Deloitte Insights



The digital citizen
US survey of how people perceive government digital services

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Introduction

Digital government services are increasingly important in meeting constituent needs

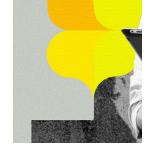
To better understand how individuals perceive digital services provided by government agencies, we surveyed 1,000 people in the United States along with an additional 857 respondents in the United States to conduct statistically valid analysis for race and ethnicity. This summary of the findings aims to unpack citizens' perception of government services vis-à-vis the private sector and drivers and challenges in accessing public services digitally.

In addition to the United States, Deloitte also surveyed 4,800 respondents across 12 countries. Read more about our global report here.

The analysis also considers enablers of digital services, such as digital identity, willingness to share data, and trust in government to ensure data privacy and security.



Five key findings





Key finding 1

Few respondents frequently interact with government through digital channels

Only 23% of US respondents regularly (often + always) interact with government through digital channels, leaving governments with a long journey ahead to increase availability of digital services and boost adoption.

Key finding 2

Satisfaction lags the private sector

For respondents, satisfaction with digital government services in the United States lags those of private sector services by nearly 20%.

Key finding 3

Websites are preferred but hard to navigate

Most respondents prefer to interact with government through websites. However, difficulty navigating these sites is the biggest challenge respondents face while accessing digital services.

Key finding 4

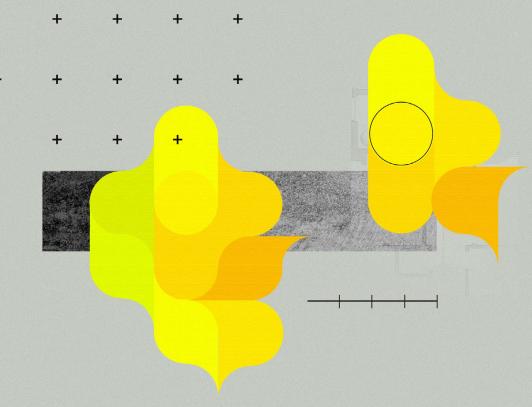
Big demographic differences in usage

There are stark differences between respondents for those who frequently use digital services and those who don't based on age, income, geography, education, and race, potentially raising concerns about access to and the equity of digital services.

Key finding 5

Reasons for optimism

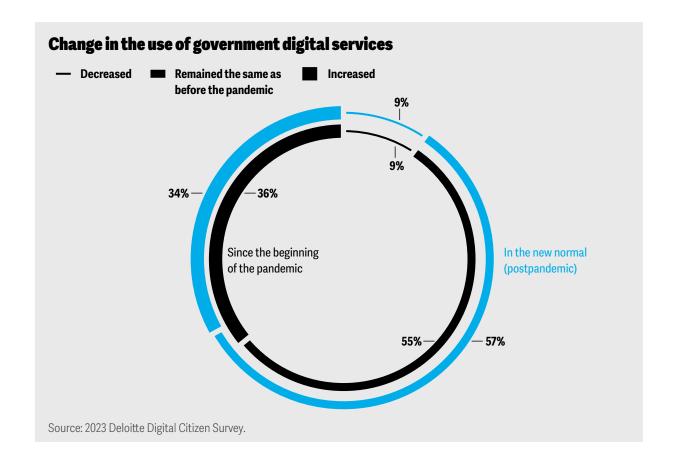
- Respondents are open to sharing data with government when there is a clear benefit.
- Better user experience can lead to higher satisfaction and trust in government.
- The three biggest challenges cited by respondents when accessing government services are areas government can control: user experience, privacy, and security.



Few respondents frequently access government through digital channels and when they do, satisfaction is low

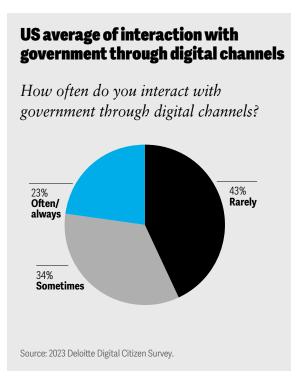
The pandemic increased respondents' use of digital services by 36%—and going forward, usage is expected to increase even more

The pandemic has accelerated government's digital transformation efforts and changed the way many people access government services. COVID-19 turned out to be a tipping point for digital government services. From telehealth to virtual courts to virtual education—many government services were made available online.



