

# Quality Examination Framework for Ethiopian Healthcare Websites

Lami Garoma Abaya, Selvakumar Subramanian

**Abstract:** Website becomes an important tool for organizations to put their product online. Similarly, health care organizations allow to serve their patients online as well as to deliver information. In Ethiopia, healthcare providers have websites even though the usages of the website by end-users are not become familiar due to their interpretation on the standard of the existing website. The objective of this study is to develop a website quality evaluation framework for Ethiopian healthcare organizations which is used as guidelines for developers of healthcare website in Ethiopia. To develop the framework an extensive literature study was done on quality models, design guidelines, accessibility guidelines to identify characteristics, sub-characteristics and quality indicators. The proposed framework (HWebQE) was tested on three Ethiopian healthcare providers' website as case study using questionnaire prepared from the quality indicators. The results of this study show that the overall qualities of the available Ethiopian healthcare provider's website are in the moderate quality level.

**Keywords:** Ethiopian Healthcare Website Evaluation, Health Website Quality Evaluation, Cronbach's alpha, Webuse.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Websites has been used in different countries internationally which makes peoples can be access whatever they want at their home just by having computers and internet connections and the owner of the website to put their product or services online[1][2][3]. The previous study proved that the reliance of people increases from day to day on the website to online search information, shopping, communicating with people and performing different tasks[3][4]. To increase the confidence of the users, each owner of the website should provide what users are expected from the website and which in turn increase the usability of the website. Healthcare related websites are owned by healthcare providers [6]. The quality of a website can be addressed in different ways[8][5][9]. Those are developing the website based on international standards, accessibility guidelines, estimating what customer needs and evaluating the website with different target groups like the end-user, expert and managers[9][10][11]. Evaluation of the website used for identifying which part of the website needs improvement of quality and which part

does not need. The concept of all previous work was similar, which all of them are working on the improvement of characteristics, sub-characteristics and quality metrics (quality indicators) [12][13][9][20]. Website evaluation framework evaluates the quality of website by identifying the requirements of the different perspectives of users those interact with the website while it is in the operational stage[2][4][22][25]. The framework identified and included relevant characteristics, sub-characteristics and quality indicators utilized to evaluate the quality of healthcare website on end user perspective. In addition to solving the problem of the website quality the research also addressed quality evaluation characteristics, sub-characteristics and criteria those are highly relevant to the healthcare website than other website domains. The rest of the paper is organized as following sections. Section II discusses the methods employed to solve the problem. Section III discusses the development of the HCWebQ framework. Section IV discusses the testing and validation of the HCWebQ framework. Section V provides a conclusion and recommendation for future work.

## II. METHODOLOGY

The method used for HCWebQ framework testing, also elaborated along with the background theory which makes the method usable to evaluate the proposed HCWebQ framework. In the following section a brief discussion of the study, the design of the HCWebQ framework, sampling of participants, data collection, ethical consideration of participants, and testing and validation of the HCWebQ framework.

### A. Design of the HCWebQ evaluation framework

The proposed HCWebQ was constructed from literature on website quality[32], literature on software quality evaluation[9][24][10][21], related works[2][12][17][11][33], website design guidelines, healthcare website design guidelines, uses of Ethiopian healthcare websites, website accessibility guidelines, software evaluation standards. The metrics are categorized under the sub-characteristics that they are aimed to evaluate on the page of the website. Related work in this research used to represent both health website quality evaluation frameworks and website quality evaluation frameworks. The general approach used in the research depicted in the Fig. 1.

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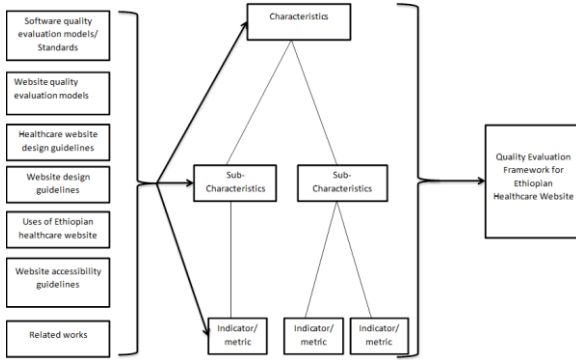


Fig. 1. Methodology for developing the HCWebQ framework

The developed framework for Ethiopian healthcare website quality evaluation was tested and validated using questionnaire. The questionnaire constructed from the metrics or indicators selected under sub-characteristics of a framework. Each question was designed to address quality metrics directly measured from the website page. Cronbach's alpha and item-total correlation were used to analyze the consistency of responses gathered from end-users. The questionnaire applied to Kadisco general hospital, St. Paul's hospital millennium medical college, Wudassie diagnostic center websites as case study and the result of questionnaire analyzed for testing and validations of the HCWebQ framework. Internal consistency of the questions in a questionnaire analyzed using statistical analysis method called Cronbach's alpha which is suitable for analyzing multiple Likert scale questionnaire used for data collection [34]. Cronbach's alpha used to measure the reliability (internal consistency) of the questions (items) in the questionnaire. Items in a questionnaire are reliable means it is possible to analyze the data collected by the items or questions and can be possible to interpret the data. The Cronbach's alpha is given as [34].

$$\alpha = \frac{N \cdot \bar{c}}{\bar{v} + (N-1) \cdot \bar{c}}$$

Where N is the number of items,  $\bar{c}$  is average covariance and  $\bar{v}$  is average variance.

