Welcome to Dallas!

This is the Seventh Mustang International Academic Conference. We hope that you enjoy the academic camaraderie from the conference and the hospitality of Dallas, Texas, The Bid D!


All articles that appear in this volume of the Proceedings of the Mustang Business Academy International Conference have been recommended for publication by the Advisory Editors, using a double, blind peer review process. Personal thanks are extended to the Advisory Editors for all their hard work and dedication to the Proceedings. Without their work, this publication would be impossible.

I started as Publisher in 2009, and I wish to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for all the support, encouragement, assistance and advice throughout the years from my family, friends, and peers. Publishing is an intense educational experience which I continue to enjoy.

Congratulations to all our authors. I extend a hearty invitation to submit your manuscripts for all Mustang Journals.

To further the objectives of Mustang Journals, Inc., all comments, critiques, or criticisms would be greatly appreciated.

Again, thanks to all the authors for allowing me the opportunity to serve you as Publisher of Mustang Journals. We hope you enjoy the Conference!

We hope to see you in February, 2016 in New Orleans for our Spring Conference!

M.P. (Marty) Ludlum
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Volume 7, Fall, 2015 in Dallas, Texas

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Jim Connell, University of Montevallo

The Mississippi Hustle Investigation: Violating the Principal-Agency Relationship at the Mississippi Department of Corrections
David McElreath, Stephen Mallory, Lorri Williamson, Terry Lyons, Leisa McElreath, and Walter Flaska, University of Mississippi; Adrian Doss, University of West Alabama; Michael Wiggington, Troy University; and Carl Jensen, The Citadel

Oklahoma’s Second Puff of Medical Marijuana
Marty Ludlum, University of Central Oklahoma

An Analysis of Graduate vs. Undergraduate Plagiarism Perceptions at a Regional University
Adrian Doss, Aliquippa Allen, Lauren Miller, Russ Henley, and Quiqi Hong, University of West Alabama; and David McElreath, University of Mississippi

Noon-2:00pm   Lunch Break (On Your Own)

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Causality between Public Debt and Growth in the OECD: country-by-country analysis
Ariuna Taivan, University of Minnesota - Duluth

The Failed Hope of Education and Vocational Training in the Correctional Setting: Emphasizing the Importance of Using Education and Employment in Breaking the Cycle of Recidivism
David McElreath, Leisa McElreath, Lorri Williamson, Stephen Mallory, and Terry Lyons, University of Mississippi; Adrian Doss, University of West Alabama; Michael Wiggington, Troy University; and Carl Jensen, The Citadel

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3:45pm-5:00pm -- Moderator: Ariuna Taivan, University of Minnesota - Duluth

An Investigation into Differences in Student Class Format Preferences and Student Learning Behaviors in Online versus Face-to-Face Accounting Classes
Pamela Smith Baker, Texas Women's University

Adrian Doss, University of West Alabama, David McElreath and Stephen Mallory, University of Mississippi; Michael Wiggington, Troy University; Ursula Becker, Georgia Military College; and Carl Jensen, The Citadel
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8:30am-9:00am  Registration

9:00am-10:30am  -- Moderator:  Angela Wells, City University of Seattle

Strategies for Enhancing Relationships between Oil Companies and Oil Producing Communities in the 21st Century: The Niger Delta Experience in Nigeria
Lawrence Nwaeke, Rivers State University, Nigeria

Broken: The Harmful Effects of Workplace Bullying
Deitra Payne and Kevin Ihetu, Limestone College

Entrepreneurial opportunity recognition as a consequence of pre-dispositional and contextual factors
Sunday Babaloloa, University of Venda, Nigeria

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Buyback Achievers and the Maturity Hypothesis
Richard Hauser, Gannon University and John Thornton, Kent State University

Juvenile Social Capital: an Integration of Networks
Amanda Amendola, Niagara University

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1:30pm-3:30pm  -- Moderator: Perwaiz Ismaili, Metropolitan State (MN)

