), 2016\)](#)

EU: Public Freshwater Provision has been a key social innovation that started gaining momentum in the 19th century. Today, it represents an excellent example for investigating actor constellations, emergent ideas, policy approaches and the dynamics between them that have made it possible for the public sector to deliver fresh and drinkable water to basically every household, across Europe. The historical reconstruction pays attention to the implications of infrastructural developments, path dependencies and how to get all groups of society aboard of a so-called network good. It provides insights on key questions that remain today, e.g. whom (and how fast) to include in the network, by which means/pre-conditions, as well as who is responsible, how provision is organised.

[Comparative report on historic examples and similar recent social innovations in an early stage \(Schimpf G \(ed.\), 2017\)](#)

Further CrESSI studies (selected):

[An Extended Social Grid Model for the Study of Marginalization Processes and Social Innovation \(Nicholls A, Ziegler R, 2014\)](#)

[How can Sen's 'Capabilities Approach' Contribute to Understanding the Role for Social Innovations for the Marginalized? \(Chiappero- Martinetti E, von Jacobi N, 2015\)](#)

[Relating Mann's Conception to CrESSI \(Heiskala R, 2015\)](#)

[Social and Business Innovations: Are Common Measurement Approaches Possible? \(Havas A, 2016\)](#)

Strategic Policy Recommendations [D8.2] - link to be added

[Executive Summary of an EU Social Innovation Policy Survey \(Edmiston D, 2015\)](#)

[How To Facilitate The Growth Of Different Kinds Of Social Innovation: The Politics of Social Innovation \(Nicholls A, Edmiston D, 2017\)](#)

[Tackling Marginalization through Social Innovation? Examining the EU Social Innovation Policy Agenda from a Capabilities Perspective \(von Jacobi N, Edmiston D, Ziegler R, 2017\)](#)

[Creating \(Economic\) Space for Social Innovation \(Ziegler R, Molnár G, Chiappero-Martinetti E, von Jacobi N, 2017\)](#)

Statistical Report on European social innovations (Chiappero-Martinetti E, von Jacobi N, Maestripiéri L, 2016) - link to be added

[Public Policy, Social Innovation and Marginalization in Europe: A Comparative Analysis of Three Cases \(Edmiston D, Aro J.\)](#)

[Social Co-operatives in Hungary, CRESSI Policy Roundtable Summary \(Havas A, Molnár Gy, 2016\)](#)

[Social Co-operatives in Hungary, CRESSI Practitioner Seminar Summary \(Havas A, Molnár Gy, 2016\)](#)

[Social Innovation, Individuals and Societies: An Empirical Investigation of Multi-layered Effects \(von Jacobi N, Chiappero-Martinetti E, 2017\)](#)

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