

Social Innovation	<p>1. Is all about refining current ways or exploring new ways of solving problems. It is the community-based ownership of a solution and supports Alberta's nonprofits in solving complex issues. (Volunteer Alberta, 2018).</p> <p>2. A new solution to a social or economic problem, which produces better results than traditional approaches. Social innovation can improve people's quality of life through collaborating with new partners, testing creative ideas, and measuring their impact. It involves collaborating across different levels of government, nonprofit, and private sectors to act on a common social issue, better support communities, and improve the lives of those who need it most. (Government of Canada, 2017)</p> <p>3. Any initiative (product, process, program, project, policy or platform) that challenges and, over time, contributes to changing the defining routines, resource, authority, or beliefs of the broader social system in which it is introduced. (Social Innovation Generation)</p>
System	Connected parts of society that interact and impact each other. Examples of systems include communities, workplaces, or groups of services.
System Elements	The intangible or tangible components that make up the system's structures (ex. policies, resources, attitudes, narratives, cultures, etc).
System Actors	The key players and stakeholders in the system (the human components). They are the ones that carry out the system's activities and purpose.
System Relationships	The connections or interactions between the people and components in a system. Interactions can be one-way or multidirectional, simple or complicated. In a system map, arrows depict interactions and the flow of information, resources, or energy.
Systems Thinking	A way of approaching problems. This method asks how various elements in a system interact to create a whole system. It then looks at how the system both influences, and is influenced, by its larger context.
Design Thinking	Involves applying design principles to solving problems by putting the end user at the heart of your design. Starts with understanding the users' needs and experiences, brainstorming possible solutions, then testing out your solutions to make sure they are meeting the needs of users'
Systemic Design	Systemic Design is a fusion of systems thinking and design thinking. It looks at social problems within their larger social system in order to uncover the root causes of complex problems and change the system that creates them.
Prototype	Process of developing something tangible to test out with your users. The purpose of this process is to learn as you go and refine your ideas. Fail fast and fail forward!
Resources	<p>IDEOS Design Kit http://www.designkit.org/methods</p> <p>Stanford d.school Bootleg Bootcamp https://static1.squarespace.com/static/57c6b79629687fde090a0fdd/t/58890239db29d6cc6c3338f7/1485374014340/METHODCARDS-v3-slim.pdf</p> <p>GoA Co-Lab Guidebook https://sig.app.box.com/s/togm0wzws11t9urbo4flg15e1x4qipnb</p> <p>Social Lab Guidebook [download on ibooks]</p>