



FORSKNINGSKONFERENS
18 NOVEMBER / STOCKHOLM

**NYTÄNKANDE SÄTT ATT MÖTA
SAMHÄLLSUTMANINGAR GENOM
SAMSKAPANDE FORSKNING**



FORTE:

Forskningsrådet för
halsa, arbetsliv och välfärd



JÖNKÖPING UNIVERSITY



UMEÅ UNIVERSITET





Vad händer om vi öppnar upp ett poetiskt rum för byråkrater? Ett rum där byråkratin får kropp, röst och en chans att uttrycka sig bortom myndighetssvenskan. Den här samlingen dikter, skrivna av högre chefer i svenska kommuner, regioner och myndigheter, ger en sällsynt personlig inblick i byråkratens vardagskomplexitet och vedermödor. Samlingen visar att en byråkratpoetisk praktik kan vara en kungsväg till en mänskligare byråkrati och en kunskap som känns.

Texterna vittnar om hoppet, glädjen och stoltheten över att få tjäna det allmänna. Men också om tvivlen, otillräckligheten och skaven mellan systemlojalitet och empati. I prövande tider, när den tysta förvaltningen riskerar att breda ut sig, måste våra byråkrater våga söka dialog och säga ifrån. Det är avgörande för vårt samhälles demokrati och resiliens.

Dikterna är skrivna av deltagare i Offentliga sektorns managementprogram vid Handelshögskolan i Stockholms vidareutbildning SSE Executive Education 2015–2025. Skriften lanseras som en hyllning till det goda ledarskapet i det offentligas tjänst, i samband med programmets 30-årsjubileum 2025. Redaktörer är forskarna och programledarna Susanna Alexius och Pernilla Petrelius Karlberg.

Att komma närmare det väsentliga genom byråkratpoetisk praktik

- högre chefer i offentlig sektor på Handelshögskolan i Stockholm

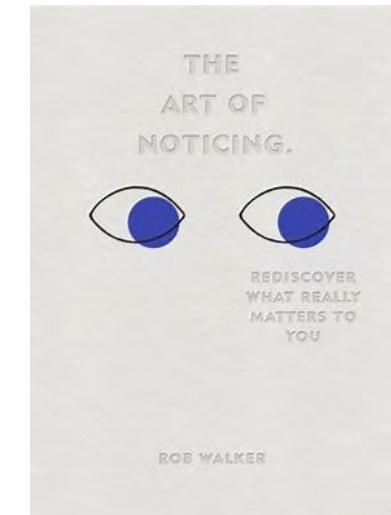


Makten i selektiv uppmärksamhet

"Over the coming century, the most vital human resource in need of conservation and protection is likely to be our own consciousness and mental space"

"What we do with our attention,
is at the heart of what makes us human"

The Art of Noticing av Rob Walker, förord.



Närhet ger förhöjd ansvarskänsla

"Ansvarskänslan, som jag hävdar utgör ledarens första realitet, uppstår inte ur abstrakta idéer och instruktioner utan ur **närheten** till människor av kött och blod, deras sårbarhet, utsatthet och beroende."

Julia Romanowska - boken *Schibboleteffekten – ledarskap, konsten och människans ansvar*, s. 12



"We've learned that **quiet**
isn't always peace
And the norms and notions
of what **just is**
Isn't always just-ice"

