



Chapter XVII

World Wide Web Site Design and Use in U.S. Local Government Public Management

Carmine Scavo, East Carolina University, USA

Jody Baumgartner, East Carolina University, USA

Abstract

The World Wide Web has been widely adopted by local governments as a way to interact with local residents. The promise and reality of Web applications are explored in this chapter. Four types of Web utilizations are analyzed: bulletin board applications, promotion applications, service delivery applications, and citizen input applications. A survey of 145 municipal and county government Web sites originally conducted in 1998 was replicated in 2002, and then again in 2006. These data are used to examine how local governments are actually using the Web and to examine the evolution of Web usage over the 8-year span between the first and third survey. The chapter concludes that local governments have made progress in incorporating many of the features of the Web but that they have a long way to go in realizing its full promise.

Introduction

Not long ago, a group of “netizens”—permanent residents of cyberspace—posed a question for themselves, Technology, Yea or Nay? In a self-congratulating tone, one of them responded, “Technology is wonderfully liberating. I don’t need my stockbroker or travel agent anymore. I may choose to use them for a variety of reasons, but I don’t NEED them anymore. Multiply that by millions of people and you have an entire industry that could be irrelevant in the Information Age. ... Take this even further—maybe technology at some point will make government irrelevant ...” (“Technology, Yea or Nay,” 1998)

Late last fall, Detective Chris Hsiung of the Mountain View, Calif., police department began investigating a suspicious pattern of surveillance against Silicon Valley computers. From the Middle East and South Asia, unknown browsers were exploring the digital systems used to manage Bay Area utilities and government offices. ... Working with experts at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, the FBI traced trails of a broader reconnaissance. A forensic summary of the investigation...said the bureau found “multiple casings of sites” nationwide. Routed through telecommunications switches in Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and Pakistan, the visitors studied emergency telephone systems, electrical generation and transmission, water storage and distribution, nuclear power plants and gas facilities. Some of the probes suggested planning for a conventional attack ... But others homed in on a class of digital devices that allowed remote control of services such as fire dispatch and of equipment such as pipelines. More information about those devices—and how to program them—turned up on al Qaeda computers seized this year ... (Gellman, 2002, p. A01)

The newly improved Durham County [NC] Web site launched this week offers so much useful information that a county commissioner thinks there ought to be a charge for using it. In addition to offering taxpayers the chance to pay their bills online, the site now allows Internet users to browse the recent sale prices and some characteristics of all homes in a given neighborhood. ... The data is useful for real estate agents and appraisers performing market analyses to estimate where to set the price of a home going on the market. County Commissioner Becky Heron said that the site will do a lot of those professionals’ work for them and that there should be a small charge. “It has cost the taxpayers a few bucks,” Heron said. “People who are using this to make a profit, yes, they should pay.” (Phillips, 2006, p. C3)

We used the first anecdote to open the original version of this chapter. It illustrated the vision that some had about what the World Wide Web could do and perhaps what they hoped that it would do: reduce the costs of doing business in such spheres as travel, stock brokerage, or government. Coupled with this comes the capacity for making institutions more transparent and accessible—posting governmental information on Web sites so that citizens can use that information to make more informed policy choices, to interact more closely with policy makers, and to become more empowered.

26 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/world-wide-web-site-design/26896

Related Content

Reducing the Perceived Risk of E-Government Implementations: The Importance of Risk Communication

Andrew Whitmore and Namjoo Choi (2010). *International Journal of Electronic Government Research* (pp. 1-8).

www.irma-international.org/article/reducing-perceived-risk-government-implementations/38960

Harnessing Interagency Collaboration in Inter-Organizational Systems Development: Lessons Learned from an E-government Project for Trade and Transport Facilitation

Thayanan Phuaphanthong, Tung Bui and Somnuk Keretho (2012). *Technology Enabled Transformation of the Public Sector: Advances in E-Government* (pp. 236-250).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/harnessing-interagency-collaboration-inter-organizational/66558

Critical Success Factors of Open Government and Open Data at Local Government Level in Indonesia

Djoko Sigit Sayogo and Sri Budi Cantika Yuli (2018). *International Journal of Electronic Government Research* (pp. 28-43).

www.irma-international.org/article/critical-success-factors-of-open-government-and-open-data-at-local-government-level-in-indonesia/211201

Implementing Free Wi-Fi in Public Parks: An Empirical Study in Qatar

Shafi Al-Shafi and Vishanth Weerakkody (2009). *International Journal of Electronic Government Research* (pp. 21-35).

www.irma-international.org/article/implementing-free-public-parks/3943

Freedom of Information as a Catalyst for Responsiveness in the e-Government Environment: A Closer Look at Botswana

Kelvin Joseph Bwalya, Peter Mazebe II Mothataesi Sebina and Saul F.C. Zulu (2015). *Digital Solutions for Contemporary Democracy and Government* (pp. 135-148).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/freedom-of-information-as-a-catalyst-for-responsiveness-in-the-e-government-environment/129052