

** *

Fragile
(1)

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19 25 33 20

(2)

(95)

(1)

(2)

(Labovitz & Rosansky, 2000,pp:4-6)

:(Rodchua,2006,p:2), Kaplan & Norton,2007,pp:25-45)

.(P≤0.05) Spearman Correlation

()
(Labovitz & Rosansky, 2000,pp:4-6)
(Avision & etall,2004,p:231)

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Optimal Strategic Alignment

Individuals :
 Operations Strategies :
 Customers (40 =)
 -) Vertical :
 .(-) Horizontal (=)Mission :
 .(0.00

Robert & Lie, 2008, pp: 66-)
 .(3-1 2000) (73

(-)
 ()
 Core
 Kaplan &) :
 .(Norton,2007,pp:25-4 .1
:Vertical Alignment •

.2
 .3
 .4
 : (PDR)
 Deployment Plan :
 Burgelman,) Review
 Labovitz, & Rosansky,) (1994, p: 39
 .(2000, p:4-6

:Horizontal Alignment •

Theoretical Framework
 Concept of : ()
Strategic Alignment

()

Mahsh, 1995, pp:)

.(43-48
(AOQC,)

(Burgleman,

Labovitz & Rosanky, 2000, 1994, p: 39)
(pp:4-6),

.1

(ASQC, 1971, p. 6)

)

(Mission

),(Chang, 1991)

Russel,) ,(Schroeder, 1989) ,(Taylor, 1995)

Fieghbaum,) ,(Evans, 1997) (1995

Krajewski et) ,(Hizer & Render, 2001),(1991

Schiffauerova)),(al.,1999

,Campauella,1999,p:188-(&Thomson,2006,p:2

190

.2

Oaklan &) :

:(John, 2001, p: 131

.(7-1 : 2000)

Prevention Costs :

Quality

:()

Appraisal Costs

Costs: Concepts & Types

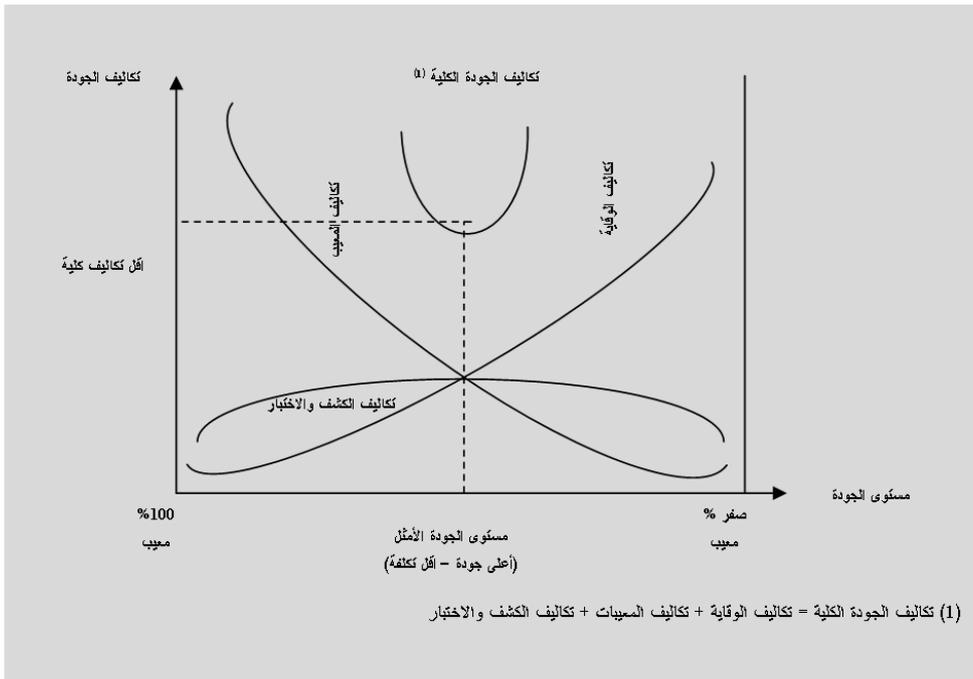
Internal Failure Costs

Masterson &)

