

The Digital Government Society Newsletter is a quarterly publication by the communications committee that contains information for the society members and partners. Submissions of newsletter articles, photos, videos, links, announcements and references of our publications are welcome. Please email these communications committee to dgs-info@dgsociety.org.

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Spotlight



The 18th Annual International Conference on Digital Government Research (dg.o 2017) in Staten Island, New York. This year conference

was themed: **Innovations and Transformations in Government** and was hosted by the City University of New York, College of Staten Island Campus.



DG Society News

We are happy to announce that the Digital Government Society board with the recommendation from the nomination committee selected Yigal Arens to receive 2017 Distinguished Service Award.



His award was given with the following citation: *For contributions to the field of digital government through sustained service and tireless dedication to the creation and long term viability of the professional academic society now known worldwide as the Digital Government Society.*

Dr. Arens served as the PI for the NSF grant for the Digital Government Program that launched the dg.o conference in 2001.

He was involved each year as the financial manager of the conference and served in various capacities supporting the conference before the society existed and then throughout his time as treasurer of DGSNA (name of the DG Society prior to 2016) and DGS.

He was the leading force in creating the society by working with the DGSNA board and the various legal and financial processes necessary to founding treasurer for DGSNA. He was also instrumental in building relationships across Digital Government (DG) disciplines and with researchers in other countries which helped establish DG as an international field of study. He has regularly served also as an author, panelists, and program committee member. He has been serving as a co-chair of Smart Cities track at the Annual Conference of Digital Government Research (dg.o).

The DG Society acknowledges the nomination committee chair Rodrigo Sandoval and the committee members.

dg.o Conference



Report from dg.2017 Track Chairs

Open Government

Track chairs

Marijn Janssen (m.f.w.h.a.janssen@tudelft.nl),
Vishanth Weerakkody

Summary

Session 1 - The creation of open government is a complex puzzle in which the pieces covers a range from institutional to technical aspects. All these aspect influence the level of openness, transparency, accountability and citizen's engagement.

In the first session three pieces of the puzzle were covered, e.g. visualization, collaboration and data extraction. There is a disconnect between data and transparency and accountability. Among others visualization was found to be an important factor contributing to creating transparency and accountability. Another mechanisms to overcome this gap is storytelling. Story telling can be a way to understand how data is used and get a better grip on the user-driven opening of data. Data extraction methods are important to have more data that is usable for analyse. In particular too much data is stored in PDF formats which needs to be released in machine readable forms.

Session 2 - Governments are encouraged to develop and implement data infrastructure at the national level. There are challenges involved in developing data infrastructures, including national policy, regulation, and available resources and capabilities. To overcome some challenges, it is suggested for governments to collaborate and learn from each other on how to develop data infrastructures and strategies that could realize the value of open government data. Data collaborative is a new organizational form enabling the use of data in which each party brings its own expertise and resources to solve a societal problem.

Availability of different forms of data visualization techniques in data portals can contribute to enhancing interpretability of open government data and promote citizen's participation. Citizens might prefer one form of visualization over the other, suggesting that different forms of visualization should be supported. Visualization effort is also very critical for Public Administration space specifically when it comes to Open Statistical Data. Solution such as Data Cubes can be very beneficial to governments to understand statistical data better and to lower the threshold for the public to use this data.

Session 3 - The overall message of the session was promoting better understandability of open data for citizens to enable the generation of knowledge and value

from data for them. The presenters therefore discussed a number of approaches to make this happen: citizen-centric online budget transparency; social and collaborative open data use; “crystallisation” approach towards breaking down data into policy choices. Organizations should develop data strategies and capabilities required for to use open data effectively. A wide range of resources and skills are necessary for open data users - both citizens or companies - to make use of open data. There is little knowledge about how citizens or companies discover, use, or benefit from open data in their daily lives or operations. Therefore, we call on contributions to examine the bottom-up practices of citizens, communities and other open data users to find and apply open data outside the environment of top-down open data platforms or initiatives.

The field of open government is becoming more mature. A wide range of tools are available and the focus is slowly shifting from the technical to the organizational level. Once the tools and instruments are available, organizations should start using these to take advantage of the data and involve the public in their efforts. The creation of open government is a complex puzzle in which the pieces covers a range from institutional to

technical aspects. Current research is often focussed on covering social and technical aspects and only by combining these the open government field can advance.

