Effectiveness Evaluation Analysis of Social Organization Third-Party Assessment Based on DEA-Malmquist Index — Takes Data of Third-Party Assessment of Guangxi Social Organization from 2012 to 2018

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Abstract

Social organization is the important force of public service, social governance, political consultation and think tank construction, which can be improved through social organization assessment. Third-party assessment is the most important method of making social organization assessment. This paper builds an evaluation index system with the third-party assessment data of Guangxi social organization from 2012 to 2018, makes static analysis on input and output effect of Guangxi social organization third-party assessment from aspects of comprehensive efficiency, pure technology efficiency and scale efficiency by using DEA, makes dynamic analysis on the development of third-party assessment effect of Guangxi social organization from the points of technology efficiency change and technology advance change by using Malmquist Index method. The result shows that, during the seven years from 2012 to 2018, the effective years of DEA accounts for 85.72% of the total evaluated years, indicating that the effectiveness of Guangxi social organization third-party assessment is good and technology innovation is the decisive element of Malmquist index change. In last part of the paper, some suggestions are proposed, i.e., government should use various policies to support overall cultivation of social organization, social organization should strengthen the building of inner governance, the third party should perfect assessment standards and improve assessment methods, etc.

Keywords: social organization; third-party assessment; DEA—Malmquist index.

1. Introduction

As one of the main force of national governance capability modernization, social organization's high-quality development has an important significance on "making a social governance pattern of jointly building, jointly governing and jointly sharing".

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As social organization assessment is the main measurement for the high-quality development of social organization, the Civil Affairs Department released *Instructions about Advancing Non-governmental Organizations Assessment* and *Management Measures of Social Organization Assessment* in 2007 and 2010 respectively. As the social organization assessment gradually started all over the country, Civil Affairs Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region entrusted Guangxi Asset Appraisal Association to make assessment with full powers on the declaration of rank defining of Guangxi social organizations in 2012 in the form of government's purchase of service. Many valuable experiences were obtained

from this proactive exploration of third-party assessment of social, which provided important practice case for *the Civil Affairs Department's Guidance of Exploration and Establishing Third-Party Assessment Mechanism of Social Organization*, released by the Civil Affairs Department in May, 2015. The *Guidance* defined the overall thinking, basic principles, policy implementation, organization and leadership of the social organization third-party assessment. With the launch of social organization third-party assessment by the Civil Affairs Department in all places of the country, Guangxi Civil Affairs Department carried out 7 years' social organization assessment smoothly from 2012 to 2018. Social organization third-party assessment is the important measurement of promoting healthy and orderly development of social organization. Does it have a good effect these years? Making reasonable evaluation on its effectiveness with appropriate index and scientific methods is meaningful to advance targeted third-party assessment effectiveness.

2. Review of Related Literature

The literature about social organization at present, is mainly on the assessment significance of social organization, independence and specialty of the main part, setting of the index of social organization third-party assessment, difficulties of social organization third-party assessment, suggestions of perfecting third-party assessment, etc. The goal of perfecting third-party assessment is to improve third-party assessment effectiveness of social organization. About improving third-party assessment effectiveness of social organization, Dan Pan, et al. [1] thought it should be realized through making third-party assessment system sound, achieving information resources sharing, raising specialty level of assessor, setting up public funds for assessment, etc. Tianlu Cao [2] thought competitive assessment method should be used. Min He [3] considered that, legal system of social organization third-party assessment should be perfected and citizen participation network should be built. Shuangmin Xu, et al., [4] held that perfecting social organization third-party assessment should be made through raising assessment process transparency and expanding applicability of assessment results. Zhaozhao Wang [5] thought it should be made from the aspects of perfecting assessment index, up-grading quality and public credibility of third-party assessment, perfecting credit system of social organization, strengthening the supervision of third-party assessment and so on. Jian Zhang [6]

considered that, social organization third-party assessment should be de-administration, perfecting social organization third-party assessment institution, standardizing assessing process of social organization third-party, etc., through studying the social organization third-party assessment experiences of the US, UK and Germany. Yueqin Cui [7] proposed that social organization third-party assessment should be supportive assessment. Nili Wang [8] considered that diversified social organization third-party assessment main part should be built. Qian Zhang [9] thought attention should be paid to cultivation and supervision of the third-party assessment institutions, optimization assessing process, perfecting operating mechanism and setting up mechanism of constraining third-party assessment. Guoliang Shi [10] considered that different level of supporting mechanism of social organization third-party assessment suitable for China's national conditions should be built.