The value of Cronbach's alpha, starts from 0 and up to 1 [2]. After data collected using question prepared in the questionnaire then interpretation given for Cronbach's alpha are as a follow [2][35][34]:

WEBUSE analysis calculated from the data collected and the final result of high-level characteristics in a proposed HCWebQ framework interpreted as follows which is called merit value of the responses [36]. In WEBUSE analysis method questions are grouped in such a way that, which quality characteristics they are intended to address. WEBUSE analysis method was selected as the best analysis method when researchers are using Likert scale questions for data collection in usability evaluation of websites [36][35]. The WEBUSE analysis was adopted from the previous works on this study [36]. The merit value of high-level quality characteristics calculated as follows:

$$X = \frac{\sum \text{Merit point of each question of the quality metrics}}{\text{Total number of questions for the quality metrics}}$$

Finally, the overall quality of the website high-level characteristics calculated and interpreted as follows:

$$Q = \sum_{i=0}^n X_i / n$$

Where

X is the average merit point of high level quality characteristics

Q is the mean average of the overall quality of the website

n is the total number of items in the questionnaire

The average merit points of high-level quality characteristics and sub-characteristics, as well as metrics in WEBUSE analysis method, are starts from 0 up to 1 with their interpretation of the overall website quality level [2][35][36]. The interpretations for the WEBUSE analysis tool is shown in Table I which tells the level of quality of the evaluated website [2][36].

Table- I: Point intervals and overall quality levels

Merit points, X	0 <= x <= 0.2	0.2 < x <= 0.4	0.4 < x <= 0.6	0.6 < x <= 0.8	0.8 < x <= 1.0
Overall quality level of website	Bad	Poor	Moderate	Good	Excellent

The Kadisco general hospital (KGH), St. Paul's hospital millennium medical college (SPHMMC), Wudassie diagnostic center (WDC) websites are selected for the case study based on the objective, which was aimed to develop website quality evaluation framework in a perspective of the end-user or patients.

## B. Data collection and analysis

To gather data from the end-user of Ethiopian healthcare website, questionnaires were derived from the metrics of the HCWebQ framework. HCWebQ framework applied to the Kadisco general hospital, St. Paul's hospital millennium medical college, Wudassie diagnostic center websites as a case study using a questionnaire and analysis is done on the responses of patients or users. Firstly, responses of the end-user or patients are collected and converted to R software and excel software [34]. Secondly, the internal consistency (Reliability) of responses are analyzed whether the data can be used for further analysis or not using statistical analysis method called Cronbach's alpha [2][35][37]. The intervals of Cronbach's alpha used for analysis are discussed above. Thirdly, using WEBUSE analysis method the gathered data on case study websites was calculated [36]. Finally, the perception of patients on overall quality of case study websites gathered by a single question in a questionnaire compared with the result of WEBUSE analysis and the result are discussed [36].

## III. GENERATING THE HCWEBQ FRAMEWORK

In Ethiopia, the use of the healthcare website has no difference when compared with the international one. The main participants of Ethiopian healthcare websites are: Patients, Health professionals, Healthcare provider or owners, Managers, Health students, Researchers. The HCWebQ framework is built based on ISO/IEC 25010 prescribed characteristics and sub-characteristics considering

patients as the end-user of the website [28][9]. The HCWebQ framework contains six quality characteristics, thirty one sub-characteristics and quality indicators or metrics for each sub-characteristics [29][10]. Domain specific functionality changed for website evaluation based on the domain of the website to be evaluated [29]. The hierarchical representation of HCWebQ framework is given in the Fig. 2, which intended to simplify the understandability of the framework. The HCWebQ framework uses bottom up approach for calculation of the overall quality of Ethiopian healthcare website quality selected for evaluation. Quality metrics or indicators defined are used to calculate the level of quality of each sub-characteristics of the website. The summation of the level of quality of each sub-characteristics grouped under the same high-level characteristics is used to obtain the quality of high-level characteristics of the website. Finally, the summation of the value obtained for each high-level characteristics result in the overall quality of healthcare website quality selected for evaluation.