The various aspects discussed during the sessions influence the level of openness, transparency, accountability and citizen’s engagement. There is no single recipe to accomplish these public values. How to create openness, transparency, accountability and engagement remains a puzzle. We recommend more research in this direction to really understand how governments and the public collaborate and what are the mechanisms resulting in engagement, accountability and transparency. There is little knowledge about how citizens or companies discover, use, or benefit from open data in their daily lives or operations. Therefore, we call on contributions to examine the bottom-up practices of citizens, communities and other open data users to find and apply open data outside the environment of top-down open data platforms or initiatives. In particular we emphasize the need for generalizable approach which can be used in many situations and can result in proven outcomes

Smart Cities

Track chairs

Sehl Mellouli, and Yigal Arens

Summary

Session 1 - Three papers have been presented. The first paper was about open data and criminality in cities. It proposed an architecture that helps visualize open data related to crimes in Brazil. The second paper was about a research project for the development of a cross border smart cities between Tallinn (Estonia) and Helsinki (Finland). The paper presented the rationale behind this project and its impact on the development of the two cities. The third paper dealt with vacant and distressed houses in Cleveland. It developed three different simulations in order to identify distressed properties.

Session 2 - Four papers were presented in session 2. The papers were complementary. The first paper showed the importance of considering the demographics data as a

new concept to be considered in the definition of a smart city. The second paper went beyond the concepts of a smart city to identify a set of attributes (financial indicators) that can be considered in order to rank cities with regard to their smartness. The third paper pointed out the importance of public value in the development of smart cities. It proposed a methodology composed of a reference model and an assessment method. Finally, the fourth paper addresses the issue of data quality and data management in cities and their impact on cities performance.

Overall summary of the sessions and impressions of track chairs in terms of how the presentations have contributed to the domain. Open questions and emerging research areas that emerged from the different sessions of the track should also be discussed. The presentations were generally good. They provided double insights: research and practical insights. *For the next year conference, I think that it is important to ensure that there are more people attending the sessions. In the case*

of the morning session, there were only 8-10 persons who attended which I think can be an element to

discourage people to resubmit.

Track: Social Media and Government

Track Chairs

Andrea Kavanaugh (kavan@vt.edu), Rodrigo Sandoval Almazan, Marie Anne Macadar Moron

Summary

Session 1 - This first session in the Social Media and Government Track focused largely on research related to Twitter use in different contexts: political protests, elections, and government communication. This session also had the presentation of the Best Research Paper of the conference: “E-petition and Online Media: The Case of Bring Back our Girls.”

Highlights of this session include:

- Most Twitter users find content and retweet it. For example, 70% of the tweets about the US presidential election were retweets.
- Twitter is a good tool to identify relevant events throughout the day.
- There is a strong relationship between tweets and support for political protests, like gathering signatures on an e-petition.
- The new scope of agenda setting and reverse agenda setting.
- The less popular users on Twitter send more negative tweets according to the author of the paper “Examining Twitter mentions between

police agencies and public users through the lens of stakeholder theory.”

- A novel category for “Degree of Interest in Politics” was presented on this session.

Session 2 - The second session presented international case studies from Shanghai, Spain and the U.S. Key topics discussed include:

- The description and use of hashtags in the US presidential elections and their importance in describing profiles
- The use of microblogging (i.e., Weibo) for emergency situations in Shanghai
- The use of grounded theory to understand the use of Weibo – the Chinese version of Twitter - to understand interactions between citizens and government officials
- The use of online groups to promote public administration innovation in Spain
- The interaction and use of social media to promote online discussion, and building networking as an example of the potential of a different platform – Nova gov website - to foster organized discussion.

Session 3 - The third and final session was focused on theory and more conceptual ideas about social media, including:

- Trust of digital information -- an interesting presentation about trust using Facebook research
- Representing a community through its social media: the multi-year archive and analysis of Twitter-based topics and social interactions based on a local content aggregator website called the Virtual Town Square
- The concept of agenda setting and priming using social media as a new tool to promote agenda change
- The analysis of fake news about the US presidential campaign provided a different approach to this topic