In summary, the research on improving effectiveness of third-party assessment is mainly about specific measurements like perfecting specific index of third-party assessing process, optimizing procedure, completing supporting mechanism and so on. However, there is a lack of dynamic evaluation on the third-party assessment effectiveness as no research analyzes third-party assessment effectiveness by quantitative methods.

3. Identification Evaluation Model and Index of Social Organization Third-Party Assessment Effectiveness

3.1. Identification of Evaluation Model of Social Organization Third-Party Assessment Effectiveness

Social organization third-party assessment is one of the methods of social organization assessment. Combined with the definition of social organization assessment in *Social Organization Assessment Management Measures*, connotation of social organization third-party assessment can be expressed as: an assessment behavior that an independent third party carries on objective and all-round assessment on the social organization and makes scientific assessment hierarchy conclusion according to normative approach and procedure in order to promote the healthy development of social organization. At present, social organization third-party assessment in China is contract outsourcing of government [11], which belongs to specific assessment activity. It needs capital, human resources and material resources to implement the assessment and there will be corresponding assessment results and corresponding consequence when the assessment behavior finishes. Hence, to evaluate its

effectiveness, project evaluation method is applicable. The frequently-used evaluation methods are factor analysis, artificial neural networks, Data envelopment analysis (DEA) and so on. Among of them, DEA is the mainstream approach of effectiveness evaluation and is widely applied in all walks of life [12]. Its model theory and application is relatively perfect enough to scientifically evaluate effectiveness of more input and more output, to make analysis on input redundancy and output shortfall without a consideration of weight, from which it can avoid influence on the result by subjective judge and then simplify evaluation process. Common DEA models include CCR model and BCC model. The main difference of the two is the hypothesis. Hypothesis of CCR is constant returns to scale while BCC has a hypothesis of variable returns to scale. CCR model is able to comprehensively evaluate the overall situation of the system efficiency from technology and scale while BCC model is capable of analyzing effective level of system efficiency from the point of technology. As the main element affecting scale efficiency can be found through comparison of the two, it is reasonable to use DEA for effectiveness evaluation of social organization third-party assessment.

Because DEA effectiveness analysis only reflects input and output efficiency situation of every single decision-making unit, i.e. a static analysis making comparison and analysis for the same period only. In order to solve the problem of cross-time vertical comparison, Malmquist index is introduced. It is a common-used efficiency dynamic evaluation method which can distinguish technological advance and efficiency change. Through introducing Malmquist index to make evaluation on social organization third-party assessment, we can make cross-time vertical comparison, decompose measurement results, analyze the reason of causing the change and then provide train of thought for improving social organization third-party assessment effectiveness.

3.2. Identification of Effectiveness Evaluation Index of Social Organization Third-Party Assessment

3.2.1. The selection principle of effectiveness evaluation index of social organization third-party assessment

3.2.1.1. Quantitative index-based principle

To make quantitative analysis on the effectiveness evaluation index of social organization third-party assessment, quantitative index should be mainly used. About satisfaction index, it needs to be scored quantitatively according to satisfaction level when drawing up questionnaire.

3.2.1.2. Principle of systematization

Setting up of the effectiveness evaluation indexes of social organization third-party assessment should completely and systematically reflect input and output of social organization third-party assessment, which contains not only input indexes like human resources, material resource and financial resource, but also comprehensively reflect output of social organization third-party assessment, including assessment result, satisfaction level and social organization sustainable development.

3.2.1.3. Operability principle

Setting up of the effectiveness evaluation indexes of social organization third-party assessment should combine actual situation of social organization and characteristics of third-party assessment. To obtain evaluation index number conveniently, the data for use should be from existing statistical yearbook data and the numbers collected in the assessing process of the third party. Besides, to ensure the operability, the number of indices shouldn't be too many.

