
Social entrepreneurship - Education program and perspectives



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During fall 2019, the Competence center for lived experience and service development (KBT) got accredited vocational school education. The school is accredited by NOKUT (the Norwegian Agency for Quality Assurance in Education). The education gives a certificate with 60 ECTS credits. Students who complete the courses will therefore get merit and admission into higher education.

First study program – education for Peer Supporters

The KBT vocational school **study program for peer supporters** in the field of mental health and addiction problems, is an education program that provides both theoretical and practical competence based on the use of personal experience in helping and empowering others.

In 2020 we welcomed our first students. Despite the situation with covid-19, we look back at the first year as successful. The study program is mainly web-based, and we have students from all over Norway.

2023 – New program: social entrepreneurship



Vocational program in Social Entrepreneurship

- Vocational means more practical training= 50% of the education is practice
- 3 theoretical topics about identity needs, professional work with different tools, organization, economy, ecosystem and barriers
- 2 practice periods of 12x2=24 weeks
- 60 university credits



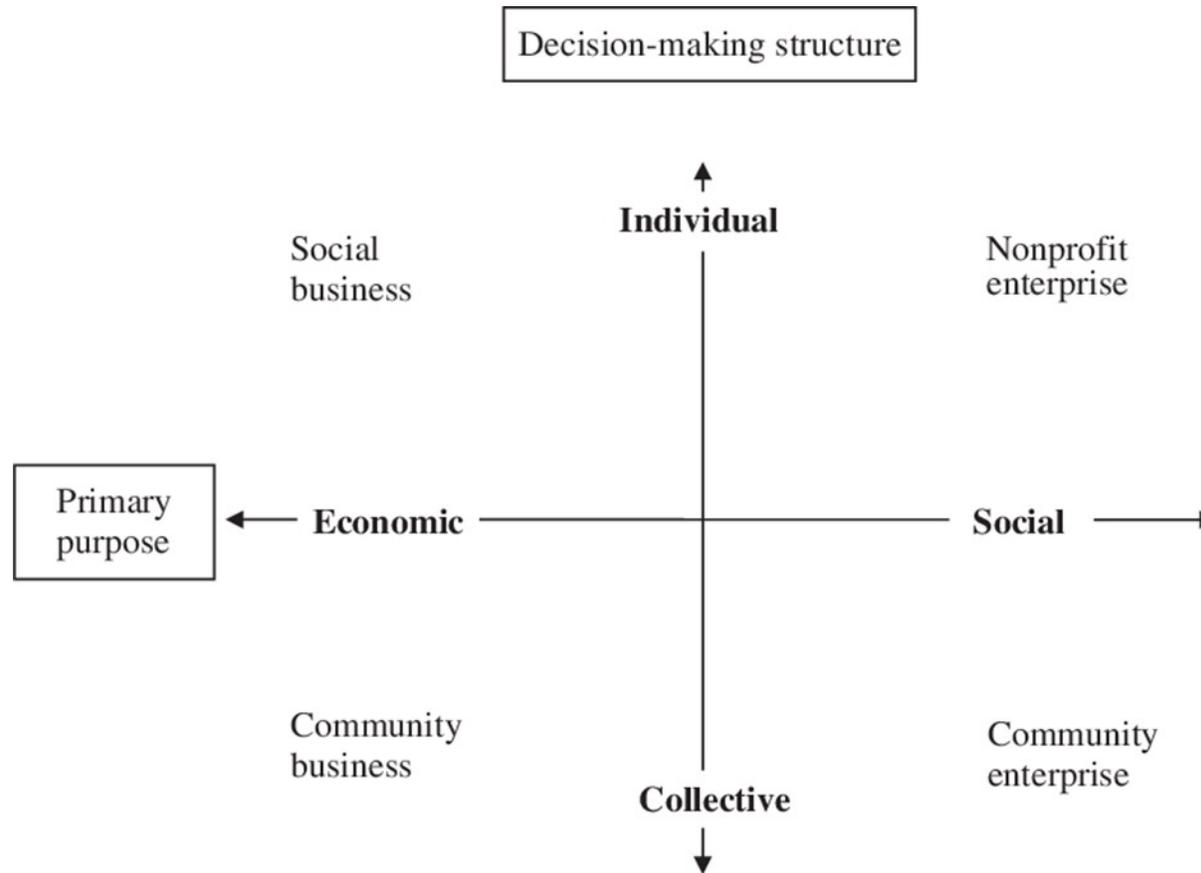


Definition of a Social entrepreneur

“A Social entrepreneur work for social change in the cracks and gaps that exist between the state, the market and the voluntary community. A social entrepreneur recognizes a social problem and uses tools from the business world to help solve this problem. Success in social entrepreneurship is not measured in profit, but in how big a positive impact the business has”

Cf. Nordic Council of Ministers, 2011: Creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship in the education systems in the Nordics have an impact on society.