**"If only we're brave
enough to see it. If only
we're brave enough to be
it."**



Slutraderna i poeten Amanda Gormans
installationstal för Biden 20 januari 2021

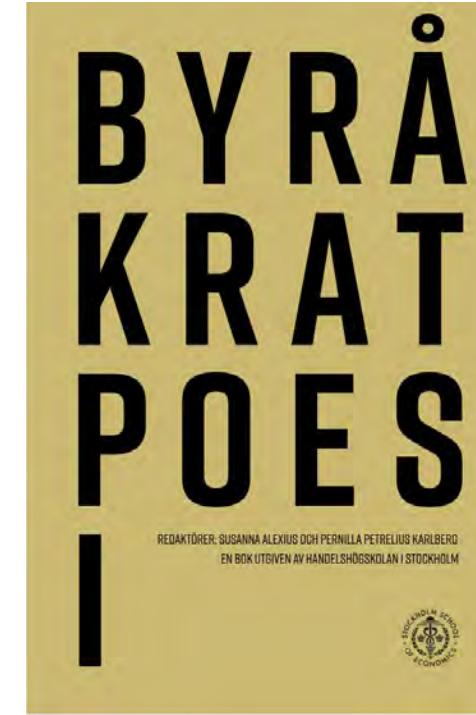
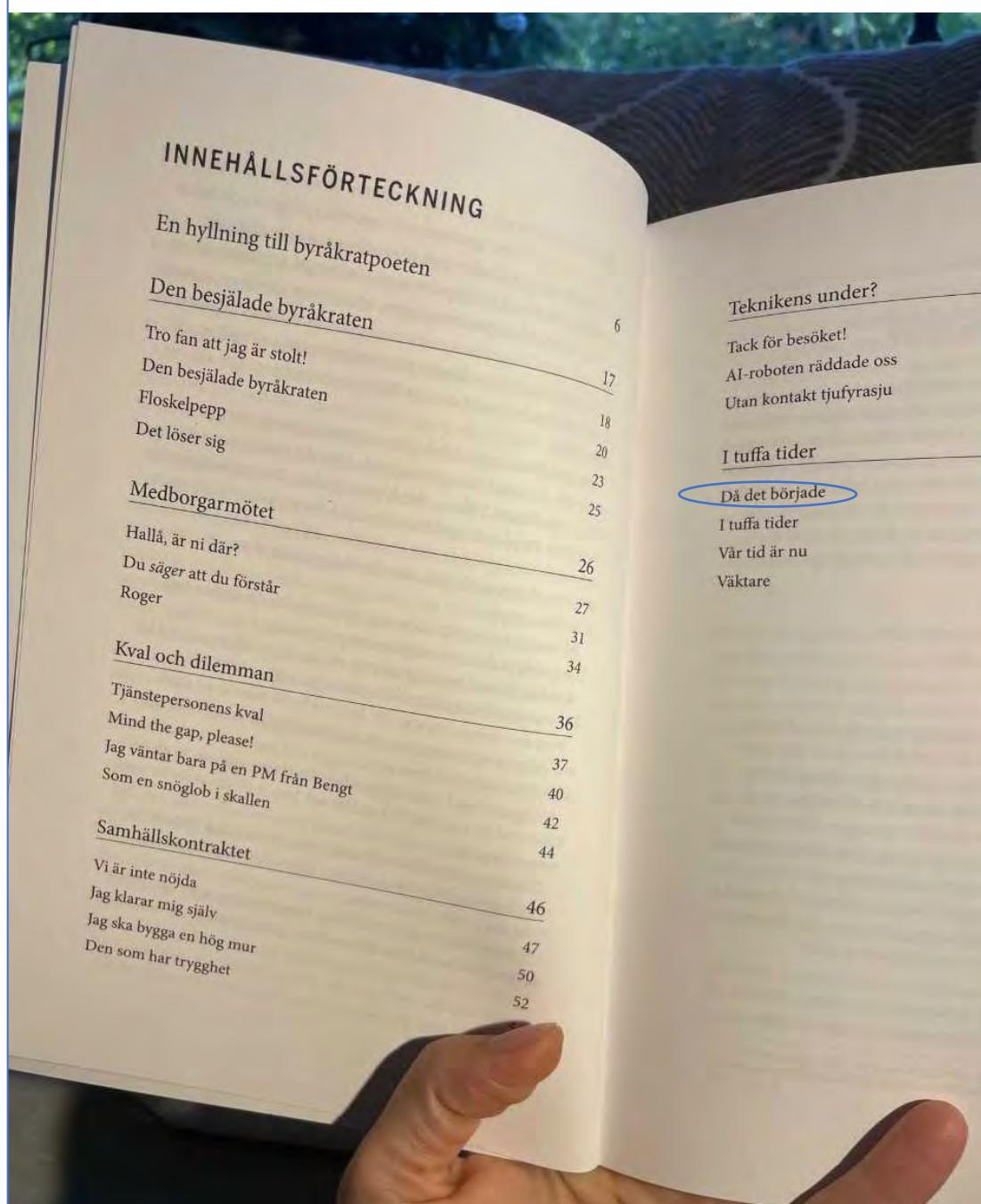
Utdrag ur dikten "Den som har trygghet" skriven av högre chefer i offentlig sektor

Medmänskligitet, det är inte
svaghet, det är styrka i dess renaste
form.

Det är att se människan bakom
statistiken.

Att höra rösten bakom bruset.

Att förstå att en enda utsträckt hand
Kan bära tyngden
av tusen krossade drömmar.



Läs mer, ladda ner eller beställ:
<https://www.hhs.se/en/about-us/news/gapp/2025/enter-the-bureaucrat-poet-a-celebration-of-public-leadership-in-verse>

Vi skänker intäkterna till Stockholms stadsmission

”If you have the words,
there’s always a chance that you’ll will find the way.”

