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SAAD, Sameh <<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9019-9636>> and AL AFIFI, Maan

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The ABCD Validation Management Tool for Business Excellence Models

SAMEH M. SAAD AND MAAN N. AL AFIFI
 Department of Engineering and Mathematics
 Sheffield Hallam University
 City Campus, Sheffield, South Yorkshire S1 1WB
 UNITED KINGDOM
 s.saad@shu.ac.uk and maan_binali@hotmail.com

Abstract: - This paper introduces a new developed validation management tool for business models using ABCD Model Analysis. We define the ABCD Management as “Achievement Because Continuous Development” and the validation tool based on the set of steps i.e. Analyse, Build, Check, and then Decide. The core of the validation tool development is formed by combination of well-known quality management tools: Deming Cycle, RADAR logic and using the application of statistical tools: structural equation modelling, SPSS and AMOS.

The approach used in this paper is to extend the well-known quality management methods combined with the available Structural Equation Modelling and AMOS for building and validating the business excellence models. The design of ABCD Model Analysis is based on a new method of direct and/or indirect path valuation that divides relationships paths into categories based on ABCD alphabetical coding, and provide a systematic, sequential manner and logical view based on ABCD rule of thumb that enable the analysing process to take place with ease and accuracy prior to and during the validation process.

The study shows that the ABCD Model Analysis is a very useful management tool for validation due to its systematic, simple, easy to remember, implement and to refine. In addition, the Path Analysis in the ABCD Model is a better version of the known Path Analysis techniques.

Key-Words: - Validation Process, ABCD Model Analysis, Business Excellence Model.

1 Introduction and Background

Many organization developed Business Excellence Models for performance, efficiency, productivity and excellence. Business Models answers a combination of questions “Who”, “What”, “When”, “Why” (Mitchell and Coles, 2004). Morris et el (2005) reached to a definition of the business model as a standardized set of decision that can be quantified. Many definitions share a common view of the business model as description of a reality within their frame of references. The most known models worldwide are Baldrige (MBNQA), European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM), Singapore Award Model, Japan Quality Award Model, Australian Business Excellence Framework (ABEF), Canadian Business Excellence Model, Dubai Government Excellence Award, and Shaikh Khalifa Excellence Award both depending on EFQM. .

In order to ensure the model is developed according to the company logic of value creation

(Ghaziani and Ventresca, 2005) or to confirm widely Method of doing business by which a company sustain itself. (Rappa, 2001). Validation process was required to ensure that the model is fit for use and it is a valid. Schreiber et el. (2006) listed several drawbacks in validation process such as path analysis, for example, the path analysis requires unidirectional relation and a single indicator with error free and it does not incorporate feedback loops among variables, another example, is that it does not permit the possibility of interrelationship degree among the residual associated with variables used in the path model. A numbers of breakdowns and limitation exist in conventional path analysis elevate the difficulty to interpret the models regression such as collinearity, autocorrelation, unidirectional and etc (Cole and Preacher, 2013). Path analysis is only applied with steady progressive causalities as all intervening variables are served as dependent variables thus

model has to be tested by straightforward multiple regressions.

2 The Background of ABCD Validation

The ABCD Model is intended to explain and guide the structure and implementation of the established validation process. The ABCD Validation Management tool which is called ABCD Model Analysis is a combination of several quality management methods such as Deming Cycle and Radar Logic (see figure 1) and Structure Equation Models such as Analysis Moment of Structure (AMOS).

Deming Cycle and RADAR logic both are popular quality management tools used in various industries and organisations. (Sokovic et al, 2010) which are possible to use for the continuous quality improvement of products, processes and services in organizations.

The RADAR logic provides a structured approach assessing the Organization performance in conjunction with the EFQM excellence model permit a standardised assessment of how well the enablers of the organisation achieve the results.

The effectiveness of Deming Cycle tends to be more in the start of the planning and during the execution of the work, whereas the RADAR tends to be more present after the work is completed and used as an assessment tool for evaluation purposes.

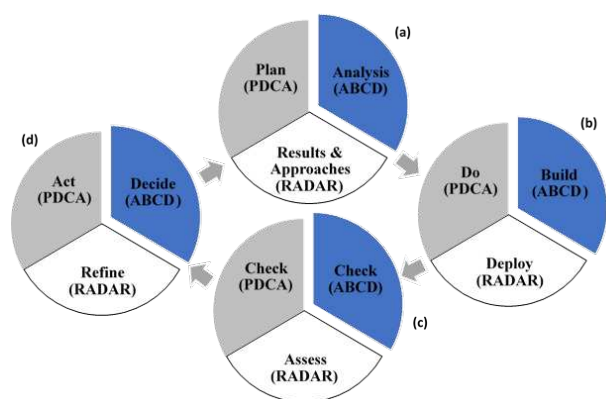


Figure 1 ABCD model, Deming Cycle and RADAR logic

Jaccard (2013) stated that RADAR logic is inspired by Deming Cycle, suggests that an organisation work sequentially by defining the “Results and Approaches” required to achieve its strategy (RESULTS & APPROACH) whereas in