Tuning into the Classroom: Practicing Self-Care Strategies
Alexis Bliese, Ilona Halkides, and Bree Morrison, Bethune-Cookman University

Examining the Employment Effects of Two Decades of Structural Reforms in African Countries
Fidel Ezeala-Harrison, Jackson State University

Are Online Web Formats Effective in e-Management?
Perwaiz Ismaili, Metropolitan State (MN)

3:30pm-3:45pm  Break

3:45pm-5:00pm  -- Moderator: Fidel Ezeala-Harrison, Jackson State University

Frontline Dispatch from the ObamaCare Wars
Wilke English, Texas A&M University – Central Texas

Continental and National Differences in the Financial Ratios of Investment Banking Companies: An Application of the Altman Z Model
Francois Bossumakou Brou and Thomas Krueger, Texas A&M University - Kingsville

Healthcare Leadership: The Importance of Being Civil in Healthcare
Angela Wells, City University of Seattle
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Revisiting the Financial Vulnerability of Nonprofit Business Leagues Post-2007 Recession

Craig Randall, Florida Gulf Coast University
Exploration/Exploitation during Development: Linking CEO Behavior & Poor Outcomes in SME’s

Bree Morrison & Ranjna Patel, Bethune-Cookman University
Rethinking the Brain: An Applied Emotional Intelligence Model using expanded choice sets for improved decision making

Nashville, Fall 2014 Conference:

Wilburn Lane, Christopher Manner, Union University
Who Tends to Forward Viral Advertising Videos? The Effect of Demographics, Social Media Use, and Personality on the Intent to Forward Viral Video Ads

Hui “Harry” Xia, University of St. Joseph (Macao)
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Richard Monahan, American Public University
Brand Equity Valuation for Prospective Candidates in the 2016 U.S. Presidential Race
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Joseph Blake, Jelena Vucetic, University of Phoenix

The Influence of Financial Literacy on Faith-Based Epistemology: A Case Study of Arizona Church Members

Distinguished Paper Awards

Dallas, Texas, Fall, 2013 Conference:

Richard Hauser, Gannon Univ. & John Thornton, Kent State Univ.

Dividend Policy and Corporate Valuation

Thomas Krueger, Texas A&M University - Kingsville

Paying for Acceptance: A Study of Academic Management Journals

Aimee Tiu Wu, Teachers College, Columbia University

The Balancing Act of Dr. Mommy
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Yue Yuan, University of Chicago
Examining Stock Returns through Anomalous Volume: 1966-2009

Distinguished Paper Awards

Oklahoma City, Fall, 2012 Conference:

Kusum Singh, LeMoyne-Owen College
Paper: Distance to the Border: The Impact of Own and Neighboring States’ Sales Tax Rates on County Retail Activity

Daniel Adrian Doss, Russ Henley & David McElreath, University of West Alabama

Ralph Bourret & Dana Roark, Northwest Oklahoma State University
Paper: Are Routine Retiring CEOs More Closely Monitored in their Last Year?
BUYBACK ACHIEVERS AND THE MATURITY HYPOTHESIS

Richard P. Hauser
Gannon University

John H. Thornton
Kent State University

Abstract

We investigate the propensity to be a “Buyback Achiever” which is a firm that reduces its shares outstanding by 5% or more in a year and the relationship to the firm’s life-cycle or firm maturity. In our development of the maturity hypothesis, we posit that young firms with high growth opportunities will issue shares to raise capital; while mature firms with lower growth opportunities will distribute earnings as stock repurchases.

Following the method of DeAngelo et al (2006), we show empirical evidence for the maturity hypothesis since both firm age and earned capital ratio increase the probability that a firm is a Buyback Achiever. Likewise as firm risk declines (with maturity); the probability of being a Buyback Achiever increases. Moreover, we show that the probability of being a Buyback Achiever increases with declining sales growth rate and declining market-to-book (M/B) ratio, which indicates further evidence for the maturity hypothesis with Buyback Achievers.

