# From Consistency to Transformation: How Digital Governance Maturity Shapes Municipal Resilience

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### Motivation for the study

- Municipalities with higher digital governance maturity experienced a smoother transition during the COVID-19 crisis than those with lower digital readiness (Horak & Špaček, 2024; Spicer, 2023).
- Different crisis-response strategies led to varying capacities to adopt digital technologies during the pandemic (Clement et al., 2023).
- Prior studies on municipal resilience in the digital governance context tend to frame resilience only in terms of adaptation (Lekkas & Souitaris, 2023; Mao et al., 2023; Palm, 2020; Roztocki et al., 2024) or crisis management (Choi & Park, 2023) without considering the distinct strategic approaches, which leads to the emergence of distinct capabilities
- Even the best-laid strategies can falter when an unfamiliar shock arrives (Ansel, 2024). In those moments, the spotlight shifts to frontline staff, people who can improvise and deploy technology creatively and existing processes.
- Lithuania ranks among Europe's fastest digitalizing nations, demonstrating substantial progress in connectivity and digital public services; nevertheless, disparities remain significant at the municipal level, with smaller and rural municipalities frequently lagging behind major urban centers such as Vilnius or Kaunas, thus highlighting critical gaps in digital infrastructure and competencies.

### Resilience strategies through the lens of equilibrium theory

- **Bouncing back** focuses on **restoring stability** and achieving a **timely recovery** following disruption. The primary aim is to ensure that **core functions are preserved and maintained** as they were before the crisis (*Lekkas & Souitaris*, 2023).
- **Bounce forward** is oriented to enhance the organizational ability to **reorganize and adapt** to **the changed circumstances**. Adaptive capacity equips local governance institutions with the capabilities to adjust themselves to future challenges in their everyday routines (*Horak and Špacek, 2024*).
- **Bounce beyond** is associated with the organizational **ability to reconfigure and change** in the face of adversity. Local governance institutions that develop bounce-beyond strategies maintain agility, collaboration, and networking and react flexibly to complex situations (*Ansel*, 2024; *Nolte & Lindenmeier*, 2023).

### Perspective towards digital governance maturity

- **Digital consistency** contributes to **stability** by ensuring that digital tools, processes, and data flows are uniform, predictable, and compatible across the organization (Shen et al, 2023).
- **Digital adaptation** the **ability to adjust and improve** digital tools and processes in response to changing needs or environments (Esposito et al, 2021).
- **Digital transformation** a strategic shift that integrates **organizational change** (processes, culture, structure) and **ecosystem change** (collaborations, stakeholder roles, value creation models) through advanced digital technologies (Haug et al. 2024).