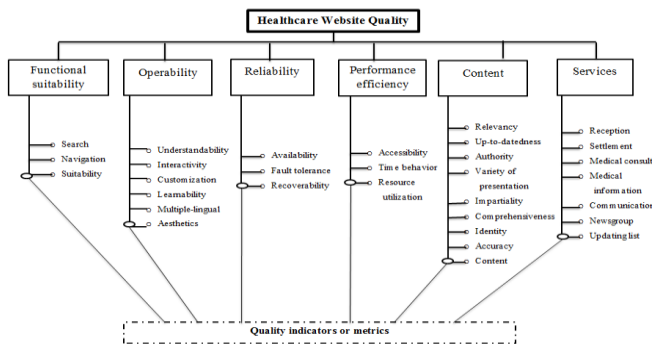


Fig. 2. The proposed quality evaluation framework for the Ethiopian healthcare website

#### IV. ANALYSIS OF THE HCWEBQ FRAMEWORK

This section discusses the analysis of the HCWebQ framework and evaluates the level of quality the websites those are selected for a case study. The HCWebQ framework is tested by applying it as a case study to the selected website and analyzing of its reliability. The questions were designed and grouped under which quality characteristics and sub-characteristics they are intended to address. The detail steps discussed in section 3 is used to generate the questions. In addition to the questions, the HCWebQ framework comprehensiveness also showed by comparing the available software quality evaluation model in healthcare website quality evaluation. The questionnaires derived from the HCWebQ framework are applied to the case study websites. The Table II Compares the HCWebQ framework with ISO/IEC 25010 model.

Table- II: Comparison of the HCWebQ framework with ISO/IEC 25010 model

Character istics	Sub-character istics	ISO/I EC 2501 0-1	HCWeb Q Framew ork	Questions to address the metrics
	Search		Y	1,2

Functional suitability	Navigation		Y	3,4,5,6,7,8
	Suitability	Y	Y	9
Operability	Understandabil ity	Y	Y	10,11
	Interactivity		Y	12
	Customization		Y	13
	Learnability	Y	Y	14
	Multiple-lingua l		Y	15,16
	Aesthetics		Y	17
Reliability	Availability	Y	Y	18
	Fault tolerance	Y	Y	19
	Recoverability	Y	Y	20
Performanc e efficiency	Accessibility	Y	Y	21,22,23,24
	Time behavior	Y	Y	25,26
	Resource utilization	Y	Y	27
Content	Relevancy		Y	28
	Up-to-datednes s		Y	29,30
	Authority		Y	31,32
	Variety of presentation		Y	33
	Impartiality		Y	34
	Comprehensive ness		Y	35
	Identity		Y	36,37
	Accuracy		Y	38,39
	Contact		Y	40
	Reception		Y	41,42
Service	Settlement		Y	43
	Medical consult		Y	44,45
	Medical information		Y	46,47,48
	Communicatio n		Y	49
	Newsgroup		Y	50,51
	Updating list		Y	52,53

"Y" represents the quality characteristics available in the model and framework. The blank indicates characteristic, not available in ISO 25010 quality model

Data collected from the end-user with questionnaire. Among the intended 210 participants to evaluate three Ethiopian hospital websites as experimental websites selected, only 140 respondents evaluated the case study website with valid data. Others didn't provide demographic information's correctly, and others refused the evaluation. 64 respondents evaluated Kadisco general hospital website with valid data, 34 respondents evaluated St. Paul's hospital millennium medical college with valid data and 42 respondents' evaluated Wudassie diagnostic center website with designed data. The respondents outcome are discarded from the data if the respondents not aware of any hospital website in Ethiopia, having the concept that if evaluators at least know the healthcare website, they may know what information and services are expected from the health-related websites. Totally 140 respondents response on three selected case study website and their responses considered for analysis and validation of tools as well as to identify the level of quality of each website from the end-user perspectives. The summary of



demographic information of the respondents those participated in the evaluation of the three case study website was summarized as in Fig.3, Fig.4, Fig.5.

