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Supporting management strategies with a *Figurational* approach

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Developing a Figurational Entity
Theoretical Overview

- Organisational questions are extremely difficult to answer.
- Data, drawn from process analysis are often contaminated by random variability (*unplanned outcomes*).
- Knowledge may be distorted out of context by elements of data incredulity.
- Standard *(p)* testing can only support part of the answer

SO, WHY DOES THIS HAPPEN ?

- Knowledge is given a 2 point data variation dimension.
  Thus, how much one data or group differentiates from another?

Traditional use of probabilistic inference is therefore limited.

- Statistical (p) values, on their own, cannot easily make palpable distinctions of knowledge dimensions within the same or apposing data set, therefore, cannot determine a perspective singularity (Q) from the multiple variables.

Developing a Figurational Entity
The difficult Questions

Even after multiple testing and analysis , multiple anomalies and incredulities exists. WHY IS THIS ? …..Because the same difficult questions remain.

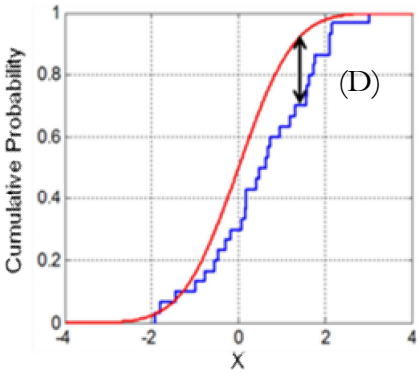
Q1: Are shifts in behaviour measurable in relation to efficiency Difference (*D*)?

Q2: Can we be reasonably sure that the difference is non-zero?

Q3: How certain are we about the significance of differential magnitude ?

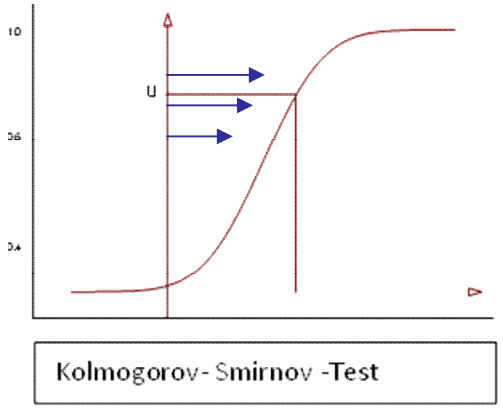
Q4: What involvement or detachment perspective do participants form when delivering structured evidence related to incredulities ?

Typical analysis = agreement that a difference exists(*D*) , but, has limited perspective value relative to the observer (V_x)



= *D* (for a single point)

(V_x) →



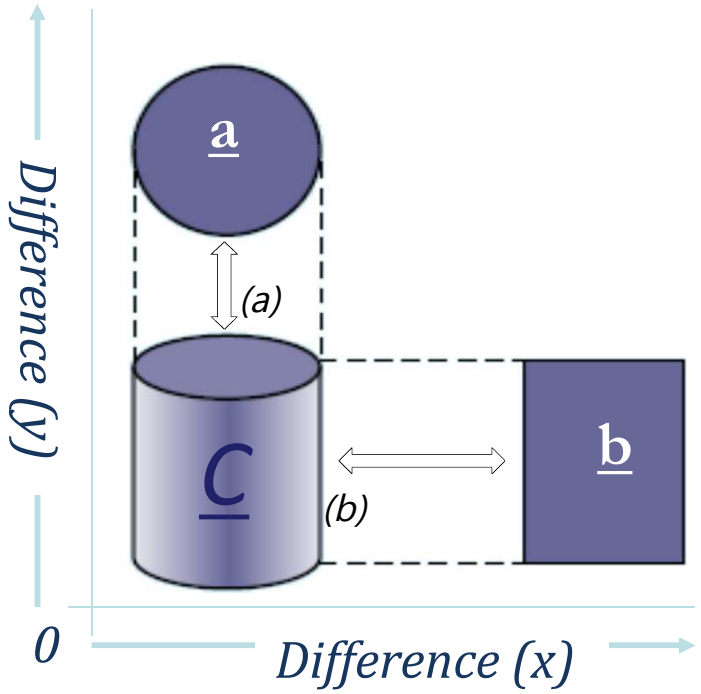
Kolmogorov- Smirnov -Test

Developing a Figurational Entity
Problematic Criteria

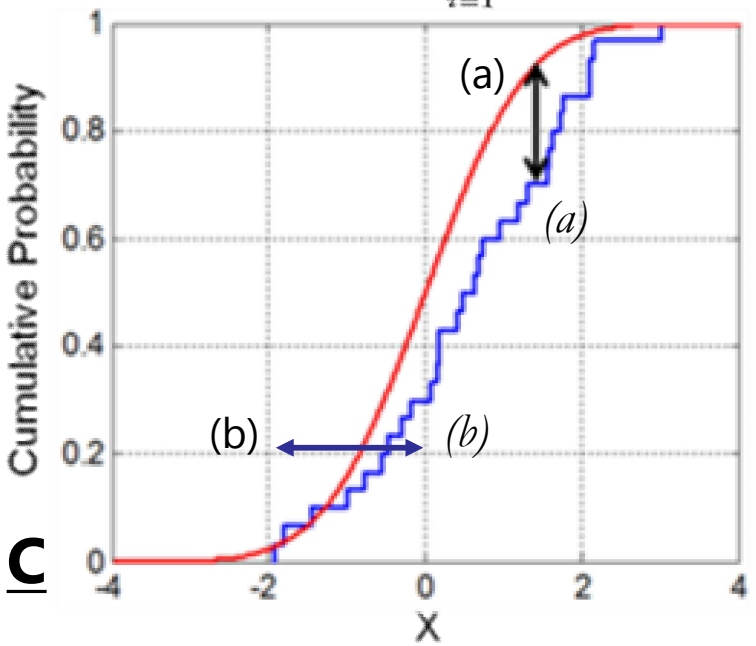
Current theory and analysis (**C**) attempts to reduce processes into static elements, separating, *for example*, human actors *(a)* from their actions *(b)* and measuring the difference compared to 0 (zero).

