

Chapter 25

Model Development and Hypotheses

Björn Münstermann
University of Bamberg, Germany

ABSTRACT

In this chapter three research models around BPS are derived in subsections 3.1 to 3.3. These research models shed light on the consequences/value dimensions of BPS (i.e. analyze the impact of BPS on business process performance and its sub-dimensions time, cost, and quality, as well as on business process flexibility).¹ In a first step, the chapter introduces the three research models which are used and evaluated throughout the remainder of this book. In a second step, the chapter introduces the individual constructs used in the three research models. Finally, Section 3 establishes links between the constructs and derives a set of research hypotheses per model.²

The use of models does not necessarily lead to good policies, but it does avoid the worst possibilities. (Arrow, 2004)

1 OVERVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT OF MODELS

In this section we will introduce the three research models (compare Figure 1) on which the main part of this book will focus.

As discussed in section 3.1 within this book we focus on analyzing business process standards and business process standardization within the boundaries of a preselected focal organization. Building upon the IT business value model developed by

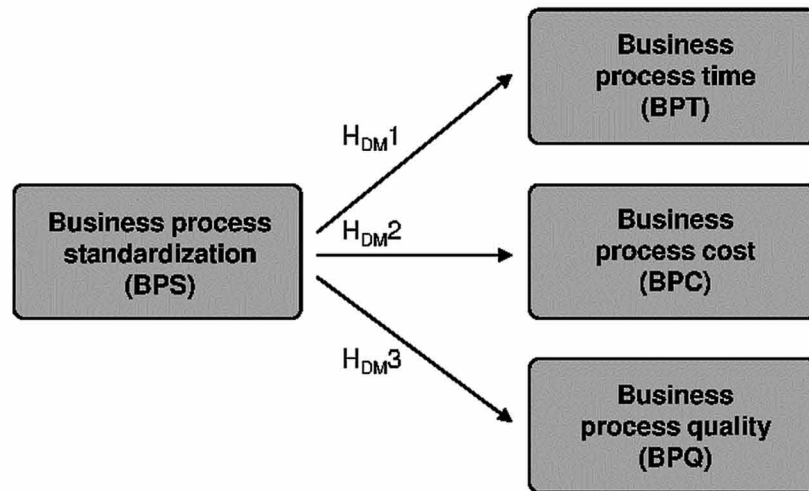
Melville et al. (2004), we derived our BPS value model. By specifically zooming in on the link from “business processes” to “consequences/value dimensions of BPS” we aim at analyzing the BPS value creation on selected consequences/value dimensions (e.g. business process performance or business process flexibility) on process level, because recent research promotes a process-level perspective (compare section 2.2).

In the following the three models will be developed, starting with an overview of the model (this section), followed by collecting the constructs into the model (section 2), and finally theoretically deriving and adding the hypothesized linkages between the introduced constructs into the models (section 3).

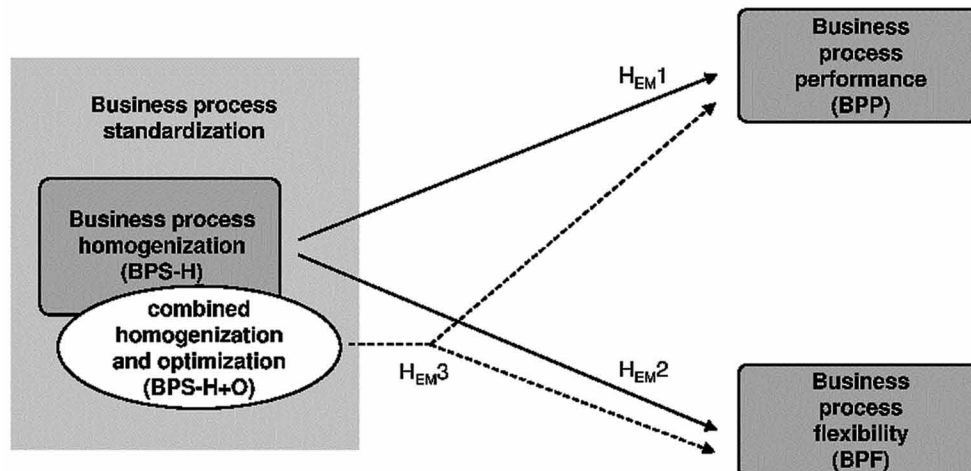
Figure 1. Overview of research models (basic, detailed and extended research model)



(a) Basic research model (BM)



(b) Detailed research model (DM)



(c) Extended research model (EM)

37 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:
www.igi-global.com/chapter/model-development-and-hypotheses/125309

Related Content

Consensus Versus Speed

Roy Rada (2000). *Information Technology Standards and Standardization: A Global Perspective* (pp. 19-34).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/consensus-versus-speed/23725

Standards Management in the Twenty-First Century: Architectural Challenges and Management Opportunities

Michael B. Spring (2016). *International Journal of Standardization Research* (pp. 34-44).

www.irma-international.org/article/standards-management-in-the-twenty-first-century/165133

Age-Friendly Standards Around ICT: The Challenge of Co-Production With Older People

Verina Waights, Caroline Holland, Estelle Huchetand Malcolm Fisk (2019). *International Journal of Standardization Research* (pp. 1-20).

www.irma-international.org/article/age-friendly-standards-around-ict/259550

Investigating Critical Success Factors in Implementing ITIL Framework: The Case of a Developing Country

Mohammad Mehrabioun Mohammadi, Ahad Zare Ravasanand Homa Hamidi (2015). *International Journal of Standardization Research* (pp. 74-91).

www.irma-international.org/article/investigating-critical-success-factors-in-implementing-til-framework/148743

Intellectual Property Systems in Software

Ricardo Rejas-Muslera, Elena Davara, Alain Abranand Luigi Buglione (2010). *Information Communication Technology Law, Protection and Access Rights: Global Approaches and Issues* (pp. 121-135).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/intellectual-property-systems-software/43491