This was an excellent set of sessions on government and social media. The majority of papers are focused on the US presidential elections, with most of them about measuring the impact of Twitter and very few about Facebook. New topics like fake news and public innovation using social media platforms like nova gov were also discussed in this session. Novel approaches to impact analysis about government use of social media, representing community through social media, and the concept of the ‘Degree of Interest in Politics’ were presented in this track. *For our next conference it is important to focus on missing topics such as theoretical frameworks and concepts of social media, open government and government management, and the link between social media and open data and big data.*

Track title: Beyond Bureaucracy, Co-Producing Governance & New Models of Governance

Track chairs

A. Paulin, L. Anthopoulos, C. Velikanov

Summary

Four accepted papers were presented at the dg.o 2017 Beyond Bureaucracy track: First Alois Paulin (“e-Gov Theory and the Role of Design Science in Transforming Public Governance”) stressed the importance of Design Science research principles in researching towards new ways to deliver public services and new ways to govern common wealth. Next, Cyril Velikanov (“Can Deliberative Governance Become Inclusive?”) raised implications of Mass Online Deliberations and discussed causes of non-participation, and the different levels of involvement in a deliberative participation, arguing that in complex situations as in political deliberation, trying to achieve equal and uniform inclusion is futile. Emphasising the added value of preventing duplicate information retrieval, Robert Krimmer et al. presented the paper “Exploring and Demonstrating the Once-Only Principle: A European Perspective”. Jing Shi et al., finally, presented the paper “Can big data improve public policy analysis?”, which provided an interesting review on the feasibility of Big Data analytics to act as a tool in contributing to shaping and improving public policy analysis.

The Beyond Bureaucracy track succeeded in bringing together researchers to discuss emerging challenges along the boundaries of society, technology, and governance, which reach beyond established e-governance research paths and priorities. The track was attended by ca. 20 researchers, which took the issues raised during the track as a point of departure for follow-up discussions within and beyond the track space.

The insights provided by the researchers added relevant knowledge and views that can help advancing the research objectives of the Beyond Bureaucracy field. To this end, the Beyond Bureaucracy track at the 2017 dg.o proved as a valuable tool in strengthening the research community and advancing the knowledge required to progress public governance beyond entrenched bureaucratic paradigms. The discussions helped shaping a common understanding of the research priorities, and thus helped furthering the research agenda on an international scale.

Follow-up activities in form of stronger interdisciplinary cooperation have been discussed, with a focus on further community- building activities to spread awareness for the research objectives of Beyond Bureaucracy as a Design-Science-focussed research field in the e-Government and e-Democracy communities. To this end, an inclusion of Beyond Bureaucracy as an independent track also at future dg.o conferences would be highly

appreciated and of high significance to the advancement of the field.

Track: Open Government Data Policy and Politics

Track Chairs

Track Chairs: Boyi Li, Kyung Ryul Park

Summary

Presentation 1: Rethinking the crucial impact of ICTs in Civil Society Organizations Working in the FOI and OGD fields - The paper focused on the different organizational and practical strategies of FOI and OGD organizations in the field of civil society. A major contribution of this presentation is a conceptual framework of CSO field, which is a scheme of categorization of different types of organizational forms in relation to FOI and OGD practices. The conceptual framework attracts several follow-up questions that ask for the specific information of research design and methodology, as well as implications for practice. The author received useful feedbacks and advices on how to position the paper in literature, and methodological clarity.

Presentation 2: Usability Evaluation of an Open Data Platform - Lukasz gave a very interesting presentation on the case of usability study of open data based on the Quality in Use Integrated Measurement (QUIM) model. He shared his insights with audiences on possible ways to improve intuitiveness and usability of the interface as well as the perceived advantages and challenges of application of QUIM model in usability evaluation in OGD Ireland context. His presentation was followed by a dynamic round of questions and discussions with the participants.

Presentation 3: Organizational Transparency Maturity Assessment Method - Unfortunately, the presenter did

not show up. Thus, we took advantage of the half an hour to make floor open and discuss a broad range of topics related to the issue of policy and politics of open data in global context (Ireland, Italy, Argentina, Costa Rica, China etc). Participants actively engaged in the discussion with sharing their research and practice experiences and explored possible research collaboration opportunities. Track chairs have also received very insightful comments and suggestion for the dgo conference next year.

