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# Analysis of the methodologies for evaluation of e-government policies

Dalibor Stanimirovic, Tina Jukic, Janja Nograsedk, and Mirko Vintar

University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Administration, Ljubljana, Slovenia  
{dalibor.stanimirovic, tina.jukic, janja.nograsedk,  
mirko.vintar}@fu.uni-lj.si

**Abstract.** Methodologies for evaluation of e-government policies do not provide enough valuable information to policy makers in conducting quality planning of e-government initiatives. Consequently, user acceptance of e-government services is below government anticipations, while the expected effects in terms of reducing costs and increasing the effectiveness of public administration are still in early stages. Paper presents an overview of existing methodologies for evaluation of e-government policies, identifies characteristics of recent evaluations and conceptualizes a theoretical framework for their comparative analysis. Analysis of more than 50 evaluation methodologies offers an insight into the current evaluation practice, enables detection of its deficiencies as well as their mitigation and could facilitate a significant contribution to more evidence-based evaluation of e-government policies.

**Keywords:** e-government policy, evaluation methodology, evaluation and development level, comparative analysis.

## 1 Introduction

Despite extensive research in the recent years [1-3] and considerable investments in the field; EU countries are investing approximately 2.2% of GDP in public sector ICT [4-6], the phenomenon of e-government remains ambiguous and still lacks a unified definition. OECD studies indicate that further e-government development is one of the most important factors of public sector rationalization, as well as faster countries' development [7-9]. E-government development so far has been marked by a large gap between supply and demand of public e-services in most countries, which can be prevalently attributed to "politically driven" development rather than evidence-based evaluation and selection of e-government policies [10-12]. Some countries (e.g. Estonia) [13-15] have been accomplishing much better results in evaluation and implementation of e-government policies compared to several other countries with much higher investments. Past experience in the field and public finance trends evidently

require the development of methodologies<sup>1</sup> for evaluation of e-government policies which could enable e-government decision-makers to conduct more qualified and quantified preparation, execution and evaluation of e-government policies – be it before or after their implementation (ex-ante or ex-post).

Despite the increasing number of evaluation methodologies, the numerous aspects of their study and comparison have largely been disregarded. They are basically too diverse and lack a unified and clear theoretical framework [12], [16-17], which would allow a comparison of differences between them. The latter arise from various reasons: different (EU, UN, Brown University, EIU etc.) and heterogeneous promoters (international, national, consulting, research institutions etc.) [12], diverse environments [18-19], various rationales and contextual background as well as the number and selection of indicators [18-19]. Significant differences between evaluation methodologies are reflected within their main evaluation focus and evolving stage as well.

The paper is trying to overcome these limitations and establish the rudiments for theoretical framework which could facilitate a comparative analysis of existing methodologies in the field. Deriving from the aforementioned research objectives the paper is focusing primarily on the following interrelated research questions:

1. Overview of the existing methodologies for evaluation of e-government policies.
2. Identification and characterization of the key evaluation levels within e-government policies.
3. Analysis of existing methodologies for evaluation of e-government policies according to identified evaluation levels and development levels.

The research is based on the study of abundant literature, relatively scarce research reports available from the field, and an in-depth analysis of the methodologies which have been already implemented in practice. Paper essentially represents a review and comparative analysis of the methodologies for evaluation of e-government policies. The research was conducted within the research project aiming to determine which methodologies could be applied for evaluation of e-government policies in Slovenia.

## **2 Methodologies for evaluation of e-government policies – state of the art**

According to the subject of evaluation, methodologies could be classified in typical groups presented below.

### **2.1 Front-office maturity and readiness**

The best-known benchmark measurements in EU have been conducted by Capgemini [4-6], while the most renowned benchmarkings on the global scale have been carried

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<sup>1</sup> The collective term “methodologies” will be used hereinafter, denoting approaches, indicator models, measurement frameworks and similar undertakings for evaluation of e-government policies.

out by the UN [14], [20], Accenture [21] and Brown University [22]. While focusing primarily on web site analysis (front office), all these methodologies used completely different indicators, hardly ensuring comprehensive evaluation of e-government policies on the national level [12], [16], [23]. While other important benchmark measurements converging on e-readiness and information society in general are: The Global Information Technology Report [24], Digital economy rankings [25] and United Nations e-Government Survey [14], [20].

