

# Smart Specialisation in the Lahti Region



## Smart Specialisation with three priority areas

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# Research and development input



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	Population in the region	In Polytechnics share of people over 15 years	In Universities, share of people over 15 years	Degrees in polytechnics or universities, share of people over 15 years	R&D Million euros	€ resident	R&D index (whole country = 100)
Urban Regions	people	%	%	%			
Greater Helsinki	1 224 257	3,2	6,1	33,3	2 212,1	1 806,9	181,7
Jyväskylä	163 390	4,7	10,3	27,4	180,8	1 106,6	124,0
Kuopio	118 050	5,6	6,2	27,3	101,2	875,3	82,6
Lahti	169 386	3,5	0,1	21,5	43,3	255,6	23,2
Imatra-Lappeenranta	109 791	3,1	6,0	21,2	77,8	708,6	
Oulu	202 898	3,9	9,2	29,7	663,0	3 267,7	226,4
Tampere	313 748	2,9	9,9	28,2	793,8	2 530,1	248,1
Turku	290 524	3,3	8,8	26,8	315,0	1 084,2	107,1
Vaasa	88 798	6,9	9,3	27,4	88,3	994,4	94,3
Source: Statistics Finland 10/19/2005							

# Early ideas leading to related variety



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AREAS OF EXPERTISE	INDUSTRIES							

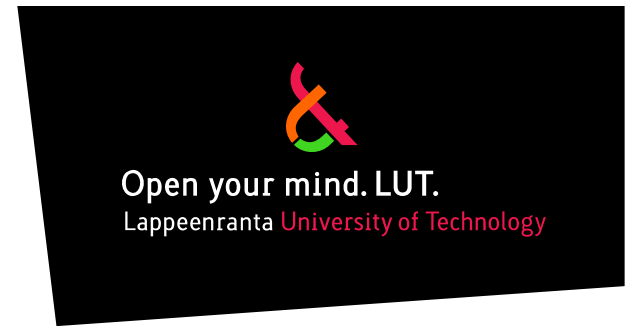
## Regional Development Platform Method used already in year 2002-2003



- analysis of the changing techno-socio-economic paradigm and benchmarking through the assessment of regional innovation system theories and conventions
- background study of the industries and areas of expertise in the region
- expert panels
- assessment of future scenarios
- definition of potential regional development platforms
- conceptualisation of the regional innovation system
- search of core processes of the regional innovation system and
- definition of the knowledge creation and management system.

# Innovation modes

- Science-based
  - Science, technology, innovation (STI)
- Practice-based
  - Doing, using, interacting (DUI)



Berg Jensen et al. 2007

# Types of knowledge production



- Mode 1 knowledge production is traditional knowledge production based on single disciplines. It is homogeneous and primarily cognitive (STI).
- Mode 2 knowledge production, by contrast, is created in broader, heterogeneous interdisciplinary social and economic contexts within an applied setting (DUI).

