# The Strategic Role of Human Resource Management (HRM)

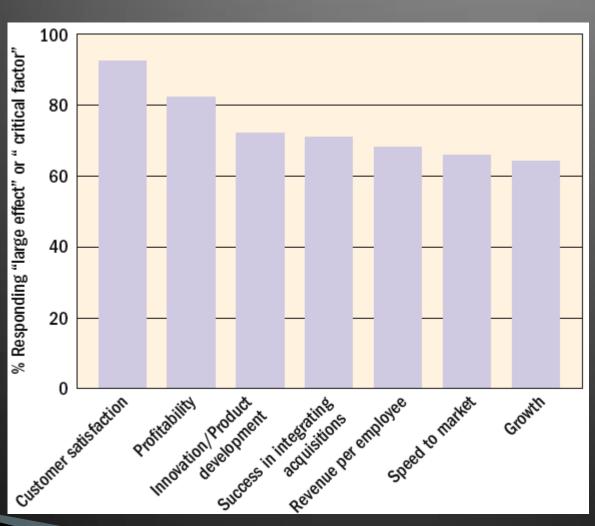
Prof Bhaswati Patnaik Department of Psychology Utkal University

# The Manager's HRM Jobs

- Management process
  - The five basic functions of planning, organizing, staffing, leading, and controlling.
- Human resource management (HRM)
  - The policies and practices involved in carrying out the "people" or human resource aspects of a management position, including recruiting, screening, training, rewarding, and appraising.

# Role of Human Capital on Business Outcomes

(Source: Dessler 2004)



### Considerations underlying investment for employees

- Risk
- Long term outcomes
- Employability
- Competitive edge
- Outsourcing as an alternative
- Recognition of downsizing costs

## Personnel functions of a Manager's Job

- Conducting job analyses (determining the nature of each employee's job)
- Planning labor needs and recruiting job candidates
- Selecting job candidates
- Orienting and training new employees
- Managing wages and salaries (compensating employees)
- Providing incentives and benefits
- Appraising performance
- Communicating (interviewing, counseling, disciplining)
- Training and developing managers
- Building employee commitment

## New HRM Roles

- Mentoring
- Creating Learning Organisations
- Knowledge Management
- Lay-offs & Outsourcing
- Career Management for prevention of career plateaus of employees
- Creating conducive climate for human resources during Mergers and Acquisitions

# HR Dept's Responsibilities

- Placing the right person on the right job
- Starting new employees in the organization (orientation)
- Training employees for jobs new to them
- Improving the job performance of each person
- Gaining creative cooperation and developing smooth working relationships
- Interpreting the firm's policies and procedures
- Controlling labor costs
- Developing the abilities of each person
- Creating and maintaining department morale
- Protecting employees' health and physical condition

# When personnel job not done right

- Hire the wrong person for the job
- Experience high turnover
- Waste time with useless interviews
- Have your organization in court because of discriminatory actions
- Perception of Inequity
- Commit any unfair labor practices
- Score low in diversity management
- Loss of Reputation of an organization

# Measuring HR's Contribution

## Strategy

- The company's long-term plan for how it will balance its internal strengths and weaknesses with its external opportunities and threats to maintain a competitive advantage.
  - HR managers today are more involved in partnering with their top managers in both <u>designing and</u> <u>implementing</u> their companies' strategies.

## Strategies in Brief

(Source: Dessler 2004)

Strategic Principle	,
	Strategic Principle

Dell Be direct

eBay Focus on trading communities

General Electric Be number one or number two in every

industry in which we compete, or get out

Southwest Airlines Meet customers' short-haul travel needs

at fares competitive with the cost of

automobile travel

Vanguard Unmatchable value for the investor-owner

Wal-Mart Low prices, every day.

# Types of Strategic Planning

- Organisational-level strategy
  - Diversification strategy (e.g. adding new product or services)
  - Vertical integration strategy (e.g. incorporating inhouse training or production)
  - Consolidation strategy (job enrichment strategies)
  - Geographic expansion strategy : Expanding the company for offshore business

# Types of Strategic Planning (cont'd)

- Competitive strategy
  - Cost optimization
  - Distinctiveness of product
  - Customer focus
- Functional strategies:

#### **Examples:**

- Changes in Routines
- Changes in operations

# HR's Strategy Formulation Role

- HR helps top management formulate strategy in a variety of ways by:
  - Supplying competitive intelligence that may be useful in the strategic planning process.
  - Supplying information regarding the company's internal human strengths and weaknesses.
  - Build a persuasive case that shows how—in specific and measurable terms—the firm's HR activities can and do contribute to creating value for the company.

