EDITORIAL

This issue of the journal reflects the aim of the Editorial Board to encourage the diversity of topics as well as the geographical spread of presented articles in terms of the authors' affiliations and analysed countries. Compared with the previous issues, this time we included a broader discussion on methodological questions, specifically – the discussion on appropriateness of measuring instruments in emerging economies or an innovative approach towards the known constructs and scales in general.

If categorised in a more formal way, five of the presented papers are empirical studies addressing a broad range of issues; the other two are review articles that summarize and evaluate the stock of theoretical knowledge, extending this with the ideas for further research directions. The authors of the empirical studies either directly compare evidence from emerging economies with that from developed countries, or directly disclose specifics of the analysed emerging markets. The last two articles are generated by the authors from emerging economies, and in regard to the research specifics of these; however, in both cases the scope of discussions exceeds the context of the emerging world and may interest much broader audiences of scholars.

The issue starts with the cross-cultural study on compulsive buying, presented by the authors from three universities of the Netherlands. Csilla Horváth, Feray Adigüzel and Hester van Herkk are addressing the broad question regarding the fit of the research instruments in the two different cultural contexts: developed countries and emerging markets. As a rule, the majority of these instruments have been elaborated in the developed countries and have proved their validity there. However, this does not directly grant their suitability in the different context of emerging economies.

The authors are rather surprised that the increasing importance of the emerging economies does not attract many researchers to make attempts to understand the shopping behaviour of consumers in emergent markets. It may be assumed that one reason for this may include the uncertainty about the usability of measuring scales in the different contexts; and the paper aims to remove part of uncertainty in this regard.

The paper concentrates on measuring invariance of two prominent compulsive buying scales – the Compulsive Buying Scale (CBS) and the Compulsive Buying Index (CBI) in Western (Spain and the Netherlands) and emerging (Russia and Turkey) economies. The results show the partial measurement equivalence of the CBI in the two contexts, but the CBS seems to 'work' not ideally. This makes the authors suggest CBI as a relevant tool to study the antecedents and consequences of compulsive buying in cross-cultural studies. On the other hand, the authors explain what reasons might cause measurement inequivalence of the CBS: these include the varying credit card ownership and usage, different gender roles of women, and translation biases across countries. Also, the study suggests that the share of compulsive buyers in emerging countries is lower than that in developed countries.

The next three articles analyse three important personnel-related issues in three countries: India, Nigeria and Ukraine.

Dr. Bindu Chhabra in his study concentrates on the mechanism that explains organizational commitment of employees. More specifically, he is interested to explore the relation between job satisfaction and organizational commitment, and to answer the question whether the locus of control plays the moderating role in the relation between job satisfaction and organizational commitment.

The analysis has been performed on a basis of a large sample of professionals in the IT sector of India. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis shows that job satisfaction and internal locus of control is positively related to the organizational commitment. Also, the author finds the moderating role of the locus of control in the relationship between job satisfaction and organizational commitment, and describes its nature.

Doctor Olaoluwa J. Oluwafemi addresses an issue that is to some extent opposite to the organisational commitment: he analyses employees' turnover. The turnover intention, which precedes the turnover fact, is the factor that has to be not only monitored, but also well understood. The roots of this understanding lie in defining and examining predictors of the unwanted intention.

The author concentrates on the predictive roles of contextual (distributive, procedural and interactional justice) and dispositional variables (conscientiousness, agreeableness and emotional stability). The study is performed in Nigeria's oil industry, developing a sampling frame in 12 out of 32 companies from four clusters that make up Nigeria's oil industry.

The author finds several strong relationships between variables; namely – he observes the strong negative relationship between contextual variables and turnover intention, and between dispositional variables and turnover intention. Deeper analysis allows the author to see variance in turnover intention, and develop relevant managerial implications.

Lineta Ramonienė and Olena Gorbatenko concentrate on one of the factors that is linked to the employees' turnover – on the occupational stress. However, they focus their study on a rather specific type of organisations – non-profits in a certain region of Ukraine.

The study reveals a positive relationship between occupational stress and eleven stressors. The strongest relationships have been observed between job demands that fall short of employees' skills, and job demands that exceed employees' time to meet them. The authors also observe variance of the stress levels depending on the number of client groups serviced and develop directions for further analysis.

The next paper, presented by Dr. Tomola Marshal Obamuyi, concentrates on an entirely different sector and a different aspect of organisational activity – here the author analyses the profitability of banks.

The profitability issue has remained within the centre of attention of banking practitioners and researchers for decades. However, the complex nature and variability of the influencing factors requires that the issue should be addressed in various sectors and countries again and again.

This study investigates the effects of bank capital, bank size, expense management, interest income and the economic condition on banks' profitability in Nigeria. Using the fixed effects regression model, the author discloses that improved bank capital and interest income, efficient expenses management and favourable economic conditions contribute to higher banks' performance and growth. This results in developing recommendations both to the policy-makers and managers of the banks.

In the next article, Dr. Justina Gineikienė presents a rather challenging methodological idea: on the basis of literature analysis, she proposes a conceptually different approach to the measurement of consumer nostalgia construct.

The paper represents an attempt to comprehensively assess and summarise the current scope of knowledge on consumer nostalgia, and to outline the aspects that remain unclear or not sufficiently supported in the known studies. After doing this, the author concludes that a number of demographic, social and psychological nostalgia antecedents, moderators and outcomes in frequent studies remain at the level of propositions; they sometimes lack the accumulated empirical support and validation from other studies; in a number of cases the authors of former studies obtain rather contradictory results and have difficulties to interpret them.

The author of the article puts forward an assumption: What if the nostalgia construct were measured as a formative construct, rather than applying the traditional reflective approach? The journal feels its obligation to give the scene to this innovative idea and to encourage discussion of researchers on viewing and operationalising nostalgia construct as a formative one.

In the last paper Olga Štangej and Vida Škudienė explore the phenomenon of family business succession. More concretely, the paper concentrates on linkages among the goals of succession and performance measures of a family business. The authors aim at providing three interrelated contributions to the current research literature. First, they attempt to highlight the role of transgenerational continuity of family businesses in transition economies. Second, the paper revisits the concept of succession through identification of the leadership dimension in addition to the traditionally studied dimensions of management and succession. Third, the authors provide a conceptual model of measurement of family business succession outcome and develop directions for further research.

Summarizing the content of the current issue of the Journal, I would like to specifically mention its emphasis on methodological issues that largely involve endogenous research from emerging economies. We are very pleased that researchers from emerging economies do not just employ the international scope of knowledge, but also attempt to revisit some of its aspects with regard to the context of emerging economies. Although it may to some extent sound challenging or almost provocative, we feel this well within the main purpose of the journal 'Organizations and Markets in Emerging Economies'.

We look forward to serving our mission of contributing to creation and dissemination of the knowledge on organizations and markets of emerging economies.

Sigitas Urbonavičius
Editor-in-Chief,
Organizations and Markets in Emerging Economies