## **Department of Information Technology** Sylvia Shiroyama, Acting Director and Chief Technology Officer

# U.S. City and County Web Sites Survey 2003 Report

**City of Seattle** 

**Department of Information Technology** 

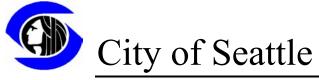
### **Table of Contents**

## **Executive Summary**

- 1. On Line Applications
- 2. Tools
- 3. Marketing the Site
- 4. Management
- 5. Survey Conduction
- 6. Future Applications
- 7. Conclusion

**APPENDIX I – List of Cities and Counties** 

**APPENDIX II – Survey Results** 



### **Executive Summary**

This is a survey of various aspects of the web sites of 50 cities and counties in the United States. Survey responses were collected at two e-government conferences, one in Miami and another in San Diego, and through the Public Technology, Inc. (PTI) listserv. The 50 responses for our survey included 34 cities, 13 counties and 3 cities/counties around the United States [see Appendix I].

The survey includes cities and counties with diverse population sizes. Examples include: cities with a population of: more than 250,000 - Kansas City, Seattle, San Diego and New York; from 125,000 to 250,000 - Des Moines and Scottsdale; and from 75,000 to 125,000 - Fort Collins and Olathe. Also listed are counties with a population of: more than 500,000 - King County, WA, Miami-Dade and San Diego County; from 250,000 to 499,999 - Johnson County, KS and Brevard County, FL; and from 150,000 to 249,999 - Charlotte County, FL.

For ease of description, we will use the term cities to refer to both cities and counties in the remainder of this report.

The number of staff in the central team dedicated to web/e-government services can be divided mainly in three groups: 37% had less than 2 Full Time Equivalents (FTE's), 43% had from 2 to 6 FTE's and 20% had 6 to 13 FTE's.

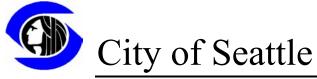
The majority of the cities are offering or planning to offer in the future more electronic services. 62% are already doing electronic payments.

Half of the cities are using Content Management Software from twelve different suppliers and 5 of them built in-house software. The use of Portal Software though, including home-grown software, is very scarce, with only 18% of cities using any type of such software.

60% of the cities are marketing their sites basically without specific budget. It was interesting to note that no city is allowing advertising on its site.

Finally, half of the cities are conducting user surveys and some are planning to start doing so soon.

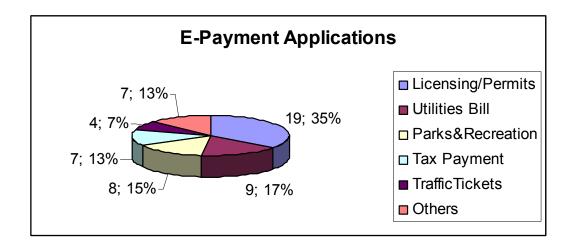
Regarding future trends, cities indicated that the top citizen service applications they are planning include: on line payment, licensing/permits, parks & recreation class registration and utility bill payment. With respect to web site management, the top services are: implementing content management and portals and redesigning/expanding the Internet/Intranet sites. Many jurisdictions are planning



to implement unique applications. Some examples reported by one city/county are: community alert system, senior directory and volunteer management.

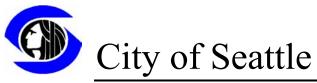
### 1. On Line Applications

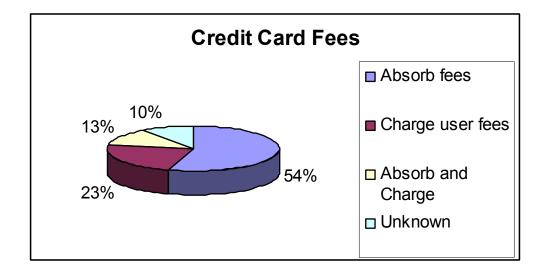
62% of the cities that participated in the survey are offering electronic payments. The most common e-payment applications provided by those cities are: Licensing/Permits which includes parking, building, vehicle and business (totaling 19), Utilities Bill Payment (9), Park & Recreation Class Registration (8), Tax Payment (7), and Traffic Tickets (4). The complete and detailed list is in the Appendix II.