The session concludes with an emphasis on the study and theorizing efforts of social, political, and cultural context of open data platform, design, and policy-making. We agree that the practices, standard-setting, and policy-making of open government data need to be designed in a way that both allows the standardization and the flexibility of local improvisation and even resistance. The joint discussion points to the direction of inclusive OGD policy-making that not only addresses the use and usability of citizen users, but also a variety of user groups and stakeholders to collaborate with both government and system developers. The means that more theoretical perspectives needs to be included in this direction of study, such as social construction of technology, openness, stakeholders theory, socio-technical design etc. All participants agree to continue this conversation towards the next DGO conference.

Participatory Democracy

Track chairs

Claudia Cappelli, Cristiano Maciel and José Viterbo Filho

Summary

All the speakers attended Session 12. There were about 25 people present in the room. There were 2 articles from Brazil, 1 from Argentina and 1 from Canada. The works were presented within the scheduled time, with a slight delay of one of the panelists. At the end, the papers were discussed among the participants. We could

perceive that, despite the subject being participatory democracy (in programming was Participation Democracy), some of the papers addressed issues related to the need for information available for participation in public life, especially in the form of Open Government Data. In this sense, one of the works focused on data transparency, in line with the use of data by the government. A second work brought an applied research focusing on the right

to Information. A third work presented a systematic review on e-participation, offering a good introduction about the theme. Finally, a fourth work was about the processes of creating geovisualization for citizens, a current and relevant approach. Overall, the presentations

were very good. For the next year, if we come to organize this track again, we suggest that some other topics, such as e-petition and other forms of popular participation, be included in the call for papers. At last, we highlight that the interaction among all the participants was very positive and all are in contact yet, exchanging experiences via email. The track was also discussed in Facebook social network, where we uploaded photos, publicizing the works presented.

Cybersecurity and Government

Track chairs

Loni Hagen, Hun-Yeong Kwon, Wookjoon Sung, Soon Ae Chun

Summary

Session 1 - Sung and Kang's paper was an empirical study to find factors affecting information breach. The findings highlight the importance of considering technical management, policy and cognitive factors in dealing with information breach. Joo et al. highlight problems in regards with policies on de-identification process and management, and criticize the lacking discussions on the responsibility of the risks and liabilities involved in the process of de-identification of personal information. The paper makes four recommendations on de-identification policies in order to distribute risks involved with de-identification process: clear definition of the risk provider, strengthened role of government as an assistant, higher managerial accountability, and implementing cyber insurance scheme for the risk provider. Chatfield and Reddick examines the Pentagon's vulnerability reward program to demonstrate the fit to the national cybersecurity policy to urge the need for an enhanced cybersecurity capability development.

After the successful workshop last year in dg.o 2016, this track was created as part of the main conference. Our main goal was to emphasize the importance and awareness of cybersecurity and privacy issues and solutions, especially from the perspectives of policy and management. We were successful in identifying the new

and urgent issues of cyber security in the community of digital government society, and was able to attract good quality papers, although we had low submission rates over all.

Discussions during and after the presentation with the participants yielded the following recommendations in order to improve the participation and the scope of the track in preparation for next year.

- Include more perspectives from more diverse disciplines and methodologies, including the computer science.
- Invite researchers working with practitioners for their challenges and experiences.
- Include more comparative studies across countries, cultures, as well as global coordination efforts for addressing the cyber-related ills in the society.

In fact, track chairs have started a conversation with researchers who are interested in bringing perspectives of cybersecurity norms as well as practitioners' perspectives next year. We will put more effort to spreading words about our track to attract high numbers of quality papers and presentations next year, including plenary panels.

Workshop and Tutorials

Track chairs

Manuel Pedro Rodríguez Bolívar and Rony Medaglia

Summary

Session 1 - The first paper is about Linked open data technology and the need of these technologies to the co-production of services and to take decisions. The authors presented interesting insights with the use of data cubes and statistical data as the means to create new tools for taking decisions and reusing information. New insights regarding this subject were shown in the session. Some research questions were also derived. Some of them are: a) how can open data serve for coproduction of public services? b) how many dimensions can be used in data cubes?; c) how can data cubes improve information transparency? Finally, emerging research areas arise from this session, for example, new tools for improving data analysis and modelling statistical data with data cubes.