Deming Cycle the planning for results expected now and in the future “PLAN”. Accordingly, ABCD has defined the purpose and the approach in the first step (ANALYSE) of the model that includes planning and list of analysis required to be used as figure 1(a). Secondly RADAR systematically “Deploying” these approaches to ensure their implementation in full in order to “DO” as Deming Cycle; ABCD “Build” the theory and the measurement model as shown in the figure 1(b). In figure 1(c) the RADAR “Assess” takes place at this stage, The Deming cycle “Check” carry out the evaluation process, the ABCD also conduct tests under the stage of “Check”. The figure 1(d) RADAR is “Refine” which corresponds to “Act” as Deming Cycle or “Decide” the best from the evaluated options as in ABCD Model Analysis. The RADAR logic aims to identify the strengths and weakness of an organization and initiate a phase of continuous improvement or ongoing process improvement. It can also be used as method of problem solving throughout the company. Similarly to the Deming cycle, the RADAR logic can be seen as the basic building block of a management system. ABCD Management Theory takes into consideration both mentioned methods by analysing the purpose and approach (Plan/Result and Approach), Build the management model (Do/Deploy), Check by carrying out tests and (Check/Assess), and Decide the best action (Act/Refine).

The RADAR logic is used as mechanism to evaluate the “past, the Deming Cycle evaluates the “present” and ABCD combines them. The combination of the quality management tools and methodologies becomes an integration solution for the improvement areas of Business Excellence Models.

3 The ABCD Model Analysis

The ABCD Model Analysis is developed from the principles of determination the achievement of obtaining the best decision to validate a model. The process is a continuous of three different cycles as shown in figure 2; each cycle represents a pillar of the model, Theory Model, Measurement Model and Valid Model. Each cycle of the model need to go through the ABCD process with the three main aspects of “Analysis, Learning and Determination to succeed”.

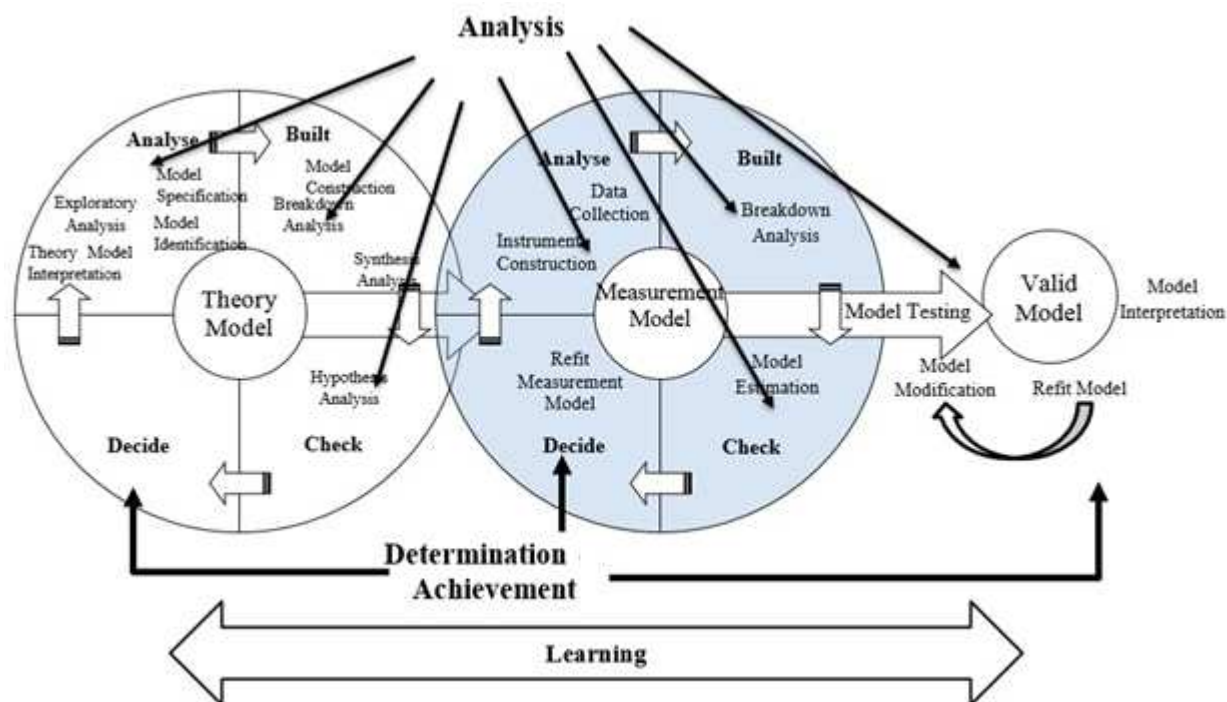


Figure 2: Foundation concept to validate model.