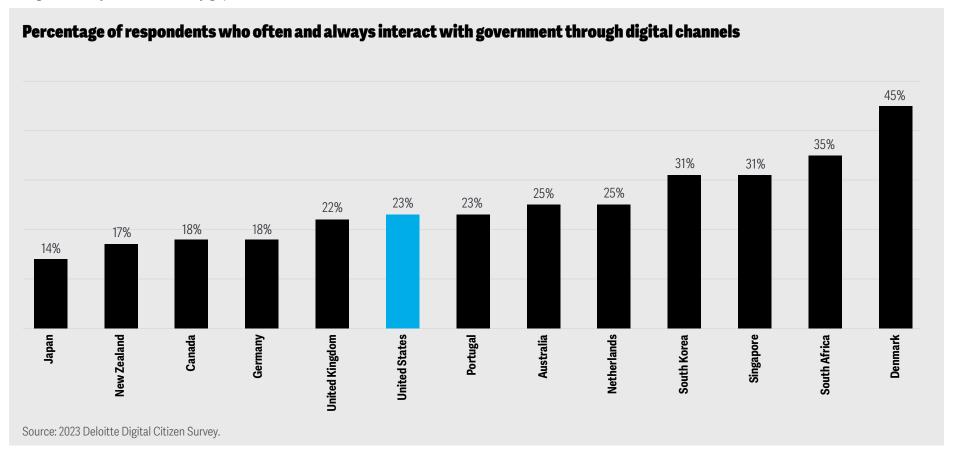
Most respondents still don't frequently access government through digital channels

Only 23% of US respondents regularly (often + always) interact with government through digital channels, leaving governments with a long journey ahead to increase availability and boost adoption.



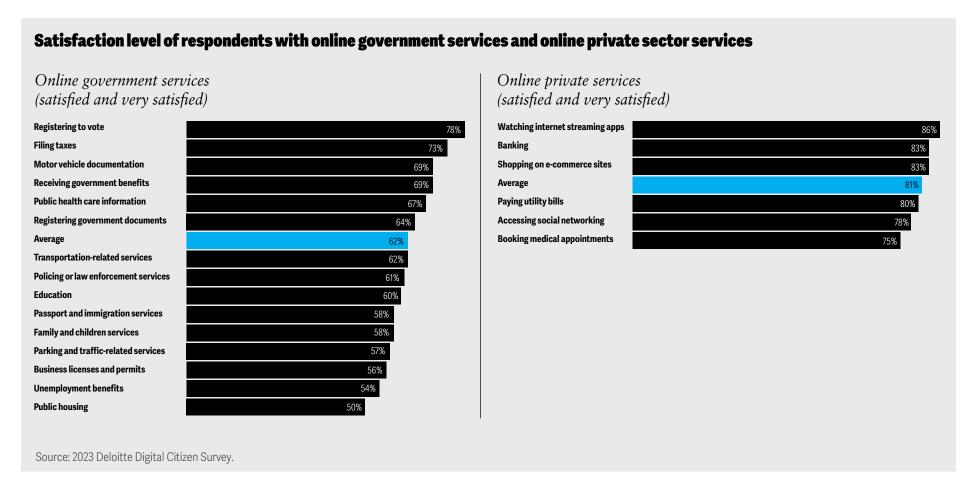
Interaction with digital services varies substantially by country

To increase usage of digital channels, agencies should adopt omnichannel strategies. An omnichannel strategy meets constituents where they are and within the context of their life (for example, by phone, in-person, web, mobile, etc.) while also accounting for realities such as areas with low or no internet bandwidth as well as digital literacy and accessibility gaps.