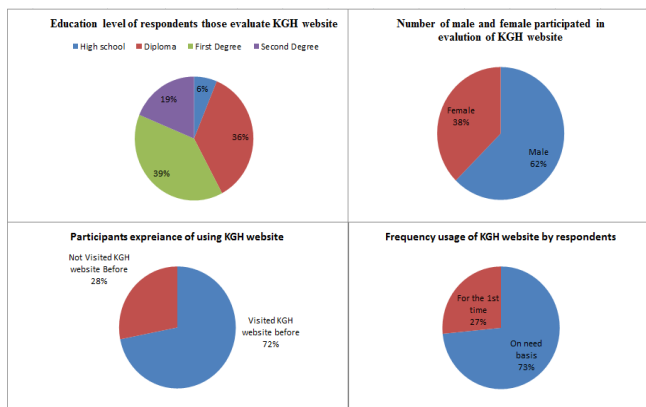


Fig. 3.KGH evaluator's demographic information

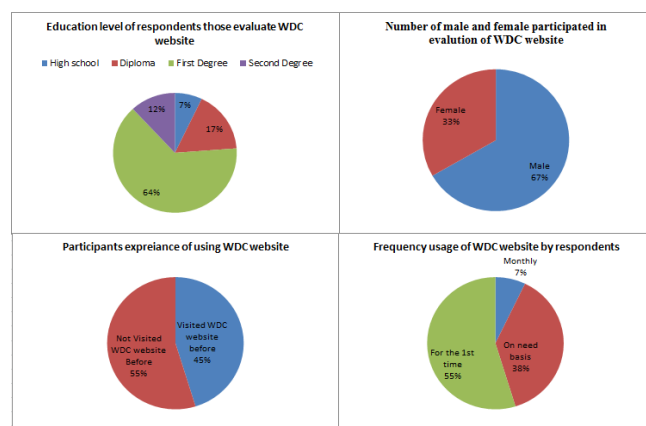


Fig. 4.WDC evaluator's demographic information

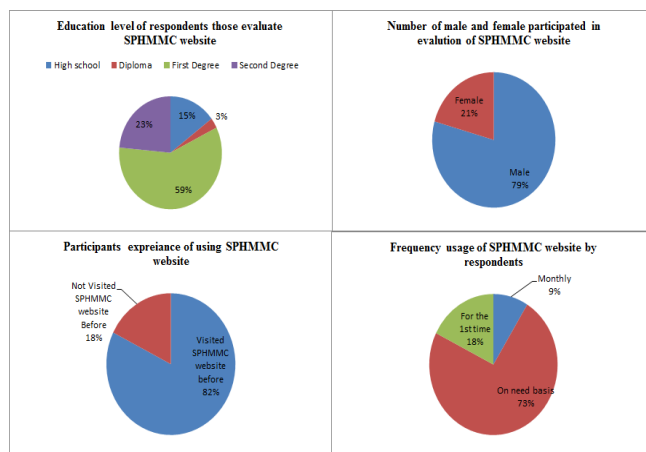


Fig. 5.SPHMMC evaluator's demographic information

The reliability of items (questions in a questionnaire) in a proposed framework analyzed using Cronbach's alpha and item-total correlation. Cronbach's alpha and item-total correlation is to the internal consistency of the questions used in a questionnaire. The rule-of-thumb of the Cronbach's alpha says the internal consistency is high in the items if the value of Cronbach's alpha is greater or equal to 7[34]. The item-total correlation in a tool should be positive, and if item negatively correlates to the total item in a tool, there should be a need to modify the item or remove the item[2]. The HCWebQ framework internal consistency was intended to be

proved by applying the framework to existing hospital websites and the reliability of the tool is measured.

The HCWebQ framework applied to KGH, WDC, and SPHMMC healthcare websites in the form of a questionnaire. The questionnaires prepared from the metrics in the HCWebQ framework are used to gather the level of agreement of users as a patient on the hospital's website. Many researchers in the area followed the same way which is utilized in preparing the questionnaire for validating the HCWebQ framework [1][4][2][33]. The reliability of the HCWebQ framework is discussed in the next section which was interpreted from the output of R software and Microsoft Excel. The Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4... Q53 in the data analysis part was used to represent 53 questions in a questionnaire, those used to collect data. The short form used to represent the longest question in the data analysis.

Table- III: Total Cronbach's alpha value of the proposed framework

Websites	KGH website	WDC website	SPHMMC website
Alpha reliability	0.9412	0.9378	0.7795
No. of items (Questions)	53	53	53

The value of the Cronbach's alpha in the Table III shows the HCWebQ framework applied to a three Ethiopian healthcare website and its reliability were in the interval of Excellent (on KGH website and WDC website) and Acceptable on the SPHMMC website. The value of Cronbach's alpha greater than 0.7, it means the acceptable internal consistency. If items in the framework have above acceptable internal consistency then the framework proved valid and can be used in different websites evaluation in healthcare websites. The alpha reliability if items deleted indicates the value of Cronbach's alpha if that particular question removed from the framework. If alpha reliability after items is deleted greater when item exists, it can be possible to remove the item from the framework [2]. The result of scale reliability of items for the new quality metrics in HCWebQ framework, applied to three Ethiopian healthcare websites are given in the Table IV.

In the following section the description for the new quality metrics in the HCWebQ framework discussed in terms of the alpha reliability and item-total correlation within the components of the framework. In the HCWebQ framework the new sub-characteristics added under functional suitability are search and navigation. In the framework Q1 and Q2 were included to measure the search sub-characteristics. The alpha reliability of Q1 and Q2 after question (item) deleted was increased in KGH website (0.9424 and 0.9438 respectively), less in WDC website (0.9348 and 0.9344 respectively) and greater in SPHMMC website greater for Q1 (0.7854) but less for Q2 (0.7823). The item-total correlation was negative for both question in KGH (-0.0396 and -0.3959 respectively), positive for both question in WDC (0.6996 and 0.7763 respectively) and negative

for Q1 (-0.2436) but positive for Q2 (0.0399) in SPHMMC website. Therefore, the question used to address the sub-characteristics need modification.

