

● **SYMPOSIUM: Big Data and Governance**

Introduction: Governance in Big Data Era: Accuracy and Collaboration

..... Yueping Zheng
A Research on the Policy Propagation Process and Information Interaction Behavior in
Local Crisis Management Based on Massive Data Analysis

..... Shuhua Liu, Liting Pan & Yining Wei

Abstract The wide adoption of new media has challenged the ability of local crisis management. In this paper, we employ case study and social network analysis to analyze the micro-blog use of local government in Tianjin chemical explosion crisis. The results demonstrate that network structures of the policy and information propagation have different characteristics. Moreover, netizens can be categorized into three different subgroups, namely Critical feeders, Bridges, and Amplifiers, that essentially play very different roles in the policy propagation and government-netizen interaction process. In conclusion, local government still faces challenges in the policy propagation process. They have very low influence in the virtual world in general. The synchronization and coordination between virtual Interaction and policy making are still largely missing. At the same time, they are facing serious challenges presented by the emergence and maturity of three different online communities and their collaborative efforts in communication and negotiation with local governments.

Key Words Crisis Management; Social Network Analysis; Policy Propagation

Information, Communication and Influence: Government Social Media in Internet Governance

—An Exploratory Study through Combining Big Data and Small Data Analysis

..... Tianguang Meng & Siyao Zheng

Abstract As the representative of the government in cyber space, government social media plays a crucial role in Internet governance. The online government, especially government social media, with the characteristics of both government and social media, pushes forward positive influence on promoting open government, government responsiveness and mediating public opinion. The Chinese government pays much more attention to the adoption and diffusion of government social media. This article attempts

to explore the role of government social media in Internet governance through combining big data analytics and small data analysis. To be specific, we focus on the content it spreads, the functions it performs, and the influence on Internet governance. Government social media disseminates various topics, of which propaganda of political values is the most notable and still increasing. The core function of government social media is servicing for people's livelihood, while there exist the dual functions namely government affair openness and performance demonstration. Collecting the attention of 16% Chinese netizens, government social media is exerting its influence on kinds of fields. Government social media affects netizens' political attitudes and behaviors by initiating their interest towards public affairs. However, its influence is bounded by local economic and social conditions, its communication strategies, and the netizens' characteristics. The improvement of government social media should increase its coverage, optimize the communication strategy and improve the quality of information.

Key Words Information Dissemination; Network Governance; Government Social Media; Big Data; Small Data

Study on Open Local Government Data in China: Technical and Legal Characteristics

..... Lei Zheng & Jiuyang Xiong

Abstract This paper conducts a comparative study on the technical and legal characteristics of open data available on thirteen local government platforms in China in terms of the quantity, type, format, access method, timeliness, open license, metadata, click views and downloads. The study finds that the quantity of open datasets is pretty low in all regions and cities of China. Among those open government datasets, only 66.85% are machine readable, and 18.78% are in open formats. 66.7% of them are committed to be updated regularly, however, only 20.83% of them are actually updated. In many regions and cities, the right to access, use, and redistribute data freely is not explicitly guaranteed. The quality of metadata for open datasets varies from one region to another. In addition, the supply and demand for open data are not well matched. Finally, the paper puts forward some suggestions on the standard formats, open license, metadata provision and demand-oriented provision of open government data.

Key Words Open Data; Local Government; Assessment; China

Reducing Corruption through Opening Government Data: The Case of the United Kingdom

..... Xuejiao Zhao, Nan Zhang & Qingguo Meng

Abstract Open data improves government transparency and facilitates economic development and innovation. In recent years, many countries started open data initiatives. According to the rankings of “Open Data Barometer” and “Global Open Data Index”, two authoritative indicators of open data, the United Kingdom ranked 1st worldwide between 2013 and 2014. The United Kingdom also used open data as a tool to tackle corruption. As one of the pilot countries for the European Commission’s TACOD (Towards a European strategy to reduce Corruption by enhancing the use of Open Data) project, the UK TACOD team explored the value of specific public datasets against certain types of corrupt behavior, categorizing corruption cases by the type of the corrupt behavior, the method of disclosure and the relevant datasets that were associated with the disclosed corrupt behavior. Constructing a preliminary framework of reducing corruption through opening government data, this paper analyzes the case of the United Kingdom to provide valuable experience for China.