## **2.2 Effects and impacts of e-government policies**

Ex-ante and ex-post evaluations of e-government policies are subject of numerous methodologies, among which we could highlight: MAREVA [26], eGEP [19], WiBe 4.0 [27] and Australian AGIMO [18]. MAREVA and WiBe 4.0 are dealing with ex-ante and ex-post evaluations of e-government policies on the basis of parameters such as profitability, risks, benefits to external users and civil servants, services and project necessity. eGEP and AGIMO similarly analyze costs, related risks, provision and maintenance of e-services, as well as evaluate their performance and impacts.

Implementation of e-government policies requires revision of the sourcing issues [28], careful scrutiny of the complex outsourcing implications [29], [30] and provision of indicators for objective evaluation of outsourcing process [31].

Given the complex effects of e-government policies on public sector organizations, research is engaged in analysis of joined-up e-government model [32], organizational changes in the direction of network government [33], management and external factors which affect e-government development [34], business process change, information management capacity, organizational capabilities and culture [28], [35], [36].

## **2.3 National-level development**

National-level development is partially discussed in United Nations e-Government Survey [14], [20] through indicators such as e-participation, e-inclusion and e-consultation. Martin and Byrne [37] focused on critical factors of information society development providing a set of indicators for evaluation of e-government such as accessibility, digital divide, human rights, social inclusion, economic sustainability and life-long learning. Economic activities on national level could significantly affect e-government development in individual country. Scarce research [11], [38], [39] is specifically emphasizing correlation between national economic indicators (GDP per capita, competitiveness, use of ICT in the private sector, innovation index and internet access) and e-government development on the national level and on the EU level [38].

## **2.4 Evaluation of e-government policies – issues and barriers**

Evaluation of e-government policies is generally difficult [5], [9], [16], [23], given the frequent lack of clarity of objectives owing to the different and often competing views held by different stakeholders. Effective evaluation requires good metrics, regular

monitoring and reporting, disciplined use of robust evaluation frameworks and long-term evaluation practice largely depending on overall evaluation culture [40], [41].

### 3 Key evaluation levels within e-government policies

Overview of evaluation methodologies revealed they are focused predominantly on service level, while there are only a few methodologies, which could be actually applied for evaluation of e-government policies and decision-making at higher levels. Methodologies are generally partial and mostly focused on evaluating changes that occur in the “front-office” operation, while “back-office” changes caused by ICT have largely failed to gain significant attention. Existing research facilitates extraction and synthesis of the key evaluation levels (Fig. 1) which are described below. Pyramid structure of the model indicates the direction of policy-making process and assumes hierarchical relationships between individual levels.

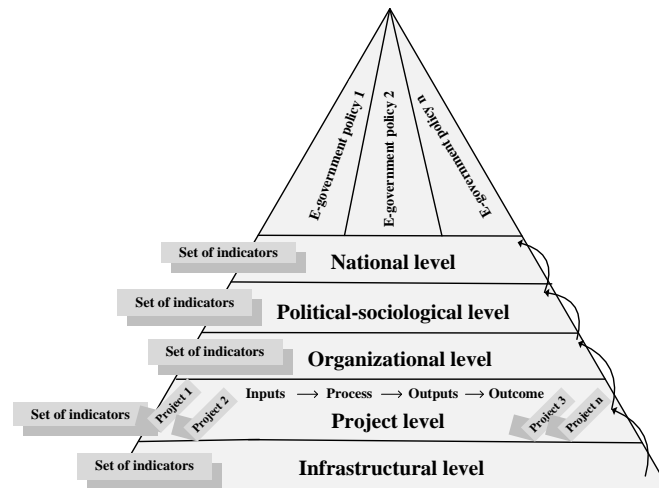


Fig. 1. Five-level model for evaluation of e-government policies

#### 3.1 Infrastructural level

Infrastructural level primarily refers to maturity or environmental readiness for e-government and e-commerce. Research in this area is focused either on the internal or external aspect of e-government. Internal aspect research is primarily engaged in [42-43]: development strategies, policies and action plans, legal frameworks, the existence and use of appropriate information infrastructure, training of human resources, knowledge management, financial issues, motives and obstacles for the development of e-government. Research on the external aspect of the environment maturity is particularly concerned with [42-43]: ownership, user interest and degree of e-government service usage and issues related to the general development of e-government.