.() External Failure Costs

.(Taylor, 1996, pp: 65-89

(Horngren, 1997, p. 83)



(1)

-) :
1. (Optimal Quality %
 2. %100
 3. Optimal Quality
 4. Vaxevanidis,) (2009,P:27-31)
 5. (Integrated (Daft,2001,p:37) (Congruency (Mello,2002,p:62) ()
 6. ()

(

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(20)

(2007-1980)

(2)

	48		1980	Grinyer, et al.	.1
	(500) Fortune	(500)	1981	Juch & Glueck	.2
			1982	Boulton	.3
	-	-	1983	Hambrick	.4
	-		1984	Hambrick & Mason	.5
	100		1986	Bamberger	.6
	1135		1989	Bamberger	.7
	-	-	1990	Furnell & Karweni	.8
	24		1991	Govendarajan & Fisher	.9
			1992	Haveman	.10
			1993	Haveman	.11

			1997	Ittner & Larcke	.12
		Web	1998	Hsieh & Lin	.13
(p.L.C(1998	Birou , Fawcett & Magnan	.14
	50		2000	Phan & Poon	.15
	-		2002	Grant	.16
	80		2005	Chenhall	.17
	192		2005	Brush & Manolova	.18
	-		2006	Thomas Davenport	.19
	-		2007	Kaplan & Norton	.20

(1)

Research Methodology
Research Problem : ()
and Objectives
Problem Research

(1)

+ =
:Horizontal Alignment .2

+ = (2)
+

Objectives Research

(1)....
$$\text{Strategic Alignment} = \text{Strategic} + \text{Individuals} + \text{production Operations} + \text{Customers}$$

:Quality Costs () •

for
Quality,2004):(Rodchua,2006,p:3),(Ame
rican Society

:Prevention Costs .1

:Appraisal Costs .2

:Failure Costs .3

=

(1)

:(
((A-B-C-D (0 0)
: (40)
+ (-) =
(-)
[(D+C)+ (B+A)] =
[(0 ,40-)+(0,40)]+[(40-,0)+(40,0)] =
(0,0) = (0,0)

: .1

.2

.3

(

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the Research Variables, Model, & Hypotheses of Research Variables

Strategic () •

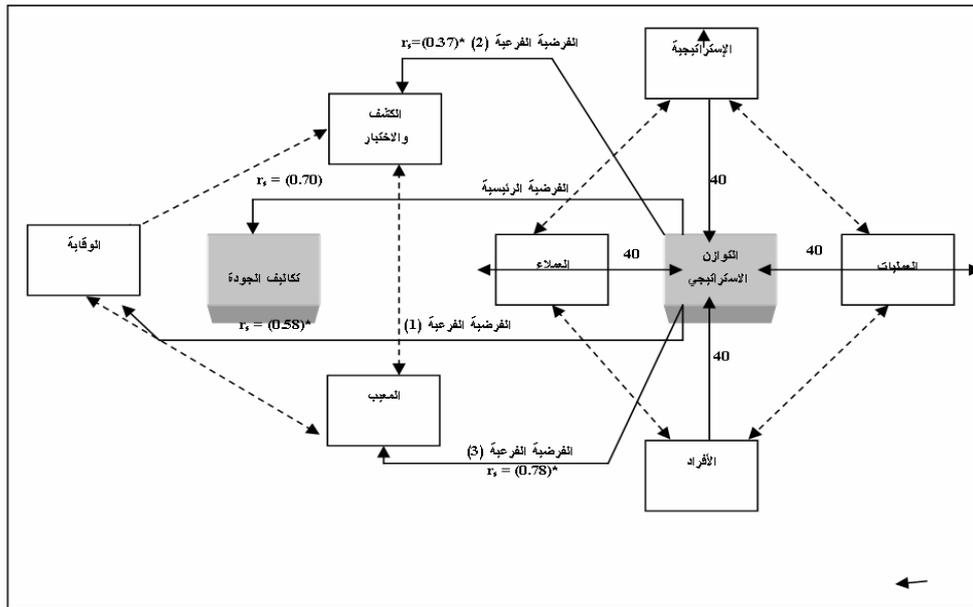
Labovitz & :Alignment

: (Rosanky, 2000, pp:4-6)

