Innovation ecosystem and urban transformation in Izmir: Searching for participation

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İZMİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ İZMİR / TURKEY

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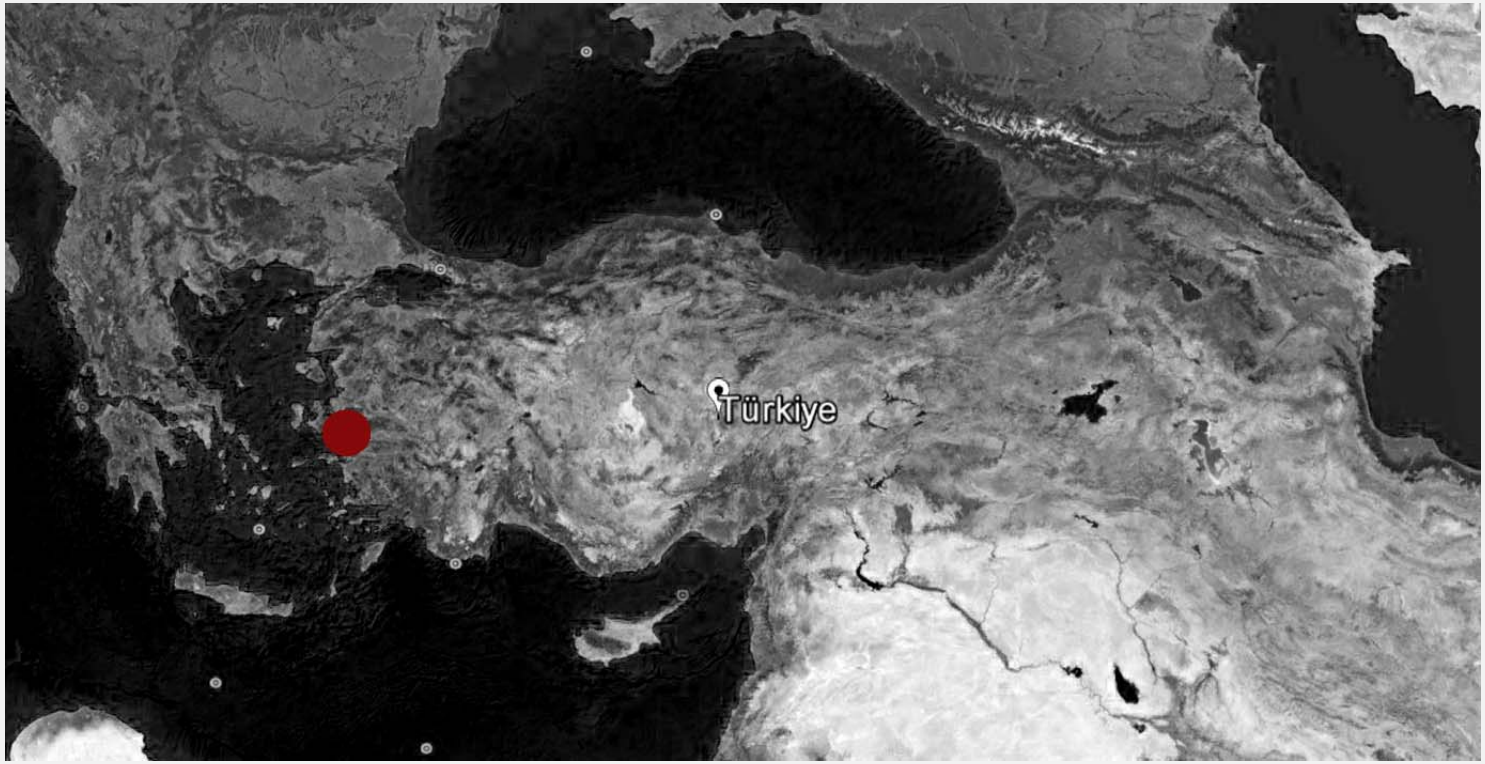
İZMİR

LOCATION



EFES

AGORA

BERGAMA

ŞİRİNCE

KULA

SIGACIK

İZMİR

THE CITY


ARSLAN
GOLDEN
TÜRKİYE İŞ BANKASI


SPORTS INTERNATIONAL


EGE PARK
TRAFİK

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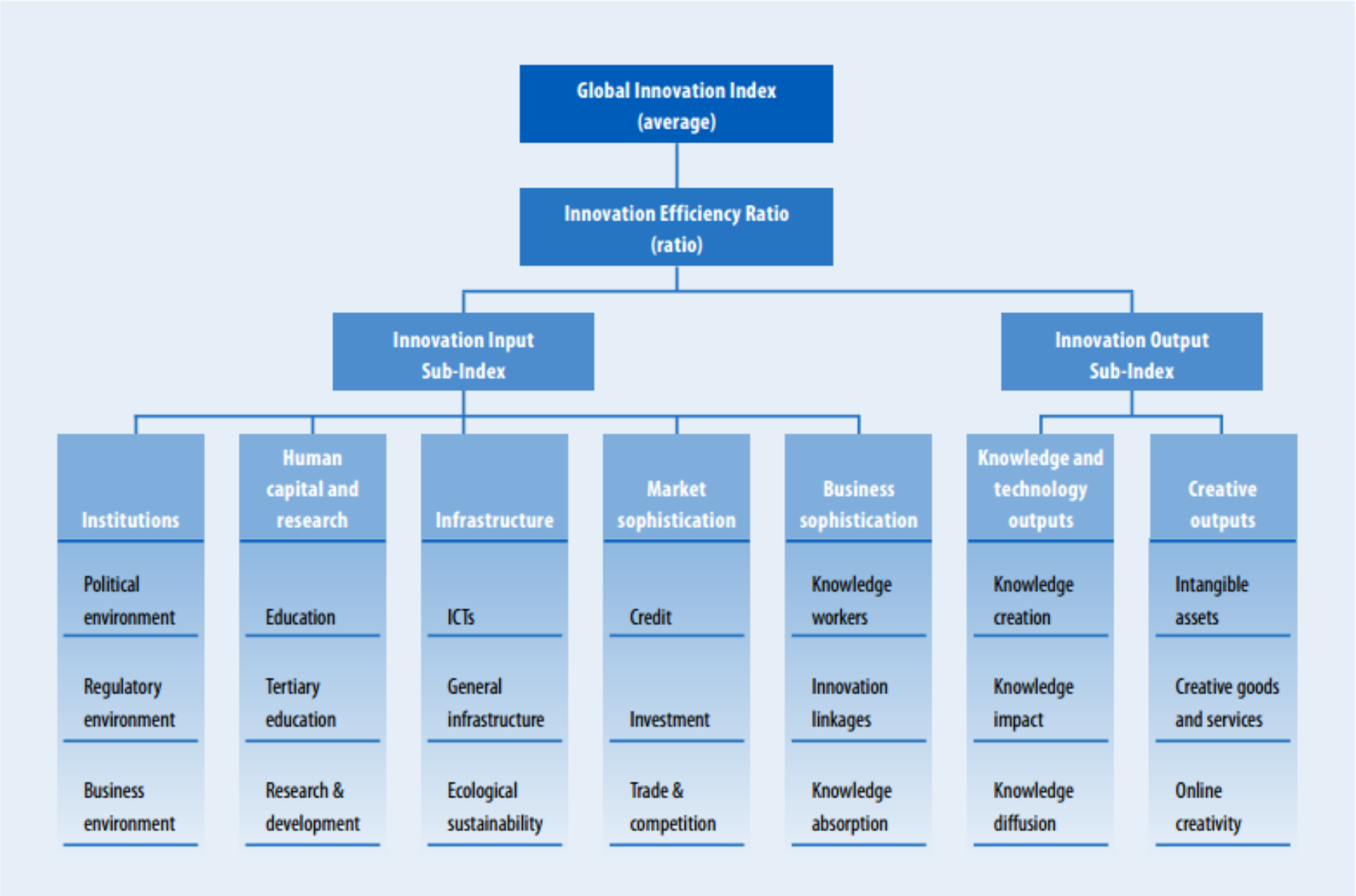
The Global Innovation Index 2014