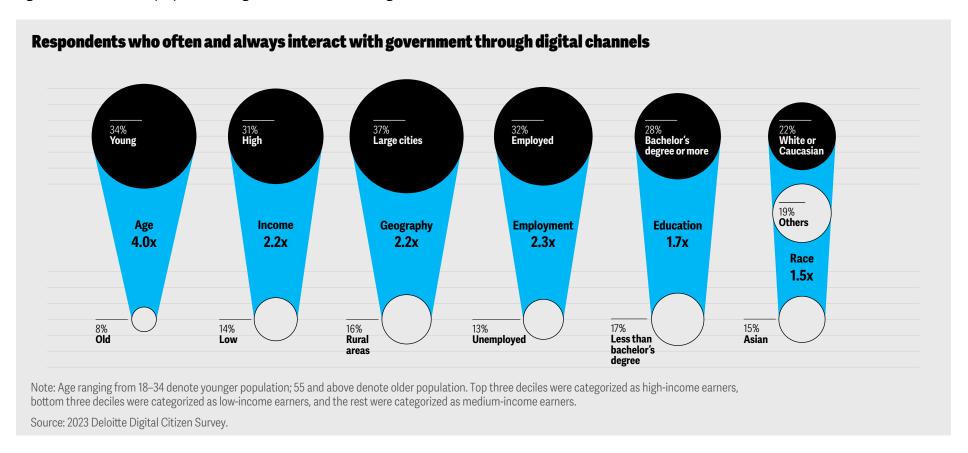
Satisfaction with digital government services on average lags the private sector by nearly 20%

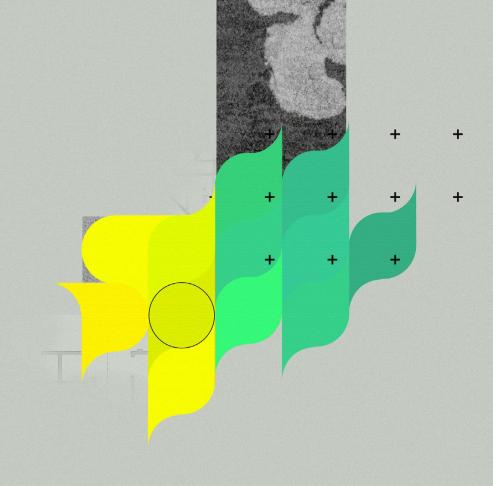
Nearly all online government services that were covered in the survey have satisfaction levels below the private sector services mentioned in the survey. A life-event approach to delivering some of these services could improve satisfaction.



Use of digital government services varies significantly across demographic groups surveyed

While the shift toward online services during COVID-19 made things easy for many, for some it made things more difficult. COVID-19 highlighted the digital divide and how unprepared some governments were to bridge it.

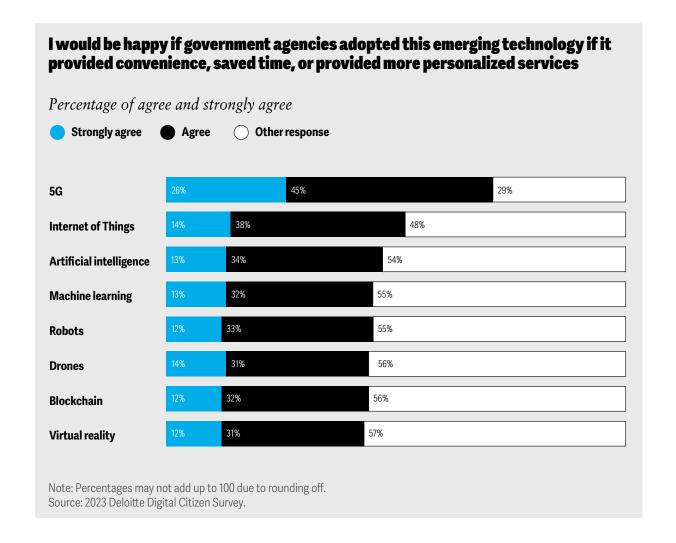




People are open to emerging technology but face challenges using existing digital services

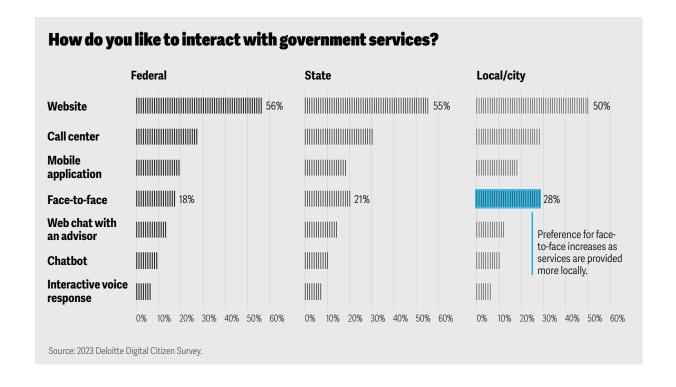
Survey respondents are largely favorable toward 5G and loT so long as they can save time or increase convenience

Highlighting the increased demand for high-speed connectivity, 5G technology is far and away the leading technology that respondents wanted government to adopt.