Interpretation of a situation

(a)= a
(b) = b
C = *a+b*

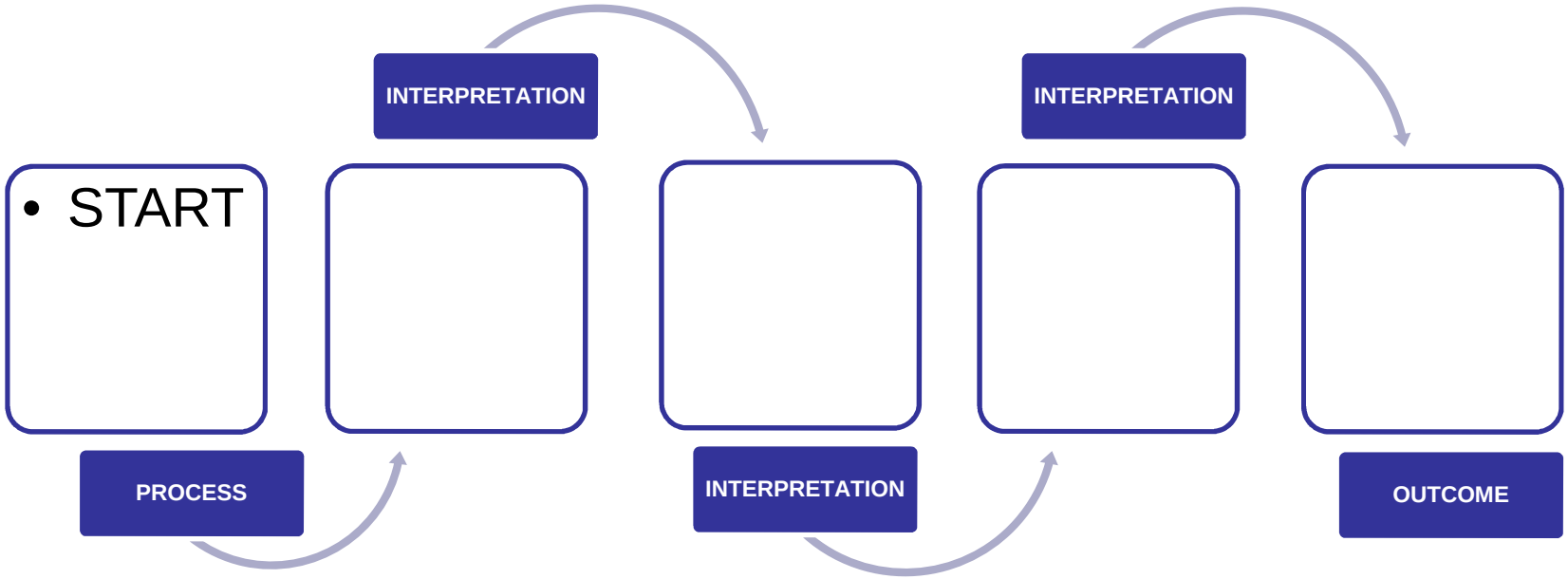


$$F_n(x) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} I_{X_i \le x}$$



Developing a Figurational Entity
Perspective

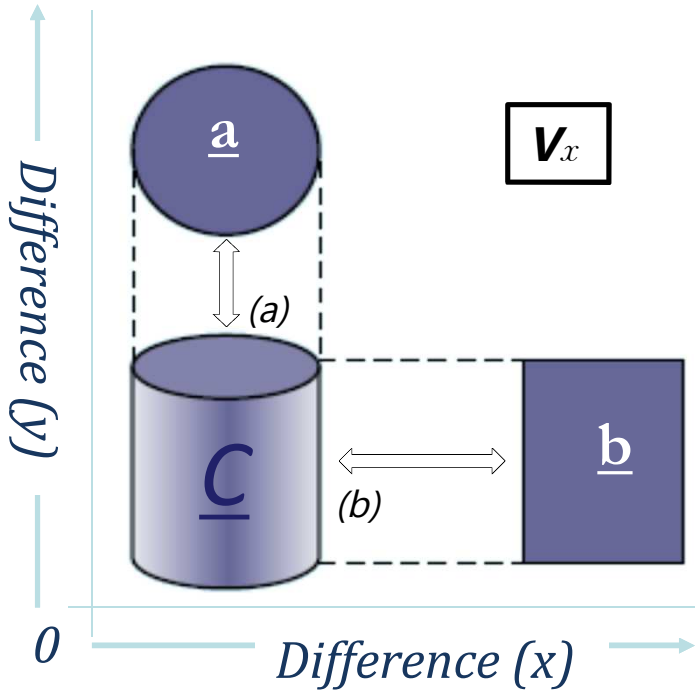
A Figurational approach attempts to correct this predisposition by adding a perspective lens to give relativistic dimension to analysis from the perspective of Vx



Starts with conceptual criteria, interpreted related to process

Developing a Figurational Entity
Perspective

Actors (a) and their actions (b) form a relativistic compromise, as **C** becomes significant, based on interpretation of perspective V_x



Thus, emergence of Differentiation factor. **D**

$$D\left(\frac{dy}{dx}+v\right)^n=\sum_{k=0}^{n}\binom{n}{k}x^k v^{n-k}$$

Wherein, D is relative to each Vx perspective, individually , or, as a whole.

Developing a Figurational Entity
Multiple Perspective

interpretation of a situation depending on the ***perspective.*** (V_x)

Wherein;

If you are a, then a = (a)
If you are b, then b = (b)
C = (a) + (b)

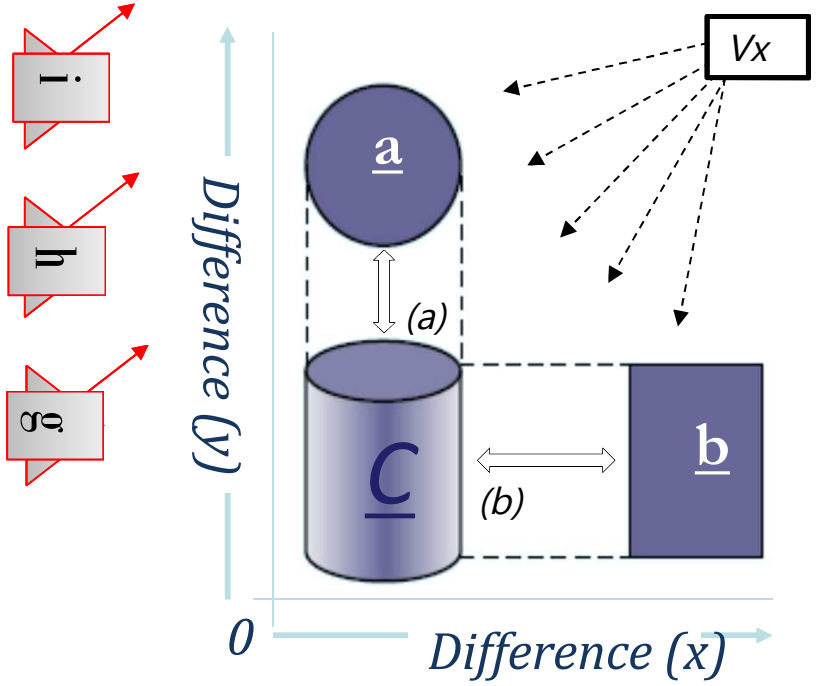
Whereas;

V = (a)+a+(b)+b+C+d+e+f.....etc

Expansion of the Sum V = ∞

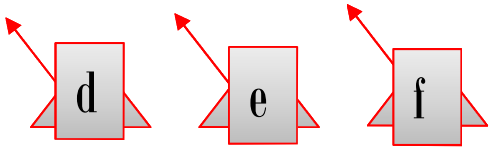
Because any perspective relative to (D) can be calculated as a difference, relative to C. Thus, elemental fraction of differentiation emerge.

$$\boldsymbol{D}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}+v\right)^n=\sum_{k=0}^{n}\binom{n}{k}x^k v^{n-k}$$



Therefore

$$x_{y^2}(1+x)^n=1+\frac{nx}{1!}+\frac{n(n-1)x^2}{2!}+\overset{\{V_x\}}{V,e,f,g,h,i\ldots\ldots}$$