|                          | DIGITAL<br>MATURITY                 | DIGITAL (GE<br>APPROAC   |                                     |                              | DIGIT<br>CONSIST              |  |   | DIGITAL ADAPTATION                    |                                |                            |                                   | DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION              |                                      |                           |  |  |  |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| RESILIENCE<br>STRATEGIES |                                     | Digital technology/<br>digital solutions/<br>digitalization<br>(general)   | Digital maturity                    | Digital services             | Digital connectivity          | Digital platforms                            | Digital<br>infrastructure               | Digital<br>capacity/readiness         | Digital citizenship            | Digital divide             | Digital governance<br>initiatives | Digital era<br>governance           | Digital marketing                    | Digital strategies        | Digital<br>automatization                              | Digital twins                          | Digital<br>transformation  |
| GENERAL                  | Resilience                          | Daub et al. (2020);<br>Irajifar and Vu<br>(2022); Villani et al.<br>(2023);  |                                     | Levesque<br>et al.<br>(2024) |                               |  |   | Profiroiu<br>and<br>Nastaca<br>(2021) |                                | Taylor<br>et al.<br>(2021) |                                   |                                     |                                      | 2                         |  | Josipovic<br>and<br>Viergutz<br>(2023) | Nkomo and<br>Kalisz<br>(2023);<br>Fleron et al.<br>(2022);<br>Zhang et al.<br>(2021) |
|                          | Crisis                              | Chou and Park<br>(2023)  |                                     |                              |                               |  |   | Spicer et<br>al.<br>(2023)            |                                |                            |                                   | Aristovník et<br>al.(2024)          |                                      |                           |  |  | Eom and Lee<br>(2022);<br>Gangneux<br>and Joss<br>(2022)                             |
|                          | Change                              |  | Debeljak<br>and<br>Decman<br>(2022) |                              |                               |  |   |                                       |                                |                            | Tangi<br>(2021)                   |                                     |                                      |                           |  |  | Haug et al.<br>(2024); van<br>der Hoogen et<br>al. (2024)                            |
| CE-                      | Static<br>resilience                |  | 1                                   |                              |                               |  |   |                                       |                                |                            |                                   | Nolte and<br>Lindebmeirer<br>(2023) |                                      |                           |  |  |  |
| BOUNCE-<br>BACK          | Bounce-back<br>(coping)             | Perney and<br>D'angelo (2023);<br>Clement et al.<br>(2023)   | Horak<br>and<br>Špaček<br>(2024)    |                              | Marshall<br>et al.<br>(2023); | Shen et<br>all<br>(2023)                     | Wahba<br>(2022)                         |                                       |                                |                            |                                   |                                     |                                      |                           |  |  | Shen et all<br>2023  |
| BOUNCE-FORWARD           | Bounce-<br>forward<br>(adapting)    | Perney and<br>D'angelo (2023);<br>Clement et al.<br>(2023)   | Horak<br>and<br>Špaček<br>(2024)    |                              | Marshall<br>et al.<br>(2023)  | Shen et<br>all<br>(2023)                     |   |                                       |                                |                            |                                   |                                     |                                      |                           |  |  |  |
|                          | Adapting                            | Lekkas and<br>Souitaris (2023);<br>Choi and Park<br>(2023); Huby<br>(2024); Mao et al.<br>(2023);<br>Palm(2020);<br>Roztocki et al.<br>(2024); Zaychik et<br>al. (2024); |                                     |                              |                               | Uster<br>(2024);<br>Madon<br>et al<br>(2022) |   |                                       | Suphattanakul<br>et al. (2023) |                            | Esposito<br>et al.,<br>(2024)     | Nolte and<br>Lindebmeirer<br>(2023) | Valtolina<br>and<br>Fratus<br>(2022) | Munoz<br>et al.<br>(2023) | Toll et al.<br>(2023);<br>Anderson<br>et al.<br>(2022) |  | Carlsson et<br>a1, 2023;<br>Lafioune<br>2023);<br>Nematollahi<br>et al. (2024);      |
| BOUNCE-<br>BEYOND        | Bounce-<br>beyond<br>(transforming) | Perney and<br>D'angelo (2023);<br>Clement et al.<br>(2023)   | Horak<br>and<br>Špaček<br>(2024);   |                              |                               |  | 11 (00000000000000000000000000000000000 |                                       |                                |                            |                                   |                                     |                                      |                           |  |  | ,  |
| BOI                      | Robustness<br>and agility           | Ansell et al. (2021)   |                                     |                              |                               |  |   |                                       |                                |                            |                                   | Ansell et al.<br>(2024)             |                                      |                           |  |  |  |

### Methodology

H1: Digital Governance (D), which consists of three endogenously interrelated maturity levels, namely Consistency (Con), Adaptation (Ada), and Transformation (Tra), positively affect three maturity levels of Resilience (R), i.e., Bounce-back (Bbac), Bounce-forward (Bfor), and Bounce-beyond (Bbey).

#### Research design:

- The questionnaire was designed to capture data on Digital Governance and Resilience.
- The survey was administered across all 60 municipalities in Lithuania, yielding responses from a total of 204 participants.
- Interconnections were tested using CFA and SEM modeling

#### **Digital Governance Instrument**

#### Consistency

Strategy (3)

Employees (3)

Processes (3)

#### Adaptation

Strategy (3)

Employees (3)

Processes (3)

#### Transformation

Strategy (3)

Employees (3)

Processes (3)

#### **Municipal Resilience Instrument**

#### Bounce-back

Strategy (3)

Employees (3)

Processes (3)

#### **Bounce-forward**

Strategy (3)

Employees (3)

Processes (3)

#### **Bounce-beyond**

Strategy (3)

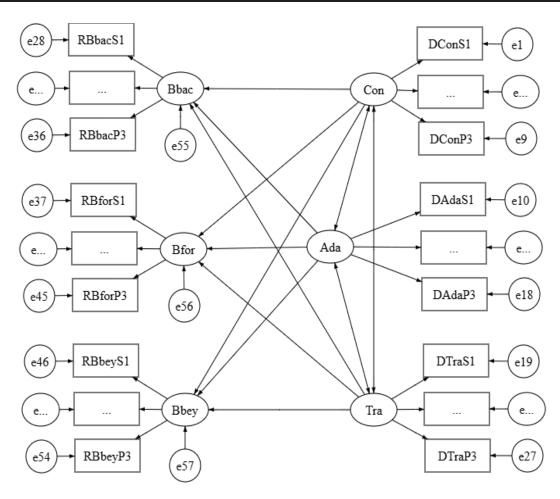
Employees (3)

