**Hypothesen**

**G1: To what degree has your project directly contributed to new or better services, products, processes, or ways of doing things that were targeted towards ...**

Hypothesis: We assume social innovation to be outcome-oriented. This means that social innovation projects usually end with a tangible or non-tangible output. This could, for example, be a new product, a service or a process.

Correlations: Cluster G1 into 3 clusters (0-3; 4-6; 7-10)

* G1 for each group correlates with E1 of the respective group
* A group’s involvement means that the project also contributed to an outcome for this group
* G1 (overall score) correlates with E1
* Transdisciplinarity correlates with higher outcome orientation
* G1 (overall score) correlates with E2 (collaborative + co-created)
* Collaborative involvement and co-creation correlate with higher outcome orientation
* G1 (overall score) correlates with D1 (address a problem + improve welfare)
* The aim of addressing an issue or improving welfare correlate with higher outcome orientation
* G1 (overall score) correlates with D2
* The intend to generate an immediate benefit correlates with higher outcome orientation
* G1 (overall score) correlates with B1
* Familiarity with social innovation correlates with higher outcome orientation
* G1 (overall score) correlates with A1
* Experience with transdisciplinarity correlates with higher outcome orientation
* G1 correlates with E3
* G1 correlates with H1
* Outcomes for academia correlate with dissemination in journals, books and conference
* Outcomes for general public correlate with general events, social media, traditional media
* Outcomes for NGOs, policy-makers, welfare and education-providing institutions and businesses correlate with targeted events and consultancy

**G2: What kind of change (short- or long-term) did your project intend to bring about in the following target groups or in the general population?**

Hypothesis: We assume social innovation to involve some kind of transformation. This means that social innovation changes, for example, the understanding, awareness, attitude or behavior of a certain target group or the general public.

Correlations:

* G2 for each group correlates with E1 of the respective group
* A group’s involvement means that some kind of change takes place within this group
* G2 correlates with E3 (especially included socially disadvantages people and aimed at empowering people)
* G2 correlates with F1
* Open access/source correlates with change in academia
* G2 correlates with F3
* Aim to support evidence-based decision-making of policy-makers correlates with change in this group
* G2 correlates with G1
* Higher outcome orientation correlates with change
* Outcome-orientation for one group correlates with change in this group
* G2 correlates with E2
* Some kind of change correlates with the kind of involvement (e.g. changing awareness and understanding correlates with consultative and contributory involvement; changing attitude and behavior correlates with co-creation)
* Change (overall score) correlates with co-creation
* G2 correlates with E3
* Change of behavior correlates with empowering people
* Change of awareness and attitude correlates with diversity of perspectives
* G2 correlates with D2
* Change (overall score) correlates with intend of immediate benefit
* G2 correlates with H1
* Change of behavior correlates with targeted events and consultancy
* G2 correlates with H2
* Change of behavior correlates with scaling-deep

**G3: What other change did you intend to bring about?**

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**G4: From your perspective, to what extent were project results taken up by policy-making and/or public administration and/or governmental agencies?**

Hypothesis: We assume social innovation to have an impact on policy-making. This means that decision-makers take up results and consider research outcomes in decision processes. Consequently, social innovation can contribute to long-term change by creating some sort of system or institutional change.

Correlations: Cluster G4 into 3 clusters (0-3; 4-6; 7-10)

* G4 correlates with F3
* Results taken up correlates with aim to support evidence-based decision-making
* G4 correlates with E1
* Results taken up correlates with involvement of policy-makers
* G4 correlates with E2
* Results taken up correlates with collaborative and co-created involvement of policy-makers
* G4 correlates with D2
* Results taken up correlates with intend for immediate benefit
* G4 correlates with G1
* Results taken up correlates with outcome for policy-makers
* G4 correlates with G2
* Results taken up correlates with change in policy-makers group
* G4 correlates with H2
* Results taken up correlates with scaling-out

**G5: In what way were those results taken up by policy-making and/or public administration and/or  
governmental agencies?**

Hypothesis: We assume that social innovation has the potential to be taken up by policy-makers. This can take many forms, such as laws, policies or agenda-setting. The way the results are considered by decision makers may indicate the innovative ability of the project.

Correlations: Cluster G5 into 3 clusters (0-3; 4-6; 7-10)

* G5 correlates with G2
* Changed agenda-setting correlates with changed attitude
* Changed regulation or law correlates with change (overall score) 🡪 “a changed law requires fundamental change”
* G5 correlates with G1
* The kind of adaption by policy-makers correlates with degree of outcome-orientation

**G6: To what extent do the following statements apply to your project?**

Cluster G5 into 3 clusters (0-3; 4-6; 7-10)

**G6.1. The targeted, non-academic groups have – either through participation or through the focus of project – likely gained capabilities to better tackle similar existing or upcoming issues.**

Hypothesis: Social innovation increases the capability of certain people to deal with similar issues in the future. This means that social innovation usually has long-lasting effects that help the target group to handle comparable problems that were initially addressed by the project more efficiently. Social innovation thus comprises learning aspects.