Figure 1: Framework of the Global Innovation Index 2014



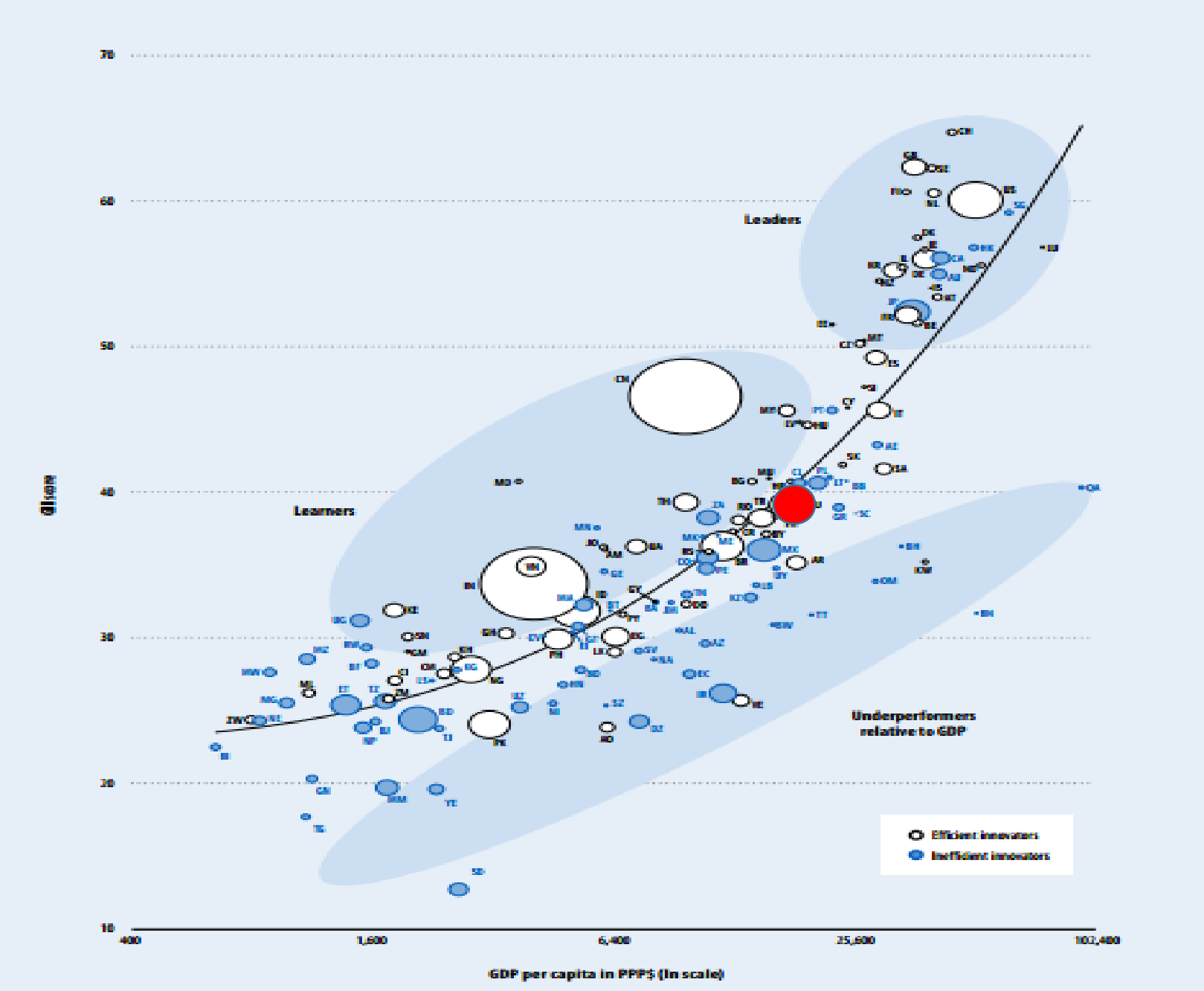
Turkey

Key indicators

Population (millions)	74.0
GDP (US$ billions)	827.2
GDP per capita, PPP$	15,352.6
Income group	Upper-middle income
Region	Northern Africa and Western Asia

	Score (0–100) or value (hard data)	Rank
Global Innovation Index (out of 143)	**38.2**	**54**
Innovation Output Sub-Index	36.7	39
Innovation Input Sub-Index	39.7	78
Innovation Efficiency Ratio	0.9	11
Global Innovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	36.0	68

Figure 6: GII scores and GDP per capita in PPP$ (bubbles sized by population)

