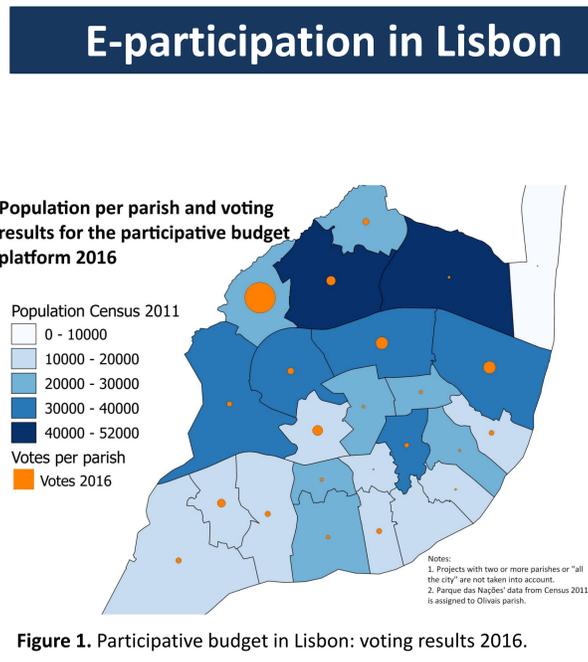


Project

Research objective
Investigate the motivators and inhibitors of online citizen participation (e-participation) adoption in city/urban context.

What is e-participation?
"the process of engaging citizens through ICTs [Information and Communication Technologies] in policy and decision-making in order to make public administration participatory, inclusive, collaborative and deliberative for intrinsic and instrumental ends". (Ref. 1) Source: E-government survey 2014 (United Nations, 2014, p. 61)



- ## ! Challenges and actions
1. Quantitative review of literature on e-participation adoption studies. ✓
 2. Design of theoretical models of e-participation adoption. ✓
 3. Data collection through a survey. ✓
 4. Theoretical model testing using the data collected. ✓
 5. Methodology of evaluation: PLS-SEM. ✓
 6. Publication of results in journals and conferences.
 7. Based on results, provide approaches and insights to increase e-participation adoption in city/urban context

Results from review

Article 1: E-participation adoption models research in the last 16 years: A weight and meta-analytical review

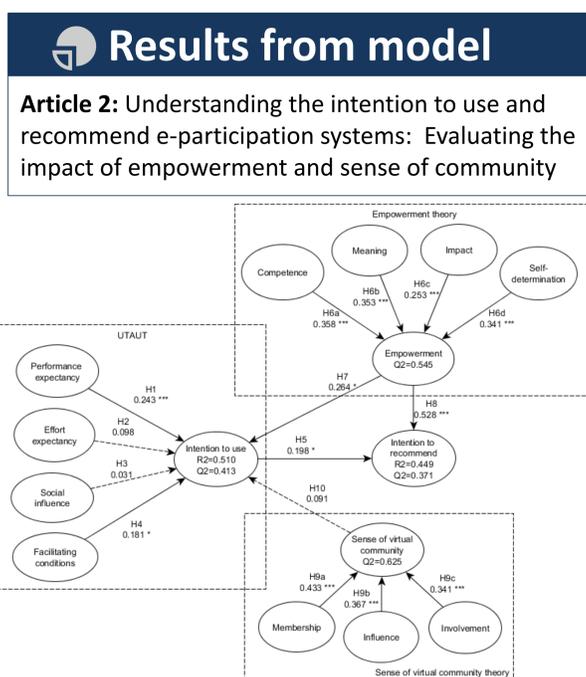
Figure 2. World distribution of the respondents analysed in the review articles

Figure 3. Model of best predictors tested in the literature. Values represent weights, and the average β -values are in parentheses

```

    graph LR
      PEU[Perceived ease of use] -- 0.94 (0.529) --> PU[Perceived usefulness]
      PU -- 0.89 (0.393) --> A[Attitude]
      PU -- 0.94 (0.336) --> IU[Intention to use]
      SI[Social influence] -- 0.86 (0.192) --> IU
      A -- 0.86 (0.382) --> IE[Effort expectancy]
      IE -- 1.00 (0.160) --> IU
      IE -- 1.00 (0.327) --> T[Trust]
      T -- 1.00 (-0.417) --> PR[Perceived risk]
      IU -- 0.80 (0.216) --> U[Use]
  
```

- ## Methodology
- Data collection
 - Cascais data (n = 211)
 - Lisbon data (n = 448)
 - Theories: UTAUT + Psychological empowerment + Sense of virtual community
 - PLS-SEM explains the variance in the dependent variables when analysing the model. Primarily used to develop theories in exploratory research. This method allow to estimate latent (unobservable) variables or constructs, for instance, intention to use, feeling of empowerment, performance expectancy, cannot be directly measured, but indirectly by a set of indicators. (Hair et al., 2014)
 - Two steps to assess our models:
 - Measurement Model
 - Structural model



- ## Next Publications
- Weight and meta-analysis review → submitted
 - Empowerment, sense of place and UTAUT (Cascais case)
 - Empowerment, sense of place and UTAUT (Lisbon case)
 - Privacy in e-participation (Muenster case)
 - Workshop on e-participation (ESCI 2017 conference) → accepted
 - Guidelines for the implementation of e-participation technologies

- ## Impact
- Help researchers to identify trends, and highlights issues in the future use of some constructs.
 - Results suggest that governments should ensure that they are following the best practices, standards of usability, and user centred design in order to implement more intuitive interfaces for e-participation platforms.
 - Intention to recommend may play a critical role to support the diffusion of e-participation technologies.
 - By analyzing the roles of empowerment and sense of community, it will yield insights for government institutions interested in defining strategies and extending scope of new e-participation platforms.

Consortium



Acknowledgements

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