Correlations:

* G6.1. correlates with G1
* Higher capabilities correlate with higher outcome orientation
* G6.1. correlates with G2
* Higher capabilities correlate with higher change
* G6.1. correlates with G4
* Higher capabilities correlate with results taken up by policy-makers
* G6.1. correlates with E3
* Higher capabilities correlate with e.g. aimed at empowering people, worked towards improving people’s lives and included socially disadvantaged people
* G6.1. correlates with E2
* Higher capabilities correlate with co-creation
* G6.1. correlates with D1
* Higher capabilities correlate with improving human welfare

**G6.2. The project’s actions played an emancipatory role for the targeted groups.**

Hypothesis: Social innovation contributes to the capacity building and empowerment of a project’s target group(s). This means that social innovation projects generate higher capabilities and possibilities for certain people (e.g. the targeted group). This could, for example, involve improved rights for engagement, participation and governance. While the degree of empowerment may indicate the innovative potential of a project, it is not a prerequisite for innovation as ecological or technological projects might not have a target group per se but might still be social in some sense.

Correlations:

* G6.2. correlates with G4
* Emancipation correlates with results taken up by policy-makers
* G6.2. correlates with G2
* Emancipation correlates with higher degree of change
* G6.2. correlates with G1
* Empowerment correlates with degree of outcome orientation
* G6.2. correlates with F2
* Empowerment correlates with consideration of gender/sex
* G6.2. correlates with E3
* Empowerment correlates with included socially disadvantaged people, worked towards improving lives, aimed at empowering people
* G6.2. correlates with E2
* Empowerment correlates with collaborative and co-created involvement
* G6.2. correlates with D1
* Empowerment correlates with intend to improve human welfare
* G6.2. correlates with D2
* Empowerment correlates with intend for immediate benefit

**G6.3. The project generated a deeper/better understanding of a specific social issue.**

Hypothesis: Social innovation helps to understand certain social problems. This means that before projects can solve a certain issue, it is necessary to understand this very issue. Hence, social innovation has an exploratory role in research. While we put more emphasis on the solution-oriented characteristics of social innovation, the understanding of an issue plays a crucial role for innovations.

Correlations:

* G6.3. correlates with E3
* Deeper understanding correlates with inclusion of targeted group and socially disadvantaged people and diverse perspectives
* G6.3. correlates with E1
* Deeper understanding correlates with degree of transdisciplinarity
* G6.3. correlates with H2
* Deeper understanding correlates with scaling-up

**G6.4. The project contributed to the mitigation of a social issue.**

Hypothesis: Social innovation not only contributes to a better understanding but also to the solution-finding of a specific social issue. Before, we assumed social innovation to be outcome-oriented. Hence, the more a project contributed to the mitigation of a social issue, the higher its potential for social innovation.

Correlations:

* G6.4. correlates with G1
* Mitigation correlates with degree of outcome orientation
* G6.4. correlates with G2
* Mitigation correlates with change of attitude and behavior
* G6.4. correlates with E1
* Mitigation correlations with degree of transdisciplinarity
* G6.4. correlates with D1
* Mitigation correlates with aim to address a problem

**G6.5. The project results addressed an issue that was not (widely) known in the society before.**

Hypothesis: Social innovation comprises some degree of novelty. If this degree of novelty is higher, social innovation projects address issues that are not commonly known in the general public before. The less it was known in society, the more novel the innovative potential. However, social innovation can also address problems that have been known for a while but still are not sufficiently solved.

Correlations:

* G6.5. correlated with G2
* Not widely known correlates with change of awareness
* G6.5. correlates with D1
* Not widely known correlates with aim to better understand a phenomenon
* G6.5. correlates with H1
* Not widely known correlates with social media, general events, traditional media
* G6.5. correlates with H2
* Not widely known correlates with scaling-up

**G6.6. The scrutinised issue was not (widely) addressed in academia before.**

Hypothesis: Social innovation can start in academia. Often, societal problems are not yet in the public discourse and hence are not as debated within academia. However, academia can be within the first to point towards real-world problems. Thus, social innovation can also mean that the project focused on an issue that was not yet widely addressed by academia.

Correlations:

* G6.6. correlates with G2
* Addressed by academia correlates with change of awareness in academia
* G6.6. correlates with G1
* Addressed by academia correlates with outcomes for academia
* G6.6. correlates with F1
* Addressed by academia correlates with open access
* G6.6. correlates with H1
* Addressed by academia correlates with journal publication and conference
* G6.6. correlates with H2
* Addressed by academia correlates with scaling-up

**Composite social innovation indicator:** Generally, we could build an index of G1 (degree of outcome orientation) and G2 (degree of change). The higher these two indices, the higher the innovation potential. This means the more outcome and change oriented a project is, the higher its innovative strength.