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What is InnoSI?

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InnoSI will identify innovative approaches to social investment at national and regional levels across the 28 Member States with in-depth case study evaluations taking place in 10 Member States.

Within the programme of research special attention is paid to the legal and regulatory frameworks required for innovation in social welfare policy and different approaches to funding social welfare policy including the potential role for third sector and private sector organisations.

What is InnoSI - The Overall Approach

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- Investigating the importance of regional context in social investment policy;
- Exploring the role for social innovation in social investment;
- Investigating the need to recognise and measure social as well as economic value when evaluating policies; and
- Evaluating how beneficiaries experiences of social investment policies play help shape civic identities in Europe.

Project Partner

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Scientific Partners

Manchester Metropolitan University	UK
HU University of Applied Sciences Utrecht	Netherlands
Turku University of Applied Sciences	Finland
Universitat Politècnica de València	Spain
University of Debrecen	Hungary
Karlstads University	Sweden
Uniwersytet Wrocławski	Poland
Westfälische Wilhelmsuniversität Münster	Germany
University of Bologna	Italy
Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences	Greece

Impact Partners

EUCLID Network	UK/EU
Peoples Voice Media	UK
Locality	UK
AICCON	Italy
Forum – Ideburna organisationer med social inriktning	Sweden
TECNALIA	Spain
Labour institute of general confederation of Greek workers	Greece
Foundation Institute of Public Affairs	Poland
BBE	Germany

Early Results

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- Defining social innovations and social investments - some conclusions from a scientific literature review
(Dr Aldona Wiktorska-Świąćka, Dr. Monika Klimowicz, Dr. Małgorzata Michalewska-Pawlak)
- Social Investment and Welfare Performances: Trends and Challenges at EU Level
(Andrea Bassi, Giulio Ecchia, Riccardo Prandini)
- Coherence or hotchpotch? The social investment agenda and social economy in Europe after the financial crisis
(Carolin Schönert and Matthias Freise)

Coherence or hotchpotch?

The social investment agenda and social economy in Europe after the financial crisis



CAROLIN SCHÖNERT
DR. MATTHIAS FREISE
(MÜNSTER UNIVERSITY)

innosi
Innovative Social Investment
Strengthening communities in Europe



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Horizon 2020 Programme Societal challenges: European societies
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Overview

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1. Objectives
2. Approach
3. Social Investment Trends
4. The Role of social economy in welfare production
5. Conclusion
6. What comes next

1. Objectives

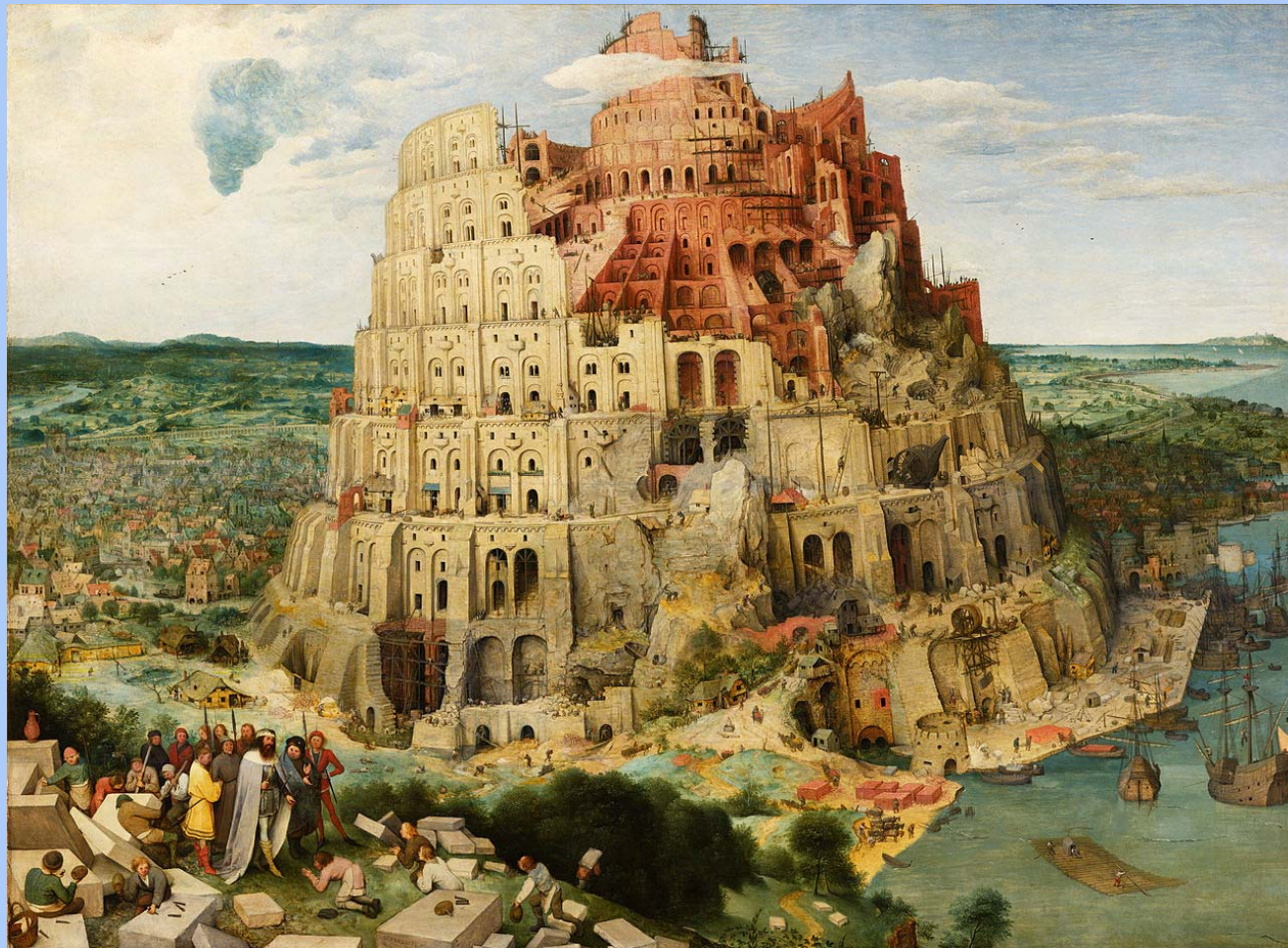
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- Understand the role social economy in the three welfare policy areas that are investigated in the innosi project
- Assess whether and to which extent social economy is relevant for the development, financing and implementation of social investments
- Analyse the impact of social investment on the development of social economy
- Preparing materials to inform subsequent work packages, particularly the selection of WP4 case studies.
- Dissemination of research findings.

