

transformative
social innovation
theory



Innovation Policy and Resourcing Challenges: The case of Timebanking

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Which Timebanks and Timebanking organizations did we study?

- hOurworld, Transnational support organization
- TBUK, national membership organization, UK
 - Fair Shares, Gloucester; London timebanks
- Health and Family, NGO, Spain
 - Catalanian timebanks
 - Ser Hacer
- Japan, US, England, Wales,
- (New Zealand, Australia)
- (Timebank Hull and East Riding)

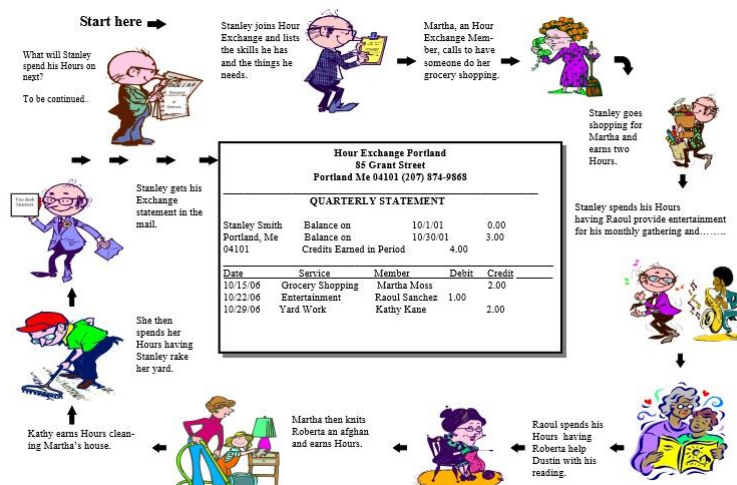
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What is timebanking?

- Member organized service exchange networks
- Establish a local complementary economy and currency (time)
- Time (hours) unit of exchange and account
- Values and principles based
 - Assets
 - Redefining 'work'
 - Reciprocity
 - Equality
- Self- and mutual aid; not barter, work, or volunteering; services have equal value; receiving as important as giving
- Legal status of 'time exchange systems' in US and UK

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How does it work?



What kinds of activities and projects?

Some of the work we do

Contact us to find out more

Fair Shares is funded to work with a wide variety of individuals. To demonstrate the effectiveness of our work, you can choose a category below to view some of our specific projects.



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What kinds of activities, projects and partners?

- Enhancing 'employability'
 - Nationwide
- Care home residents
 - Multiple locations
- Urban resilience – Anti-Poverty – Mutual Aid Networks
 - Kingston-Upon-Hull
- Asylum seeker and refugee assimilation
 - Kingston-Upon-Hull
- Migrant 'buddy' project
 - Barnet


Department
for Work &
Pensions


National Development Team for Inclusion


MUTUAL
AID
NETWORK

 **Open Doors Hull**
Prince's Avenue Methodist Church

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Transformative Potential:

In synergy with other social innovations:

- Re-define 'work': how we use time; how income is allocated; how social security is achieved (in-kind contributions)
- New roles and responsibilities in society: co-production of welfare
- New ways to be competitive and productive: work readiness; avoid preventable costs; mobilize wasted resources; social enterprise; secondary economies
- New approaches to inclusion: not just full employment
- New (immaterial) ways to achieve wellbeing and QoL

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Policy insight

CHALLENGE: constant 'struggle for survival'

- Governance: co-produce, shared visions, equal partnership; cross-cutting agenda and financing
- Part of an under-developed infrastructure: financial support: modest, longer, scaled funding; structural funds? Need to 'bridge' the funding 'gap'.
- Professional support for transitioning: for entrepreneurship; for being 'investment ready'
- Public sector as a 'buyer' of services and/or performance
- Science policy: universities could do more; create incentives

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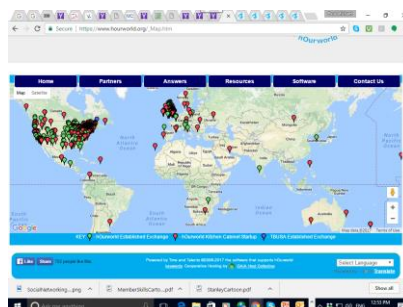
Thank you!

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Development of Timebanking

HISTORY:

- 1970s: First time bank – Osaka, Japan – Teruko Mizushima
First US service exchange, Gracehill Settlement, St Louis
- 1980s: MORE program developed at Gracehill
- Early 1990s: Activities of Edgar Cahn, Time Dollar Institute, **RWJ** interest
- Late 1990s: **Richard Rockefeller** establishes TBs in New England
First international timebanking conference held
Timebanking brought from US to UK – Fair Shares, TBUK
Timebanking brought to Spain from Italy – Health & Family
- 2000s: Worldwide spread of timebanking

TODAY:

Timebanks in many countries
ca 250-300 Timebanks in each of US, UK and Spain
Biggest networks: Japan, New South Wales, Australia

CHALLENGE:

Sustaining time banks – networks treading water