Survey respondents have a clear preference for interacting with government through websites

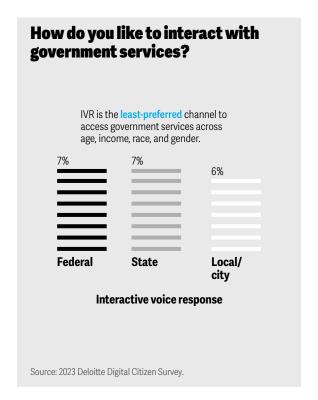
Governments should design better websites with a focus on usability, given the strong preference for digital services. Preference for face-to-face interactions increases the closer governments are to constituents.



Only 6% of respondents like to interact through interactive voice response—this may be due to an outdated approach

The lack of usage of interactive voice response (IVR) could be due to the perception that IVR is slow and ineffective. Affective elements—including more and better communication and more empathetic and responsive language—can significantly help adoption of IVR, and are a being implemented by many governments.

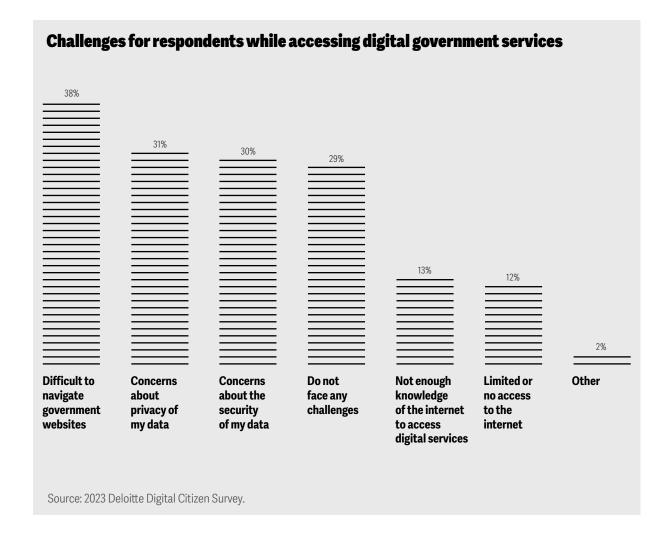
Read more about how governments can modernize IVR in contact centers in our study on **the future of government contact centers.**



Users' biggest challenges website user experience, privacy, and security—are solvable

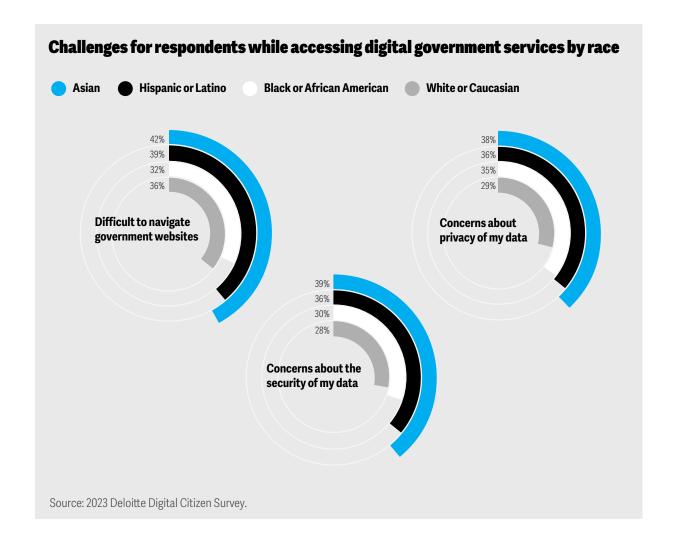
Website user experience varies considerably across countries. More than half of respondents in South Africa identified it as a challenge. Often, websites are designed from the government perspective rather than the user's. The key to simplifying the complexity of government websites and increasing usability is focusing on user needs rather than government stakeholders.

