



## Australian Academy of Business and Economics Review (AABER)

ISSN (Online) 2205-6726

ISSN (Print) 2205-6734

### Editorial

**Francisco Coronel, Hampton University, USA**

Welcome to this issue of the Australian Academy of Business and Economics Review (AABER). This issue of the AABER features five papers chosen based on their conceptual merits each offering interesting insights into an unexplored issue in the world of business and management.

In the first paper, Afrin (2018) examined a new model of continuous improvement (CI) in total quality management (TQM) from Islamic perspective. After an extensive literature review, the researchers have developed a conceptual model of CI in TQM from Islamic perspective, which is named as NAMS cycle (initial letters of the components) where the main components are al-nīyah bil ikhlas, amal, muhāsaba, and shukr. All of these components also consist of some other constructs. However, the results indicate that both the Muslim and non-Muslim believers will be benefited from this research if they have good faith in the Creator and the Day of Judgment.

In the second paper, Amias and Segumpan (2018) examined the factors contributing to the performance of an individual, and his/her competence or effectiveness at work, in the context of Philippine. Results showed a “high” and “very high” level of knowledge, skills, and competence when employees were taken as a whole and when grouped according to age, sex, civil status, length of service, and educational attainment. The findings of the study have implications to fair and just human resources management practices, in particular, as regards recruitment and selection of candidates’ vis-à-vis demographic characteristics of respondents such as age, civil status, sex, length of service, and educational attainment.

The third paper by Carroll (2018) assessed the dissimilarity profiles test for significant clustering and whether it is suitable for strategic groups research. The results indicated that, under favorable conditions, this program is remarkably powerful, but under less favorable conditions, the results are horribly misleading. A permutation test should not be used alone. A multimethod approach is proposed that exploits the complementarity of a permutation test and a Monte Carlo test; the weaknesses of one correspond to the strengths of the other. Indeed, the Monte Carlo test specifically rules out the most troubling source of Type I errors for the permutation test.

The fourth paper by Husin et al. (2018) examines work-life balance (WLB) of Malaysian Lecturers. Results showed that factors such as family, work, and flexible working hours are significantly related to WLB. It is much hoped that all significant factors considered, especially family and health factors that have large effects, should be seriously taken into account by the university management and the government, particularly the Ministry of Higher Education, as it will increase WLB and indirectly work productivity of lecturers, lessened lecturers turnover, and absenteeism. For the university, this research can help academic institutions to increase the body of knowledge of WLB among lecturers. It will help top management to give more attention in terms of improving WLB of the lecturers. After all, happy and healthy lecturers will produce quality graduates.

The last paper by Syabrina (2018) examined how communication audit works as the tools of the event for measuring the effectiveness of communication activities. This qualitative research describes how communication audit can be used as a tool to measure the effectiveness of communication activities

in aspects of management, organization, communication, and feedback. The result of communication audit shows what and where the communication's barriers and it gives some recommendations to be fixed so that the goal and objective can be reached. Using audit communication, the barriers can be detected and resolved to improve how to organize the events in the future.