



EXPLORING DIGITAL SOCIAL INNOVATION: THE CASE OF FRANCE

CÉDRIC GOSSART MÜGE ÖZMAN

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OUTLINE

- 1. WHAT IS DSI?
- 2. WHY THIS RESEARCH?
- 3. APPROACH & ANALYSIS
- 4. A TYPOLOGY OF DSI
- 5. IMPLICATIONS & FUTURE RESEARCH





1. WHAT IS DSI?





Une épois de l'IRIT

WHAT IS DIGITAL SOCIAL INNOVATION (DSI)?

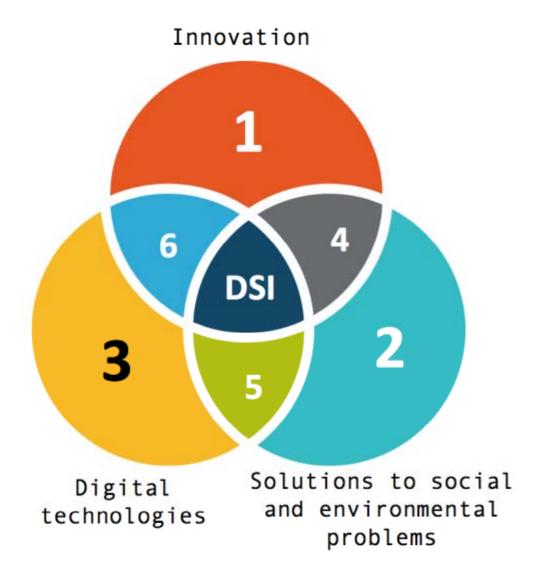
 Innovations that rely on digital technologies to address social and/or environmental problems.

- Can have a strong transformative power:
 - Target social & environmental objectives;
 - Bring in crowds => synergies;
 - Incentivise openness, inclusion, participation & transparency;
 - High potential for scaling up due to ICTs.



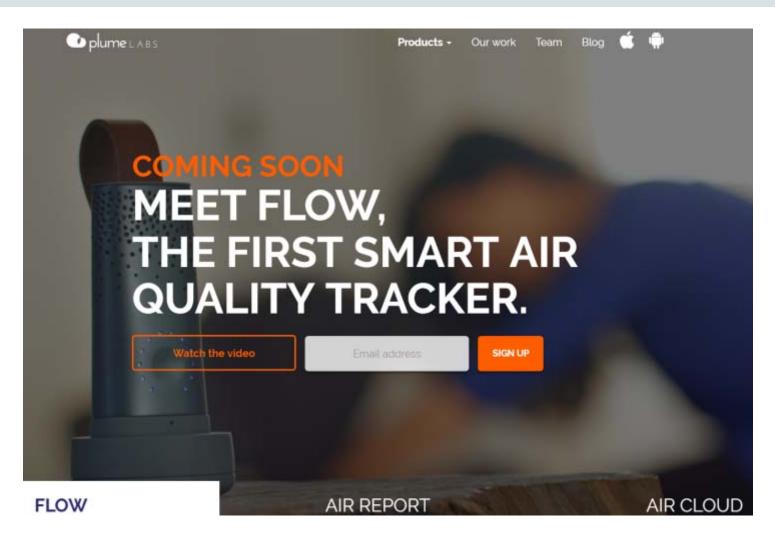


THE BOUNDARIES OF DSI











https://plumelabs.com/en



CALM by Association SINGA



COMMENT CA MARCHE? BLOG CONTACT FAIRE UN DON

CONNEXION

CONNECTER LES PERSONNES REFUGIEES ET LA SOCIETE CIVILE







http://calm.singa.fr





Open Food Facts recopila información sobre los productos alimenticios de todo el mundo.

Añadir un producto



Iniciar sesión

Conéctate para añadir o modificar productos.

Nombre de usuario o dirección de correo

Open Food Facts - España

Descubre

Open Food Facts es una base de datos de productos alimentarios hecha por todos, para todos.