# Translating Strategy into HR Policy and Practice

Basic Model of How to Align HR Strategy and Actions with Business Strategy (Source: Dessler 2004)

#### Formulate Business Strategy

"What are the strategic goals of the business?"

#### **Identify Workforce Requirements**

"What employee competencies and behaviors must HR deliver to enable the business to reach its goals?"

#### Formulate HR Strategic Policies and Activities

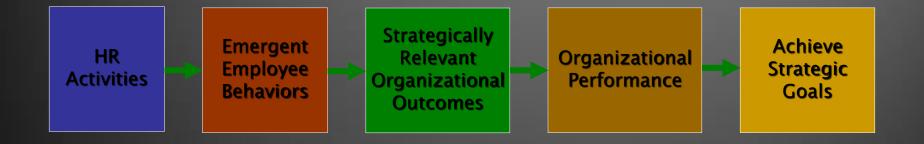
"Which HR strategies and practices will enable HR to produce these employee competencies and behaviors?

#### **Develop Detailed HR Scorecard Measures**

"How can HR measure whether it is executing well for the business, in terms of producing the required workforce competencies and behaviors?"

## Strategic HR Relationships

(Source: Dessler 2004)



# The HR Scorecard Approach

#### HR scorecard

 Measures the HR function's effectiveness and efficiency in producing employee behaviors needed to achieve the company's strategic goals.

## Creating an HR scorecard

- Must know what the company's strategy is.
- Must understand the causal links between HR activities, employee behaviors, organizational outcomes, and the organization's performance.
- Must have metrics to measure all the activities and results involved.

## Using the HR Scorecard Approach

- Step 1: Define the Business Strategy
- Step 2: Outline the Company's Value Chain
- Step 3: Identify the Strategically Required Organizational Outcomes
- Step 4: Identify the Required Workforce Competencies and Behaviors
- Step 5: Identify the Strategically Relevant HR System Policies and Activities
- Step 6: Design the HR Scorecard Measurement System
- Step 7: Periodically Evaluate the Measurement System

## **HR Metrics**

(Examples Source: Dessler 2004)

- Absence Rate
  - [(Number of days absent in month)  $\div$  (Average number of employees during mo.)  $\times$  (number of workdays)]  $\times$  100
- Cost per Hire
  - (Advertising + Agency Fees + Employee Referrals + Travel cost of applicants and staff + Relocation costs + Recruiter pay and benefits) ÷ Number of Hires
- Health Care Costs per Employee
   Total cost of health care ÷ Total Employees
- HR Expense Factor
   HR expense ÷ Total operating expense

# HR Metrics (Examples) (cont'd)

Human Capital ROI

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Revenue – (Operating Expense – [Compensation cost + Benefit cost]) ÷ (Compensation cost + Benefit cost)
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Human Capital Value Added

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Revenue — (Operating Expense — ([Compensation cost + Benefit Cost]) ÷ Total Number of FTE
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Revenue Factor

Revenue ÷ Total Number of FTE

Time to fill

Total days elapsed to fill requisitions + Number hired

# HR Metrics (Examples) (cont'd)

- Training Investment Factor Total training cost ÷ Headcount
- Turnover Costs
  - Cost to terminate + Cost per hire + Vacancy Cost + Learning curve loss
- Turnover Rate
  - [Number of separations during month  $\div$  Average number of employees during month]  $\times$  100
- Workers' Compensation Cost per Employee
   Total WC cost for Year ÷ Average number of employees

## Measuring HR Dept's Contribution

#### The HR Scorecard

- Shows the quantitative standards, or "metrics" the firm uses to measure HR activities.
- Measures the employee behaviors resulting from these activities.
- Measures the strategically relevant organizational outcomes of those employee behaviors.

## Conclusions

- HR is not just 'Achaar' or Pickle of the menu
- It constitutes the most important factor in a company's long term market potential
- Because it deals with Employees
- Employees or Human Resources are the key Contributors of the organization.
- Machines, Technology, Money etc do not work by themselves.
- Employees manage everything.
- So Managing Employees well is the key to success of any workplace.

## THANK YOU!