Developing a Figurational Entity
The Figurational Approach

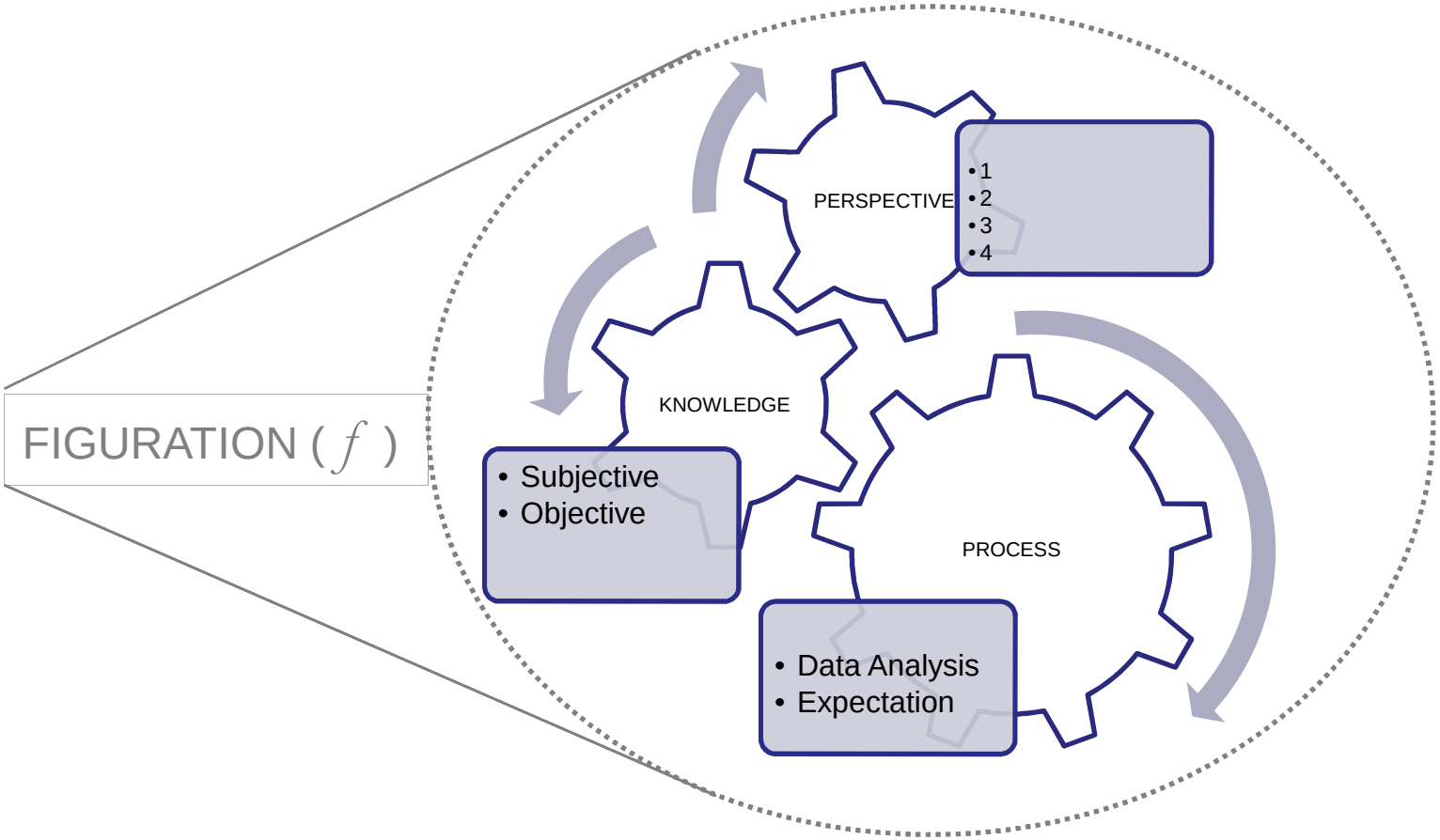
This approach can expose the relative credibility of every possible difference of means, standard deviations, effect size *(Differentiation), **and*** diverse orders of subjective/objective perspective.

It achieves this by placing the assimilation *of* *K*nowledge & *P*erspective
into an intuitive categorised single entity

{dimensioning the phenomena into a Figurational entity}

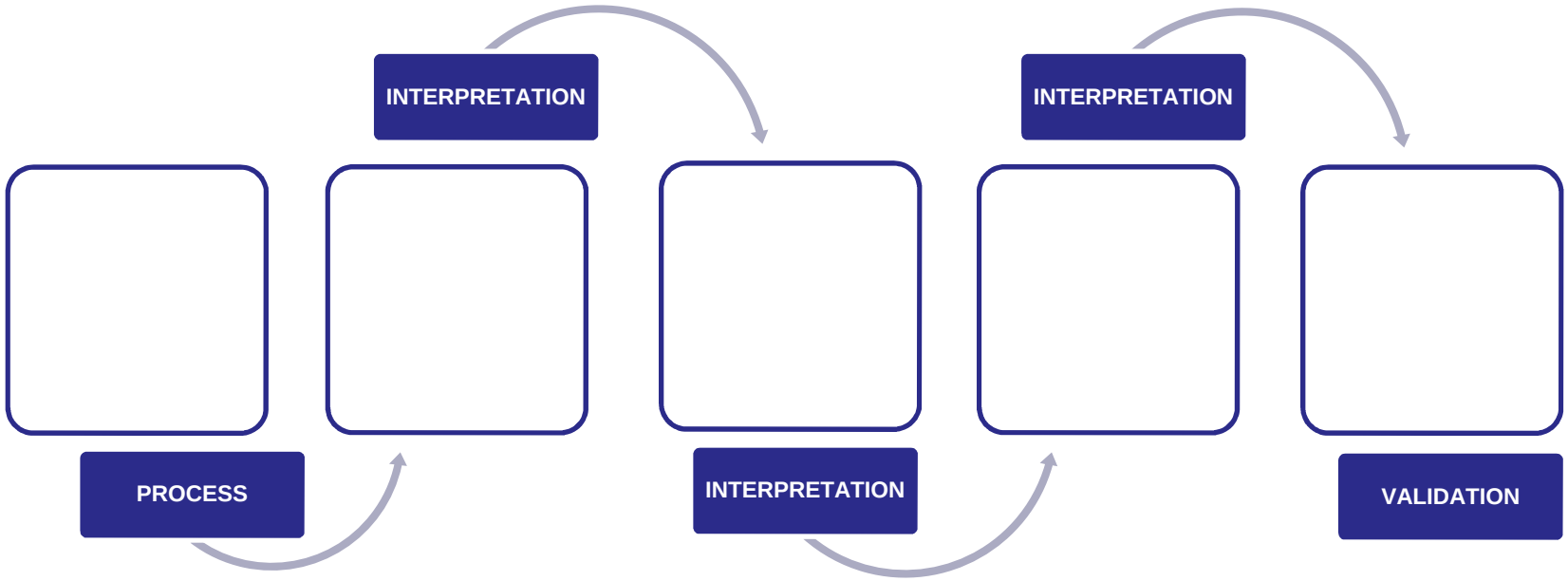
Developing a Figurational Entity
The Figurational Entity

A dynamic Figurational entity can then be derived from multiple qualia relative to Process data, context and perspective.



