

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF POLITICAL STUDIES AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (SNSPA)
FACULTY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
The „Development and Urban Planning” research working group

invites you to the

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Hofstede`s Model in the Context of e-Government and Open Government in EU Countries: Countries Clustering Based on Similarities and Differences

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The challenge



How does the Hofstede`s Model of societal cultural differences relate to the development of EU countries e-government and open government?

The aim of the research is to understand if there is a correlation between the new governance models (e-Government and Open Government) and definite intercultural differences according to Hofstede`s model among the EU countries.



* Some of the data are related to non-EU countries

Governance models



Countries with similar economic growth have a different advancement of implementation of new governance models.



... hypothesis that *“In the countries, where there are strong collectivist attitudes in the mind, and high distance between the country’s elite on one hand and the citizens on the other, the opportunities for successful implementation of the new governance models are limited, at least for the current time.”*

Hofstede` model culture dimensions (1983)

Power distance

Measures the level of power and equality among people in a society.

Uncertainty avoidance

Measures a society's comfort level with uncertainty and "unstructured situations"

Collectivism vs individualism

Indicates the degree to which individuals are attached into groups

Long term orientation vs. short term orientation

The Long term orientation measures how the society links the past to their present and future situations.

Indulgence vs. restraint

It measures the level for which people can control their desires.

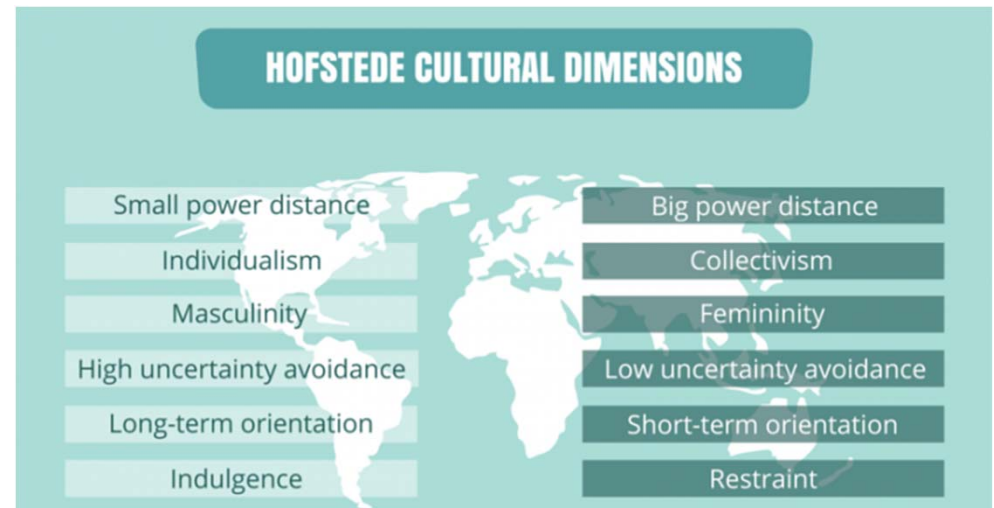
Masculinity vs. femininity (MAS)

There are different gender and social roles in a masculine and feminine society.

Cultural differences reasons



- Geographical reasons for cultural differences
- Historical reasons from the distant past
- Reasons from the past and the modern history
- Other reasons
- ...



Countries grouping: Collectivists vs Individualism

Collectivists culture in Europe	Individualism culture in Europe
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greece and Russia – highest level• Croatia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Slovenia and to some extent Romania – middle level• Portugal, Spain, Slovakia and to some extent Poland – the lowest level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Great Britain, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany, and to some extent Ireland – highest level• Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Finland, Austria and to some extent Czech – second level• France, Belgium and Switzerland – lower level• Lithuania, Estonia and Luxemburg – lowest level

Countries grouping: Collectivists vs Individualism and high against low power distances

Collectivists culture in Europe	Average	Individualism culture in Europe
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Russia – highest level• Portugal and Greece – second level• Spain, Slovakia and Romania – lowest level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• France, Poland, Italy, Czech, Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden – highest level• Norway, Netherlands, Finland, Switzerland – second level• Ireland – lower level• Belgium, Austria – 4th level• Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Germany and Luxemburg – the lowest level

Criteria: cultural differences influence for the introduction of new governance models in E

The 1st group criteria

- ✓ **eGovernment** performance across Europe
- ✓ Growth of internet access in Europe
- ✓ Regular user of Internet
- ✓ Digital Public Services scoreboard.