Puedes usarla para elegir mejores opciones de alimentación, y como se trata de datos abiertos, cualquiera puede aprovecharlos para otros usos.

→ Conoce más acerca de Open Food Facts

Últimos productos añadidos:

- productos de la app móvil pendientes de completar

5252 productos Explorar los productos por... .













Contribuye

Open Food Facts es un proyecto sin ánimo de lucro desarrollado por miles de voluntarios de todo el mundo. Puedes empezar a contribuir añadiendo algún producto de tu cocina. Tenemos también otros proyectos interesantes en los que puedes contribuir de muchas maneras.

→ Conoce más acerca de cómo puedes participar



https://es.openfoodfacts.org



















https://www.smiile.com



IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF DSI

- From "individual need" to "collective benefit" as a form of social innovation.
- The beneficiary and the user can be different.
- Populations are different: no longer "adopters" but "audiences" (or users).
- Diverse actors like nonprofits, public, & crowds in its ecosystem.





2. WHY THIS RESEARCH?





RESEARCH PROBLEM & OBJECTIVE

- DSI not yet analysed systematically:
- => Exploratory analysis from the innovation studies perspective.
- => Build a typology of DSI...
- => ... & a theoretical framework to study their transformative

power.





EXISTING LITERATURE ON DSI

- A few reports from 'grey' literature*
- No theoretical analysis
- Academic literature scattered on specific problems,

sectors, disciplines, ...





INSIGHTS FROM LITERATURE ON ICT & SOCIETY

- SECTORS: Governance & political participation (Coleman & Blumler, 2014); Nature conservation (Büscher, 2016); Neighbourhood information systems (Burrows, Elison & Wood, 2005); Disability (Gossart, 2015); Arts (Davidson & Poor, 2015); Health (Coleman & Blumler, 2014); Homeless (Toft, 2011); Smart cities (Araya, 2015); ...
- THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS, DISCIPLINES: Media and communications; Political sciences; Sociology; Geography; Virtual geography (Batty, 1997); Virtual communities (Rheingold, 1993); Social theory and policy (Coleman and Blumler, 2009); Urban sociology; Internet & society; ...
- **MAIN ISSUES**: their potential social impacts (positive and negative); incentives behind participation; effect on professions; effects on civic engagement; ...





3. APPROACH & ANALYSIS





Une école de 188

METHODOLOGY

- An explorative analysis of DSI cases in France
- Cases from websites, magazines on social economy (digital and non-digital sources), websites of major sponsors of digital innovations and social innovations, business journals, prize nominations, public organisations on social and solidarity economy and on digital economy.
- 350 cases collected. Applied stringent criteria, ended up with 89 cases.





METHODOLOGY

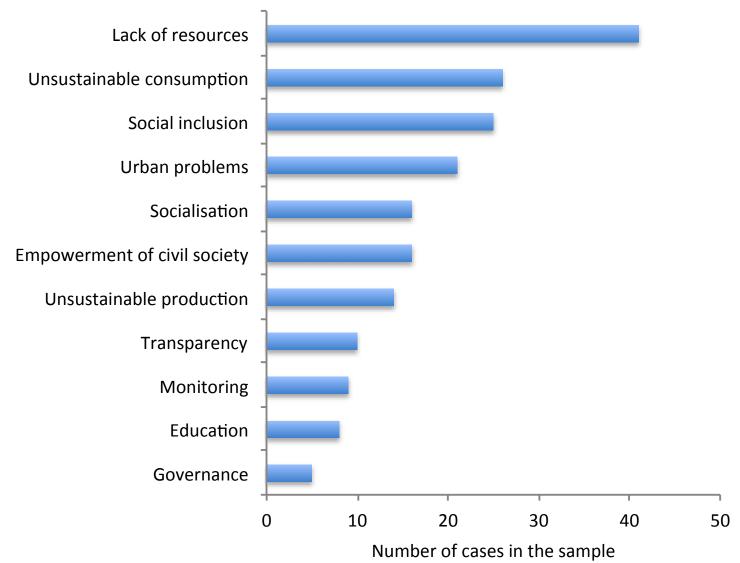
Questions about:

- The type of problem
- Mechanism
- Knowledge
- Network externalities
- Prosocial behaviour
- Divergence
- Complementary technologies
- Geography and networks





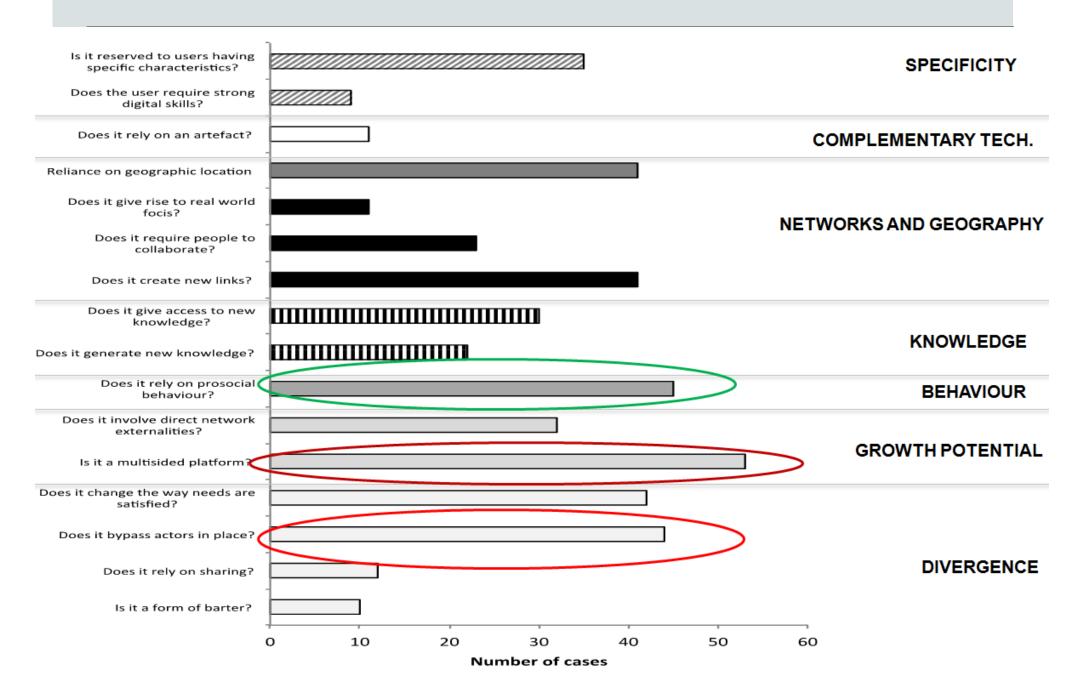
SAMPLE: THE PROBLEMS ADDRESSED



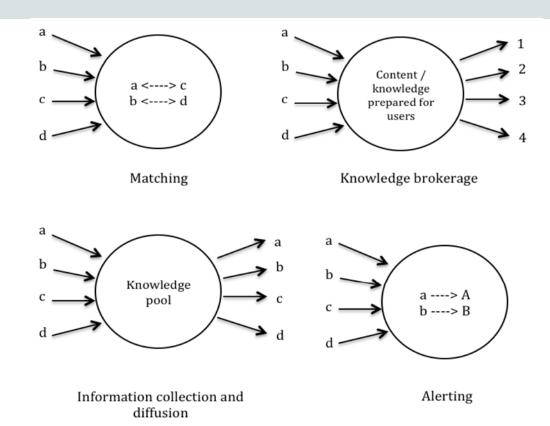


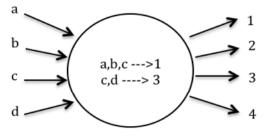


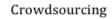
SAMPLE: DISTRIBUTION OF CASES



WHICH MECHANISMS OF KNOWLEDGE FLOWS?