:Vertical Alignment .1

Research Model :

(2)...
 تكاليف الجودة = تكاليف الوقاية + تكاليف الكلفة والاختبار + تكاليف المعيب
 Quality Costs = Prevention Costs + Appraisal Costs + Failure Costs
 أي أن:



(2)

Source: Labovitz George & Rosansky Victor, (2000), "The Power of Alignment: How Great Companies Stay Centered and Accomplish Extraordinary Things", Publisher, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York , U.S.A. p:4-6 & Rodchua Suhansa,(2006), "Factors Measures , and Problems of Quality Cost Program Implementation the Manufacturing Environment ", Journal of Industrial Technology , Vol22,N.4,p:3.

Research Hypotheses :

($P \leq 0.05$)

(3)

($P \leq 0.05$)

($P \leq 0.05$)

Population

Research & its Sample

(1)

($P \leq 0.05$)

(5)

(2)

(%72)

(113)

(2) (1)

(1)

(1)

UNCI (1)	JOIC (1)	INOH (1)	ICAG (2)	IPCH (2)	NATC (1)	MBED (1)	
141027	141026	141086	141009	141013	141054	141209	
1981	1980	1994	1961	1980	1991	2005	
28	29	15	48	29	18	4	
1500000	1799624	4250000	14396942	5000000	1800000	9000000) (
7	7	7	9	9	12	7	
21	146	63	400	70	164	-	
4	3	4	48	6	3	-	
561	401	305	2.950	2.308	1690	209	
16	21	18	269	51	26	10	
2	0	2	34	8	19	3	
1271475	1739277	1743282	12164924	4225303	8668028	6994731	
227325	59999	91828	504010	12003	124073	284624	
1200	0	2339886	11173	762694	207899	45250	()
84.765	96.7	41.755	95.886	84.680	96.311	95.496	
15.155	3.3	2.199	3.975	0.240	1.379	3.886	
0.080	0	65.045	0.88	15.254	2.310	0.618	(%)

: (1)

(2)

R	S.D				
1.00	0.28	-			
		-	%12	%88	
22	5.76	50≤	49-40	39—30	()
		%23	%63	%14	
2	0.25				
		%6	%18	%76	
3	1.06				
		%2	%27	%71	
24	8.01	15 ≤	14-10	9-5	()
		%11	%27	%62	
4	0.93	5 ≤	5-3	2-1	
		%8	%19	%73	
27	7.06	15 ≤	14-10	9-5	()
		%14	%73	%13	
23	11.92	20 ≤	19-10	9-1	
		%12	%67	%21	

Research Methods

:()

& its Techniques

Kaplan) ,(Labovitz&Rosansky, 2000,p:4-6))
 : .&Norton,2007,pp:25-45 (-
 Companalla, 1990, pp: 112-)
 . (Schiffauerova &Thomson,2006,p:2),(113
)

:(3)

(⁹)

(- -) /) (/) (/) (

Practical Part

:()

Spearman

(3)

(

Correlation

**Determining the Significance Variables
from Personal Point of View
Strategic Alignment .1**

(3)

)

.(

(10-0)

(10)

(40- 0)

(3)

(4)

(%46)

(%41)

(24)

(0.29)

.(0.012)

	t	t	(*)	
(0.05)	2.02	6.52	0.96	0.92
(5)				

=

*

(4)

