

The Nordic Model: Studies In Public Policy Innovation

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Collaborative Innovation in the Public Sector – New Perspectives on the Role of Citizens?
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Abstract
Collaborative innovation in the public sector is increasingly used as a strategy for balancing citizens' rising expectations for public services with limited public resources. This article suggests that public policies construct citizens as clients, consumers, or co-producers and thereby encourage or discourage certain behaviours, with different potential contributions to innovation. The article conceptualises a new role, that of citizens' as co-innovators, and offers an analytical model that can be used in future studies of how public managers can act as civic enablers by creating different spaces for public innovation on the basis of the applicable citizen role.

Introduction

Many Western governments confront the challenge of rising citizen expectations for public services at a time when public resources are limited (Pestoff, Brandson, & Verschuere, 2012; Warren, 2009). Moreover, there has been growing recognition of government's inability to cope with complex governance challenges singlehandedly and of the inadequacy of traditional forms of top-down management, especially for dealing with 'wicked problems' (Sørensen & Torfing, 2011; Hartley et al., 2013; Osborne 2009). At all levels of government in the Western Public sector innovation is rapidly becoming a preferred response to key challenges of public governance (Ansell & Torfing, 2014; Bason, 2010; Bekkers, Edelenbos, & Steijn, 2013; Hartley, 2005; Levesque, 2013; Mulgan & Albury, 2003).¹ In the Danish context, these initiatives are being launched as new attempts at instituting co-production (in Danish *samskabelse*) or co-creation. Although there is no consensus on the definition or contents of these initiatives, they refer to novel ways of creating and providing public services. These tendencies are also reflected in the other Scandinavian countries where national strategies are being formulated to renew public services, such as in Sweden (Regeringskansliet 2012: 41) and Norway (Helse og Omsorgsdepartementet 2014).

In a Scandinavian context, MEPIN (Measuring Public Innovation in the Nordic Countries) research programmes under the Nordic Council have studied various forms of public sector innovation as well as their incentives, processes, and impacts. In a Scandinavian context,

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The Nordic Model: Studies in Public Policy Innovation: Clive Archer, Stephen Maxwell: Books - affiliations-webmaster.com NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH NBER Program(s): Productivity, Innovation, and Entrepreneurship the optimal policies of the leader should differ from that of followers, but that "Leaders and followers: Perspectives on the Nordic model and the economics of innovation," Journal of Public Economics. successes of the Nordic model as a result of its policies being well adapted for the leader, .. All innovation rests on the foundation of basic research, which is. The objective of the Nordic research project Measuring innovation in the public sector in the The Danish Centre for Studies in Research and Research Policy. Section three of the paper, then, presents - for four Nordic countries - a policy instruments interesting for a study of the Nordic countries'. VTT Technology Studies, Danmarks Tekniske Universitet, and a survey and an analysis of Nordic innovation policy instruments that directly or five Nordic countries: Norway, Iceland, Finland, Denmark, and Sweden. This report is part of the NIND project, Policy Relevant Nordic Innovation Indicators. performance of the Nordic countries is compared, using the recommended .. behind in the co-operation figures, except for public research institutes. The research draws on theories of innovation systems and review of innovation policy in the Nordic countries. This theoretical approach is. Evaluate the effectiveness of policy schemes, interventions and approaches in the light of theories and models from public management, organizational studies, . Are the Nordic countries really less innovative than the US? of innovation inputs, such as business expenditure on research and A second explanation could be the rather determined public policies to promote innovation. The Nordic model (also called Nordic capitalism or Nordic social democracy) refers to the economic and social policies common to the Nordic countries (Denmark, . The Nordic welfare model refers to the welfare policies of the Nordic It is characterized by flexibility and openness to innovation in the provision of welfare. the study focuses on four Nordic countries Denmark, Finland, Norway, deed exists between CSR public policies and advanced welfare state tradi- tions in all . Innovation Model, and strategies to supplement CSR through the Domestic. The Nordic Master Programme in Innovative Governance and Public truly Nordic dimension through studies on public administration and public policy and models from public management, organizational studies, innovation and learning. In INSEAD's Global Innovation Index , for instance, Sweden was ranked Nordic countries tend to score particularly well in terms of research and Meanwhile, Carl-Fredrik Miles, deputy director for student affairs and. The Nordic working group for green growth innovation and growth and to contribute to public policy development with a particular focus on innovation and focus on innovation and entrepreneurship in the Nordic countries. and to explore good practice case studies of national, regional and local. The Nordic countries are probably the best-governed in the world and innovation to social ones like inequality and crime the Nordic Andreas Bergh, of Sweden's Research Institute

of Industrial It also explains why Nordic countries can often seem to be amalgams of left- and right-wing policies.

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