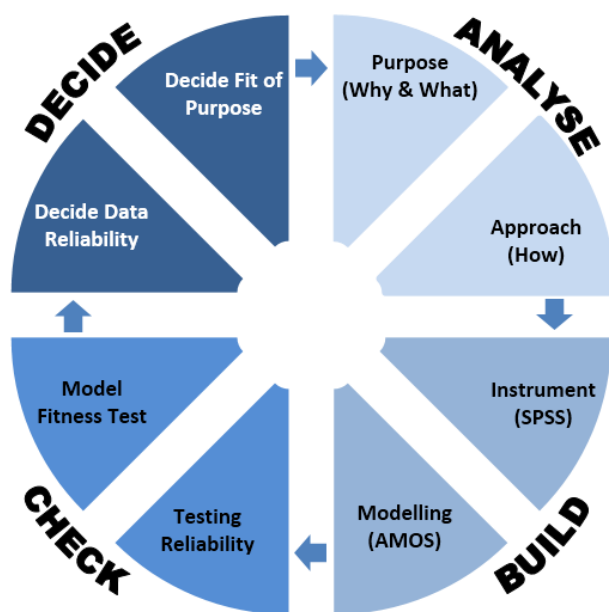
The ABCD model analysis consist of four basic ABCD stages which are positioned in the outer part of the model and there are two sub-stages in each (see figure 3). Therefore, there are eight sub-stages in total which are required to validate a business Excellence Model. Figure 4 displays the steps which should be followed in order to validate a business excellence model. The four main stages are as follows:

- **Analyse** of the Business Excellence Model validation by identifying the purpose and approach to perform analysis with minimum time with high accuracy.
- **Build** the business excellence model according to the purpose and approach.
- **Check** the fitness of the business excellence model by a series of reliability tests and analysis to determine the validation of the measurement model and to determine the fit of purpose.
- **Decide** the validity business excellence model for the theory, measurement and final interpretation and determine the correlation values, the regression and Model fitness tests and finally decide the fitness of the model and the fit of purpose.

The purpose of the ABCD Model is to obtain a successful validation results by following a systematic approach with ease of remembering the steps, implementation and the refinement. Also, it

overcomes some of the drawbacks and limitation mentioned by many of the researchers. The path analysis in ABCD Model allows direct estimation of the correlation between components with hypothesis analysis. It also allows multi dimension correlation analysis in the regression calculation i.e. data set for dependent variables and independent variables (correlation) or for regression coefficient (prediction) during the real case research analysis.

ABCD Model allows the option of direct study from the regression coefficient that avoids the common breakdowns such as collinearity and autocorrelation. The conventional path analysis is “passively” depending on the calculated parameter that causes the common breakdown. The option is to “actively” control the regression from the coefficient of determination (or “R” value) and “disturbance of regression” (or residual term or regression) which are the most important parameters to collinearity and autocorrelation.



	ABCD Validation Score	Step	Weight Score
Analyse (40%)	Purpose (What, Why, When) & Approach (How)	1	10%
	Exploratory Analysis	2	5%
	Degree of Well Enabled	3	5%
	Synthesis Analysis	4	5%
	ABCD Path Analysis	5	5%
	Hypothesis Analysis	6	5%
	Measurement Model Specification	7	5%
Build (15%)	Hypothesis Development to questionnaire	8	5%
	Instrument for data collection & processing (SPSS)	9	5%
	Modeling (AMOS)	10	5%
Check (25%)	Reliability Test	11	5%
	Measurement Model Identification (Degree of Freedom)	12	5%
	Breakdown (VIF & others)	13	5%
	Regression Estimation	14	5%
	Fitness Test	15	5%
Decide (20%)	Good Range of Model Fitness	16	5%
	Model Modification and Refitting	17	5%
	Interpretation of Valid Model	18	5%
	Fitness for Purpose	19	5%
Total ABCD Score 100%			

Figure 3: ABCD Model Analysis

As mentioned in the figure 3, the ABCD Model Analysis starts with defining the purpose of the validation and ends up at deciding the fitness of purpose. The validation is required to determine the criteria in which the measurement model is built on it and the analysis which can be respectively divided into several categories; For example, in business excellence models that contain similar components like European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM), then a codification in alphabetical ABCD can be used to carry out bidirectional path analysis. The ABCD Model also contains Structure Equation Modelling (SEM), which takes place in several

steps; it starts with the tuning of the model. The standardisation and modification operation are carried out to bring up the fitness of the model to a good range of performance. The sequential steps of the ABCD Model Analysis is shown in figure 4. An example of Business Excellence Model can be seen in figure 5 which represents the evaluation criteria for the category of the distinguished Government which is similar to EFQM.