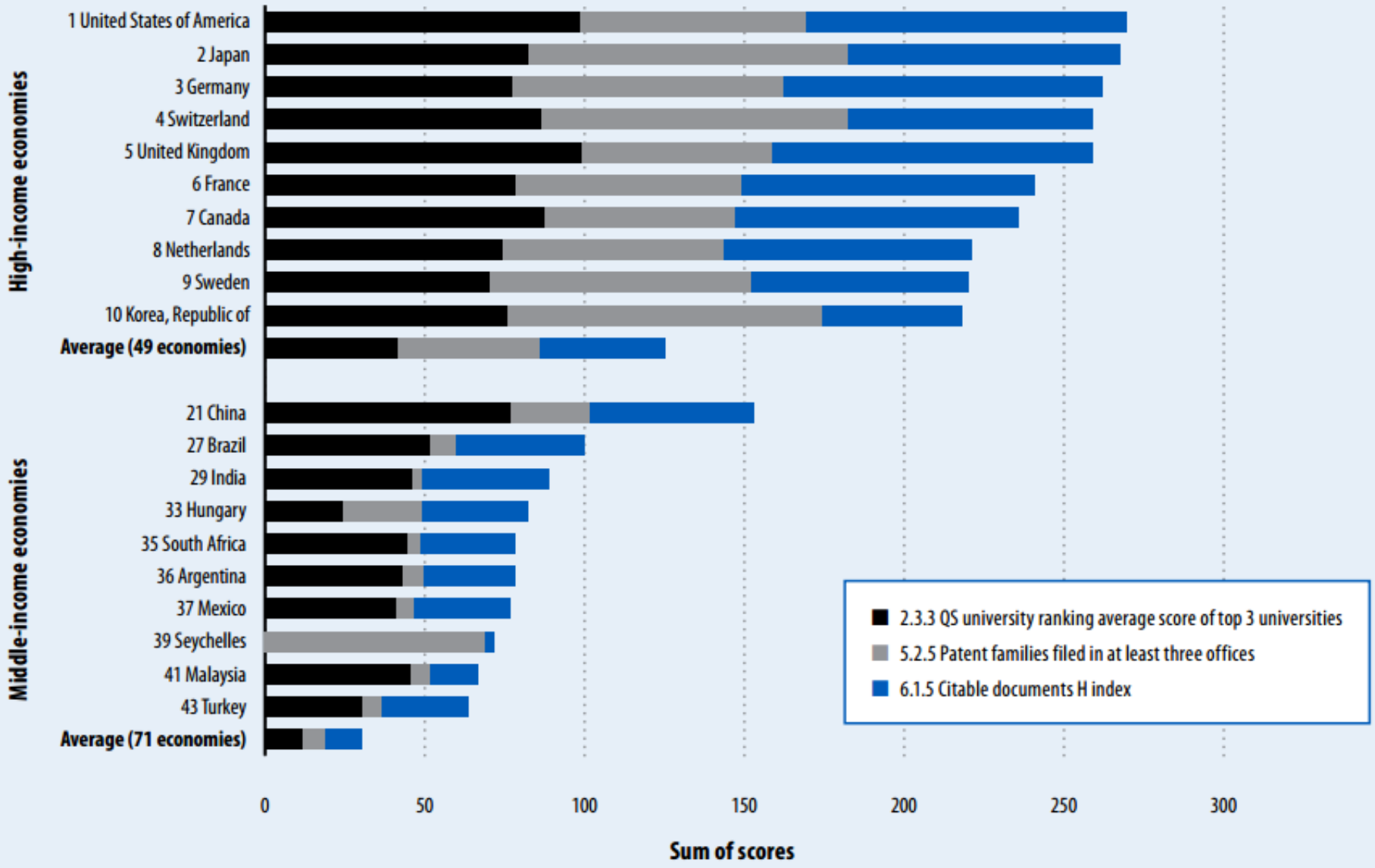


Note: 'Efficient innovators' are countries/economies with Innovation Efficiency ratios ≥ 0.74; 'Inefficient innovators' have ratios < 0.74; the trend line is a polynomial of degree three with intercept (R^2 = 0.7163).

Table 4: Ten best-ranked economies by income group (rank)

	Global Innovation Index	Innovation Input Sub-index	Innovation Output Sub-index	Innovation Efficiency Ratio
High-income economies (45 in total)				
1	**Switzerland (1)**	Singapore (1)	**Switzerland (1)**	Malta (3)
2	**United Kingdom (2)**	Hong Kong (China) (2)	Netherlands (2)	**Switzerland (6)**
3	**Sweden (3)**	**United Kingdom (3)**	**Sweden (3)**	Luxembourg (9)
4	**Finland (4)**	**United States of America (4)**	**United Kingdom (4)**	Netherlands (12)
5	Netherlands (5)	**Finland (5)**	Luxembourg (5)	Iceland (13)
6	**United States of America (6)**	**Sweden (6)**	**Finland (6)**	Czech Republic (18)
7	Singapore (7)	**Switzerland (7)**	**United States of America (7)**	Germany (19)
8	Denmark (8)	Canada (8)	Germany (8)	**Sweden (22)**
9	Luxembourg (9)	Denmark (9)	Iceland (9)	**United Kingdom (29)**
10	Hong Kong (China) (10)	Australia (10)	Malta (10)	Latvia (32)
Upper-middle-income economies (40 in total)				
1	**China (29)**	Malaysia (30)	**China (16)**	**China (2)**
2	Malaysia (33)	**Hungary (41)**	**Hungary (29)**	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (7)
3	**Hungary (35)**	**Mauritius (42)**	Malaysia (35) →	Turkey (11)
4	**Mauritius (40)**	**China (45)**	**Bulgaria (37)**	**Hungary (15)**
5	**Bulgaria (44)**	Montenegro (46) →	Turkey (39)	Panama (20)
6	Thailand (48)	South Africa (47)	Panama (42)	Dominican Republic (21)

Figure 3.1: Metrics for quality of innovation: Top 10 high- and top 10 middle-income economies



1	**Institutions**	**54.9**	**92**	
1.1	Political environment	47.2	98	
1.1.1	Political stability*	36.5	124	○
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	51.6	51	
1.1.3	Press freedom*	53.4	126	○
1.2	Regulatory environment	54.9	104	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	59.7	55	
1.2.2	Rule of law*	47.4	58	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	29.8	128	○
1.3	Business environment	62.7	76	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	87.7	57	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	23.6	112	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	76.8	44	

NOTE: ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness; [1]

3	**Infrastructure**	**35.6**	**75**	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)	32.3	83	
3.1.1	ICT access*	51.1	67	
3.1.2	ICT use*	26.3	66	
3.1.3	Government's online service*	46.4	79	
3.1.4	E-participation*	5.3	111	○
3.2	General infrastructure	34.5	63	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	3,194.1	61	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	75.4	26	●
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	20.0	92	
3.3	Ecological sustainability	40.1	56	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP$/kg oil eq	8.8	26	●
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	54.9	61	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP$ GDP	1.5	52	

5	**Business sophistication**	**25.4**	**110**	
5.1	Knowledge workers	34.4	85	
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	20.2	72	
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	29.7	67	
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.4	38	
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	43.2	43	
5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	71.1	61	
5.2	Innovation linkages	25.1	102	
5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration†	47.7	50	
5.2.2	State of cluster development†	57.0	28	●
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %	0.7	85	○
5.2.4	JV–strategic alliance deals/tr PPP$ GDP	0.0	78	
5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP$ GDP	0.0	67	
5.3	Knowledge absorption	16.8	118	○
5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade	0.3	67	
5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %	8.4	52	
5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade	0.2	131	○
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.6	97	