We also find that the median M/B and P/S ratios are lower for Buyback Achievers than for non-Buyback Achievers or even dividend payers. Our results are consistent with the hypothesis that significant undervaluation leads to share repurchases.

JEL Classification: G35

Key Words: Buyback Achievers, Stock Repurchases, Dividend Policy, Firm Maturity, Life-cycle
ARE ONLINE WEB FORMATS EFFECTIVE IN e-MANAGEMENT?

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ABSTRACT

In our interconnected world, organizations are becoming more global, diverse and cross-cultural. The internet has not only facilitated but also augmented local and global contacts and communications. Local organizations seeking to play globally are leveraging the diverse workforce across the globe for economic gains while striving to stay ahead of the competition. Although online environment or online web environment has been critical in managing global cross-cultural workforce but there are conflicting reports about its usefulness. Such concerns are valid and important in exploring cross-cultural e-Management and, in establishing parent company perception and organization values. This study seeks to discern insights of such intertwined complex by exploring different domains of corporate genre presented in different web formats and how differently it is processed by cross-cultural remote workforce. It was found that there is an effect of web presentation format on global workforce learning, an unexplored area critical for cross-cultural e-Management and communication.
CONTINENTAL AND NATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN THE FINANCIAL RATIOS OF INVESTMENT BANKING COMPANIES:
AN APPLICATION OF THE ALTMAN Z MODEL

Francois Bossomakou Brou

Texas A&M University – Kingsville

Thomas M. Krueger

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Abstract

This research compares the financial ratios of investment banks across nations and continents. Ratios chosen were those in the Altman’s Z model used to predict bankruptcy. The investment banking industry was chosen because of its interest to a broad range of individuals. We found a significant continent and national variation in most of the ratios studied. Presentation of ratios in a classroom, analysis by investors, or consideration of firm financial heal using financial ratios should include consideration of these differences.
THE MISSISSIPPI HUSTLE INVESTIGATION: VIOLATING THE PRINCIPAL-AGENCY RELATIONSHIP AT THE MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The financial management of justice system organizations necessitates the invoking and exercising of the principal-agency relationship between administrators and their respective stakeholders. Although it is expected that justice system administrators are above reproach, such an expectation is not always realistic. This paper examines the Mississippi Hustle criminal investigation that targeted financial corruption in the Mississippi Department of Corrections. The Mississippi Hustle incident represented an egregious violation of the principal-agency relationship with respect to financial fraud and contract scandal. As a result of the investigation, the former corrections director and a former legislator each face decades as inmates within the prison system they once served.
AN ANALYSIS OF GRADUATE VS. UNDERGRADUATE PLAGIARISM PERCEPTIONS AT A REGIONAL UNIVERSITY

Daniel Adrian Doss*
University of West Alabama

Aliquippa Allen
University of West Alabama

Russ Henley
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David McElreath
University of Mississippi

Lauren Miller
University of West Alabama

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University of West Alabama

Abstract

This study examined perceptions of plagiarism among business students involving a stratification of graduate vs. undergraduate students. The host environment was a regional teaching institution. This study implemented a five-point Likert-scale and ANOVA to examine differences of plagiarism perceptions between graduate versus undergraduate students. A statistically significant outcome was exhibited when examining the concept that plagiarism was perceived as a necessary evil, and the analyses of the means showed that respondents disagreed with this plagiarism perspective.
THE FAILED HOPE OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING:
EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF USING EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN BREAKING THE CYCLE OF RECIDIVISM

David H. McElreath*
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Leisa S. McElreath
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ABSTRACT