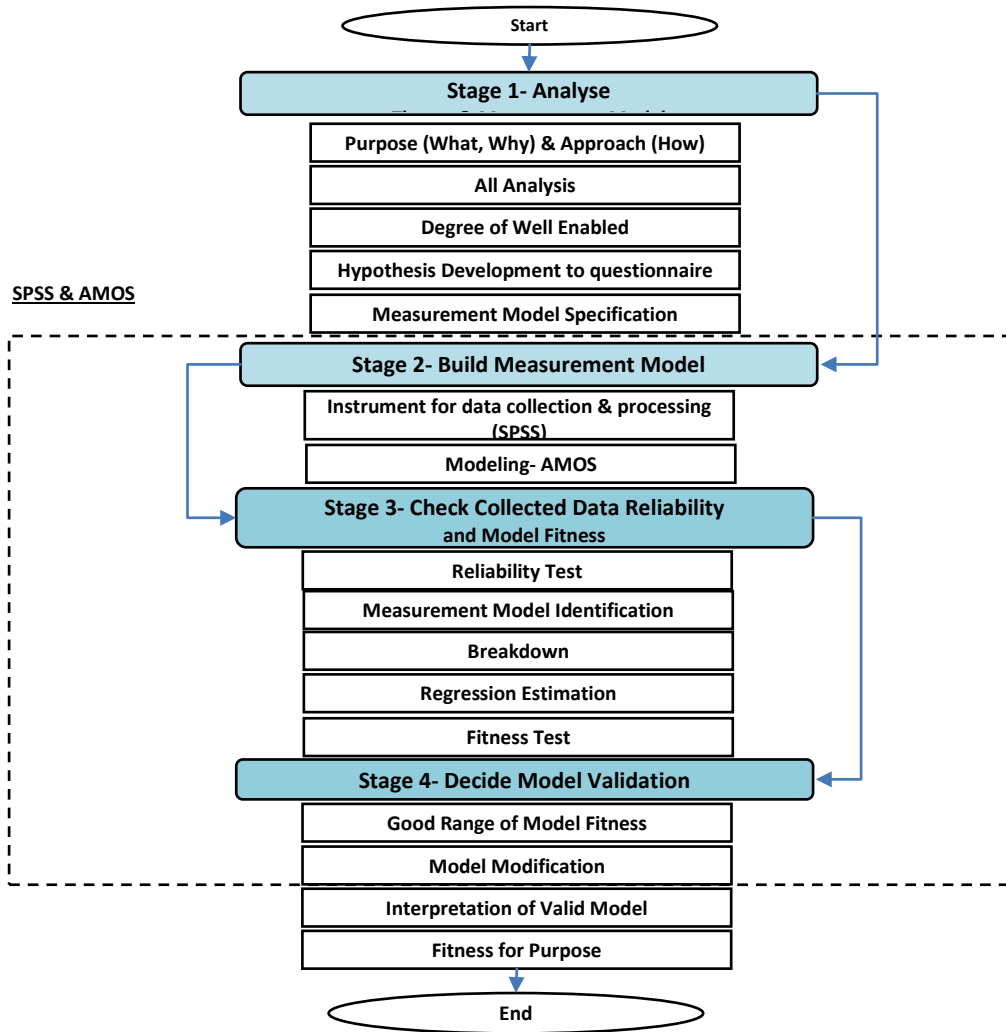


Figure 4: Steps in ABCD Model Analysis

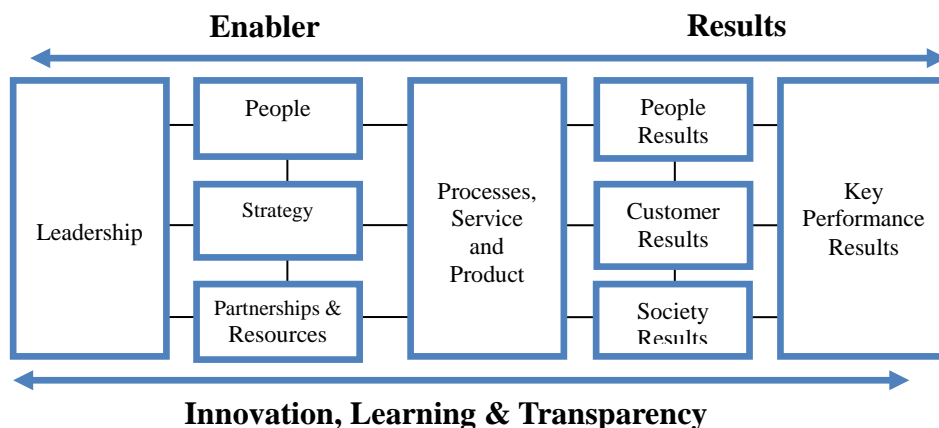


Figure 5: The EFQM 2012

The EFQM model as shown in figure 5 is an effective model worldwide, comply and in line with the international standards, results oriented, it has 9 criteria, 5 of them are enables and 4 are results. The evaluation based on RADAR of results. The results are combination of performance outcomes such as

trends, targets, comparisons, causes. ABCD Model analysis was developed to ease the analysis and testing the EFQM Model as mentioned in figure 5.

3.1 Stage 1: Analyse

The first stage of validation process is to analyse the business model by identifying the purpose and the approach to perform analysis with minimum time and high accuracy.

3.1.1 Purpose

Initially to begin the analysis, it is required to understand exactly what is the purpose? , it could be for new model that need a validation or an existing model's validation need to be evaluated or a decision making process to get the right result or even an experiment that requires validation.

3.1.2 Approach (How to validate?)

The approach may be varied from case to case. The general approach for the research purpose is suggested to start from theory model construction

until the model is validated. The approach of this validation is to codify the business excellence model which is based on EFQM criteria into three ABCD and develop a three vertical models ABCD1, ABCD2 and ABCD3, also horizontal models are required to distinguish between the common enablers and the results.

3.1.3 Degree of Well Enabled

The Degree of well enabled will indicate not only how to validate but how good the validation is. The evaluation of the relationship among the criteria is summarised into three categories i.e. low enabled, marginal enabled and well enabled, as can be seen in tables 1, 2 and 3. Well enabled means the relationship are well established. Marginal enabled indicate the average relationship and low enabled represent the poor relationship among the criteria.