3.2.2. Identification of effectiveness evaluation index of social organization third-party assessment

3.2.2.1. Input index of effectiveness evaluation index of social organization third-party assessment

Input of social organization third-party assessment includes input of human resources, material resource and financial resource. Human resources input is mainly from third-party assessors. As the completeness level of the materials of each assessed social organization is different and the assessment workload of each is not the same, number of third-party assessors cannot be directly used to identify the input volume. According to Section 2 Article 3 of *Notice of Implementing Assets Evaluation Expenses Management Rules and Complete the Assets Evaluation Expenses Management Work As Soon As Possible* (China Appraisal Association [2009] No. 199), working time is used to define input volume of assessors. Hence, human resources input volume of social organization third-party assessment project is defined as the total working time of social organization third-party assessment. Material resource input of social organization third-party assessment is assessed by office objects like necessary desks, chairs, computers, printers, etc. As the value of specific objects is not easy to assess, we can consider all the office objects of each assessed social organization as a whole set, then material input volume can be determined by number of social organization on the list. To encourage social organization to participate assessment, the assessment fee of social organization is mainly undertaken by civil affairs department. Therefore, the financial input amount of social

organization third-party assessment is based on the amount that the civil affairs department pays to third-party assessment unit each year.

3.2.2.2   Output index of effectiveness evaluation

Social organization third-party assessment

As the current social organization third-party assessment is mainly public finance expenditure items, "4E" principle is widely used in the performance appraisal of financial expenditure items (economy, efficiency, effectiveness, equity). As economy shows input content, so the output index doesn't consider economy; about efficiency index, the results is, all the social organization third-party assessments from 2012 to 2018 were finished on time, with an efficiency index of 100% each year; equity index shows the fairness and reasonableness of the supply of public products and service [13]. As the social organization assessment expenses are undertaken by civil affairs department, Guangxi social organizations can apply for third-party assessment service for free by the way of voluntary enrollment and the assessment index for every kind of social organization is the same, so the equity index for all participating social organization is 100%. Therefore, neither efficiency index nor equity index reflects output difference.

In summary, according to the fact that the aim of social organization third-party assessment is to promote sound and sustainable development of social organization, effectiveness index and sustainable development index are set in the effectiveness output index of social organization third-party assessment. According to the fact that every year, civil affairs department will award the social organizations with a rank of 3A or above in the assessment, so effectiveness index is shown by the percentage of the social organizations with a rank of 3A or above; sustainable development index should be defined

with the elements that can guarantee the constant operation of the project and take into effect. Social organizations include social groups, private non-enterprise units and foundation, which have definite purpose of organizational behavior with a goal of seeking profits. Hence, sustainable development is shown in balance between income and expenditure, i.e., the acquired income is to provide effective expenditures for members or specific objects in the society and then realize organizational purpose. Therefore, sustainable development index is indicated by annual difference between income and expenditure. The smaller the difference is, the higher the sustainability index value is.

4. Effectiveness evaluation and result analysis of Guangxi social organization third-party assessment based on DEA—Malmquist index

4.1. Data Sources

All the data of input indexes of human resources, material resources and financial resources and effectiveness indexes are from Guangxi Asset Appraisal Association, who receives statistical data by making social organization third-party assessment every year authorized by Guangxi Civil Affairs Department. The sustainability index data is from *China Civil Affairs Statistical Yearbook*, true and reliable.

4.2. Descriptive Analysis of Effectiveness Evaluation Index of Social Organization Third-Party Assessment

4.2.1. Descriptive analysis of input index of effectiveness evaluation of social organization third-party assessment is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Input Index Of Effectiveness Evaluation of Social Organization Third-Party Assessment

	N	Minimum value	Maximum value	Mean value	Standard deviation
Human resources input (hour)	7	1249	4206	2354.00	1054.800
Material resources input (unit)	7	58	88	70.29	10.291
Financial resources input (RMB)	7	171500.00	320000.00	224933.5714	51054.58735
Effective N (list status)	7				

In terms of human resources input, maximum value (2012) is 3.36 times of minimum value (2015).

As 2012 is the first year that Guangxi Assets Appraisal Association is entrusted to organize

assessment institutions to make social organization third-party assessment, they spent a lot of time to do exploration, discussion and demonstration in the aspects of assessment method, assessment index and matters needing attention. On the basis of the experiences of 2012, the social organization third-party assessment of 2013-2015 became more and more smoothly, and the human resources input for assessment of each unit gradually went down. However, from 2016, Guangxi began to carry on pilot reform of unhooking connections between social organization and administrative body substantially, so there arose problems like shortage of staff, delayed handling of materials and so on. Hence, during 2016-2018, human resources input for assessment of each unit rose.