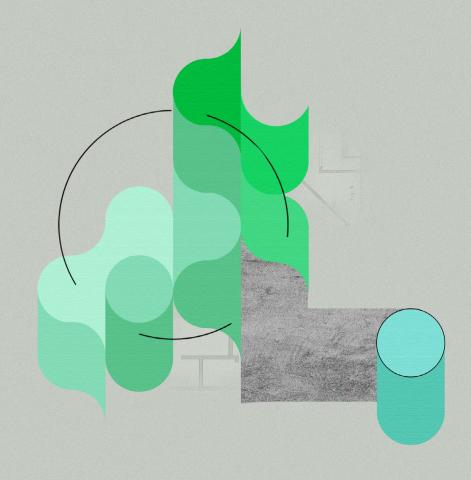
Read more about contact centers in the **delivering the digital state** study.



The challenges identified by respondents vary by race

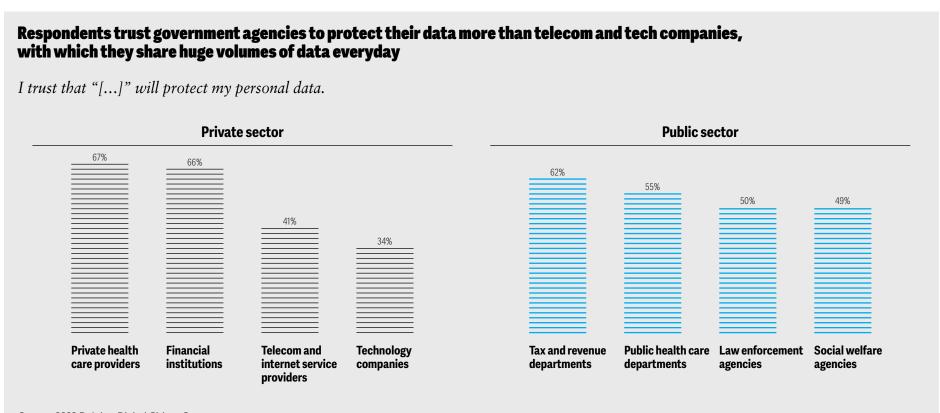
- Difficulty in navigating websites is a top challenge for all respondents, with Asian and Hispanic or Latino respondents citing this issue most frequently.
- Similarly, Asian and Hispanic or Latino respondents have slightly higher levels of concern about the privacy and security of their data in comparison to others.





Perception is a challenge—many respondents don't see enough benefit from digital services

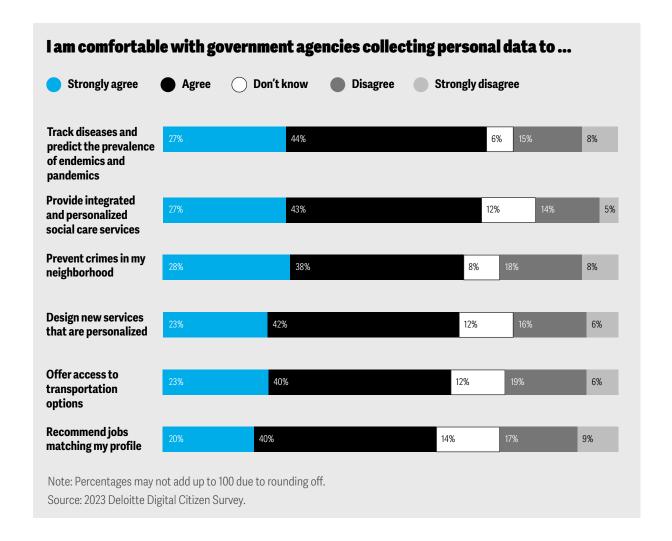
Concerns about security and privacy are not necessarily driven by mistrust of how government will use data