Types of social entrepreneurs



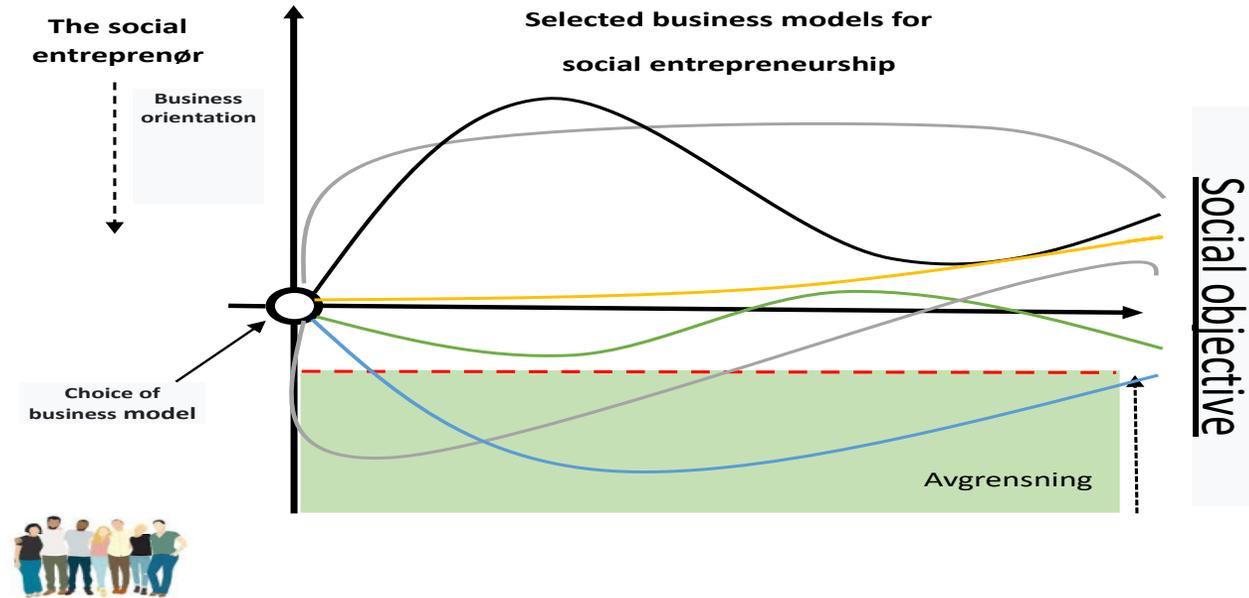


Four types of social entrepreneurs

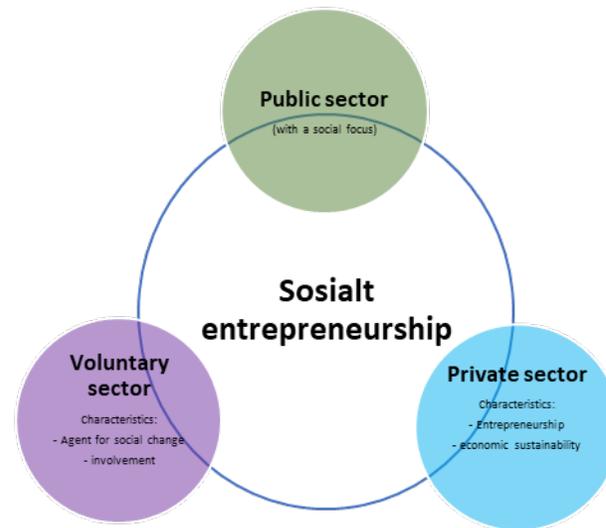
- Type A: Business-based activists Entrepreneurs who contribute to a common cause by selling products or services.
- Type B: Social entrepreneurs Companies that do business with the aim of helping vulnerable groups.
- Type C: Innovative associations Professional public organizations that use new methods to meet social needs.
- Type D: Innovative/entrepreneurial social workers Solve specific social needs in new ways. Funding is based on either public or private support, or supplier agreements

(Cf. Monday Morning 2010).