Developing a Figurational Entity
POPC *Dimensioning*

POPC Dimensioning aligns the conceptual criteria interpretation and relates it to any process under investigation



Dimensioning: *Interpreting the criteria into a contextual entity*

Developing a Figurational Entity
OUTCOME

This turns the static analysis of any organisational process

Into a multifaceted, multidimensional , dynamic mode of interpretation

FIGURE 4.0: SIMPLE PROCESS FLOW

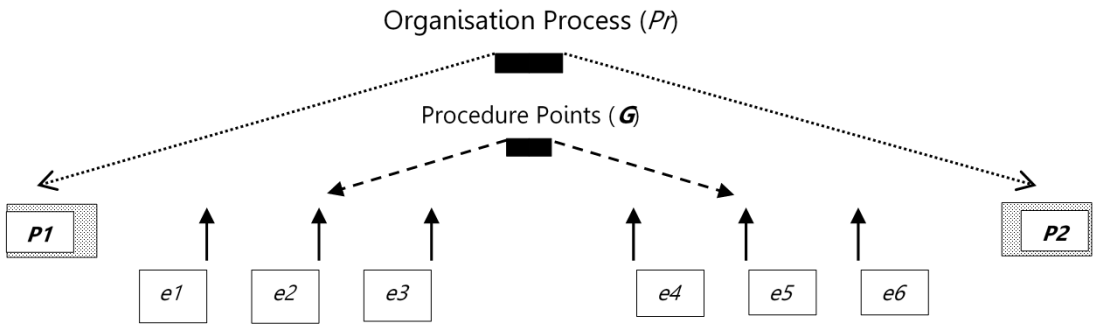
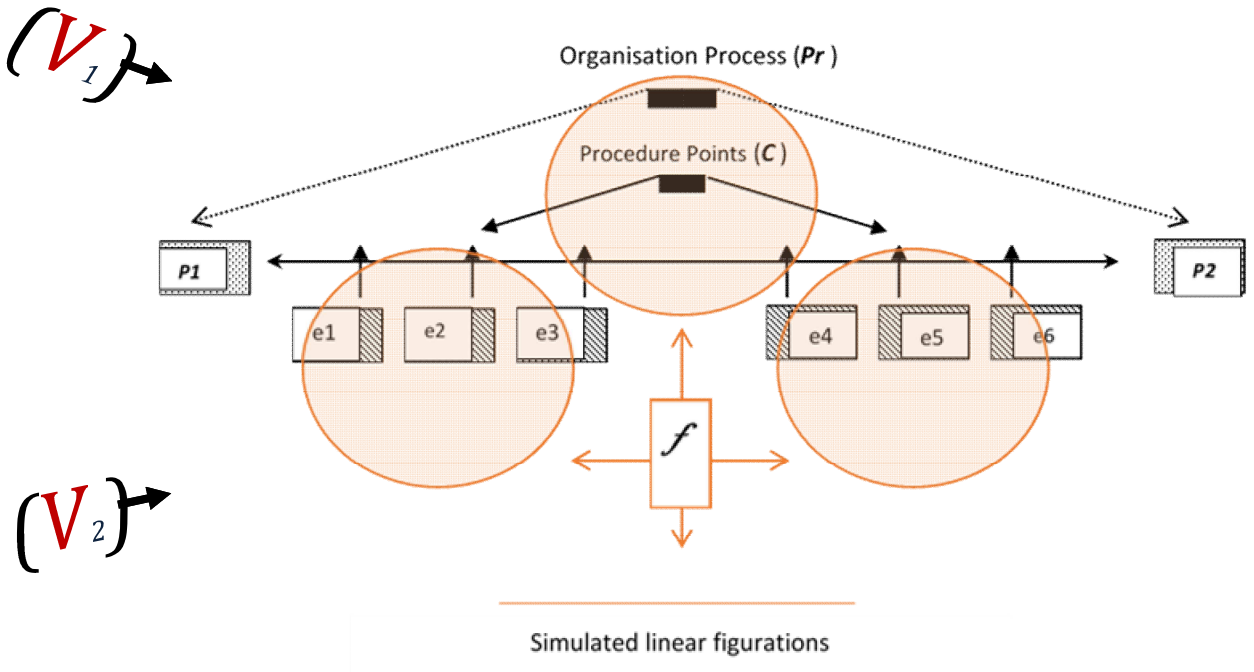


FIGURE 4.1: SIMPLE PROCESS FLOW WITH FIGURATIONAL ALIGNMENT



Developing a Figurational Entity
OUTCOME

Any dimension of organisational focus can now be aligned to analysis

Limitless interpretations, underpinned by knowledge transfer paths can be identified

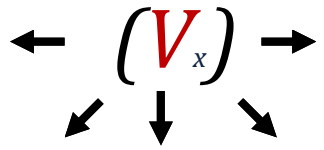
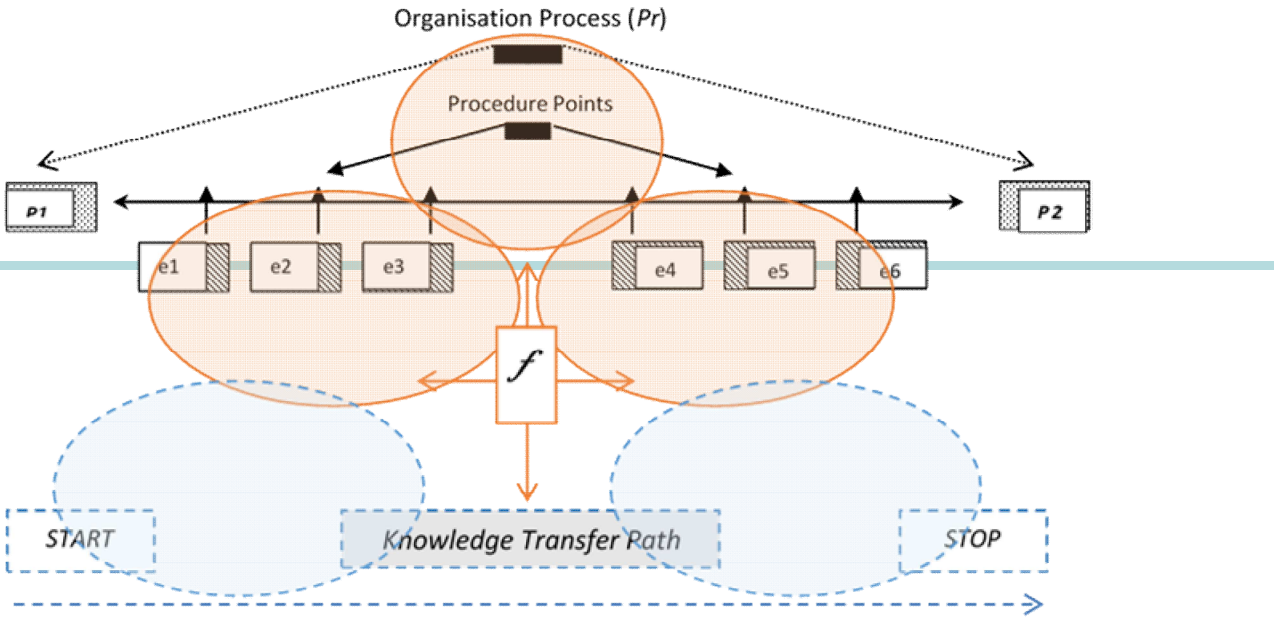