The 2nd Group criteria

- ✓ **Open Government** datasets on data portals
- ✓ Open Barometer EU countries ranking
- ✓ Open Data Maturity
- ✓ Global Open Data Index

Open datasets open data portals – EU countries

County	Datasets	County	Datasets	County	Datasets
Austria opendataportal.at	415	Croatia data.gov.hr	517	Denmark portal.opendata.dk	875
Belgium data.gov.be	7722	Republic of Cyprus data.gov.cy	1379	Estonia opendata.riik.ee	75
Bulgaria opendata.government.bg	7271	Czech Republic portal.gov.cz	130779	Finland avoindata.fi	1570
France www.data.gouv.fr	33652	Hungary opendata.hu	54	Latvia data.gov.lv	43
Germany govdata.de	20417	Ireland data.gov.ie	5327	Lithuania opendata.lt	803
Greece data.gov.gr	6413	Italy dati.gov.it	18981	Luxembourg data.public.lu	573
Malta opendatamalta.org	12	Portugal dados.gov.pt	842	Slovenia podatki.gov.si	3753
Netherlands data.overheid.nl	12862	Romania data.gov.ro	1112	Spain datos.gob.es	16443
Poland danepubliczne.gov.pl	868	Slovakia data.gov.sk	2077	Sweden oppnaddata.se	507
				UK data.gov.uk	43548

(January, 2018)



GODI

The Global Open Data Index is an independent assessment of open government data publication from a civic perspective.

GODI enables different open data stakeholders to track government's progress on open data release.

GODI measures the openness of clearly defined data categories.

Place	Country	Score	Place	Country	Score	Place	Country	Score
2	Great Britain	79%	21	Sweden	53%	28	Slovenia	49%
4	France	70%	22	Belgium	52%	32	Italy	47%
5	Finland	69%	24	Germany	51%	32	Slovakia	47%
10	Northern Ireland	67%	24	Romania	51%	35	Greece	46%
11	Denmark	65%	27	Czech Republic	50%	36	Bulgaria	45%
14	Latvia	64%	28	Austria	49%	44	Croatia	39%
20	Netherlands	54%	28	Poland	49%	45	Portugal	37%



Matrix Model EU countries clustering




- Cluster of Changers - possess cultural similarities and this correlates with the progressive development of the open and e-government. This is such because these countries possess the same characteristics defined by the Hofstede's model.
- Cluster of Observers - cluster of countries are characterized by similar characteristics according to Hofstede's model, they have slow development in the open and e-government.
- Cluster of Moderators - falls neither into the cluster of Changers or Observers.

Countries CLUSTERS: HOFSTEDE'S MODEL

●	CHANGERS	■	MODERATORS	▲	OBSERVERS
	<p>Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden – highest level Norway, Netherlands, Finland, Switzerland – second level Ireland – 3rd level Belgium, Austria – 4th level Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Germany and Luxemburg – the lowest level</p>	<p>France, Poland, Italy, Czech, Hungary</p>		<p>Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Russia – highest level Portugal and Greece – second level Spain, Slovakia and Romania – lowest level</p>	




Countries CLUSTERS

Criteria related to E-Government Development

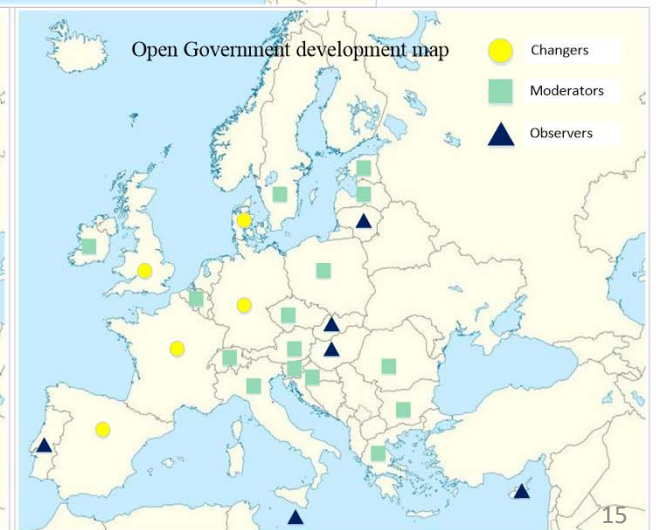
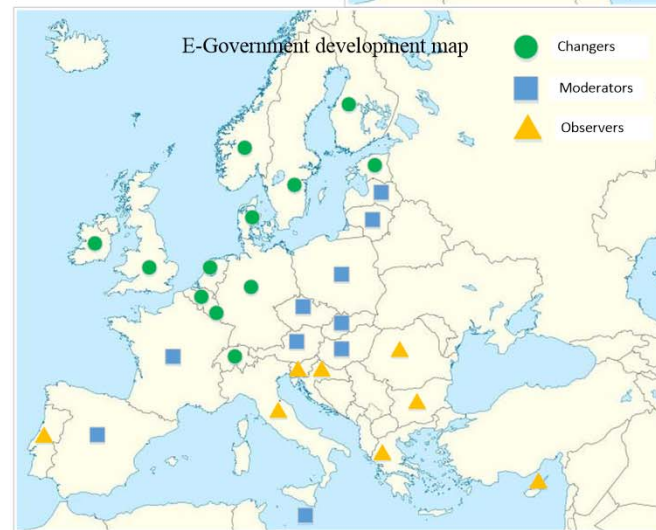
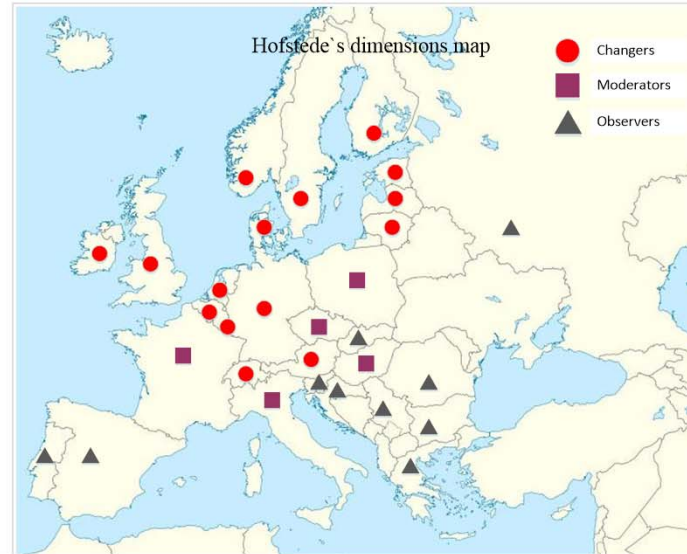
	eGovernment performance across Europe	Growth of internet access in Europe	Regular user of Internet	Digital Public Services scoreboard	Clustering based on the 4 criteria together
 Cluster of changers	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, France, Sweden, Germany, Estonia, Iceland	Denmark, Ireland, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Great Britain, Finland, Sweden, Germany, Estonia	Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Great Britain, Finland, Switzerland, Sweden, Germany, Estonia	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Spain, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Great Britain, Portugal, Slovenia, Hungary, Sweden, Germany	Denmark, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Germany, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Belgium, Finland, Estonia, Ireland, the United Kingdom
 Cluster of moderators	Spain, Malta, Portugal, Finland	Austria, Belgium, Spain, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, France, the Czech Republic	Austria, Spain, Latvia, Slovakia, Slovenia, France, the Czech Republic	Bulgaria, Italy, Poland, Romania, Finland, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Switzerland	Austria, Spain, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, France
 Cluster of observers	Bulgaria, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Great Britain, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Hungary, Croatia, Czech Republic, Switzerland	Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Hungary, Croatia	Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Croatia	Greece, France	Portugal, Bulgaria, Italy, Cyprus, Romania, Slovenia, Croatia, Greece