### **3.2 Project level**

Research at project level is primarily engaged in: 1) ex-ante evaluations of projects aiming to establish priorities for further development, 2) ex-post evaluations of projects aiming to evaluate the effects of projects and 3) decisions on the insourcing and/or outsourcing of projects. Regarding the first two points, a review shows that methodologies of this type often underestimate public benefits (public value) and hidden costs, such as costs of organizational change. Research implies significant advances in outsourcing of ICT projects. Studies [31], [44-45] often reveal the hidden costs, vendor-lock in and loss of competencies as the most problematic issues, rarely dealing with the other potential negative consequences of outsourcing [30], [46-47].

### **3.3 Organizational level**

Studies dealing with changes in the organizational structure are focusing on the reduction of hierarchical levels, decentralization, standardization, coordination and transformation of the existing organizational relations [32], [48-49]. Research dealing with business process reengineering is analyzing horizontal integration of functions and services, vertical integration of organizations, information exchange, changes in time and place of operation [35], [50-51]. Research exploring the changes in organizational culture is primarily dealing with: changes in the organizational philosophy and strengthening the sense of affiliation and confidence [34], [52]. Changes in human resources refer to the new skills, knowledge and specific managerial abilities [36].

### **3.4 Political-sociological level**

Proliferation of ICT and development of e-government have changed the social structure and political-sociological paradigm of the social community [14], [53]. Complex political-sociological effects of ICT and e-government have a significant impact on the social environment; they are affecting old and creating new forms of work and changing perception of the world and social relations [54-57]. Accordingly, existing methodologies are converging on the following aspects of e-government evaluation: accessibility [7], [20], [52], citizens' trust and confidence [21], [58-59], digital divide [7], [40], [24], [53], social stratification and cohesion, human rights and democratic participation [8], [15], [37], openness, transparency and corruption [6], [14], [20].

### **3.5 National level**

Research reveals that economic activities on the national level significantly affect e-government development, exposing GDP per capita as the most influential economic indicator [38-39]. Sing et al. [39] assume that GDP plays a crucial role in the development of e-government via three influential factors (technological infrastructure, human capital and management index). Other prospective indicators occasionally overlapping with political-sociological indicators are [60-61]: competitiveness, use of ICT in the private sector, innovation index [38], education and urbanization [11].



- Majority of the identified methodologies for evaluation of e-government policies are presented in scholarly papers and books.
- Small number of methodologies is appearing in the form of specific handbooks, some of which include a tool for evaluation of e-government policies, for example WiBe 4.0 or VAST (software packages, Excel spreadsheets etc.).
- Certain methodologies are rather abstract containing speculatively selected indicators often encompassing non evidence-based theoretical platforms, while their utilization does not facilitate the acquirement of quantifiable evaluation results.
- Methodologies are to a large extent narrowly focused assessing predominantly one of the evaluation levels presented in the five-level model.
- Mature methodologies are consisted of a large number of indicators, normally aligned for evaluation of e-government policies in the originating countries.
- Methodologies generally do not provide a comprehensive evaluation of complex e-government policies impacts and their potential long-term public benefits.
- Various groups of indicators evaluating the itemized evaluation levels are appearing in dozens of different methodologies, including a large number of overlapping. Definitions of indicators vary widely, while evaluations are based on completely different methodological platforms, their results are very difficult to compare.