Recidivism is a vicious cycle of criminality that affects all communities throughout American society. Over 75% of inmates will recidivate again within five years of being released from incarceration. Although a substantial amount of money is expended toward warehousing of inmates within the corrections system, less emphasis is directed toward leveraging corrections educational and vocational programs as resources through which recidivism rates may be lowered. However, for some amount of success to occur, educational and vocational programs among prison settings must be leveraged as resources through which inmates may acquire life skills that are necessary for societal integration and employment.
MISSISSIPPI VS. ALABAMA: EXAMINING MANAGEMENT VS. NON-MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL PERCEPTIONS OF THE CAPABILITY MATURITY MODEL AMONG JUSTICE SYSTEM ORGANIZATIONS

Daniel Adrian Doss*
University of West Alabama

David Hughes McElreath
University of Mississippi

Stephen Mallory
University of Mississippi

Michael Wigginton
Troy University

Carl Jensen
The Citadel

Ursula Lande
Georgia Military College

ABSTRACT

This research examines the potential of adapting the integrated Capability Maturity Model (CMMi) as a process improvement framework among justice domain organizations. An ANOVA approach was used to examine management versus non-management personnel perceptions regarding organizational process improvement characteristics among justice system organizations in Mississippi and Alabama. The presences of separate levels of the maturity framework were not perceived among respondent work settings. Statistical significance was exhibited regarding scaled survey questions representing the overall maturity model framework. Additionally, three statistically significant outcomes were observed regarding levels one, four, and five of the maturity model framework.
This article had its genesis in the Summer of 2013. I had heard reports that employers were reducing the number of hours that employees could work, to keep them employed exclusively as part-time employees to avoid being forced to provide medical coverage under ObamaCare. To investigate these reports, I sent out students from my summer 2013 Retailing class to query various retailers regarding their policies. Students were coached that they would have to have an “insider” who could speak honestly “off the record”.

**Employers Cutting Hours**

The results from the Summer of 2013 confirmed the reports. Employers were limiting hours to part-time only. The investigative effort was continued in my Retailing class in the Summer of 2014, and again this year in the Summer of 2015. Each time, students were coached that they would have to have an “insider” who could speak honestly “off the record”. The trend seen previously in 2013 was reconfirmed each year.

To quote from one of this year’s papers which surveyed one of the nation’s largest chains of retail outlets: “No one works more than 24 hours a week. The only people who work more than that are the managers, so only managers have benefits.”

**A Strong Impact Upon the Economy**

The economy remains ‘tepid’ at best. From the Daily Reckoning (9/4/2015) “The number of working-age Americans not in the labor force stands at a record 94 million. The labor force participation rate, the percentage of the working-age population in the labor force, still sits at a 38 year low. Although the government computes the unemployment rate at 5.1%, the real-world unemployment rate from Shadow Government Statistics, measuring unemployment the way it was calculated during the Carter administration, comes in at 22.9%. This number has oscillated around 23% since the spring of 2012.”

**A Devastating Impact Upon Young Workers**

ObamaCare is usually portrayed (by the sympathetic liberal media) as a sincere, but sometimes flawed effort to bring universal medical care to all Americans. Good in heart, but often bungled in execution.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. It has been a smashing success. It is doing exactly what its architect, George Soros, the billionaire London banker, who is the head puppeteer for Obama, designed it to do. The job of ObamaCare is to destroy the young, developing middle-class, and make them totally dependent upon Government subsidies for support.
ObamaCare has Destroyed the Traditional Pathway to Success

Consider a person just graduating from High School, or with an Associates Degree, or perhaps even with a 4-year college degree. What would they want to do? Get a job. A full-time, 40 hour a week job, which usually would have some over-time as well. Even if the job did not have health coverage, that was usually OK since they were young and healthy. And if the job did not have retirement benefits, that was OK, too, they were young and could worry about retirement later.

They could work at the job, learn different tasks, get promoted, or perhaps take another similar, higher-paying job with a different company. Within a few pay checks, they would have enough money to afford their own apartment or rent-house. A couple, both working full-time, could afford to get married, and buy a house.

