

Chapter I

Information Technology and Public Administration: The View from the Profession

Alana Northrop
California State University, Fullerton, USA

ABSTRACT

This chapter first points out the need for a reader on information technology by reviewing the importance given computing education by MPA programs and practitioners. Next, the chapter surveys current textbooks' and general public administration journals' treatments of the topic. Three highly respected public administration journals and six textbooks are reviewed. The journals are found to barely treat the topic of computing, whether as a main focus or as merely a mention in articles. The textbooks also barely mention computing. In addition, there is no consistent rubric or chapter topic under which computing is discussed. The need for a reader on information technology and computer applications in public administration is apparent. The chapter then turns to the consideration of what hands-on skills in computer applications should be a mark of a graduate degree in public administration. It is suggested that there are six generic skills with a seventh one on the horizon. Finally, the chapter concludes by briefly discussing a range of issues that public administrators should be conversant with if they are to successfully utilize computer applications in the delivery of public sector services.

INTRODUCTION

In 1985, a special computing education committee recommended to the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA) that a sixth skill, computing, be added to the original five skills that must be taught in an MPA Program. This recommendation applied to the accreditation of schools starting in 1988. Now almost twenty years have passed since the original recommendation. Let us turn to evaluate the progress that has been made.

COMPUTING EDUCATION IN MPA PROGRAMS

There have been two published studies that surveyed MPA programs and assessed the level of computing education. Cleary (1990) mailed out questionnaires to 215 public affairs/public administration masters programs affiliated with the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA) in 1989. Of the 80 percent returned, about one out of four reported that they had a course dealing with information systems/computer skills. The respondents were quick to note that the information systems/computer skill area needed more attention in the future. Yet, 1989 was a long time ago, especially when it comes to the massive changes in the computer field.

Brudney, Hy, and Waugh (1993) did a little more recent survey of MPA programs. Close to 90 percent of the programs said they use computers in their instruction. Over half of the institutions offer a course in computers, yet only 30 percent had made computing a requirement. The study also suggested that computing skills need to be taught beyond the typically taught statistical applications.

Without an absolutely current survey of programs, one can only surmise, pretty safely, that computer use in MPA courses has greatly expanded. But what skills and management issues should be taught?

WHAT PA PRACTITIONERS ADVISE IN COMPUTING EDUCATION

Four studies surveyed public managers. Lan and Cayer (1994) surveyed administrators in one state. The recommendations were that MPA programs need coursework in computer literacy, specifically knowledge of applications and hands-on skills. The respondents said they use information technology (unfortunately this includes phone and fax) on an average of 56 percent of their

17 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/information-technology-public-administration/28204

Related Content

Facilitating the Creativity of Governmental Employees via High-Involvement Human Resource Management Practices: The Mediating Role of Felt-Trust

Ahmad M. Obeidat (2022). *International Journal of Electronic Government Research* (pp. 1-20).

www.irma-international.org/article/facilitating-the-creativity-of-governmental-employees-via-high-involvement-human-resource-management-practices/298628

Advancing Local E-Government: Acknowledging and Developing the CFO Role

Greg Streib (2012). *Digital Democracy: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* (pp. 1690-1709).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/advancing-local-government/67681

Understanding the Extent of Automation and Process Transparency Appropriate for Public Services: AI in Chinese Local Governments

Yi Long and J. Ramon Gil-Garcia (2023). *International Journal of Electronic Government Research* (pp. 1-20).

www.irma-international.org/article/understanding-the-extent-of-automation-and-process-transparency-appropriate-for-public-services/322550

Smart Government: Opportunities and Challenges in Smart Cities Development

Carlos E. Jiménez, Francisco Falcone, Agusti Solanas, Héctor Puyosa, Saleem Zoughbi and Federico González (2015). *Handbook of Research on Democratic Strategies and Citizen-Centered E-Government Services* (pp. 1-19).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/smart-government/121309

Contextual Analysis of the Organizational Knowledge Systems in Turkey

Özgür Külcü (2014). *Digital Access and E-Government: Perspectives from Developing and Emerging Countries* (pp. 182-199).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/contextual-analysis-of-the-organizational-knowledge-systems-in-turkey/107172