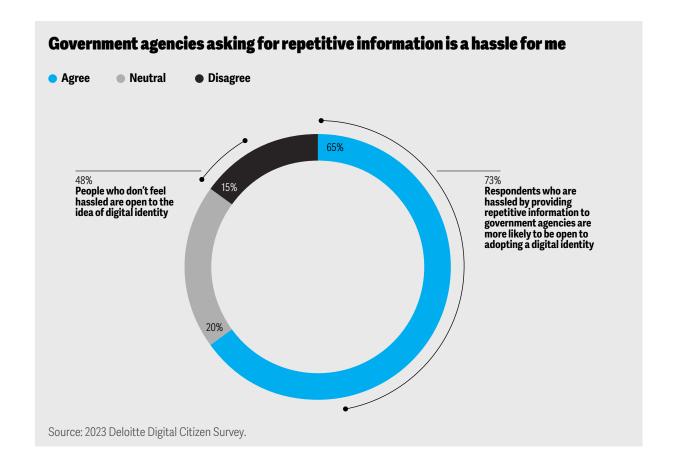
Source: 2023 Deloitte Digital Citizen Survey.

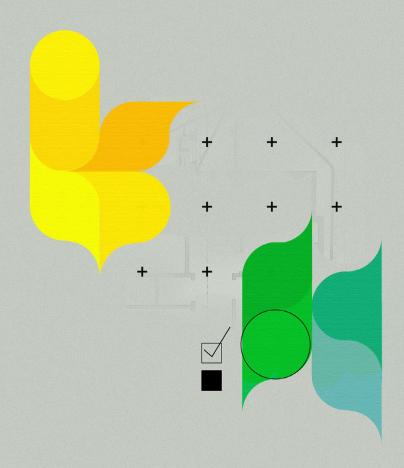
Respondents are generally willing to share data for personal and public benefit

Respondents are willing to share data in exchange for personalized services tailored to the individual's needs, interests, and circumstances. Seventy percent of respondents who citied privacy as a challenge are willing to share data if they know how data-sharing improves the services they use. Similarly, 66% of respondents who have security concerns would also share data if data-sharing improves the services they use.



Avoiding the hassle of providing repetitive information to government agencies is a major driver behind openness to a digital identity





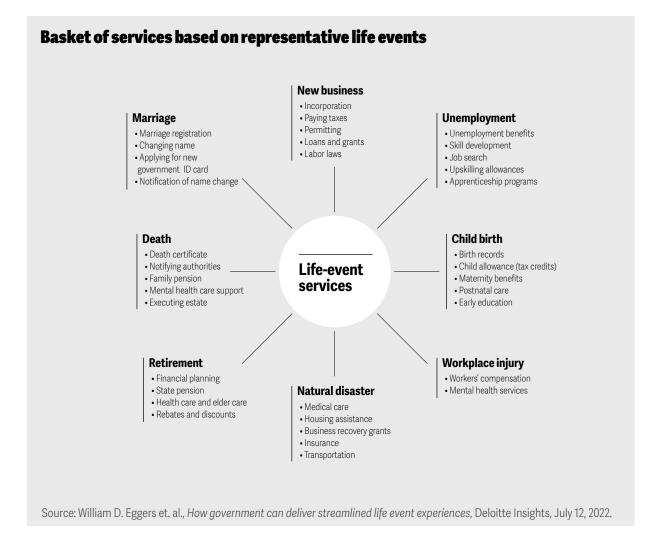
Improving customer experience is key to building trust

Moving toward an integrated lifeevents approach is an important way to improve customer experience

Life event-based service delivery focuses on the individual citizen or business.