In terms of material resources input, maximum value (2017) has a growth rate of 51% to minimum (2013). As the material resources input index is determined by the number of social organizations participating assessment, the result indicates that the participators are more positive toward the assessment. But the participation number of assessments reduced. Taken together, the percentage of participation of the assessment was very low from 2012 to 2018, only accounted for 0.54%, 0.33%, 0.33%, 0.32%, 0.26%, 0.36% and 0.26% of social organizations. In the interviews with some heads of some social organizations which had unhooked connections with administrative body, we heard many times that they wouldn't join social organization assessment as it consumed a lot of time and energy and the assessment results were not useful for the development of their social organization.

In terms of financial resources input, maximum value (2017) has a growth rate of 124% to minimum value (2012). As the number of participating social organizations increased, and assessment cost went up with the rise of commodity price, the assessment income of the assessment unit increased. For example, in Nanning, the charge of assessment for each social organization was RMB2000 yuan in 2012 while in 2016, the corresponding charge rose to RMB3000 yuan.

4.2.2. Descriptive analysis of effectiveness output index of social organization third-party assessment is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics of Effectiveness Output Index of Social Organization Third-Party Assessment

	N	Minimum value	Maximum value	Mean value	Standard deviation
Effectiveness index	7	0.79	0.97	0.9074	0.07100
Sustainable development index	7	60.00	100.00	86.4928	17.16354
Effective N (list status)	7				

In terms of effectiveness index, maximum index is only 18% more than minimum and the standard deviation is 0.071. The result indicates that fluctuation of the effectiveness index data is very small. The main reason is, Guangxi's civil affairs department set a limit on the percentage of achieving rank of 3A and above to the participating social organizations, even if the materials of all the social organizations joined the assessment reached 3A requirements, some of their ranks were adjusted to under 3A due to the limit of percentage. It happened that some social organizations quit the assessment for the dissatisfaction of percentage limit.

In terms of sustainable development index, it indicates the difference level between annual income and expenditure. There is a negative number in the difference. In order to make DEA analysis and because it's better when the difference approaches 0, this paper standardizes the absolute value of difference value by negative index and the standardized formula is shown in Fomula 1. The standard deviation of sustainable development index is 17.16, indicating an obvious fluctuation. The main reason is that, of the year of 2012 and 2013, most of the social organizations participating the assessment had not unhooked connections with administrative body and most of the expenditure is made through administrative body. As only small amount of their own money was used for the assessment, there was a large number of surplus. In this way, the standardized value of sustainable development index of 2012 and 2013 is very small, approach to 0.

$$X = 60 + 40 \times \frac{\max(|X_n|) - |X_n|}{\max(|X_n|) - \min((|X_n|))}$$

（**Formula 1**）

X means the standardized value of the index of the current year, $\min((|X_n|))$ represents the minimum absolute value of difference level between annual income and expenditure of each year, $\max(|X_n|)$ represents the maximum absolute value of difference level between annual income and expenditure of each year.

4.3. Static Analysis of Effectiveness of Guangxi Social Organization Third-Party Assessment

Through importing input and output index data of effectiveness evaluation of Guangxi social organization third-party assessment from 2012 to 2018 into Deap 2.1 software, setting up year as the decision-making unit, we can use variable returns to scale BCC model with 3 input indexes and 2 output indexes. Results of static analysis of Guangxi social organization third-party assessment effectiveness is expressed in Table 3, Table 4 and Table 5.

Table 3. Input and Output Efficiency of Guangxi Social Organization Third-Party Assessment Effectiveness

Year	Comprehensive technology efficiency	Pure technology efficiency	Scale efficiency	Returns to scale	Evaluation result
2012	1	1	1	-	Dea effective
2013	1	1	1	-	Dea effective
2014	1	1	1	-	Dea effective
2015	1	1	1	-	Dea effective
2016	1	1	1	-	Dea effective
2017	0.757	1	0.757	drs	Non-Dea effective
2018	1	1	1	-	Dea effective

Note: "drs" means the industry is in the production phase with progressively decreased returns to scale; "-" means the industry is in the production phase with constant returns to scale

Table 4. Non-DEA Effective Input Redundancy Analysis

Decision-making unit	Input index	Total input	Effective input	Ineffective input	Percentage of ineffective input
2017	Human resources input (hour)	3126	3017	109	3.61%
	Material resources input (piece)	88	88	0	0.00%
	Financial resources input (RMB Yuan)	384000	382163	1837	0.48%