Session 2 - The second paper is about new tools used by smart cities to manage some main aspects of the city. The presenter indicated the need of using available data for creating powerful management tools for smart cities. He explained the bike management city (BMS) of the smart city of Málaga (Spain) and how his company have collected different open data information for taking decisions with the BMS. New insights regarding this subject were shown in the session. Some research questions were also derived. Some of them are: a) How can your tool be applied in different countries and contexts? b) can the bike management system be used for personal use?; c) how can the parking system be assigned in the city? Finally, emerging research areas arise from this session. For example, the use of a tool named “Watson analytics” to develop better decisions in daily problems of the city, and the improvement of the sentiment analysis of citizens in the city.

The sessions have been very helpful to contribute insights for future research and have dealt with

interesting and lively debates in the field of smart cities. Both of them have contributed significantly in the domain. The first session has contributed in the field of information analysis and treatment. The second session has contributed in the field of new management tools to improving efficiency in the management of public services and, concretely, in the field of the bike management system in smart cities. Open questions have been derived in both sessions that have stimulated the debate and thinking in these issues. The Open questions have been written in the summary of each one of the sessions (previously written) in order to better explain the contribution of each one in the domain. Also, emerging research areas have arisen from the sessions, mainly focused on taking advantage of technological tools and computing area to improve the management of the smart cities. This way, the first session introduced the need for computing technics to improve the treatment of statistical open data in a smart city. This way, the use of data cubes seems to be a good tool for using the data collected by the government in order to obtain useful reports to take decisions. On another hand, the second session put emphasis on using open data and other data available on the web (for example, weather forecast) with the aim of creating management systems of different aspects of the city. Concretely, it has put emphasis on the need of analysing data and sentiment analysis to improve the management of public services in smart cities.

The tutorial on “Cognitive Analytics of Smart Cities: A case of Málaga city”, consisted in a presentation and discussion of a system of data analysis and management applied to the bike sharing service in the city of Malaga, Spain. The presenter introduced the analytical system developed by IBM, and provided examples of use of data in relation to the bike sharing service. Examples included

the use of meteorological data, and of geolocation data aimed at optimizing the availability of bicycles for users.

The topic areas of data analysis and IT-enabled initiatives of bike sharing are a relevant part of the topic of Smart Cities. The tutorial attracted an audience of around 15 participants. The first part of the tutorial was devoted to the presentation of the analytical tool while, in the second one, participants posed questions and commented on the experience of IBM in Malaga, in comparison with other Smart Cities and bike sharing initiatives in other countries.

In particular, there was a discussion on how the bike sharing service in itself in Malaga could be re-designed to enhance its business case, and improve its usability. Bikes in Malaga need to be docked at appropriate docking stations, resulting in some stations being empty when there is still demand for it. The service model of some bike sharing companies in China, instead, provides

for bicycles that can be parked in any parking spot in the city, and are located and activated through GPS technology. The presenter of the tutorial discussed these alternative modes of bike sharing services, but also highlighted that IBM's role in this case was only to optimize the data management and analysis of the bike sharing service, and not to redesign it.

Other comments from the audience touched upon issues related to data security, and bicycle theft and vandalism, and how optimized data management and analysis could help prevent them.

Overall, the tutorial provides the audience with relevant insights on the opportunities and challenges for technology companies like IBM in improving Smart City services.

Featured Research

Best Research Paper at dg.o 2017

Teresa Harrison, Catherine Dumas Nic Depaula, Tim Fake, Will May, Akanksha Atrey, Jooyeon Lee, Lokesh Rishi and S.S. Ravi, E-Petitioning and Online Media: The Case of BringBackOurGirls

For decades, policymakers have sought the means to enhance economic freedom in autocratic regimes. These results suggest that the Internet can play a valuable role in expanding the ease of doing business within nations. Moreover, these two variables appear to be mutually-

reinforcing, as increases in one tend to produce positive effects on the other. Given this, policymakers should welcome advances in information and communication technologies (ICT's) and facilitate their positive effect on entrepreneurship.



Best Management Paper at dg.o 2017

Ralf-Martin Soe, FINEST Twins: platform for cross-border smart city solutions **The Case of BringBackOurGirls**

The FINEST Twins aims to build a smart-city Center of Excellence (CoE) based in Estonia capable of mobilising all leading actors and stakeholders in Estonia and establish a solid long term partnership with their Helsinki region counterparts, capitalising on the macro region's scientific knowledge, innovativeness and entrepreneurship. The smart city CoE will focus on mobility, energy and built environment glued together by governance and urban analytics & data and aims to match leading smart city research centers globally. The FINEST Twins develops the cross-border knowledge transfer infrastructure (Urban Operating System) through real-life pilots capable of attracting international expertise and investment, as well as acting as a

springboard for the exportation of Finnish-Estonian knowledge and combined service solutions on a global scale and communication technologies (ICT's) and facilitate their positive effect on entrepreneurship.



