
Editorial

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Today's economy has fully benefited from the utilisation of various IT tools such as internet and computers. Most organisations realise that their organisational performance will be improved a lot if they build good IT and management systems. In the e-society, people continuously seek methods and techniques to improve performance to achieve optimised efficiency and effectiveness. Performance measurement makes an important contribution to organisational success in terms of productivity, efficiency and adding values. This special issue is intended to present state-of-the-art work that demonstrates tools to improve performance in the e-society. Both theoretical and applied work is welcome.

We are very pleased at seeing the special issue of *International Journal of Information Technology and Management (IJITM)*. This special issue is intended to present state-of-the-art work that demonstrates tools to improve performance in the information age or digital age of our society.

Our call for papers seeks new contributions addressing the use of various management tools in improving performance in the e-society and related topics. This special issue includes the broad coverage we were seeking, with both theoretical and empirical studies related to performance improving using digital multimedia broadcasting (DMB), transaction cost theory (TCT) and data envelopment analysis (DEA).

IT sectors in emerging economies such as the Chinese has become more important and mature after development for tens of years and develops quickly in the global IT market. The efficiency of IT industry operations and management plays a crucial role to determine firm's performance and growth. The first paper by Chen et al. explores the performance improvement of Chinese IT industry, including the managerial, technical and scale efficiencies and their changes over time. The findings of this paper will help Chinese IT companies effectively identify productive efficiency measures that provide managers with frontier information and insights on the improvement of resource deployment and utilisation efficiency which determines the organisation's performance.

Rusu and Hodosi design an IT outsourcing tool that includes an algorithm based on TCT for assessing the risk exposure in IT outsourcing. Authors have approached two large Sweden companies with more than 20 years experience in IT outsourcing in order to secure help in the improvement and evaluation of the usability and effectiveness of their tool.

Sheng et al. study the coordination scheme for disrupted supply chain with transfer payment. They establish the conditions under which the transfer payment can coordinate the disrupted supply chain.

In Cui et al., transport capacity constraints and especially external transaction costs are considered and an integer programming model is developed to solve the problem.

In Korea, IT tools are widely used to support e-society performance improvement. By analysing firms' investment behaviours subject to the Korea's technology development program, Johng-Ihl Lee's work examines the impact of government R&D incentives on the technological outcome. This interesting study suggests during the financial crisis, the larger the number of institutions involved in a project, the less likely it leads to a success.

Gwang Jae Kim attempts to develop the persuasive theory model in explaining the adoption of DMB, with which Korea starts a full-fledged mobile TV era in 2005. His results support use of the extended technology acceptance model (TAM) as an explainer in the context of DMB adoption as information technology.

The special issue concludes with a case study of electricity consumption intensity by Niu and Gu. Energy, especially the electricity, is the basis of a society's economic development. Authors calculate the structure share and efficiency share in the change of electricity consumption intensity, and analysed the impact of economic structure adjustment and efficiency improvement using statistical data from 1995 to 2007 in Beijing.