Nobelpristagaren i litteratur Seamus Heaney



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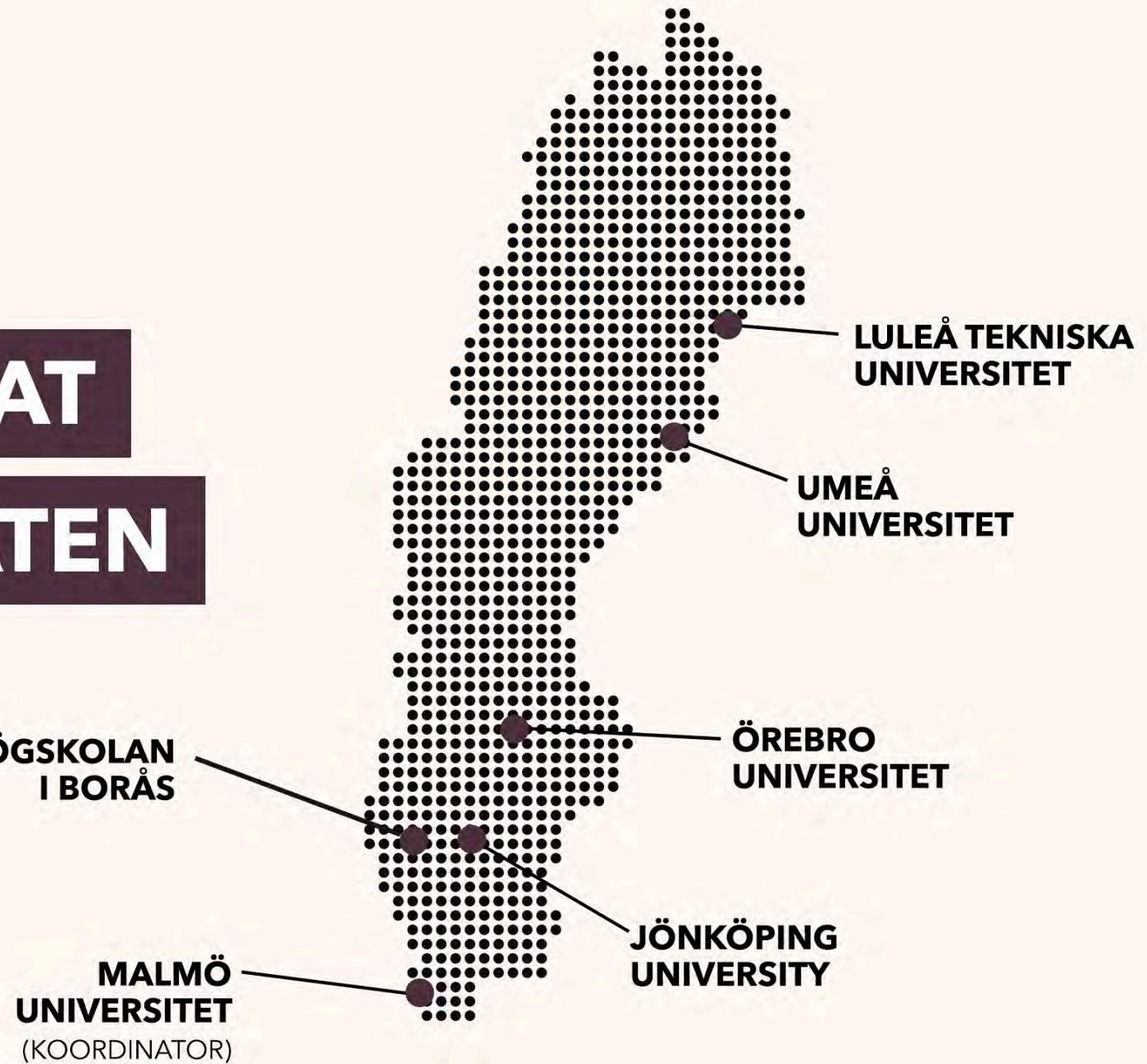


UMEÅ UNIVERSITET





**MSI ÄR ETABLERAT
VID SEX LÄROSÄTEN**



Program

09:00-09:15 / Inledning

09:15-09:45 / Scensamtal: Varför behövs samskapande forskning för att möta samhällsutmaningar?