N=95

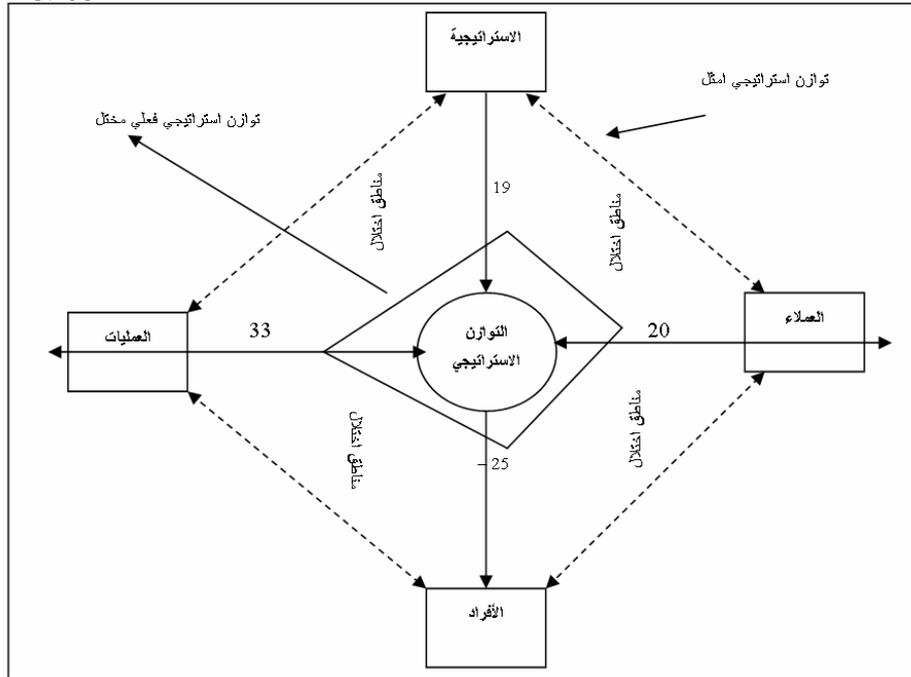
	C.D	S.D	X						
	0.20	0.61	3	%87	83	%19	18	.1	
	0.146	0.73	5	%80	76	%21	20	.2	
	0.12	0.48	4	%53	50	%28	27	.3	
	0.053	0.37	7	%49	47	%30	29	.4	
	0.014	0.25	19	66	63	%25	24		
	0.038	0.34	9	%22	21	%73	69	.1	()
	0.12	0.81	7	%85	81	%7	7	.2	
	0.152	0.76	5	%16	15	%78	74	.3	
	0.21	0.84	4	%86	82	%10	10	.4	
	0.012	0.28	25	%52	50	%42	40		
	0.011	0.24	22	%59	56	%33	31		
	0.034	0.31	9	%19	18	%78	74	.1	

	C.D	S.D	X						
	0.044	0.40	9	%18	17	%73	69	.2	
	0.058	0.46	8	%13	12	%68	65	.3	
	0.103	0.72	7	%17	16	%52	49	.4	
	0.002	0.27	33	%17	16	%68	65		
	0.052	0.31	6	%58	55	%18	17	.1	
	0.072	0.36	5	%23	22	%57	54	.2	
	0.143	0.57	4	%19	18	%68	65	.3	
	0.082	0.41	5	%21	20	%63	60	.4	
	0.013	0.25	20	%30	29	%52	49		
	0.009	0.26	27	%24	23	%60	57		
	0.012	0.29	24	%41	39	%46	44		
40-30			29-20				19-0		

(3)

(4)

N=95



(3)

Quality Costs

.2

(3)

(5)

)

(%20.3-%4.6)

(/

(%89.3-%66.7)

.(2.32-0.54)

.(%46.4-%10.8)

(5)

N=95

		σ	\bar{X}							
		0.826	2.03	%18.4	0.92	%84.5	%8.6		.1	
		1.83	3.62	%46.4	2.32	%66.7	%20.3		.2	
		0.762	2.53	%37.2	1.86	%74.9	%15.9		.3	
		1.76	1.82	%10.8	0.54	%89.3	%4.6		.4	
		0.783	2.35	%20.4	1.02	%80.6	%9.5		.5	
		0.647	2.47							
		1.057	3.02	%21.8	1.09	%54.6	%38.9		.1	

