

### JAN AR 18 H, 2019

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Topic:  $T_{I}$ ,  $T_{A}$ :  $A_{A}$ ,  $A_{A}$ ,  $A_{A}$ ,  $E_{A}$ ,  $E_{A}$ ,  $E_{A}$  $T_{i}$  .  $T_{i}$  .

FEBR AR 1 , 2019

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Topic: A 360 D, R, R, R, R, S

FEBR AR 8 H, 2019

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MAR H1 ,2019

**Assistant Professor** Information School, University of Washington

Topic:  $ITI_{\cdot,\cdot,\cdot}:AK,D_{\cdot,\cdot,\cdot}$ ,  $F_{\cdot,\cdot,\cdot}$ 

# Trust Tests: An Active Approach to Evaluating Trustworthiness ABSTRACT

e broad topic area of interpersonal trust has been extensively researched by scientists in several disciplines including psychology, sociology, management and ethics. Substantial research exists that address how individuals organize and codify social knowledge or more directly, how they acquire and use information about the present state of their interpersonal relationships. Trust tests are premeditated or situational evaluations that allow individuals to determine to what level and extent they can actively trust or rely on another person's future actions, intent, and commitment as well as to develop con-dence in their skills and abilities. ere is an absence of a clear construct or concea cl. £al(s t)6 a -20. £r11 30



FEBR AR 1 , 2019

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## A 360 Degree Review of Refugee Employment in the US ABSTRACT

e refugee experience in the US is a complicated multidimensional phenomenon. ere are a number of perspectives that require insights in order to most appropriately address the needs of refugees as well as the needs of US employers. Our research aims to gain a 360 degree view based on insights from a myriad of constituents. Building on the work of Baran, Valcea, Porter and Gallagher (2018), and with the help of a partner refugee services organization, we interviewed the following stakeholders: refugee services workers, employers who hire refugees, as well as recent refugees from Syria, the Ukraine, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Refugee services workers view their role as specialized placement o cers who are nding a match between skills and abilities; however, they face a number of additional obstacles among their refugee clients, such as signi cant variation in levels of education, English as a second language, and signi cant cultural di erences. Refugees, on the other hand, are o en desperate and eager to take any form of employment that they can nd, yet some have unrealistic expectations of their earning potential. Each of the three populations noted above have unique opportunities and challenges as well. Finally, employers appear to be on two ends of the continuum. At one end of the spectrum, they enter the arrangement from a pure stang necessity (particularly in this era of low unemployment) and they evolve to nd an appreciation for the diversity and morality of hiring refugees. At the other end, hiring of refugees ts well within their mission and values, and they come to appreciate the low turnover based on the loyalty refugees feel toward their employer. Early ndings and insights from our qualitative research, as well as secondary data, will be shared.



Privacy mindfulness and permissions-granting behavior - an empirical assessment



# IT Identity: A Key Determinant of Feature Use and Exploratory Use Behaviors ABSTRACT





APRIL 12 H, 2019

A M

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## e Marketplace, Mental Well-Being, and Me: Exploring Self-E cacy. Self-Esteem, and Self-Compassion in Consumer Coping

### **ABSTRACT**

Individuals with mental disorders (MD) not only struggle with functional impairment; they must also manage the stigma accompanying their diagnosis. In this research we explore the role of the marketplace as a resource to help consumers cope with MD-related stressors. Coping e orts are actions taken to protect, maintain, or restore wellbeing. However, the coping literature is largely silent on the process through which this is achieved. Our ndings suggest the marketplace helps consumers cope by restoring or bolstering one of three conceptually distinct aspects of the selfconcept: self-esteem, self-e cacy, and self-compassion. e self-concept goals prove di erentially e ective for wellbeing. We advocate future coping research focus on understanding self-concept goals rather than specie coping strategies. We also present recommendations for consumers and marketplace stakeholders to promote self-concept goals and wellbeing outcomes.