Among the cities that are offering e-payment only one is not accepting credit card. From those cities, 54% are absorbing fees, 23% are charging user-fees, 13% are doing both and 10% didn't know. Many cities are analyzing the possibility of starting to charge user fees, though.

The majority of the cities (84%), however, don't have data about whether eapplications save money.





#### 2. Tools

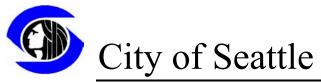
In respect to Web Content Management Tools, 48% are already using WCM software, 44% are not using and 8% are implementing this tool. The largest group of cities that are using WCM are using home-grown software (5), followed by Stellent (3), Microsoft CMS (3), Vignette (2), Interwoven Teamsite (2) and NetObjects Team Fusion (2).

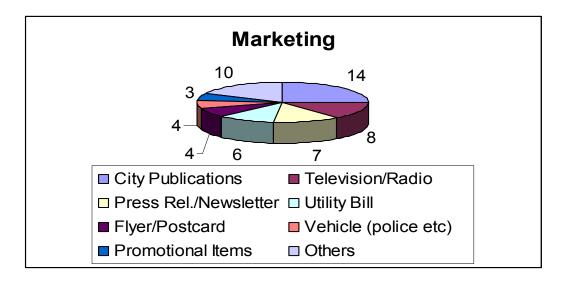
82% are not using portal software and among the ones that are using it, 3 are using home-grown software and the others are using basically application servers and not pure portal software.

### 3. Marketing the Site

92% of the cities don't have specific budget for marketing and people are being very creative about marketing their sites. From our survey, 60% of the cities are marketing their sites. Among these cities, 14 are using city publications (printed materials), 8 are using TV/radio, 7 are using press release/newsletter, and 6 are using utility bills to market their web sites. See the Appendix II for the complete list.

No city that responded to our survey allows commercial advertising on its site.





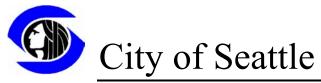
### 4. Management

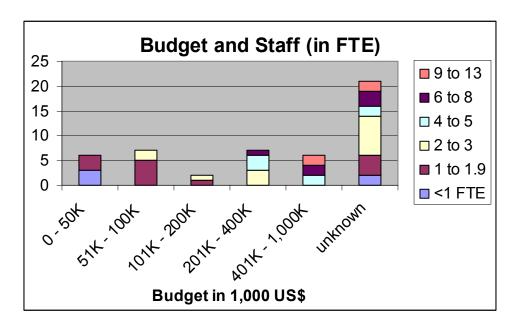
With such a varied sample, you would expect staffing and budgets to vary considerably as well, and they do. To analyze this information further, we looked at the number of staff compared to the population of the 30 largest cities (staff compared to web pages or number of applications would be a much better measure, but we did not have this information for most cities).

But not surprisingly, there is a relationship between jurisdiction size and staff size with only a few exceptions. Most of the cities with populations over half a million have web staffs of 6-8 Full Time Equivalents (FTE's); NYC's is larger, but so is their city and web site. Columbus OH, Fort Worth and San Jose have small staffs for their city size. Scottsdale and Fort Collins have larger staffs than would be expected based on city size.

While we did not analyze County population data, which was not easily accessible, based on general knowledge of County size, a similar pattern exists, with the largest Counties having staffs of similar size to large cities and the smaller counties with 1-2 FTE as found in smaller cities.

The graphic below shows the budget spent by the cities with the central team staff dedicated to web/e-government services. The budget varied from US\$12,000 to U\$1,000,000 according to the number of their staff and size of the city/county. Twenty cities didn't respond to the budget question, though.



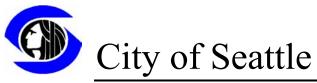


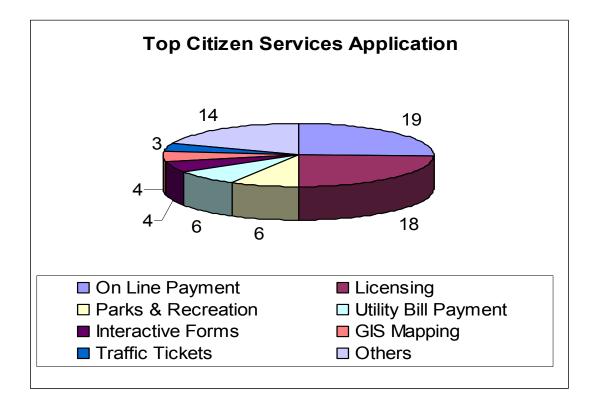
### 5. Survey

53% of the cities are conducting surveys and some that are not doing it now, intend to do it in the near future. The majority of these are surveying which services citizens are interested in, but very few are collecting data on Internet usage by age and education.