09:45-10:30 / Keynote: New knowledge, shared perspectives: The role of co-research in social innovation

10:30-11:00 / Fikapaus och posterutställning

11:00-12:30 / Parallelle forskningspresentationer

12:30-13:30 / Lunch och posterutställning

13:30-14.30 / Parallelle workshops

14:30-15:00 / Fikapaus och posterutställning

15:00-16:30 / Parallelle forskningspresentationer

16:30-16:45 / Summerande avslutning



Program

För konferensens program och lokaler för parallella forskningspresentationer och parallella workshops, scanna QR-koden!

Pssst! QR-koden finns också på baksidan av er namnbricka.





FORTE:

Forskningsrådet för
halsa, arbetsliv och välfärd

Scensamtal / Varför behövs samskapande forskning för att möta samhällsutmaningar?



Stella Jacobson

Forte



Urban Markström

Umeå universitet



Ninja Larsson

Stockholms stad



FORTE:

Forskningsrådet för
hälsa, arbetsliv och välfärd

KEYNOTE / ANNE PARPAN-BLASER

*Professor i socialt arbete, University of Applied Sciences
and Arts Northwestern Switzerland*



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New knowledge, shared perspectives

The role of co-research in social innovation

Prof. Dr. Anne Parpan-Blaser
School for Social Work FHNW
Institute for Integration and Participation

Stockholm, Mötesplats Social Innovation
18 November 2025



Innovation is a conviction that things could be better

(Rapelang Rabana)



© Johannes Gautier

Overview

1 Perspectives and contexts

Social innovation as bridging concept

2 Co-research and co-creation

Three key aspects of co-research/co-design in social innovation along three projects

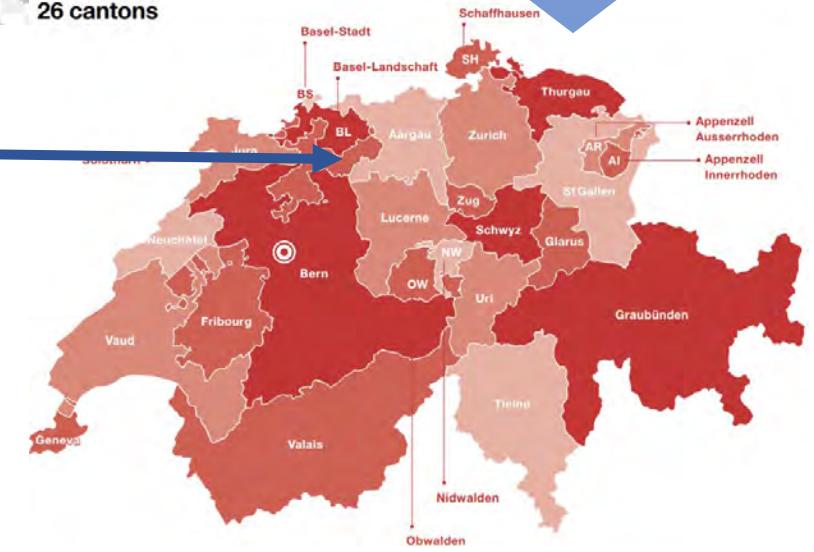
3 Points of criticism

Conclusions

Contexts and perspective



Olten



41'000 km²
9 mio inhabitants
4 national languages
federal system
direct democracy

Social work: action-science in the tension field individual – society



- practice-based profession and an academic discipline
- promotes social change and development, social cohesion, and the empowerment of people.
- follows the principles of social justice, human rights, collective responsibility and respect for diversities.
- is underpinned by theories of social work, social sciences, humanities and indigenous knowledges,
- engages people and structures to address life challenges and enhance wellbeing.

(IFSW 2014)

Changing relationships between science and society

Mode 1

truth

basic research, universal validity

disciplinary, hierarchical

context-free knowledge
production



production of knowledge
for society (transfer)
research informing practice

(Gibbons et al. 1994, Gibbons 2000)

Mode 2

robustness, probation

contextualization

transdisciplinary, heterarchical

co-production of knowledge
together **with** social actors



Social innovation as ...

... a certain approach to **knowledge** > How do original modifications of knowledge become relevant for practice?

... a development **process** > How can knowledge-based development processes with high potential for change be designed and facilitated (and cushioned - if they fail)?