Gibbons et al. 1994

# Modes of innovation activities

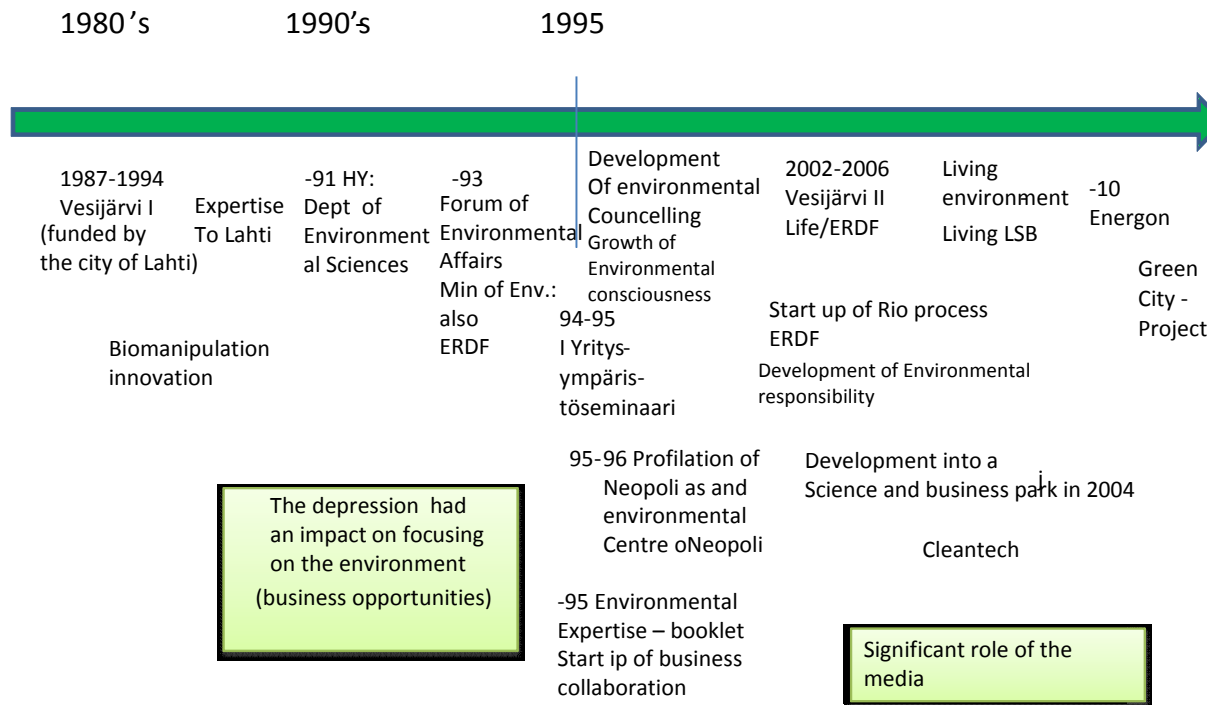


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Point of view	Science-based innovation (STI, Mode 1)	Practice-based innovation (DUI, Mode 2a)	Practice-based innovation (DUI, Mode 2b)
Most typical logics	Agglomeration – Clusters – economies of scale	Related variety – Innovation platforms	Developing innovation capability – breaking 'silos' and preventing bottlenecks
Most typical capital	Intellectual capital – financial capital	Social capital – institutional capital	Social capital – structural capital
Most typical innovation types	Radical technological innovations and related concepts	Radical concept innovations – technological system innovations	Organisational innovations – social innovations – service innovations
Most typical innovation processes	Analytical	Interpretative	Interpretative
Most typical innovation methods	Scientific methods	Methods of intellectual cross-fertilisation (also virtual)	Problem-based learning (e.g., culture-based methods)
Most typical origins of innovations	Science and related expertise	Networks – serendipity - customers	'Normal' staff – customers
Most typical fields of expertise	Scientific expertise	Brokering – general ability to build possible worlds	Brokering – general ability to build possible worlds
Most typical types of knowledge	Explicit knowledge	Self-transcending knowledge	Tacit knowledge
Most typical knowledge bases	Analytical	Synthetic	Symbolic
Most typical innovation environments	World class scientific expertise in narrow fields	Arenas of intellectual cross-fertilisation in value networks	Arenas of developing organisational innovation capability
Most typical knowledge transfer mechanisms	Technology diffusion for the firms of cluster	Scanning and absorbing technology and market signals	Organisational learning
Most typical fuels of innovation	Proximity	Distance	'Near distance'
Most typical logics of knowledge production	Homogeneous knowledge production	Heterogeneous knowledge production	Heterogeneous knowledge production
Most typical target organisations	Big companies – technology gaselles	SMEs, big companies	Big companies – SMEs – public and third sector
Most typical educational organisations	Universities	Universities – polytechnics	Polytechnics – colleges – vocational education



# Environment as a priority area





# Priority area of Environment



<b>Environmental projects</b>		
	<b>On-going projects (1.10.2011 - )</b>	<b>Completed projects (1.1.2000 – 30.09.2011)</b>
<b>Nr of projects</b>	9	31
<b>Budget/Realized total volume in €</b>	11 569 529 / 1 008 370	13 222 263 / 11 699 118
<b>New companies nr</b>		
- planned	14	11
- In reality	0	4
<b>New jobs nr</b>		
- planned	84	147
- in reality	4	41
<b>Biggest project leaders</b>	1. Lahti Science and Business Park 2. Culminatium Innovation Oy, 3. The city of Lahti	1. Neopoli/Lahti Science and Business Park, 2. Technical and environmental services in Lahti, 3. University of Helsinki

