9th International Conference of Finland Futures Research Centre and Finland Futures Academy 6.-8.6.2007 Turku, Finland "Culture as Innovation – The Search for Creative Power in Economies and Societies"

Workshop 2. Diversifying culture 7.6.2007

Creativity as Repositioning: Sustainability Agency in Municipal Services

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The outline of the presentation

- The aim is to identify and analyse creativity for sustainability in municipal services
- The frame theories supporting the analysis are Luhmann's theory of social systems, Harré's and Gillett's theory of discursive mind and Victor's and Boynton's concept of coconfiguration
- The method is case study (mainly DA) of 5 European municipalities and their catering services
- The results point out the importance of connections with food chain actors and customers, leading to repositioning of services and increased sustainability

Creativity in municipal services?

- Municipal services are strongly regulated by hierarchic organisations restricting individual decision making power
- Additionally strong regulation in positions, tasks, salaries and by budgets and future planning
- Additional regulation by national and EU law in e.g.
 procurement, compensation, occupational safety, sector based
 programs and recommendations
- Typically centralised organisation leaves degrees of freedom in practical organisation of work ("freedom in details")
- Typically work is 'heavy duty' as labour or responsibility
- Does this harsh environment offer opportunities for creativity?

Theoretical background of the study 1

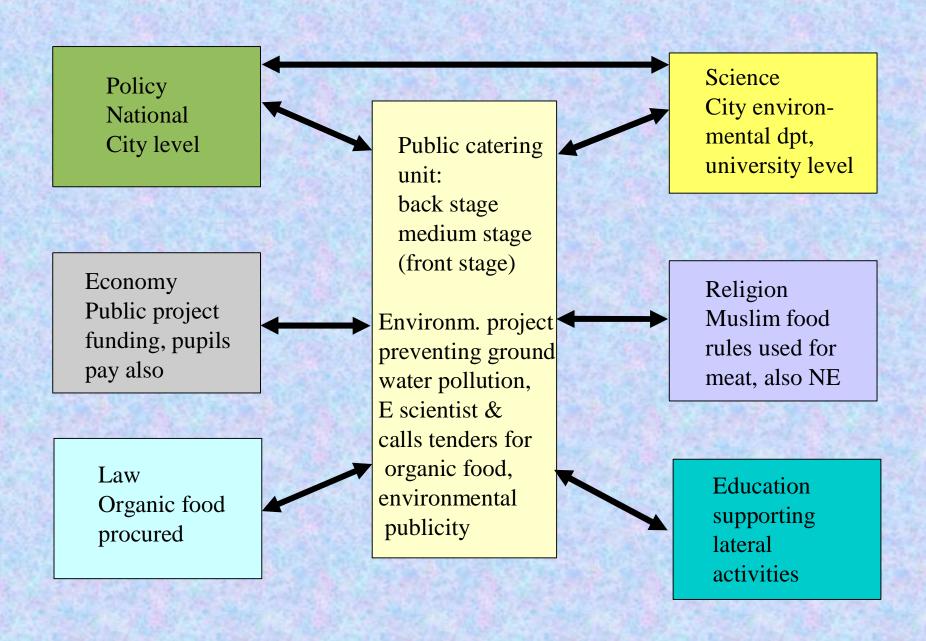
- Luhmann (1989): society depends on environment for its existence, but cannot however know anything about it directly but only via perception, concepts, models and surveillance
- Society has two environments, 'the environment' and individuals
- Society is divided into subsystems governed by their codes and programmes, connected with each other by (developing) language; policy, economy, law, science and religion create resonance between each other when communicating
- The aim of communication is to adapt to environment
- Environmental communication offers the possibility to increase sustainability