6	**Knowledge & technology outputs**	**32.3**	**48**
6.1	Knowledge creation	30.2	32
6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP$ GDP	4.0	30
6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP$ GDP	0.5	39
6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP$ GDP	3.4	11 ●
6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	20.8	44
6.1.5	Citable documents H index	210.0	36
6.2	Knowledge impact	40.5	64
6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP$ GDP/worker, %	1.0	68
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	0.8	68
6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	0.7	9 ●
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP$ GDP	7.0	55
6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	27.2	40
6.3	Knowledge diffusion	26.2	99
6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade	n/a	n/a
6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %	1.0	67
6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade	0.2	122 ○
6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	0.5	63

7	**Creative outputs**	**41.2**	**40**
7.1	Intangible assets	55.2	18 ●
7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP$ GDP	174.7	4 ●
7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP$ GDP	1.1	29
7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation†	60.5	51
7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation†	55.5	59
7.2	Creative goods & services	24.9	50
7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	0.6	20 ●
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	1.4	60
7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69	0.2	43
7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %	0.0	66
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	2.5	21 ●
7.3	Online creativity	29.4	51
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	13.8	40
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	27.4	65
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69	3,514.9	63
7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69	70.3	42

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Current Status of the R&D and Innovation Ecosystem in Izmir

by

IZKA (Izmir Development Agency) and EBILTEM (Ege University)

Table 4: Structures and Establishment Years of the Universities of İzmir

University	Public/Foundation	Year of Establishment
Ege University	Public	1955
Dokuz Eylül University	Public	1982
İzmir Institute of Technology	Public	1992
İzmir University of Economics	Foundation	2001
Yaşar University	Foundation	2001
İzmir University	Foundation	2007
Gediz University	Foundation	2008
Kâtip Çelebi University	Public	2010
Şifa University	Foundation	2011

Source: Internet Pages of YÖK and Universities, Access Date: 6th of May 2012.

Table 6: Information on the Universities of İzmir (2011)

	DEÜ	Ege Uni.	İYTE	Uni. of Economics	Yaşar Uni.	Gediz Uni.	İzmir Uni.	Total
Number of Faculties	13	12	3	6	7	4	5	50
Number of Institutes	10	8	1	2	2	2	2	27
Number of High Schools	11	13	1	3	2	1	3	34
Number of Lecturers (A)	3.373	3.424	523	441	341	57	123	8.282
Number of Students (B)	43.185		2.088	5.973	4.013	1.198	1.354	
B/A	13	13	4	14	12	21	11	12

Source: ÖSYM and YÖK (Based on universities functioning as of year 2011)

As of year 2010:

- 7,240 researchers in different scientific branches and levels at the universities of İzmir.
- 1,838 research proposals to TUBITAK between years 2007 and 2010, of which only 453 (25%) have been supported.
- 28 international papers and 7 TÜBİTAK project applications per 100 researchers.
- 51 patent and utility model applications

- The industry is not at the desired level regarding project generation.
- Between years 2007 and 2010, only 416 (1.7%) of 23,749 companies within the manufacture sector of İzmir applied to TEYDEB for R&D project support, and among these, only 259 (1%) were able to receive support.
- R&D incentives granted to companies in İzmir between years 2007 and 2010 is 19M Euro.
- 1,064 patent applications were made in İzmir, of which only 145 were approved.
- 1 patent application per 22 companies and 1 patent approval per 164 companies.

14% of enterprises conduct R&D and innovation projects for producing and developing new goods,
while only 5% develop projects for producing new services.

University-industry cooperation

- Only 19% of the enterprises in İzmir cooperate with universities and research centres regarding R&D and innovation.
- Only 5% of the enterprises pointed out the source of idea for their innovation projects came from researchers in university.

“The presence of only one Technology Development Centre in İzmir that provides a platform for universities and industry to meet for producing projects and conduct R&D studies, along with the region’s infrastructure needs constitute a situation that should be evaluated for the region’s R&D and innovation future. There are 6 Technology Development Centres in Ankara, 5 in İstanbul and 3 in Kocaeli.” (2011)

2013
3 centers in Izmir, 49 in Turkey
IZTEKGEB 2. place in Technology Development Regions Performance Index

Haberler

« Tüm Haberler

Teknopark İzmir 2.liğe Yükseldi

Tarih : 14.11.2014

Bilim, Sanayi ve Teknoloji Bakanlığı tarafından 13 Kasım 2014 tarihinde düzenlenen 2.Teknoloji Geliştirme Bölgeleri Zirvesi'nde Olgun Teknoloji Geliştirme Bölgeleri (TGB) ödülleri kategorisinde, TEKNOPARK İZMİR (İzmir Teknoloji Geliştirme Bölgesi), 60,7 puan alan ODTÜ Teknopark'ın hemen ardından 56,5 Puanla ikinci sırayı aldı.

Törende Olgun Teknoloji Geliştirme Ödülleri kategorisinde ödülü Bakan Fikri Işık'tan alan Rektör Güden yaptığı açıklamada teknoloji geliştirme bölgelerinin ülke için önemine dikkat çekerek "Performans endeksinde ikinci olma başarısında emeği olan yönetim kurulu üyelerimize, yönetici şirket çalışanlarımıza, firmalarımıza ve çalışanlarına, üniversite yöneticilerine şükranlarımı sunuyorum" dedi.

Clustering attempts and clustering development actions in İzmir are underway in:

- Organic Food,
- Aviation and Space,
- Machinery Metal Casting,
- Industrial HVAC,
- Petro-chemistry,
- Biomedical (INOVIZ),
- Furniture
- Textile.

According to the evaluation done by universities, the most important obstacle against cooperation with
industry has been pointed out as the lack of mechanisms to encourage and support this cooperation in universities (63%).

Evaluation/Recommendations

- Enterprises in İzmir should be encouraged to move on from Closed Innovation model to Open Innovation model that provides more effective flow of information and cooperation.
- Enterprises dominantly realize product innovation. The services sector in İzmir should be developed and innovations should be realized also in this field.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND AIMS

İzmir Regional Innovation Strategy has been prepared for the purposes of determination of existing R&D and innovation potential of İzmir, determination of aspects constituting this potential, bringing out and planning of activities to increase the R&D and innovation power of İzmir, and forming policy suggestions towards that end.