Particular features of methodologies evaluating individual levels are outlined hereinafter:

- Methodologies evaluating infrastructural level are mainly focused on ICT infrastructure and interoperability, human resources, legal framework and standards, policies and strategies, horizontal building blocks and other, often technical aspects. While generally focusing on only some of the itemized aspects (evaluation of particular technical aspects is very complex, e.g. interoperability) and allowing only a narrow insight into the context of e-government, they fail to provide a credible picture of the overall state of e-government.
- Methodologies evaluating project level are generally very exhaustive in terms of the large number of indicators; however they rarely address the concept of public benefits comprehensively, while the vast amount of data needed for applied indicators considerably complicates their utilization and transfer to other environments.
- Methodologies evaluating organizational level often address various organizational dimensions at least indirectly; failing to provide a full insight into the matter, consensus and clear rationalization of e-government induced organizational changes.
- Methodologies evaluating political-sociological level are mostly partial, focusing usually on policy aspect, accessibility and digital divide. Other methodologies in the area addressing particularly social aspect contain general and intangible indicators, since the concepts such as trust, confidence, social cohesion, social relations etc. are difficult to define unequivocally, while their understanding differs according to the cultural and institutional environment.
- Methodologies evaluating national level mainly explore the national-economic categories and their relations with the various aspects of development and implementation of e-government. They hardly formulate a clear research framework,



while interdependence, direction and way of influence between economic indicators and e-government are not sufficiently explored and adequately elaborated.

After general systemization of identified methodologies (Fig. 2), we focused more closely on methodologies which have already achieved practical implementation. Based on these criteria we analysed 13 methodologies [14], [18], [19], [22], [24], [25], [26], [27], [64], [65], [67], [75], [85] which have been enumerated in category “Practical application” (Fig. 2). Analysis revealed substantial limitations and deficiencies. Although they have achieved a high level of maturity, and are used for evaluation of e-government policies in practice, they fail to address the evaluation of e-government policies in an all-encompassing manner. Most of the outlined methodologies are focused on only one level within the presented five-level model, preventing the comprehensive and quality evaluation of e-government policies.

Development of a comprehensive and practically applicable methodology for evaluation of e-government policies is obviously a difficult task. This is demonstrated in Fig. 2, confirming that methodologies which have tried to cover several evaluation levels are developed only up to conceptual framework or maximum pilot application. The latter shows that covering larger number of evaluation levels usually means a lower development level and consequently reduces the potential of methodologies for their practical application. This is not unexpected, since the focus on several evaluation levels means more complex methodology structure and a larger number of indicators, which exacerbates the transparency and complicates the use of methodology.

Research results indicate that achievement of the highest development level and practical application of methodologies for evaluation of e-government policies is largely dependent on the number of evaluation levels the methodology is focused on, and vice versa, meaning that the comprehensiveness of evaluation methodologies is to a large extent conversely related to their development level.

## **5 Conclusion and future work**

Growing number of evaluation methodologies and their substantial diversity regarding the evaluation focus and level of maturity significantly complicate the establishment of a theoretical framework that would allow a wide-ranging comparison and analysis of the differences between methodologies. Numerous difficulties were encountered trying to delineate the evaluation levels covered by particular methodology, since the contained indicators are not clearly defined, enabling their speculative use on different evaluation levels. Various dilemmas emerged in determining which evaluation methodology achieved higher development level, as well. Although, the development level of methodologies was defined primarily on the criterion of their use in practice, objective definition of development level raises some very important questions of principle. These issues should be properly resolved in further research and succeeding experiments trying to establish a balanced theoretical framework for comparative analysis of evaluation methodologies.

Despite aforementioned limitations, conducted analysis provides a valuable insight into the current e-government evaluation practice and facilitates exposure of inade-

quately evaluated areas in the domain of e-government policies. The analysis results represent an advance in research of evaluation metrics and may eventually provide a solid platform for establishment of comprehensive methodology for evaluation of e-government policies and consequently initiate more user oriented, cost effective and performance-based development of e-government. Evidently, the problems in the development of e-government are strongly interrelated with the low quality and underdeveloped methodologies for evaluation of e-government policies and their effects. Extensive research and existing methodologies reveal that the past development of e-government, and particularly e-services was based primarily on political preferences and only exceptionally on professionally verifiable and measurable impacts of these services. Addressed shortcomings will have to be resolved, in order to ensure quality evaluation and implementation of e-government policies and ultimately accelerate the development of appropriate e-services with added value for all stakeholders.

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