Table 5. Non-Effective Output Shortfall Analysis

Decision-making unit	Output index	Actual output	Target output	Output shortfall	Percentage of improvement
Year of 2017	Effect	86.36%	87.12%	0.76%	0.87%
	Sustainable development	100%	100%	0.00%	0.00%

It's expressed from Table 3 that, input and output DEA of Guangxi social organization third-party assessment effectiveness is effective in the years from 2012 to 2016 and 2018, indicating that in these years the input and output proportion of Guangxi social organization third-party assessment is reasonable. Meanwhile, the effectiveness reaches relatively optimal, showing that Guangxi Assets Appraisal Association has made use of input to maximum in the process of carrying on social organization third-party assessment. Then the output effect of evaluation effectiveness is optimal and the scale efficiency is constant. Effective years accounts for 85.72% of all the years, indicating that the effectiveness is high on the whole, explaining that the management of Guangxi social organization

is becoming more and more standard and Guangxi assets appraisal institutions' ability of making third-party assessment is enhanced.

Non-DEA effective happens only in 2017, accounting for 14.28% of total years, with a progressively decreased assessment input scale. When analyzing input redundancy and output shortfall of 2017 by combining Table 4 and Table 5, we see both non-DEA effective input redundancy and non-DEA effective output shortfall. In the respect of effective input redundancy, the ineffective percentage of human resources input in 2017 is 3.61% while ineffective percentage of financial resources input is 0.48%; about effective output shortfall, effectiveness index has a growth rate of 0.87%.

4.4. Dynamic Analysis of Guangxi Social Organization Third-Party Assessment Effectiveness

Through Malmquist (TFP) index analysis on input and output data of social organization third-party assessment from 2012-2018 by Deap 2.1 software, we obtain TFP index of Guangxi social organization third-party assessment effectiveness from 2012 to 2018 and its decomposition results. See Table 6 for details. From which, dynamic change of Guangxi social organization third-party assessment effectiveness of 2012-2018 is analyzed.

Table 6 shows, mean value of total factor productivity (TFP) index of Guangxi social organization third-party assessment effectiveness from 2012 to 2018 is 1.028, indicating an upward trend in the effectiveness of Guangxi social organization third-party evaluation. In terms of structure, Malmquist value goes down in 2015-2016, 2016-2017, mainly from the falling of technology advance; goes up in 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015 and 2017-2018, owing to technology advance. In general, mean value of technology efficiency changing index, pure technology efficiency changing index and scale efficiency changing index of Guangxi social organization third-party assessment of 2012-2018 is 1.000. The result indicates that, on one hand, changing trend of total factor productivity (TFP) depends on the changing trend of technology advance changing index and on the other hand, constant stable development of Guangxi social organization third-party assessment from 2012-2018 benefits from constant improvement of assessment technology and advance of social organization management technology.

Table 6. TFP index of Guangxi social organization third-party assessment effectiveness from 2012 to 2018 and its decomposition results

Year	Technology efficiency changing index	Technology advance changing index	Pure Technology efficiency changing index	Scale efficiency changing index	Malmquist index
2012-2013	1.000	1.125	1.000	1.000	1.125
2013-2014	1.000	1.575	1.000	1.000	1.575
2014-2015	1.000	1.036	1.000	1.000	1.036
2015-2016	1.000	0.802	1.000	1.000	0.802
2016-2017	1.000	0.648	1.000	1.000	0.648
2017-2018	1.000	1.238	1.000	1.000	1.238
Mean value	1.000	1.028	1.000	1.000	1.028

5. Conclusion and Suggestions
5.1. Conclusion

During the seven years of 2012-2018, effective year accounts for 85.72% of the total, indicating that effectiveness of Guangxi social organization third-party assessment is good, management of Guangxi social organization is becoming more and more standard and Guangxi assets appraisal institutions' ability of doing third-party assessment is enhanced. Only in 2017, there is input redundancy and output shortfall, which needs further reasonable setting of

human resources input and financial resources input and then optimizes scale efficiency.

Mean value of technology efficiency changing index, pure technology efficiency changing index and scale efficiency changing index of Guangxi social organization third-party assessment of 2012-2018 is 1.000, technology advance changing index and Malmquist index both have a yearly growth rate of 0.4%, showing that technological innovation is the decisive element of Malmquist index change.