All of that has been destroyed. Working only part-time does not produce enough hours of pay to support oneself, and there is no overtime and there will be no promotions. That explains the number of anecdotal reports we continue to hear about young people moving back in with their parents.

It will get worse – The Taxes

Many Americans have elected to forego signing up for ObamaCare, and then just paying the penalty on their taxes. That amount will go up.

2015: A graduated penalty going from $975 to $1,588 (depending upon income level).
2016: A flat penalty of $2,085 (regardless of income level).

(Source: Association of Mature American Citizens, 8/1/2015, for a married couple filing jointly with two dependents under 18.) Although the source did not say what the penalty would be for 2017, rest assured – it will get worse

It will get worse – The M.D. Shortage

Millions of newly-enrolled recipients simply head for the emergency room for all types of medical treatment. In addition, many doctors do not want to see ObamaCare patients. Although enrollees are charged different amounts depending upon which plan they have selected, all doctors are paid the same amount, an amount below the amount typically paid by insurance companies. While ObamaCare added millions of patients to the healthcare rolls, it did not add a single doctor. It will get worse.

It will get worse – But Subsidies Are Available!

It was mentioned earlier that the goals of ObamaCare were to: 1) deprive young people of the ability to earn a decent standard of living, 2) make them dependent on government subsidies.

What is that you say young person? You can’t afford ObamaCare on your meager salary? No problem! We have subsidies for you!

According to one report:

“Of 12 phony applications for subsidies submitted by (GOA) Government Accountability Office Investigators, 11 of the 12 were approved.”

“These were applications for people who don’t exist...or don’t have all the paperwork...or would not qualify if they did. Yet not only were they given $30,000 in Obamacare subsidies, but all 11 were re-enrolled for the next year, too.”

(Source, “Rampant Obamacare Fraud Exposed!”, The Douglass Report, 7/26/2015)
EXAMINING THE EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS OF TWO DECADES OF STRUCTURAL REFORMS IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the employment and labor market impacts of structural adjustment reforms that had been implemented in the economies of many African countries during the past several decades. As the ultimate success or failure of any economic restructuring must be judged by the extent to which it improves or fails to improve income distribution and standard of economic well-being of the labor force, it is important to have a complete understanding of the full effects of such reforms on such key labor market parameters as employment, productivity, and earnings. Many African countries (ACs) adopted and implemented massive structural economic adjustment reforms during the decades of the 1980s, and well into the early periods of the new millennium. The reforms involved the difficult task of reforming their economies: greater use of, and reliance on, the free market mechanism in resource allocation and distribution of income and wealth in their societies. These reforms were generally prompted and highly encouraged by the World Bank and the IMF, were labelled as Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs), and often involved the package of measures designed to direct an economy away from more regulatory control and central planning, toward a supposedly well-functioning free market system based on greater competition, liberalization, deregulation and enhanced private sector-driven economic system. These economic changes were believed to be absolutely necessary as a general recourse for enabling the ACs to experience greater resurgence of economic growth. This study finds that there is need for greater commitment toward more economic reform and liberalization in the drive for containment of poverty and lack of economic growth in African countries. It emphasizes the need to not only implement more reforms and liberalization per se, but also the need for pursuing reforms quite differently by extending reforms and liberalization to include both social and political liberalization.
GRANTOR RETAINED ANNUITY TRUSTS (GRAT’S) – ARE THERE REALLY ANY SHORTCOMINGS?

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**ABSTRACT**

Recently, Grantor Retained Annuity Trusts (GRAT’S) have been used vigorously by wealthy individuals and estates to pass rapidly appreciating assets to beneficiaries without incurring a tremendous gift-tax liability, and to potentially significantly reduce their estate-tax burden. It has been generally assumed that this vehicle works best in times of very low interest rates and will lose its allure when rates increase. Currently, the specific rate defined by IRS Code 7520 is 120% of the rate paid on midterm Treasury obligations (2.2% for 2014). With the advent of rates expected to start to increase by year end 2015, common belief is that GRAT’S will start losing their appeal.