2. Approach

Social Economy as fuzzy concept

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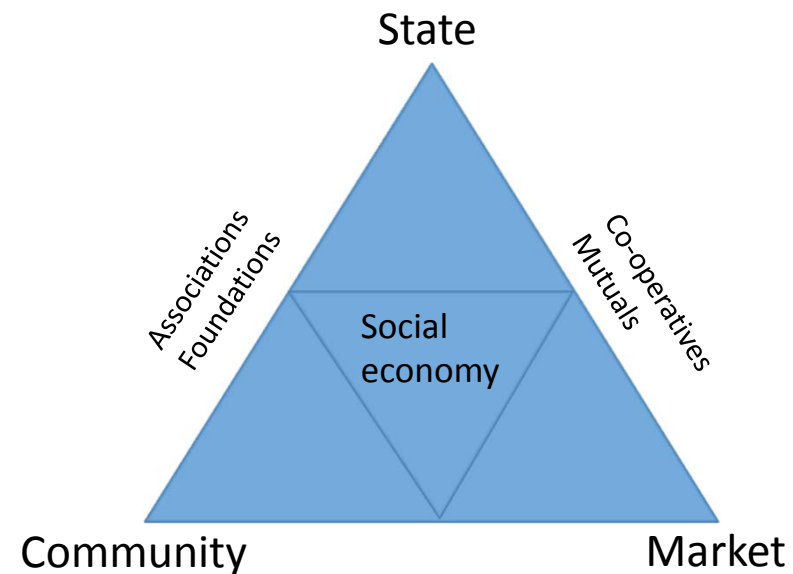


2. Approach

Defintion of Social Economy

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- 'Third' economy alongside market (private companies) and state (public organizations)
- Main categories:
 - Co-operatives
 - Mutual societies
 - Associations
 - Foundations
- Subsectors
 - Community sector
 - Voluntary sector
 - Social enterprises sector



2. Approach

Definition of Social Investments

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- «the social investment approach rests on policies that both **invest in human capital** development (...) and that help to **make efficient use of human capital** (...), while **fostering greater social inclusion** (...). Crucial to this new approach is the idea that **social policies should be seen as a productive factor**, essential to economic development and to employment growth». (Morel, Palier and Palme, 2012: 2).