Processes (3)

## Cronbach's alpha measures for latent variables

| Governance's ma | alpha for Digital<br>turity levels and their<br>ensions | Group of items<br>(number of items) | Cronbach's alpha for Resilience's maturity levels and their dimension |                |  |  |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|--|--|
| Consistency     | 0.935   | Strategy (3)                        | 0.860   | Bounce-back    |  |  |
|                 | 0.880   | Employees (3)                       | 0.884   |                |  |  |
|                 | 0.934   | Processes (3)                       | 0.901   |                |  |  |
|                 | 0.965   | All (9)                             | 0.943   |                |  |  |
| Adaptations     | 0.940   | Strategy (3)                        | 0.907   | Bounce-forward |  |  |
|                 | 0.926   | Employees (3)                       | 0.907   |                |  |  |
|                 | 0.948   | Processes (3)                       | 0.922   |                |  |  |
|                 | 0.975   | All (9)                             | 0.964   |                |  |  |
| Transformation  | 0.930   | Strategy (3)                        | 0.933   | Bounce-beyond  |  |  |
|                 | 0.929   | Employees (3)                       | 0.873   |                |  |  |
|                 | 0.931   | Processes (3)                       | 0.848   |                |  |  |
|                 | 0.968   | All (9)                             | 0.950   |                |  |  |
| All             | 0.988   | Overall (27)                        | 0.982   | All            |  |  |

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#### **Estimated Covariances**

| Relationship                | Estimate (S.E.)  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Consistency<>Adaptation     | 3.260*** (0.400) |
| Consistency<>Transformation | 2.561*** (0.342) |
| Adaptation<>Transformation  | 2.852*** (0.369) |

Note: \*\*\*p < 0.01, \*\*p < 0.05, \*p < 0.1

#### **Estimated Regression Weights**

| Predictor      | Outcome       | Estimate | S.E.  | Sig. | Interpretation         |  |
|----------------|---------------|----------|-------|------|------------------------|--|
| Consistency    | BounceBack    | 0.107    | 0.398 | ns   | Not significant        |  |
|                | BounceForward | -1.075   | 0.987 | ns   | Not significant        |  |
|                | BounceBeyond  | -0.074   | 0.334 | ns   | Not significant        |  |
| Adaptation     | BounceBack    | 5.698    | 2.040 | ***  | Positive & significant |  |
|                | BounceForward | 13.332   | 5.807 | **   | Positive & significant |  |
|                | BounceBeyond  | 4.919    | 1.726 | **   | Positive & significant |  |
| Transformation | BounceBack    | -6.226   | 2.338 | ***  | Negative & significant |  |
|                | BounceForward | -14.427  | 6.605 | **   | Negative & significant |  |
|                | BounceBeyond  | -4.966   | 1.974 | **   | Negative & significant |  |

Note: \*\*\*p < 0.01, \*\*p < 0.05, \*p < 0.1

### Key findings

- Municipalities should prioritize the **adaptation stage of digital governance**, as it consistently and **positively contributes to resilience** capacities to bounce back, bounce forward, and bounce beyond.
- Policymakers need to recognize that foundational digital capabilities, represented by **digital consistency**, are necessary but **insufficient on their own for fostering resilience**. Efforts must extend beyond the mere implementation of digital technologies toward deeper institutional integration and capacity enhancement.
- Unexpected adverse effects associated with digital transformation underscore a crucial cautionary point for policymakers. **Transformational digital initiatives must be carefully aligned with the actual operational capacities** and institutional readiness of municipalities.
- Long-term policy development should focus on **institutionalizing bounce-forward and bounce-beyond strategies within municipalities**. Policies must explicitly promote anticipatory and innovative resilience practices, embedding them into municipal processes, techniques, and organizational cultures.

### Theoretical and practical implications

- Theoretical Implications This study advances theoretical understanding by uncovering the interlinkages between different levels of resilience strategies—bounce back, bounce forward, and bounce beyond—and varying degrees of digital governance maturity. It underscores the importance of maintaining a balanced and integrative approach, enabling municipalities to strengthen their adaptive capacities while preserving their core mandate of delivering essential public services.
- Policy Implications The findings underscore the need for municipal leaders and policymakers to actively balance resilience strategies with appropriate levels of digital governance. In practice, this means developing adaptive and transformative capacities without compromising service continuity. By aligning digital tools with core municipal functions, local governments can enhance their ability to respond to disruptions while ensuring stable and reliable service delivery to their communities.

"Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall" *Confucius*