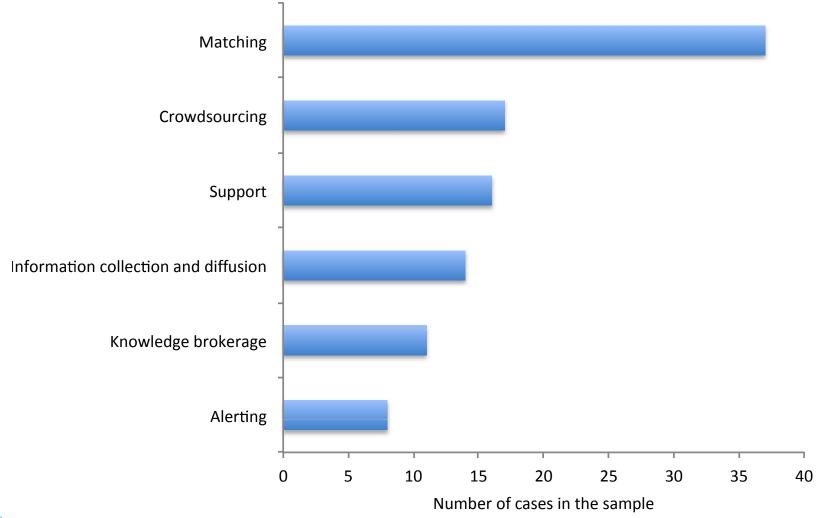








SAMPLE: THE MECHANISMS







4. A TYPOLOGY OF DSI





TOWARDS A TYPOLOGY OF DSI

- Social & environmental problems are mostly experienced in real spaces, in everyday lives of people; consider pollution, poverty, health issues, or problems in local communities.
- But the essence of DSI is that, it brings in the virtual world, with two effects:
 - 1. It can bring a change in the way people perceive their **agency** and efficacy, and actually exercise it, in addressing these problems (Cantiloch et al., 2015)
 - 2. By involving many people through virtual environments, awareness of problems, and civic engagement can increase, (Bochel and Bochel, 2016)





TOWARDS A TYPOLOGY OF DSI

The users are positioned in which space by using the innovation?

Virtual or Real?

What users do in that space?

'Anonymous' nodes, or collaborators?





A TYPOLOGY OF DSI

(Anon<mark>2</mark>nous) Aggregative

virtual spaces

Crowdsourcing,
e-petitions, open data platforms,
sustainable search engines,
platforms for the disabled, energy
monitoring platforms

Virtual space

Virtual Communities

Online volunteering platforms; Some crowdsourcing sites, expert platforms, medical research platforms

Aggregative ←

(Anonymous) Aggregative real spaces

GIS and VGE systems, danger alert systems, open data from real spaces

4

Collaborative offline interactions (facilitated by internet)

Sharing platforms, neighbourhood information systems, event organising sites, local volunteering platforms



Collaborative

3





Diapositive 27

The importance of quantification; number of supporters, participative actions, power through numbers among people who don't necessarily share a physical space

MUGE OZMAN; 20/06/2017

The importance of community, common meanings, understandings, among people who don't share the same physical space.

MUGE OZMAN; 20/06/2017

The importance of quantities in generating new knowledge, advocacy, participation in different parts of the planet. Recording pollutions by crowds, etc and open data where all participate.

MUGE OZMAN; 20/06/2017

5 Communities, collaboration in real places to solve problems, which can be facilitated by digital technologies in making people communicate.

MUGE OZMAN; 20/06/2017

5. IMPLICATIONS & FUTURE RESEARCH





Une écola da FBR

FLOWS IN DSI SPACE

Across problems in a single space:

E.g. one gets used to collecting information about air pollution, then also starts collecting information about water sources.

Across spaces in a single problem area:

E.g. one cares about homeless, and provides assistance in the neighbourhood, then goes to sign a petition on the internet.