Best Poster award winners

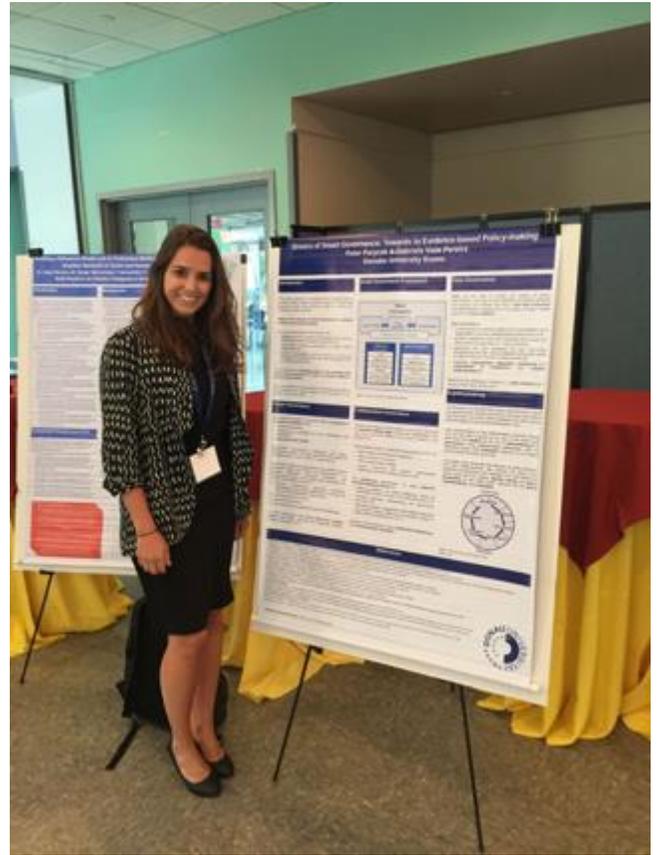
Peter Parycek and Gabriela Viale Pereira, Drivers of Smart Governance: towards to evidence-based policy-making

This paper presents the preliminary framework proposed by the authors for drivers of Smart Governance. The research question of this study is: What are the drivers for Smart Governance to achieve evidence-based policy-making? The framework suggests that in order to create

a smart governance model, data governance and collaborative governance are the main drivers.

These pillars are supported by legal framework, normative factors, principles and values, methods, data assets or human resources, and IT infrastructure. These

aspects will guide a real time evaluation process in all levels of the policy cycle, towards to the implementation of evidence-based policies.



Policy Highlight

An Analysis of the Social Process in Ideas Generation for Public Policies *Helen K. Liu*

This paper examines the process of online idea generation or “crowdsourcing” for public policy, especially factors associated with ideas that are selected

for use, and how policymakers and administrators can design processes that generate relevant ideas

- It focuses on a prominent and national example of crowdsourcing, the US Open Govt Dialogue conducted in 2009, and the characteristics of contributors whose ideas were selected for further discussion
- For contributors who offered a single idea, interactions play an important role in the likelihood that an individual generates an accepted idea. Individuals who commented on the ideas of others across diverse topics, and those who gained attention in discussions were the creators of ideas most likely to be accepted
- For repeat contributors (who offered multiple ideas over time during the process), interactions with others

weren't as important for having their ideas accepted – perhaps because they had more experience

- Platform designers should create incentives to encourage contributors to return and further contribute, gaining experience, in order to generate usable ideas
- Online discussion and interaction are important for developing ideas, especially for those who may have less experience

Member News



A prestigious Awards committee in the middle-eastern country of Oman has selected the Director of the University at Albany's Center for Technology in Government (CTG) as its first-ever female leader.

Dr. Theresa Pardo, Director of CTG and also a Research Professor at Rockefeller College of Public Affairs & Policy, will Chair the Oman E-Government Award Jury, which recognizes government agencies and other organizations that are increasing productivity and improving public service in Oman by successfully innovating with technology. The award, now in its 5th year, is presented each year by the Sultanate of Oman's Information Technology Authority and was established in response to remarks by His Majesty Sultan Qaboos, the country's leader, in which he announced the need to innovate with technology in order to enhance services in the small country of about 4.4 million citizens.