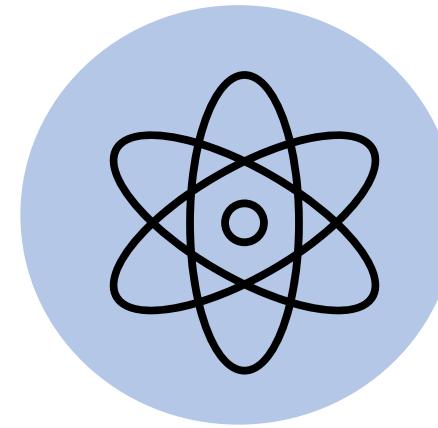


... a certain quality of development **results** > How significant is their novelty (Nicolls/Murdock 2012)? How great is their potential to comprehensively, profoundly, and permanently change current practice? Are they transformative with regard to underlying problems (Evers et al. 2014; Osborne, 1998)?

«There have been concerns on both sides. Practitioners report difficulties in using academic theory [...], academic work being too abstract, too long, too late, or too retrospective for practical application. [...] academic researchers can experience frustration because practitioners appear to want simple frameworks which have clear implications for action, [...] practitioners do not wait for evidence, preferring to seek solutions and make decisions» (Hartley/Bennington 2000: 463/464)

Co-research and co-creation in social innovation

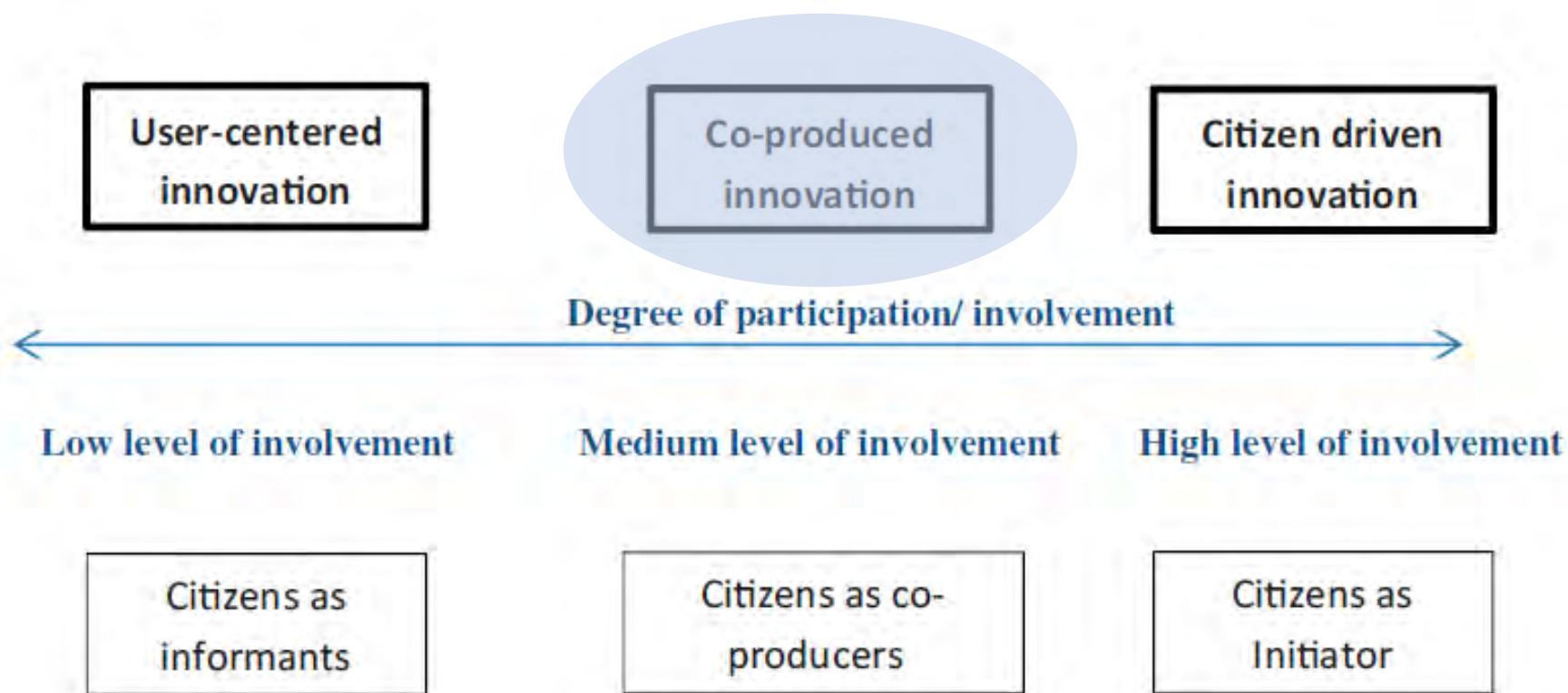
triad approach (Hartley/Bennington 2000): researcher science, co-researcher practice, subject matter



multiple actor approach (Langer et al. 2019): researchers, specialists, users, civil society, politics, administration)

- What are the needs and expectations of all participating with regard to all phases of the process (problem definition, research, design, implementation, evaluation)?
- What is required within the process (research and development) and around it (financing, enforcement, communication)? How is the interplay of both?