2. Approach

Policies under study

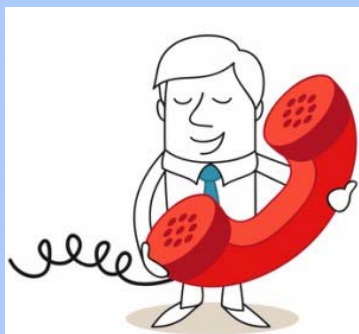
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- Early childhood education and care (ECEC)
- Reconciliation of work and family
- Long Term Care
- Active Labour Market Policy



2. Approach Databasis

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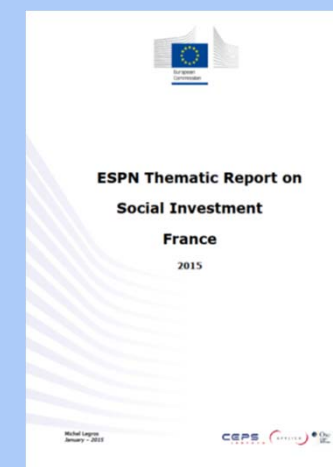
1. Expert Interviews

- 11 Countries, 3 policy fields = 33 Interviews
- Academics, social and public organisations

2. Templates (10 Countries)

3. ESPN Reports (11 Countries)

4. Secondary Literature



3. Social Investment Trends

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Enhancing the labour market participation of mothers

Family participation of fathers

Growing interest and investment in ECEC

ECEC policies between plurality and quality standards

Turn to active ageing

Increasing social investment Active Labour market policies

Passive measures in favour

4. Social Economy and its role in welfare production

Government Initiatives

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While Spain, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Poland, and Sweden implemented a number of reforms in the recent years which influenced the legal and financial framework of social economy the interview partners did not identify noteworthy initiatives in Hungary, Italy, Finland, the United Kingdom, and Greece.

	ES	FI	FR	GE	GR	HU	IT	NL	PL	SE	UK
++ = comprehensive government initiatives, + = a few government initiatives, - = no government initiative aiming to strengthen social economy	++	+	+	++	-	-	-	+	+	++	++

4. Social Economy and its role in welfare production

Child Care Policies

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Overall	Greatest growth of importance of social economy organizations
Regulation	High interaction of actors
Financing	Low
Implementation	High (with important role for innovations)

Child care	ES	FI	FR	GE	GR	HU	IT	NL	PL	SE	UK
++ = strong increase of importance, + = Increase of importance, - = no increase of importance of social economy	+	-	+	++	+	++	-	-	+	+	+

4. Social Economy and its role in welfare production

Reconciliation Policies

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Overall	Policies are typically based on transfer payments from the public budget
Regulation	Mostly lobbying function; no influence of family associations in south/east
Financing	Low
Implementation	Low

Reconciliation	ES	FI	FR	GE	GR	HU	IT	NL	PL	SE	UK
++ = strong increase of importance, + = Increase of importance, - = no increase of importance of social economy	+	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	-

4. Social Economy and its role in welfare production

Long-Term Care Policies

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Overall	Private commercial sector is replacing the social economy
Regulation	Consultation practice in FI, SE, GE, IT, PL
Financing	Low; traditional church engagement in south/east/central
Implementation	High (with important role for innovations)

Long-Term Care	ES	FI	FR	GE	GR	HU	IT	NL	PL	SE	UK
++ = strong increase of importance, + = Increase of importance, - = no increase of importance of social economy	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-

4. Social Economy and its role in welfare production

Labour Market Policies

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Overall	Hesitant involvement; service provision dominant
Regulation	Lobbying, interest representation (esp. trade unions and employer associations), evaluation and development of programmes
Financing	Low
Implementation	High (with important role for innovations)

Labour Market	ES	FI	FR	GE	GR	HU	IT	NL	PL	SE	UK
++ = strong increase of importance, + = Increase of importance, - = no increase of importance of social economy	+	-	-	++	-	-	-	+	-	+	+

Conclusion I

Barriers for social economy involvement

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- Expansion of social economy in Europe is stagnating/turning since crisis
- Problems:
 - Financial consolidation, cut backs in social investment
 - Social economy not centrally defined/recognised/supported in politics
 - Also no comparable measurement of social economy
 - Disadvantages in competition with commercial actors
 - Public funds and policies are often not coherent
 - Focus on quality leads to rising public responsibility
 - Social investment turns visible, but underdone
 - Social economy is seen as executor of top-down ideas

Conclusion II

The potential role of social economy through s.i.

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- Increasing investment in Early childhood education and care, in reconciliation, Long-term care and Active Labour market policies
- Increasing government initiatives to support social economy
- Opportunities for the role of social economy in social investment perspective:
 - Strengthening lobbying/ evaluation function
 - Increasing cooperation structures/ intersectoral, interdisciplinary networks
 - Creation of innovative solutions
 - Enhancing consumer orientation
 - Balancing social and economic objectives (family well-being and integration of women into the labour market)
- A legal and political recognition, a standardised statistical measurement at EU level and flexible, long-term funding options are necessary

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Thanks for your attention!

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