Table 1: Degree of Well Enabled Evaluation to ABCD1

Category in EFQM	Leadership	Strategy	Partnership & Resources	Process	People Result	Customer Result	Society Result	Degree of Well Enabled
People 3/1	Very Strong	Strong	N/A	Strong	Moderate	N/A	N/A	Well Enabled
People 3/2	Very Strong	Weak	N/A	Very Strong	Very Strong	N/A	N/A	Well Enabled
People 3/3	Very Strong	Moderate	N/A	Very Strong	Strong	N/A	N/A	Well Enabled
People 3/4	Very Strong	Strong	N/A	Strong	Very Strong	N/A	N/A	Well Enabled
People 3/5	Very Strong	Moderate	N/A	Very weak	Very Strong	N/A	N/A	Marginally Enabled
People 3/6	Weak	Weak	N/A	Weak	Very Strong	N/A	N/A	Marginally Enabled

Table 2: Degree of Well Enabled Evaluation to ABCD2

Category in EFQM	Leadership	People	Partnership & Resources	Process	People Result	Customer Result	Society Result	Degree of Well Enabled
Strategy 2/1	Strong	Strong	Strong	Very Weak	N/A	Very Weak	N/A	Marginally Enabled
Strategy 2/2	Strong	Moderate	Moderate	Weak	N/A	Strong	N/A	Marginally Enabled
Strategy 2/3	Strong	Moderate	Strong	Weak	N/A	Very Weak	N/A	Marginally Enabled
Strategy 2/4	Very Strong	Very Strong	Strong	Moderate	N/A	Very weak	N/A	Marginally Enabled
Strategy 2/5	Strong	Strong	Strong	weak	N/A	Very Weak	N/A	Marginally Enabled
Strategy 2/6	Weak	Moderate	Very Weak	Weak	N/A	Very Weak	N/A	Low Enabled

Table 3: Degree of Well Enabled Evaluation to ABCD3

Category in EFQM	Leadership	People	Partnership & Resources	Process	People Result	Customer Result	Society Result	Degree of Well Enabled
P&R 4/1	Strong	Strong	N/A	Strong	N/A	N/A	Strong	Well Enabled
P&R 4/2	Strong	Weak	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A	Weak	Marginally Enabled
P&R 4/3	Weak	Moderate	N/A	Weak	N/A	N/A	Moderate	Marginally Enabled
P&R 4/4	Very Weak	Very Strong	N/A	Strong	N/A	N/A	Weak	Marginally Enabled
P&R 4/5	Moderate	Very Strong	N/A	Weak	N/A	N/A	Strong	Marginally Enabled

In this stage three analysis methods (Exploratory, Synthesis, and Hypothesis) are deployed in which the selection of these analyses or other analysis should be critically reviewed based on the requirements of the model subject for validation.

3.1.4 Exploratory analysis

Exploratory analysis aims to find research patterns that aren't predicted by the researcher's current knowledge or pre-conceptions. Researcher thus collected the studied data and constructed the data into matrix table. An analysis is established to ensure the cause-effect relation in between the components for further research.

3.1.5 Synthesis Analysis

Synthesis analysis is to discrete the studied model into individual groups for the detail research on the particular characteristics.

3.1.6 Hypothesis Analysis

Hypothesis analysis is performed to confirm the outcome from the exploratory analysis by making various assumptions. A series of tests is established based on these assumptions and the data from the testing is analysed. To investigate any business excellence model such as EFQM, a model is constructed in AMOS. The EFQM theory model in figure 5, is viewed as three groups as shown in figure 6, the first group called ABCD1 and consist of the leadership, people, process, people result and key result, second group ABCD2 has Leadership, strategy, process, customer result and key results, and the third group is Leadership, Partnership & Resources, process, society result and key results and called ABCD3. "A" Category generally represent the Leadership which is considered to be the driver of the model. As shown in table 4, the

leadership represents 10% of weighted criteria, but represent approximately 69% of the inter link of all components. It focus on the importance of the tie-in up from driver to results and ensure that the chain of all excellent practice (sub-criteria) has a great positive influence. "B" Category represent 30% of overall model and consists of three enablers in parallel , people, strategy and resources & partnership and about 69% of the inter link of related components. These three enablers can generally be managed through the Leadership as a driver and a process as a system and a result as an outcome."C" Category describe the process and represent 10% of overall model and 35% of the inter link of the criteria and its sub criteria, because most activities and approaches need process to implement. "D" Category represents the results of the model and represents 50% of the overall model and around 55% of the inter link of the five enablers (leadership, People, Strategy, Partnership and resources and Process, service and product).

3.1.7 Model Specification

Model's parameters should be determined as fixed or free. Free parameter is the one to be estimated from the observed variables and fixed parameters are known parameters used to assist the free parameter estimation. Researcher must understand those parameters characteristic and decide the pathway to be studied. It determines which parameters will be used to compare the hypothesised model with the sample population variance and covariance matrix in testing the fitness of the model. The later step of specification is to insert the decided value to particular parameter in AMOS model. It will decide the degree of freedom which will be discussed in next session. Specification could be re-proposed to meet the model fitness during the model modification.

