

Chapter 1.4

Public Sector E–Commerce

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INTRODUCTION

Electronic commerce or e-commerce has the potential to streamline existing functions and services in the public sector by reducing transaction costs or the cost of doing business. This article provides an overview of some of the critical e-commerce issues for the public sector focusing on its impact on reducing transaction costs.

BACKGROUND

E-commerce in the public sector has been defined as any process or transaction conducted by a government organization over a computer-mediated network that transfers ownership of or rights to use, goods, services, or information (Stowers, 2001). Public sector e-commerce has also been defined as the subset of e-government involving the exchange of money for goods and services purchased over the Internet by citizens and businesses (Reddick, 2005). The main aspect that defines e-commerce is transactions between

government and citizens or businesses involving the exchange of money. Therefore, e-commerce is the use of the Internet and the Web to transact business. More formally, e-commerce is digitally enabled commercial transactions between and among organizations and individuals (Reddick, 2004b).

Generally speaking, one definition of electronic government or e-government refers to the use of technology, particularly Web-based Internet applications, to enhance the access to and delivery of government information and services to citizens, business, partners, employees, other agencies, and entities (GAO, 2001). E-commerce is a subset of e-government, is more restrictive in that it focuses on government transactions over the Internet. E-commerce is one way for government to reduce transaction costs and hence save budgetary resources, an especially critical function in fiscally restrained governments as witnessed by some of the transactional services offered online.

E-COMMERCE TRANSACTIONS

Survey data on the U.S. state government use of e-government was compiled by this author and was taken from the Center for Digital Government (2003) (Table 1). The 2002 data indicates that the top five most popular online services were job searches (done by 48 states), unclaimed property searches (46 states), college admissions (45 states),

legislative tracking (45 states), and personal tax filing (43 states). Other interesting observations were that driver's license renewals were done in eight states and auto registration renewals were provided in 18 states. Therefore, many of the top services involve information searches such as online job searches and unclaimed property search.

Table 1. Top 35 U.S. state government online services. Ranking of services in 2002 (0 to 50 scale) (Compiled from data from the Center for Digital Government, 2003)

Ranking of Service	Online Services	Number of States offering these Online Services	Ranking of Service	Online Services (continued)	Number of States offering these Online Services
1	Online Job Search	48	19	UI Filing and Payment	17
2	Unclaimed Property Search	46	20	Retirement Benefits	15
3	College Admissions	45	21	Contractor Look Up	14
4	Legislation Tracking	45	22	Personal Property Tax Payments	13
5	Personal Tax Filing	43	23	UCC Filings	12
6	Court Decisions Look Up	34	24	Social Service Directory	9
7	Sex Offender Look Up	33	25	Driver's License Renewal	8
8	Business License Look Up	32	26	Adoption Services	7
9	Vital Records	31	27	Corp. Biennial Reports	7
10	Business Tax Filing	30	28	Criminal History Lookup	6
11	Professional License Look UP	30	29	Motor Vehicle Citation Payments	6
12	Fishing and Hunting Licenses	28	30	Vanity Plates	6
13	List of Active Contracts	27	31	Auto Licensing	5
14	Apply as a state employee	23	32	Child Support Payments	4
15	Park Reservations	22	33	Lobbyist Registration	4
16	Renew Professional Licenses	22	34	Court Filings	2
17	Auto Registration Renewal	18	35	Online Voter Registration	2
18	Business Registration	18			

Note: UCC = Uniform Commercial Code; Top five e-commerce services in bold

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