The involvement and role of the user in social service innovations



(Müller/Pihl-Thingvad 2020: 736)

«Co-research and co-creation enable diverse actors to integrate knowledge, resources, and perspectives for collective problem solving and sustainable impact» (Merlin-Brogniart 2022)

«Structural inequalities within institutions and society often limit the realisation of equal partnerships, making the sharing of knowledge and power more aspirational than practical» (Farr et al. 2021)

Three key aspects of co-research/co-design in social innovation

Knowledge requirements for linking knowledge (content)

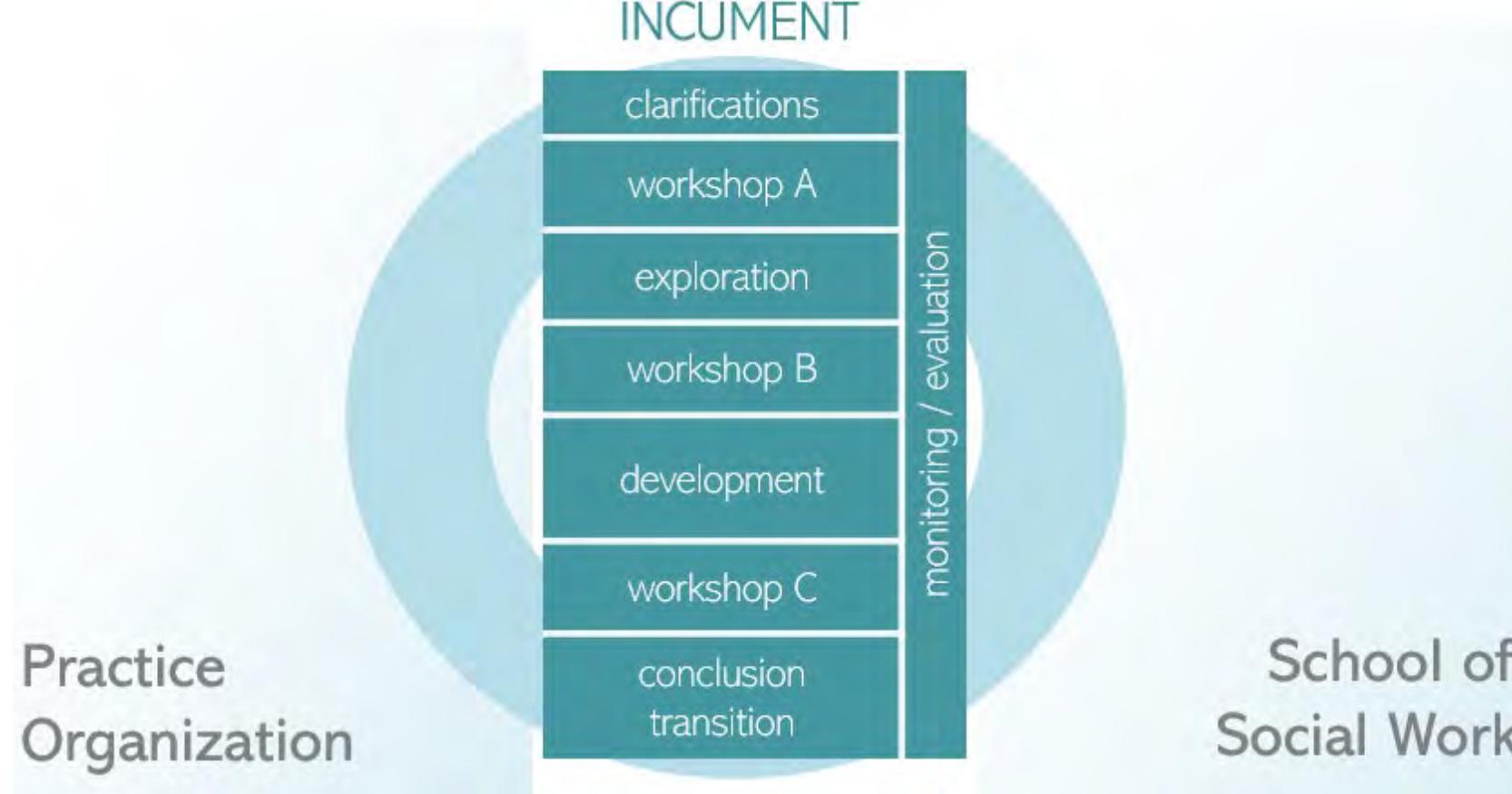
Roles, trust and time (participatory culture)

Creativity and connectivity (structural contexts)



© Valery Brozhinsky/Getty Images

The innovation program INCUbate social developMENT



Knowledge requirements for linking knowledge

All forms of knowledge are considered equally true.