Key Words Open Government Data; Anti-Corruption; The United Kingdom

Research on Government Big Data Capacity from Organizational Perspective

..... Bo Fan & Lu Chen

Abstract Open government data becomes an effective method of improving the public governance in the era of big data. In China, many provinces and cities, like Shanghai, have been carrying out open government data initiatives since 2012. Although the Chinese government owns over 80% of the society’s big data resources, the implementation effect is not as good as expected due to the open data’s small quantity, low quality and low degree of data reuse. One reason why the goal of open government data is hard to be realized is that the Chinese government’s big data capacity is relatively low. As a result, it is necessary to conduct a research on how to construct open government data capacity in order to support the Chinese open government data implementation. Based on the literature review, this article forms the open government data capacity as data sharing, data open, data curation, data reuse, etc., referring to the Helbig et al.’s open government model. Drawing on the innovation diffusion theory, the article constructed the analysis framework of open government data capacity from the

organizational perspective and conducted the empirical study to local governments in Shanghai. The research found that the organization support, organization compatibility and the fair and innovative organization culture positively affect open government data capacity, while the centralized organization construction has negative influence. The power distance plays a negative moderating role in the relationship of centralized organization construction and government big data capacity, while information architecture positively moderates the relationship of organization support and government big data capacity.

Key Words Big Data Capacity; Organizational Factors; Power Distance; Information Architecture

● ARTICLES

The Impact of the Continuity of Government R & D Subsidies on Firm's R & D Inputs: An Empirical Analysis of 185 Listed Manufacturing Firms' R & D Data

..... Mingyue Wen

Abstract Research and development (R&D) is a necessary condition for enhancing technological innovation. Inevitably, government adopts R&D subsidy policy to promote R&D inputs and enterprise activities. A question remains to be addressed: has the government R&D subsidy policy enhanced its effectiveness? To help answer the question, this research established panel data of 185 listed manufacturing firms to analyze the scale and continuity of government R&D subsidies policy from 2007 – 2013 and their impacts on the R&D inputs by the targeted enterprises. The principal findings are as follows: First, listed state-owned enterprises (SOE) received much more subsidies than non-state-owned enterprises (NSOE). Second, while the subsidy policy's positive effects on NSOE were not statistically significant, government R&D subsidies did induce an SOE crowding out effect. Finally, the positive effects generated by the continuity of the government R&D subsidies are obvious and help alleviate the crowding out effect. This research confirms that the continuity of the government R&D subsidies is the critical factor that enhances the intended policy effects.

Key Words Continuity of R & D Subsidies; R & D Investment; Crowding-out Effect; Positive Effect

Government's Trust in the Masses: The Bridge of Public Participation

..... Jingjing Zeng & Jiaojiao Song

Abstract Currently, a large body of scholarship has emerged in the field of government credibility. But few of them have attached to the theme of government's trust in citizens. In general, trust is mutual and it's not enough to study citizen's trust in government without considering the effect of government's trust in citizens. We put forward the proposition about the government's trust in citizens and contend that it plays as a bridge for public participation in political. "Three-dimensional factors—the government's trust in citizens —implementation of the public participation" structure model has been constructed in this paper. Then we explore the factors influencing government's trust in citizens from individual, organization, society (seven factors) dimensions, and a further study on the intermediary role of government's trust in the public. . The results show that; trust propensity is positively correlated with the government's trust in citizens at the individual level; while at the organizational level, bureaucratic organizational characteristics plays negative effect on the government's trust in citizens; social evaluation, to some extent, has positive impact on the government's trust in citizens at the social level; the government's trust in citizens plays an intermediary role from the three dimensions just the same as the government's support for public participation. The research redefines social trust and deepens the explanation on the government's credibility. More importantly, it explores ways to promote the government's credibility in the background of global citizens' diminishing trust in their governments.

Key Words Mass Line; The Government's Trust in Citizens; Influence Factor; Public Participation

● THEORETICAL REVIEWS

A Review of the Domestic Research of Public Administration Issues in Municipal Solid Waste Management

..... Liqiang Xue & Wenyu Fan

Abstract With the municipal solid waste problems in China become more serious in recent years, how to improve the related management is an important issue of urban governance. Building a modern municipal solid waste management model and theory will play an important role in promoting the innovation and progress in practices. To this end, we collect the related literature published between 1985 - 2016 and organize the

literature based on the different elements of the solid waste management process. We point out some limitations in the existing literature and research, such as the lack of public administration perspective, the research methods are not comprehensive, and so on. Future research needs to make improvement in several aspects, including the research topics, perspectives, methods, etc. , so as to promote the research and theory building of municipal solid waste management in China.

Key Words Solid Waste Management; Municipal; Literature Review

●BOOK REVIEWS

A Comparative Study on the Social Policy View between Confucian and Feminist Care Ethics: The Book View of *Contemporary Confucian Bioethics* and *Starting at Home: Caring and Social Policy*

..... Tingting Ju & Chao Yuan