SP5	**Facilitating access to funding**
SP5A1	Funding sources shall be developed and their utilisation shall be encouraged
SP5A2	Technologic entrepreneurship shall be encouraged
SP5A3	R&D and innovation opportunities shall be publicised for the purpose of attracting foreign investments to the region
SP6	**Improving the entrepreneurship and innovation ecosystem**
SP6A1	R&D and innovation culture shall be developed
SP6A2	Infrastructure of umbrella organisations shall be developed
SP6A3	R&D, innovation, project preparation and design capacities of consultancy companies shall be increased and the accreditation system shall be developed
SP6A4	Authentic programmes aimed towards increasing the innovation and creativity skills of public and local administration personnel shall be developed
SP6A5	İzmir shall be made a centre of attraction for qualified labour force

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Spatial Segregation and Social Polarization in Karsiyaka, Izmir


N
4985 ft
Image © 2007 DigitalGlobe
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Figure 1. Axial map of Karsiyaka

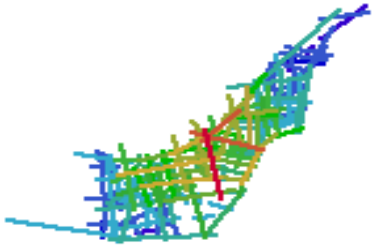


Figure 4. Integration map of Karsiyaka covering the area up to Girne

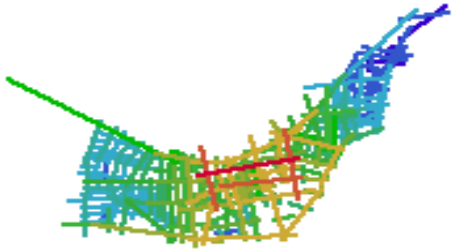


Figure 5. Integration map of Karsiyaka covering the area up to Bostanli

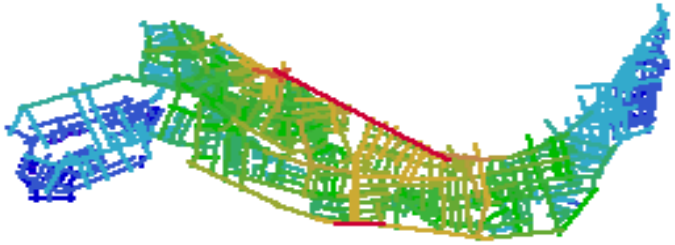


Figure 6. Integration map of Karsiyaka as a whole

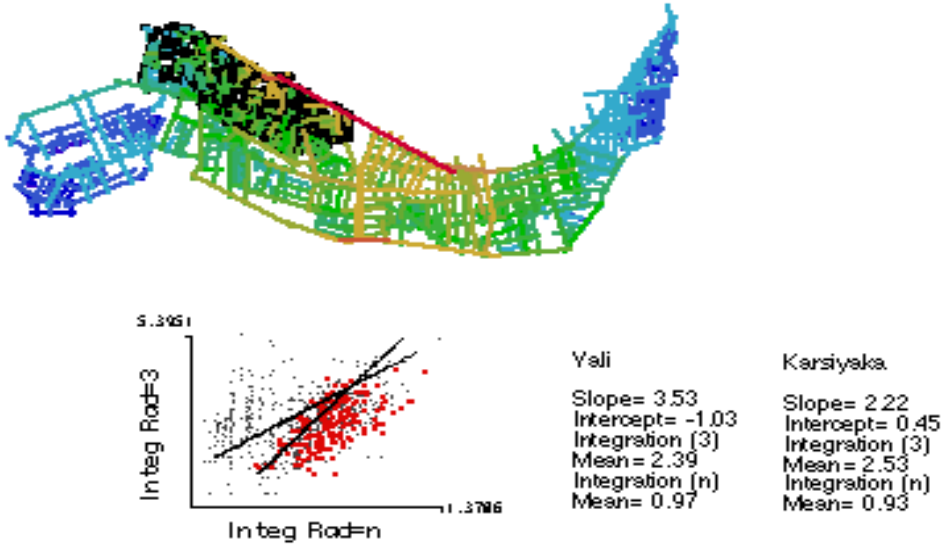


Figure 9. Scatter of Yali (in red dots) within the context of Karsiyaka

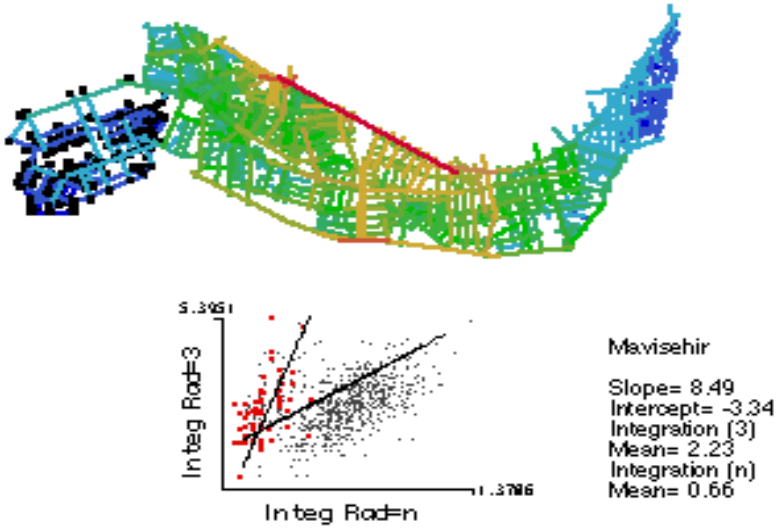
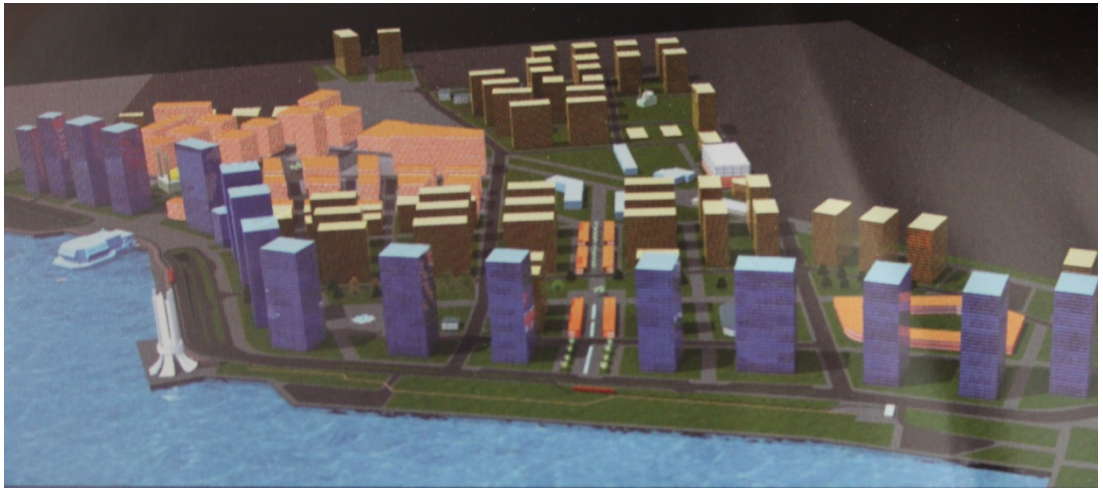


Figure 10. Scatter of Mavisehir (in red dots) within the context of Karsiyaka


NECMİ KETENCİ



Will the new city be sustainable and pleasant to live within?

