Digital Transformation of the Public Sector

Digital transformation, increasingly recognized as central to the efforts of government leaders to meet their obligations to society, is the use of digital technologies to innovate and change how organizations create value and prepare for the future.

According to <u>Gartner</u>, while *digital optimization* focuses on using data to improve current operations, *digital transformation* is set to change the shape of government operations through a process of destruction, reinvention and creation. <u>Deloitte</u> recently conducted a survey of 1,200 government officials from 70 countries and found that three-fourths of respondents said that digital technologies were disrupting government operations, and nearly all of them characterized the impact as significant.

There are numerous examples of digital transformation in the public sector. For example, Rhode Island modernized its unemployment insurance (UI) contact center by migrating to the cloud to deal with a surge in calls related to claims. Within 10 days, Rhode Island went from handling 75 concurrent calls to over 2000. Similarly, Brookings recently published a <u>series of articles</u> on country-level AI planning and found evidence that different countries are robustly (but differently) pursuing AI at the national level. Interestingly, there is even some early-stage experimentation efforts happening with emerging digital platforms, such as the Metaverse. These efforts span all level of government from the federal to state and to local.

National and international efforts on Smart Cities allow government to be hyper-responsive to activities within the city, but also create ethical and oversight issues. From body cameras and their use within law enforcement to augmented reality for recruiting and training, there are multiple innovations that impact the way citizens and organisations interact. There is also a growing interest in digital sustainability and resilience efforts in the public sector.

Digital transformation in government is still in its early stages, and thus far, progress has been slow. Only a small percentage of governments believe that they have successfully executed digital transformation. Further, these efforts are being carried out at a time when many governments do not believe they fully understand the policy, management and technology strategies required to respond appropriately to digital trends.

Thus, the focus of this special issue is on the strategic facets of digital transformation in the public sector, including:

- How do public agencies design, evaluate and implement digital transformation strategies?
- What are the strategizing processes that government uses when confronting digital transformation?
- How do public agencies scan their environments for opportunities when it comes to digital technologies and how do they evaluate these opportunities?
- How does strategy lead to the design of digital transformation projects and how do the outcomes of these impact the digital strategy of the agencies?
- What are the omnichannel strategies that provide a consistent experience for the constituent?
- When and how do public agencies look to external stakeholders (e.g., consultants, thinktanks, and even academia) for knowledge, capabilities, and solutions for digital transformation?
- Within government, who are the key stakeholders driving (or limiting) digital transformation and how can this be harnessed or overcome?
- o What explains constituent acceptance or rejection of digital transformation initiatives?
- o How do mega-scale (large-scale) digital transformation projects in the public sector work?
- What leadership characteristics are necessary in senior IS leadership for transformational projects?
- o Do maturity models exist for digital transformation and how effective are they?
- How does the implementation of digital transformation strategies differ from traditional implementations?
- How can the costs, benefits and risks of digital transformation be calculated and rationalized?

We welcome both conceptual and empirical papers. We are agnostic when it comes to methodological stance taken so long as it is executed rigorously. Papers should clearly identify the strategic element that is being addressed.

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Important Dates

Abstract Submission for Feedback (optional): March 15, 2023 Initial paper submission deadline: June 15, 2023 First round authors notification: September 1, 2023 *Invited revisions deadline: November 10, 2023 *Second round authors notification: January 15, 2023 *Final revision deadline: March 31, 2024 *Final authors notification: April 15, 2024

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*Please note that these dates are indicative as each paper may require different timing and a different number of revisions to make the final deadline.

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