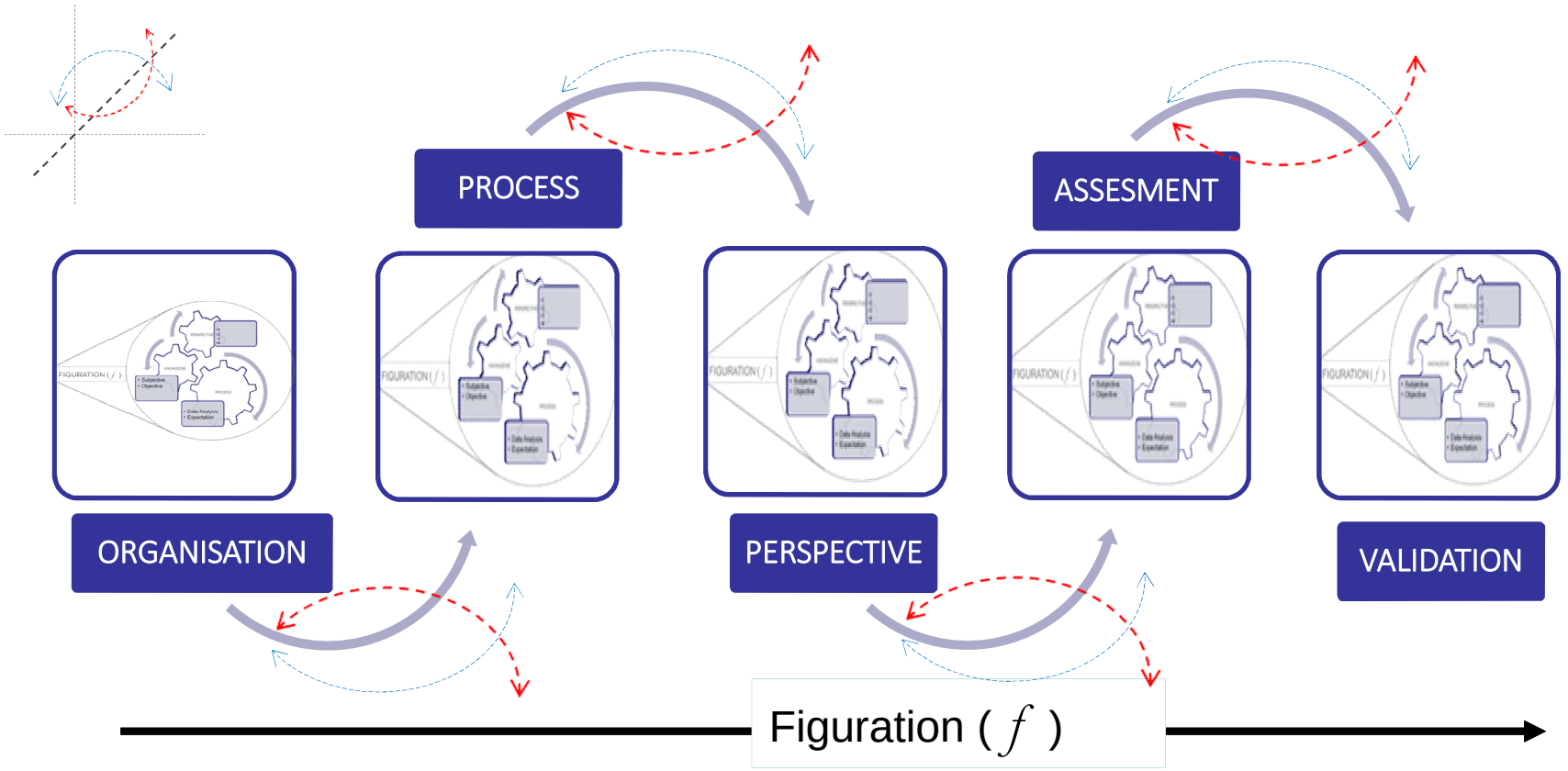
FIGURE 4.2: COMPLEX FLOW WITH KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER PATH



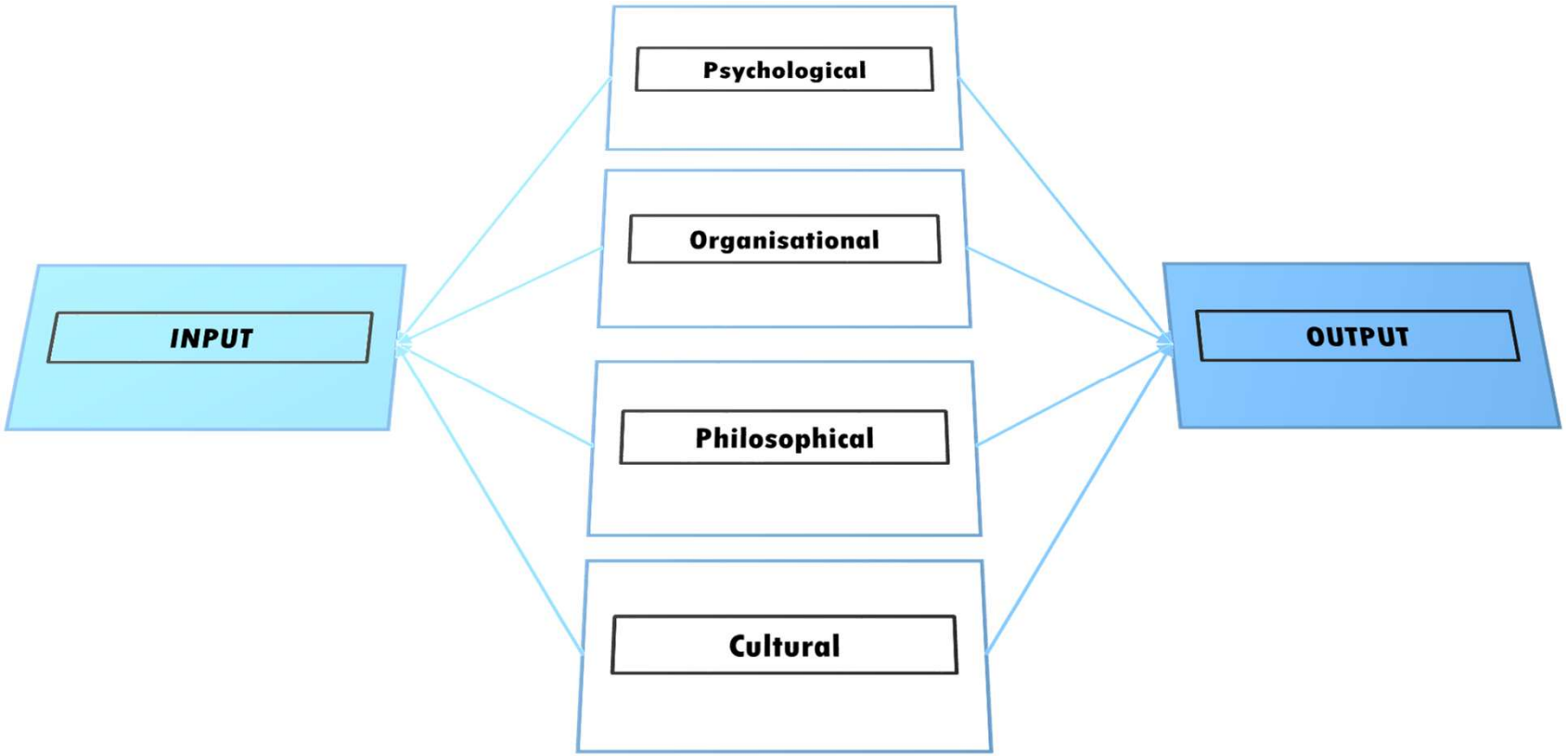
Figurational Entity
Non existence of the Linear Boundary

Figurational boundaries and parameters can be then logically associated to the phenomena under investigation using a POPC lens.