Award recipients, chosen by the international and national experts comprising the Jury, include both public and private sector organizations. Awards recognize those in a range of categories including excellence in designing and implementing mobile public services (such as a government-designed app), and new technology that streamlines processes (such as successfully implementing a system that allow investors to register a company electronically within 60 seconds).

"Dr. Pardo has been a trusted colleague and Jury member for the Sultan Qaboos Award for Excellence in eGovernment for the previous three award periods," says Dr. Salim Al Ruzaiqi, Chief Executive Officer of the Information Technology Authority (ITA) of Oman. "Her world-renowned expertise in the field of eGovernment combined with her past contributions to the award selection process made her a natural choice to Chair this year's Jury session," Dr. Ruzaiqi continued.



e.oman

“I am honored to have been selected as the first female Chair of this impressive Jury, and I look forward to traveling to Oman and working with my colleagues there to determine the most deserving recipients of this honor,” says Pardo. “The Sultanate of Oman should be commended for their forward thinking in recognizing those who are working to improve public service by thinking strategically and innovating with technology.”

Oman is an Arab country that sits at the mouth of the Arabian Gulf, on the southeastern coast of the Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered by the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and shares marine borders with Iran and Pakistan.

Source: [CTG](#)

Next Conference

DG.O 2018- 19th Annual International Conference on Digital Government Research



Date: May 30-Jun 3, 2018 (Tentative) **Venue:** Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands Conference
Chairs: Marijn Janssen. Important Dates:

- Papers Submission **January 15th, 2018**
- Workshops, Tutorials, and Panel Proposals Submission **January 20th, 2018**
- Application Deadline for 2018 Doctoral Colloquium **March 1st, 2018**



Announcements

ICEGOV 2018

ICEGOV
2018 GALWAY
IRELAND

11th International Conference
on Theory and Practice of
Electronic Governance

4-6 APRIL 2018

www.icegov.org

180 papers Submitted to ICEGOV2018

Following the Call for Papers period of ICEGOV2018, which took place between 6 July and 19 September, a total of 180 papers written by 367 different authors were submitted to the conference. This is the second-highest number of submissions to ICEGOV in its 11 years,

falling just behind the record-breaking ICEGOV2017 (New Delhi, India), which saw 560 papers submitted.

11th Edition of ICEGOV is set for Galway, Ireland

The upcoming edition of ICEGOV, to be held between 6-8 April 2018, is co-organized by the National University of Ireland, Galway (NUIG), the Insight

Centre for Data Analytics, and the United Nations University Operating Unit on Policy-Driven Electronic Governance (UNU-EGOV). The conference patron is the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform of the Republic of Ireland, while UNESCO acts as a collaborator. The conference theme is Transforming Digital Governance for Sustainable and Resilient Societies.

Important upcoming dates

- Paper acceptance / rejection notification: 20 November 2017
- Application for Scholarship opens: 20 November 2017

- Application for Scholarship closes: 27 November 2017
- Scholarship decision notification: 11 December 2017
- Registration deadline for authors: 15 December 2017
- Final paper submission deadline: 15 December 2017
- Doctoral Colloquium: 3 April 2018

More details at <http://www.icegov.org/>.

Grants & Job Opportunities

ERC – European Research Council Grant Opportunities for FOR NON-EUROPEAN RESEARCHERS

The European Research Council (ERC) is a funding organisation for frontier research. It aims to stimulate scientific excellence in Europe by funding the very best, creative researchers of any nationality and age, and supporting their innovative ideas. Researchers from anywhere in the world can apply for ERC grants provided the research they undertake will be carried out in an [EU Member State](#) or [Associated Country](#).

If you are moving to Europe (EU Member State or Associated Country), you can apply for additional funding, which can total up to **€2 million** for a Starting Grant (instead of **€1.5 million** for those already established in Europe), **€2.75 million** for a Consolidator Grant (instead of **€2 million**) and €3.5 million for an Advanced Grant (instead of €2.5 million)

In 2017 (applications for 2018) ERC awarded €605 MILLION TO 406 TOP RESEARCHERS ([READ MORE](#)) - Source and more details: [ERC](#)

More information how to join ERC teams: [LINK](#)