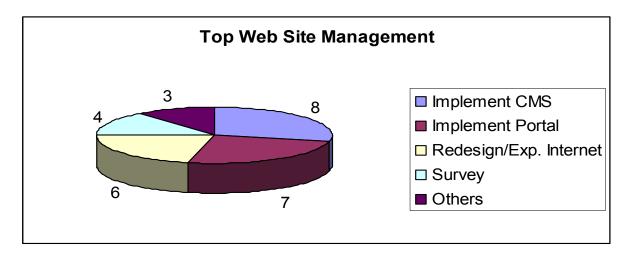
#### 6. Future Trends

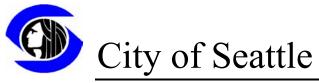
In regard to future applications, we can say that the top citizen service applications are: on line payment (19), licensing/permits (which includes parking, health, business, building and vehicle permit) (18), park & recreation class registration (6), utility bill payment (6), GIS mapping (4) and interactive forms (4).





In addition, the top plans for better web site management include: implementation of content management (8), implementation of portals (7) and redesign/expansion of Internet/Intranet (6). The complete list can be seen in the Appendix II.





#### 7. Conclusion

The major objective of e-government is to provide online services to the citizen and more transparency to the government. The cities surveyed are offering some online services, giving citizen access to online publications and data bases and are trying to facilitate the citizen's lives.

With the budgetary problems that the cities are facing, the web team has to be very creative to do more with fewer resources. This survey has shown us that the cities have very similar problems and challenges. We can see from the future applications list that the cities want to offer much more in the way of online applications and improve their e-government services. Let's hope they will be able to do it even with the budget shortfall!!!

### City of Seattle, August 2003

### Valeria Esther Nigri Musafir

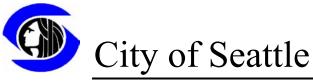
E-government Specialist
Office of Electronic Communications
Department of Information Technology

#### Bruce Blood

Citywide Web Team Manager Office of Electronic Communications Department of Information Technology

#### Rona Zevin

Director
Office of Electronic Communications
Department of Information Technology



#### **APPENDIX I – List of Cities and Counties**

- 01. Arlington County, Virginia
- 02. Aurora City, Colorado
- 03. Austin City, Texas
- 04. Bexar County, Texas
- 05. Boston City, Massachusetts
- 06. Brevard County, Florida
- 07. Casper City, Wyoming
- 08. Chandler City, Arizona
- 09. Charlotte County, Florida
- 10. Cincinnati City, Ohio
- 11. Clark County, Nevada
- 12. Collier County, Florida
- 13. Columbus City, Ohio
- 14. Dallas City, Texas
- 15. Del Mar City, California
- 16. Denver City and County, Colorado
- 17. Des Moines City, Iowa
- 18. Encinitas City, California
- 19. Fort Collins City, Colorado
- 20. Fort Worth City, Texas
- 21. Fresno County, California
- 22. Garden Grove City, California
- 23. Hamilton County, Ohio
- 24. Hennepin County, Minnesota
- 25. Honolulu City and County, Hawaii
- 26. Johnson County, Kansas
- 27. Kansas City, Missouri
- 28. King County, Washington
- 29. Miami-Dade County, Florida
- 30. New York City, New York
- 31. Newark City, California
- 32. Olathe City, Kansas
- 33. Orlando City, Florida
- 34. Philadelphia City and County, Pennsylvania
- 35. Phoenix City, Arizona
- 36. Port of San Diego, California
- 37. Pueblo City, Colorado
- 38. Rochester City, New York
- 39. Sacramento City, California
- 40. San Carlos City, California
- 41. San Diego City, California



- 42. San Diego County, California
- 43. San Jose City, California
- 44. Saratoga City, California
- 45. Scottsdale City, Arizona
- 46. Seattle City, Washington
- 47. Tallahassee City, Florida
- 48. Tucson City, Arizona
- 49. Tulsa City, Oklahoma
- 50. West Covina City, California