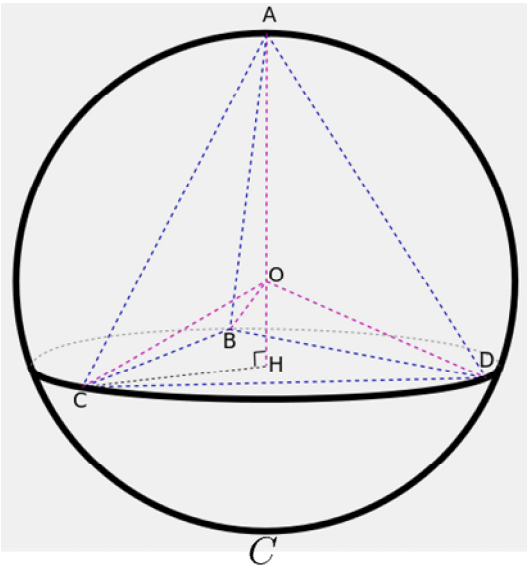
Use of limited resources then becomes strategic, rather than remedial and need not be entombed within linear interaction

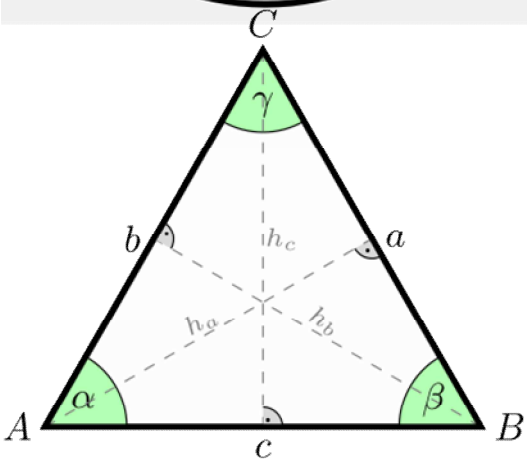


POPC TANGIBLE SYNOPSIS *Simplex*



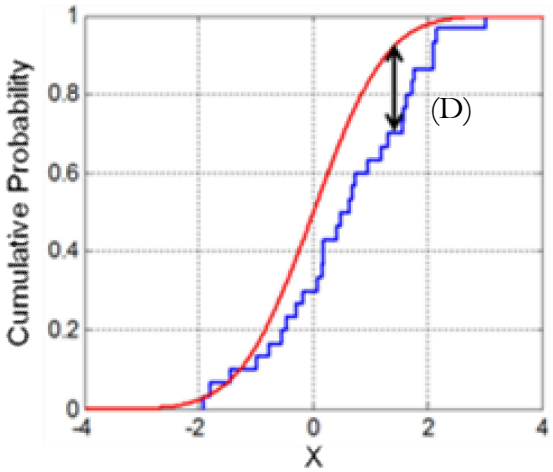
POPC TANGIBLE SYNOPSIS *Complex*

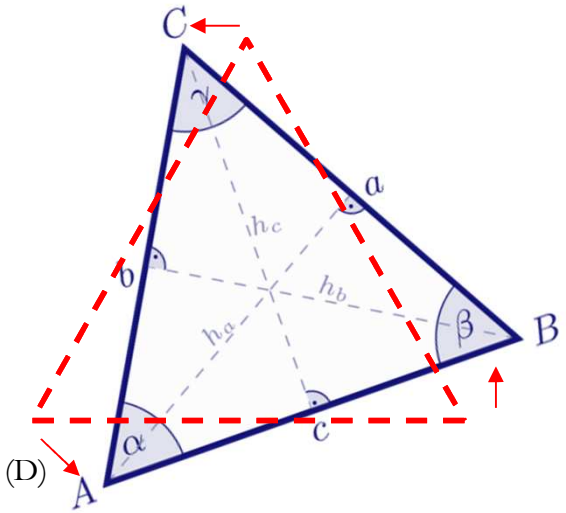




Nonalignment of figurational properties is therefore simple to estimate from a central vertex of similarity (A). Thus, each vertex area,*ABCD* is a square of unit side. *O* is a point on *BC* so that the incircle of triangle *H* and the circle tangent to *AD, AC, CD* touch each other at a point on *H.*