Table- IV: Scale reliability for new quality metrics in the HCWebQ framework

Reliability deleting each item in turn:						
Items	KGH website		WDC website		SPHMMC website	
	Alpha	r(item, total)	Alpha	r(item, total)	Alpha	r(item, total)
Q.1	0.9424	-0.0396	0.9348	0.6996	0.7854	-0.2436
Q.2	0.9438	-0.3959	0.9344	0.7763	0.7823	0.0399
Q.3	0.9363	0.9194	0.9352	0.7352	0.7714	0.3714
Q.4	0.9376	0.8053	0.9372	0.3743	0.7652	0.5718
Q.5	0.9366	0.9336	0.9368	0.4675	0.7825	-0.0780
Q.6	0.9389	0.6995	0.9361	0.5494	0.7686	0.6013
Q.7	0.9363	0.9206	0.9363	0.5648	0.7674	0.5583
Q.8	0.9372	0.8238	0.9347	0.8348	0.7747	0.3050
Q.12	0.9471	-0.5660	0.9357	0.6105	0.7723	0.3341
Q.13	0.9434	-0.3526	0.9378	0.2395	0.7761	0.2258
Q.15	0.9425	-0.0666	0.9370	0.4117	0.7646	0.6683
Q.16	0.9426	-0.0878	0.9403	-0.0193	0.7835	-0.0729
Q.17	0.9382	0.7650	0.9405	0.0062	0.7760	0.2282
Q.28	0.9379	0.8674	0.9368	0.4536	0.7761	0.2590
Q.29	0.9424	-0.0595	0.9366	0.4793	0.7703	0.4021
Q.30	0.9394	0.7977	0.9375	0.3698	0.7722	0.3260
Q.31	0.9426	-0.0878	0.9378	0.2915	0.7673	0.4174
Q.32	0.9427	-0.1506	0.9361	0.5406	0.7729	0.3071
Q.33	0.9394	0.7977	0.9374	0.3715	0.7785	0.1486
Q.34	0.9414	0.3019	0.9367	0.4792	0.7864	-0.0322
Q.35	0.9378	0.8673	0.9358	0.7139	0.7712	0.4804
Q.36	0.9372	0.8397	0.9362	0.6488	0.7841	-0.0516
Q.37	0.9388	0.6785	0.9362	0.5345	0.7668	0.4783
Q.38	0.9401	0.4726	0.9344	0.7482	0.7675	0.4660
Q.39	0.9419	0.1491	0.9365	0.4817	0.7794	0.1328
Q.40	0.9405	0.3895	0.9426	-0.3820	0.7727	0.3373
Q.41	0.9383	0.7731	0.9361	0.5406	0.7693	0.5764
Q.42	0.9374	0.8342	0.9365	0.5217	0.7796	0.0636
Q.43	0.9457	-0.3556	0.9354	0.6319	0.7716	0.3964
Q.44	0.9412	0.2390	0.9385	-0.0301	0.7817	0.0205
Q.45	0.9375	0.8698	0.9356	0.6108	0.7771	0.1929
Q.46	0.9384	0.7401	0.9396	0.0184	0.7667	0.4834
Q.47	0.9410	0.2739	0.9359	0.6075	0.7885	-0.2656
Q.48	0.9408	0.3315	0.9367	0.4696	0.7881	-0.1696
Q.49	0.9400	0.5232	0.9376	0.3294	0.7818	0.1053
Q.50	0.9393	0.7127	0.9363	0.5382	0.7932	-0.2916
Q.51	0.9426	-0.1084	0.9380	0.2501	0.7881	-0.0919
Q.52	0.9397	0.7527	0.9335	0.9142	0.7970	-0.3202
Q.53	0.9410	0.3038	0.9394	0.0057	0.7914	-0.2870

In the HCWebQ framework, Q1 through Q8 were included to measure the navigation sub-characteristic. The alpha reliability and item-total correlation of all question designed to address navigation sub-characteristic were internally consistent with all items in the HCWebQ framework, but on question Q5 alpha reliability increased and had a negative item-total correlation. Therefore, question Q5 need more clarification to make it more usable. The sub-characteristics added under operability in the framework were interactivity, customization, multi-lingual, and aesthetics those are not addressed in ISO 25010 quality evaluation models. In the HCWebQ framework Q12 were added to measure the interactivity sub-characteristic of the websites. The alpha reliability of the question 12 after Q12 deleted increased in KGH website (0.9471), as well as its item-total correlation, was -0.5660 but in both WDC and SPHMMC website, the question's internal consistency was good. In the HCWebQ framework Q13 was added to measure the customization sub-characteristic of the websites. The alpha reliability of the question 13 after Q13 deleted increased in KGH website (0.9471), as well as its item-total correlation, was -0.5660 but in both WDC and SPHMMC website, the question's internal consistency was good. In the HCWebQ framework Q15 and Q16 were added to measure the Multi-lingual

sub-characteristic of the websites. The alpha reliability of the question 15 after Q15 deleted; increased in KGH website (0.9425) as well as its item-total correlation was -0.0666 but in both WDC and SPHMMC website the question's internal consistency 15 was good. The internal consistency of Q15 in both WDC and SPHMMC websites was good.