Theoretical background of the study 2

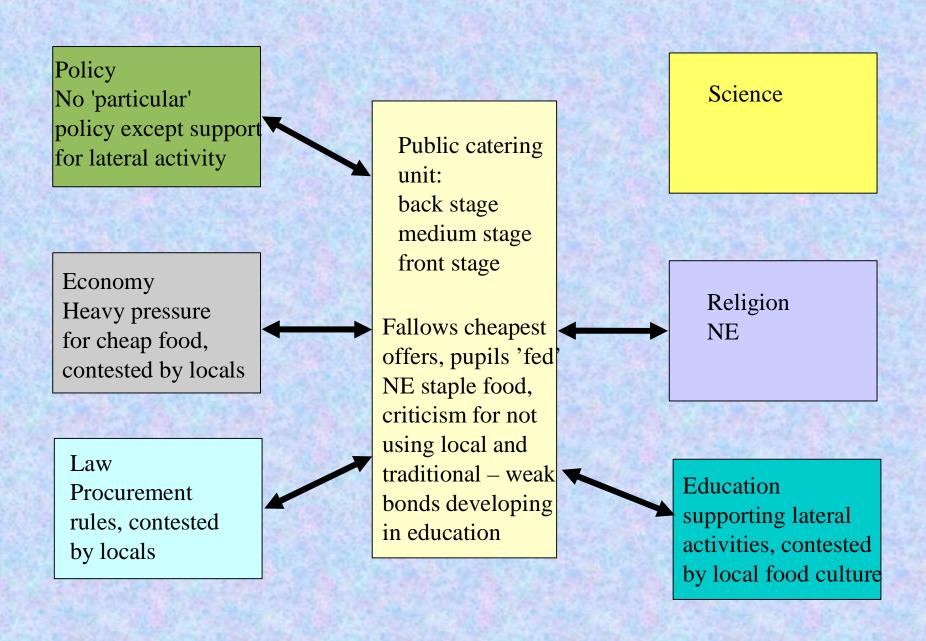
- Harré and Gillett (1994): Perception is not independent of conceptualisation (language) but supported and focused by it
- Consciousness includes the object of perception (environment, talk), awareness of perception and awareness of others' awareness of one self > and their acceptance and modification of own behaviour
- Co-operation is a 'typically human phenomenon', but not selfevident and includes lots of social skilfulness (**Argyle** 1991)
- Co-configuration (Victor and Boynton) is the creative way of developing new ideas and practices in the closest co-operation
- Creativity for sustainability needs environmental concepts and discourse, co-operation and co-configuration with other actors in the food system in the midst of every-day work

Case study of European public catering units

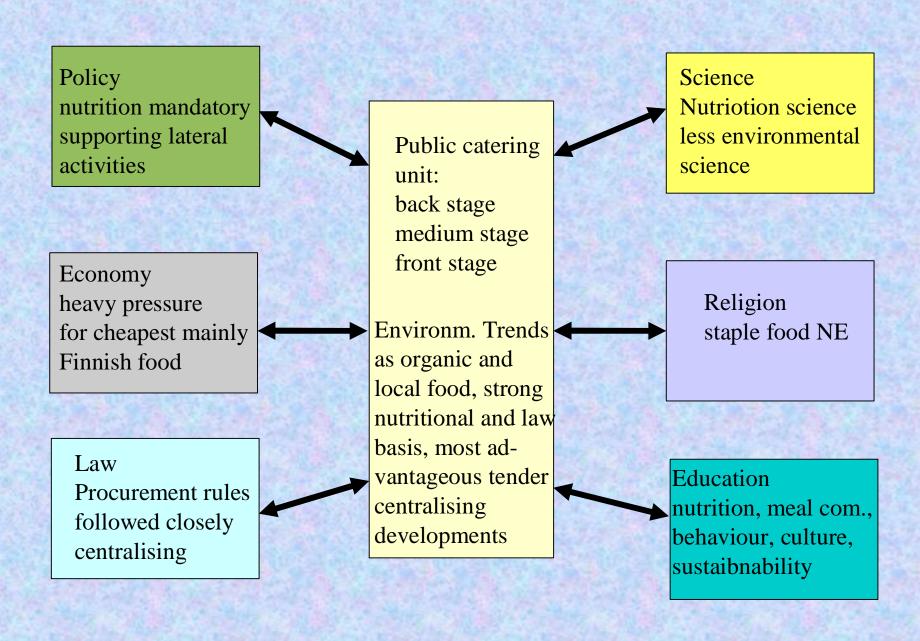
- Danish, English, Finnish, Italian and Swedish cases as representations of *different connections* by caterers with *Luhmannian societal subsystems*
- Cases studied on the basis of conference presentations and reports
- Discourse analysis as a method, following the topic of discourse and the source (subsystem) of it
- Ending up with *network patterns* making visible the topical connections, co-configuration and positional changes of catering units 'political definitions'