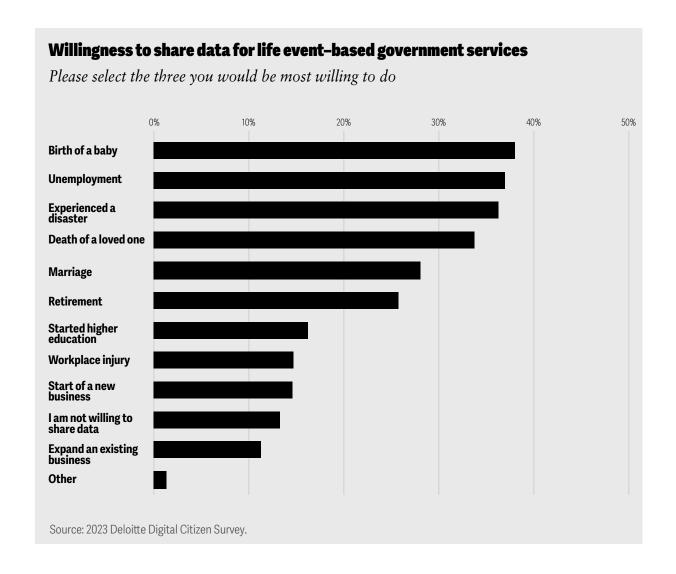
Instead of forcing individuals to track down different government agencies in response to a life event such as a birth or death, these agencies collaborate to meet citizen needs proactively.

This can mean anticipating user's needs, sharing information on the citizen's behalf, and guiding them through their likely next steps.

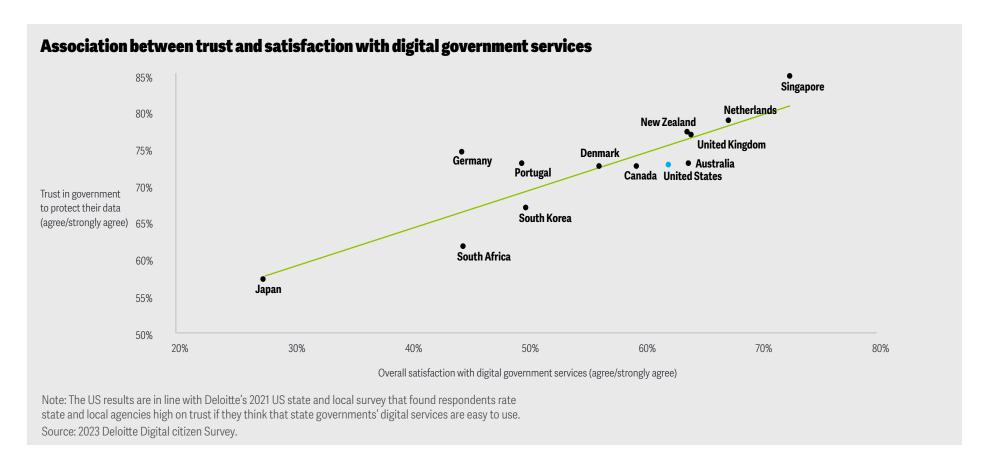


Individuals are willing to share life-event data for a range of government services

Instead of forcing individuals to track down different government agencies in response to a life event such as a birth, unemployment, or death, agencies can collaborate to meet constituents' needs proactively.

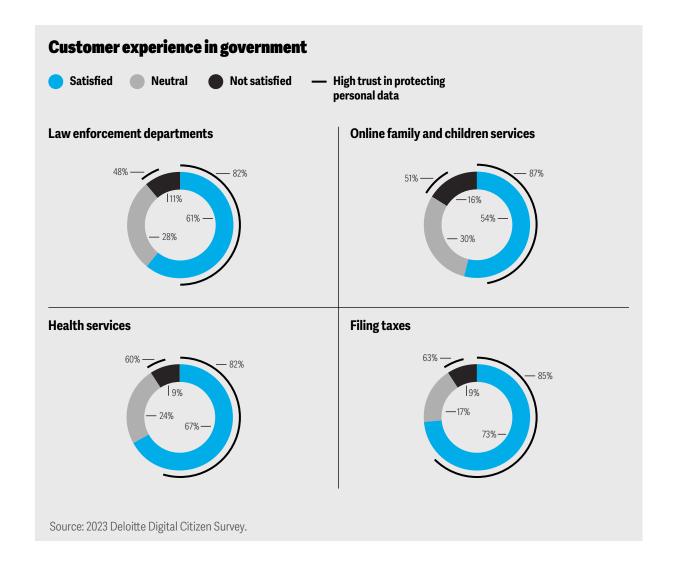


In the United States, as in other countries, respondents' trust in government to protect their data is correlated to their satisfaction with digital government services



Better customer experience (CX) can lead to higher satisfaction and, thereby, trust in government

Respondents who are satisfied with an agency's digital services also tend to rate the agency highly trustworthy in protecting their personal data. Respondents who are not satisfied with digital services tend to generate lower trust scores. This implies that better CX could improve satisfaction and thereby increase trust.



