Managing transdisciplinarity in strategic foresight - DTU Orbit (03/01/2019)

Managing transdisciplinarity in strategic foresight

Strategic foresight deals with the long term future and is a transdisciplinary exercise which, among other aims, addresses the prioritization of science and other decision making in science and innovation advisory and funding bodies. This article discusses challenges in strategic foresight in relation to transdisciplinarity based on empirical as well as theoretical work in technological domains. By strategic foresight is meant future oriented, participatory consultation of actors and stakeholders, both within and outside a scientific community. It therefore allows multiple stakeholders to negotiate over how to attain a desirable future. This requires creative thinking from the participants, who need to extend their knowledge into the uncertainty of the future. Equally important is skilled facilitating in order to create a space for dialogue and exploration in a contested territory. Although strategic foresight has now been widely accepted for strategy-making and priority-setting in science and innovation policy, the methodologies underpinning it still need further development. Key findings are the identification of challenges, aspects and issues related to management and facilitation of strategic foresight exercises in complex systemic contexts that transcend science in relation to both the persons and problems involved.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Innovation Systems and Foresight, Department of Management Engineering
Contributors: Rasmussen, B., Andersen, P. D., Borch, K.
Pages: 37-46
Publication date: 2010
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Creativity and Innovation Management
Volume: 19
Issue number: 1
ISSN (Print): 0963-1690
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 2.02 SJR 0.752 SNIP 1.202
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 1.553
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 1.9 SJR 0.702 SNIP 1.231
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 1.423
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 1.85 SJR 0.671 SNIP 1.245
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 1.143
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 1.38 SJR 0.668 SNIP 1.241
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 1.016
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): CiteScore 0.92 SJR 0.585 SNIP 0.874
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 0.714
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.395 SNIP 0.707
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 0.855
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.558 SNIP 0.952
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.536 SNIP 0.872
BFI (2009): BFI-level 2
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.57 SNIP 0.918
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.527 SNIP 1.165
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.409 SNIP 0.69
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.228 SNIP 0.626
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.194 SNIP 0.243
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.161
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.103
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.14
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.152
Scopus rating (1999): SJR 0.147 SNIP 0.106
Original language: English
Keywords: foresight, transdisciplinarity
DOI:
10.1111/j.1467-8691.2009.00534.x
URLs:
http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/123294337/abstract
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 258652
Research output: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2010