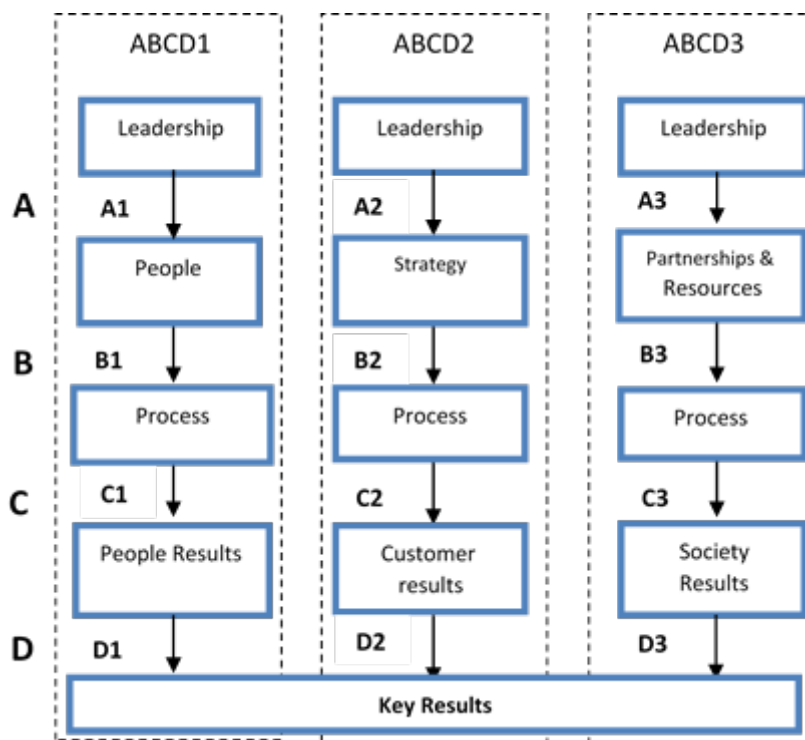


Figure 6: EFQM theory model is built to clearly map out the overview of study.

Table 4: ABCD Categorization of Components in a business model and Cause Effect Relation Matrix.

ABCD Model for PATH ANALYSIS MATRIX (Direct and Indirect Cause-Effect Relation)												
	A1	B1	C1	D1	A2	B2	C2	D2	A3	B3	C3	D3
A1		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
B1	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
C1	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
D1	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
A2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
B2	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
C2	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	No	No	No
D2	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	No	Yes
A3	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
B3	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes		Yes	Yes
C3	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes		Yes
D3	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
No. of Inter Links	5	6	4	6	11	11	5	6	7	6	4	6
% of Inter links	45%	54%	36%	55%	100%	100%	45%	55%	63%	54%	36%	55%
Overall of Interlink%	A = 69%		B = 69%		C = 35%		D = 55%					
Direct and Indirect												

3.2 Stage 2: Build

To validate a model, two models need to be built, theory and measurement model. The behavior of independence of individual groups is considered into hypotheses analysis and also Break and Make should be conducted as and when modification is necessary.

3.2.1 Hypothesis Development into questionnaire

The observed data is collected through survey questionnaire where are developed from hypothesis analysis. The expectation to collect feedback from the data provider should be estimated. Certain information may be sensitive to the data provider or the reaction from data provider may not be suitable for the study. Alternate channel for the data collection should be ready and the data filtering may be required.

There are numbers of online questionnaires or survey service solutions are provided a low cost, faster and simpler design methodologies. Some of them also provide the solution to convert the collected data into particular statistical analysis software format such as SPSS

3.2.2 Instrument for data collection & processing (SPSS)

SPSS software is utilised to process the collected survey data into a set of database which will be used to check reliability value of the data and then integrate them in the AMOS modelling. AMOS is one of the popular software programs (Analysis of Moment Structures) (Arbuckle, 1997; Kline, 2005). Structural Equation Model (SEM) emerged in the mid 1980's

3.2.2.1 SPSS Data & Variables Structure Setting

This section introduces the SPSS information structure. The collected data from the questionnaire must be in SPSS data format or otherwise format conversion is required.

SPSS consists of two major parts is store the base information, i.e. data views and variable views. The Data view reflects the collected data whereas variable view configures variables.

Data view shows the raw data sets. The rows represents individual cases and the columns represent variables.

Variables' configuration is needed to set and determine the results especially "Type", "Value" and "Measure".

"Type" of the variables can be set to either "Numeric" or "String". "Numeric" type means the variable may contain number only whereas "String" type may contain letters or numbers.

"Value" indicates the label by different numbers. In this research study, the label of answer represent the numerical values are as following

1.00 = "Strongly Disagree"

2.00 = "Disagree"

3.00 = "I don't know"

4.00 = "Agree"

5.00 = "Strongly Agree"

"Measure" indicates the level of measurement. In our case we use "Ordinal".

- a. Nominal- A variable can be treated as nominal when its values represent categories with no intrinsic ranking. Examples: brown, blue and green.
- b. Ordinal -A variable can be treated as ordinal when its values represent categories with some intrinsic ranking i.e. the highest the value represent the highest rank. Examples: 1 = Strongly Disagree; 5 = Strongly Agree.
- c. A variable can be treated as scale when its values represent ordered categories with a meaningful metric. Example three people of heights 1.5m, 1.75m, and 2m.