This paper not only questions that belief, but even if it is true, offers alternative uses for GRAT’S that would not only enhance their allure, but potentially cause their use to explode. Another area covered in this paper is the suggested new regulations the Obama administration is attempting to introduce to stifle the advantages of GRAT usage.

Finally, every current requirement to create a GRAT, and all potential ancillary advantages/benefits of the GRAT to the grantor and beneficiary are examined and any possible shortcoming will be identified.
HEALTHCARE LEADERSHIP: THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING CIVIL IN HEALTHCARE

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**Abstract**

In a profession, where civil behavior within peers and with clients is essential for improved results, it has increasingly been seen that Civility is losing its place. Healthcare Profession is such a profession where civility can make a difference between life and death for a patient. It is, therefore, extremely essential that in the present day scenario, where only finances are taken into factor, other such important aspects too are addressed and worked upon. Several studies indicate that over the years, competition has replaced any sense of mutual respect and values amongst peers. The negativity, in turn, has reduced the calibre and creativity amongst the employees, which is proving to be distressing for the patient in care. Therefore, for the betterment and safety of the patients, including Civility amongst the rules and regulations of the healthcare unit would prove to be extremely beneficial for all the stakeholders in the healthcare unit.

*Keywords: Civility, Healthcare, Patients*
TUNING INTO THE CLASSROOM: PRACTICING SELF-CARE STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to extend (Skanland, 2013) on the effects of music enrichment (ME) for regulating dysregulated (ED) adolescent’s emotions within the classroom. ED is referred to an emotional response that is poorly modulated. Some adolescents experience greater struggles in managing their emotions that cause a decrease in student academic success, harm peer relationships, can disrupt the classroom environment, and provides student overall well-being. Therefore, this study seeks to educate the students on alternative methods of using positive “self-care” through music enrichment techniques. The exploratory study of n=34 students, included a pre-assessment of 3 combined theories (Gross and John, 2013, ERQ; Rammstedt and John, 2007, BFI; Rentfrow and Gosling, 2003, STOMPR). Then, teachers and students were educated on how their current music genre preferences can affect and help regulate their moods. For 30 days students were asked to journal their moods before and after listening to music and rated the benefits based on a 5-Likert scale. Similar to (Skanland, 2013) students experienced a 70% significant improvement to self-manage their daily moods, displayed less combative behavior in the classroom, and had a 100% improved academic performance. Further student self-care methods are then probed as a phase 2 extended study.

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STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN OIL COMPANIES AND OIL PRODUCING COMMUNITIES IN THE 21ST CENTURY: THE NIGER DELTA EXPERIENCE IN NIGERIA.

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Abstract
This study reviewed, theoretically, the strategies for enhancing the relationship between oil companies and oil producing communities in the 21st century. The Niger Delta Region of Nigeria was used as the basis of the study. It was found that in dealing with the volatile issue of company-community relationship in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, both the government and the oil companies should create an enabling environment for peaceful co-existence between the oil producing communities to the question of the development in the areas concerned. Roads, bridges, electricity and portable water must immediately be provided for these communities by the appropriate ministries and government agencies. Scholarship should be extended to deserving indigenes of the area for further studies, equal employment opportunities should be encouraged and reparations for damages made to the environment as a result of pollution should be paid to members of the communities involved and dialogue between stakeholders – oil producing communities, oil companies and governments to review progress, areas of attention, problems, activities, conflicts, improved relationship and the way forward should be encouraged. It was concluded that if these strategies suggested above are followed by the oil companies, the oil producing communities and the government and that the youths are gainfully employed and provided for by oil companies and government, and greedy middle men or powerful politicians cum community leaders or traitors are done away with, there will be harmony, there will be peace, there will be a better relationship between the oil companies and the oil producing communities. The nation will become stable, there will be more investments on human capital and economic sectors and these will ensure efficiency and stability, and more importantly lead to a rapid growth of the Nigerian Nation.