5.2. Suggestions of Improving Social Organization Third-Party Assessment Effectiveness

5.2.1. Government should use multiple policies to support the overall cultivation of social organization and promote overall technological advance of social organization.

Sound development of social organization needs room, platform, resources, environment, etc. Hence, flexible policy tools more suitable to existence and development state of social organization can be used according to different development phase of social organization [14]. For example, in the start-up stage of social organizations, government supports growth of social organizations by releasing many policies like providing incubator parks, free personnel training, guidance of project, venture capital of public interest, etc. In the growing period of social organizations, government supports their development by increasing financial subsidy, leading them to participate government purchase projects, awarding, public information, raise profile, etc. In the mature period, government helps to improve social organizations' normalization and specialty of social organizations by encouraging them to participate government purchase projects, normalizing management and supervision, giving publicity by platforms, awarding from financial funds or popularizing social organization third-party assessment, etc. Popularizing social organization third-party assessment needs not only perfecting qualification standards, selection method and supervision of third-party assessment institution, but also paying attention to incentive function of social organization assessment result, like bonus advantages in participating government purchase projects, tax preference, appraised as advanced unit, exempt from annual inspection, etc. What's more, canceling limits of the number of social organizations for rank above 3A in the process of assessment can raise initiative and enthusiasm of social organization to participate the assessment.

5.2.2. Social organization should strengthen building of internal governance and raise technology level of self-service

Malmquist analysis results indicates that, effectiveness of social organization third-party assessment benefits from technology advance, including self-technology advance of social organizations, which is based on building of internal governance. Normalization of system, publicity of information and specialization of service is the main content of internal governance of social organizations. Normalized system includes external system and inner management system. External system contains service purpose, business procedure, service standard and so on while internal management system includes personnel management, financial management, internal controls, working procedure and so on. Normalization of system requires that there should be specific basis for draft of every rule and principle and the relationship among the rules and principles should be associated but not contradictory. Publicity of information means the basic information, personnel arrangement, service programs, service standards, operation process, etc., should be public and transparent, which is good to enhance the sense of trust of common people of social organizations, to acquire financial subsidy funds, social donation funds and support of volunteers and to accelerate development of social organizations. Specialty of service means the service skill, service ability and operation management ability of social organization staff should be relatively high and professional, who should be able to form a healthy cooperation network with government and enterprises through their professional service. These measures are helpful for the social organizations to acquire capitals collected from service, which is necessary for their survival and development. Besides, specialty of service should meet the requirements of "bottom line of legal, bottom line of value and bottom line of specialty" [16].

5.2.3. The third party should perfect assessment standards, improve assessment methods and raise assessment technological level

At present, the main methods of social organization assessment is to entrust third-party assessment as social organization assessment is a very professional work. Assessment technological ability of the third party has an important influence on the effectiveness of social organization third-party assessment. (1) Third-party assessment institution should meet the requirements of

standards of professional qualifications. Civil affairs department should take some measures like periodical qualification inspection, organizing trainings of assessment skills, re-check and reconsideration of the assessment results from third party, etc., to ensure reasonably the fairness of assessment results. For example, Guangxi Assessment Association will organize collective joint hearing after the assessment groups finish initial assessment and then each assessment group will propose the scoring standards and contents, which are difficult to decide in the assessment, discuss together about the principle of deduction, self-inspect the scoring and finally go cross-inspection. (2) Third-party assessment institutions should consider the assessment' key points of every kind of social organization proposed by civil affairs department and then develop the industry standards of social organization assessment according to classification and assessing working procedures. Assessment index system should consider regional characteristics and industry features when setting up individual index to meet the requirements of assessment subjects, assessment objects and supervisors. (3) Third-party assessment institutions should consider the characteristics of social organization assessment in order to constantly improve assessment technology and perfect assessment procedure. They should fully make use of information technology methods like "internet+", artificial intelligence, put the daily performance of assessed social organization into the scope of assessment and realize dynamic assessment. At the meantime, they should publish assessment results, assessment procedure and assessment materials that can be disclosed in the corresponding platforms in time and accept supervision of commissioned party, assessed unit and the public through internet, i.e., to guarantee the fairness and equity of assessment results with a public and transparent assessment procedure.

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