

EDITORIAL PREFACE

Christopher G. Reddick, University of Texas, San Antonio, TX, USA

This is the second issue of the *International Journal of Public Administration in the Digital Age* (IJPADA). This journal has a mission of examining the impact of information technology (IT) on public and nonprofit organizations. Through its mission, IJPADA examines the impact of IT on reforming and changing public and nonprofit organizations. The papers found in this issue examine a broad array of themes that are important in the field of public administration and information technology.

There are six important papers in this issue, and the first paper is Scholl and Chatfield's that examines the role of IT in disaster response and recovery. This paper analyzes, through a case study, a local Japanese radio station which adopted social media to broadcast disaster information during and after the 2011 nuclear disaster. This paper shows the importance of social media in creating "actionable information" in an unfolding catastrophe.

The second paper by Ohemeng and Ofori-Adarkwa, examines Ghana's use of IT to enhance transparency and build trust in government. The Internet has especially allowed developing countries to be more open, transparent, and accessible to its citizens. E-government is critical for developing countries

in that it provides improvements in efficiency and effectiveness of public service delivery.

The third paper by Virkar examines the use of IT for property taxation and its impact on the reform of municipal governments in India. This case study showed that IT was able to increase revenues from property tax through better quality data, quicker evaluations, and greater accuracy of data. However, as in all public organizations there is power and politics which disrupts public service delivery.

The fourth paper in this issue by Goel, Dwivedi, and Sherry and examines, through a stakeholder analysis, user participation in e-government programs. They found evidence that departments should have an e-government vision before they even conduct their stakeholder analysis. The understanding of what is successful in e-government programs is critical to know, especially for developing countries.

The fifth paper in this issue is by Nasri who tests a unified theory of acceptance and use of technology model. This model is important given the high failure rate of most e-government projects, especially in developed countries. The unified theory is demonstrated to be a valid model that helps to understand citizens' intentions to use e-government services.

The final paper in this issue is by Fowler and Quigley who argue that governments throughout the world are becoming actively involved in cyber security. These authors examine cyber security in the context of the Canadian federal government's strategy. These authors argue, in the Internet age, governments will need to

determine which interventions in the market are important, in order for citizens and businesses to feel safe and secure.

Christopher G. Reddick
Editor in Chief
IJPADA