Across problems and spaces:

E.g. crowdsourcing for food waste projects results in increased awareness about environmental problems, and starts recycling activities in real life in the local community.





RESEARCH CHAIR ON DSI: 9 PROJECTS ENVISAGED

- 1. EAST: environmental awareness for sustainability transitions
- 2. FLOWS: Theoretical, conceptual analysis of flows
- 3. **NETWORKS**: multilevel network analysis in DSI space
- 4. DSI READINESS: research on how incumbents integrate
- 5. INNOV: Research on innovators and business models
- 6. INDICATORS: developing indicators for regulation, performance
- 7. CASE: specific case studies (disability, gender, inclusion etc.)
- 8. CROWDS: user behaviour, a large scale survey (combine with social survey?)
- 9. DATA: Construction of a database on DSI in Europe





GRACIAS!

CÉDRIC GOSSART

HTTPS://GOSSART.WP.IMT.FR



INESS Blog – La recherche sur l'Innovation Numérique pour l'Economie Sociale et Solidaire

https://digitalsocinno.wp.imt.fr

MÜGE ÖZMAN

HTTPS://MUGE.WP.IMT.FR





















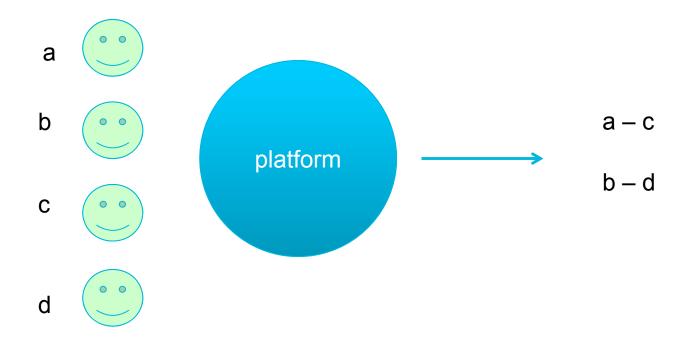






BACKUP SLIDES

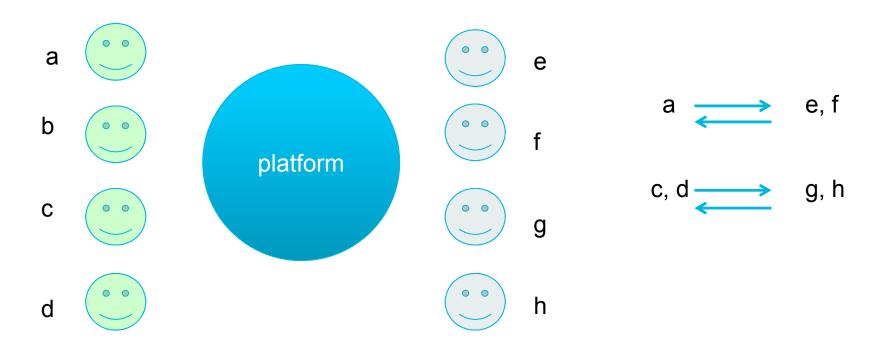
Matching







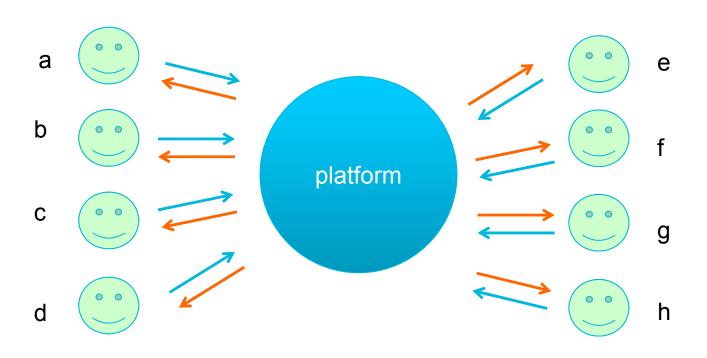
Knowledge brokerage



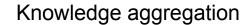




Information collection and diffusion (wiki model)