# Priority area of Innovation



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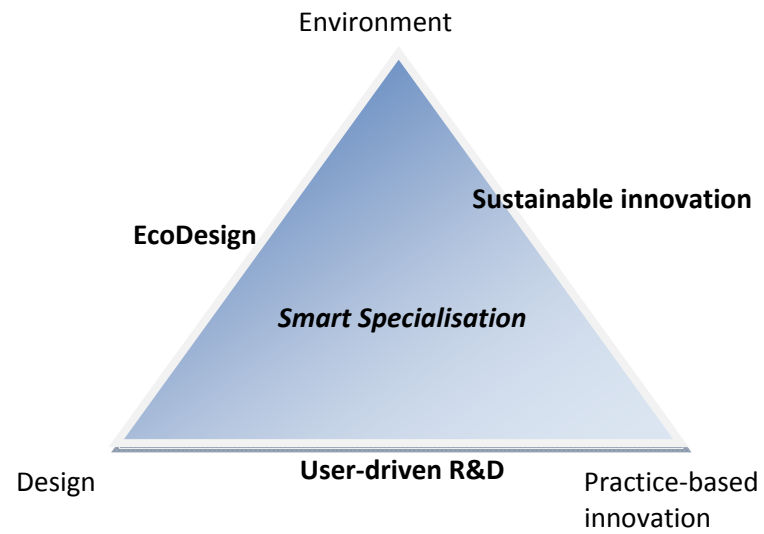
Innovation projects		
	On-going projects (1.10.2011 - )	Completed projects (1.1.2000 – 30.09.2011)
<b>Projects nr</b>	4	19
<b>Planned total volume in €</b>	8 274 800	7 301 398
<b>New companies nr</b>		
- planned	32	34
- in reality	5	3
<b>New jobs nr</b>		
- planned	91	193
- in reality	14	91
<b>Biggest project leaders</b>	1. Lahti Science and Business park 2. LUT, 3. Univ. of Helsinki, Palmenia	1. LUT, 2. Lahti Science and Business Park, 3. Helsinki univ. of Technology

# Priority area of Design

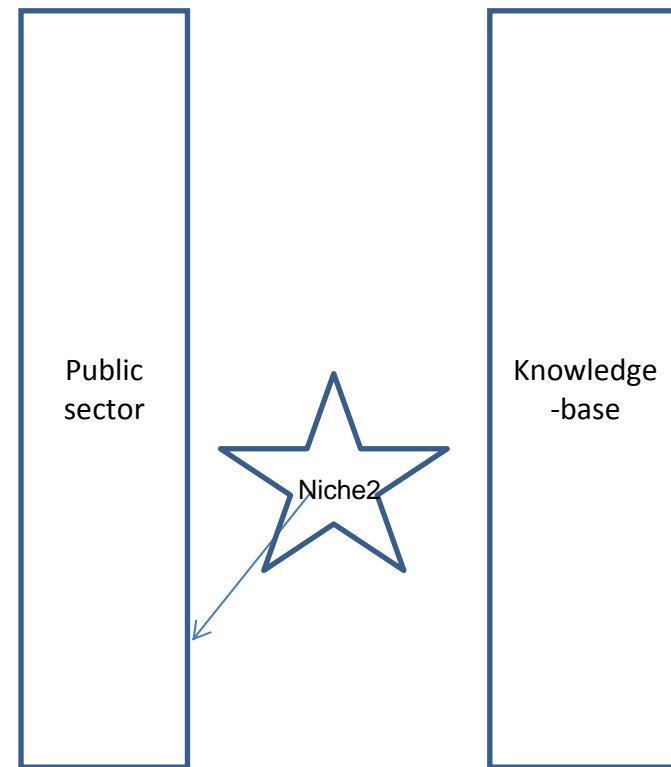
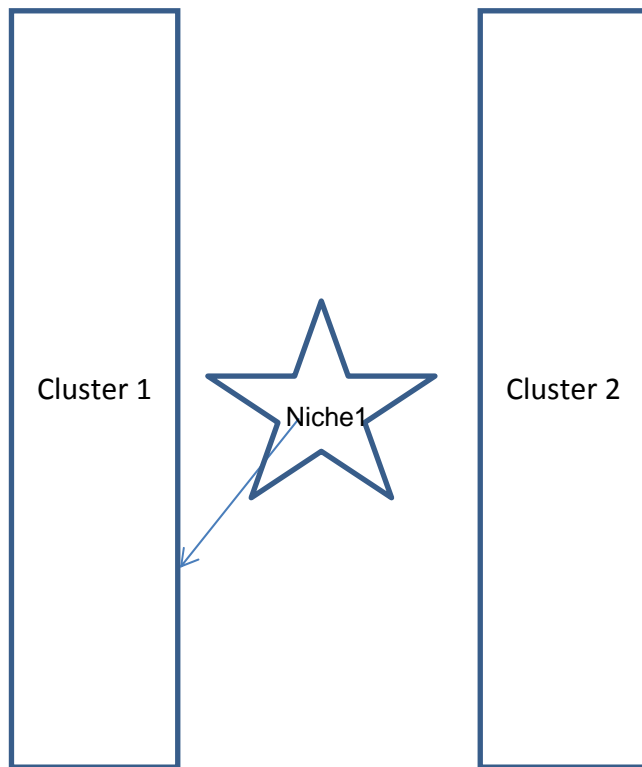


