Innovating a city through citizen participation: could interdisciplinary orientation play a role?

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Abstract

This research was born during a course within a postgraduate program on innovation for doctoral and postdoctoral studies. Trying to find a research idea that could bring together various research subjects and experiences from all fields of economics and business, allowing students to work on a common agenda, looking also for a pragmatic aim, we decided to use previous research backgrounds and results to make the city in which they all studied a more innovative one. Considering the huge importance and amount of previous work on innovation, the societal challenges with which we are confronted, requiring an interdisciplinary perspective, as well as the need to transform our cities in better living and working places, the research question was raised: what does it take to innovate a city, from the people’s (human resource) perspective? It is a subject at the intersection of several fields and streams of research: inter and transdisciplinary research, public administration, innovative cities in terms of governance and e-government, civic participation and citizen science, researchers’ skills and competencies - a complex array of intertwined challenges. The research objective was twofold: to find out doctoral and postdoctoral students’ (generally addressed throughout the paper as researchers) perceptions about the intangible human innovation required for innovating a city and to find out their orientation towards interdisciplinarity. We conducted a semi-structured group interview with 18 researchers, to identify the most important traits of human innovation, followed by a survey with 30 researchers to measure perceptions towards interdisciplinary research.

1. Introduction

Europe needs, asks and offers support for initiatives designed in favor of more innovative cities, human-centered, inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, in which citizens are involved and participate to the development of their local community, through co-creating approaches. [33], [34], [35], [36]. These desiderates change the whole picture in terms of governance, including e-government, as well as in terms of skills and competencies required from various publics, from the narrowly specialized ones (academics, politicians, administrators etc.) to the large society as a whole (all citizens). Civic engagement, offline and online, is desired and thoroughly analyzed, to better understand it and discover ways in which could be stimulated [1], [4], [12], [15], [24], [28], [33]. Be it policy people, local administrators, educators, researchers or citizens, they all need to go beyond their more or less narrow, specialized knowledge and interests, transgress disciplinary

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boundaries and adopt a more complex, inter and transdisciplinary perspective for solving societal problems at their level. Could interdisciplinary orientation have a role in explaining citizens’ participation to the community life? Are we prepared for such an interdisciplinary approach? The present research started with these rather philosophical questions, specific to grounded theory research designs, and got a more structured form during a course within a postgraduate program on innovation for doctoral and postdoctoral studies, which served as a small scale pilot exploratory research. Finding a research idea that brings together various research subjects and experiences from all fields of economics and business, allowing students to work on a common agenda is very similar to the way city’s inhabitants need to act in order to solve common societal issues; we decided to use previous research backgrounds and results to suggest ways to make the city in which they all studied a more innovative one.

The whole approach is a grounded theory type of research design [20], in which exploratory, inductive reasoning is used (in contrast to a deductive approach based on previous theories and hypotheses testing). Grounded theory designs, developed by sociologists, begin with quite general questions and qualitative data collection, and try to develop the basis for new theories, other than the existing, traditional ones, giving the researcher freedom to generate new concepts with potential in explaining human behavior [20].

Considering the huge importance and amount of previous work on innovation, the societal challenges with which we are confronted, requiring an interdisciplinary perspective, as well as the need to transform our cities in better living and working places, the general research questions were further refined: what does it take to innovate a city, from the people’s (human resource) perspective? How could a local public administration encourage citizens to adopt an innovative societal behavior? Do we have the openness towards various fields of study needed to understand the whole process and to get involved?

The subject is situated at the intersection of several fields and streams of research: inter and transdisciplinary research, public administration, innovative cities in terms of governance and e-government, civic participation and citizen science, researchers’ skills and competencies - a complex array of intertwined challenges. In line with grounded theory recommendations [20], we did not start with a literature review, but with an idea for a potential explanation of citizens’ participation outside of the main streams of theories and researches; this idea was inductively generated by the observation of people’s attitude towards civic engagement, during the course talk, and the ascertainment that participants having a mixed background (more than one previous degree specialization) were more prone to participate, at least at a stated level. From here, we moved to a next step – collecting data to see if it supports the nascent idea for a future theory testing. The exploratory research objective was twofold: to find out doctoral and postdoctoral students’ (generally addressed throughout the paper as researchers) perceptions about the intangible human innovation required for innovating a city and to find out their orientation towards interdisciplinarity. We conducted a semi-structured group interview with 18 researchers, to identify their perceived important traits of human innovation, followed by a survey with 30 researchers to measure perceptions towards interdisciplinary research.