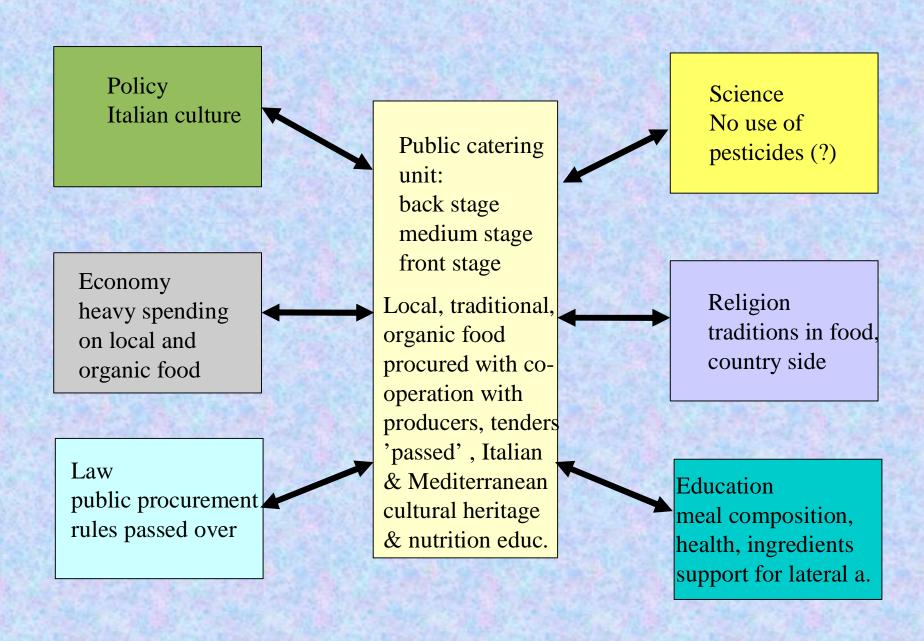
Danish public catering case, a major city



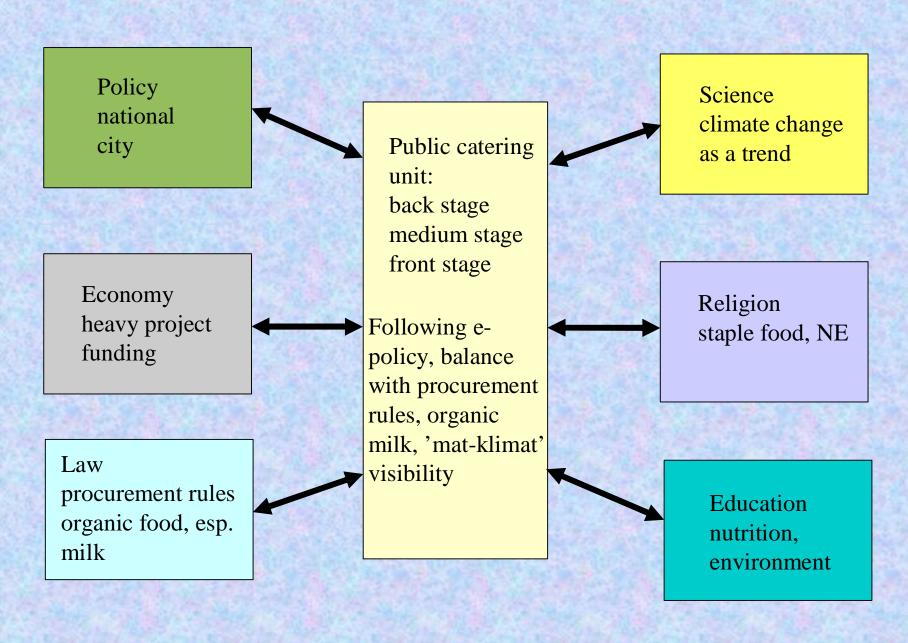
English public catering case, a minor municipality



Finnish public catering case, a medium city



Italian public catering case, a major city



Swedish public catering unit, a major city

Repositionings

- Tradiotional ways of doing like in Italy without intensive farming change – fit today's ecological discourse; awareness of particularity! Actually lack of repositioning
- Organic food, groundwater protection and muslim meat habits, awareness of environmental and cultural changes, strong new repositioning
- Mat-klimat environment as basis for fashionable repositioning
- · Local traditional food, basis for local repositioning
- Tradiotionally strong nutrition scientific, organisational and pragmatic approach with heavy law dependency - lack of awareness of applications of environmental science difficulties in repositioning