Keywords: Oil company; community relationship, strategies for enhancing relationship; economic stability and growth, national development.
BROKEN: THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF WORKPLACE BULLYING

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Abstract

Although there has been significant research conducted on bullying in the workplace over the last 20 years, there has been little done in terms of legislation to protect those who have been bullied. As a result, there has been a rise in workplace bullying, leaving behind the physical and psychological damage experienced by the targeted. According to a 2014 U.S. Workplace Bullying Survey conducted by the Workplace Bullying Institute (WBI), 27% of Americans expressed being subjected to abusive conduct at work. This percentage accounts for approximately 37 million U.S. workers who were either currently being bullied or had experienced being bullied. In a 2012 WBI Instant Poll, those responding indicated that the number one reason that bullying happens in the workplace is that bullies are not punished and thrive. Employees not only feel broken from being bullied in the workplace, but it results in the organization being broken as well; thus, resulting in the loss of productivity, decreased morale, and high turnover rates. In addition to the lack of legislative and enforceable laws, many organizations’ attempts to reduce or eliminate workplace bullying failed short of expectation, resulting in continuing high rate of workplace bulling incidents. The problem is many organizations’ anti-bullying programs target the symptoms rather than the underlying cause of bullying. This paper explores the literature of the harmful effects associated with workplace bullying, and the way in which emotional intelligence can be used to help mitigate the problem.
AN INVESTIGATION INTO DIFFERENCES IN STUDENT CLASS FORMAT PREFERENCES AND STUDENT LEARNING BEHAVIORS IN ONLINE VERSUS FACE-TO-FACE ACCOUNTING CLASSES

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Abstract

Questions have arisen as to the preference and efficacy of online college classes. A student's doing her own work and spending time in studying material are important learning behaviors for students of accounting. Undergraduate and graduate accounting majors at three north Texas colleges and universities were surveyed to ascertain possible differences in their preferences in class format and their learning behaviors when taking online accounting classes versus traditional face-to-face accounting classes. Self reports of student behaviors indicate a strong preference for face-to-face accounting classes and significant differences in reported levels of cheating and time spent studying in online versus face-to-face classes.

KEYWORDS: online accounting class, learning behaviors
This paper explores recent, dramatic in the legal regulation of medical marijuana. Oklahoma has just made a second attempt at a medical marijuana statute, one that appears to be headed for success. We will discuss marijuana’s rocky road of regulation, including the drastic changes over the past three years. We will then discuss the specifics of Oklahoma’s new medical marijuana law. We will conclude with implications for the success of Oklahoma’s second attempt at medical marijuana.
THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PERSONAL BELIEFS, LIFE GOALS, AND WORK PREFERENCES IN THE MILLENNIAL GENERATION

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Abstract

This manuscript examines the interaction between beliefs of the millennial generation related to personal beliefs, life goals, and work preferences. The results are based on a survey of 937 millennial students attending 10 universities in 10 different states. Both linear and non-linear structural equation models of the relationships between personal beliefs, life goals, and work preferences were estimated. Unexpectedly, the linear model did not improve model fit, so the reported results are based on the non-linear model. Students appear to be primarily determined to achieve their life goals, which are influenced by personal beliefs. Work preferences seem to be secondary to achieving life goals and strongly influenced by those life goals. Personal beliefs impact both life goals and work preferences, but primarily by working through life goals instead of directly. The path coefficient between personal belief and work preference is statistically significant, but also was the smallest of the path coefficients. This suggests that personal beliefs do not explain as much about the millennial generation’s work preferences as they explain about their life goals. Models controlling for gender and whether the response was from a business major were estimated but controlling for these effects did not add to the explanatory power of the model.
THE CAUSALITY BETWEEN PUBLIC DEBT AND REAL GROWTH IN THE OECD: A COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY ANALYSIS