Therefore: *((C+A+B) – (Cx+Ax+Bx))* = D {difference}

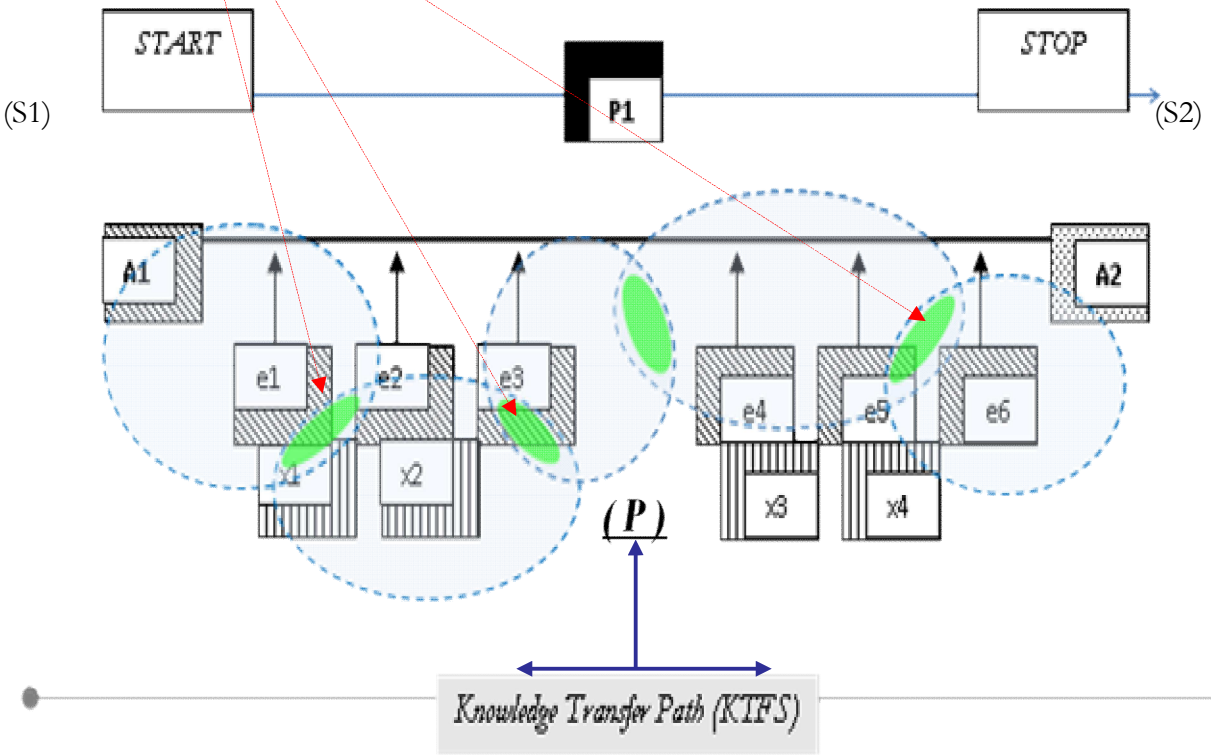


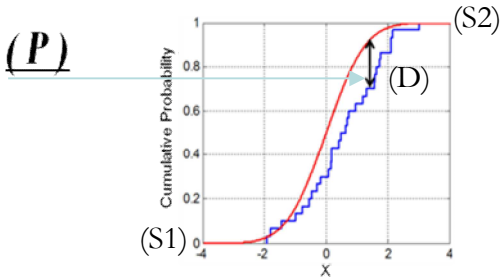


Figurational Entity
HOW IS THIS USEFUL

This figurational approach can then allow the distribution of known resource , into places of unknown outcomes, with the knowledge that the placed figurations are already aligned to the outcomes of the recipient group

- **Figure 2.0: Complex Whole Service Process Flow**





Figurational Entity
POPC *Dimensioning*

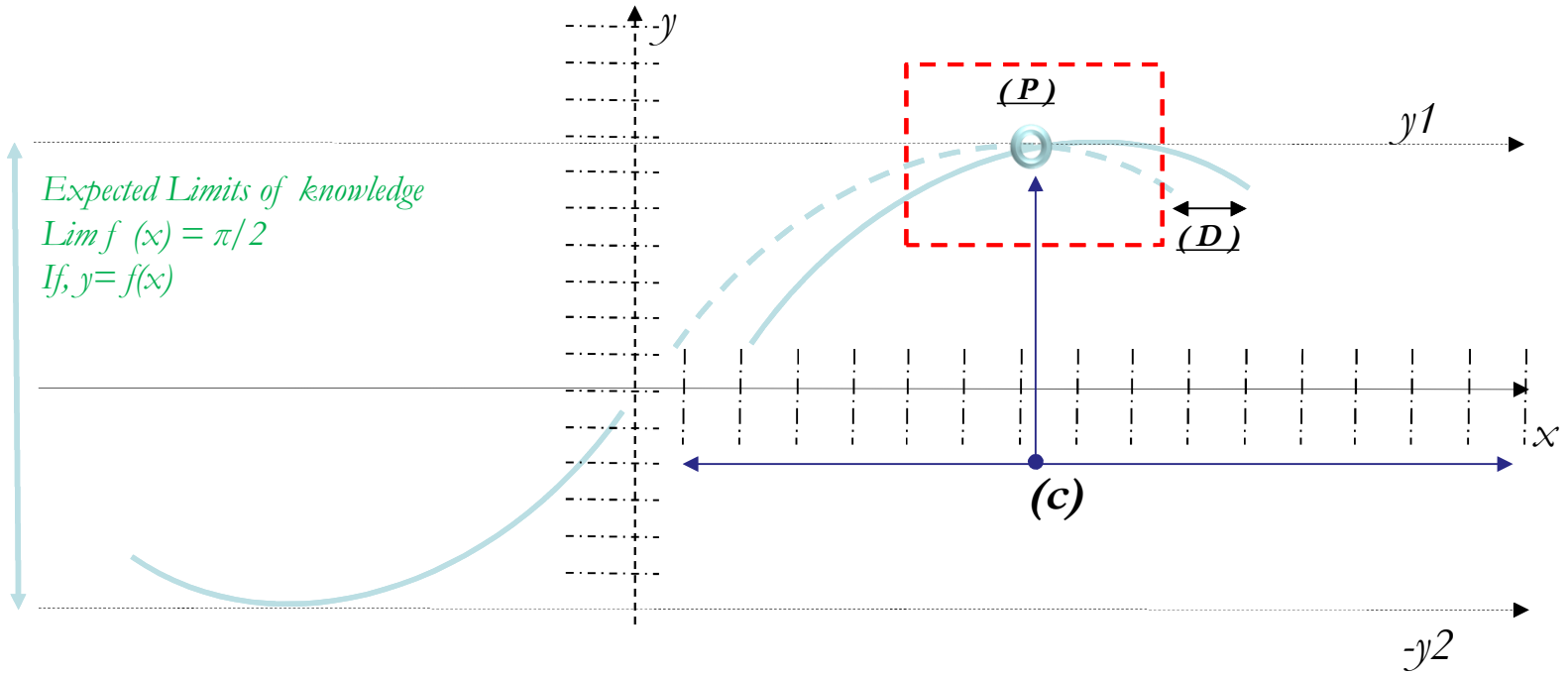
Organises *prior* information into context to allow overarching dimension criteria to become relative to analysis concept.

CONCEPT	STRATEGY	CRITERIA "Knowledge"
Efficient Process and Practice	Systematic stages provide the knowledge needed for a business or organization to achieve a desired goal through Specific criteria. (Yang et al., 2010, pp. 273-289)	Generation
		Communication
		Sharing/Learning
		Utilisation/ Management

Figurational Entity
PERSPECTIVE OVERVIEW

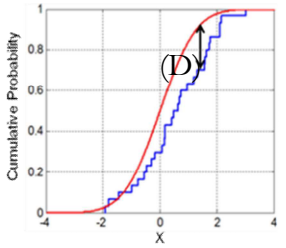
In the context of data analysis, the knowledge phenomenon to be explained is a pattern in numerical data derived from the perspective of analysis. We can now see the Linear formulation of change in Knowledge transfer efficiency from the perspective of *(c)* since we know the *Limit* between *y1* and *y2* relative to *x*. *{Lim f(x)}*