Table- V: Alpha reliability and item-total correlation for Q16

Reliability deleting each item in turn						
Items	KGH website		WDC website		SPHMMC website	
	Alpha	r(item, total)	Alpha	r(item, total)	Alpha	r(item, total)
Q.16	0.942	-0.0878	0.940	-0.0193	0.783	-0.0729

The Table V shows that question 16 in the HCWebQ framework was internally not consistent in three websites evaluated in a case study. The alpha reliability after question 16 removed was greater than the scale reliability and the question was negatively correlated with the total added item in the framework. Therefore, it should be either reframed or removed from the tool.

#### A. WEBUSE – A Case Study Analysis

The WEBUSE analysis tool was used to analyze the quality of the three case study websites. The WEBUSE analysis method was used, and its reliability was proved by different works in website quality evaluation as well as website usability evaluation [2][35]. Therefore, depending on the metrics for WEBUSE tool the responses of evaluators for three case study websites of Ethiopian healthcare analyzed as follows. The availability, recoverability and fault-tolerance sub-characteristics are included under the reliability dimension of the framework. The results of the study showed that the availability of KGH website was good and others are fair and the fault tolerance of KGH website was good and others are fair. Further the result showed that recoverability of SPHMMC website was moderate and others are fair. The accessibility, time behavior, and resource utilization sub-characteristics are included under the reliability dimension of the framework. It's visible from the result, that the accessibility of KGH was moderate for respondents whereas time behavior was good and resource utilization was fair level.

The service characteristics were included in the study to address facilities exist on the website for healthcare providers to serve their patients user online using the website. The qualities of online reception on all websites are below the moderate level. In a summarized form the result of the case study on the service characteristics showed that all sub-characteristics included under service characteristics are implemented in all case study websites below the moderate level of website quality. Therefore, for developer or owner, there is need to focus on this characteristic. The final results of WEBUSE analysis for the six characteristics are included in the HCWebQ framework of three case study websites is given in Table VI.

Table- VI: WEBUSE analysis result for all sub-characteristics

Characteristics	Sub-characteristics	KGH website		WDC website		SPHMMC website	
		Merit value	Quality level	Merit value	Quality level	Merit value	Quality level
Functional suitability	Search	0.16	Poor	0.43	Moderate	0.45	Moderate
	Navigation	0.54	Good	0.43	Moderate	0.45	Moderate
	Suitability	0.38	Poor	0.18	Poor	0.40	Fair
Operability	Understandability	0.41	Moderate	0.34	Fair	0.33	Fair
	Interactivity	0.39	Fair	0.30	Fair	0.40	Fair
	Customization	0.21	Fair	0.23	Fair	0.38	Fair
	Learnability	0.76	Good	0.30	Fair	0.44	Moderate
	Multiple-lingual	0.15	Poor	0.25	Fair	0.49	Moderate
	Aesthetics	0.58	Moderate	0.37	Fair	0.40	Fair
Reliability	Availability	0.75	Good	0.29	Fair	0.38	Fair
	Fault tolerance	0.80	Good	0.38	Fair	0.37	Fair
	Recoverability	0.30	Fair	0.37	Fair	0.44	Moderate
Performance efficiency	Accessibility	0.51	Moderate	0.25	Fair	0.35	Fair
	Time behavior	0.79	Good	0.25	Fair	0.38	Fair
	Resource utilization	0.30	Fair	0.37	Fair	0.27	Fair
Content	Relevancy	0.56	Moderate	0.25	Fair	0.23	Fair
	Up-to-datedness	0.10	Poor	0.20	Poor	0.34	Fair
	Authority	0.13	Poor	0.20	Poor	0.36	Fair
	Variety of presentation	0.05	Poor	0.23	Fair	0.31	Fair
	Impartiality	0.99	Excellent	0.40	Fair	0.28	Fair
	Comprehensiveness	0.25	Fair	0.25	Fair	0.17	Poor
	Identity	0.76	Good	0.32	Fair	0.30	Fair
	Accuracy	0.69	Good	0.41	Moderate	0.31	Fair
	Contact	0.56	Moderate	0.33	Fair	0.29	Fair
Service	Reception	0.26	Fair	0.22	Fair	0.08	Poor
	Settlement	0.31	Fair	0.26	Fair	0.17	Poor
	Medical consult	0.11	Poor	0.17	Poor	0.17	Poor
	Medical information	0.15	Poor	0.29	Fair	0.21	Fair
	Communication	0.40	Fair	0.25	Fair	0.33	Fair
	Newsgroup	0.10	Poor	0.33	Fair	0.24	Fair
	Updating list	0.05	Poor	0.32	Fair	0.26	Fair

