

- Capacity Building Session: RRI: Tools for Enterprises and Stakeholders, 14th March 2018, Zadar (Croatia)
- LIVING LABS as one of examples of RRI toolkit (Practical training)
- Barbora Špádová, Czech Centre for Science and Society

OBJECTIVES



- EXISTING LIVING LABS
- CASE STUDIES
 - AUTONOM'LAB: Care(e)rs Rally
 - CITYLAB: Southampton
- LL INDICATORS
- GROUP WORK









Italy

Italy	X-Lab
Italy	Leaning Lab
Italy	Space2Land Living Lab
Italy	Frascati Living Lab
Italy	ITL - Living Lab for Logistics
Italy	Telemedicine Living Lab
Italy	C.LAB - Piedmont Community Labs
Italy	Living Lab of the Prato Textile District
Italy	IDEaCT - Interaction Design and Communication Technologies
Italy	eGSI - eGovernment Services Intermediation
Italy	Torre Guaceto Living Lab: the living lab in the Natural Reserve
Italy	Enerlab
Italy	eToscana
Italy	WB@W
Italy	Research Innovation Centre
Italy	Territorial Living Lab (TLL PREALPE)

Germany

Germany	Knowledge Workers Living Lab
Germany	Future Care Lab
Germany	PRAXLABS: Creating innovative technologies in practice
Germany	iRegion Karlsruhe - creating the net economy
Germany	Mobile City Bremen
Germany	The Virtual Dimension Center (VDC)
Germany	ViRaL Cooperation Lab
Germany	Ambient Assisted Living Environment
Germany	WILL - Workability and Innovation LivingLab
Germany	Nuremberg Mobile Application Centre (NuMac)
Germany	EXPERIMENTAL FACTORY MAGDEBURG
Germany	FZI Living Lab Ambient Assisted Living
Germany	DAILL - Distributed Artificial Intelligence Living Lab
Germany	Bremen Ambient Assisted Living Lab
Germany	Hamburg Living Lab









Hungary

Hungary	Györ Automotive LL
Hungary	Well-being Living Lab Nagykovacsi
Hungary	Innovative Learning Solutions (Flexilab)
Hungary	Creative Knowledge Centre (CKC) Living Lab
Hungary	Homokháti Rural Living Laboratory
Hungary	Green Living Lab

Poland

Poland	Poznan Living Lab
Poland	C Krakow Living Lab
Poland	Turecki Living Lab (TUR-LL)
Poland	International Centre for Decision Sciences & Forecasting (CDSF)
Poland	Kielce Technology Park Living Lab





• AUTONOM'LAB (2010, France, Limousin)



- Domain: HEALTH AND AGEING
- Topic: Innovation to respond to the social and economic challenge of living longer
- Co-operation: industrialists

researchers communities associations

- → regional innovation network
- → acting for autonomy for the elderly and people with disabilities
- Aim: new goods and services co-produced with users and professionals → "open innovation"





- Care(e)rs Rally (AUTONOM'LAB)
 - Objective:
 - to allow people interested in home care jobs to discover the realities of these professions through role-playing workshops and discussions with experienced professionals
 - One of the solutions experimented:
 - organization of a rally (people applying for these jobs often do not know the reality and their difficulties)
 - End-users:
 - final beneficiaries + home care professionals
 - involvement of other stakeholders:
 - academia + public sector + private entities





Care(e)rs Rally (AUTONOM'LAB)

- EXPLORATION
 - diagnostic phase → different categories of users were
 associated → participation in the co-creation of the solution
- EXPERIMENTATION
 - rally → 7 topics (defined by the partners): employers, job
 reality, working conditions, beneficiaries, training, ...
 - tested during one month in 2016 (220 people;
 42 workshops)
- PROJECT OUTCOME & EVALUATION
 - according to the results, the participants were very satisfied at the end
 - a kit of developing the methodology to adapt the rally to other territories was created





CITYLAB

- Domain: SMART CITIES
- Horizon 2020, Mobility for Growth

Topic: Reducing impacts and costs of freight and service trips in urban areas

- Budget 4 Mill Euro
- 1 May 2015 30 Apr 2018
- 25 partners, 7 countries
- CASE "SOUTHAMPTON"







- (1) User Involvement
- (2) Service Creation
- (3) Infrastructure
- (4) Organization and Governance
- (5) Innovation Outcomes
- (6) Methods and Tools
- (7) SME Innovation