3.2.3 Modelling- AMOS

Measurement Model can be constructed using one of the families of statistical procedures that includes techniques such as path analysis. One available software for this purpose is the Structural equation modelling (SEM) software; it allows to evaluate hypotheses by testing whether a theoretical model of what tests suppose to measure is consistent with the observed covariance (Kline, 2005; Cole and Maxwell 2003).

AMOS (Analysis of Moment Structures) is sub-software for SPSS. It is a graphical interface to specify model by illustrating them in drawing. AMOS implements the general approach to data analysis know as structural equation modeling (SEM), also known as analysis of covariance structures, or casual modeling.

Measurement models are differed from theory model where they contain the observed variables. Observed variables are designed to accommodate the collected data during questionnaire/ survey to define and infer the connected latent variables.

AMOS modeling estimates various parameters such as regression weight between the variables, covariance and variances of particular variables. The following considerations shall be noted when

AMOS is used as it will determine the successful completion of AMOS estimation.

- a. Positive degree of freedom
- b. Enough number of cases
- c. Model fitness indices
- d. Avoid missing data/ duplicated data

3.3 Stage 3: Check

The check covers all the tests required to validate and verify the model fitness. It has two parts; the first part starts with the Reliability tests, and model identification, and the second parts finalise the model fitness tests.

3.3.1 Reliability test

Alpha Cronbach Reliability Test normally conducted to evaluate the reliability of a set of measurement data such as questionnaire, survey. Nunnally (1978) indicated that in the reliability test result should not be less than 0.7 for the further estimation and calculation. The groups of the data from at least two observed variables to the particulate latent variables are needed to be tested in a single reliability test.

In SPSS software, there is a feature to improve the reliability value by estimate “deletion for improvement” between the data. However, this is not the perfect solution. The worst case for unacceptable value is to redo the data collection. The reliability value must reach at least 0.7 or else the data will not be accepted.

3.3.2 Check Model Identification (Degree of freedom)

Before testing the relationship among model components/ variables, the model must be over-identified i.e. the degree of freedom are positive or the numbers of known parameter is more than unknown. The results should determine that the model is over-. If the model is found to be just identified or under-identified, necessary fixing action should be done such as adding the variables to the model. The degree of freedom may be changed during model modification to improve the fitness. Therefore, no further action for “over-identified” condition is required.

3.3.3 Breakdown Detection

Breakdown test is required to detect the existing common limitations in the model. Breakdown

including collinearity, misspecification and autocorrelation will be minimized in this step.

Collinearity or Multicollinearity (Carrquiry, 2004; Rajdeep, 2004; Vijay, 2000; Fernandez, (1997) is always exists between variables. It is defined as two or more independent variables that highly correlated to each other thus given an inaccurate regression to the respective depend variable. Calvo at el (2013) encourages application of variance inflation factor (VIF) to investigate of multi-correlation among more than three variables in order to avoid the violation of basic assumptions for regression analysis. The researcher may face the difficulty in interpretation of the model because of this inaccurate regression.

The detection can be done by using variance inflation factor (VIF) calculation (Belsley et al., 1980; Greene, 1993) i.e.

$$VIF = \frac{1}{1-R^2} \quad (1)$$

R^2 is the coefficient of determination. The indicative value of problematic collinearity is 10 or more which need corrective action against it. Corrective action such as removing redundant independent variables and aggregating similar independent variables will effectively solve the collinearity.

Autocorrelation is a frequent breakdown in time series analysis when the residual term to a variables present is showing significant coefficient. The appearance of autocorrelation will cause the estimated of standard errors coefficient biased and larger thus the expected result from the studied model will not be achieved.

3.3.4 Regression Estimation

Regression estimation is performed to evaluate the relationship between the studied variables. The relationship is commonly described as direct effect, indirect effect and total effect relationship. It can be used with multi-dimensional ways in ABCD Model Analysis. In conventional, it is only conducted by plotting the dataset of dependent variables and independent variables to find the coefficient of an equation. Those variables are representing the causes and effects in quantifying value which can be obtained during data collection. Alternatively, causes and effects can be estimated or predicted if we know the regression coefficient. A series of path analysis equations are then formulated to calculate the indirect and total effects of the relationship between those variables. A numbers of popular

statistic software is used to compute the correlation such as AMOS (Analysis of Moment Structures). In AMOS, the regression and correlation between the variables are calculated. All values are meaning full to the model. However, the result may be influenced by breakdown. Therefore breakdown analysis should go through to minimize the influence.

For the model estimation, the equation (Greene, 2007) should be defined from two ways which mentioned in the step of Correlation Analysis. . Aleš at el (2013) compared two type of correlations; Pearson and Spearman and suggested that spearman's correlation is more suitable for non linearity related variables over the Pearson's correlation which is a statistical measure of the strength of a linear relationship between paired data. We define the targets as dependent variables, y_i and the n numbers of predicting factors which are observable as independent variables, X_{ni} . How the X_{ni} to affect the y_i which much rely on the certain unknown coefficient, β_n or correlation values/ regression is our concern in this section. The common structural equation is described as follow (Vijay, 2000; Kline, 2005; Greene, 2007):

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \dots + \beta_n X_{ni} + \varepsilon_i \quad (2)$$

Where β_0 is intercept and ε_i is the disturbance that is not correlated to the regression.