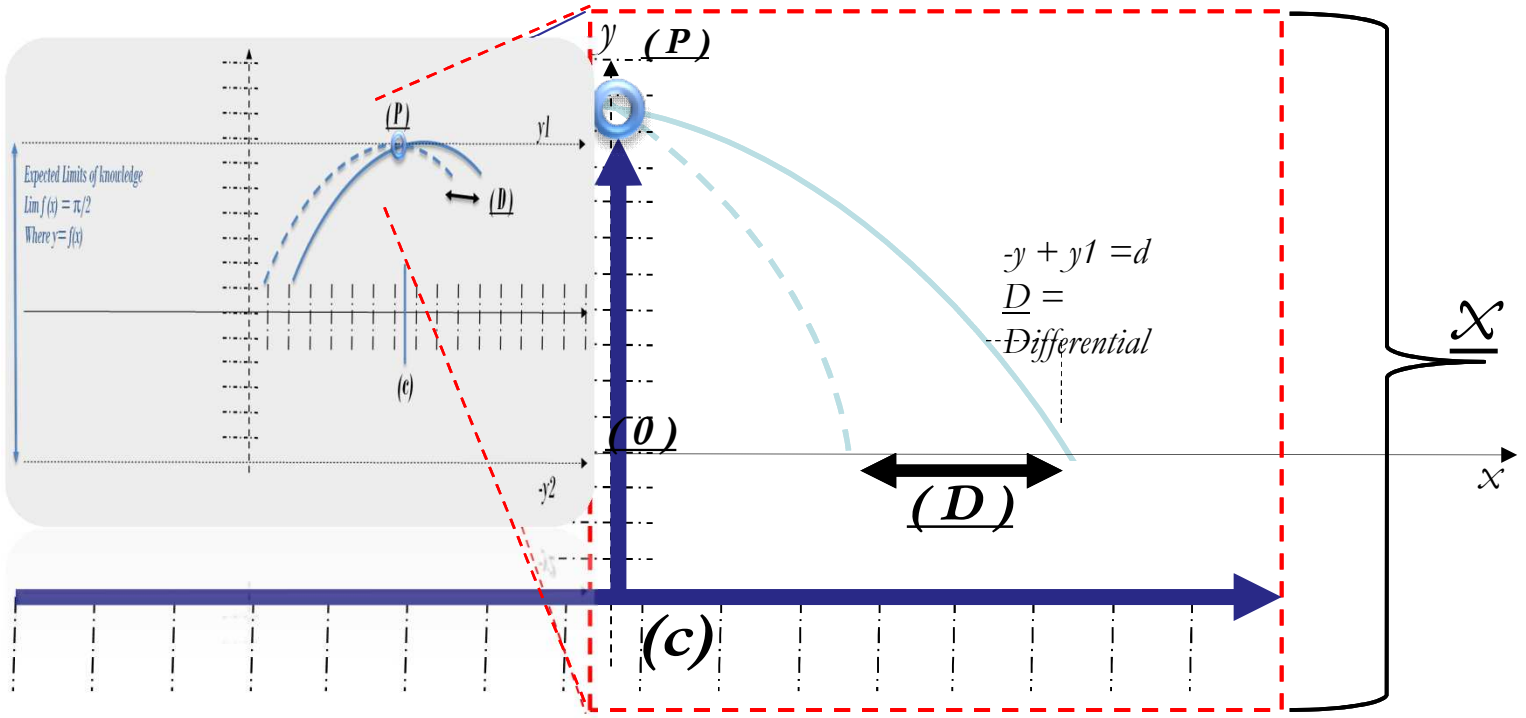
By utilising the formula $(y1=\sqrt{x^2}1)$ we can identify convergence point (P)



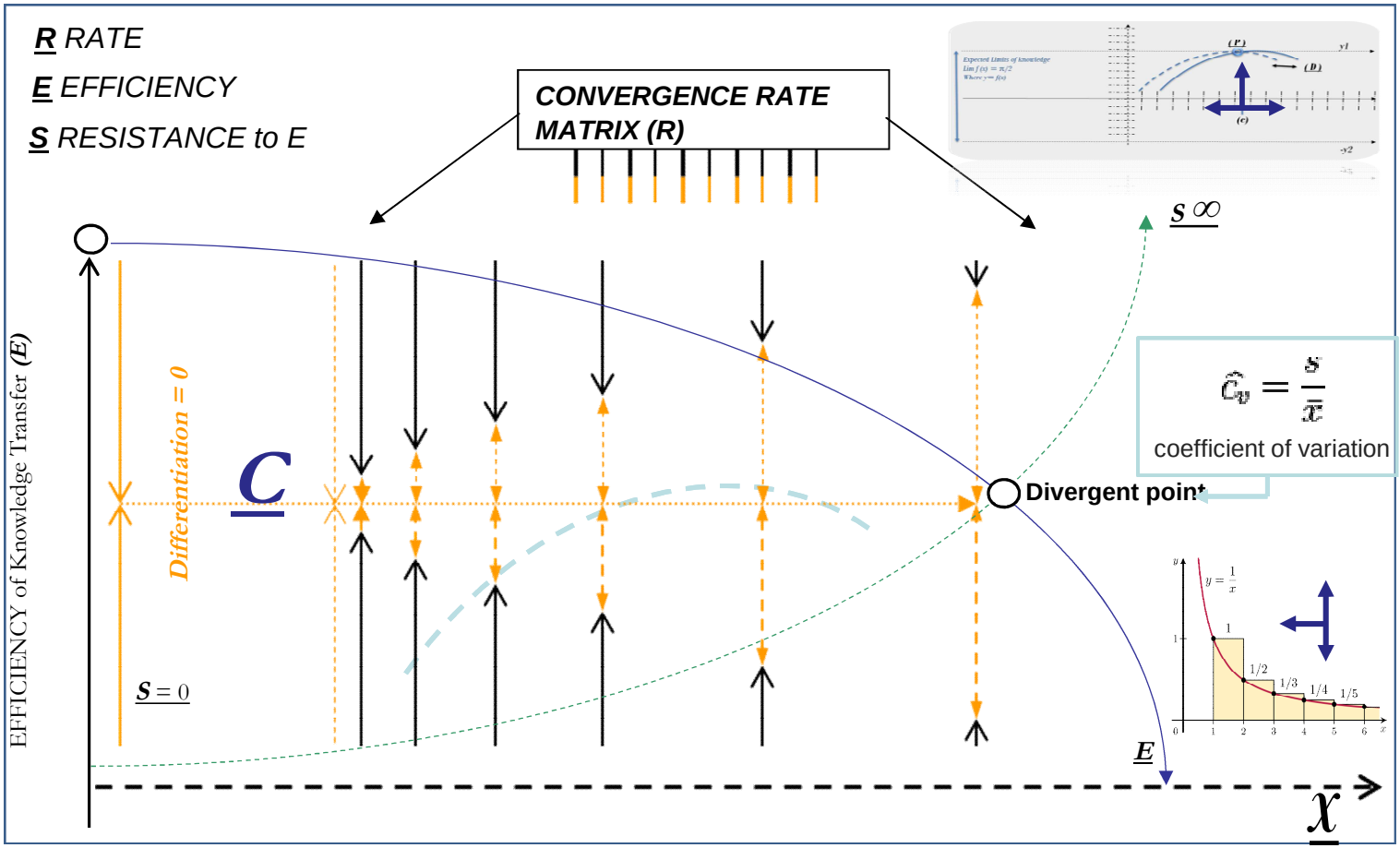
Figurational Entity
CONVERGANCE OVERVIEW

Convergence point *(P)* related to Differential *(D)* at Point **(c)**





Figurational Entity
DEVERGENT POINT ANALYSIS



Benefits of this approach: Propensity within the same criteria

- ***Empowerment*** **of** ***perspective*** **as a main determinate of resource implication, as POPC can accept** ***'null hypothesis'*** **as a valid perspective.**
- ***Allow*** **interpretation of interactive social relationships as ongoing rich data processes, including fundamental data 'outliers'.**
- ***Apply*** **flexibly to complex hierarchical models and realistic data structures, including small samples, large samples, unbalanced designs, missing data and unknown variables.**
- ***Prioritise*** **demand of finite resources by reducing the effect of unknown outcomes and implements power analysis in both retrospective and prospective forms.**
- ***Provide*** **rich information about the relative credibility of all candidate parameter values for any descriptive model of the data, without prescriptive reference to** ***p*** **values**

What are the Drawbacks?

- *Complex*
- *Difficult to introduce*
- *Specialist knowledge needed*
- *Unknown benefit*
- *Low credibility*

Thank you for listening

Are there any questions