• (1) User Involvement

- focal point of mature Living Labs
- iterative approach of LL → user involvement crucial
- finding out what the relevant experiences, methods and tools, that
 LL benefit from, are
- questions:
 - How to organize user involvement?
 - How to find the right users?
 - How to motivate the users?
 - How to get access to large user groups?
 - How to analyze large amounts of data?
 - •





- (1) User Involvement
 - 0 → end-users not involved in LL activities
 - 50 → users involved partially,
 - → methods for user involvement established
 - 100 → end users involved over the whole innovation prosess,
 - → cultural and legal differences are known,
 - → data collected automatically





• (2) Service Creation

- value added components \rightarrow sth. new and needed
- 3 categories of required services:
 - supporting collaborative innovation
 - supporting validation and demonstration
 - specific to stakeholder requirements
- 0 → technical and customer services installed
- 50 → value-added services (e. g. business support) implemented
- 100 → technical-, customer- and intra-network services deployed





• (3) Infrastructure

- = basic facilities, services and installations required for the operation of Living Labs
- questions:
 - 1) Which infrastr. are chosen to be used?
 - 2) Which infrastr. are candidates to achieve the LLs' self-sustainability?
 - 3) Which infrastr. are more apt to evolve and adapt than others?
- 0 → no specific LL infrastructure exists
- 50 → collaborative infrastructure installed
- 100 → standardized infrastructure implemented





- (4) Organization and Governance
 - = the way LL is organized and managed at different levels:
 - operational
 - working practices for the day to day management,
 - dissemination and external communication,
 - the way projects are organized and funded, etc.
 - strategic
 - the way stakeholders are involved,
 - financing,
 - management structure,
 - driver (community, research, bussines/industry, ...)
 - etc.





- (4) Organization and Governance
 - o → no organizational structures and management structures defined
 - 50 → contractual agreements with partners,
 - \rightarrow 3rd party funded
 - 100 → business models defined,
 - → management structures established,
 - → LL is self-sustaining





- (5) Innovation Outcomes
 - LLs' strategic market position
 - target market for innovation outcomes:
 - creating value for industry, specific industry sectors,
 SMEs, society, etc.
 - 0 → no specific actions to facilitate innovation are taken
 - 50 → target markets specified,
 - → value for stakeholders visible
 - 100 → patents are held,
 - → innovation-supportive environments created,
 - → intellectual property rights (IPR) principles are established





(6) Methods and Tools

- different Methods and Tools
 - integration of the project in the LL infrastructure
 - co-creation of a product, service or application development
 - standardization data preparation (comparability with the results of the other LLs)
- 0 → no methods and tools for user integration are deployed
- 50 → traditional market research methods (e. g. interviews, focus groups) are implemented
- 100 → community-building methods and tools are installed





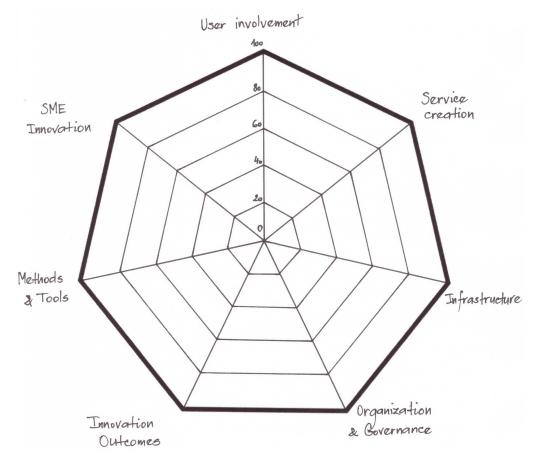
• (7) Supporting SME Innovation

- LL concept
 → based on Information and Communication
 Technology-based services and innovations,
 → offers the new organizational dimension, processes,
 services and ICT-infrastructures → to improve SME
 competitiveness and innovation potential
- SME as a protagonist on the innovation process
- 0 → SMEs not involved in LL activities
- 50 → SMEs partially integrated in LL activities
- 100 → SMEs integrated in LL activities,
 - → business models are aligned





• spider-web diagram:





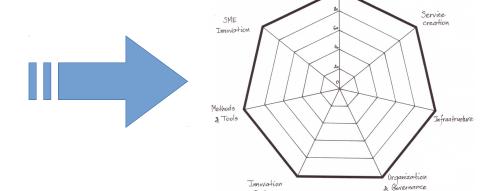
GROUP WORK



User involvement

20

- Climate Change
- Eco-tourism
- Health and Ageing
- Environment and Education
- Media and Creativity
- Micro-SME networks
- Mobility
- Smart Cities
- Rural development
- Waste management
- •



Outcomes





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Barbora Špádová (CCSS)