Countries CLUSTERS

Criteria related to Open Government Development

	Open datasets available on the Open Data Portals	Open Barometer EU countries ranking	Open Data Maturity	Global Open Data Index	Clustering based on the 4 criteria together
 Cluster of changers	<u>More 10 000 datasets</u> Czech Republic; France; Germany; Italy; Netherlands; Spain; UK	<u>Up 11th place</u> UK, France Denmark Netherland Sweden; Finland; Germany	<u>Trends settlers:</u> France; Finland; Austria; Greece; Bulgaria; Germany; Denmark; Italia; Estonia; UK	<u>High</u> Great Britain; France; Finland; Northern Ireland; Denmark; Latvia	UK, France, Finland, Germany, Denmark, Spain
 Cluster of moderators	<u>Up 10 000 datasets</u> Austria; Croatia; Denmark; Belgium; Bulgaria; Finland; Ireland; Lithuania; Greece; Luxemburg; Portugal; Slovenia; Poland; Slovakia; Sweden	<u>Up to 30th place</u> Spain Austria Italy Belgium Estonia Czech Republic Ireland	<u>Followers</u> Hungry; Cyprus; Portugal; Romania; Slovenia; Belgium; Slovakia; Poland; Netherlands; Croatia; Ireland; Sweden	<u>Middle</u> Netherlands; Sweden; Belgium; Germany; Romania; Czech Republic; Austria; Poland; Slovenia	Czech Republic, Italia, Austria, Slovenia, Poland, Ireland, Croatia, Sweden, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Estonia, Latvia, Belgium
 Cluster of observers	<u>Up 1500 datasets</u> Cyprus, Estonia, Hungry, Latvia, Malta, Romania	<u>More than 30th place</u> Portugal, Poland, Greece, Slovakia, Hungry	<u>Beginners</u> Lithuania, Luxemburg, Latvia, Malta, Estonia, Czech Republic	<u>Low</u> Italy, Slovakia, Greece, Bulgaria, Croatia, Portugal	Slovakia, Portugal, Cyprus, Malta, Lithuania, Hungry

Visualization of the Matrix Model EU countries clustering:
Hofstede`s dimensions in a correlation of e-Government and Open Government



Conclusion

- According to the four criteria regarding the **e-government**, the countries can be classified into 3 clusters “Changers”, “Moderators” and “Observers”, where high degree of correlation is observed with the classification based on the selected criteria from the Hofstede model.
- According to the four criteria, about **open government**, the parties can be classified into 3 clusters as well. However, the degree of correlation with the Hofstede classification is definitely lower. Significant deviations are observed.
- In general, the differences according to the Hofstede model have a significant impact, especially with regard to the first direction. However, the economic integration of the countries within the EU itself also has its influence only in the direction of gradually reducing the differences in the introduction and use of the above-mentioned new forms of governance, based on modern technologies.

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Thank you
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