- Who are the relevant holders of knowledge?
- What is knowledge generated for? Sufficient convergence of interests and objectives
- Key cognitive processes in innovation: access, bridging, learning, linking, building Different forms of representation of knowledge: suitable procedures for preparation, translation, and communication
- Different ways of verbalizing knowledge and making it “available”: role of mediating persons
- Complementarity of knowledge: sufficient difference and sufficient connectivity
- Revision of knowledge, but: risk of favoring participant preferences over scientific rigor
- Connection between cognitive and social processes: What framework conditions (are created)?

(Hargadon 2002 , Hüttemann/Solèr 2018)

The Innovation Booster



www.innovationsociale.ch

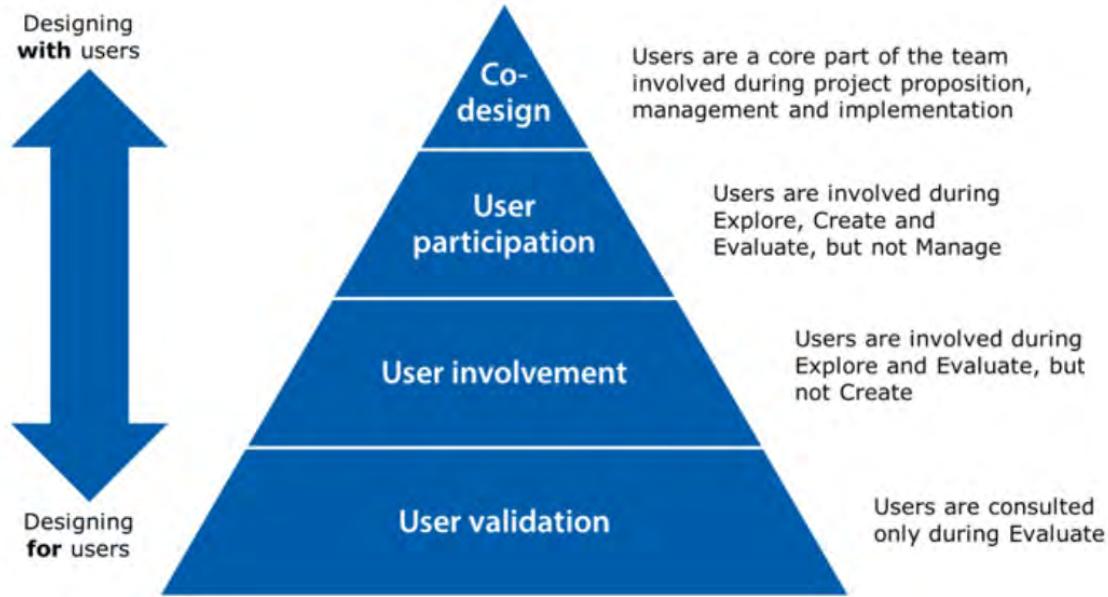
Participatory culture: roles, trust and time

“For me personally, participatory culture means moving away from expertocracy, promoting the paradigm shift toward empowerment, and focusing on the needs of those affected” (Fritz 2015: 231)

- How do people connect around a specific need? Who wants to participate, and how? Direct involvement (of service users) or via interest groups and organisations (as representatives)?
- What tensions between passion and care for the community, a sustainable engagement and limited resources? Compensate for inequalities to not restrict the circle of participants.
- Imbalances of power: integrate an empowering approach, mind the real and imagined gap between ‘us’ and ‘them’, find ways to involve diverse people equally
- Opportunities and spaces for collaboration and dialogue (places, settings, methods). What formats can be used as a reference?