The rationale for this approach is rather simple: behind any aspect of public sector, eDemocracy, ICT, eGovernment or eCitizen participations we have behavioral influence factors related to inner, innate traits (human nature), to environmental or development type variables (nurture), or a combination of these [31]. Education, disciplinary backgrounds and previous experiences with social norms contribute to a person’s attitude and behavior; the more diverse are experiences, the higher is the likelihood for understanding various initiatives and the probability to get involved. In this light, interdisciplinary orientation could be a potential explanatory factor for citizen participation – a relationship that was not previously investigated.
2. Literature review

As we previously mentioned, the research started as a grounded theory approach, with some general questions, followed by a qualitative data collection through observation and informal interviews. Only after we moved to the third stage, the literature review; a survey of the theory was performed, to test the viability of the potential explanation revealed during the first two stages from a theoretical point of view.

Several rounds of literature search were performed, first using key words pertaining to the specific fields of research (e-government, public administration, citizen participation, city innovation). In a second phase, an intersection of fields was performed and results analyzed, using all possible combinations of the four groups of key words related to the main fields of research. The final result was a search with common words, and thus a number of studies from eGovernance, eParticipation etc. which had in common the idea of interdisciplinarity. We shortly present, as it follows, the main identified themes.

In recent years, the volume and pace of research on topics like e-government, e-public administration, innovative cities, or citizen involvement has increased considerably [4], [9], [10], [22], [26], [25]. A diversity of referent domains and ideas can be noticed, with more and more investigators emphasizing the need to strengthen research and practical implications considering multiple theories, methods and fields – from law, sociology, politics, economics, management, marketing, philosophy, communication, information science, computer science, ethics [5], [10], [16], [17], [18]. If the desire to develop 'human-centered' or citizen centered services, especially e-government ones, to provide timely, accessible, relevant information and quality services should be transformed into action and applied in practice, then traditional 'brick and mortar' approaches, narrow specialization are not enough, and various government agencies need to find out more types of factors with possible influence on citizen adoption of innovative services [4]. We retained, thus, the main categories or codes for this section of the literature review - influence factors for citizen behavior, and multiple approaches.

Public administration is a complex applied social science, still struggling to better define its place; despite the internal controversies in terms of paradigms, research traditions, epistemologies, and modes of thought, or despite the fact that it is generally divided either along an academic dimension versus a vocational one, or an educational focus versus a research one [22], scholars agree that their knowledge and thinking should raise above singular disciplinary perspectives, for being able to suggest solid, sustainable solutions to the more and more complex societal challenges.

Interdisciplinary cooperation and integration is needed, and so are real exchanges between scholars, often leading to transdisciplinarity and new insights. [5], [22]. Again, we find various influence factors, and interdisciplinary approach, as main codes for this second group of articles.

The exponential development of ICTs or Social networks impacted almost every facet of our lives and societies, including or especially concerning city governance and public administration; researchers try to respond to these challenges through massive interdisciplinary research [14], [15], [27]. Although some scholars speak about a painful dilemma in public administration – independence or interdisciplinarity [21], governance is considered itself a deeply interdisciplinary concept [32].