Design projects		
	On-going projects (1.10.2011 - )	Completed projects (1.1.2000 – 30.09.2011)
<b>Projects nr</b>	8	3
<b>Planned total volume in €</b>	7 966 765	189 455
<b>New companies nr</b>		
- planned	32	0
- in reality	0	0
<b>New jobs nr</b>		
- planned	62	0
- In reality	9	2
<b>Biggest project leaders</b>	1. Lahti Science and Business Park 2. Finnish Design Foundation, 3. City of Lahti	1. Lahti Univ. of applied sciences/ Dept of Design

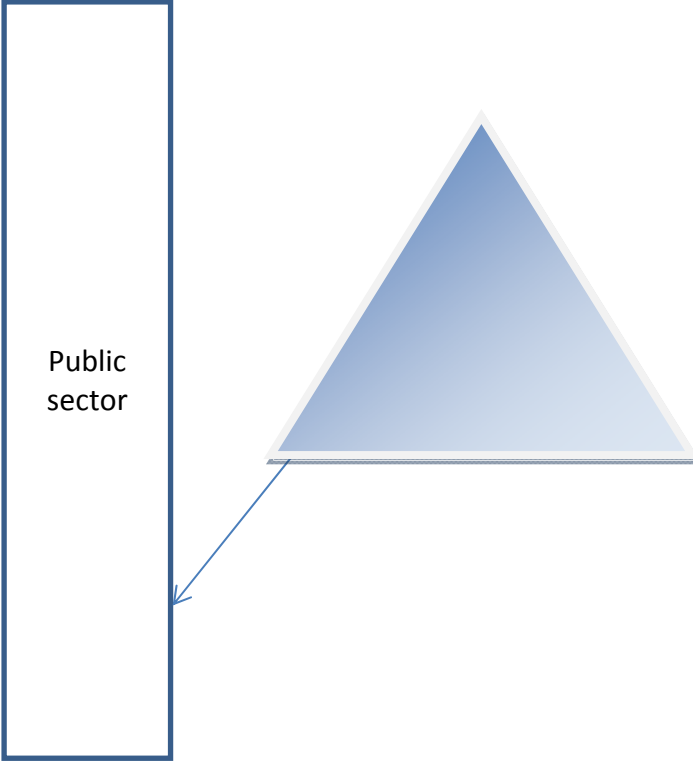
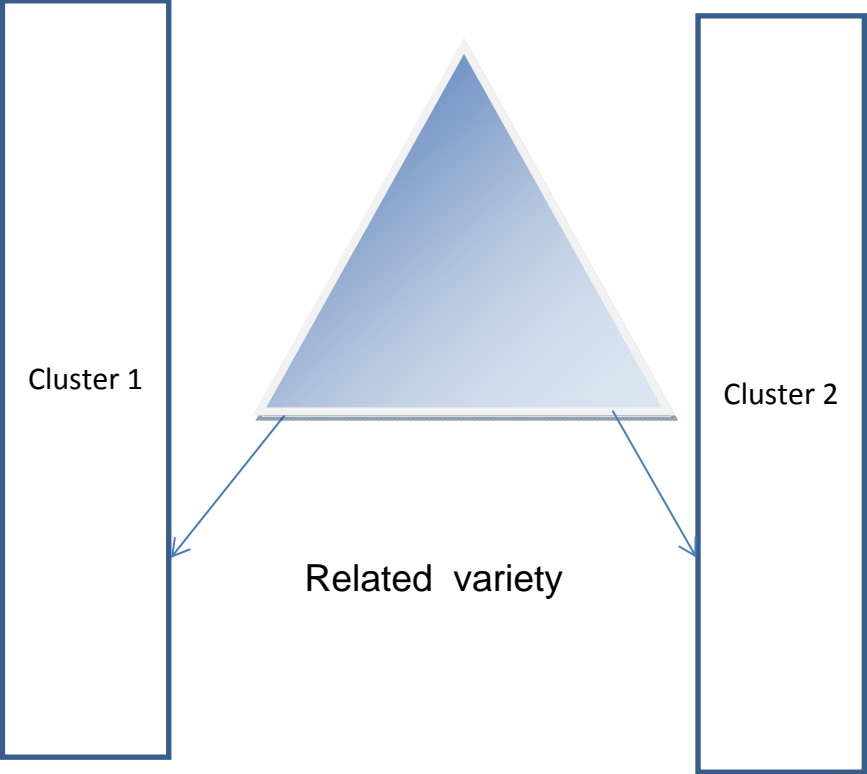
# Smart Specialization by three priority areas