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Abstract

We analyze the direction of causality between public debt and real economic growth in a sample of 20 OECD countries for a period of 40 years starting in 1970. Given the persistence of real growth rates, we estimate canonical cointegrating regressions to all for the possibility of stochastic cointegrating vectors. We then make inferences about the direction of causality by means of both Granger tests and VAR-based tests that do not depend on whether the series are integrated or cointegrated. We find that while modern welfare states tend to face low real growth following increases in public debt, more traditional welfare states and those with larger governments typically exhibit either causality from low growth to debt accumulation or bidirectional causality. However, the heterogeneity of the results suggests caution when making general statements about the relationship between the variables. In particular, the causal link is intrinsic to each country and it cannot be inferred that higher debt always leads to lower economic growth.

JEL Classification Code: C22, E62, H63

Keywords: Public Debt, economic growth, canonical cointegrating regression, error correction model, Granger causality
JUVENILE SOCIAL CAPITAL: AN INTEGRATION OF NETWORKS

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Abstract:

This paper seeks to succinctly review theories on social capital networks in order to integrate them into a working theory on juvenile social capital. Social capital embodies a multitude of theoretical concepts that are ever growing within social sciences. This intellectual enterprise focuses on various social aspects prevalent to a person’s surroundings and how these aspects can be seen as assets to human development and growth. Social capital theory implies that social networks have value, which positively effect productivity, both individually and collectively. Recent research has begun looking at the exact benefits that each separate social network may have for juveniles, including such things as behavioral adaptation, fostering resilience and serving as protective factors for prevention. For the most part, the literature examines one type of social network and relates it to one overarching benefit produced. Very few articles have addressed a comparison of two networks, to see if one fairs better than the other, and the literature that has done this tends to address only one type of social benefit in return.

This article seeks to examine social networks, together as a whole, in order to gauge whether a certain hierarchy may exist. Specifically, if a child has strong family capital, this should extend more opportunities for things outside of the family network, leading to other strong networks of social capital. We begin by conceptualizing a working definition for each social network, based upon a review of the literature. From there, we will look to the perspectives and expectations that have been examined thus far, in order to understand the implication of a hierarchical relationship within these networks. Based upon the standards in the field, we will attempt to operationalize each social network to the best of our ability. The paper will then test this theory using secondary data from the National Education Longitudinal Survey of 2009 and attempt to establish a prediction model framework for various social networks. We will conclude by explaining how this prediction model can further research in the field and contribute to the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the study of social capital theory. This paper is meant to serve as the first paper in a series of papers on juvenile delinquency prevention tactics as they relate to social capital.
ENTREPRENEURIAL OPPORTUNITY RECOGNITION AS A CONSEQUENCE OF PRE-DISPOSITIONAL AND CONTEXTUAL FACTORS

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Abstract

This study adopted a cross-sectional research design in the investigation of pre-dispositional and contextual factors on entrepreneurial opportunity recognition. Factors considered as are openness to global environments, perseverance of effort, economic locus of control, personal initiative, social network, age and gender. Four hundred and forty-six low-tech entrepreneurs, (66.9%) male and (33.1%) female participants took part in the study. Participants’ average age was 33 years old while average year of business experience was 5 years. The tested hypotheses using stepwise multiple regression analysis indicated 4-step in the prediction of entrepreneurial opportunity recognition. With the fourth step showing openness to global environments ($\beta = .20, p < .001$); perseverance of efforts ($\beta = .13, p < .05$), and personal initiative ($\beta = .12, p < .05$) as positive significant predictors and age ($\beta = -.14, p < .01$) negative significant predictor of entrepreneurial opportunity recognition with 13% variance is explained. This finding showed that predisposition and contextual factors jointly accounted for the ability of an entrepreneur to recognise entrepreneurial opportunity.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, opportunity recognition, personal initiative, openness, perseverance effort.
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