Without citizens’ involvement and usage, any project would be meaningless; citizen engagement is a core concept of participatory planning and e-governance. Citizens need knowledge, knowledge is created and distributed, and these mechanisms require, again, interdisciplinary approaches [19]. Research on finding explanations for citizens’ participative behavior increased, as well [1], [4], [12], [14], [15], [21], [28], [29]. So, for this third stream of literature, same codes – influence factors and interdisciplinarity.
We searched further for the interdisciplinarity concept in itself – fourth stream of literature. Although skepticism towards interdisciplinarity existed and still exists, interdisciplinary research seems to be a global agenda to scholars, due to increased interconnection between disciplines [2], [3], [5], [8], [11]. Everywhere someone calls for interdisciplinarity - in science, in higher education policy, in sociology, in politics, etc., as a concern towards a too narrow, overspecialized science, distanced from society and its needs [23] The way interdisciplinarity develops is interesting: either through a re-combination of disciplines or specialties from within science (especially through transfers and adoption of methods), or through across boundaries cooperation due to external impulses from research and political bodies. The first aproach leads – paradoxically – to increased specialization and new disciplines formed from the previously combined ones; these new disciplines need to define their new, specific identity, and end up using a similar methodological nationalism and new disciplinary fences that were used by the disciplines from which they have splitted. The second approach leads, in the end and if properly managed, to transdisciplinary research, with applied societal implications. The evolution of disciplinary and interdisciplinary fields is somehow similar to processes from biology, later applied to sociology [7]: cladogenesis and anageneosis. When a parent species splits into to distinct ones, with common ancestors, biologists speak about clades – and some scientific mono-disciplines were formed like this. In contrast, anageneosis supposes a gradual evolution of a species that continues to exist as an interbreeding population - it would be the case for interdisciplinary researches. In social sciences this process of anageneosis or aromorphosis leads to widely diffused social innovation, raising adaptability and interconnectedness – same thing that would or should happen in interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research. 

As a conclusion of the literature search, the new potential explanatory theory of a relationship between interdisciplinary orientation and citizen participation makes sense, is highly plausible. In all these processes (eGovernment, eDemocracy, city innovation etc.) specific skills are needed – interdisciplinary ones – for a meaningful participation of all actors, not only citizens, although the way citizens learn these skills is still controversial [1]. Citizens need skills for learning to be participative and effective, to communicate, to connect in networks and groups, to take action – online and offline, as well, to exercise civic rights and contribute to the innovative change of their cities [1], [14], [15], [28]. Researchers are citizens as well, but they have an even more important role, to discover not only what motivates themselfs, but also what motivates others in such an enterprise. This is why we wanted to find out what researchers feel about interdisciplinarity, and moved to the next stage of our exploratory research: measure interdisciplinary attitudes.

3. Methodology and main findings

The research was an exploratory one, with the intent to identify and describe the most important variables that could be used in a future causal study in the field of relationships between interdisciplinary research orientations and other institutional and individual variables, if public administration and e-governance initiatives should be embraced and supported by citizens.

Researchers were used as a pilot sample, based on the idea of the extreme case selection [6]: they are the category with the largest amount of information on various fields, the most educated public, from which we would have the highest expectations in terms of civic involvement and interdisciplinary collaboration.

We first employed a semi-structured laddering type group interview with 18 researchers, in order to find out what researchers think about people’s reactions in a community, whenever some type of change – for example an innovative behavior towards a city – is expected and intended by local public administration/government people. The starting question was: “What are, in your opinion,
the most important concepts/factors influencing people’s attitude towards a change in societal behavior?” Each respondent expressed an opinion, the answers being transcribed and then analyzed, using the content analysis as method, based on the emerging coding procedure. Three categories of factors were obtained: way of reasoning/thinking, personal beliefs/convictions and mentality/culture. For each of the three variables the interview continued with the next ladder step question: “What do you understand by way of reasoning?”, “What are personal beliefs/convictions?”, “What do you understand by mentality/culture?” Again, all answers were registered and a second round of content analysis was performed, to extract influence factors. The main common categories were: information processing, individual values, social norms, and habits. With these factors we moved to a quantitative research, still exploratory in nature, in order to find out researchers’ information, individual orientations and values, as well as habits in terms of doing research in general and towards interdisciplinarity in particular.

The questionnaire was taken from a study designed for a previous research, with several separate objectives [30], and had 42 questions, from which 33 related to latent variables of interest (interdisciplinary orientation, intellectual capital, profile of research collaborations etc.) and the rest being descriptive questions for the respondents’ academic profile (see questionnaire in Annex 1). We selected from the total response data file only those questions pertaining to the present research, and the results (descriptive statistics – frequencies) are the following:

1) I value reading about topics outside of my primary field (2=3.3%, 3=16.7%, 4=46.7%, 5=33.3%, with 1 = strongly disagree and 5 = strongly agree; the same scale was used for all other questions)
2) I enjoy thinking about how different fields approach the same problem in different ways (2=3.3%, 3=6.7%, 4=36.7%, 5=53.3%)
3) Not all problems in my field of research are relevant only for my own field of research (3=13.3%, 4=43.3%, 5=43.3%)
4) Not all problems in my field of research can be solved by people from my own field (2=3.3%, 3=20%, 4=30%, 5=46.7%)
5) In solving research problems in my primary field of research I often seek information from experts in other academic fields (2=16.7%, 3=16.7%, 4=33.3%, 5=33.3%)
6) When I’m given knowledge and ideas from different fields than mine, I can figure out the appropriate way for solving a problem in those fields (1=3.3%, 2=6.7%, 3=26.7%, 4=50%, 5=13.3%)
7) I see connections between ideas in my field and ideas in quite different fields (for example, from technical or science to humanities and arts) (2=6.7%, 3=23.3%, 4=40%, 5=30%)
8) I can take ideas from outside my field and synthesize them in a way easy to be understood by others (2=6.7%, 3=16.7%, 4=46.7%, 5=30%)
9) I often step back and reflect on what I’m thinking, to determine whether I might be missing something (2=26.7%, 3=26.7%, 5=43.3%)
10) I frequently stop to think about where I might be going wrong or right with a problem solution (2=13.3%, 3=10%, 4=36.7%, 5=40%)
11) I recognize the kinds of evidence that different sciences or fields of study rely on (2=16.7%, 3=23.3%, 4=46.7%, 5=13.3%)
12) I’m good at figuring out what experts in different fields have missed in explaining a problem or a solution (1=3.3%, 2=33.3%, 3=40%, 4=20%, 5=3.3%)
13) I tend to be more productive working on research problems with people from my field than working in a research team with members from various fields (1=3.3%, 2=20%, 3=13.3%, 4=43.3%, 5=20%)
14) It is important to focus my research efforts with others in my own field/discipline (2=6.7%, 3=20%, 4-43.3%, 5=30%)
15) The benefits of collaboration among scientists from different fields usually outweigh the costs and publication inconveniences of such collaborative work (2=13.3%, 3=23.3%, 4=50%, 5=13.3%)

The first four questions (1-4) refer to the researchers’ general attitude towards interdisciplinary collaboration. The next four (5-8) describe their behavior in terms of interdisciplinarity. Questions 9 to 12 relate to researchers reflective capacity (which is an antecedent of interdisciplinary orientation) and their confidence in their own interdisciplinary skills. The last three questions (13-15) describe researchers’ perceived usefulness of getting involved in interdisciplinary research.

4. Discussions and conclusions

Researchers have a good attitude about interdisciplinary collaboration, with higher percentages appreciating the theoretical and passive side (reading, observing) rather than the active one (solving problems). We can notice the percentages of disagreement for questions 3 and 4, suggesting a higher trust in solving problems inside their disciplinary field, which is in line with what we find in the real world. The proportion of people not valuing totally the idea of interdisciplinarity worth being noticed, as well – again, in line with what happens in real life, where fields are rather separated, insular and tribal [2].

When looking at stated behavior, we can notice that although a comfortable majority (more than 60%) of researchers crosses their discipline’s boundary for getting information, a rather worrying percentage doesn’t – and if this highly educated and informed segment of population doesn’t, we cannot expect regular citizens to do more. Reflective capacity and confidence in seeing connections between fields or communicating across fields are also comfortably high, yet at the same time worrying if we consider researchers as being able to have the largest interconnected perspective about societal issues to be solved.

Finally, the answers to the last three questions show that mono-disciplinary work is considered more productive, more important and more beneficial in terms of costs and benefits (especially publication). It is not a surprising result, since previous studies on interdisciplinary work suggested similar positions and worries for researchers ([2]; [3], [18]), since interdisciplinary work is more difficult to evaluate and publications in interdisciplinary journals are quite often less valued for promotions.

Although several limitations exist for this exploratory study (limited sample, risks of subjective interpretations for content analyses due to the fact that both authors come from the same field), it could be a good starting point for a future quantitative study and especially for reconsidering the way we prepare researchers first, and then policy people and citizens, as a whole, for interdisciplinary knowledge, collaborative work and participatory civic activities. Innovating our cities will require a higher effort for an interdisciplinary orientation, comprehension and behavior.

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