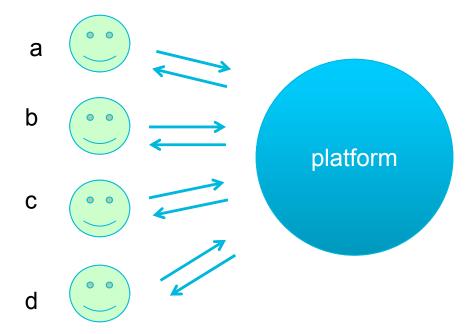








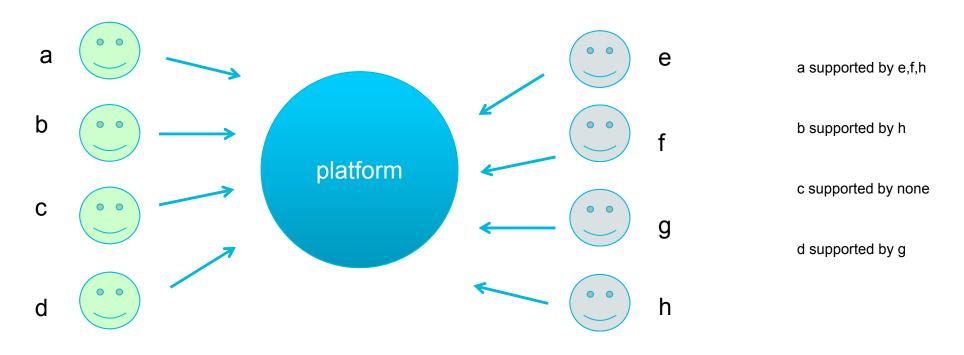
Alerting







Crowdsourcing and crowdfunding (petitions, etc.)







DISTRIBUTION OF PROBLEMS IN DSI SPACES (SUM LINE = 1)

	Collaborative Real	Virtual communities	Aggregative virtual	Aggregative Real
Inclusion	0.24	0.24	0.40	0.12
Urban problems	0.38	-	0.10	0.52
Transparency	-	0.30	0.50	0.20
Governance	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.20
Educational	l -	0.63	0.38	-
Lack of resources	0.24	0.15	0.41	0.20
Empowerment	0.38	0.06	0.44	0.13
Socialisation	0.75	-	0.06	0.19
Unsustainable consumption	0.15	-	0.42	0.42
Unsustainable production	0.14	-	0.64	0.21
Monitoring	-	-	0.56	0.44







26 engineering & business schools

10 ÉCOLES MINES ET TÉLÉCOM

Télécom Physique Strasbourg - Strasbourg Télécom Saint-Etienne - Saint-Etienne



http://www.mines-telecom.fr/

L'IMT aujourd'hui

Profil académique 2016 (et progression depuis 2012)

- 13400 étudiants essentiellement graduate (+15%)
- 8 770 élèves-ingénieurs (+10%)
- 1 010 élèves managers (-1%)
- 1 560 doctorants (-3%)
- 2 000 étudiants en apprentissage (+44%)
- 35 % d'élèves boursiers en moyenne
- 3 980 étudiants étrangers (+16%)
- 4 420 diplômes (+9%), dont 2 780 diplômes d'ingénieurs et managers (+13%)
- 2680 enseignants-chercheurs et personnels de recherche
- 1750 personnels administratifs et techniques
- Associé à 8 regroupements de site, dont 3 IDEX et 2 ISITE

Profil recherche, innovation, entrepreneuriat et soutien au développement économique

- 106 M€ de ressources propres en recherche et valorisation (stable)
- 2 080 publications de rang A (+14% à périmètre constant)
- 35 chaires industrielles
- 60 brevets déposés par an en moyenne dans les 3 dernières années (contre 30 en 2012)
- 80 start-up issues de nos incubateurs chaque année dans les 3 dernières années. Taux de survie à 3 ans : 85%
- 9 070 partenariats avec des PME/ETI (+44%)

