

The second part of the course (November 30th – December 2nd 2021) will discuss the following topics:

- The second part of the course will build upon the first course by focusing on different perspectives on innovation integrating understandings from a broad range of different theoretical disciplines. Examples are service innovation, public innovation, the geography of innovation and service dominant logic. Moreover, specific methodological concerns related to service innovation will also be discussed during the second part of the course.
- In addition, PhD students are going to present the group exercise which was introduced in the first part of the course.

Date	Time	Content	Resource	Room
November 30th	0900-0910	Welcome to part 2 of the INSEPP course	Trond Nilsen, Associate Professor, HINN	
	0910-0940	Presentation of group exercises on public vs private innovation	Group 1 Task 1	
	0940-0955	Break		
	0955-1025	Presentation of group exercises	Group 2 Task 2	
	1025-1055	Presentation of group exercises	Group 3 Task 3	
	1055-1110	Break		
	1110-1150	Discussion task 4	All	
	1200-1300	Lunch		
	1300-1500	Service-Dominant Logic (S-D Logic). S-D logic is an important framework for understanding service and service innovation. This session introduces S-D logic by presenting its key concepts such as value co-creation, value creation, resource integration, service ecosystems, and value propositions. This session also presents S-D logic's particular view on service contrasting it to alternative understandings. In particular, the	Per Skålèn, Professor Karlstad og HINN	

		differences and similarities between S-D logic and Service Logic is made clear. In addition, research on value codestruction that offer a critical understanding of S-D logic is presented. The session lays the ground for understanding service innovation from a S-D logic perspective.		
	1500	End of day		

Date	Time	Content	Resource	Room
December 1st	0900-1045	Different perspectives on service innovation. Service innovation is a key source of competitive differentiation across firms and markets. Despite growing attention from practitioners and academics alike, systematic scholarly inquiry into service innovation's diverse theoretical foundations has to date been limited. Different approaches to service innovation is needed to inform theoretical perspectives and their underlying assumptions. Traditionally has process-based and output-based archetypes focus on value-adding phases and output value been the used. However, experiential and systemic approaches have attracted growing attention as firms seeks to co-create value within the service ecosystem	Bård Tronvoll, Professor HINN	
	1045-1100	Coffee Break		
	1100-1145	<i>Measuring service innovation based on innovation surveys.</i> While the role of services has increased significant in different industries recently both when it comes to employment and value creation, the tools and ways to measure service innovation has important challenges. One central aspect is to what degree service innovation is captured as innovation processes or outcomes in innovation surveys. This lecture will	Anne Nordli, Post Doc HINN	

		discuss how a central innovation survey in Europe, Community Innovation Survey (CIS) capture service innovation as such, how it has developed and what could be done in order to improve the accuracy of innovation surveys		
	1200-1300	Lunch		
	1300-1400	Perspectives on innovation in public sector – co-creation	Maria Røhnebæk, Post Doc HINN	
	1500	End of day		

Date	Time	Content	Resource	Room
December 2nd	0900-1100	<p>Inclusive Innovation in Urban Policy: A review and critique</p> <p>The concept of 'Inclusive Innovation' has become increasingly important in public policy. It was initially used in the international development literature, before being taken up by national governments in OECD economies. The concept has now become important in urban policy - the term has increasingly appeared in economic strategies, and a number of city governments have launched designated strategies for Inclusive Innovation. Yet this trend has largely been unremarked. Based on case studies of three cities where the concept has been influential - London, Washington DC, and Pittsburgh - this paper reviews reviews this agenda, provides new critiques, and a categorisation of different meanings of the term. Many of the policies which form part of this Inclusive Innovation agenda are important and necessary, and the term provides a politically acceptable way of linking innovation with social outcomes. But the agenda is also problematic - Inclusive Innovation is a nebulous buzzword which has been used to mean quite different things, strategies lapse into neophilia and the search for technological solutions for complex social problems, and city governments often lack powers over innovation policy. The paper concludes with suggestions to reconcile these</p>	Neil Lee, Professor London School of Economics, & HINN	

		problems and ensure the Inclusive Innovation agenda has a positive impact on urban disadvantage.		
	1100-1115	Break		
	1115-1200	<p><i>SME, networks and innovation in the international nanotech sector.</i></p> <p>This lecture will take a network perspective on innovation in a high-tech sector. The role of knowledge and resources that facilitate innovation processes in nanotechnology is characterised by the STI-mode of innovation (scientific, technology, innovation). How knowledge and innovation is diffused through networks will be discussed.</p>	Giuseppe Colagnino, Associate Professor HINN	
	1200-1300	Lunch		
	1300-1500	<p>Regional Growth Against All Odds</p> <p>This lecture provides insights from the research project “Regional Growth Against all Odds” conducted in Norway, Finland and Sweden. The background to this research project is the large disparities between the metropolitan regions and smaller, more peripheral regions in the Nordics. It assesses the structural factors affecting regional growth and asks the key question of why some regions grow more or less than others despite having similar preconditions. In searching answers to this question, the role of human change agency is developed and investigated empirically. In the lecture, students are be made familiar with the research process, the theoretical and methodological development, and the empirical implementation. Results will be presented and reflections about the research process discussed. It is recommended to read Grillitsch and Sotarauta (2019) for the theoretical foundation and Grillitsch et al. (2019) for a background on the empirical methodology.</p>	Markus Grillitsch Senior Lecturer Lund University Professor II HINN	
	1500	End of day		