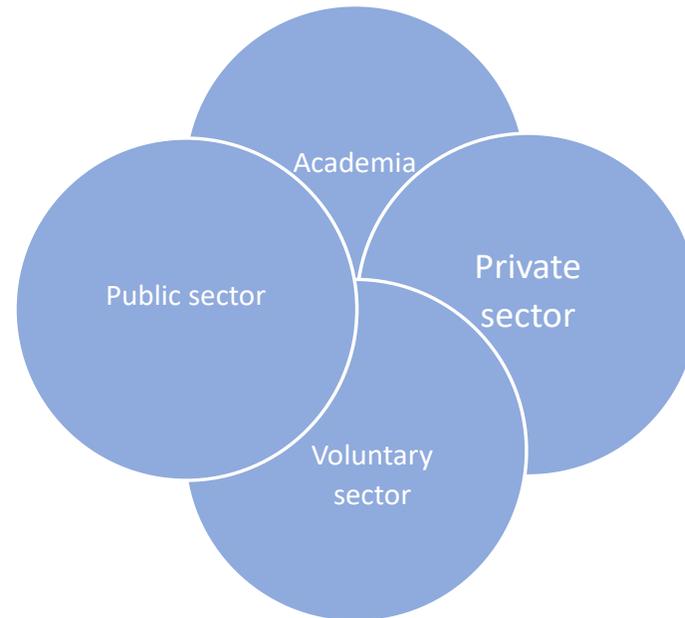
Choice of business model



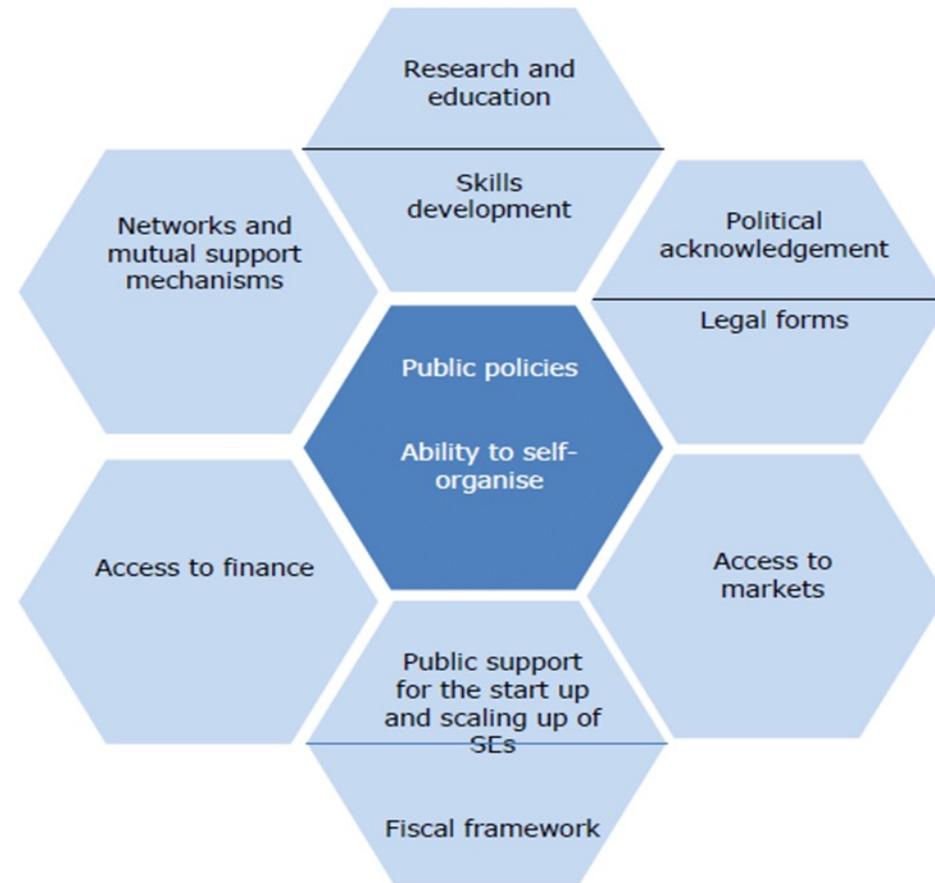
The relationship between the different sectors in society – Triple Helix – dimension/curve in space



Quadruple Helix



Ecosystem for social entrepreneurship



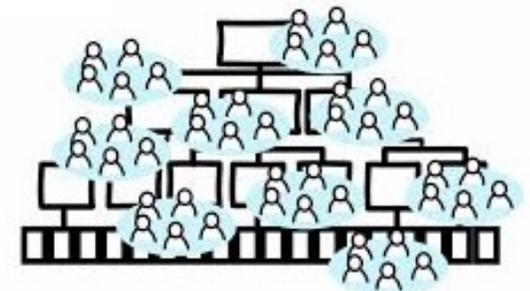
Many industries and organizational forms

Social entrepreneurial enterprises are spread over many fields and they have different organizational forms and models.

In relation to the usual statistical division of the business world, social entrepreneurs appear as a fragmented group.