How can we promote well-being, good health and a sustainable city within a people-centered participatory innovation framework?

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Economic & Social Affairs

United Nations

E-Government Survey 2012

E-Government for the People

UNITED NATIONS

www.unpan.org/e-government

Data tables

Table 7.1 E-government development index

Rank	Country	Index value	Online Service Component	Telecomm. infrastructure component	Human Capital Component
1	Republic of Korea	0.9283	1.0000	0.8356	0.9494
2	Netherlands	0.9125	0.9608	0.8342	0.9425
3	United Kingdom	0.8960	0.9739	0.8135	0.9007
4	Denmark	0.8889	0.8562	0.8615	0.9489
5	United States	0.8687	1.0000	0.6860	0.9202
6	France	0.8635	0.8758	0.7902	0.9244
7	Sweden	0.8599	0.8431	0.8225	0.9141
8	Norway	0.8593	0.8562	0.7870	0.9347
9	Finland	0.8505	0.8824	0.7225	0.9467
10	Singapore	0.8474	1.0000	0.6923	0.8500
11	Canada	0.8430	0.8889	0.7163	0.9238
12	Australia	0.8390	0.8627	0.6543	1.0000
13	New Zealand	0.8381	0.7843	0.7318	0.9982
14	Liechtenstein	0.8264	0.5882	1.0000	0.8910
15	Switzerland	0.8134	0.6732	0.8782	0.8888
16	Israel	0.8100	0.8497	0.6859	0.8945
17	Germany	0.8079	0.7516	0.7750	0.8971
18	Japan	0.8019	0.8627	0.6460	0.8969
19	Luxembourg	0.8014	0.6993	0.8644	0.8404
20	Estonia	0.7987	0.8235	0.6642	0.9085
21	Austria	0.7840	0.7451	0.6977	0.9091
22	Iceland	0.7835	0.5425	0.8772	0.9310
23	Spain	0.7770	0.7582	0.6318	0.9409
24	Belgium	0.7718	0.6471	0.7420	0.9264
25	Slovenia	0.7492	0.6667	0.6509	0.9300
26	Monaco	0.7468	0.3595	0.9370	0.9439
27	Russian Federation	0.7345	0.6601	0.6583	0.8850
28	United Arab Emirates	0.7344	0.8627	0.5568	0.7837
29	Lithuania	0.7333	0.6993	0.5765	0.9240
30	Croatia	0.7328	0.6405	0.6965	0.8615
31	Hungary	0.7201	0.6863	0.5677	0.9065
32	Italy	0.7190	0.5752	0.6697	0.9120
33	Portugal	0.7165	0.6536	0.6028	0.8931
54	Brunei Darussalam	0.6250	0.5948	0.4550	0.8253
55	Mexico	0.6240	0.7320	0.3104	0.8295
56	Argentina	0.6228	0.5294	0.4352	0.9038
57	Montenegro	0.6218	0.5098	0.5375	0.8182
58	Andorra	0.6172	0.3137	0.7315	0.8063
59	Brazil	0.6167	0.6732	0.3568	0.8203
60	Bulgaria	0.6132	0.4902	0.5006	0.8486
61	Belarus	0.6090	0.4118	0.5033	0.9120
62	Romania	0.6060	0.5163	0.4232	0.8783
63	Kuwait	0.5960	0.5817	0.4179	0.7885
64	Oman	0.5944	0.6667	0.3942	0.7224
65	Bahamas	0.5793	0.4706	0.4554	0.8120
66	Panama	0.5733	0.4641	0.4408	0.8151
67	Trinidad and Tobago	0.5731	0.4837	0.4526	0.7830
68	Ukraine	0.5653	0.4248	0.3535	0.9176
69	Republic of Moldova	0.5626	0.5163	0.3586	0.8129
70	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	0.5587	0.4510	0.4135	0.8115
71	Venezuela	0.5585	0.4837	0.3215	0.8705
72	Georgia	0.5563	0.6013	0.2328	0.8348
73	Dominica	0.5561	0.2941	0.6221	0.7520
74	El Salvador	0.5513	0.6732	0.2638	0.7169
75	Grenada	0.5479	0.3529	0.4014	0.8895
76	Mongolia	0.5443	0.5882	0.1758	0.8688
77	Costa Rica	0.5397	0.4967	0.3135	0.8089
78	China	0.5359	0.5294	0.3039	0.7745
79	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.5328	0.3725	0.3917	0.8341
80	Turkey	0.5281	0.4641	0.3478	0.7726
81	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.5272	0.1830	0.5648	0.8338
82	Peru	0.5230	0.5163	0.2585	0.7942
83	Viet Nam	0.5217	0.4248	0.3969	0.7434
84	Seychelles	0.5192	0.3333	0.4037	0.8204
85	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.5177	0.3137	0.4697	0.7696
86	Albania	0.5161	0.4248	0.3370	0.7863