Table- VII: WEBUSE analysis result for all characteristics

High-level characteristics	KGH website		WDC website		SPHMMC website	
	Merit value	Quality level	Merit value	Quality level	Merit value	Quality level
Functional suitability	0.36	Fair	0.35	Fair	0.43	Moderate
Operability	0.42	Moderate	0.30	Fair	0.41	Moderate
Reliability	0.62	Good	0.35	Fair	0.40	Fair
Performance efficiency	0.53	Moderate	0.29	Fair	0.33	Fair
Content	0.45	Moderate	0.29	Fair	0.29	Fair
Service	0.20	Poor	0.26	Fair	0.21	Fair
<b>Average</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>Fair</b>

The Table VII and Fig. 6 represent the result of case study website in simplified and variety of formats. As it is possible to understand from the result, to improve the website quality in Ethiopia it needs a great job for developers and owners with great responsibility. The quality any websites in any domain are advised as if its quality be at least in a good interval to satisfy the users. Generally, the WEBUSE analysis

showed great improvement required for all characteristics of a website considered in the HCWebQ framework. The average result of the Table VII shows the overall quality of the websites, which is the quality level of the KGH website is moderate, WDC is fair, and SPHMMC website is also fair.



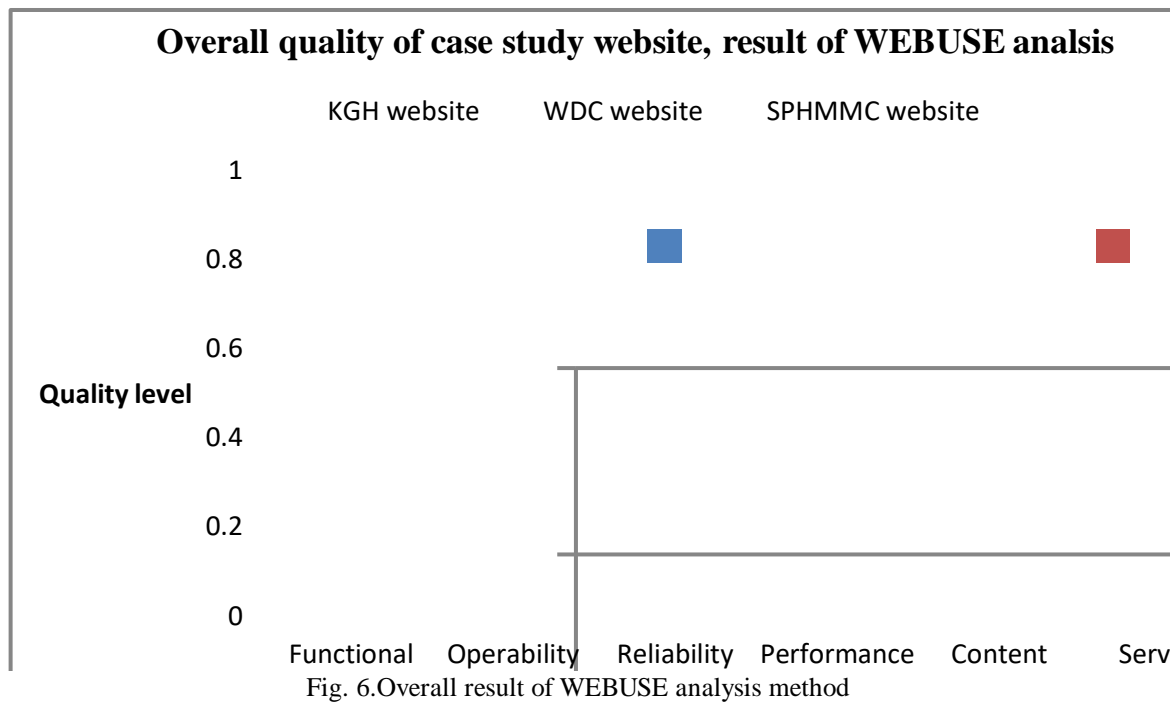


Fig. 6.Overall result of WEBUSE analysis method

Fig. 6 shows that the levels of quality of functional suitability of SPHMMC website are greater than KGH and WDC websites. The level of quality of operability of KGH website is greater than WDC and SPHMMC websites, the level of quality of reliability of KGH website greater than WDC and SPHMMC websites, the level of quality of performance efficiency of KGH website were greater than WDC and SPHMMC websites, the level of quality of content of KGH website were greater than WDC and SPHMMC websites and the level of quality of service of WDC website were greater than KGH and SPHMMC websites.

