

Editor's Introduction

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This issue of *Journal of Public and Nonprofit Affairs* offers three research articles and two new voices articles that explore a range of relevant and timely topics. Those articles are introduced below, beginning with a systematic review of positive affect and joy in nonprofit sector leadership by McIntyre et al. (2024).

Organizational success is often dependent on effective leadership, particularly in the nonprofit sector, where positive leader affect and joy significantly influences followers. McIntyre et al. (2024) present the first systematic literature review of positive affect and joy in nonprofit sector leadership, examining how joy is presented as a discrete emotion, synthesizing its impact on employee outcomes, and assessing the quality and patterns of existing literature on joy and leadership. They conclude by identifying future opportunities for research in this field.

A central claim of public service motivation (PSM) is that it shapes individuals' willingness to join and continue working in the public sector, but there is limited research examining turnover behavior. Bednarczuk (2024) addresses this gap by utilizing data from the Youth-Parent Socialization Study to explore the connection between pre-employment PSM values and long-term turnover behavior in the public sector. His findings suggest that individuals with higher PSM-related values in childhood are more likely to stay employed in the public sector. He concludes by discussing the implications of the findings for public managers and highlighting opportunities for future research.

The scientific study of philanthropy plays a fundamental role in understanding who makes charitable contributions, why they give, and when they choose to contribute. To investigate demographic, religious, and psychological factors influencing charitable giving during times of uncertainty, Umarji et al. (2024) use structural equation modeling to analyze Muslim American philanthropy during Ramadan in 2020. They found that uncertainty intolerance was associated with financial anxiety, which in turn led to lower donations. Income, age, education, and age were positive predictors of charitable giving, with increased religious practice also associated with higher donations. Their findings reveal opportunities for interventions aimed at improving charitable decision-making during uncertain times.

Research published in non-English languages is often underrepresented, leading to the exclusion of findings from diverse contexts. Biao and Charbonneau (2024) conduct a systematic literature review to assess methods, theories, and practical recommendations present in French-language research on social equity. Results indicate that French-language social equity literature prioritizes practical recommendations, relies more on qualitative than

quantitative methods, and focuses on interorganizational, regional, intergenerational, and gender equity, with race and ethnicity receiving less attention. They conclude by offering recommendations for addressing cultural gaps caused by language barriers in the public administration literature.

Although previous research indicates a relationship between concurrent parental and childhood volunteering, there is little research that addresses the long-term effects of parental role-modeling of volunteer behaviors on their children. Kukla-Acevedo and Powell (2024) investigate the lasting impact of parental volunteer behavior on their children as they transition into adulthood by merging and analyzing data from multiple modules of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Results indicate an association between parental role-modeling of volunteer behaviors during adolescence and higher volunteer participation rates in young adulthood. Their findings emphasize the value of youth-focused and family-oriented volunteering programs in cultivating the next generation of volunteers.

References

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