Table 7.5 E-participation index

Rank	Country	Index value
1	Netherlands	1.0000
1	Republic of Korea	1.0000
2	Kazakhstan	0.9474
2	Singapore	0.9474
3	United Kingdom	0.9211
3	United States	0.9211
4	Israel	0.8947
5	Australia	0.7632
5	Estonia	0.7632
5	Germany	0.7632
6	Colombia	0.7368
6	Finland	0.7368
6	Japan	0.7368
6	United Arab Emirates	0.7368
7	Egypt	0.6842
7	Canada	0.6842
7	Norway	0.6842
7	Sweden	0.6842
8	Chile	0.6579
8	Russian Federation	0.6579
8	Bahrain	0.6579
9	Qatar	0.6316
9	Saudi Arabia	0.6316
10	Mongolia	0.6053
11	New Zealand	0.5789
11	France	0.5789
11	Mexico	0.5789
12	Denmark	0.5526
21	Argentina	0.2895
21	Croatia	0.2895
22	Czech Republic	0.2632
22	Italy	0.2632
22	Malta	0.2632
22	Venezuela	0.2632
23	Cape Verde	0.2368
23	Guatemala	0.2368
23	Liechtenstein	0.2368
23	Serbia	0.2368
23	Uzbekistan	0.2368
23	Ecuador	0.2368
24	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.2105
24	China	0.2105
24	Indonesia	0.2105
24	Senegal	0.2105
24	Grenada	0.2105
24	Latvia	0.2105
24	Slovenia	0.2105
24	Georgia	0.2105
24	Philippines	0.2105
25	India	0.1842
25	Monaco	0.1842
25	Poland	0.1842
25	Belize	0.1842
25	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.1842
25	Kuwait	0.1842
25	Nigeria	0.1842
28	Ghana	0.1053
28	Iraq	0.1053
29	Belarus	0.0789
29	Benin	0.0789
29	Cyprus	0.0789
29	Romania	0.0789
29	Seychelles	0.0789
29	Sri Lanka	0.0789
29	Trinidad and Tobago	0.0789
29	Uganda	0.0789
29	United Rep. of Tanzania	0.0789
29	Bahamas	0.0789
29	Bangladesh	0.0789
29	Fiji	0.0789
29	Mauritius	0.0789
29	Somalia	0.0789
29	Sudan	0.0789
30	Algeria	0.0526
30	Kenya	0.0526
30	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.0526
30	Sierra Leone	0.0526
30	Swaziland	0.0526
30	Togo	0.0526
30	Cuba	0.0526
30	Guinea-Bissau	0.0526
30	Turkey	0.0526
30	Vanuatu	0.0526
31	Angola	0.0263

Digital Governance in Municipalities Worldwide (100 countries)