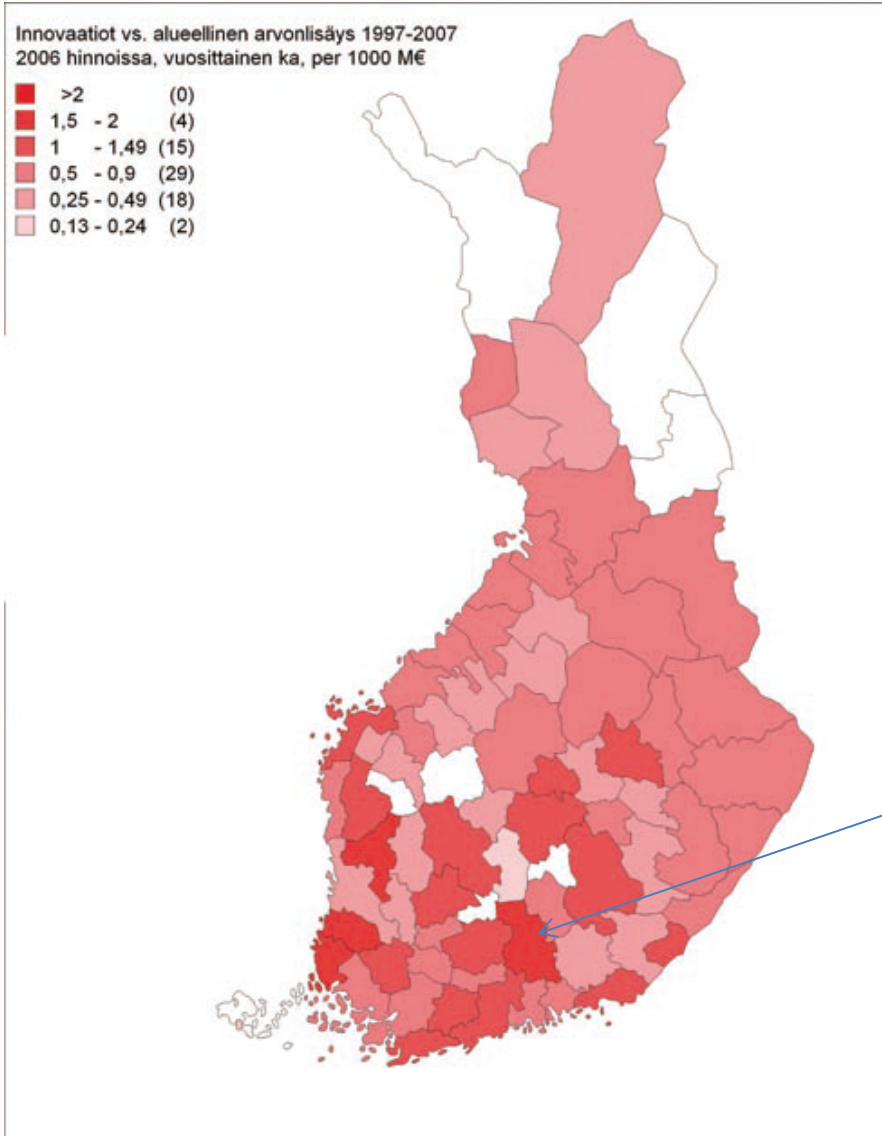
# Smart specialisation



# Smart specialisation



# Finnish Innovation Landscape



Innovations / Regional Value  
Added 1997-2007

Lahti Region

## Lahti Region



- This development is an interesting example of the novel innovation policy that can be named the Road of Smart Specialisation.
- Establishment of the innovation policy is based on Europe level strategies and exploitation of financing instruments deriving from the strategies
- Its role as part of the national innovation system is clear.



It is highly recommendable...



- To integrate cohesion policy together with the philosophies of Smart Specialisation and practice-based innovation and thus enhance European competitiveness.