(Kobro 2017, p. 33)

Company, NGO, Cooperative, Foundation, Hybrid,



Barriers

Research shows that:

There are a number of barriers and difficulties that seem to be obstacles to the growth of social entrepreneurship in the Norwegian welfare state; structural, legal and financial conditions, but also attitudinal/cultural conditions.

Findings also point to the social entrepreneurs themselves, that social entrepreneurs often have a little too simple and naive ideas about how social challenges can be solved.

(<https://openarchive.usn.no/usn-xmlui/handle/11250/2463099>)



In practice, dual competence is required

- The entrepreneurial process is about discovering and exploiting a set of dual opportunities – both commercial and social.
- Often it requires participation in networks/environments where the competence the social entrepreneur himself does not have is available.
- Social capital is important



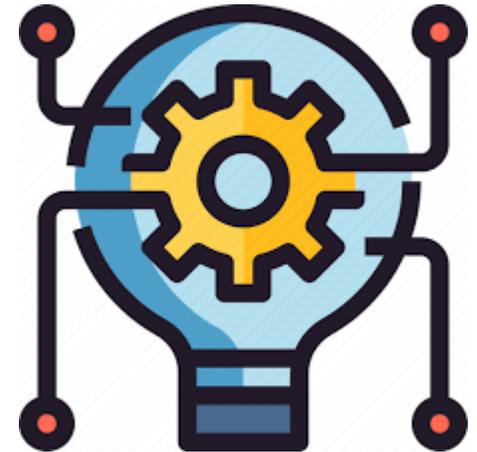
Mixed collaboration processes

Social entrepreneurs are often involved in **Co-creation - Co-production**

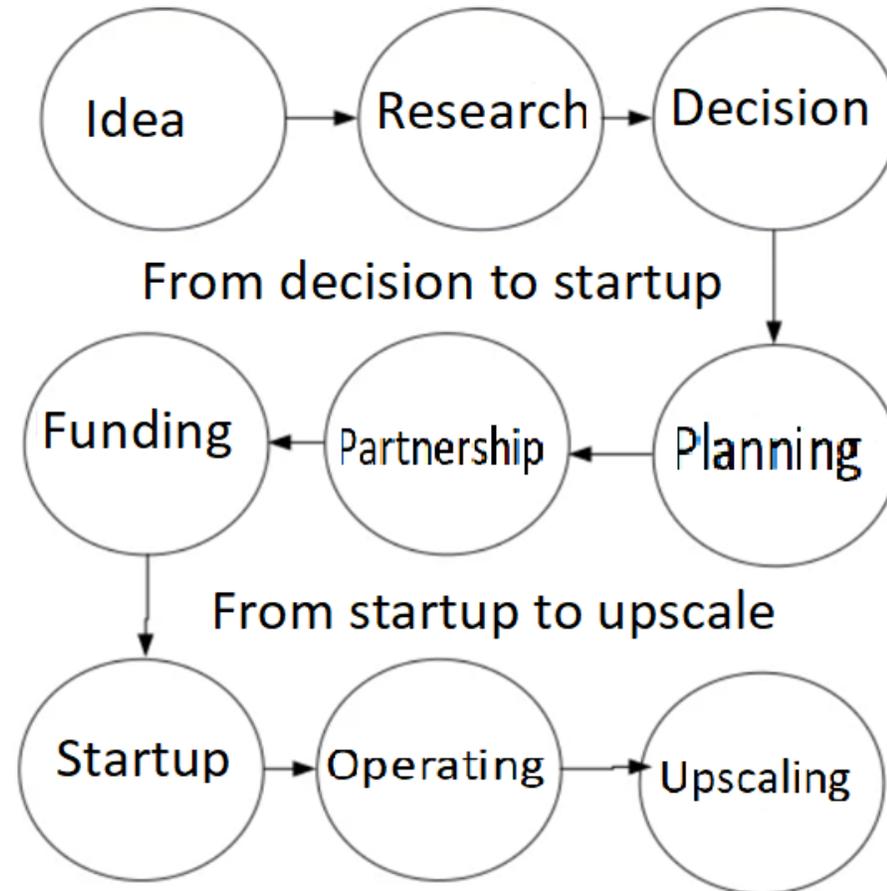
Logic, skills and competence from the private sector combined with volunteerism/idealism, life experiences in the field of social practice,

Law, economics and politics are mixed together in creative and constructive processes, with new and useful solutions as.

Social value is created in both process and result. Dignity, respect, empowerment and meaning are social values that emerge in the process



The development process step by step



Examples of social entrepreneurship

Powerfarm - Outdoor therapy

Someone AS - dementia care

Anthill - Social Care

More taste - Social integration

Outdoor academy - Nature Knowledge

Heidi hiker - Outdoor therapy

Fellow Hikers - Mental support

Deep Roots - Green
production/integration