## **APPENDIX II - Survey Results**

## 1. On Line Applications

Electroni	ic Payme	ents	Applications using e-payment			Credit (	Cards		Credit Card Fees		
Yes	31		Tax Payment	7		Yes	31		Absorb fees	17	
No	18		Parking Permit	8		No	1		Charge user fees	7	
Implem.	1		Building Permit	5		N/A	18		Absorb and Charge	4	
Total		50	Vehicle Permit	4		Total		50	Unknown	3	
-			Business License	2					Total		31
			Parks&Recreation Registration	8							1
			Events Ticket	1							
			Traffic Ticket	4							
			On Line Traffic School	1					_		
			On Line Store	1		Have da	ata whet	her			
			Water Bill	8		e-applic	cations s	ave			
			Other Utilities Bill	1		money					
			Birth/Death/Marriage Certificate	2		Yes	7				
			Mapping	2		No	39				
			Total		54	Total		46			

#### 2. Tools

Web Content Ma	nagement	Content Management Softwa	re	Portal Software	
Yes	24	Microsoft CMS	3	Yes 9	
No	22	Vignette	2	No 41	
Implementing	4	Stellent	3	Total 50	
Total	į	50 Interwoven TeamSite	2		
		Filenet	1		
		Documentum	1		
		Ephox EditLive	1	Portal Software	
		Macromedia Contribute	1	Oracle 9i AS	1
		Percussion Software Rhythmyx	:1	IBM Websphere	1
		NetObjects Team Fusion	2	Vignette	1
		Zope	1	Information Builders Webfocus	1
		Sparkplug CMS for Coldfusion	1	Macromedia Dreamweaver	1
		Home-grown	5	Home-grown	3
		Total	24	Total	

### 3. Marketing the Site

Marketii	ng the Site	
Yes	29	
No	19	
Total	48	8

How	
Television/Radio	8
Bus/Subway	2
Newspaper	2
City Publications (printed material)	14
Press Release/Newsletter	7
Utility Bill	6
Parking Ticket	2
Conference/Presentations	1
Marketing Program	1
Flyer/Postcard	4
Vehicle (police etc)	4
Promotional Items	3
Park and Recreation	2
Total	56

Specific Budget				
Yes	4			
No	44			
Total		48		

Allow Advertising				
Yes	0			
No	48			
Total		48		
	· ·			

### 4. Management

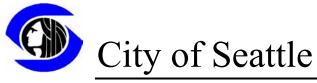
Budget/ Staff	0 - 50K	51K - 100K	101K - 200K	201K - 400K	401K - 1,000K	unknown	Total
<1	3					2	5
1 to 1.9	3	5	1			4	13
2 to 3		2	1	3		8	14
4 to 5				3	2	2	7
6 to 8				1	2	3	6
9 to 13					2	2	4
Total	6	7	2	7	6	21	49

### 5. Surveys

Conduct Survey				
Yes	25			
No	24			
Total		49		

Collect Data on Internet Usage by Age and Education				
Yes	5			
No	44			
Yes No <i>Total</i>		49		

Survey which services citizen are interested						
Yes	22					
No	27					
Total	Total 49					



## **6. Future Applications**

On Line Payment	19
On Line Self-Service	1
On Line Job Application	1
On Line Business Registration	2
Parks & Recreation Class Registration	6
i ame an too callon class i togle allon	· ·
Licensing	9
Health Permit	1
Parking Permit	3
Building Permit	2
Vehicle Permit	1
Traffic Ticket	3
Event Ticket	1
Utility Bill Payment	6
Criminal Data Payment	2
Interactive Forms	4
Streaming Video of City Council Meeting	1
Wireless Flight Info	1
GIS Mapping (Ex. Business Planner Locator)	4
Bulletin Boards	1
One Stop Shopping	1
Community Alert System	1
Desktop Alert System	1
Senior Services Directory	1
Volunteer Management	1
Apartment Guide	1
Redesign/Expansion of Internet/Intranet	6
Implement Content Management	8
Web Access to Document Management System	1
Implement Enterprise Resource Planning	1
Implement Portal	7
Implement CRM	1
Survey	4
Total	102