		σ	X						
		1.923	3.51	%37.4	1.87	%70.9	%25.2		.2
		1.207	3.08	%26.6	1.33	%56.8	%40.3		.3
		1.635	3.23	%32.6	1.63	%60.2	%30.8		.4
		0.851	3.12	%20.4	1.02	%53.7	%30.1		.5
		0.532	2.98						
		0.962	4.08	%64.2	3.21	%10.7	%82.7		.1
		1.238	4.53	%76.4	3.82	%3.6	%92.8		.2

		σ	X							
		1.541	2.82	%13.4	0.67	%75.2	%20.3		.3	
		0.638	3.97	%52.6	2.63	%18.3	%74.1		.4	
		0.982	4.13	%71	3.55	%6.1	%88.5		.5	
		0.423	3.91							
		0.467	3.12							
2.5	2.5-3	3-4.49		3.5-3.99		4-4.49		4.5-5		

()
 ()
 (%92.8-%20.3)
 (%75.2-%3.6) -%25.2-%38.9 ()
 -%13.4) (3.82-0.67) -%56.8-%70.9-%54.6 (%30.1-%30.8-%40.3
 .(%76.4) . (%53.7-%60.2
 (1.02-1.63-1.33-1.87-1.09)
 -%26.6-%37.4-%21.8)
 . (%20.4-%32.6

Hypotheses Test : ()
 Avison&etall, 2004,) :)

p: 23),(Rodchua ,2006,pp:2-10)
(Kaplan&Norton, 2007, pp: 25-50)

.(

Spearman Correlation (rs)

: (6) (

(6)

Spearman

N=95

*(0.37)	*0.36	*(0.59)	*(0.78)		.1
*(0.50)	*(0.53)	N.S 0.19	*(0.49)		.2
*(0.76)	*(0.48)	0.28	*(0.67)		
*(0.65)	*(0.83)	*0.68	N.S 0.17		.3
N.S 0.17	N.S 0.16	*(0.31)	*(0.69)		.4
*(0.73)	*(0.55)	*(0.41)	*(0.72)		
*(0.70)	*(0.78)	*(0.37)	*(0.53)		

(2) .%95

(0.207)

(t)

(1)

P≤0.05

N.S (4)

P≤0.05 N.S

* (2)

.(rs=0.16- rs =0.83)

(rs =0.78)

(rs =0.49)

(rs=0.83)

(rs =0.53)

.(rs=0.36)

(P≤0.05)

:

.1

:

(9)

.(%95)

.2

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Strategic Alignment and its Relationship to the Cost of Quality: An Experimental Study in the Jordan Chemical Industries Sector

Abed Al-Sattar Mustafa Al- Sayah and Mohammed Izzat Al –Halalmeh***

ABSTRACT

The research considered the relationship between strategic alignment and quality costs in the chemical industry companies. This paper provided an effective concept and tool to link strategic alignment with quality and related costs, through considering five companies operating in the chemical industry sector. Analysis results demonstrated that the strategic alignment is a strong predictor of quality and related costs. We found out evidence that the strategic alignment of the research sample was fragile and weak: (1) variation in the level of strategic balance variables in the surveyed organizations; this was clear in the unequal sides of the strategic alignment square, in that it was: 19 points for strategy, 25 points for personnel, 33 points for production processes, 20 points for customers; and (2) there is a full gap separating surveyed organizations from their raison d'être – these were analyzed and evaluated (63 points of the weight 160). Research aimed to respond to intellectual and practical dilemmas through creating theoretical ideas about the former, and expressing the latter by a model and four hypotheses, reflecting significant relations between research variables. Data were collected from 95 personnel at the top management and Board of Directors level, using a questionnaire including two variables namely: (1) the strategic alignment expressed as: strategy, personnel, production processes and customers (2) quality costs expressed as: prevention costs, detection and testing costs, defect costs. That was based on visions and ideas of (Rodchua,2006);(Companalla, 1990); (Labovitz & Rosansky, 2000); (Kaplan & Norton, 2007), and hypotheses were tested based on Spearman correlation with a confidence limit $P \leq 0.05$.

KEYWORDS: Strategic Alignment, Quality Costs, Strategy, Personnel, Production Processes, Customers, Prevention Costs, Detection And Testing Costs, Defect Costs, Jordan Chemical Industries.

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