To gather the overall perception or level of quality of website, an additional one question was added to the questionnaire which has a similar format with other questions in a questionnaire distributed to respondents. The question was asking evaluators to forward their feeling on the overall quality of the website without specifying characteristics and sub-characteristics. The question

contained five options. Those are: Bad [0-0.2], Poor (0.2-0.4], Good (0.4-0.6], Very good (0.6-0.8] and Excellent (0.8-1.0]. The value of bad, poor, good, very good and excellent used for perception gathering matched to poor, fair, moderate, good and excellent are in WEBUSE analysis method. Table VIII shows the single question added in a questionnaire to gather perception of the evaluators on the three case study website.

Table VIII shows that the overall rating of respondents was 43.75% moderate, 29.69% poor, 15.63% fair, 10.94% good and none of them rated with an excellent quality level in KGH website. The respondents rating for WDC website was 35.71% fair, 28.57% poor, 26.19% moderate, 9.52% good and none of them rated it with excellent. The respondents rating for SPHMMC website was 41.18% fair, 35.29% poor, 23.53% good and none of them rated it with moderate and excellent.

Table VIII: Response rate on perception gathering

Quality level	KGH website		WDC website		SPHMMC website	
	N*=64	Percent	N*=42	Percent	N*=34	Percent
Poor	19	29.69	12	28.57	12	35.29
Fair	10	15.63	15	35.71	14	41.18
Moderate	28	43.75	11	26.19	0	0.00
Good	7	10.94	4	9.52	8	23.53
Excellent	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

\*N\* represents the number of respondents rate the quality level

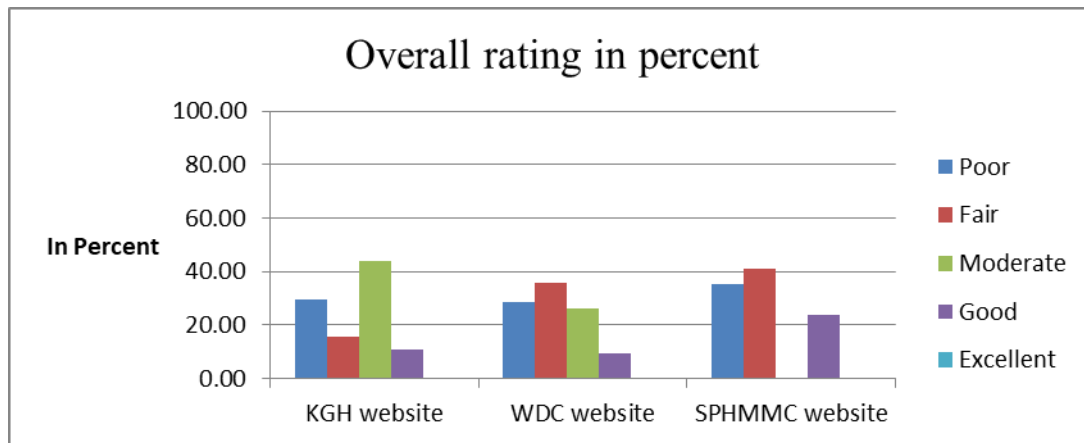


Fig. 7. Overall rating of respondents

The Fig. 7. shows the overall rating of respondents. The Fig. 7. shows that the overall rating of respondents was for KGH website moderate and both WDC and SPHMMC websites fair. No one rate the SPHMMC website with moderate.

The results of WEBUSE analysis and respondents perception are similar. The result of WEBUSE analysis was moderate for KGH website and fair for both WDC and SPHMMC websites. Similarly, greatest percent of respondents rated KGH website with moderate and rated with fair both WDC and SPHMMC websites. Therefore, the quality evaluation framework proposed for the Ethiopian healthcare website gives a reliable result that similar to respondents' perception. This means the framework represents patients' or end-users' perception for evaluating the quality of the healthcare website. This shows the HCWebQ framework has components to evaluate healthcare website that an end-user expected from the website of healthcare. The result showed the proposed framework was more comprehensive than the ISO/IEC 25010 quality evaluation model.

## V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The study revealed that existing website quality models, frameworks and standards are not considered comprehensive characteristics used to evaluate healthcare websites. Besides, they did not consider the perspectives of patients', users and their relevant characteristics. The HCWebQ framework was intended to represent end-users perceptions on healthcare website, and it was as it intended. Even though, the developed solution enables to improve the quality of website from end-users perspectives the following works should be carried out in the future. The weighting of characteristics, sub-characteristics and metrics are another open issue in the HCWebQ framework and needs further research.

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