(Center for Social Justice and Community Action 2022, Gustafsson et al. 2025)

Co-research and co-design involving service users/citizens



Participation from an institutional-professional perspective

Participation from the perspective of citizens



(University of Cambridge: <https://www.inclusive design toolkit.com>)

(Strassburger/Rieger 2019)

Durchblick – developing visual materials for social services



<https://skos.ch/dienstleistungen/hilfsmittel/visuelle-kommunikation>
www.mehrdurchblick.ch

Structural contexts: creativity and connectivity

Deep co-production is a process involving a gradual, porous and diffuse series of changes undertaken collaboratively (Durham University, Centre for Social Justice and Community Action)

- Consistently focused on needs and process requirements, able to embrace the unexpected > adjust the methodological approach and schedule, rolling planning > Does this conflict with the financing model and governance structures?
- Strive for the voice of users in a context where users/citizens are not organized collectively, mechanisms of gatekeeping > Accessibility through on-site presence
- Balancing content and structural aspects > ensuring internal and external communication, invest in trust, make as much as possible explicit
- Proximity to implementation contexts is important, but can also be limiting > openness and connectivity to the implementation context

(Parpan-Blaser 2025 and 2018)

Co-research/creation in social innovation: points of criticism

«However, there are also situations where we have chosen not to use co-research methodology, which is also instructive about its appropriateness for the research question and the context»
(Hartley/Bennington 2000: 467)

- What kind of co-research and co-creation is appropriate and what is its price?
- What are the interests of those involved? Who pursues which values? Who has which responsibilities?
- Innovation attracts criticism, innovation can fail, organizations have self-preservation instincts: Is “creative destruction” really possible? Does participation give rise to unjustified hopes?
- Innovation builds on what already exists and should not undermine historicity, the state of knowledge and trust in science.

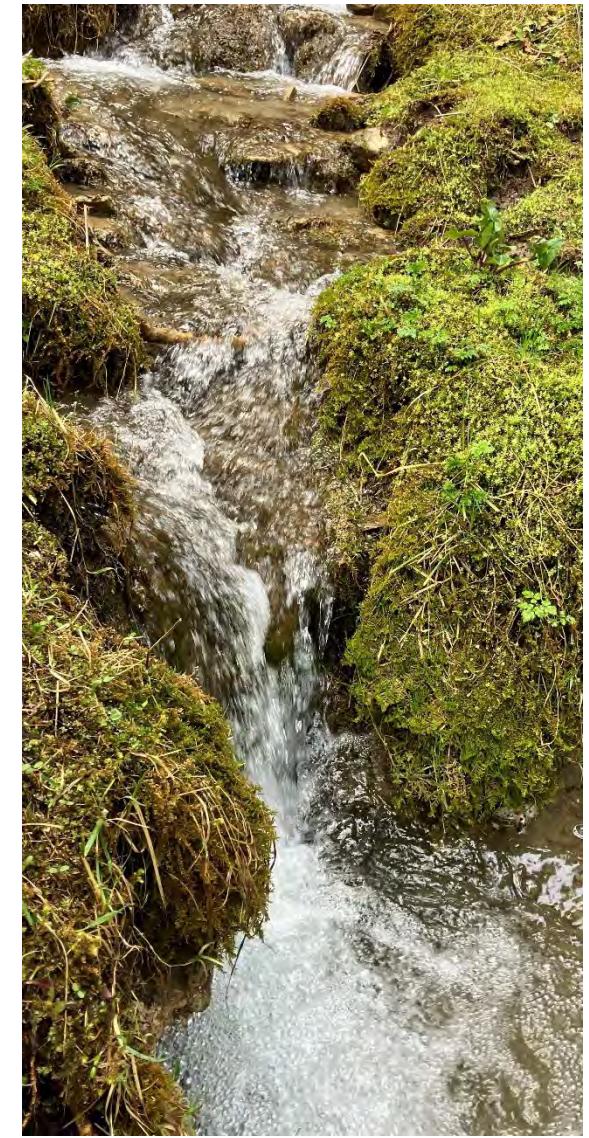
(Ludwig/Boogaard, 2021, Dudau et al. 2019, Steen et al. 2018)

Co-research in social innovation ...

... is a process of mutual learning, which – in the knowledge that innovation can also fail – should be flexible in its design, well moderated in terms of methodology

... can lead to more robust and more sustainable outcomes if based on clear accountabilities but has its price.

... can have a transformative effect through both its results and its processes.





Stor tack för ert intresse!
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Literature

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Program

För konferensens program och lokaler för parallella forskningspresentationer och parallella workshops, scanna QR-koden

Pssst! QR-koden finns också på baksidan av er namnbricka.



Program

11:00 Parallelala forskningspresentationer

Fyra parallelala sessioner med forskningspresentationer:

Session 1...

 11:00 tisdag  1h 30m

[Läs mer](#)

 Spelbomskan, Polstjärnan, Bergsmannen och Mimer

För att visa samtliga sessioner,
klicka på "läs mer"!

**10:30-11:00 / Fikapaus och
posterutställning**





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