2007

En üstte

Seoul, Singapore, Bangkok, Helsinki ve Amsterdam

50 Tallinn Estonia 2.18

51 Nicosia Cyprus 2.00

51 İstanbul Turkey 2.00

51 Santa Fé De Bogotá Colombia 2.00

Ortalama 3.55

2011-2012

En üstte

Seoul, Prague, Shanghai, Vienna, ve Moscow

55 Dakar Senegal 2.09

55 Sarajevo Bosnia and Herzegovina 2.09

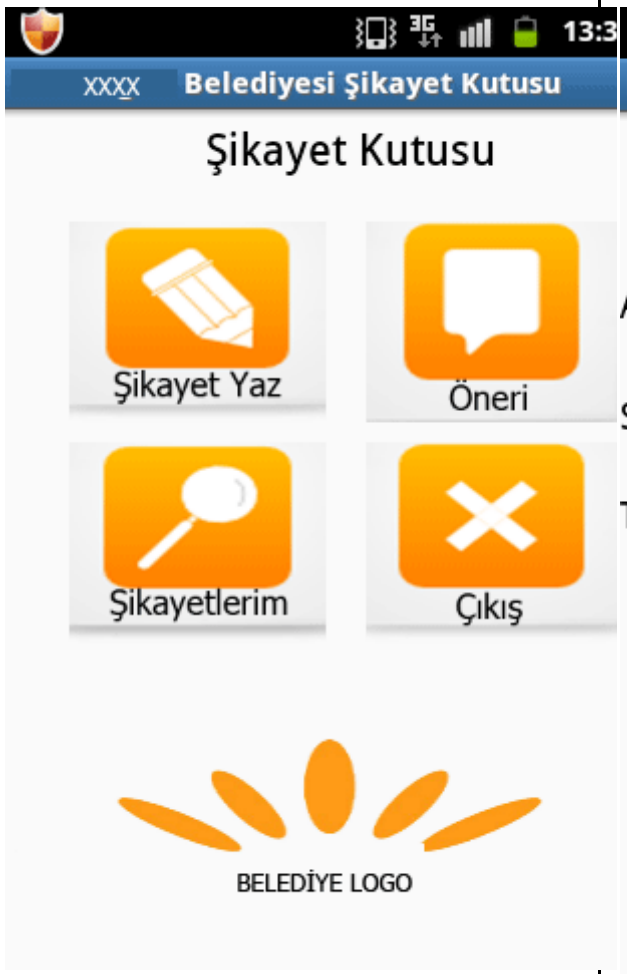
61 İstanbul Turkey 2.03

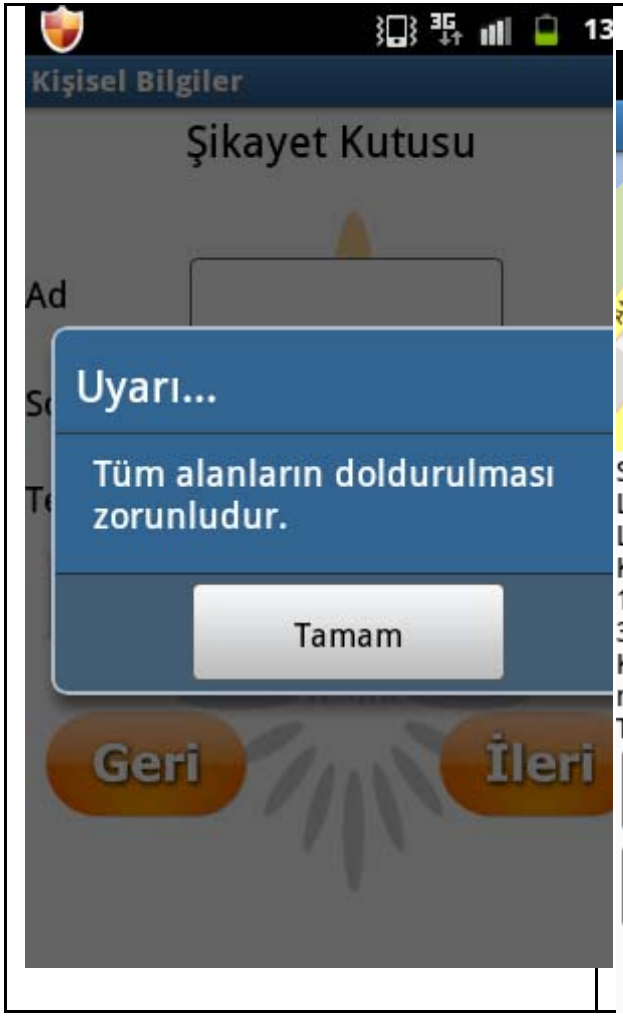
62 Auckland New Zealand 1.88

62 Rome Italy 1.88

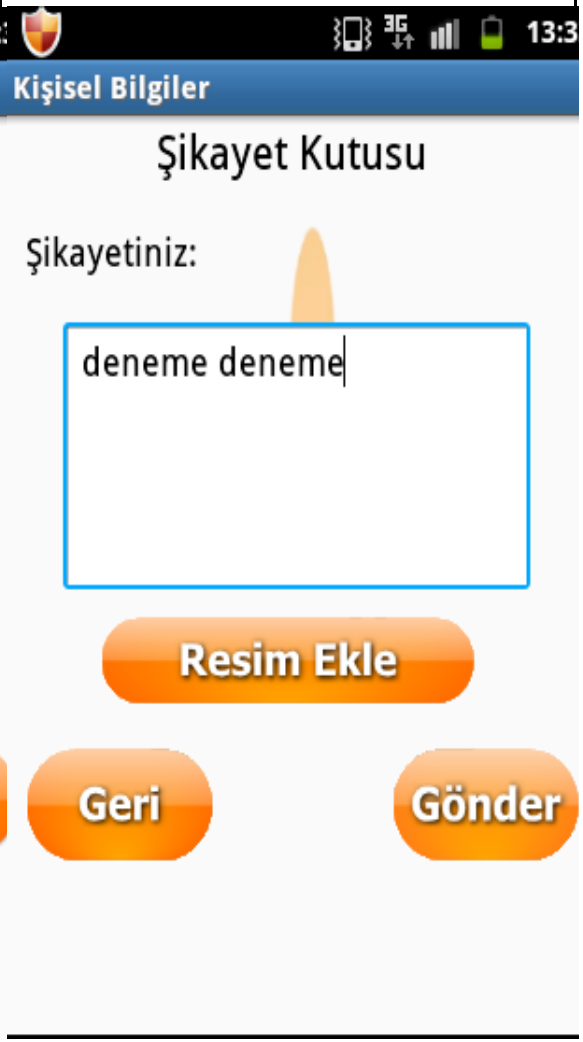
Ortalama 3.53

E-ŞİKAYET UYGULAMASI

ANASAYFA	KİŞİSEL BİLGİLER
	



Adres Tespit Ekranı

ADRES EKRANI	ŞİKAYET EKRANI
	

Contents

- Izmir views
- Innovation in Turkey
- Innovation ecosystem in Izmir
- Searching for participation
  - Urbanization: Urban transformation in Izmir
  - E-participation
- **An open-innovation project (City as a Living Lab)**

Living Labs

- Turkey has only 2 living labs enrolled in The European Network of Living Labs (ENoLL)
- No living lab in Izmir.

An open-innovation project (City as a Living Lab)

Goal

In order to increase the rate of transformation of Izmir into a knowledge society, to establish a participatory innovation environment for developing smart local governance and smart city applications and services.

Objectives

1) To develop an urban living lab where ICT applications and services for smart local governance and smart city will be created by users, developers and researchers.

2) To develop an e-participation system for Urla municipality.

3) To develop m-learning applications and learning objects for learning about sustainability on the street.

4) To evaluate the living lab methodology as an open innovation approach.

Project participants:

- Urla Municipality
- Dokuz Eylül University Technology Development A.Ş.(DEPARK)
- İzmir Technology Development Region (İZTEKGEB)
- Aegean Informatics Industrialists Association (EBILSAD)
- Turkish Informatics Society (TBD)
- International Business Machines-Turkey (IBM)

Target groups

1) Habitants of Urla.

2) Personnel of Urla Municipality.

3) Students of Architecture and Engineering at Izmir University.

4) Start-up software companies in Izmir.

Free space at technopark to successful start-ups

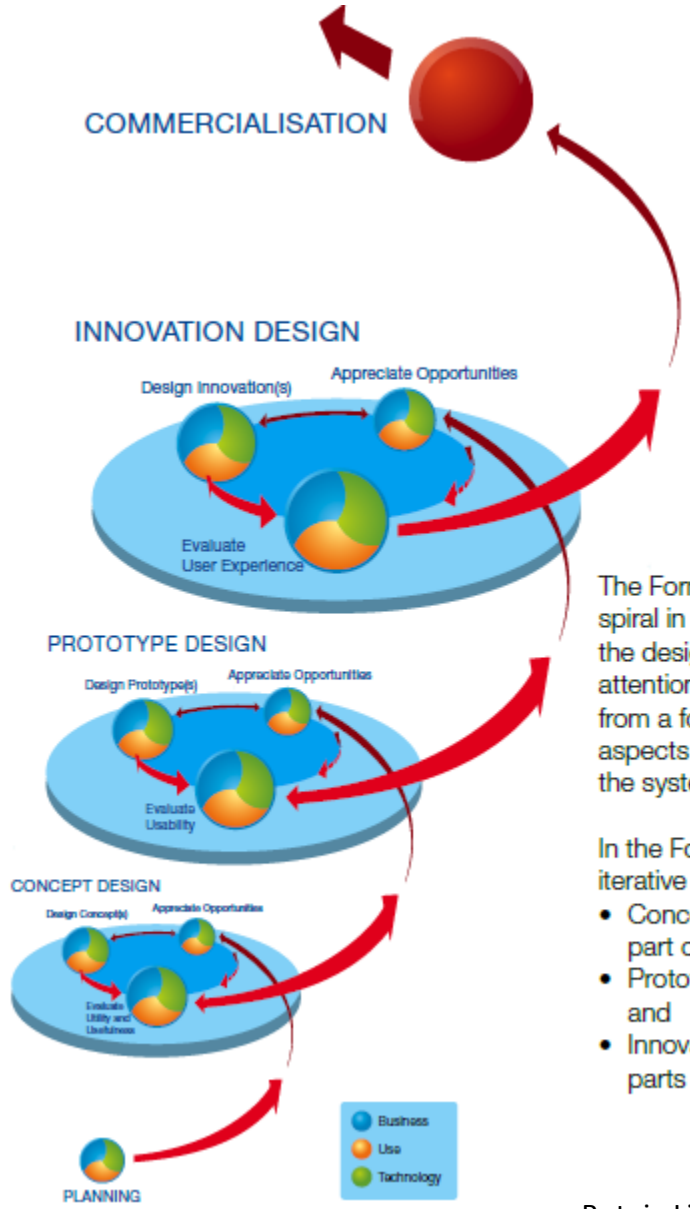
Mentoring by IZTEKGEB, DEPARK and IBM

Entrepreneurship training for students by IZTEKBEG

IU students, users, municipality, IBM

Project partners

The FormIT Process



The FormIT process can be seen as a spiral in which the focus and shape of the design becomes clearer, while the attention of the evaluation broadens from a focus on concepts and usability aspects to a holistic view on the use of the system.

In the FormIT process there are three iterative cycles:

- Concept design cycle in the lower part of the figure
- Prototype design cycle in the middle and
- Innovation design cycle in the upper parts of the figure.

Botnia Living Lab, Sweden

What we should know and ask about metropolitan evolutions?

We should know what impact urban transformations have on the existing urban spatial structures.

We should ask:
Will the proposed urban transformations create a city that is sustainable and pleasant to live within?

What are the characteristics of public spaces that are conducive to co-creation?

Thank you.