By focusing on customer experience, governments can improve satisfaction with government services

Agencies can help to improve CX by shifting to a citizen-centric mindset, tying CX to a mission outcome, assign ownership of improving CX, and building the necessary infrastructure to deliver it.

Shift from government-centric to citizen-centric. Tailor government services around citizen needs, not government.

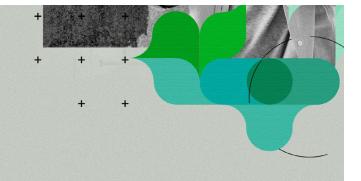
Assign a leader who owns all the touchpoints across the customer journey. Agencies should establish a CX office that coordinates CX initiatives across an agency.

Build infrastructure to deliver CX. Use integrated data management to adopt once-only principles to collect data and deploy artificial intelligence and machine learning to personalize service delivery.

Tie CX to a particular mission outcome. Better understanding of citizen needs and behavior can allow government agencies to serve constituents more effectively and do so in a more cost-efficient way.

Find new service delivery models. Focus on usercentricity to identify transformational ways of delivering services that can cut costs and build trust.

Read more about contact centers in **Government** customer experience could hold the key to citizens' trust.



Recommendations

Tailor services to constituents

Customer segmentation, proactive service delivery, and personalization can help governments deliver highly tailored services when "one size fits all" approaches don't serve well or are not equitable.

Focus on user experience to help restore trust

Our results showed a clear link between satisfaction with online services and trust in government. Keeping the end-to-end user experience in mind can help agencies design services that are easy to use and deliver positive results.

Prioritize privacy and data security

Data security and privacy are constantly evolving areas with changing expectations at the constituent level. These areas can be key to building trust. Establishing transparent processes and providing a clear summary of how data is used are good places to start.

Be transparent and share performance data

Government agencies sometimes miss the opportunity to share good news about what they have accomplished. The shortcomings of government services tend to be highlighted, while

success stories are often overlooked. Government agencies that transparently share their own results—good and bad—can help combat this bias.

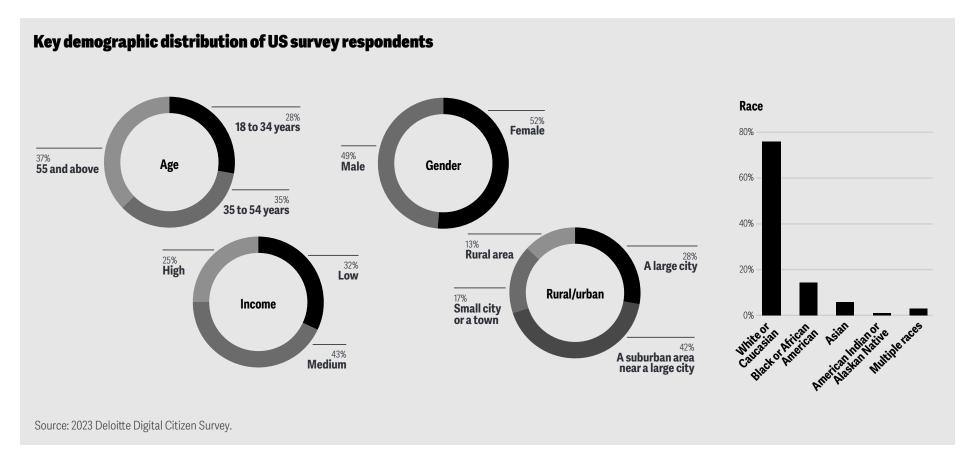
Adopt a life-event approach

Put the user at the heart of government services rather than organizing by agency function. This requires extensive user research through design tools such as ethnographic study, journey mapping, and persona development to understand individuals' needs.

Methodology

Deloitte survey: United States Sample

In November 2022, Deloitte surveyed 1,000 individuals to understand their use of government digital services in the United States. We also surveyed an additional 857 respondents to be able to conduct statistically valid analysis based on ethnicity and race. The survey results are weighted for age, income, and gender.



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