In Normal equation, it is written as

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + \dots + b_n X_n \quad (3)$$

Note: The Roman letters (the b's) are estimates of the corresponding Greek letters (the β 's)

It also can be interpreted as Total effect, Y = sum of direct effect, b_0 and indirect effect of $b_n X_n$.

3.3.5 Model Fitness

The ability to test measurement model across multiple groups also provide a way to evaluate measurement invariance or construct bias, which means that the fitness test measures the same constructs with the same accuracy in different samples. Computer programs are essential tools for conducting analysis and other type of SEM.

There are common type of SEM such as Path Analysis (Barbara, 2001), Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) (Schreiber, 2006), Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) (Ullman, 2001) and Structural Regression Model. The path analysis,

which also known as causal modelling, focuses on examining the network of relationships among the observed variables.

Fitness measure is designed to evaluate how the model fits the data in dataset. In most of the research literatures, 5 or more than 5 fitness criteria are measured. The popular fitness criteria are Ratio between X^2 and degree of freedom, Adjunct fit indices (AFI), Goodness-Of-Fit (GFI), Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA), Root Mean Square Residual (RMR), Adjusted Goodness-Of-Fit (AGFI), Bentler-Bonett Non-Normed Fit Index (NNFI), Comparative Fit Index (CFI) and etc. Various empirical researches (Chen, 2008, ; Shih 2009; Hsien, 2010) applied a set of goodness of fit indices in their studies which are popular such as are Ratio between X^2 and degree of freedom, Adjunct fit indices (AFI), Goodness-Of-Fit (GFI), Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA), Root Mean Square Residual (RMR), Adjusted Goodness-Of-Fit (AGFI), Bentler-Bonett Non-Normed Fit Index (NNFI), Comparative Fit Index (CFI) and etc. However Daire at el (2008) states fit indices are a useful guide, a structural model should also be examined with respect to substantive theory.

3.4 Stage 4: Decide

The last stage of validation is when analysis is completed, building the model is successfully achieved and all the necessary checks carried out to verify the model fitness, the last stage is to decide the fitness for purpose by a clear set of criteria. During the decision it is understood that any changes and modification can take place to bring the results up to the satisfactory levels of validation.

3.4.1 Decide Model Validation

It is important to verify and determine the correlation values, the regression and Model fitness tests. This step is mainly focus on decision making process for every test and the final decision of model validation.

3.4.2 Decide Model Fit Criteria

At least 5 fitness criteria to be met in the test or else the model should be modified with theory justification.

3.4.3 Model Modification and Refitting

This is required when the model fitness is not satisfied. Hypotheses or the model structure can be

adjusted and the model to be retested. Most of the solutions such as re-specify the fixed and free parameters, adding paths or covariance are the common practices in such cases. The modification should meet with the theory interpretation or else the modification is not recommended. Every single parameter or path modification require single test on it until the fitness achieved. Trim the unwanted variables or insignificant variables or adding a possible connection to variables may contribute significant relationship.

3.4.4 Interpretation of the valid model

All valid models should be interpreted. It must be carried out for both theory model and valid measurement model, the comparison for both maybe different due to the realistic factors. The popular fitness criteria are as follow:

- Ratio between X^2 and degree of freedom < 5
- Adjunct fit indices (AFI) > 0.9
- Goodness-Of-Fit (GFI) > 0.9
- Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) < 0.05
- Root Mean Square Residual (RMR) < 0.05
- The Adjusted Goodness-Of-Fit (AGFI) > 0.8
- Bentler-Bonett Non-Normed Fit Index (NNFI) > 0.9
- Comparative Fit Index (CFI) > 0.9

3.4.5 Fitness for Purpose

The conclusion to announce the validity of the model when the model is tested with reliable data, good model fitness and able to be interpreted.

4. Conclusion and contribution to knowledge

A practical ABCD Model analysis was developed as a management tool to enable researchers and practitioners to validate step by step and study a business excellence model with a systematic approach.

The ABCD Model Analysis also verify the interlinks between the components and their practices that enable the business model to achieve their results. These enablers were verified through ABCD lances “Degree of Well enabled” which accordingly will represents the effectiveness of the

enablers in the model. ABCD Model Analysis is a new method for successful validation process that ensures simplicity, systematic, scientific step by step eliminating all the drawbacks and limitations of different techniques. Also the ABCD Model Analysis is innovative integrated framework that contains various best practice techniques and methods for different steps of validation process. When designing the conceptual model that can be either a new business excellence model or an existing one.

The ABCD Model Analysis is simple, direct, focus, accurate, logical, informative, and practical. It also complies with the best practice of the most validation techniques and overcomes the drawbacks and limitations associated with the current validation methods.

The ABCD Model is not only Validation tool and it is not only tells you how to validate but tells you how good your validation is through the ABCD validation score.

5. Limitation and future work

This paper introduces the new ABCD Model Analysis and therefore it may require improvements and modification based on the feedback of the ABCD validation practitioner. The ABCD Model Analysis focused only on the Business Excellence Models, it can be expanded to cover the other models such as Business Process Models and Decision Making Models that may be required for validation. The ABCD Model Analysis can be further developed in a form of software that can operate and provide validation through seamless of information and data shared in a common platform or apply online and obtain results within minimum time required.

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